JOINT APPLICATION AND NOTIFICATION
U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT OF MARINE RESOURCES
MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY/OFFICE OF POLLUTION CONTROL

Applicant: City of Pascagoula - Michael Silverman
Mailing Address: PO Box 908
Pascagoula MS, 39567
Phone Number:
Email Address:
msilverman@cityofpascagoula.com

Agent: Compton Engineering, Inc. - Lisa Morrison
Mailing Address: 156 Nixon Street
Biloxi MS, 39530
Phone Number: (228) 432-2133
Email Address:
lmorrison@comptonengineering.com

Date Submitted:
11/02/2022

DMR Permit Number:
DMR22-000691

Historic DMR Permit Numbers:

DMR-130221 and DMR21-000227

DMR File Number:
22-000623

Project Location:

Project location is at Point Park at the west end of Beach Boulevard in Pascagoula, MS. The project includes construction of a new fishing pier north of the existing piers.
Jackson County

Latitude: 30.3437
Longitude: -88.5431

Do you still need to enter a Project Location? Yes
How will you identify the project location: I will provide a narrative description of the project area

Project Information:

Project Name or Title: Point Park Fishing Pier

Project Description: The fishing pier will be approximately 224 feet long by 8 feet wide and will have three 24x 24' covered pavilions. The pier will be accessed via a 64 x 8 feet wide access pier. The pier and pavilions will total approximately 4,032 square feet over water.

Project Purpose and Need: The purpose of the project is to provide a dedicated fishing pier in order to separate boat docking from fishing areas to allow space for fishing that will not be disrupted by boats coming and going.

Intended Use: Public/Government

Will the Proposed Project have a Public Benefit?: Yes
Increased tax base:
Increased employment:
National security benefits:
Improved habitat:
Other: Additional public recreation opportunities

Does Project area contain any marsh Vegetation?: Yes

What measures will be taken to reduce detrimental off-site effects to the Coastal Wetlands during and after the proposed activity?: Best Management Practices

Impact Information:

Number of Impact Types	**01**
Impact Type:	**Pier**
New or Maintenance	New
Length	224.00
Width	8.00
Number of piers with the same dimensions? (Pier)	1
Method of piling installation1(Pier, Boathouse, Pilings)	1. Pile driver
Is this a component of a larger project?	No
Is any portion of this impact complete?	No

Additional information relating to the proposed activity

Have any other federal, state, or local agencies issued permits or other types of approvals for the proposed project?: No

Have any other federal, state, or local agencies denied approval for the proposed project?: No

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Project Schedule

Do you know the Proposed Start Date? Yes
03/01/2023

Do you know the Proposed Completion Date? Yes
06/01/2023

Do you know the Estimated Cost of the Project? Yes
$1,200,000.00

Adjacent Property Owners:

Application Certified by: Lisa Morrison

CONTRACT DOCUMENTS
PREPARED FOR THE

POINT PARK FISHING PIER
PHASE 1

Dr. Jay Willis	Mayor
Michael Hyde	Ward 1
Felix Fornett, Sr.	Ward 2
Johnny Walker	Ward 3
Matt Parker	Ward 4
Chris Blythe	Ward 5
Patrick Gatchell	At Large
Michael Silverman	City Manager
Michael Moore	City Attorney

THE CITY of Pascagoula™
MISSISSIPPI's FLAGSHIP CITY

REV A - ISSUED FOR REVIEW 10-25-22

For information regarding
This contract, contact:

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PASCAGOULA • BILOXI • BAY ST. LOUIS
228-762-3970 228-432-2133 228-467-2770
www.comptonengineering.com

DESIGN ENGINEER

CE JOB No. 218-049.038

Plotted: 25 Oct 2022 9:49:55 AM, tommy, DWG To PDF.pc3
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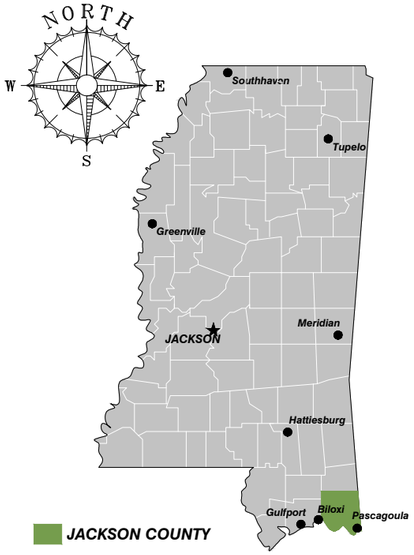

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI

Mississippi811
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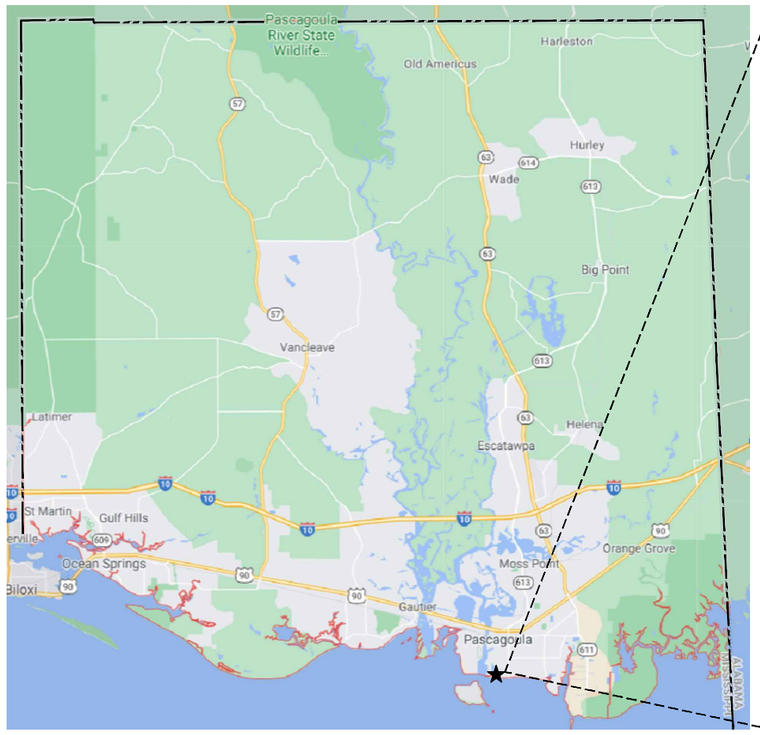
Phone Numbers: 811 or 1 (800) 227-6477

Utility	Color
Electric	Safety Red
Petroleum Product/Hazardous/Flammable/Corrosive/Toxic Materials, Product and Steam Lines, Gas or Gaseous Material	High Visibility Safety Yellow
Telecommunications (including fiber optic) and CATV	Safety Alert Orange
Potable Water, Reclaimed Water, Irrigation	Safety Precaution Blue
Slurry Lines	Purple
Sewer and Drain Lines	Safety Green
Temporary Survey Markings	High Visibility Pink
Proposed Excavation	White

SHEET INDEX

			REV - DATE
GENERAL			
1	G0.0	COVER SHEET	A - 10-25-22
2	G1.0	PROJECT LOCATION MAP & SHEET INDEX	A - 10-25-22
3	G2.0	GENERAL NOTES, LEGEND & ABBREVIATIONS	A - 10-25-22
CIVIL			
4	C1.0	EXISTING SITE / EROSION CONTROL PLAN	A - 10-25-22
5	C2.0	PROPOSED SITE PLAN	A - 10-25-22
6	C2.1	PROPOSED PIER FRAMING PLANS	A - 10-25-22
7	C2.2	PROPOSED PIER DECKING / HANDRAIL PLAN	A - 10-25-22
8	C2.3	PROPOSED PIER CONNECTION DETAILS	A - 10-25-22
9	C2.4	CONCRETE ABUTMENT DETAILS	A - 10-25-22
10	C2.5	PAVILION ROOF PLAN, ELEVATION, AND PILE DETAILS	A - 10-25-22



JACKSON COUNTY, MS

PROJECT LOCATION
BEACH BLVD., PASCAGOULA, MS 39569

Rev. No. A

DATE	DESCRIPTION	BY	APVD
10-25-22	ISSUED FOR REVIEW	TP	JD

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CITY OF PASCAGOULA
POINT PARK FISHING PIER - PHASE 1

SITE LOCATION MAP & SHEET INDEX

SCALE:	AS NOTED
JOB NO.:	218-049.038
DATE:	
DSGN.:	J. DOUGLASS
DWG. BY:	T. PARKER
CHK.:	J. HIGHTOWER
APVD.:	

VERIFY SCALES
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GENERAL NOTES:

1. ANY PART OR ITEM OF WORK WHICH IS REASONABLY IMPLIED OR NORMALLY REQUIRED TO MAKE EACH INSTALLATION SATISFACTORILY OPERABLE SHALL BE PERFORMED BY THE CONTRACTOR AND THE EXPENSE THEREOF SHALL BE INCLUDED IN THE APPLICABLE UNIT PRICES OR LUMP SUM PRICES BID FOR THE WORK. IT IS THE INTENT OF THESE SPECIFICATIONS TO PROVIDE THE OWNER WITH COMPLETE OPERABLE SYSTEMS, SUBSYSTEMS, AND OTHER ITEMS OF WORK. ALL MISCELLANEOUS APPURTENANCES SHALL BE CONSIDERED AS HAVING BEEN INCLUDED IN THE APPLICABLE UNIT PRICES OR LUMP SUM PRICES BID FOR THE WORK EVEN THOUGH THESE APPURTENANCES AND ITEMS MAY NOT BE SPECIFICALLY CALLED FOR IN THE SPECIFICATIONS.

2. THE DRAWINGS AND SPECIFICATIONS ARE INTENDED TO DEFINE THE GENERAL DESIGN AND SCOPE OF THE WORK REQUIRED TO COMPLETE THE WORK. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL INCLUDE ALL COMPONENTS WHICH ARE NORMALLY INCIDENTAL TO THE WORK. THOSE COMPONENTS WHICH ARE NOT SHOWN ON THE DRAWING OR SPECIFIED BUT WHICH ARE REQUIRED AS AN ESSENTIAL AESTHETIC, FUNCTIONAL OR CODE REQUIRED ELEMENT OF THE WORK ARE TO BE INCLUDED.

3. TO ESTABLISH THE COMPLETE SCOPE OF ITS WORK AND TO EFFECT CLOSE COORDINATION WITH THE OTHER TRADES, EACH TRADE SHALL COMPLETELY REVIEW THE PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS, NOT ONLY FOR ITS RESPECTIVE TRADE, BUT FOR THE WORK OF THE OTHER RELATED TRADES AS WELL. TITLES OF DIVISIONS (AND SECTIONS IN SPECIFICATIONS) IDENTIFYING WORK ARE PROVIDED FOR ORGANIZATIONAL AND REFERENCE PURPOSES AND SHALL NOT BE TAKEN AS AN ABSOLUTE SEPARATION OF THE TRADES OR OF THE UNITS OF MATERIAL AND LABOR.

4. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL COORDINATE AND OBTAIN ALL NECESSARY PERMITS AND APPROVALS OR GUIDELINES FROM GOVERNING REGULATORY AGENCIES BEFORE PROCEEDING WITH ANY ITEMS OF WORK UNDER OR WITHIN SUCH JURISDICTION(S).

5. ALL DIMENSIONS AND TIE-INS GOVERNED BY EXISTING CONDITIONS ARE APPROXIMATE AND ARE NOT GUARANTEED TO BE CORRECT. ALL SUCH DIMENSIONS AND CONDITIONS SHALL BE FIELD VERIFIED BY THE GENERAL CONTRACTOR PRIOR TO PROCEEDING WITH ANY WORK. IF CONDITIONS AND DIMENSIONS VARY FROM THOSE SHOWN, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL NOTIFY THE ENGINEER BEFORE PROCEEDING WITH WORK. WHERE DIMENSIONS ARE NOT SHOWN WITH +/- INDICATIONS ADJUSTMENTS MAY BE MADE TO SUIT FIELD CONDITIONS.

6. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL VERIFY EXISTING CONDITIONS, LOCATION OF SERVICES, DIMENSIONS, AND ELEVATIONS OF SITE AND ANY DATA REQUIRED TO CONSTRUCT THE PROJECT.

7. UNDERGROUND UTILITIES SHOWN ON THE PLANS ARE PLOTTED IN THEIR APPROXIMATE LOCATIONS FROM THE BEST INFORMATION AVAILABLE TO THE ENGINEER. THE ENGINEER DOES NOT GUARANTEE THEIR ACCURACY OR GUARANTEE THAT ALL UTILITIES ARE SHOWN. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR VERIFYING THE LOCATIONS OF ALL EXISTING UNDERGROUND UTILITIES, INCLUDING ANY SUBSURFACE INVESTIGATIONS, AS MAY BE NECESSARY BEFORE ANY EXCAVATION IS PERFORMED.

8. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL SUBCONTRACT WITH SUPPLIERS, FABRICATORS AND INSTALLATION COMPANIES WHICH CAN DEMONSTRATE THEY POSSESS THE KNOWLEDGE, EXPERIENCE, AND PROVEN CAPABILITIES TO FULLY PERFORM ALL ASPECTS OF THE WORK REQUIRED WITHOUT OMISSION.

9. ALL ITEMS SPECIFIED SHALL COMPLY WITH MISSISSIPPI STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS FOR ROAD AND BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION , 2004 OR LATEST EDITION. SAID SPECIFICATIONS ARE MADE A PART HEREOF FULLY AND COMPLETELY AS IF ATTACHED HERETO, EXCEPT WHERE SUPERSEDED BY THE SPECIAL PROVISIONS,OR AMENDED BY REVISIONS.

10. THE CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR SAFETY ON THE PROJECT. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL FOLLOW ALL INDUSTRY STANDARDS TO INSURE A SAFE WORKING ENVIRONMENT FOR EMPLOYEES AND SITE VISITORS.

11. CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR COORDINATING LOCATION OF LAYDOWN YARD.

12. CONTRACTOR TO USE TEMPORARY BENCH MARKS (TBM) AS SHOWN ON THE PLANS FOR VERTICAL CONTROL. COORDINATES FOR HORIZONTAL CONTROL FOR PROJECTS LAYOUT CAN BE OBTAINED FROM THE ENGINEER UPON REQUEST. NOTIFY ENGINEER OF ANY CONFLICTS.

13. ALL CONSTRUCTION TO BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH STATE AND LOCAL ORDINANCES AND BUILDING REGULATIONS.

14. IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNING STATE AND LOCAL REGULATIONS, EXISTING TREES MAY BE TRIMMED AS NEEDED. (WITHIN 9' OF GROUND) FOR VEHICLE CLEARANCE. NOTIFY ENGINEER PRIOR TO TRIMMING.

15. ALL DEMOLITION SHOULD BE DONE IN SUCH A MANNER NOT TO DISTURB OR DAMAGE ADJACENT STRUCTURAL SLABS, BEAMS, PILES, OR WAILERS REMAINING IN PLACE.

16. DEMOLISHED MATERIALS WILL BE PROHIBITED FROM ENTERING THE WATER OR PROTECTED WETLANDS, REGARDLESS OF SIZE, SHAPE, QUANTITY AND REASON. ANY AND ALL MATERIALS THAT PENETRATE THE WATER WILL BE REMOVED AT THE CONTRACTOR'S EXPENSE IN STRICT ACCORDANCE WITH ENVIRONMENTAL AND LOCAL GOVERNING REGULATIONS.

17. ANY COST ASSOCIATED WITH THE REMOVAL, ADJUSTMENT, OR REPLACEMENT OF EXISTING MATERIALS AS REQUIRED TO ACCESS DAMAGED OR DETERIORATED MEMBERS TO BE REMOVED AND REPLACED SHALL BE CONSIDERED INCIDENTAL.

18. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL CALL 811 48-HOURS BEFORE ANY EXCAVATION ACTIVITIES BEGIN TO HAVE UTILITIES LOCATED IN ACCORDANCE WITH STATE LAW. THE CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR DAMAGES TO ALL UTILITIES DURING CONSTRUCTION. IF UTILITIES ARE DAMAGED THE CONTRACTOR SHALL NOTIFY THE ENGINEER AND THE UTILITY INVOLVED IMMEDIATELY. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL MAKE AND COORDINATE REPAIRS WITH THE UTILITY OWNER IMMEDIATELY. THE COST OF WHICH SHALL BE ABSORBED.

19. SILT AND SEDIMENTATION CONTROL SHALL CONSIST OF INSTALLATION OF TEMPORARY SILT FENCES, HAY BALES, TEMPORARY OR INTERIM GRASSING, SUMPS AND OTHER PRUDENT CONSTRUCTION METHODS. SILT FENCES AND HAY BALES SHALL BE INSTALLED AS PER THE EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN AND AT THE DIRECTION OF THE OWNER OR ENGINEER AND PAID FOR UNDER APPLICABLE PAY ITEMS. COST OF TEMPORARY GRASSING, SUMPS, AND OTHER DEVICES, TO REDUCE SILTATION, SHALL BE ABSORBED INTO OTHER ITEMS.

