

**Environmental Assessment
for HUD-funded Proposals**

*Recommended format per 24 CFR 58.36, revised March 2005
[Previously recommended EA formats are obsolete].*



Project Identification: Pascagoula Beach Promenade Project

Preparer: BMI Environmental Services, LLC

Responsible Entity: City of Pascagoula

Month/Year: March 10, 2011

Environmental Assessment

Responsible Entity: City of Pascagoula

[24 CFR 58.2(a)(7)]

Certifying Officer: Joe Huffman, City Manager

[24 CFR 58.2(a)(2)]

City of Pascagoula

Project Name: Construction of Pascagoula Beach Promenade

Project Location: City of Pascagoula, South of Beach Boulevard; Sections 10 and 11, Township 8 South, Range 6 West; and Section 18, Township 8 South, Range 5 West, Jackson County, Mississippi

Estimated Total Project Cost: \$500,000.00

Grant Recipient: City of Pascagoula

[24 CFR 58.2(a)(5)]

Recipient Address: 603 Watts Avenue, Pascagoula, Mississippi 39567

Project Representative: Harry Schmidt, Director of Community Development

Telephone Number: 228-938-6651

Conditions for Approval: (List all mitigation measures adopted by the responsible entity to eliminate or minimize adverse environmental impacts. These conditions must be included in project contracts and other relevant documents as requirements). [24 CFR 58.40(d), 40 CFR 1505.2(c)]

Other than the conditions placed on the City of Pascagoula by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (COE), the Mississippi Department of Marine Resources (MDMR), and the Mississippi Secretary of State (SOS), no new conditions for approval will be required. The proposed beach promenade will be located on the newly established sand beach that was constructed by the COE as part of the Mississippi Coastal Improvements Program (MSCIP) as a shoreline stabilization and protection project. The COE has advised that the construction of the beach promenade project must not conflict or negatively impact the integrity of the sand beach project. The City of Pascagoula will coordinate with the COE throughout the design phase of this project and obtain approval from the COE prior to constructing the beach promenade project.

The MDMR issued a permit authorizing the placement of fill on the beach area. The permit, which was granted on October 19, 2010, required the City to implement Best Management Practices (BMP's) during construction and limited the fill area to the area within the proposed 10,500 feet long by 10 feet wide pathway. Additionally, the MDMR permit required the City of Pascagoula to obtain a Tidelands Lease from the SOS.

Existing Conditions and Trends: Describe the existing conditions of the project area and its surroundings, and trends likely to continue in the absence of the project. [24 CFR 58.40(a)]

Existing Conditions - In the aftermath of Hurricane Katrina, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (COE) developed comprehensive plans to assist in the recovery, rebuilding, and restoration of the Mississippi Gulf Coast. The plans were developed as Part of the Mississippi Coastal Improvements Program or MsCIP, included activities and actions that addressed impacts related to hurricane and storm damage reduction, salt water intrusion, shoreline erosion, and fish and wildlife preservation. One of those projects proposed as part of the MsCIP program was a plan to make repairs to the existing seawall along Beach Boulevard in Pascagoula and to construct a sand beach to provide additional protection of the shoreline. The beach project, which was initiated in 2009 provides for a 150 foot wide sand beach along Beach Boulevard. Along with the installation of rip-rap material, wetlands vegetation, and beach and dune vegetation to further stabilize the beach and reduce sand loss from wind erosion. At the present time there are no plans to provide any public structures or public access facilities.

Trends – The City of Pascagoula has long recognized that the beachfront area is a key amenity for the City and has taken steps to promote the use of the waterfront access opportunities along the East Pascagoula River and the Mississippi Sound. Since Hurricane Katrina, several initiatives have been identified to promote use of the waterfront, increase the scenic vista, and enhance the waterfront for greater storm protection. The general concept for a promenade was an outgrowth of Pascagoula's Comprehensive Plan which was prepared in 2004. In the period of time after Hurricane Katrina, the City of Pascagoula participated in numerous planning charrettes carried out as part of the Governor's Commission on Recovery, Rebuilding, and Renewal and reconfirmed its plan to reconnect the City to its waterfront. At the present time, the access opportunities along Beach Boulevard are limited and there are no improved paths for walking along the newly constructed sand beach. The public has expressed an interest in having improved access and improved recreational opportunities along the front beach area.

Previous Environmental Evaluations: As indicated above, the City of Pascagoula has participated in several planning efforts and coordinated with the COE during the planning and construction of the new beach area. As part of the MsCIP process the COE prepared an Environmental Assessment (EA). The City of Pascagoula also prepared a permit application for the boardwalk project and received a permit from the Mississippi Department of Marine Resources.

Statutory Checklist

[24CFR §58.5]

Record the determinations made regarding each listed statute, executive order or regulation. Provide appropriate source documentation. Note reviews or consultations completed as well as any applicable permits or approvals obtained or required. Note dates of contact or page references. Provide compliance or consistency documentation. Attach additional material as appropriate. Note: conditions, attenuation or mitigation measures required.

Factors	Determination and Compliance Documentation
<p>Historic Preservation [36 CFR 800]</p>	<p>Pascagoula, the “Singing River” city beside the Gulf of Mexico has a deep and rich history as a European settlement that goes back over 300 years. Her name is taken from a band of peaceful Native Americans (Pascagoula means “bread eaters”) who inhabited the area when Hemando De Soto first made contact with them in the 1540’s. Pascagoula was part of the French colonial empire for over half a century dating from 1699 when Pierre Lemoyne D’Iberville claimed her for the Sun King, Louis XIV, until the English occupation from 1763 to 1781. One of the oldest structures in the Country, the Krebs-La Pointe Home (Old Spanish Fort), circa 1718, still stands in rugged splendor on a pristine bluff with a panoramic view of Krebs Lake. In the cemetery that adjoins the building are the graves of early settlers whose tombstones are inscribed in French and date as early as 1732.</p> <p>Pascagoula was a Spanish Territory from 1781 until June 7, 1798 at which time she became a part of the United States. The village of Pascagoula was incorporated in 1838 and in 1904, Pascagoula and the village of Scranton, which had sprung up around a railroad station, were combined and incorporated as the City of Pascagoula. The Mississippi Department of Archives and History (MDAH) was contacted by letter dated October 22, 2010 and requested to provide information on the project’s potential impact on sites eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The MDAH provided a letter dated November 3, 2010 which indicated that the project is not likely to impact prehistoric or historical archaeological sites eligible for listing on the NRHP. Mr. Ken Carleton, the Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO) for the Choctaw Indian Nation was contacted by letter dated October 22, 2010 and requested to provide comments on the project’s potential impact on cultural resources. By agreement with the Mississippi Development Authority (MDA), all of the Indian Tribes which have interest in coastal Mississippi, agreed to allow Mr. Carleton to act as the THPO for the respective tribes. No comments have been received by Mr. Carleton.</p> <p>Copies of correspondence between the MDAH, the THPO, and the agreements between the Indian Tribes and the MDA are provided in the ERR. http://www.cityofpascagoula.com/profiletrivia.htm</p>
<p>Floodplain Management [24 CFR 55, Executive Order 11988]</p>	<p>The beach promenade pathway is located in Zone VE as reported in Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM), Map Numbers 28059C0431G, 28059C0433G and 28059C0434G published March 16, 2010. The Zone VE designation denotes areas of the Coastal Flood Zone with velocity hazard (wave action), with an established base flood elevation. The proposed beach promenade pathway is also located within the 100-year floodplain. Although the pathway project is located within the 100-year floodplain, it is functionally isolated from the traditional floodplain areas north of Beach Boulevard. The newly constructed sand beach where the beach promenade pathway will be constructed is located on the Mississippi Sound which has a surface water area of over 500,000 acres. It is tidally influenced and affected more by tides and storm surge than floodwaters from riverine and watershed runoff. Because of the physical and hydrological characteristics of this portion of the</p>

Factors	Determination and Compliance Documentation
	<p>Mississippi Sound direct and indirect effects to floodplain areas outside the specific limits of this project are not anticipated. While the project is located within the 100-year floodplain, it is not located within a floodway. The 8-Step Decision Making Process was completed according to 24 CFR Part 55.20. The proposed beach promenade project is integral to the beach and must be located within the 100-year floodplain. The City of Pascagoula has considered alternatives and mitigation measures to minimize adverse impacts and to restore and preserve natural and beneficial values. In view of the fact that the beach area is located within the 100-year floodplain and there are no reasonable or practicable alternatives that would eliminate the need to locate the project within the 100-year floodplain. The proposed action will result in minor direct impacts to the environmental conditions in the upper portion of the newly created beach. All potential adverse impacts within the floodplain have been minimized. The City will take all appropriate measures to insure that the pedestrian pathway will not impact the 100-year floodplain. No habitable structures will be constructed and no early warning, emergency evacuation procedures, or identification marks for past or estimated flood levels will be required. The City will prepare a stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWPPP) and manage erosion, sedimentation, and stormwater runoff in accordance with Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ) stormwater requirements. The plan will include Best Management Practices (BMP'S) to protect the floodplain from impacts during construction. A copy of the FEMA FIRM Map, the 8-step Decision Making Process, and the floodplain public notices are provided in the ERR.</p> <p>http://www.fema.gov/hazard/map/firm.shtm</p>
<p>Wetlands Protection [Executive Order 11990]</p>	<p>A review of the National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) maps published by the US Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS) indicates that there are no wetlands as defined in Section 404 of the Clean Water Act of 1972 within the limits of the project. A copy of the NWI map for the project site is provided in the ERR.</p> <p>http://www.fws.gov/wetlands/Data/Mapper.html</p>
<p>Coastal Zone Management Act [Sections 307(c), (d)]</p>	<p>The project is located within the Mississippi Coastal Zone as defined in the Mississippi Coastal Program (MCP) of 1980. The MCP, which is administered by the Mississippi Department of Marine Resources (MDMR), was developed by the MDMR in accordance with the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, and guides and regulates the use of coastal resources in the Mississippi Coastal Zone. The City of Pascagoula received Coastal Zone Consistency letter for the project on October 26, 2010. A copy of the consistency letter and permit is provided in the ERR.</p> <p>http://www.dmr.state.ms.us/</p>
<p>Sole Source Aquifers [40 CFR 149]</p>	<p>Within the state of Mississippi, there is only one aquifer system designated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) as a Sole Source Aquifer. The only Sole Source Aquifer in Mississippi is the Southern Hills Regional Aquifer which encompasses parts of Adams, Amite, Claiborne, Copiah, Franklin, Jefferson, Lincoln, Pike, Walthall, Wilkinson, Hinds, and Warren Counties. The proposed site is not located over nor does it affect a sole source aquifer designated by EPA. A map of the Southern Hills Regional Sole Source Aquifer is contained in the ERR.</p> <p>http://www.epa.gov/region4/water/groundwater/r4ssa.html#shills</p>
<p>Endangered Species Act [50 CFR 402]</p>	<p>There are a number of endangered and threatened species which have biological ranges that include the project area. A list of threatened and endangered species that have ranges that include Jackson County, Mississippi which was compiled by the USFWS is shown in the ERR. The Mississippi Department of Wildlife, Fisheries, and Parks (MDWFP) and the USFWS were contacted by separate letters dated October 22, 2010. The MDWFP provided a response dated November 8, 2010 and reported that the project area was within the range of certain species that had been reported in the occurrence database. The species of concern listed by the MDWFP</p>

Factors	Determination and Compliance Documentation
	<p>include the Peregrine Falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>), the Gull-billed Tern (<i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i>), the Carolina Lialaeopsis (<i>Lialaeopsis carolinensis</i>), and the Least Tern (<i>Sternula antillarum</i>). The MDWFP recommended that the City undertake various precautions and BMP's to avoid conflicts with the listed species. A copy of the comment letter from the MDWFP is provided in the ERR. The USFWS provided a response dated November 19, 2010 and reported that the project was not considered critical habitat for the Piping Plover. The USFWS also suggested that the City undertake various precautions and BMP's to avoid conflicts with the Piping Plover. A copy of the comment letter from the USFWS is provided in the ERR.</p> <p>http://www.fws.gov/mississippiES/pdf/MS%20county%20list%20for%20T&E%20November%202010.pdf</p>
<p>Wild and Scenic Rivers Act [Sections 7(b), (c)]</p>	<p>Within the state of Mississippi, Black Creek is the only river system with the Wild and Scenic River designation as defined in the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968. The Black Creek is located within the DeSoto National Forest in Stone County, Mississippi and will not be impacted by this project. A list of the wild and scenic rivers by state is provided in the ERR.</p> <p>http://www.rivers.gov/wildriverslist.html</p>
<p>Air Quality [Clean Air Act, Sections 176(c) and (d), and 40 CFR 6, 51, 93]</p>	<p>Under the Clean Air Act, the EPA established National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) that limit the concentration levels of pollutants allowed to occur in ambient air. The six criteria pollutants established by EPA include: ozone, lead, carbon monoxide, nitrogen dioxide, sulfur oxides measured as sulfur dioxide and particulate matter of 10 microns. All areas within a state are designated with respect to each of these six criteria pollutants as in "attainment" (in compliance with the standards) or "non-attainment" (not in compliance with the standards), or "unclassifiable" (insufficient data to classify).</p> <p>According to the MDEQ, all areas of the state are in attainment with the NAAQS at the present time.</p> <p>http://www.deq.state.ms.us/MDEQ.nsf/page/Air_CriteriaandHazardousAirPollutantMonitoring?OpenDocument</p>
<p>Farmland Protection Policy Act [7 CFR 658]</p>	<p>The proposed Pascagoula Beach Promenade Project is located within the city limits of Pascagoula and Pascagoula is located within Gulfport-Biloxi, Pascagoula, MS Metropolitan Statistical Area. The proposed project will not impact any prime or unique farmland, or other farmland of statewide or local importance as identified by the NRCS.</p> <p>http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/programs/fppa</p>
<p>Environmental Justice [Executive Order 12898]</p>	<p>Executive Order (EO) 12898, <i>Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations</i>, is designed to focus the attention of federal agency actions that may result in a disproportionately high or adverse impact on minority and low-income populations. A Census tract is considered to have a disproportionate percentage of minority populations under either of two conditions: (1) the percentage of persons in minority populations in the Census tracts exceeds the percentage in the county, or (2) the percentage of minority populations in the Census tract exceeds 50 percent. The project area lies within the Census Tract 411, Jackson County, Mississippi. According to U.S. Census Bureau data for the 2000 Census, the total population for Census Tracts 425 and 426 was 6,382 with a minority population of 529 individuals (8.3%). The proposed action should not negatively impact a disproportionately high number of minority or low-income residents. Based on the 2000 Census, Census Tract 425 and 426, is not considered to be a census tract with a disproportionately high percentage of minority populations. The percentage of minority populations in Jackson County is 24.6 percent, therefore Census Tracts 425 and 426, with a minority population percentage of 8.3 % is not considered to have a disproportionately high minority population. A copy of the Census Tract Data is provided in the ERR.</p> <p>http://factfinder.census.gov/home/saff/main.html?lang=en</p>

HUD Environmental Standards	Determination and Compliance Documentation
Noise Abatement and Control [24 CFR 51 B]	This project is not a noise sensitive project, and the current and anticipated future noise levels should not negatively impact this project.
Toxic/Hazardous/Radioactive Materials, Contamination, Chemicals or Gases [24 CFR 58.5(i)(2)]	There are no industrial or manufacturing facilities in the vicinity of this project that generate hazardous waste, toxic substances, or radioactive materials that would negatively impact the project.
Siting of HUD-Assisted Projects near Hazardous Operations [24 CFR 51 C]	There are no hazardous operations, above ground storage tanks or underground storage tanks that would represent a risk to this project.
Airport Clear Zones and Accident Potential Zones [24 CFR 51 D]	The project site is not located within 2,500 feet of the end of a civil airport runway or 8,000 feet of the end of a military airfield runway. The Trent Lott International Airport is located approximately 7.6 miles northeast of the project site. Keesler AFB Biloxi is located approximately 22.5 miles west of the project site. A copy of a flight plan map which shows the location of the civil airport runways at Trent Lott International Airport is provided in the ERR http://skyvector.com

Environmental Assessment Checklist

[Environmental Review Guide HUD CPD 782, 24 CFR 58.40; Ref. 40 CFR 1508.8 & 1508.27]

Evaluate the significance of the effects of the proposal on the character, features and resources of the project area. Enter relevant base data and verifiable source documentation to support the finding. Then enter the appropriate impact code from the following list to make a determination of impact. **Impact Codes:** (1) - No impact anticipated; (2) - Potentially beneficial; (3) - Potentially adverse; (4) - Requires mitigation; (5) - Requires project modification. Note names, dates of contact, telephone numbers and page references. Attach additional material as appropriate. Note conditions or mitigation measures required.

Land Development	Code	Source or Documentation
Conformance with Comprehensive Plans and Zoning	1	The proposed action is consistent with the existing land uses for this area of the City. During the development of this project, the City coordinated with city, county, state, federal, and regional planning agencies to insure that the project was compatible with existing comprehensive plans and current City zoning. http://www.cityofpascagoula.com/zoning.pdf
Compatibility and Urban Impact	2	The proposed action is compatible with local zoning and will not negatively impact the urban setting. The proposed project is also compatible with and an integral part of the plans by the City of Pascagoula to increase waterfront access to important waterfront areas of the City. http://www.cityofpascagoula.com/zoning.pdf
Slope	1	The proposed project will not negatively impact the integrity of the existing beach. When completed the area between the proposed concrete pathway and the existing sand beach will be graded to create the proper slope to maintain the existing beach slope characteristics.
Erosion	2	The new beach sand material will be exposed to erosive forces of storm generated winds and waves. Care will be taken to insure that proposed concrete pathway will not cause erosion problems at the pathway/beach interface. The City will coordinate the COE and incorporate erosion control measures as needed to reduce erosion. http://www.sam.usace.army.mil/mscip/pascagoula%20beach.htm
Soil Suitability	1	The beach sand used to establish the beach is coarse grain sand that should support the proposed concrete pathway. Prior to construction, subsurface explorations by a geotechnical engineer will be conducted and a design for the fill project which considers soil suitability will be developed.
Hazards and Nuisances including Site Safety	2	Odor: No unusual odors which would negatively impact the project area or surrounding areas are anticipated. Hazardous Waste: There are no industrial or manufacturing facilities present at the Port that generate hazardous waste. Traffic: A slight increase in local motor vehicle traffic to the area is anticipated once the project is completed Natural Hazards: The site is located along the shoreline of the Mississippi Sound and is subject impacts from hurricanes and storm tides. The City is cognizant of the potential damage from natural storm related conditions and will use construction techniques to minimize impacts from natural hazards.
Energy Consumption	1	The proposed project should not cause a significant increase in energy consumption. The majority of the energy consumption will be fossil fuels used to operate construction equipment. Once construction is complete the energy consumption for this project will be minimal.

Land Development	Code	Source or Documentation
Noise - Contribution to Community Noise Levels	1	The proposed project will not contribute to increased noise levels in the community. Noise levels will increase during construction activities. This level of noise should be temporary and will occur only during daylight hours. Because of the temporary and limited time periods of construction, only short-term, minor noise impacts are anticipated for areas in the immediate vicinity of the site. Following construction, no significant alterations in noise in the area are anticipated.
Air Quality Effects of Ambient Air Quality on Project and Contribution to Community Pollution Levels	1	The proposed action should not increase air emissions from vehicular traffic or other activities. The construction activities may generate fugitive dust during construction. Fugitive dust emissions are considered a short-term impact that can be managed by using BMP's to control dust at the construction site. http://www.deq.state.ms.us/MDEQ.nsf/page/Air_AirQualityPlanningandEmissionStandards?OpenDocument
Environmental Design Visual Quality - Coherence, Diversity, Compatible Use and Scale	2	The project will not significantly change the visual quality along the shoreline of the Mississippi Sound in the immediate vicinity of the project. While some changes are anticipated, the overall impact to the visual quality of this part of the Mississippi Gulf Coast should be minimal.

