State of Mississippi
Water Quality Assessment
2004 Section 305(b) Report
Addendum

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Mississippi Department of
Environmental Quality

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Table of Contents

BASIN ASSESSMENTS 1
Introduction 1
BIG BLACK RIVER BASIN 3
Basin Description 3
Land Use 4
Water Resources 5
Surface Water Assessment 6
COASTAL STREAMS BASIN 21
Basin Description 21
Land Use 22
Water Resources 23
Surface Water Assessment 24
NORTH INDEPENDENT STREAMS BASIN 39
Basin Description 39
Land Use 40
Water Resources 41
Surface Water Assessment 41
PASCAGOULA RIVER BASIN 53
Basin Description 53
Land Use 54
Water Resources 55
Surface Water Assessment 57
PEARL RIVER BASIN 91
Basin Description 91
Land Use 92
Water Resources 93
Surface Water Assessment 95
SOUTH INDEPENDENT STREAMS BASIN 119
Basin Description 119
Land Use 120
Water Resources 121
Surface Water Assessment 121
TENNESSEE RIVER BASIN 137
Basin Description 137
Land Use 138
Water Resources 139
Surface Water Assessment 140
TOMBIGBEE RIVER BASIN 151
Basin Description 151
Land Use 152
Water Resources 153
Surface Water Assessment 154
YAZOO RIVER BASIN 177
Basin Description 177
Land Use 179
Water Resources 181
Surface Water Assessment 182

Table of Tables

Table 1: Summary of Big Black River Basin Use Support Assessments – Rivers and Streams 8
Table 2: Summary of Impairment Causes-Big Black River Basin 10
Table 3: Aquatic Life Use Support-Big Black River Basin 11
Table 4: Recreation Use Support-Big Black River Basin 13
Table 5: 2004 §305(b) Assessed Water Bodies-Big Black River Basin 15
Table 6: Summary of Coastal Streams Basin Use Support Assessments-River and Stream Miles 27
Table 7: Summary of Impairment Causes-Coastal Streams Basin 28
Table 8: Aquatic Life Use Support-Coastal Streams Basin 29
Table 9: Recreation Use Support-Coastal Streams Basin 31
Table 10: 2004 §305(b) Assessed Water Bodies-Coastal Streams Basin 34
Table 11: Summary of North Independent Streams Basin Use Support Assessments-Rivers and Streams 43
Table 12: Summary of Impairment Causes-North Independent Streams Basin 45
Table 13: Aquatic Life Use Support-North Independent Streams Basin 46
Table 14: Recreation Use Support-North Independent Streams Basin 48
Table 15: 2004 §305(b) Assessed Water Bodies-North Independent Streams Basin 51
Table 16: Summary of Pascagoula River Basin Use Support Assessments-Rivers and Streams 59
Table 17: Summary of Impairment Causes-Pascagoula River Basin 61
Table 18: Aquatic Life Use Support-Pascagoula River Basin 62
Table 19: Recreation Use Support-Pascagoula River Basin 67
Table 20: 2004 §305(b) Assessed Water Bodies-Pascagoula River Basin 73
Table 21: Summary of Pearl River Basin Use Support Assessments-Rivers and Streams 97
Table 22: Summary of Impairment Causes-Pearl River Basin 99
Table 23: Aquatic Life Use Support-Pearl River Basin 100
Table 24: Recreation Use Support-Pearl River Basin 103
Table 25: 2004 §305(b) Assessed Water Bodies-Pearl River Basin 107
Table 26: Summary of South Independent Streams Basin Use Support Assessments-Rivers and Streams 123
Table 27: Summary of Impairment Causes-South Independent Streams Basin 124
Table 28: Aquatic Life Use Support-South Independent Streams Basin 125
Table 29: Recreation Use Support-South Independent Streams Basin 127
Table 30: 2004 §305(b) Assessed Water Bodies-South Independent Streams Basin 129
Table 31: Summary of Tennessee River Basin Use Support Assessments-Rivers and Streams 141
Table 32: Summary of Impairment Causes-Tennessee River Basin 143
Table 33: Aquatic Life Use Support-Tennessee River Basin 144
Table 34: Recreation Use Support-Tennessee River Basin 146
Table 35: 2004§305(b) Assessed Water Bodies-Tennessee River Basin 149
Table 36: Summary of Tombigbee River Basin Use Support Assessments – Rivers and Streams 156
Table 37: Summary of Impairment Causes-Tombigbee River Basin 158
Table 38: Aquatic Life Use Support-Tombigbee River Basin 159
Table 39: Recreation Use Support-Tombigbee River Basin 163
Table 40: 2004 §305(b) Assessed Water Bodies-Tombigbee River Basin 167
Table 41: Summary of Yazoo River Basin Use Support Assessments-Rivers and Streams 184
Table 42: Summary of Impairment Causes-Yazoo River Basin 186
Table 43: Aquatic Life Use Support-Yazoo River Basin 187
Table 44: Recreation Use Support-Yazoo River Basin 192
Table 45: 2004 §305(b) Assessed Water Bodies-Yazoo River Basin 199

Table of Figures

Figure 1: Mississippi's Ten Major Drainage Basins 2
Figure 2: Big Black River Basin (MDEQ) 3
Figure 3: Distribution of Land Cover-Big Black River Basin (MARIS) 4
Figure 4: Grouping of Land Cover in the Big Black River Basin (MARIS) 4
Figure 5: Big Black River Basin Monitoring Stations and M-BISQ Bioregions 6
Figure 6: Big Black River Basin Assessment of Perennial River and Stream Miles 8
Figure 7: Summary of Impairment Causes for Perennial Rivers and Streams-Big Black River Basin 10
Figure 8: Aquatic Life Use Support-Big Black River Basin 11
Figure 9: Aquatic Life Use Support Map-Big Black River Basin 12
Figure 10: Recreation Use Support-Big Black River Basin 13
Figure 11: Recreation Use Support Map-Big Black River Basin 14
Figure 12: Coastal Streams Basin (MDEQ) 21
Figure 13: Major Land Cover in the Coastal Streams Basin (MARIS) 22
Figure 14: Distribution of Land Cover in the Coastal Streams Basin (MARIS) 22
Figure 15: Coastal Streams Basin Monitoring Stations and M-BISQ Bioregions 24
Figure 16: Coastal Streams Basin Assessment of Perennial Rivers and Streams 27
Figure 17: Summary of Impairment Causes for Perennial Rivers and Streams-Coastal Streams Basin 28
Figure 18: Aquatic Life Use Support-Coastal Streams Basin 29
Figure 19: Aquatic Life Use Support Map-Coastal Streams Basin 30
Figure 20: Recreation Use Support-Coastal Streams Basin 31
Figure 21: Recreation Use Support Map-Coastal Streams Basin 32
Figure 22: North Independent Streams Basin (MDEQ) 39
Figure 23: Major Land Cover in the North Independent Streams Basin (MARIS) 40
Figure 24: Distribution of Land Cover in the North Independent Streams Basin (MARIS) 40
Figure 25: North Independent Streams Basin Monitoring Stations and M-BISQ Bioregions 41
Figure 26: North Independent Streams Basin Assessment of Perennial Rivers and Streams 43
Figure 27: Summary of Impairment Causes for Perennial Rivers and Streams-North Independent Streams Basin 45
Figure 28: Aquatic Life Use Support-North Independent Streams Basin 46
Figure 29: Aquatic Life Use Support Map-North Independent Streams Basin 47
Figure 30: Recreation Use Support-North Independent Streams Basin 48
Figure 31: Recreation Use Support Map-North Independent Streams Basin 49
Figure 32: Pascagoula River Basin (MDEQ) 53
Figure 33: Major Land Cover in the Pascagoula River Basin (MARIS) 54
Figure 34: Distribution of Land Cover in the Pascagoula River Basin (MARIS) 55
Figure 35: Pascagoula River Basin Monitoring Stations 57
Figure 36: Pascagoula River Basin Assessment of Perennial Rivers and Streams 59
Figure 37: Summary of Impairment Causes for Perennial Rivers and Streams-Pascagoula River Basin 61
Figure 38: Aquatic Life Use Support-Pascagoula River Basin 62
Figure 39: Aquatic Life Use Support Map-Upper Pascagoula River Basin 63
Figure 40: Aquatic Life Use Support Map-Middle Pascagoula River Basin 64
Figure 41: Aquatic Life Use Support Map-Lower Pascagoula River Basin 65
Figure 42: Aquatic Life Use Support Map-Lower Pascagoula River Basin 66
Figure 43: Recreation Use Support- Pascagoula River Basin 67
Figure 44: Recreation Use Support Map-Upper Pascagoula River Basin 68
Figure 45: Recreation Use Support Map-Middle Pascagoula River Basin 69
Figure 46: Recreation Use Support Map-Lower Pascagoula River Basin 70
Figure 47: Recreation Use Support Map-Lower Pascagoula River Basin 71

