

**Appendix A**  
**Vicinity and Site Maps**

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# Appendix A-1 Smithville, Mississippi



FEMA-1972-DR-MS/MXD/DEC\_COMB\_wDRCs



## Legend

Temporary School Site



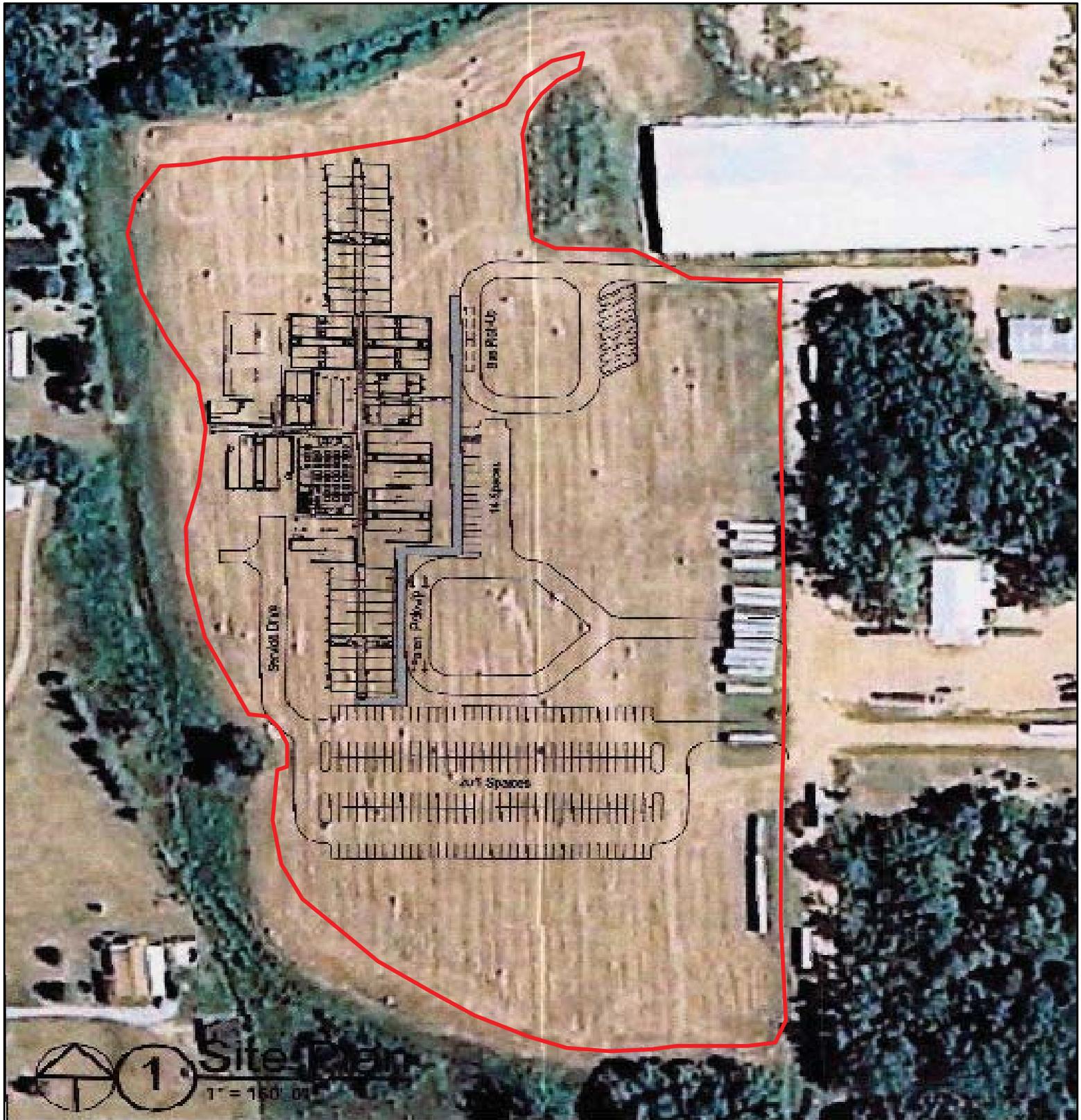
0    0.125    0.25    0.5  
 Miles



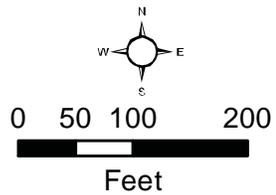
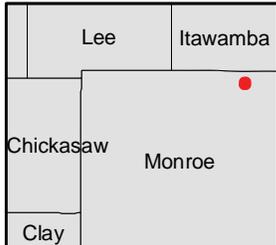
**FEMA**