20. EROSION CONTROL MEASURES SHALL BE PLACED ON ALL AREAS AS SOON AS POSSIBLE DURING CONSTRUCTION, REFER TO THE EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN.

21. DURING CONSTRUCTION OPERATIONS THE CONTRACTOR SHALL HAVE PROPER EQUIPMENT ON SITE TO ENSURE SUFFICIENT COMPACTION OF ALL COURSES (LAYERS) I.E.; SHEEPS FOOT ROLLER, PNEUMATIC RUBBER TIRE OR STEEL ROLLER(S), FARM TRACTOR(S) WITH DISK, DOZER(S), WATER TRUCK AND ROAD GRADER(S).

22. CONTRACTOR TO BE CAUTIOUS TO NOT DROP OR OVERLOAD THE EXISTING STRUCTURES WITH EQUIPMENT OR MATERIALS.

23. ALL DAMAGES TO COMPONENTS, MATERIALS, EQUIPMENT, ETC. IN AND AROUND THE PROJECT SITE WILL BE REPAIRED / REPLACED IN KIND BY THE CONTRACTOR AT NO COST TO THE OWNER. THIS SHALL INCLUDE, BUT NOT BE LIMITED TO, DAMAGE TO THE EXISTING PIER.

24. ALL DEMOLISHED MATERIALS MUST BE REMOVED FROM SITE AND PROPERLY DISPOSED OF BY THE CONTRACTOR. ALL ASSOCIATED COSTS FOR REMOVAL & DISPOSAL OFFSITE WILL BE PAID BY CONTRACTOR.

25. CONTRACTOR SHALL CLEAN THE SITE DAILY AND SWEEP WORK AREA PRIOR TO SUBSTANTIAL COMPLETION WALK THROUGH.

26. ALL LENGTHS NOTES ON DRAWINGS ARE APPROXIMATE AND MUST BE FIELD VERIFIED PRIOR TO COMMENCING WORK.

27. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL VERIFY ALL DIMENSIONS, LOCATION, AND CONDITIONS OF EXISTING STRUCTURES AT THE JOB SITE PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION.

28. ALL EXISTING SIGNS SHALL BE SALVAGED FOR REPLACEMENT ON SITE IN THE VICINITY IT CURRENTLY EXISTS.

29. CONTRACTOR TO PROTECT ALL TIDAL MARSH AND WETLANDS ALONG RIVER BANK DURING DEMOLITION ALL CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES.

30. CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE TO PROVIDE AND ASSURE CONTINUOUS TRAFFIC FLOW THROUGHOUT THE POINT, EXCEPT FOR SHORT DURATIONS DURING ONGOING CONSTRUCTION OPERATIONS SUCH AS PLACING PAVEMENT.

31. CONTRACTOR TO MAINTAIN PUBLIC ACCESS TO BOAT LAUNCHES DURING CONSTRUCTION.

32. NO COURSE (LAYER) SHALL BE COVERED WITHOUT APPROVAL FROM THE ENGINEER REGARDLESS OF RESULTS FROM DENSITY TEST.

33. COURSE (LAYERS) SHALL NOT EXCEED 6 INCH LIFTS, UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED.

34. IF DETERMINED BY THE ENGINEER THAT IN-PLACE MATERIALS ARE TOO WET, DUE TO WEATHER, ALL HAULING OPERATIONS SHALL BE HALTED.

35. EACH COURSE (LAYER) SHALL BE SHAPED TO REQUIRED SECTION, WATERED OR AERATED AS NECESSARY TO PRODUCE THE REQUIRED MOISTURE AND COMPACTION THROUGHOUT THE OPERATION.

36. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL REPLACE ALL PAVING, STABILIZED EARTH, CURBS, DRIVEWAYS, SIDEWALKS, ETC. WITH MATERIALS OF THE SAME TYPE OR BETTER THAN THAT REMOVED DURING CONSTRUCTION.

37. PRIOR TO ORDERING MATERIALS, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL VERIFY ALL EXISTING WOOD MEMBER SIZES, LINE SIZES AND LOCATIONS.

38. COORDINATES FOR THIS PROJECT ARE REFERENCED TO THE NAD83 MISSISSIPPI STATE PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM, EAST ZONE (2301).

39. ELEVATIONS GIVEN IN FEET ARE BASED ON 1988 NGVD.

40. ALL PAVEMENT, CONCRETE AND CURBING TO BE REMOVED SHALL BE SAWCUT AT EDGES FOR SMOOTH TRANSITION. ALL SAW CUTTING SHALL BE AN ABSORBED ITEM.

41. CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR ADJUSTING, PROTECTING, REPAIRING, AND REPLACING AS NECESSARY, ALL UTILITY BOXES, INLET GRATES, VALVE BOXES, MANHOLE LIDS, ETC. THAT ARE DISTURBED WITHIN THE AREA OF WORK. COST TO BE ABSORBED.

42. CONTRACTOR SHALL LOCATE ALL PROPERTY LINES AS REQUIRED TO AVOID ENCROACHMENT ONTO ADJACENT PROPERTY. CONTRACTOR SHALL INVESTIGATE FOR EXISTING UTILITIES PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION. NOTIFY A/E IN THE EVENT OF CONFLICT.

43. DESIGN LOADS

DEAD LOADS (FRAMING/DECK):	10 PSF	HANDRAILS LOADS:	200 LBS
LIVE LOADS (FRAMING/DECK):	100 PSF	(IN ANY DIRECTION AND AT ANY POINT)	
WIND LOADS:		SEE ALSO SPECIFICATIONS FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.	
INTERNATIONAL BUILDING CODE			
BASE VELOCITY:	150 MPH		

WOOD FRAMING:

1. ALL LUMBER SHALL BE "DRESSED" SAWN VISUALLY GRADED NO. 2 SOUTHERN PINE, BY THE SPIB, UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE.
2. ALL LOAD PATH AND WOOD-TO-WOOD PRE-ENGINEERED METAL CONNECTORS SHALL BE BY SIMPSON STRONG-TIE WITH A316 STAINLESS STEEL OR APPROVED EQUAL AND INSTALLED WITH THE MAXIMUM NUMBER OF FASTENERS PER MANUFACTURERS INSTRUCTIONS.
3. ALL WOOD FRAMING FASTENERS, NOT DETAILED ON PLANS SHALL MEET MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS OF THE FASTENING SCHEDULE IN CHAPTER 23 OF THE INTERNATIONAL BUILDING CODE 2012, U.N.O.
4. ALL PRESSURE TREATED (PT) LUMBER SHALL BE AS SPECIFIED AND PER AMERICAN WOOD PRESERVERS ASSOCIATION (AWPA) NATIONAL DESIGN STANDARDS.
5. MOISTURE CONTENT OF LUMBER SHALL BE 19% OR LESS, SURFACE DRIED AT TIME OF MANUFACTURE.
6. ALL DECK BOARDS TO BE INSTALLED WITH BARK SIDE UP.
7. ALL FACE BOARDS TO BE INSTALLED WITH BARK SIDE FACING AWAY FROM EXISTING POST.
8. ALL VOIDS GREATER THAN 1/4" IN WIDTH OR 1" IN DEPTH SHALL BE CLEANED AND FILLED WITH WOOD FILLER (AS SPECIFIED).
9. ALL TIMBER MATERIAL SHALL BE QUANTIFIED BASED ON IN-PLACE MEASURE. ALL WASTE SHALL BE CONSIDERED INCIDENTAL.
10. ALL DECKING AND RAILING SHALL BE SECURED BY STAINLESS STEEL SCREWS. A MINIMUM OF 1" OF SCREW THREAD SHALL PENETRATE FRAMING. A MINIMUM OF TWO SCREWS SHALL BE SET AT EACH CONNECTION.
11. ALL OTHER FASTENERS TO BE STAINLESS STEEL.
12. PRIOR TO ORDERING MATERIALS, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL VERIFY ALL EXISTING WOOD MEMBER SIZES.

EXISTING LEGEND:

- TEMPORARY BENCH MARK
- EXISTING DRAIN INLET
- EXISTING FIRE HYDRANT
- GAS — EXISTING GAS METER
- GW — EXISTING GUY WIRE
- EXISTING MAILBOX
- PP — EXISTING POWER POLE
- SCO — EXISTING SEWER CLEANOUT
- EXISTING SEWER MANHOLE
- TPED — EXISTING TELEPHONE PEDESTAL
- WATER — EXISTING WATER METER
- EXISTING CHAINLINK FENCE
- 10 — EXISTING CONTOUR
- GAS SVD GAS SVD — EXISTING GAS LINE
- OHE OHE OHE OHE — EXISTING OVERHEAD POWER LINE
- SS SS SS SS SS — EXISTING SEWER LINE
- EXISTING STORM DRAIN PIPE
- 2"W 2"W 2"W 2"W 2"W — EXISTING WATER LINE (SIZE" W)
- EXISTING CONCRETE
- EXISTING RIP RAP

PROPOSED LEGEND:

- PROPOSED DRAIN INLET
- PROPOSED DRAIN PROTECTION
- PROPOSED FIRE HYDRANT
- PROPOSED FLARED END SECTION
- PROPOSED FLOW ARROW
- GM — PROPOSED GAS METER
- PROPOSED JUNCTION BOX
- PROPOSED POST HYDRANT
- PROPOSED VALVE
- 10 — PROPOSED CONTOUR
- PROPOSED DRAIN PIPE
- 2"GAS 2"GAS 2"GAS — PROPOSED GAS LINE (SIZE" GAS)
- 6"W 6"W 6"W 6"W — PROPOSED WATER LINE (SIZE" W)
- PROPOSED ASPHALT
- PROPOSED CONCRETE
- PROPOSED RIP RAP
- PROPOSED SOLID SOD AREA

DEMO LEGEND:

- REMOVE & DISPOSE OF EXISTING TREE
- CONSTRUCTION LIMITS
- SF SF SF SF SF — SILT FENCING
- AREA TO BE DEMOLISHED
- AREA TO BE DEMOLISHED (HURRICANE DAMAGE)

REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION	BY	APVD
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CITY OF PASCAGOULA
POINT PARK FISHING PIER – PHASE 1

GENERAL NOTES & LEGEND

SCALE: AS NOTED
JOB NO.: 218-049.038
DATE:
DSGN.: J. DOUGLASS
DWG. BY: T. PARKER
CHK.: J. HIGHTOWER
APVD.:

VERIFY SCALES
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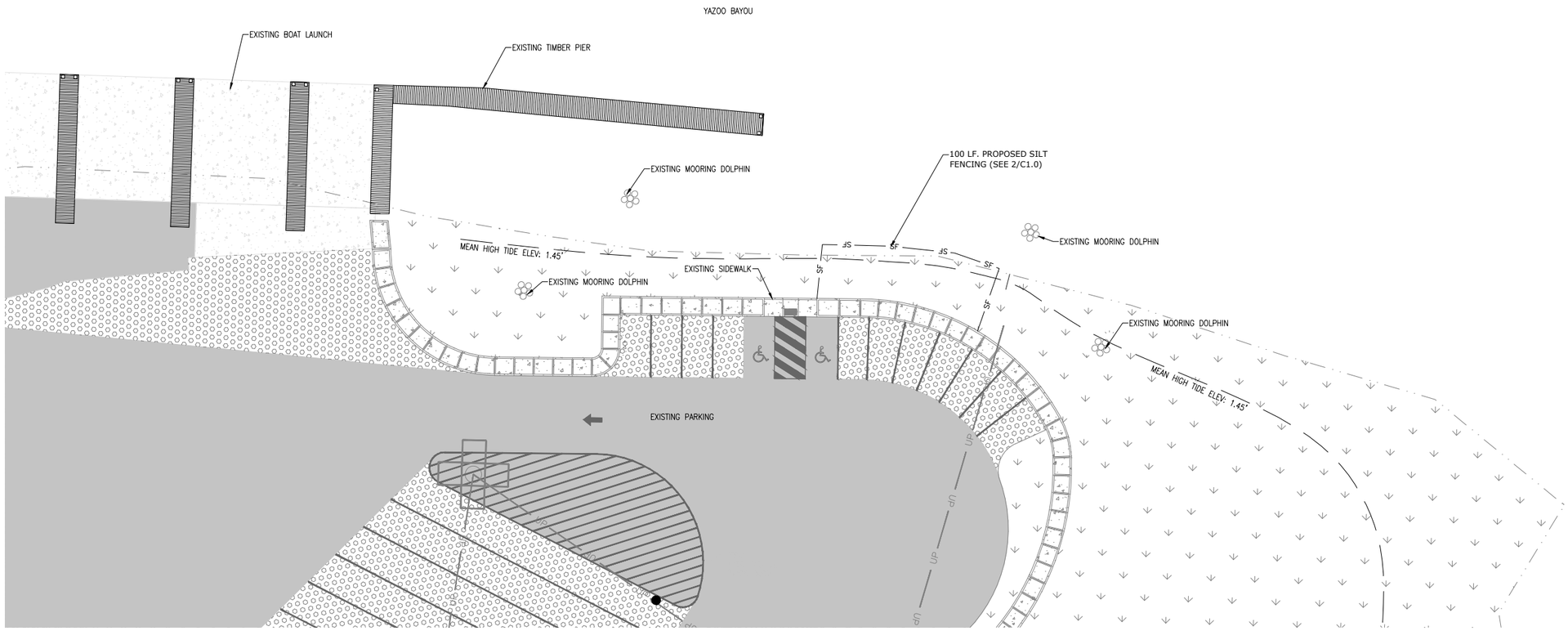
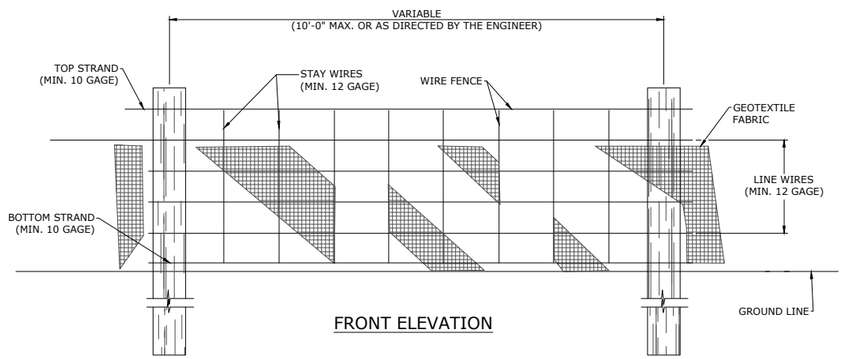
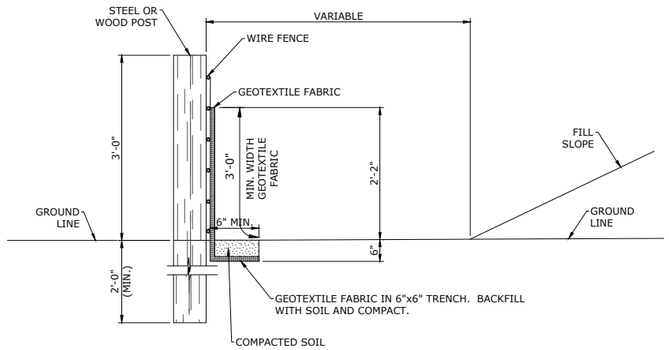


1 C1.0 EXISTING SITE - EROSION CONTROL PLAN
SCALE: 1" - 20'



FRONT ELEVATION



SIDE ELEVATION

NOTE(S)
1. WIRE SHALL BE MINIMUM OF 32" IN WIDTH AND SHALL HAVE A MINIMUM OF 6 LINE WIRES WITH 12" STAY SPACING.
2. GEOTEXTILE FABRIC SHALL BE A MINIMUM OF 36" IN WIDTH AND SHALL BE FASTENED ADEQUATELY TO THE WIRE AS DIRECTED BY THE ENGINEER.
3. STEEL POST SHALL BE 5'-0" IN HEIGHT AND OF THE SELF-FASTENER ANGLE STEEL TYPE. WOOD POST SHALL BE A MINIMUM OF 5'-0" IN HEIGHT AND 3" OR MORE IN DIAMETER. WIRE FENCE SHALL BE FASTENED TO WOODEN POST WITH NOT LESS THAN 9 GAGE WIRE STAPLES 1" LONG.
4. GEOTEXTILE FABRIC MEETING THE TYPE II MATERIAL REQUIREMENTS AND INSTALLED ACCORDING TO SPECIFICATIONS MAY BE USED WITHOUT WIRE FENCE.
5. SILT FENCING TO BE INSTALLED ALONG CONSTRUCTION LIMITS OF PROJECT. EROSION CONTROL MEASURES ALSO TO BE IMPLEMENTED AT ALL SITE DRAINGAGE OUTLETS.