Socioeconomic	Code	Source or Documentation
Demographic Character Changes	1	No changes to the demographic character of the area in the vicinity of project are anticipated. http://factfinder.census.gov/home/saff/main.html? lang=en
Displacement	1	The project will not displace any residents or residential property in the area.
Employment and Income Patterns	2	The project will not cause any changes in employment or income patterns. http://factfinder.census.gov/home/saff/main.html? lang=en

Community Facilities and Services	Code	Source or Documentation
Educational Facilities	1	The project will not negatively impact educational facilities, nor will cause an increase in the need for new or expanded educational facilities within the community. http://www.psd.ms
Commercial Facilities	1	The proposed pathway project will not increase commercial facilities nor negatively impact commercial activities in the vicinity of this project.
Health Care	2	The project will not negatively impact health care facilities, nor will it result in change in the existing health care system within the community.
Social Services	1	The project will not place an increased demand on existing social services, nor will it result in a change to the existing social services network within the community.
Solid Waste	1	The proposed project will not generate significant quantities of solid waste.
Wastewater	1	The Pascagoula Moss Point Wastewater Treatment Plant, which

Community Facilities and Services	Code	Source or Documentation
		serves the City of Pascagoula, is operated by the Jackson County Utility Authority and is designed for an average capacity of 10 million gallons per day. The proposed project is not expected to increase the amount of wastewater currently flowing to the plant http://www.jacksoncountyutilityauthority.com/wastewater
Stormwater	1	The City of Pascagoula will prepare and implement a comprehensive construction stormwater management plan in accordance with MDEQ requirements. http://www.deq.state.ms.us/MDEQ.nsf/page/epd_epdgeneral?OpenDocument
Water Supply	1	The City of Pascagoula is currently supplying nearly 24,000 residents with potable water from the public water system. Water for residents in the project area comes from the Communy Street Water Plant. The proposed project will not cause a significant increase in water usage and it will not negatively impact the ability of the water plant at Communy Street to supply water to the area. http://www.cityofpascagoula.com/water.htm
Public Safety - Police	1	The project is located within the jurisdiction of the Pascagoula Police Department. The proposed pathway project may increase the need for additional patrols in the area, however, it is not anticipated that the project will decrease the overall public safety in the vicinity of this project.
- Fire	1	The project will not increase the need for additional fire protection in the area nor decrease the ability of the City of Pascagoula Fire Department to provide a timely response to emergency calls.
- Emergency Medical	1	No increase in emergency medical response actions are anticipated for this project.
Open Space and Recreation - Open Space	2	The proposed project will not increase the area of open space recreation, but it will improve public access and enjoyment of existing facilities and the newly constructed sand beach.
- Recreation	1	The pedestrian pathway project should provide for increased access opportunities along Beach Boulevard and the newly constructed sand beach. http://www.cityofpascagoula.com/images/11/parks.htm
- Cultural	1	The project will not negatively impact cultural resources.
Transportation	1	The proposed action should not negatively impact traffic conditions in the vicinity of this project. The pedestrian pathway project should reduce the conflicts between pedestrian and vehicular traffic along Beach Boulevard.

Natural Features	Code	Source or Documentation
Water Resources	1	Within the City of Pascagoula, groundwater is obtained primarily from deep wells in the Miocene aquifer. The groundwater resources are considered sufficient to provide potable water for the area and no shortages of groundwater have been identified. The project will not negatively impact water resources in the vicinity of the proposed project. http://www.cityofpascagoula.com/water.htm

Natural Features	Code	Source or Documentation
Surface Water	4	The major surface water resources in the vicinity of the project are the Mississippi Sound and the Pascagoula River. The Mississippi Sound is a shallow coastal lagoon approximately 80 miles long by approximately 9 miles wide which is separated from the Gulf of Mexico by a chain of sandy barrier islands. The Pascagoula River is relatively undeveloped river system which empties into the Mississippi Sound west of the project area. This project should not impact any surface water resources.
Unique Natural Features and Agricultural Lands	1	No unique natural features or agricultural lands will be impacted by this project.
Vegetation, Wildlife, and Aquatic Resources	1	Wildlife resources in the vicinity of the project include numerous shore and wading birds. Common birds include herons, egrets, terns, gulls, and black skimmers. Due to the developed nature of this area of the very few terrestrial mammals are found in the project area. Marine mammals typically found in the nearshore waters of the Mississippi Sound include the Atlantic Bottlenose Dolphin (<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>) and the Atlantic Spotted Dolphin (<i>Stenella plagiodon</i>). A number of whales are also known to occur offshore and occasionally within the Mississippi Sound, and a Florida Manatee (<i>Tricheucus manatus latirostris</i>) has been recorded from the estuarine waters of Mississippi on several occasions. Although marine turtles occasionally enter estuaries, they generally prefer higher salinity waters such as those of the Gulf of Mexico. Five species of turtles, including the loggerhead (<i>Caretta caretta</i>), green turtle (<i>Chelonia mydas</i>), hawksbill (<i>Eetmochelys imbricata</i>), leatherback (<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>), and the Atlantic ridley (<i>Lepidochelys kemp</i>) have been reported for the Mississippi Sound. Due to the developed nature of the area, vegetation such as emergent wetlands or forested areas are not present. There are no submerged grass beds in this area of the Mississippi Sound. Generally, the submerged grasses are restricted to the northern shores of the barrier islands south of the Pascagoula. Typical submerged vegetation include turtle grass (<i>Thalassia testudinum</i>), manatee grass (<i>Cymodocea manatorum</i>), shoal grass (<i>Haladoule wrightii</i>), and widgeon grass (<i>Ruppia maritima</i>). The project should not cause any long term impacts to vegetation, wildlife, or aquatic resources.

Other Factors	Code	Source or Documentation
Flood Disaster Protection Act [Flood Insurance] [§58.6(a)]		The 8-Step Decision Making Process was completed according to 24 CFR Part 55.20. Since the entire project area is located within the 100-year floodplain there are no reasonable or practicable alternatives that would eliminate the need to locate the project within the 100-year floodplain. http://www.fema.gov/hazard/map/firm.shtm
Coastal Barrier Resources Act/ Coastal Barrier Improvement Act [§58.6(c)]		In 1982 the Coastal Barrier Resources Act (CBRA) was created to preserve barrier systems. The CBRA designates coastal barrier resource systems ineligible for direct or indirect federal financial assistance. Horn Island, Petit Bois Island, and Round Island are part of the CBRA barrier island system. Based on the general location of the project site and its location relative to the coastal barrier resources of Mississippi, no adverse impacts to coastal barriers are

Other Factors	Code	Source or Documentation
		<p>anticipated. http://www.fws.gov/habitatconservation/State_Locator_Maps/Smal_MS.pdf</p>
<p>Airport Runway Clear Zone or Clear Zone Disclosure [§58.6(d)]</p>		<p>The project site is not located within 2,500 feet of the end of a civil airport runway or 8,000 feet of the end of a military airfield runway. The Trent Lott International Airport is located approximately 7.6 miles northeast of the project site. Keesler AFB Biloxi is located approximately 22.5 miles west of the project site. A copy of a flight plan map which shows the location of the civil airport runways at Trent Lott International Airport is provided in the ERR. http://skyvector.com</p>
<p>Other Factors</p>		<p>No other significant environmental factors were identified.</p>

Summary of Findings and Conclusions

ALTERNATIVES TO THE PROPOSED ACTION

Alternatives and Project Modifications Considered [24 CFR 58.40(e), Ref. 40 CFR 1508.9]

(Identify other reasonable courses of action that were considered and not selected, such as other sites, design modifications, or other uses of the subject site. Describe the benefits and adverse impacts to the human environment of each alternative and the reasons for rejecting it.)

Alternative locations, alternative designs, and alternative construction materials were considered for this concrete pedestrian pathway project. The City considered locating the pedestrian pathway in the central portion of the beach and near the shoreline of the Front Beach as alternatives. While these locations satisfy the project purpose, they are not considered optimum locations. A pedestrian pathway in the central portion of the beach or along the shoreline would require connecting pathways across the beach and the presence of a pedestrian pathway in either of these locations is likely to be more disruptive to traditional beach uses and less accessible pedestrians. Furthermore, a pathway near the shoreline could negatively impact the shoreline habitat for shore and wading birds. Alternative designs for connecting the pathway to the existing seawall and for supporting the pathway were considered. Because of the likelihood of the storm conditions and erosive wave actions, elevated pathway designs were eliminated from consideration. Alternative materials such as wood were also eliminated because of they were not considered as structurally stable as steel reinforce concrete. In view of the fact that the beach area is located within the 100-year floodplain and there are no reasonable or practicable alternatives that would eliminate the need to locate the project within the 100-year floodplain.

No Action Alternative [24 CFR 58.40(e)]

(Discuss the benefits and adverse impacts to the human environment of not implementing the preferred alternative).

Under the No Action Alternative, the City of Pascagoula would not construct the pedestrian pathway. The beach area adjacent to Beach Boulevard would not be improved and the access and recreational benefits would not be realized.

Mitigation Measures Recommended [24 CFR 58.40(d), 40 CFR 1508.20]

(Recommend feasible ways in which the proposal or its external factors should be modified in order to minimize adverse environmental impacts and restore or enhance environmental quality.)

The proposed project minimizes impacts to the environment and no mitigation measures are recommended.

Additional Studies Performed

No additional studies were performed during the preparation of this EA. HUD regulations require a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) when the applicant is purchasing land for the project. The City of Pascagoula is not purchasing land, but will lease the beach area from the Mississippi Secretary of State. In view of the fact that the land will be leased and in view of the fact that the beach is a newly constructed beach that was constructed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers using clean sand material, the City of Pascagoula has determined the a Phase I ESA is not required.

List of Sources, Agencies and Persons Consulted [40 CFR 1508.9(b)]

Mississippi Department of Archives and History
Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality-Water Quality Branch and Air Quality Branch
Mississippi Department of Marine Resources
Mississippi Department of Wildlife, Fisheries, and Parks
Mississippi Development Authority/CDBG Disaster Recovery Program
Jackson County Utility Authority
City of Pascagoula-Public Works and Planning
Federal Emergency Management Agency
US Department of Agriculture-Natural Resources Conservation Service
US Army Corps of Engineers
US Department of Interior-US Fish & Wildlife Service

HISTORIC PRESERVATION
36 CFR 800

BMI Environmental Services, LLC

Environmental Consultants

October 22, 2010

Transmitted via email: kppool@mdah.state.ms.us

Mr. Ken P'Pool
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
P.O. Box 571
Jackson, MS 39205

**REF: City of Pascagoula-Beach Promenade Project
Pascagoula, Mississippi**

Dear Mr. P'Pool:

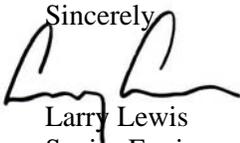
On behalf of the City of Pascagoula, BMI Environmental Services, LLC is preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) in accordance with HUD regulations for the above referenced project.

The proposed project involves the construction of approximately 10,500 linear feet of concrete pedestrian pathway near the upper reaches of the Pascagoula Beach and parallel to Beach Boulevard. The pathway will be approximately 10 feet wide and will be connected to the existing concrete seawall which is located along the southern edge of Beach Boulevard. The project site will be located on and within the limits of the newly constructed sand beach which was constructed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers as part of the Mississippi Coastal Improvements Program.

In accordance with the environmental review procedures outlined by HUD at 24 CFR 58, we would appreciate receiving any comments your agency may wish to make on this project. A vicinity map, site map, and conceptual cross-section drawing is attached for your review.

If you need any additional information or have any questions, please do not hesitate to call me at (228) 864-7612. I look forward to receiving your comments on this important matter.

Sincerely



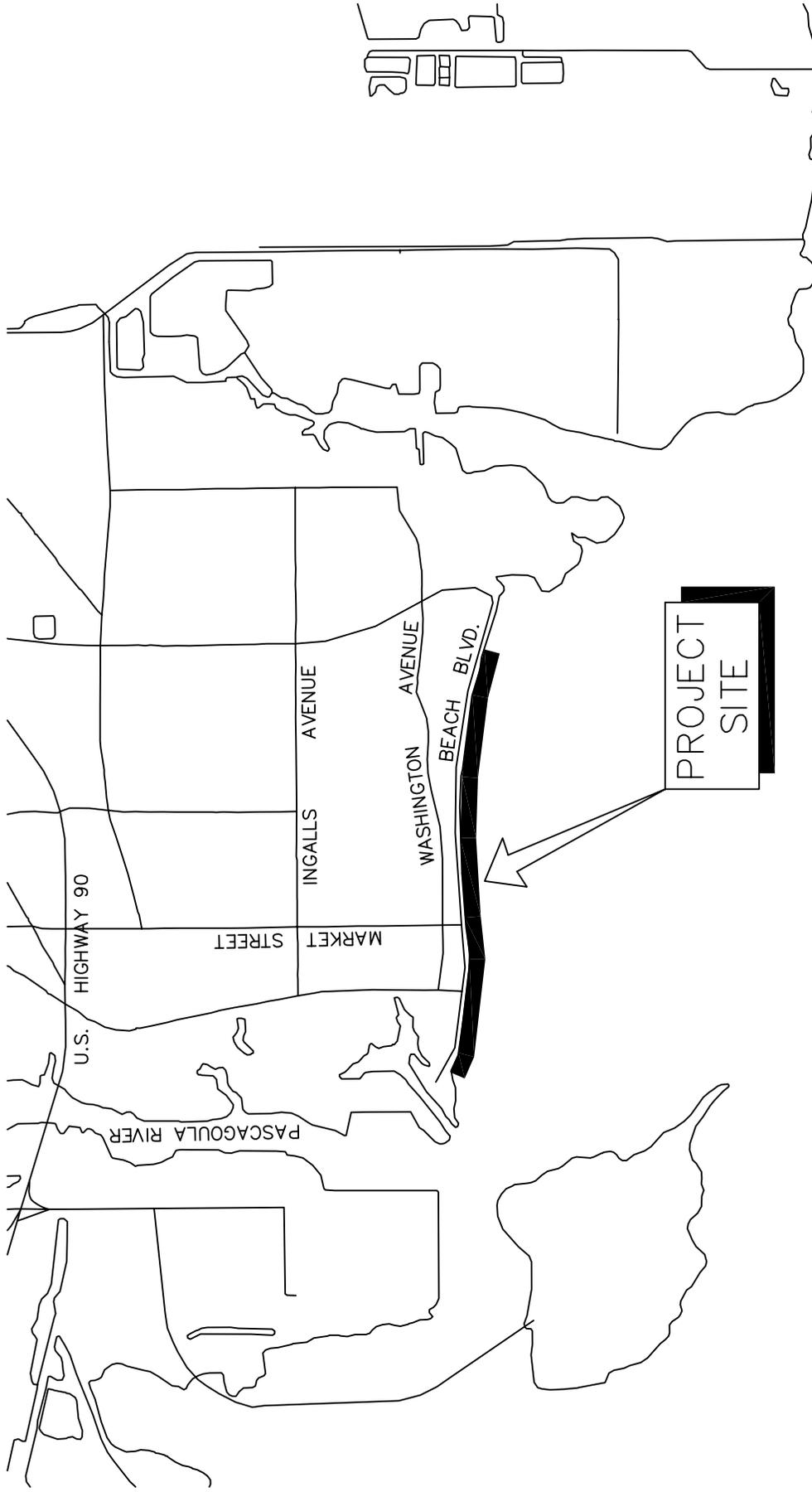
Larry Lewis
Senior Environmental Scientist

Attachments

cc: Ms. Jaci Turner, City of Pascagoula
Mr. Ben Smith, PE, Brown and Mitchell, Inc.

u:\03100\45 pascagoula beach promenade\nepa\historic preservation\thpo sov ltr 10-22-10.doc

BEACHFRONT PROMENADE PROJECT
CITY OF PASCAGOULA



VICINITY MAP

SCALE: 1"=4000'

BEACHFRONT PROMENADE PROJECT CITY OF PASCAGOULA

CONNECT PROMENADE
TO EXIST. ROADSIDE
PEDESTRIAN PATH
(STA. 115+00)



EXIST.
BEACH
PIER

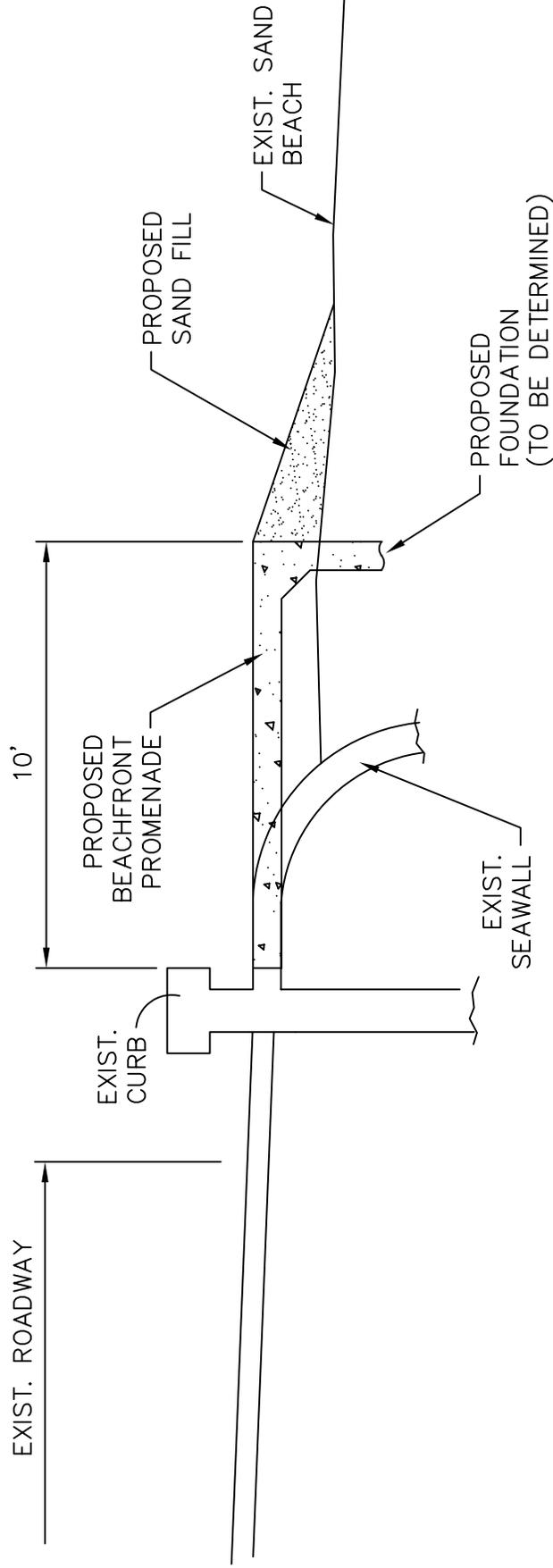
PROPOSED
BEACHFRONT
PROMENADE
(10,500± LF)

CONNECT PROMENADE
TO EXIST. ROADSIDE
PEDESTRIAN PATH
(STA. 10+00)

SITE PLAN
SCALE: 1"=1,000'±



BEACHFRONT PROMENADE PROJECT
CITY OF PASCAGOULA



CONCEPTUAL PROMENADE

N.T.S.



BMI Environmental Services, LLC

Environmental Consultants

October 22, 2010

Transmitted via email choctawhp@gmail.com

Mr. Ken Carleton
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
P.O. Box 6257
Philadelphia, MS 39350-6010

**REF: City of Pascagoula-Beach Promenade Project
Pascagoula, Mississippi**

Dear Mr. Carleton:

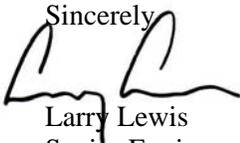
On behalf of the City of Pascagoula, BMI Environmental Services, LLC is preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) in accordance with HUD regulations for the above referenced project.

The proposed project involves the construction of approximately 10,500 linear feet of concrete pedestrian pathway near the upper reaches of the Pascagoula Beach and parallel to Beach Boulevard. The pathway will be approximately 10 feet wide and will be connected to the existing concrete seawall which is located along the southern edge of Beach Boulevard. The project site will be located on and within the limits of the newly constructed sand beach which was constructed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers as part of the Mississippi Coastal Improvements Program.

In accordance with the environmental review procedures outlined by HUD at 24 CFR 58, we would appreciate receiving any comments your agency may wish to make on this project. A vicinity map, site map, and conceptual cross-section drawing is attached for your review.

If you need any additional information or have any questions, please do not hesitate to call me at (228) 864-7612. I look forward to receiving your comments on this important matter.