User: jgoldsmi  
 Date: 7/11/2011

# Appendix A-2 Monroe County Temporary Classrooms



FEMA-1972-DR-MS/MXD/DEC\_COMB\_wDRCS



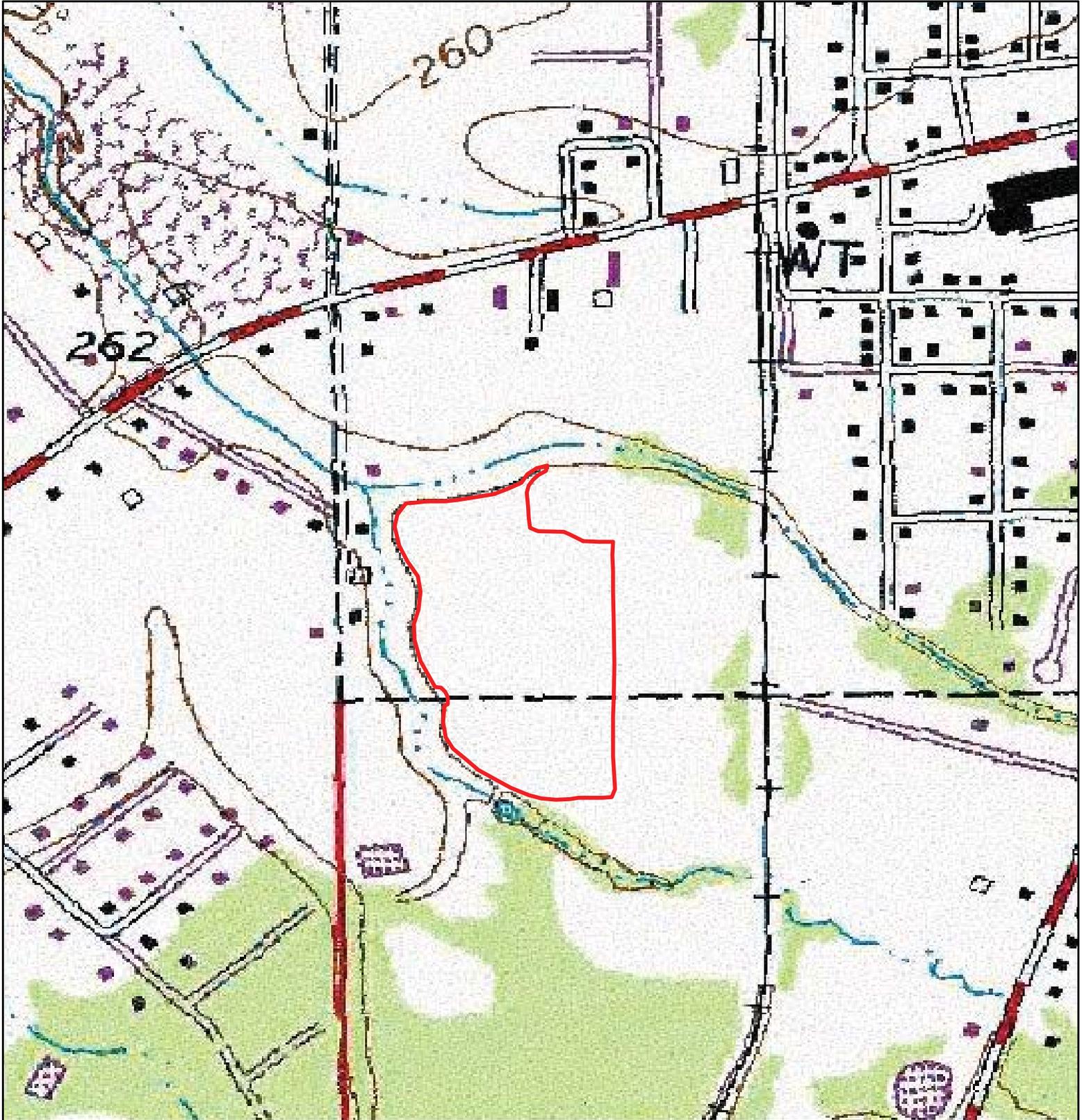
**Legend**

MonroeSiteOutline

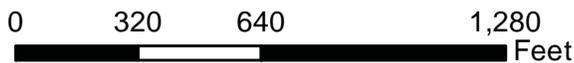
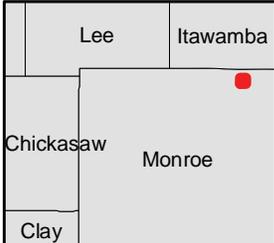


