

DRAFT

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

**PROPOSED MAINTENANCE AND DISPOSAL OF DREDGED MATERIAL
FOR THE BON SECOUR RIVER NAVIGATION PROJECT
BALDWIN COUNTY, ALABAMA**

A FEDERALLY-AUTHORIZED NAVIGATION PROJECT

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Environmental Assessment (EA) presents the impacts that could potentially result from the continued operations and maintenance (O&M) of the federally authorized dredging and dredged material placement of the Bon Secour River Navigation Project, Gulf of Mexico, Intracoastal Waterway, Bon Secour River, Baldwin County, Alabama. The purpose of this EA is to determine whether or not the proposed action has the potential for creating significant impacts to the environment and would thereby warrant a more detailed study of possible impacts, mitigation, and alternative courses of action.

2.0 NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT (NEPA) CONSIDERATION

NEPA of 1969 and Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Parts 1500-1508 (40 CFR 1500-1508), require Federal agencies to consider the potential environmental consequences of proposed actions and alternatives. The NEPA of 1969 excuses or excludes the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) from the preparation of any formal environmental analysis with respect to actions that result in minor or no environmental effects, which are known as "categorical exclusions." An intermediate level of analysis, an EA, is prepared for an action that is not clearly categorically excluded, but does not clearly require an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) [40 CFR §1501.3 (a) and (b)]. Based on the EA, the Corps either prepares an EIS, if one appears warranted, or issues a "Finding of No Significant Impact" (FONSI), which satisfies the NEPA requirement. This EA is prepared according to the Engineer Regulation (ER) 200-2, Procedures for Implementing NEPA, and the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations (40 CFR § 1508.27) for Implementing the Procedural Provisions of NEPA (40 CFR § 1500-1508). A draft EA, written by the Corps, Mobile District, has been prepared to address the potential impacts associated with dredging of the federally authorized Bon Secour River Navigation Project. Executive Order (EO) 11514, Protection and Enhancement of Environmental Quality (amended by EO 11991), provides policy directing the Federal government to take leadership in protecting and enhancing the environment.

3.0 DESCRIPTION OF ENTIRE AUTHORIZED PROJECT

The Bon Secour River navigation project (**Figure 1**) was federally authorized 16 May 1963 by the Chief of Engineers under authority contained in Section 107 of the River and Harbor Act of 14 July 1960. The project provides for a channel 10 feet deep

and 80 feet wide extending from the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway (GIWW) through Bon Secour Bay to and up the Bon Secour River to the vicinity of Swifts' Landing (lower river section), thence 6 feet deep and 80 feet wide to a point about 600 feet above Oak Landing (upper river section), with two turning and maneuvering areas 150 feet wide and 1,100 to 1,200 feet long opposite Swifts' Landing and the ice loading dock. The overall length of the improvement is approximately 4.7 miles. The project was modified to include a channel 10 feet deep and 80 feet wide extending from the Bon Secour Channel down the South Fork Channel, a distance of approximately 1.14 miles and ending at a 150 foot by 150 foot turning basin. Plane of reference is mean lower low water (MLLW).

