	PROJECT ID	PROPOSAL DATE	LAST UPDATED DATE	PROJECT NAME
Tourism	25	10/21/2013	3/31/2022	Enhancement of IMMS Public Outreach and Education Programs

Tourism	1149	2/2/2015	1/27/2022	Oyster Bayou Restoration at Beauvoir
Tourism	1154	9/26/2011	1/24/2022	Hiller Park Environmental Enhancement Project

Tourism	1157	9/26/2011	1/24/2022	Bayou Auguste Environmental Enhancement and Wetlands Project
Tourism	1191	3/2/2022	3/2/2022	Lowery Island Restoration
Tourism	1228	9/7/2011	3/31/2022	Construct Concrete Boardwalks along Beaches
Tourism	1230	9/7/2011	3/31/2022	Beach Access Parking with Shade Structures

Tourism	1231	9/7/2011	3/31/2022	Beach Pavilions
Tourism	1233	9/7/2011	3/31/2022	Enhance Aquatic Habitat around Existing Piers
Tourism	1240	9/26/2011	3/16/2022	Water Quality, Flood Minimization, Access, Shoreline Protection and Sediment Removal in Various Bayous
Tourism	1243	9/26/2011	3/16/2022	Purchase of Land Adjacent to Lake Mars
Tourism	1273	12/9/2013	3/7/2022	Adaptive Sports Program/ Master Naturalist j

Tourism	1287	1/2/2014	3/16/2022	Pascagoula- Moss Point POTW Relocation
Tourism	1589	8/2/2011	3/4/2022	Maritime & Seafood Industry Museum Expansion with Restoration Initiatives

Tourism	1653	8/7/2013	3/31/2022	Eco-tourism-Enhancement of IMMS Public Outreach and Education Programs
Tourism	1657	1/16/2014	3/2/2022	Coffee Creek - Restoration and Enhancement
Tourism	1658	1/16/2014	3/2/2022	Hwy 90 - Beachfront Boardwalk

Tourism	1660	1/17/2014	3/2/2022	Brickyard Bayou - Restoration and Enhancement
Tourism	1661	1/20/2014	3/2/2022	Turkey Creek Restoration and Enhancement
Tourism	1664	1/20/2014	3/2/2022	Gulfport - North Wastewater Treatment Plant Expansion

Tourism	1666	1/20/2014	3/2/2022	Three Rivers Road Widening
Tourism	1677	1/20/2014	3/2/2022	Gulfport - Sportsplex Expansion

Tourism	1733	2/10/2014	3/2/2022	Gulfport Urban Estuaries Enhancement
Tourism	1776	3/20/2014	3/16/2022	Channel Marker Replacement and Jetty Construction
Tourism	1780	3/20/2014	3/16/2022	Gulf Park Estates Bellefontaine Beach Restoration

Tourism	1863	3/1/2022	3/29/2022	Diamondhead Ecosystem Restoration, Stabilization & Sustainability Project - Living Shoreline Protection & Marsh Restoration
Tourism	1864	3/1/2022	3/29/2022	Diamondhead Ecosystem Restoration, Stabilization and Sustainability Project - Water Quality Restoration Enchancement Project
Tourism	1865	3/1/2022	3/29/2022	Nature Trail and Bird Sanctuary on Southside by Jourdan River
Tourism	1866	3/1/2022	3/29/2022	Nature Education Center
Tourism	2134	10/1/2014	1/24/2022	I-110 Corridor Restoration & Enhancement

Tourism	2135	10/1/2014	1/24/2022	Biloxi Peninsula Shoreline Stabilization and Public Access Improvements
Tourism	4248	11/25/2014	3/29/2019	Point Aux Chenes Marsh Shoreline Protection

Tourism	4264	12/19/2014	3/2/2022	Mississippi Aquarium

Tourism	4282	1/2/2015	3/31/2022	Classrooms and dormitories for the Center for Marine Education & Research (CMER) in Mississippi.
Tourism	4310	1/27/2015	3/16/2022	Jackson County Shoreline Protection Program

Tourism	4312	1/28/2015	3/16/2022	Improvements to Existing Jackson County Recreational Complexes
Tourism	4316	2/19/2015	8/27/2021	Bay St Louis stream restoration, canal dredging project and Removal of Derelict Boat Houses and Piers Project
Tourism	4338	3/12/2015	2/4/2022	West Harrison Water & Sewer District Water Distribution System Phase II

Tourism	4339	3/12/2015	3/1/2022	West Harrison Water & Sewer District Water Connection Project Phase I
Tourism	4340	3/12/2015	3/1/2022	West Harrison Water & Sewer District Water System Connection Project Phase II
Tourism	4354	4/20/2015	8/11/2021	Hancock County Utility Authority - Kiln / Delisle Phase 1
Tourism	4355	4/20/2015	8/11/2021	Hancock County Utility Authority - Kiln / Delisle Phase 2
Tourism	5374	7/2/2015	2/11/2022	West Harrison Water & Sewer District - Sewer Collection System
Tourism	5375	7/2/2015	2/11/2022	West Harrison Water & Sewer District - Sewer Connection Project Phase I
Tourism	5376	7/2/2015	4/4/2022	West Harrison Water & Sewer District - Sewer Connection Project Phase II

Tourism	5401	9/2/2015	6/13/2019	Point Cadet Sunrise Park: Biloxi Tip of Peninsula Public Access and Shoreline Stabilization Improvement Project

Tourism	5460	12/24/2015	2/2/2022	National Diabetes and Obesity Research Institute
Tourism	5509	9/8/2016	3/28/2022	Sanitary Sewer System & Water Main Replacement Project

Tourism	5557	5/16/2017	3/16/2022	Multi-Use Path - Ocean Springs to Gautier
Tourism	5558	5/16/2017	3/16/2022	Old Fort Bayou Road at I-10 Interchange

Tourism	5559	5/16/2017	3/16/2022	McCann Road Overpass
Tourism	5560	5/16/2017	3/16/2022	Pascagoula River Scenic Trail
Tourism	5562	3/1/2022	1/19/2022	Master Sewer System Study

Tourism	5756	1/18/2018	1/18/2018	East McHenry Road Restoration and Improvements (Final Phase)
Tourism	5761	1/26/2018	1/26/2018	County Wide Paving Project
Tourism	5773	2/25/2018	2/25/2018	Oyster Industry Task Force (Advisory Panel)
Tourism	5776	3/6/2018	3/6/2018	Bay St. Louis Municipal Amphitheatre
Tourism	5785	7/10/2018	7/10/2018	Turkey Creek Land Protection
Tourism	5786	7/10/2018	7/10/2018	Bayou Acadian Land Protection

Tourism	5788	7/11/2018	7/11/2018	Cedar Lake Island Land Protection
Tourism	5789	7/11/2018	7/11/2018	Ocean Springs Land Protection
Tourism	5790	7/11/2018	7/11/2018	Tchoutacabouffa River Land Protection
Tourism	5793	7/12/2018	7/12/2018	Gulf Hills Land Protection

Tourism	5794	7/13/2018	7/13/2018	Camp Rowland
Tourism	5795	7/20/2018	7/20/2018	Urban Natural Resource Job Training

Tourism	5796	8/6/2018	8/6/2018	Phase 2 Land Acquisition for expansion of Grand Bay National Wildlife Refuge and National Estuarine Research Reserve
Tourism	5798	8/6/2018	8/6/2018	Connecting and Extending Conservation Corridors in Coastal Counties

Tourism	5800	8/9/2018	8/8/2018	Kittiwake Coastal Conservation Area

Tourism	5802	8/10/2018	8/10/2018	A strategic plan for restoring environmental quality and public health in coastal watersheds affected by decentralized wastewater treatment facilities

Tourism	5814	8/10/2018	8/10/2018	Due Diligence for MS Land Conservation
Tourism	5818	8/10/2018	8/10/2018	Trees Please Gulfport: Urban Forest for Clean Waters

Tourism	5819	8/10/2018	8/10/2018	Red Creek Nutrient/Sediment Reduction Program Stone and George Counties, Ms. Lower Pascagoula River Drainage, Miss
Tourism	5820	8/10/2018	8/10/2018	Lower Pascagoula Nutrient Reduction

Tourism	5822	8/10/2018	8/10/2018	Trees Please Biloxi: Urban Forest for Clean Waters
Tourism	5824	8/10/2018	8/10/2018	Trees Please Pascagoula: Urban Forest for Clean Waters
Tourism	5826	8/10/2018	8/10/2018	Middle Escatawpa Nutrient Reduction
Tourism	5827	8/10/2018	8/10/2018	Upper Escatawpa Nutrient Reduction

Tourism	5828	8/10/2018	8/10/2018	Hobolochitto Nutrient Reduction
Tourism	5829	8/10/2018	8/10/2018	Trees Please Bay St. Louis
Tourism	5850	9/7/2018	9/6/2018	BSL Downtown Amphitheater
Tourism	5851	9/7/2018	9/6/2018	Roadways and Infrastructure Improvements Project

Tourism	5852	9/10/2018	9/10/2018	Mississippi Coastal Improvement Program (MsCIP) Deer Island Ecosystem Restoration Program
Tourism	5859	11/5/2018	11/5/2018	Mississippi Gulf Coast Near Shore Water Quality Project

Tourism	5873	2/20/2019	2/20/2019	Wolf River Weyerhaeuser Land Protection
Tourism	5875	2/22/2019	3/15/2022	The Lower Pearl River Watershed Environmental Education Center and Completing the Unbuilt Arboretum at the Crosby Arboretum in Picayune

Tourism	5876	3/4/2019	3/4/2019	Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS) for Disaster Relief and Response
Tourism	5877	3/14/2019	3/14/2019	Coastal Environment Land Protection
Tourism	5879	4/8/2019	4/8/2019	KHSA Assault Landing Strip

Tourism	5881	4/16/2019	3/2/2022	Harbor Expansion Parking Area
Tourism	5882	4/17/2019	4/17/2019	On-Site Animal Holding and Facility Operations Building
Tourism	5884	4/17/2019	4/17/2019	Marine Science Digital Command Center
Tourism	5885	4/17/2019	4/17/2019	Development of

Tourism	5886	4/17/2019	4/17/2019	Mississippi Aquarium Mobile Marine Unit (MMU)
Tourism	5887	4/17/2019	4/17/2019	Inside Explorer Technological Programs
Tourism	5889	4/17/2019	4/17/2019	I-10 Corridor Project - Hwy 63 to Hwy 613 Connector

Tourism	5891	5/2/2019	8/12/2020	Special Needs Sports, Leisure, and Evacuation Complex
Tourism	5892	5/14/2019	8/11/2021	Hancock County Utility Authority - Kiln / Delisle Phase 3
Tourism	5895	5/20/2019	5/20/2019	Assessment, Restoration & Stewardship of INFINITY Land Holdings

Tourism	5896	5/28/2019	5/28/2019	STORM SURGE BARRIERS FOR BAY ST. LOUIS & BILOXI BAY
Tourism	5897	11/28/2020	11/28/2020	Walter Anderson Museum of Art Creative Complex

Tourism	5903	3/3/2020	3/3/2020	ISC Sustainability and Restoration Initiative
Tourism	5947	10/12/2020	10/12/2020	PAWS (Pets and Wildlife) Exploratorium

Tourism	5952	11/25/2020	11/25/2020	Nature-based Tourism with Increased Management and Stewardship for Beach Nesting and Foraging Species
Tourism	5953	11/30/2020	11/30/2020	Flint Creek Water Park-Water and Sewer Enhancements
Tourism	5957	11/30/2020	11/30/2020	Waste Water Treatment Changes

Tourism	5987	6/3/2021	6/25/2021	Springwood Sewer Collection System
Tourism	5988	6/4/2021	6/4/2021	Bay St. Louis Lift Station Upgrades
Tourism	5990	6/17/2021	6/17/2021	Water System Rehabilation and Replacement Project
Tourism	5992	7/16/2021	3/16/2022	Colonial Estates Area Septic Tank Abatement Project
Tourism	5993	7/20/2021	3/16/2022	Jackson County Septic System Abatement Project - Phase 2
Tourism	6003	8/26/2021	8/26/2021	Mississippi Cyber and Technology Center

Tourism	6004	8/26/2021	8/26/2021	MCCC - Parking Lot Safety & Security Improvements
Tourism	6005	8/27/2021	8/27/2021	Mississippi Aquarium's Turtle Rescue & Education Center

Tourism	6006	8/27/2021	8/27/2021	Harrison County East-West Corridor
Tourism	6007	5/31/2022	8/27/2021	MH&LA Annual Convention & Expo
Tourism	6008	8/27/2021	8/27/2021	MH&LA Lodging Package Program

Tourism	6012	6/30/2023	2/25/2022	Mississippi Coast Model Railroad Museum/Tourism/Economic Development/Infrastructure
Tourism	6016	9/3/2021	3/16/2022	Pascagoula Moss Point Treatment Plant Odor Control Improvements

Tourism	6024	1/23/2022	1/23/2022	Point Cadet Marina Improvements Phase 2
Tourism	6031	9/1/2022	3/1/2022	Beach restoration at the Gulfport tern sanctuaries to improve recreation and ecosystem function

Tourism	6070	3/30/2022	3/30/2022	City-Wide Wayfinding Implementation

DESCRIPTION

The events surrounding the Deepwater Horizon oil spill stressed the need for having a well-informed citizenry regarding marine conservation and restoration. A key to this goal is to support education and outreach programs whose mission is to teach the public about the great natural resources of the Gulf of Mexico. The Institute for Marine Mammal Studies â€“ Center for Marine Education and Research (IMMS-CMER) is a premier marine education and conservation facility that offers a variety of educational programs designed to meet the academic and outreach needs of multiple audiences on educational topics including marine mammals, sea turtles, fish biology, marine invertebrates, threatened/endangered species, invasive species, point and non-point pollution, marine habitats, and water quality. Our current educational programs consist of:

- Student camps that provide hands-on exploration of coastal wetlands, beach and barrier islands, birding, and fisheries,
- Academic field-trips designed to familiarize students with the plants, animals, habitats, and processes of marine and aquatic environments tailored to the visiting age group,
- Teacher Workshops provide teachers with opportunities to expand their knowledge of coastal issues and provide a venue for teachers to earn continuing education units (CEUs) or college credit, and
- College field courses that expose students to applied marine science and marine mammal and sea turtle rescue and rehabilitation.

