

APPLICANT IS THE: OWNER PRIME CONTRACTOR

OWNER CONTACT INFORMATION

OWNER CONTACT PERSON: Barry Bridgforth
OWNER COMPANY LEGAL NAME: Bridgforth Properties Inc.
OWNER STREET OR P.O. BOX: 3606 Bridgforth Road
OWNER CITY: Olive Branch STATE: MS ZIP: 38654
OWNER PHONE #: (901) 487-3801 OWNER EMAIL: _____

PRIME CONTRACTOR CONTACT INFORMATION

PRIME CONTRACTOR CONTACT PERSON: TBD
PRIME CONTRACTOR COMPANY LEGAL NAME: _____
PRIME CONTRACTOR STREET OR P.O. BOX: _____
PRIME CONTRACTOR CITY: _____ STATE: _____ ZIP: _____
PRIME CONTRACTOR PHONE #: () PRIME CONTRACTOR EMAIL: _____

FACILITY SITE INFORMATION

FACILITY SITE NAME: Laughter Road Property 12.3 Acres
FACILITY SITE ADDRESS (If the physical address is not available, please indicate the nearest named road. For linear projects indicate the beginning of the project and identify all counties the project traverses.)
STREET: 511 Laughter Road North
CITY: Hernando STATE: Mississippi COUNTY: Desoto ZIP: 38632
FACILITY SITE TRIBAL LAND ID (N/A If not applicable): _____
LATITUDE: 34 degrees 52 minutes 5 seconds LONGITUDE: -89 degrees 54 minutes 15 seconds
LAT & LONG DATA SOURCE (GPS (Please GPS Project Entrance/Start Point) or Map Interpolation): Map Interpolation
TOTAL ACREAGE THAT WILL BE DISTURBED ¹: +/- 9
IS THIS PART OF A LARGER COMMON PLAN OF DEVELOPMENT? YES NO
IF YES, NAME OF LARGER COMMON PLAN OF DEVELOPMENT: _____
AND PERMIT COVERAGE NUMBER: MSR10 _____
ESTIMATED CONSTRUCTION PROJECT START DATE: 2021-08-01
YYYY-MM-DD
ESTIMATED CONSTRUCTION PROJECT END DATE: 2022-08-01
YYYY-MM-DD
DESCRIPTION OF CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY: Clearing of timber and initial site clearing.
PROPOSED DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY USE AFTER CONSTRUCTION HAS BEEN COMPLETED:
commercial development
SIC Code 1 6 2 9 NAICS Code 2 3 6 2 2 0

NEAREST NAMED RECEIVING STREAM: Camp Creek

IS RECEIVING STREAM ON MISSISSIPPI'S 303(d) LIST OF IMPAIRED WATER BODIES? (The 303(d) list of impaired waters and TMDL stream segments may be found on MDEQ's web site: http://www.deq.state.ms.us/MDEQ.nsf/page/TWB_Total_Maximum_Daily_Load_Section) YES NO

HAS A TMDL BEEN ESTABLISHED FOR THE RECEIVING STREAM SEGMENT? YES NO

ARE THERE RECREATIONAL STREAMS, PRIVATE/PUBLIC PONDS OR LAKES WITHIN ½ MILE DOWNSTREAM OF PROJECT BOUNDARY THAT MAY BE IMPACTED BY THE CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY? YES NO

EXISTING DATA DESCRIBING THE SOIL (for linear projects please describe in SWPPP):
See SWPPP

WILL FLOCCULANTS BE USED TO TREAT TURBIDITY IN STORM WATER? YES NO

IF YES, INDICATE THE TYPE OF FLOCCULANT. ANIONIC POLYACRYLAMIDE (PAM)
 OTHER _____

IF YES, DOES THE SWPPP DESCRIBE THE METHOD OF INTRODUCTION, THE LOCATION OF INTRODUCTION AND THE LOCATION OF WHERE FLOCCULATED MATERIAL WILL SETTLE? YES NO

¹Acreage for subdivision development includes areas disturbed by construction of roads, utilities and drainage. Additionally, a housesite of at least 10,000 ft² per lot (entire lot, if smaller) shall be included in calculating acreage disturbed.

DOCUMENTATION OF COMPLIANCE WITH OTHER REGULATIONS/REQUIREMENTS

COVERAGE UNDER THIS PERMIT WILL NOT BE GRANTED UNTIL ALL OTHER REQUIRED MDEQ PERMITS AND APPROVALS ARE SATISFACTORILY ADDRESSED

IS LCNOI FOR A FACILITY THAT WILL REQUIRE OTHER PERMITS?

YES NO

IF YES, CHECK ALL THAT APPLY: AIR HAZARDOUS WASTE PRETREATMENT
 WATER STATE OPERATING INDIVIDUAL NPDES OTHER: _____

IS THE PROJECT REROUTING, FILLING OR CROSSING A WATER CONVEYANCE OF ANY KIND? (If yes, contact the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' Regulatory Branch for permitting requirements.) YES NO

IF THE PROJECT REQUIRES A CORPS OF ENGINEER SECTION 404 PERMIT, PROVIDE APPROPRIATE DOCUMENTATION THAT:

- The project has been approved by individual permit, or
- The work will be covered by a nationwide permit and NO NOTIFICATION to the Corps is required, or
- The work will be covered by a nationwide or general permit and NOTIFICATION to the Corps is required

IS A LAKE REQUIRING THE CONSTRUCTION OF A DAM BEING PROPOSED? YES NO
(If yes, provide appropriate approval documentation from MDEQ Office of Land and Water, Dam Safety.)

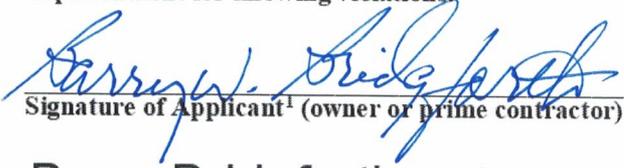
IF THE PROJECT IS A SUBDIVISION OR A COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT, HOW WILL SANITARY SEWAGE BE DISPOSED? Check one of the following and attach the pertinent documents.

- Existing Municipal or Commercial System. Please attach plans and specifications for the collection system and the associated "Information Regarding Proposed Wastewater Projects" form or approval from County Utility Authority in Hancock, Harrison, Jackson, Pearl River and Stone Counties. If the plans and specifications can not be provided at the time of LCNOI submittal, MDEQ will accept written acknowledgement from official(s) responsible for wastewater collection and treatment that the flows generated from the proposed project can and will be transported and treated properly. The letter must include the estimated flow.
- Collection and Treatment System will be Constructed. Please attach a copy of the cover of the NPDES discharge permit from MDEQ or indicate the date the application was submitted to MDEQ (Date: _____.)
- Individual Onsite Wastewater Disposal Systems for Subdivisions Less than 35 Lots. Please attach a copy of the Letter of General Acceptance from the Mississippi State Department of Health or certification from a registered professional engineer that the platted lots should support individual onsite wastewater disposal systems.
- Individual Onsite Wastewater Disposal Systems for Subdivisions Greater than 35 Lots. A determination of the feasibility of installing a central sewage collection and treatment system must be made by MDEQ. A copy of the response from MDEQ concerning the feasibility study must be attached. If a central collection and wastewater system is not feasible, then please attach a copy of the Letter of General Acceptance from the State Department of Health or certification from a registered professional engineer that the platted lots should support individual onsite wastewater disposal systems.

INDICATE ANY LOCAL STORM WATER ORDINANCE WITH WHICH THE PROJECT MUST COMPLY:

A copy of SWPPP will be submitted to Desoto County.

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.


Signature of Applicant¹ (owner or prime contractor)

7/19/21
Date Signed

Barry Bridgforth
Printed Name¹

Member
Title

¹This application shall be signed as follows:

- For a corporation, by a responsible corporate officer.
- For a partnership, by a general partner.
- For a sole proprietorship, by the proprietor.

For a municipal, state or other public facility, by principal executive officer, mayor, or ranking elected official

Please submit the LCNOI form to:

Chief, Environmental Permits Division
MS Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Pollution Control
P.O. Box 2261
Jackson, Mississippi 39225

STORM WATER POLLUTION
PREVENTION PLAN
(SWPPP)
PART I

LARGE CONSTRUCTION STORM WATER
GENERAL NPDES PERMIT

FOR

Bridgforth Properties Inc.
Laughter Road Property 12.3 Acres – Timber Harvest &
Site Clearing

DeSoto County, Mississippi

July 2021

PREPARED BY:

Headwaters, Inc.
P. O. Box 2836
Ridgeland, Mississippi 39158
(601) 634-0097



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I. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) is to provide a site-specific description of the best management practices to prevent contamination of the site storm water flows from potential pollutants associated with construction activities. The SWPPP has been prepared for Bridgforth Properties Inc., as required by the Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ) in compliance with the applicable regulations for coverage under the Large Construction Storm Water General NPDES Permit. Headwaters, Inc. has developed this SWPPP to be incorporated into the routine construction activities associated with the proposed site development plans. The potential sources of pollution have been identified at the site and are described in the plan. Several pollution control measures are specified in the plan to prevent contamination of storm water runoff from those sources. The plan also outlines implementation, inspection, and maintenance requirements. The erosion and sediment control practices should be monitored, and the plan revised if the quality of storm water runoff is not satisfactory.