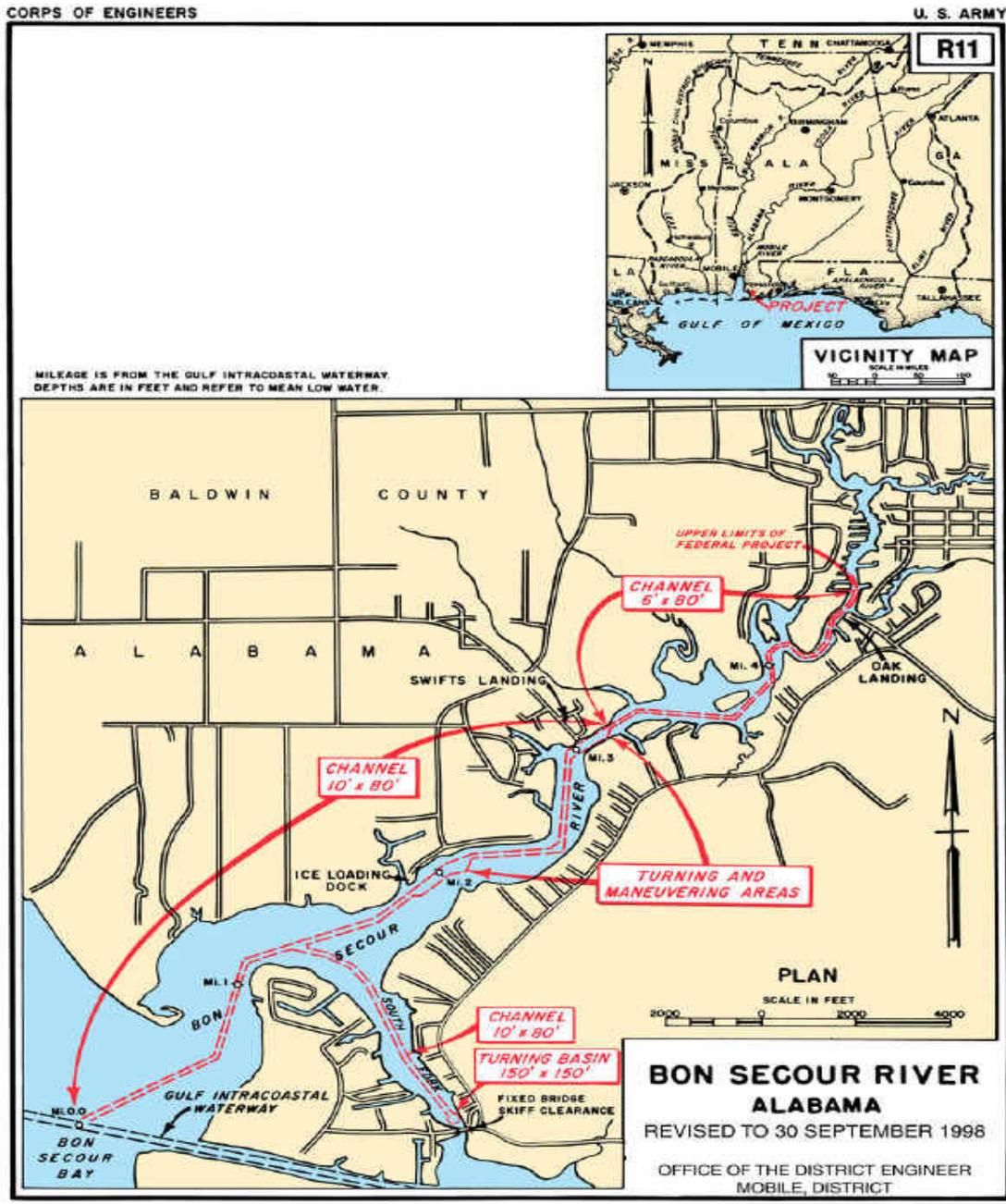


Figure 1: Vicinity Map of the Bon Secour River navigation project

4.0 PURPOSE AND NEED FOR THE PROPOSED ACTION

The proposed maintenance activities are necessary to maintain navigation of the federally authorized project which provides access to commercial fishery facilities in the Bon Secour area. Such access aids in transport of perishable seafood cargo from oyster reefs and fishing grounds in Mobile and Bon Secour Bays, and the Mississippi Sound.