Sincerely



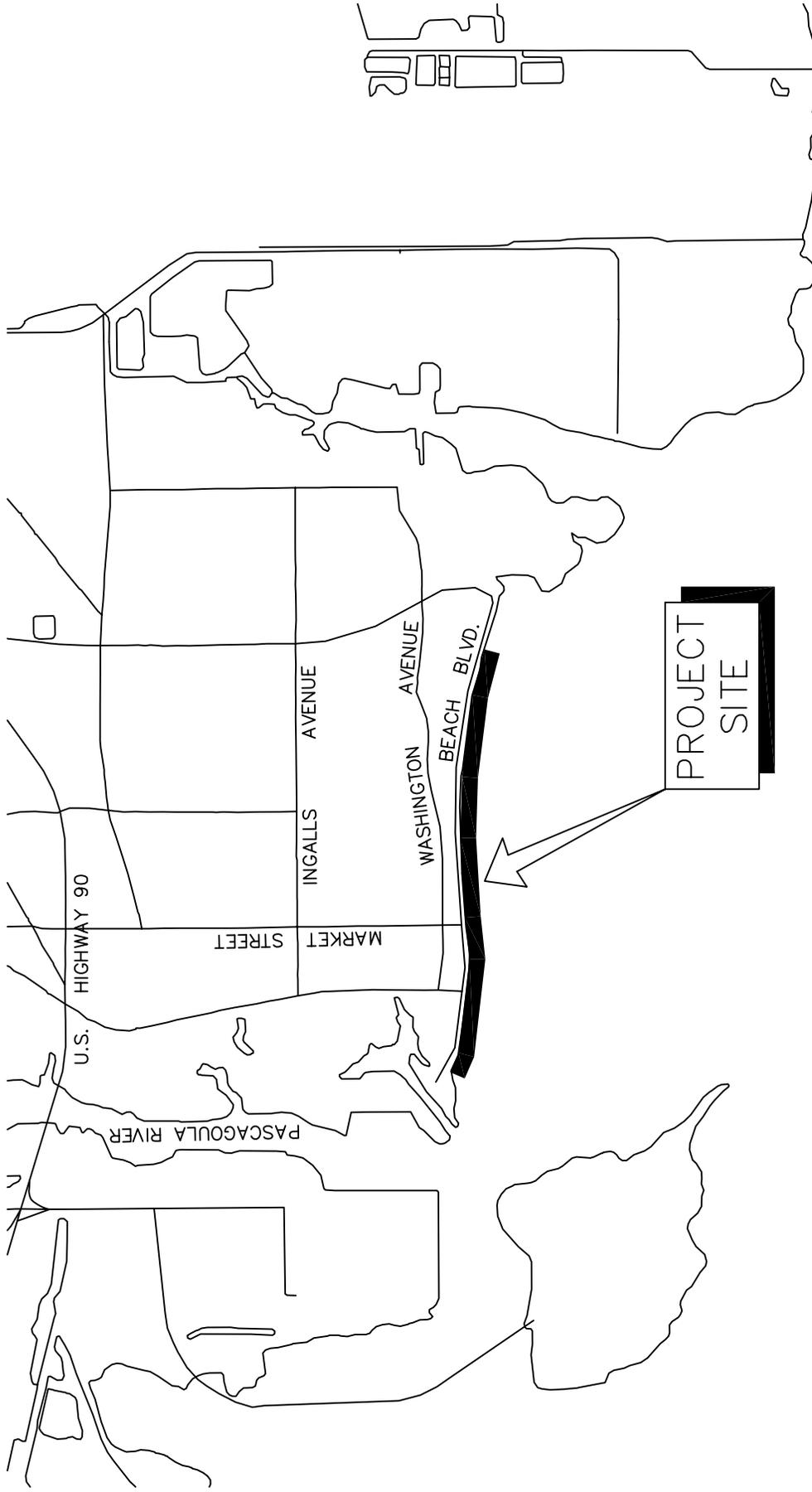
Larry Lewis
Senior Environmental Scientist

Attachments

cc: Ms. Jaci Turner, City of Pascagoula
Mr. Ben Smith, PE, Brown and Mitchell, Inc.

u:\03100\45 pascagoula beach promenade\nepa\historic preservation\thpo sov ltr 10-22-10.doc

BEACHFRONT PROMENADE PROJECT
CITY OF PASCAGOULA



VICINITY MAP

SCALE: 1"=4000'

BEACHFRONT PROMENADE PROJECT CITY OF PASCAGOULA

CONNECT PROMENADE
TO EXIST. ROADSIDE
PEDESTRIAN PATH
(STA. 115+00)

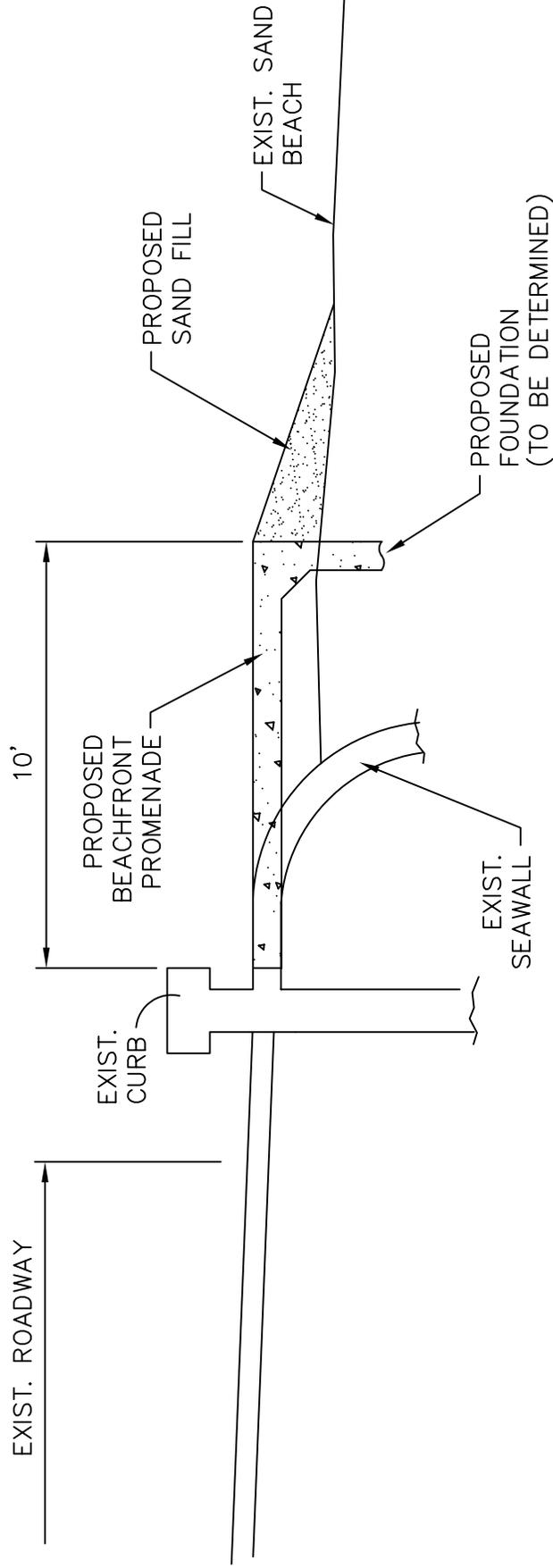


PROPOSED
BEACHFRONT
PROMENADE
(10,500± LF)

CONNECT PROMENADE
TO EXIST. ROADSIDE
PEDESTRIAN PATH
(STA. 10+00)

SITE PLAN
SCALE: 1"=1,000'±

BEACHFRONT PROMENADE PROJECT
CITY OF PASCAGOULA



CONCEPTUAL PROMENADE

N.T.S.





November 3, 2010

Mr. Larry Lewis
BMI Environmental Services, LLC
521 34th Street
Gulfport, Mississippi 39507

RE: Proposed construction of approximately 10,500 linear feet of concrete pedestrian pathway parallel to Beach Boulevard by the City of Pascagoula, MDAH Project Log #10-149-10, Jackson County

Dear Mr. Lewis:

We have reviewed your request for a cultural resources assessment, received on October 22, for the above referenced project in accordance with our responsibilities under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and 36 CFR Part 800. After reviewing the information provided, it is our determination that no cultural resources are likely to be affected. Therefore, we have no objection with the proposed undertaking.

Should there be additional work in connection with the project, or any changes in the scope of work, please let us know in order that we may provide you with appropriate comments in compliance with the above referenced regulations.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact us at (601) 576-6940.

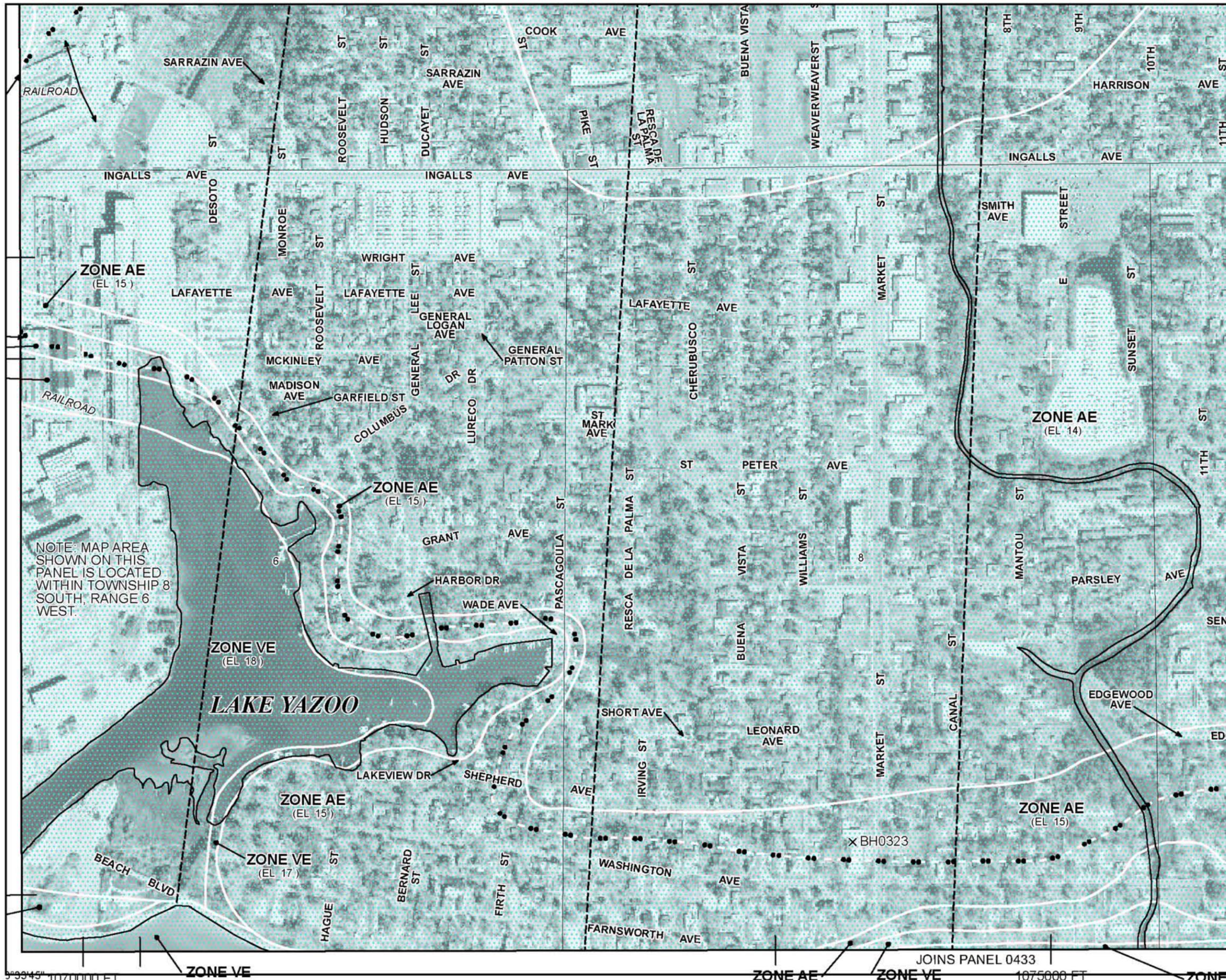
Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Hal Bell".

Hal Bell
Review and Compliance Assistant

FOR: Greg Williamson
Review and Compliance Officer

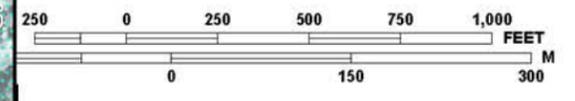
FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT
24 CFR 55, Executive Order 11988



NOTE: MAP AREA SHOWN ON THIS PANEL IS LOCATED WITHIN TOWNSHIP 8 SOUTH, RANGE 6 WEST.



MAP SCALE 1" = 500'



PANEL 0431G

FIRM
FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP
JACKSON COUNTY,
MISSISSIPPI
AND INCORPORATED AREAS

PANEL 431 OF 575
 (SEE MAP INDEX FOR FIRM PANEL LAYOUT)

CONTAINS:

COMMUNITY	NUMBER	PANEL	SUFFIX
PASCAGOULA, CITY OF	285260	0431	G

Notice to User: The Map Number shown below should be used when placing map orders; the Community Number shown above should be used on insurance applications for the subject community.



MAP NUMBER
28059C0431G

EFFECTIVE DATE
MARCH 16, 2009

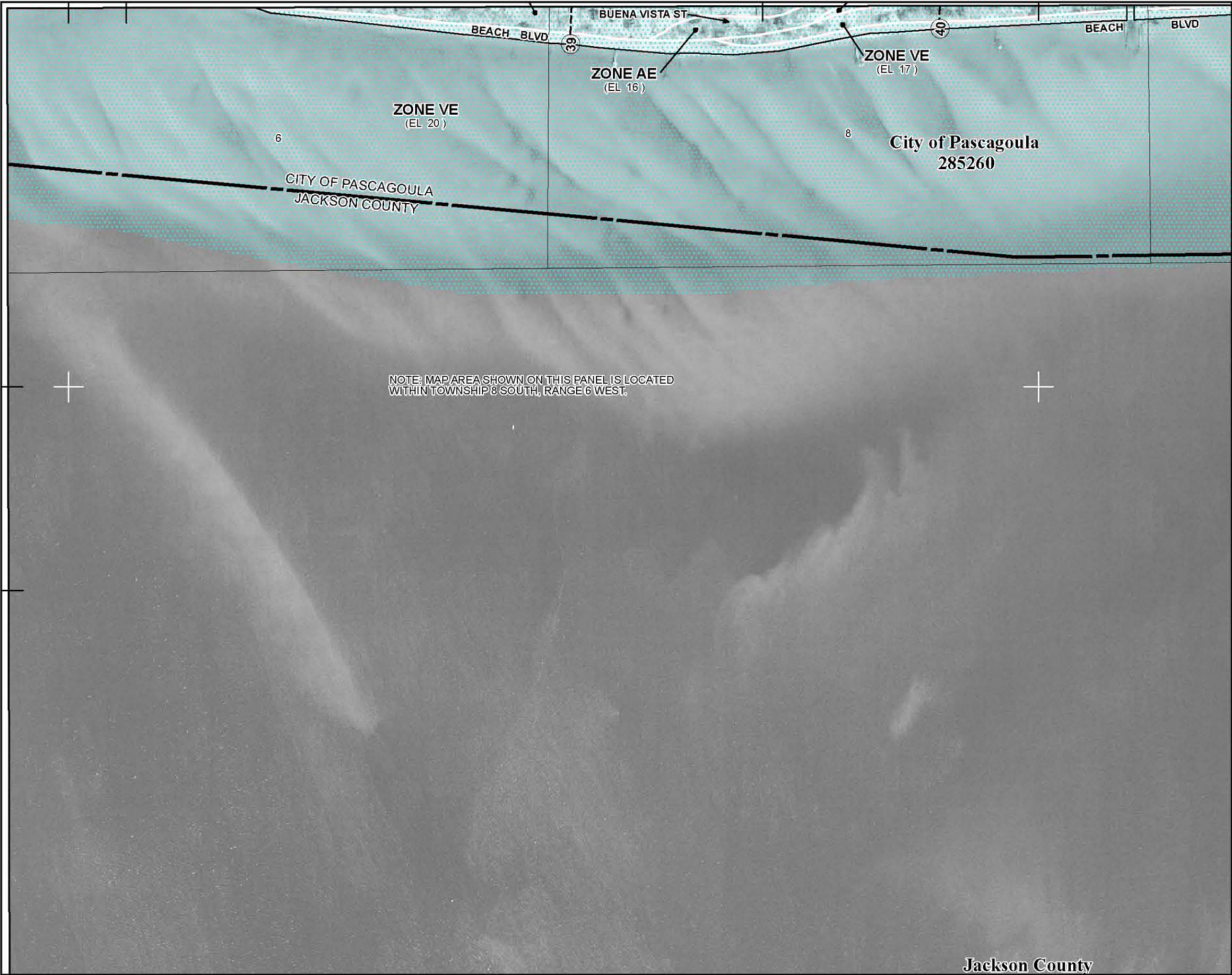
Federal Emergency Management Agency

This is an official copy of a portion of the above referenced flood map. It was extracted using F-MIT On-Line. This map does not reflect changes or amendments which may have been made subsequent to the date on the title block. For the latest product information about National Flood Insurance Program flood maps check the FEMA Flood Map Store at www.msc.fema.gov

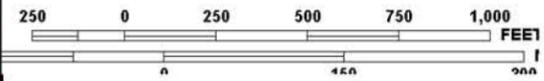
9°33'45" 117°11'11" FT

JOINS PANEL 0433

1075000 FT



MAP SCALE 1" = 500'



PANEL 0433G

FIRM
FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP
JACKSON COUNTY,
MISSISSIPPI
AND INCORPORATED AREAS

PANEL 433 OF 575
 (SEE MAP INDEX FOR FIRM PANEL LAYOUT)

CONTAINS:

COMMUNITY	NUMBER	PANEL	SUFFIX
JACKSON COUNTY	285256	0433	G
PASCAGOULA, CITY OF	285260	0433	G

Notice to User: The Map Number shown below should be used when placing map orders; the Community Number shown above should be used on insurance applications for the subject community.



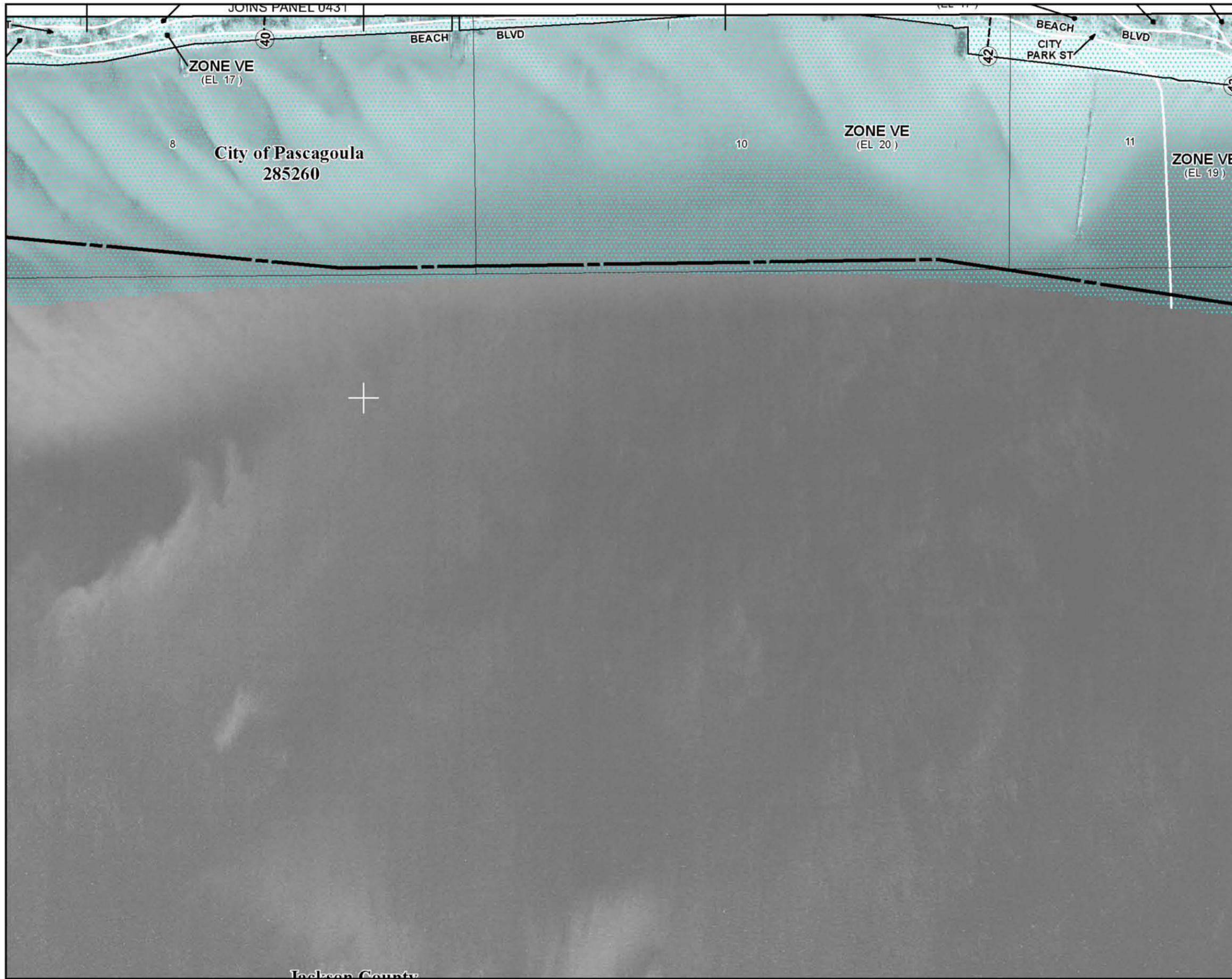
MAP NUMBER
28059C0433G

EFFECTIVE DATE
MARCH 16, 2009

Federal Emergency Management Agency

NOTE: MAP AREA SHOWN ON THIS PANEL IS LOCATED WITHIN TOWNSHIP 8 SOUTH, RANGE 6 WEST.

