



**U.S. Department of Transportation  
Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration**

**Natural Gas Distribution Infrastructure Safety and Modernization Grant  
Program**

**City of New Albany Gas Department, MS  
Tier 2 Site Specific Environmental Assessment  
NGDISM-FY22-EA-2023-21**

*PHMSA Approval:*

**PHMSA Office of Planning and Analytics  
Environmental Policy and Justice Division  
Matt Fuller  
Matt.Fuller@dot.gov**

**City of New Albany Gas Department  
Jackie Cruse  
jcruse@nalgw.com**

**Overview:**

The purpose of this Tier 2 Site Specific Environmental Assessment (Tier 2) is to: (1) document the proposed action (the Project) and the need for the action; (2) identify existing conditions; (3) assess the social, economic, and environmental effects using appropriate tools and agency coordination to comply with local, state, and federal environmental laws, regulations, and ordinances; to (4) document applicable mitigation commitments that would avoid, minimize, or mitigate potential effects; and (5) seek comments from the public. This Tier 2 analysis informs the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration’s (PHMSA) assessment as to whether the Project is consistent with the impacts described in the Tier 1 Nationwide Environmental Assessment for the Natural Gas Distribution Infrastructure Safety and Modernization Grant Program.<sup>1</sup>

As part of this Tier 2, PHMSA is soliciting public comments through a public comment period. This Tier 2 is available on PHMSA’s website where comments can be submitted to the contact noted below. PHMSA will accept public comments for 30 days on this Tier 2. PHMSA will consider comments received and incorporate them in the decision-making process. Consultation with appropriate agencies on related processes, regulations, and permits is ongoing. Please submit all comments to: [PHMSABILGrantNEPAComments@dot.gov](mailto:PHMSABILGrantNEPAComments@dot.gov) and reference NGDISM-FY22-EA-2023-21 in your response.

At the conclusion of the EA process, PHMSA will either issue a “Finding of No Significant Impact,” further supplement this EA with additional analysis, mitigation measures or prepare an Environmental Impact Statement.

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**I. Project Description/Proposed Action**

<b>Project Title</b>	City of New Albany Gas Department
<b>Project Location</b>	New Albany, Mississippi

**Project Description/Proposed Action:**

The proposed action includes the replacement of a total of 3.2 miles of unprotected steel pipeline that was installed in the early 1950s. The vulnerable pipeline to be replaced is located within the City of New Albany's (City) existing right-of- ways (ROW) and would not require new ROW or easements. The existing ROW encompasses various roads, signage, sidewalks, and grassy areas throughout New Albany. See Appendix A, Project Map.

The replacement gas lines would be protected steel installed with a minimum cover depth of 54 inches. Construction methods include trenching and directional boring. At most locations, the new gas lines would be located next to the existing gas lines. However, depending on the limitations in the area and the location of other utilities, the new gas line may need to be installed on the opposite side of the street. The Tier 1 EA described that the majority of site-specific projects would utilize the insertion method of pipe replacement. As described in this document, the City would utilize the Horizontal Directional Drilling (HDD) method for the majority of new pipe installation, which would have similar impacts to the insertion construction method. The City would also utilize a limited amount of open trench method which generally involves greater soil disturbance and use of heavy equipment and related impacts than the insertion method.

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<sup>1</sup> <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2022/11/09/2022-24378/pipeline-safety-notice-of-availability-of-the-tier-1-nationwide-environmental-assessment-for-the>

The City would abandon the existing pipes in place after utility services have been moved to the new pipeline. Abandonment of the existing pipeline (versus excavation and removal) would minimize ground disturbance and facilitate the replacement process in a more efficient manner. PHMSA has specific requirements for gas and hazardous liquid pipeline abandonment, found in 49 CRF 192.727 and 195.402(c)(10). These requirements include disconnecting pipelines from all sources and supplies of gas, purging all combustibles and sealing the facilities left in place. By complying with PHMSA requirements for purging and sealing abandoned pipelines, City would ensure that the abandoned pipelines pose no risk to safety in their abandoned state.

**No Action:**

The No Action alternative, as required under NEPA, serves as a baseline, and is used to compare impacts resulting from the Proposed Action. Under the No Action alternative, PHMSA would not fund this pipeline replacement project. Additionally, PHMSA would not be able to reduce the inventory of methane leaks and reduce safety risks by replacing pipe prone to leakage. Under this alternative, the City would continue to use bare steel pipeline material, and conduct repairs or replacements in the future using non-federal sources of funding, and potentially on an emergency basis, when a pipeline fails. Impacts and benefits associated with replacing the leak prone pipeline within the City, with updated material would not be seen in the near term. The safety risks and methane leaks would persist. The replacement pipeline activities would either not be taken or they would be undertaken at a later, uncertain date. Even if pipe replacement were to happen at some point in the future, environmental mitigation measures during such a replacement would be unknown. Furthermore, existing economic losses, and increased risk associated with prolonged gas leaks would continue.

**Need for the Project:**

The project is needed to ensure the safe, reliable operation and delivery of energy to the community. The overall needs addressed by this project would include: (1) improving upon the safe delivery of energy by reducing the likelihood of incidents, as well as methane leaks; (2) avoiding economic losses caused by pipeline failures; and (3) protecting our environment and reducing climate impacts by remediating aged and failing pipelines and pipe prone to leakage.

**Description of the Environmental Setting of the Project Area:**

The affected environment is located in the City of New Albany in Union County. The project is expected to occur within previously disturbed, public ROW. The areas on each side of the ROW consist of developed residential and commercial areas as well as undeveloped land.

**II. Resource Review**

Air Quality and Greenhouse Gases (GHG)	
Question	Information and Justification
Is the project located in an area designated by the EPA as non-attainment or maintenance status for one or more of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS)?	No, based on review of the EPA Greenbook. <sup>2</sup>

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.epa.gov/green-book/green-book-national-area-and-county-level-multi-pollutant-information>

Will the construction activities produce emissions that exceed de minimis thresholds (tons per year) described in Table 2 of Appendix 4?	N/A
Will mitigation measures be used to capture blowdown <sup>3</sup> ?	No
Does the system have the capability to reduce pressure on the segments to be replaced? If yes, what is the lowest psi your system can reach prior to venting?	Yes, 100 pounds per square inch (PSI)
Will City commit to reducing pressure on the line to this psi prior to venting? Please calculate venting emissions based on this commitment and also provide comparison figure of venting emissions volume without pressure reduction/drawdown using calculation methods identified in the initial Tier 2 EA worksheet.	Yes  The existing system operates at a pressure ranging from 175- 200 PSI. Based on the size of the existing pipe, it is estimated that 48.37 thousand cubic feet (MCF) of methane would be vented if pressure were not reduced. The City would reduce pressure to 100 PSI, prior to venting which would result in 25.85 MCF of methane would be vented during construction.
Estimate the current leak rate per mile based on the type of pipeline material. Based on mileage of replacement and new pipeline material, estimate the total reduction of methane.	The existing leak rate is estimated to be 6,791 kg/year. Replacement would result in a leak rate of approximately 97 kg/year or a reduction of approximately 128,845 kg over a 20-year timeframe. <sup>4</sup>
<p><b>Conclusion:</b></p> <p>The project area is located within the City of New Albany in Union County, Mississippi which is designated by the EPA as in attainment for all National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). The existing pipelines within the project area consist of leak prone steel and were installed during the 1950s.</p> <p><b>No Action:</b></p> <p>Under the No Action alternative, existing and planned pipeline activities, including construction and maintenance activities, would continue unchanged. The project proponent would continue to use steel, and other leak prone pipe material. The No Action alternative would result in the existing leak rate continuing, which is estimated at 6,791 kg/year. The total methane emissions for the pipeline with the project area were extrapolated over 20 years to represent the continuation of methane release under the No Action alternative. This amounts to 135,827 kg of methane over a 20-year time frame. See Appendix B, Methane Calculations for the methane leak rate calculations.</p> <p><b>Proposed Action:</b></p> <p>The Proposed Action alternative consists of replacing 3.2 miles of steel pipe which would result in minor air quality impacts associated with construction activities, including the intentional venting of methane contained in</p>	

<sup>3</sup> Blowdown refers to the venting of natural gas in current facilities, in order to begin rehabilitation, repair, or replacement activities.

<sup>4</sup> Leak rates are based on Pre-1990 Installation emission factors found in *Table 1 Average methane emission factors for natural gas pipelines (adopted from EPA GHG Inventory, Annex 3.6, Table 3.62)* in the November 9, 2022, PHMSA: Natural Gas Distribution Infrastructure Safety and Modernization Grant Program Programmatic Environmental Assessment, Tier 1 Nationwide Environmental Analysis.

the existing pipelines prior to replacement. Pipeline blowdowns are typically necessary to ensure that construction and maintenance work can be conducted safely on depressurized natural gas facilities and pipelines. Venting methane is required when service is switched from the existing line to the newly constructed line, but the volume of vented gas can depend on the ability to reduce pressure on the pipe segment or other mitigation actions. Therefore, some methane would be vented into the atmosphere during construction. Based on the current operating pressure of 200 pounds per square inch (PSI) and a 6 inch diameter pipeline, PHMSA estimates 48.37 MCF of methane (1,485 kg) would be vented into the atmosphere, if the City were not to reduce pressure. However, the City has committed to reducing pressure on the existing pipeline, prior to venting, which would result in approximately 25.85 MCF of methane (794 kg) being vented into the atmosphere during construction. See Appendix B, Methane Calculations for the methane blowdown calculations.

As described in the Tier 1 EA, methane leaks from natural gas distribution pipelines increase with age and are considerably higher for cast iron and steel pipelines, as compared with plastic. Replacing leak prone pipe with newer, more durable materials would reduce leaks and methane emissions. Based on the current leak rate of the existing pipe within the project area, this project would reduce overall emissions by 5,688 kg in the first year (when considering the methane that would be released from blowdown that would occur during construction) and would reduce 6,482 kg of methane per year thereafter. The total reduction in methane emissions resulting from the conversion protected steel pipeline would be approximately 128,845 kg over a 20-year span post construction. See Appendix B, Methane Calculations for the methane reduction calculations. Therefore, it is PHMSA's assessment that the proposed project would provide a net benefit to air quality from the overall reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and that no indirect or cumulative impacts would result from the Proposed Action.

**Air Quality and Greenhouse Gases (GHG)**

**Mitigation Measures:**

The City of New Albany shall implement the following mitigation measures:

- Efficient use of on-road and non-road vehicles, by minimizing speeds and vehicles;
- Minimizing excavation to the greatest extent practical;
- Use of cleaner, newer, non-road equipment as practicable;
- Minimizing all vehicle idling and at minimum, conforming with local idling regulations;
- Ensuring that all vehicles and equipment are in proper operating condition;
- On-road and non-road engines must meet EPA exhaust emission standards (40 CFR Parts 85, 86, and 89);
- Covering open-bodied trucks while transporting materials;
- Watering, or use of other approved dust suppressants, at construction sites and on unpaved roadways, as necessary;
- Minimizing the area of soil disturbance to those necessary for construction;
- Minimizing construction site traffic by the use of offsite parking and shuttle buses, as necessary;
- Reduce pressure to 100 PSI, prior to venting methane.

**Water Resources**

Question	Information and Justification
Are there water resources within the project area, such as wetlands, streams, rivers, or floodplains? If so, would the project temporarily or permanently impact	Yes, according to United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) National Wetland Inventory (NWI), and Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

wetlands or waterways?	maps.
Under the Clean Water Act, is a Section 401 State certification potentially required? If yes, describe anticipated permit and how project proponent will ensure permit compliance.	Yes.
Under the Clean Water Act, is a USACE Section 404 Permit required for the discharge of dredge and fill material? If yes, describe anticipated permit and how project proponent will ensure permit compliance.	No.
Under the Clean Water Act, is an EPA or State Section 402 permit required for the discharge of pollutants into the waters of the United States? Is a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) required?	Yes, construction activities are anticipated to exceed soil disturbance thresholds and a 402 permit may be required prior to construction.
Will work activities take place within a FEMA designated floodplain? If so, describe any permanent or temporary impacts and the required coordination efforts with state or local floodplain regulatory agencies.	Yes, the project does take place within a special flood hazard area (SFHA).
Will the proposed project activities potentially occur within a coastal zone <sup>5</sup> or affect any coastal use or natural resource of the coastal zone, requiring a Consistency Determination and Certification?	No.
<p><b>Conclusion:</b></p> <p>PHMSA reviewed NWI maps to assist in identifying aquatic features including wetlands, streams, and other water resources in or near the project area. Based on a review of the NWI maps, topographic maps, and information provided by the City, there are water resources identified in the project area. One tributary, Hell Creek, is located approximately 0.3-mile northwest of the intersection of Hickory Drive and West Bankhead Street. One unnamed tributary is located approximately 0.1 mile southeast of the intersection of Sycamore Drive and West Bankhead Street. One unnamed tributary is located just southeast of the intersection of Wesson Tate Drive and West Bankhead Street. Another tributary is located near the intersection with State Highway 30 West and West Bankhead Street and the Little Tallahatchie River is located within the project area east of the intersection of Moss Hill Drive and West Bankhead Street. A map of aquatic resources can be found in Appendix C, Water Resources.</p> <p>PHMSA also reviewed FEMA's National Flood Hazard Layer to identify any SFHA in the project area. The FIRMette map indicates the project includes areas designated as Zone X, and A. Areas designated as Zone X are outside of any designated SFHA. Areas designated as Zone A are special flood hazard areas and these areas correspond to the one percent annual chance of flooding (100-year floodplain). Special flood hazard areas, Zone A, includes the project area from Pickens Avenue to North Railroad Avenue. See Appendix C, Water Resources.</p> <p><b>No Action:</b></p> <p>Under the No Action alternative, the existing pipeline would remain in the current location and normal maintenance activities would continue without any impact anticipated to water resources. Depending on the</p>	

<sup>5</sup> The term "coastal zone" means the coastal waters (including the lands therein and thereunder) and the adjacent shorelands (including the waters therein and thereunder), strongly influenced by each other and in proximity to the shorelines of the several coastal states, and includes islands, transitional and intertidal areas, salt marshes, wetlands, and beaches.)

location of the activities, the work could be in close proximity to an aquatic resource where the City would need to take precautions to avoid adverse impacts to these sensitive areas. Additionally, if work was to occur in an area identified as a SFHA, prior coordination with the local Floodplain Manager may be required.

**Proposed Action:**

The proposed Action Alternative includes replacing 3.2 miles of existing pipelines. Where work would be conducted in the project area at Hell Creek, two unnamed tributaries of the Little Tallahatchie River, and the Little Tallahatchie River, the pipeline would be installed by directional boring. The contractor would set up approximately 100 feet back from the tributary on either side and no direct impacts would occur. Because the pipeline in these areas would be installed by directional boring methods, the aquatic resources identified in these areas would not be impacted by the project. The City, or their consultants, would prepare and submit a "Large Construction Notice Intent" to the Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality for coverage under the large construction storm water General NPDES Permit. The City would ensure engineering specifications and guidance is provided to the pipeline contractor regarding permit requirements. The City would ensure that construction inspectors would monitor daily construction activities to ensure compliance with the permit.

The National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) requires a permit before new construction or development begins within any SFHA to ensure that project development projects meet the requirements of the NFIP program and the local community's floodplain management ordinances. The proposed pipeline replacement is not considered new construction or development as pipes would be installed in existing, previously impacted ROW and all areas would be restored to their existing contours and condition. These activities would not affect the flood-holding capacity of the 100-year floodplain or cause any adverse impacts to the SFHA. There would be temporary impacts from trenching and excavation; however, all areas would be restored to pre-construction contours and conditions and there would be no permanent impacts. To ensure compliance with local floodplain ordinances, the City should coordinate with the City of New Albany Floodplain Administrator to inquire and obtain all necessary permits, prior to beginning work.

**Mitigation Measures:**

The City of New Albany shall avoid staging in wetlands or floodplains and all preconstruction contours shall be restored with natural areas reseeded or repaved as soon as practical. Best Management Practices shall be used during construction to control sediment and erosion and prevent pollutants from entering adjacent waterways.

The City of New Albany shall coordinate with the local floodplain administrator to obtain any necessary permits for conducting work in special flood hazard areas, prior to the commencement of work.

The City of New Albany shall avoid any direct impacts to open water resources by using directional bore methods, maintaining appropriate distances from the edge of any water resources for entrance and exit pits and tie-ins.

The City of New Albany shall utilize best management practices to control sediment and erosion during construction to prevent any migration of soils into adjacent waterways.

Groundwater and Hazardous Materials/Waste	
Question	Information and Justification
Does the project have potential to encounter and impact groundwater? If yes, describe potential impacts from construction activities.	No.

<p>Will the project require boring or directional drilling that may require pits containing mud and inadvertent return fluids? If yes, describe measures that will be taken during construction activities to prevent impacts to groundwater resources.</p>	<p>Yes, see mitigation measures below.</p>
<p>Will the project potentially involve a site(s) contaminated by hazardous waste? Is there any indication that the pipeline was ever used to convey coal gas? If yes, PHMSA will work with the project proponent for required studies.</p>	<p>No.</p>
<p>Does the project have the potential to encounter or disturb lead pipes or asbestos?</p>	<p>No.</p>
<p><b>Conclusion:</b></p> <p>PHMSA reviewed EPA’s NEPAassist website to identify any brownfields properties, hazardous waste sites, and superfund sites. There are three resource conservation and recovery act (RCRA) sites and one Brownfield site which include businesses that are identified as handlers of generators, or other combustible materials. Although these establishments reside near the project sites, none would be impacted by the project. There were no superfund sites identified near the project area. See Appendix D, Hazardous Materials.</p> <p>PHMSA obtained a custom soil report for the project area from the United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service’s Web Soil Survey which indicates that the project area is comprised of soils classified as silt loam. The majority of these soils are poorly drained soils where the depth to the water table is found somewhere between 12 to 18 inches.</p> <p><b>No Action:</b></p> <p>Under the No Action alternative, the unprotected steel pipes would remain in their current location and ongoing and routine maintenance activities would occur. Pipes would be replaced under failed circumstances. While there are no adverse impacts to groundwater anticipated by the No Action alternative, increased methane emissions are likely to occur if the leak prone pipes remain (EPA, PRO Fact Sheet No. 402<sup>6</sup>) and the risk of failure is higher among these types of pipes. Therefore, under the no action alternative, PHMSA anticipates an increased risk for the release of methane, both as leaks and during a pipeline failure, which could then result in ground disturbances from construction activities, potentially impacting groundwater.</p> <p><b>Proposed Action:</b></p> <p>Under the Proposed Action Alternative, the City would replace 3.2 miles of existing pipelines within the existing ROW in the New Albany business district near the downtown area. The existing gas line would be abandoned, in accordance with PHMSA requirements, and would be purged of natural gas and sealed on each end. The new gas lines would be installed at a depth of 54 inches below grade and would be installed by either directional drilling or cut and cover (trenching). All disturbed areas would be re-seeded or paved (as appropriate) and</p>	

<sup>6</sup> [Insert Gas Main Flexible Liners at https://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2016-06/documents/insertgasmainflexibleliners.pdf#:~:text=Methane%20emissions%20reductions%20come%20from%20lower%20leakage%20rates,pipe%20and%20external%20corrosion%20in%20unprotected%20steel%20piping](https://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2016-06/documents/insertgasmainflexibleliners.pdf#:~:text=Methane%20emissions%20reductions%20come%20from%20lower%20leakage%20rates,pipe%20and%20external%20corrosion%20in%20unprotected%20steel%20piping).



restored to preexisting conditions.