5.0 DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED ACTION

The proposed action consists of the continued maintenance dredging of the Bon Secour River Navigation project. The federally authorized project provides for a channel 10 feet deep and 80 feet wide extending from the GIWW through Bon Secour Bay to and up Bon Secour River to the vicinity of Swifts' Landing (lower river section), thence 6 feet deep and 80 feet wide to a point about 600 feet above Oak Landing (upper river section), with two turning and maneuvering areas 150 feet wide and 1,100 to 1,200 feet long opposite Swifts' Landing and the ice loading dock. The overall length of the improvement is approximately 4.7 miles. The project was modified to include a channel 10 feet deep and 80 feet wide extending from the Bon Secour Channel down the South Fork Channel, a distance of approximately 1.14 miles and ending at a 150 foot by 150 foot turning basin. An additional 2 feet of advanced maintenance and 2 feet of overdepth dredging will be added for dredging inconsistencies. The final channel depths would be 14 feet from the GIWW through Bon Secour Bay and up Bon Secour River to the vicinity of Swifts' Landing and 10 feet above Oak Landing. Each dredging cycle (approximately every 3-5 years) will involve removal of approximately 350,000 cubic yards (cy) of dredged material from anywhere within the project limits. The dredged material would be placed into a previously used, certified upland disposal area located north and west of the project (**Figure 2**). The disposal area is provided by the local sponsor, Baldwin County, Alabama. The site is located south of County Road 49 in Township 8 South, Range 3 East, and Section 26.

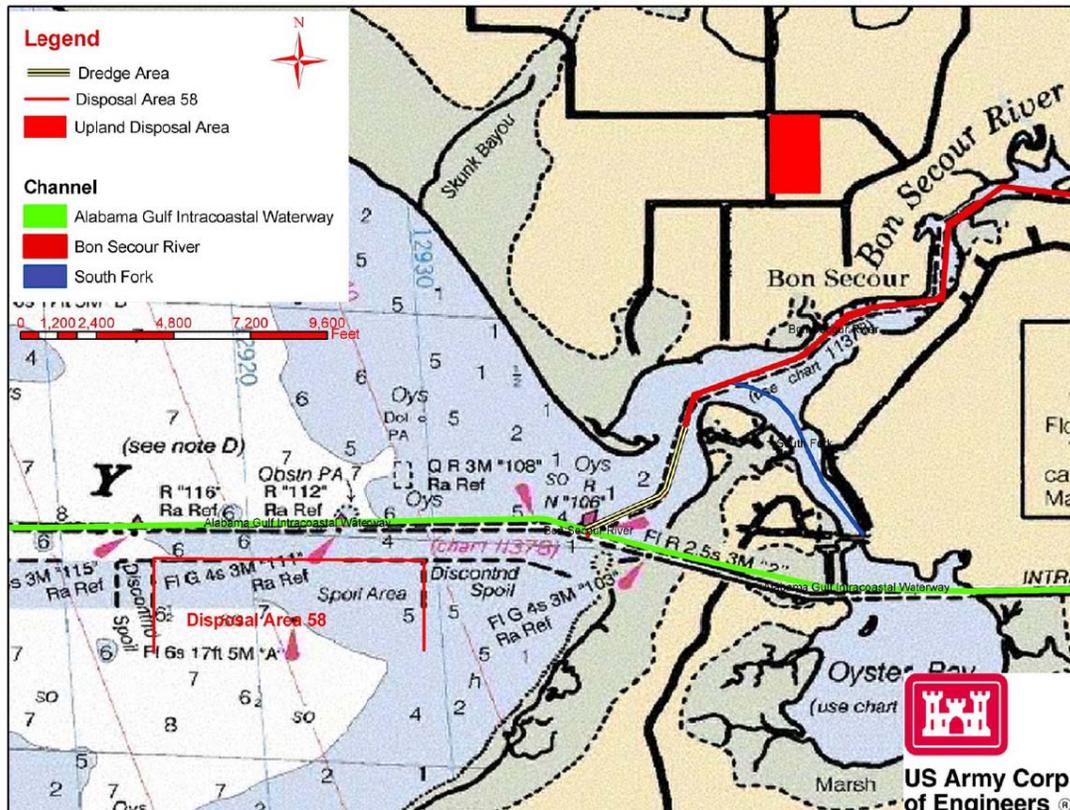


Figure 2: Upland disposal area location

6.0 ALTERNATIVES TO THE PROPOSED ACTION

The only alternative to the proposed action considered was the “no action” alternative. The no action alternative is analyzed under the guidelines laid out by the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ). The “no action” alternative would not provide for the dredging needs of the federally authorized project. Non-maintenance would result in continued shoaling of the channel and would affect recreational activities as well as significant numbers of commercial vessels which would have an adverse effect on south Baldwin County’s fishing industries.