II. SITE ASSESSMENT

- A. **Location:** The project is located along the west boundary of Laughter Road North, partial Section 35, Township 2 South, Range 7 West, DeSoto County, Mississippi ([Appendix I](#)). More specifically, the property is located at 511 Laughter Road North, Hernando, MS 38632.
- B. **Soils:** Please see the NRCS Custom Soil Resource Report for DeSoto County, Mississippi included as [Appendix II](#).
- C. **Description of Work:** Bridgforth Properties Inc. plans to complete a timber harvest, site clearing and grading operation within the subject property. The site is generally occupied by a mixed hardwood and pine timber stand. As available, merchantable timber will be cut and merchandized from the site. The timber harvest operation will be conducted following standard silvicultural practices and will include the cutting of timber at ground level and the removal of residual stumps and other vegetation.

Upon the completion of the timber harvest operation, it is planned to mechanize land clear the site and grade in preparation of future land use. Work activities will include light grading to ensure proper drainage. Further, the planned activities will include the stabilization of all exposed

soils within the site for future use and development. Other improvements are not anticipated at this time.

Construction Access: Bridgforth Properties Inc. will access the site from Laughter Road North, located along the east property boundary. ([Appendix III](#)).

General Storm Water Management Plan: The storm water and erosion control design will include the general maintenance of the property during and post timber harvest operations and initial grading activities. The planned activities include the general timber harvest operation and the clearing of residual vegetative components (slash) and stumps within the site. Perimeter erosion controls will be installed to prevent any secondary movement of sediment off site. This will include the completion of silt fence along the east boundary of the site between the offsite drainage (Camp Creek) and the site. Further, additional erosion controls shall be considered within drainages located along Laughter Road North to the east. Storm water runoff is expected to flow east via overland flows and ephemeral features to roadside drainages/unnamed tributaries along Laughter Road North. Storm water would be expected to continue generally east/southeast along roadside drainages/unnamed tributaries towards Camp Creek. Maintenance of these low-lying areas and discharge points will be a component of the site maintenance and general housekeeping to ensure the integrity of all erosion controls are maintained. As operations progress, exposed soils shall be graded and stabilized through acceptable erosion control practices. Exposed soils shall be seeded with native (warm/cool season) grasses and covered to ensure germination. Other improvements to the site are not planned at this time. As a result, increased runoff rates are not anticipated with the planned project.

- D. Potential Pollution Sources:** The most significant potential pollutants are soil particles subject to removal by storm water. Other potential pollutants subject to removal by storm water are spilled fuel and lubricants. Material may also be inadvertently tracked off-site or blown off-site when distributed by hauling equipment. The storm water which leaves the site shall meet the non-numeric limitations of being free from oil, scum, debris and other floating materials; eroded soils and other materials that will settle out of the storm water to form objectionable deposits in receiving waters; suspended solids, turbidity and color levels inconsistent with the receiving waters; chemicals in concentrations that

would cause violations of the State Water Quality Criteria in the receiving waters.

- E. **Non-Storm Water Solid Materials:** The on-site generation of solid materials will be minimal, and its proper disposal will be closely monitored. All solid waste will be taken off-site for proper disposal.
- F. **Drainage Patterns:** Based upon our field assessment and general knowledge of the subject property, storm water would be expected to flow east via overland flows and ephemeral features across the site and into roadside drainages/unnamed tributaries along Laughter Road North. Storm water flows would be expected to continue east/southeast within the roadside drainages/unnamed tributaries before flowing into a reach of Camp Creek located to the east of Laughter Road North and the site. Camp Creek conveys surface water to the southeast before flowing into Camp Creek Canal.
- G. **Receiving Waters / Established TMDLs:** In accordance with the MDEQ 2020 Section 303(d) list of impaired streams, the nearest stream segment that is considered impaired is Short Fork Creek Waterbody ID 909413 ([Appendix I](#)). Short Fork Creek is located approximately 5.54 miles south of the site. Surface water runoff would be expected to flow east across overland flows and ephemeral features into unnamed tributaries along Laughter Road North, then to the east/southeast into Camp Creek before flowing south approximately 4.15 miles via Camp Creek Canal to the point of convergence with the Coldwater River. Short Fork Creek is considered a tributary of the Coldwater River located well downstream from our project site. Adverse impacts to this stream reach in conjunction with the listed deficiencies would not be anticipated due to the planned erosion controls on site and the general distance away.
- H. **Wetlands:** Headwaters, Inc. conducted a wetland assessment of the property as part of the initial site preparation. The wetland assessment revealed that the site is upland/non jurisdictional in nature and occupied by a forested habitat type. The wetland assessment was sent to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Vicksburg District for concurrence and issuance of an Approved Jurisdictional Determination (AJD). Based upon the information provided, and the Navigable Waters Protection Rule (NWPR), the USACE has determined that a Department of the Army Section 10/404 permit will not be required for the proposed work, since there are no jurisdictional wetlands or other waters of the United States

located in the project area. A copy of the AJD letter is included within [Appendix IV](#).

III. BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPs)

A. Erosion and Sediment Control: Construction activities shall not cause more than minimal and temporal water quality degradation of any adjacent jurisdictional wetlands, streams or water body. Appropriately chosen and installed erosion and sediment control BMPs will be used to prevent sediment from leaving the site. All BMPs implemented for the site will be in accordance with the standards set forth in the most current edition of the MDEQ "Planning and Design Manual for the Control of Erosion, Sediment and Storm Water. The contractor will be responsible for installing, inspecting and maintaining the erosion and sediment controls for the duration of the project until final stabilization of the site is achieved. The site plan found in [Appendix III](#) will detail where each BMP will be used.

B. Structural Practices:

- Construction Entrance/Exit (Temporary Practice) - There will be one (1) entrance, located east on Laughter Road North. Aggregate should be at least six (6) inches thick and 50 feet long using DOT #1 coarse aggregate. The entrances will be inspected weekly and periodic top dressing with new gravel may be necessary when it becomes clogged with dirt and/or debris to prevent the tracking of mud and dirt onto the roadway. In addition, dirt and debris that accumulates on the roadway should be removed as soon as possible.
- Silt Fence / Brush Barrier (Temporary Practice) - Silt fence and/or brush barrier will be installed as shown on the site plan. It will be placed between the area to be disturbed, the wetland areas and stream crossings as needed and at any other locations deemed necessary once construction begins. The fence will be maintained, and the sediment will be removed when the deposits reach one-half the fence height. Silt fence must be trenched into the ground a minimum of six (6) inches.
- Hay Wattles (Temporary Practice) - Wattles will be installed as shown on the site plan. They will be placed between the areas to be disturbed, the wetland areas and stream crossings as needed and at

any other locations deemed necessary once construction begins. Sediment will be removed when it reaches one half the height of the barrier. Straw wattles must be at a minimum eighteen (18) inches in diameter.

Exact locations for each of the BMP's are included in [Appendix III](#) within this report.

C. Vegetative Practices:

- Temporary Seeding (Temporary Practice) – When a disturbed area will be left undisturbed for fourteen (14) days or more, the appropriate temporary or permanent vegetative practices shall be implemented immediately.
- Mulching (Temporary) – Mulch will be used whenever possible to aid in slope stabilization to hold moisture, dampen temperature extremes and retard erosion on steep slopes until temporary or permanent seeding can be implemented.
- Permanent Seeding - The vegetative practices should be fertilized at one-half the initial rates at the beginning of the second growing season. Eroded areas should be shaped, smoothed and replanted at this time. See the MDEQ SWPPP Guidance Manual for seeding, mulching and fertilizing rates. All seed mix considered would be selected from the MDEQ approved listing ([Appendix V](#)).
- Vegetative Buffer – An approximate 25-50-foot undisturbed natural buffer will be left around waters of the United States where feasible. Where infeasible, additional sediment and erosion controls will be implemented.

Below is a list of additional Best Management Practices that can be used to prevent the contamination of storm water. The BMP's selected for this project and their location are indicated on the attached site plan. The locations shown are not exclusive; if additional BMP's are required that are not shown on the plan then the plan will be updated as required by the General Permit. All BMP's shall conform to the specifications of the State of Mississippi SWPPP Guidance Manual.

- **Hay Bales:** Hay bales are also used below small, disturbed areas to capture sediment from sheet flow. The drainage area must be restricted to 1/8 acre per 100 feet of barrier. The barrier must be located so that the water depth does not exceed one foot at any point.

- **Dust Control:** Dust will be controlled as much as possible during construction by temporary seeding and spraying with water. The construction accesses shall be stabilized and monitored during high traffic times to minimize the dust on construction roads.
 - **Tree Protection:** Efforts will be made to maintain tree buffer areas around the site as stated in the Buffer Zone section of this report. Grading around these sites will be minimal to ensure the trees at these locations will remain as the buffer zone was designed.
- D. Spill Prevention and Response Procedures:** All above-ground fuel storage tanks (AST) shall be double-wall tanks and shall additionally include additional secondary containment measures (dike/berm per US EPA standards). If any fuel storage tanks are present on site, a dike should be constructed around them in order to contain any accidental spillage. All truck mounted tanks shall be double-walled tanks. It is understood that fuel will likely be transported via truck to equipment on the project site. In all circumstances, fuel that is transported on the project site shall be transported within a double-walled tank. The name and number of a competent hazardous waste disposal contractor shall be maintained by the contractor for use in the event of a spill.
- **Fueling and Vehicle Maintenance Locations:** Fueling and vehicle maintenance areas shall use BMP's for industrial activities to ensure that pollutants do not impact the storm water runoff. Impervious dikes and berms shall be used to contain potential spills. Drums and containers for holding and transporting contaminated materials should be on site.
- E. Operation and Maintenance:** The best management practices, once implemented, must be maintained to ensure that satisfactory operation continues. The sediment controls and diversions should routinely have excess sediment removed. This may be required following each major storm event. This material should be stockpiled and protected from possible re-entry into the storm water until it can be used.