While the soils are mapped in the area to be poorly drained, the ROW has been previously disturbed and likely contains fill material. Trenching and/or directional drilling work could intercept groundwater and if this occurs, the City would use appropriate dewatering methods, as necessary. There are no superfund sites identified in the area where work would occur that could be potentially impacted by the Proposed Action Alternative. While there are identified sites that contain, store or dispose of hazardous materials, these are not within the construction areas, as work is limited to existing ROW and would be impacted by the proposed project. Therefore, it is PHMSA's assessment that there would be no adverse impacts to groundwater associated with the project. Additionally, PHMSA has not identified any indirect or cumulative effects to groundwater or hazardous materials.

**Groundwater and Hazardous Materials/Waste**

**Mitigation Measures:**

The City of New Albany shall ensure that engineering specifications for the project include capturing all drilling mud and to engage special procedures to safely handle inadvertent returns.

The City of New Albany shall ensure that appropriate construction and restoration activities minimize any potential impacts to groundwater. All impacted areas would be restored to pre-construction conditions.

In the event of a release of hazardous materials/waste into the environment during construction, the City of New Albany shall notify the appropriate emergency response agencies, potentially impacted residents, and regulatory agencies of the release or exposure.

The City of New Albany shall utilize a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan which would identify appropriate construction and restoration activities to minimize the potential impacts to groundwater. All impacted areas would be restored to pre-construction conditions.

**Soils**

<p>Will all bare soils be stabilized using methods using methods identified in the initial Tier 2 EA worksheet? Will additional measures be required?</p>	<p>Yes, the contractor would utilize erosion and sediment control while trenching/ open cutting. If the bottom of the excavation is found to be unsuitable or unstable the material shall be removed at least 6 inches below the trench bottom and backfilled using suitable materials for stabilizations. All backfill and grading must ensure adequate drainage and prevent formation of depressions where water may collect.</p>
<p>Will the project require unique impacts related to soils?</p>	<p>No</p>

**Conclusion:**

PHMSA obtained a custom soil report for the project area from NRCS's Web Soil Survey which indicates that the project area is comprised of silt loam. The majority of these soils are poorly drained soils where the depth to the

water table is found somewhere between 12 and 18 inches. It is noted that the project area is an urban residential area where ground disturbance activities have already occurred and there are very few areas, if any, that remain in a natural state. Therefore, while the soils report provides valuable information, the soils have been disturbed and likely contain some degree of fill material brought in as a suitable base for construction. See Appendix E, Soil Map.

**No Action:**

Under the No Action alternative, the cast iron and steel pipes would remain in their current location and soils would remain in their current state and condition. Normal maintenance activities would occur, and pipes would be replaced under failed circumstances. Some soil disturbance would occur during emergency repairs and the affected areas would be restored upon completion. Under either scenario, no adverse impacts to soils would be anticipated under the No Action alternative.

**Proposed Action:**

The City would replace 3.2 miles (16,900 LF) of steel pipelines within the existing ROW. The new gas lines would be installed at a depth of 54 inches below grade and would be installed by either directional drilling or cut and cover (trenching). All disturbed areas would be re-seeded or paved (as appropriate) and restored to pre-existing conditions. Therefore, PHMSA has determined that there would be no adverse impact to soils resulting from the Proposed Action alternative. Additionally, there are no indirect or cumulative impacts anticipated as the City would restore all areas to pre-construction conditions.

**Soils**

**Mitigation Measures:**

The City of New Albany shall utilize best management practices, as appropriate, to control sediment and erosion during construction which may include silt fencing, check dams, and promptly covering all bare areas. All impacted areas shall be restored to pre-construction conditions.

**Biological Resources**

Question	Information and Justification
Based on review of IPaC and NOAA Fisheries database, are there any federally threatened or endangered species and/or critical habitat potentially occurring within the geographic range of the project area? <sup>7</sup> If no, no further analysis is required.	Yes, based on review of the USFWS’s Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) and NOAA Fisheries website. <sup>11</sup> Additionally, Mississippi resources were inventoried to identify potential state listed species.
Will the project impact any areas in or adjacent to habitat for Federally, listed threatened or endangered species or their critical habitat? If no, provide justification and avoidance measures. If yes, PHMSA will work with the project proponent to conduct necessary consultation with resource agencies.	No

<sup>7</sup> <https://ipac.ecosphere.fws.gov/> and <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/species-directory/threatened-endangered>  
<https://www.mdwfp.com/museum/seek-study/science-resources/endangered-species/>

**Conclusion:**

PHMSA requested an official species list through the USFWS’s IPaC website to obtain a list of species under USFWS’ jurisdiction. See Appendix F, Biological Resources: Threatened and Endangered Species. The following were identified as potentially occurring within the geographic area:

Indiana Bat *Myotis sodalis* (endangered)

Northern Long-eared Bat *Myotis septentrionalis* (endangered)

Alligator Snapping Turtle *Macrochelys temminckii* (proposed threatened)

Monarch Butterfly *Danaus plexippus* (candidate species)

Price's Potato-bean *Apios priceana* (threatened)

Additionally, the list of Mississippi state protected species was reviewed to assist in identifying potential species protected by the State and under the jurisdiction of the Mississippi Department of Wildlife, Fisheries, and Parks. A list of state protected species can be found in Appendix F, Biological Resources.

**No Action:**

Under the No Action alternative, existing conditions would remain, and normal maintenance activities would occur. The project area is in an urbanized environment and therefore has very limited biological resources present. Additionally, the project area does not contain suitable habitat for listed species, therefore no impacts to biological resources would occur under the No Action alternative.

**Proposed Action:**

The project area is in an urbanized environment where the areas of disturbance would be mainly within/under existing paved streets. Because these areas are within ROW that has been previously impacted (pipeline laid in the ground in close proximity to the location where new pipes would be laid and subsequently paved), the immediate project area has very limited biological resources present. Additionally, the project area does not contain suitable habitat for Indiana Bat, Northern Long-eared Bat, Alligator Snapping Turtle, Monarch Butterfly or Price’s Potato Bean. Therefore, in accordance with Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act PHMSA’s assessment is that the project would have no effect on federally threatened or endangered species. Under Section 7(a)(4) of the Endangered Species Act (ESA), Federal agencies must confer with the USFWS if their action would jeopardize the continued existence of a proposed species. As candidate and proposed species, the monarch butterfly and Alligator Snapping Turtle receive no statutory protection under the ESA. PHMSA’s assessment is that the project would have no adverse impacts to state listed species or other biological resources and that there are no indirect or cumulative impacts anticipated as no impacts to habitat or species would occur.

**Biological Resources**

**Mitigation Measures:**

The City of New Albany is responsible for abiding by all applicable federal, state, and local regulations.

<b>Cultural Resources</b>	
<b>Question</b>	<b>Information and Justification</b>
Does the project include any ground disturbing activities, modifications to buildings or structures, or construction or installation of any new aboveground components?	Yes, the project includes ground disturbing activities. No modifications to buildings or structures or new above ground components are required.
Is the project located within a previously identified local, state, or National Register historic district or adjacent to any locally or nationally recognized historic properties? This information can be gathered from the local government and/or State Historic Preservation Office. <sup>8</sup>	Yes, a portion of the project would take place within New Albany Downtown Historic District.
Does the project or any part of the project take place on tribal lands or land where a tribal cultural interest may exist? <sup>9</sup>	No
Are there any nearby properties or resources that either appear to be or are documented to have been constructed more than 45 years ago? <sup>10</sup> Does there appear to be a group of properties of similar age, design, or method of construction? Any designed landscapes such as a park or cemetery? Please provide photographs to show the context of the project area and adjacent properties.	Yes, 42 buildings within the New Albany Downtown Historic District (District) appear to be at least 45 years of age.  Yes, some of the buildings appear to be designed and constructed in a similar manner and time.
Has the entire area and depth of construction for the project been previously disturbed by the original installation or other activities? If so, provide any documentation of prior ground disturbances.	Yes, the project includes work within the existing disturbed ROW.
Will project implementation require removal or disturbance of any stone or brick sidewalk, roadway, or landscape materials or other old or unique features? Please provide photos of the project area that include the roadway and sidewalk materials in the project and staging areas.	No
<p><b>Conclusion:</b></p> <p>PHMSA must consider the impact of projects for which they provide funding on historic and archeological properties in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (Section 106). Pursuant to 36 CFR 800.4(a)(1), the Area of Potential Effects (APE) is defined as the geographic area(s) within which the Undertaking may directly or indirectly affect historic resources. Based on the proposed scope of work, PHMSA has delineated the APE for this project to encompass the existing ROW, which includes the limits of disturbance, staging areas, and any resources that may be particularly susceptible to any potential vibration effects. (See Appendix G, Cultural Resources)</p> <p><b>No Action:</b></p>	

<sup>9</sup> The SHPO may have information on areas of tribal interest, or a good source is the [HUD TDAT website at https://egis.hud.gov/TDAT/](https://egis.hud.gov/TDAT/).

<sup>10</sup> Local tax and property records or historic maps may indicate dates of construction.

Under the No Action alternative, existing conditions would remain, and normal maintenance activities would occur. These activities could result in ground disturbance that might affect historic resources. However, no federal funding would be applied and therefore Section 106 would not be required.

**Proposed Action:**

PHMSA staff identified properties based on available information on previously identified historic properties in the APE, including the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) database and data received from the Mississippi Department of Archives and History. PHMSA staff also conducted research to determine if there are any previously unidentified properties within the APE that are 45 years of age or older and may be eligible for the NRHP. The New Albany Downtown Historic District (District) is the only NRHP-listed historic property within the APE. There are no known archeological sites in the APE and based on the evaluation in Appendix G, there is low potential for intact significant resources in the APE and no additional survey is needed. See Appendix G, Cultural Resources, for additional information about the APE and the properties identified.

PHMSA's assessment is that the Proposed Project would not alter any of the characteristics or contributing features of the District that qualify it for inclusion in the NRHP. Project work is limited to the replacement of existing pipelines. The Undertaking would not result in lasting physical, visual, or audible effects to the District. In accordance with 36 CFR Part 800.5, PHMSA's assessment is that the Undertaking would have No Adverse Effect on historic properties.

A letter was sent on February 7, 2024, to the Mississippi State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), federally recognized tribes with a potential interest in the project area, and all consulting parties outlining the Section 106 process, including a description of the undertaking, delineation and justification of the APE, identification of historic properties and an evaluation and proposed finding of no adverse effects. PHMSA has requested comments on the Section 106 process, identification of historic properties, and proposed finding within 30 days of receipt of the letter. See Appendix G, Cultural Resources, for more information.

**Cultural Resources**

**Mitigation Measures:**

If, during project implementation, a previously undiscovered archaeological or cultural resource that is or could reasonably be a historic property is encountered or a previously known historic property will be affected in an unanticipated manner, all project activities in the vicinity of the discovery will cease and the City of New Albany will immediately notify PHMSA. This may include discovery of cultural features (e.g., foundations, water wells, trash pits, etc.) and/or artifacts (e.g., pottery, stone tools and flakes, animal bones, etc.) or damage to a historic property that was not anticipated. PHMSA will notify the State Historic Preservation Office and participating federally recognized tribes and conduct consultation as appropriate in accordance with 36 CFR § 800.13. Construction in the area of the discovery must not resume until PHMSA provides further direction.

In the event that unmarked human remains are encountered during permitted activities, all work shall halt and the City of New Albany shall immediately contact PHMSA as well as the proper authorities in accordance with applicable state statutes to determine if the discovery is subject to a criminal investigation, of Native American origin, or associated with a potential archaeological resource. At all times human remains must be treated with the utmost dignity and respect. Human remains and associated artifacts will be left in place and not disturbed. No skeletal remains or materials associated with the remains will be photographed, collected, or removed until PHMSA has conducted the appropriate consultation and developed a plan of action. Project activities shall not

resume until PHMSA provides further direction.

Staging areas for the Undertaking are currently unknown. Staging should be confined to paved areas; if staging cannot be confined to paved areas, geotextile fabric or other similar protective measures (such as pressure distributing mats) must be laid in any affected unpaved area to minimize ground disturbance, prevent soil compaction, and protect archaeological features and artifacts.

<b>Section 4(f)</b>	
<b>Question</b>	<b>Information and Justification</b>
Are there Section 4(f) properties within or immediately adjacent to the project area? If yes, provide a list of properties or as an attachment.	No
Will any construction activities occur within the property boundaries of a Section 4(f) property? If so, please detail these activities and indicate if these are temporary or permanent uses of the Section 4(f) property. Further coordination with PHMSA is required for all projects that might impact a Section 4(f) property.	N/A
<p><b>Conclusion:</b></p> <p>Section 4(f) of the US Department of Transportation (USDOT) Act of 1966 as amended (Section 4(f)) (49 U.S.C. § 303(c)); is a federal law that applies to transportation projects that require funding or other approvals by the USDOT. Section 4(f) prohibits the Secretary of Transportation from approving any program or project which requires the use of any publicly owned land from a public park, recreation area, or wildlife and waterfowl refuge of national, state, or local significance, or any land from an historic site of national, state, or local significance unless:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is no feasible and prudent alternative to the use of the land;</li> <li>• The program or project includes all possible planning to minimize harm to such park, recreational area, wildlife and waterfowl refuge, or historic site, resulting from such use.</li> </ul> <p>PHMSA conducted a review of the Project Area to identify potential properties that qualify as Section 4(f). No properties were identified within the project area as potential 4(f) properties.</p> <p><b>No Action:</b></p> <p>Under the No Action alternative, there would be no change to existing pipeline infrastructure pursuant to federal funding provided by the Program. Therefore, there would be no use of Section 4(f) property under the No Action alternative.</p> <p><b>Proposed Action:</b></p> <p>Under the Proposed Action alternative, construction activities would not occur within or adjacent to 4(f) properties. Therefore, there would be no use of Section 4(f) resources.</p>	
<b>Section 4(f)</b>	

**Mitigation Measures:**

There are no 4(f) resources identified in the project area and therefore, no mitigation measures are necessary.

Land Use and Transportation	
Question	Information and Justification
Will the full extent of the project boundaries remain within the existing right-of-way or easements? If no, please describe any right-of-way acquisitions or additional easements needed.	Yes
Will the project result in detours, transportation restrictions, or other impacts to normal traffic flow or to existing transportation facilities during construction? Will there be any permanent change to existing transportation facilities? If so, what are the changes, and how would changes affect the public?	Yes, temporary traffic impacts may consist of traffic congestion and minor disruptions to street parking. The project would not result in a permanent change to existing transportation facilities.
Will the project interrupt or impede emergency response services from fire, police, ambulance or any other emergency or safety response providers? If so, describe any coordination that will occur with emergency response providers?	No

**Question****Information and Justification****Conclusion:**

The project is located in the City of Albany which is an urbanized area consisting of commercial and residential areas.

**No Action:**

Under the No Action alternative, the unprotected steel pipes would remain in their current location and no changes to land use would occur. Normal maintenance activities would occur, and pipes would be replaced under failed circumstances.

**Proposed Action:**

The City of Albany is proposing to replace pipeline infrastructure within the existing ROW and would not include adding pipeline to serve new areas. During construction, there may be short-term impacts to adjacent residences, businesses, and normal traffic patterns. Potential impacts include an increase in noise, dust, and transportation accessibility, as a result of construction and construction staging. Local and state regulations guide the transport of machinery, equipment, and automobiles around the construction areas. Temporary traffic impacts may occur on the local road network and adjacent pedestrian routes. The project may result in detours. Consideration of emergency response vehicles, travel restrictions, and other impacts to local transportation are anticipated to be temporary and would only last for the duration of construction. Minor disruptions to on-street parking may occur, but access to existing residences would not be restricted. The City would coordinate with the appropriate local and state agencies regarding interruptions to traffic. Normal traffic flow would be maintained to the extent possible and traffic control measures would be utilized to assist traffic negotiating through construction areas, as needed. The City would notify emergency services of the scheduled work and traffic implications of the work that would be conducted and would use various methods of communication to notify any potentially impacted residents, business owners, and the general public. Therefore, because the work

consists of the replacement of existing pipeline, would not convert any new areas into a different use and impacts would only occur during construction, PHMSA's assessment is that there would be no impact to land use.

PHMSA considered the cumulative effects of this action with ongoing and planned transportation related construction projects that could cumulatively impact land use and transportation. All municipalities and businesses must abide by the same requirements and coordinate with state and local agencies on any disruptions to normal traffic patterns. Through this coordination, the overall cumulative effects of multiple projects occurring would be minimized by planning and scheduling efforts with responsible agency oversight. Land use changes are not anticipated as the projects are occurring in an urbanized area that is built out and therefore would not change the existing residential or commercial use.

**Land Use and Transportation**

**Mitigation Measures:**

The City shall coordinate with state and local agencies regarding anticipated traffic disruptions, as needed during construction and shall notify any potentially impacted residents and/or business owner of temporary parking impacts.

The City shall have a traffic control plan in place, prior to construction, and coordinate with the appropriate agency well in advance of any impacted emergency services or essential agency functions.