7.0 AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

7.1 Climate. The climate of the project area is humid and nearly subtropical. The summers are long and fairly hot but are somewhat tempered by Gulf breezes. Winters are short and mild. There are occasional short periods, usually during January, of subfreezing temperatures with frost. There are typically about 270 frost-free days per year in the project area, usually between March and November. During the period from April through September, the average temperature is about 76 Fahrenheit (F)° and the monthly precipitation averages about six inches. The remaining period of the year,

October through March, has an average temperature of about 61F° and an average monthly precipitation of about five inches. Annual rainfall is about 65 inches.

7.2 Sediment. The composition of the material from the Bon Secour River consists of approximately 20 percent sand, 51 percent silt and 29 percent clay. The quality of the material removed from the Bon Secour channel was investigated during the preparation of the August 1989 EA. The EA determined that the material was uncontaminated and suitable for removal and placement in the disposal area.

In the Bon Secour River project area, bulk chemical and physical analyses were performed on sediment samples taken from five stations on the river, BS-1 through BS-5, while bacterial analyses and residue analyses for organochlorine and organophosphate pesticides and polychlorinated biphenyls were only performed at stations BS-2 and BS-4 (Corps, 1977). Sediments were found suitable for placement in the disposal area.

7.3 Benthos, Motile Invertebrates, and Fishes. The benthic community in the project area was classified by Vittor and Associates, Inc. (1982) in a study of Mississippi Sound and selected sites in the Gulf of Mexico. In the Sound, a total of 437 taxa were collected at densities ranging from 1,097 to 35,537 individuals per square meter. Generally, densities increase from fall through the spring months since most of the dominant species exhibit a late winter to early spring peak in production. Species diversity, evenness, and species richness (number of taxa) demonstrate only minor inconsistent temporal fluctuations. Biomass per unit area also increases from fall to spring, primarily as a result of higher densities. Vittor and Associates, Inc. (1982) named several opportunistic species that are ubiquitous in Mississippi Sound and nearshore Gulf of Mexico. These species, though sometimes low to moderate in abundance, occur in a wide range of environmental conditions. They are usually the most successful at early colonization and thus tend to strongly dominate the sediment subsequent to disturbances such as dredging activities. These species include *Mediomastus spp.*, *Paraprionospio pinnata*, *Myriochele oculata*, *Owenia fusiformis*, *Lumbrineris app.*, *Sigambra tentaculata*, the *Linopherus-Paraphinome* complex, and *Magelona cf. phyllisae*. The phoronid, *Phoronis* sp. and the cumacean, *Oxyurostylis smithi*, also fit this category. *M. oculata* and *O. fusiformis* are predominate species in Mississippi Sound. The project site lies within the area categorized as the shallow coastal margin mud habitat. The numerically dominant species *Mediomastus californiensis* and *Paraprionospio pinnata* dominated the samples collected by Vittor and Associates, Inc. (1982). Numerous fish species occur within the project area with the most common including: Atlantic croaker (*Micropogonias undulates*), spot (*Leiostomus xanthurus*), bay anchovy (*Anchoa mitchilli*), and Gulf menhaden (*Brevoortia patronus*) (GCLR, 1978). No oyster reefs exist within the project area.

7.4 Submerged Aquatic Vegetation. Naturally high turbidity levels reduce necessary light at depths within the project area and immediate vicinity, making the area unsuitable for growth of submerged aquatic vegetation.

7.5 Essential Fish Habitat. Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) is defined in the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act as "those waters and substrates necessary to fish for spawning, breeding, feeding or growth to maturity." The designation and conservation of EFH seeks to minimize adverse effects on habitat caused by fishing and non-fishing activities. The National Marine Fisheries Service

(NMFS) has identified EFH habitats for the Gulf of Mexico in its Fishery Management Plan Amendments. These habitats include estuarine emergent wetlands, seagrass beds, algal flats, mud, sand, shell, and rock substrates, and the estuarine water column.