Figure 48: Pearl River Basin (MDEQ) 91
Figure 49: Major Land Cover-Pearl River Basin 92
Figure 50: Distribution of Land Cover in the Pearl River Basin (MARIS) 93
Figure 51: Pearl River Basin Monitoring Stations 95
Figure 52: Pearl River Basin Assessment of Perennial Rivers and Streams 97
Figure 53: Pearl River Basin Summary of Impairment Causes for Perennial Rivers and Streams 99
Figure 54: Aquatic Life Use Support-Pearl River Basin 100
Figure 55: Aquatic Life Use Support Map-Upper Pearl River Basin 101
Figure 56: Aquatic Life Use Support Map-Lower Pearl River Basin 102
Figure 57: Recreation Use Support- Pearl River Basin 103
Figure 58: Recreation Use Support Map-Upper Pearl River Basin 104
Figure 59: Recreation Use Support Map-Lower Pearl River Basin 105
Figure 60: South Independent Streams Basin (MDEQ) 119
Figure 61: Major Land Cover in the South Independent Streams Basin (MARIS) 120
Figure 62: Distribution of Land Cover in the South Independent Streams Basin (MARIS) 120
Figure 63: South Independent Streams Basin Monitoring Stations and M-BISQ Bioregions 121
Figure 64: South Independent Streams Basin Assessment of Perennial Rivers and Streams 123
Figure 65: Summary of Impairment Causes for Perennial Rivers and Streams-South Independent Streams Basin 124
Figure 66: Aquatic Life Use Support-South Independent Streams Basin 125
Figure 67: Aquatic Life Use Support Map-South Independent Streams Basin 126
Figure 68: Recreation Use Support-South Independent Streams Basin 127
Figure 69: Recreation Use Support Map-South Independent Streams Basin 128
Figure 70: Tennessee River Basin (MDEQ) 137
Figure 71: Major Land Use in the Tennessee River Basin (MARIS) 138
Figure 72: Distribution of Land Cover in the Tennessee River Basin (MARIS) 138
Figure 73: Tennessee River Basin Monitoring Stations and M-BISQ Bioregions 140
Figure 74: Tennessee River Basin Assessment of Perennial Rivers and Streams 142
Figure 75: Summary of Impairment Causes for Perennial Rivers and Streams-Tennessee River Basin 143
Figure 76: Aquatic Life Use Support-Tennessee River Basin 144
Figure 77: Aquatic Life Use Support Map-Tennessee River Basin 145
Figure 78: Recreation Use Support-Tennessee River Basin 146
Figure 79: Recreation Use Support Map-Tennessee River Basin 147
Figure 80: Tombigbee River Basin (MDEQ) 151
Figure 81: Major Land Cover in the Tombigbee River Basin (MARIS) 152
Figure 82: Distribution of Land Cover in the Tombigbee River Basin (MARIS) 152
Figure 83: Tombigbee River Basin Monitoring Stations 154
Figure 84: Tombigbee River Basin Assessment of Perennial Rivers and Streams 156
Figure 85: Summary of Impairment Causes for Perennial Rivers and Streams-Tombigbee River Basin 158
Figure 86: Aquatic Life Use Support-Tombigbee River Basin 159
Figure 87: Aquatic Life Use Support Map-Upper Tombigbee River Basin 160
Figure 88: Aquatic Life Use Support Map-Middle Tombigbee River Basin 161
Figure 89: Aquatic Life Use Support Map-Lower Tombigbee River Basin 162
Figure 90: Recreation Use Support-Tombigbee River Basin 163
Figure 91: Recreation Use Support Map-Upper Tombigbee River Basin 164
Figure 92: Recreation Use Support Map-Middle Tombigbee River Basin 165
Figure 93: Recreation Use Support Map-Lower Tombigbee River Basin 166
Figure 94: Yazoo River Basin (MDEQ) 177
Figure 95: Major Land Use in the Yazoo River Basin (MARIS) 179
Figure 96: Distribution of Land Cover in the Yazoo River Basin (MARIS) 180
Figure 97: Yazoo River Basin Monitoring Stations and M-BISQ Bioregions 182

Figure 98: Yazoo River Basin Assessment of Perennial Rivers and Streams 184
Figure 99: Summary of Impairment Causes for Perennial Rivers and Streams-Yazoo River Basin 186
Figure 100: Aquatic Life Use Support-Yazoo River Basin 187
Figure 101: Aquatic Life Use Support Map-Upper Yazoo River Basin 188
Figure 102: Aquatic Life Use Support Map-Eastern Yazoo River Basin 189
Figure 103: Aquatic Life Use Support Map-Middle Yazoo River Basin 190
Figure 104: Aquatic Life Use Support Map-Lower Yazoo River Basin 191
Figure 105: Recreation Use Support-Yazoo River Basin 192
Figure 106: Recreation Use Support Map-Upper Yazoo River Basin 193
Figure 107: Recreation Use Support Map-Eastern Yazoo River Basin 194
Figure 108: Recreation Use Support Map-Middle Yazoo River Basin 195
Figure 109: Recreation Use Support Map-Lower Yazoo River Basin 196
Figure 110: Advisory area for the Delta Region of Mississippi 197

BASIN ASSESSMENTS

Introduction

MDEQ manages its surface water programs on a river basin scale and has established a process that coordinates the water assessment and management activities of numerous state and federal agencies. This process, the Mississippi Basin Management Approach, is responsible for the development of and recurring updates to, basin management plans for Mississippi's major river basins. This section is an addendum to the *State of Mississippi Water Quality Assessment 2004 §305(b) Repor*t. This addendum provides water quality assessments and general land use and water resources information specific to each of the state's major river basins. There are no new assessments represented in this addendum that are not part of the 2004 §305b report statewide summary presented in the main document. The information in this section is strictly a representation of the statewide §305(b) assessments broken down by river basin.

Hydraulically, the waters of Mississippi are divided into ten major drainage areas or river basins. These ten basins are the Big Black River Basin, Coastal Streams Basin, Mississippi River Basin, North Independent Streams Basin, Pascagoula River Basin, Pearl River Basin, South Independent Streams Basin, Tennessee River Basin, Tombigbee River Basin and Yazoo River Basin. The boundaries for each basin are shown in Figure 1. For MDEQ management purposes, the Mississippi River Basin has been divided into upper and lower portions. The upper portion has been grouped with the Yazoo River Basin and the lower portion has been grouped with the South Independent Streams Basin.

In the following sections, a discussion of each basin's location, water resources, special water body classifications, and water quality monitoring stations used in the §305(b) assessment process is presented. In addition, a brief description of each basin's physiography, population, and land use/land cover distribution are also given. Surface water quality assessment data are presented and discussed including a summary of the basin's water body assessment status and causes and sources of impairment. Maps, tables and other graphical charts are utilized fluently in depiction of the above information. At the end of each basin section is an alphabetical listing of all individual water body assessments made for the 2004 §305(b) report. With each water body entry, pertinent information regarding water body ID number, county, reach location, assessed use, and assessment status are shown. This table also provides the necessary information to cross-reference §305(b) assessments with the 2004 §303(d) list.