IMMS seeks to continue and enhance current educational and outreach programs while actively engaging in development of new programs to educate the public. These include:

(ORIGINAL ID#11460) Oyster Bayou and its adjoining bayhead swamp comprise approximately half of the Beauvoir 52-acre estate in Biloxi, MS. Operated through a 501(c)(3) nonprofit organization, Beauvoir is one of two National Historic Landmarks in South Mississippi and is open to the public every day of the year except Thanksgiving and Christmas. The estate, the last home of Jefferson Davis, includes a House Museum, a new Presidential Library and Museum Building and one of the few remaining urban forests in Mississippi. It is located on Highway 90, due north of the Harrison County Sand Beach and the Mississippi Coast Coliseum and Convention Center is its neighbor to the west. The grounds of Beauvoir traditionally have served as a catch basin for more than 300 acres of West Biloxi stormwater runoff. Thi once tidally-influenced area, which runs west-to-east midway across the estate, still empties into the Mississippi Sound through a culvert under Highway 90. Just prior to Hurricane Katrina, considerable public and private resources were invested over a 2-3-year period to restore approximately two thirds of the Oyster Bayou Restoration Project area. The weir, catch basins, vehicular access bridge, recontoured bayou banks and outdoor education pavilion survived the storm, but invasive plants species and sediment must be removed again, native plants must be reintroduced and the ADA-compliant boardwalk and educational signage must be repaired to bring this important natural resource back to its pre-storm condition. An estimated third of Oyster Bayou has remained untouched, in terms of restoration and storm clean-up. This is the area where the stormwater enters the estate through two culverts under Beauvoir Road. This area requires recountouring of the bayou banks and construction of a stormwater retention pond area to divert and slow the velocity of runoff as well as to expand capacity before the flow enters the main bayou area. Invasive plants must be removed and natives re-establ ished in this area, as well. Benefits of Oyster Bayou Restoration include improving water quality of the Gulf through reestablishing a bayou ecosystem that not only enhances wildlife and marine habitats, but provides a natural filtration system to treat runoff. In addition to the school children, scientists, naturalists and others who will benefit from exploring the restored bayou, the estimated 80,000 visitors to Beauvoir will have the opportunity to learn about this unique bayou ecosystem.

(ORIGINAL ID#11204) Hiller Park Environmental Enhancement Project is designed to increase public awareness of the Coast's natural resources such as wetland plant and animal species unique to the bayou ecosystem. Included in the proposal is funding to restore Bayou La Porte's natural tidal flow thereby improving water quality and marine conditions for aquatic animals as well as restoration of wetlands to eradicate non-native plant species and replacement with native wetland plants. The total cost to BP, PLC to partner with the City of Biloxi would be $2,900,000. The plan for Hiller Park includes those improvements in the original Tidelands Grant application and also replacement of the existing boat ramp with finger piers and a parking area in Bayou La Porte. Dredging of Bayou La Porte to remove sediment will enhance the natural tidal flow to the Bayou, improve water quality in the bayou and Back Bay, provide better marine habitat conditions, and provide better access to the boat ramp. Also proposed are four fishing piers, an 800' boardwalk to be located in Back Bay along the north shore of the park as well as wood footbridges in other natural areas. The piers will provide access to recreational fishing, crabbing, and shrimping, and will assist the City of Biloxi Summer Playground program by allowing children to fish, throw the cast net, and learn about nature. The boardwalks will increase public access throughout

(ORIGINAL ID#11193) Bayou Auguste Environmental Enhancement Project is designed to protect and enhance Bayou Auguste. In the aftermath of the oil spill, BP affirmatively acted to protect this delicate area from harm therefore both parties have recognized the environmental importance of this body of water. The goal of the project is conservation and restoration of the waterway to it natural function as a tidally influenced water body. A secondary benefit is enhancement of public awareness of the Bayou's environmental importance via a trail along its banks. The total project funding sought from BP, PLC would be $685,000. The City of Biloxi has been working with the Gulf Coast Community Design Studio (GCCDS), Biloxi Housing Authority, Biloxi Public Schools, and the Land Trust for the Mississippi Coastal Plains in their effort to enhance and restore Bayou Auguste. The goal of this work is to conserve and restore Bayou Auguste to its natural function as a tidally influenced water body, and to enhance public access to the Bayou through the means of a trail along the banks. Water quality not only in the bayou but also in Back Bay will be improved by restoring the bayou's effectiveness as a natural filtration system for stormwater runoff and will enhance the ecosystem of the bayou to support marine and wildlife habitat, wetland restoration and public access. This project will include removal of riprap along the

The City of Pascagoula is requesting Restore Act Funds to assist with completing the Lowery Island Restoration Project. Combined with previous MDA/KCDBG and Tidelands funds, this project will complete the goal of transforming Lowery Island from an underutilized park to a lively marina with the potential for commercial and residential development. Completion of this project will contribute to an improved quality of life for local residents, as well as provide a benefit to the economy of the entire Gulf Coast region with site improvements for future tourism and commercial development prospects.
Lowery Island is a highly visible waterfront area situated at the gateway to the City of Pascagoula along U.S. Highway 90. Currently, a portion of the site is used by the public for fishing and other recreational activities. The primary goal of this project is to develop this area into a successful mixed-use district, ultimately making it a destination point for tourists, local residents, and developers. The City intends to support this goal with the design and construction of a public marina located on the west side of the island, which includes the addition of boat slips, floating piers, boardwalks, roadways, parking, and sidewalks. The proposed marina will be located and designed to minimize the effect on wetland vegetation, avoid open shellfish harvesting waters, minimize the disturbance of normal water circulation patterns, and provide water circulation to accommodate tidal flushing.
Completion of the marina will provide improved water access to Lowery Island, and accessibility by land will soon be upgraded with the construction of an access road from U.S. Highway 90 west bound leading directly to the site. The Lowery Island Restoration Project also involves the demolition of derelict structures on the island, environmental remediation, and shoreline stabilization.
With the completion of new infrastructure, site improvements, improved accessibility, and environmental remediation, Lowery Island has the potential to become a desirable location for attracting commercial

(ORIGINAL ID#1068) Construct 8 miles of concrete boardwalks at selected locations along the beach frontage. Presently there are 10 miles of boardwalks along 26 miles of beaches. The boardwalks will provide easier access to the beach by local residents and tourists; improve recreational opportunities (biking, jogging, skating, etc.); improve safety of beach users by providing more separation from traffic

(ORIGINAL ID#1082) The Harrison County "Sand Beach Master Plan" envisions parking areas south of Hwy. 90 with some type of shade structures (pavillion, etc.) to provide access to and increased use of beach. These are to be placed along the beach at strategic locations. This grant request is for ten (10) locations. The parking areas will: - eliminate parking along Hwy. 90 resulting in a safer condition for

(ORIGINAL ID#1064) The Harrison County "Sand Beach Master Plan" envisions providing various sized pavilions along the beach for outdoor gatherings. These pavilions may either be adjacent to boardwalks, parking areas, the existing seawall or at beach grade. This grant request is for three (3) large (able to serve 200 people) pavilions for beaches in Biloxi, Gulfport and Pass Christian, MS and twenty

(ORIGINAL ID#1065) There are 7 piers located along the 26 mile stretch of sand beaches in Harrison County, MS. These piers provide recreational opportunities for the residents and tourists. They are also a location where people can enjoy the view of the MS Sound and the adjacent Barrier Islands. In order to attract aquatic life - crabs, fish, etc., it is proposed to plant sea grasses and provide artificial reefs around

(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#11179) The property to the west of the Lake Mars boat ramp is important for several reasons. First, it is a very environmentally sensitive area boarded by salt marsh. It has some useable high

"If they dream about it, they can do it!"

Provide a means for all people to enjoy inlet waterways and adapt multi-use facility to accommodate mobility impaired citizens and wounded warriors.

-New and existing multi-use facilities need to be built or added to for accommodating mobility impaired citizens and wounded warriors.
To enable Disability Community options enhancements of family Orientated Recreational Activities /Educational/Stewardship programs for all ages or even physically unconditioned Citizens

MDRS & Usm-Ids Misson Statement Quality of Life
Workforce Development/ Tourism/ Economic Development

Enhancement Recreation (Fhnb Chapter& Tournaments)
Ammenities for Loved Ones and Caretakers
22ac Cabins ada Outreach Robotic Lifting to Enable Disability Community Options to Enjoy Outdoor Activities (Islands & Inland)

The Authority is currently developing a feasibility study to review relocating the referenced POTW, MS0020249. The study is being funded as part of the Corps of Engineers, Section 22 Program. The project includes relocation of the existing facility and consolidation with Escatawpa POTW, MS0021521. The consolidation of the two facilities would move both to higher ground away from the floodplain which both currently reside. The relocation would provide an opportunity to construct a facility that would treat the wastewater to reuse quality and provide an industrial water supply within the county to supplement the raw water intake structure on the Pascagoula River. The reuse of the water would remove 5-6 MGD of treated effluent wastewater from the Escatawpa and Pascagoula River Basins and Mississippi Sound.

The PMP facility was originally constructed in the 1950s and has been upgraded many times for compliance purposes. The proposed project would provide the county with an upgraded treatment facility

(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#12066) The events surrounding the Deepwater Horizon oil spill stressed the need for having a well-informed citizenry regarding marine conservation and restoration. A key to this goal is to support education and outreach programs whose mission is to teach the public about the great natural resources of the Gulf of Mexico. The Institute for Marine Mammal Studies-Center for Marine Education and Research (IMMS-CMER) is a premier marine education and conservation facility that offers a variety of educational programs designed to meet the academic and outreach needs of multiple audiences on educational topics including marine mammals, sea turtles, fish biology, marine invertebrates, threatened/endangered species, invasive species, point and non-point pollution, marine habitats, and water quality. Our current educational programs consist of: - Student camps that provide hands-on exploration of coastal wetlands, beach and barrier islands, birding, and fisheries, - Academic field-trips designed to familiarize students with the plants, animals, habitats, and processes of marine and aquatic environments tailored to the visiting age group, - Teacher Workshops provide teachers with opportunities to expand their knowledge of coastal issues and provide a venue for teachers to earn continuing education

Coffee Creek is a drainway that is about 1.25 miles long and drains portions of the City east of Hwy 49 and south of Pass Road. The estuarine channel collects and treats storm water runoff starting around the intersection of 28th St and Gulf Ave with direct outfall to the Mississippi Sound. This restoration project intends on enhancing the Coffee Creek's unsightly outfall, restoring the channel's natural flows, and improving public access and recreational activities to portions of the sand beach where access was limited due to oiling during the 2010 oil spill. Initially, the project will involve routine maintenance and debris removal on an approximate 1/3 mi stretch beginning at the outfall at the Gulf. These low impact, non-structural improvements will restore natural flows and revitalize coffee creek as a natural corridor and refuge for estuarine wildlife. Secondly, beachfront enhancements are proposed in line with the current "Gateway" projects already underway within Harrison County. These enhancements may consist of aesthetic improvements (landscaping, etc.) and recreational improvements such as fire pits, showers, volleyball courts, pavilions, etc. while providing more access for fishing; the recreational improvements

The project proposes additional beachfront concrete boardwalks along the southern side of Highway 90. This restoration project intends on improving public access and recreational activities to portions of the sand beach where access was limited due to oiling during the 2010 oil spill. This project will benefit residents and tourists.