User: jgoldsmi  
Date: 7/11/2011

# Appendix A-3 Monroe County School District Temporary Classrooms



FEMA-1972-DR-MS/MXD/DEC\_COMB\_wDRCS



User: jgoldsmi  
Date: 7/11/2011

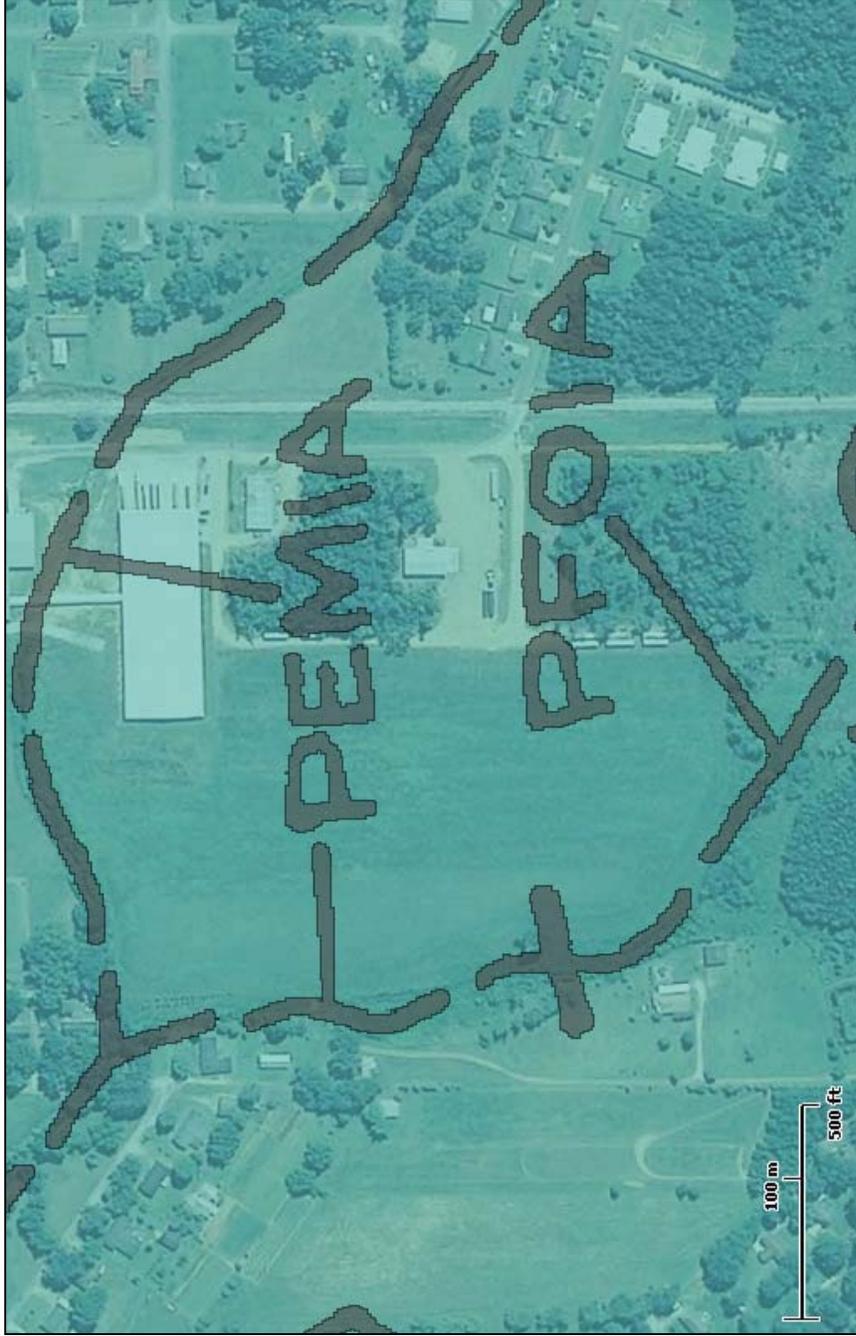


U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

# National Wetlands Inventory

Temporary School  
Facilities

Jul 11, 2011



## Wetlands

- Freshwater Emergent
- Freshwater Forested/Shrub
- Estuarine and Marine Deepwater
- Estuarine and Marine
- Freshwater Pond
- Lake
- Riverine
- Other

