	PROJECT ID	PROPOSAL DATE	LAST UPDATED DATE
Seafood	1240	9/26/2011	3/16/2022
Seafood	1241	9/26/2011	3/16/2022

Seafood	1589	8/2/2011	3/4/2022

Seafood	1626	10/24/2012	11/13/2020
Seafood	1776	3/20/2014	3/16/2022
Seafood	1780	3/20/2014	3/16/2022

Seafood	1800	4/4/2014	3/31/2022
Seafood	1811	4/17/2014	3/16/2022
Seafood	1863	3/1/2022	3/29/2022
Seafood	1864	3/1/2022	3/29/2022
Seafood	1865	3/1/2022	3/29/2022
Seafood	1866	3/1/2022	3/29/2022

Seafood	2161	6/1/2015	1/20/2022
Seafood	4316	2/19/2015	8/27/2021

Seafood	4354	4/20/2015	8/11/2021
Seafood	5401	9/2/2015	6/13/2019

Seafood	5509	9/8/2016	3/28/2022
Seafood	5562	3/1/2022	1/19/2022
Seafood	5765	2/25/2018	2/25/2018

Seafood	5766	2/25/2018	2/25/2018
Seafood	5767	2/25/2018	2/25/2018
Seafood	5768	2/25/2018	2/25/2018
Seafood	5769	2/25/2018	2/25/2018

Seafood	5771	2/25/2018	2/25/2018
Seafood	5772	2/25/2018	2/25/2018
Seafood	5773	2/25/2018	2/25/2018
Seafood	5774	2/25/2018	2/25/2018

Seafood	5777	4/10/2018	3/29/2019
Seafood	5779	4/16/2018	4/16/2018
Seafood	5780	5/21/2018	5/21/2018

Seafood	5832	8/10/2018	8/10/2018
Seafood	5852	9/10/2018	9/10/2018

Seafood	5859	11/5/2018	11/5/2018
Seafood	5873	2/20/2019	2/20/2019

Seafood	5874	2/21/2019	2/21/2019
Seafood	5876	3/4/2019	3/4/2019

Seafood	5877	3/14/2019	3/14/2019
Seafood	5881	4/16/2019	3/2/2022
Seafood	5892	5/14/2019	8/11/2021
Seafood	5896	5/28/2019	5/28/2019

Seafood	5956	11/30/2020	11/30/2020
Seafood	5957	11/30/2020	11/30/2020
Seafood	5987	6/3/2021	6/25/2021
Seafood	5988	6/4/2021	6/4/2021
Seafood	5989	6/4/2021	8/4/2021
Seafood	5993	7/20/2021	3/16/2022
Seafood	6008	8/27/2021	8/27/2021

Seafood	6071	4/12/2022	4/12/2022

PROJECT NAME
Water Quality, Flood Minimization, Access, Shoreline Protection and Sediment Removal in Various Bayous
Channel Protection, Graveline Bayou Jetty

Maritime & Seafood Industry Museum Expansion with Restoration Initiatives

A Gulf-wide multi-year research project to determine best practices for minimizing barotrauma effects on red snapper following capture and release
Channel Marker Replacement and Jetty Construction
Gulf Park Estates Bellefontaine Beach Restoration

A comprehensive approach for the restoration and recovery of essential prey items for Kempâ€™s Ridley sea turtles (Lepidochelys kempii) in the Mississippi Sound
Pascagoula Beach Blvd. Bulkhead Improvements and Public Access
Diamondhead Ecosystem Restoration, Stabilization & Sustainability Project - Living Shoreline Protection & Marsh Restoration
Diamondhead Ecosystem Restoration, Stabilization and Sustainability Project - Water Quality Restoration Enchancement Project
Nature Trail and Bird Sanctuary on Southside by Jourdan River
Nature Education Center

Mercury Methylation Rates, Isotopic Composition, and Trophic Transfer in the Northern Gulf of Mexico

Bay St Louis stream restoration, canal dredging project and Removal of Derelict Boat Houses and Piers Project

Hancock County Utility Authority - Kiln / Delisle Phase 1
Point Cadet Sunrise Park: Biloxi Tip of Peninsula Public Access and Shoreline Stabilization Improvement Project

Sanitary Sewer System & Water Main Replacement Project
Master Sewer System Study
Mississippi Oyster Shell Recycling Program

Reef Fish Community Permit/ Quota Bank
Seafood Traceability and Tagging Program
Off-Bottom Oyster Aquaculture Advancement & Investment Program
Sea Turtle Conservation and Shrimp Trawl Vessel Electronic Monitoring Program

Shrimp Industry Task Force (Advisory Panel)
Fin-fish Industry Task Force (Advisory Panel)
Oyster Industry Task Force (Advisory Panel)
Marine Debris and Derelict Trap Removal Incentive Program

Sustain American shrimp processing industry with strategic investments
Marketing Mississippi Seafood
Ocean Springs High School Aquaculture Expansion

A comprehensive, participatory approach to enhance conservation of marine mammals and sea turtles and the sustainability of the shrimp fishery
Mississippi Coastal Improvement Program (MsCIP) Deer Island Ecosystem Restoration Program

Mississippi Gulf Coast Near Shore Water Quality Project
Wolf River Weyerhaeuser Land Protection

MSU Northern Gulf Aquatic Food Research Center

Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS) for Disaster Relief and Response

Coastal Environment Land Protection
Harbor Expansion Parking Area
Hancock County Utility Authority - Kiln / Delisle Phase 3
STORM SURGE BARRIERS FOR BAY ST. LOUIS & BILOXI BAY

Convert Highway 90 to a Raised Highway in Portions of Jackson County
Waste Water Treatment Changes
Springwood Sewer Collection System
Bay St. Louis Lift Station Upgrades
NASA Wastewater Connection to HCUA
Jackson County Septic System Abatement Project - Phase 2
MH&LA Lodging Package Program

University of Southern Mississippi Oyster Hatchery and Research Center - Contingency Funding