**Noise and Vibration**

Question	Information and Justification
Will the project construction occur for longer than a month at a single project location?	No
Will the project location be in proximity (less than 50-ft.) to noise sensitive receivers (residences, schools, houses of worship, etc.)? If so, what measures will be taken to reduce noise and vibration impacts to sensitive receptors?	Yes, the project would adhere to state and local noise regulations, limit construction activities to normal weekday business hours, and make sure equipment mufflers have proper maintenance.
Will the project require high-noise and vibration inducing construction methods? If so, please specify.	Yes, directional drills and trenching equipment.
Will the project comply with state and local ordinances? If so, identify applicable ordinances and limitations on noise/vibration times or sound levels.	Yes. Project work would adhere to City of New Albany Ordinance Sec. 14-8 regarding noise.
Will construction activities require large bulldozers, hoe ram, or other vibratory equipment within 20 feet of a structure?	No

**Conclusion:**

The project is located in the City of New Albany. The ambient noise in the project area consists of a combination of environmental noise from road traffic, construction, industry, the built environment, population density and other sources. There are several sensitive noise receptors (residences, schools, etc.) located adjacent to the



streets where work would occur.

**No Action:**

Under the No Action alternative, the project would not move forward and the pipelines along the designated streets in the project area would not be replaced at this time, and likely would not be replaced all at once. It is likely that these pipelines would need to be repaired or replaced due to leaks or deteriorating conditions in the future. If replacement or repairs occur under emergency conditions, noise from construction equipment would add to that of the current ambient noise and would be of a shorter duration.

**Proposed Action:**

Excavators, dump trucks, skid steers, rollers, pavers, and other similar construction equipment would be used to excavate a trench, lay pipe, compact soils and re-pave the affected areas. Pipeline may be installed in some areas via directional bore methods where drill rigs, excavators, reamers, and similar equipment would be used to install pipeline by horizontal directional drilling.

Sensitive noise receptors are likely to experience temporary noise impacts while outdoors in the vicinity of the work; however, PHMSA’s assessment is that the noise impacts would be minor and temporary and no adverse vibration impacts would result from the proposed work.

PHMSA considered the cumulative effects of this action with ongoing and planned transportation related construction projects that could cumulatively have an impact on the noise and vibration impacts within New Albany. Rural areas often have paving, drainage improvement, and other construction or maintenance projects on going which could occur within or near the project area which would contribute to increased noise. These construction and maintenance projects could occur at the same time as the Proposed Action alternative and would contribute to an increase in cumulative noise effects during construction. However, adhering to state and local noise ordinances would ensure the project does not cause cumulatively more than minor, adverse noise or vibration impacts.

**Noise and Vibration**

**Mitigation Measures:**

The City of New Albany shall adhere to Ordinance Sec. 14-8 regarding noise.

**Environmental Justice**

Question	Information and Justification
Using the EPA EJScreen or census data <sup>11</sup> , is the project located in an area of minority and/or low-income individuals as defined by USDOT Order 5610.2(c)? If so, provide demographic data for minority and/or low-income individuals within ½ mile from the project area as a percentage of the total population.	Based on review of socioeconomic data using EPAs EJScreen tool, the population residing within the general project area contains 46% low income and 47% minority populations.
Will the project displace existing residents or workers from their homes and communities? If so, what is the expected duration?	No

<sup>11</sup> <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/US/PST045222>

<p>Will the project require service disruptions to homes and communities? If so, what is the expected communication and outreach plan to the residents and the duration of the outages?</p>	<p>No, minor service disruptions may be required to connect businesses and residences to the new pipeline. These disruptions would be of short duration lasting less than 4 hours.</p>
<p>Are there populations with Limited English Proficiency located in the project area? If so, what measures will be taken to provide communications in other languages?</p>	<p>Yes, this area has 4% limited English-speaking households. The City would post communications in the languages of the area as well as in letter form once the language is identified.</p>
<p><b>Conclusion:</b></p> <p>Executive Order (E.O.) 14096—"Revitalizing Our Nation's Commitment to Environmental Justice for All" was enacted on April 21, 2023. E.O. 14096 on environmental justice does not rescind E.O. 12898 – "Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations," which has been in effect since February 11, 1994, and is currently implemented through DOT Order 5610.2C. This implementation will continue until further guidance is provided regarding the implementation of the new E.O. 14096 on environmental justice.</p> <p>PHMSA reviewed socioeconomic data using the EPAs EJScreen and found the population residing within the project area in the City of New Albany contains 46% low income and 47% minority populations. The percentage of these populations is above the Union County average of 37% low income and 23% minority populations. See Appendix H, Environmental Justice, for socioeconomic data.</p> <p><b>No Action:</b></p> <p>Under the No Action alternative, existing and planned pipeline activities, including construction and maintenance activities, would continue unchanged. The City would continue to use leak prone pipe material that could lead to safety incidents and service disruptions. Additionally, if a pipeline segment is not repaired or replaced prior to failure, it is likely to be associated with even more emissions under the No Action alternative. Thus, emissions benefits to the community associated with repairing or replacing existing pipelines with updated material would not be achieved and the incident risks and leaks would remain. There may be some degree of air pollution associated with construction activities for maintenance and repairs of existing pipelines under the No Action alternative, either through planned repair or replacement efforts or unplanned, emergency repairs or replacements.</p> <p><b>Proposed Action:</b></p> <p>The Proposed Action alternative would result in an overall reduction in GHG emissions. Construction activities would result in minor temporary air quality impacts, including the intentional venting of existing distribution lines prior to replacement. Noise impacts associated with construction are anticipated to be minor. Traffic impacts would be temporary and only minor disruptions or delays would occur. Gas service disruptions would occur at each individual meter along the affected pipeline. These disruptions would be temporary for the purpose of reconnecting the meter to the new service tap and pressure testing the service line. Service disruptions normally would be less than 4 hours, and never more than 24 hours. Communication and outreach would include a letter notice to all affected gas customers, an information post on Facebook and the City website. Door hangers would be left at locations if no one was present when service was turned off. While impacts would be temporary, the removal of leak prone pipe would reduce leaks and the potential for incidents, resulting in an increase in pipeline safety across the system, while also improving operation and reliability. Therefore, consistent with Executive Order 12898 and DOT Order 5610.2(c), PHMSA's assessment is</p>	

that the project would not result in disproportionately high and adverse effects on minority or low-income populations, or other underserved and disadvantaged communities. The project would have an overall beneficial effect on environmental justice populations and would not result in indirect or cumulative impacts.

**Environmental Justice**

**Mitigation Measures:**

The City shall provide advanced notification of service disruptions and construction schedule to all affected parties including residents and businesses adjacent to the project area.

**Safety**

Question	Information and Justification
Has a risk profile been developed to describe the condition of the current infrastructure and potential safety concerns?	Yes, as described in the Distribution Integrity Management Program (DIMP).
Has a public awareness program been developed and implemented that follows the guidance provided by the American Petroleum Institute (API) Recommended Practice (RP) 1162?	Yes.
Does the project area include pipes prone to leakage?	Yes.
Will construction safety methods and procedures to protect human health and prevent/minimize hazardous materials releases during construction, including personal protection, workplace monitoring and site-specific health and safety plans, be utilized? If yes, document measures and reference appropriate safety plans.	Yes, construction safety measures would be implemented to protect health and minimize hazardous releases during construction. Safety would include personal protection, site monitoring, and site-specific safety plans.
Has an assessment of the project been performed to analyze the risk and benefits of implementation?	Yes, an assessment has been performed to analyze the risk and benefit of implementation.

**Conclusion:**

The proposed project would replace vintage steel pipes. Pipelines that are known to leak based on the material include cast iron, bare steel, wrought iron, and historic plastics with known issues (PIPES Act of 2020). PHMSA establishes safety regulations for all pipelines (49 CFR Parts 190-199). In 2011, following major natural gas pipeline incidents, DOT and PHMSA issued a Call to Action to accelerate the repair, rehabilitation, and replacement of the highest-risk pipeline infrastructure. Among other factors, pipeline age and material are significant risk indicators. Pipelines constructed of cast and wrought iron, as well as bare steel, are among the pipelines that pose the highest risk. This is reflected in the City’s DIMP plan. PHMSA continues to encourage legacy pipeline repair or replacement to increase the safety of these segments of the gas distribution systems. Pipeline incidents can result in death, injury, property damage, and environmental damage.

**No Action:**

Under the No Action alternative, the steel pipes would remain in their current location, state, and condition. Normal maintenance activities would occur, and pipes would be replaced under failed circumstances. Safety risks resulting from existing leak prone pipes remaining in place would persist until the existing leak-prone pipes

are replaced.

**Proposed Action:**

The proposed project is necessary to replace leak prone pipes. This replacement is in alignment with the City of New Albany’s DIMP plan, increasing the overall safety of the community.

The project would reduce the risk profile of existing pipeline systems prone to methane leakage and would also benefit disadvantaged communities with the safe provision of natural gas. The project responds to the need to address the potentially unsafe condition of the natural gas distribution system of pipelines. The repair, rehabilitation, or replacement of pipelines would be constructed in accordance with industry best practices and would comply with all local, state, and federal regulations, including those for safety.

If abandonment of pipeline is required, as removal is determined to be necessary, the abandonment of the existing pipeline would be conducted in accordance with PHMSA requirements found in 49 CRF 192.727 and 195.402(c)(10). These requirements include disconnecting pipelines from all sources and supplies of gas, purging all combustibles and sealing the facilities left in place. These requirements for purging and sealing abandoned pipelines would ensure that the abandoned pipelines are properly purged and cleaned and pose no risk to safety in their abandoned state. Therefore, PHMSA’s assessment is that this replacement project would improve the overall safety of City of New Albany’s infrastructure.

**Safety**

**Mitigation Measures:**

The City of New Albany shall ensure their DIMP procedures are updated as necessary, the work is constructed in accordance with industry best practices and the project would comply with all local, state, and federal regulations, including those for safety.

The City of New Albany shall use standard construction safety methods and procedures; and conduct regular safety audits of crews performing work in the field and subsequent follow-up reporting and/or training, as required.

### III. Public Involvement

On November 9, 2022, PHMSA published a Federal Register notice (87 FR 67748) with a 30-day comment period soliciting comments on the “Tier 1 Nationwide Environmental Assessment for the Natural Gas Distribution Infrastructure Safety and Modernization Grant Program.” During the 30-day comment period, PHMSA received one comment letter from the APGA on various aspects of the program and air quality related analysis in the EA on December 9, 2022. This APGA letter is available for public review at the Docket No: PHMSA-2022-0123.<sup>12</sup> PHMSA reviewed the comment letter and determined the comments were not substantial and did not warrant further analysis. One comment provided by the APGA indicated that the majority of construction methods used for pipe replacements would be replacement by open trenching and that some may want to abandon the existing pipe rather than removing it for replacement. Any departures from methods described in the Tier 1 EA will require additional documentation from the project proponent, as reflected in this Tier 2.

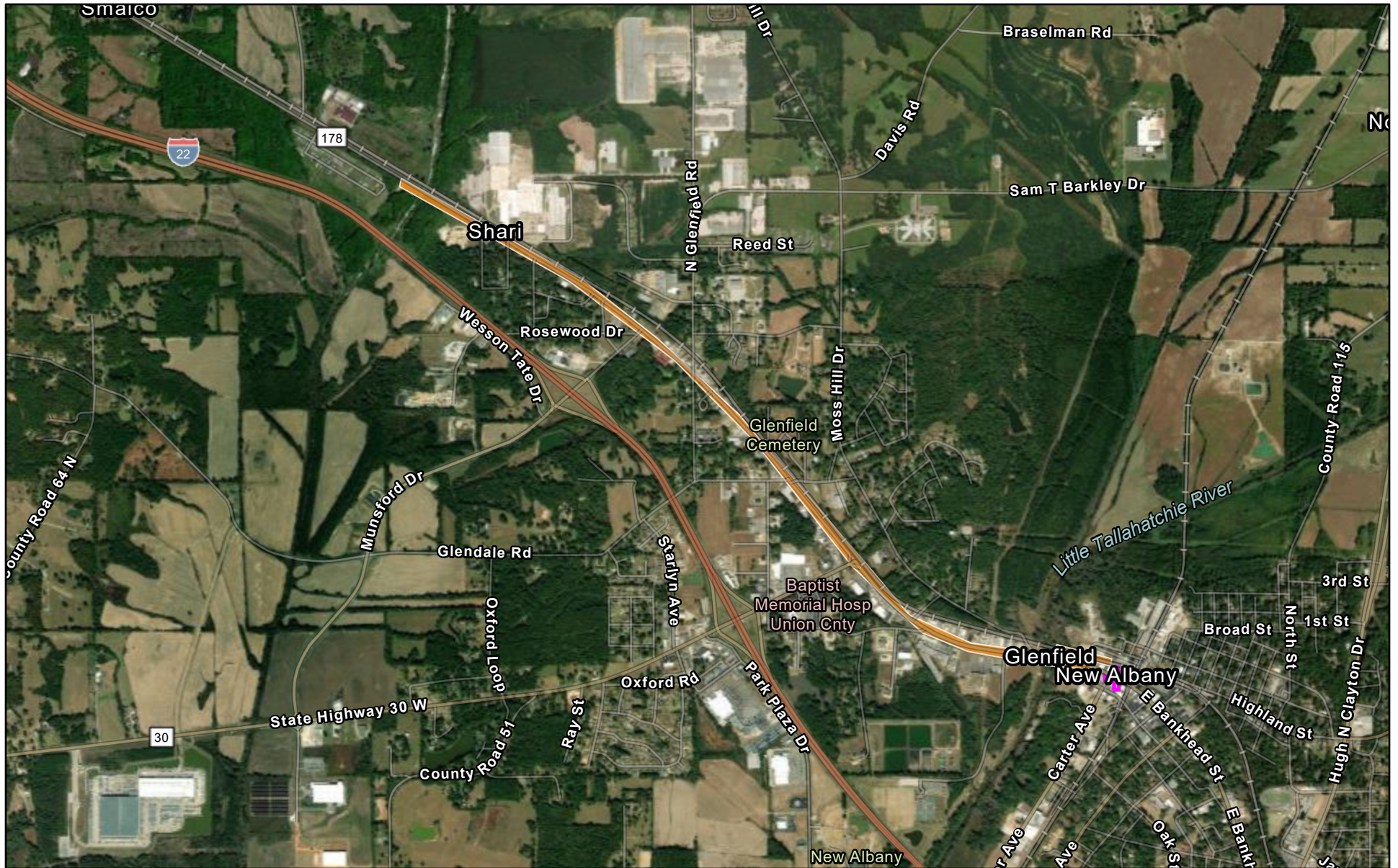
As part of this Tier 2, PHMSA is soliciting public comments through a public comment period. This Tier 2 is available on PHMSA’s website where comments can be submitted to the contact noted below. PHMSA will accept public comments for 30 days on this Tier 2. PHMSA will consider comments received and incorporate them in the decision-making process. Consultation with appropriate agencies on related processes, regulations, and permits is ongoing. Please submit all comments to: [PHMSABILGrantNEPAComments@dot.gov](mailto:PHMSABILGrantNEPAComments@dot.gov) and reference NGDISM-FY22-EA-2023-21 in your response.

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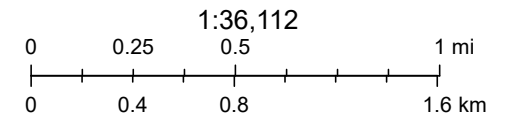
<sup>12</sup> <https://www.regulations.gov/document/PHMSA-2022-0123-0002/comment>

Appendix A  
Project Map

# City of New Albany Project Map



 Project Area



Esri, HERE, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, US Census Bureau, USDA, Maxar

Appendix B  
Air Quality



## Methane Calculations

Use the following table to identify methane leak rate based on pipeline material that will be replaced by the program based on Average Methane Emission Factors (kg/mile activity) for Natural Gas Pipelines.