Any poorly functioning erosion or sediment controls, non-compliant discharges or any other deficiencies observed during the inspections shall be corrected as soon as possible, but not to exceed 24 hours of the inspection unless prevented by unsafe weather conditions as documented on the inspection form.

- F. **Record Keeping:** Records shall be retained for three years of all maintenance activities, spills and inspections, including a description of the quality and quantity of storm water.
- G. **Employee Training:** A meeting shall be held to discuss the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan's components and goals.
- H. **Housekeeping Practices:** Pollutants that may enter storm water from construction sites because of poor housekeeping include oils, grease, paints, gasoline, solvents, litter, debris and sanitary waste. During construction activities, the contractor is required to:
- designate areas for equipment maintenance and repair
 - provide waste receptacles at convenient locations and provide regular collection of waste
 - provide protected storage areas for chemicals, paints, solvents, fertilizers and other potentially toxic materials
 - provide adequately maintained sanitary facilities
 - designate an area for concrete truck wash off
 - streets will be swept as needed to remove sediment or other debris that has been tracked from construction site
 - sediment or other pollutants will be periodically removed from control measures, conveyance channels or storm drain inlets

IV. CONSTRUCTION SEQUENCE

Below is the construction sequence for this project. This sequence could change depending on the sequence of letting bids, contracting, etc. The construction sequence will be updated if changes occur.

1. Obtain plan approval and all other permits as needed.
2. Have a pre-construction conference to review all needed BMP's.
3. Install the construction entrances as shown on the plans.
4. Identify timber harvest, site clearing and grading and boundaries.
5. Identify environmentally sensitive areas including wetlands and "other waters".
6. Install all erosion and sediment controls as indicated on the site plan.
7. Begin site work.
8. Perform weekly reviews of sediment, erosion, and sediment practices

to ensure compliance with the SWPPP. Inspection reports will be kept on site with an updated SWPPP.

9. As site is cleared, maintain BMP's as needed to insure minimal erosion and sedimentation problems.
10. Perform any temporary seeding as needed and instructed throughout the site preparation and clearing process.
11. Ensure final stabilization is achieved within the timber harvest and site grading boundary.

V. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

A. **Structural Measures:** The non-existing structural measures shall be installed as the weather permits, and the existing measures shall be re-conditioned as well. General implementation principles are:

- install down-slope and perimeter controls before other site work
- divert upslope water around area before major site grading
- do not disturb an area until it is necessary
- time construction activities to limit impact from seasonal weather
- cover or stabilize disturbed area as soon as possible
- do not remove temporary controls until after site stabilization

B. **Vegetative Measures:** Vegetative plantings will be performed in accordance with the planting and seeding schedule found in the Mississippi SWPPP Guidance Manual. Disturbed areas shall be grassed during the first open planting season after completion. Construction should be scheduled in order that un-vegetated exposure is minimized.

C. **Proof of Coverage:** A copy of the Large Construction Storm Water General Permit certificate and a copy of the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan should be kept onsite or locally available. Copies of these documents are provided in the Appendix.

VI. INSPECTIONS AND REPORTING

A. **Inspections:** Inspections of the best management practices and other storm water pollution prevention plan requirements shall be performed as follows:

1. At least weekly for a minimum of four inspections per month;

2. After any rain event that produces a discharge, and;
3. As often as necessary to ensure that appropriate erosion and sediment controls have been properly constructed and maintained.

The minimum inspection requirement in no way relieves the permittee of performing whatever inspections are needed to insure safe and pollution free facility operation. A copy of an inspection report is provided in the Appendix.

- B. Reporting:** The owner and/or contractor must inspect, as described in above section, and maintain controls and prepare weekly reports noting damages or deficiencies and corrective measures. These inspection reports are kept on-site until the site is stabilized.

As previously stated, all records, reports and information resulting from activities required by this plan and your permit coverage shall be retained for at least three years from the date construction was completed.

A rain gauge shall be placed in a central location on the site and used to obtain rainfall amounts. This information will be needed for proper completion of the inspection report.

VII. REVISIONS

The storm water pollution prevention plan will be kept current by the company representative and will be revised as changes in site conditions warrant. The company representative may notify the SWPPP developer for assistance when necessary. Factors that would compel the SWPPP to be modified include:

- Inadequacies revealed by routine inspections.
- Changes in identified sources, non-storm water discharges or non-storm water solid wastes.
- Office of Pollution Control notification that the plan does not meet one or more of the minimum requirements.
- Changes in design, construction, operation or maintenance, which has affected the discharge of pollutants to waters of the State and which were not otherwise addressed in the SWPPP.
- Identification of any new contractor and/or subcontractor that will implement a measure of the SWPPP.
- Install additional erosion and sediment controls when existing controls

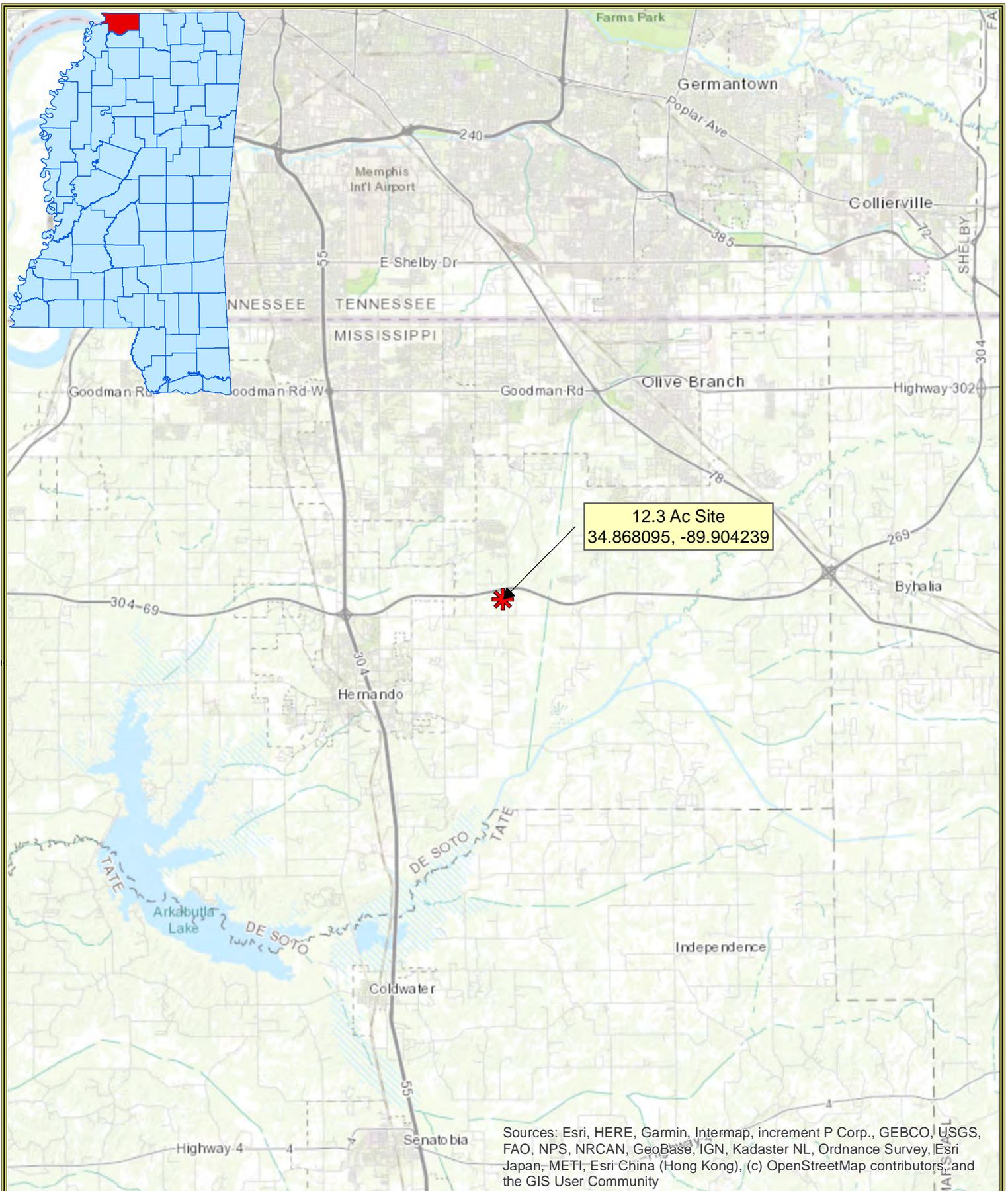
prove to be ineffective.

A plan revision will be completed within 30 days of the date if determined that a revision is warranted. If the modification is in response to a request by the Office of Pollution Control, the permittee must submit to the OPC certification that the requested changes have been made.