DESCRIPTION

(ORIGINAL ID#11186) This project would consist of flood minimization, removal and disposal of obstructions, improve water quality, stabilize shoreline, sediment removal, increase access to natural resources, improve storm water runoff, reduce flooding and improve fisheries, marine and wildlife habitats. The bayous and watersheds areas involved with proposed costs are:
Communy Ave/Bayou Yazoo Watershed ($88,000.00) Pascagoula
Upper Bayou Casotte Drainage Area ($808,000.00) Pascagoula
11th Street/Parsley Street Watershed ($972,514.00) Pascagoula
Inner Harbor/Lake Yazoo ($2,894,000.00) Pascagoula
Bayou Chicot Watershed Area ($825,000.00) Pascagoula
Canty Street Bayou ($1,260,000.00) Pascagoula
Point Clear Watershed ($1,549,000.00) Gautier
Hickory Hills Watershed ($1,458,000.00) Gautier
Glenn Heath/Holly Heath Watershed ($92,000.00) Gautier
Rolling Meadows Watershed ($160,000.00) Gautier
De La Pointe/Frenchmans Dr. ($91,330.00) Gautier

(ORIGINAL ID#11185) This project would consist of the construction of a new jetty providing protection to the channel, increase access for commercial and recreational fishermen. Increase access to

(ORIGINAL ID#761)The Maritime & Seafood Industry Museum located on Pt. Cadet, Harrison County, Biloxi, MS serves as a welcoming beacon to the great City of Biloxi, an educational tool and a superior exhibit, for residents and visitors of the Mississippi Gulf Coast region, and for the great state of Mississippi. The Museum was established in March 1986 to preserve and interpret the maritime history and heritage of Biloxi and the Mississippi Gulf Coast, which came to prominence more than a century ago as one of the world's great seafood producers. Since it's opening, the Maritime and Seafood Industry Museum has become recognized for its interpretation of Mississippi Gulf Coast history, culture, and heritage. The Museum exhibits, the replicated sailing schooners, the educational programs, the schooner pier complex, and the research collections have proven invaluable to the citizenry of Mississippi as well as national and international clientele. Special programs held within the museum, has seen it featured on regional and national television. The Museum expanded another 8,000 sq. ft. in 2003 and in 2005 was destroyed by Hurricane Katrina. The new three story 20,000 sq. ft. museum reopened in August 2014 at a cost of approximately $10 million.

Since 1986, the Museum has been on a steady path of accomplishment â€“ from our award-winning building to our exhibits and tools â€“ but there is much more to accomplish. Our educational and economic impact within the community, the region and the state has made the Maritime and Seafood Industry Museum a destination of enjoyment and a significant economic contributor.

Our $8 million expansion would build a state of the art Exhibit Hall that will play host to world class traveling exhibits. The Museum is convinced the addition of the Exhibit Hall will elevate the Museum experience and enhance the regional economy through the distribution of admission dollars and funds raised from sponsored traveling exhibits. It would also enable the Museum a larger venue for convention space for one night events away from the Casinos.

Tourism is frequently seen as a way of creating new employment opportunities in regions which have suffered from devastating hurricanes or oil spills. Mississippi's Gulf Coast has embraced the tourist industry, bringing in major casinos and support services to keep tourist engaged. Visitors stay at hotels, eat at restaurants, visit cultural sites and consume goods and services within a local economy. This

(ORIGINAL ID#11840) Proposed Restoration Project: The project would clarify the effects of barotrauma on red snapper and better define expected rates of discard mortality in the Gulf of Mexico. Additionally, the project will determine, through stakeholder involvement, methods and devices best fit to increase post-release survivorship of red snapper in Gulf fisheries. A detailed understanding of barotrauma and its effects on red snapper will inform efforts to help the recovery of fish populations impacted by the Deepwater Horizon (DWH) oil disaster. Link to Injury: The DWH oil disaster footprint overlapped with portions of the geographic range and spawning period of many reef fish species, including red snapper (Lutjanus campechanus). The eggs and larvae of red snapper and other finfish spawning at the time, in addition to adult fish, were exposed to petroleum hydrocarbons and chemical dispersants. Acute mortality of fish eggs and larvae and sublethal effects on adult fish could affect year class strength and population levels. Benefit and Rationale: Red snapper is an iconic and popular recreational and commercial fish species in the Gulf. In 2011, commercially landed red snapper had an ex-vessel value of $11.5 million. The recreational fishery generates millions of dollars as well. Red snapper are known to suffer from barotrauma related injuries and mortality. Barotrauma is the condition that results when a fish is brought up from depth rapidly and the change in ambient pressures can cause potentially lethal internal injuries. Most red snapper barotrauma studies have been regional , and have not encompassed the full geographical, depth and temperature ranges in which the red snapper fishery is prosecuted. Increasing the post-release survival rate of red snapper Gulfwide would reduce the impacts of fishing and allow the population to recover from the DWH injury. Description: Red snapper are susceptible to barotrauma. Barotrauma can cause internal injury (e.g., gas bladder rup ture, hemorrhaging, etc.) and positive buoyancy (i.e. floating). These injuries may not allow the fish to return to depth upon release or cause behavioral effects that can increase the risk for predation. Mortality caused by barotrauma hinders rebuilding of overfished populations of red snapper and could deter recovery from DWH impacts. Overall, fishery managers lack data on the post-release mortality of many reef fish species, including red snapper. This prevents accurate prediction of discard mortality in commercial and recreational fishery harvest estimates and stock assessments. Lack of confidence in release mortality may

This project will consist of the construction of a new jetty at the convergence of Graveline Bayou with the Pascagoula Bay that will provide protection to the channel and reduce the effects of silting. In an effort to increase recreational boat traffic, channel markers within the bayou will be updated and replaced. This designation allows for management of preservation areas like the oyster reefs and expedites travel in and around Graveline Bayou. Jetty construction will stabilize the mouth of Graveline Bayou and limit the risk of shifting, as well as focus both tidal and bayou discharges through a single

This project will consist of a Wetland Coastal Preserves Program and Beach Restoration. The Wetland Coastal Preserves Program will target invasive species in and around the Gulf Park Estates and Marsh Restoration, ensuring that native flora and fauna thrive in the restored waterfront. The Bellefontaine Beach Restoration will rebuild and manage the Bellefontaine beachfront. It will serve to remedy or reduce the risks of future harm to the natural dunes and beach resources. The Preserve plan serves to enhance the ecological value of this important coastal habitat and manage the transition zone between the