Table 1 EPA GHG Inventory - Annex 3.6, Table 3.6-2

Pipeline Material Type	Average Rate (kg/mile/year)
Cast Iron	2,877.35
Unprotected steel	1,491.80
Protected steel	77.90
Plastic	109.85

Table 1 No Action Leak Rate

Pipeline Material Type	Average Rate (kg/mile/year)	Miles	Current Methane Leak Rate (kg/year)
Cast Iron	4,597.40	0	0
Unprotected steel	2,122.30	3.2	6,791
Protected steel	59.1	0	0
Plastic	190.9		0
<b>Total Annual Methane Leak Rate</b>			6,791
<b>20-year Methane Emissions</b>			135,827

Table 2 Proposed Action Leak Rate

Pipeline Material Type	Average Rate (kg/mile/year)	Miles	New Methane Leak Rate (kg/year)
Protected Steel	96.7	3.2	309
<b>Year 1 Methane Reduction</b>			5,688
<b>Annual Methane Reduction</b>			6,482
<b>20-year Methane Reduction</b>			128,845

# Methane Blowdown Estimate

Equation 1 was used to estimate blowdown emissions in MCF, assuming a pipeline diameter (d) and pressure (P).

$$E_{blowdown} = V \times \frac{P_{pipe} + P_{atm}}{P_{atm}} \quad (1)$$

Where the pipeline volume (V) is calculated by multiplying the cross-sectional area of the pipe by the length of pipeline (L):

$$V = \pi \times \frac{d^2}{4} \times L \quad (2)$$

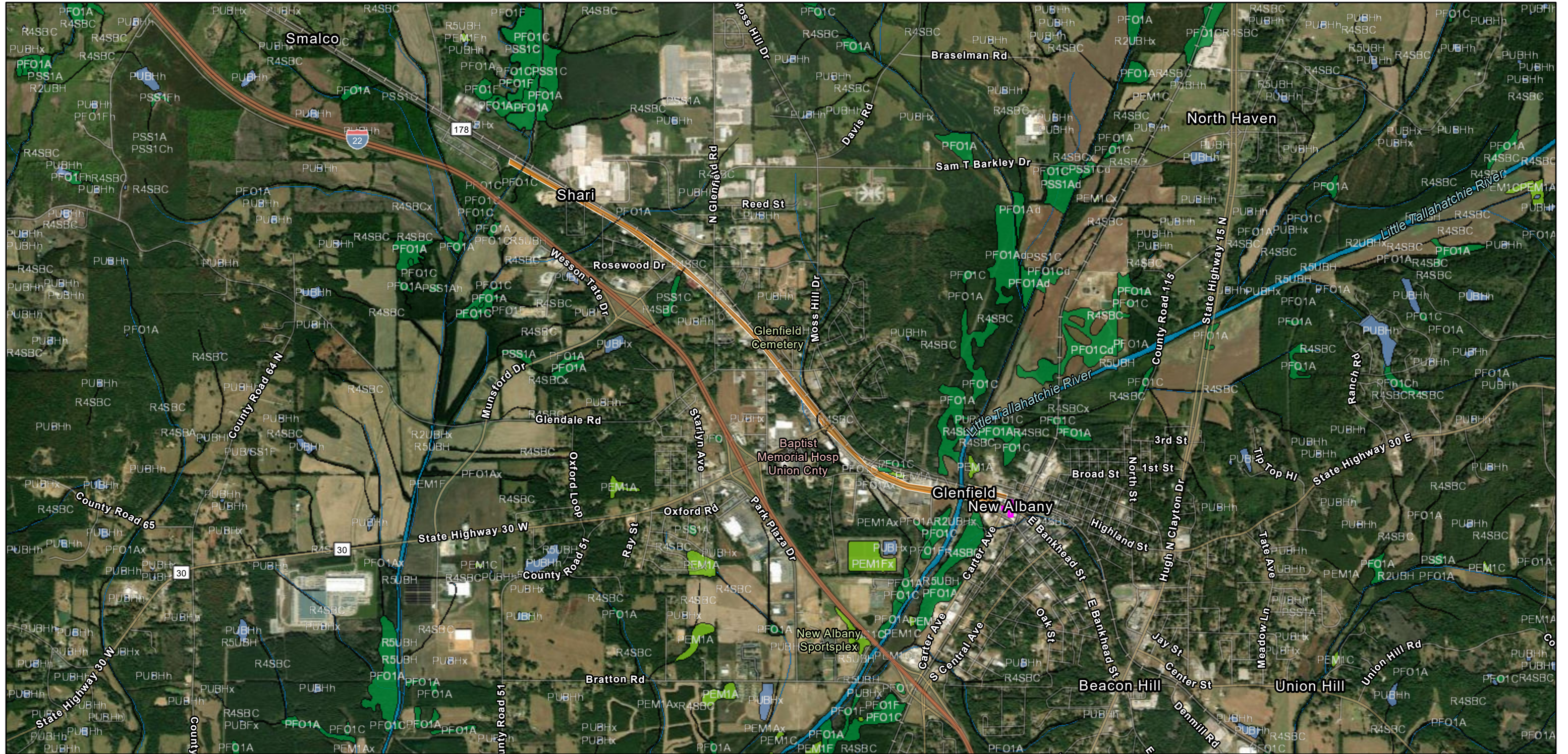
*Table 3 Proposed Action - Methane Blowdown*

Equation Inputs	Pipe Section
Inside Diameter = in	6
Blowdown Pressure	100
Length of Blowdown = ft	16,900
Blowdown MCF	25.85
<b>Total</b>	25.85 MCF (794 kg)

# Appendix C












## Water Resources

# City of New Albany Water Resources

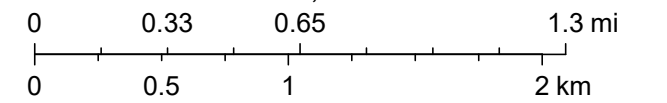


December 28, 2023

Wetlands

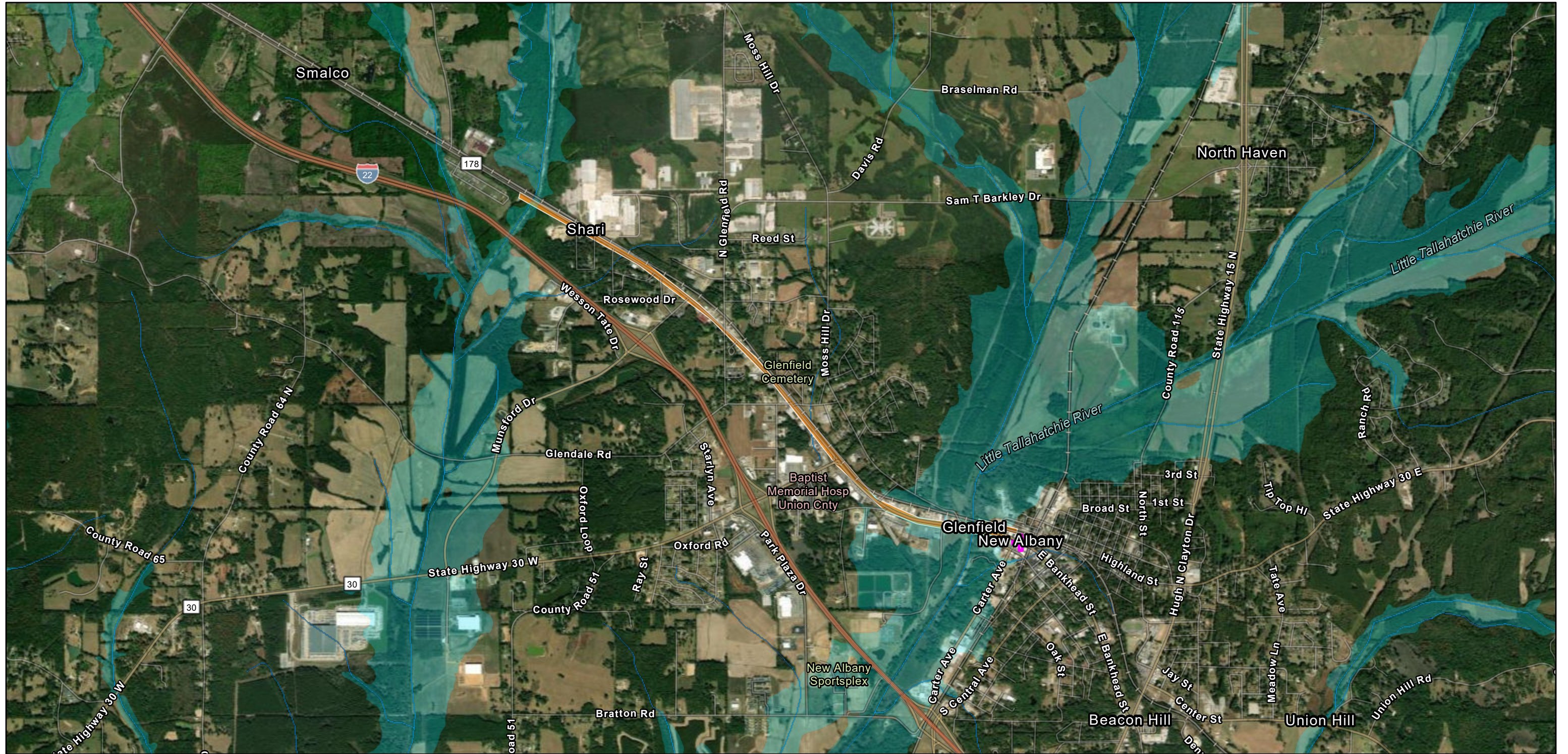
- |  |                                |   |                                   |   |                       |
|--|--------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|---|-----------------------|
|  | Estuarine and Marine Deepwater |  | Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland |  | Riverine              |
|  | Estuarine and Marine Wetland   |  | Freshwater Pond                   |  | Project Area          |
|  | Freshwater Emergent Wetland    |  | Lake                              |  | Search Result (point) |
|  |                                |  | Other                             |  | Streams               |

1:36,112



U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, National Standards and Support Team, wetlands\_team@fws.gov, Esri, HERE, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, US Census Bureau, USDA, Maxar

# City of New Albany Water Resources



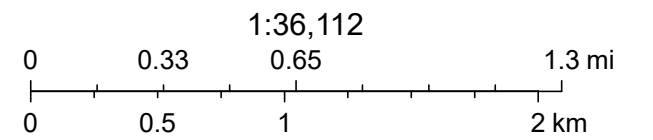
December 28, 2023

Flood Hazard Zones

- 1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard
- Regulatory Floodway
- Special Floodway

- Area of Undetermined Flood Hazard
- 0.2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard
- Future Conditions 1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard
- Area with Reduced Risk Due to Levee

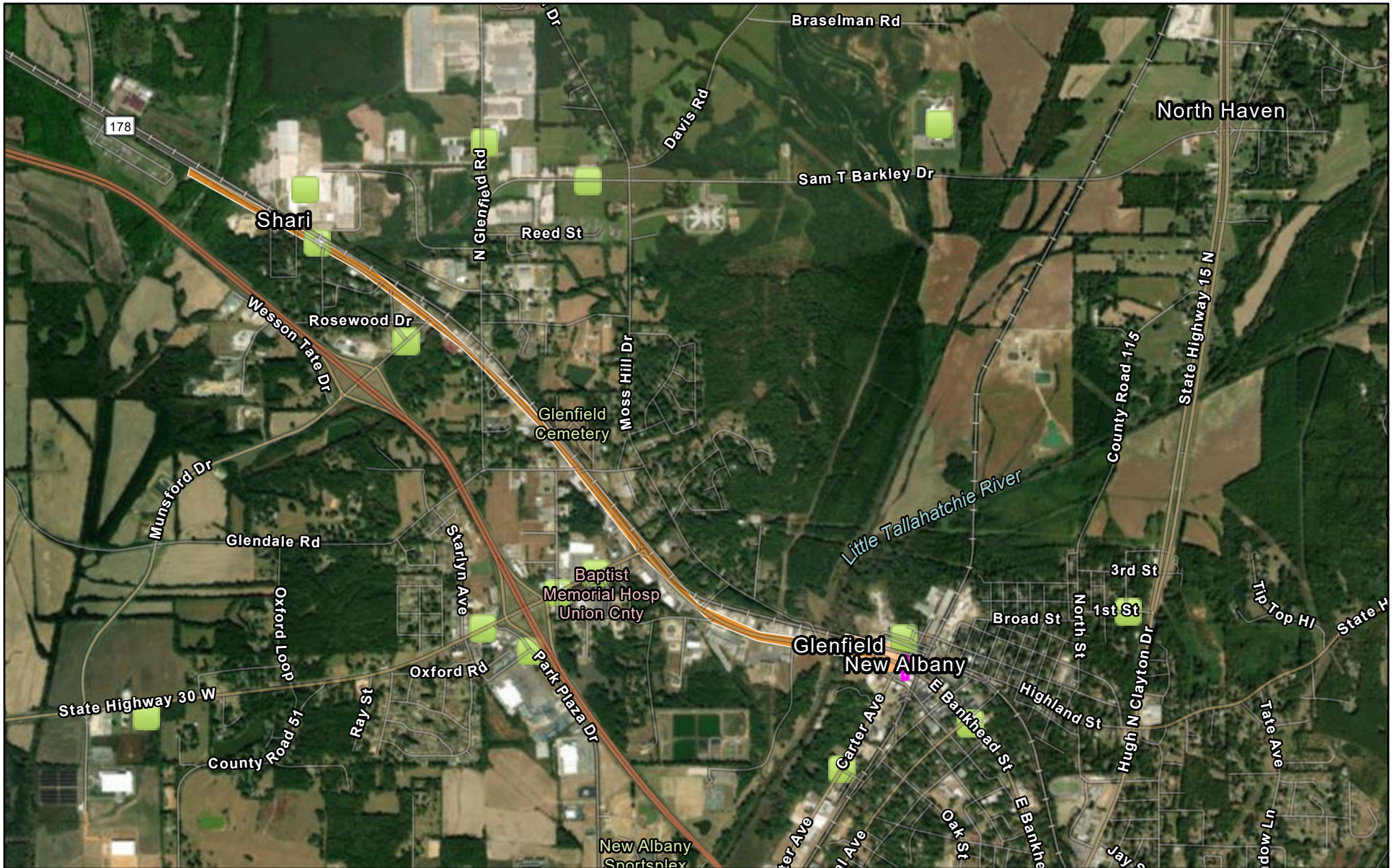
- Area with Risk Due to Levee
- Project Area
- + Search Result (point)
- Streams



Esri, HERE, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/ NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, US Census Bureau, USDA, Maxar

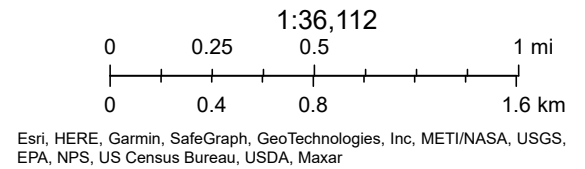
Appendix D  
Hazardous Materials

# City of New Albany Hazardous Materials



December 28, 2023

- Hazardous Waste (RCRAInfo)
- Hazardous Waste (RCRAInfo)
- Brownfields (ACRES)
- Project Area
- Search Result (point)



Appendix E  
Soil Map



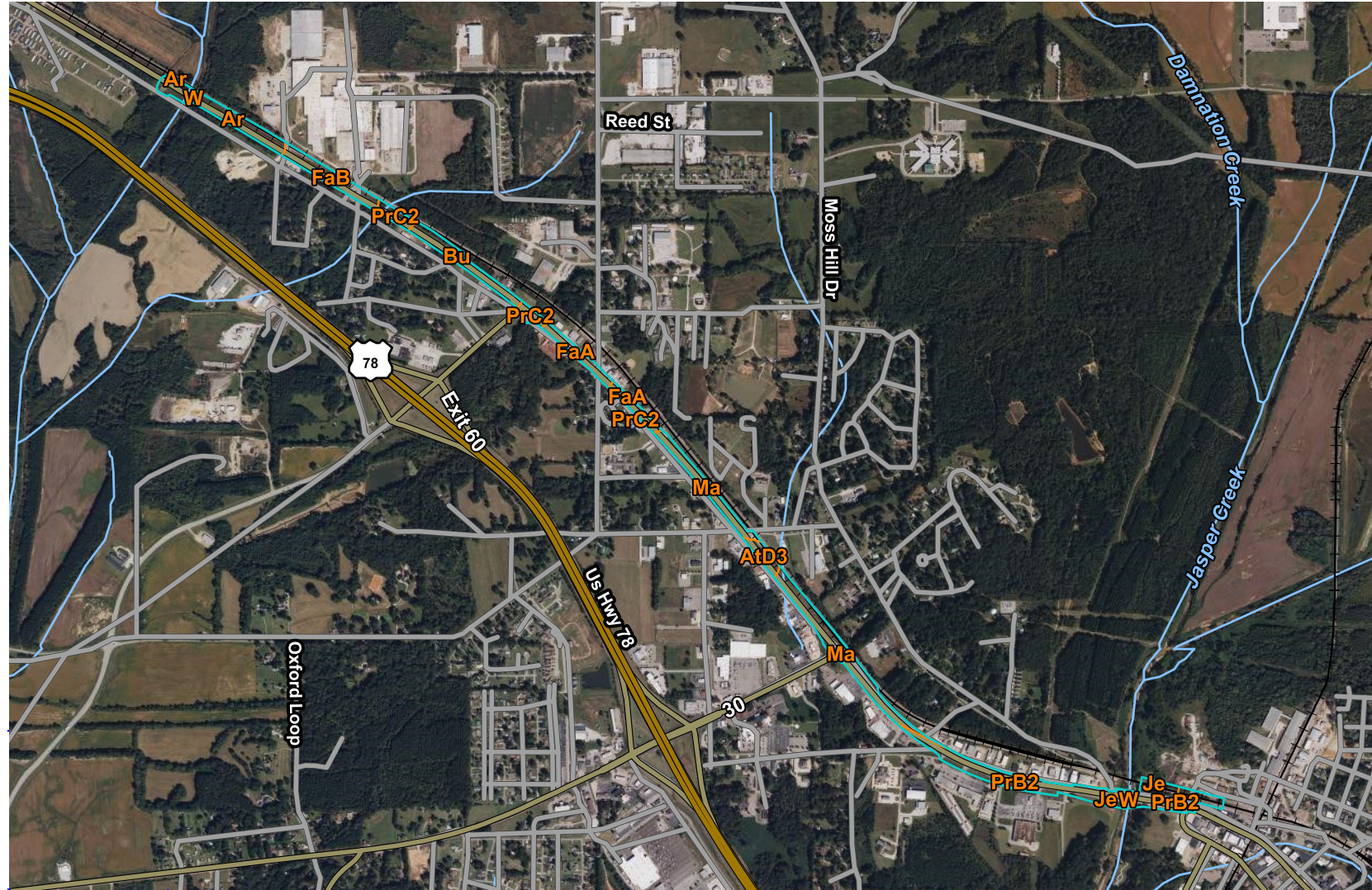
Soil Map—Union County, Mississippi  
(City of New Albany Soil Map )

89° 3' 27" W

89° 0' 12" W

34° 31' 16" N

34° 31' 16" N

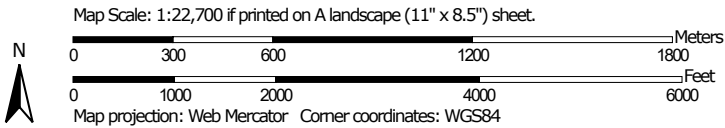


34° 29' 32" N

34° 29' 32" N

89° 3' 27" W

89° 0' 12" W



## MAP LEGEND

### Area of Interest (AOI)

 Area of Interest (AOI)

### Soils

 Soil Map Unit Polygons

 Soil Map Unit Lines

 Soil Map Unit Points

### Special Point Features



Blowout



Borrow Pit



Clay Spot



Closed Depression



Gravel Pit



Gravelly Spot



Landfill



Lava Flow



Marsh or swamp



Mine or Quarry



Miscellaneous Water



Perennial Water



Rock Outcrop



Saline Spot



Sandy Spot



Severely Eroded Spot



Sinkhole



Slide or Slip



Sodic Spot



Spoil Area



Stony Spot



Very Stony Spot



Wet Spot



Other



Special Line Features

### Water Features



Streams and Canals

### Transportation



Rails



Interstate Highways



US Routes



Major Roads



Local Roads

### Background



Aerial Photography

## MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:20,000.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service

Web Soil Survey URL:

Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Union County, Mississippi

Survey Area Data: Version 18, Sep 9, 2023

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Data not available.