## Riparian

- Herbaceous
- Forested/Shrub

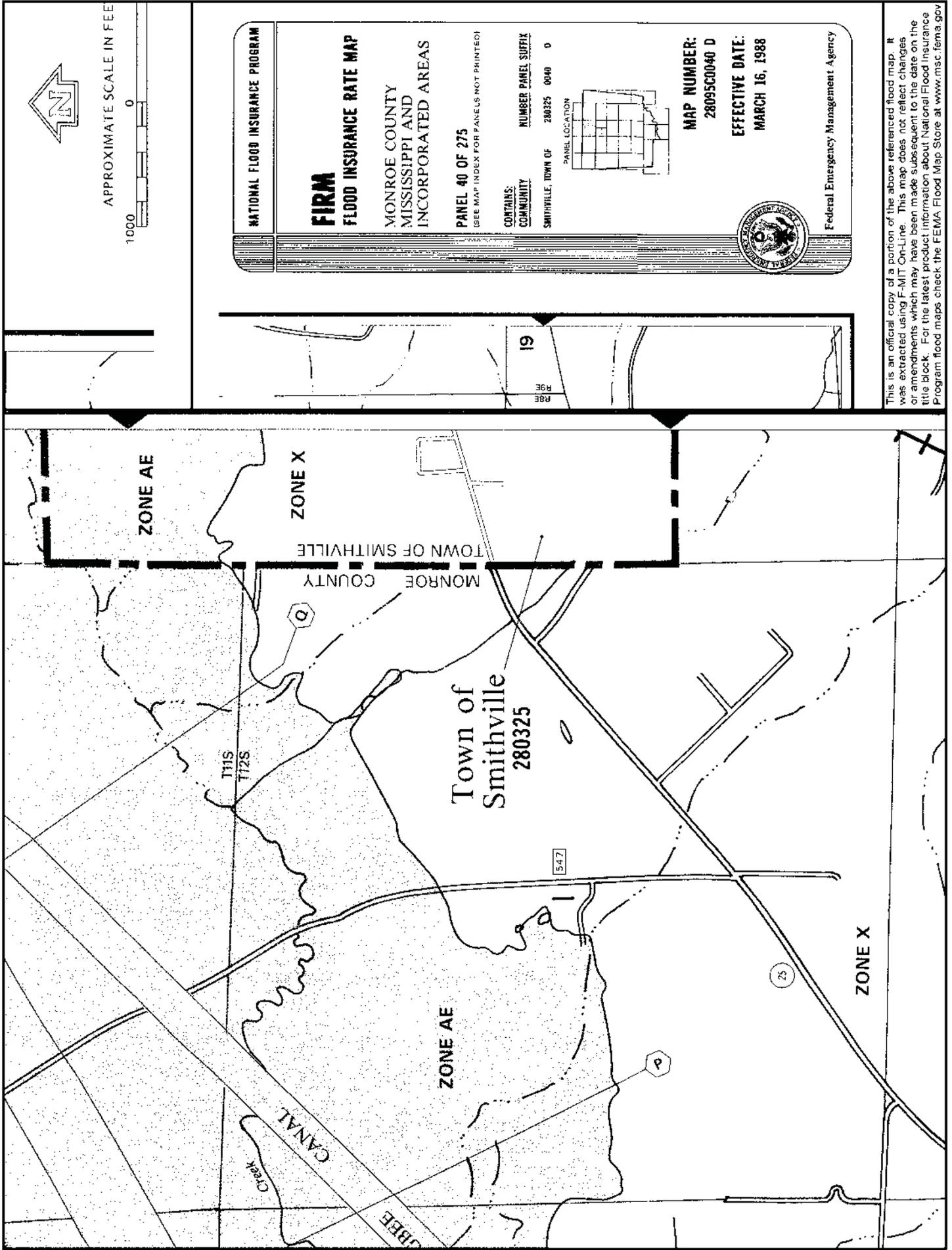
## Status

- Digital
- Scan
- Non-Digital
- No Data

This map is for general reference only. The US Fish and Wildlife Service is not responsible for the accuracy or currentness of the base data shown on this map. All wetlands related data should be used in accordance with the layer metadata found on the Wetlands Mapper web site.

### User Remarks:

Smithville, Monroe County, Mississippi



036-0020



APPROXIMATE SCALE IN FEET



NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM

# FIRM FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP

MONROE COUNTY MISSISSIPPI AND INCORPORATED AREAS

PANEL 45 OF 275  
(SEE MAP INDEX FOR PANELS NOT PRINTED)

