



MISSISSIPPI
DEPARTMENT OF MARINE RESOURCES

March 10, 2009

Sara N. Dougherty
Geologist
NISTAC
600 Parsippany Road, Suite 301
Parsippany, NJ 07054

RE: DMR-090439

Dear Ms. Dougherty:

The Department of Marine Resources in cooperation with other state agencies is responsible under the Mississippi Coastal Program (MCP) for managing the coastal resources of Mississippi. Proposed activities in the coastal area are reviewed to insure that the activities are in compliance with the MCP.

The Department has received a request to review a proposal by the City of D'Iberville to relocate the D'Iberville Community Club Clubhouse on Lamey Bridge Road in D'Iberville, Harrison County, Mississippi. The Department has no objections provided there are no direct or indirect impacts to coastal wetlands and no coastal program agency objects to the proposal. If wetland impacts are anticipated, an application should be submitted to this office for review. Thank you for the opportunity to comment on your project.

For more information or questions concerning this correspondence, contact Jennifer Clark with the Bureau of Wetlands Permitting at (228) 523-4111 or jennifer.clark@dmr.ms.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Willa J. Brantley", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Willa J. Brantley
Bureau Director, Wetlands Permitting

WJB/jlc



NATIONWIDE INFRASTRUCTURE SUPPORT
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE CONSULTANTS

RECORD OF CONVERSATION

Spoke With

Name: D.A. "Hank" Rogers, CBO, CFM Phone Number: 228-392-7966 ext. 322 Recorded By: Christina Gray

Company / Agency: City of D'Iberville Building Department Date: April 2, 2009

Client: FEMA Phone Number: 973-739-9400 Ext.: 3227

Project Information & Routing

<input type="checkbox"/> Incoming <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Outgoing Project Name: Mississippi EA Projects Project #: 43002003	For Information:		For Action:
	Route To:	SND	
		File	

Item Discussed **Subject:** Noise Ordinance for the City of D'Iberville

I contacted "Hank" Rogers, Chief Building Inspector for the City of D'Iberville concerning a city Noise Ordinance for construction. He said that construction noise was restricted from 6 pm to 6 am, seven days a week.



FEMA

U.S. Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Transitional Recovery Office
Physical Address
220 Popps Ferry Rd.
Building A South
Biloxi, MS 39532

April 15, 2009

Mr. Jim Woodrick
FEMA Point of Contact
Mississippi Department of Archives and History
Historic Preservation Division
P.O. Box 571
Jackson, MS 39205-0571

**Re: Request for Project Review – D’Iberville Community Clubhouse Relocation
Project, City of D’Iberville, Harrison County, Mississippi**

Dear Mr. Woodrick:

The D’Iberville Community Club has applied for federal funding from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for the relocation of the D’Iberville Community Clubhouse. On August 29, 2005, Hurricane Katrina made landfall on the Mississippi Gulf Coast, causing a storm surge and high winds that severely damaged the D’Iberville Community Clubhouse building. The D’Iberville Community Clubhouse was an 11,500-square-foot building, located at 10045 Gorenflo Road, D’Iberville, Harrison County, Mississippi at 30.42901° N, 88.88991° W. The building was constructed using a combination of concrete blocks, and steel and wood framing. The storm surges and high winds generated by Hurricane Katrina damaged the structure beyond the 50% repair/replacement ratio, meeting FEMA’s criteria for demolition and replacement of the facility.

Under the proposed action, the functions of the D’Iberville Community Clubhouse would be relocated to a 1.8-acre site located 0.8 mile to the north of the former site on the east side of Lamey Bridge Road in Harrison County at 30.440910° N, 88.890945° W (Figure 1 and Photos 1 and 2). The proposed facility will be a 12,500-square-foot, one-story brick building with stucco accents and a metal roof and will be built on the western portion of the proposed project site. An associated 35-vehicle parking lot will also be constructed on 0.92 acre of the western section (Figure 2). On the eastern 0.92 acre of the proposed site, an additional 100-vehicle parking lot will be constructed and will be shared with the D’Iberville High School.

FEMA had previously evaluated the former Clubhouse facility and determined that the building did not meet the 50-year criterion or level of exceptional importance to be considered eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The former D’Iberville Community Clubhouse building has since been demolished due to public health and safety concerns. In addition, the former Clubhouse site, which has been used since

Katrina as the location of a temporary trailer unit housing the D'Iberville Free Clinic, has been previously disturbed, and is currently entirely paved; resulting in a low potential for existing and intact below-ground cultural resources to exist.

