APPENDIX A

AGENCY COORDINATION

ADEQ

ARKANSAS
Department of Environmental Quality

October 13, 2014

Ms. LaVerl Mason, Environmental Liaison
Community Development Department
White River Planning & Development District
Post Office Box 2396
Batesville, AR 72503-2396

RE: Proposed Salem Civic Center construction
City of Salem, Fulton County, Arkansas

Dear Ms. Mason:

The Arkansas Department of Environmental Quality has received your notification of the referenced proposed construction. The Department has no information or concerns related to the location adjacent to the Fulton County Fairgrounds.

Based upon the information submitted, it appears that the proposed activities are environmentally sound and in compliance with State and Federal laws. We agree a Categorical Exclusion seems appropriate.

This letter is issued in reliance upon the statements and representations made in the submittal and the Department has no responsibility for adequacy or proper functioning of the proposed project. If you have any questions, please contact me at (501) 682-0947. Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Sincerely,
Arkansas Department of Environmental Quality

/s/ Nathaniel P. Nehus

Nathaniel P. Nehus
Ecologist
Water Division

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
LITTLE ROCK DISTRICT CORPS OF ENGINEERS
POST OFFICE BOX 867
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS 72203-0867

October 9, 2014

Planning and Environmental Division

LaVerl Mason, Liaison
Community Development Department
White River Planning & Development Dist., Inc.
P.O. Box 2396
Batesville, AR 72503-2396

Dear Ms. Mason:

The Little Rock District Corps of Engineers, Planning and Environmental Division staff has reviewed the information you sent regarding the construction of a new **Salem Civic Center building located northwest of the existing civic center in Salem, Arkansas**. A review of our records indicates that the proposed project site is not located in any floodplains or wetlands, therefore; we have no comments to add at this time regarding potential impacts to these resources. We would recommend if you have not already done so, that you contact the Arkansas State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) for any cultural or historic resource clearances that may be needed for this action.

Thank you for allowing us to review this proposed project. If you have any questions, please call me at 501-324-5018.

Sincerely,

Bob Singleton
Biologist

White River Planning & Development District, Inc.

(870) 793-5233 P.O. Box 2396 Batesville, Arkansas 72503-2396
Van C. Thomas – Executive Director
Fax (870) 793-4035

91531
~~[redacted]~~
FEMA
NE

October 2, 2014

Mr. Eric Gilliland
Arkansas Historic Preservation Program
323 Center Street, Suite 1500
Little Rock, AR 72201

AHPP
OCT 06 2014

Dear Mr. Gillliland:

During the declared period, December 5 through December 8, 2013, severe storms caused widespread damage across Fulton County. The storm accumulated 1 inch of ice and 10 inches new snow on top of the Salem Civic Center at the Fulton County Fairgrounds. The excessive weight of the ice and snow caused the roof to cave in destroying the entire building. The building was owned by the City of Salem but leased to the Fulton County Fair Association, Inc. The City of Salem proposes to construct a new handicap accessible 12,000-15,000 sf metal building on an adjacent tract of land. The new site is much more appropriate for a civic center. A map of the proposed new site is enclosed with approximate GPS 36.38 168 N 91.8 442 W.

We at White River Planning and Development District have been asked to perform an Environmental Assessment for FEMA as required by the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). This is a requirement before funding or approving any actions. After reviewing the NEPA requirements, it appears this project is categorically excluded from further environmental analysis.

We would appreciate a copy of your comments to include with the Environmental Review Record. If you have questions or need additional information, please contact me or Mitzi Hargan at 870-793-5233.

Sincerely,

LaVerl Mason

LaVerl Mason, Environmental Liaison
Community Development Department

Enclosures

Cc: City of Salem

Date 10/7/2014
No known historic properties will be affected by this undertaking. This effect determination could change should new information come to light.
Frances McSwain
Frances McSwain, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

Mike Knoedl
Director

Mike Armstrong
Deputy Director

Keeping the Natural State natural.

Arkansas Game and Fish Commission

Ricky Chastain
Deputy Director

Jeff Crow
Deputy Director

October 27, 2014

Mitzi Hargan
White River Planning & Development District, Inc.
P.O. Box 2396
Batesville, Arkansas 72503-2396

Re: City of Salem Civic Center Replacement

Dear Ms. Hargan,

Biologists with the Arkansas Game & Fish Commission (AGFC) have reviewed the notice provided to our agency. The notice states the following:

> During the declared period, December 5 through December 8, 2013, severe storms caused widespread damage across Fulton County. The storm accumulated 1 inch of ice and 10 inches new snow on top of the Salem Civic Center at the Fulton County Fairgrounds. The excessive weight of the ice and snow caused the roof to cave in destroying the entire building. The building was owned by the City of Salem but leased to the Fulton County Fair Association, Inc. The City of Salem proposes to construct a new handicap accessible 12,000-15,000 sf metal building on an adjacent tract of land. The new site is much more appropriate for a civic center. A map of the proposed new site is enclosed with approximate GPS 36.38 168 N 91.8 442 W.

We have reviewed the proposed project and we anticipate insignificant adverse impacts to fish and wildlife resources associated with these proposed activities.

The opportunity to comment is appreciated. If our agency can be of further assistance, please don't hesitate to contact us.

Sincerely,

Justin Stroman
Biologist, Federal Regulatory Program

United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
110 S. Amity Road, Suite 300
Conway, Arkansas 72032
Tel.: 501/513-4470 Fax: 501/513-4480

IN REPLY REFER TO:

October 18, 2014

Reference: TA0021

LaVerl Mason
WRPDD
P.O. Box 2396
Batesville, AR 72503

Dear Ms. Mason:

The Fish and Wildlife Service has reviewed the information supplied in your letter dated September 8, 2014, regarding the proposed construction of a new civic center building in the City of Salem, Fulton County, Arkansas. Our comments are submitted in accordance with the Endangered Species Act (87 Stat. 884, as amended 16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.) and Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 668-668d).

The following federally listed threatened and endangered species are known to occur in this region: Curtis Pearlymussel (*Epioblasma florentina curtisi*), Scaleshell (*Leptodea leptodon*), Ozark Hellbender (*Cryptobranchus alleganiensis bishopi*), Rabbitsfoot (*Quadrula cylindrica cylindrica*), Pink Mucket *(Lampsilis abrupta),* Sprague's Pipit *(Anthus spragueii),* Gray Bat *(Myotis grisescens),* Indiana Bat *(Myotis sodalis),* and Snuffbox *(Epioblasma triquetra).* In addition, the federally protected Bald Eagle *(Haliaeetus leucocephalus)* and proposed endangered Northern Long-eared Bat *(Myotis septentrionalis)* are also known to occur in this region. The Spring River provides proposed critical habitat for the Rabbitsfoot.

The proposed designation of critical habitat in the Spring River for Rabbitsfoot considers physical or biological features essential to the conservation of these species. These include, but are not limited to:

1. Space for individual and population growth and for normal behavior;
2. Food, water, air, light, minerals, or other nutritional or physiological requirements; and
3. Sites for breeding, reproduction, or rearing; and

Primary constituent elements are those specific elements of the physical or biological features that provide for a species' life history processes and are essential to the conservation of these species. Based on our current knowledge of the physical or biological features and habitat characteristics required to sustain life history processes for the Rabbitsfoot, the primary constituent elements specific to these species are:

1. Primary Constituent Element 1— Geomorphically stable river channels and banks (channels that maintain lateral dimensions, longitudinal profiles, and sinuosity patterns over time without an aggrading or degrading bed elevation) with habitats that support a diversity of freshwater mussel and native fish (such as, stable riffles, sometimes with runs, and mid–channel island habitats that provide flow refuges consisting of gravel and sand substrates with low to moderate amounts of fine sediment and attached filamentous algae).

2. Primary Constituent Element 2— A hydrologic flow regime (the severity, frequency, duration, and seasonality of discharge over time) necessary to maintain benthic habitats where the species are found and to maintain connectivity of rivers with the floodplain, allowing the exchange of nutrients and sediment for maintenance of the mussel's and fish host's habitat, food availability, spawning habitat for native fishes, and the ability for newly transformed juveniles to settle and become established in their habitats.