2 C1.0 TEMPORARY SILT FENCE DETAIL
NOT TO SCALE

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DATE	DESCRIPTION	BY	APVD
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POINT PARK PIER PROJECT

EXISTING SITE - EROSION CONTROL PLAN

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JOB NO.: 218-049.038
DATE:
DSGN.: J. DOUGLASS
DWG. BY: T. PARKER
CHK.: J. HIGHTOWER
APVD.:

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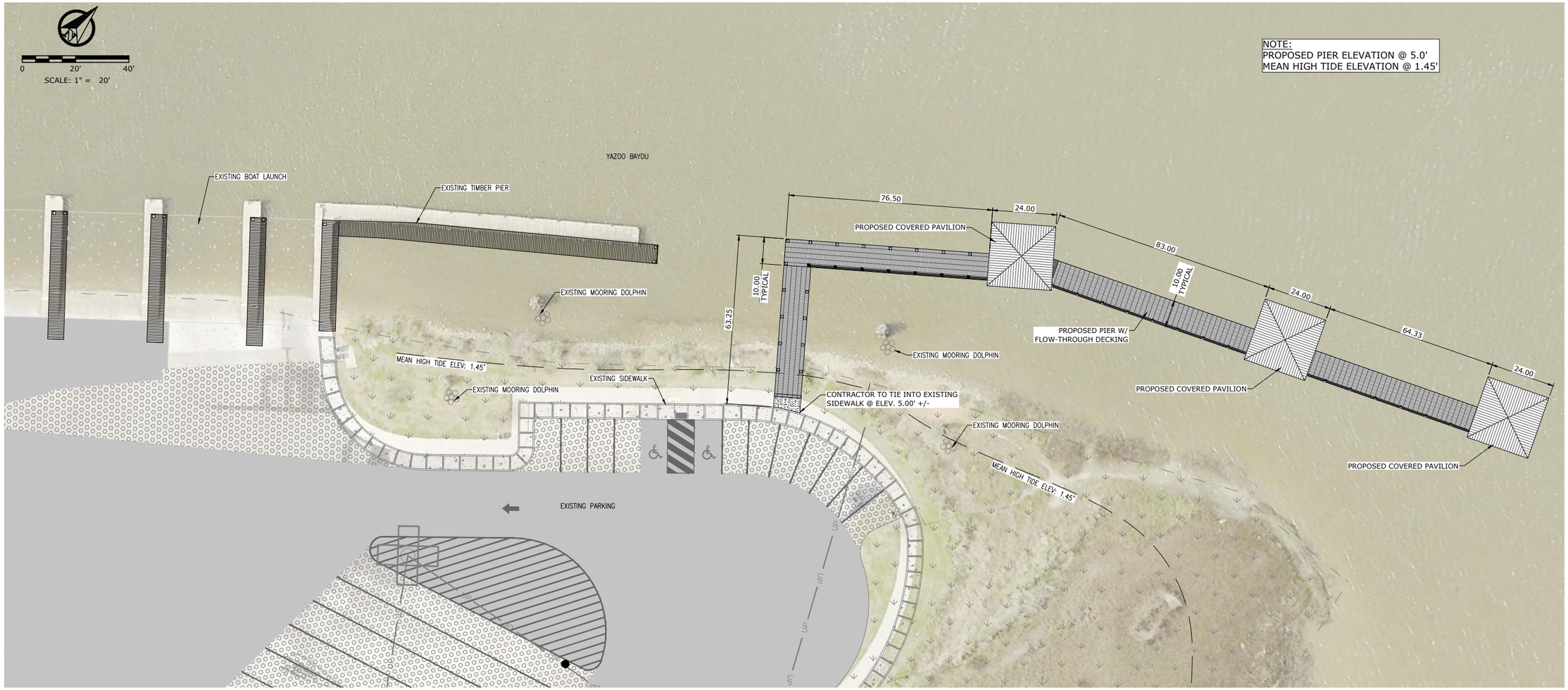

1 / C2.0 PROPOSED SITE PLAN
SCALE: 1" - 20'

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POINT PARK PIER PROJECT

PROPOSED SITE PLAN

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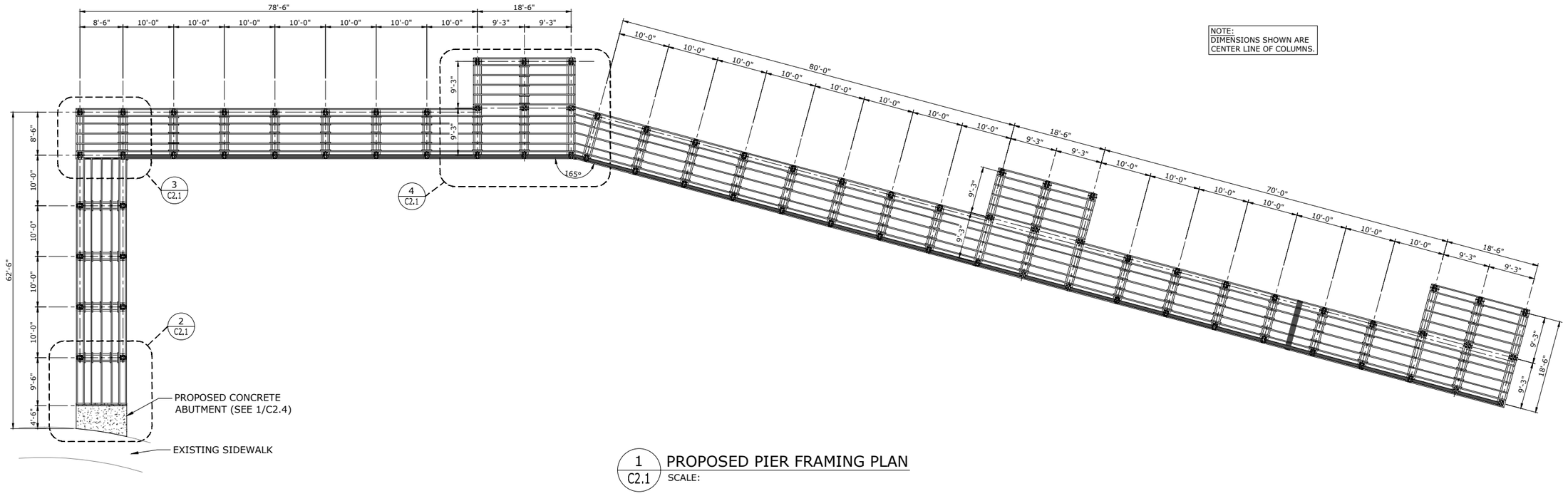
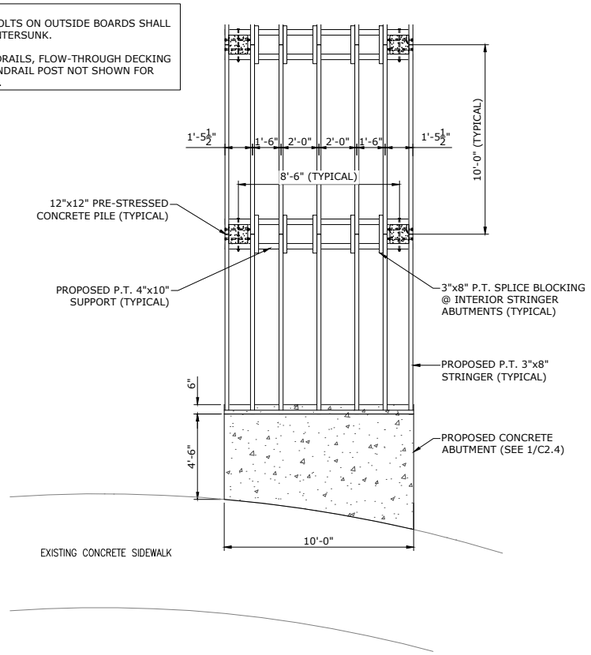


1 / C2.1 PROPOSED PIER FRAMING PLAN
SCALE:

NOTES:
1. ALL BOLTS ON OUTSIDE BOARDS SHALL BE COUNTERSUNK.

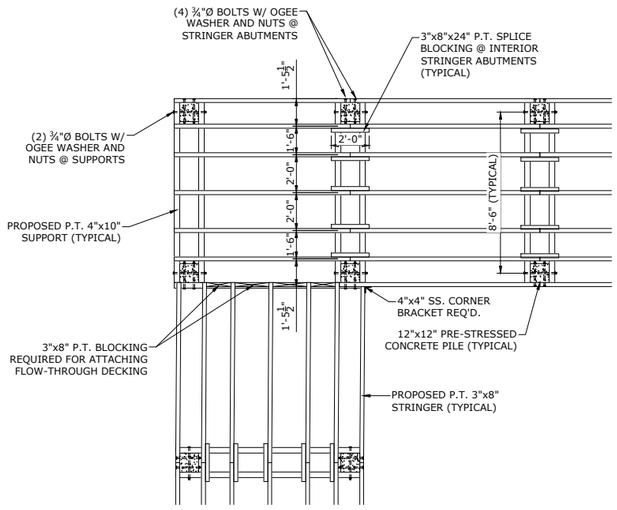
2. HANDRAILS, FLOW-THROUGH DECKING AND HANDRAIL POST NOT SHOWN FOR CLARITY.



2 / C2.1 ENLARGED FRAMING PLAN @ ENTRY
SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"

NOTES:
1. ALL BOLTS ON OUTSIDE BOARDS SHALL BE COUNTERSUNK.

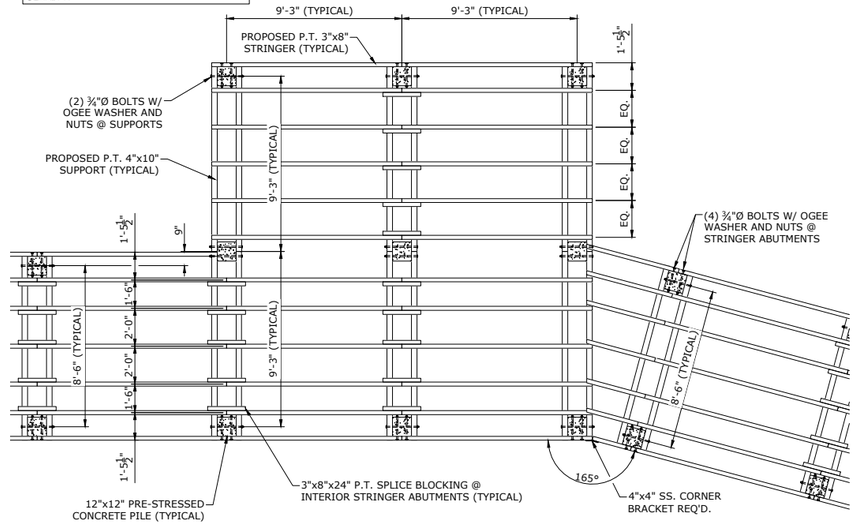
2. HANDRAILS, FLOW-THROUGH DECKING AND HANDRAIL POST NOT SHOWN FOR CLARITY.



3 / C2.1 ENLARGED FRAMING PLAN @ MAIN PIER
SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"

NOTES:
1. ALL BOLTS ON OUTSIDE BOARDS SHALL BE COUNTERSUNK.

2. HANDRAILS, FLOW-THROUGH DECKING AND HANDRAIL POST NOT SHOWN FOR CLARITY.



4 / C2.1 ENLARGED FRAMING PLAN PAVILION
SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"

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PROPOSED PIER FRAMING PLANS

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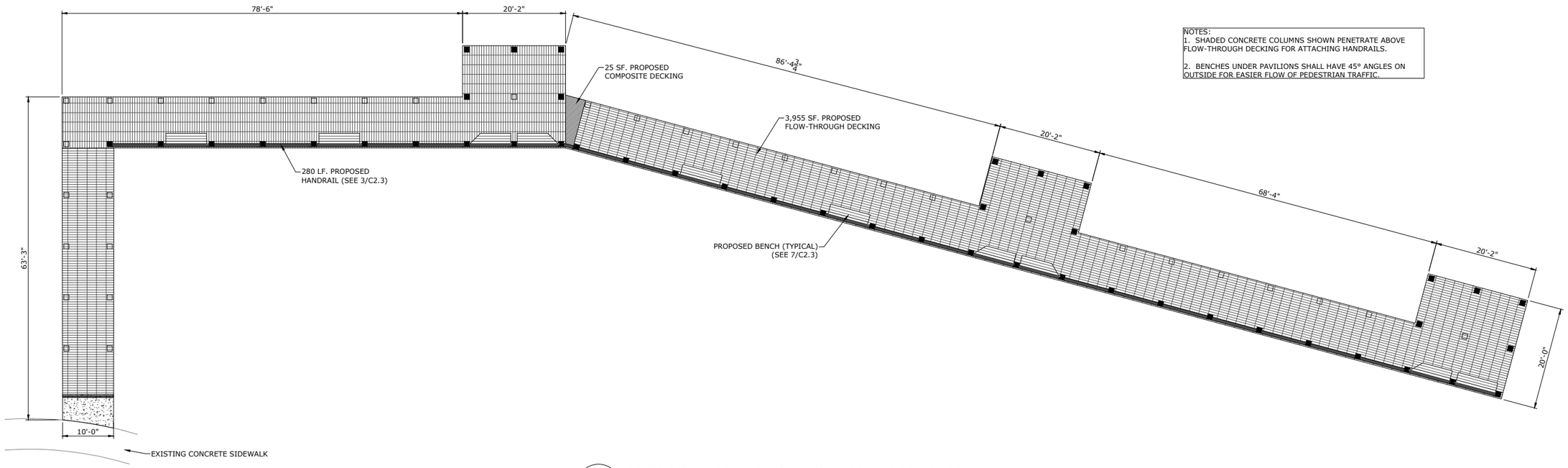
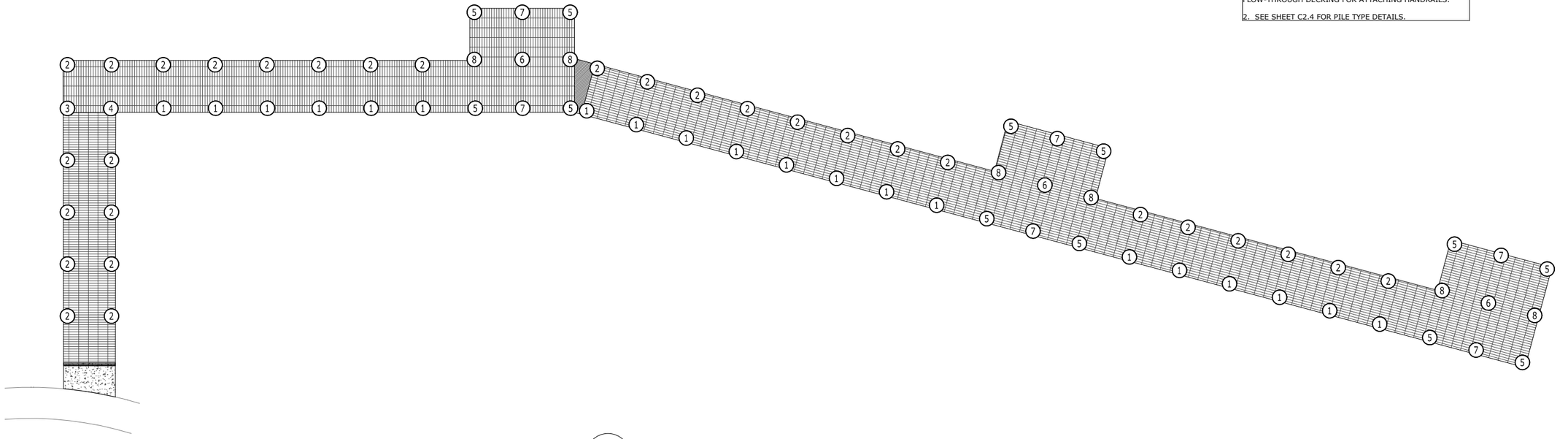


NOTES:
1. SHADED CONCRETE COLUMNS SHOWN PENETRATE ABOVE FLOW-THROUGH DECKING FOR ATTACHING HANDRAILS.

2. BENCHES UNDER PAVILIONS SHALL HAVE 45° ANGLES ON OUTSIDE FOR EASIER FLOW OF PEDESTRIAN TRAFFIC.

1 / C2.2 PROPOSED PIER DECKING / HANDRAIL PLAN
SCALE: 3/32" = 1'-0"



NOTES:
1. SHADED CONCRETE COLUMNS SHOWN PENETRATE ABOVE FLOW-THROUGH DECKING FOR ATTACHING HANDRAILS.