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

## Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
Ar	Arkabutla silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, rarely flooded	6.4	12.1%
AtD3	Atwood silt loam 8 to 12 percent slopes severely eroded	1.7	3.2%
Bu	Bude silt loam	4.5	8.6%
FaA	Falkner silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	2.5	4.8%
FaB	Falkner silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	4.6	8.7%
Je	Jena silt loam	3.7	7.0%
Ma	Mantachie silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded	12.3	23.3%
PrB2	Providence silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, moderately eroded, north	11.9	22.6%
PrC2	Providence silt loam 5 to 8 percent slopes eroded	4.6	8.7%
W	Water	0.6	1.2%
<b>Totals for Area of Interest</b>		<b>52.7</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Appendix F  
Biological Resources



## United States Department of the Interior



FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE  
Mississippi Ecological Services Field Office  
6578 Dogwood View Parkway, Suite A  
Jackson, MS 39213-7856  
Phone: (601) 965-4900 Fax: (601) 965-4340

In Reply Refer To:  
Project Code: 2024-0030924  
Project Name: City of New Albany Gas Pipeline Replacement

December 28, 2023

Subject: List of threatened and endangered species that may occur in your proposed project location or may be affected by your proposed project

### To Whom It May Concern:

The enclosed species list identifies threatened, endangered, proposed and candidate species, as well as proposed and final designated critical habitat, that may occur within the boundary of your proposed project and/or may be affected by your proposed project. The species list fulfills the requirements of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) under section 7(c) of the Endangered Species Act (Act) of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*).

New information based on updated surveys, changes in the abundance and distribution of species, changed habitat conditions, or other factors could change this list. Please feel free to contact us if you need more current information or assistance regarding the potential impacts to federally proposed, listed, and candidate species and federally designated and proposed critical habitat. Please note that under 50 CFR 402.12(e) of the regulations implementing section 7 of the Act, the accuracy of this species list should be verified after 90 days. This verification can be completed formally or informally as desired. The Service recommends that verification be completed by visiting the IPaC website at regular intervals during project planning and implementation for updates to species lists and information. An updated list may be requested through the IPaC system by completing the same process used to receive the enclosed list.

The purpose of the Act is to provide a means whereby threatened and endangered species and the ecosystems upon which they depend may be conserved. Under sections 7(a)(1) and 7(a)(2) of the Act and its implementing regulations (50 CFR 402 *et seq.*), Federal agencies are required to utilize their authorities to carry out programs for the conservation of threatened and endangered species and to determine whether projects may affect threatened and endangered species and/or designated critical habitat.

A Biological Assessment is required for construction projects (or other undertakings having similar physical impacts) that are major Federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment as defined in the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4332(2) (c)). For projects other than major construction activities, the Service suggests that a biological

evaluation similar to a Biological Assessment be prepared to determine whether the project may affect listed or proposed species and/or designated or proposed critical habitat. Recommended contents of a Biological Assessment are described at 50 CFR 402.12.

If a Federal agency determines, based on the Biological Assessment or biological evaluation, that listed species and/or designated critical habitat may be affected by the proposed project, the agency is required to consult with the Service pursuant to 50 CFR 402. In addition, the Service recommends that candidate species, proposed species and proposed critical habitat be addressed within the consultation. More information on the regulations and procedures for section 7 consultation, including the role of permit or license applicants, can be found in the "Endangered Species Consultation Handbook" at:

<https://www.fws.gov/sites/default/files/documents/endangered-species-consultation-handbook.pdf>

**Migratory Birds:** In addition to responsibilities to protect threatened and endangered species under the Endangered Species Act (ESA), there are additional responsibilities under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (BGEPA) to protect native birds from project-related impacts. Any activity, intentional or unintentional, resulting in take of migratory birds, including eagles, is prohibited unless otherwise permitted by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (50 C.F.R. Sec. 10.12 and 16 U.S.C. Sec. 668(a)). For more information regarding these Acts, see <https://www.fws.gov/program/migratory-bird-permit/what-we-do>.

The MBTA has no provision for allowing take of migratory birds that may be unintentionally killed or injured by otherwise lawful activities. It is the responsibility of the project proponent to comply with these Acts by identifying potential impacts to migratory birds and eagles within applicable NEPA documents (when there is a federal nexus) or a Bird/Eagle Conservation Plan (when there is no federal nexus). Proponents should implement conservation measures to avoid or minimize the production of project-related stressors or minimize the exposure of birds and their resources to the project-related stressors. For more information on avian stressors and recommended conservation measures, see <https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/threats-birds>.

In addition to MBTA and BGEPA, Executive Order 13186: *Responsibilities of Federal Agencies to Protect Migratory Birds*, obligates all Federal agencies that engage in or authorize activities that might affect migratory birds, to minimize those effects and encourage conservation measures that will improve bird populations. Executive Order 13186 provides for the protection of both migratory birds and migratory bird habitat. For information regarding the implementation of Executive Order 13186, please visit <https://www.fws.gov/partner/council-conservation-migratory-birds>.

We appreciate your concern for threatened and endangered species. The Service encourages Federal agencies to include conservation of threatened and endangered species into their project planning to further the purposes of the Act. Please include the Consultation Code in the header of this letter with any request for consultation or correspondence about your project that you submit to our office. Please email consultation requests to [MSFOSection7Consultation@fws.gov](mailto:MSFOSection7Consultation@fws.gov).

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Attachment(s):

- Official Species List
- USFWS National Wildlife Refuges and Fish Hatcheries
- Bald & Golden Eagles
- Migratory Birds

## **OFFICIAL SPECIES LIST**

This list is provided pursuant to Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, and fulfills the requirement for Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary of the Interior information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of a proposed action".

This species list is provided by:

**Mississippi Ecological Services Field Office**

6578 Dogwood View Parkway, Suite A

Jackson, MS 39213-7856

(601) 965-4900

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## PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Code: 2024-0030924  
Project Name: City of New Albany Gas Pipeline Replacement  
Project Type: Distribution Line - Maintenance/Modification - Below Ground  
Project Description: Natural Gas Pipeline Replacement  
Project Location:

The approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: <https://www.google.com/maps/@34.50674585,-89.03138962626845,14z>



Counties: Union County, Mississippi



## ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT SPECIES

There is a total of 5 threatened, endangered, or candidate species on this species list.

Species on this list should be considered in an effects analysis for your project and could include species that exist in another geographic area. For example, certain fish may appear on the species list because a project could affect downstream species.

IPaC does not display listed species or critical habitats under the sole jurisdiction of NOAA Fisheries<sup>1</sup>, as USFWS does not have the authority to speak on behalf of NOAA and the Department of Commerce.

See the "Critical habitats" section below for those critical habitats that lie wholly or partially within your project area under this office's jurisdiction. Please contact the designated FWS office if you have questions.

1. [NOAA Fisheries](#), also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of Commerce.

## MAMMALS

NAME	STATUS
Indiana Bat <i>Myotis sodalis</i> There is <b>final</b> critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5949">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5949</a> General project design guidelines: <a href="https://ipac.ecosphere.fws.gov/project/52G3F6UPZNBY3NVS7PLBD2UVPI/documents/generated/7127.pdf">https://ipac.ecosphere.fws.gov/project/52G3F6UPZNBY3NVS7PLBD2UVPI/documents/generated/7127.pdf</a>	Endangered
Northern Long-eared Bat <i>Myotis septentrionalis</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9045">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9045</a> General project design guidelines: <a href="https://ipac.ecosphere.fws.gov/project/52G3F6UPZNBY3NVS7PLBD2UVPI/documents/generated/7127.pdf">https://ipac.ecosphere.fws.gov/project/52G3F6UPZNBY3NVS7PLBD2UVPI/documents/generated/7127.pdf</a>	Endangered

## REPTILES

NAME	STATUS
Alligator Snapping Turtle <i>Macrochelys temminckii</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4658">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4658</a> General project design guidelines: <a href="https://ipac.ecosphere.fws.gov/project/52G3F6UPZNBY3NVS7PLBD2UVPI/documents/generated/7127.pdf">https://ipac.ecosphere.fws.gov/project/52G3F6UPZNBY3NVS7PLBD2UVPI/documents/generated/7127.pdf</a>	Proposed Threatened

## INSECTS

NAME	STATUS
Monarch Butterfly <i>Danaus plexippus</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743</a> General project design guidelines: <a href="https://ipac.ecosphere.fws.gov/project/52G3F6UPZNBY3NVS7PLBD2UVPI/documents/generated/7127.pdf">https://ipac.ecosphere.fws.gov/project/52G3F6UPZNBY3NVS7PLBD2UVPI/documents/generated/7127.pdf</a>	Candidate

## FLOWERING PLANTS

NAME	STATUS
Price's Potato-bean <i>Apios priceana</i> Population: No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7422">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7422</a> General project design guidelines: <a href="https://ipac.ecosphere.fws.gov/project/52G3F6UPZNBY3NVS7PLBD2UVPI/documents/generated/7127.pdf">https://ipac.ecosphere.fws.gov/project/52G3F6UPZNBY3NVS7PLBD2UVPI/documents/generated/7127.pdf</a>	Threatened

## CRITICAL HABITATS

THERE ARE NO CRITICAL HABITATS WITHIN YOUR PROJECT AREA UNDER THIS OFFICE'S JURISDICTION.

YOU ARE STILL REQUIRED TO DETERMINE IF YOUR PROJECT(S) MAY HAVE EFFECTS ON ALL ABOVE LISTED SPECIES.

## USFWS NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE LANDS AND FISH HATCHERIES

Any activity proposed on lands managed by the [National Wildlife Refuge](#) system must undergo a 'Compatibility Determination' conducted by the Refuge. Please contact the individual Refuges to discuss any questions or concerns.

THERE ARE NO REFUGE LANDS OR FISH HATCHERIES WITHIN YOUR PROJECT AREA.

## BALD & GOLDEN EAGLES

Bald and golden eagles are protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act<sup>1</sup> and the Migratory Bird Treaty Act<sup>2</sup>.

Any person or organization who plans or conducts activities that may result in impacts to bald or golden eagles, or their habitats<sup>3</sup>, should follow appropriate regulations and consider implementing appropriate conservation measures, as described in the links below. Specifically, please review the "[Supplemental Information on Migratory Birds and Eagles](#)".

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1. The [Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act](#) of 1940.

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2. The [Migratory Birds Treaty Act](#) of 1918.
3. 50 C.F.R. Sec. 10.12 and 16 U.S.C. Sec. 668(a)

THERE ARE NO BALD AND GOLDEN EAGLES WITHIN THE VICINITY OF YOUR PROJECT AREA.

## MIGRATORY BIRDS

Certain birds are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act<sup>1</sup> and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act<sup>2</sup>.

Any person or organization who plans or conducts activities that may result in impacts to migratory birds, eagles, and their habitats<sup>3</sup> should follow appropriate regulations and consider implementing appropriate conservation measures, as described in the links below. Specifically, please review the "[Supplemental Information on Migratory Birds and Eagles](#)".

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1. The [Migratory Birds Treaty Act](#) of 1918.
  2. The [Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act](#) of 1940.
  3. 50 C.F.R. Sec. 10.12 and 16 U.S.C. Sec. 668(a)

For guidance on when to schedule activities or implement avoidance and minimization measures to reduce impacts to migratory birds on your list, see the PROBABILITY OF PRESENCE SUMMARY below to see when these birds are most likely to be present and breeding in your project area.

NAME	BREEDING SEASON
American Kestrel <i>Falco sparverius paulus</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9587">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9587</a>	Breeds Apr 1 to Aug 31
Chimney Swift <i>Chaetura pelagica</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9406">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9406</a>	Breeds Mar 15 to Aug 25
Coastal (waynes) Black-throated Green Warbler <i>Setophaga virens waynei</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/11879">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/11879</a>	Breeds May 1 to Aug 15
Kentucky Warbler <i>Oporornis formosus</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9443">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9443</a>	Breeds Apr 20 to Aug 20

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NAME	BREEDING SEASON
Lesser Yellowlegs <i>Tringa flavipes</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9679">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9679</a>	Breeds elsewhere
Prothonotary Warbler <i>Protonotaria citrea</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9439">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9439</a>	Breeds Apr 1 to Jul 31
Red-headed Woodpecker <i>Melanerpes erythrocephalus</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9398">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9398</a>	Breeds May 10 to Sep 10
Rusty Blackbird <i>Euphagus carolinus</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9478">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9478</a>	Breeds elsewhere
Wood Thrush <i>Hylocichla mustelina</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9431">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9431</a>	Breeds May 10 to Aug 31

## PROBABILITY OF PRESENCE SUMMARY

The graphs below provide our best understanding of when birds of concern are most likely to be present in your project area. This information can be used to tailor and schedule your project activities to avoid or minimize impacts to birds. Please make sure you read "[Supplemental Information on Migratory Birds and Eagles](#)", specifically the FAQ section titled "Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report" before using or attempting to interpret this report.

### Probability of Presence (■)

Green bars; the bird's relative probability of presence in the 10km grid cell(s) your project overlaps during that week of the year.

### Breeding Season (■)

Yellow bars; liberal estimate of the timeframe inside which the bird breeds across its entire range.

### Survey Effort (|)

Vertical black lines; the number of surveys performed for that species in the 10km grid cell(s) your project area overlaps.

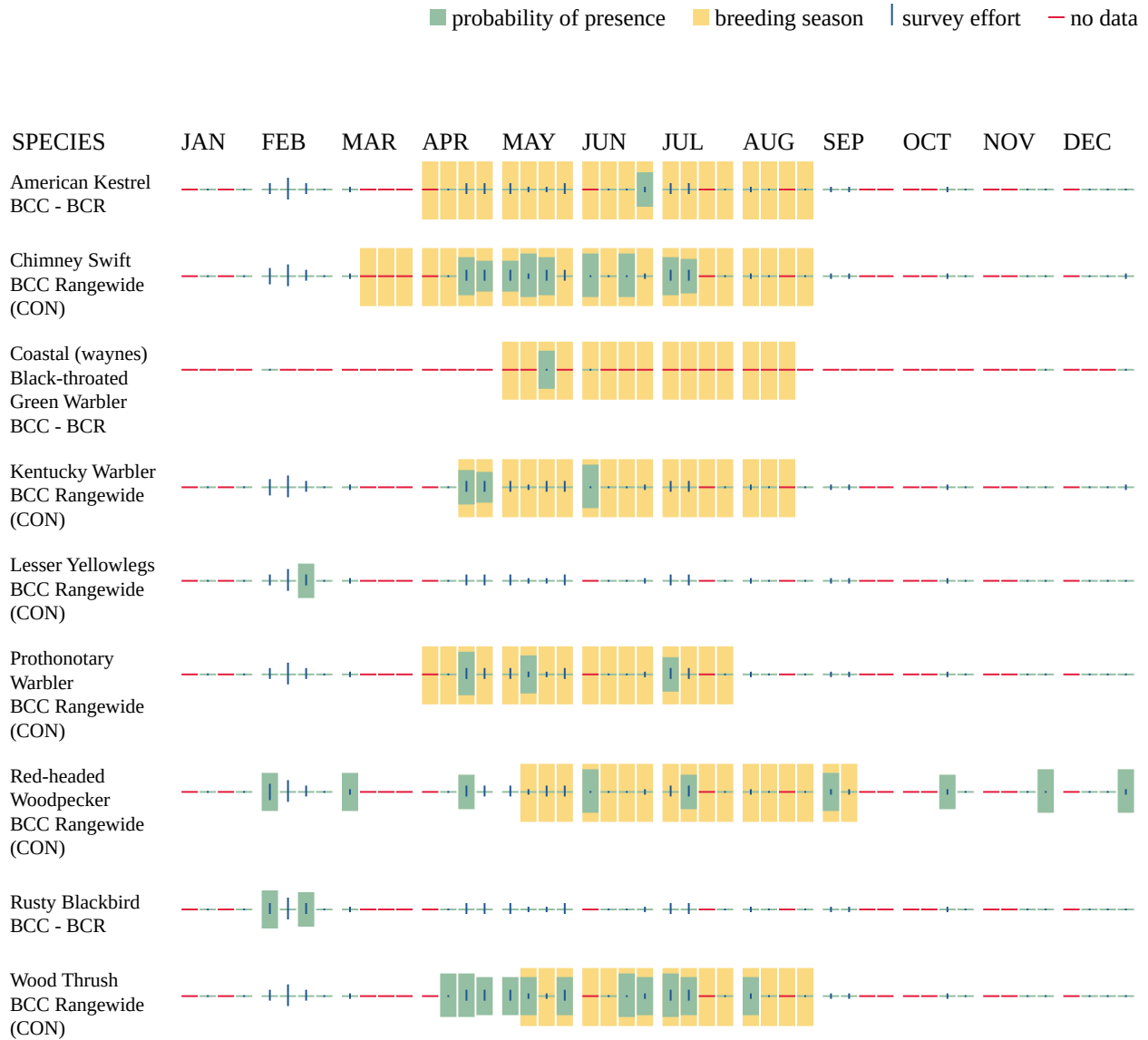
### No Data (—)

A week is marked as having no data if there were no survey events for that week.