This is an official copy of a portion of the above referenced flood map. It was extracted using F-MIT On-Line. This map does not reflect changes or amendments which may have been made subsequent to the date on the title block. For the latest product information about National Flood Insurance Program flood maps check the FEMA Flood Map Store at www.msc.fema.gov



JOINS PANEL 0431

ZONE VE
(EL 17)

City of Pascagoula
285260

ZONE VE
(EL 20)

ZONE VE
(EL 19)

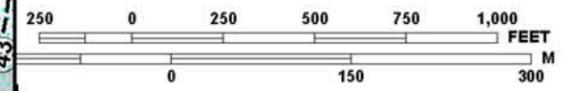
BEACH BLVD

BEACH
CITY
PARK ST

BLVD



MAP SCALE 1" = 500'



PANEL 0433G

FIRM
FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP
JACKSON COUNTY,
MISSISSIPPI
AND INCORPORATED AREAS

PANEL 433 OF 575
 (SEE MAP INDEX FOR FIRM PANEL LAYOUT)

CONTAINS:

COMMUNITY	NUMBER	PANEL	SUFFIX
JACKSON COUNTY	285256	0433	G
PASCAGOULA, CITY OF	285260	0433	G

Notice to User: The Map Number shown below should be used when placing map orders; the Community Number shown above should be used on insurance applications for the subject community.

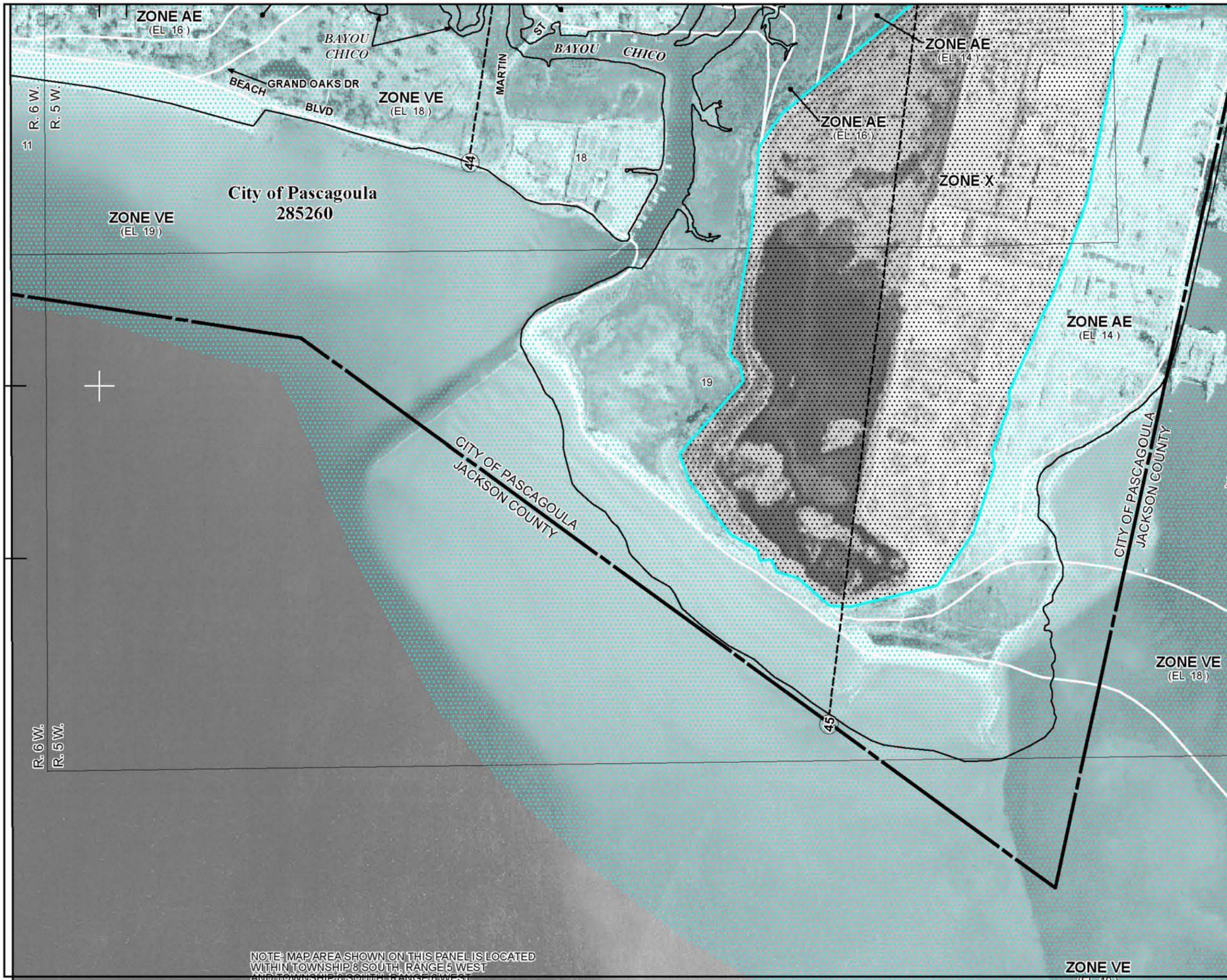


MAP NUMBER
28059C0433G

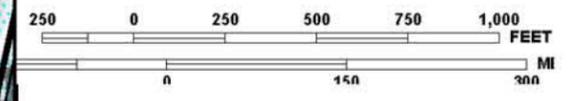
EFFECTIVE DATE
MARCH 16, 2009

Federal Emergency Management Agency

This is an official copy of a portion of the above referenced flood map. It was extracted using F-MIT On-Line. This map does not reflect changes or amendments which may have been made subsequent to the date on the title block. For the latest product information about National Flood Insurance Program flood maps check the FEMA Flood Map Store at www.msc.fema.gov



MAP SCALE 1" = 500'



PANEL 0434G

FIRM
FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP
JACKSON COUNTY,
MISSISSIPPI
AND INCORPORATED AREAS

PANEL 434 OF 575
 (SEE MAP INDEX FOR FIRM PANEL LAYOUT)

CONTAINS:

COMMUNITY	NUMBER	PANEL	SUFFIX
JACKSON COUNTY	285256	0434	G
PASCAGOULA, CITY OF	285260	0434	G

Notice to User: The Map Number shown below should be used when placing map orders; the Community Number shown above should be used on insurance applications for the subject community.



MAP NUMBER
28059C0434G

EFFECTIVE DATE
MARCH 16, 2009

Federal Emergency Management Agency

NOTE: MAP AREA SHOWN ON THIS PANEL IS LOCATED WITHIN TOWNSHIP 8 SOUTH, RANGE 5 WEST AND TOWNSHIP 6 SOUTH, RANGE 6 WEST.

This is an official copy of a portion of the above referenced flood map. It was extracted using F-MIT On-Line. This map does not reflect changes or amendments which may have been made subsequent to the date on the title block. For the latest product information about National Flood Insurance Program flood maps check the FEMA Flood Map Store at www.msc.fema.gov

8-STEP Decision Making Process 24 CFR 55.20

STEP #1: Determine whether the proposed action is located in a 100-year floodplain (or a 500-year floodplain for a Critical Action).

The construction of the concrete beach promenade project will be located within the 100-year floodplain. The front beach area of Pascagoula is located in Zone VE as reported in Federal Emergency Management Agency Flood Insurance Rate Map, Map Numbers 28059C0431G, 28059C0432G, and 28059C0433G. The Zone VE designation denotes areas of the Coastal Flood Zone with velocity hazard (wave action), with an established base flood elevation. While the proposed action is located within a 100-year floodplain, it is not located within a designated floodway or a wetlands area.

STEP #2: Notify the public at the earliest possible time of a proposal to consider an action in the floodplain (or in the 500-year floodplain for a Critical Action), and involve the affected and interested public in the decision making process.

The public was notified via a "Notice for Early Public Review of a Proposal to Support Activity in the 100-Year Floodplain and Wetland" published in Mississippi Press Register on October 21, 2010. The public notice described the project and the project area, and requested that any comments be provided in writing to the City of Pascagoula on or before November 8, 2010.

STEP #3: Identify and evaluate practicable alternatives to locating the proposed action in a floodplain (or the 500-year floodplain for a Critical Action).

Alternative locations, alternative designs, and alternative construction materials were considered for this concrete pedestrian pathway project. The City considered locating the pedestrian pathway in the central portion of the beach and near the shoreline of the Front Beach as alternatives. While these locations satisfy the project purpose, they are not considered optimum locations. A pedestrian pathway in the central portion of the beach or along the shoreline would require connecting pathways across the beach and the presence of a pedestrian pathway in either of these locations is likely to be more disruptive to traditional beach uses and less accessible pedestrians. Furthermore, a pathway near the shoreline could negatively impact the shoreline habitat for shore and wading birds. Alternative designs for connecting the pathway to the existing seawall and for supporting the pathway were considered. Because of the likelihood of the storm conditions and erosive wave actions, elevated pathway designs were eliminated from consideration. Alternative materials such as wood were also eliminated because of they were not considered as structurally stable as steel reinforce concrete. In view of the fact that the beach area is located within the 100-year floodplain and there are no reasonable or practicable alternatives that would eliminate the need to locate the project within the 100-year floodplain.

STEP #4: Identify the potential direct and indirect impacts associated with the occupancy or modification of the floodplain (or the 500-year floodplain for a Critical Action).

The proposed action will result in minor direct impacts to the environmental conditions in the upper portion of the newly created beach. Construction of the pedestrian pathway will result in a conversion of approximately 3 acres of sand beach habitat to impervious surface. Minor indirect impacts are also anticipated. During construction there may be some indirect impacts associated with stormwater run-off and sedimentation. There will also be minor impacts associated with noise from construction equipment. The City will prepare a stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWPPP) and manage erosion, sedimentation, and stormwater runoff in accordance with Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ) stormwater requirements. The plan will include Best Management Practices (BMP'S) to protect the floodplain from impacts during construction.

STEP #5: Where practicable, design or modify the proposed action to minimize the potential adverse impacts within the floodplain (including the 500-year floodplain for a Critical Action) and to restore and preserve its natural and beneficial values. All critical actions in the 500-year floodplain shall be designated and built at or above the 100-year floodplain (in the case of new construction) and modified to include: (1) Preparation of and participation in an early warning system; (2) An emergency evacuation and relocation plan; (3) Identification of evacuation route(s) out of the 500-year floodplain; and (4) Identification marks of past or estimated flood levels on all structures.

All potential adverse impacts within the floodplain have been minimized. The City will take all appropriate measures to insure that the pedestrian pathway will not impact the 100-year floodplain. No habitable structures will be constructed and no early warning, emergency evacuation procedures, or identification marks for past or estimated flood levels will be required.

STEP # 6: Re-evaluate the proposed action to determine: (1) Whether it is still practicable in light of its exposure to flood hazards in the floodplain, the extent to which it will aggravate the current hazards to other floodplains, and its potential to disrupt floodplain; and (2) Whether alternatives preliminarily rejected at Step 3 of this section are practicable in light of the information gained in Steps 4 and 5 of this section.

Based on a re-evaluation of the proposed project, the City has concluded that the proposed action is the most practicable alternative to providing public access opportunities for the front beach area of Pascagoula. The impacts to the floodplain are minimal and it does not appear that the action will aggravate flood hazards to others.

STEP #7: (1) If the reevaluation results in a determination that there is no practicable alternative to locating the proposal in the floodplain (or the 500-year floodplain for a Critical Action), publish a final notice that includes: (i) The reasons why the proposal must be located in the floodplain; (ii) A list of alternatives considered; and (iii) All mitigation measures to be taken to minimize adverse impacts and to restore and preserve natural and beneficial values.

It has been determined that there is no practicable alternative for this public access project. The beach is currently located within the 100-year floodplain and the proposed pedestrian pathway project is the most practicable alternative to provide the public access opportunities. The City considered alternative locations and alternative construction techniques and determined that this project is the most practical alternative to meet the purpose and need for this project. A final public notice was published by the City of Pascagoula.

STEP #8: Upon completion of the decision making process in Steps 1 through 7, implement the proposed action. There is a continuing responsibility to ensure that the mitigating measures identified in Step 7 are implemented.

The City will implement the proposed project and utilize BMP'Ss during construction as well as post-construction operational procedures to minimize and mitigate for any unavoidable impacts within the 100-year floodplain.

Early Notice and Public Review of a Proposed Activity in a 100-Year Floodplain and Wetland

To: All interested Agencies, Groups, and Individuals

This is to give notice that the **City of Pascagoula** has conducted an evaluation as required by Executive Order 11988 and 11990, in accordance with Housing and Urban Development (HUD) regulations at 24 CFR 55.20 Subpart C Procedures for Making Determinations on Floodplain Management, to determine the potential affect that its activity in the floodplain and wetland will have on the human environment for **proposed Pascagoula Beach Promenade** under **HUD Economic Development Initiative Grant Number B-10-SP-MS-0129**.

The proposed action involves the construction of 10,500 linear feet of concrete pedestrian pathway near the upper reaches of the Pascagoula Beach and parallel to Beach Boulevard. The pathway will be approximately 10 feet wide and will be connected to the existing concrete seawall which is located along the southern edge of Beach Boulevard. In addition to the pedestrian pathway, the City proposes install benches; add lighting, and landscaping for the newly constructed pedestrian pathway on the beach.

Based on the Federal Emergency Management Agency's Flood Insurance Rate Map numbers 28059C0427G, 28059C043G and 28059C0434G revised March 16, 2009, the project site is located within a 100-year floodplain and the pedestrian pathway will encompass approximately 2.4 acres of beach area within the 100-year floodplain.

Written comments must be received by the **City of Pascagoula** at the following address on or before **November 8, 2010**: **City of Pascagoula, Community Development Department, 630 Delmas Avenue, Pascagoula, MS, 39567, Attention: Mr. Harry Schmidt, 228-938-6651.** Comments may also be submitted via email at hschmidt@cityofpascagoula.com. **The full project description may be viewed at the Offices of the Department of Community Development during the hours of 9:00 AM to 5:00 PM.**

Date: October 21, 2010

Final Notice and Public Explanation of a Proposed Activity in a 100-Year Floodplain and Wetland

[Note: A Finding of No Significant Impact may be used to fulfill the final notice requirement of E.O. 11988 and E.O. 11990 so long as it contains the required information.]

To: All interested Agencies, Groups and Individuals

This is to give notice that the **City of Pascagoula** has conducted an evaluation as required by Executive Order 11988 and 11990, in accordance with HUD regulations at 24 CFR 55.20 Subpart C Procedures for Making Determinations on Floodplain Management, to determine the potential affect that its activity in the floodplain and wetland will have on the human environment for the **proposed Pascagoula Beach Promenade** under **HUD Economic Development Initiative Grant Number B-10-SP-MS-0129**.

The proposed action involves the construction of 10,500 linear feet of concrete pedestrian pathway near the upper reaches of the Pascagoula Beach and parallel to Beach Boulevard. The pathway will be approximately 10 feet wide and will be connected to the existing concrete seawall which is located along the southern edge of Beach Boulevard. In addition to the pedestrian pathway, the City proposes to install benches; add lighting, and landscaping for the newly constructed pedestrian pathway on the beach.

The **City of Pascagoula** has considered the following alternatives and mitigation measures to be taken to minimize adverse impacts and to restore and preserve natural and beneficial values: **Alternative locations, alternative designs, and alternative construction materials were considered for this concrete pedestrian pathway project. The City considered locating the pedestrian pathway in the central portion of the beach and near the shoreline of the Front Beach as alternatives. While these locations satisfy the project purpose, they are not considered optimum locations. A pedestrian pathway in the central portion of the beach or along the shoreline would require connecting pathways across the beach and the presence of a pedestrian pathway in either of these locations is likely to be more disruptive to traditional beach uses and less accessible pedestrians. Furthermore, a pathway near the shoreline could negatively impact the shoreline habitat for shore and wading birds. Alternative designs for connecting the pathway to the existing seawall and for supporting the pathway were considered. Because of the likelihood of the storm conditions and erosive wave actions, elevated pathway designs were eliminated from consideration. Alternative materials such as wood were also eliminated because of they were not considered as structurally stable as steel reinforce concrete. In view of the fact that the beach area is located within the 100-year floodplain and there are no reasonable**

or practicable alternatives that would eliminate the need to locate the project within the 100-year floodplain. The proposed action will result in minor direct impacts to the environmental conditions in the upper portion of the newly created beach.

Construction of the pedestrian pathway will result in a conversion of approximately 3 acres of sand beach habitat to impervious surface. Minor indirect impacts are also anticipated. During construction there may be some indirect impacts associated with stormwater run-off and sedimentation. There will also be minor impacts associated with noise from construction equipment. The City will prepare a stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWPPP) and manage erosion, sedimentation, and stormwater runoff in accordance with Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ) stormwater requirements. The plan will include Best Management Practices (BMP'S) to protect the floodplain from impacts during construction.

All potential adverse impacts within the floodplain have been minimized. The City will take all appropriate measures to insure that the pedestrian pathway will not impact the 100-year floodplain. No habitable structures will be constructed and no early warning, emergency evacuation procedures, or identification marks for past or estimated flood levels will be required.

The **City of Pascagoula** has reevaluated the alternatives to building in the floodplain and has determined that it has no practicable alternative. This activity will have no significant impact on the environment for the following reasons:

Based on a re-evaluation of the alternatives to building in the floodplain proposed project, the City has concluded that there is the no practicable alternative to providing public access opportunities for the front beach area of Pascagoula. The beach is currently located within the 100-year floodplain and the proposed pedestrian pathway project is the most practicable alternative to provide the public access opportunities. The impacts to the floodplain are minimal and it does not appear that the action will aggravate flood hazards to others. It has been determined that there is no alternative for this public access project. The City considered alternative locations and alternative construction techniques and determined that this project is the most practical alternative to meet the purpose and need for this project. A final public notice was published by the City of Pascagoula.

Written comments must be received by the **City of Pascagoula** at the following address on or before **December 6, 2010: City of Pascagoula, Community Development Department, 630 Delmas Avenue, Pascagoula, MS, 39567, Attention: Mr. Harry Schmidt, 228-938-6651.**, during the hours of 9:00 AM to 5:00 PM. Comments may also be submitted via email at hschmidt@cityofpascagoula.com.

Date: November 19, 2010

PRESS-REGISTER

LEGAL AFFIDAVIT

CITY OF PASCAGOULA
ATTN: Harry Schmidt
PO BOX 908
PASCAGOULA, MS 39568-0908

Name: CITY OF PASCAGOULA
Account Number: 1006606
Ad Number: 0001696767

Sales Rep: Christine Bevins
251-219-5000

Billing Inquiries Please Call: (251) 219-5424

Date	Position	Description	P.O. Number	Ad Size	Total Cost
11/19/2010	Legals-Mississippi	Final Notice and Public Explanation of a		853 WDS	102.36

Mecia Carlson being sworn, says that she is bookkeeper of Press-Register which publishes a daily newspaper in the City of Pascagoula and County of Jackson, State of Mississippi:
and attached notice appeared in the issue of Mississippi Press 11/19/2010

Final Notice and Public Explanation of a Proposed Activity in a 100-Year Floodplain and Wetland
[Note: A Finding of No Significant Impact may be used to fulfill the final notice requirement of E.O. 11988 and E.O. 11990 so long as it contains the required information.]

To: All interested Agencies, Groups and Individuals

This is to give notice that the City of Pascagoula has conducted an evaluation as required by Executive Order 11988 and 11990, in accordance with HUD regulations at 24 CFR 55.20 Subpart C Procedures for Making Determinations on Floodplain Management, to determine the potential affect that its activity in the floodplain and wetland will have on the human environment for the proposed Pascagoula Beach Promenade under HUD Economic Development Initiative Grant Number B-10-SP-MS-0129.

The proposed action involves the construction of 10,500 linear feet of concrete pedestrian pathway near the upper reaches of the Pascagoula Beach and parallel to Beach Boulevard. The pathway will be approximately 10 feet wide and will be connected to the existing concrete seawall which is located along the southern edge of Beach Boulevard. In addition to the pedestrian pathway, the City proposes to install benches; add lighting, and landscaping for the newly constructed pedestrian pathway on the beach.

The City of Pascagoula has considered the following alternatives and mitigation measures to be taken to minimize adverse impacts and to restore and preserve natural and beneficial values: Alternative locations, alternative designs, and alternative construction materials were considered for this concrete pedestrian pathway project. The City considered locating the pedestrian pathway in the central portion of the beach and near the shoreline of the front Beach as alternatives. While these locations satisfy the project purpose, they are not considered optimum locations. A pedestrian pathway in the central portion of the beach or along the shoreline would require connecting pathways across the beach and the presence of a pedestrian pathway in either of these locations is likely to be more disruptive to traditional beach uses and less accessible pedestrians. Furthermore, a pathway near the shoreline could negatively impact the shoreline habitat for shore and wading birds. Alternative designs for connecting the pathway to the existing seawall and for supporting the pathway were considered. Because of the likelihood of the storm conditions and erosive wave actions, elevated pathway designs were eliminated from consideration. Alternative materials such as wood were also eliminated because of they were not considered as structurally stable as

steel reinforce concrete. In view of the fact that the beach area is located within the 100-year floodplain and there are no reasonable or practicable alternatives that would eliminate the need to locate the project within the 100-year floodplain. The proposed action will result in minor direct impacts to the environmental conditions in the upper portion of the newly created beach. Construction of the pedestrian pathway will result in a conversion of approximately 3 acres of sand beach habitat to impervious surface. Minor indirect impacts are also anticipated. During construction there may be some indirect impacts associated with stormwater run-off and sedimentation. There will also be minor impacts associated with noise from construction equipment. The City will prepare a stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWPPP) and manage erosion, sedimentation, and stormwater runoff in accordance with Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ) stormwater requirements. The plan will include Best Management Practices (BMP'S) to protect the floodplain from impacts during construction.