More than 85% of the nearly 8 miles of shoreline within Gulfport City limits already has an ADA-compliant concrete boardwalk in place; aside from pedestrian and bicycle access, this boardwalk offers benches overlooking and stairs leading to Gulfport's beaches. The remaining 15% of shoreline (approximately 6,350 linear feet) without an existing boardwalk is divided into 4 sections. Completion of these unfinished sections would offer safe recreational walking and biking options. It would further serve to promote public pedestrian access to, not only Gulfport's beaches, but also the revitalized downtown Gulfport, Jones Park, and the Gulfport Small Craft Harbor as well as casinos, proposed

Brickyard Bayou, the largest single drainage basin in Southern Gulfport, flows northeast from 42nd Ave around 20th St all the way to Bernard Bayou, east of the airport. This transitional freshwater/estuary water body collects and treats much of Gulfport's storm water runoff and is a natural corridor and refuge for estuarine wildlife. Development and debris and sediment deposition has limited this drain ways natural flows causing, in particularly, the area west of 8th Ave (south of the airport and including Hwy 49) to be prone to flooding of local buildings and streets. This area is of primary economic importance as it is centered between the Port of Gulfport and the airport, the two major commercial centers of the City. This restoration project proposes new conservation easements be acquired along with the redesign of, general maintenance of, and debris removal within the bayou. Controlled vegetated stabilization practices

Turkey Creek is 13.7 miles long with an approximate 17,800-acre drainage basin. Located in the City of Gulfport, the City of Long Beach, and Harrison County, Mississippi, this transitional freshwater/estuarine water body collects, stores, and treats storm water runoff for multiple municipalities. Turkey Creek holds high levels of debris deposited by storm events and local residents. With its natural flows impeded, during high flow conditions, this creek overflows the south stream bank and causes widespread flooding. In a 2005 "Flood Damage Reduction Study," the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) recommended selective clearing and snagging for identified portions of the creek. Subsequent attempts to do so by Harrison County were halted by public protest from organizations such as: the NAACP, the North Gulfport Coalition, and the Sierra Club. Initially, this project proposes the formation of a "Turkey Creek Improvement Committee" consisting of the above referenced municipalities and organizations. This committee would be focused on Public Outreach and be tasked with suggesting improvements to be designed and approving final design prior to construction. Anticipated improvements would be limited to low impact methods such as shoreline stabilization, sediment and debris removal, stream maintenance,

Gulfport proposes to expand their North Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) to consolidate sewer flows to one WWTP; this project will benefit both the economy & ecological resources and improves water quality. As is, Gulfport treats wastewater at its existing North & South WWTPs. The North and South WWTPs are permitted to handle 7.75 MGD and 10.5 MGD respectively. Both plants monitor nutrient levels with nutrient limits anticipated in the near future. The North WWTP will likely meet its nutrient requirements as is (its discharge is considered 4 times cleaner than the South). However, upgrades, just for nutrients, at the 70+ year old South WWTP could cost over $20 million dollars. This wouldn't address aging structures, piping, etc on site and wouldn't positively impact treatment capacity for the City. Instead of nutrient upgrades at the South WWTP, the City proposes to expand the North WWTP and convert the South WWTP into a lift station to reroute flow to the North WWTP. While this represents a higher initial cost, it produces lower operating, maintenance, and future upgrade costs over the life of the plants.

The North WWTF expansion results in cleaner sewage discharges to Bernard Bayou (eventual outfall to the Back Bay of Biloxi). Further rerouting the South WWTP will eliminate a sewer discharge in this same bayou. This project protects the ecological system of Back Bay and its tributaries. Beyond the water quality benefits, the ability of the City to readily provide wastewater treatment is imperative for accommodating economic development. The proposed Vertical Loop Reactor aeration system expansion

Located immediately north of a 0.5 mile stretch of a four lane section of Three Rivers Road (from Creosote Rd to Seaway Rd), the bulk of the approximately 1.25 mile stretch of Three Rivers Rd between the industrialized Seaway Rd and Dedeaux Rd is two lanes with no center turn lane. This commercial corridor is vital to the City of Gulfport economy as Three Rivers Rd provides direct access between the Gulfport-Biloxi International Airport and many commercial developments, and between the airport and Dedeaux Rd.

This project seeks to widen this 1.25 mile stretch from the existing two lane road to a proposed four lanes with a center turn lane. Combined with the Dedeaux Rd widening project currently under design, with recently constructed projects, and with other already-funded design projects in the area, this project will be the last leg of 5-laning all main collector roads on the heavily-commercialized north side of the airport. The economic benefits of the road widening in this area will be realized with the potential for new businesses and tax revenues also bringing needed jobs to the area. The quality of life improvements for these businesses and local residents will be seen in less congested and safer roadways. It will also

The City of Gulfport's Sportsplex is strategically located near the northwestern corner of the busy intersection of Interstate 10 and Highway 49. The facility offers 9 multipurpose baseball/softball fields, 4 Multipurpose athletic fields (i.e. soccer), associated buildings (concessions, restrooms, maintenance, etc.), associated infrastructure, and an area leased to Gulf Islands Waterpark. In 2013, this facility directly produced nearly $100,000 in revenue and is estimated to have had a $20-$25 million total economic impact. The bulk of this impact came from the 52 tournaments across 6 different sports hosted at the Sportsplex in 2013 alone.

Despite its ongoing success, the facilities size and field offering limits the types of tournaments and other opportunities it can handle. Routinely, regional tournaments consider the Mississippi Gulf Coast for its centralized location, but ultimately are relocated to competitive markets due to the lack of facilities. This proposed project consist of three concurrent phases. First, after its 14 years of operation, a growing number of repairs and improvements to existing facilities is required. Secondly, the City of Gulfport already owns enough land to add some facilities; current planning efforts consider adding: batting cage

Turkey Creek Watershed covers approximately 11,000 acres in north Gulfport, Long Beach, and Harrison County. The watershed's two (2) main waterbodies are in need of significant restoration and enhancement. Turkey Creek and Brickyard Bayou are approximately 14 miles and 5 miles long, respectively. Both waterbodies are slow-moving coastal streams/tidal creeks that flow into ecologically important, sheltered estuarine ecosystems connected to the Back Bay of Biloxi and the Gulf of Mexico.

This project will restore and enhance these individual estuarine streams to provide an aquatic corridor that serves as a sheltered nursery and as a rearing area for multiple saltwater fish species including those with recreational and commercial value. In addition, recovering the ecological health of these small estuaries would allow them to provide a sheltered refuge for larger and more mature fish during natural or anthropogenic events such as storms, droughts, or oil spills. Enhancements to Turkey Creek will further offer an opportunity to actively organize and empower a local minority committee in designing, permitting, constructing and maintaining a socially acceptable restoration effort. Leah Manhan's 2013 film, â€œCome Hell or High Water: the Battle for Turkey Creek,â€•describes the history of Turkey Creek, and the detrimental effects of human activity, land development, and natural occurrences.

In 2006, a report was prepared by the â€œLand Trust for the Mississippi Coastal Plainâ€•entitled â€œWatershed Implementation Plan for the Turkey Creek Watershedâ€•(funding from the Environmental Protection Agency Region IV). This report, focusing on Turkey Creek, confirmed that Turkey Creek, like Brickyard Bayou and the entire Turkey Creek watershed, faces environmental degradation from: filing of wetlands, channelization, trash and debris, unregulated development and construction, uncontrolled stormwater increases, aquatic, terrestrial, and riparian habitat dilapidation, invasive species (particularly Chinese Tallow and cogongrass), and chemical contamination.

Accordingly, Turkey Creek and Brickyard Bayou require similar restoration and enhancement efforts

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

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
The City of Biloxi proposes to implement its 1980s master plan for utilizing the corridor of public land located under Interstate 110, which runs north-south from the Back Bay of Biloxi to the Mississippi Sound. The original master plan, developed with considerable citizen input, is being updated to include storm water management improvements and acquisition/restoration of a wetlands area adjacent to the I-110 Corridor, north of Division Street. Storm water management improvements will include installation of BMPs along the corridor to filter nonpoint source pollutants from the interstate's storm water that drains unchecked from the elevated roadway. The BMPs will have an educational component, identifying their function in improving water quality through all-weather signage located along the walking paths that currently exist (and which are to be enhanced with additional lighting and drainage). Public safety and recreational amenity improvements will expand use of this area by residents and tourists. The south end of the corridor is located immediately west of the minor league baseball stadium being built and the Beau Rivage Casino Resort. The north end includes an under-utilized boat ramp, basketball and tennis courts, all of which are in need of improvements and lighting.

The City of Biloxi proposes to implement a variety of shoreline stabilization measures along the Biloxi Peninsula in areas owned and/or managed by the City to control erosion, adapt to sea-level rise and improve public safety and access. Shoreline improvements will include stormwater management BMPs accompanied by all-weather educational signage to identify short- and long-term public benefits of a properly-managed waterfront.

Improvements will include removal of nonnative, invasive plants species; installation of appropriate native plant species to support shoreline stabilization and restoration of shoreline habitats; removal of concrete, riprap, abandoned/obsolete infrastructure and miscellaneous debris; and stormwater management improvements to improve water quality. Public safety and access improvements will include provision of lighted, ADA-compliant boardwalks, where appropriate, designed for storm

The area of the Grand Bay National Estuarine Research and Reserve (NERR) around Point aux Chenes Bay has Southward facing shoreline against the Mississippi Sound which needs protection from wave action. Every time I visit in my kayak the area has receded some, especially the eastern point of the entrance to Bayou Cumbest. Rock jetties like they have used in Louisiana at Fourchon or any type of barriers to help reduce wave action could do a lot to help prevent these Southern shorelines from receding. I have written a blog post regarding the erosion I have seen in this area. It can be viewed here: https://samuraiflyshop.com/2017/07/21/support-project-4248-protect-point-aux-chenes-bay-shoreline/

Historically, Grand Batture Island provided erosion protections for the Grand Bay NERR, and specifically Point aux Chenes Bay. Over time, Grand Batture was eroded into an island chain, and, in 1969, Hurricane Camille reduced Grand Batture to nothing more than fragmented shoals. This effectively removed any barrier for coastal erosion in Point aux Chenes Bay and accelerated the rate at which land has eroded within the Grand Bay NERR.

There is evidence to support this erosion over the years in a study published in 2007. This study can be viewed at the following link: http://grandbaynerr.org/wp-content/uploads/2010/12/Grand-Bay-National-Estuarine-Research-Reserve-Site-Profile-Final-Draft-01Oct2007.pdf

Another study titled â€œImpacts of historic morphology and sea level rise on tidal hydrodynamics in a microtidal estuary (Grand Bay, Mississippi)â€; which was published in Volume 111, Part B of Continental Shelf Research, December 2015, supports the fact that erosion has progressively increased in the Grand Bay NERR due to a lack of a tidal barrier. This study can be found here: http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0278434315300212

Finally, the United States Geological Survey provided a time lapse video showing the effects of this

This project proposes a world-class aquarium to be built along U.S. Highway 90 in Gulfport, Mississippi on a total of approximately 18 acres of land overlooking the redeveloped Jones Park and Small Craft Harbor. Depending on features, shows, and exhibits, it could be as large as 130,000 square feet, and cost in the neighborhood of $120,000,000. This facility will serve to fill the void left by the loss of the Marine Life Oceanarium and provide for a much-needed family-friendly and education-oriented tourism facility for our Gulf Coast market.

Unlike many projects that seek either full funding or have no stakeholder buy-in, this proposal has been in the works for some time, with the understanding by Gulfport city leaders that in seeking support, local commitment must be demonstrated to emphasize the significance of the shared vision of making this a reality. On December 2, 2014, the City Council unanimously approved obligating $14 million of City funds toward the purchase of approximately 10 acres of land to be acquired for this project site. When combined with the County Library and CTA properties, there will be roughly 18 acres for development as a campus for this project which has the potential to also include retail, restaurant, and lodging amenities. The appeal of this location is not only the scenic overlook, but the elevation itself is more desirable than at the water's edge. It is important to note that this section of Gulfport's downtown remains under-utilized, undeveloped, and modestly blighted. From an urban renewal standpoint, this is a home run! Obviously, the economic benefit to Gulfport and the surrounding communities can be a game changer through increased tax revenues and site leases.

The Gulfport Redevelopment Commission will have developmental authority over this project, and has taken a methodical approach to performing due diligence measures in order to achieve an accurate picture of what the potential for this ambitious development represents. To that end, David Kimmel, former Construction Project Manager and Executive Director of the Georgia Aquarium, has been hired as a consultant to assess options, reach out to industry contacts, and make recommendations to guide our progress. A market assessment is currently underway with the objective of confirming the range of customer draw, anticipated number of visitors, exhibit type, animal/species features, interactive attractions, physical plant requirements, square footage size recommendations and configuration, and

INTRODUCTION: The Institute for Marine Mammal Studies (IMMS) is a non-profit 501 (c) (3) organization dedicated to marine education, conservation, and research of marine mammals and sea turtles in the northern Gulf of Mexico. It operates a premier, state-of-the-art Center for Marine Education and Research (CMER) in Gulfport, Mississippi. It is the only facility on the Mississippi Gulf Coast that has the capability and expertise to care for sick and injured marine mammals and sea turtles while providing opportunities for marine education and research. IMMS serves as a liaison between public and private entities interested in marine mammal science and has partnered with the University of Southern Mississippi, Jackson State University, Louisiana State University, University of South Alabama, and the Mississippi Department of Marine Resources (MSDMR) to fulfill the state and federal needs regarding marine education, research, and response to and care of stranded marine mammals and sea turtles. IMMS also played a central role in the response to the BP oil spill in the northern Gulf of Mexico. Information on the programs and activities of IMMS can be obtained from its web site: www.imms.org

REQUEST: IMMS proposes to construct dormitories and additional classrooms at the CMER in order to enhance research and educational programs and activities. This would allow IMMS to better collaborate with graduate students and scientists from the U.S. and abroad by providing inexpensive accommodation. IMMS works with nearby Universities and would like to expand its collaborative efforts to include other Universities in Mississippi which are located up to six hours away. The proposed dormitories would allow students and researchers from these Universities to contribute to the research efforts that are being conducted by IMMS in conjunction with MSDMR.

The purpose of this project is to qualitatively and quantitatively study the sand beaches and natural shorelines within Jackson County. Erosion of the beach and shorelines through natural accretion and storm activity requires continuous maintenance and replenishment efforts to sustain the coastline. The goals of the study are as follows:

1.Develop baseline data to accurately quantify and qualify the sand beach shorelines.
2.Develop numerical models to simulate beach and shoreline erosion for high and low frequency storm events.
3.Develop strategies to control erosion of the sand beaches.
4.Investigate â€œliving shorelineâ€• options and determine those that are the most suitable for this environment.
5.Develop a Management, Operations, and Maintenance Program for the sand beaches.
6.Develop and investigate an offshore dredging replenishment program.