3. Primary Constituent Element 3— Water and sediment quality (including, but not limited to, conductivity, hardness, turbidity, temperature, pH, ammonia, heavy metals, and chemical constituents) necessary to sustain natural physiological processes for normal behavior, growth, and viability of all life stages.

4. Primary Constituent Element 4— The presence and abundance (currently unknown) of fish hosts necessary for recruitment of the Rabbitsfoot. The occurrence of natural fish assemblages, reflected by fish species richness, relative abundance, and community composition, for each inhabited river or creek will serve as an indication of appropriate presence and abundance of fish hosts until appropriate host fish can be identified.

5. Primary Constituent Element 5— Either no competitive or predaceous invasive (nonnative) species, or such species in quantities low enough to have minimal effect on survival of freshwater mussels.

Sediment and/or nutrient transport from the proposed project location may have direct, indirect, and/or cumulative effects to mussels, fish hosts, and/or their habitat(s). The effects of sedimentation and nutrients (e.g., ammonia, etc.) on mussels, fish, and their habitats are well documented in the scientific literature. Adverse effects associated with sedimentation and nutrification from all phases of construction activities may be minimized and/or alleviated through proper implementation and maintenance of erosion control best management practices and maintaining vegetative buffers. Buffer width is dependent upon slope, vegetation type, and soil types. The Service can provide additional technical assistance on appropriate vegetative buffer widths upon request.

The following best management practices (BMPs) do not override other BMPs that may have been specified to use from other sources, but are in addition to those instructions.

Erosion and Sediment Control

BMPs should be implemented for all construction projects within karst landscapes. BMPs should include filter fences, straw bales, interceptor dikes and swales, sediment traps, ditch checks, detention basins, mulching, seeding, and/or revegetation as appropriate. Mats or netting should be applied on steep slopes and stream banks. Erosion and sediment control measures should be sized to handle at least the 25 year flood and 24-hour storm event. Erosion and sediment control BMP's should be implemented to prevent sediment and contaminants from entering groundwater.

It is important that construction plans reduce erosion and sedimentation into streams and karst features by:

- Identifying areas with potential for erosion problems prior to construction initiation.
- Avoiding wetlands and low lying areas.
- Restoring steep embankments with seed, mulch, fertilizer, and implementing erosion control measures such as silt fences, straw bales, matting, and sediment traps. Soil stabilization immediately after earth work is complete is critical.
- Restoring steep approaches to stream crossings by seeding, mulching, fertilizing, and implementing erosion control measures such as silt filter fences, ditch checks, straw bales, matting, and sediment traps. It is critical that restoration be implemented immediately after construction.
- On approaches to stream crossings, drainage control structures should be located at the top and base of the slope/bank. Runoff should be routed to stable slopes on either side of the right of way, or routed via temporary conveyance structures to the base of the approach slope where it can infiltrate into the stream bank and eventually seep back to the channel.

Construction in Sensitive Areas

As the true extent of the underground environment is difficult to clearly delineate, undiscovered karst features; such as cave openings, sinkholes, and underground passages may occur on or near a project site, even in previously developed areas. Therefore, the Service recommends the following precautionary measures be taken to avoid impacts to groundwater and sensitive or endangered species which may inhabit karst features not previously surveyed.

- Survey existing and any new right-of-ways for karst features such as caves, sinkholes, losing streams, and springs.
- Establish a natural area of 300 feet or greater around any cave, sinkhole, losing stream, or spring found during the survey (or during any aspect of project implementation). The Service should be contacted for further evaluation to determine if caves are used by sensitive or federally listed species.

- If a cave is used by sensitive or federally listed species, the Service may request that the cave be mapped to determine if additional openings or passages may be affected by the project. The Service may recommend modifications of the proposed project to allow natural areas to be established. Incorporation of natural areas may be necessary to avoid impacts.

- If caves or other openings are encountered during construction, the Service requests that work efforts cease within 300 feet of the opening. The opening should be adequately marked and protected from work activities, and the Service should be contacted immediately. No fill materials should be placed into the opening until Service or Service approved personnel have the opportunity to inventory the site.

- The Service should assess caves located prior to or during construction for sensitive/endangered species and provide recommendations before activities proceed.

- No blasting should be permitted in the vicinity of any known karst feature without previous consultation.

Additional measures may be required for construction near sensitive areas including stream channels and karst features. Care should be taken when working around streams and karst features to prevent unnecessary damage to or removal of vegetation. If a cave or fracture is breeched or surface water is rerouted into a karst feature, all activities should cease and the Service should be contacted to assess the situation and provide further consultation before proceeding.

Staging areas should be at least 300 feet away from streams, wetlands, and karst features. All streams, wetlands, and karst features adjacent to disturbed areas should be protected by the use of silt fence, straw bales, and other BMPs necessary to prevent sediment from entering water bodies. A combination of several measures may be necessary to decrease damage at stream crossings. In streams with enough flow, temporary in-stream settling ponds should be used to catch sediment generated by construction. Sediment should be removed as soon as construction is completed. For smaller streams or where appropriate, water could be bypassed through construction areas by the use of flume pipes, pumps, or coffer dams. Stream can be bypassed using directional drilling techniques, as discussed later.

Streams and karst areas should be restored and stabilized immediately following construction activities. Native plants, mats, netting, and other BMPs should be used to stabilize banks. Instream deflectors and anchored logs should be used in high velocity streams to protect vulnerable banks and allow for reestablishment of vegetation. Riprap revetment should also be used, if necessary, to help stabilize slopes in areas of high velocity stream flows. The use of riprap should, however, be minimized. Rock typical of the local geology should be used if available. Monitoring of BMP performance in critical areas, particularly at sensitive stream crossings and stream approach slopes should be conducted and documented on a routine basis prior to and after storms during construction and operation. Based on monitoring, additional BMPs or other improvements may be necessary to insure minimization of impact.

All efforts should be made to minimize stream alterations which could impact water quality and fish and wildlife resources. Construction along streams should not take place during fish spawning seasons if possible.

Stormwater

Stormwater concerns occur during construction and after the site is developed and stabilized. Threats to groundwater shift from sediment and fuel/oil/grease, to lawn chemicals, oil and grease from personal vehicles, brake dust, chip seals, roof tar, and other household contaminants. Plans should be made to address post construction stormwater contaminants.

The Arkansas Department of Environmental Quality and the Environmental Protection Agency oversee and permit stormwater runoff. In 2003, the Northwest Arkansas Regional Planning Commission developed the Northwest Arkansas Stormwater Quality Best Management Practices Preliminary Guide Manual for community use. The manual was developed with six control measures including public education and outreach, public participation and involvement, illicit discharge, detection and elimination, construction site runoff control, post-construction runoff control, pollution prevention, and good housekeeping. When open land is developed the hydrology of the site completely changes. Possible contaminants associated with development include sediment, nutrients, microbes, organic matter, toxic contaminants, trash, and debris. Each of these together or separately can pollute groundwater. Once contaminants leave the site and enter drainage within a groundwater recharge zone, whatever the water was carrying is now contributing to groundwater contamination and threatens rare and endangered karst animals.

The Service recommends that potential roost trees not be removed between April 1 and October 15 because Indiana bats roost in trees throughout the Karst region and northeast Arkansas during these dates. See the website www.fws.gov/arkansas-es for the Indiana bat summer survey guidelines. Potential roost trees include live trees and snags ≥ 5"DBH (diameter at breast height) that have exfoliating bark, cracks, crevices and/or hollows.

During the summer, NLEBs typically roost singly or in colonies in cavities, underneath bark, crevices, or hollows of both live and dead trees and/or snags (typically ≥3 inches dbh). Males and non-reproductive females may also roost in cooler places, like caves and mines. This bat seems opportunistic in selecting roosts, using tree species based on presence of cavities or crevices or presence of peeling bark. It has also been occasionally found roosting in structures like barns and sheds (particularly when suitable tree roosts are unavailable). They forage for insects in upland and lowland woodlots and tree lined corridors. During the winter, NLEBs predominately hibernate in caves and abandoned mine portals.