CONTAINS:  
COMMUNITY

NUMBER PANEL SUFFIX  
SMITHVILLE, TOWN OF 280325 0045 D  
UNINCORPORATED AREAS 280275 0045 D

PANEL LOCATION

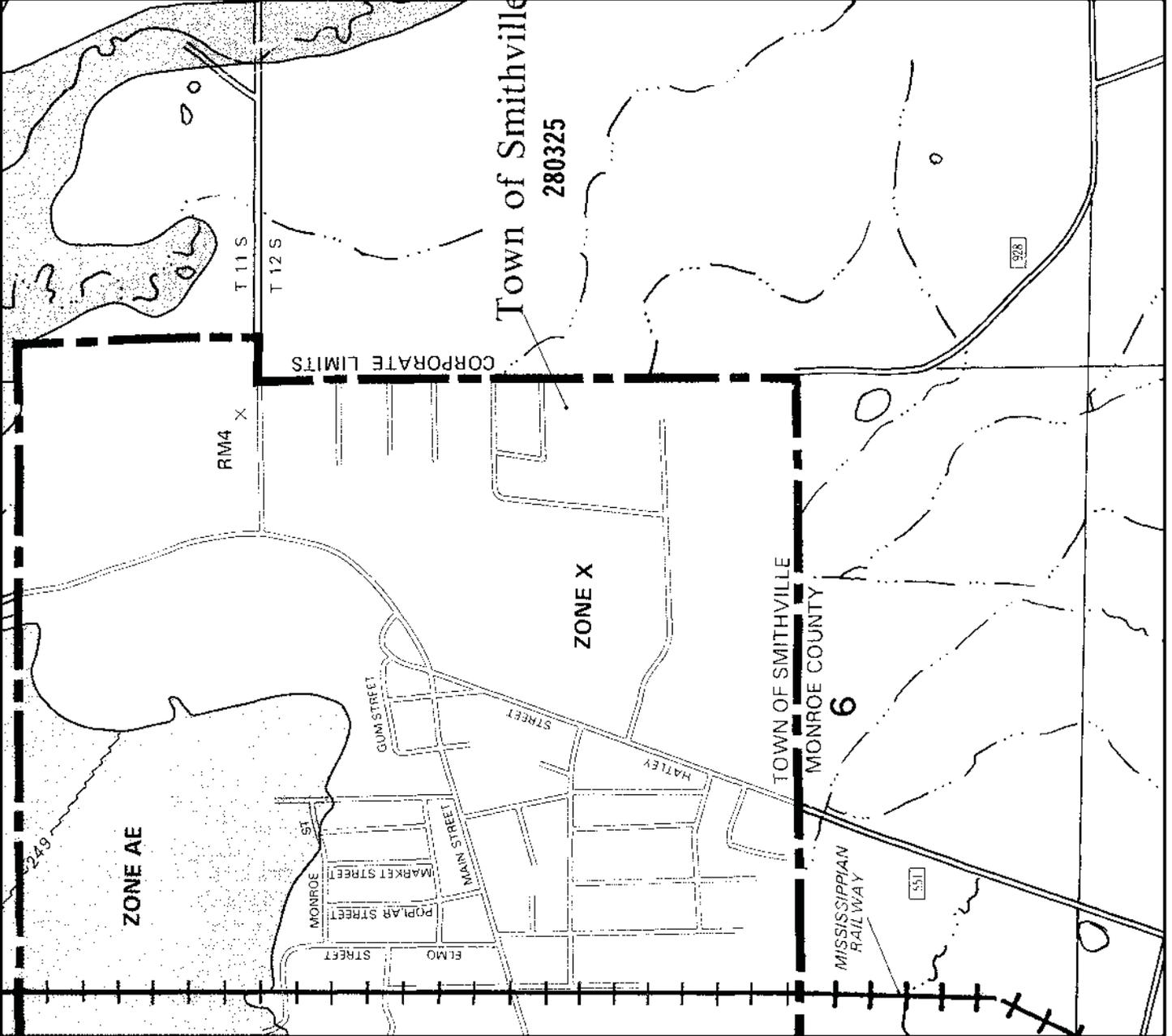


MAP NUMBER:  
28095C0045 D  
EFFECTIVE DATE:  
MARCH 16, 1988



Federal Emergency Management Agency

This is an official copy of a portion of the above referenced flood map. It was extracted using F-MIT On-Line. This map does not reflect changes or amendments which may have been made subsequent to the date on the title block. For the latest product information about National Flood Insurance Program flood maps, check the FEMA Flood Map Store at [www.msc.fema.gov](http://www.msc.fema.gov)



Town of Smithville  
280325

ZONE AE

ZONE X

RM4 X

T 112 S

T 113 S

CORPORATE LIMITS

TOWN OF SMITHVILLE  
MONROE COUNTY

MISSISSIPPIAN RAILWAY

6

328

551

**Appendix C**  
**Consultation Notices**

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## United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE  
Mississippi Field Office  
6578 Dogwood View Parkway, Suite A  
Jackson, Mississippi 39213

June 24, 2011

Mr. Bert Bowen  
U.S. Department of Homeland Security  
FEMA  
502 Clinton Center Drive, Suite 3200  
Clinton, Mississippi 39056

Dear Mr. Bowen:

This letter provides the Fish and Wildlife Service's (Service) recommendations to minimize adverse impacts to any threatened or endangered species, pursuant to the emergency consultation provisions of section 7(p) of the Act, implementing regulations at 50 CFR § 402.05, and in accord with Service policy and procedures described in the section 7 consultation handbook<sup>1</sup>. Section 7(p) of the Act, with implementing regulations and policy, provides certain exemptions in presidentially declared disaster areas to the normal process for federal agency consultation under section 7 of the Act. By these exemptions, the completion of formal section 7 consultation, with the Service's issuance of a biological opinion, is not required prior to initiating an emergency federal action that may affect a listed species. Instead, procedures provide for an informal consultation, with Service recommendations to minimize impacts. When the emergency action is completed, FEMA may request formal consultation.

### **Emergency Action**

On June 23, 2011, FEMA contacted Kathy Lunceford of this office concerning FEMA's need to provide emergency measures for construction of a temporary school facility in Smithville, Monroe County, Mississippi, as a result of tornado damage on April 27, 2011 (Major Disaster Declarations FEMA-DR-1972-MS)

The requested clearance is for a specific site within the Town of Smithville city limits. The emergency action will involve the use of heavy vehicular equipment to construct a new building

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<sup>1</sup> U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and National Marine Fisheries Service. 1988. Consultation Handbook: Procedures for Conducting Consultation and Conference Activities Under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act. ISBN 0-16-049596-2. Washington, DC.

on a currently cleared site (N34.06517/W-88.40020). The threatened plant Price's potato bean (*Apios priceana*) is found in Monroe County in wooded areas that grade into creek and river bottoms. There is no appropriate habitat for this species on site, however, the plant could be affected by increased sedimentation in nearby water bodies.

### **Minimization Recommendations**

The Service is required to recommend measures to minimize the adverse effects of emergency response actions. The following measures should be considered and implemented, where possible, to avoid and reduce adverse impacts to any protected species:

- Restrict unnecessary off-road operation of heavy equipment or material storage.

Heavy equipment should operate as much as possible from existing roads. Avoid unnecessary travel along any ROWs; or through or along the edge of adjacent forests or wetlands. Store all building materials on the construction site.

- Minimize removal of woody vegetation

Remove woody vegetation, e.g. trees and shrubs, only where necessary.

- Minimize erosion and sedimentation.