2. SEE SHEET C2.4 FOR PILE TYPE DETAILS.

2 / C2.2 PROPOSED PILE TYPE LOCATION PLAN
SCALE: 3/32" = 1'-0"

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POINT PARK FISHING PIER - PHASE 1

PROPOSED PIER DECKING / HANDRAIL PLAN

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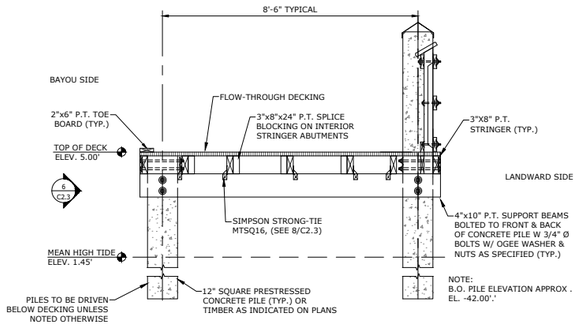
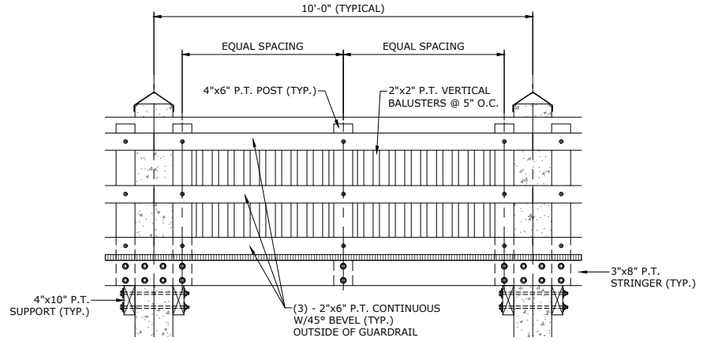
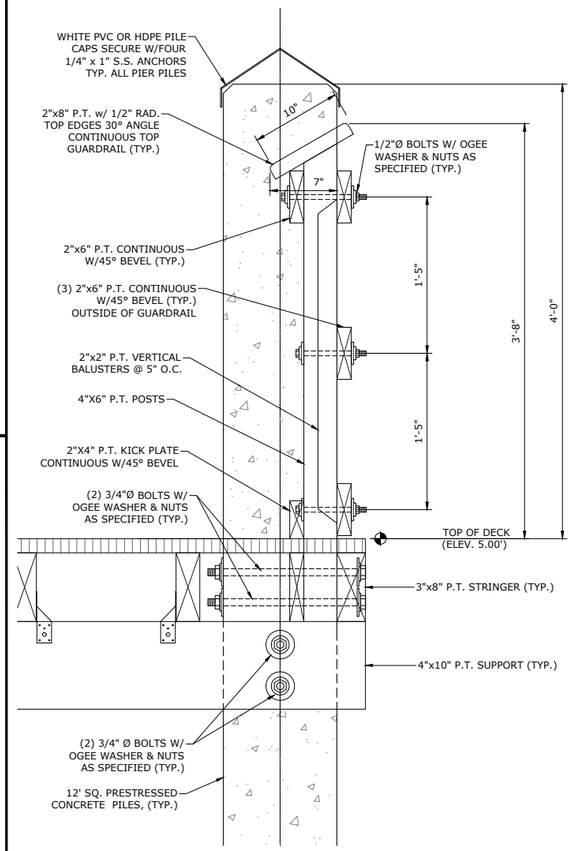


1 C2.3 TYPICAL SECTION THROUGH NEW PIERS
SCALE: NOT TO SCALE



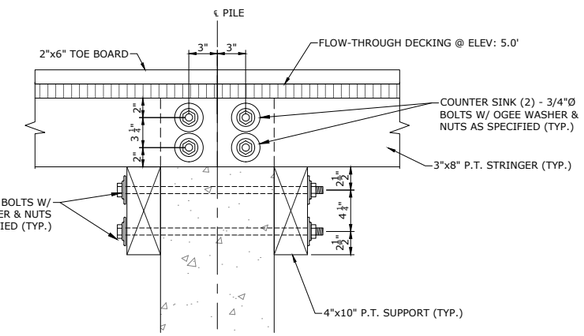
2 C2.3 TYPICAL ELEVATION OF GUARDRAIL
SCALE: NOT TO SCALE



3 C2.3 GUARDRAIL DETAIL
SCALE: NOT TO SCALE

4 C2.3 ENLARGED PILE CONNECTION DETAIL
SCALE: NOT TO SCALE

5 C2.3 SPLICE BLOCK CONNECTION DETAIL
SCALE: NOT TO SCALE



6 C2.3 ENLARGED PILE CONNECTION DETAIL
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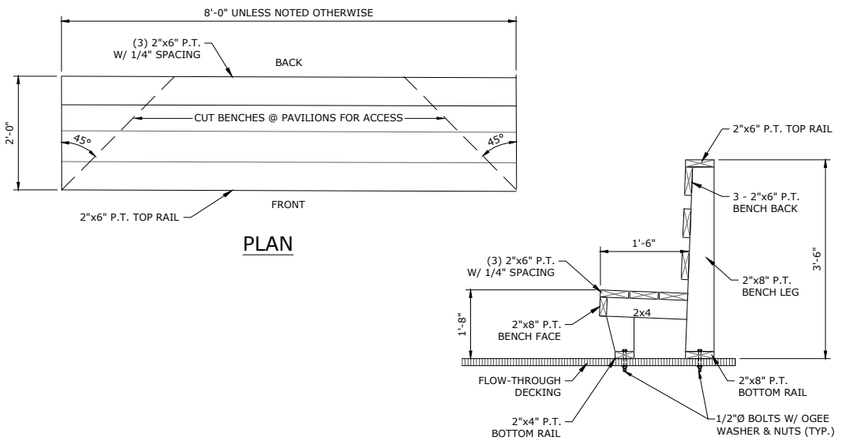
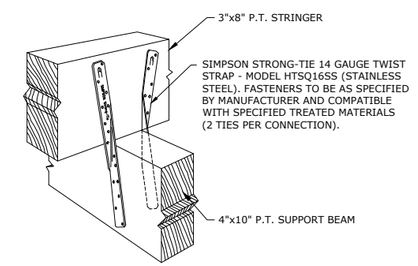


7 C2.3 WOOD BENCH DETAIL
SCALE: NOT TO SCALE



8 C2.3 TYPICAL STRAP CONNECTION @ INTERIOR STRINGERS
SCALE: NOT TO SCALE

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PROPOSED PIER CONNECTION DETAILS

SCALE: AS NOTED
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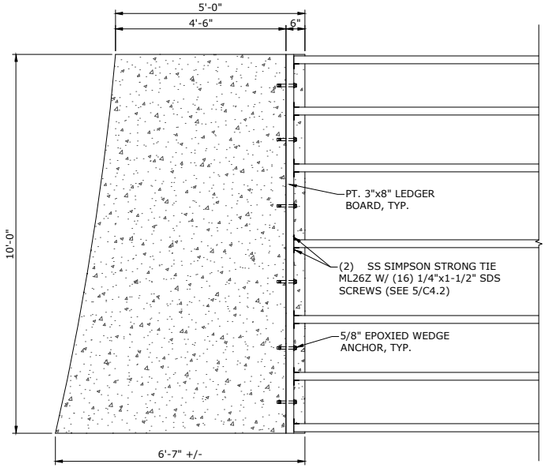
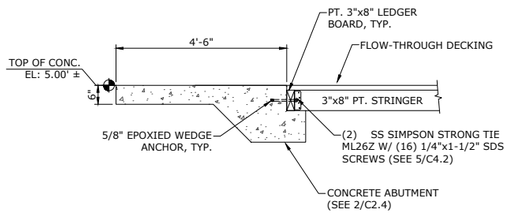


PLAN



SECTION

1 / C2.4 CONCRETE ABUTMENT DETAIL
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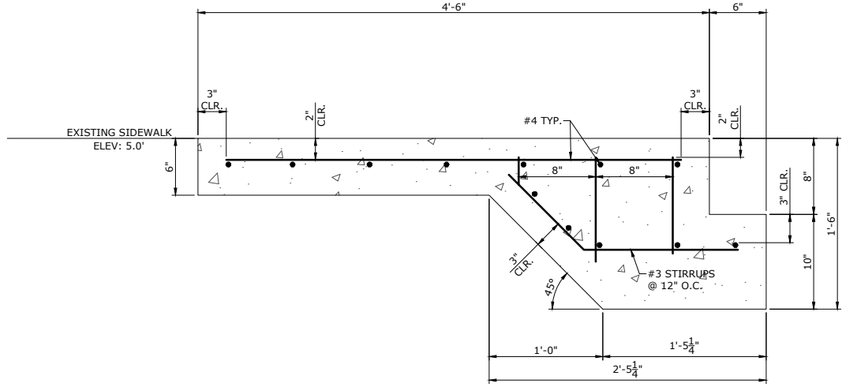

2 / C2.4 CONCRETE ABUTMENT DETAIL
SCALE: 1-1/2" = 1'-0"

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CITY OF PASCAGOULA
POINT PARK FISHING PIER - PHASE 1

CONCRETE ABUTMENT DETAILS

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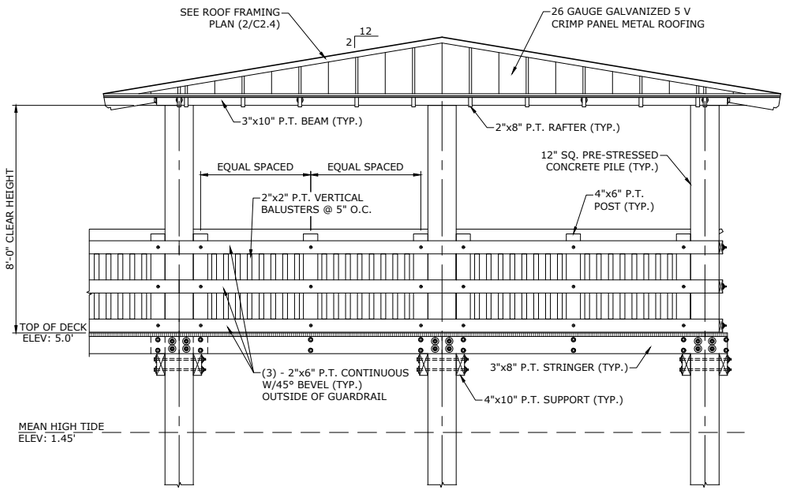
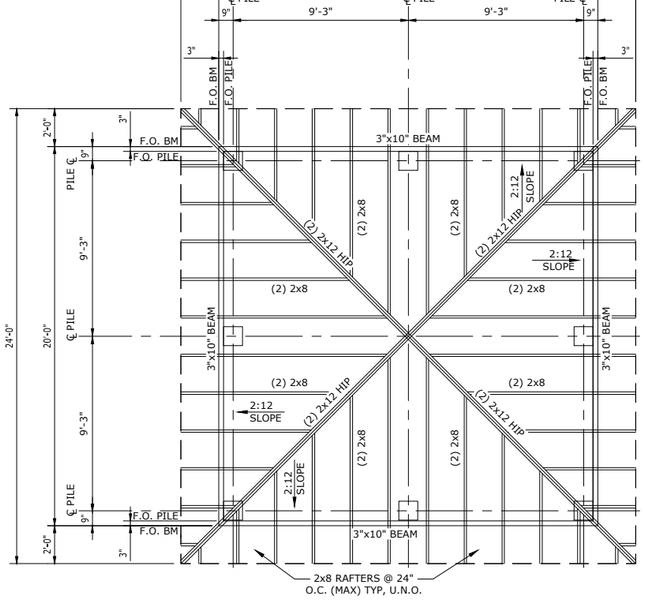
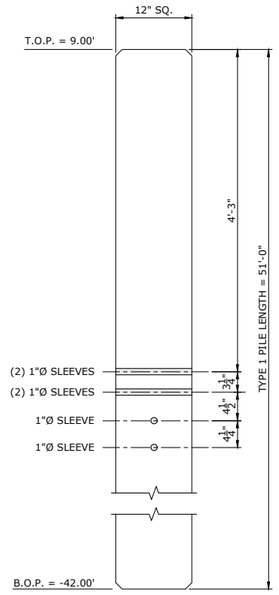


1 / C2.5 PAVILION ELEVATION (EAST END)
SCALE:

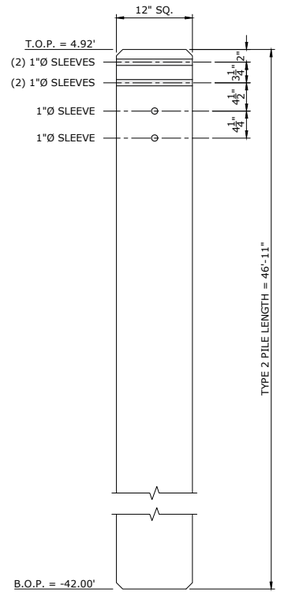


NOTES:
1. ALL FRAMING LUMBER SHOWN ON THIS PLAN SHALL BE PRESSURE TREATED UNLESS NOTED AS NON-TREATED (NT).
2. PRE ENGINEERED TRUSS ROOF FRAMING CRITERIA - ALTERNATE BY CONTRACTOR.
3. ROOF LOADS
   ROOF LIVE TOP CHORD = 20 P.S.F.
   ROOF DEAD TOP CHORD = 15 P.S.F.
   CEILING DEAD BOT. CHORD = 10 P.S.F.
   WIND LOAD = 150 M.P.H. I=1.0, ASCE 7-02, IBC 2006 EXP. C.

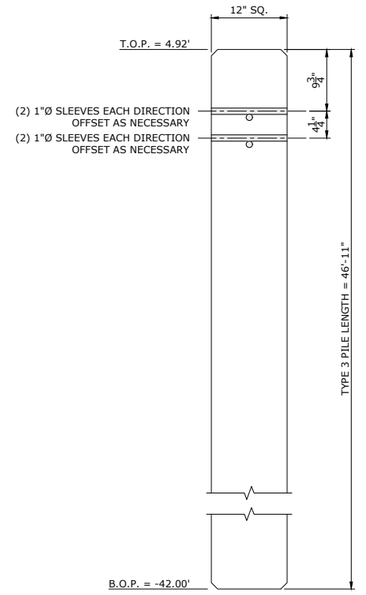
2 / C2.5 PAVILION ROOF FRAMING PLAN
SCALE:



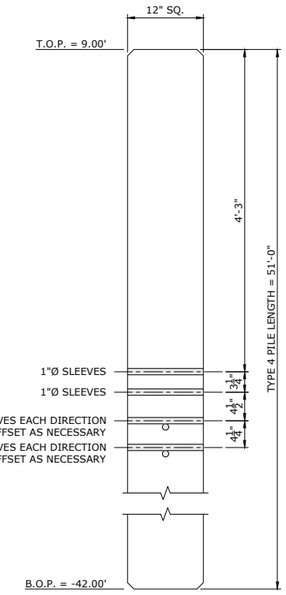
TYPE 1 PILE - HANDRAIL PILE



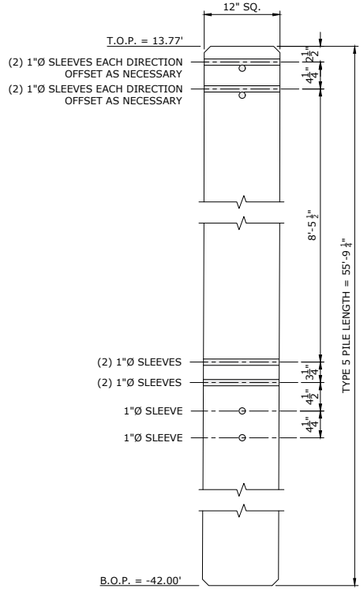
TYPE 2 PILE - UNDER DECK
(BAYOU SIDE)



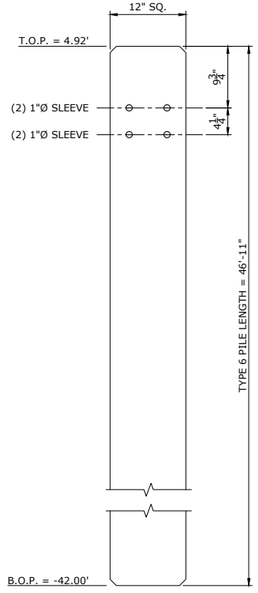
TYPE 3 PILE



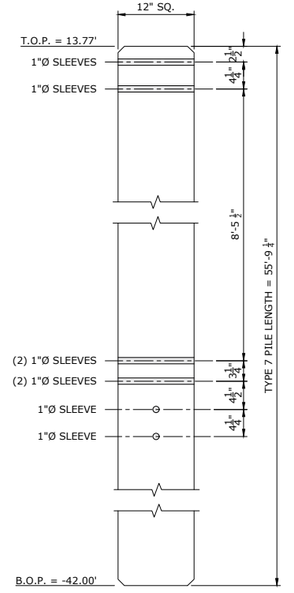
TYPE 4 PILE



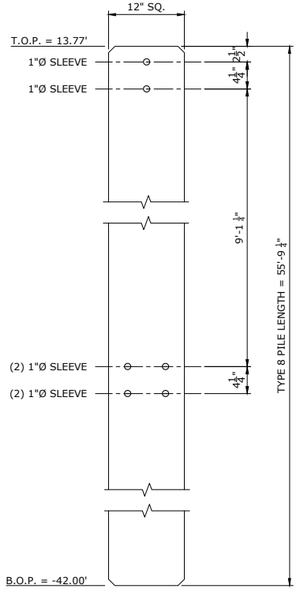
TYPE 5 PILE - PAVILION CORNERS



TYPE 6 PILE - PAVILION CENTER



TYPE 7 PILE - PAVILION NORTH & SOUTH



TYPE 8 PILE - PAVILION EAST & WEST

3 / C2.5 PRE-STRESSED CONCRETE PILE DETAILS
SCALE: 1" - 1'-0"

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POINT PARK FISHING PIER - PHASE 1

PAVILION ROOF PLAN, ELEVATION & PILE DETAILS

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ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

for

NEW PIER

On behalf of

City of Pascagoula
P.O. Box 908
Pascagoula, MS 39568

by

COMPTON ENGINEERING, INC.
Engineering, Surveying, and Environmental Services

156 Nixon Street
Biloxi, MS 39530
(228) 432-2133

OCTOBER 2022
CE# 218-049.038

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2.0 PROJECT PURPOSE 1

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4.0 PROJECT IMPACTS 4
5.1 Wetlands 4
5.2 Cultural Resources 5

5.0 ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED 6

APPENDICES

A Site Photos, Site Plans
B Wetland Delineation
C MDAH 2011 Concurrence Letter
D IPAC Endangered Species Report
E SAV Survey

1.0 Project Description

The City of Pascagoula proposes to construct a fishing pier at the Point Park Recreation area in Pascagoula, MS. The fishing pier will be approximately 224 feet long by 8 feet wide and will have three 24x 24' covered pavilions. The pier will be accessed via a 64 x 8 feet wide access pier. The pier and pavilions will total approximately 4,032 square feet over water. Site photos and the proposed site plan are included in Appendix A.