VIII. TERMINATION OF COVERAGE

Within thirty (30) days of final stabilization, the Office of Pollution Control must be notified by a completed Request for Termination (RFT) of Coverage form (copy provided). MDEQ staff will inspect the site and if no sediment or erosion problems are identified and adequate permanent controls are established, the owner or operator will receive a termination letter. Coverage is not terminated until notified in writing by MDEQ.

IX. APPENDIX I - LOCATION MAPS



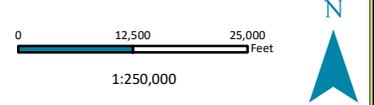
12.3 Ac Site
34.868095, -89.904239

Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

Bridgforth Properties, Inc
Laughter Road Property 12.3 Acres

Section 35, Township 2S, Range 7W
Desoto County, Mississippi

General Location Map



NAD 1983 StatePlane Mississippi West FIPS 2302 Feet

USGS 1982 Hernando (MS) Quad Basemap

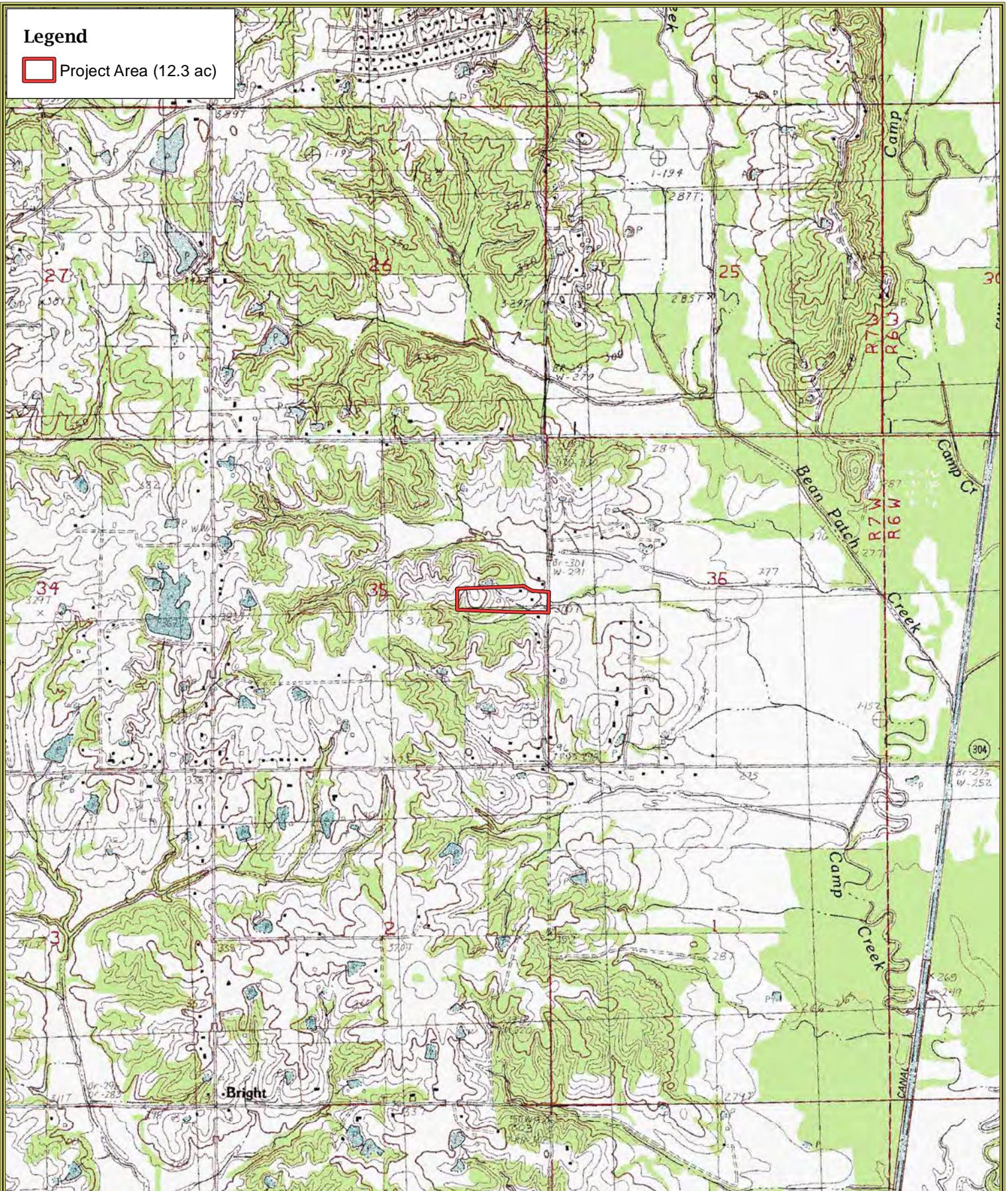


Date Created: 7/16/2021

Created by: PGH

Legend

 Project Area (12.3 ac)



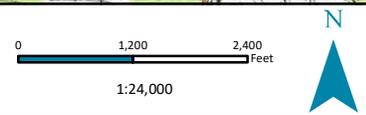
Date Created: 7/16/2021

Created by: PGH

**Bridgforth Properties, Inc
Laughter Road Property 12.3 Acres**

Section 35, Township 2S, Range 7W
Desoto County, Mississippi

Site Location Map

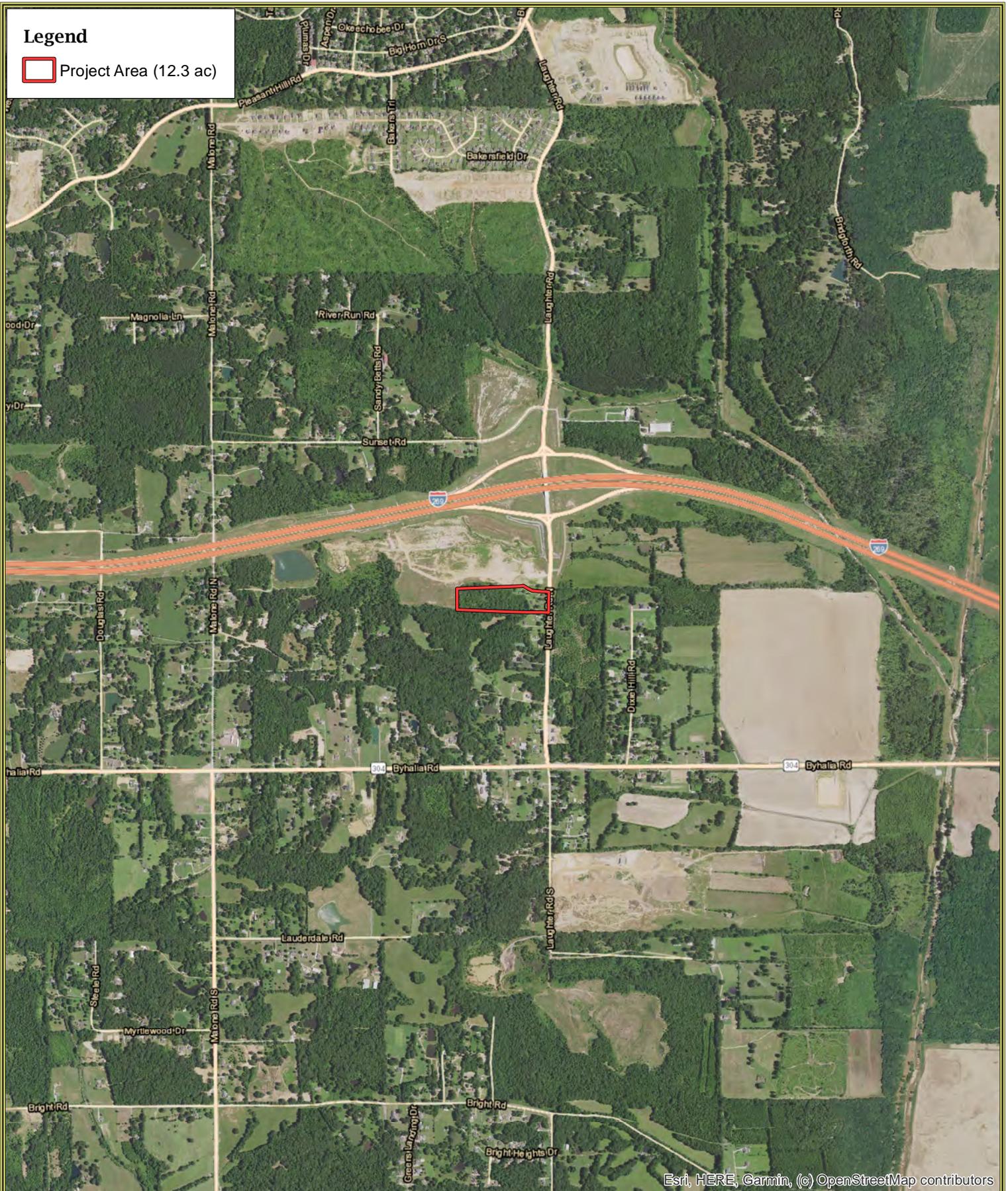


NAD 1983 StatePlane Mississippi West FIPS 2302 Feet

USGS 1982 Hernando (MS) Quad Basemap

Legend

 Project Area (12.3 ac)