The project will enhance Jackson County's Recreational Complexes and provide amenities that will serve the community's recreational needs. The County has three recreational complexes that in need of additional facilities to further support the growing desires of the community to live a healthier lifestyle. The proposed improvements support Jackson County's goal of providing superior service to its citizens. The recreational complexes and the recommended improvements are as follows:

Edward A. Khayat Memorial Park (Moss Point):
-Provide pavilions for gatherings and events.
-Provide additional parking.
-Construct a community swimming pool.
-Construct a maintenance building for support services.

Jackson County Soccer Complex (Gautier):
-Perform a detailed study of storm drainage system and make necessary improvements.
-Expand pavilions and refuge areas.
-Perform facility improvements including lighting, fencing, and parking.

St. Martin Soccer Complex:
-Provide walking trails.
-Construct pavilions for gatherings and events.
-Construct a splash pad
-Construct a kayak launch to provide residents and visitors access to local bayous and waterways.

The proposed improvements will provide the added amenities to Jackson County recreational complexes

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.

Project consists of installation of associated water distribution systems to provide potable water service to currently un-served areas of Harrison County. Phase II would consist of installation of approximately 56,500 LF of 12" PVC water line, fire hydrants and associated valves and fittings and a 500,000 gallon elevated water tank and new well primarily on Bell Creek road. This project will connect to an existing

Project consists of installation of associated water distribution system and residential connections to provide potable water service to approximately 1,000 new water customersy. Phase 1 would consist of installation of approximately 64,000 LF of 8" PVC water line, fire hydrants and associated valves, fittings and meters for residential connections. This project will connect to an existing water transmission system
Project consists of installation of associated water distribution system and residential connections to provide potable water service to approximately 1,000 new water customers. Phase II would consist of installation of approximately 75,000 LF of 8" PVC water line, fire hydrants and associated valves, fittings and meters for residential connections. This project will connect to an existing water transmission system
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
This project is Phase 2 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 150 homes that use 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 Gulf of Mexico. Rotten Bayou is on
Project consists of installation of PVC sewer force mains, approximately 100,000 LF, fittings, valves and required pumping stations to provide sewer collection to currently un-served areas of Harrison Count. This project will connect to an existing sewer collection system, installed as part of the Gulf Region Program and provide much needed customer base to begin utilization of the Gulf Region S-12 Sewer
Project consists of installation of associated small diameter, low pressure sewer force mains, gravity mains, grinder pumps and residential connections to provide sewer services to currently un-served areas, approximately 1,000 new customers. This project will connect to an existing sewer collection system installed as part of the Gulf Region Program and provide a much needed customer base to begin
Project consists of installation of PVC sewer force mains, low pressure service lines, gravity main and residential connections to provide sanitary sewer service to approximately 1,000 new sewer customers. Phase II would consist of installing approximately 50,000 LF of PVC sewer mains and associated pump

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

On December 24, 2015, the National Diabetes and Obesity Research Center and Tradition-Medical City submitted Project #5460 to the RESTORE Project Portal. The information below is an update to Project #5460 based on a recent study and updated design and building estimates.

The National Diabetes and Obesity Research Institute (NDORI), a Mississippi (MS) non-profit 501 (c)(3) corporation, is an innovative, translational research institute focused on the population-based study and treatment of diabetes and obesity, currently in its infancy. The singular focus of NDORI is to find a cure for diabetes - a disease that impacts more than 15% of MS's population.

NDORI is located at Tradition, a 4,800-acre master-planned community in Harrison County at the intersection of Highway 67 and Highway 605 north of Biloxi and Gulfport. NDORI represents a unique opportunity to invest in the long-term health of the state, position the MS Gulf Coast as a regional leader in the growing health and life-sciences industry, create a catalyst for exponential economic growth, and promote community stability through development and investment. The concept would be one of the cornerstones of a healthcare, bioscience cluster: the Tradition Medical City.

In spring 2018, Southern MS Planning and Development District (SMPDD) commissioned Arduin, Laffer, and Moore Econometrics and The University of Southern MS to study the economic impact of a future healthcare cluster with the Tradition Medical City at the nexus; the final product of this study was published as â€œThe Socioeconomic Impact of a Healthcare Research Cluster at Tradition, Mississippi." Based on the proven theory that a cluster of healthcare and bioscience facilities in proximity to one another will accelerate innovation, this intellectual hub will serve as a catalyst for medical industry growth, residential development, and a primary destination for hospitals, universities, research institutions and health and life science companies. The economic impact study measured the potential for future growth of NDORI and Tradition based on the success of other existing healthcare clusters at Lake Nona, FL, and the Research Triangle Park in NC. Based on these findings, NDORI and Tradition will

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

A growing trend has been for more pedestrian and transit-oriented development in cities. Only minutes from downtown Ocean Springs and Gautier, and with quick and easy access to recreational amenities along Highway 90 and beaches to the south, this seven mile path is uniquely positioned to attract innovative recreational activities as well as restaurants, hotels and distinctive shops, making for an eclectic shopping experience.

This project will provide a 10 foot wide multi-use path along the Highway 90 corridor from City Hall in Gautier to the Hospital in Ocean Springs. The seven mile route will include safe access to local amenities and provide recreational opportunities to residents and visitors. MDOT is currently in the design stages for the widening of US Highway 90 from Vermont Avenue in Ocean Springs to Dolphin Road in Gautier. The addition of the multi-use path will provide both safe and efficient access for pedestrian and cyclists to this newly reconstructed corridor.

Walking and biking trails are a nice quality of life enhancement, but there are also substantial economic benefits to be gained from this type of infrastructure investment. Recent studies indicate that walkable suburbs have a greater economic output and higher incomes, attract more highly educated people and more high-tech industries. It has also been reported that residential real estate prices increase in communities that are welcoming to bicyclists and pedestrians. According to research by the Urban Land Institute, shoppers in walking friendly retail environments tend to visit more frequently, stay longer and consequently spend more money.

Besides the positive economic impact, the County, surrounding cities and State could also realize savings

The Jackson County Board of Supervisors is proposing the construction of a new Interstate 10 interchange with Old Fort Bayou Road. The right-ofâ€“way is available for immediate consideration for construction and would strategically position a new access point for entry into Jackson County from Interstate-10.

Centrally located approximately four miles east of the Washington Avenue/Highway 609 exit and approximately four miles west of the Highway 57 exit, this interchange would provide much needed relief from traffic congestion in this heavily traveled area of the I-10 corridor.

The Washington Avenue/Highway 609 area has experienced tremendous growth in the last few years as the population tends to migrate to the north, and this interchange would help to alleviate the substantial traffic burden in that area in addition to providing easy access to prime developable property adjacent to Interstate 10.

Not only would this interchange serve to improve the lives of the local community, but it also provides opportunities for the establishment of new service industries such as gas stations, hotels and restaurants to attract travelers.

This project consists of construction of a new overpass at McCann Road and Interstate 10 in the St. Martin Community. This new overpass will provide a direct connection from the Commercial Business District along Lemoyne Blvd. to the new Commercial Business District along the I-10 Connector road, thereby increasing access and opportunity for new growth in this area.

The addition of this strategic access linking two commercial business districts will maximize the growth potential for both areas. The short term direct economic stimulus will be immediately felt throughout the community in the form of employment and income for the construction industry and indirectly by many others who are employed by companies that provide materials, equipment, and services that are required to support the project.

Workers for whom jobs are created by this project have new income to spend on consumer goods and services, which in turn creates new jobs in retail, manufacturing of consumer goods, food processing and personal services.

A vision for the future, neighborhood support, and infrastructure are key elements to attracting developers to invest in existing communities. The implementation of several major access routes along

Water trails are marked routes on navigable waterways such as rivers, typically for people using small non-motorized boats, such as kayaks and canoes. Originally created by environmentalists and conversationalists to encourage environmental awareness, they have evolved to be recreational routes on waterways with a network of access points.

The Pascagoula River is the largest by volume unimpeded river in the contiguous 48 states. This project will develop ecotourism opportunities by establishing and developing a scenic water trail along the Pascagoula River. This scenic water trail will bring sustainable rural development to communities along the river in Jackson County.

As the State's first water trail, it will serve to strengthen and extend recreational opportunities for residents and visitors. Trailheads will be constructed in four strategic locations along the river. Each trailhead will provide amenities such as public boat and kayak launch, pavilions, parking for visitors, and a kiosk with a map of the area.

Although new to the State of MS, water trails have been implemented in other states and studies have been conducted to measure their economic impacts. While dissimilar in their measurements and time frames for data collection, each report shows that water trails can increase paddle sports tourism and bring new money into local economies.

The studies also explored social benefits to a community and found that water trail communities experienced lower poverty rates and higher education and health levels than communities that do not provide recreational activities. Increased tourism around water trails will bring additional tourism dollars

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

East McHenry road is a narrow gravel road that runs east to west from Hwy 15 through Desota National Forest to Hwy 49 in the southern part of Stone County, near the Harrison County Line. Several roads head south into Harrison County from East McHenry road. In 2014, the county received a FLAP grant for the first phase of improvement which will replaced one low weight bridge and widen and pave 1.3 miles of the road. In 2015, a second FLAP grant was secured for 3 more bridges and 2.3 miles of road. The last portion of the project is 2.63 miles with one bridge. Currently, Stone County has no funding for this portion. If funded, Stone county will have a continuous paved road making traveling safer. The

Stone county has a lot of public roads that are still unpaved. The gravel is a constant maintenance issue. We also have deteriorating "older" asphalt roads that need to be repaved. A general repaving project

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

This proposal is for the funding of an Outdoor Open-Air Amphitheatre adjacent to or near the Bay St. Louis Municipal Harbor for the City of Bay St. Louis. Potential uses for the proposed Amphitheater include but are not limited to hosting musical acts, town meetings, plays, educational presentations, movie nights, fishing tournaments etc. It will also support existing events hosted by the City such as Cruising, Harbor Fest Bridge Fest Crab Fest and others.

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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. This parcel consists of approximately 0.28 acres of freshwater emergent wetland, and 3.51 acres of freshwater forested wetland habitat that borders Old Fort Bayou. An intermittent stream is present on the property. Protection of these upstream lands is vital to the water quality and erosion control downriver and into the Mississippi sound. LTMCP is also looking to acquire 63.85 acres of adjacent land to the south. These two parcels share an intermittent stream that flows into Old Fort Bayou. Ecological Value: Protects properties as a buffer area for storm surge by providing dispersal and displacement in the event of flooding waters. These flooding waters have a natural function of turnover and flushing of coastal
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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. This parcel consists of approximately 1.61 acres of freshwater forested wetland, 3.77 acres of marine estuarine habitat, and 28.87 acres of mixed hardwood upland habitat. It has 0.34 miles of waterfront along Old Fort Bayou. Also, LTMCP manages and protects a total of 0.81 miles of waterfront along Old Fort Bayou. Protection of these upstream lands is vital to the water quality and erosion control downriver and into the Mississippi sound. Ecological Value-Protects properties as a buffer area for storm surge by providing dispersal and displacement in the event of flooding waters. These flooding waters have a natural function of turnover and flushing of coastal wetlands.-Protects areas that provide clean water for

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. These parcels consist of 3677 acres of planted pine forest as well as bottomland hardwood with several creeks that flow into both the Jourdan River as well as the Wolf River. Protection of these upstream lands is vital to the water quality and erosion control downriver and into the Mississippi sound. Ecological Value: Protects properties as a buffer area for storm surge by providing dispersal and displacement in the event of flooding waters. These flooding waters have a natural function of turnover and flushing of coastal

The MS Urban Forest Council developed a project in 1995 with EPA, creating a program to help people learn about careers in the green industry and provide job training opportunities in regard to natural resources such as landscaping, trees, food plants, growing food, land maintenance, cut flowers, and other "green jobs." The program was called 'Ribbons of Green Career and Job Training.'

We are proposing this project to assist in restoring the MS Gulf Coast from injury of natural resources but also to provided valuable job training and career development. Many people are not aware of the many opportunities working with natural resources.

Natural Resource Job Training and Small Business Incubator

The project will include job training in the classroom and training on sites. Site for training will be identified based on topic of training, location of participants and relative to the topics.

This community garden and farming space is the perfect location for a job training and small business incubator center. Not only will this project provide real-time economic opportunities to the trainees; it will also help develop and revive the surrounding communities, while rebuilding and growing the green industry along the MS Gulf coast.

This project would create training programs that satisfy needs of employers in the state.

The following programs would be implemented: Job training and certification as a trained individual would be provided for each of these topics. Individuals participating will complete the whole training program. Trainers will provided assistance in obtaining jobs in these areas of service or be trained to develop their own company to provide these service areas.

This effort seeks to permanently protect lands identified by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the State of
Mississippi as critical for acquisition and long-term management by the Grand Bay National Wildlife Refuge (NWR) and Grand Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve (NERR). This project will add approximately 1,686 acres to the nearly 18,000 acres currently owned by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the State of Mississippi. It will add critical coastal lands to the Grand Bay NWR/ NERR for permanent protection, and improved management of coastal wetlands, and adjacent upland areas. The Grand Bay NWR/NERR protect one of the last expanses of wet pine savanna habitat in the country. Due to fire suppression and conversion to pine plantation, less than 5% of the original acreage of this habitat system remains- making it one of the most endangered ecosystems in the country. Because of the great biological significance of this area, it is important to continue to expand the protection of both core and buffer areas, while enhancing management capabilities. The targeted 1,686 +/- acres consists of wet pine savanna, maritime forest, tidal and non-tidal wetlands, salt marshes, salt pannes, bays and bayous.