2.0 Project Purpose

The purpose of the project is to provide a dedicated fishing pier in order to separate boat docking from fishing areas to allow space for fishing that will not be disrupted by boats coming and going.

3.0 Description of the Surrounding Area

The property is located at the western end of Beach Boulevard in Pascagoula MS and has previously been developed with a public recreation area that includes boat launches and fishing piers. The new fishing pier will be located at the north end of the recreation area. Current site conditions are shown in Appendix A. The area of the proposed pier is bordered on the north by Lake Yazoo, on the west by Lake Yazoo Canal across which is Ingall's Shipbuilding, on the south by existing piers and boat ramps in Point Park, and on the east by areas armored with rip rap and areas of marsh vegetation.

4.0 Project Impacts

4.1 Wetlands

The proposed pier will be approximately 40 feet west of land and marsh vegetation. Only the access pier crosses over land which is armored with rip rap. No marsh vegetation will be disturbed by construction of the pier. A wetland delineation map is provided in Appendix B.

4.2 Cultural Resources

A Phase 1 cultural resources assessment was conducted for the project area in April 2011 by Archaeological Services, Inc. The survey revealed no significant historic or prehistoric resources and the investigator's opinion was that the proposed project should not adversely impact any significant cultural resources. No further archeological investigations were recommended. The survey was submitted to Mississippi Department of Archives and History (MDAH). A copy of the MDAH concurrence letter is included in Appendix C.

4.3 Biological Resources

A USFWS IPaC resource list was obtained for information on critical habitat, endangered and threatened species and migratory birds. Species with the potential to be present in the project area were identified as the West Indian Manatee, sea turtles, and the Gulf Sturgeon. The project area is not identified as critical habitat for any species. While these species have the potential to be present, they will likely avoid the area during any construction activities. The project is not likely to impact any of these species. A copy of the IPaC report is included in Appendix D.

4.4 Shellfish

A shellfish survey was conducted in conjunction with a submerged aquatic vegetation survey. No areas of shellfish were identified in or near the project footprint.

4.5 Submerged Aquatic Vegetation

A submerged aquatic vegetation (SAV) survey was conducted in the project area on September 14, 2022. No SAV was observed in the project area. See attached report in Appendix E.

5.0 Alternatives Considered

This is a site specific project so no location alternatives were considered. The "No-Action" alternative was considered, however, "no action" would not allow the City to continue the improvements to the waterfront amenities at Point Park.

Appendix A

Site Photos

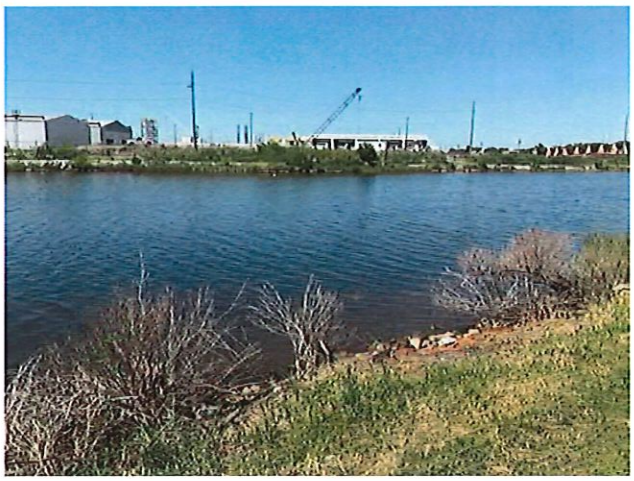

Photo 1: Project area, looking west.

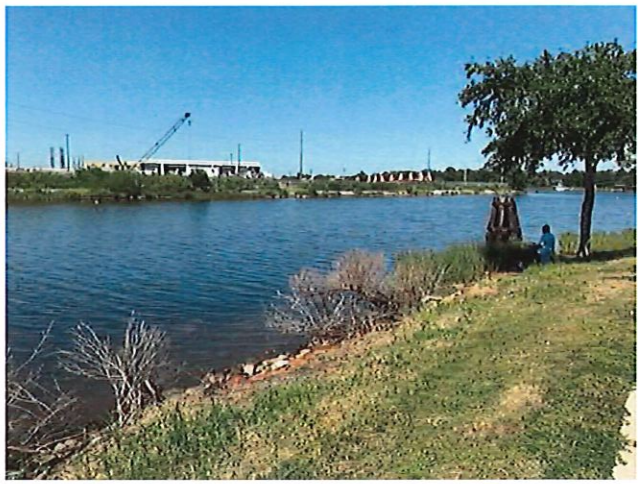

Photo 2: Project area, looking northwest. .

Photo 3: Adjacent pier for boat docking.

Photo 4: Typical waterfront conditions. .

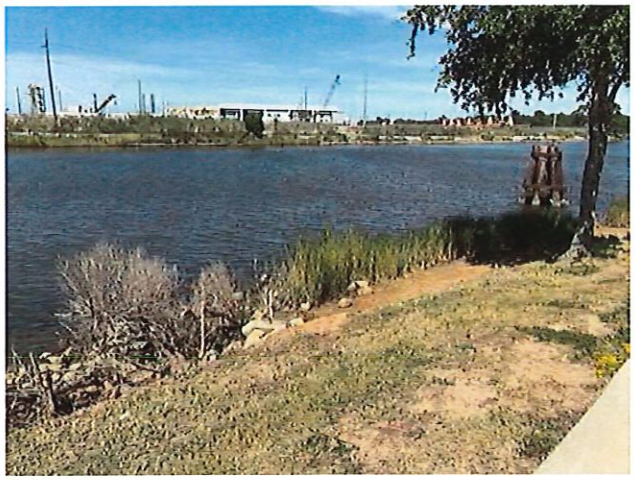

Photo 5: Vegetation on bank in project area.

Photo 6: Project area.

Appendix B

Wetlands

WETLAND DELINEATION

for

POINT PARK PIER

On behalf of

City of Pascagoula
603 Watts Avenue
Pascagoula, MS 39567

by

COMPTON ENGINEERING, INC.
Engineering, Surveying, and Environmental Services

156 Nixon Street
Biloxi, MS 39530
(228) 432-2133

OCTOBER 2022

Wetland Delineation Report
Point Park Fishing Pier
Pascagoula, Mississippi
October 2022

Update:

A wetland delineation was conducted at the Point Park Recreation Area in December 2010 which was approved by the US Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District. It has been more than ten years since the USACE issued the jurisdictional determination for this area, therefore, the City of Pascagoula has updated the wetland delineation for Point Park Recreation Area. An updated JD will be requested along with a permit application.

Introduction:

The Clean Water Act (CWA) is the cornerstone of surface water quality protection in the United States. The statute employs a variety of regulatory and non-regulatory tools to sharply reduce direct pollutant discharges into waterways, finance municipal wastewater treatment facilities, and manage polluted runoff. These tools are employed to achieve the broader goal of restoring and maintaining the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the nation's waters so that they can support "the protection and propagation of fish, shellfish, and wildlife and recreation in and on the water."

Section 404 of the Clean Water Act regulates activities that result in the discharge of dredged or fill material into waters of the U.S. including wetlands. Work in a river, stream or wetland typically requires a Section 404 permit from the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). In addition, a Section 401 Water Quality Certification is also required from the State of Mississippi. To determine if a property contains wetlands, a wetland determination or delineation must be performed. An applicant requesting a Section 404 permit must show that they have attempted to avoid impact to a wetland, minimize the impact if it is not completely avoidable, and in some cases mitigate for all unavoidable impacts.

A wetland is defined as an area that has wetland vegetation, hydric soils, and exhibits wetland hydrology. As defined in the *Corps of Engineers Wetlands Delineation Manual*, wetlands are: "those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions." An area must have all three parameters – hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soils, and wetland hydrology - to be identified as a wetland. Therefore, a wetland delineation considers these three components.

Site Description:

The subject area consists of the water front locations along the west and north borders of the Point Park Recreation Area in Pascagoula, Mississippi. The area is located in Section 6, Township 8 South, and Range 6 West of Jackson County, MS. A site location map is Attached in Appendix A. ✓

Methodology:

A preliminary wetland investigation of the project site included a review of topographic maps, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's National Wetland Inventory Maps (NWI) and aerial photography. In addition, a review of the Hydric Soil Report generated by the Natural Resource Conservation Service's (NRCS) Web Soil Survey was completed. Copies of these resources are provided in Appendix B. ✓

Site investigation of the property was originally conducted by Compton Engineering, Inc. in November 2010 and was revisited on September 14, 2022 to evaluate current site conditions. Site investigations were performed by walking the survey project limits. Vegetation and visual indicators of wetland hydrology were noted and soil profiles investigated. Wetland boundaries were surveyed. Wetland determination data forms were used to document the findings and are provided in Appendix C.

Soil, vegetation and hydrologic data collected from the site inspection were analyzed. A map of the subject property was created showing the locations of the wetland areas identified. Based on evaluation of site conditions, approximately 9,089 square feet (0.21acres) of jurisdictional wetlands occupy the site within the surveyed limits. A map of the property and its wetland area is provided in Appendix ~~A~~ D.

Soil Description:

The first parameter to be evaluated during a wetland determination is soil morphology. The National Technical Committee on Hydric Soils (NTCHS) defines a hydric soil as: "a soil that formed under conditions of saturation, flooding, or ponding long enough during the growing season to develop anaerobic conditions in the upper part" (USDA Soil Conservation Service 1994). This anaerobiosis promotes certain biogeochemical processes, such as the accumulation of organic matter and the reduction, translocation, or accumulation of iron and other reducible elements. These processes result in distinctive characteristics that persist in the soil during both wet and dry periods, making them particularly useful for identifying hydric soils in the field (USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service 2010).

Preliminary wetland studies for the subject property included a review of the Hydric Soil Report generated by the Natural Resource Conservation Service's (NRCS) Web Soil Survey. A copy of this resource is provided in Appendix B. The soil in the project area was identified as Udorthents. Udorthents are shown as non hydric for Jackson County, MS. Udorthents occurs on shoulders, consists of loamy alluvium deposits and is moderately well drained.

Generally, the soil profiles observed in the field did support the categorization. In wetland areas, the soils can be classified as hydric soils based on the presence of a hydric soil field indicator found during the site investigations. A series of test holes were dug within the project limits to determine if a change in soil profile or hydrology occurred. Hydric soils were not identified above the marsh vegetation line.

Vegetation Description:

The second parameter to be evaluated during a wetland determination is vegetation. A wetland must possess a hydrophytic plant community in order to meet this required parameter. The *Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual* defines hydrophytic vegetation as: "...the community of macrophytes that occurs in areas where inundation or soil saturation is either permanent or of sufficient frequency and duration to exert a controlling influence on the plant species present." Plant species are assigned an indicator status for every predetermined regions in the U.S. The *National List of Plant Species That Occur in Wetlands: Southeast (Region 2)* describes the indicator categories as follows:

Obligate wetland species **(OBL)** - Occur almost always (estimated probability >99%) under natural conditions in wetlands.

Facultative Wetland **(FACW)** - Usually occur in wetlands (estimated probability 67%-99%), but occasionally found in nonwetlands (uplands).

Facultative **(FAC)** - Equally likely to occur in wetlands or nonwetlands (estimated probability 34%-66%).

Facultative Upland **(FACU)** – Usually occur in nonwetlands (estimated probability 67%-99%), but occasionally found in wetlands (estimated probability 1%-33%).

Obligate Upland **(UPL)** – Occur in wetlands in another region, but occur almost always (estimated probability >99%) under natural conditions in nonwetlands in the region specified. If a species does not occur in wetlands in any region, it is not on the National List.

Additionally, when evaluating a plant community for sampling purposes each specimen is grouped by stratum, and each stratum is evaluated separately. A

five-stratum sampling design is prescribed in the Atlantic and Gulf Coastal Plain Region and each stratum is described in the Regional Supplement as follows:

1. *Tree stratum* – Consists of woody plants, excluding woody vines, approximately 20 ft (6 m) or more in height and 3 in. (7.6 cm) or larger DBH (outside bark diameter at breast height).

2. *Sapling stratum* – Consists of woody plants, excluding woody vines, approximately 20 ft (6 m) or more in height and less than 3 in. (7.6 cm) DBH.

3. *Shrub stratum* – Consists of woody plants, excluding woody vines, approximately 3 to 20 ft (1 - 6 m) in height.

4. *Herb stratum* – Consists of all herbaceous (non-woody) plants, including herbaceous vines, regardless of size. Includes woody species, except woody vines, less than approximately 3 ft (1 m) in height.

5. *Woody vine* – Consists of all woody vines, regardless of height.

The survey area consists mostly of marsh vegetation along the water front including black needle rush (Juncus romerianus) and salt grass (*Distichlis spicata*). The shrub stratum is present at a higher elevation than the marsh grasses and consists of sparse shrubs of bacharis (*Baccharis halimifolia*).

Hydrology Description:

The third parameter to be evaluated during a wetland determination is hydrology. According to the Regional Supplement hydrology indicators are often the most transitory of wetland indicators, and are used as evidence to support that a continuing wetland hydrologic regime exists on a site. Indicators are listed as either primary or secondary based on their estimated regional reliability. One primary indicator is sufficient to conclude that wetland hydrology is present, whereas two secondary indicators are required to make this conclusion if no primary indicators are present.

The onsite hydrology assessment was conducted by interpretation of these resources in conjunction with data gathered during onsite inspections. A series of test holes were dug throughout to determine if changes in hydrology occurred. Standing water, and saturation were observed in the survey area.

Wetland Determination:

This wetland assessment was conducted according to the methods outlined in the *Corps of Engineers Wetlands Delineation Manual*, published in January 1987

by the United States Army Corps of Engineers and the *Interim Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Atlantic and Gulf Coastal Plain Region*, published in October 2008 by the United States Army Corps of Engineers. As defined in the *Corps of Engineers Wetlands Delineation Manual*, wetlands are: "those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions."

Conclusion:

Based on the field surveys conducted on the property and evidence of wetland plant communities, hydric soils and wetland hydrology, wetlands occupy approximately 9,089 square feet (0.21 acres) of the property. These wetlands can be classified as marsh wetlands.

Disclaimer:

The purpose of this report is to convey an objective, factual picture of the extent and location of wetlands and other waters of the U.S. on a subject property. However, use of this report should recognize the subjectivity associated with studies of this type and the limitations of the methods required by the *Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual*. The findings of Compton Engineering, Inc., including wetland boundaries, are subject to agency verification and approval. Violation of Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 and/or Section 404 of the Clean Water Act of 1972 can result in both civil and criminal penalties.