Esri, HERE, Garmin, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors



HEADWATERS
NATURAL RESOURCES CONSULTING
WWW.HEADWATERS-INC.COM

Date Created: 7/16/2021 Created by: PGH

Bridgeforth Properties, Inc
Laughter Road Property 12.3 Acres
Section 35, Township 2S, Range 7W
Desoto County, Mississippi

[Site Location Map](#)



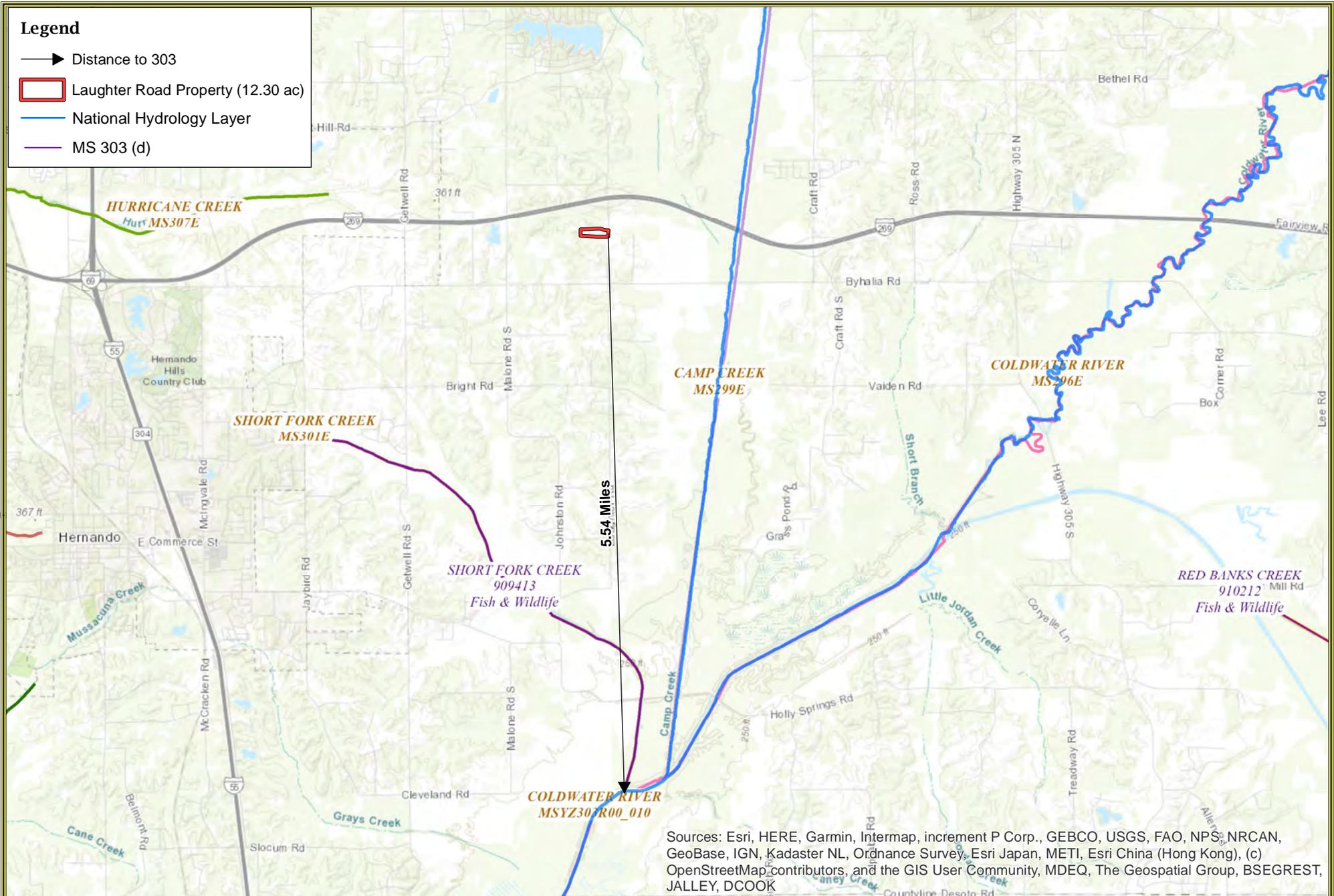
1:24,000

NAD 1983 StatePlane Mississippi West FIPS 2302 Feet

USDA NAIP 2020 Imagery Basemap

Legend

- Distance to 303
- ▭ Laughter Road Property (12.30 ac)
- National Hydrology Layer
- MS 303 (d)



Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community, MDEQ, The Geospatial Group, BSEGREEST, JALLEY, DCOOK

Bridgeforth Properties, Inc.
Laughter Road Property 12.3 Acres
 Section 35, Township 2S, Range 7W
 Desoto County, Mississippi
MS 303 (d) Location Map

0 4,000 8,000 Feet
 1:80,000
 N
 NAD 1983 StatePlane Mississippi West FIPS 2302 Feet
 ESRI World Topographic Basemap

Date Created: 7/16/2021 Created by: pgh

X. APPENDIX II - SOILS REPORT

Custom Soil Resource Report for DeSoto County, Mississippi

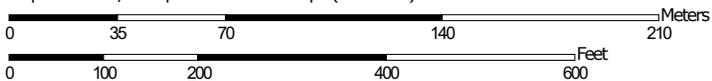
**Bridgeforth: Laughter Road 12.3
Acre Property**



Custom Soil Resource Report Soil Map



Map Scale: 1:2,430 if printed on A landscape (11" x 8.5") sheet.



Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 16N WGS84

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 1:24,000.

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

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: DeSoto County, Mississippi
 Survey Area Data: Version 19, Jun 3, 2020

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Nov 2, 2019—Nov 13, 2019

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
Cg	Collins silt loam (adler)	0.0	0.4%
Cl	Collins and Falaya silt loams, local alluvium phases	3.9	31.6%
Gh	Gullied land, Grenada soil material	2.0	16.3%
Gk	Gullied land, Loring soil material	5.0	40.5%
LI	Loring silty clay loam, severely eroded gently sloping phase	0.5	4.1%
Rd	Richland silt loam, eroded very gently sloping phase (loring)	0.9	7.1%
Totals for Area of Interest		12.3	100.0%

Map Unit Descriptions

The map units delineated on the detailed soil maps in a soil survey represent the soils or miscellaneous areas in the survey area. The map unit descriptions, along with the maps, can be used to determine the composition and properties of a unit.

A map unit delineation on a soil map represents an area dominated by one or more major kinds of soil or miscellaneous areas. A map unit is identified and named according to the taxonomic classification of the dominant soils. Within a taxonomic class there are precisely defined limits for the properties of the soils. On the landscape, however, the soils are natural phenomena, and they have the characteristic variability of all natural phenomena. Thus, the range of some observed properties may extend beyond the limits defined for a taxonomic class. Areas of soils of a single taxonomic class rarely, if ever, can be mapped without including areas of other taxonomic classes. Consequently, every map unit is made up of the soils or miscellaneous areas for which it is named and some minor components that belong to taxonomic classes other than those of the major soils.

Most minor soils have properties similar to those of the dominant soil or soils in the map unit, and thus they do not affect use and management. These are called noncontrasting, or similar, components. They may or may not be mentioned in a particular map unit description. Other minor components, however, have properties and behavioral characteristics divergent enough to affect use or to require different management. These are called contrasting, or dissimilar, components. They generally are in small areas and could not be mapped separately because of the scale used. Some small areas of strongly contrasting soils or miscellaneous areas are identified by a special symbol on the maps. If included in the database for a given area, the contrasting minor components are identified in the map unit descriptions along with some characteristics of each. A few areas of minor components may not have been observed, and consequently they are not mentioned in the descriptions, especially where the pattern was so complex that it

XI. APPENDIX III - STORM WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN MAP

Legend

-  Project Area (12.3 ac)
-  12-3 Site Disturbance
-  Maintenance/Staging Area
-  Rock Construction Entrance
-  Rip-Rap
-  Silt Fence



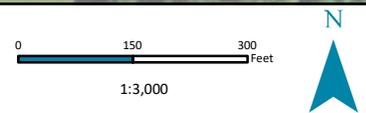
Esri, HERE, Garmin, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors