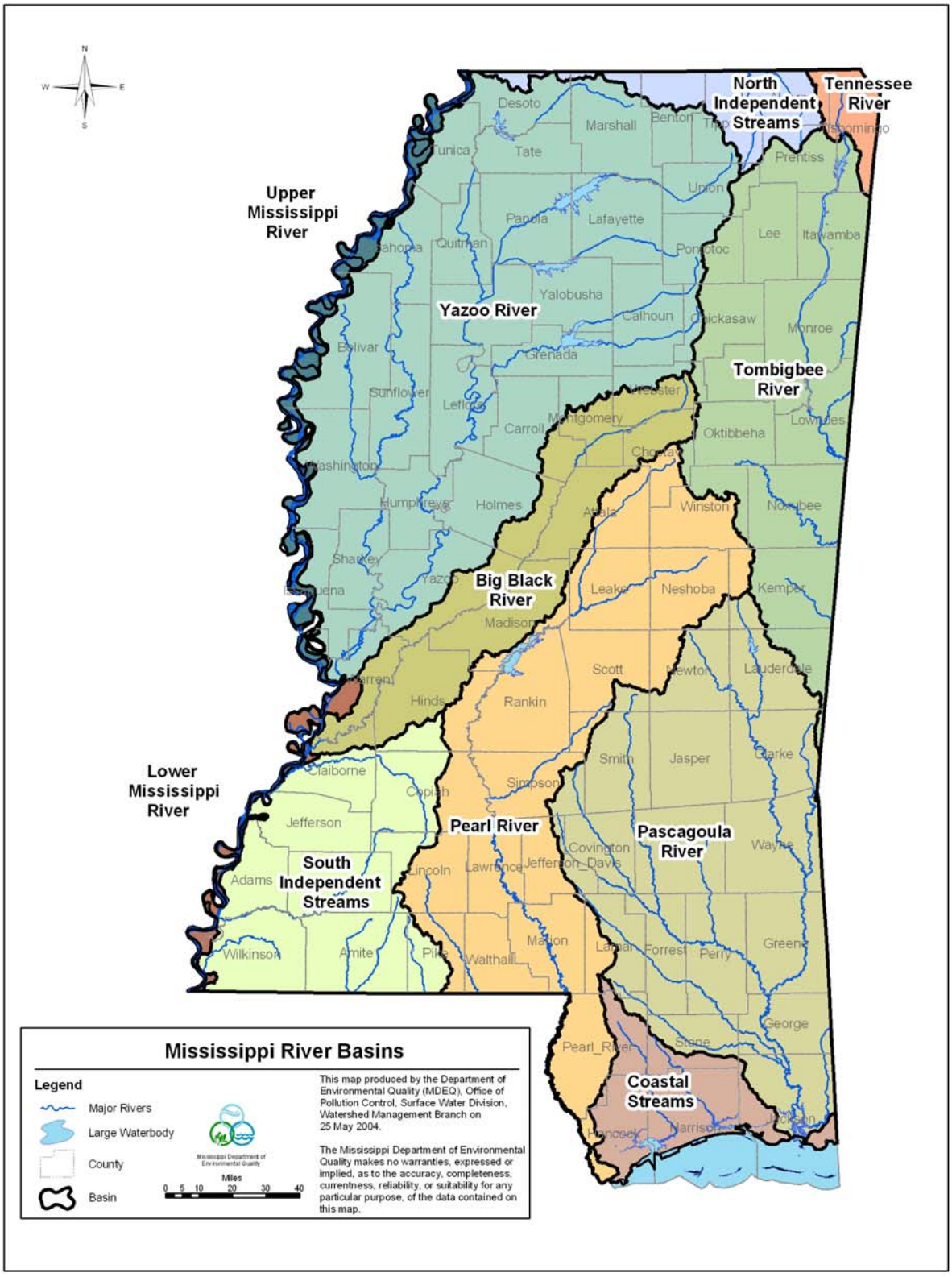

Figure 1: Mississippi's Ten Major Drainage Basins

COASTAL STREAMS BASIN

Basin Description

The Coastal Streams Basin area, located in south Mississippi, begins in Lamar County and extends southward with its western boundary being the Pearl River and the eastern boundary, with the exception of the mouth of the Pascagoula River, being the Alabama state line. Comprising all or part of six counties, the Coastal Streams system drains an area of about 1,545 square miles and empties into the Gulf of Mexico. The Coastal basin also includes the Mississippi Sound and the barrier islands: Cat, Ship, Deer, Horn, Round, and Petit Bois Islands (Figure 12).

Figure 12: Coastal Streams Basin (MDEQ)

The topography ranges from extensive pine forests and low rolling hills in the upper part of the basin to low-lying flatlands and salt marsh on the coast. Major population centers and urban areas include Biloxi, Gulfport, Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian, Ocean Springs, and Pascagoula and are confined along the coast.

The Coastal Streams Basin has an estimated population of 426,231 and encompasses roughly one-fifth of Mississippi's population. The basin is predominantly rural with an average population density of around 137 people per square mile. Greater population densities are found near the urban areas along the coast. Population in the Coastal Streams Basin has shown a steady growth over the past 30 years, mainly occurring in the urban areas. This growth has accelerated greatly in recent years for the three coastal counties due to the economic impacts of the casino industry.

Land Use

The Coastal Streams Basin is one of the most unique areas of the state. The inland areas of this basin are predominately rural with agriculture and silviculture being the major land uses, while the area along the coast has heavy urban, industrial, and recreational developments. Commercial and recreational fisheries, gaming, tourism, energy production, manufacturing, and shipping are all components of a vibrant coastal economy. Land uses are identified in Figure 13.

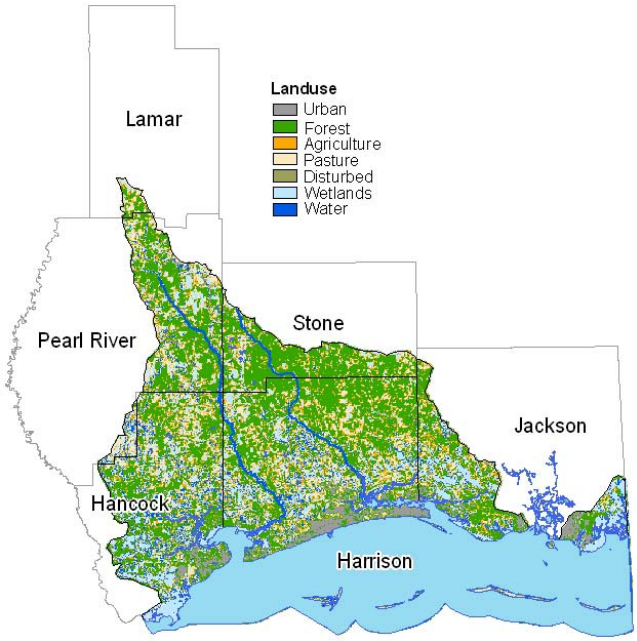

Figure 13: Major Land Cover in the Coastal Streams Basin (MARIS)

Forests dominate the land cover, with 35 percent of the basin covered by forest (Figure 14). *Urban* uses (i.e., towns and cities) make up 4% of the Coastal Streams Basin area. However, 56 % of the Basin population is concentrated in these urban areas. *Agricultural* area comprises 7% and includes croplands and pastures. *Water* sources, which include streams, lakes, reservoirs and estuaries make up 33% of the land cover while *Wetlands*, which includes forested and non-forested freshwater wetlands and coastal marsh, comprise 7% of the basin. *Disturbed areas* (strip mines, gravel pits, sandy areas, barren, and transitional areas) make up 14% of the land use in the basin.

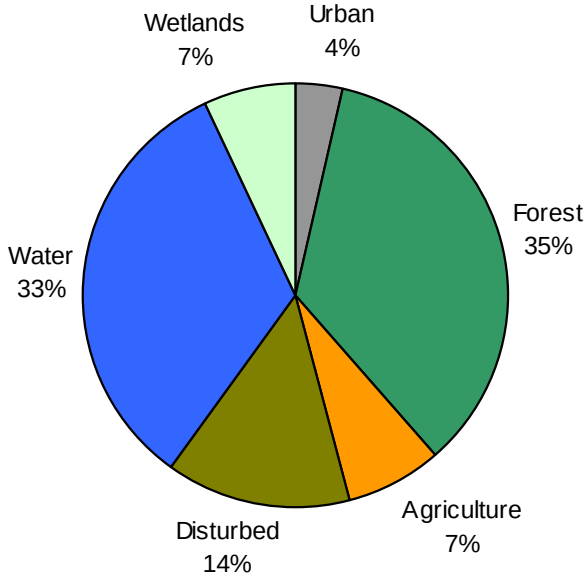

Figure 14: Distribution of Land Cover in the Coastal Streams Basin (MARIS)

Water Resources

The Coastal Streams Basin has a total of 2,442 miles of perennial and intermittent rivers and streams. According to the State's water quality standards, the majority of these water bodies are classified as Fish and Wildlife streams. However; portions of the Jourdan and Wolf Rivers and all of the Tchoutacabouffa River and Tuxachanie Creek are classified for Recreation and thus intended to be suitable for extensive water contact recreational activities. Typically streams and rivers in this basin are shallow and clear, with moderate flow in the upper reaches and gradually become wider and deeper with more sluggish flow toward the coast due to tidal influence and the change in topography. Many streams in this area of the state are also referred to as "blackwater streams" because they are stained by tannic acid leached from local vegetation

Mississippi's largest estuary, the Mississippi Sound, is located within the Coastal Streams Basin. The Mississippi Sound is a relatively shallow, elongated estuary separated from the Gulf of Mexico and bounded offshore by a string of barrier islands: Cat, Ship, Horn, and Petit Bois. To the north, the Sound is bordered by small bays, marshes, bayous, rivers and coastal beaches.