Although species proposed for listing are not afforded protection under the ESA, when a species is listed, the prohibitions against jeopardizing its continued existence and unauthorized "take" are effective 30 days after publication of the final listing rule. Therefore, if suitable NLEB habitat is present within the proposed project area, we recommend further coordination with our office to avoid potential project delays should the species be listed. Additional information regarding NLEB and conference procedures can be found at:
http://www.fws.gov/midwest/endangered/mammals/nlba/index.html.

The comments herein are for the sole purpose of providing technical assistance to the action agency or for individual pre-project planning assistance. These comments and opinions should not be misconstrued as an "effect determination" or considered as concurrence with any proceeding determination(s) by the action agency in accordance with Section 7 of the ESA. These comments do not authorize the "take" of a threatened or endangered species as defined under the ESA. In the absence of authorization (e.g., an ESA Section 10 Permit, a Biological Opinion with "incidental take" provisions, a finding concurrence letter, etc.) from the Service, both lethal and nonlethal "take" of protected species are in violation of the ESA.

We appreciate your interest in the conservation of endangered species. If you have any questions, please contact the Arkansas Ecological Services Staff at (501) 513-4487.

Sincerely,

FOR Jim Boggs
Project Leader

USDA

United States Department of Agriculture

OCT 10 2014

LaVerl Mason
White River Planning
Environmental Liaison
Community Development Department.
P.O. Box 2396
Batesville, Arkansas 72503

Dear Ms. Mason:

This letter is in response to your request for information related to Prime Farmland and Farmland of Statewide Importance for the proposed construction of a new handicap accessible 12,000 – 15,000 sf building at the Fulton County Fairground in Salem, Arkansas. This area is not considered Prime Farmland or Farmland of Statewide Importance.

Should you have any questions or need additional information, please call me at (501) 301-3172 or email at nelson.rolong@ar.usda.gov.

Sincerely,

Nelson A. Rolong

Nelson A. Rolong, Ph.D.
Assistant State Soil Scientist

Enclosure

cc:
Edgar Mersiovsky, State Soil Scientist, NRCS, Little Rock, AR

U.S. Department of Agriculture

FARMLAND CONVERSION IMPACT RATING

PART I *(To be completed by Federal Agency)*	Date Of Land Evaluation Request 10/2/14
Name Of Project Salem Civic Center	Federal Agency Involved FEMA
Proposed Land Use Building construction	County And State Fulton Arkansas
PART II *(To be completed by NRCS)*	Date Request Received By NRCS 10/3/14

Does the site contain prime, unique, statewide or local important farmland? Yes ☐ No ☑ *(If no, the FPPA does not apply -- do not complete additional parts of this form).*

Acres Irrigated	Average Farm Size

Major Crop(s)	Farmable Land In Govt. Jurisdiction Acres: %	Amount Of Farmland As Defined in FPPA Acres: %
Name Of Land Evaluation System Used	Name Of Local Site Assessment System	Date Land Evaluation Returned By NRCS

PART III *(To be completed by Federal Agency)*	Alternative Site Rating Site A	Site B	Site C	Site D
A. Total Acres To Be Converted Directly	1.0			
B. Total Acres To Be Converted Indirectly				
C. Total Acres In Site	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PART IV *(To be completed by NRCS)* Land Evaluation Information				
A. Total Acres Prime And Unique Farmland				
B. Total Acres Statewide And Local Important Farmland				
C. Percentage Of Farmland In County Or Local Govt. Unit To Be Converted				
D. Percentage Of Farmland In Govt. Jurisdiction With Same Or Higher Relative Value				
PART V *(To be completed by NRCS)* Land Evaluation Criterion Relative Value Of Farmland To Be Converted *(Scale of 0 to 100 Points)*	0	0	0	0

PART VI *(To be completed by Federal Agency)* Site Assessment Criteria *(These criteria are explained in 7 CFR 658.5(b)*	Maximum Points				
1. Area In Nonurban Use					
2. Perimeter In Nonurban Use					
3. Percent Of Site Being Farmed					
4. Protection Provided By State And Local Government					
5. Distance From Urban Builtup Area					
6. Distance To Urban Support Services					
7. Size Of Present Farm Unit Compared To Average					
8. Creation Of Nonfarmable Farmland					
9. Availability Of Farm Support Services					
10. On-Farm Investments					
11. Effects Of Conversion On Farm Support Services					
12. Compatibility With Existing Agricultural Use					
TOTAL SITE ASSESSMENT POINTS	160	0	0	0	0
PART VII *(To be completed by Federal Agency)*					
Relative Value Of Farmland *(From Part V)*	100	0	0	0	0
Total Site Assessment *(From Part VI above or a local site assessment)*	160	0	0	0	0
TOTAL POINTS *(Total of above 2 lines)*	260	0	0	0	0

Site Selected:	Date Of Selection	Was A Local Site Assessment Used? Yes ☐ No ☐

Reason For Selection:

White River Planning & Development District, Inc.

(870) 793-5233 P.O. Box 2396 Batesville, Arkansas 72503-2396
Van C. Thomas – Executive Director
Fax (870) 793-4035

October 2, 2014

Mr. Nathaniel P. Nehus, Ecologist
ADEQ
Environmental Preservation and Technical Services Division
5301 Northshore Drive
North Little Rock, AR 72118-5317

Dear Mr. Nehus:

During the declared period, December 5 through December 8, 2013, severe storms caused widespread damage across Fulton County. The storm accumulated 1 inch of ice and 10 inches new snow on top of the Salem Civic Center at the Fulton County Fairgrounds. The excessive weight of the ice and snow caused the roof to cave in destroying the entire building. The building was owned by the City of Salem but leased to the Fulton County Fair Association, Inc. The City of Salem proposes to construct a new handicap accessible 12,000-15,000 sf metal building on an adjacent tract of land. The new site is much more appropriate for a civic center. A map of the proposed new site is enclosed with approximate GPS 36.38 168 N 91.8 442 W.

We at White River Planning and Development District have been asked to perform an Environmental Assessment for FEMA as required by the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). This is a requirement before funding or approving any actions. After reviewing the NEPA requirements, it appears this project is categorically excluded from further environmental analysis.

We would appreciate a copy of your comments to include with the Environmental Review Record. If you have questions or need additional information, please contact me or Mitzi Hargan at 870-793-5233.

Sincerely,

LaVerl Mason

LaVerl Mason, Environmental Liaison
Community Development Department

Enclosures

Cc: City of Salem

White River Planning & Development District, Inc.

(870) 793-5233 P.O. Box 2396 Batesville, Arkansas 72503-2396
Van C. Thomas – Executive Director
Fax (870) 793-4035

October 2, 2015

Mr. Jim Ellis, NEPA Specialist
Corps of Engineers
P. O. Box 867
Little Rock, AR 72203-0867

Dear Mr. Ellis:

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LaVerl Mason, Environmental Liaison
Community Development Department

Enclosures

Cc: City of Salem

White River Planning & Development District, Inc.

(870) 793-5233 P.O. Box 2396 Batesville, Arkansas 72503-2396
Van C. Thomas – Executive Director
Fax (870) 793-4035

October 2, 2015

Mr. Eric Gilliland
Arkansas Historic Preservation Program
323 Center Street, Suite 1500
Little Rock, AR 72201

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LaVerl Mason, Environmental Liaison
Community Development Department

Enclosures

Cc: City of Salem

White River Planning & Development District, Inc.

(870) 793-5233 P.O. Box 2396 Batesville, Arkansas 72503-2396
Van C. Thomas – Executive Director
Fax (870) 793-4035

October 2, 2013

U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Arkansas Field Office
110 Amity, Suite 300
Conway, AR 72032

Dear Sir/Madam::

During the declared period, December 5 through December 8, 2013, severe storms caused widespread damage across Fulton County. The storm accumulated 1 inch of ice and 10 inches new snow on top of the Salem Civic Center at the Fulton County Fairgrounds. The excessive weight of the ice and snow caused the roof to cave in destroying the entire building. The building was owned by the City of Salem but leased to the Fulton County Fair Association, Inc. The City of Salem proposes to construct a new handicap accessible 12,000-15,000 sf metal building on an adjacent tract of land. The new site is much more appropriate for a civic center. A map of the proposed new site is enclosed with approximate GPS 36.38 168 N 91.8 442 W.