Bridgeforth Properties, Inc
Laughter Road Property 12.3 Acres

Section 35, Township 2S, Range 7W
Desoto County, Mississippi

Sediment and Erosion Control Plan

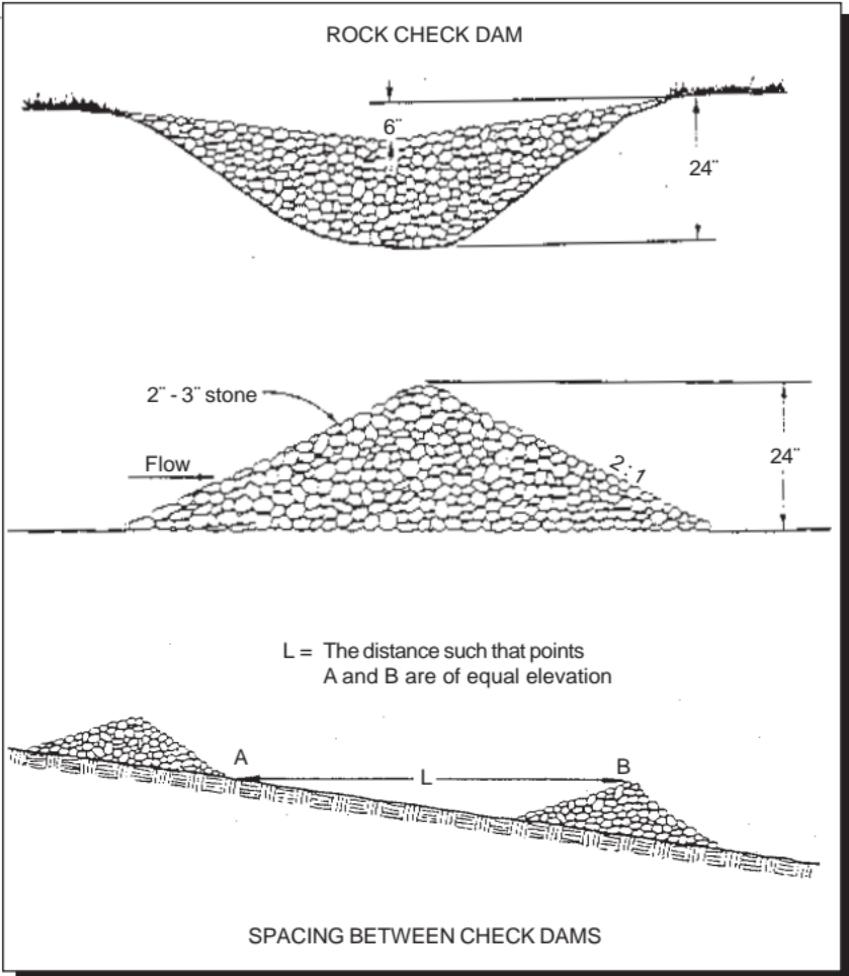


NAD 1983 StatePlane Mississippi West FIPS 2302 Feet

USDA NAIP 2020 Imagery Basemap

Date Created: 7/16/2021

Created by: PGH



Source: Mississippi's Planning and Design Manual for Control of Erosion, Sediment and Stormwater.

Construction Entrance

Definition

A stabilized pad located at the entrance/exit point of a construction site.

Purpose

To stabilize the entrance and reduce the amount of sediment being tracked or washed onto public roads.

Limitations

- If gravel pad is insufficient to remove dirt from tires, then tires must be washed before vehicle leaves site. This is particularly true for sites with heavy clay soils.
- Public roads must be swept as required to keep them free of sediment and stone.

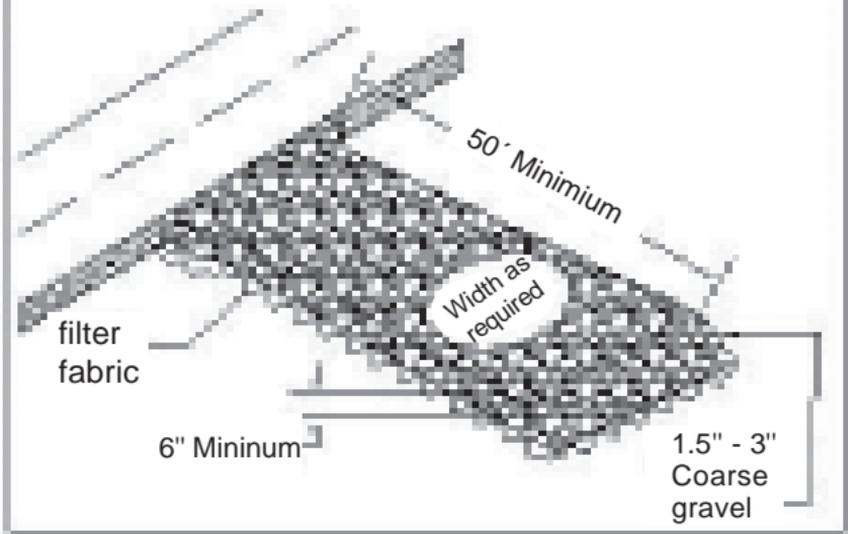
Installation

- Excavate a pad that is at least 50 feet long, extends the full width of the construction road and is 6 inches deep.
- Lay down filter fabric.
- Backfill with coarse gravel (1.5 to 3 inch stone). Use stone that is large enough to not get picked up in the grooves of truck tires.
- Widen pad at connection with road to provide for turning radius of trucks.
- Use in conjunction with Construction Road Stabilization.
- Coarse wood chips that won't float away may be used at the entrance to a single family residence construction site.

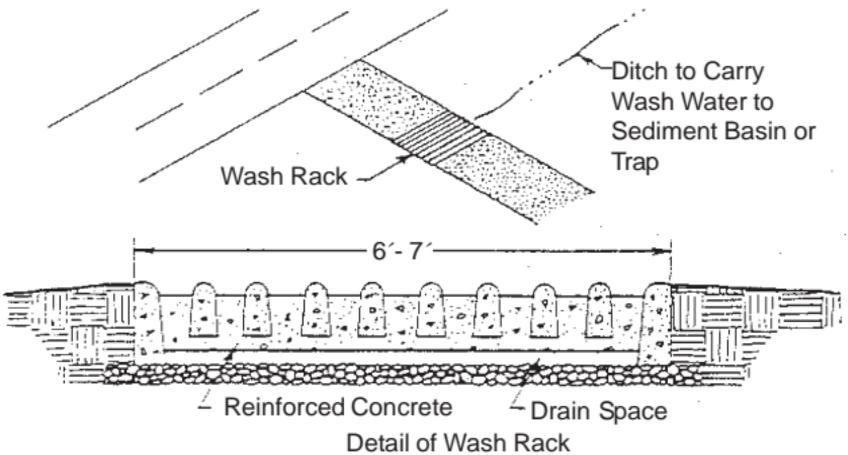
Maintenance

- Sweep paved road daily to remove dirt and stones.
- Redress stone as conditions demand (do not let filter fabric be exposed).
- Washout accumulated sediment so that stone remains exposed and has void spaces for sediment. Ensure that wash water runs to a sediment trap.

Construction Entrance



CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE WITH WASH RACK



Source: Mississippi's Planning and Design Manual for Control of Erosion, Sediment and Stormwater.

Construction Road Stabilization

Definition

The temporary stabilization of construction access roads and parking areas.

Purpose

Reduce erosion of temporary and permanent roadbeds between the time of initial clearing and grading and final stabilization.

Limitations

None

Installation

- Follow the existing contour as much as possible. Slopes should not exceed 10 percent.
- Plan for temporary parking on naturally flat areas.
- Stabilize the side slopes of all cuts and fills by grading all slopes to 2:1 or flatter for clay soils and 3:1 or flatter for sandy soils. All exposed slopes should be seeded and/or mulched as soon as possible (see Construction Entrance, Stream Crossing, Temporary Seeding, Soil Blankets, and Dust Control).
- Lay down a 6-inch deep bed of coarse aggregate (1.5-3.5 inch stone) immediately after grading. Apply a tackifier or binder (see Dust Control).
- Ensure that proper drainage is provided for and that all drainage along construction roads is directed to sediment control BMPs (temporary sediment basins, buffer zones, sediment barriers, etc.).

Maintenance

- Top dress roads and parking areas as needed.
- Check drainage after rain events and ensure drainage is going to sediment control BMPs. Any bypasses shall be stopped and redirected to proper BMPs.

Diversion

Definition

A temporary ridge and channel of compacted soil.

Purpose

Used to divert runoff coming from offsite areas adjacent to the construction site or divert runoff from sensitive areas, thus decreasing the erosion potential. A diversion can also be used on a construction site to carry sediment-laden runoff to a sediment trap.

Limitations

- Maximum drainage area is 5 acres.
- Diversions placed at the bottom of very steep slopes may be overwhelmed (overtopped or washed out from flows coming down the slope).
- Diversions must be on proper grade to ensure water flows in the desired direction. Watch for abrupt changes or reversal of grade as failures will occur in these places.
- Ensure that equipment operators are informed about diversions. A common reason for failure of diversions is equipment being driven over the diversion.

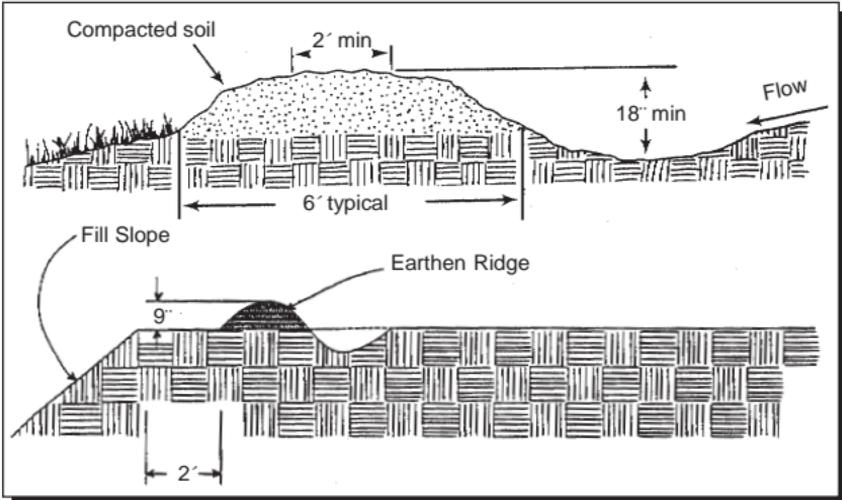
Installation

- Minimum height of ridge (measured from bottom of channel to top of ridge) is 18 inches.
- Make the top width of the ridge a minimum of 2 feet with 3:1 slopes.
- Determine path of channel, ensuring that channel has a positive grade and ends at a stabilized outlet (see Level Spreader, Slope Drain or Temporary Sediment Basin for example).
- Excavate channel, place dirt on downslope side, shape to specified dimensions and compact.
- If diversion will be in place for more than 30 days, then seed after ridge has been shaped and before compaction.
- On fill slopes, form channel at end of working day and do not compact until final grade is reached.