On March 3, 2009, a FEMA Archaeologist and Architectural Historian, both qualified under the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards (36 CFR Part 61) in their respective disciplines, conducted an assessment of the project's potential to affect historic properties within the Area of Potential Effect (APE) for the damaged building site and the proposed relocation site. The APE is the geographic area within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause changes in the character or use of historic properties, if such properties exist. For archaeological resources, the APE consists of the former and proposed project sites; for above-ground historic properties, the APE is extended out to a 0.5-mile radius around each of the former and proposed project sites. This APE was previously established through FEMA consultation with the Mississippi State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO).

The view shed surrounding the proposed project area is made up of recent commercial buildings such as a car sales lot and facilities associated with the D'Iberville Middle School. The north view is of a parking lot and stadium/track used by the school. To the west is a series of trailers in use for the D'Iberville Middle School. The D'Iberville Middle School, originally the D'Iberville High School, was built in 1966 as a one-story red brick institutional style building. A two-story addition was added on the west side of the school in 1973. Currently, trailers are located along the east side of the school, and it is the trailers that are visible from the proposed D'Iberville Clubhouse location. A newly-constructed Senior Center is to the south of the proposed location, and newly-constructed apartment buildings are the east view. None of the buildings in the APE that are adjacent to the proposed new location appear to possess the significance required for listing in the NRHP.

The proposed project area is located on the USGS Biloxi, MS Quadrangle within the Long Leaf Pine Belt Physiographic Region. The upland topography is level ground at an elevation of approximately 25 feet amsl. Soils are recorded as Harleston fine sandy loam with 0-2% slope. The Harleston series are moderately well-drained loamy material on upland topography (Smith 1975:14). The nearest water is an unnamed, intermittent water system within 200 feet to the south. Mill Creek is the closest, named water system and is approximately 4000 feet to the east. A prefabricated metal building is visible on recent aerial mapping of the land parcel, but is no longer present. Stand pipes for the building still exist along the north border (Photo 3). Other minor disturbances are visible on the property. A buried water culvert and a concreted culvert with a southwest to northeast trending culvert are located along the southeast corner of the property (Photo 4). A utility pole exists on the property. Background research shows no previously recorded sites are within the proposed site area, and no archaeological surveys have been conducted that include the area. However, within a 2-mile radius, 13 archaeological sites have been recorded in Harrison and Jackson Counties.

During the initial site visit, two shovel probes were excavated at random locations which indicated that fill has been placed on some portions of the lot. The fill appeared to have been placed over the original surface. The area has obviously been graded, probably following the

placement of the fill. Presently, the land is a maintained grass lawn. Because intact soils could exist at the location and the presence of known sites is within close proximity, a Phase I archaeological survey was conducted at the proposed D'Iberville Clubhouse project area.

The Phase I survey was conducted on March 6, 2009, by Patrice Bamat, FEMA Historic Preservation Specialist, and Joel Caldwell, FEMA Environmental Specialist. The dimensions of the lot were determined as approximately 140 meters x 53 meters (460 feet x 175 feet). Nine shovel test pit (STP) locations were laid out along a due east-to-west transect line that was established along the center of the project area. The tests were placed at 15-meter intervals (Figure 3). In two instances (STP# 7 and 8), the tests were offset 10 meters to the south of the transect line to test the south portion of the land, as areas of disturbance were more obvious along the north border. All of the tests exhibited an intact A horizon (probably truncated in some instances) followed by a lighter B horizon. With the exception of STP #8 (Photo 5), all of the shovel tests had fill over the A horizon at depths that varied from 13 to 34 centimeters below the surface (Photo 6). The fill level consisted of strong brown clayey soil with pebbles and in one instance, macadam. The A horizon varied slightly in terms of color from 10YR3/2 very dark grayish brown to a 10YR4/2 dark grayish brown sandy loam. The B horizon was a 10YR5/3 brown and 10YR5/2 grayish brown sandy loam with some inclusions of manganese and iron oxides and mottles. The A horizon may represent an old plowzone. The water table was found at approximately 130 centimeters below the surface.