The Mississippi Sound is an estuary that is largely a product of the rivers that feed it. Freshwater inputs replenish nutrients and sediments that play a critical role in maintaining the abundant productivity of Mississippi coastal waters and extensive salt marsh habitats bordering the estuaries of the Sound. The sediment maintains the salt marsh habitat that in turn regulates the discharge of nutrients to coastal waters as a pollutant filter. Suspended sediments deposited by the freshwater inputs are hydraulically restricted due to the barrier islands. The barrier islands combined with the shallow wind-mixed waters of the Sound (which promote re-suspension of sediments) give the Mississippi Sound its characteristic brownish color.

Evolution of coastal wetland habitats through historical and pre-historical times has largely shaped the Mississippi coastal environment into what we see today. In addition to the prolific productivity and filtering capabilities of wetlands, the physiography that they create is also beneficial. Protective bays and shallows are important habitats for seagrass, oysters, fish and shellfish. These landforms have evolved through time based primarily on the sediments carried by the rivers. Coastal erosion, river meandering or capture, coastal development, and changes in river transport have markedly affected the size and effectiveness of Mississippi's marsh habitats. The total coastal marsh (below the 15ft contour) within Mississippi's Coastal Streams River Basin is approximately 28,000 acres, making up roughly 50 percent of the total marsh habitat in Coastal Mississippi.

In terms of biological resources, the Gulf Sturgeon and the Swallow-tailed Kite can be found here as well as many more species. The Coastal Streams Basin has 16 federally listed threatened and/or endangered species as a whole. This basin also includes several waters proposed as candidates for Mississippi Natural and Scenic Waterways System water bodies: Wolf River, Biloxi River, Jourdan River, and Tchoutacabouffa River.

Surface Water Assessment

Designated Use Support

The assessments for the Coastal Streams Basin were made based on data from 27 sampling locations in streams and rivers across the basin sampled by MDEQ as part of the §303(d)/IBI wadeable streams project (M-BISQ) and the §303(d) fecal coliform monitoring project (Figure 15). The perennial streams where the monitoring stations were located represented the mainstem drainage for each 11-digit watershed in the basin. Use support status for the basin is presented and summarized with causes and sources of impairment in the following text.

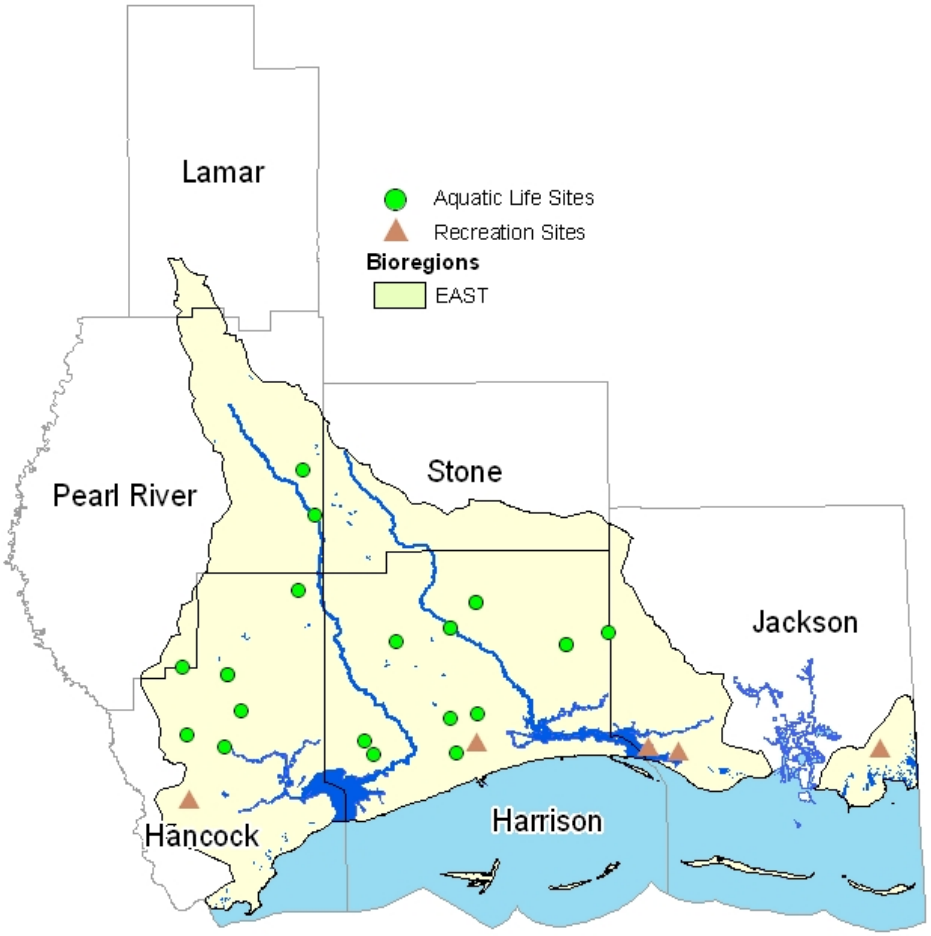

Figure 15: Coastal Streams Basin Monitoring Stations and M-BISQ Bioregions

MDEQ assessed approximately 20% (261 miles) of the total 1,313 perennial miles of streams and rivers in the Coastal Streams Basin. The status of water quality on the remaining 79% (1,051 miles) of the basin's perennial rivers and streams is unknown. The majority of stream miles (46%) in the Coastal Streams Basin is composed of intermittent streams and therefore is not readily assessable.

For the 2004 §305(b) report, MDEQ only assessed Mississippi's estuaries and coastal waters for the Shellfish Consumption use. During this §305(b) reporting period, extensive monitoring was carried out by MDEQ and other agencies in Mississippi estuaries and coastal waters through a combination of ambient fixed station monitoring and special studies. In fact, since 2000, MDEQ has been participating in EPA's National Coastal Assessment (NCA) Program whose probabilistic design will enable assessment of 100% of Mississippi's estuarine and coastal resources. Information and data analysis for the NCA data pertinent to the 2004 assessment were not available from EPA at the time of this §305(b) report development. EPA has published a report, *National Coastal Condition Report* (EPA 2001), with data analysis for the first year of sampling information for the Gulf of Mexico as a whole. As a result of this regional analysis, there were several indications of possible isolated water quality problems in Mississippi's coastal waters. All available NCA data were reviewed for compelling evidence of impairment indicative of obvious or catastrophic environmental condition as specified by CALM but none of the data to date indicate conclusive evidence of impairment. When the NCA project is completed in 2005, data collected in Mississippi's estuaries will be assessed in their entirety and pollution sources will be addressed. At that time, a comprehensive assessment of Mississippi's estuaries and coastal waters will be possible.

For this report, MDEQ assessed the Shellfish Consumption Use for coastal waters based on information provided by MDMR from the National Shellfish Sanitation Program in Mississippi. MDEQ also reviewed data from the MDEQ Beach Monitoring Program for compelling evidence of water quality conditions indicative of catastrophic or obvious public health impacts but none were found. There is currently one fish advisory active on the waters in the Coastal Streams Basin. This is a "blanket" advisory for the consumption of king mackerel in the Gulf of Mexico due to mercury. For complete information on advisories, see Part III Public Health Concerns and Advisories in the 2004 §305(b) report.

A summary of use support for the assessed rivers and streams in the Coastal Streams Basin is found in Table 6 and Figure 16. For water bodies with multiple assessed uses, the EPA Assessment Database (ADB) summary under represents the actual amount of attaining mileage assessed. For water bodies with multiple uses assessed, the ADB automatically assigns the water body mileages according to the Integrated Reporting category system. This categorization system assigns a water body to only one of five categories:

Category 1: Attaining all uses
Category 2: Attaining some uses but insufficient information for assessment of other uses
Category 3: Insufficient information to assess any use
Category 4: Not attaining a use but a TMDL is not necessary
Category 5: Not attaining a use and a TMDL is needed

EPA defines a Category 1 water as having sufficient data to prove there is no impairment for any potential designated use of that water body. Due to EPA requirements for Category 1 that all uses are assessed, Mississippi currently has no water bodies assigned to Category 1. If a water body is attaining one use but is not attaining another use, it is assigned to one of the not attaining categories (Category 4 or 5). Therefore, the amounts of waters attaining a designated use are under represented in the following table.