The Land Trust for the Mississippi Coastal Plain (LTMCP) is a nationally accredited Land Trust dedicated to the conservation, promotion, and protection of open spaces and green places of ecological significance in Hancock, Harrison, Jackson, George, Stone, and Pearl River Counties of the Mississippi Coastal Plain. LTMCP utilizes both fee simple and conservation easement tools to target priority conservation lands for the benefit of coastal Mississippi habitats, species, and recreation.

The goal of this project is to provide funding to purchase individual parcels of land, which may be relatively small in acreage but are located in areas that have been identified as crucial to extending corridors of existing conservation lands. The Land Trust has identified several sites that would expand key conservation corridors presently owned by LTMCP, the Mississippi Secretary of State's Office, as well as the Mississippi Department for Marine Resources. These sites can be found on the Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality's portal (www.restore.ms): project numbers 5436 Brickyard Bayou Land Protection, adjacent to the Pascagoula River Coastal Preserves owned by MDMR; 5788 Cedar Lake Island Land Protection, adjacent to the LTMCP Cedar Lake Island Preserve; and 5790 Tchoutacabouffa River Land Protection, adjacent to LTMCP Tchoutacabouffa Nature Preserve. Protection of these upstream lands is vital to the water quality and erosion control downriver and into the Mississippi Sound.
Ecological Value:

Kittiwake Conservation has been able to identify some acreage in Pass Christian that appears suitable for coastal preservation. This property was partially used as part of the Camp Kittiwake, a church camp used into the 1950's, then partially developed as a residential subdivision, Kittiwake, and for the Kittiwake Baptist Church. The remaining 12 acres has laid fallow for the past 50 years.
Our neighborhood group, loosely organized as Kittiwake Conservation, see the area being retained for its natural features; its vegetation and wildlife, while adjacent to the sand beach. The area presents itself as an area where local runoff can be filtered naturally prior to reaching the Sound, reducing the number of beach closures in the area after heavy rainfall. Presently, the acreage is semi-wetland forest, and the home to herons, eagles, osprey, fox, bobcat, racoon, armadillo and rabbits.
This property (11.8 acres) was recently purchased by an individual in 2017, and has expressed some interest in allowing the acreage to be used as a park, a wildlife preserve, a conservation area, and appears willing to part with the land for such uses.
Across US 90 is the sand beach. This area has often been "closed" due to high bacterial count, particularly after heavy rainfall. This tract of land could be used to develop a series of â€œswalesâ€• to naturally filter the surface water of sediment and pollutants prior to reaching the Sound, and some existing underground water routes could be rerouted into the same system of swales.

There are few intact land parcels available along Beach Boulevard that have not been through development, especially over the past 50 years. This is a parcel that has been neglected and allowed to become its own wildland. With minimal development it could become its own show piece of what upland areas would have looked like prior to significant development. A trail meandering through from Second Street to Beach Boulevard might be the extent of developing the area. A parking area on each

About 11% of the surface water streams in Mississippi coastal region received fair or poor ratings indicating possible point or non-point source pollution loads into these surface streams. The Jourdan River watershed is designated as a priority watershed for improving the water quality in this region. Primary water quality concerns for the Jourdan River have been identified as faulty septic and wastewater systems, sediment from soil and stream bank erosion and nutrient enrichment. This restoration research project will evaluate the performance of current on-site wastewater treatment systems for decentralized communities in the coastal region of Mississippi where the effluent standards might be at risk. The investigation will include a comprehensive assessment of effectiveness of current wastewater treatment approaches from the surface and ground water quality and economic feasibility perspectives.

In our previous efforts, we have identified representative sites (sensitive streams of Bayou Bacon, Bayou La Terre, and Orphan Creek) in the watershed and evaluated the existing on-site wastewater treatment systems. A sample collection and analysis program was implemented for representative sites to measure pH, temperature, biochemical oxygen demand (BOD), total suspended solids (TSS), total nitrogen (TN including TKN), nitrates and nitrites, and total phosphorous (TP) and fecal coliform bacteria. Established methods were used to measure these constituents from the select representative sites at designated time intervals to represent dry and wet weather and cold and hot weather conditions over seven months. These results were analyzed to determine the feasibility of on-site wastewater treatment systems and estimate nutrient loads released through effluent discharges.

Outcomes from this project include (i) a compilation of data on current on-site, decentralized wastewater treatment facilities in the Jourdan River watershed and characterization of wastewater management practices for the coastal region; and (ii) analysis of water quality parameters for representative sites to assess performance of on-site wastewater treatment systems.

This study albeit based on a very limited data showed that onsite wastewater treatment and management systems in the areas surrounding the sample collection sites are probably not the major contributing sources for fecal coliform contamination in the tributaries studied. Additionally, constituents normally found in wastewater effluent were not found in high concentrations in the water samples collected from

Project Description:
The Partnership for Gulf Coast Land Conservation (Gulf Partnership), is a collaborative of 24 non-profit land trusts working in the Gulf of Mexico Region. Through this project, the Gulf Partnership seeks to support MS DEQ's efforts to 1) Create, restore and enhance coastal wetlands and 2) Protect and conserve marine, coastal, estuarine and riparian habitats through a robust land conservation and stewardship program. Through the Due Diligence Grants for MS Land Conservation Project, we can also aid MS DEQ in achieving its other restoration goals, including reducing nutrients in coastal waters as well as restoring oysters, sea turtles, and marine mammals by improving water quantity and quality.

We are requesting $150,000 over 5 years for a matching grants program for due diligence costs for projects located in Mississippi. Under this program, Gulf Partnership member organizations may receive small grants from the Gulf Partnership of up to $25,000 to complete appraisals, appraisal reviews, title exams, environmental and baseline studies, surveys, closings and other due diligence for land acquisition and conservation easement projects in priority areas in coastal Mississippi. These dollars will be matched 1:1 with funds from the Gulf Partnership's Gulf Coast Land Conservation Project Assistance Fund (PAF). The PAF is an existing matching grant program that helps land trusts develop and pay for the upfront costs associated with land conservation projects proposed for Deepwater Horizon (DWH) oil spill funds in the Gulf region.

The Due Diligence for MS Coastal Land Conservation project is designed to increase the pace and scale of land conservation along coastal streams and in the coastal region of south Mississippi and will enhance very successful PAF which has been implemented by the Gulf Partnership in all five Gulf States. The PAF was established in 2014 with a grant from the Knobloch Family Foundation. In the program's first 3 years, our partner organizations used $226,000 in due diligence funds to attract $53 million in conservation funding, permanently protecting more than 20,000 acres.

In undeveloped areas of the coast, rain is intercepted by trees and the rest soaks into the ground, filtering out pollution. But on the developed coast, buildings, parking lots, roads, and other impervious surfaces, trees and soil no longer slow the rainfall and filter the water. The resulting stormwater instead picks up nitrogen and phosphorus pollutants. It flows rapidly into bayous, beaches, and Mississippi Sound via storm drains. The results include beach closures, oyster contamination, and fish kills.

Red Creek in George County has been suffering from water quality problems due to periodic sediment influx with rainfall events. Several sites are possible origins, but one large one exists. A 400-acre recreational riding park for All Terrain Vehicles, "R.C.O.R." on Vestry Road has been in operation for about 15 years, and the runoff from the constantly disturbed soils and mud pits on the site has been and is still reaching Red Creek through small woodland branches running into the Creek from from its south bank. Despite citizen complaints over the past 3 years, and in spite of several attempts at characterizing the source, timing, and magnitude of the sediment inputs from this site, or other sites, no definitive answers have been put forward by any person or government agency that can be used to isolate, regulate or otherwise modify or mitigate this water quality impairment from mud and sediment.

Remote sensing, drone photography, balloon cameras, trail cameras, and or photography using airplanes could be used to document runoff events that fill Red Creek with sediment in this section of the stream in George County as well as upstream in Stone County. With such visual documentation, simultaneous testing of Red Creek water quality for sediment and nutrient components must be done so a visual/testing record of this problem can be created.

Engagement and creative collaboration of MDEQ staff and NRCS/USDA could possibly result in discovery of the right "hook" or incentive so that these agencies can collaborate on the water quality problem in this section of Red Creek. The land is mostly forested in the vicinity, and there is almost no agricultural land use along Red Creek. There also is not a protected species like the Gulf sturgeon with habitat in Red Creek that can be used to clearly justify federal agency intervention or some kind of enhanced soil conservation practice payments. Also, the owner of the Red Creek Off Road park has been intransigent and has not, to my knowledge, voluntarily undertaken measures to reduce the sediment contribution from his land to the Creek.

This situation is at an impasse, and has been for about 3 years. There is not enough data collected by

Improve water quality by reducing nutrient loads to coastal watersheds. Develop conservation plans on agricultural land and rural communities that support them to address nutrient and sediment runoff; and implement conservation practices identified in the conservation plans.

The primary goal for this project is to improve water quality through nutrient and sediment reduction. The health of the Gulf of Mexico depends upon the health of its estuaries, and the health of those coastal waters is influenced by land uses in the watersheds of its tributaries. In the five Gulf States, over 80 percent of the acreage is in private ownership (USDA-NRCS 2014) and is used for forestry and agriculture. This watershed-scale project restores water quality impacted by the DWH oil spill by reducing nutrients and the sediments carrying them into coastal waters. Runoff from cropland, pasture, grassland, forest, urban areas contributes nutrients and sediments that adversely affect the health of coastal waters of the Gulf. While agricultural lands are a contributor (and in many instances, not the leading contributors) of nutrients to coastal waters, there are opportunities to address nutrient related resource concerns at their sources across multiple landuses in the lower Pascagoula River watershed.

USDA will provide outreach and technical assistance to voluntary participants -- especially on the most

In undeveloped areas of the coast, rain is intercepted by trees and the rest soaks into the ground, filtering out pollution. But on the developed coast, buildings, parking lots, roads, and other impervious surfaces, trees and soil no longer slow the rainfall and filter the water. The resulting stormwater instead picks up nitrogen and phosphorus pollutants. It flows rapidly into bayous, beaches, Biloxi Bay, and Mississippi Sound via storm drains. The results include beach closures, oyster contamination, and fish kills.

In undeveloped areas of the coast, rain is intercepted by trees and the rest soaks into the ground, filtering out pollution. But on the developed coast, buildings, parking lots, roads, and other impervious surfaces, trees and soil no longer slow the rainfall and filter the water. The resulting stormwater instead picks up nitrogen and phosphorus pollutants. It flows rapidly into bayous, beaches, Pascagoula River, and the Mississippi Sound via storm drains. The results include beach closures, oyster contamination, and fish

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USDA will provide outreach and technical assistance to voluntary participants -- especially on the most

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USDA will provide outreach and technical assistance to voluntary participants -- especially on the most

Improve water quality by reducing nutrient loads to coastal watersheds. Develop conservation plans on agricultural land and rural communities that support them to address nutrient and sediment runoff; and implement conservation practices identified in the conservation plans.

The primary goal for this project is to improve water quality through nutrient and sediment reduction. The health of the Gulf of Mexico depends upon the health of its estuaries, and the health of those coastal waters is influenced by land uses in the watersheds of its tributaries. In the five Gulf States, over 80 percent of the acreage is in private ownership (USDA-NRCS 2014) and is used for forestry and agriculture. This watershed-scale project restores water quality impacted by the DWH oil spill by reducing nutrients and the sediments carrying them into coastal waters. Runoff from cropland, pasture, grassland, forest, urban areas contributes nutrients and sediments that adversely affect the health of coastal waters of the Gulf. While agricultural lands are a contributor (and in many instances, not the leading contributors) of nutrients to coastal waters, there are opportunities to address nutrient related resource concerns at their sources across multiple landuses in the Hobolochitto Creek watershed.

USDA will provide outreach and technical assistance to voluntary participants -- especially on the most

In undeveloped areas of the coast, rain is intercepted by trees and the rest soaks into the ground, filtering out pollution. But on the developed coast, buildings, parking lots, roads, and other impervious surfaces, trees and soil no longer slow the rainfall and filter the water. The resulting stormwater instead picks up nitrogen and phosphorus pollutants. It flows rapidly into bayous, beaches, St. Louis Bay, and Mississippi Sound via storm drains. The results include beach closures, oyster contamination, and fish kills.

The City of Bay Saint Louis would be an ideal location for an open-air amphitheater. The venue could be used for entertainment, musical performances, and local festivals. The amphitheater could also be utilized by city schools and local community organizations. An amphitheater in downtown Bay Saint Louis would be an asset and an economic benefit for the whole community.

The Bay Saint Louis, MS Wards 5 and 6 area, which is prone to flooding especially during hurricane season, consists of several isolated neighborhoods with only one point of ingress/egress. During storm events with excessive rainfall, rehabilitated/repaired/replaced road infrastructure would increase safe evacuations from the area. Additionally, a bridge connecting the isolated neighborhoods would increase safe egress paths from flooded streets. This area has limited access to existing transportation infrastructure along Highway 603 and very limited or no neighbor to neighborhood access. This project

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

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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

The Lower Pearl River Watershed Environmental Education Center and Completing the Unbuilt Arboretum Location: Picayune, Mississippi

The primary objectives of this project are 1) to establish the Lower Pearl River Watershed Environmental Education Center at the Crosby Arboretum in Picayune, and 2) to increase tourism at the Crosby Arboretum by completing the designs of renowned architect E. Fay Jones.