Restrict heavy equipment from areas on or within topbank of streams and drains.

### **Formal Consultation**

When the emergency action is completed, please contact us for further information concerning the potential need for formal consultation after-the-fact. To initiate formal consultation following the emergency, FEMA would provide a description of the emergency, a justification for the expedited consultation, an assessment of the impacts of the action to any species, a description how and the extent that the Service's informal recommendations were implemented to minimize incidental take, and other information that we mutually agree as relevant.

If you have questions, please contact Kathy Lunceford in our office (601-218-4298).

Sincerely,



for Stephen M. Ricks  
Field Supervisor



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

REGION 4  
SAM NUNN  
ATLANTA FEDERAL CENTER  
61 FORSYTH STREET  
ATLANTA GEORGIA 30303-8960

July 7, 2011

Mr. Bert Bowen  
Environmental Specialist  
Environmental Historic Preservation Group  
DR-1972-MS  
FEMA Joint Field Office (JFO)  
502 Clinton Center Drive  
Suite 3200  
Clinton, MS 39056

Subject: U.S. Department of Homeland Security's Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), Monroe County School District (MCSD), Smithville, MS

Dear Mr. Bowen:

Consistent with our responsibilities under Section 309 of the Clean Air Act and Section (102)(2)(c) of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, we reviewed the above project. The document does not include specifics of the project; however, based on similar projects we offer the following scoping comments for your consideration in the development of the Final Environmental Assessment (FEA).

1. Consider the possibility of installing all utilities (water, sewage and electrical) underground.
2. Ensure the environmental conditions of the project site are known.
3. **Environmental Justice (EJ)** – The environmental, socioeconomic and health related impacts to potential EJ populations should be evaluated in the proposed EA. The demographics of the area should be documented in terms of the existence of minority and low-income populations. This description should include US Census data for the geographic unit(s) such as the Census Block Group(s) (BGs) encompassing the Project. At a minimum, the percentages of minority and low-income populations within these BGs should be documented and compared against other demographics of the area, as well as against the percentages of neighboring BGs, counties and the state. In addition, other demographic factors like population age, density, literacy, etc. may also be important to the overall assessment. Meaningful collaboration with the community can also help to identify whether any "pockets" (concentrations) of EJ communities exist within a BG that otherwise (as a whole) may have a relatively low percentage of minorities and low-income populations. We suggest coordination with local community leaders and groups in an effort to engage these

communities in the scoping, assessment and project design process. The EA should include maps of the surrounding communities and indicate the proximity of communities with potential EJ concerns to the proposed project area.

Depending on the outcome of the EJ assessment, it may be necessary to enhance public participation with susceptible EJ communities to better understand their concerns and to identify whether there is an increased potential for exposure to environmental hazards associated with the expansion of the proposed project. The EA should identify whether multiple or cumulative impacts are likely to occur. Any benefits to the affected communities that may be derived from the project should be also included in the EA including any construction or operation jobs related to the proposed project, or local training for those jobs. If the environmental impacts of the proposed project appear to fall disproportionately minority and/or low income populations, then mitigation options should also be considered.

For additional information, EPA Region 4's interim EJ policy can be emailed upon request. *EPA Guidance for Consideration of EJ in Clean Air Action Section 309 Reviews* and *EPA Guidance for Incorporating EJ Concerns in EPA's NEPA Compliance Analyses* can be found at our website at <http://www.epa.gov/compliance/resources/policies/nepa/index.html>. Demographic information can be found at the U.S. Census Bureau -2010, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, LAUS, and U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, REIS, 2005. Publically available EPA Web-based tools can also be used to conduct preliminary screening level EJ reviews. *EJ View*: <http://epamap14.epa.gov/ejmap/entry.html> and *NEPAssist*: <https://oasext.epa.gov/NEPA/>. The information from these sources should be used in conjunction with information acquired the public involvement, community interviews, surveys and ground verification processes. Additional EJ clarification is available through Ntale Kajumba at 404/562-9620 or [kajumba.ntale@epa.gov](mailto:kajumba.ntale@epa.gov).

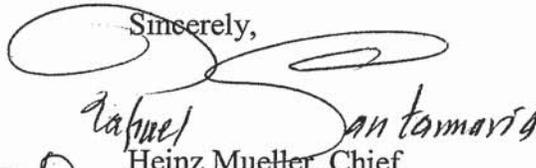
4. Ensure Federal Regulations that establish requirements during Construction, renovation, repair and painting activities that disturb lead-based paint is followed.
5. Ensure all projects construction, repairs and rehabilitation should comply with the FEMA regulations and guidelines.
6. Ensure Federal regulations are observed before spending money in flood plain locations
7. Ensure owners can afford the flood insurance after the property is rehabilitated.
8. Ensure the project complies with local, state and federal asbestos requirements.
9. The Green Buildings Category - Many activities at construction sites can impact air quality, including operation of diesel engines, open burning, land clearing, and demolition. Air pollution rules applicable to constructions sites are contained in federal, state and local regulations and ordinances. These rules must be followed during construction.
10. Permits information - Contact the appropriate Federal, State, County or City officials regarding permits and local ordinances.
11. Open Burning - The burning of materials for waste disposal purposes is referred to as open burning. Open burning permits and/or specific federal, state and local standards must be followed.
12. THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY COMPLIANCE ASSISTANCE CENTER (CICA CENTER) [cicacenter.org](http://cicacenter.org) is your source for plain language explanations of environmental

rules for the construction industry. This information is provided free of charge by the National Center for Manufacturing Sciences. Funding for this project has been provided by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Enclosed you will find a check list of items that could help facilitate your compliance with the NEPA and cross-cutters regulations.