Table 1 provides a list of the species that NMFS manages under the Federally Implemented Fishery Management Plan.

Table 1

Fishery Management Plans and Managed Species for the Gulf of Mexico. (NMFS 1999)	
Shrimp Fishery Management Plan Brown shrimp (<i>Penaeus aztecus</i>) Pink shrimp (<i>P. duorarum</i>) Rock shrimp (<i>Sicyonia brevirostris</i>) Royal Red Shrimp (<i>Pleoticus robustus</i>) White Shrimp (<i>P. setiferus</i>)	Red Drum Fishery Management Plan Red drum (<i>Sciaenops ocellatus</i>) Golden Crab Fishery Management Plan Golden crab (<i>Chaceon fenneri</i>)
Snapper Grouper Fishery Management Plan Blackfin snapper (<i>Lutjanus buccanella</i>) Blueline tilefish (<i>Caulolatilus microps</i>) Gray snapper (<i>L. griseus</i>) Greater amberjack (<i>Seriola dumerili</i>) Jewfish (<i>Epinephelus itajara</i>) Mutton snapper (<i>L. analis</i>) Red porgy (<i>Pargrus pargrus</i>) Red snapper (<i>L. campechanus</i>) Vermillion snapper (<i>Rhomboplites aurorubens</i>)	
Coastal Migratory Pelagics Fishery Management Plan Dolphin (<i>Coryphaena hippurus</i>) Cobia (<i>Rachycentron canadum</i>) King mackerel (<i>Scomberomorus cavalla</i>) Spanish mackerel (<i>S. maculatus</i>)	
Spiny Lobster Fishery Management Plan Spiny lobster (<i>Panulirus argus</i>)	
Calico Scallop Fishery Management Plan Calico scallop (<i>Argopecten gibbus</i>)	
Coral and Coral Reef Fishery Management Plan Varied coral species and coral reef communities Comprised of several hundred species	
Sargassum Habitat Fishery Management Plan Sargassum (and associated fauna) where it occur in the EEZ and state waters	

7.6 Esthetics. The project area around Bon Secour is esthetically pleasing with some developed areas. The developed industrialized areas offer little in the way of esthetics.

7.7 Water Quality. Water quality in the area is generally good. Turbidity in the project area, as well as most of the Bay, is a common occurrence due to shallow depths, silts, windy conditions, and storm events. Low dissolved oxygen levels in the project area have been documented during the period of June through September.

7.8 Noise. Noise levels in the area are typical of recreational boating and commercial marine activities. Noise levels fluctuate with the highest levels usually occurring during the spring and summer months due to increased boating activity.

7.9 Navigation. The channel provides access to commercial fishery facilities in the Bon Secour area. In addition, many recreational vessels utilize the navigation channel.

7.10 Air Quality. Baldwin County is in attainment with the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) of the Clean Air Act (CAA). Alabama currently has an approved State Implementation Plan (SIP) for the establishment, regulation, and enforcement of air pollution standards.

7.11 Hazardous Material. No known hazardous materials are present within the project area or immediate vicinity.

7.12 Cultural Resources. In compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act, coordination with the Alabama State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) concerning the proposed action was completed on 19 April 1989. The National Register of Historic Places has been consulted and no properties listed on, being nominated to or that having been determined eligible for the National Register are located in the vicinity of the proposed work. Given the relatively recent maintenance dredging of the project, the potential for submerged cultural resources is low.