Maintenance

- Inspect after every storm and repair any breaches.

- If channel continues to erode, then velocities are too high and channel must be stabilized with erosion control netting or other stabilization practices.
- If diversion is at foot of steep slope and breaches continue to occur after successive storm events, then move diversion away from slope (if possible) and stabilize slope with mulch (see Soil Blankets).



Source: Florida Erosion and Sediment Control Inspector's Manual

Permanent Seeding

Definition

Establishing a permanent vegetative cover using perennial seed on disturbed areas.

Purpose

To reduce or eliminate erosion on disturbed areas that have been brought to final grade.

Limitations

- Seed may be washed away during establishment phase.
- Establishment phase may take from 7 to 21 days.
- Good germination is dependant on soil and weather conditions.
- Seasonal limitations.
- Different areas and soil types require different plantings (consult a landscape specialist, local nursery, local soil and water conservation district or county agent).

Installation

- Remember that most subsoils are not capable of supporting dense growth so minimize area of disturbance and stockpile topsoil.
- Do a thorough soil sampling to determine lime and fertilizer needs. Do this well in advance of planting as test-results can take up to six weeks to obtain.
- Do not till when soil is wet.
- Prepare site by tilling to loosen soil. Till across slopes rather than up and down the slopes (note that this is a different direction than what is recommended for a bulldozer as the disks or plow points are in line with the direction of travel. In either case the result is the same - the creation of small ridges that are perpendicular to the slope, thus slowing runoff and trapping sediment).

- Incorporate lime and fertilizer while tilling.
- Incorporate organic amendments while tilling. Use these amendments when topsoil is unavailable, drains too quickly to support plant growth, or consists of heavy clay.
- Roughen surface immediately prior to spreading seed. Spread seed before rain seals the surface. Be sure to groove or track slopes (see Slope Surface Roughening). Cut grooves so that they run across slopes rather than up and down. This will create a terrace effect.
- Spread seed uniformly.
- Lightly rake soil after seeding to ensure good seed to soil contact.
- Spread mulch, especially on slopes and poor soils (see Mulching for further information).
- Water as needed.
- Hydroseeding is a good way to obtain fast establishment. This requires the use of specialized equipment and a contractor knowledgeable in hydroseeding.

Maintenance

- Inspect regularly until vegetation stand is well established.
- Remember that a stand is not fully established until it has been maintained 1 year.
- If rills and gullies develop, fill, reseed and mulch as soon as possible.
- If rills and gullies continue to form in same area, use sod or erosion control netting.
- If stand has less than 50% cover, re-evaluate vegetation choice and soil type/requirements.

Sediment Barrier

Definition

A temporary barrier to moving sediment, works by ponding water thus slowing velocity and allowing soil to settle out.

Purpose

To trap sediment in sediment-laden runoff and prevent it from being carried off-site.

Limitations

- Do not use in ditches or streams.
- Improper placement and installation can cause more erosion problems.
- Their effective life is only a few months depending on the type of barrier used as well as rainfall frequency and severity.
- Sediment barriers **must** be used in conjunction with erosion controls or they can be quickly overwhelmed.
- Do not install below outlet pipes, weirs or any place where concentrated flows occur.

Installation

Note: There are several different products that can be used as sediment barriers. Naming a specific product does not constitute an endorsement of the product. These are listed in order to make the contractor aware of the different sediment barriers available.

1. Silt fence

- The bottom 8 - 12 inches of fabric must be dug into the ground. This can be done either by slicing (recommended method), trenching with a trencher, or dug by hand.
- When using a slicing machine the silt fence fabric will be inserted into the ground automatically as the machine digs a narrow trench. If using another trenching method then lay the bottom 8 – 12 inches of fabric into the trench. Bury the first 12 to 24 inches of fabric and press down the soil in order to hold the fabric. Pull the fabric tight (you will need to do this in stages going around curves) and backfill the trench. Ensure that backfill is free of vegetation and debris. Ensure that the fabric is stretched tight along its length.

- Whatever method is used to insert the fabric into the trench, the soil around the fabric must then be compacted. Compact using the wheel of a tractor, roller or other machine that exerts a compacting force of 60 pounds per square inch or greater. Compact the uphill side first then flip the fabric over and compact the downhill side. Use a minimum number of 2 passes per side.
- Use steel fence posts (recommended) or wooden posts (4-inch diameter or 2 x 2) that are a minimum of 5 feet in length. Install posts on 6-foot centers or less. Install posts on 4-foot centers around curves where runoff will be concentrating.
- Drive posts 24 inches into the ground on the downhill side of the fabric and as close as possible to the fabric. If using standard metal “T” posts, install so that post nipples are facing away from the fabric.
- Starting at one end, pick up fabric and attach to posts. Set fabric no higher than 18 to 24 inches high. Ensure that fabric is pulled tight both up on the post and along its length. Attach fabric to posts using 3 ties in the top 8 inches of the fabric. Put each tie on a diagonal, hanging on a post nipple, secure and tighten. Use plastic cable ties (50 pounds).
- Avoid long, continuous runs of silt fence, if possible. Install silt fence in a series of “J” or “U” hooks (refer to illustration). Make sure that the ends of the silt fence are turned far enough uphill so that all runoff will be directed to the center of the curve and not flow around the ends.
- Ensure that there is no more than 1/4 acre of drainage area per 100 feet of fence. Avoid continuous runs of silt fence that are longer than 200 feet. Do not allow more than a 2:1 (horizontal to vertical) slope gradient behind the fence and no more than 100 feet of slope length. Ensure that the silt fence is installed at least 6 feet away from the toe of the slope to allow for ponding.
- **Provide a safe outflow or pad at the center of the curve where runoff will overflow. Ensure that the center of the curve is slightly lower than the rest of the fence so that runoff will overflow at the center.**

Storm Drain Inlet Protection

Definition

A filter or impounding area around a storm drain inlet.

Purpose

Prevent sediment from construction site from entering an existing storm drain system until disturbed area is permanently stabilized.

Limitations

- Drainage area to an individual drain shall be one acre or less.
- Ponding will likely occur so ensure that damage will not occur to adjacent areas or structures.
- May require frequent cleaning.
- Use mulch around structure to reduce the sediment load.

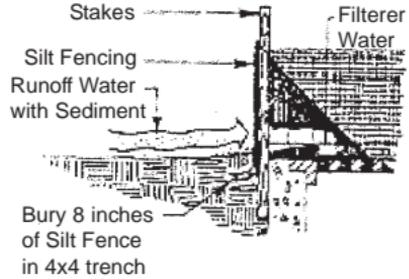
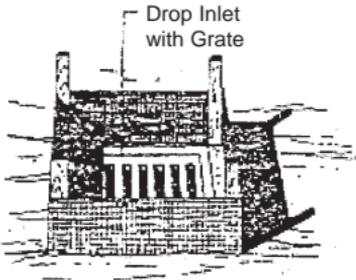
Installation

Note: Type of inlet protection used will depend on site conditions and type of inlet to be protected. The use of hay bales for protection is not recommended.

1. Silt fence drop inlet sediment filter

- Use where drop inlet is surrounded by relatively flat ground and sheet flows are expected. Excavate a shallow depression around the inlet to allow for some ponding.
- Construct a frame around the drop inlet using 2"x 4" stakes. Drive stakes into ground around drop inlet and no more than 3 feet apart. Drive stakes into the ground at least 12 inches. Attach a top rail of 2"x 4" to the stakes to stabilize the frame. Diagonally cross brace the stakes to prevent the water from pushing over the fabric. Ensure that water will fall directly into the inlet opening, not onto the unprotected soil around the inlet box.
- Excavate a trench 6" x 6" around the outside edge of the frame.
- Measure out filter fabric needed to ensure that fabric can be wrapped around frame with one overlap panel in order to ensure that there are no joints to separate.