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LaVerl Mason

LaVerl Mason, Environmental Liaison
Community Development Department

Enclosures

Cc: City of Salem

White River Planning & Development District, Inc.

(870) 793-5233 P.O. Box 2396 Batesville, Arkansas 72503-2396
Van C. Thomas – Executive Director
Fax (870) 793-4035

October 2, 2014

Mr. Justin Stroman, Biologist
Arkansas Game and Fish Commission
2 Natural Resources Drive
Little Rock, AR 72205

Dear Mr. Stroman:

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LaVerl Mason

LaVerl Mason, Environmental Liaison
Community Development Department

Enclosures

Cc: City of Salem

White River Planning & Development District, Inc.

(870) 793-5233 P.O. Box 2396 Batesville, Arkansas 72503-2396
Van C. Thomas – Executive Director
Fax (870) 793-4035

October 2, 2015

Soil Conservationist
USDA/NRCS
Federal Office Building
700 West Capitol
Little Rock, AR 72201

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LaVerl Mason, Environmental Liaison
Community Development Department

Enclosures

Cc: City of Salem

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Fax (870) 793-4035

October 2, 2013

Arkansas Department of Health
4815 West Markham
Little Rock, AR 72205

Dear Sir/Madam:

During the declared period, December 5 through December 8, 2013, severe storms caused widespread damage across Fulton County. The storm accumulated 1 inch of ice and 10 inches new snow on top of the Salem Civic Center at the Fulton County Fairgrounds. The excessive weight of the ice and snow caused the roof to cave in destroying the entire building. The building was owned by the City of Salem but leased to the Fulton County Fair Association, Inc. The City of Salem proposes to construct a new handicap accessible 12,000-15,000 sf metal building on an adjacent tract of land. The new site is much more appropriate for a civic center. A map of the proposed new site is enclosed with approximate GPS 36.38 168 N 91.8 442 W.

We at White River Planning and Development District have been asked to perform an Environmental Assessment for FEMA as required by the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). This is a requirement before funding or approving any actions. After reviewing the NEPA requirements, it appears this project is categorically excluded from further environmental analysis.

We would appreciate a copy of your comments to include with the Environmental Review Record. If you have questions or need additional information, please contact me or Mitzi Hargan at 870-793-5233.

Sincerely,

LaVerl Mason

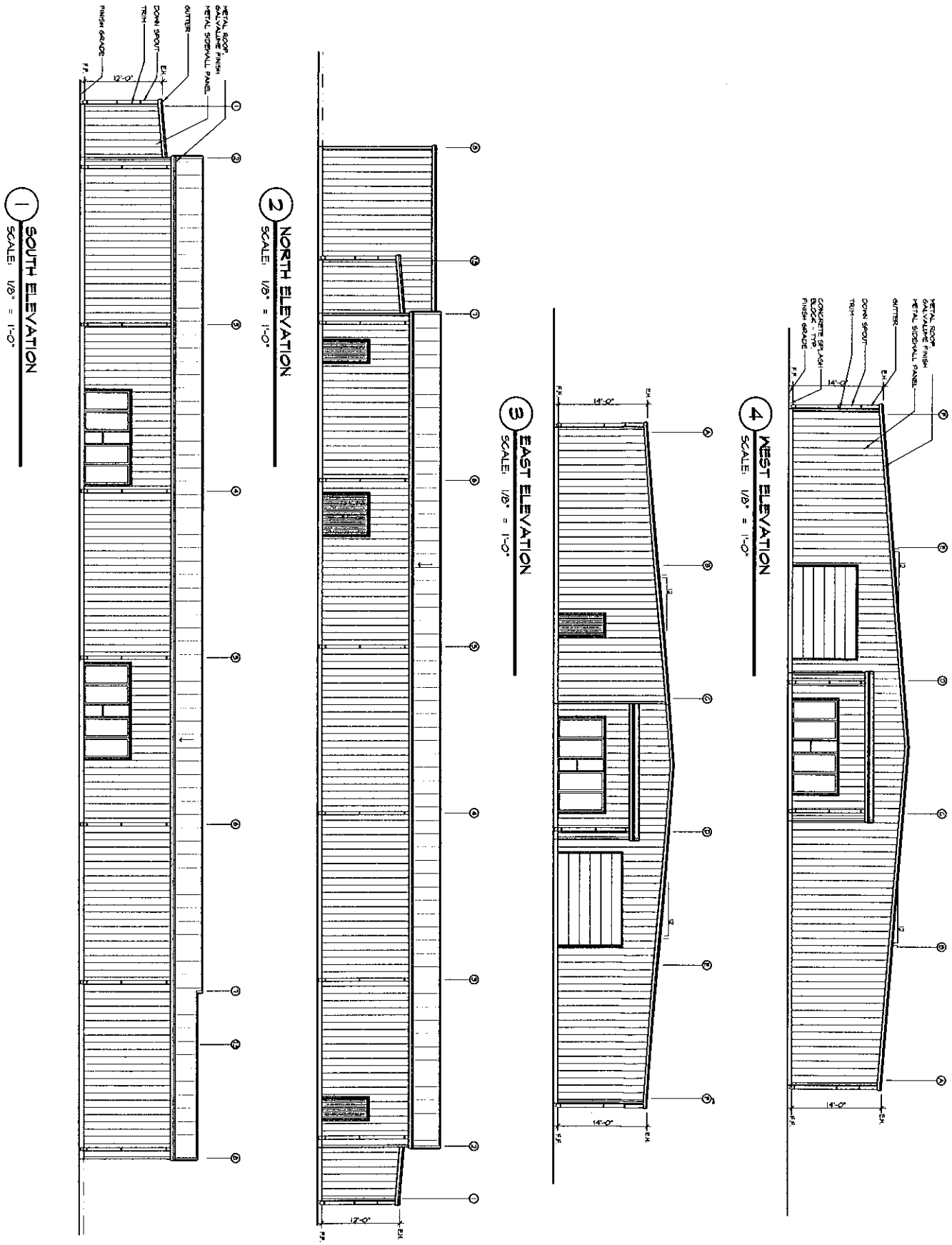
LaVerl Mason, Environmental Liaison
Community Development Department