References:

Environmental Laboratory. (1987). "Corps of Engineers Wetlands Delineation Manual," Technical Report Y-87-1, U.S. Army Engineer Waterways Experiment Station, Vicksburg, Miss.

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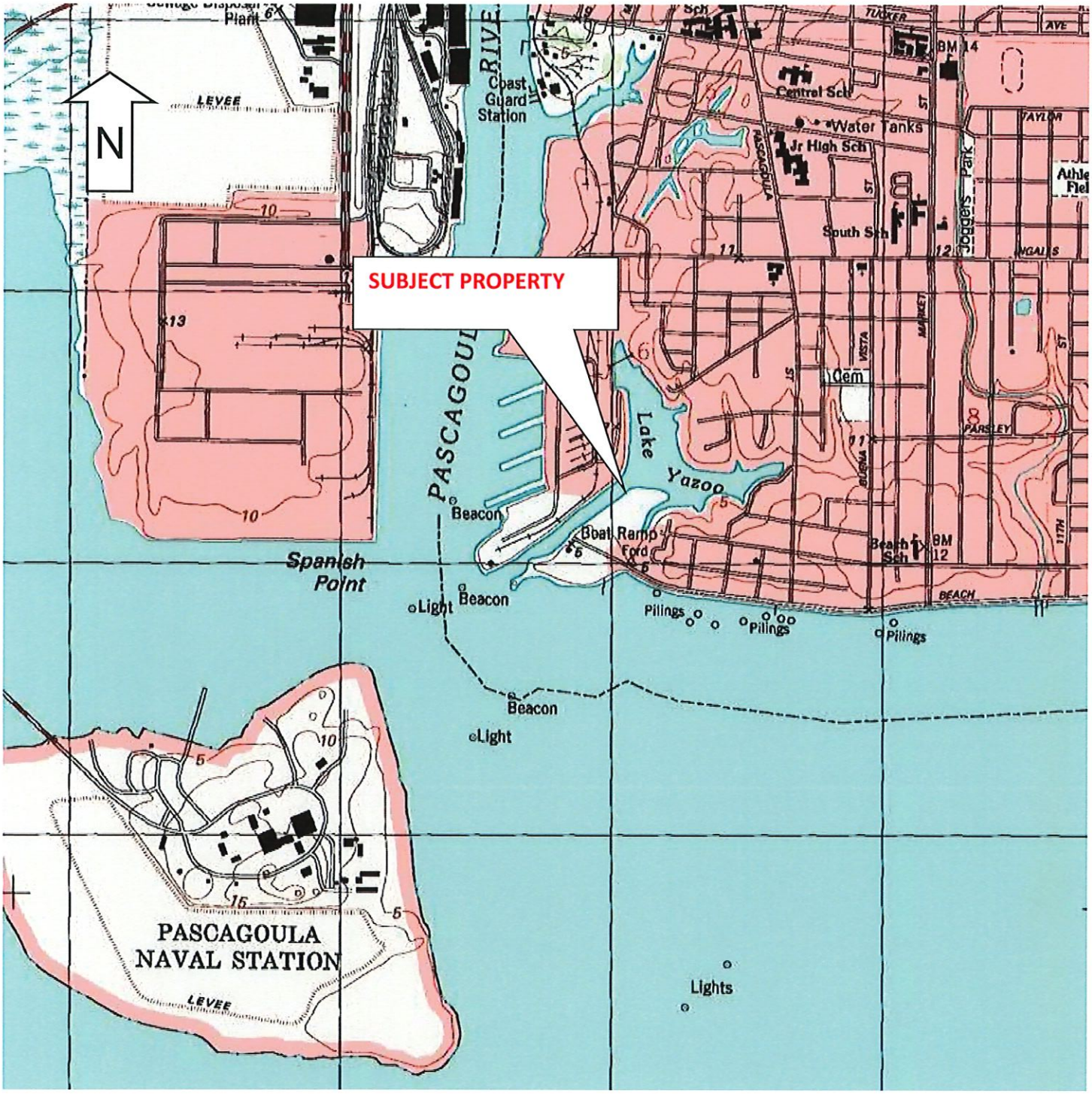
My Topo Map Pass. (**http://map-pass.mytopo.com**, 11/19/2010) Mississippi. Topographic Map. Pascagoula South Quadrangle, Mississippi.1999. 1:24,000. 7.5 Minute Series. Reston, VA: United States Department of Interior, USGS, 1999.

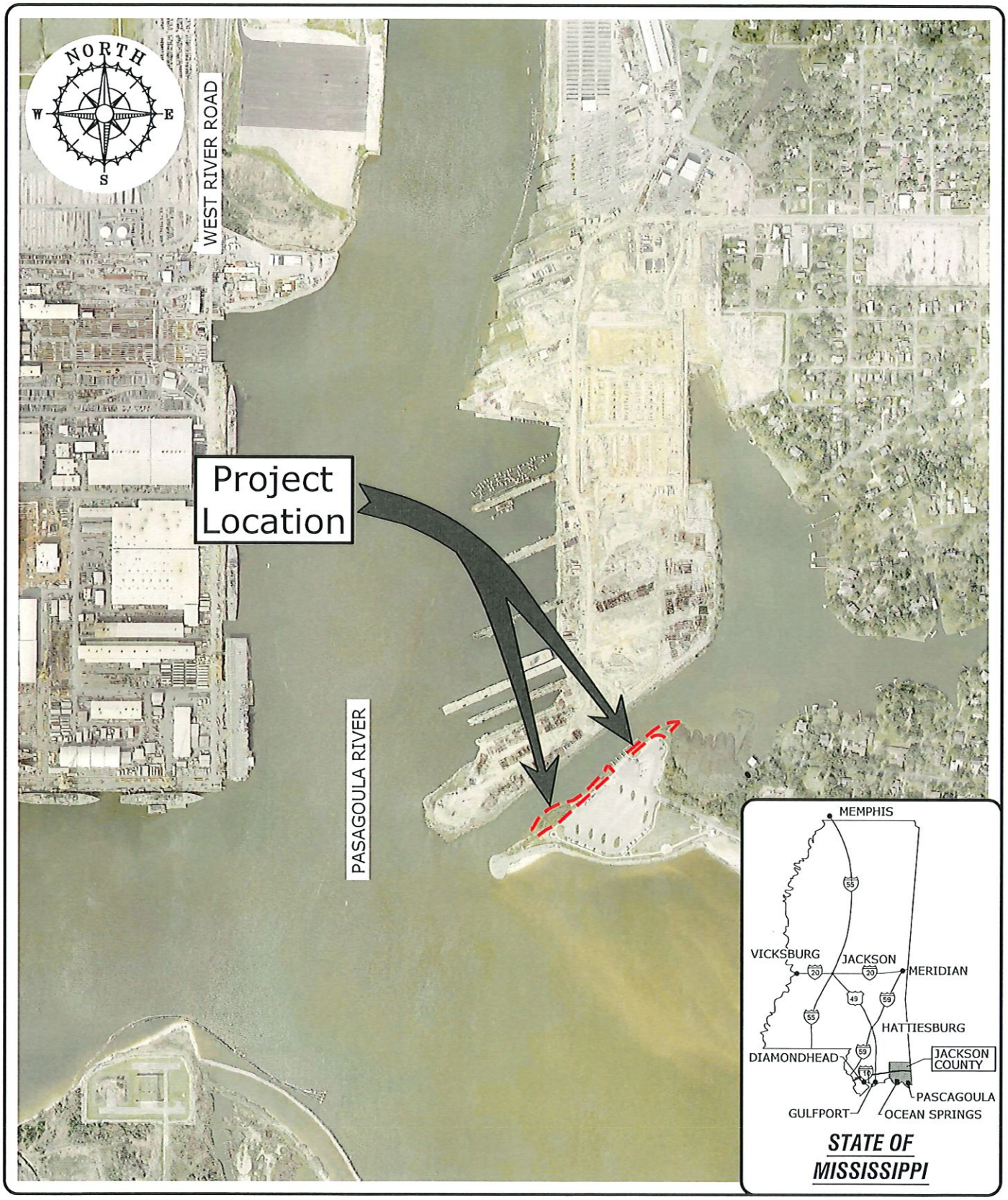


COMPTON ENGINEERING, INC.
Engineering, Surveying, and Environmental Services
156 Nixon Street
Biloxi, Mississippi 39530
Phone: (228) 432-2133 Fax: (228) 432-8149
E-mail: compton@comptonengineering.com

Site: Point Park Fishing Pier
West End Beach Boulevard
Pascagoula, Jackson County, MS

Figure Title: **Topographic Map** (Map Source: MyTopo Map Pass. Photo Date: September 9, 2012)

Appendix ID:
B



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218-049.038
CITY OF PASCAGOULA
POINT PARK PIER EXTENSION
500 BEACH BLVD.
WETLAND DELINEATION,
SHEET 1
SCALE: NTS
DRN. BY: JDL

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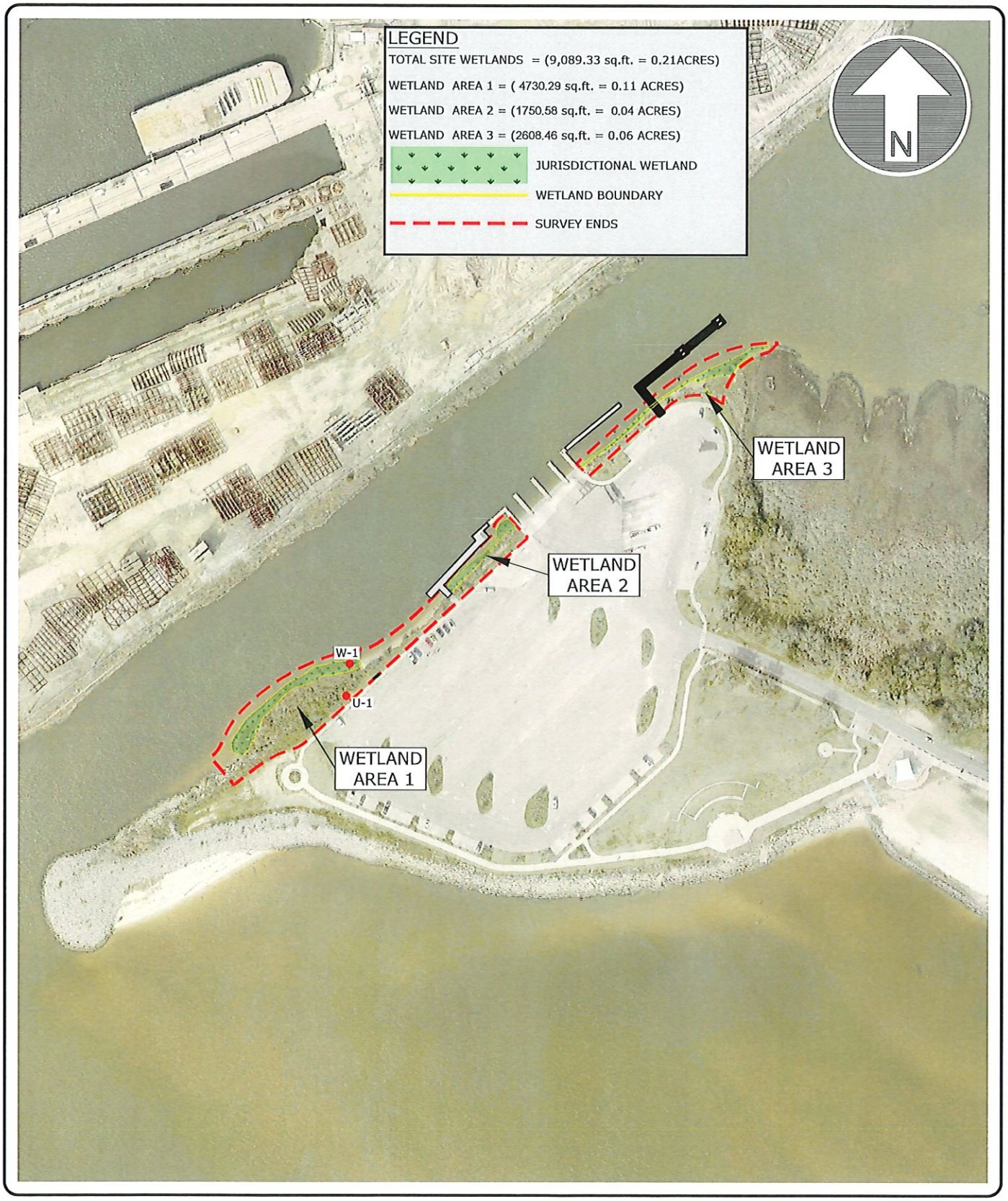

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SHEET 2
SCALE: NTS
DRN. BY: JDL

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Appendix C

MDAH Concurrence Letter

MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT of ARCHIVES AND HISTORY

MDAH

PO Box 571, Jackson, MS 39205-0571
601-576-6850 • Fax 601-576-6975
mdah.state.ms.us
H.T. Holmes, Director

RECEIVED
JUN 06 2011
SCANNED
BY: 210-032.020

June 3, 2011

Ms. Carmen Huckleby
Compton Engineering Inc.
156 Nixon Street
Biloxi. Mississippi 39530

RE: Addendum to a Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment of the Proposed Pascagoula Point Park Project, MDAH Project Log #05-077-11, Report # 11-0235-Addendum, Jackson County

Dear Ms Huckleby:

We have reviewed the April 2011 addendum to the cultural resources survey report by Noel R. Stowe, Principal Investigator, received on May 13, 2011, for the above referenced undertaking, pursuant to our responsibilities under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and 36 CFR Part 800. After review, we concur that no historic resources are likely to be affected within the project area. As such, we have no reservations with the project.

There remains the possibility that unrecorded cultural resources may be encountered during the project. Should this occur, we would appreciate your contacting this office immediately in order that we may offer appropriate comments under 36 CFR 800.13.

Please provide a copy of this letter to Mr. Stowe. If you need further information, please let us know.

Sincerely,

Greg Williamson
Review and Compliance Officer

FOR: H.T. Holmes
State Historic Preservation Officer

Appendix D

IPac Endangered Species Report

Appendix E

SAV Report

IPaC resource list

This report is an automatically generated list of species and other resources such as critical habitat (collectively referred to as *trust resources*) under the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's (USFWS) jurisdiction that are known or expected to be on or near the project area referenced below. The list may also include trust resources that occur outside of the project area, but that could potentially be directly or indirectly affected by activities in the project area. However, determining the likelihood and extent of effects a project may have on trust resources typically requires gathering additional site-specific (e.g., vegetation/species surveys) and project-specific (e.g., magnitude and timing of proposed activities) information.

Below is a summary of the project information you provided and contact information for the USFWS office(s) with jurisdiction in the defined project area. Please read the introduction to each section that follows (Endangered Species, Migratory Birds, USFWS Facilities, and NWI Wetlands) for additional information applicable to the trust resources addressed in that section.

Location

Jackson County, Mississippi

Local office

Mississippi Ecological Services Field Office

(601) 965-4900
(601) 965-4340

6578 Dogwood View Parkway, Suite A
Jackson, MS 39213-7856

NOT FOR CONSULTATION

Endangered species

This resource list is for informational purposes only and does not constitute an analysis of project level impacts.

The primary information used to generate this list is the known or expected range of each species. Additional areas of influence (AOI) for species are also considered. An AOI includes areas outside of the species range if the species could be indirectly affected by activities in that area (e.g., placing a dam upstream of a fish population even if that fish does not occur at the dam site, may indirectly impact the species by reducing or eliminating water flow downstream). Because species can move, and site conditions can change, the species on this list are not guaranteed to be found on or near the project area. To fully determine any potential effects to species, additional site-specific and project-specific information is often required.

Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act **requires** Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of such proposed action" for any project that is conducted, permitted, funded, or licensed by any Federal agency. A letter from the local office and a species list which fulfills this requirement can **only** be obtained by requesting an official species list from either the Regulatory Review section in IPaC (see directions below) or from the local field office directly.

For project evaluations that require USFWS concurrence/review, please return to the IPaC website and request an official species list by doing the following:

1. Draw the project location and click CONTINUE.
2. Click DEFINE PROJECT.
3. Log in (if directed to do so).
4. Provide a name and description for your project.
5. Click REQUEST SPECIES LIST.

Listed species[1] and their critical habitats are managed by the Ecological Services Program of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the fisheries division of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA Fisheries[2]).

Species and critical habitats under the sole responsibility of NOAA Fisheries are **not** shown on this list. Please contact NOAA Fisheries for species under their jurisdiction.

1. Species listed under the Endangered Species Act are threatened or endangered; IPaC also shows species that are candidates, or proposed, for listing. See the listing status page for more information. IPaC only shows species that are regulated by USFWS (see FAQ).
2. NOAA Fisheries, also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of Commerce.