All potential adverse impacts within the floodplain have been minimized. The City will take all appropriate measures to insure that the pedestrian pathway will not impact the 100-year floodplain. No habitable structures will be constructed and no early warning, emergency evacuation procedures, or identification marks for past or estimated flood levels will be required.

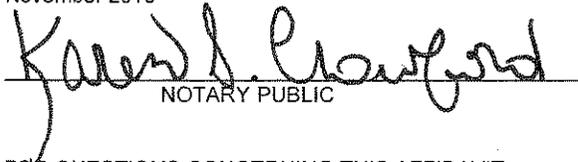
The City of Pascagoula has reevaluated the alternatives to building in the floodplain and has determined that it has no practicable alternative. This activity will have no significant impact on the environment for the following reasons:

Based on a re-evaluation of the alternatives to building in the floodplain proposed project, the City has concluded that there is no practicable alternative to providing public access opportunities for the front beach area of Pascagoula. The beach is currently located within the 100-year floodplain and the proposed pedestrian pathway project is the most practicable alternative to provide the public access opportunities. The impacts to the floodplain are minimal and it does not appear that the action will aggravate flood hazards to others. It has been determined that there is no alternative for this public access project. The City considered alternative locations and alternative construction techniques and determined that this project is the most practical alternative to meet the purpose and need for this project. A final public notice was published by the City of Pascagoula.

Written comments must be received by the City of Pascagoula at the following address on or before December 6, 2010: City of Pascagoula, Community Development Department, 630 Palmac Avenue Pascagoula, MS 39567. Attention: Mr. Harry Schmidt, 228-938-6651, during the hours of 9:00 AM to 5:00 PM. Comments may also be submitted via email at hschmidt@cityofpascagoula.com.

Date: November 19, 2010
THE MISSISSIPPI PRESS
NOV. 19, 2010

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 19th day of November 2010


KAREN S. CRAWFORD
NOTARY PUBLIC

FOR QUESTIONS CONCERNING THIS AFFIDAVIT, PLEASE CALL MECIA CARLSON AT (251) 219-5418. YOU CAN PLACE A LEGAL NOTICE BY EMAIL OR FAX: MSLEGALS@PRESS-REGISTER.COM OR FAX# (251) 219-5037



WETLANDS PROTECTION
Executive Order 11990



U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service National Wetlands Inventory

NWI Maps-Pascagoula Promenade

Dec 3, 2010



Wetlands

- Freshwater Emergent
- Freshwater Forested/Shrub
- Estuarine and Marine Deepwater
- Estuarine and Marine
- Freshwater Pond
- Lake
- Riverine
- Other

Status

- Digital
- Scan
- Non-Digital
- No Data

This map is for general reference only. The US Fish and Wildlife Service is not responsible for the accuracy or currentness of the base data shown on this map. All wetlands related data should be used in accordance with the layer metadata found on the Wetlands Mapper web site.

User Remarks:

COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT ACT
Sections 307(c), (d)



STATE OF MISSISSIPPI

Haley Barbour
Governor

MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT OF MARINE RESOURCES

William W. Walker, Ph.D., Executive Director

October 26, 2010

City of Pascagoula
Attn: Jaclyn Turner
Program Manager
P.O. Drawer 908
Pascagoula, MS 39568-0908

RE: Permit DMR-110063

Dear Ms. Turner:

Please find enclosed the original and one copy of the Permit issued to you by the Mississippi Commission on Marine Resources on October 19, 2010

Please execute this Permit by signing both documents and returning the copy to the Department of Marine Resources.

The Department of Marine Resources has also coordinated a review of your project through the Coastal Program review procedures and determined that the project referenced above is consistent with the Mississippi Coastal Program, provided that you comply with the noted conditions.

If you have any questions regarding the Permit or this correspondence, please contact Ron Cole with the Bureau of Wetlands Permitting at 228-523-4117 or ronald.cole@dmr.ms.gov

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "William W. Walker".

William W. Walker, Ph.D.
Executive Director

WWW/ric

Enclosures

cc: Mr. Larry Lewis, BMI Environmental Services, LLC ✓
Mr. Damon M. Young, USACE
Ms. Florance Watson, OPC
Mr. Raymond Carter, SOS

Permit No.: DMR-110063
Type: Permit
Date: October 26, 2010

WHEREAS, application by: The City of Pascagoula for a Permit under the provisions of Chapter 27, Mississippi Code of 1972, as amended, to perform certain works affecting the coastal wetlands of the State of Mississippi on Beach Blvd. in Pascagoula, Mississippi, was approved by said State of Mississippi Commission on Marine Resources on October 19, 2010.

NOW THEREFORE, this Permit authorizes the above named applicant hereinafter called Permittee, to perform such works in adherence to the following conditions contained herein:

1. Approximately 2.4 acres of previously impacted wetlands shall be filled for the construction of a pedestrian pathway 10,500 feet in length and 10 feet in width adjacent to Beach Blvd. as indicated on the attached diagram;
2. Coastal wetlands outside of the 2.4-acre fill area shall not be impacted;
3. A Variance to Chapter VIII, Section 2, Part III.O.1. of the Mississippi Coastal Program is hereby granted;
4. Prior to the commencement of construction, permittee must submit to the DMR a copy of the Tidelands Lease as required by the Secretary of State and as filed in the subject County Land Records, or a statement from the Secretary of State that the permitted activity does not require a Tidelands Lease;
5. No construction debris or unauthorized fill material shall be allowed to enter coastal wetlands or waters;
6. Best Management Practices shall be used at all times during construction;
7. Vegetated wetlands shall not be impacted; and,
8. No creosote material shall be used in construction.

This authorization is contingent on clearance from the Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) and the Permittee shall maintain all water quality standards, regulations, and restrictions as set forth by the DEQ.

Any deviations beyond the restrictive conditions as set forth in your permit shall be considered a violation and may result in the revocation of the permit. Violations of these conditions may be subject to fines, project modifications and/or site restoration. Both the permittee and the contractor may be held liable for conducting unauthorized work. A modification to these conditions may be requested by submitting a written request along with a revised project diagram to DMR. Proposed modifications to dimensions, project footprint, and/or procedures must be approved in writing prior to commencement of work.

Issuance of this certification by DMR and acceptance by the applicant does not release the applicant from other legal requirements including but not limited to other applicable federal, state or local laws, ordinances, zoning codes or other regulations.

This certification conveys no title to land and water, does not constitute authority for reclamation of coastal wetlands and does not authorize invasion of private property or rights in property.

Please notify this Department upon completion of the permitted project so that compliance checks may be conducted by DMR staff.

This certification shall become effective upon acceptance by the applicant and receipt of the executed copy by the Director.

Please execute this certification by signing both documents and returning the copy to the Department of Marine Resources.

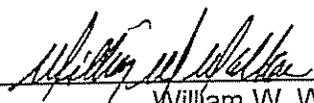
Work authorized by this certification must be completed on or before **October 19, 2015**.

Enclosed is a "Notice of Compliance" which must be conspicuously displayed at the site during construction of the permitted work.

The Department of Marine Resources has also coordinated a review of your project through the Coastal Program review procedures and determined that the project referenced above is consistent with the Mississippi Coastal Program, provided that you comply with the noted conditions and reviewing coastal program agencies do not disagree with said plans. By copy of this certification, we are notifying the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers of this determination.

THE PERMITTEE BY ACCEPTANCE OF THIS PERMIT AGREES TO ABIDE BY THE STIPULATIONS AND CONDITIONS CONTAINED HEREIN AND AS DESCRIBED BY THE PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS SUBMITTED AS PART OF THE COMPLETED APPLICATION.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
DEPARTMENT OF MARINE RESOURCES

BY: 
William W. Walker, Ph.D.
Executive Director

Accepted this the ____ day of _____, 20 ____.

BY: _____

MISSISSIPPI



Department of Marine Resources

NOTICE OF COMPLIANCE

DMR- 110063 PERMIT

DATE: October 26, 2010

THIS NOTICE ACKNOWLEDGES THAT:

City of Pascagoula
Attn: Jaclyn Turner
Program Manager
P.O. Drawer 908
Pascagoula, MS 39568-0908

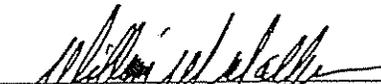
HAS, THROUGH APPLICATION TO THIS DEPARTMENT, DULY COMPLIED WITH THE MISSISSIPPI COASTAL WETLANDS PROTECTION LAW TO:

1. Approximately 2.4 acres of previously impacted wetlands shall be filled for the construction of a pedestrian pathway 10,500 feet in length and 10 feet in width adjacent to Beach Blvd. as indicated on the attached diagram;
2. Coastal wetlands outside of the 2.4-acre fill area shall not be impacted;
3. A Variance to Chapter VIII, Section 2, Part III.O.1. of the Mississippi Coastal Program is hereby granted;
4. Prior to the commencement of construction, permittee must submit to the DMR a copy of the Tidelands Lease as required by the Secretary of State and as filed in the subject County Land Records, or a statement from the Secretary of State that the permitted activity does not require a Tidelands Lease;
5. No construction debris or unauthorized fill material shall be allowed to enter coastal wetlands or waters;
6. Best Management Practices shall be used at all times during construction;
7. Vegetated wetlands shall not be impacted; and;
8. No creosote material shall be used in construction.

Along Beach Blvd. in Pascagoula, Jackson County, Mississippi.

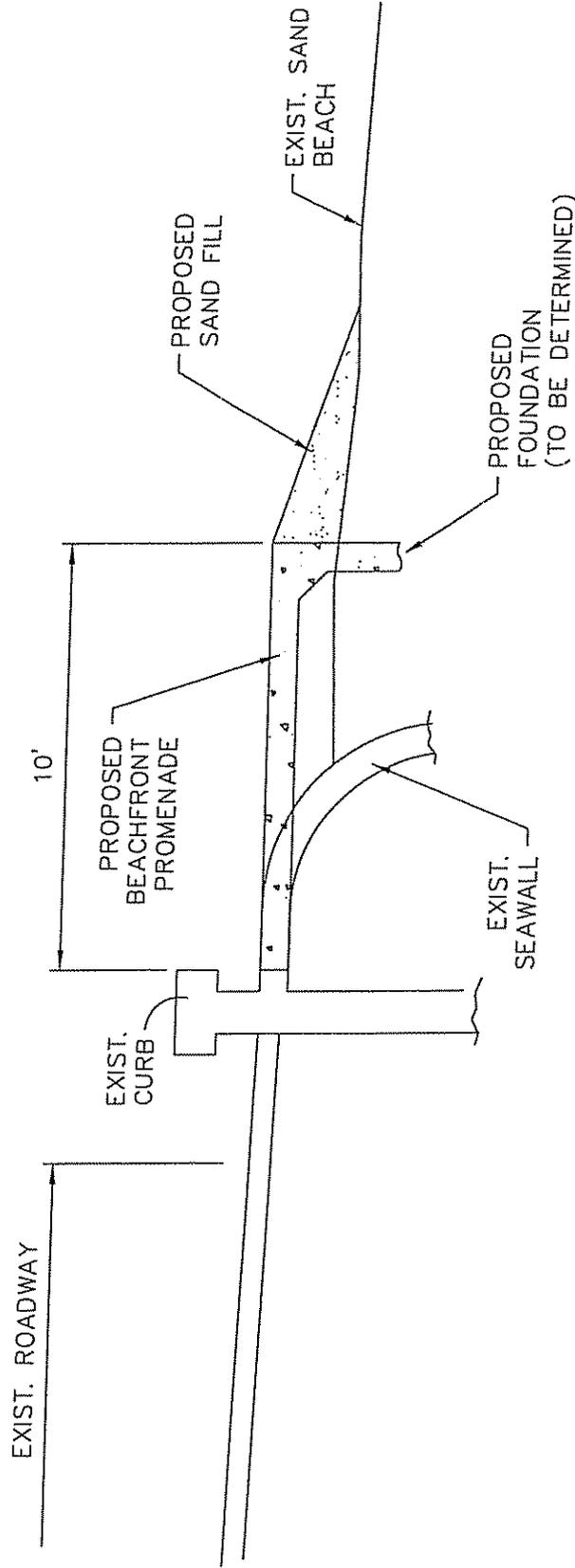
No construction debris or unauthorized fill material shall be allowed to enter coastal wetlands or waters.

FURTHERMORE, THIS PROJECT AS PROPOSED HAS BEEN FOUND TO BE CONSISTENT WITH ALL GUIDELINES FOR CONDUCT OF REGULATED ACTIVITIES IN COASTAL WETLANDS AS SET FORTH IN THE MISSISSIPPI COASTAL PROGRAM.


Executive Director

POST THIS NOTICE CONSPICUOUSLY AT SITE OF WORK

PHASE 1
BEACHFRONT PROMENADE PROJECT
CITY OF PASCAGOULA

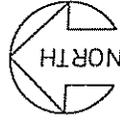


CONCEPTUAL PROMENADE

N.T.S.

8/17/10
\\3235\3233DMR

BROWN & MITCHELL, INC.
Consulting Engineers



SHEET 3 OF 3

SOLE SOURCE AQUIFERS
40 CFR 149



Region 4: Ground Water Protection

You are here: [EPA Home](#) [Region 4](#) [Water](#) [Ground Water Protection](#) Sole Source Aquifer Program

Sole Source Aquifers in the Southeast

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) defines a sole source aquifer as an underground water source that supplies at least 50 percent of the drinking water consumed in the area overlying the aquifer. These areas have no alternative drinking water source(s) that could physically, legally, and economically supply all those who depend upon the aquifer for drinking water.

The [Sole Source Aquifer Program](#) is authorized by Section 1424(e) of the Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974. Designation of an aquifer as a sole source aquifer provides EPA with the authority to review federal financially assisted projects planned for the area to determine their potential for contaminating the aquifer.

Federally funded projects reviewed by EPA under the Sole Source Aquifer Program may include, but are not limited to, highway improvements and new road construction, public water supply wells, transmission lines, wastewater treatment facilities, construction projects involving disposal of storm water, and agricultural projects involving management of animal waste. Proposed projects that are funded entirely by state, local, or private concerns are not subject to EPA review.

Sole Source Aquifers in the Southeast

EPA has designated three sole source aquifers that are entirely or partially within Region 4:

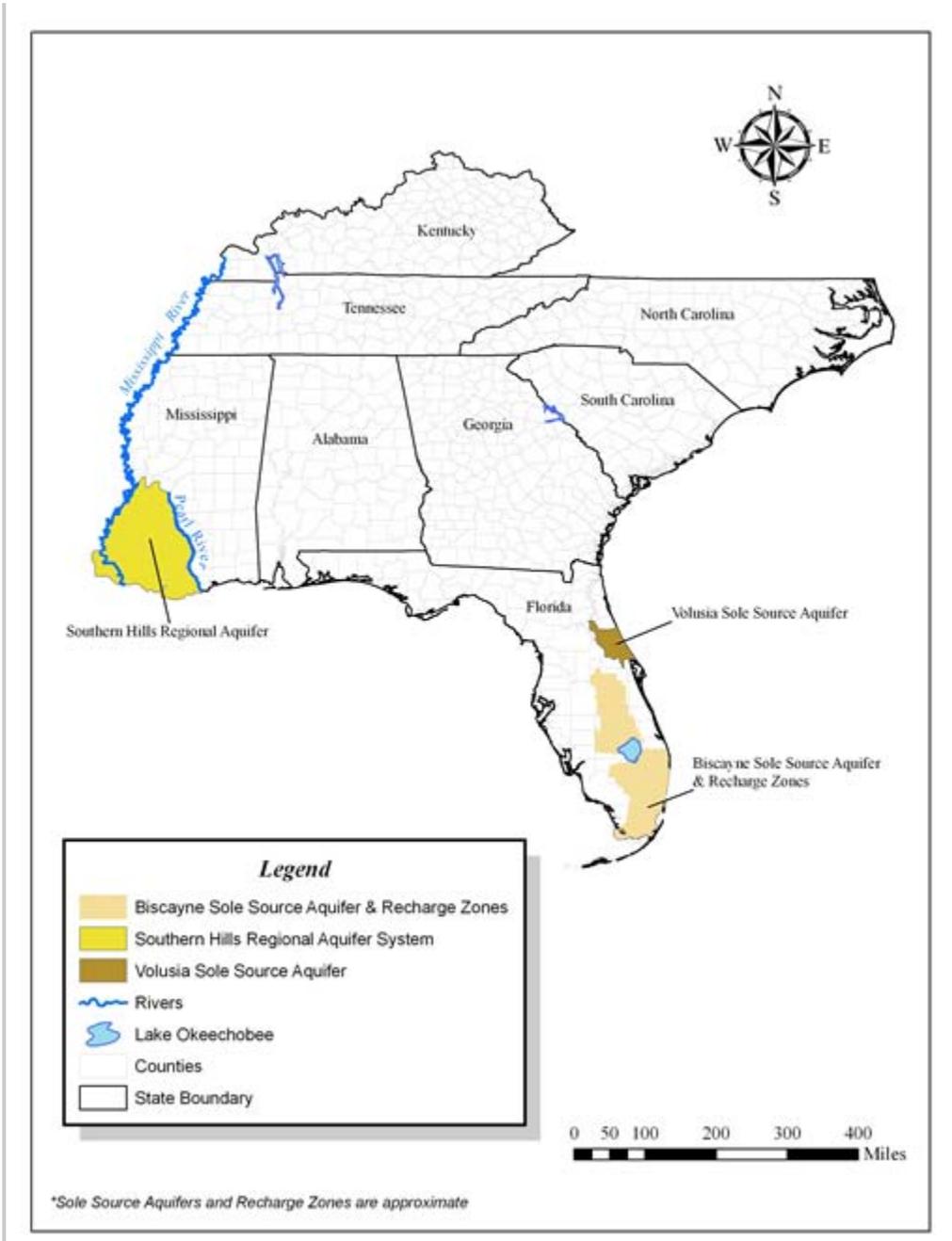
- [Biscayne Aquifer](#) in south Florida
- [Southern Hills Regional Aquifer System](#) in eastern Louisiana and southwestern Mississippi
- [Volusia-Floridan Aquifer](#) in east-central Florida.

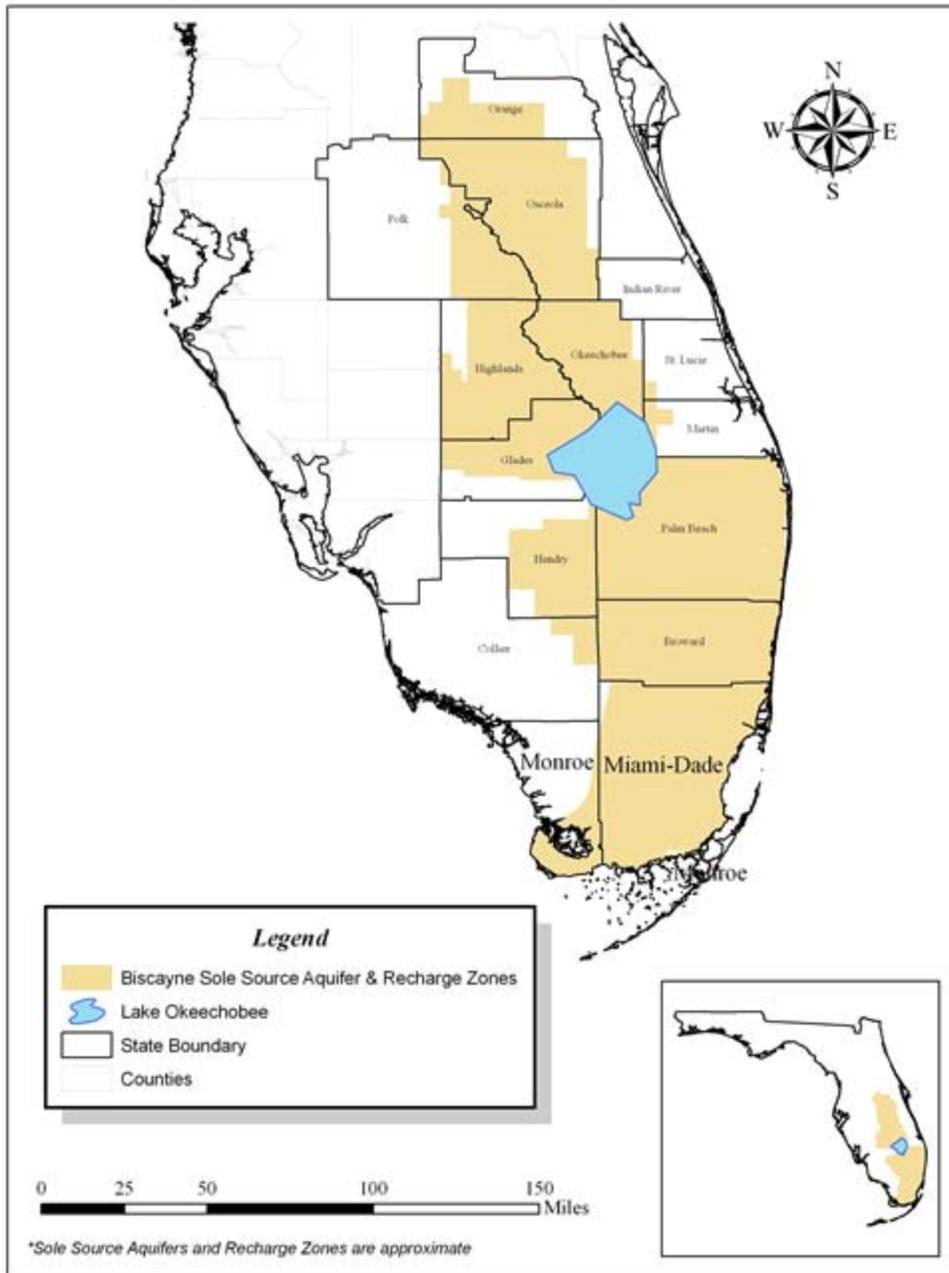
Approximate Boundaries of Region 4 Sole Source Aquifers

Biscayne Sole Source Aquifer & Recharge Zones

On This Page...