A total of forty four artifacts were recovered from five of the nine shovel test pits. In STP #1, a total of ten historic artifacts were recovered. They were three pieces of curved, clear glass found in the upper fill level that extended to 19 centimeters below the surface; four oyster shells, one slag, one rusted nail, and one rusted piece of ferrous metal was found in the buried A (Ab) horizon at depths to 30 centimeters below surface. A leach zone followed by the B horizon and was excavated to 62 centimeters below surface and an auger probe was placed at the base of the shovel test. STP #2 had a total of twenty seven artifacts in the upper fill level and also in the Ab horizon; these artifacts are believed to be associated with the previous structure located on the property. Seven nails (four roofing nails and three nail fragments), were recovered from STP #2, as were one piece of mortar, two pieces of porcelain sink/toilet, one earthenware rim fragment, one piece of milk glass, thirteen pieces of glass that included recent and historic bottle glass (clear and green), one glass marble, and one 1954 penny with a hole punched or drilled through it. STP #3 had four artifacts in the upper level of fill and two unidentifiable metal hardware pieces and two fragments of curved, clear glass within the Ab horizon. STP # 7 had two clear curved glass in the Ab horizon, and STP #8 had a nail fragment in the A horizon.

The proposed D'Iberville Clubhouse property has an intact A horizon below a level of fill that has been placed over much of the surface. The forty four artifacts are a relatively light scatter of historic artifacts mixed with recent glass found within the fill level and the A horizon. Tentatively, the historic artifacts date to the early to mid-1900s. They could be associated with the structure that was once located on the property and/or the past use of the land as an agricultural field. No features were found, and the artifacts that were recovered

were not of a sufficient quantity, significant type or age to be indicative of a site eligible to the NRHP.

Due to the lack of a significant artifact assemblage and an absence of features at the proposed relocation site, FEMA has determined that the site is not eligible for the NRHP. Additionally, as summarized above, FEMA has determined that there are no above-ground properties within the APE eligible for listing in the NRHP. Therefore, it is FEMA's determination that no historic properties will be affected by the construction of the D'Iberville Clubhouse.

However, if during the course of work, archaeological artifacts (prehistoric or historic) or human remains are discovered, the Applicant shall stop work in the vicinity of the discovery and take all reasonable measures to avoid or minimize harm to the finds. The Applicant shall inform their Public Assistance (PA) contacts in FEMA who will in turn contact FEMA Historic Preservation Staff. Work will not proceed until FEMA Historic Preservation Staff has completed Section 106 consultation with the Mississippi SHPO and the THPO. In addition, if unmarked graves are present, compliance with the antiquities law of Mississippi is required. The Applicant shall notify the local law enforcement agency within 24 hours of the discovery and FEMA within 72 hours.

FEMA requests SHPO concurrence with their determination of "**No Historic Properties Affected**" by the undertaking. A map, photographs, and site plans are provided. Additional photographs, shovel test forms, and background information is on file at the MS TRO in Biloxi, MS. Your prompt review and comment on this project is greatly appreciated. Should you need additional information please contact Patrice Bamat, Historic Preservation Specialist, at (228) 365-9933 or by email at karen.bamat@dhs.gov.

Sincerely,



Michael Grisham
Environmental Liaison Officer
FEMA-1604-DR-MS



FEMA

U.S. Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Transitional Recovery Office
Physical Address
220 Popps Ferry Rd.
Building A South
Biloxi, MS 39532

April 15, 2009

Mr. Kenneth Carleton
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer/Archaeologist
Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians
P.O. Box 6257
101 Industrial Road
Choctaw, MS 39350

**Re: Request for Project Review – D’Iberville Community Clubhouse Relocation
Project, City of D’Iberville, Harrison County, Mississippi**

Dear Mr. Carleton:

The D’Iberville Community Club has applied for federal funding from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for the relocation of the D’Iberville Community Clubhouse. On August 29, 2005, Hurricane Katrina made landfall on the Mississippi Gulf Coast, causing a storm surge and high winds that severely damaged the D’Iberville Community Clubhouse building. The D’Iberville Community Clubhouse was an 11,500-square-foot building, located at 10045 Gorenflo Road, D’Iberville, Harrison County, Mississippi at 30.42901° N, 88.88991° W. The building was constructed using a combination of concrete blocks, and steel and wood framing. The storm surges and high winds generated by Hurricane Katrina damaged the structure beyond the 50% repair/replacement ratio, meeting FEMA’s criteria for demolition and replacement of the facility.