Kemp's ridley sea turtles are a Critically Endangered species that relies heavily on the north-central Gulf of Mexico for developmental habitat for foraging juveniles and sub-adults. Since 2010, more than 800 sea turtles, mostly immature Kemp's ridleys, have stranded dead along the Mississippi coast raising important questions about regional ecosystem health. Additionally, over 300 immature Kemp's ridleys have been incidentally hooked at local fishing piers in Mississippi. A variety of factors are likely responsible for increased strandings including degradation of natural oyster reefs and subsequent declines in abundance of essential prey items of the species that rely on these habitats. Declared failures of both oyster and blue crab fisheries in recent years support this hypothesis and illuminate the importance of a healthy ecosystem for recovering populations of Kemp's ridleys. The purpose of this project is to facilitate the recovery of Kemp's ridley habitat by 1) monitoring the effects of recently established artificial and oyster reefs in the Mississippi Sound on Kemp's ridleys and essential prey items, and 2) establishing programs to enhance wild stocks of Kemp's ridley prey. These efforts will provide critical information for understanding the importance of reef habitats for developing
Pascagoula Beach Blvd. Bulkhead improvement project. The project in design would improve the walls to be able to withstand the additional load of the new seawall protection project and prevent the erosion of the beach sand by water overtopping the wall during normal tide and weather conditions. A waler and
Hardening the Bay of Saint Louis with oyster & clams; reintroducing sea grasses along the shoreline compatible with tidal hydrology and salinity; monitoring both conservation & recovery are components of this project. By hardening the Bay of Saint Louis with oyster and clams, water quality will be improved. Erosion as seen on slides 4 and 5 should be reduced or eliminated and monitoring stations should show anticipated accretion.
Stream restoration, sedimentation control, ditch bank restoration, habitat restoration, natural resource & monitoring both conservation and recovery are the components of this project. Stream and ditch restoration will enhance the quality of water in adjacent waterways in addition to detention ponds and overflow discharge outfalls located within the City.
This project adds a new nature trail and bird sanctuary consisting of a combination of trails, pedestrian bridges and boardwalks through the wetlands along the Jourdan River in Diamondhead. There would be trailheads at Akoko Street near the new Nature Education Center and Airport Drive by the Diamondhead Airport. It would connect the Waterfront District on the Jourdan River to the Airport.
This project consists of building a nature education center in the marsh along the Jourdan River to provide residents, students and visitors information about this amazing ecosystem in Coastal Mississippi. This is an open-air facility that will have marine educational information about birds, animals, fish, other marine life, trees, wetlands, etc. The facility will be connected to a system of nature trails as well as the

Mercury Methylation Rates, Isotopic Composition, and Trophic Transfer in the Northern Gulf of Mexico

James Cizdziel, Ph.D., University of Mississippi

The Problem. There is a significant gap in understanding the sources and pathways of methylmercury (MeHg) entry into food webs in the northern Gulf of Mexico (GoM). This is of particular concern because, on average, residents of the Gulf Coast consume more marine fish than other U.S. residents, and because GoM fish tend to have higher levels MeHg than fish from other coastlines.1,2 Indeed, as much as 30% of the coastal population is estimated to exceed EPA's reference dose for MeHg, which is used as a criterion to protect human health.3 Moreover, with the economy of the Gulf coast states intricately linked to the GoM through fishing (both commercial and recreational), understanding the distribution, levels and cycling of Hg species is vital to the long-term health and stability of the region. Recognizing this, the National Science and Technology Council issued a 2004 report on â€œMethylmercury in the Gulf of Mexico: State of Knowledge and Research Needsâ€; identifying major data and knowledge gapsâ€•4 Nearly a decade later the Gulf of Mexico Alliance, Water Quality Team, Mercury Workgroup, developed a White Paper titled â€œMercury Fate and Transport: Applying Scientific Research to Reduce the Risk from Mercury in Gulf of Mexico Seafoodâ€•3 The document lays out many of the same scientific research priorities with the goal of mitigating risk of Hg exposure to humans. Yet there remains a paucity of measurements of MeHg in the Gulf and virtually no progress in answering fundamental questions such as: where in the GoM is MeHg, and where is MeHg most bioavailable (i.e. where does the majority of MeHg enter the foodweb?). The time for action is now. Below is a plan that includes innovative analytical techniques that would finally help to answer these questions.

Objectives. The objective of this work is to quantify and compare MeHg levels, isotopic compositions, and Hg methylation rates in a key estuary and coastal area in the northern GoM. We will, for the first time, use recently developed analytical approaches to trace the sources and movement of

Bay St Louis has over 27 miles of waterways inside the city limits. The waterways include natural streams and a system of canals that connect to the Jordan River and Bayou Lacroix. The entire system is in great need of maintenance dredging and debris removal to cure the residual impacts of sediment and trash accumulated from decades of hurricane and flood deposits. Dredging the entire system would have multiple benefits that would include but not be limited to improving: water quality, flood prevention with better drainage/runoff, navigation, recreational safety and useful byproduct(sediment removed could serve as marsh replenishment material for the Wolf River Marsh Restoration Project).

The dredging and disposal of the material could be phased by dredging the main, natural and bayous. Estimated cost of Phase 1 is $3.5 million.

Phase 2 would consist of dredging the manmade canals located near Blue Meadow Road and Paradise Street with an estimated cost of $2.5 Million.

Phase 3 would consist of dredging the manmade canals located near Chapman Road with an estimated cost of $2.0 million.

This project is Phase 1 of the area East of the Hancock County Arena along Kiln / Delisle Road. It will be to install a sewer collection system with grinder pumps and lift stations in the designated area to connect approximately 30 homes and discontinue use of septic tanks. These tanks are close to creeks, streams and bayous that empty out through Rotten Bayou into the Bay of St. Louis and eventually the

The City of Biloxi is requesting funding support to remove marine debris and to restore the shoreline of Point Cadet from the Biloxi-Ocean Springs Bridge north to the Biloxi Fishing Bridge. Debris removal, storm-resilient shoreline stabilization measures and pedestrian access improvements along the City-owned waterfront property will expand public opportunity to access a unique area where the Mississippi Sound merges with the waters of the Back Bay of Biloxi. The project will enhance preservation of undeveloped shoreline for the benefit of the public as well as for marine and bird species. In addition, low impact all-weather educational signage will expand opportunities to learn about habitat supported by tidally-impacted areas and to encourage long-term stewardship of Coastal natural resources.