7.13 Threatened and Endangered Species. The following federally listed threatened and endangered species are potentially found in Baldwin County:

U.S. Fish and Wildlife

- T - Piping plover (*Charadrius melodus*)
- E - Red-cockaded woodpecker (*Picoides borealis*)
- E - Least tern (*Sterna antillarum*)
- T - Eastern indigo snake (*Drymarchon corais couperi*)
- E - Alabama red-bellied turtle (*Pseudemys alabamensis*)
- T - Loggerhead sea turtle (*Caretta caretta*)
- E - Kemp's ridley sea turtle (*Lepidochelys kempii*) (P)
- T - Green sea turtle (*Chelonia mydas*) (P)
- T - Gulf sturgeon (*Acipenser oxyrinchus desotoi*)
- T - Flatwoods salamander (*Ambystoma cingulatum*) (P)

- E - Alabama beach mouse (*Peromyscus polionotus ammobates*)
- E - Perdido Key beach mouse (*Peromyscus polionotus trissylepsis*)
- E - West Indian manatee (*Trichechus manatus*)
- C - Bald Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*)
- E - Wood stork (*Mycteria Americana*)
- E - Alabama sturgeon (*Scaphirhynchus suttkusi*)
- E - Heavy pigtoe mussel (*Pleurobema taitianum*)
- T - Inflated heelsplitter mussel (*Potamilus inflatus*)
- E - American chaffseed (*Schwalbea americana*)
- C - Panhandle Lily (*Lilium iridollae*)

National Marine Fisheries Service

- E- Blue whale (*Balaenoptera musculus*)
- E- Finback whale (*Balaenoptera physalus*)
- E- Humpback whale (*Megaptera novaeangliae*)
- E- Sei whale (*Balaenoptera borealis*)
- E- Sperm whale, (*Physeter macrocephalus*)
- T- Green sea turtle (*Chelonia mydas*)
- E- Hawksbill sea turtle (*Eretmochelys imbricate*)
- E- Kemp's ridley sea turtle (*Lepidochelys kempii*)
- E- Leatherback sea turtle (*Dermochelys coriacea*)
- T- Loggerhead sea turtle (*Caretta caretta*)
- T- Gulf sturgeon (*Acipenser oxyrinchus*)

Federally protected species, such as, red-cockaded woodpecker, flatwoods salamander, Eastern indigo snake, hawksbill sea turtle, leatherback sea turtle, Alabama beach mouse, Perdido Key beach mouse, West Indian manatee, Bald Eagle, Wood stork, Alabama sturgeon, Heavy pigtoe mussel, Inflated heelsplitter mussel, Panhandle lily, and American chaffseed would not be affected, as these species are unlikely to be found in or near the project area. The blue whale, finback whale, humpback whale, Sei whale, and sperm whale would also not be affected as they would not be found within, or near, the project area. If these species do happen to enter the project area, the species could easily avoid the slow moving dredge or disposal operations. The loggerhead sea turtle, Kemp's ridley sea turtle, green sea turtle, hawksbill sea turtle, and leatherback sea turtle would not be impacted, as the proposed dredging will be conducted by hydraulic dredge. Hydraulic dredging has not been documented to result in significant effects to marine turtles. This project is located entirely outside of Gulf sturgeon critical habitat. The project should have "No effect" to Gulf sturgeon as it is being conducted utilizing a hydraulic dredge with sufficient room from passage to either side of the dredge.

7.14 Environmental Justice. EO 12898, *Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority and Low-Income Populations* (February 11, 1994) requires that Federal agencies conduct their programs, policies, and activities that substantially affect human health or the environment in a manner that ensures that such programs, policies, and activities do not have the effect of excluding persons (including populations) from participation in, denying persons (including populations) the benefits of, or subjecting persons (including populations) to discrimination under such programs, policies, and activities because of their race, color, or national origin. On February 11,

1994, the President also issued a memorandum for heads of all departments and agencies, directing that the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), whenever reviewing environmental effects of proposed actions pursuant to its authority under Section 309 of the CAA, ensure that the involved agency has fully analyzed environmental laws, regulations, and policies.

7.15 Protection of Children. EO 13045, *Protection of Children from Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks* (April 21, 1997), recognizes a growing body of scientific knowledge demonstrates that children may suffer disproportionately from environmental health risks and safety risks. These risks arise because children's bodily systems are not fully developed; because children eat, drink, and breathe more in proportion to their body weight; because their behavior patterns may make them more susceptible to accidents. Based on these factors, the President directed each Federal agency to make it a high priority to identify and assess environmental health risks and safety risks that may disproportionately affect children. The President also directed each Federal agency to ensure that its policies, programs, activities, and standards address disproportionate risks to children that result from environmental health risks or safety risks.