Of the assessed stream and river miles in the Coastal Streams Basin, approximately 18% are in category 2 for attaining some uses but unknown for remaining water body uses, and 1% are in category 4 as not attaining one or more designated uses but a TMDL is not necessary. Waters in category 5 as not attaining and needing a TMDL make up 2% of the assessed water bodies. The status of the remaining 79% of water bodies in the Coastal Streams Basin is unknown and these waters are reflected in category 3. All of the waters in category 5 (21 miles) are assessed as being biologically impaired. Stressor Identification studies will be conducted to determine the actual cause and source of the impairment for these waters. Waters in category 5 can be found listed in Section A (Water Bodies with Monitoring Data) in the Coastal Streams Basin section of the 2004 §303(d) list. Please refer to Table 10 at the end of this section for a tabular listing of all assessments. This table also provides the necessary information to cross-reference the §305(b) assessments with the §303(d) list.

Table 6: Summary of Coastal Streams Basin Use Support Assessments-River and Stream Miles

Degree of Use Support	Total Size in Miles
Category 1: Attaining All Uses	
Category 2: Attaining Some Uses but Unknown for Other Uses	233
Category 3: Unknown/Insufficient Data for Assessment	**2,181**
Intermittent Miles	1,130
Perennial Miles	1,051
Category 4: Not Attaining – No TMDL Needed	**7**
A. TMDL Completed	7
B. Impairment Caused by Pollution	0
C. Expected to Attain Use before Next Assessment	0
Category 5: Not Attaining – TMDL Needed	**21**
A. Pollutant Identified	0
B. Biological Impairment- Cause Unknown	21
Total Miles	**2,442**

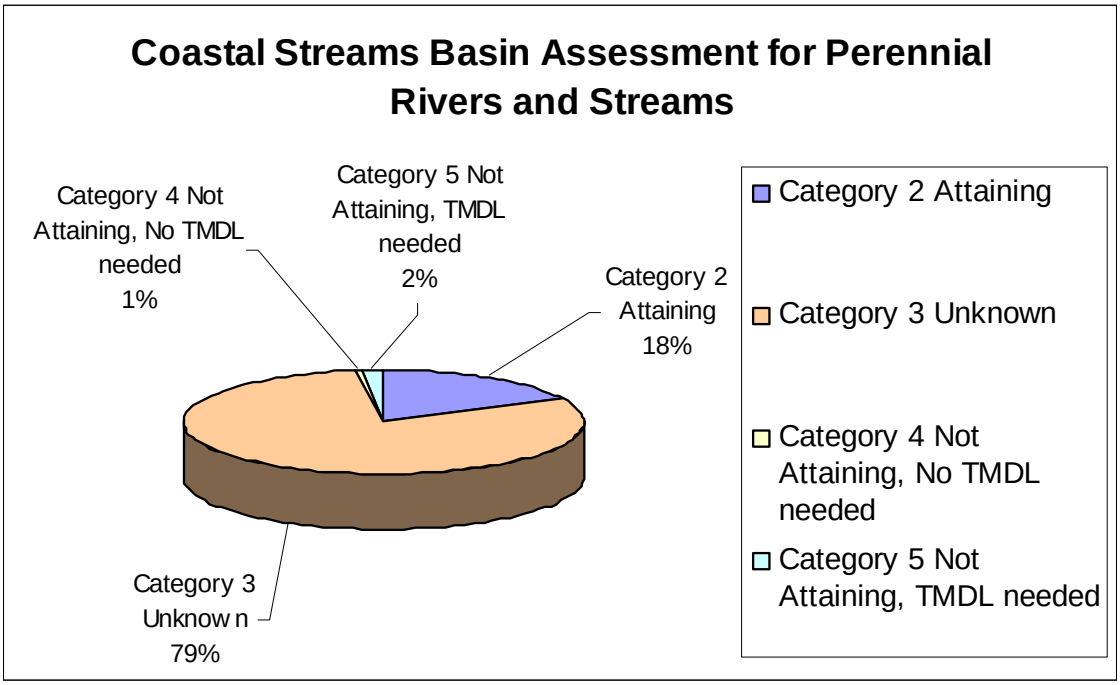

Figure 16: Coastal Streams Basin Assessment of Perennial Rivers and Streams

Causes and Sources of Impairment of Designated Uses

Causes and sources of impairment were evaluated for streams and rivers having one or more uses impaired. Total assessed sizes of streams and rivers affected by various cause categories are given in Table 7 and Figure 17. For the majority of miles of assessed rivers not meeting their designated uses, impairment is caused by unknown pollutants or other factors contributing to biological impairment. In these cases, actual monitoring has detected biological impairment but the exact pollutant cause is undetermined. For these impaired waters, the next step in the state's water quality management process will be to conduct stressor identification analyses to identify the stressor(s) causing the impairment. Once the stressor(s) are identified, the Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) process where applicable can proceed. For stressors identified that are not applicable to the TMDL process, other water quality management actions will be needed. Other causes of impairment noted in the basin are from pathogens. The source of pollution causing impairment for the Coastal Streams basin is unknown. As above, the majority of impairment was determined to be biological and therefore sources of the impairment are yet to be determined.

Table 7: Summary of Impairment Causes-Coastal Streams Basin

Cause Categories	Total Miles
Biological Impairment*	21
Pathogens	9

* Note: Definitive cause identification is not possible at the time of assessment. Category applies to waters where biological indicators (macroinvertebrates) were used and impairment was indicated but further investigation needed to quantify pollutant.

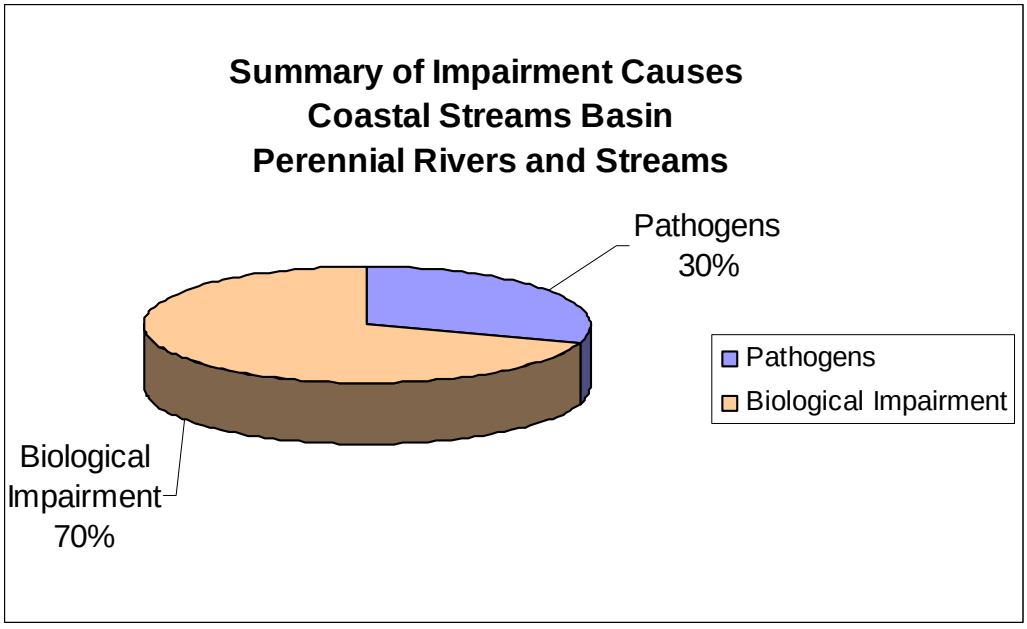

Figure 17: Summary of Impairment Causes for Perennial Rivers and Streams-Coastal Streams Basin

Aquatic Life Use Support

As stated earlier, all of the ALUS assessments were based on biological monitoring data collected as part of the development of Mississippi's IBI process, M-BISQ. Of the Coastal Streams Basin's assessed stream and river miles, approximately 223 miles of perennial rivers and streams are attaining their aquatic life use, while 22 miles were assessed as not attaining and are considered impaired (Table 8 and Figure 18). All of the non-attainment assessments are contributed to biological impairment and stressor identification studies are pending to determine the actual pollutant(s) contributing to the impairment. Figure 19 depicts a geo-referenced coverage of the Aquatic Life Use Support assessments for the Coastal Streams Basin.