Enclosures

Cc: City of Salem

APPENDIX B

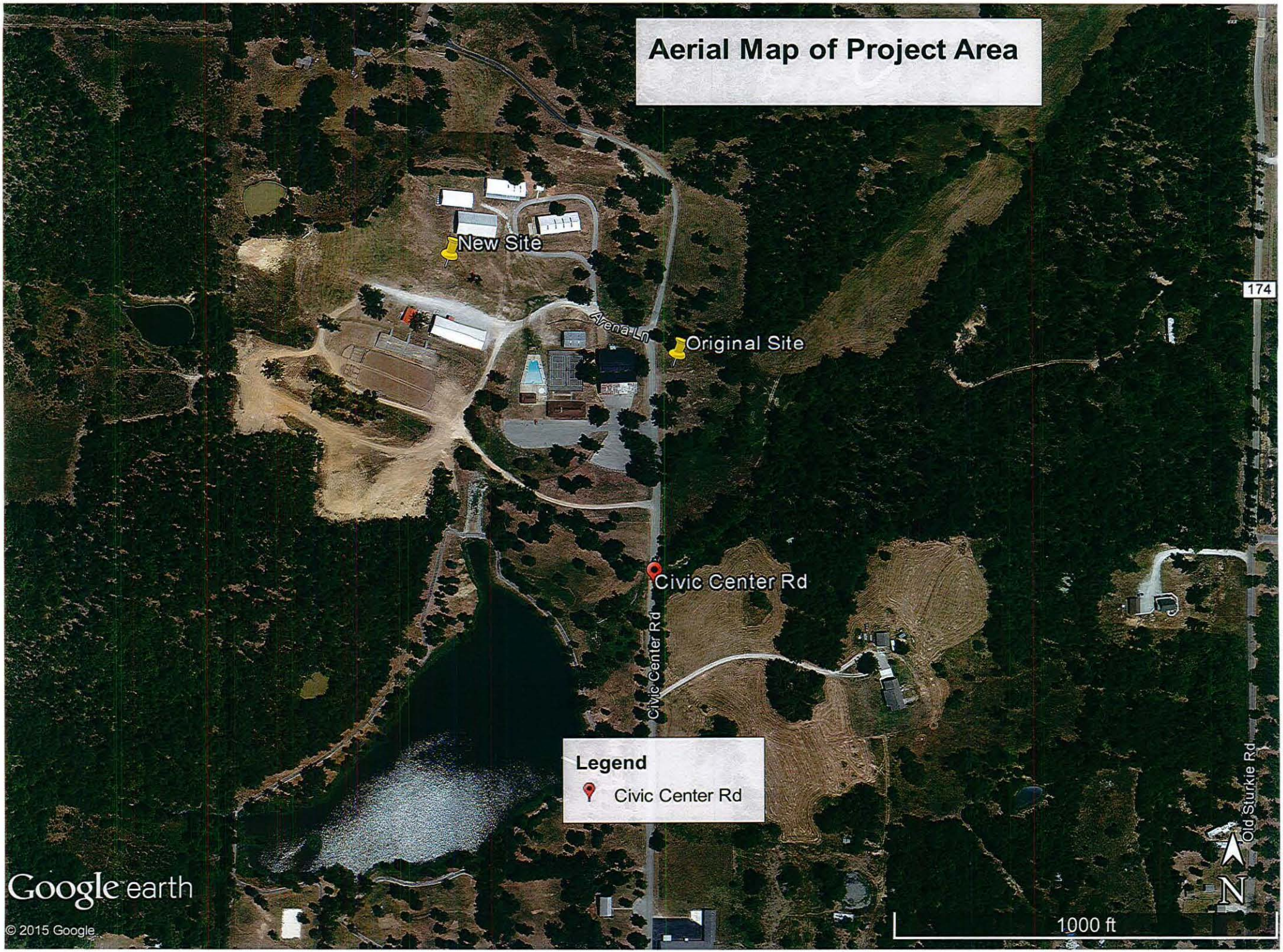
EXHIBITS AND PHOTOGRAPHS



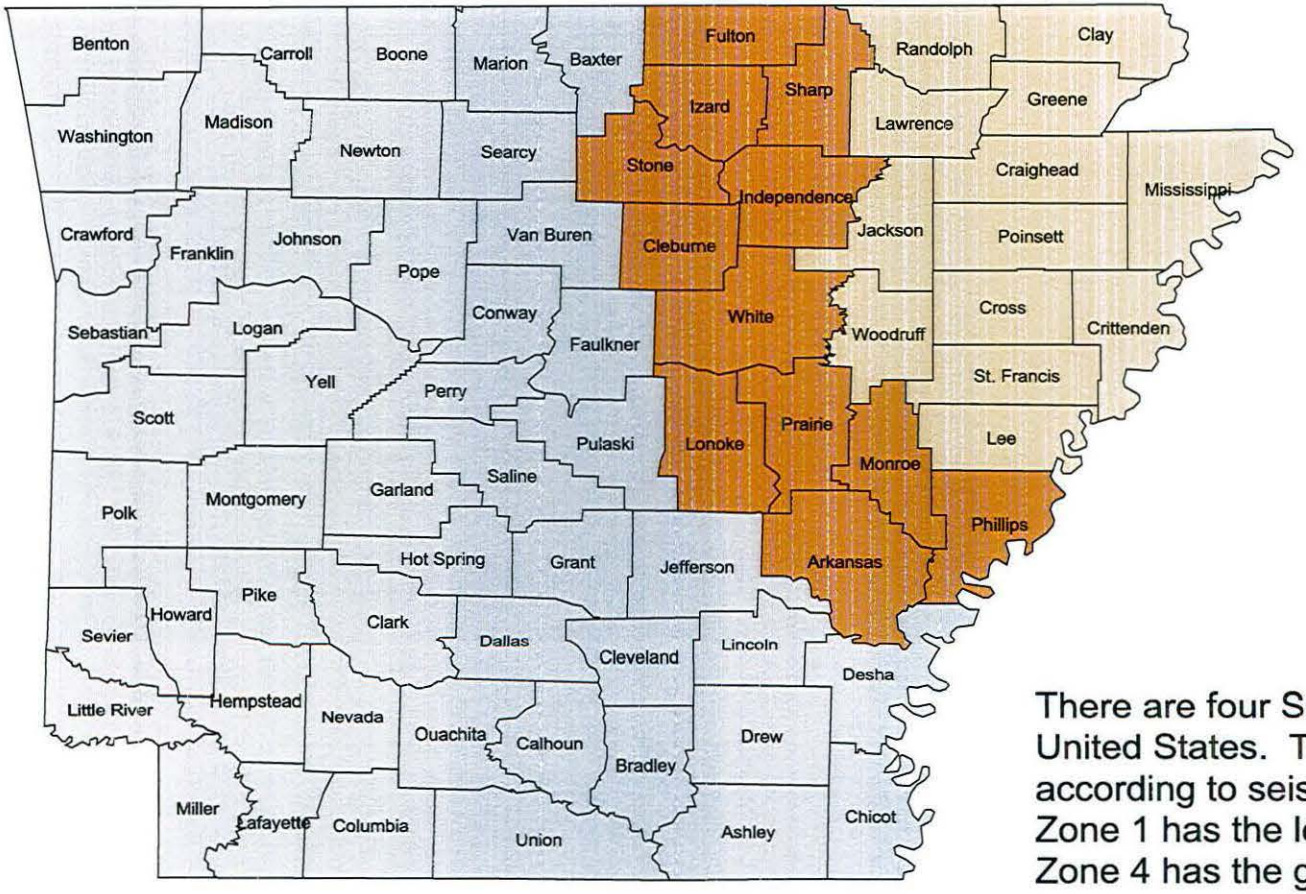
A-3	EXTERIOR ELEVATIONS	
SHEET 3 of 5	PROJECT # 1418	
	DATE: 4-18-14	

FULTON COUNTY FAIR GROUNDS
NEW CIVIC CENTER
CIVIC CENTER ROAD
SALEM, AR

BARTLETT ARCHITECTURE, Inc.
ARCHITECT ○ PLANNER ○ DESIGNER
603 HWY #5 NORTH BENTON, ARKANSAS 72019
DANIEL BARTLETT A.I.A., NCARB 501-794-4448


Aerial Map of Project Area
New Site
Avena Ln
Original Site
174
Civic Center Rd
Civic Center Rd
Legend
Civic Center Rd
Old Sturkie Rd
N
1000 ft
Google earth
© 2015 Google