The project includes extending the small sand beach on the shore east of the Maritime and Seafood Industry Museum; incorporating the use of the seawall in improving pedestrian access; improving the safety and security of the walkway under the Biloxi-Ocean Springs Bridge; and constructing a small pier for fishing and crabbing. Upland improvements to be built near the MSIM include a shoofly around a mature live oak tree; a gazebo; a fountain; a foundation for the Golden Fisherman statue; and a wooden boat-building and training demonstration site.

Those who attend the many activities hosted at the MSIM and/or Biloxi Waterfront Park frequently are tempted to walk along the shoreline north of the Park's splash pad to access the nearby Biloxi Fishing Bridge. Hurricane debris, litter, unchecked invasive plant growth and lack of a well-defined, level walkway make what should be an enjoyable nature walk into a hazardous experience. Project implementation will address this problem by providing ADA-compliant pedestrian connectivity along the shoreline of the project area.

In addition to the general public, others who will benefit specifically from project implementation are shoreline and wade fishermen, throwers of cast nets and those who enjoy non-motorized water activities such as kayaking, canoeing, and paddle boarding. Participants in the MSIM's numerous educational

Need for Project: Significantly reduce I/I; consolidate facilities, reduce operating costs, reduce sanitary sewer overflows and eliminate numerous water main breaks.

75,000 LF of new 12" and smaller gravity sewer
10,000 LF of new sewer force main
75,000 LF of new water main

Project Benefits:
Significantly reducing I/I
Reduce operating cost by reducing electrical costs associated with pumping, reducing wastewater treatment costs, reducing spot repair costs, reducing repairs associated with root intrusion, reduce root intrusion chemical costs, reduce maintenance cost by reducing #"s of pump stations, reduce sanitary sewer overflows that harm the sensitive coastal environment and damage the ecosystem, reduce raw sewage dumps to drainageways that discharge to coastal beach areas and cause health hazards for residents and vacationers enjoying recreational activities along the coast line, reduce raw sewage dumps

Diamondhead Water and Sewer District is located in Hancock County Mississippi within the City of Diamondhead. We provide water and sewer service to approximately 4300 customers and a population of 9100. The District has significant amounts of inflow and infiltration, aging sewer mains of which 47% are 30 plus year old sewer clay pipe, lift stations and discharge force mains that need all need to be reviewed for current and future service needs. The district needs a Master Sewer System Study conducted for the sewer collection system to: evaluate inflow and infiltration, lift stations and discharge force mains; to serve as a logical, cost-effective framework for making organizational changes; to assist with meeting new environmental regulations and for environmental impact.

The scope of work for this project will consist of advertising for RFQ's, selecting a firm to complete the Master Sewer System Study and completion of the Study. The benefit of this project is to evaluate the

The Mississippi Commercial Fisheries United, Inc. proposes for funding an oyster shell recycling program that engages Mississippi restaurants, oyster processors, and the general public to establish a recycling program that provides free oyster shell pickup, training, and drop-off locations to recycling otherwise discarded oyster shells. Oyster shells are the preferred cultch material for oyster reef restoration but due to their limited supply has been used minimally in recent restoration efforts. Alternative cultch materials have thus far proven to be largely ineffective at restoring oyster reefs in the Mississippi Sound.

Funds for this project would include the procurement and management for necessary collection materials, transportation vehicles, employees, land for shell staging, and heavy equipment for shell sanitation.

The Mississippi Commercial Fisheries United, Inc. proposes for funding a Mississippi Reef Fish Community Permit/ Quota Bank. Mississippi is the most under served state in the commercial Gulf reef fish fishery. Mississippi has the least amount of Gulf reef fish permit holders and individual fishing quota shareholders. This project would help to increase commercial access to reef fish species such as red snapper; a variety of groupers; a variety of tilefish; and various other fish species that require a federal Gulf reef fish permit to harvest commercially. This program would also help to reduce dead discards in the reef fish fishery by providing the needed quota to harvest fish that would otherwise have to be discarded at sea.

This project would greatly benefit Mississippi's coastal economy by increasing access and landings for several species of reef fish. Mississippi's commercial fishermen, seafood dealers, seafood markets, and

The Mississippi Commercial Fisheries United, Inc. proposes for funding a Mississippi Seafood Traceability and Tagging Program. This program would provide an electronic platform (i.e.; smart phone, tablet, and computer) and physical tags for commercial fishermen to improve domestic seafood traceability and help to eliminate fraud in the seafood industry. The need for this program arises from the prevalence of illegal and unreported seafood sales that undercurrent honest and legal seafood harvesters and businesses.

This program would provide electronic reporting and tagging capabilities for commercially harvested marine species such as speckled trout, red fish, flounder, shrimp, blue crabs, and oysters. Similar programs have been implemented in federal fisheries with great success. In addition to eliminating fraud

The Mississippi Commercial Fisheries United, Inc. proposes for funding a Mississippi Off-Bottom Oyster Aquaculture Advancement & Investment Program. Off-bottom oyster aquaculture has been proven successful in surrounding states and is currently pending permit approval in Mississippi territorial waters. This program would help establish a cooperative for potential off-bottom oyster farmers and investment capital to help jump start the off-bottom oyster aquaculture industry in Mississippi. The program would also help to increase Mississippi overall oyster production and provide stimulus to Mississippi's coastal economy.

Currently, obtaining sufficient investment capital is a barrier to entry in the off-bottom oyster aquaculture

The Mississippi Commercial Fisheries United, Inc. proposes funding for a Sea Turtle Conservation and Mississippi Shrimp Trawl Vessel Electronic Monitoring Program. This program would initially target skimmer trawl shrimping vessels that are currently not required to use Turtle Excluder Devices (TEDs) but must adhere to tow time regulations that limit the length of the tow times to 55 minutes or 75 minutes depending on the time of the year. A pending NOAA rule has been promulgated that would require skimmer trawl vessels to use TEDs has stalled. Therefore, this program proposes a viable alternative to the use of TEDs in skimmer trawls.

This program proposes funding to establish a voluntary incentive based program for Mississippi shrimpers to implement and use electronic data loggers in the cod end of shrimp nets. This data logger is water resistant and records water level data to determine when a net is submerged in water and for how long. This data would give an accurate representation of shrimp vessels adherence to tow times. These data logging units can transmit the recorded data via Bluetooth technology or be downloaded through

The Mississippi Commercial Fisheries United, Inc. proposes funding for the establishment of a Mississippi Shrimp Industry Task Force. The purpose of the task force (advisory panel) is to engage stakeholders throughout the shrimp industry to bring forth ideas and recommendations to implement sustainability projects and management measures. Mississippi currently does not have a shrimp industry task force. The task force would not have any regulatory power and would only be able to provide recommendations to the proper state and/ or federal governing bodies.