Table 8: Aquatic Life Use Support-Coastal Streams Basin

Status	**Miles**
Attaining	223
Unknown	1,068
Total Not Attaining	22
TMDL not needed	0
TMDL needed	22
Total	**1,313**

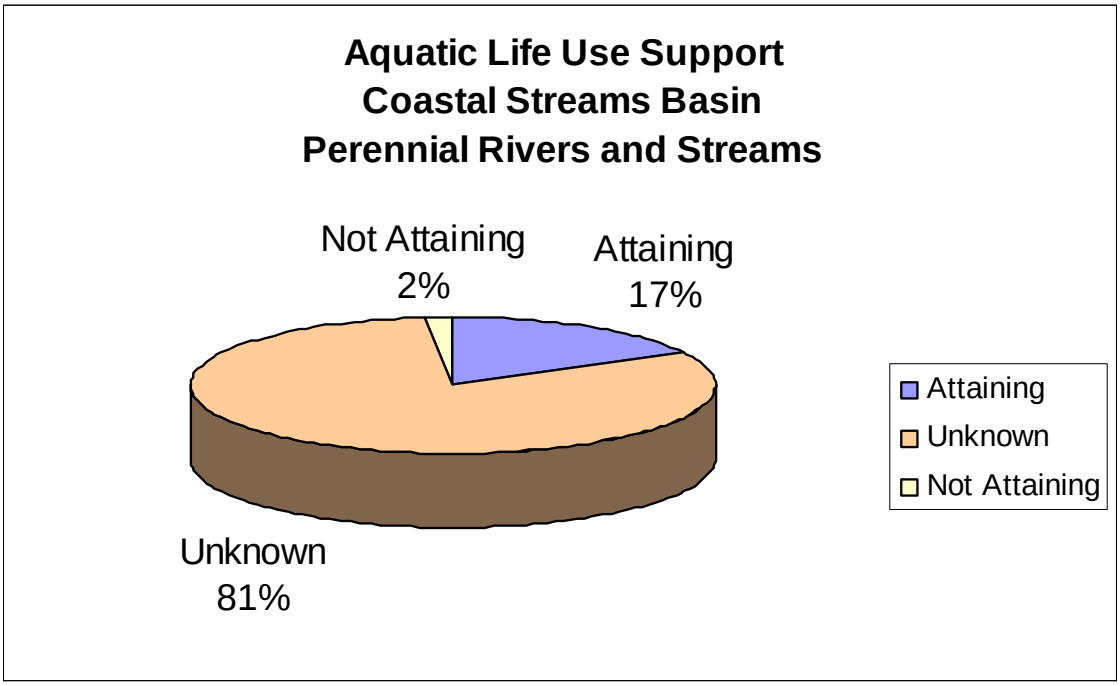

Figure 18: Aquatic Life Use Support-Coastal Streams Basin

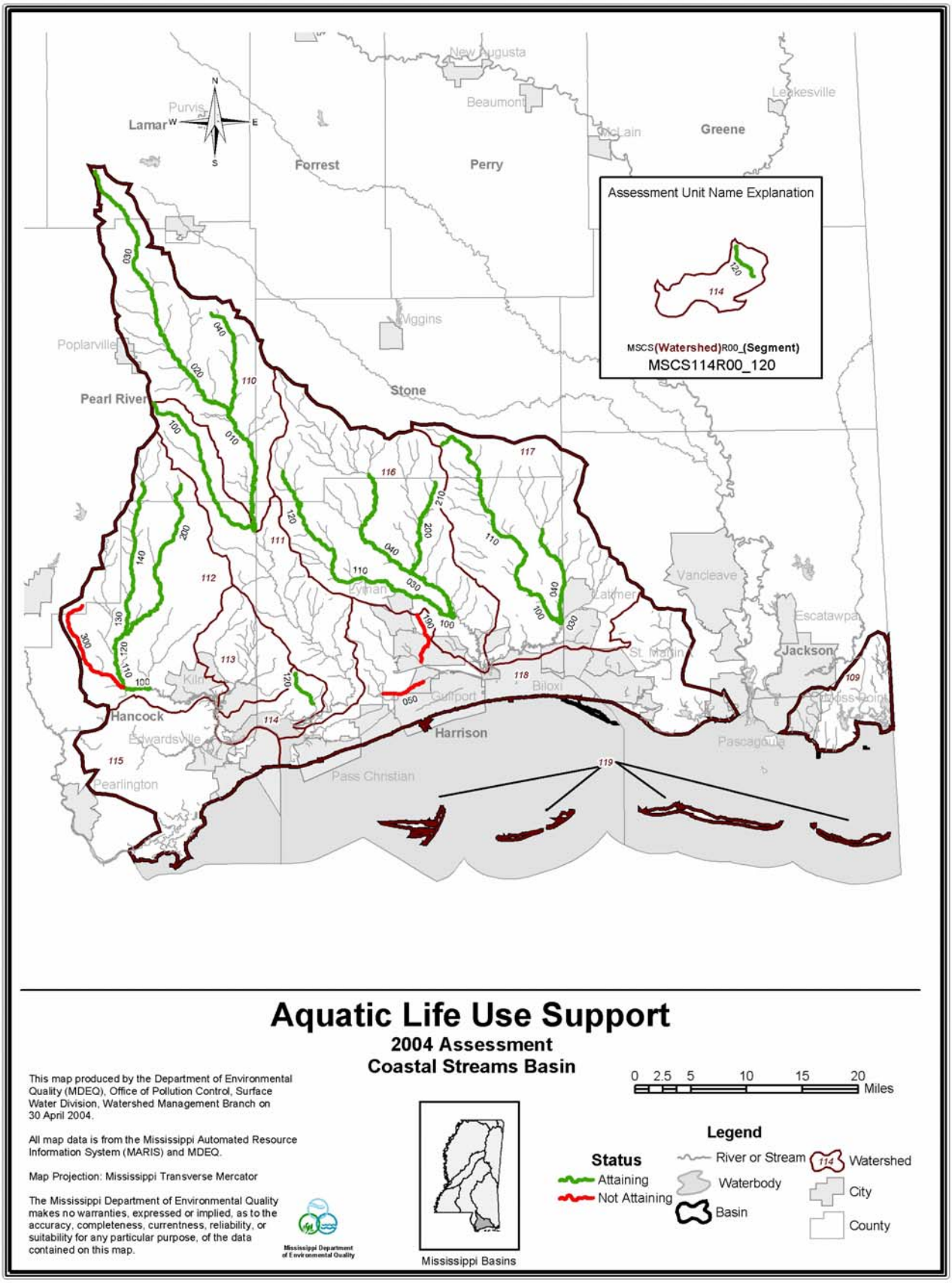

Figure 19: Aquatic Life Use Support Map-Coastal Streams Basin

Recreation Use Support

Data collected as part a statewide §303(d) fecal coliform project were used to make Recreation Use Support assessments. Of the Coastal Streams Basin's assessed stream and river miles, approximately 12 miles of perennial rivers and streams are attaining their recreation use, while 9 miles were assessed as not attaining and are considered impaired (Table 9 and Figure 20). Figure 21 depicts a geo-referenced coverage of the Recreation Use Support assessments for the Coastal Streams Basin.