Under the proposed action, the functions of the D’Iberville Community Clubhouse would be relocated to a 1.8-acre site located 0.8 mile to the north of the former site on the east side of Lamey Bridge Road in Harrison County at 30.440910° N, 88.890945° W (Figure 1 and Photos 1 and 2). The proposed facility will be a 12,500-square-foot, one-story brick building with stucco accents and a metal roof and will be built on the western portion of the proposed project site. An associated 35-vehicle parking lot will also be constructed on 0.92 acre of the western section (Figure 2). On the eastern 0.92 acre of the proposed site, an additional 100-vehicle parking lot will be constructed and will be shared with the D’Iberville High School.

FEMA had previously evaluated the former Clubhouse facility and determined that the building did not meet the 50-year criterion or level of exceptional importance to be considered eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The former D’Iberville Community Clubhouse building has since been demolished due to public health and safety concerns. In addition, the former Clubhouse site, which has been used since

Katrina as the location of a temporary trailer unit housing the D'Iberville Free Clinic, has been previously disturbed, and is currently entirely paved; resulting in a low potential for existing and intact below-ground cultural resources to exist.

On March 3, 2009, a FEMA Archaeologist and Architectural Historian, both qualified under the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards (36 CFR Part 61) in their respective disciplines, conducted an assessment of the project's potential to affect historic properties within the Area of Potential Effect (APE) for the damaged building site and the proposed relocation site. The APE is the geographic area within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause changes in the character or use of historic properties, if such properties exist. For archaeological resources, the APE consists of the former and proposed project sites; for above-ground historic properties, the APE is extended out to a 0.5-mile radius around each of the former and proposed project sites. This APE was previously established through FEMA consultation with the Mississippi State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO).

The view shed surrounding the proposed project area is made up of recent commercial buildings such as a car sales lot and facilities associated with the D'Iberville Middle School. The north view is of a parking lot and stadium/track used by the school. To the west is a series of trailers in use for the D'Iberville Middle School. The D'Iberville Middle School, originally the D'Iberville High School, was built in 1966 as a one-story red brick institutional style building. A two-story addition was added on the west side of the school in 1973. Currently, trailers are located along the east side of the school, and it is the trailers that are visible from the proposed D'Iberville Clubhouse location. A newly-constructed Senior Center is to the south of the proposed location, and newly-constructed apartment buildings are the east view. None of the buildings in the APE that are adjacent to the proposed new location appear to possess the significance required for listing in the NRHP.

The proposed project area is located on the USGS Biloxi, MS Quadrangle within the Long Leaf Pine Belt Physiographic Region. The upland topography is level ground at an elevation of approximately 25 feet amsl. Soils are recorded as Harleston fine sandy loam with 0-2% slope. The Harleston series are moderately well-drained loamy material on upland topography (Smith 1975:14). The nearest water is an unnamed, intermittent water system within 200 feet to the south. Mill Creek is the closest, named water system and is approximately 4000 feet to the east. A prefabricated metal building is visible on recent aerial mapping of the land parcel, but is no longer present. Stand pipes for the building still exist along the north border (Photo 3). Other minor disturbances are visible on the property. A buried water culvert and a concreted culvert with a southwest to northeast trending culvert are located along the southeast corner of the property (Photo 4). A utility pole exists on the property. Background research shows no previously recorded sites are within the proposed site area, and no archaeological surveys have been conducted that include the area. However, within a 2-mile radius, 13 archaeological sites have been recorded in Harrison and Jackson Counties.

During the initial site visit, two shovel probes were excavated at random locations which indicated that fill has been placed on some portions of the lot. The fill appeared to have been placed over the original surface. The area has obviously been graded, probably following the

placement of the fill. Presently, the land is a maintained grass lawn. Because intact soils could exist at the location and the presence of known sites is within close proximity, a Phase I archaeological survey was conducted at the proposed D'Iberville Clubhouse project area.