This program request funds to conduct meetings, outreach, and procure certain equipment necessary to fulfill the objectives of the task force. Funds would be used to secure meeting venues; appoint and

The Mississippi Commercial Fisheries United, Inc. proposes funding for the establishment of a Mississippi Fin-fish Industry Task Force. The purpose of the task force (advisory panel) is to engage stakeholders throughout the fin-fish industry to bring forth ideas and recommendations to implement sustainability projects and management measures. Mississippi currently does not have a fin-fish industry task force. The task force would not have any regulatory power and would only be able to provide recommendations to the proper state and/ or federal governing bodies. This task force would include representation from the recreational, commercial, and for-hire sectors that are engaged in the harvest of fin-fish species including but not limited to speckled trout, red fish, flounder, menhaden, reef fish, and tuna.

The Mississippi Commercial Fisheries United, Inc. proposes funding for the establishment of a Mississippi Oyster Industry Task Force. The purpose of the task force (advisory panel) is to engage stakeholders throughout the oyster industry to bring forth ideas and recommendations to implement sustainability projects and management measures. Mississippi currently does not have an oyster industry task force. The Governor's oyster task force formed in 2014 but no longer convenes due to a lack of funding. The task force would not have any regulatory power and would only be able to provide recommendations to the proper state and/ or federal governing bodies.

This program request funds to conduct meetings, outreach, and procure certain equipment necessary to

The Mississippi Commercial Fisheries United, Inc. proposes the Mississippi Derelict Marine Debris and Trap Removal Incentive Program. Similar programs have proven to be successful in removing marine debris and derelict crab traps throughout the Mississippi Sound. The difference in this program and previous program is that this program proposes to utilize both commercial trappers and commercial shrimpers to remove and properly dispose of marine debris and derelict crab/ lobster traps. Commercial shrimpers often encounter derelict crab traps in the inshore waters of the Mississippi Sound and lobster/ lionfish traps in the Gulf of Mexico. Marine debris is ongoing probably annually due to tropical storms and hurricanes.

This program seeks to incentivize the proper disposal of marine debris and derelict traps that are incidentally caught to help reduce the overall mass of marine debris in the Gulf of Mexico and coastal

The U.S. Shrimp processing industry is located in the five Gulf States region. While processors are shrinking in number, Mississippi's six processors have increased their share of the domestic shrimp processing market, processing approximately 30 million pounds of shrimp each year compared to Mississippi's 6 million pound annual catch, a crucial part of the Blue Economy, both economically and environmentally.

Processors are the crucial first link in the supply chain that delivers fishermen's harvests to the U.S. market through retail distribution, food suppliers and restaurants. Shrimp processed in Mississippi have a $100 million value when exported from Mississippi into the supply chain, a significant value-added industry, with significant economic impact on the state of Mississippi. Mississippi processors provide 2,300 jobs to the state of Mississippi, directly and indirectly. Jobs directly attributed to processing hit a post-Katrina high in 2015, more than 1600 â€“ even in light of direct processing jobs in Gulf states shrinking from 14,000 to 11,000 in the same time period. And, while the number of Mississippi processing jobs has fluctuated since 2006 due to natural and man-made catastrophes, it has bucked the national trends, growing when the U.S. number of processing jobs was in decline. Mississippi's ability to grow this industry's output, and economic impact in a stagnant / shrinking national industry demonstrates that with strategic investment in innovation, growth has occurred and can continue in the future.

For more than a decade, Americans have consumed more shrimp than any other type of seafood, and the amount of shrimp that Americans are consuming continues to rise. In fact, in 2017, Americans ate an average of 4.4 pounds of shrimp per person, compared to 4.1 pounds in 2009. And 4.1 pounds of shrimp per person is nearly twice the per-capita consumption in 1990.

Wild shrimp harvesting and processing are heritage industries of the Mississippi Gulf Coast, inextricably tied to our past, but that can be preserved and sustained for the future with the proper strategic investments. Mississippi's six processors have demonstrated resilience and innovation in the face of

The MS Department of Marine Resources is required by state statute to market seafood caught in the Gulf of Mexico and the Mississippi Sound. The agency's primary responsibility is to promote the sale and use of wild-caught Gulf seafood to consumers, dealers, processors and restaurant owners/chefs. MS Seafood is a program within the Department of Marine Resources and reaches out to various user groups in a variety of ways. The program sponsors seafood festivals, cooking events and contests in order to educate the public and users of the importance of purchasing, selling and consuming wild-caught Gulf seafood. These events are held throughout the state of Mississippi and in the Southeast region. When

This project will be based on the addition of two fully equipped greenhouses at Ocean Springs High school. By adding these new greenhouses, Ocean Spring High School (OSHS) will be able to increase the number of students who take aquaculture classes at OSHS, and it will also successfully maintain the program for 3-4 years. This past year, 89 students signed up to take Aquaculture. At the current size, full capacity is 36 students (18 per class) and 18 students for aquaculture 2 classes. The addition of two new greenhouses would give each class its own building. This would increase class sizes from 18 students to 25 students in each class for a total of 75 students per year. These students will be trained and graduate with work force skills in aquaculture, water quality, and any marine fisheries job that may become available. The program also focuses on eco-restoration. In the past, the program has raised, oysters, blue