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Additional information can be found using the following links:

- Eagle Management <https://www.fws.gov/program/eagle-management>
- Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds <https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/avoiding-and-minimizing-incident-take-migratory-birds>
- Nationwide conservation measures for birds <https://www.fws.gov/sites/default/files/documents/nationwide-standard-conservation-measures.pdf>
- Supplemental Information for Migratory Birds and Eagles in IPaC <https://www.fws.gov/media/supplemental-information-migratory-birds-and-bald-and-golden-eagles-may-occur-project-action>

## **IPAC USER CONTACT INFORMATION**

Agency: Department of Transportation

Name: Jason Holloman

Address: 220 Binney Street

City: Cambridge

State: MA

Zip: 02142

Email: jason.holloman@dot.gov

Phone: 6174943048

## **LEAD AGENCY CONTACT INFORMATION**

Lead Agency: Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration

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**MISSISSIPPI NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM**

**LISTED SPECIES OF MISSISSIPPI**

- 2018 -

	<b>SPECIES NAME</b>	<b>COMMON NAME</b>	<b>GLOBAL RANK</b>	<b>STATE RANK</b>	<b>FEDERAL STATUS</b>	<b>STATE STATUS</b>
<b>ANIMALIA</b>						
<b>BIVALVIA</b>						
<b>UNIONOIDA</b>						
	<b><u>UNIONIDAE</u></b>					
	ACTINONAIAS LIGAMENTINA	MUCKET	G5	S1		LE
	CYCLONAIAS TUBERCULATA	PURPLE WARTYBACK	G5	S1		LE
	ELLIPTIO ARCTATA	DELICATE SPIKE	G2G3Q	S1		LE
	EPIOBLASMA BREVIDENS	CUMBERLANDIAN COMBSHELL	G1	S1	LE	LE
	EPIOBLASMA PENITA	SOUTHERN COMBSHELL	G1	S1	LE	LE
	EPIOBLASMA TRIQUETRA	SNUFFBOX	G3	S1	LE	LE
	EURYNIA DILATATA	SPIKE	G5	S1		LE
	HAMIOTA PEROVALIS	ORANGE-NACRE MUCKET	G2	S1	LT	LE
	MEDIONIDUS ACUTISSIMUS	ALABAMA MOCCASINSHELL	G2	S1	LT	LE
	PLETHOBASUS CYPHYUS	SHEEPNOSE	G3	S1	LE	LE
	PLEUROBEMA CURTUM	BLACK CLUBSHELL	GH	SX	LE	LE
	PLEUROBEMA DECISUM	SOUTHERN CLUBSHELL	G2	S1	LE	LE
	PLEUROBEMA MARSHALLI	FLAT PIGTOE	GX	SX	LE	LE
	PLEUROBEMA OVIFORME	TENNESSEE CLUBSHELL	G2G3	SX		LE
	PLEUROBEMA PEROVATUM	OVATE CLUBSHELL	G1	S1	LE	LE
	PLEUROBEMA RUBRUM	PYRAMID PIGTOE	G2G3	S2		LE
	PLEUROBEMA TAITIANUM	HEAVY PIGTOE	G1	SX	LE	LE
	PLEURONAIAS DOLABELLOIDES	SLABSIDE PEARLYMUSSEL	G2	S1	LE	LE
	POTAMILUS CAPAX	FAT POCKETBOOK	G2	S1	LE	LE
	POTAMILUS INFLATUS	INFLATED HEELSPLITTER	G1G2Q	SH	LT	LE
	PTYCHOBANCHUS FASCIOLARIS	KIDNEYSHELL	G4G5	S1		LE
	THELIDERMA CYLINDRICA CYLINDRICA	RABBITSFOOT	G3G4T3	S1	LT	LE
	THELIDERMA METANEVRA	MONKEYFACE	G4	SX		LE
	THELIDERMA STAPES	STIRRUPSHELL	GH	SX	LE	LE
<b>MALACOSTRACA</b>						
<b>DECAPODA</b>						
	<b><u>CAMBARIDAE</u></b>					
	CREASERINUS GORDONI	CAMP SHELBY BURROWING CRAWFISH	G1	S1		LE
<b>INSECTA</b>						
<b>COLEOPTERA</b>						
	<b><u>SILPHIDAE</u></b>					
	NICROPHORUS AMERICANUS	AMERICAN BURYING BEETLE	G2G3	SX	LE	LE
<b>LEPIDOPTERA</b>						
	<b><u>NYMPHALIDAE</u></b>					
	NEONYMPHA MITCHELLII MITCHELLII	MITCHELL'S SATYR	G2T2	S1	LE	LE

SPECIES NAME	COMMON NAME	GLOBAL RANK	STATE RANK	FEDERAL STATUS	STATE STATUS
<b>ACTINOPTERYGII</b>					
<b>ACIPENSERIFORMES</b>					
<b><u>ACIPENSERIDAE</u></b>					
ACIPENSER OXYRINCHUS DESOTOI	GULF STURGEON	G3T2	S1	LT	LE
SCAPHIRHYNCHUS ALBUS	PALLID STURGEON	G2	S1	LE	LE
SCAPHIRHYNCHUS PLATORYNCHUS	SHOVELNOSE STURGEON	G4	S3?	SAT	
SCAPHIRHYNCHUS SUTTKUSI	ALABAMA STURGEON	G1	SH	LE	LE
<b><u>CYPRINIDAE</u></b>					
CHROSOMUS ERYTHROGASTER	SOUTHERN REDBELLY DACE	G5	S2		LE
NOTROPIS BOOPS	BIGEYE SHINER	G5	S1		LE
NOTROPIS CHALYBAEUS	IRONCOLOR SHINER	G4	S1		LE
PHENACOBIVS MIRABILIS	SUCKERMOUTH MINNOW	G5	S1		LE
<b><u>PERCIDAE</u></b>					
CRYSTALLARIA ASPRELLA	CRYSTAL DARTER	G3	S1		LE
ETHEOSTOMA BLENNIOIDES	GREENSIDE DARTER	G5	S1		LE
ETHEOSTOMA RUBRUM	BAYOU DARTER	G1	S1	LT	LE
PERCINA AURORA	PEARL DARTER	G1	S1	LT	LE
PERCINA PHOXOCEPHALA	SLENDERHEAD DARTER	G5	S1		LE
PERCINA TANASI	SNAIL DARTER	G2G3	S1	LT	
<b>SILURIFORMES</b>					
<b><u>ICTALURIDAE</u></b>					
NOTURUS EXILIS	SLENDER MADTOM	G5	SH		LE
NOTURUS GLADIATOR	PIEBALD MADTOM	G3	S1		LE
NOTURUS MUNITUS	FRECKLEBELLY MADTOM	G3	S2		LE
<b>AMPHIBIA</b>					
<b>ANURA</b>					
<b><u>RANIDAE</u></b>					
RANA SEVOSA	DUSKY GOPHER FROG	G1	S1	LE	LE
<b>CAUDATA</b>					
<b><u>AMBYSTOMATIDAE</u></b>					
AMBYSTOMA TIGRINUM	TIGER SALAMANDER	G5	SH	PS	
<b><u>AMPHIUMIDAE</u></b>					
AMPHIUMA PHOLETER	ONE-TOED AMPHIUMA	G3	S1		LE
<b><u>CRYPTOBRANCHIDAE</u></b>					
CRYPTOBRANCHUS ALLEGANIENSIS	HELLBENDER	G3G4	S1	PS	LE
<b><u>PLETHODONTIDAE</u></b>					
ANEIDES AENEUS	GREEN SALAMANDER	G3G4	S1		LE
EURYCEA LUCIFUGA	CAVE SALAMANDER	G5	S1		LE
GYRINOPHILUS PORPHYRITICUS	SPRING SALAMANDER	G5	S1		LE
<b>REPTILIA</b>					
<b>SQUAMATA</b>					
<b><u>COLUBRIDAE</u></b>					
DRYMARCHON COUPERI	EASTERN INDIGO SNAKE	G3	SX	LT	LE
FARANCIA ERYTHROGRAMMA	RAINBOW SNAKE	G4	S2		LE
HETERODON SIMUS	SOUTHERN HOGNOSE SNAKE	G2	SX		LE
PITUOPHIS MELANOLEUCUS LODINGI	BLACK PINE SNAKE	G4T2T3	S2	LT	LE



<u>SPECIES NAME</u>	<u>COMMON NAME</u>	<u>GLOBAL RANK</u>	<u>STATE RANK</u>	<u>FEDERAL STATUS</u>	<u>STATE STATUS</u>
<b>TESTUDINES</b>					
<b><u>CHELONIIDAE</u></b>					
CARETTA CARETTA	LOGGERHEAD SEA TURTLE	G3	S1B,SNA	LT	LE
CHELONIA MYDAS	GREEN SEA TURTLE	G3	SNA	LT	LE
ERETMOCHELYS IMBRICATA	HAWKSBILL SEA TURTLE	G3	SNA	LE	LE
LEPIDOCHELYS KEMPPII	KEMP'S RIDLEY SEA TURTLE	G1	S1B,S1N	LE	LE
<b><u>DERMOCHELYIDAE</u></b>					
DERMOCHELYS CORIACEA	LEATHERBACK SEA TURTLE	G2	SNA	LE	LE
<b><u>EMYDIDAE</u></b>					
GRAPTEMYS FLAVIMACULATA	YELLOW-BLOTCHED MAP TURTLE	G2	S2	LT	LE
GRAPTEMYS NIGRINODA	BLACK-KNOBBED MAP TURTLE	G3	S2		LE
GRAPTEMYS OCULIFERA	RINGED MAP TURTLE	G2	S2	LT	LE
PSEUDEMY ALABAMENSIS	ALABAMA RED-BELLIED TURTLE	G1	S1	LE	LE
<b><u>TESTUDINIDAE</u></b>					
GOPHERUS POLYPHEMUS	GOPHER TORTOISE	G3	S2	LT	LE
<b>AVES</b>					
<b>CHARADRIIFORMES</b>					
<b><u>CHARADRIIDAE</u></b>					
CHARADRIUS MELODUS	PIPING PLOVER	G3	S2N	LT	LE
CHARADRIUS NIVOSUS	SNOWY PLOVER	G3	S2	PS:LT	LE
<b><u>LARIDAE</u></b>					
STERNULA ANTILLARUM	LEAST TERN	G4	S3B,S3N	PS:LE	
STERNULA ANTILLARUM ATHALASSOS	INTERIOR LEAST TERN	G4T2Q	S2B	PS:LE	LE
<b><u>RECURVIROSTRIDAE</u></b>					
HIMANTOPUS MEXICANUS	BLACK-NECKED STILT	G5	S1B	PS	
<b><u>SCOLOPACIDAE</u></b>					
CALIDRIS CANUTUS	RED KNOT	G5	S2N	LT	
<b>CICONIIFORMES</b>					
<b><u>CICONIIDAE</u></b>					
MYCTERIA AMERICANA	WOOD STORK	G4	S2N	LT	LE
<b>COLUMBIFORMES</b>					
<b>ACCITRIPIFORMES</b>					
<b><u>ACCIPITRIDAE</u></b>					
ACCIPITER STRIATUS	SHARP-SHINNED HAWK	G5	S1?B	PS	
ELANOIDES FORFICATUS	SWALLOW-TAILED KITE	G5	S2B		LE
<b>FALCONIFORMES</b>					
<b><u>FALCONIDAE</u></b>					
FALCO PEREGRINUS	PEREGRINE FALCON	G4	S1N		LE
<b>GALLIFORMES</b>					
<b><u>ODONTOPHORIDAE</u></b>					
COLINUS VIRGINIANUS	NORTHERN BOBWHITE	G4G5	S3S4	PS	
<b>GRUIFORMES</b>					
<b><u>GRUIDAE</u></b>					
GRUS CANADENSIS PULLA	MISSISSIPPI SANDHILL CRANE	G5T1	S1	LE	LE
<b>PASSERIFORMES</b>					
<b><u>EMBERIZIDAE</u></b>					
AMMODRAMUS MARITIMUS	SEASIDE SPARROW	G4	S2	PS	
AMMODRAMUS SAVANNARUM	GRASSHOPPER SPARROW	G5	S3B,S3N	PS	

SPECIES NAME	COMMON NAME	GLOBAL RANK	STATE RANK	FEDERAL STATUS	STATE STATUS
<b>PARULIDAE</b>					
VERMIVORA BACHMANII	BACHMAN'S WARBLER	GH	SXB	LE	LE
<b>TROGLODYTIDAE</b>					
THRYOMANES BEWICKII	BEWICK'S WREN	G5	S1B,S1N		LE
<b>PELECANIFORMES</b>					
<b>PELECANIDAE</b>					
PELECANUS OCCIDENTALIS	BROWN PELICAN	G4	S1N		LE
<b>PICIFORMES</b>					
<b>PICIDAE</b>					
CAMPEPHILUS PRINCIPALIS	IVORY-BILLED WOODPECKER	G1	SX	LE	LE
PICOIDES BOREALIS	RED-COCKADED WOODPECKER	G3	S1	LE	LE
<b>MAMMALIA</b>					
<b>CARNIVORA</b>					
<b>FELIDAE</b>					
PUMA CONCOLOR CORYI	FLORIDA PANTHER	G5T1	SX	LE	LE
<b>URSIDAE</b>					
URSUS AMERICANUS	BLACK BEAR	G5	S1		LE
URSUS AMERICANUS LUTEOLUS	LOUISIANA BLACK BEAR	G5T2	S1		LE
<b>CHIROPTERA</b>					
<b>VESPERTILIONIDAE</b>					
LASIURUS CINEREUS	HOARY BAT	G3G4	S2?	PS	
MYOTIS GRISESCENS	GRAY MYOTIS	G4	SH	LE	LE
MYOTIS SEPTENTRIONALIS	NORTHERN LONG-EARED MYOTIS	G1G2	SH	LT	
MYOTIS SODALIS	INDIANA OR SOCIAL MYOTIS	G2	S1B	LE	LE
<b>RODENTIA</b>					
<b>DIPODIDAE</b>					
ZAPUS HUDSONIUS	MEADOW JUMPING MOUSE	G5	S1	PS	
<b>MURIDAE</b>					
PEROMYSCUS POLIONOTUS	OLDFIELD MOUSE	G5	S2	PS	
<b>SIRENIA</b>					
<b>TRICHECHIDAE</b>					
TRICHECHUS MANATUS	MANATEE	G2	S1N	LT	LE
<b>PLANTAE</b>					
<b>ISOETOPSIDA</b>					
<b>ISOETACEAE</b>					
ISOETES LOUISIANENSIS	LOUISIANA QUILLWORT	G2G3	S2	LE	
<b>DICOTYLEDONEAE</b>					
<b>FABACEAE</b>					
APIOUS PRICEANA	PRICE'S POTATO-BEAN	G3	S1	LT	
<b>LAURACEAE</b>					
LINDERA MELISSIFOLIA	PONDBERRY	G2G3	S2	LE	
<b>OROBANCHACEAE</b>					
SCHWALBEA AMERICANA	CHAFFSEED	G2G3	SH	LE	
<b>MONOCOTYLEDONEAE</b>					
<b>ORCHIDACEAE</b>					
PLATANThERA INTEGRILABIA	WHITE FRINGELESS ORCHID	G2G3	S1	LT	

## **Rank & Status Definitions**

The Mississippi Natural Heritage Program uses the Heritage ranking system developed by [The Nature Conservancy](#) and maintained by [NatureServe](#). Each species is assigned two ranks; one representing its range wide or global status (GRANK), and one representing its status in the state (SRANK). In addition, certain species may possess a legal protection status.

### **State Ranks**

State ranks denote a species' conservation status in Mississippi on a five-point scale from critically imperiled (1) to secure (5). They are assigned by Heritage Program Staff and are denoted by an "S" followed by a number or character. These ranks should not be interpreted as legal designations.

**SX – Presumed Extirpated** – Species or ecosystem is believed to be extirpated from Mississippi. Not located despite intensive searches of historical sites and other appropriate habitat, and virtually no likelihood that it will be rediscovered.

**SH – Possibly Extirpated** – Known from only historical records in Mississippi, but still some hope of rediscovery. There is evidence that the species or ecosystem may no longer be present in the jurisdiction, but not enough to state this with certainty.

**S1 – Critically Imperiled** in Mississippi because of extreme rarity (5 or fewer occurrences or very few remaining individuals or acres) or because of some factor(s) such as very steep declines making it especially vulnerable to extirpation.

**S2 – Imperiled** in Mississippi because of rarity (6 to 20 occurrences or few remaining individuals or acres) or because of some factor(s) making it vulnerable to extirpation.

**S3 – Vulnerable** in Mississippi due to a restricted range (on the order of 21 to 100 occurrences), relatively few populations or occurrences, recent and widespread declines, or other factors making it vulnerable to extirpation.

**S4 – Apparently Secure** – Uncommon but not rare in Mississippi; some cause for long-term concern due to declines or other factors (more than 101 occurrences).

**S5 – Secure** – Common, widespread, and abundant in Mississippi.

**SU – Unrankable** – Currently unrankable due to lack of information or due to substantially conflicting information about status or trends.

**SNR – Unranked** – Conservation status not yet assessed.

**SNA – Not Applicable** – A conservation status rank is not applicable because the species or ecosystem is not a suitable target for conservation activities (e.g., long distance aerial and aquatic migrants, hybrids without conservation value, and non-native species or ecosystems).

**S#S# – Range Rank** - A numeric range rank (e.g., S2S3) is used to indicate any range of uncertainty about the status of the species or community.

**S#? – Inexact Numeric Rank** – Denotes inexact numeric rank.

**S#B – Breeding** – Conservation status refers to the breeding population of the species in Mississippi.

**S#N – Non-breeding** – Conservation status refers to the non-breeding population of the species in Mississippi.

**S#M – Migrant** species occurring regularly on migration at particular staging areas or concentration spots where the species might warrant conservation attention. Conservation status refers to the aggregating transient population of the species in Mississippi.

## Global ranks

Global ranks follow the same principle as state ranks, but refer to a species' rarity throughout its total range. They are assigned by the NatureServe Network and are denoted with a "G" followed by a number or character as described above. However, there are two additional definitions:

**G#Q – Questionable taxonomy that may reduce conservation priority** – Distinctiveness of this entity as a species, subspecies, or ecosystem is questionable. Resolution of this uncertainty may result in the change from a species to a subspecies or vice versa.

**G#T# – Intraspecific Taxon (trinomial)** – The status of intraspecific taxa (subspecies or varieties) are indicated by a "T-rank" which is appended to the species' global rank. It denotes the rarity of the subspecies. For example, a critically imperiled subspecies of an otherwise widespread and common species would be a G5T1.

Source: [NatureServe Conservation Status Assessment](#)

## Federal and State Statuses

Federal and State statuses are legal protection designations for certain species. A federal listing status is determined by U.S. Fish & Wildlife as part of the 1974 Endangered Species Act while a state listing status is determined by the Mississippi Commission on Wildlife, Fisheries, & Parks. Note that plants receive no formal legal protection by state law in Mississippi other than that provided for in the trespass laws. Abbreviations used are defined below.

**LE – Listed Endangered** - A species which is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

**LT – Listed Threatened** - A species which is likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

**SAE – Endangered due to similarity of appearance** - A species that is endangered due to similarity of appearance with another listed species and is listed for its protection.

**SAT – Threatened due to similarity of appearance** - A species that is threatened due to similarity of appearance with another listed species and is listed for its protection.

**PS – Partial Status** - A species is listed in parts of its range and not in others; or, one or more subspecies or varieties are listed, while the others are not listed.

**PE – Proposed Endangered** – Species proposed for official listing as endangered.

**PT – Proposed Threatened** – Species proposed for official listing as threatened.

**C – Candidate Species** - A species under consideration for official listing for which there is sufficient information to support proposing to list as endangered or threatened.