Table 9: Recreation Use Support-Coastal Streams Basin

Status	**Miles**
Attaining	12
Unknown	1,292
Total Not Attaining	9
TMDL not needed	9
TMDL needed	0
Total	**1,313**

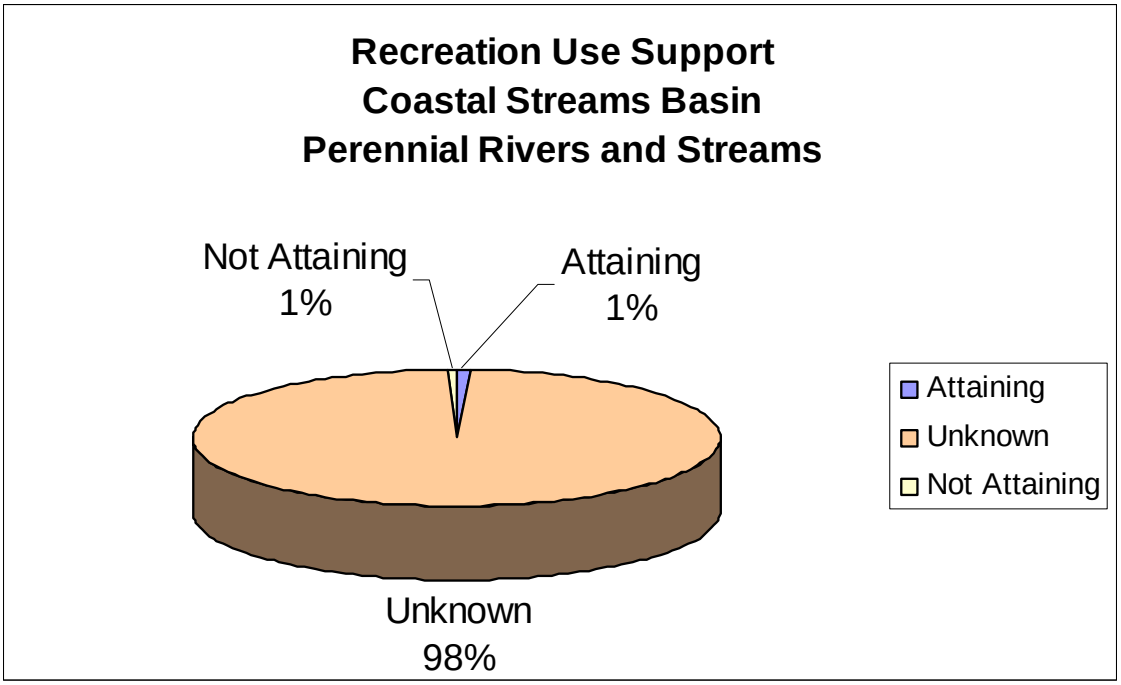

Figure 20: Recreation Use Support-Coastal Streams Basin

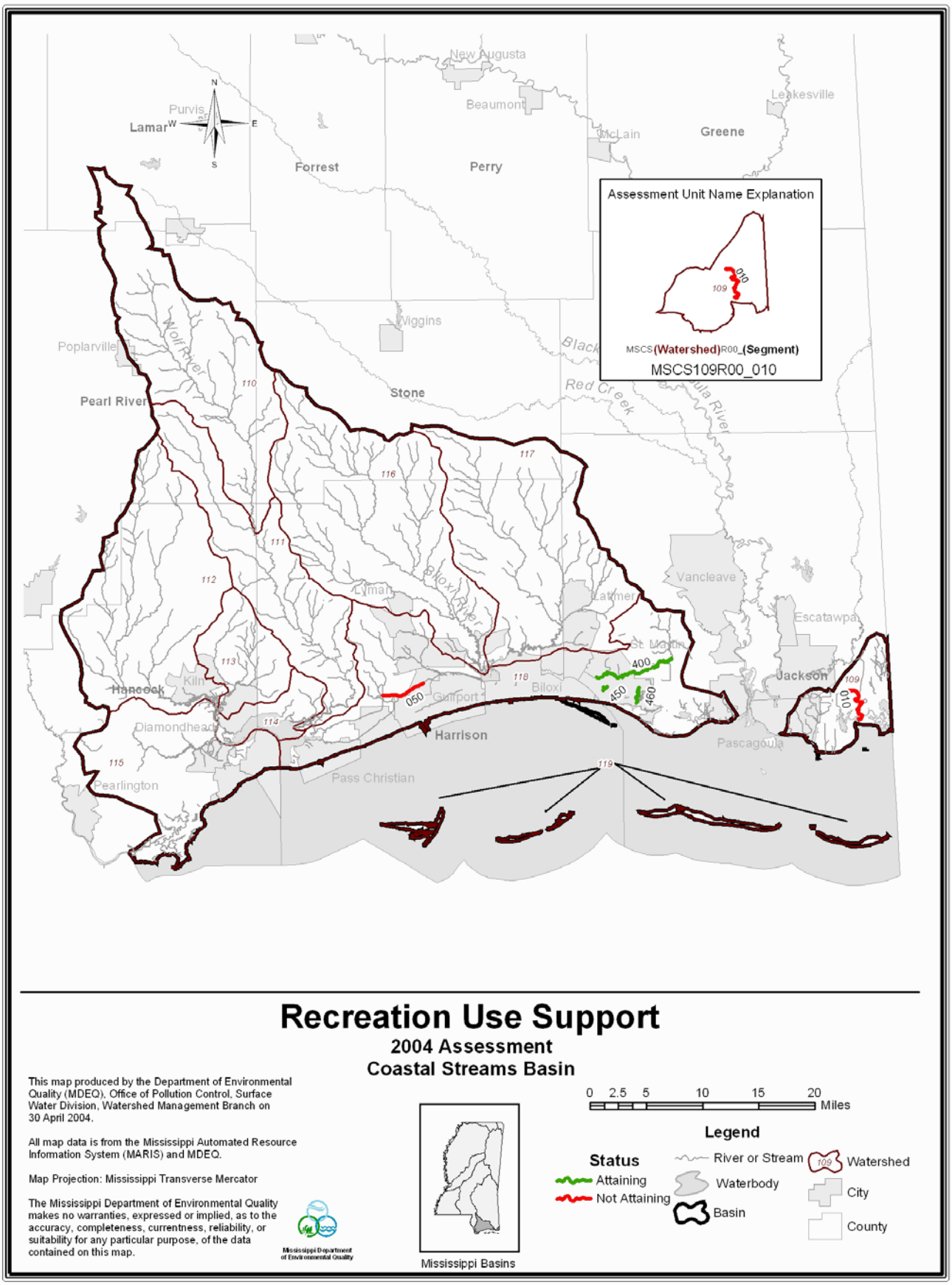

Figure 21: Recreation Use Support Map-Coastal Streams Basin

Shellfish Consumption Use Support

Data collected and analyzed as part of the National Shellfish Sanitation Program by MDMR were used to make the Shellfish Consumption Use Support assessments. Of the Coastal Streams Basin's assessed coastal and estuarine square miles classified for Shellfish Harvesting, approximately 9 square miles are attaining their Shellfish Consumption Use, while 28 square miles are not attaining and are considered impaired. Pathogen TMDLs have been completed for the 28 square miles that were assessed as not meeting the Shellfish Consumption Use. For more information on the status of Mississippi's shellfish harvesting waters, refer to MDMR's website: www.dmr.state.ms.us.

Table 10: 2004 §305(b) Assessed Water Bodies-Coastal Streams Basin

COASTAL STREAMS					
WATER BODY NAME	**ASSESSMENT UNIT**	**§ 303(d)**	**COUNTY**	**USE**	**ASSESSMENT STATUS**
BILOXI BAY	MSCS118EX1_020	MS118E03M	Jackson	Shellfishing	Not Attaining, TMDL Completed
LOCATION: AT BILOXI AND OCEAN SPRINGS FROM NEW HWY 90 BRIDGE TO ARBITRARY LINE FROM SE TIP OF DEER ISLAND TO BELLE FONTAINE POINT.					
BILOXI RIVER	MSCS116R00_030	N/A	Harrison	Aquatic Life Support	Attaining
LOCATION: FROM CONFLUENCE WITH SAUCIER CREEK TO CONFLUENCE WITH LITTLE BILOXI RIVER.					
BILOXI RIVER	MSCS116R00_040	N/A	Harrison, Stone	Aquatic Life Support	Attaining
LOCATION: FROM HEADWATERS TO CONFLUENCE WITH SAUCIER CREEK.					
CATAHOULA CREEK	MSCS112R00_140	N/A	Hancock, Pearl River	Aquatic Life Support	Attaining
LOCATION: FROM HEADWATERS TO HWY 43 DOWNSTREAM OF CONFLUENCE WITH DEVIL'S BRANCH					
CATAHOULA CREEK	MSCS112R00_100	N/A	Hancock	Aquatic Life Support	Attaining
LOCATION: FROM CONFLUENCE WITH DEAD TIGER CREEK TO CONFLUENCE WITH BAYOU BACON					
CATAHOULA CREEK	MSCS112R00_120	N/A	Hancock	Aquatic Life Support	Attaining
LOCATION: FROM CONFLUENCE WITH HICKORY CREEK TO CONFLUENCE WITH MILL CREEK.					
CATAHOULA CREEK	MSCS112R00_110	N/A	Hancock	Aquatic Life Support	Attaining
LOCATION: FROM CONFLUENCE WITH MILL CREEK TO CONFLUENCE WITH DEAD TIGER CREEK.					
CATAHOULA CREEK	MSCS112R00_130	N/A	Hancock	Aquatic Life Support	Attaining
LOCATION: FROM HWY 43 DOWNSTREAM OF CONFLUENCE WITH DEVIL'S BRANCH TO CONFLUENCE WITH HICKORY CREEK.					