Arkansas Seismic Zones



Legend

- Zone 1
- Zone 2
- Zone 3
- Zone 4

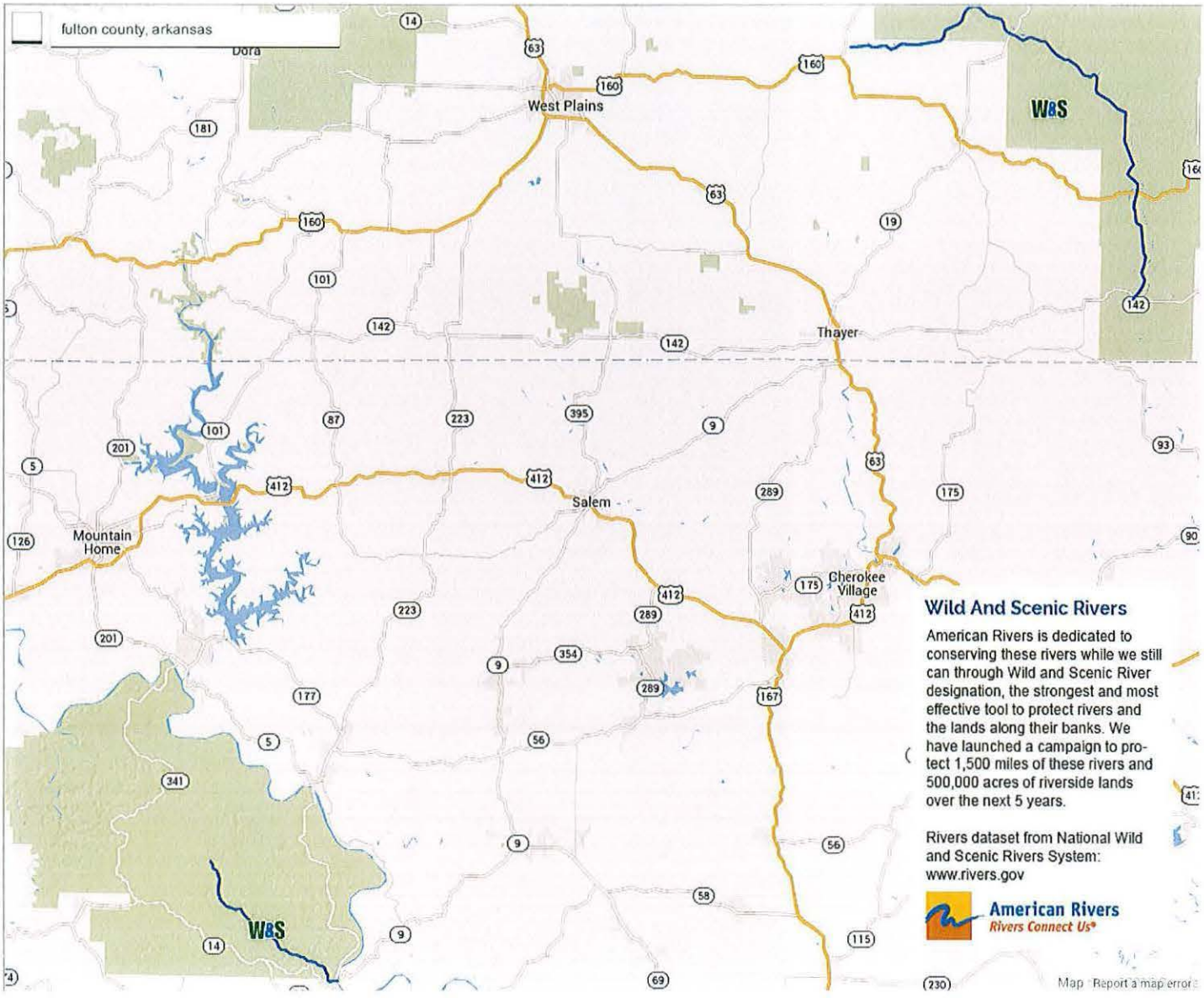
There are four Seismic Zones in the United States. They are ranked according to seismic hazard potential. Zone 1 has the least seismic potential. Zone 4 has the greatest seismic potential.

Data courtesty of the Arkansas Building Authority 2005

TEAMWORK ARKANSAS Entergy

Map of Wild and Scenic Rivers

Explore this map that shows all Wild and Scenic Rivers. Only a fraction of one percent of rivers nationwide remain wild and free, unencumbered by dams and poorly planned development. American Rivers is dedicated to conserving these rivers while we still can through Wild and Scenic River designation, the strongest and most effective tool to protect rivers and the lands along their banks. Learn more about our Wild and Scenic campaigns at www.AmericanRivers.org/WildandScenic.



If you have information to update this map, email us at outreach@americanrivers.org.

Soil Map—Fulton and Izard Counties, Arkansas
(Salem Civic Center)

Map Scale: 1:5,760 if printed on A portrait (8.5" x 11") sheet.

N

Meters
0 50 100 200 300

Feet
0 250 500 1000 1500

Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 15N WGS84

MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)
- Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils
- Soil Map Unit Polygons
- Soil Map Unit Lines
- Soil Map Unit Points

Special Point Features
- Blowout
- Borrow Pit
- Clay Spot
- Closed Depression
- Gravel Pit
- Gravelly Spot
- Landfill
- Lava Flow
- Marsh or swamp
- Mine or Quarry
- Miscellaneous Water
- Perennial Water
- Rock Outcrop
- Saline Spot
- Sandy Spot
- Severely Eroded Spot
- Sinkhole
- Slide or Slip
- Sodic Spot
- Spoil Area
- Stony Spot
- Very Stony Spot
- Wet Spot
- Other
- Special Line Features

Water Features
- Streams and Canals

Transportation
- Rails
- Interstate Highways
- US Routes
- Major Roads
- Local Roads

Background
- Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:20,000.

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
Web Soil Survey URL: http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov
Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Fulton and Izard Counties, Arkansas
Survey Area Data: Version 11, Sep 22, 2014

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Oct 1, 2010—Nov 28, 2010

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Map Unit Legend

Fulton and Izard Counties, Arkansas (AR650)			
Map Unit Symbol	**Map Unit Name**	**Acres in AOI**	**Percent of AOI**
1	Agnos very cherty silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	54.2	43.8%
2	Agnos very cherty silt loam, 8 to 20 percent slopes	64.4	52.1%
34	Water	5.0	4.0%
Totals for Area of Interest		**123.6**	**100.0%**

Fulton County Demographics -

Table DP-1. Profile of General Population and Housing Characteristics: 2010

Fulton County, Arkansas

	Total Population		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
SEX AND AGE						
Total population	**12,245**	**100.0**	**5,999**	**49.0**	**6,246**	**51.0**
Under 5 years	689	5.6	343	2.8	346	2.8
5 to 9 years	680	5.6	332	2.7	348	2.8
10 to 14 years	728	5.9	389	3.2	339	2.8
15 to 19 years	761	6.2	414	3.4	347	2.8
20 to 24 years	502	4.1	246	2.0	256	2.1
25 to 29 years	523	4.3	266	2.2	257	2.1
30 to 34 years	554	4.5	279	2.3	275	2.2
35 to 39 years	601	4.9	302	2.5	299	2.4
40 to 44 years	762	6.2	354	2.9	408	3.3
45 to 49 years	836	6.8	399	3.3	437	3.6
50 to 54 years	925	7.6	440	3.6	485	4.0
55 to 59 years	921	7.5	447	3.7	474	3.9
60 to 64 years	1,021	8.3	491	4.0	530	4.3
65 to 69 years	879	7.2	419	3.4	460	3.8
70 to 74 years	715	5.8	376	3.1	339	2.8
75 to 79 years	481	3.9	246	2.0	235	1.9
80 to 84 years	344	2.8	148	1.2	196	1.6
85 years and over	323	2.6	108	0.9	215	1.8
Median age (years)	**47.0**	**NA**	**45.8**	**NA**	**48.0**	**NA**
16 years and over	**9,995**	**81.6**	**4,855**	**39.6**	**5,140**	**42.0**
18 years and over	**9,647**	**78.8**	**4,656**	**38.0**	**4,991**	**40.8**
21 years and over	**9,283**	**75.8**	**4,478**	**36.6**	**4,805**	**39.2**
62 years and over	**3,331**	**27.2**	**1,580**	**12.9**	**1,751**	**14.3**
65 years and over	**2,742**	**22.4**	**1,297**	**10.6**	**1,445**	**11.8**

Fulton County Demographics -

Table DP-1. Profile of General Population and Housing Characteristics: 2010

Fulton County, Arkansas

	Number	Percent
RACE		
Total population	**12,245**	**100.0**
Population of one race	**12,040**	**98.3**
White	11,857	96.8
Black or African American	40	0.3
American Indian and Alaska Native	79	0.6
Asian	28	0.2
Asian Indian	10	0.1
Chinese	3	0.0
Filipino	12	0.1
Japanese	1	0.0
Korean	0	0.0
Vietnamese	0	0.0
Other Asian	2	0.0
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	1	0.0
Native Hawaiian	0	0.0
Guamanian or Chamorro	1	0.0
Samoan	0	0.0
Other Pacific Islander	0	0.0
Some Other Race	35	0.3
Population of Two or More Races	**205**	**1.7**
White; American Indian and Alaska Native	125	1.0
White; Asian	16	0.1
White; Black or African American	37	0.3
White; Some Other Race	12	0.1
Race alone or in combination with one or more races		
White	12,061	98.5
Black or African American	89	0.7
American Indian and Alaska Native	213	1.7
Asian	45	0.4
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	4	0.0
Some Other Race	50	0.4