The host site for the proposed Environmental Education Center is the nationally renowned and award winning public garden, the Crosby Arboretum, which is offers a 65 acre native plant conservatory and trail system that highlights sustainable management of habitat types that are key to a healthy Pearl River watershed. The Environmental Education Center will provide a peaceful and educational attraction that will appeal to travelers and locals where they can stop in to explore and learn about the primary native habitats and ecosystems found along the Lower Pearl River Watershed. This new Environmental Education Center will feature hands-on exhibits that address the main issues impacting the resiliency, stream health, and biodiversity of the Pearl River watershed's habitats. The Center and its exhibits will educate visitors on the benefits of sustainable habitat management and the benefits to a healthy Pearl River watershed and downstream coastal water quality. One of the proposed interior exhibits will be dedicated to interpreting the impact of the 2010 Deepwater Horizon oil spill and its impact to the lower Pearl River. These indoor exhibits, along with the restored outdoor exhibits and trails of the Crosby Arboretum, will provide for a dynamic and unforgettable visitor experience. The potential tourism and educational impact of the Environmental Education Center can leverage on the fact that the Crosby Arboretum is part of Mississippi State University, which provides access to specialized faculty and an abundance of educational resources for educational programming addressing coastal region issues such as environmental resiliency, habitat restoration and conservation, ecotourism and heritage tourism promotion and marketing, to name only a few. These educational events are offered to not only the public but also to K-12 students, garden and naturalist clubs, among others. The Crosby Arboretum is also home to a Mississippi landmark structure, the Pinecote Pavilion, designed by renowned architect E. Fay Jones,

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;

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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

This 4000' X 60' concrete Assault Landing Strip (ALS) will be constructed adjacent to the Airport's runway and provides needed training to local and transient US Military forces. The ALS supports Keesler Air Force Base's 403rd Tactical Airlift Wing, 815th Tactical Airlift Squadron and 53rd Hurricane Hunters' training missions. This specific designed asset will support transient C-130 airwings and joint warfighting training & readiness training. This project supports Naval Special Warfare (Special Boat Team 22 (SBT22), Naval Small Craft Instruction & Technical Training School (NAVSCIATTS), and WARCOM) at NASA's John C. Stennis Space Center, the U.S. National Guard's Combat Readiness

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

Development of on-site facilities at Mississippi Aquarium to house ambassador animal collection that the aquarium uses for educational outreach both at the aquarium and at schools throughout the state. The facility will also enlarge our on-site animal holding and treatment capacity to care for more animals on site and provide space for maintenance shops to handle rebuilding of pumps and equipment to increase life expectancy. Small office space for the maintenance team and aquatic team will also be included. This

Construct an exhibit linking the USM Gulf Coast Research Laboratory and its fleet of vessels with visitors to the Aquarium through live and pre-produced video and interactivity by highlighting USM's research projects and scientists. Pre-produced programming would run on the screens at the Mississippi Aquarium on a regular basis including (1) Stories about scientists and how they became engaged in studying the Gulf; (2) featured research on aquaculture, marine ecology and oceanography; (3) highlights

The ARC will build the body of knowledge around the growing One Health movement, a collaborative effort of multiple health science professionals â€“ veterinary medicine, human medicine, environmental, wildlife and public health â€“ to attain optimal health for people, animals, wildlife, plants and our environment. By exploring the connection between health and the environment, this interdisciplinary approach can help protect present and future generations.

Over the last three decades, approximately 75% of new emerging infectious diseases have been zoonotic, meaning the diseases have been transmitted from animals to humans. Research that studies the link between human, animal and environmental health is critical to our future, yet much of the work in this area has been focused on terrestrial species. By exploring the connection between health and the environment, The ARC can help protect present and future generations.

Given the centrality of water to human life, and the great diversity of species and habitats our ocean supports, there is an urgent need for research focused on aquatic ecosystems. Not only will this research

The MMU will provide a hands-on education for both children and families alike throughout the State. Teachers and educators from grades K to 12 will have the ability to use the MMU at their schools and present a variety of lessons. These lessons can range from basic biology and anatomy, to animal care and building aquatic system all while threading in a message of costal conservation and preservation.

As the MMU moves throughout the community, new relationships will be made in supporting the aquariums coastal conservation messaging to promote the health and well being of the community.

The MMU enhances an important conversation about aquatic life, animal conservation, and sustainable lifestyles everywhere it rolls. The MMU will connect educators through association with the aquarium and will create a network of people passionate about the conservation and sustainability in the State of Mississippi.

The Inside Explorer software utilized in educational programs will generate public awareness about the internal systems of native animals. Teaching our community about the different functions of living things gives the community a unique perspective on what they need to survive. Just like humans, living things

Project Background

The Mississippi Gulf Coast has experienced heightened growth along the Interstate 10 corridor over the last several decades. Locations of increased growth potential with convenient access are becoming scarce and the possible stagnation of that growth may be a result. Communities which are capable of providing transportation networks to facilitate growth enhance the economic viability of the area and the entire Mississippi Gulf Coast Region. To that end, this project proposes to tie three high traffic corridors together while providing areas for development to stimulate economic growth.

Project Benefit and Need

Interstate 10, the primary east-west corridor in the City of Moss Point, carries over 48,000 vehicles per day (according to 2015 traffic count data provided by MDOT). Highway 63 carries in excess of 22,000 vehicles per day while Highway 613 carries over 17,000 vehicles per day. This area has experienced growth over the years but discontinuity in the transportation network connecting these corridors has stifled that growth. The I-10 Corridor Project proposes to facilitate additional growth in this area by constructing 1.1 miles of roadway improvements that would connect Highway 63 to Highway 613 via a frontage road while also providing enhanced connectivity with improvements along existing roadways. These improvements include widening existing roadways and improving intersections for enhanced traffic safety while providing increased accessibility to the already existing developments.

Unique Project Advantages

As with all economic development projects, location is of utmost concern. In addition to the project's unique positioning between two relatively close north-south corridors adjacent to a high traffic east-west corridor, the I-10 Corridor Project takes advantage of the fact that the project area is located at least twenty miles from the nearest developed areas to either the east or the west. The economic growth derived from this project would not be primarily competing against either of those markets and as such, there is a distinct growth potential along the I-10 Corridor in this area which exists in no other populated

Justification for building and maintaining a recreational sports and leisure complex and multipurpose activity center for youths and adults with special needs.
The problem:
Of all the local cities/municipalities in the six southern-most counties of Mississippi, Biloxi is the only one that most visibly provides a variety of city-sponsored recreation and leisure activities for individuals with special needs and their families. Yet even these activities are scattered throughout the year.
Recreational sports and leisure activities for youths and adults along the coast are mostly paid for and provided by organizations such as MS Gulf Coast Buddy Sports (Pass Christian), The Dream Program (Ocean Springs), South MS Special Needs Organization (SNO) (Jackson County), Coastal Civitan (Diamondhead), Ainsley's Angels (Harrison County), MS Coast Special Needs Soccer Association (D'Iberville), South MS Down Syndrome Society (Harrison County), The Disability Connection (Harrison County), and USM Institute of Disability Studies (Long Beach)
These organizations operate independently and acquire funding independently. These organizations raise money to provide recreational and leisure activities for individuals with special needs and their families, free of charge or for a minimal fee.
The expectations:
For all cities along the MS Gulf Coast to provide a variety of year-round, on-going recreational and leisure activities for the youths and adults with special needs in their local communities at a minimal cost or for free.
The reality of the matter:
Most cities do not budget funds to provide recreation and leisure activities specifically for youths and adults with special needs, either through inclusive use or a separate program or activity. Usually, activities are provided by an organization in conjunction with the city or independently by the sponsoring organization.
There is also few if any, after-school programs specifically designed to address the leisure needs of individuals with special needs. While the YMCA, Boys & Girls Clubs, and after-school programs

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.

The goal of this project is to conduct landscape-scale ecosystem restoration on the highly visible land surrounding the INFINITY Science Centerâ€”located adjacent to, and complementary to the goals of, the Mississippi Department of Marine Resource's Coastal Preservesâ€”and to couple that restoration with a robust educational program that raises awareness of the importance of the health of our natural systems to our quality of life on the Gulf Coast.

The project, as proposed, has two primary components. The restoration component will serve to utilize a recently conducted habitat assessment to implement an aggressive restoration plan, resulting in numerous ecosystem services benefits such as improved water quality, connectivity with other adjacent restored parcels, flood and storm water runoff storage, significantly enhanced vegetative diversity, a decrease in invasive species, higher quality wildlife habitat, and increased safety and security for INFINITY. The

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. ¡ 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"

The Walter Anderson Museum of Art requests $1,554,000 for Phases 2-4 of the Creative Complex, a campus expansion for coastal discovery and innovation, public access, and quality of life empowered by immersion in the natural world. The Creative Complex, a combined 15,000 square feet of interior and exterior spaces and public gardens, will be a center of education and recreation where visitors make connections to 21st century landscapes and applications, including those in science and technology, aquaculture and foodways, tourism, environmental stewardship, and restoration.

The purpose of the project is to cultivate lifelong curiosity and connection to place through the convergences of culture, economy, education, and the environment. As American author Wendell Berry writes, â€œNeither nature nor people alone can produce human sustenance, but only the two together, culturally wedded.â€•

Art, as a force for meaning-making and cultural resonance, is critical to the story of the Gulf Coast's resiliency. Walter Anderson's art contributes to the region's public education systems, tourism and community development, and conservation efforts. His studies of flora, fauna, and landscapes â€“ and his history of exploring the barrier island wilderness â€“ provide points of ignition for recreational and research-based programs that connect communities to their estuarine landscapes, as well as to the urgent need to study and protect them.

WAMA's partners in science and restoration, including The University of Southern Mississippi Marine Education Center and the Grand Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve, are looking to art to communicate about complex systems. â€œOur goal is conservation, but conservation is complicated,â€• says Dr. Ayesha Gray of the Grand Bay NERR.

â€œConnecting nature, art and science is part of the heritage of the Gulf Coast and that legacy is exemplified by Walter Anderson's work,â€•says Kelly Lucas, Ph.D., Interim Associate Vice President for

The project will expand upon projects from 2015 NRDA funding received by INFINITY Science Center that would introduce the importance of sustainability and renewable energy as valuable aspects of restoration and future protection of wetland ecosystems. Electricity that is non-solar requires the use of fossil fuels and the expansive use of fossil fuels created the demand that led to the BP disaster. Reducing the use of fossil fuels for electricity decreases the demand for fossil-fueled sources of electricity thereby reducing the overall risk of further disasters. This project includes the addition of solar panels with battery backup for INFINITY Science Center with an educational component inside the building to increase public learning and awareness about the importance of sustainability and renewable energy in ongoing wetland protection. The project will also ensure that our electric trams, purchased through INFINITY's initial NRDA award, are solar powered rather than powered by electricity that is from non-renewable fossil fuel sources. The project aligns with NRDA and Restore Funding purpose and

HSSM is seeking funds to construct a new facility on their property, which will serve as an education and community event location. Set in a nature-inspired landscape, the PAWS Exploratorium will provide an aesthetically pleasing venue at the juncture of 28th Street and Highway 49 and we will also get with the Gulf Coast Restoration Initiative to create a nature trail in conjunction with the new facility. This new area will focus on education and conservancy of all animals while also focusing on the human component of humanity-which is already at the center core of HSSM's mission and ingrained culture related to animal welfare and humanity.

This facility will provide an additional mission based attraction for families to visit while being complimentary to and not competitive with surrounding aquatic organizations. The facility will feature live engaging exhibits with animals such as turtles, snakes, opossums, raccoons, etc., enhanced interactive educational opportunities, children's activities, a small Re-Tail store, various nature trails for bird watching and a pollinator path. The Exploratorium will also be open and available to other animal welfare organizations, such as Wild at Heart Rescue and Audubon MS and can be a destination for several local summer camps such as the City of Gulfport Summer Camps and Lynn Meadows Vet Camp.

The facility will utilize existing HSSM land and will enhance current programs while also serving as a centrally located site for partner organizations. This new facility will perpetually support HSSM's lifesaving efforts and strive to educate the importance of animal welfare, preservation, conservation and humanitarianism. We will seek guidance from top architect consulters that have worked on tourist engaging projects in order to create an engaging and interactive experience for all attendees.

The Secret Coast or Mississippi's Gulf Coast offers a mix of recreational activities that cater to many types of visitors and locals, alike. Man-made, public beaches, in Hancock, Harrison, and Jackson County account for nearly 56% of Mississippi's coastline and provide protection to seawalls and coastal roadways such as Highway 90. These beaches draw both day and overnight visitors. A 2017 study from Longwoods International found that 27% of overnight visitors and 25% of day-trippers visited the Mississippi Coast just to enjoy the beaches, far outranking the national norm. The beaches provide many different experiences including fishing, jet-skiing, aqua cycling, and sailing for people to enjoy. Moreover, the beaches are adjacent to other amenities including continued development, casinos, shops, restaurants, bases for U.S. Armed Forces, universities, hospitals, and active ports which offer a well-rounded holiday experience.

Just as these sandy oases attract visitors, they also provide essential habitat for beach-nesting and foraging species, including colonial seabirds, solitary shorebirds, and marine turtles. These species compete for space with recreational beach visitors and negotiate with sources of disturbance including aforementioned recreational activities but also naÃ¯ve actions such as children chasing birds or kite flying as well as allowing domesticated dogs off-leash which can destroy bird and turtle nests in a matter of seconds. The permitted use of personal fireworks on the beaches on July 4th can flush breeding bird species off nests, exposing eggs and chicks to the elements such as extreme heat as well as to predators. The unregulated shooting of fireworks can cause possible abandonment, while also creating a dangerous environments for people attending festivities at the beach.