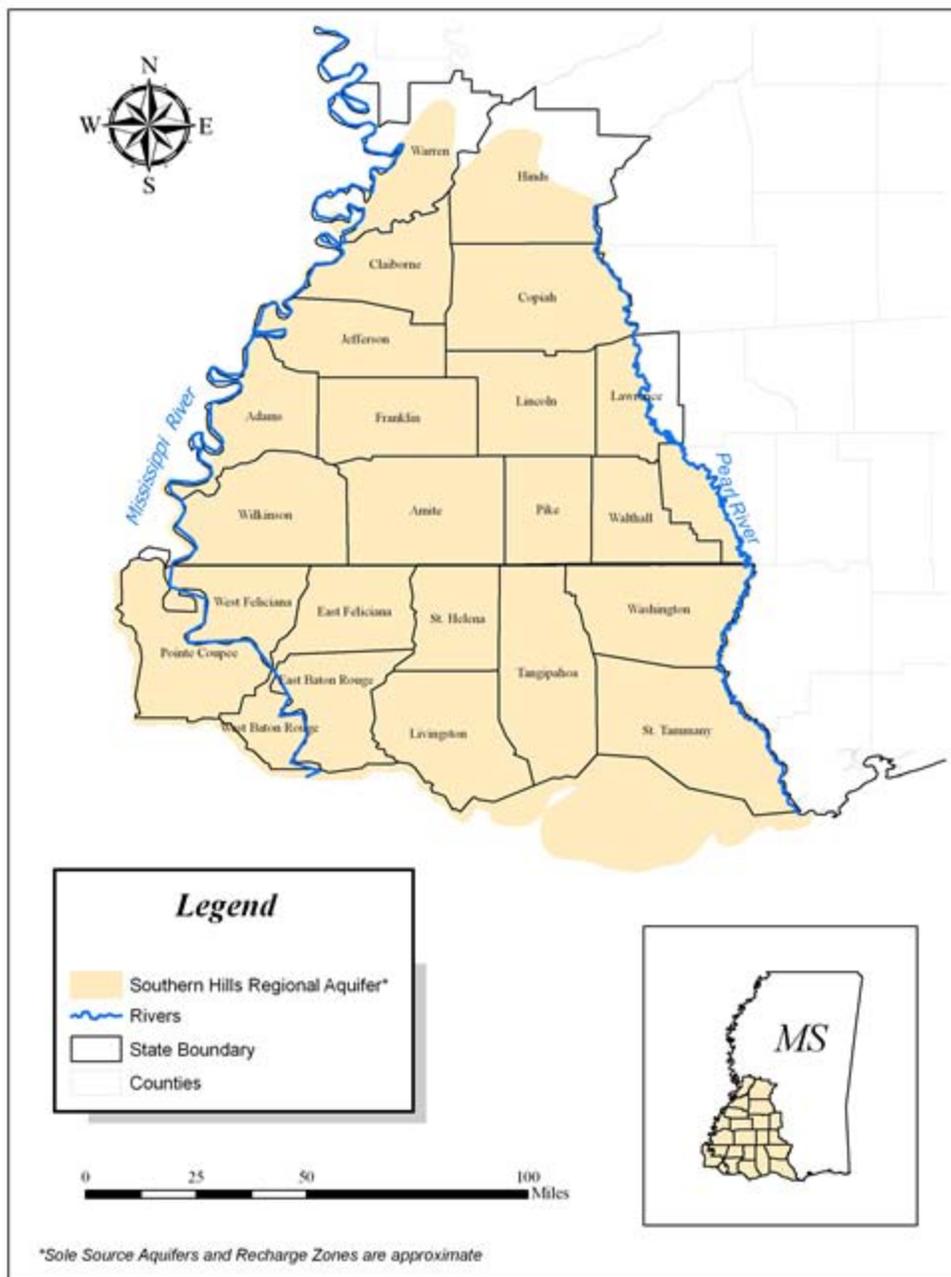
- [Sole Source Aquifers in the Southeast](#)
 - [Biscayne Aquifer](#)
 - [Southern Hills Regional Aquifer System](#)
 - [Volusia-Floridan Aquifer](#)
- [Petition for Sole Source Aquifer Designation](#)
- [Post-Designation Review Authority](#)
- [Sole Source Coordinator](#)





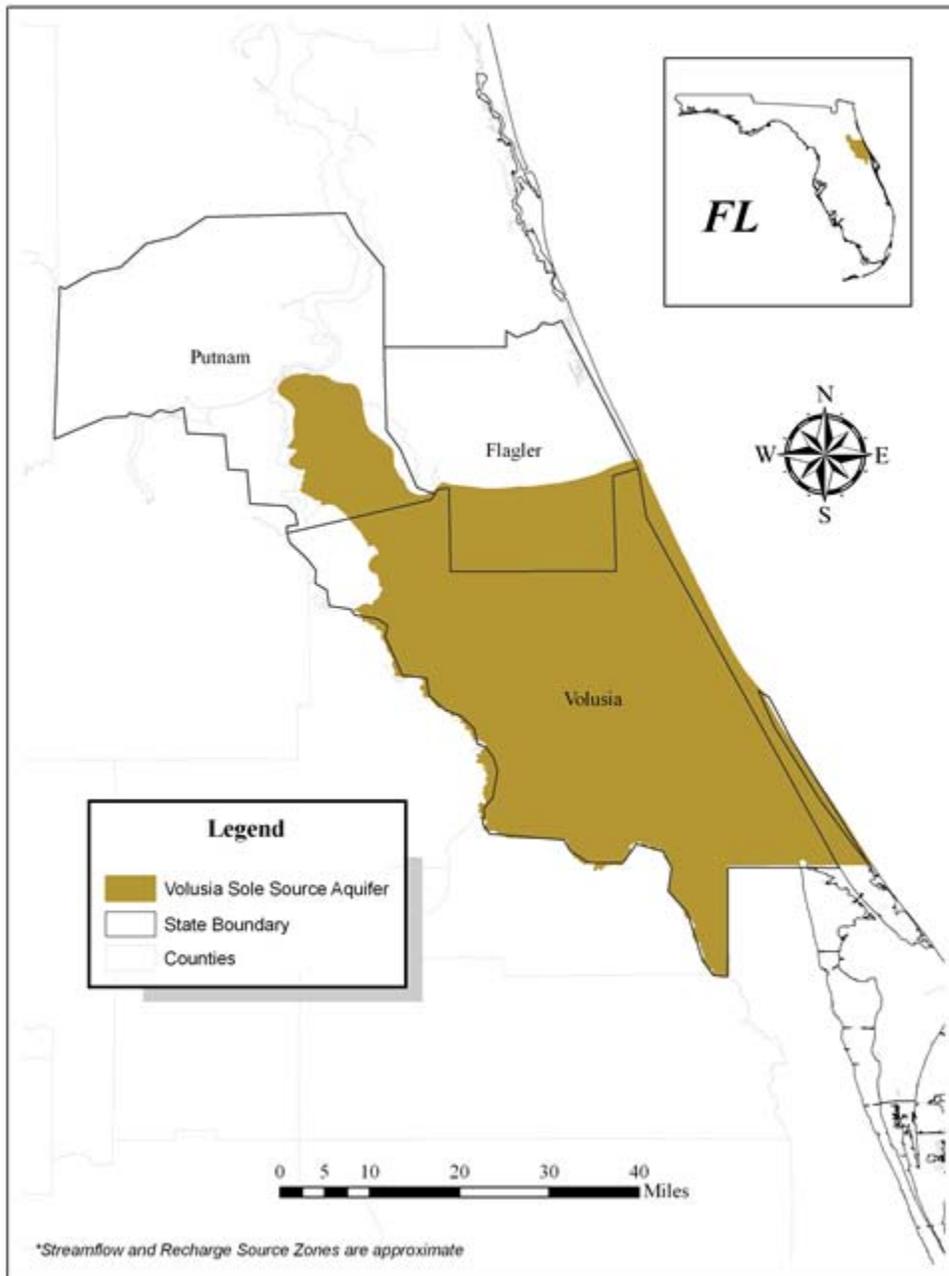
The Biscayne Aquifer lies within an area of south Florida bounded by the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico between Whitewater Bay in Monroe County and Delray Beach in Palm Beach County; and by a line drawn from the mouth of Whitewater Bay northeasterly and northerly to the intersection of the northern boundary of Monroe County and the western boundary of Dade County; and thence northerly and northeasterly to the intersection of the North New River Canal and the boundary line separating Broward and Palm Beach Counties; and finally east-northeasterly to Delray Beach. The enclosed area includes all of Dade County and parts of Broward, Monroe and Palm Beach Counties.

Southern Hills Regional Aquifer System



The designation area covers all of ten parishes in Louisiana (E. Baton Rouge, E. Feliciana, Livingston, Pointe Coupee, St. Helena, St. Tammany, Tangipahoa, Washington, W. Baton Rouge and W. Feliciana) and in Mississippi all of ten counties (Adams, Amite, Claiborne, Copiah, Franklin, Jefferson, Lincoln, Pike, Walthall and Wilkinson) as well as the parts of Hinds and Warren Counties underlain by the Catahoula Sandstone, and those portions of Marion and Lawrence Counties west of the Pearl River.

Volusia Sole Source Aquifer



The northern boundary of the designated area begins at the southeast corner of Flagler Beach State Park and curves south and west through the community of Karona at U.S. Highway Route Number 1. The boundary continues southwest, west and northwest to the intersection of Haw Creek and Crescent Lake. The boundary then follows the west bank of Crescent Lake to Dunn's Creek and follows the west bank of Dunn's Creek to its intersection with the St. John's River. The border of the designated area then follows the east bank of Lake George to its intersection with the boundary of Volusia County. The boundary of the designated area and the boundary of Volusia county are congruent for the remainder of the area's western and southern boundaries to the Atlantic Ocean. The area's eastern boundary is the Atlantic Ocean.

The designated area includes all of Volusia County and portions of Flagler and Putnam Counties, Florida and extends approximately 1,450 square miles. Major cities in the area include Ormond Beach, Daytona Beach, New Smyrna Beach and Deland.

Petition for Sole Source Aquifer Designation

Even though EPA has authority to initiate sole source aquifer (SSA) petitions, EPA normally responds only to submitted petitions. Any individual, corporation, company, association, partnership, state, municipality, or federal agency may petition for SSA designation.

EPA published the [Sole Source Aquifer Designation Petitioner Guidance](#) to assist those interested in preparing and submitting SSA designation petitions.

Post-Designation Review Authority and Coordination

Federal financially assisted projects that lie within the SSA boundaries should be sent to the appropriate EPA regional office for aquifer impact determination review. Projects outside of the SSA boundaries and/or that do not receive federal funding are not required to have an SSA impact review.

EPA Region 4 Sole Source Coordinator

Robert Olive U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Region 4
Water Protection Division
Ground Water & SDWA Enforcement Section
Sam Nunn Atlanta Federal Center
61 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, GA 30303-8960

Email: [Robert Olive](mailto:olive.robert@epa.gov) (olive.robert@epa.gov)

For information about the contents of this page, please contact GWUIC.R4@epa.gov

ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT
50 CFR 402

MISSISSIPPI
List of Federally Threatened and Endangered Species by County
2010

Codes: E = Endangered
T = Threatened
C = Candidate
ECH or TCH = Listed with Critical Habitat
DPS = Distinct Vertebrate Population
(P) = Potential to occur

NOTE: Bald eagle is now delisted * Nesting bald eagles and their nest trees are protected by law under the Bald and Golden Eagle Act. As population numbers increase, eagles may be found throughout the state.
 Brown pelican is now delisted.

Critical Habitat for Piping Plover occurs on barrier islands and in certain areas of coastal counties.

Adams	T -	Louisiana black bear <u>Ursus americanus luteolus</u>
	*	Bald eagle <u>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</u>
	E -	Least tern, <u>Sterna antillarum</u>
	E -	Pallid sturgeon, <u>Scaphirhynchus albus</u> (P)
	E -	Fat pocketbook, <u>Potamilus capax</u> (P)
Amite	T -	Louisiana black bear <u>Ursus a. luteolus</u>
	E -	Red-cockaded woodpecker <u>Picoides borealis</u>
Attala	T -	Louisiana black bear <u>Ursus a. luteolus</u>
Bolivar	*	Bald eagle <u>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</u>
	E -	Least tern, <u>Sterna antillarum</u>
	E -	Pallid sturgeon, <u>Scaphirhynchus albus</u>
	E -	Pondberry <u>Lindera melissifolia</u>
	E -	Fat pocketbook, <u>Potamilus capax</u>
Chickasaw	T -	Price's potato bean <u>Apios priceana</u> (P)
Claiborne	T -	Louisiana black bear <u>Ursus a. luteolus</u>
	T -	Bayou darter <u>Etheostoma rubrum</u>
	E -	Pallid sturgeon, <u>Scaphirhynchus albus</u> (P)
	E -	Fat pocketbook, <u>Potamilus capax</u> (P)
Clarke	T -	Louisiana black bear <u>Ursus a. luteolus</u>
	T -	Gopher tortoise <u>Gopherus polyphemus</u>
	T -	Yellow-blotched map turtle - <u>Graptemys flavimaculata</u>
	TCH-	Gulf sturgeon, <u>Acipenser oxyrhynchus desotoi</u>
Clay	T -	Price's potato bean <u>Apios priceana</u>
Coahoma	E -	Least tern, <u>Sterna antillarum</u>
	E -	Pallid sturgeon, <u>Scaphirhynchus albus</u> (P)
	E -	Fat pocketbook, <u>Potamilus capax</u> (P)
Copiah	E -	Red-cockaded woodpecker <u>Picoides borealis</u>
	T -	Louisiana black bear <u>Ursus a. luteolus</u>
	T -	Ringed map turtle <u>Graptemys oculifera</u>
	T -	Bayou darter <u>Etheostoma rubrum</u>

	TCH - Gulf sturgeon, <u>Acipenser oxyrhynchus desotoi</u>
Covington	T - Louisiana black bear <u>Ursus a. luteolus</u> (P) T - Gopher tortoise <u>Gopherus polyphemus</u>
DeSoto	E - Least tern, <u>Sterna antillarum</u> E - Pallid sturgeon, <u>Scaphirhynchus albus</u> (P) E - Fat pocketbook, <u>Potamilus capax</u> (P)
Forrest	T - Louisiana black bear <u>Ursus a. luteolus</u> E - Red-cockaded woodpecker <u>Picoides borealis</u> C - Black pine snake <u>Pituophis melanoleucus</u> ssp. <u>lodingi</u> T - Eastern indigo snake, <u>Drymarchon corais couperi</u> (P) T - Gopher tortoise <u>Gopherus polyphemus</u> T - Yellow-blotched map turtle - <u>Graptemys flavimaculata</u> TCH- Gulf sturgeon, <u>Acipenser oxyrhynchus desotoi</u> C- Pearl darter <u>Percina aurora</u> (Pascagoula River System) E - Louisiana quillwort <u>Isoetes louisianensis</u>
Franklin	T - Louisiana black bear <u>Ursus a. luteolus</u> E - Red-cockaded woodpecker <u>Picoides borealis</u>
George	T - Louisiana black bear <u>Ursus a. luteolus</u> E - Red-cockaded woodpecker <u>Picoides borealis</u> C - Black pine snake <u>Pituophis melanoleucus</u> ssp. <u>lodingi</u> T - Eastern indigo snake, <u>Drymarchon corais couperi</u> (P) T - Gopher tortoise <u>Gopherus polyphemus</u> T - Yellow-blotched map turtle <u>Graptemys flavimaculata</u> TCH - Gulf sturgeon, <u>Acipenser oxyrhynchus desotoi</u> C- Pearl darter <u>Percina aurora</u> (Pascagoula River System) E - Louisiana quillwort <u>Isoetes louisianensis</u> (P)
Greene	T - Louisiana black bear <u>Ursus a. luteolus</u> E - Red-cockaded woodpecker <u>Picoides borealis</u> C - Black pine snake <u>Pituophis melanoleucus</u> ssp. <u>lodingi</u> (P) T - Eastern indigo snake, <u>Drymarchon corais couperi</u> (P) T - Gopher tortoise <u>Gopherus polyphemus</u> T - Yellow-blotched map turtle <u>Graptemys flavimaculata</u> TCH - Gulf sturgeon, <u>Acipenser oxyrhynchus desotoi</u> E - Louisiana quillwort <u>Isoetes louisianensis</u>
Grenada	* Bald eagle <u>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</u>
Hancock	T - Louisiana black bear <u>Ursus a. luteolus</u> E- West Indian manatee <u>Trichechus manatus</u> (P) * Bald eagle <u>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</u> TCH - Piping Plover <u>Charadrius melodus</u> T - Gopher tortoise <u>Gopherus polyphemus</u> T - Green turtle <u>Chelonia mydas</u> (P) E - Kemp's ridley <u>Lepidochelys kempii</u> (P) T - Loggerhead turtle <u>Caretta caretta</u> (P) TCH - Gulf sturgeon, <u>Acipenser oxyrhynchus desotoi</u> T- Inflated heelsplitter <u>Potamilus inflatus</u> (P) E - Louisiana quillwort <u>Isoetes louisianensis</u> (P)

Harrison	T -	Louisiana black bear <u><i>Ursus a. luteolus</i></u>
	E -	West Indian manatee <u><i>Trichechus manatus</i></u> (P)
	*	Bald eagle <u><i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i></u>
	TCH -	Piping Plover <u><i>Charadrius melodus</i></u>
	E -	Red-cockaded woodpecker <u><i>Picoides borealis</i></u>
	C -	Black pine snake <u><i>Pituophis melanoleucus</i></u> ssp. <u><i>lodingi</i></u>
	T -	Eastern indigo snake <u><i>Drymarchon corais couperi</i></u> (P)
	T -	Gopher tortoise <u><i>Gopherus polyphemus</i></u>
	T -	Green turtle <u><i>Chelonia mydas</i></u> (P)
	E -	Kemp's ridley <u><i>Lepidochelys kempii</i></u>
	T -	Loggerhead turtle <u><i>Caretta caretta</i></u>
	E -	Mississippi gopher frog <u><i>Rana capito sevosa</i></u> (DPS)
	TCH -	Gulf sturgeon, <u><i>Acipenser oxyrinchus desotoi</i></u>
	E -	Louisiana quillwort <u><i>Isoetes louisianensis</i></u>
	E -	Alabama red-bellied turtle <u><i>Psuedemys alabamensis</i></u>
Hinds	T -	Louisiana black bear <u><i>Ursus a. luteolus</i></u>
	T -	Ringed map turtle <u><i>Graptemys oculifera</i></u>
	T -	Bayou darter <u><i>Etheostoma rubrum</i></u>
	TCH -	Gulf sturgeon, <u><i>Acipenser oxyrinchus desotoi</i></u>
Holmes	T -	Louisiana black bear <u><i>Ursus a. luteolus</i></u>
Humphreys	T -	Louisiana black bear <u><i>Ursus a. luteolus</i></u>
Issaquena	T -	Louisiana black bear <u><i>Ursus a. luteolus</i></u>
	E -	Least tern, <u><i>Sterna antillarum</i></u>
	E -	Pallid sturgeon, <u><i>Scaphirhynchus albus</i></u> (P)
	E -	Fat pocketbook, <u><i>Potamilus capax</i></u>
Itawamba	*	Bald eagle <u><i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i></u>
	E -	Black clubshell <u><i>Pleurobema curtum</i></u>
	E -	Heavy pigtoe <u><i>Pleurobema taitianum</i></u>
	T -	Orange-nacre mucket <u><i>Lampsilis perovalis</i></u>
	E -	Ovate clubshell <u><i>Pleurobema perovatum</i></u>
	E -	Southern clubshell <u><i>Pleurobema decisum</i></u>
	E -	Southern combshell <u><i>Epioblasma penita</i></u>
Jackson	T -	Louisiana black bear <u><i>Ursus a. luteolus</i></u>
	E -	West Indian manatee <u><i>Trichechus manatus</i></u> (P)
	*	Bald eagle <u><i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i></u>
	ECH -	Mississippi sandhill crane <u><i>Grus canadensis pulla</i></u>
	TCH -	Piping Plover <u><i>Charadrius melodus</i></u>
	E -	Red-cockaded woodpecker <u><i>Picoides borealis</i></u>
	C -	Black pine snake <u><i>Pituophis melanoleucus</i></u> ssp. <u><i>lodingi</i></u> (P)
	T -	Eastern indigo snake, <u><i>Drymarchon corais couperi</i></u> (P)
	T -	Gopher tortoise <u><i>Gopherus polyphemus</i></u>
	E -	Alabama red-bellied turtle <u><i>Psuedemys alabamensis</i></u>
	T -	Green turtle <u><i>Chelonia mydas</i></u> (P)
	E -	Kemp's ridley <u><i>Lepidochelys kempii</i></u>
	T -	Loggerhead turtle <u><i>Caretta caretta</i></u>
	T -	Yellow-blotched map turtle <u><i>Graptemys flavimaculata</i></u>
	E -	Mississippi gopher frog <u><i>Rana capito sevosa</i></u> (DPS)
	TCH -	Gulf sturgeon, <u><i>Acipenser oxyrinchus desotoi</i></u>
C -	Pearl darter <u><i>Percina aurora</i></u> (Pascagoula River System)	