**SC – Species of Concern** – A species that has not been petitioned or been given LE, LT, or C status but has been identified as important to monitor and in need of conservation actions.

Source: [U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service Endangered Species Program](#)

Appendix G  
Cultural Resources



U.S. Department  
of Transportation  
**Pipeline and Hazardous  
Materials Safety  
Administration**

1200 New Jersey Avenue, SE  
Washington, DC 20590

February 7, 2024

Katherine Blount  
State Historic Preservation Officer  
Historic Preservation Division  
Mississippi Department of Archives and History  
P.O. Box 571  
Jackson, MS 39205-0571

**Section 106 Consultation:** PHMSA Pipeline Replacement Project in New Albany, Mississippi  
**Grant Recipient:** City of New Albany Gas Department  
**Project Location:** City of New Albany, Union County, Mississippi

Dear Katherine Blount:

The Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) provides funds authorized under the Natural Gas Distribution Infrastructure Safety and Modernization Grant Program. PHMSA proposes to provide funds to the City of New Albany (City) Gas Department for the replacement of pipelines (Undertaking). PHMSA is initiating consultation for the above referenced Undertaking in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and the associated implementing regulations, 36 CFR Part 800 (Section 106).

### **Project Description/Background**

The Undertaking involves the replacement of 3.2 miles of unprotected steel pipeline that was installed in the early 1950s. The vulnerable pipeline to be replaced is located within the City's existing right-of-way (ROW) along Bankhead Street and Highway 178; the project area extends primarily through a commercial area with a railroad running parallel on the northeast side. The Undertaking would not require any new ROW or easements. Project location maps are enclosed in **Attachment A**. Photographs showing the overall character of the project areas are included in **Attachment B**.

The replacement pipeline would be installed at a depth of 4.5 feet below grade. Construction methods include trenching and horizontal directional drilling (HDD). At most locations, the replacement gas lines would be located next to the existing gas lines, and ground disturbance would take place within unpaved grassy areas in the outer 5 feet of the highway ROW limits. However, depending on the limitations in the area and the location of other utilities, the replacement gas line may need to be installed on the opposite side of the street from the existing pipelines. HDD methods would be used under paved surfaces. A typical bell-hole excavation, measuring 4 feet by 5 feet wide and 3 to 4 feet deep, would be used at the service tap to connect the service lines to the replacement pipelines. After the utility services have been moved to the replacement pipeline, the existing pipelines would be abandoned in place.

### **Area of Potential Effects (APE)**

Pursuant to 36 CFR 800.4(a)(1), the Area of Potential Effects (APE) is defined as the geographic area(s) within which the Undertaking may directly or indirectly affect historic resources. Based on the proposed

scope of work, PHMSA has delineated the APE for this Undertaking to encompass the existing ROW where the pipeline replacement will take place, which includes the roadway with typical drainage appurtenances, existing utilities, driveways, and commercial parking lot entrances. The APE encompasses the limits of disturbance and any resources that may be particularly susceptible to any potential effects of the Undertaking, and it extends to the depth of proposed ground disturbance of up to 4.5 feet. The Undertaking does not have the potential to cause visual or audible effects after the completion of construction. The APE map is shown on the map in **Attachment A**.

**Identification and Evaluation**

To identify historic properties in the APE, individuals who meet the Secretary of the Interior’s (SOI) Professional Qualification Standards reviewed available information on previously identified historic properties in the APE, including the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) database and the Mississippi Department of Archives and History’s (MDAH) cultural resources online map. Individuals who meet the SOI Professional Qualification Standards also conducted research to determine if there are any previously unidentified properties within the APE that are 45 years of age or older and may be eligible for the NRHP.

*Historic Architecture*

There is one NRHP-listed above-ground resource within the APE: the New Albany Downtown Historic District (NRHP No. 96001266). A search in MDAH’s cultural resources online map found no other known NRHP-listed or NRHP-eligible above-ground resources within the APE.

The New Albany Downtown Historic District encompasses 42 contributing early-to-mid-twentieth century commercial and civic buildings and 17 non-contributing resources located at the center of the City. The district is listed under Criterion A in the area of commerce as an example of commercial development in a Mississippi town during the early-to-mid-twentieth century. It is also listed under Criterion C in the area of architecture for its notable Depression and World War II architectural styles. Its period of significance is from 1890 to 1946. Only a small portion of the district’s boundary extends into the APE; project work within and adjacent to the historic district is limited to the below-ground replacement of existing pipeline within the existing ROW; no above-ground activities are anticipated.

Due to the scale and nature of the Undertaking, which is limited to the replacement of pipelines within existing ROW, the identification effort for above-ground resources focused on identifying properties that are susceptible to the effects of this work and could experience diminished integrity as a result of the Undertaking. The work will not have any lasting significant visual or audible effects. A review of the APE found no potentially significant above-ground resources that have the potential to be affected by the Undertaking.

*Archaeology*

MDAH’s cultural resources online map database was examined to identify the presence of previously recorded archaeological sites and previously conducted archaeological surveys within one quarter of a mile of the APE. As a result, eight previously conducted surveys were identified within the one-quarter-of-a-mile search radius (see Table 1), and no archaeological sites were identified. Out of these eight previously conducted surveys, one survey, which was conducted for a proposed replacement of the State Route 178 bridge over the Tallahatchie River, intersects the APE.

Table 1. Previously Conducted Archaeological Surveys within One Quarter of a Mile of the APE

<b>Report</b>	<b>Citation</b>	<b>Report No.</b>
Cultural Resources Survey of Proposed Northern Bypass at New Albany (Project No. 36-0073-00-010-10), Union County, Mississippi	Hyatt 1982	82-040

<b>Report</b>	<b>Citation</b>	<b>Report No.</b>
An Archaeological Assessment of the proposed Location of a City Park, New Albany, Union County, Mississippi	Ford 1989	89-207
Cultural Resource Survey of the Proposed Carter Avenue Widening Project, Union County, Mississippi	Johnson 1991	91-290
Cultural Resources Survey of a Proposed Assisted Living Facility and Access Road, Union County, Mississippi	Johnson 1998	98-108
<i>Cultural Resources Survey of the SR 178 Bridge Replacement over the Tallahatchie River in New Albany, Union County, Mississippi</i>	<i>Bruce 2002</i>	<i>02-056</i>
A Cultural Resources Assessment of Proposed Residential Construction on Lots 4, 5, 7, 46, 47, 48, 49,50,51, and 52 on Rolling Hills Drive, New Albany, in Section 36, T6S, R3E, Union County, Mississippi	Thorne 2005	05-005
A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of Proposed Sewer System Improvements near the City of New Albany, Union County, Mississippi	Alvey 2009	09-1359
Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Newport Furniture Access Road; 1073(26)B, Union County, Mississippi	Johnson 2014	14-0127

*\*Italicized entries are within the APE*

The Mississippi Automated Resource Information System (MARIS), historic topographic maps, and the Find a Grave online cemetery database were reviewed to identify the presence of historic-age cemeteries within the APE. No cemeteries were identified. Glenfield Memorial Park, which contains more than 3,400 graves and dates to the 1880s, is near the APE but is fully outside and is separated from the APE by a railroad track.

An examination of Web Soil Survey data within the APE reveals seven soil classes including Arkbutla, Atwood, Bude, Falker, Jena, Mantachie, and Providence soils (Table 2). Typically, slopes greater than 15 percent are not suitable for human occupation; however, soil types within the APE vary from 0 to 12 percent slope. Furthermore, well-drained and moderately well-drained soils can be indicative of human habitation during both the pre-contact and historic periods. Only 40 percent of soils within the APE are well-draining or moderately well-draining soil types, indicating that only certain locations within the APE have suitable conditions for human habitation in both the pre-contact and historic periods.

Table 2. Soil Types within the APE

<b>Map Unit Name</b>	<b>Drainage Class</b>	<b>Slope</b>	<b>Percent of APE</b>
Arkabutla silt loam	Somewhat poorly drained	0-2%	12.1
Atwood silt loam	Well drained	8-12%	3.2
Bude silt loam	Somewhat poorly drained	0-2%	8.6
Falkner silt loam	Somewhat poorly drained	0-5%	13.5
Jena silt loam	Well drained	0-2%	7
Mantachie silt loam	Somewhat poorly drained	0-2%	23.3
Providence silt loam	Moderately well drained	2-8%	31.1
Water	-	-	1.2

Historic topographic maps from 1949, 1955, and 1980 and aerial imagery from 1955 and 1975 were examined for archaeological resource potential within the APE. The presence of structures on historic maps and aerial photography may indicate the likelihood of historic period archaeological deposits associated with the occupation of these structures. The APE is comprised of a stretch of highway west of the center of the City. The 1949 and 1955 topographic maps show the APE as being moderately developed with buildings located along almost the entire length of the APE and an industrial facility in the northwestern portion of



the search radius. The density of buildings increases near the eastern end of the APE closest to downtown New Albany. The 1980 topographic map shows similar a slight increase in commercial and residential development in addition to a fairground, drive-in movie theater, and the Glenfield Memorial Park cemetery. The aerial imagery from 1955 shows a similar layout to the 1955 topographic map; moderate development and neighborhoods set off from the APE. Imagery from 1975 shows an increase in development from 1955 along the APE, mostly consisting of residential streets coming from the APE. These findings indicate that historic-age archaeological deposits could be present in parts of the APE.

Background research revealed one archaeological survey within the APE, and no known archaeological resources or cemeteries are located within the APE. Examination of soil types within the APE show that only 40 percent are well-draining or moderately well-draining soils, but two major waterways intersect the APE: the Tallahatchie River and Hell Creek. Proximity to waterways may demonstrate the potential for precontact archaeological sites within or near the APE, notably near the downtown portion of the City. However, this portion of the APE crossing the Tallahatchie River has been previously surveyed, and no resources were identified. Historic topographic maps and aerials indicate that historic-age archaeological deposits may be present in parts of the APE. However, the Undertaking is limited to replacing 3.2 miles of pipeline within the existing ROW, which has been previously disturbed by modern building construction, road and sidewalk construction, and underground utility installation, including water lines and sewer lines, and lacks soil integrity. These activities have likely disturbed any archaeological deposits that may exist within the APE. In conclusion, there is low to moderate potential for archaeological deposits within the APE, and due to the limited scope of work and likelihood of disturbed context of the APE, an archaeological survey is not recommended at this time.

### **Determination of Effect**

Based on the aforementioned identification and evaluation, PHMSA finds that there is one historic property as defined in 36 CFR 800.16(1) within the APE: the NRHP-listed New Albany Downtown Historic District.

While a very small portion of the district boundary extends into the APE, the Undertaking will not alter any of the characteristics or contributing features of the district that qualify it for inclusion in the NRHP under Criteria A or C in a manner that would diminish its integrity. The Undertaking, which is limited to the replacement of pipelines, will not result in lasting physical, visual, or audible effects to the district. The Undertaking also does not include land acquisition, nor would it limit access to or change the use of the district. Furthermore, project work will be limited to the existing ROW in previously disturbed areas that demonstrate a low probability for intact significant archaeological resources.

While the exact staging areas for the Undertaking are currently unknown, staging should be confined to paved areas; if staging cannot be confined to paved areas, geotextile fabric or other similar protective measures (such as pressure distributing mats) must be laid in any affected unpaved area to minimize ground disturbance, prevent soil compaction, and protect potential archaeological features and artifacts.

Therefore, in accordance with 36 CFR Part 800.5, PHMSA has determined the Undertaking will result in No Adverse Effect to Historic Properties.

### **Consulting Party Outreach**

PHMSA identified parties that may be interested in the Undertaking and its effects on historic properties. PHMSA invites the individuals/organizations copied on this letter to participate as Section 106 consulting parties. Invited parties should indicate their willingness to participate as a consulting party and provide comments on the enclosed form (**Attachment C**) within 30 calendar days from the date on this letter. Note that a non-response is considered to be a declination to participate; however, interested parties can request to join consultation at any time in the process. If any invited party expresses concerns about the Undertaking's potential effects to historic properties, PHMSA will consult with the party to resolve those concerns prior to project implementation.

PHMSA will also invite the following federally recognized tribes to participate in consultation by separate letter:

- Alabama-Coushatta Tribe of Texas
- Chickasaw Nation
- Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma
- Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana
- Muscogee (Creek) Nation

**Request for Section 106 Concurrence**

Based on the information presented above, PHMSA finds that the Undertaking will result in No Adverse Effect to Historic Properties. PHMSA is submitting this Undertaking to your office for your review and comment. PHMSA requests your concurrence with this determination of effect within 30 calendar days of the date of this letter. Should you need additional information, please contact Amy Hootman, Section 106 specialist, at [PHMSASection106@dot.gov](mailto:PHMSASection106@dot.gov) or 857-998-9981.

Sincerely,



Matt Fuller  
Senior Environmental Protection Specialist

MF/ah

cc: Jason Holloman, Environmental Protection Specialist, USDOT Volpe Center  
Damond Smith, PHMSA Grant Coordinator  
Jackie Cruse, City of New Albany Light, Gas, and Water  
Jill Smith, Director, Union County Historical Society and Heritage Museum  
Billye Jean Stroud, Director, New Albany Main Street Association

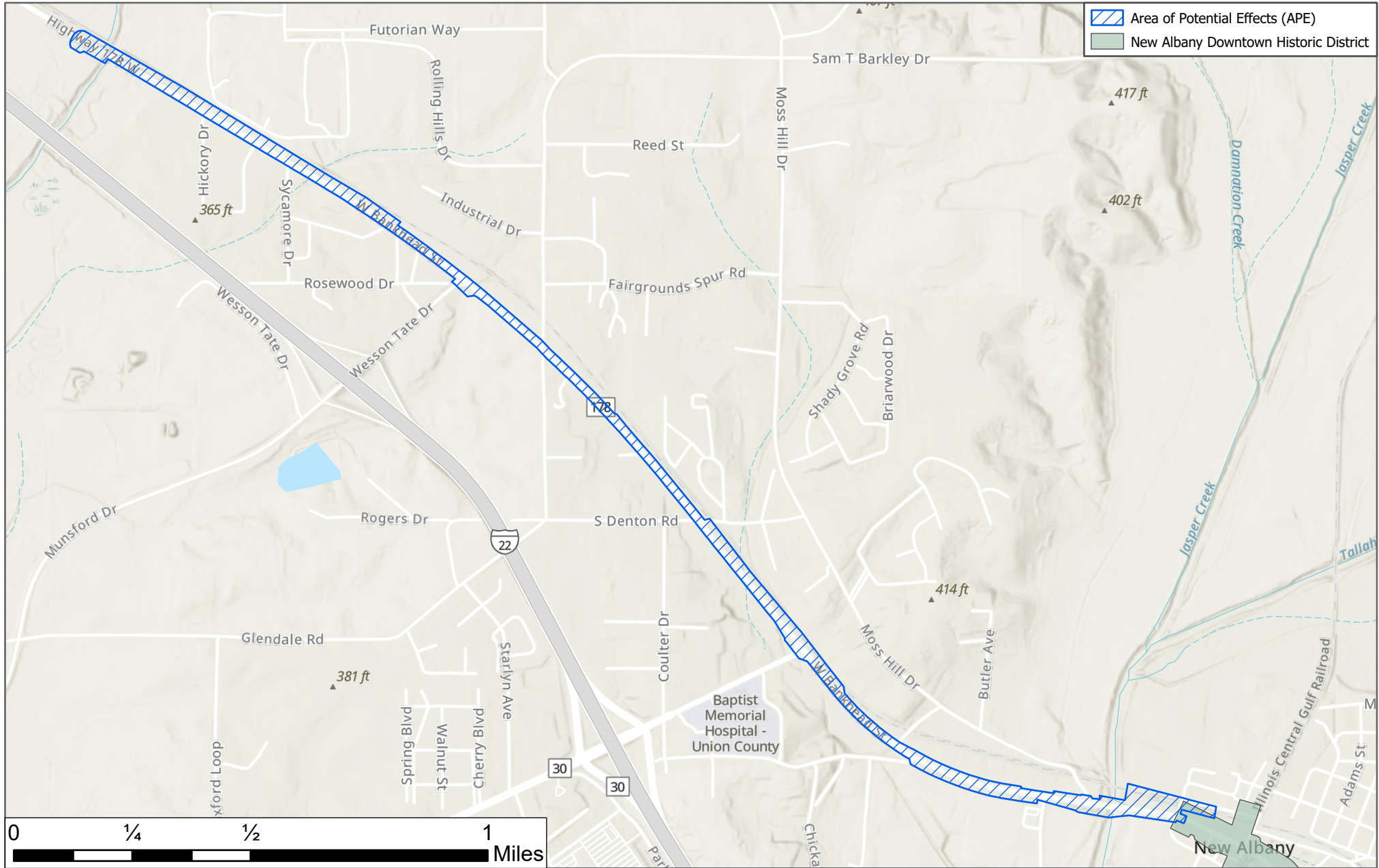
Enclosures:

- Attachment A: Project Location and APE Maps
- Attachment B: Project Area Photographs
- Attachment C: Consulting Party Response Form