8.0 ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES OF THE PROPOSED ACTION

8.1 Climate. No climatic changes will occur as a result of this localized project.

8.2 Sediment. The proposed action will result in the relocation of materials dredged from the federally authorized Bon Secour channel and its subsequent disposal in the designated upland disposal area including its return water. No significant levels of contaminants are known to exist within the dredged material (Corps, 1977).

8.3 Benthos, Motile Invertebrates, and Fishes. There would be a temporary disruption of the aquatic community. Non-motile benthic fauna within the project area will be lost due to the proposed operations, but should repopulate within several months upon completion of dredging. Some of the motile benthic and pelagic fauna, such as crabs, shrimp, and fishes, are able to avoid the disturbed area and should return shortly after the activity is completed. Larval and juvenile stages of these forms may not be able to avoid the activity due to limited mobility. The overall impact to these organisms is expected to be temporary and insignificant. No oyster reefs will be impacted by the proposed activity.

8.4 Submerged Aquatic Vegetation. There will be no impacts to submerged aquatic vegetation since none are found in the project area.

8.5 Essential Fish Habitat. The following species are potentially found in the project area:

Brown Shrimp (*Penaeus azectus*)

White Shrimp (*P. setiferus*)

Red Drum (*Sciaenops oellatus*)

Greater amberjack (*Seriola dumerili*)
Red porgy (*Pargrus pargrus*)
Dolphin (*Coryphaena hippurus*)
Cobia (*Rachycentron canadum*)
King mackerel (*Scomberomorus cavalla*)
Spanish mackerel (*S. maculatus*)
Sargassum

Species identified to be present within the project area are motile and will likely exit the area upon initiation of dredging operations. Most organisms in this environment are adapted for existence in an area of considerable substrate movement. As previously mentioned, impacts to these species will be negligible as they will re-colonize the area within a few months. The proposed project would not adversely affect the present EFH.

8.6 Esthetics. Presence of dredging equipment within the existing navigation channel will have no significant impact to the areas esthetics. The equipment will be there for a relatively short period of time. No permanent visible effects to local estuaries will result from this project.

8.7 Water Quality. Water quality in the immediate vicinity of the dredge sites would be slightly impaired for a short period of time due to a slight increase in turbidity. Best management practices (BMP) would be implemented to reduce disturbance to the area. The dredging and disposal would be controlled and monitored so that no part of these operations would cause an increase in turbidity of more than 50 nephelometric turbidity units (NTU) above background levels outside a 400 foot mixing zone. The proposed action will comply with conditions of the State Water Quality Certification.

8.8 Noise. Noise from the dredge equipment and other job-related equipment is expected to increase during the proposed operations in the project vicinity. Noise levels will resume to prior conditions once the dredging and disposal operations are complete. Noise levels will blend with those from adjacent activities and are not significant.

8.9 Navigation. Navigation would be temporarily affected due to associated dredging operation and disposal activities at the dredging site. The restricted maneuverability of the equipment may result in incoming/outgoing vessels waiting for short periods of time. While the presence of the dredge is expected to be a slight inconvenience, no significant adverse impacts are expected to occur to navigation due to these operations being of a short duration. After completion of the dredging activities, navigation would be improved due to increased navigational depths within the channel.

8.10 Air Quality. The proposed action would have no significant long-term effect on air quality. Air quality in the immediate vicinity of the dredge and other equipment would be slightly affected for a short period of time by the fuel combustion and resulting engine exhausts. The exhaust emissions are considered insignificant in light of prevailing breezes and when compared to the existing exhausts fumes from other vessels using the project. The Bon Secour area is in attainment with NAAQS parameters. These Standards would not be violated by the implementation of the

proposed action. The proposed action would not affect the attainment status of the project area or region. A SIP conformity determination (42 United States Code 7506(c)) is not required since the project area is in attainment for all criteria pollutants.