Fulton County Demographics -

Table DP-1. Profile of General Population and Housing Characteristics: 2010

Fulton County, Arkansas

	Number	Percent
HISPANIC OR LATINO		
Total population	**12,245**	**100.0**
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	**97**	**0.8**
Mexican	68	0.6
Puerto Rican	8	0.1
Cuban	2	0.0
Other Hispanic or Latino	19	0.2
Not Hispanic or Latino	**12,148**	**99.2**
HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE		
Total population	**12,245**	**100.0**
Hispanic or Latino	**97**	**0.8**
White alone	52	0.4
Black or African American alone	1	0.0
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	0	0.0
Asian alone	0	0.0
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0	0.0
Some Other Race alone	30	0.2
Two or More Races	14	0.1
Not Hispanic or Latino	**12,148**	**99.2**
White alone	11,805	96.4
Black or African American alone	39	0.3
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	79	0.6
Asian alone	28	0.2
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	1	0.0
Some Other Race alone	5	0.0
Two or More Races	191	1.6

Fulton County Demographics -

Table DP-1. Profile of General Population and Housing Characteristics: 2010

Fulton County, Arkansas

	Number	Percent
RELATIONSHIP		
Total population	**12,245**	**100.0**
In households	**12,080**	**98.7**
Householder	5,196	42.4
Spouse	2,838	23.2
Child	2,994	24.5
Own child under 18 years	2,235	18.3
Other relatives	603	4.9
Under 18 years	307	2.5
65 years and over	79	0.6
Nonrelatives	449	3.7
Under 18 years	55	0.4
65 years and over	45	0.4
Unmarried partner	225	1.8
In group quarters	**165**	**1.3**
Institutionalized population	155	1.3
Male	47	0.4
Female	108	0.9
Noninstitutionalized population	10	0.1
Male	5	0.0
Female	5	0.0
HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE		
Total households	**5,196**	**100.0**
Family households (families)	**3,529**	**67.9**
With own children under 18 years	1,203	23.2
Husband-wife family	2,838	54.6
With own children under 18 years	851	16.4
Male householder, no wife present	209	4.0
With own children under 18 years	111	2.1
Female householder, no husband present	482	9.3
With own children under 18 years	241	4.6
Nonfamily households	**1,667**	**32.1**
Householder living alone	1,459	28.1
Male	707	13.6
65 years and over	272	5.2
Female	752	14.5
65 years and over	457	8.8
Households with individuals under 18 years	**1,386**	**26.7**
Households with individuals 65 years and over	**1,907**	**36.7**
Average household size	**2.32**	**NA**
Average family size	**2.82**	**NA**

DP03

SELECTED ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS
2009-2013 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Although the American Community Survey (ACS) produces population, demographic and housing unit estimates, it is the Census Bureau's Population Estimates Program that produces and disseminates the official estimates of the population for the nation, states, counties, cities and towns and estimates of housing units for states and counties.

Supporting documentation on code lists, subject definitions, data accuracy, and statistical testing can be found on the American Community Survey website in the Data and Documentation section.

Sample size and data quality measures (including coverage rates, allocation rates, and response rates) can be found on the American Community Survey website in the Methodology section.

Subject	Fulton County, Arkansas			
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Percent Margin of Error
EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
Population 16 years and over	10,050	+/-51	10,050	(X)
In labor force	5,115	+/-276	50.9%	+/-2.7
Civilian labor force	5,110	+/-274	50.8%	+/-2.7
Employed	4,569	+/-342	45.5%	+/-3.4
Unemployed	541	+/-167	5.4%	+/-1.7
Armed Forces	5	+/-10	0.0%	+/-0.1
Not in labor force	4,935	+/-275	49.1%	+/-2.7
Civilian labor force	5,110	+/-274	5,110	(X)
Percent Unemployed	(X)	(X)	10.6%	+/-3.4
Females 16 years and over	5,156	+/-78	5,156	(X)
In labor force	2,403	+/-212	46.6%	+/-3.9
Civilian labor force	2,403	+/-212	46.6%	+/-3.9
Employed	2,273	+/-226	44.1%	+/-4.2
Own children under 6 years	682	+/-78	682	(X)
All parents in family in labor force	467	+/-110	68.5%	+/-13.7
Own children 6 to 17 years	1,658	+/-92	1,658	(X)
All parents in family in labor force	1,110	+/-173	66.9%	+/-8.9
COMMUTING TO WORK				
Workers 16 years and over	4,292	+/-358	4,292	(X)
Car, truck, or van -- drove alone	3,348	+/-351	78.0%	+/-4.6
Car, truck, or van -- carpooled	593	+/-188	13.8%	+/-4.3
Public transportation (excluding taxicab)	0	+/-19	0.0%	+/-0.8
Walked	118	+/-77	2.7%	+/-1.8
Other means	36	+/-31	0.8%	+/-0.7
Worked at home	197	+/-103	4.6%	+/-2.4
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	25.5	+/-3.2	(X)	(X)
OCCUPATION				
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	4,569	+/-342	4,569	(X)
Management, business, science, and arts occupations	1,233	+/-265	27.0%	+/-5.5
Service occupations	1,014	+/-183	22.2%	+/-3.8
Sales and office occupations	923	+/-172	20.2%	+/-3.5
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	671	+/-140	14.7%	+/-2.8
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	728	+/-190	15.9%	+/-3.8
INDUSTRY				
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	4,569	+/-342	4,569	(X)
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	181	+/-93	4.0%	+/-2.0
Construction	406	+/-143	8.9%	+/-3.0
Manufacturing	375	+/-122	8.2%	+/-2.6
Wholesale trade	138	+/-86	3.0%	+/-1.9
Retail trade	488	+/-155	10.7%	+/-3.3
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	452	+/-143	9.9%	+/-3.0
Information	39	+/-40	0.9%	+/-0.9
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	161	+/-71	3.5%	+/-1.5
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	314	+/-141	6.9%	+/-3.1
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	1,109	+/-203	24.3%	+/-3.7
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	346	+/-91	7.6%	+/-2.0
Other services, except public administration	399	+/-118	8.7%	+/-2.5
Public administration	161	+/-78	3.5%	+/-1.8
CLASS OF WORKER				
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	4,569	+/-342	4,569	(X)
Private wage and salary workers	3,291	+/-353	72.0%	+/-4.4
Government workers	611	+/-136	13.4%	+/-3.2
Self-employed in own not incorporated business workers	658	+/-177	14.4%	+/-3.6
Unpaid family workers	9	+/-16	0.2%	+/-0.4