Introduction:
The shrimp fishery is the most valuable commercial fishery in the Gulf of Mexico with major cultural and economic impact on coastal communities. Several factors (e.g., fuel prices, shrimp imports, hurricanes, DWH spill) have impacted the viability of the shrimp fishery. Demand for sustainably produced seafood is increasing in the U.S. and greatly affects the market value of seafood. A common method to evaluate fisheries sustainability is the magnitude of the bycatch of marine mammals (MM) and sea turtles (ST) and efforts to avoid their bycatch. The shrimp fishery poses concerns for the conservation of MM/ST due to incidental capture (or bycatch) and reduction of MM/ST bycatch in this trawl fishery are restoration priorities (see PDARP/PEIS-Sections 5.5.10 and 5.5.11; Strategic Framework for MM and ST Restoration Activities). Regulations to limit bycatch in the shrimp fishery have long been in place (e.g. Turtle Excluder Devices or TEDs) and new measures continue to be proposed. However, limited observer coverage of the shrimp fishery (less than 1% of the fishing effort in the Gulf) and gaps in the data on the demographics and health of MM/ST populations (e.g., abundance, bycatch mortality, disease) complicates the evaluation of success of bycatch mitigation measures. These knowledge gaps and deficiencies impede the effective management of bycatch reduction of MM/ST populations in the shrimp fishery compromising the recovery of these protected species and the certification of this fishery as sustainable. This 5-year project proposes a group of activities that address knowledge gaps about the demographics of MMs and the health of STs, improve fishermen' awareness of the Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA) and Endangered Species Act (ESA) regulations pertaining to the shrimp fishery and provide new tools developed with input from stakeholders to evaluate the recovery potential of these populations under specific bycatch reduction scenarios. The use of the Management Strategy Evaluation (MSE) framework, widely used in managing fisheries and marine mammals, allows contrasting the benefits of different levels of survey effort and bycatch reduction measures to meet desired conservation and management objectives. This will be achieved through partnerships with all stakeholders (state & federal resource managers, fishing industry & communities, scientists, NGOs) and an interdisciplinary approach grounded in the principle that fishermen are active participants in the development of the

Scope of Work: This Project will complement the existing Federal restoration projects at Deer Island by minimizing the fracturing of diversity and creation of an additional 400 acres of highly productive wetlands, beach and dune and maritime forest habitat. Planned improvements include restoration of a portion of the northern and southern shorelines of the island, and new stone training dikes to prevent future erosion. Project will also restore emergent coastal tidal marsh, restore vital nodal connections of marsh/estuarine habitat for Gulf Sturgeon (threatened species) feeding and nursery use as well as federally protected migratory species, project will restore critical winter habitat for Piping Plover (threatened species), and nesting habitat for raptors including Bald Eagle as well as listed sea turtles, project will also fully restore barrier island and natural hydrologic conditions to MS Sound as well as historical inflows of Gulf water into the sound area. The project will also fully restore historic geomorphic features through restoration, stabilization of island elevations and shoreline profiles.

Background and Cost: A feasibility study was completed in September 2009. The recommended total project, estimated to cost $25,800,000 with an estimated Federal cost of $16,770,000 and an estimated non-Federal cost of $9,030,000. Of this amount, $1,231,000 is estimated to be needed to complete PED

This Storm Water Filtration Project is proposed to address the ongoing poor near shore water quality issues which continuously plague the Mississippi Gulf Coast. Each year, segments of our coastline have "Water Contact Advisories" posted as a result of elevated bacteria levels found within the near shore waters. These Advisories are to discourage individuals from accessing these areas and being a tourist destination, this overall perception has a negative lasting impact.

Although there are several aspects of addressing this problem underway, such as upgrading sanitary sewer systems and implementing Eco-Friendly "Green" solutions, they do not fully address all of the bacteria sources contributing to these periods of elevated bacteria levels within our near shore waters.

This Storm Water Filtration System technology is designed to capture the storm water run off during rain events, force through a treatment process to remove sediment and bacteria, retain the contaminants for disposal within the sanitary sewer system and return the treated storm water back into the discharging outfall.

Ideally, the treatment facility should be positioned near the discharge outfall location or as close as geographically permitted to maximize the area of watershed treated. However, this technology can be placed in strategic locations based on existing conditions to treat various segments throughout a watershed. This flexibility of an adaptable design specific to existing conditions, makes for an ideal

The Land Trust for the Mississippi Coastal Plain (LTMCP) is an accredited Land Trust dedicated to the conservation, promotion, and protection of open spaces and green places of ecological, cultural, or scenic significance in the counties of the Mississippi Coastal Plain. LTMCP utilizes both fee simple and conservation easement tools in conserving land for the benefit of habitats, species, and recreation. The Land Trust holds a conservation easement on approximately 18 miles of the Wolf River North of I10 in partnership with The Wolf River Conservation Society which is a non-profit corporation dedicated to conserving, managing, and protecting the Wolf River and its watershed from its headwaters in Lamar County to its termination at the Bay of St. Louis. The State of Mississippi has classified the entire length of the Wolf as a Fish & Wildlife stream to protect recreational use and the propagation and maintenance of a healthy, well-balanced population of fish and wildlife. The Wolf River is also Mississippi's first scenic stewardship stream.
The goal of this project is to establish funding to purchase individual parcels of land owned by the Weyerhaeuser Company totaling Â¬39,028 acres, located in areas identified as crucial to establishing complete corridors of conservation land. The Wolf River Conservation Society has identified these sites based on locations that would continue conservation corridors previously established by the State of Mississippi, North of I10, in Harrison County that totals approximately 1320 acres managed by the

Despite Mississippi's relatively short coastline, the Mississippi Gulf Coast produces an abundance of natural resources and economic impact. Coastal Mississippi was once renowned as â€œthe seafood capital of the world.â€• However, today approximately 90% of the fish consumed in the United States are imported. The entire Gulf Coast produces 70 percent of the nation's oysters, 69 percent of domestic shrimp and is a leading producer of domestic hard and soft-shell blue crabs. In 2014, the Mississippi seafood industry generated total economic impacts of $199 million and created 4700 jobs. As a component of this industry-wide impact, the Mississippi seafood processing industry annually produces approximately $100 million in economic impacts and supports approximately 1000 jobs in coastal counties. Gulf seafood contains many of the nutritional and taste qualities desired by consumers, including high-quality protein and vitamins, low calories and saturated fats, and high omega-3 fatty acids. Consumers have responded to these qualities by increasing seafood consumption, as reflected by a nearly 3-fold increase U.S. per capita consumption of shrimp over the past 25 years. Yet safety and quality of seafood products remain an important public health and economic issue as illustrated by water quality related beach closures and consumption restrictions associated with the Deep-Water Horizon oil spill. In addition to the oil spill, Hurricane Katrina and the opening of the Bonnet CarrÃ© Spillway have contributed to the dramatic decrease in oyster production. The Mississippi Governor's Oyster Restoration and Resiliency Council made a determination in 2015 to restore oyster reefs to promote oyster aquaculture and set a goal of 1 million sacks of annual oyster production by 2025. The increased focus on oyster restoration and aquaculture production in MS will greatly enhance the state economy. However, outbreaks of food-borne pathogens in raw oysters have produced a negative impact on oyster marketing. To successfully restore production and marketing of oysters and other seafood, research ensuring food safety and value-added utilization is needed.