8.11 Hazardous Materials. No hazardous materials are associated with the project outside of fuel and oils on the dredging equipment. The contractor would be responsible for proper storage and disposal of any oils and fuels used during the dredging and disposal operation.

8.12 Cultural Resources. In compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act the proposed action was coordinated with the Alabama SHPO. No known cultural resources have been identified in the project area.

8.13 Threatened and Endangered Species. No Federally protected species would be significantly impacted as a result of the proposed project. Coordination with the US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and NMFS will be conducted regarding this project.

Federally protected species, such as, red-cockaded woodpecker, flatwoods salamander, Eastern indigo snake, hawksbill sea turtle, leatherback sea turtle, Alabama beach mouse, Perdido Key beach mouse, West Indian manatee, Bald Eagle, Wood stork, Alabama sturgeon, Heavy pigtoe mussel, Inflated heelsplitter mussel, Panhandle lily, and American chaffseed would not be affected because these species are not likely to be found in or near the project area. The blue whale, finback whale, humpback whale, Sei whale, and sperm whale would also not be affected as they would not be found within, or near, the project area. Due to the shallow conditions of the project area, whales are not found in or near the project area. The recently delisted bald eagle, and the least tern and piping plover are anticipated to avoid the area during disposal operations. The loggerhead sea turtle, Kemp's ridley sea turtle, and green sea turtle would also not be impacted, as the proposed action will be conducted by hydraulic dredge. This method has not been documented to effect marine turtles. Since the project is located outside of critical habitat for Gulf sturgeon, it is unlikely that adverse effects to the species would result. In the unlikely event a Gulf sturgeon is in the area, the proposed action would not adversely affect the species due to the mobile species likely avoiding the project area during operations. The Alabama red-bellied turtle may be present in the project area. The species will likely avoid the project area during operations. No significant impacts to these species are anticipated.

8.14 Environmental Justice. The proposed action is not designed to create a benefit for any group or individual. The dredging and disposal of the overall Bon Secour River project does not create disproportionately high or adverse human health or environmental impacts on minority or low-income populations of the surrounding community. Review and evaluation of the proposed action have not disclosed the existence of identifiable minority or low-income communities that would be adversely affected by the proposed action.

8.15 Protection of Children. No changes in demographics, housing, or public services would occur as a result of the proposed action. The proposed action does not involve activities that would pose any disproportionate environmental health risk or safety risk to children because it will occur away from children.

9.0 CUMULATIVE EFFECTS SUMMARY

Cumulative impacts are those impacts on the environment that result from the incremental impacts of the action when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions. This section analyzes the proposed action as well as any connected, cumulative, and similar existing and potential actions occurring in the area surrounding the site. The potential adverse direct environmental and socioeconomic impacts associated with the proposed action are insignificant. In general, the proposed dredging and disposal operations would have no significant adverse secondary or cumulative effects.

The dredging and disposal operations at Bon Secour, past, present and for the reasonably foreseeable future, will not cause changes in the current activities of the vicinity. Recreational and commercial boaters that presently use the navigation project will likely remain unchanged as no channel improvements are planned. Therefore, no significant cumulative impacts are expected from this proposed action.

10.0 CONCLUSION

The proposed action would have no significant environmental impacts on the existing environment. No mitigation actions are required for the proposed project. BMPs would be employed during the proposed actions to minimize any identified adverse impacts. The implementation of the proposed action would not have a significant adverse impact on the quality of the environment and an EIS is not required.

11.0 LIST OF AGENCIES, INTERESTED GROUPS AND PUBLIC CONSULTED

Region 4, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Field Representative, Fish and Wildlife Service
Regional Director, National Park Service
Regional Director, National Marine Fisheries Service
Commander, Eighth Coast Guard District
Alabama State Historic Preservation Officer
Alabama Department of Environmental Management
Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council
Federal Emergency Management Agency

12.0 REFERENCES

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