INCOME AND BENEFITS (IN 2013 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)				
Total households	5,140	+/-260	5,140	(X)
Less than $10,000	460	+/-134	8.9%	+/-2.5
$10,000 to $14,999	476	+/-117	9.3%	+/-2.3
$15,000 to $24,999	829	+/-158	16.1%	+/-3.0
$25,000 to $34,999	747	+/-162	14.5%	+/-3.0
$35,000 to $49,999	1,077	+/-199	21.0%	+/-3.6
$50,000 to $74,999	704	+/-170	13.7%	+/-3.4
$75,000 to $99,999	281	+/-81	5.5%	+/-1.6
$100,000 to $149,999	498	+/-153	9.7%	+/-2.9
$150,000 to $199,999	68	+/-60	1.3%	+/-1.2
$200,000 or more	0	+/-19	0.0%	+/-0.6
Median household income (dollars)	35,522	+/-2,831	(X)	(X)
Mean household income (dollars)	45,159	+/-3,624	(X)	(X)
With earnings	3,320	+/-224	64.6%	+/-2.8
Mean earnings (dollars)	46,218	+/-4,900	(X)	(X)
With Social Security	2,668	+/-214	51.9%	+/-3.8
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	16,966	+/-991	(X)	(X)
With retirement income	1,033	+/-175	20.1%	+/-3.3
Mean retirement income (dollars)	18,524	+/-2,946	(X)	(X)
With Supplemental Security Income	299	+/-96	5.8%	+/-1.8
Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)	7,252	+/-1,133	(X)	(X)
With cash public assistance income	155	+/-87	3.0%	+/-1.7
Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)	1,687	+/-1,006	(X)	(X)
With Food Stamp/SNAP benefits in the past 12 months	931	+/-175	18.1%	+/-3.2
Families	3,468	+/-288	3,468	(X)
Less than $10,000	160	+/-97	4.6%	+/-2.7
$10,000 to $14,999	169	+/-85	4.9%	+/-2.3
$15,000 to $24,999	497	+/-137	14.3%	+/-4.0
$25,000 to $34,999	491	+/-141	14.2%	+/-3.8
$35,000 to $49,999	825	+/-183	23.8%	+/-4.7
$50,000 to $74,999	554	+/-145	16.0%	+/-4.5
$75,000 to $99,999	286	+/-82	8.2%	+/-2.2
$100,000 to $149,999	418	+/-150	12.1%	+/-4.1
$150,000 to $199,999	68	+/-60	2.0%	+/-1.7
$200,000 or more	0	+/-19	0.0%	+/-0.9
Median family income (dollars)	41,720	+/-4,200	(X)	(X)
Mean family income (dollars)	52,653	+/-4,789	(X)	(X)
Per capita income (dollars)	19,326	+/-1,540	(X)	(X)
Nonfamily households	1,672	+/-224	1,672	(X)
Median nonfamily income (dollars)	19,217	+/-3,939	(X)	(X)
Mean nonfamily income (dollars)	28,177	+/-4,012	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for workers (dollars)	21,108	+/-2,373	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for male full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	37,429	+/-3,847	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for female full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	26,520	+/-2,429	(X)	(X)
HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE				
Civilian noninstitutionalized population	12,087	+/-72	12,087	(X)
With health insurance coverage	9,893	+/-333	81.8%	+/-2.6
With private health insurance	6,261	+/-546	51.8%	+/-4.5
With public coverage	5,797	+/-436	48.0%	+/-3.5
No health insurance coverage	2,194	+/-315	18.2%	+/-2.6
Civilian noninstitutionalized population under 18 years	2,518	+/-21	2,518	(X)
No health insurance coverage	89	+/-81	3.5%	+/-3.2
Civilian noninstitutionalized population 18 to 64 years	6,771	+/-72	6,771	(X)
In labor force	4,714	+/-256	4,714	(X)
Employed:	4,179	+/-316	4,179	(X)
With health insurance coverage	2,987	+/-338	71.5%	+/-5.3
With private health insurance	2,715	+/-326	65.0%	+/-5.4
With public coverage	363	+/-123	8.7%	+/-2.9
No health insurance coverage	1,192	+/-222	28.5%	+/-5.3
Unemployed:	535	+/-167	535	(X)
With health insurance coverage	171	+/-96	32.0%	+/-14.2
With private health insurance	72	+/-47	13.5%	+/-7.7
With public coverage	99	+/-83	18.5%	+/-14.1
No health insurance coverage	364	+/-125	68.0%	+/-14.2
Not in labor force:	2,057	+/-255	2,057	(X)
With health insurance coverage	1,533	+/-229	74.5%	+/-5.7
With private health insurance	872	+/-171	42.4%	+/-7.3
With public coverage	988	+/-217	48.0%	+/-7.7
No health insurance coverage	524	+/-131	25.5%	+/-5.7

PERCENTAGE OF FAMILIES AND PEOPLE WHOSE INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS IS BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL				
All families	(X)	(X)	12.0%	+/-3.4
With related children under 18 years	(X)	(X)	22.7%	+/-7.6
With related children under 5 years only	(X)	(X)	38.5%	+/-25.2
Married couple families	(X)	(X)	5.5%	+/-2.1
With related children under 18 years	(X)	(X)	10.4%	+/-4.5
With related children under 5 years only	(X)	(X)	18.5%	+/-22.8
Families with female householder, no husband present	(X)	(X)	59.0%	+/-17.1
With related children under 18 years	(X)	(X)	65.6%	+/-20.8
With related children under 5 years only	(X)	(X)	61.6%	+/-38.7
All people	(X)	(X)	18.7%	+/-3.8
Under 18 years	(X)	(X)	33.2%	+/-10.5
Related children under 18 years	(X)	(X)	33.0%	+/-10.4
Related children under 5 years	(X)	(X)	48.3%	+/-14.7
Related children 5 to 17 years	(X)	(X)	28.5%	+/-11.3
18 years and over	(X)	(X)	15.0%	+/-2.7
18 to 64 years	(X)	(X)	14.8%	+/-3.1
65 years and over	(X)	(X)	15.5%	+/-5.0
People in families	(X)	(X)	16.3%	+/-4.5
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	(X)	(X)	30.5%	+/-5.2

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2013 5-Year American Community Survey

Explanation of Symbols:
An '**' entry in the margin of error column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute a standard error and thus the margin of error. A statistical test is not appropriate.
An '-' entry in the estimate column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute an estimate, or a ratio of medians cannot be calculated because one or both of the median estimates falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution.
An '-' following a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution.
An '+' following a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution.
An '***' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the median falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution. A statistical test is not appropriate.
An '*****' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.
An 'N' entry in the estimate and margin of error columns indicates that data for this geographic area cannot be displayed because the number of sample cases is too small.
An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.

Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. The degree of uncertainty for an estimate arising from sampling variability is represented through the use of a margin of error. The value shown here is the 90 percent margin of error. The margin of error can be interpreted roughly as providing a 90 percent probability that the interval defined by the estimate minus the margin of error and the estimate plus the margin of error (the lower and upper confidence bounds) contains the true value. In addition to sampling variability, the ACS estimates are subject to nonsampling error (for a discussion of nonsampling variability, see Accuracy of the Data). The effect of nonsampling error is not represented in these tables.

There were changes in the edit between 2009 and 2010 regarding Supplemental Security Income (SSI) and Social Security. The changes in the edit loosened restrictions on disability requirements for receipt of SSI resulting in an increase in the total number of SSI recipients in the American Community Survey. The changes also loosened restrictions on possible reported monthly amounts in Social Security income resulting in higher Social Security aggregate amounts. These results more closely match administrative counts compiled by the Social Security Administration.

Workers include members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work last week.

Census occupation codes are 4-digit codes and are based on the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC). The Census occupation codes for 2010 and later years are based on the 2010 revision of the SOC. To allow for the creation of 2009-2013 tables, occupation data in the multiyear files (2009-2013) were recoded to 2013 Census occupation codes. We recommend using caution when comparing data coded using 2013 Census occupation codes with data coded using Census occupation codes prior to 2010. For more information on the Census occupation code changes, please visit our website at http://www.census.gov/people/io/methodology/.

Industry codes are 4-digit codes and are based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). The Census industry codes for 2013 and later years are based on the 2012 revision of the NAICS. To allow for the creation of 2009-2013 and 2011-2013 tables, industry data in the multiyear files (2009-2013 and 2011-2013) were recoded to 2013 Census industry codes. We recommend using caution when comparing data coded using 2013 Census industry codes with data coded using Census industry codes prior to 2013. For more information on the Census industry code changes, please visit our website at http://www.census.gov/people/io/methodology/.

While the 2009-2013 American Community Survey (ACS) data generally reflect the February 2013 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) definitions of metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas; in certain instances the names, codes, and boundaries of the principal cities shown in ACS tables may differ from the OMB definitions due to differences in the effective dates of the geographic entities.

Estimates of urban and rural population, housing units, and characteristics reflect boundaries of urban areas defined based on Census 2010 data. As a result, data for urban and rural areas from the ACS do not necessarily reflect the results of ongoing urbanization.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Collapse of Building

Concrete Slab after clean-up

Proposed. Site for New Bldg.