The following species are potentially affected by activities in this location:

Mammals

NAME	STATUS
West Indian Manatee Trichechus manatus Wherever found There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4469	Threatened Marine mammal

Birds

NAME	STATUS
Eastern Black Rail Laterallus jamaicensis ssp. jamaicensis Wherever found No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/10477	Threatened

NOT FOR CONSULTATION

Piping Plover Charadrius melodus — Threatened
There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6039

Red Knot Calidris canutus rufa — Threatened
Wherever found
There is **proposed** critical habitat for this species.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1864

Wood Stork Mycteria americana — Threatened
No critical habitat has been designated for this species.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8477

Reptiles

NAME	STATUS

Alabama Red-bellied Turtle Pseudemys alabamensis — Endangered
Wherever found
No critical habitat has been designated for this species.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1494

Gopher Tortoise Gopherus polyphemus — Threatened
No critical habitat has been designated for this species.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6994

Green Sea Turtle Chelonia mydas — Threatened
There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6199

Hawksbill Sea Turtle Eretmochelys imbricata — Endangered
Wherever found
There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3656

Kemp's Ridley Sea Turtle Lepidochelys kempii — Endangered
Wherever found
There is **proposed** critical habitat for this species.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5523

Leatherback Sea Turtle Dermochelys coriacea — Endangered
Wherever found
There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1493

Loggerhead Sea Turtle Caretta caretta — Threatened
There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1110

Fishes

NAME	STATUS

NOT FOR CONSULTATION

Gulf Sturgeon Acipenser oxyrinchus (=oxyrhynchus) desotoi Wherever found There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/651	Threatened

Critical habitats

Potential effects to critical habitat(s) in this location must be analyzed along with the endangered species themselves.

There are no critical habitats at this location.

Migratory birds

Certain birds are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act[1] and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act[2].

Any person or organization who plans or conducts activities that may result in impacts to migratory birds, eagles, and their habitats should follow appropriate regulations and consider implementing appropriate conservation measures, as described below.

1. The Migratory Birds Treaty Act of 1918.
2. The Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act of 1940.

Additional information can be found using the following links:

- Birds of Conservation Concern https://www.fws.gov/program/migratory-birds/species
- Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/avoiding-and-minimizing-incidental-take-migratory-birds
- Nationwide conservation measures for birds https://www.fws.gov/sites/default/files/documents/nationwide-standard-conservation-measures.pdf

The birds listed below are birds of particular concern either because they occur on the USFWS Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC) list or warrant special attention in your project location. To learn more about the levels of concern for birds on your list and how this list is generated, see the FAQ below. This is not a list of every bird you may find in this location, nor a guarantee that every bird on this list will be found in your project area. To see exact locations of where birders and the general public have sighted birds in and around your project area, visit the E-bird data mapping tool (Tip: enter your location, desired date range and a species on your list). For projects that occur off the Atlantic Coast, additional maps and models detailing the relative occurrence and abundance of bird species on your list are available. Links to additional information about Atlantic Coast birds, and other important information about your migratory bird list, including how to properly interpret and use your migratory bird report, can be found below.

For guidance on when to schedule activities or implement avoidance and minimization measures to reduce impacts to migratory birds on your list, click on the PROBABILITY OF PRESENCE SUMMARY at the top of your list to see when these birds are most likely to be present and breeding in your project area.

NAME	BREEDING SEASON
American Kestrel Falco sparverius paulus This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9587	Breeds Apr 1 to Aug 31
American Oystercatcher Haematopus palliatus This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8935	Breeds Apr 15 to Aug 31

NOT FOR CONSULTATION

Bald Eagle Haliaeetus leucocephalus — Breeds Sep 1 to Jul 31

This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities.

Black Scoter Melanitta nigra — Breeds elsewhere

This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities.

Black Skimmer Rynchops niger — Breeds May 20 to Sep 15

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5234

Brown Pelican Pelecanus occidentalis — Breeds Jan 15 to Sep 30

This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities.

Cerulean Warbler Dendroica cerulea — Breeds Apr 26 to Jul 20

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2974

Chimney Swift Chaetura pelagica — Breeds Mar 15 to Aug 25

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

Common Loon gavia immer — Breeds Apr 15 to Oct 31

This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4464

Gull-billed Tern Gelochelidon nilotica — Breeds May 1 to Jul 31

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9501

Kentucky Warbler Oporornis formosus — Breeds Apr 20 to Aug 20

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

Lesser Yellowlegs Tringa flavipes — Breeds elsewhere

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9679

Long-tailed Duck Clangula hyemalis — Breeds elsewhere

This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7238

Magnificent Frigatebird Fregata magnificens — Breeds elsewhere

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA

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Marbled Godwit Limosa fedoa This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9481	Breeds elsewhere
Painted Bunting Passerina ciris This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA	Breeds Apr 25 to Aug 15
Prairie Warbler Dendroica discolor This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds May 1 to Jul 31
Prothonotary Warbler Protonotaria citrea This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds Apr 1 to Jul 31
Red-breasted Merganser Mergus serrator This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities.	Breeds elsewhere
Red-headed Woodpecker Melanerpes erythrocephalus This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds May 10 to Sep 10
Ring-billed Gull Larus delawarensis This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities.	Breeds elsewhere
Royal Tern Thalasseus maximus This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities.	Breeds Apr 15 to Aug 31
Ruddy Turnstone Arenaria interpres morinella This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA	Breeds elsewhere
Short-billed Dowitcher Limnodromus griseus This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9480	Breeds elsewhere
Sooty Tern Onychoprion fuscatus This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities.	Breeds Mar 10 to Jul 31
Surf Scoter Melanitta perspicillata This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities.	Breeds elsewhere

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Swallow-tailed Kite Elanoides forficatus This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8938	Breeds Mar 10 to Jun 30
White-winged Scoter Melanitta fusca This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities.	Breeds elsewhere
Willet Tringa semipalmata This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds Apr 20 to Aug 5
Wilson's Plover Charadrius wilsonia This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds Apr 1 to Aug 20
Wood Thrush Hylocichla mustelina This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds May 10 to Aug 31

Probability of Presence Summary

The graphs below provide our best understanding of when birds of concern are most likely to be present in your project area. This information can be used to tailor and schedule your project activities to avoid or minimize impacts to birds. Please make sure you read and understand the FAQ "Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report" before using or attempting to interpret this report.

Probability of Presence (▪)

Each green bar represents the bird's relative probability of presence in the 10km grid cell(s) your project overlaps during a particular week of the year. (A year is represented as 12 4-week months.) A taller bar indicates a higher probability of species presence. The survey effort (see below) can be used to establish a level of confidence in the presence score. One can have higher confidence in the presence score if the corresponding survey effort is also high.

How is the probability of presence score calculated? The calculation is done in three steps:

1. The probability of presence for each week is calculated as the number of survey events in the week where the species was detected divided by the total number of survey events for that week. For example, if in week 12 there were 20 survey events and the Spotted Towhee was found in 5 of them, the probability of presence of the Spotted Towhee in week 12 is 0.25.
2. To properly present the pattern of presence across the year, the relative probability of presence is calculated. This is the probability of presence divided by the maximum probability of presence across all weeks. For example, imagine the probability of presence in week 20 for the Spotted Towhee is 0.05, and that the probability of presence at week 12 (0.25) is the maximum of any week of the year. The relative probability of presence on week 12 is 0.25/0.25 = 1; at week 20 it is 0.05/0.25 = 0.2.
3. The relative probability of presence calculated in the previous step undergoes a statistical conversion so that all possible values fall between 0 and 10, inclusive. This is the probability of presence score.

To see a bar's probability of presence score, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

Breeding Season (▪)

Yellow bars denote a very liberal estimate of the time-frame inside which the bird breeds across its entire range. If there are no yellow bars shown for a bird, it does not breed in your project area.

Survey Effort (|)

Vertical black lines superimposed on probability of presence bars indicate the number of surveys performed for that species in the 10km grid cell(s) your project area overlaps. The number of surveys is expressed as a range, for example, 33 to 64 surveys.

To see a bar's survey effort range, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

No Data (–)

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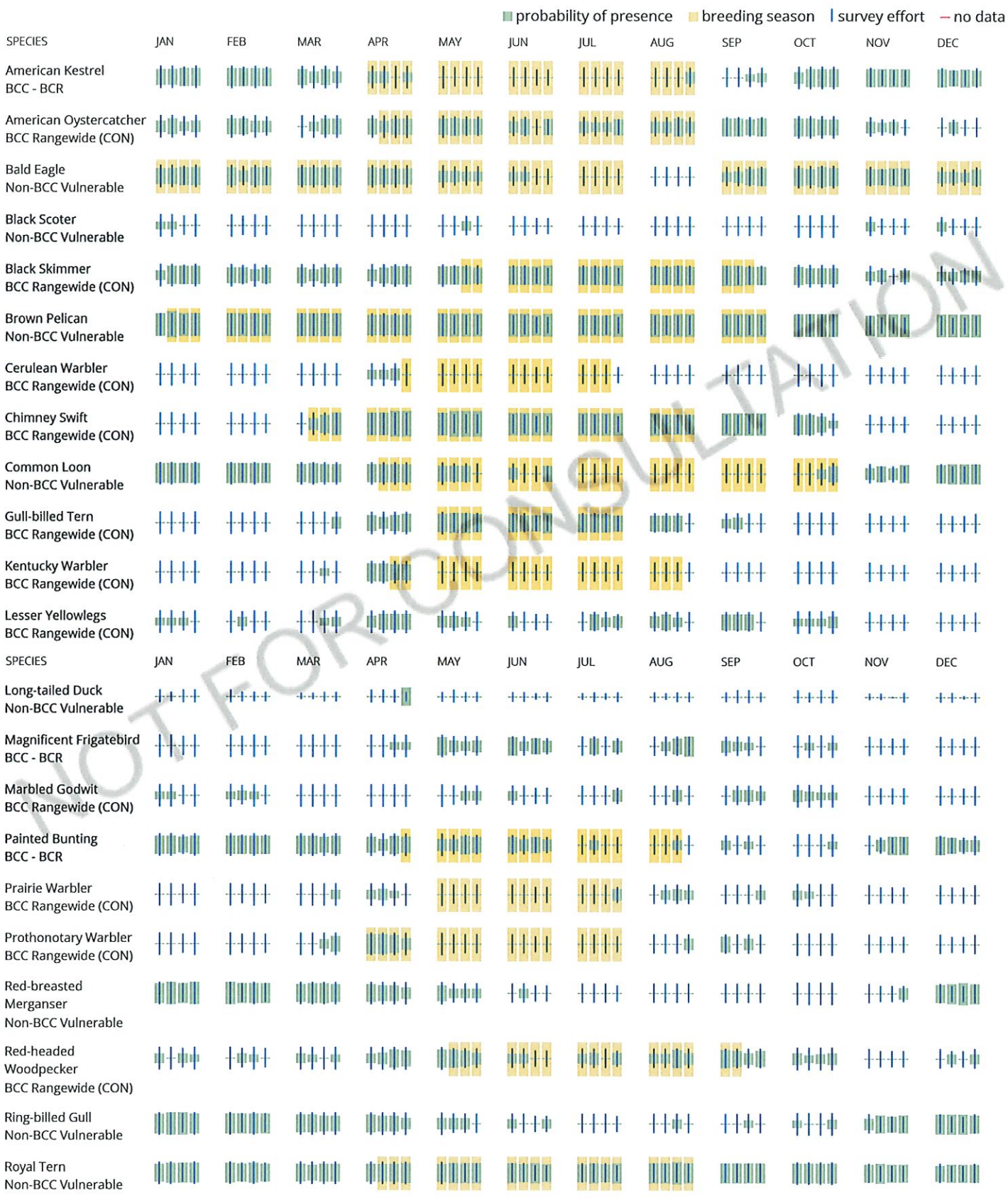
A week is marked as having no data if there were no survey events for that week.

Survey Timeframe

Surveys from only the last 10 years are used in order to ensure delivery of currently relevant information. The exception to this is areas off the Atlantic coast, where bird returns are based on all years of available data, since data in these areas is currently much more sparse.



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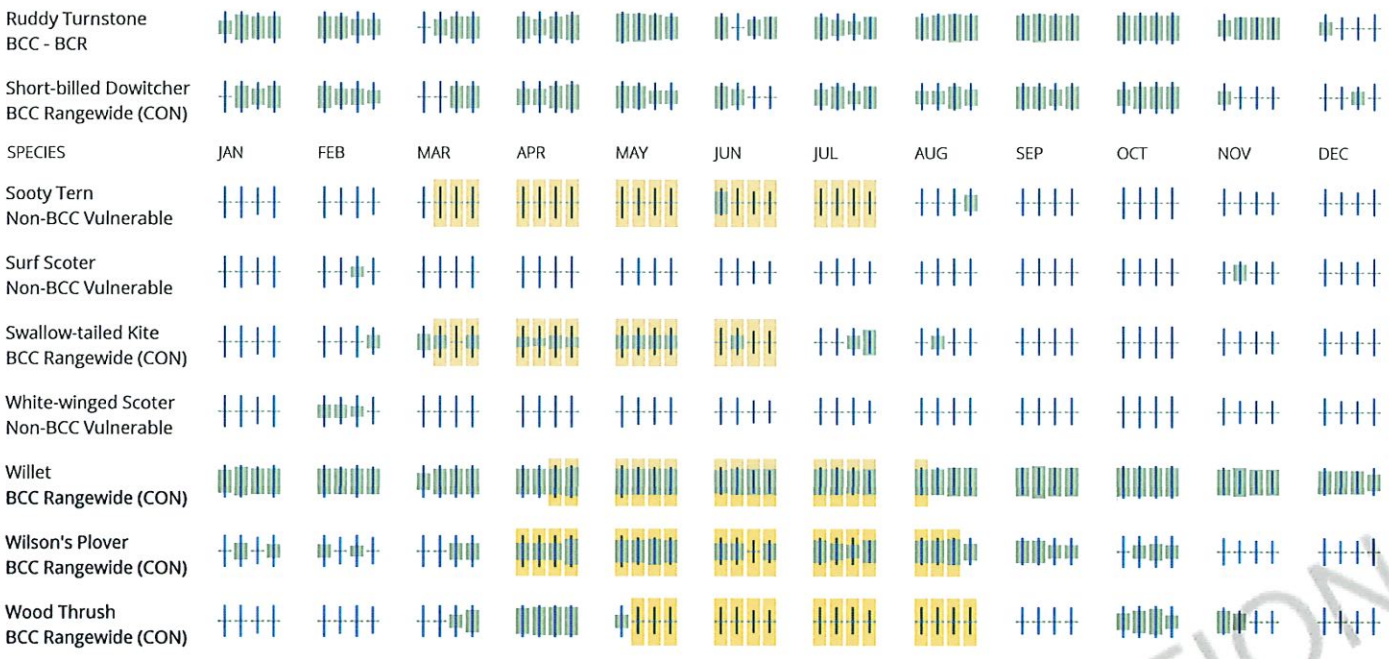

Tell me more about conservation measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds.

Nationwide Conservation Measures describes measures that can help avoid and minimize impacts to all birds at any location year round. Implementation of these measures is particularly important when birds are most likely to occur in the project area. When birds may be breeding in the area, identifying the locations of any active nests and avoiding their destruction is a very helpful impact minimization measure. To see when birds are most likely to occur and be breeding in your project area, view the Probability of Presence Summary. Additional measures or permits may be advisable depending on the type of activity you are conducting and the type of infrastructure or bird species present on your project site.

What does IPaC use to generate the list of migratory birds that potentially occur in my specified location?

The Migratory Bird Resource List is comprised of USFWS Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC) and other species that may warrant special attention in your project location.

The migratory bird list generated for your project is derived from data provided by the Avian Knowledge Network (AKN). The AKN data is based on a growing collection of survey, banding, and citizen science datasets and is queried and filtered to return a list of those birds reported as occurring in the 10km grid cell(s) which your project intersects, and that have been identified as warranting special attention because they are a BCC species in that area, an eagle (Eagle Act requirements may apply), or a species that has a particular vulnerability to offshore activities or development.

Again, the Migratory Bird Resource list includes only a subset of birds that may occur in your project area. It is not representative of all birds that may occur in your project area. To get a list of all birds potentially present in your project area, please visit the Rapid Avian Information Locator (RAIL) Tool.

What does IPaC use to generate the probability of presence graphs for the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location?

The probability of presence graphs associated with your migratory bird list are based on data provided by the Avian Knowledge Network (AKN). This data is derived from a growing collection of survey, banding, and citizen science datasets.

Probability of presence data is continuously being updated as new and better information becomes available. To learn more about how the probability of presence graphs are produced and how to interpret them, go the Probability of Presence Summary and then click on the "Tell me about these graphs" link.

How do I know if a bird is breeding, wintering or migrating in my area?