Additionally, beach managers need to carefully balance efforts to clean the beach, which include the mechanized removal of trash and debris for people's enjoyment, while still providing this unique habitat essential for the health of beach-dependent species as well as the beach system itself. Maintenance equipment to keep the beaches clean can crush camouflaged bird eggs or buried turtle eggs. Migrating birds depend on minimal disturbance to feed to replenish fat stores to make long hemispheric journeys each spring and fall. Abating disturbance in wildlife breeding areas can lead to increased hatching success and survival of young birds and turtles. Moreover, many of Mississippi's beach-nesting species

The Pat Harrison Waterway District (PHWD) is a State of Mississippi special fund agency with the statutory missions of flood control, water management and recreation within the Pascagoula River Basin. The PHWD operates and maintains eight (8) multi-use/multi-purpose public reservoirs/dams and 65 water retarding structures projects to protect lives, property and support economic development in the Pascagoula Basin. PHWD's water parks provide residents and tourists water dependent and enhanced family oriented outdoor recreation opportunities to camp, fish, boat, hike, picnic, and swim. In 2017, more than 650,000 residents and tourists visited the PHWD's parks spending an average of $126.26 generating an estimated $5.1 million in local purchasing in nearby cities. The University of Southern Mississippi estimated that visitors' spending generated $4.4 million of output (revenue plus certain taxes, 68.48 jobs with $1.4 million of labor income and $2.9 million of value added. Visitor spending annually generates roughly $55,014 in local/county tax revenue and $363,808 in state tax revenue.

The 1,900-acre Flint Creek Water Park with a 650-acre lake in Stone County near the City of Wiggins is a major recreational venue for Mississippi Gulf Coast residents. Flint Creek won the Sun Herald People's

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
Install 50,000 LF of new 12" and smaller water distribution system including valves, fittings and fire hydrants.
Extension of public sewer service to underserved Colonial Estates area just outside Ocean Springs City Limits. Project will extend sewer service to the area and convert existing residential structures from existing individual onsite wastewater treatment systems (IOWDS) and connect them to public sewer. The new collection system will provide immediate service to existing homes and allow abandonment of approximately 115 existing septic systems. The collection system would be sized to accommodate connection of the approximate
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
Senate Bill 2951 of the 2021 Mississippi Legislative Session through the MS Gulf Coast Restoration Fund appropriated $13,500,000 to assist Mississippi State University with the continuation of the Mississippi Cyber Center Initiative which in total is a $34.2 million project. Initial funding of $3,500,000 was established in Senate Bill 2977 of the 2020 Mississippi Legislative Session through the MS Gulf Coast Recovery Fund. The initial phase consists of establishing/purchasing of equipment and software for a secure Cyber Range in collaboration with the MS Gulf Coast Community College (MGCCC) to assist Keesler AFB with training and educating approximately 8,700 of the Air Forces and Department of Defense cyber professionals each year. The initial phase will also establish, by purchasing equipment and software, a Cyber Forensics Center as part of the MS Cyber Center which is a vital component to address cyber capabilities and capacity for state agencies. Another part of this initiative is a Systems Operations Lab that will be established by MGCCC through a GEER Grant that will also support Keesler. The establishment of the Cyber Range, cyber forensics center and the systems operation lab will allow for the teaching of new classes at the MGCCC facility. This initial phase sets the foundation for the Mississippi Cyber Initiative (MCI) to be executed at the Mississippi Cyber center and other areas across the state. This initial phase will advance the goals of the MCI which include promoting economic development for the Gulf Coast region and the State, providing cyber workforce training and education, addressing complex cyber issues for the State and increasing public awareness through outreach. The initial phase has been started by defining specs for equipment and initiating the procurement process. The execution of the initial funding of $3.5 million which is part of the larger initiative should be completed by 03/31/2022. The $13.5 million appropriation will be used as partial funding for the construction of the $30 million cyber center. A portion of this funding will be used for initial architectural, design and engineering costs to position this project as shovel ready and will be able to proceed once the remaining funds are secured. The remaining portion of the funds will be used to fully establish, design, construct, equip, build out and

Safety and security are now an important criterion for meeting planners, promoters, show managers and attendees for events that are held where large quantities of people can become targets. The purpose of this project would be to add to and convert all existing parking lot lighting to high efficiency and high intensity security lighting. In addition, we will incorporate a security camera system that will monitor all activity in our parking lots and on the extension of the Coliseum and Convention Center. We also will increase our inventory of walk-through metal detectors and wands for event security use. This will enable us to scan all guests entering the Coliseum & Convention Center when hosting multiple events at a time.

Mississippi Aquarium's goal is to build and open a state-of-the-art turtle rescue, rehabilitation, and education center that serves as an epicenter for the Gulf Coast turtle education, rescue, and rehabilitation efforts. The Center will be modeled after the successful Georgia Sea Turtle Center (https://gstc.jekyllisland.com/) located on Jekyll Island, Georgia, Loggerhead Marinelife Center (https://marinelife.org/) in Juno Beach, Florida, and The Turtle Hospital (https://www.turtlehospital.org/) located in Marathon, Florida.

Each of these is a stand-alone facility supported through a variety of revenue sources including a strong tourism effort. These centers are based in tourism sectors within their communities and have stimulated economic development in and around the area.

The Turtle Rescue Center (TRC) will be a support facility for the Aquarium to provide regional and national rehabilitation for turtles â€“ a need that NOAA and US Fish & Wildlife have identified. The TRC will complement the Aquarium and the Aquarium's Aquatic Research Center (ARC) in developing a first-class attraction, science and research center, as well as a comprehensive educational facility. The educational opportunities will include K-12 programming, outreach, and field trip opportunities. In addition, the Aquarium's staff of professionals will be used to train future aquatic veterinarians in collaboration with state institutions and provide veterinary intern and extern rotations.

The Center will capitalize on the visitor attendance that comes to the Aquarium. First year attendance for the Aquarium is expected to surpass 350,000 visitors and we will take advantage of creating combined experiences, educational and field trip opportunities, and combined ticketing options.

Establishing the Turtle Rescue Center adjacent to the Aquarium's main campus will allow guests to experience daily rescue and rehabilitation operations first-hand, including intake, triage, and advanced medical procedures. Once turtles are rehabilitated, community-focused events will be established to

Project Description

Over the last 30 years community leaders have discussed building an East-West Corridor through Harrison County, Mississippi. The current private-public partnership opportunities have never been better along the CSX Railroad Corridor. Within Gulfport and Biloxi there are at least three large developments proposed, including the redevelopment of the Great Southern Club Golf Course, the Broadwater Music Venue, and the RW RV Park and Family Entertainment Center. By building a new corridor over 2000 acres will be available for new development.

The East-West Corridor is approximately 27 miles long and up to +/-140 feet wide, connecting the coastal cities of Biloxi, Gulfport, Long Beach, and Pass Christian. The current focus will be a 12.6-mile portion of the corridor interconnecting the CTA Transit Centers in Gulfport and Biloxi by means of both highway and transit elements. Within the 12.6-mile corridor, a 1.56-mile segment with independent utility has been chosen for this application. The scope for this s include constructing a new roadway from Popp's Ferry Road to Veterans Blvd. with a bridge over the CSX Railroad connecting into Irish Hill Drive on the southside of the CSX Railroad.

The project is within an area of Biloxi with a growing concentration of the region's employment (with an estimated 62,500 jobs) including the Mississippi Gulf Coast gaming corridor (9 casinos and 10,600 related jobs) and the region's core tourist attractions: hotels, restaurants, and museums; the Mississippi Gulf Coast Coliseum and Convention Center; a continuous sand beach; and the Edgewater Mall.

The overall corridor contains an active rail line, local streets, and key transportation facilities. It also passes several redevelopment areas identified as major development nodes to include the City of Biloxi Downtown District, several resort hotels, and the MGM Baseball Stadium. The corridor includes connection to the nearby Keesler Air Force Base in Biloxi with has just recently completed a Joint Land Use Study to establish parameters for compatible future development adjacent to their installations.

Project Need

MH&LA â€“ Mississippi Hotel & Lodging Association, headquartered in Biloxi, MS is a Non-Profit chartered in the State of Mississippi in 1930 to promote the common goals of the Lodging Industry throughout the State. MH&LA has been unable to hold its Annual Convention & Expo to the degree theretofore practiced due to the economic damages suffered by the Lodgings & Tourism businesses, and, consequently to MH&LA itself. With the adequate funding being requested, MH&LA proposes to once again host its Annual Convention & Expo on the Mississippi Gulf Coast in late Spring 2022 to the level and degree, serving to Educate, Train and Certification of the Lodgings and Tourism related businesses through the Educational Seminars (at the Convention and continuing throughout the Year). The Seminars would include but not be limited to (a) Presentations by the MS DOR (Department of Revenue)

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

The Mississippi Coast Model Railroad Museum Project (Tourism/Economic Development/Infrastructure)

Requesting: $1.5 M

The Mississippi Model Railroad Museum project is being developed at the intersection of Hewes Avenue and Pass Road on a piece of property that was once plaits #8-18 in the neighborhood of Manhattan Addition, established in 1905. The project supports the Tourism, Economic Development and Infrastructure categories of the RESTORE emphasis.
The current property at 615 Pass Road, sits mostly in the Pat Harrison Waterway in Harrison County on the corner of the first intersection guests typically stop at as they leave the Gulfport Airport going toward the beaches. Transforming the existing property into the world-class model railroad museum it can become will attract tourists, build economic development in the area, and can also spark revitalization interest of the established businesses currently there.

But this museum will not only stimulate economic development or attract tourists and locals, it will also educate guests that visit. In keeping with the mission of the museum, visitors will learn about the history of trains in Mississippi and in the United States, their value in our past communities, and those in the present. Additionally, this museum will also provide an attraction that brings families together to laugh and learn: parents and children, grandparents and children, and teachers' students.
The museum, however, will not stop with those elements. Another element that will be strongly incorporated into the experiences throughout the museum will introduce Science, Technology, Engineering, and Math (STEM) activities to encourage guests to explore STEM areas through modeling concepts.
The funding request from RESTORE would support the $1.5M needed to design, fabricate, and install STEM interactive displays throughout the museum. Those displays would highlight STEM educational

The project proposes to add odor control measures to multiple processes within the treatment facility including the covering of existing basins to limit the release of odors within the downtown area.

The Jackson County Utility Authority (JCUA) operates a 10 MGD wastewater treatment plant located in downtown Pascagoula, MS. The plant serves the City of Pascagoula and City of Moss Point resident treating all wastewater to MSDEQ Permit Standards before releasing treated effluent to the Pascagoula River. As re-growth in the area around the plant occurs, the JCUA continues to receive feedback from residential and commercial interests noting pungent odors around the facility. The project proposes odor

Phase one (1) of the Point Cadet Marina Improvements is an approved Restore Act project (Federal Award RDCGR470143 CEDA # 21.015. Phase 1 has design complete and is awaiting MDEQ and Treasury "green light" to advertise a solicitation. Work is expected to begin in summer 2022. Funding for Phase I is $3 Million Restore Act Grant with City of Biloxi providing $2.7 Million. There are three phases to this marina improvement project. This Restore Act project is Phase 2

This three phase project will provide significant economic development opportunities for Biloxi and the State of Mississippi by upgrading and modernizing the Point Cadet marina into a showcase facility that will drive more visitation and tourism along a dynamic East Biloxi Corridor. Surrounded by resorts offering more that 5,000 hotel rooms and enhanced by a major amusement park development located within walking distance to the marina, the marina is poised to become a leading deep sea fishing tournament destination drawing multi-million dollar yachts and fishing boats from all over the country,

The project will provide an all new concrete floating dock system with utility raceways cast inti the dock systems. Structural design elements in the dock system will allow convenient and safe docking and are

Audubon Delta proposes to enhance beach management to restore two one-mile stretches of shoreline at locally recognized "Important Bird Areas" for Least Terns. The effort will cost approximately $404,000 over three (3) years. We believe this matches the MS TIG RP4 programs goals of restoring and enhancing dunes and beaches, protecting coastal habitats, and promoting environmental stewardship, education, and outreach.

The 26-mile stretch of man-made mainland beach in Harrison County, Mississippi is home to two historical Least Tern sanctuaries which have been designated as an Audubon Important Bird Area (IBA), which is a globally-recognized designation. This IBA, located in Gulfport, holds a significant population of breeding Least Terns, a species which has declined across its range due to habitat loss and degradation. This area was originally designated as a Tern Sanctuary by the Harrison County Board of Supervisors in the mid-1970s in order to protect Least Tern nests from beach raking and disturbance from beachgoers. Two one-mile stretches of beach between Debuys and Cowan roads were fenced off and received signs and dune plantings to improve the habitat. The Sanctuary hosted the largest Least Tern colonies in Mississippi for many years, with numbers reaching up to 3,350 breeding pairs in 1997. Subsequently, the largest colonies began to form in Biloxi, and numbers began to decline coast-wide, particularly after Hurricane Katrina when monitoring and stewardship efforts were put on hold in the aftermath. Audubon Delta resumed coast-wide stewardship efforts in 2014. In that time, a peak of 470 pairs was recorded at the eastern Sanctuary (â€œGreat Southernâ€) in 2016, which dwindled to 18 pairs in 2021. The western Sanctuary (â€œCowanâ€) has generally held 100-200 pairs since 2014.