The EPA supports your projects and we thank you for the opportunity to provide scoping comments for your consideration. Should you have questions regarding our comments, please contact Rafael Santamaria at (404) 562-8376 or at [santamaria.rafael@epamail.epa.gov](mailto:santamaria.rafael@epamail.epa.gov) of my staff.

Sincerely,



Heinz Mueller, Chief

FOR

NEPA Program Office

Enclosure

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY REGION 4  
NEPA CHECK LIST

Consistent with our responsibilities under Section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act and Section 309 of the Clean Air Act, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Region 4 offers the following general comments/suggestions for your consideration/inclusion that could help facilitate your compliance with the NEPA regulations in this project and in future Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS), Draft Environmental Assessment (DEA) and/or Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) for the U.S. **Department of Homeland Security's Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) - Monroe County School District (MCSD), Smithville, MS:**

1. DEA development must be consistent with Section 309 of the Clean Air Act.
2. The DEA should include clear discussions and conclusions why the Preferred Alternative was selected compared to the other alternatives. The "Preferred Alternative" should be individually evaluated, i.e., without solely referencing to the impacts attendant to other alternatives.
3. The DEA should have a complete list of abbreviations, definitions, acronyms and symbols
4. Similar subjects/terminologies should be cross-referenced with like definition shown/found on other document's pages.
5. The DEA should be specific and describe what facilities or portions of the facilities will be demolished and when. Any deconstruction (demolition) should be done according to the state Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA)'s rules, regulations and guidelines and should ensure disposal of federal property is done according to federal regulations for disposal of federal property. Ensure the demolition and construction debris be properly handled by licensed contractors (if needed) and disposed in licensed sanitary landfills for each type of debris.

In construction/demolition projects the DEA should address: proper handling of hazardous materials removal and disposal (asbestos, PCBs, lead from paint), and waste management (e.g., reuse or recycling as opposed to landfill dumping); wastewater management, indoor air quality, energy and water conservation (e.g., low flow toilets, energy efficient windows and doors, efficient lighting, etc.); other pollution prevention measures (e.g., use of materials with recycled content) as well as impacts to noise, traffic, air and water quality, wildlife and vegetation (could any endangered or threatened species be impacted?), erosion, sedimentation control, and impacts to historic resources.

6. The DEA and draft Finding of No Significant Impact (FNSI) should be made available for public inspection at various public locations. It would be very beneficial to ensure the public is well informed at all times through frequent public meetings, flyers, announcements and public hearings.
7. The DEA should address the needed and required permits, how to obtain them from the associated regulatory agencies and how to implement and comply with them.
8. The DEA should address land cleared or forested clear-cut harvested trees and should describe the type and age of trees present; will the trees be harvested? Concerning cumulative impacts, recently (in the near past/present/future) how many other sites and cumulative number of acres of land will or have been cleared at the facility?

9. The DEA should make sure decisions made based on archaeological surveys done in previous years are still valid.

10. The DEA should address impacts to traditional American Indian resources, if any, under the various alternatives. Consultation with the American Indian Tribes/organizations should be made and it should include a list of Tribes and or Native American Indian Organizations consulted about this project along with their responses and comments.

11. The DEA should address the Graves and Repatriation Act – (NAGPRA) to identify National Register-eligible archaeological sites; to ensure proper evaluations are carried out in order to minimize the adverse impacts to historic properties in the project areas; and so that in the event burials are located during ground-disturbing activities, the proper procedures for unexpected discoveries are followed.

12. The FEIS should discuss in some detail if there was any EJ community involvement, follow-up analyses, and/or outreach efforts performed. Also, what impact will the project have on minority businesses?

13. In addition to the noise analyses to be done related to the entire site, the DEA should also discuss what noise effects can be attributed to the temporary (state type and length of time) demolition and construction that will take place on the site.

14. The DEA should establish the contractor's procedures for borrow materials which should be according to local and state soil conservation rules and regulations to ensure the quality of the fill to be used and where the fill is borrowed from (to ensure protection of that environment).

15. If there are any reasons to expect the contractor to encounter any contaminated soils, this should be discussed in detail in the DEA and the proper studies of the site should be done along with the corrections before any work on the project is done by the contractor.

In addition, contaminated soils, solid wastes, chemicals and hazardous materials should be properly handled by licensed contractors and disposed in licensed sanitary landfills according to the type of waste; that chemicals and hazardous material be disposed of according to local, state, Federal and Clean Water Act (including RCRA and CERCLA) rules, regulations, guidelines and requirements.