To see what part of a particular bird's range your project area falls within (i.e. breeding, wintering, migrating or year-round), you may query your location using the RAIL Tool and look at the range maps provided for birds in your area at the bottom of the profiles provided for each bird in your results. If a bird on your migratory bird species list has a breeding season associated with it, if that bird does occur in your project area, there may be nests present at some point within the timeframe specified. If "Breeds elsewhere" is indicated, then the bird likely does not breed in your project area.

What are the levels of concern for migratory birds?

Migratory birds delivered through IPaC fall into the following distinct categories of concern:

1. "BCC Rangewide" birds are Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC) that are of concern throughout their range anywhere within the USA (including Hawaii, the Pacific Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands);

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2. "BCC - BCR" birds are BCCs that are of concern only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA; and
3. "Non-BCC - Vulnerable" birds are not BCC species in your project area, but appear on your list either because of the Eagle Act requirements (for eagles) or (for non-eagles) potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities (e.g. offshore energy development or longline fishing).

Although it is important to try to avoid and minimize impacts to all birds, efforts should be made, in particular, to avoid and minimize impacts to the birds on this list, especially eagles and BCC species of rangewide concern. For more information on conservation measures you can implement to help avoid and minimize migratory bird impacts and requirements for eagles, please see the FAQs for these topics.

Details about birds that are potentially affected by offshore projects

For additional details about the relative occurrence and abundance of both individual bird species and groups of bird species within your project area off the Atlantic Coast, please visit the Northeast Ocean Data Portal. The Portal also offers data and information about other taxa besides birds that may be helpful to you in your project review. Alternately, you may download the bird model results files underlying the portal maps through the NOAA NCCOS Integrative Statistical Modeling and Predictive Mapping of Marine Bird Distributions and Abundance on the Atlantic Outer Continental Shelf project webpage.

Bird tracking data can also provide additional details about occurrence and habitat use throughout the year, including migration. Models relying on survey data may not include this information. For additional information on marine bird tracking data, see the Diving Bird Study and the nanotag studies or contact Caleb Spiegel or Pam Loring.

What if I have eagles on my list?

If your project has the potential to disturb or kill eagles, you may need to obtain a permit to avoid violating the Eagle Act should such impacts occur.

Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report

The migratory bird list generated is not a list of all birds in your project area, only a subset of birds of priority concern. To learn more about how your list is generated, and see options for identifying what other birds may be in your project area, please see the FAQ "What does IPaC use to generate the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location". Please be aware this report provides the "probability of presence" of birds within the 10 km grid cell(s) that overlap your project; not your exact project footprint. On the graphs provided, please also look carefully at the survey effort (indicated by the black vertical bar) and for the existence of the "no data" indicator (a red horizontal bar). A high survey effort is the key component. If the survey effort is high, then the probability of presence score can be viewed as more dependable. In contrast, a low survey effort bar or no data bar means a lack of data and, therefore, a lack of certainty about presence of the species. This list is not perfect; it is simply a starting point for identifying what birds of concern have the potential to be in your project area, when they might be there, and if they might be breeding (which means nests might be present). The list helps you know what to look for to confirm presence, and helps guide you in knowing when to implement conservation measures to avoid or minimize potential impacts from your project activities, should presence be confirmed. To learn more about conservation measures, visit the FAQ "Tell me about conservation measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds" at the bottom of your migratory bird trust resources page.

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Marine mammals

Marine mammals are protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act. Some are also protected under the Endangered Species Act[1] and the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora[2].

The responsibilities for the protection, conservation, and management of marine mammals are shared by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service [responsible for otters, walruses, polar bears, manatees, and dugongs] and NOAA Fisheries[3] [responsible for seals, sea lions, whales, dolphins, and porpoises]. Marine mammals under the responsibility of NOAA Fisheries are **not** shown on this list; for additional information on those species please visit the Marine Mammals page of the NOAA Fisheries website.

The Marine Mammal Protection Act prohibits the take (to harass, hunt, capture, kill, or attempt to harass, hunt, capture or kill) of marine mammals and further coordination may be necessary for project evaluation. Please contact the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Field Office shown.

1. The Endangered Species Act (ESA) of 1973.
2. The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) is a treaty to ensure that international trade in plants and animals does not threaten their survival in the wild.
3. NOAA Fisheries, also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of Commerce.

The following marine mammals under the responsibility of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service are potentially affected by activities in this location:

NAME

West Indian Manatee Trichechus manatus
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4469

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Coastal Barrier Resources System

Projects within the John H. Chafee Coastal Barrier Resources System (CBRS) may be subject to the restrictions on federal expenditures and financial assistance and the consultation requirements of the Coastal Barrier Resources Act (CBRA) (16 U.S.C. 3501 et seq.). For more information, please contact the local Ecological Services Field Office or visit the CBRA Consultations website. The CBRA website provides tools such as a flow chart to help determine whether consultation is required and a template to facilitate the consultation process.

There are no known coastal barriers at this location.

Data limitations

The CBRS boundaries used in IPaC are representations of the controlling boundaries, which are depicted on the official CBRS maps. The boundaries depicted in this layer are not to be considered authoritative for in/out determinations close to a CBRS boundary (i.e., within the "CBRS Buffer Zone" that appears as a hatched area on either side of the boundary). For projects that are very close to a CBRS boundary but do not clearly intersect a unit, you may contact the Service for an official determination by following the instructions here: https://www.fws.gov/service/coastal-barrier-resources-system-property-documentation

Data exclusions

CBRS units extend seaward out to either the 20- or 30-foot bathymetric contour (depending on the location of the unit). The true seaward extent of the units is not shown in the CBRS data, therefore projects in the offshore areas of units (e.g., dredging, breakwaters, offshore wind energy or oil and gas projects) may be subject to CBRA even if they do not intersect the CBRS data. For additional information, please contact CBRA@fws.gov.

Facilities

National Wildlife Refuge lands

Any activity proposed on lands managed by the National Wildlife Refuge system must undergo a 'Compatibility Determination' conducted by the Refuge. Please contact the individual Refuges to discuss any questions or concerns.

There are no refuge lands at this location.

Fish hatcheries

There are no fish hatcheries at this location.

Wetlands in the National Wetlands Inventory (NWI)

Impacts to NWI wetlands and other aquatic habitats may be subject to regulation under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, or other State/Federal statutes.

For more information please contact the Regulatory Program of the local U.S. Army Corps of Engineers District.

Wetland information is not available at this time

This can happen when the National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) map service is unavailable, or for very large projects that intersect many wetland areas. Try again, or visit the NWI map to view wetlands at this location.

Data limitations

The Service's objective of mapping wetlands and deepwater habitats is to produce reconnaissance level information on the location, type and size of these resources. The maps are prepared from the analysis of high altitude imagery. Wetlands are identified based on vegetation, visible hydrology and geography. A margin of error is inherent in the use of imagery; thus, detailed on-the-ground inspection of any particular site may result in revision of the wetland boundaries or classification established through image analysis.

The accuracy of image interpretation depends on the quality of the imagery, the experience of the image analysts, the amount and quality of the collateral data and the amount of ground truth verification work conducted. Metadata should be consulted to determine the date of the source imagery used and any mapping problems.

Wetlands or other mapped features may have changed since the date of the imagery or field work. There may be occasional differences in polygon boundaries or classifications between the information depicted on the map and the actual conditions on site.

Data exclusions

Certain wetland habitats are excluded from the National mapping program because of the limitations of aerial imagery as the primary data source used to detect wetlands. These habitats include seagrasses or submerged aquatic vegetation that are found in the intertidal and subtidal zones of estuaries and nearshore coastal waters. Some deepwater reef communities (coral or tuberficid worm reefs) have also been excluded from the inventory. These habitats, because of their depth, go undetected by aerial imagery.

Data precautions

Federal, state, and local regulatory agencies with jurisdiction over wetlands may define and describe wetlands in a different manner than that used in this inventory. There is no attempt, in either the design or products of this inventory, to define the limits of proprietary jurisdiction of any Federal, state, or local government or to establish the geographical scope of the regulatory programs of government agencies. Persons intending to engage in activities involving modifications within or adjacent to wetland areas should seek the advice of appropriate federal, state, or local agencies concerning specified agency regulatory programs and proprietary jurisdictions that may affect such activities.

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Appendix E

SAV Report

SUBMERGED AQUATIC VEGETATION SURVEY

for

POINT PARK FISHING PIER
PROJECT NUMBER 218-049.038

On behalf of

City of Pascagoula
603 Watts Avenue
Pascagoula, MS 39567

by

COMPTON ENGINEERING, INC.
Engineering, Surveying, and Environmental Services

156 Nixon Street
Biloxi, MS 39530
(228) 432-2133

SEPTEMBER 2022

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Appendix A – Site Photos

Submerged Aquatic
Point Park Fishing Pier
Pascagoula, Mississippi
September 2022

Introduction

The Jackson County Board of Supervisors proposes to remove sediment that has accumulated in the navigable channel portions of Lake Yazoo and Lake Comynie. The current water depth ranges from approximately 1.5 to 5.5 feet and the desired dredge depth is 6 feet below mean low tide.

Submerged aquatic vegetation (SAV) is known to occur at various locations along the Mississippi Gulf Coast, however, no reports of SAV being observed within Lake Yazoo or Lake Comynie were identified. The proposed project occurs in an area that has been historically and continues to be impacted by humans. The lakes have been dredged for navigational purposes and segments of shoreline have been armored or otherwise altered by development.

Site Characteristics and Habitat Descriptions

The proposed project includes the water front areas at Point Park. The area is characterized by marsh vegetation consisting of black needle rush, salt grass, and sparse shrub vegetation consisting of baccharis. The center of the project area is located at area at 30.346133 lattitude and -88.561362 longitude in Pascagoula, MS. Figure 1 shows the project location.

See Appendix B for photos of the site taken during site reconnaissance.

The substrate within the survey area consists of unconsolidated fine sandy material with a significant amount of organics. Aquatic organisms such as striped mullet, bream and catfish were noted during the survey.

Submerged Aquatic Vegetation

SAV includes a wide variety of species and occur in fresh, brackish, and salt water. The colonies of SAV, commonly referred to as beds, provide a unique spawning, foraging, and cover habitat for many finfish, shellfish and other marine invertebrates. SAV is particularly sensitive to minor changes in salinity, turbidity, and substrate composition. The greatest factor in productivity of SAV is sunlight availability. According to Cho and Biber, 2010, known species of SAV in south Mississippi include:

Scientific Name	**Common Name**
Vallisneria americana	eelgrass, water celery
Zannichellia palustris	horned pondweed

Ruppia maritima	widgeon grass
Eleocharis parvula	dwarf spikerush
Halodule wrightii	shoal grass
Ruppia maritima	wigeon grass
Myriophyllum spicatum	spiked watermilfoil
Najas guadelupensis	southern waternymph
Potamogeton pusillus	small pondweed
Callitriche heterophylla	large water starwort
Ceratophyllum demersum	coon tail
Eichhornia crassipes	water hyacinth
Eleocharis robbinsii	Robbins spikesedge
Heterantheria dubia	water stargrass
Hydrilla verticillata	hydrilla
Ludwidia spp	water primrose
Myriophyllum aquaticum	parrot's feather water milfoil
Nuphar luteum	yellow pond lilly
Numphaea oderata	water lilly

Survey Methods

Background investigation for this survey included research for historical and recent surveys within and near the project area and research of habitat requirements, life cycle, and ecology of potentially present species. This is necessary to evaluate the probability of finding certain species onsite, and to prioritize onsite investigation to those areas which would be the most likely suitable habitat and those areas which are known to historically possess populations of SAV.

Optimum growth of SAV is from summer to fall, although higher tidal ranges and windier conditions during this time of year can make it difficult to survey. Little to no above-substrate vegetative structure is present during the winter months although extreme low tides allow for easy access to the area. Site reconnaissance was conducted on September 14, 2022. The survey was completed from the water front and from the existing piers in the park. The water depth for the survey area ranged from one to three feet outside of the existing dredged channels.

No SAV beds were observed and not floating pieces of SAV were observed.

Conclusion

SAV beds were not found within the survey area during the September 24, 2022 site investigation. Based on the lack of beds of SAV in the survey area, it does not appear that there are any limitations to construction of the fishing pier in the project area to avoid SAV.

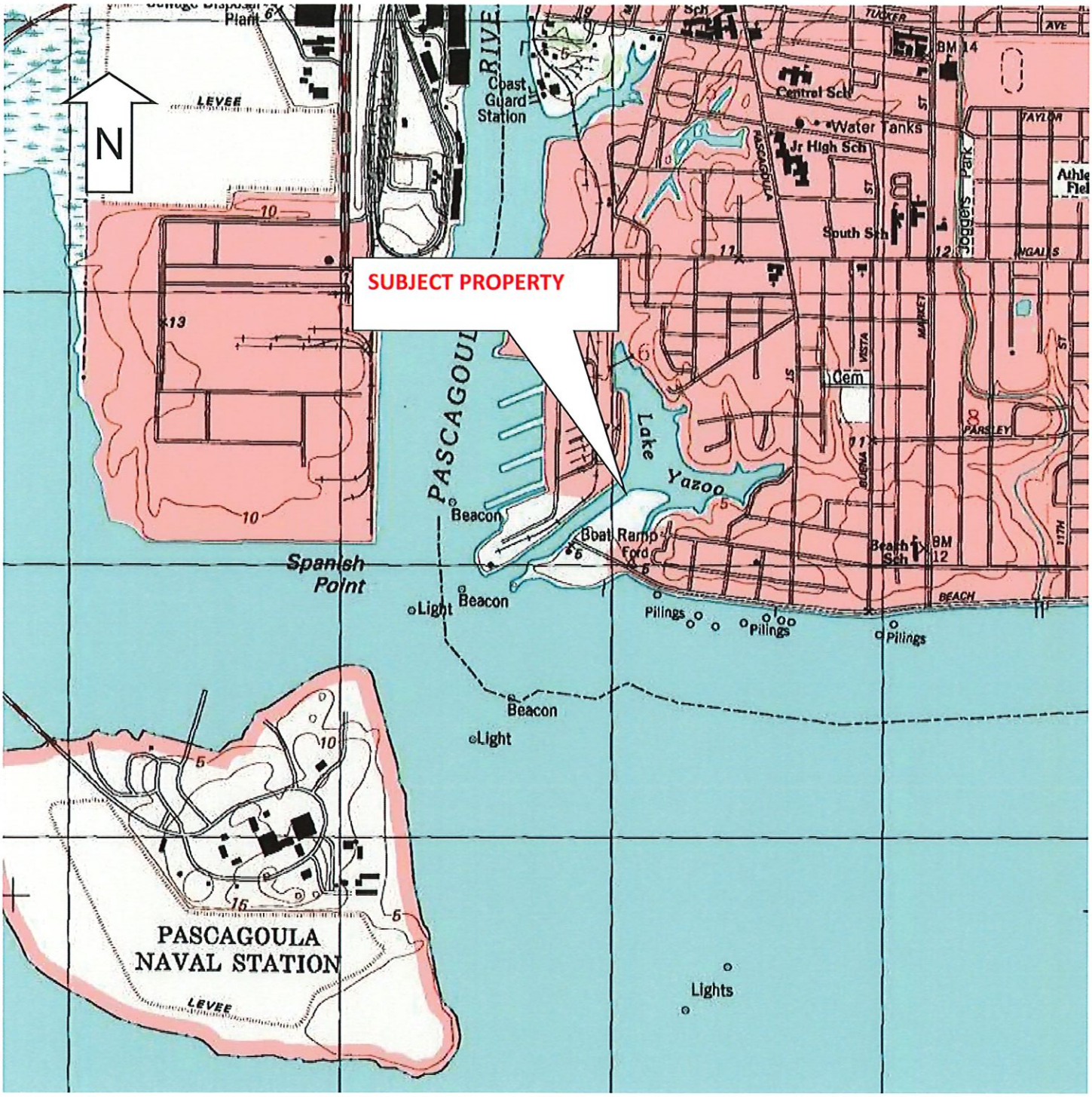
Literature Cited

Cho, H.J., P. Biber, M. Poirrier, and J. Graner. 2010. Aquatic Plants of Mississippi Coastal River Systems. Journal of the Mississippi Academy of Sciences, Volume 55, Number 4. October 2010.

USDA Plants Database as https://plants.usda.gov/core/profile?symbol=ZAPA

FIGURES

Site Location Topographic Map



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Site: Point Park Fishing Pier
West End Beach Boulevard
Pascagoula, Jackson County, MS

Figure Title: **Topographic Map** (Map Source: MyTopo Map Pass. Photo Date: September 9, 2012)

Appendix ID: B

APPENDICES

Appendix A – Site Photos

Photo 1: Project area.

Photo 2: Project area, shallow water conditions.

Photo 3: Typical waterfront conditions.

Photo 4: Typical waterfront conditions. .

Photo 5: Edge of marsh conditions.

Photo 6: Shallow water conditions.