The Phase I survey was conducted on March 6, 2009, by Patrice Bamat, FEMA Historic Preservation Specialist, and Joel Caldwell, FEMA Environmental Specialist. The dimensions of the lot were determined as approximately 140 meters x 53 meters (460 feet x 175 feet). Nine shovel test pit (STP) locations were laid out along a due east-to-west transect line that was established along the center of the project area. The tests were placed at 15-meter intervals (Figure 3). In two instances (STP# 7 and 8), the tests were offset 10 meters to the south of the transect line to test the south portion of the land, as areas of disturbance were more obvious along the north border. All of the tests exhibited an intact A horizon (probably truncated in some instances) followed by a lighter B horizon. With the exception of STP #8 (Photo 5), all of the shovel tests had fill over the A horizon at depths that varied from 13 to 34 centimeters below the surface (Photo 6). The fill level consisted of strong brown clayey soil with pebbles and in one instance, macadam. The A horizon varied slightly in terms of color from 10YR3/2 very dark grayish brown to a 10YR4/2 dark grayish brown sandy loam. The B horizon was a 10YR5/3 brown and 10YR5/2 grayish brown sandy loam with some inclusions of manganese and iron oxides and mottles. The A horizon may represent an old plowzone. The water table was found at approximately 130 centimeters below the surface.

A total of forty four artifacts were recovered from five of the nine shovel test pits. In STP #1, a total of ten historic artifacts were recovered. They were three pieces of curved, clear glass found in the upper fill level that extended to 19 centimeters below the surface; four oyster shells, one slag, one rusted nail, and one rusted piece of ferrous metal was found in the buried A (Ab) horizon at depths to 30 centimeters below surface. A leach zone followed by the B horizon and was excavated to 62 centimeters below surface and an auger probe was placed at the base of the shovel test. STP #2 had a total of twenty seven artifacts in the upper fill level and also in the Ab horizon; these artifacts are believed to be associated with the previous structure located on the property. Seven nails (four roofing nails and three nail fragments), were recovered from STP #2, as were one piece of mortar, two pieces of porcelain sink/toilet, one earthenware rim fragment, one piece of milk glass, thirteen pieces of glass that included recent and historic bottle glass (clear and green), one glass marble, and one 1954 penny with a hole punched or drilled through it. STP #3 had four artifacts in the upper level of fill and two unidentifiable metal hardware pieces and two fragments of curved, clear glass within the Ab horizon. STP # 7 had two clear curved glass in the Ab horizon, and STP #8 had a nail fragment in the A horizon.

The proposed D'Iberville Clubhouse property has an intact A horizon below a level of fill that has been placed over much of the surface. The forty four artifacts are a relatively light scatter of historic artifacts mixed with recent glass found within the fill level and the A horizon. Tentatively, the historic artifacts date to the early to mid-1900s. They could be associated with the structure that was once located on the property and/or the past use of the land as an agricultural field. No features were found, and the artifacts that were recovered

were not of a sufficient quantity, significant type or age to be indicative of a site eligible to the NRHP.

Due to the lack of a significant artifact assemblage and an absence of features at the proposed relocation site, FEMA has determined that the site is not eligible for the NRHP. Additionally, as summarized above, FEMA has determined that there are no above-ground properties within the APE eligible for listing in the NRHP. Therefore, it is FEMA's determination that no historic properties will be affected by the construction of the D'Iberville Clubhouse.

However, if during the course of work, archaeological artifacts (prehistoric or historic) or human remains are discovered, the Applicant shall stop work in the vicinity of the discovery and take all reasonable measures to avoid or minimize harm to the finds. The Applicant shall inform their Public Assistance (PA) contacts in FEMA who will in turn contact FEMA Historic Preservation Staff. Work will not proceed until FEMA Historic Preservation Staff has completed Section 106 consultation with the Mississippi SHPO and the THPO. In addition, if unmarked graves are present, compliance with the antiquities law of Mississippi is required. The Applicant shall notify the local law enforcement agency within 24 hours of the discovery and FEMA within 72 hours.

FEMA requests THPO concurrence with their determination of "**No Historic Properties Affected**" by the undertaking. A map, photographs, and site plans are provided. Additional photographs, shovel test forms, and background information is on file at the MS TRO in Biloxi, MS. Your prompt review and comment on this project is greatly appreciated. Should you need additional information please contact Patrice Bamat, Historic Preservation Specialist, at (228) 365-9933 or by email at karen.bamat@dhs.gov.

Sincerely,



Michael Grisham
Environmental Liaison Officer
FEMA-1604-DR-MS