Additionally, catfish is the most important aquaculture product in the United States with a total production of about $400 million per year, concentrated in the mid-south coastal states. Mississippi leads in catfish production with a farm gate value of approximately $200 million. Eleven catfish fillet

Mississippi's first responders have a substantial need for real-time, prioritized and on-demand aerial imagery and other airborne capabilities to support natural disasters such as oil spills, hurricanes, floods and fires. Airborne imagery provides up-to-the-minute information to support critical decisions on the allocation of response personnel, equipment and capabilities to save lives in the immediate aftermath of a disaster situation.

Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS) are capable of providing high-quality, prioritized and persistent aerial imagery for sustained periods. Today's UAS technologies can provide:

- Up to 12 hours of uninterrupted, high-resolution imagery or communications relay capability in a single mission;
- On-demand prioritization and re-allocation of capabilities at the direction of the on-scene commander;
- Delivery of medical supplies and support to areas that are inaccessible to first responders;
- Relief from aircrew limitations due to the ability to rotate crews over the duration of a single flight;

The Land Trust for the Mississippi Coastal Plain (LTMCP) is an accredited Land Trust dedicated to the conservation, promotion, and protection of open spaces and green places of ecological, cultural, or scenic significance in the counties of the Mississippi Coastal Plain. LTMCP utilizes both fee simple and conservation easement tools in conserving land for the benefit of habitats, species, and recreation. The Land Trust holds a conservation easement on approximately 18 miles of the Wolf River North of I10 in partnership with The Wolf River Conservation Society (WRCS). WRCS is a non-profit corporation dedicated to conserving, managing, and protecting the Wolf River and its watershed from its headwaters in Lamar County to its termination at the Bay of St. Louis. The State of Mississippi has classified the entire length of the Wolf River as a Fish & Wildlife stream to protect recreational use and the propagation and maintenance of a healthy, well-balanced population of fish and wildlife. The Wolf River is also Mississippi's first scenic stewardship stream.
The goal of this project is to establish funding to purchase individual parcels of land totaling Â¬428.5 acres, located in areas identified as crucial to connecting continuing corridors of conservation land. The Wolf River Conservation Society has identified these sites based on locations that would expand conservation corridors previously established by the State of Mississippi, North of I10, in Harrison

Along the beachfront, adjacent to the Gulfport harbor, across from the upcoming Aquarium attraction, and with access to downtown's food and beverage, gaming, and lodging, the area around Gulfport's Jones Park / Barksdale Pavilion has become the City's hub for tourism.

With the expansion of recreational activities and tourism in this area, the City of Gulfport has an immediate need for additional parking. Complimenting an adjacent lot, the proposed expansion of parking along the eastern edge of Jones Park will promote workforce development by providing additional areas for workers to park, will provide visitors access to tourism, eco-tourism, and recreational activities, provide additional public access for residents and visitors to the beach and fishing opportunities, and provide access to the educational benefits associated with the new aquarium. Ultimately this parking area will ensure inadequate parking will not stifle Gulfport's booming economic

This project is Phase 3 of the area East of the Hancock County Arena. It will be to install a sewer collection system with grinder pumps and lift stations in the designated area to connect approximately 80 homes and discontinue the use of septic tanks. These tanks are close to creeks, streams and bayous that empty out through Rotton Bayou into the Bay of St. Louis and eventually into the Gulf of Mexico.

I HAVE A NEW CONCEPT FOR THE DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION OF HURRICANE STORM SURGE BARRIERS, BARRIERS THAT ARE SPECIFICALLY DESIGNED FOR OUR UNIQUE BAY MOUTHS. i HAVE THE APPROVAL OF THE CONCEPTS BY CLARK STANAGE, WHO IS THE LEAD WATER CONTROL ENGINEER FOR THE WEST COAST US ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS, AND HAS BEEN SO FOR THE PAST 30 YEARS. HIS HOME PHONE # IS (916) 487-5215. MY BARRIERS ARE A SERIES OF ISLANDS ACROSS THE BAY MOUTHS. SEPARATING THE ISLANDS ARE CONCRETE CULVERTS, WITH FLAT BOTTOMS FLUSH WITH THE BAY FLOORS. THEY HAVE VERTICAL SIDES, NO TOPS. HINGED TO THE SIDES OF THE CULVERTS ARE STORM SURGE BARRIER GATES, similar in concept to cattle gates across a road. THESE GATES ARE NEVER CLOSED, EXCEPT DURING A HURRICANE OR A HIGH-FLOODING TIDE.
AS A STORM SURGE APPROACHES OUR BAYS, AND THE SS WATER LEVEL GETS 9"

On the eastern end of Jackson county, portions of Highway 90 act as a levy restricting the natural flow of water from nearby rivers such as the Pascagoula. Much of this area, from the intersection of Highway 90 ad Highway 63 all the way to the Mississippi/Alabama state line, is surrounded by marsh, wetlands and estuaries which drain into the Mississippi Sound. Currently, adjacent rivers are forced to drain through the handful of bridges, mainly short in length, thereby reducing the marshlands natural ability to filter this river water of the nutrient loading which happens upstream and which can be detrimental to the marine ecosystem in the Mississippi Sound and beyond. By converting Highway 90 to a raised highway, similar in construction to the Mobile Bay Causeway, the watershed would revert closer to it's origins and in doing so contribute to increased water quality and potentially more productive nursery grounds for many
This project focuses on the water treatment plants on the Lower Pascagoula River in Gautier and Pascagoula. Both plants are antquated and in need major improvements and/or relocated to a more desirable location. The MDMR tests the water outside the mouths of both the West and East Pascagoula Rivers and the water contains E.coli bacteria which exceed the limits for healthy oyster production. This
This project would provide sanitary sewer service for the Springwood Subdivision. The project will use individual grinder systems at each residence that will discharge into a small diameter sewer collection system. A proposed sewer lift station at the corner of Oak and Kingswood will pump the sewer through a
The lift station will need upgrades to both pumps and the electrical system to increase capacity. These upgrades are needed do to the possibility of overflows near waterways and wastewater going out into the
This project consists of connecting to a force main that NASA has constructed and continuing to run that force main from the North gate of NASA Eastward to the entrance of HCUA's Northern Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant. It will consist of 5 lift stations and 7 miles of pipe. This will allow for
Extension of sewer collection systems to underserved areas of Jackson County including Vancleave, Hurley, Three Rivers, & Helena Areas while allowing for the conversion of approximately 900 residences
MH&LA â€“ Mississippi Hotel & Lodging Association, headquartered in Biloxi, MS is a Non-Profit Association chartered in the State of Mississippi in 1930 to promote the common goals of the Lodging Industry throughout the State. MH&LA proposes to re-introduce its MH&LA Lodging Package Program, including Charter Boats, Attractions, Museums, Events and Golf Courses whereby the Lodgings would form and promote Packages generating business to these Tourism entities on the Coast, many of which were significantly negatively impacted by the Environmental and Economic Damages as a result of the BP Deep Water Horizon Oil Spill and subsequent incidents. MH&LA has documented expertise and proficiency in operating the Package Program, based upon the success of its Golf Package Program which