	E -	Louisiana quillwort <u>Isoetes louisianensis</u>
Jasper	T - E -	Louisiana black bear <u>Ursus a. luteolus</u> (P) Red-cockaded woodpecker <u>Picoides borealis</u>
Jefferson	T - E - E - E -	Louisiana black bear <u>Ursus a. luteolus</u> Red-cockaded woodpecker <u>Picoides borealis</u> Pallid sturgeon, <u>Scaphirhynchus albus</u> (P) Fat pocketbook mussel <u>Potamilus capax</u> (P)
Jefferson Davis	T -	Louisiana black bear <u>Ursus a. luteolus</u> (P)
Jones	T - E - C - T - T - T - TCH- C- E -	Louisiana black bear <u>Ursus a. luteolus</u> Red-cockaded woodpecker <u>Picoides borealis</u> Black pine snake <u>Pituophis melanoleucus</u> ssp. <u>lodingi</u> Eastern indigo snake, <u>Drymarchon corais couperi</u> (P) Gopher tortoise <u>Gopherus polyphemus</u> Yellow-blotched map turtle <u>Graptemys flavimaculata</u> Gulf sturgeon, <u>Acipenser oxyrhynchus desotoi</u> Pearl darter <u>Percina aurora</u> (Pascagoula River System) Louisiana quillwort <u>Isoetes louisianensis</u>
Kemper	T-	Price's potato bean <u>Apios priceana</u>
Lafayette	*	Bald eagle <u>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</u>
Lamar	T - C - T -	Louisiana black bear <u>Ursus a. luteolus</u> Black pine snake <u>Pituophis melanoleucus</u> ssp. <u>lodingi</u> (P) Gopher tortoise <u>Gopherus polyphemus</u>
Lauderdale	T - *	Louisiana black bear <u>Ursus a. luteolus</u> (P) Bald eagle <u>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</u>
Lawrence	T - T - TCH -	Louisiana black bear <u>Ursus a. luteolus</u> Ringed map turtle <u>Graptemys oculifera</u> Gulf sturgeon, <u>Acipenser oxyrhynchus desotoi</u>
Leake	T - T -	Louisiana black bear <u>Ursus a. luteolus</u> Ringed map turtle <u>Graptemys oculifera</u>
Lee	E - T -	Red-cockaded woodpecker <u>Picoides borealis</u> Price's potato bean <u>Apios priceana</u>
Lincoln	E T -	Red cockaded woodpecker <u>Picoides borealis</u> Louisiana black bear <u>Ursus a. luteolus</u>
Lowndes	T - T - E - T - T - E - E -	Louisiana black bear <u>Ursus a. luteolus</u> Alabama moccasinshell <u>Medionidus acutissimus</u> Heavy pigtoe mussel <u>Pleurobema taitianum</u> Orange-nacre mucket <u>Lampsilis perovalis</u> Ovate clubshell <u>Pleurobema perovatum</u> Southern clubshell <u>Pleurobema decisum</u> Southern combshell <u>Pleurobema penita</u>
Madison	T -	Louisiana black bear <u>Ursus a. luteolus</u> (P)

	T -	Bald eagle <u>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</u>
	T -	Ringed map turtle <u>Graptemys oculifera</u>
Marion	T -	Louisiana black bear <u>Ursus a. luteolus</u>
	C -	Black pine snake <u>Pituophis melanoleucus ssp. lodingi</u>
	T -	Eastern indigo snake, <u>Drymarchon corais couperi</u>
	T -	Gopher tortoise <u>Gopherus polyphemus</u>
	T -	Ringed map turtle <u>Graptemys oculifera</u>
	TCH -	Gulf sturgeon, <u>Acipenser oxyrhynchus desotoi</u>
Monroe	*	Bald eagle <u>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</u>
	T -	Alabama moccasinshell <u>Medionidus acutissimus</u>
	E -	Black clubshell <u>Pleurobema curtum</u>
	E -	Heavy pigtoe mussel <u>Pleurobema taitianum</u>
	T -	Orange-nacre mucket <u>Lampsilis perovalis</u>
	E -	Ovate clubshell <u>Pleurobema perovatum</u>
	E -	Southern clubshell <u>Pleurobema decisum</u>
	E -	Southern combshell <u>Epioblasma penita</u>
Neshoba	T -	Louisiana black bear <u>Ursus a. luteolus</u> (P)
	T -	Ringed map turtle <u>Graptemys oculifera</u>
Newton	T -	Louisiana black bear <u>Ursus a. luteolus</u>
Noxubee	*	Bald eagle <u>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</u>
	E -	Red-cockaded woodpecker <u>Picoides borealis</u>
Oktibbeha	*	Bald eagle <u>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</u>
	E -	Red-cockaded woodpecker <u>Picoides borealis</u>
	T -	Price's potato bean <u>Apios priceana</u>
Panola	*	Bald eagle <u>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</u>
Pearl River	T -	Louisiana black bear <u>Ursus a. luteolus</u>
	C -	Black pine snake <u>Pituophis melanoleucus ssp. lodingi</u>
	T -	Gopher tortoise <u>Gopherus polyphemus</u>
	T -	Ringed map turtle <u>Graptemys oculifera</u>
	TCH -	Gulf sturgeon, <u>Acipenser oxyrhynchus desotoi</u>
	T -	Inflated heelsplitter <u>Potamilus inflatus</u> (P)
	E -	Louisiana quillwort <u>Isoetes louisianensis</u> (P)
Perry	T -	Louisiana black bear <u>Ursus a. luteolus</u>
	E -	Red-cockaded woodpecker <u>Picoides borealis</u>
	C -	Black pine snake <u>Pituophis melanoleucus ssp. lodingi</u>
	T -	Eastern indigo snake, <u>Drymarchon corais couperi</u> (P)
	T -	Gopher tortoise <u>Gopherus polyphemus</u>
	T -	Yellow-blotched map turtle - <u>Graptemys favimaculata</u>
	TCH-	Gulf sturgeon, <u>Acipenser oxyrhynchus desotoi</u>
	C-	Pearl darter <u>Percina aurora</u> (Pascagoula River System)
	E -	Louisiana quillwort <u>Isoetes louisianensis</u>
Pike	T -	Louisiana black bear <u>Ursus a. luteolus</u>
	TCH-	Gulf sturgeon, <u>Acipenser oxyrhynchus desotoi</u>
Prentiss	E -	Mitchell's satyr Butterfly <u>Neonympha mitchellii mitchellii</u>

Rankin	T - Louisiana black bear <u>Ursus a. luteolus</u> * Bald eagle <u>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</u> T - Ringed map turtle <u>Graptemys oculifera</u> TCH - Gulf sturgeon, <u>Acipenser oxyrhynchus desotoi</u>
Scott	T - Louisiana black bear <u>Ursus a. luteolus</u> (P) E - Red-cockaded woodpecker <u>Picoides borealis</u> T - Ringed map turtle <u>Graptemys oculifera</u>
Sharkey	T - Louisiana black bear <u>Ursus a. luteolus</u> E - Pallid sturgeon, <u>Scaphirhynchus albus</u> (P) E - Pondberry <u>Lindera melissifolia</u> E - Fat pocketbook, <u>Potamilus capax</u> (P)
Simpson	T - Louisiana black bear <u>Ursus a. luteolus</u> T - Ringed map turtle <u>Graptemys oculifera</u> TCH - Gulf sturgeon, <u>Acipenser oxyrhynchus desotoi</u>
Smith	T - Louisiana black bear <u>Ursus a. luteolus</u> E - Red-cockaded woodpecker <u>Picoides borealis</u>
Stone	T - Louisiana black bear <u>Ursus a. luteolus</u> E - Red-cockaded woodpecker <u>Picoides borealis</u> C - Black pine snake <u>Pituophis melanoleucus ssp. lodingi</u> T - Eastern indigo snake <u>Drymarchon corais couperi</u> (P) T - Gopher tortoise <u>Gopherus polyphemus</u> T - Yellow-blotched map turtle, <u>Graptemys flavimaculata</u> E - Louisiana quillwort <u>Isoetes louisianensis</u>
Sunflower	* Bald eagle <u>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</u> E - Pondberry <u>Lindera melissifolia</u>
Tallahatchie	* Bald eagle <u>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</u> E - Pondberry <u>Lindera melissifolia</u>
Tate	T - Bald eagle <u>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</u>
Tishomingo	E - Gray bat <u>Myotis grisescens</u> (P) E - Indiana bat <u>Myotis sodalis</u> (P) * Bald eagle <u>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</u> E - Cumberlandian combshell <u>Epioblasma brevidens</u> E - Mitchell's satyr Butterfly <u>Neonympha mitchellii mitchellii</u>
Tunica	* Bald eagle <u>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</u> E - Least tern, <u>Sterna antillarum</u> E - Pallid sturgeon, <u>Scaphirhynchus albus</u> (P) E - Fat pocketbook, <u>Potamilus capax</u> (P)
Walthall	T - Louisiana black bear <u>Ursus a. luteolus</u> (P) T - Gopher tortoise <u>Gopherus polyphemus</u>
Warren	T - Louisiana black bear <u>Ursus a. luteolus</u> * Bald eagle <u>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</u> E - Least tern, <u>Sterna antillarum</u>

	E -	Pallid sturgeon, <u>Scaphirhynchus albus</u> (P)
	E -	Fat pocketbook, <u>Potamilus capax</u> (P)
Washington	T -	Louisiana black bear <u>Ursus a. luteolus</u>
	*	Bald eagle <u>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</u>
	E -	Least tern, <u>Sterna antillarum</u>
	E -	Pallid sturgeon, <u>Scaphirhynchus albus</u>
	E -	Fat pocketbook, <u>Potamilus capax</u>
Wayne	T -	Louisiana black bear <u>Ursus a. luteolus</u> (P)
	E -	Red-cockaded woodpecker <u>Picoides borealis</u>
	C -	Black pine snake <u>Pituophis melanoleucus ssp. lodingi</u>
	T -	Eastern indigo snake, <u>Drymarchon corais couperi</u> (P)
	T -	Gopher tortoise <u>Gopherus polyphemus</u>
	T -	Yellow-blotched map turtle - <u>Graptemys flavimaculata</u>
	TCH-	Gulf sturgeon, <u>Acipenser oxyrhynchus desotoi</u>
	E -	Louisiana quillwort <u>Isoetes louisianensis</u>
Wilkinson	T -	Louisiana black bear <u>Ursus a. luteolus</u>
	*	Bald eagle <u>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</u>
	E -	Red-cockaded woodpecker <u>Picoides borealis</u>
	E -	Least tern, <u>Sterna antillarum</u>
	E -	Pallid sturgeon, <u>Scaphirhynchus albus</u> (P)
	E -	Fat pocketbook, <u>Potamilus capax</u> (P)
Winston	*	Bald eagle <u>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</u>
	E -	Red-cockaded woodpecker <u>Picoides borealis</u>
Yalobusha	* -	Bald eagle <u>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</u>
	E -	Red-cockaded woodpecker <u>Picoides borealis</u>
Yazoo	T -	Louisiana black bear <u>Ursus a. luteolus</u>
	*	Bald eagle <u>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</u>
	E -	Pallid sturgeon, <u>Scaphirhynchus albus</u> (P)
	E -	Fat pocketbook, <u>Potamilus capax</u> (P)

(end)

BMI Environmental Services, LLC

Environmental Consultants

October 22, 2010

Transmitted via email sherry.surette@mmns.state.ms.us

Dr. Sherry Surrette
Natural Heritage Program Coordinator
Museum of Natural Science
Mississippi Department of Wildlife, Fisheries, and Parks
2148 Riverside Drive
Jackson, Mississippi 39202

**REF: City of Pascagoula-Beach Promenade Project
Pascagoula, Mississippi**

Dear Dr. Surette:

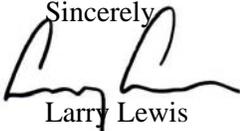
On behalf of the City of Pascagoula, BMI Environmental Services, LLC is preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) in accordance with HUD regulations for the above referenced project.

The proposed project involves the construction of approximately 10,500 linear feet of concrete pedestrian pathway near the upper reaches of the Pascagoula Beach and parallel to Beach Boulevard. The pathway will be approximately 10 feet wide and will be connected to the existing concrete seawall which is located along the southern edge of Beach Boulevard. The project site will be located on and within the limits of the newly constructed sand beach which was constructed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers as part of the Mississippi Coastal Improvements Program.

In accordance with the environmental review procedures outlined by HUD at 24 CFR 58, we would appreciate receiving any comments your agency may wish to make on this project. A vicinity map, site map, and conceptual cross-section drawing is attached for your review.

If you need any additional information or have any questions, please do not hesitate to call me at (228) 864-7612. I look forward to receiving your comments on this important matter.

Sincerely,



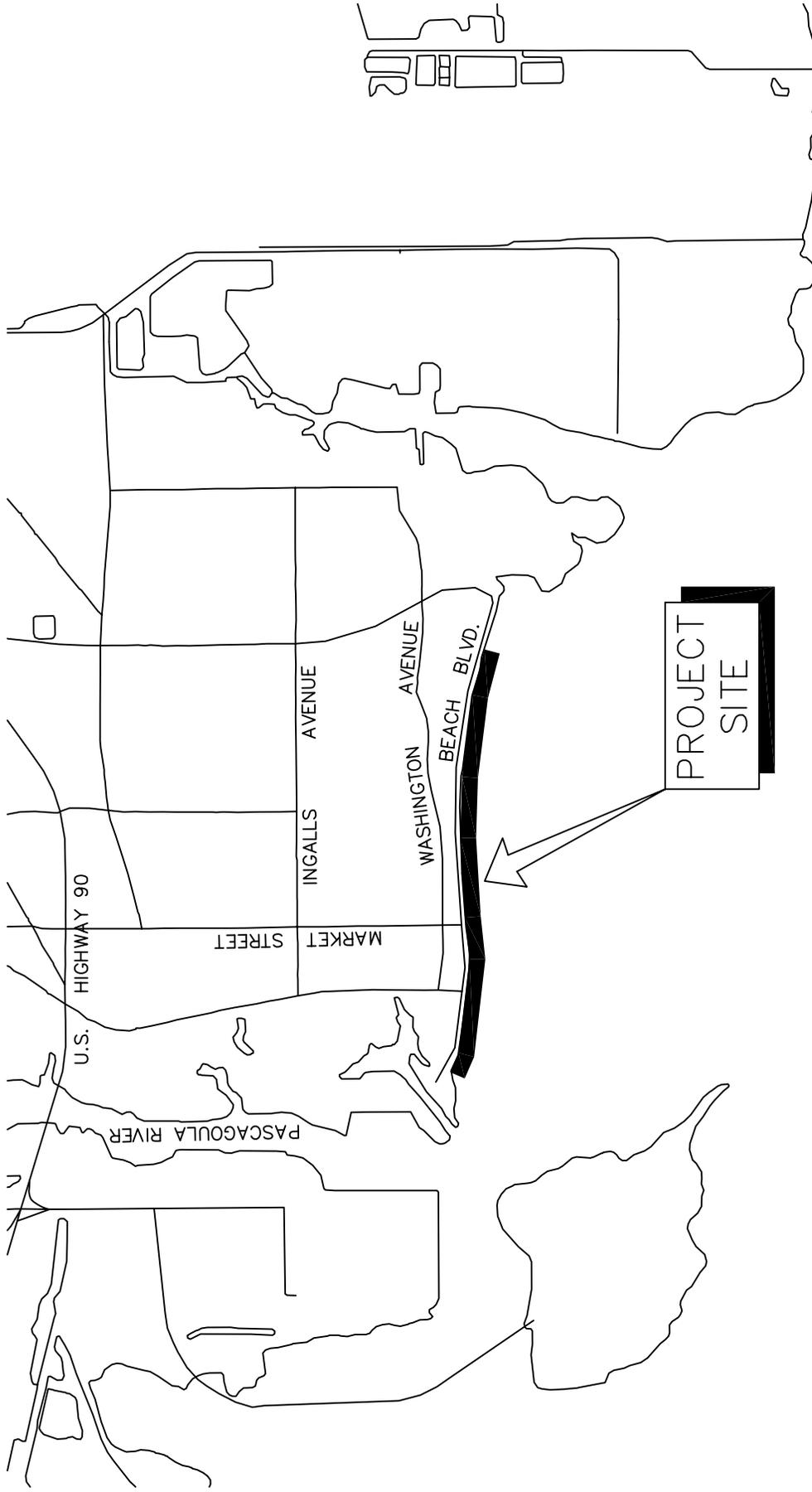
Larry Lewis
Senior Environmental Scientist

Attachments

cc: Ms. Jaci Turner, City of Pascagoula
Mr. Ben Smith, PE, Brown and Mitchell, Inc.

u:\03100\45 pascagoula beach promenade\nepa\endangered species\mwfp sov ltr 10-22-10.doc

BEACHFRONT PROMENADE PROJECT
CITY OF PASCAGOULA



VICINITY MAP

SCALE: 1"=4000'

BEACHFRONT PROMENADE PROJECT CITY OF PASCAGOULA

CONNECT PROMENADE
TO EXIST. ROADSIDE
PEDESTRIAN PATH
(STA. 115+00)



EXIST.
BEACH
PIER

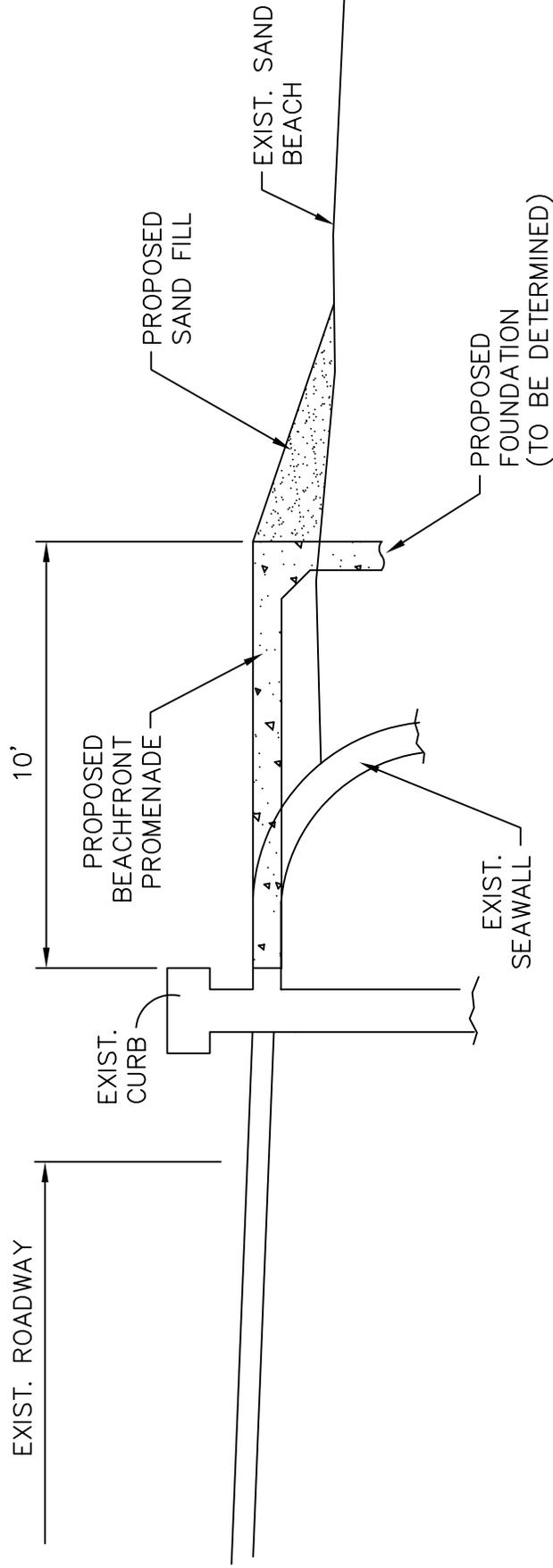
PROPOSED
BEACHFRONT
PROMENADE
(10,500± LF)

CONNECT PROMENADE
TO EXIST. ROADSIDE
PEDESTRIAN PATH
(STA. 10+00)

SITE PLAN
SCALE: 1"=1,000'±



BEACHFRONT PROMENADE PROJECT
CITY OF PASCAGOULA



CONCEPTUAL PROMENADE

N.T.S.