There are a variety of issues occurring within these Sanctuaries that have degraded the habitat and likely contribute to the decline of Least Tern breeding in this area. This stretch of beach has narrowed considerably, leaving less room for breeding activities. Recent hurricanes have scoured away the dune plantings, destroyed the wooden fencing, and washed away the large â€œNest in Peaceâ€• signs that used to be displayed prominently to inform beachgoers of the purpose of these sanctuaries. The dune plantings

This project will continue efforts by the City of Ocean Springs to support the growth, health, and quality of life for both residents and visitors by providing consistent, attractive, and official Wayfinding signage to and within the wide range of activities and attractions the city has to offer. The City of Ocean Springs has continued to support and build on the vibrant tourism economy which has become the city's leading contributor to general revenues. With continued increase in activity and popularity, it has become clear that there is also a growing need for visitor-friendly information and amenities to ensure that both residents and visitors can easily navigate using both the best access to various parts of the city and taking the best path to a variety of destinations, including parking. This is especially true where commercial and residential activity are intermingled sharing access and parking. Effective and consistent Wayfinding signage is how visitors and residents find their way to locations that are vital to the city's economy. Therefore, having a signage plan that is consistent, easily identifiable, and attractive contributes directly toward our economic health and growth.

This project is the result of recent efforts by the City to address the concerns related to traffic and effective communication with the public. A City-wide Wayfinding Plan was adopted in December 2020 and funded through MDOT and the Gulf Regional Planning Commission (GRPC) and was developed with the assistance of an appointed Steering Committee. A copy of this plan is attached to this application (divided into two files due to size) for reference. Templates for a signage style developed through this plan builds on the current conditions with a touch of artistic enhancement to reflect the core of our identity as an arts community. The design standards are accompanied by an implementation strategy that tackles the immediate needs in the short-term, while planning for synergy with other major implementation efforts moving forward. The categories identified in the adopted plan include gateway signage of various sizes, vehicular, pedestrian, informational, and parking. The immediate need is to implement the categories and areas identified as critical by the Steering Committee into the Ocean Springs landscape.

LOC COUNTY	TOURISM	SEAFOOD	SMALL BUSINESS	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	ECO RESTORATION	WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT, RESEARCH &	INFRASTRUCTURE	ESTIMATED COST
Hancock Harrison, Jackson	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	$2,000,000

Harrison	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	$1,000,000
Harrison	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	$2,900,000

Harrison	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	$685,000
Jackson	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	$9,388,500
Harrison	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	$9,600,000
Harrison	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	$7,500,000

Harrison	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	$2,700,000
Harrison	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	$1,750,000
Jackson	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	$3,396,087
Jackson	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	$0
Harrison	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	$0

Jackson	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	$400,000,000
Harrison	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	$7,549,904

Hancock, Harrison, Jackson	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	$9,500,000
Harrison	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	$9,500,000
Harrison	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	$3,000,000

Harrison	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	$8,000,000
Harrison	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	$5,000,000
Harrison	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	$102,000,000

Harrison	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	$5,000,000
Harrison	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	$15,000,000

Harrison	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	$13,000,000
Jackson	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	$0
Jackson	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	$0

Hancock	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	$4,600,000
Hancock	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	$5,000,000
Hancock	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	$500,000
Hancock	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	$500,000
Harrison	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	$6,000,000

Harrison	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	$15,000,000
Jackson	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	$0

Harrison	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	$120,000,000

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

Jackson	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	$3,800,000
Hancock	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	$0
Harrison,Hancock	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	$6,520,000

Harrison	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	$7,608,000
Harrison	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	$8,400,000
Hancock	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	$2,291,100
Hancock	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	$3,644,400
Hancock,Harrison,Hancock,Harrison	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	$9,000,000
Harrison	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	$5,000,000
Harrison	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	$4,000,000

Harrison	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	$500,000

George, Harrison, Forrest, Pearl River, Jackson, Mobile, St Tammany, Stone, Hancock	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	$57,000,000
Jackson County ,Jackson	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	$25,000,000

Jackson	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	$5,000,000
Jackson	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	$30,000,000

Jackson	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	$10,000,000
Jackson	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	$3,000,000
Hancock	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	$230,000

Stone	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	$3,140,000
Stone	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	$1,000,000
Hancock,Jackson,Harrison	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	$250,000
Hancock	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	$8,000,000
Harrison	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	$0
Harrison	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	$0

Harrison	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	$0
Jackson	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	$0
Harrison	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	$0
Jackson	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	$0

Pearl River	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	$0
	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	$323,000

Jackson,Mobile	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	$0
Jackson,Harrison	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	$0

Harrison	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	$3,000,000

Hancock	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	$500,000

multiple MS Counties	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	$150,000
Harrison	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	$1,000,000

George	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	$500,000
George	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	$2,000,000

Harrison,Jackson	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	$1,000,000
Jackson	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	$1,000,000
Jackson,George	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	$2,000,000
George	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	$2,000,000

Pearl River	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	$2,000,000
Hancock,Harrison	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	$1,000,000
Hancock	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	$2,000,000
Hancock	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	$6,864,000

Harrison	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	$25
Harrison	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	$12,000,000

Harrison	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	$0
Pearl River	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	$9,700,000

George,Harrison,Washington,Orleans,Perry,Forrest,Pearl River,Jackson,St Tammany,Stone,Hancock,Mobile	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	$3,250,000
Harrison	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	$0
Hancock	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	$7,627,318

Harrison	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	$2,000,000
Harrison	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	$1,750,000
Harrison	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	$150,000
Harrison	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	$2,500,000

Harrison	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	$450,000
Harrison	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	$270,000
Jackson	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	$6,800,000

Harrison	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	$6,500,000
Hancock	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	$2,529,550
Hancock,St Tammany	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	$2,006,124

HARRISON, JACKSON, HANCOCK	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	$100
Jackson	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	$2,500,000

Hancock	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	$2,000,000
Harrison	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	$1,123,500

Harrison,Jackson,Hancock	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	$330,000
Stone	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	$16,063,800
Jackson	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	$0

	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	$2,573,150
	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	$600,000
Jackson	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	$6,500,000
Jackson	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	$2,800,000
Jackson	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	$4,500,000
	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	$34

Harrison	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	$1,400,000
Harrison	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	$5,500,000

Harrison	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	$0
Harrison	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	$200,000
Hancock,Mobile,Jackson, Pearl River,Harrison	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	$250,000

Harrison	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	$8,500,000
Jackson	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	$7,000,000

Harrison	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	$4,200,000
Harrison	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	$404,000

Jackson	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	$670,520

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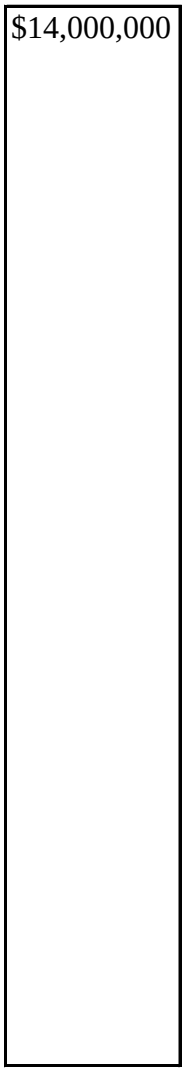
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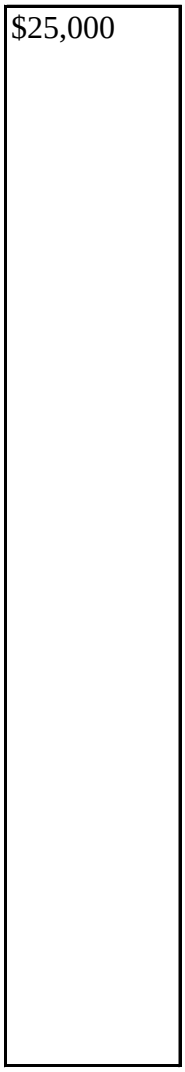
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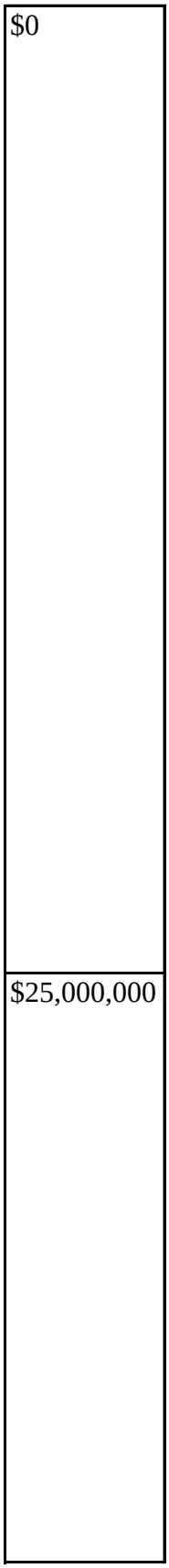
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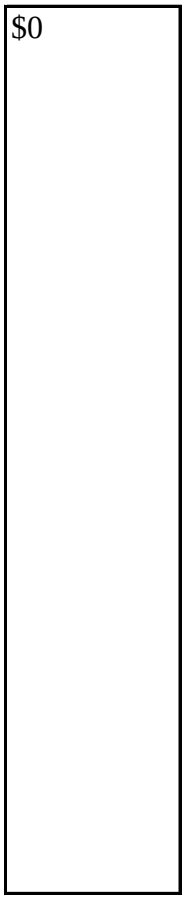
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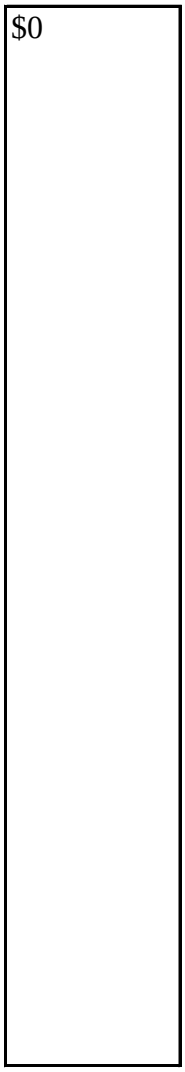
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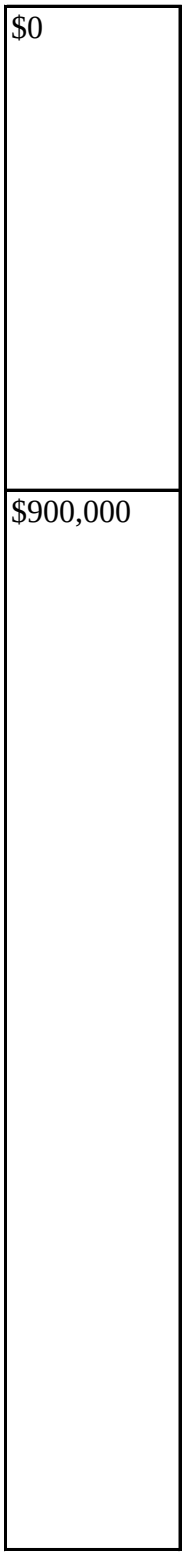
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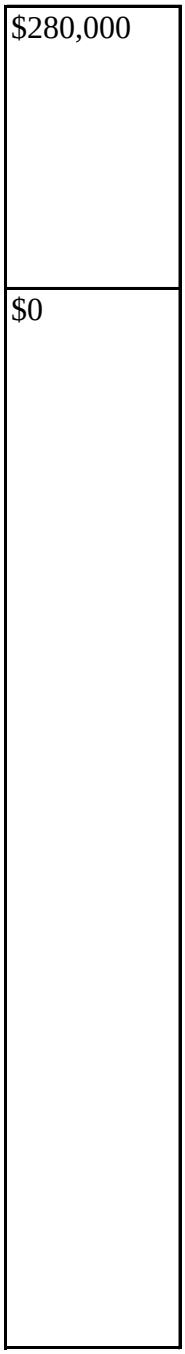
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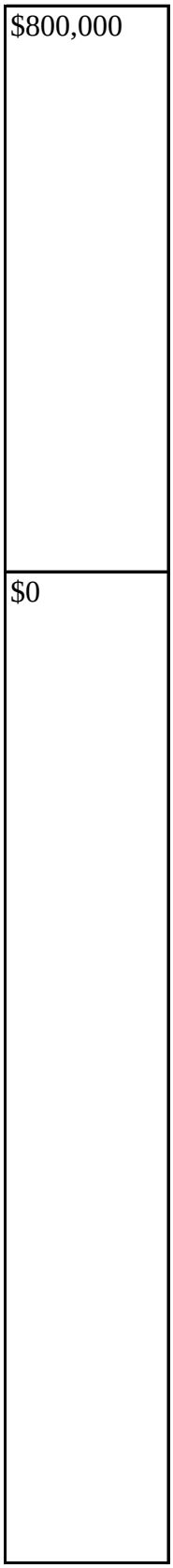
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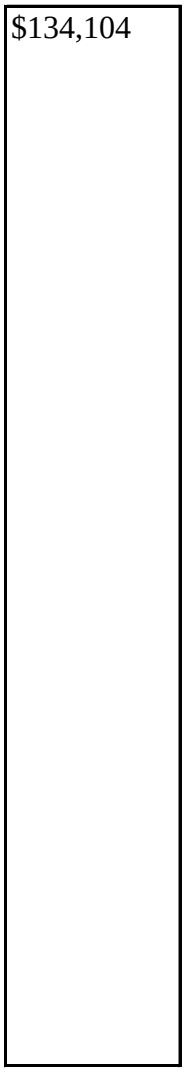
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