**ATTACHMENT A**

**Project Location and APE Maps**

# Area of Potential Effects Map

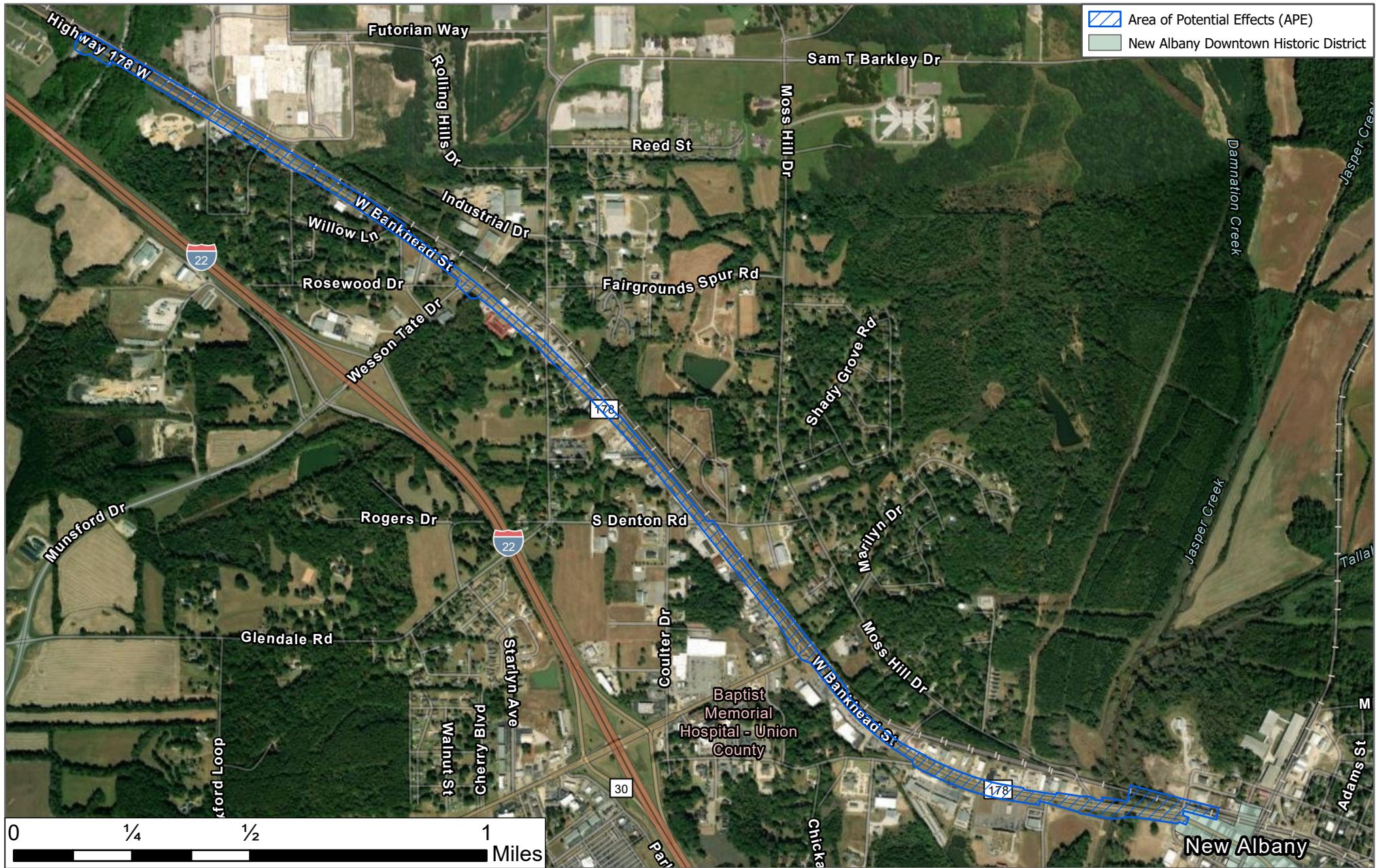


Name: New Albany Mississippi Gas Line Replacement  
Scale: 17,500  
Total Acreage: 55.6  
USGS Basemap: New Albany West  
New Albany, MS, Union County



Service Layer Credits: Esri, NASA, NGA, USGS, FEMA, Esri Community Maps Contributors, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, US Census Bureau, USDA, USFWS

# Area of Potential Effects Map



Name: New Albany Mississippi Gas Line Replacement  
Scale: 17,500  
Total Acreage: 55.6  
USGS Basemap: New Albany West  
New Albany, MS, Union County

Service Layer Credits: Esri, Community Maps Contributors, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, US Census Bureau, USDA, USFWS, Maxar

**ATTACHMENT B**

**Project Area Photographs**



Photo 1. APE along W. Bankhead Street, view facing west.



Photo 2. APE along W. Bankhead Street, view facing east.



Photo 3. APE along W. Bankhead Street, view facing east.



Photo 4. APE at intersection of McGill Street and Snyder Street, view facing east.





Photo 5. West end of APE along McGill Street, view facing west.

**ATTACHMENT C**

**Consulting Party Response Form**

# Section 106 Consulting Party Response Form

Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA)

Natural Gas Distribution Infrastructure Safety and Modernization Grant Program

## Project Name/Location:

Date:

\_\_\_\_\_

Organization:

\_\_\_\_\_

Name:

\_\_\_\_\_

Affiliation:

\_\_\_\_\_

Address:

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Phone Number:

\_\_\_\_\_

E-mail:

\_\_\_\_\_

Please check one of the following:

- Yes, I, or my organization, would like to participate in consultation on the project's potential effects to historic properties. I, or my organization, has a legal or economic relation to the project or affected properties or have a concern with the project's effects on historic properties.
- No, I, or my organization, do(es) not wish to participate as a consulting party for the project.

Do you know of any other potential consulting parties that should be contacted? If so, please list the name, email, or other contact information below.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Comments:

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Please return by:

Please return to: Kathering Giraldo  
USDOT Volpe Center  
220 Binney Street, Cambridge, MA  
E-mail: PHMSASection106@dot.gov

Appendix H  
Environmental Justice



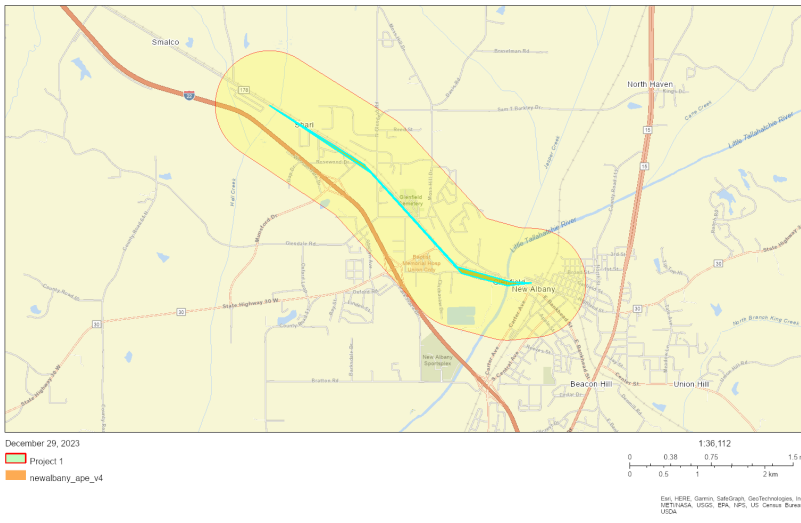
# EJScreen Community Report

This report provides environmental and socioeconomic information for user defined areas, and combines that data into environmental justice and supplemental indexes.

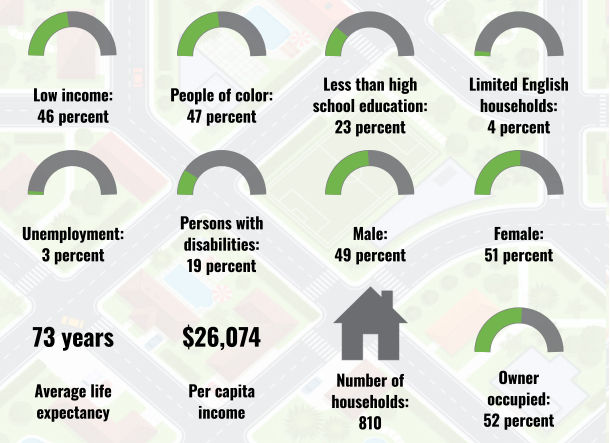
## New Albany, MS

.5 miles Ring around the Area  
 Population: 2,207  
 Area in square miles: 3.85

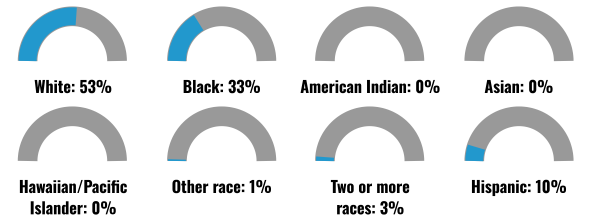
A3 Landscape



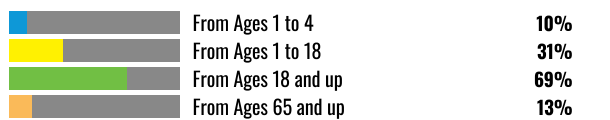
### COMMUNITY INFORMATION



### BREAKDOWN BY RACE



### BREAKDOWN BY AGE



### LIMITED ENGLISH SPEAKING BREAKDOWN



### LANGUAGES SPOKEN AT HOME

LANGUAGE	PERCENT
English	92%
Spanish	8%
Total Non-English	8%

Notes: Numbers may not sum to totals due to rounding. Hispanic population can be of any race. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS) 2017-2021. Life expectancy data comes from the Centers for Disease Control.

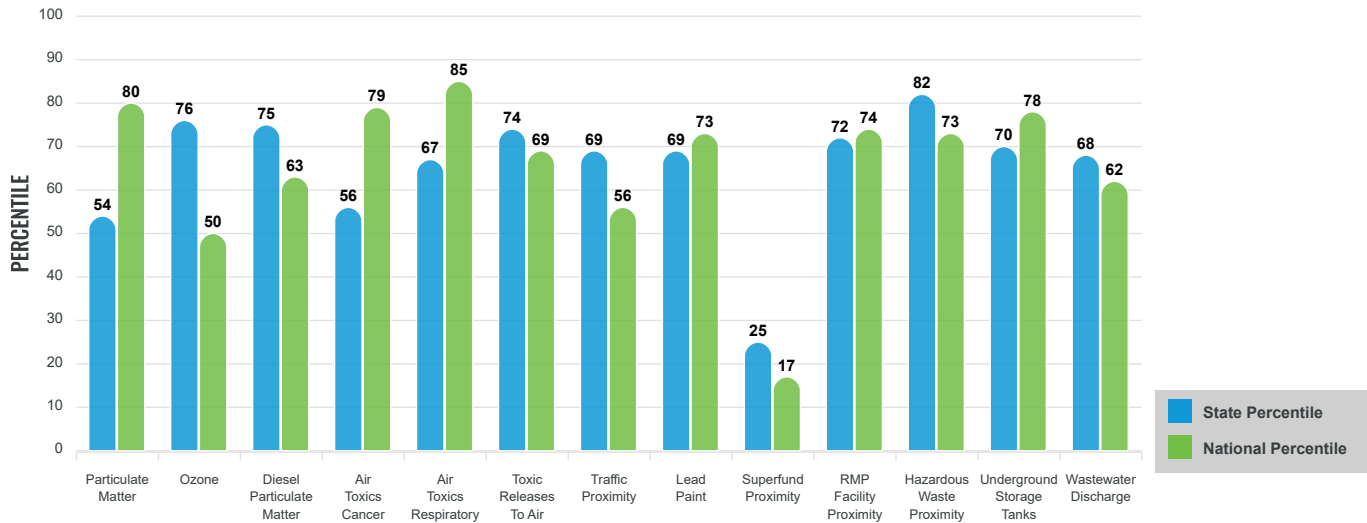
# Environmental Justice & Supplemental Indexes

The environmental justice and supplemental indexes are a combination of environmental and socioeconomic information. There are thirteen EJ indexes and supplemental indexes in EJScreen reflecting the 13 environmental indicators. The indexes for a selected area are compared to those for all other locations in the state or nation. For more information and calculation details on the EJ and supplemental indexes, please visit the [EJScreen website](#).

## EJ INDEXES

The EJ indexes help users screen for potential EJ concerns. To do this, the EJ index combines data on low income and people of color populations with a single environmental indicator.

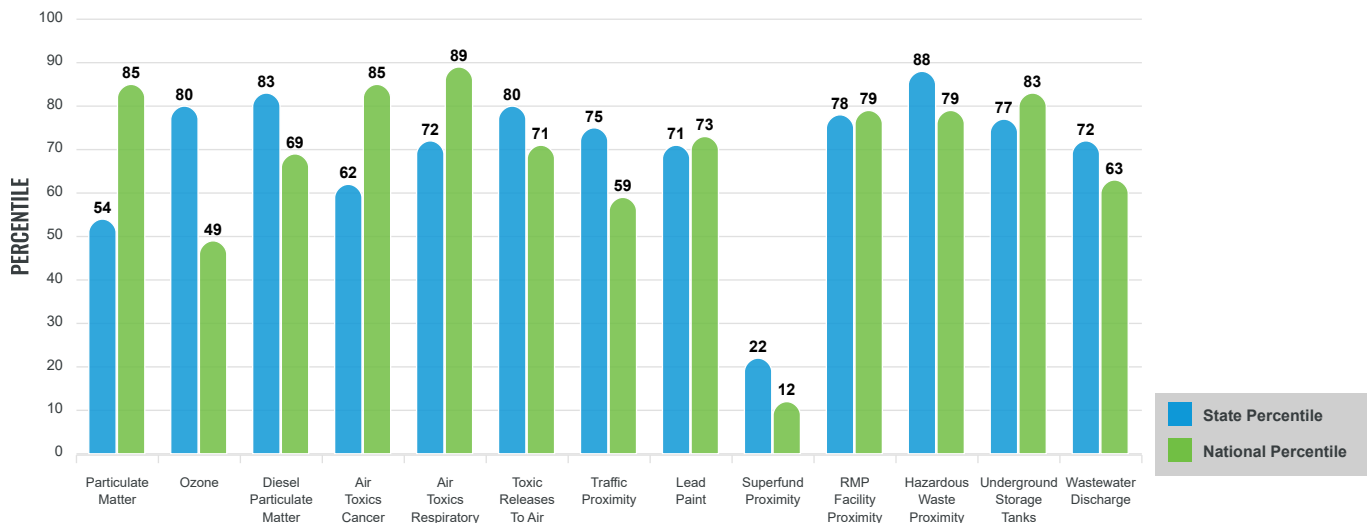
### EJ INDEXES FOR THE SELECTED LOCATION



## SUPPLEMENTAL INDEXES

The supplemental indexes offer a different perspective on community level vulnerability. They combine data on percent low income, percent linguistically isolated, percent less than high school education, percent unemployed, and low life expectancy with a single environmental indicator.

### SUPPLEMENTAL INDEXES FOR THE SELECTED LOCATION



These percentiles provide perspective on how the selected block group or buffer area compares to the entire state or nation.

Report for .5 miles Ring around the Area

# EJScreen Environmental and Socioeconomic Indicators Data

SELECTED VARIABLES	VALUE	STATE AVERAGE	PERCENTILE IN STATE	USA AVERAGE	PERCENTILE IN USA
<b>POLLUTION AND SOURCES</b>					
Particulate Matter (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )	8.87	9	39	8.08	70
Ozone (ppb)	58.3	57.9	69	61.6	26
Diesel Particulate Matter (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )	0.188	0.136	80	0.261	42
Air Toxics Cancer Risk* (lifetime risk per million)	30	30	4	25	52
Air Toxics Respiratory HI*	0.4	0.38	31	0.31	70
Toxic Releases to Air	480	2,100	68	4,600	45
Traffic Proximity (daily traffic count/distance to road)	49	44	71	210	39
Lead Paint (% Pre-1960 Housing)	0.29	0.16	82	0.3	57
Superfund Proximity (site count/km distance)	0.013	0.069	17	0.13	7
RMP Facility Proximity (facility count/km distance)	0.26	0.33	70	0.43	64
Hazardous Waste Proximity (facility count/km distance)	0.95	0.31	91	1.9	60
Underground Storage Tanks (count/km <sup>2</sup> )	4.4	2.9	76	3.9	75
Wastewater Discharge (toxicity-weighted concentration/m distance)	0.00042	0.023	67	22	41
<b>SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS</b>					
Demographic Index	46%	44%	56	35%	70
Supplemental Demographic Index	20%	18%	64	14%	79
People of Color	47%	45%	54	39%	63
Low Income	46%	43%	55	31%	76
Unemployment Rate	3%	7%	39	6%	40
Limited English Speaking Households	4%	1%	93	5%	73
Less Than High School Education	23%	15%	79	12%	85
Under Age 5	10%	6%	80	6%	84
Over Age 64	13%	17%	37	17%	39
Low Life Expectancy	25%	23%	74	20%	91

\*Diesel particulate matter, air toxics cancer risk, and air toxics respiratory hazard index are from the EPA's Air Toxics Data Update, which is the Agency's ongoing, comprehensive evaluation of air toxics in the United States. This effort aims to prioritize air toxics, emission sources, and locations of interest for further study. It is important to remember that the air toxics data presented here provide broad estimates of health risks over geographic areas of the country, not definitive risks to specific individuals or locations. Cancer risks and hazard indices from the Air Toxics Data Update are reported to one significant figure and any additional significant figures here are due to rounding. More information on the Air Toxics Data Update can be found at: <https://www.epa.gov/haps/air-toxics-data-update>.

**Sites reporting to EPA within defined area:**

Superfund .....	0
Hazardous Waste, Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities .....	1
Water Dischargers .....	10
Air Pollution .....	6
Brown fields .....	1
Toxic Release Inventory .....	1

**Other community features within defined area:**

Schools .....	0
Hospitals .....	1
Places of Worship .....	6

**Other environmental data:**

Air Non-attainment .....	No
Impaired Waters .....	Yes

Selected location contains American Indian Reservation Lands* .....	No
Selected location contains a "Justice40 (CEJST)" disadvantaged community .....	Yes
Selected location contains an EPA IRA disadvantaged community .....	Yes

Report for .5 miles Ring around the Area

## EJScreen Environmental and Socioeconomic Indicators Data

HEALTH INDICATORS					
INDICATOR	HEALTH VALUE	STATE AVERAGE	STATE PERCENTILE	US AVERAGE	US PERCENTILE
Low Life Expectancy	25%	23%	74	20%	91
Heart Disease	7.5	7.3	53	6.1	77
Asthma	9.6	10.2	35	10	43
Cancer	6.9	6.1	77	6.1	64
Persons with Disabilities	18.7%	17.6%	58	13.4%	81

CLIMATE INDICATORS					
INDICATOR	HEALTH VALUE	STATE AVERAGE	STATE PERCENTILE	US AVERAGE	US PERCENTILE
Flood Risk	9%	15%	36	12%	62
Wild fire Risk	1%	23%	50	14%	79

CRITICAL SERVICE GAPS					
INDICATOR	HEALTH VALUE	STATE AVERAGE	STATE PERCENTILE	US AVERAGE	US PERCENTILE
Broadband Internet	21%	24%	49	14%	76
Lack of Health Insurance	9%	12%	29	9%	64
Housing Burden	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Transportation Access	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Food Desert	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Footnotes

Report for .5 miles Ring around the Area