MISSISSIPPI
DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE, FISHERIES, AND PARKS

Sam Polles, Ph.D.
Executive Director

November 8, 2010

Larry Lewis
BMI Environmental Services, LLC
521 34th Street
Gulfport, MS 39507

Re: Beach Promenade Project
City of Pascagoula
Jackson County, Mississippi

R# 8077

To Whom It May Concern,

In response to your request for information dated October 22, 2010, we have searched our database for occurrences of state or federally listed species and species of special concern that occur within 2 miles of the site of the proposed project. Please find our concerns and recommendations below.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	State Rank
<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Peregrine Falcon	PS:LE	LE	SNA
<i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i>	Gull-billed Tern			S1B,S3S4N
<i>Lilaeopsis carolinensis</i>	Carolina Lilaeopsis			S2S3
<i>Sternula antillarum</i>	Least Tern	PS:LE		S3B

State Rank

S1 — Critically imperiled in Mississippi because of extreme rarity (5 or fewer occurrences or very few remaining individuals or acres) or because of some factor(s) making it vulnerable to extirpation

S2 — Imperiled in Mississippi because of rarity (6 to 20 occurrences or few remaining individuals or acres) or because of some factor(s) making it vulnerable to extirpation

S3 — Rare or uncommon in Mississippi (on the order of 21 to 100 occurrences)

State and Federal Status

LE Endangered — A species which is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range

LT Threatened — A species likely to become endangered in foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range

Based on information provided, we conclude that if best management practices are properly implemented, monitored, and maintained (particularly measures to prevent, or at

least, minimize negative impacts to water quality), the proposed project likely poses no threat to listed species or their habitats.

Please feel free to contact us if we can provide any additional information, resources, or assistance that will help minimize negative impacts to this area. We are happy to work with you to ensure that our state's precious natural heritage is conserved and preserved for future Mississippians.

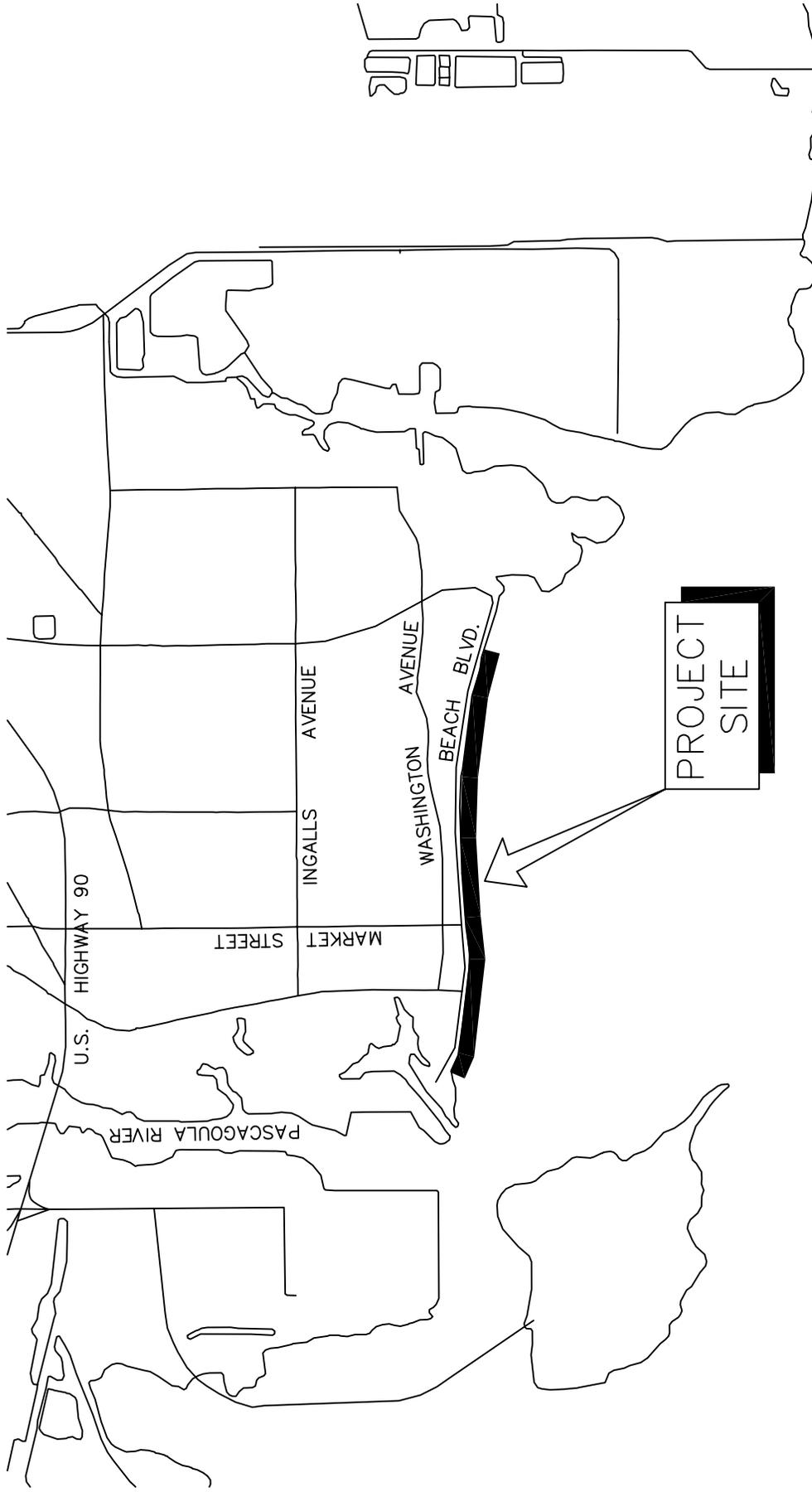
Sincerely,



Joelle Carney, Database Manager/Biologist
Mississippi Natural Heritage Program
(601) 354-7303

The Mississippi Natural Heritage Program (MNHP) has compiled a database that is the most complete source of information about Mississippi's rare, threatened, and endangered plants, animals, and ecological communities. The quantity and quality of data collected by MNHP are dependent on the research and observations of many individuals and organizations. In many cases, this information is not the result of comprehensive or site-specific field surveys; most natural areas in Mississippi have not been thoroughly surveyed and new occurrences of plant and animal species are often discovered. Heritage reports summarize the existing information known to the MNHP at the time of the request and cannot always be considered a definitive statement on the presence, absence or condition of biological elements on a particular site.

BEACHFRONT PROMENADE PROJECT
CITY OF PASCAGOULA



VICINITY MAP

SCALE: 1"=4000'

BEACHFRONT PROMENADE PROJECT CITY OF PASCAGOULA

CONNECT PROMENADE
TO EXIST. ROADSIDE
PEDESTRIAN PATH
(STA. 115+00)



PROPOSED
BEACHFRONT
PROMENADE
(10,500± LF)

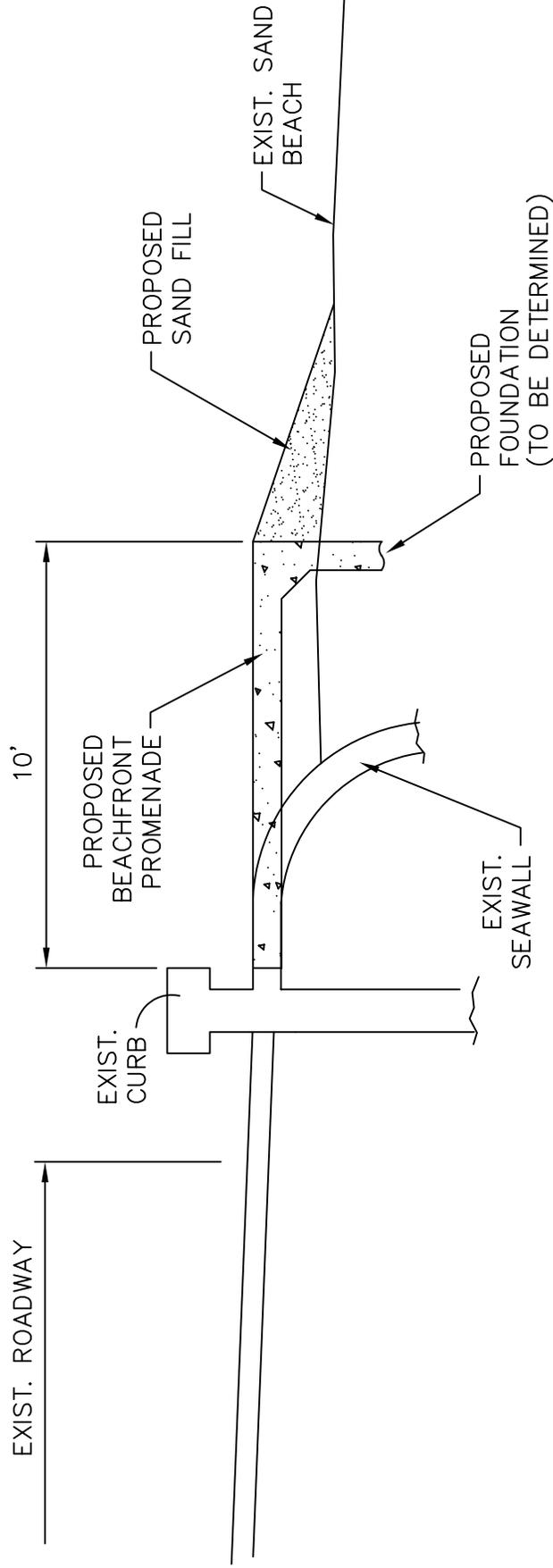
EXIST.
BEACH
PIER

CONNECT PROMENADE
TO EXIST. ROADSIDE
PEDESTRIAN PATH
(STA. 10+00)

SITE PLAN
SCALE: 1"=1,000'±



BEACHFRONT PROMENADE PROJECT
CITY OF PASCAGOULA



CONCEPTUAL PROMENADE

N.T.S.



BMI Environmental Services, LLC

Environmental Consultants

October 22, 2010

Mr. David Felder
US Fish and Wildlife Service
6578 Dogwood View
Jackson, Mississippi 39213

**REF: City of Pascagoula-Beach Promenade Project
Pascagoula, Mississippi**

Dear David:

On behalf of the City of Pascagoula, BMI Environmental Services, LLC is preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) in accordance with HUD regulations for the above referenced project.

The proposed project involves the construction of approximately 10,500 linear feet of concrete pedestrian pathway near the upper reaches of the Pascagoula Beach and parallel to Beach Boulevard. The pathway will be approximately 10 feet wide and will be connected to the existing concrete seawall which is located along the southern edge of Beach Boulevard. The project site will be located on and within the limits of the newly constructed sand beach which was constructed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers as part of the Mississippi Coastal Improvements Program.

In accordance with the environmental review procedures outlined by HUD at 24 CFR 58, we would appreciate receiving any comments your agency may wish to make on this project. A vicinity map, site map, and conceptual cross-section drawing is attached for your review.

If you need any additional information or have any questions, please do not hesitate to call me at (228) 864-7612. I look forward to receiving your comments on this important matter.

Sincerely



Larry Lewis
Senior Environmental Scientist

Attachments

cc: Ms. Jaci Turner, City of Pascagoula
Mr. Ben Smith, PE, Brown and Mitchell, Inc.

u:\03100\45 pascagoula beach promenade\nepa\endangered species\usfws sov ltr 10-22-10.doc



United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
Mississippi Field Office
6578 Dogwood View Parkway, Suite A
Jackson, Mississippi 39213

November 19, 2010

BMI Environmental Services, LLC
Attn: Larry Lewis
521 34th Street
Gulfport, MS 39507

RE: City of Pascagoula-Beach Promenade Project

Dear Mr. Lewis:

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) has reviewed the information in your letter dated October 22, 2010, regarding the proposed City of Pascagoula-Beach Promenade Project. The project location is the recently created sand beach in Pascagoula, Jackson County, Mississippi. Our comments are submitted in accordance with the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (16 U.S.C. 703-711) and the Endangered Species Act (87 Stat. 884, as amended 16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.).

The subject sand beach was created by the Corps of Engineers under the authorization of MSCIP. Therefore, this sand beach is not located within piping plover critical habitat. However, we do recommend implementing conservation recommendations that could reduce impacts to shorebirds, including the piping plover, which may utilize the site in the future. The Service is available to discuss various conservation measures that you should consider in your project plans.

If you need additional information, please contact Paul Necaise of our coastal office at telephone: (228) 493-6631.

Sincerely,


for Stephen Ricks
Field Supervisor

WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS ACT
Sections 7(b), (c)

Search <input type="text"/>						
<h1>National Wild & Scenic Rivers</h1> 						
National System	Management	Information	Publications	Site Navigation	Rivers & Trails	Contact Us

Designated Wild & Scenic Rivers

 Select State

Rivers that pass through several states may have segments in each state designated. For example, the Klamath River has designations in California and Oregon. Many rivers also have numerous tributaries designated (e.g., Washington's Skagit River). Multiple listings of some rivers indicate more than one segment of the river is designated (e.g., the Missouri River in Nebraska).

Alabama

- [Black Warrior River \(Sipsey Fork\)](#)

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Alaska

- [Alagnak River](#) — [National Park Service Site](#)
- [Alatna River](#)
- [Andreafsky River](#)
- [Aniakchak River](#)
- [Beaver Creek](#) — [Bureau of Land Management Site](#)
- [Birch Creek](#) — [Bureau of Land Management Site](#)
- [Charley River](#) — [National Park Service Site](#)
- [Chilikadrotna River](#)
- [Delta River](#) — [Bureau of Land Management Site](#)
- [Fortymile River](#) — [Bureau of Land Management Site](#)
- [Gulkana River](#) — [Bureau of Land Management Site](#)
- [Ivishak River](#)
- [John River](#)
- [Kobuk River](#)
- [Koyukuk River \(North Fork\)](#)
- [Mulchatna River](#)
- [Noatak River](#)
- [Nowitna River](#)
- [Salmon River](#)
- [Selawik River](#)
- [Sheenjek River](#)
- [Tinayguk River](#)
- [Tlikakila River](#)
- [Unalakleet River](#) — [Bureau of Land Management Site](#)
- [Wind River](#)

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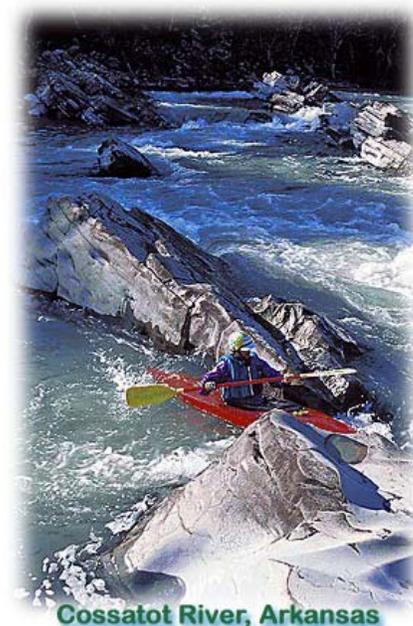
Arizona

- [Fossil Creek](#)
- [Verde River](#) — [U.S. Forest Service Site](#)

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Arkansas

- [Big Piney Creek](#)
- [Buffalo River](#)
- [Cossatot River](#)
- [Hurricane Creek](#)
- [Little Missouri River](#)
- [Mulberry River](#)
- [North Sylamore Creek](#)
- [Richland Creek](#)



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California

- [Amargosa River](#)
- [American River \(Lower\)](#)
- [American River \(North Fork\)](#) — [Bureau of Land Management Site](#)
- [Bautista Creek](#)
- [Big Sur River](#)
- [Black Butte River](#)
- [Cottonwood Creek](#)
- [Eel River](#)
- [Feather River](#)
- [Fuller Mill Creek](#)
- [Kern River](#)
- [Kings River](#)
- [Klamath River](#) — [U.S. Forest Service Site](#)
- [Merced River](#) — [Bureau of Land Management Site](#)
- [Owens River Headwaters](#)
- [Palm Canyon Creek](#)
- [Piru Creek](#)
- [San Jacinto River \(North Fork\)](#)
- [Sespe Creek](#)
- [Sisquoc River](#)
- [Smith River](#)
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Black Creek

Mississippi

*DeSoto National Forest
654 West Frontage Road
Wiggins, Mississippi 39577*

Designated Reach: October 30, 1986. The segment from Fairley Bridge Landing upstream to Moody's Landing.

Classification/Mileage: Scenic — 21.0 miles; Total — 21.0 miles.

This scenic southern river features deep, black water and contrasting white sand bars as it follows a meandering course through Mississippi's coastal plain. The river and area provide a variety of opportunities for backpacking and fishing and six launch points provide for canoeing.



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Black Creek Wild and Scenic River, Mississippi

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AIR QUALITY

Clean Air Act, Sections 176(c) and (d), and 40 CFR 6, 51, 93



MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT OF
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

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Air Quality Planning and Emission Standards

The **Ambient Air Quality** Standards for Mississippi are in Regulation [APC-S-4](#). Except for odor, the ambient air quality standards for Mississippi are the Primary and Secondary National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) as duly promulgated by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). EPA has set national air quality standards for six principal air pollutants (also referred to as criteria pollutants):

- nitrogen dioxide (NO₂)
- ozone (O₃)
- sulfur dioxide (SO₂)
- particulate matter (PM)
- carbon monoxide (CO)
- lead (Pb).

Current Status with Air Quality Standards

Mississippi is currently designated as attainment, that is meeting, all ambient air quality standards. Click [here](#), for more information.

Prevention of Air Pollution Emergency Episodes

Mississippi also has regulations to prevent the excessive buildup of air pollutants during air pollution episodes, thereby preventing the occurrence of an emergency due to the effects of these pollutants on the health of persons. These regulations require action during periods of an Air Pollution Alert, Air Pollution Warning, or Air Pollution Emergency. Regulation [APC-S-3](#) sets forth these requirements.

Air Emissions Standards

Mississippi has adopted Federal Standards (New Source Performance Standards, National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants, etc.) by reference. State specific emissions standards for Mississippi are in:

- Regulation [APC-S-1](#) -Air Emission Regulations for the Prevention, Abatement, and Control of Air Contaminants
- Regulation [APC-S-8](#) -Air Toxic Regulations
- For Air Permitting Information, Click [HERE](#)

Other Links

2010 MISSISSIPPI DIESEL EMISSIONS REDUCTION ACT GRANTS APPLICATION PACKAGE
CLICK [HERE](#)

[National Ambient Air Quality Standards \(NAAQS\)](#)
[Criteria Pollutant Information](#)
[Federal Emission Standards](#)

To contact MDEQ staff for more information on Air Quality Planning click [HERE](#).

FARMLAND PROTECTION POLICY ACT
7 CFR 658

ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE
Executive Order 12898



Data Set: [Census 2000 Summary File 1 \(SF 1\) 100-Percent Data](#)

You have selected 2 geographies.

	P003001	P003003
	Total population: Total	Total population: Population of one race; White alone
Census Tract 425, Jackson County, Mississippi	3,188	2,825
Census Tract 426, Jackson County, Mississippi	3,194	3,028

NOTE: A hyphen (-) indicates that data are not available for this geographic area for the selected data element (column) in your custom table. Please consult the [Census 2000 Summary File 1 \(SF 1\) 100-Percent Data Technical Documentation \(PDF 9.1MB\)](#) for more information.



Data Set: [Census 2000 Summary File 1 \(SF 1\) 100-Percent Data](#)

You have selected 1 geography.

	P007001	P007002	P007003	P007005	P007006	P007007	P007008
	Total population: Total	Total population: White alone	Total population: Black or African American alone	Total population: Asian alone	Total population: Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	Total population: Some other race alone	Total population: Two or more races
Jackson County, Mississippi	131,420	99,026	27,432	2,059	52	941	1,470

NOTE: A hyphen (-) indicates that data are not available for this geographic area for the selected data element (column) in your custom table. Please consult the [Census 2000 Summary File 1 \(SF 1\) 100-Percent Data Technical Documentation \(PDF 9.1MB\)](#) for more information.

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24 CFR 51 D

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115.7 CH 104 GCV

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for Class C off hrs

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W-155A

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