This project was approved as part of the Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality's (MDEQ) Mississippi Multiyear Implementation Plan Amendment #1, with subsequent project modifications approved in Amendments #3 and #4. The project is presently funded with approximately $3 million in State funding and $7M in RESTORE Act funding for facility design and construction costs.

After an extended period of value-engineering discussions and related design modifications among the design professionals and University research staff, all construction documents for the Center have been completed and approved. The final building design would allow the University to meet the production for restoration, research, and industry. Bids for construction of the Center have been solicited on two occasions, in October 2021 and March 2022. In both instances, construction bids have exceeded the available construction funding by a substantial amount, largely as a result of material and labor issues associated with the COVID-19 pandemic. The apparent low bid in October 2021 exceeded the construction budget by more than 16%. Five bids were received in March 2022, and all bids again exceeded the available funding; the apparent low bid amount was $873,300 higher than the apparent low bid in October 2021. At that most recent bid price, including contingency funding and A/E fees, award of a construction contract would require a total funding amount of approximately $13,300,000.
To meet the overall project goals (which are required to meet the annual larval production target), the

LOC COUNTY	SEAFOOD	SMALL BUSINESS	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	ECO RESTORATION	WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT, RESEARCH &	INFRASTRUCTURE	TOURISM	ESTIMATED COST
Jackson	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	$3,396,087
Jackson	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	$2,022,300

Harrison	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	$7,549,904

n/a	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	$2,000,000
Jackson	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	$0
Jackson	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	$0

Hancock, Jackson, Harrison	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	$2,000,000
Jackson	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	$424,940
Hancock	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	$4,600,000
Hancock	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	$5,000,000
Hancock	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	$500,000
Hancock	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	$500,000

	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	$120,000
Hancock	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	$0

Hancock	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	$2,291,100
Harrison	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	$500,000

Jackson County ,Jackson	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	$25,000,000
Hancock	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	$230,000
George,Harrison,Jackson,Hancock,Mobile,St Tammany,Stone,Pearl River	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	$300,000

Hancock,Stone,Jackson,Pearl River,George	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	$1,000,000
Hancock,Jackson,Harrison	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	$1,000,000
Hancock,Jackson,Harrison	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	$10,000,000
Hancock,Jackson,Harrison	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	$750,000

Hancock,Jackson,Harrison	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	$250,000
Hancock,Jackson,Harrison	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	$250,000
Hancock,Jackson,Harrison	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	$250,000
Hancock,Jackson,Harrison	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	$2,000,000

Harrison,Jackson	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	$8,400,000
Harrison	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	$300,000
Jackson	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	$290,000

	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	$16
Harrison	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	$25

Harrison	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	$12,000,000
Harrison	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	$0

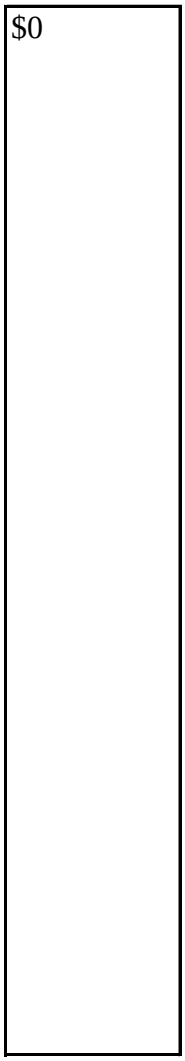
Harrison	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	$15,700,000
George,Harrison,Washington,Orleans,Perry,Forrest,Pearl River,Jackson,St Tammany,Stone,Hancock,Mobile	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	$3,250,000

Harrison	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	$0
Harrison	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	$2,000,000
Hancock	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	$2,529,550
HARRISON, JACKSON, HANCOCK	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	$100

Jackson	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	$0
Jackson	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	$0
	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	$2,573,150
	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	$600,000
	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	$10,250,000
Jackson	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	$4,500,000
Hancock,Mobile,Jackson,Pearl River,Harrison	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	$250,000

Jackson	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	$5,500,000

$0	$0	FUNDING AVAILABLE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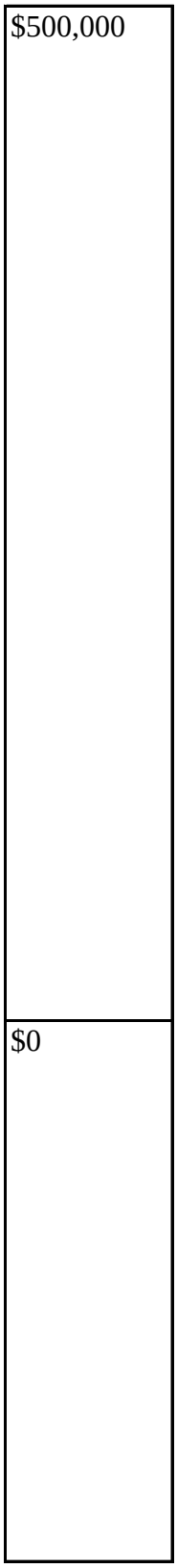
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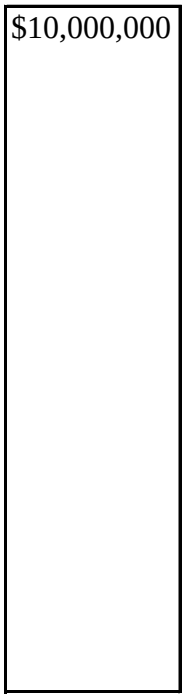
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