16. The DEA should address handling of above ground/underground storage tanks (AST/UST), if any, according to the State and Federal rules regulations and guidelines. The DEA should address the issue of removing or not removing them and should include state and federal documentation concurring/not concurring with the final decision.

17. The DEA should address the potential for impacts from air toxics associated with the project.

18. In general, construction activities should be restricted to existing rights-of-way, if possible and best management practices should be utilized. Impacts to wetlands, floodplains, and other sensitive resources should be avoided. If avoidance is not possible, mitigation must be offered to minimize adverse impacts. If construction must run through a wetland, the area should be restored to its "natural" state. That is, the affected area should be returned to its original soil horizon as well as original contours. Also, the area should be re-vegetated with indigenous species.

If structures must be placed in a floodplain, they should be constructed to minimize the infiltration/inflow (I/I) of flood waters and should be sturdy enough to withstand the uplift and velocity forces of such waters. To minimize impacts to prime farmland and public health, water and sewer lines should not run directly through fields or obstruct the flow of water to crops. The land should be returned to its original contour and re-vegetated with indigenous plant life. Ancillary facilities (e.g., pump stations) should be designed so not to impede the natural flow of flood waters.

Since soil disturbance associated with the demolition and construction would require disturbance to the existing site soils topography it could generate considerable amounts of storm water, erosion and environmental harm, the owner should require and monitor the contractor to apply stringent controls to minimize potential adverse impacts on wetlands, groundwater, aquifers, creeks/rivers, lakes, ponds, reservoirs, and water quality per local and state erosion and sediment rules and guidelines; the Clean Water Act; the required state and COE permits; the Executive Order 11988 - Flood Plain Management and the Executive Order 11990 - Protection of Wetlands. Runoff controls should be updated periodically for the duration of the construction (e.g., every 2-3 months) and maintained to help ensure success (e.g., silt fences emptied and hay bales replaced).

19. The DEA should include the latest cumulative impacts (past, present and future and also the total direct and indirect impacts) analysis as they affect the air quality in the area.

20. The owner should encourage the contractors to maintain and operate all construction equipment per manufacturer's specifications and recommendations to minimize air emissions. The owner should also consider offering incentives for contractors to specify the use of retrofitted diesel equipment or purchase of available ultra-low diesel fuel in their bids. The DEA should address the impact of the construction on the air quality if some of the construction could be done at night.

21. The long-term and indirect impacts of the proposed action should be considered. If the extension of service to the proposed users could cause further development of an environmentally sensitive area, alternate alignments/sites should be considered.

23. The EPA suggests the recommendations made by **Green Building** to be followed whenever possible. **Green or sustainable building is the practice of creating healthier and more resource-efficient models of construction, renovation, operation, maintenance, and demolition.** Research and experience increasingly demonstrate that when buildings are designed and operated with their lifecycle impacts in mind, they can provide great environmental, economic, and social benefits. **Elements of Green building** include:  
\*Smart Growth and Sustainable Development \*Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy  
\*Water Stewardship \*Environmentally Preferable Building Materials and Specifications \*Waste Reduction \*Toxics and \*Indoor Environments.

1 Additional information on **Green Building** can be found at:  
<http://www.epa.gov/greenbuilding/>  
<http://www.greenbuilding.com/>  
[www.epa.gov/greenbuilding](http://www.epa.gov/greenbuilding)

[www.greenhighways.org](http://www.greenhighways.org)  
<http://www.usgbc.org/>  
[www.greenseal.org](http://www.greenseal.org)

## 2 Other links

Waste Reduction Resource Center - hosted by North Carolina but it is an EPA Region 4 resource  
- <http://wrrc.p2pays.org/>

Industrial materials - <http://www.epa.gov/osw/consERVE/rrr/imr/index.htm>  
[http://www.fema.gov/plan/prevent/fhm/dl\\_zone.shtm](http://www.fema.gov/plan/prevent/fhm/dl_zone.shtm)

C&D - <http://www.epa.gov/osw/consERVE/rrr/imr/cdm/>  
[www.epa.gov/nscep/](http://www.epa.gov/nscep/)

<http://www.pavementpreservation.org/toolbox/links/arrafull.pdf>

<http://www.secement.org/fdr.htm>

[http://www.cement.org/pavements/pv\\_sc\\_fdr.asp](http://www.cement.org/pavements/pv_sc_fdr.asp)

<http://www.techtransfer.berkeley.edu/newsletter/04-2/refs.php>

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=s7w7gsFYnZA>

**Appendix F**  
**Site Photographs**

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**Appendix F**  
**FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY**  
**PHOTO PAGE**

O.M.B. No. 3067-0151  
 Expires 6-18-11

DECLARATION NO: FEMA- 1972 -DR- MS	PROJECT NO.	FIPS NO. 095-UCLLF-00	DATE 6/18/11	CATEGORY B
APPLICANT Monroe County School District		COUNTY Monroe		

GPS LOCATION: N34.06475 E88.40086

Aerial Photo showing location of Temporary School Campus (large field)



Taken North edge of site behind warehouse looking West (Bus Pick-up Access road)



Near Warehouse looking SW to site for modular buildings



Near Warehouse looking South along access road.