COASTAL STREAMS					
WATER BODY NAME	**ASSESSMENT UNIT**	**§ 303(d)**	**COUNTY**	**USE**	**ASSESSMENT STATUS**
CRANE CREEK	MSCS111R00_100	N/A	Hancock, Pearl River	Aquatic Life Support	Attaining
LOCATION: FROM HEADWATERS NEAR SAVANNAH TO MOUTH AT WOLF RIVER.					
CUMBEST BAYOU	MSCS109R00_010	MS109CUM	Jackson	Primary Contact (Recr)	Not Attaining, TMDL Completed
				Shellfishing	Not Attaining, TMDL Completed
LOCATION: FROM HEADWATERS ABOVE CONFLUENCE WITH CANAL TO MOUTH AT POINT AUX CHENES BAY.					
DE LISLE BAYOU	MSCS114R00_120	N/A	Harrison	Aquatic Life Support	Attaining
LOCATION: FROM HEADWATERS ABOVE I-10 TO UNNAMED TRIB. ABOVE LO BUOI ROAD.					
DEAD TIGER CREEK	MSCS112R00_300	MS112DT	Hancock, Pearl River	Aquatic Life Support	Not Attaining, Biological Impairment
LOCATION: NEAR KILN FROM HEADWATERS TO CONFLUENCE WITH CATAHOULA CREEK					
FLAT BRANCH	MSCS118R00_190	MS118F	Harrison	Aquatic Life Support	Not Attaining, Biological Impairment
LOCATION: NEAR GULFPORT FROM HEADWATERS TO MOUTH AT BERNARD BAYOU					
HENDERSON PASS REEF	MSCS119EX1_040	N/A	Harrison	Shellfishing	Attaining
LOCATION: PASS CHRISTIAN REEF AND HENDERSON PASS REEF NORTH OF SQUARE HANKKERCHIEF SHOAL					
HERON BAYOU	MSCS118R00_460	N/A	Jackson	Secondary Contact	Attaining
LOCATION: FROM HEADWATERS NEAR OCEAN SPRINGS TO MOUTH AT DAVIS BAYOU.					
HICKORY CREEK	MSCS112R00_200	N/A	Hancock, Pearl River	Aquatic Life Support	Attaining
LOCATION: FROM HEADWATERS TO MOUTH AT CATCHOULA CREEK.					

COASTAL STREAMS					
WATER BODY NAME	**ASSESSMENT UNIT**	**§ 303(d)**	**COUNTY**	**USE**	**ASSESSMENT STATUS**
LITTLE BILOXI RIVER	MSCS116R00_100	N/A	Harrison	Aquatic Life Support	Attaining
LOCATION: FROM 1 MILE EAST OF HWY 49 AT UNNAMED LAKE OFF W. SMITH ROAD TO MOUTH AT BILOXI RIVER.					
LITTLE BILOXI RIVER	MSCS116R00_110	N/A	Harrison	Aquatic Life Support	Attaining
LOCATION: FROM CONFLUENCE WITH BULLY CREEK TO 1 MILE EAST OF HWY 49 AT UNNAMED LAKE.					
LITTLE BILOXI RIVER	MSCS116R00_120	N/A	Harrison, Stone	Aquatic Life Support	Attaining
LOCATION: FROM HEADWATERS NEAR SILVER RUN TO CONFLUENCE WITH BULLY CREEK.					
MURDER CREEK	MSCS110R00_040	N/A	Pearl River	Aquatic Life Support	Attaining
LOCATION: FROM HEADWATERS NEAR SILVER RUN TO MOUTH AT WOLF RIVER.					
OLD FORT BAYOU	MSCS118R00_400	N/A	Jackson	Primary Contact (Recr)	Attaining
LOCATION: AT OCEAN SPRINGS FROM HEADWATERS TO WASHINGTON ST. BRIDGE					
PASS MARIANNE REEF	MSCS119EX1_200	N/A	Harrison	Shellfishing	Attaining
LOCATION: NEAR SQUARE HANDKERCHIEF SHOAL SOUTH OF PASS CHRISTIAN					
SAUCIER CREEK	MSCS116R00_200	N/A	Harrison	Aquatic Life Support	Attaining
LOCATION: FROM CONFLUENCE WITH WEST CREEK TO MOUTH AT BILOXI RIVER.					
SAUCIER CREEK	MSCS116R00_210	N/A	Harrison	Aquatic Life Support	Attaining
LOCATION: FROM HEADWATERS NEAR AIREY AT MARTHA REDMAN ROAD TO CONFLUENCE WITH WEST CREEK.					

COASTAL STREAMS

WATER BODY NAME	ASSESSMENT UNIT	§ 303(d)	COUNTY	USE	ASSESSMENT STATUS
ST. LOUIS BAY	MSCS114E01_010	N/A	Hancock	Shellfishing	Not Attaining, TMDL Completed
LOCATION: AT BAY ST. LOUIS FROM INLAND BOUNDARY TO MOUTH AT MS SOUND.					
TCHOUTABOUFFA RIVER	MSCS117R00_030	N/A	Harrison	Aquatic Life Support	Attaining
LOCATION: FROM CONFLUENCE WITH BAYOU COSTAPIA TO CONFLUENCE WITH TUXACHANIE					
TCHOUTABOUFFA RIVER	MSCS117R00_040	N/A	Harrison, Jackson	Aquatic Life Support	Attaining
LOCATION: FROM HEADWATERS AT HURRICANE CREEK CONFLUENCE TO CONFLUENCE WITH BAYOU COSTAPIA					
TELEGRAPH REEF	MSCS119EX1_300	N/A	Harrison	Shellfishing	Attaining
LOCATION: NEAR SQUARE HANDKERCHIEF SHOAL SOUTH OF PASS CHRISTIAN					
TIDEWATER BAYOU	MSCS118R00_450	N/A	Jackson	Primary Contact (Recr)	Attaining
LOCATION: FROM INLAND BOUNDARY AT KENSINGTON AVENUE BRIDGE TO MOUTH AT BILOXI BAY.					
TURKEY CREEK	MSCS118R00_050	MS118BBM1	Harrison	Aquatic Life Support	Not Attaining, Biological Impairment
				Secondary Contact	Not Attaining, TMDL Completed
LOCATION: FROM CONFLUENCE WITH CANAL NUMBER 2 TO HWY 49 BRIDGE.					
TUXACHANIE CREEK	MSCS117R00_100	N/A	Harrison	Aquatic Life Support	Attaining
LOCATION: FROM NORTH CARR BRIDGE ROAD TO CONFLUENCE WITH TCHOUTABOUFFA RIVER.					
TUXACHANIE CREEK	MSCS117R00_110	N/A	Harrison, Stone	Aquatic Life Support	Attaining
LOCATION: FROM HEADWATERS NEAR MCHENRY TO NORTH CARR BRIDGE ROAD					

COASTAL STREAMS					
WATER BODY NAME	**ASSESSMENT UNIT**	**§ 303(d)**	**COUNTY**	**USE**	**ASSESSMENT STATUS**
WOLF CREEK	MSCS110R00_030	N/A	Lamar, Pearl River	Aquatic Life Support	Attaining
LOCATION: FROM HEADWATERS AT CONFLUENCE OF HICKORY AND WOLF CREEKS TO CONFLUENCE WITH BEAVERDAM CREEK AND POPLAR SPRINGS BRANCH AT HWY 26					
WOLF RIVER	MSCS110R00_010	N/A	Hancock, Pearl River, Stone	Aquatic Life Support	Attaining
LOCATION: FROM CONFLUENCE WITH MURDER CREEK TO WATERSHED BOUNDARY AT CONFLUENCE WITH CRANE CREEK.					
WOLF RIVER	MSCS110R00_020	N/A	Pearl River	Aquatic Life Support	Attaining
LOCATION: FROM CONFLUENCE WITH BEAVERDAM CREEK AND POPLAR SPRINGS BRANCH AT HWY 26 TO CONFLUENCE WITH MURDER CREEK.					