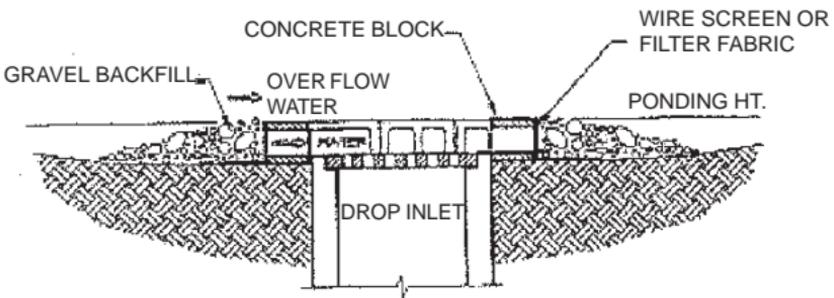
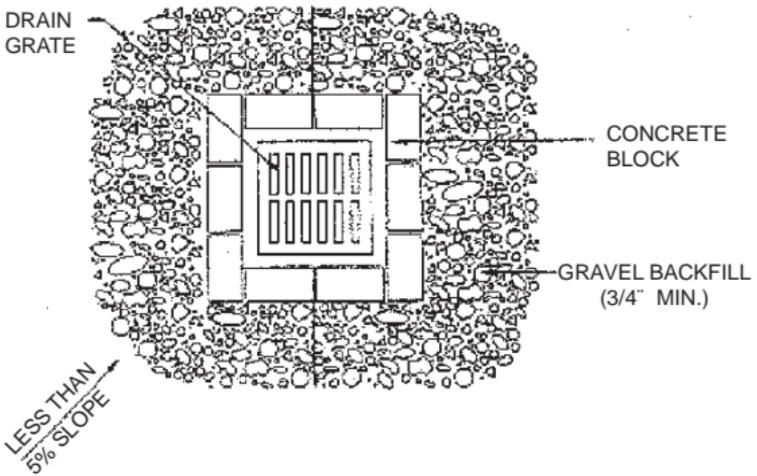
- Staple fabric to frame with 12 inches lying in the trench. The height of the fabric shall be at least 15 inches above ground but no more than 18 inches high.
- Backfill trench and compact over fabric.



Source: Mississippi's Planning and Design Manual for Control of Erosion, Sediment and Stormwater.

2. Block and gravel drop inlet protection

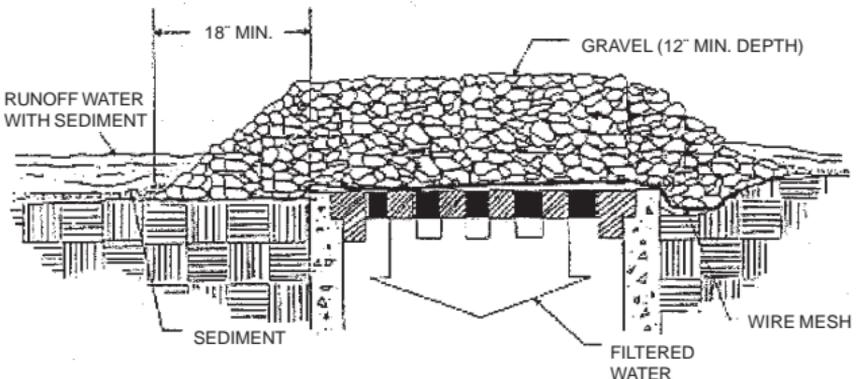
- Use this where excavation cannot be done (i.e. to protect a storm drain in pavement) and/or where heavier concentrated flows are expected. Do not use where ponding will damage adjacent area or structures. Ensure that approaches are fairly flat to allow temporary ponding.
- Place concrete blocks on their side, lengthwise around the inlet. Place blocks so that all ends are abutting. Height can be varied by stacking blocks but should be between 12 and 24 inches in height. Cover outside face of blocks with wire mesh.
- Pile coarse aggregate (3/4 – 1.5") against wire mesh.



Source: Florida Erosion and Sediment Control Inspector's Manual

3. Gravel and wire mesh drop inlet sediment filter

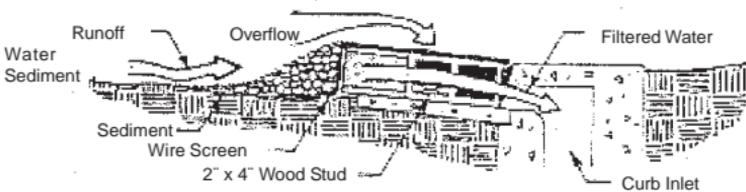
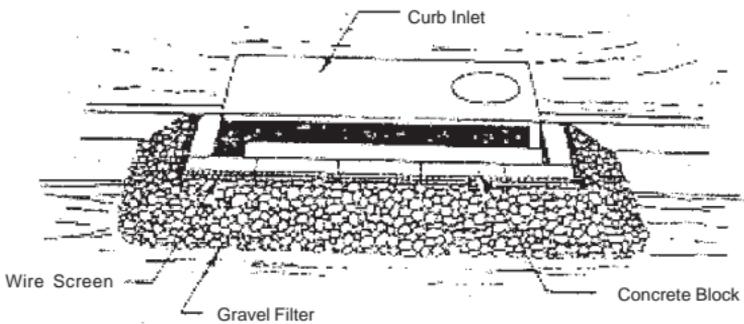
- Use where excavation can't be done and surrounding soils are sandy. Use where concentrated flows may be expected but ponding won't damage adjacent areas
- Place wire mesh (1/2" openings) over drop inlet. Wire mesh must extend one foot past inlet on every side. Pile coarse aggregate (3/4"-1/2") on the wire mesh. Pile it 12 inches high and slope the pile 18 inches past the inlet on all sides.



Source: Florida Erosion and Sediment Control Inspector's Manual
62 Sediment Control BMPs

4. Block and gravel curb inlet sediment filter

- Use around curb inlets where an overflow capability is needed to prevent excessive ponding.
- Place two concrete blocks, on their side, on either side of the curb inlet. These are spacer blocks.
- Place a 2x4 stud through the outer holes of the spacer blocks. This is used to hold the front blocks in place.
- Place concrete blocks on their sides in front of the curb inlet and spacer blocks.
- Place wire mesh (1/2" openings) over the outside face of the blocks.
- Place 1.5" coarse aggregate against the wire mesh.



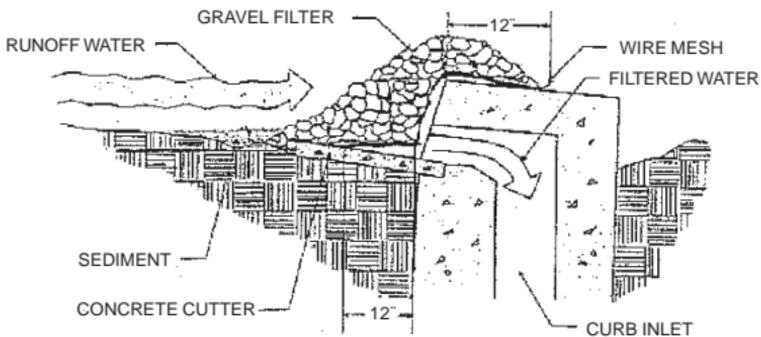
5. Prefabricated storm inlet protection

- Install according to manufacturer's specifications.
- Can be used either to divert flows away from the inlet or create a very small ponding area to trap small amounts of sediment.

picture not available

6. Gravel curb inlet sediment filter

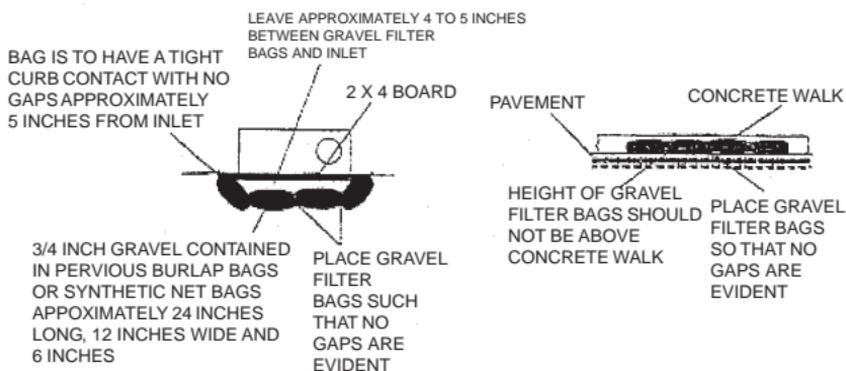
- Use where ponding won't cause damage.
- Place wire mesh (1/2" opening) over curb opening and top of curb.
- Place 1.5" coarse gravel in front of and on top of wire mesh.



Source: Florida Erosion and Sediment Control Inspector's Manual

7. Gravel filter bags for curb inlet protection

- See picture



Maintenance

- Inspect the structure after each rain event and repair as needed.
- Remove accumulated sediment when it has reached $\frac{1}{2}$ of the height of filter. Clean filter.
- Remove filter when drainage area has been permanently stabilized.
- If there are unacceptable levels of flooding around inlet protection then remove accumulated sediment; or convert sediment barrier to an excavated sediment trap; or reroute runoff to a more suitable area.

XII. APPENDIX IV - APPROVED JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS, VICKSBURG DISTRICT
4155 CLAY STREET
VICKSBURG, MISSISSIPPI 39183-3435

December 10, 2020

Regulatory Division

SUBJECT: Department of the Army Regulatory Requirements – Proposed Laughter Road Project, 12.3-Acre Site, Desoto County, Mississippi; MVK-2020-632

Mr. Cullen Dendy
Headwaters, Incorporated
Post Office Box 3658
Tupelo, Mississippi 38803-3658

Dear Mr. Dendy:

I refer to your letter requesting an approved jurisdictional determination for the subject property located in section 35, T2S-R7W, Desoto County, Mississippi. The location of the work is depicted on the enclosed map (enclosure 1).

Based upon the information provided, and the Navigable Waters Protection Rule (NWPR), we have determined that a Department of the Army Section 10/404 permit will not be required for the proposed work, since there are no jurisdictional wetlands or other waters of the United States located in the project area. For your information, I have enclosed a copy of the basis of our determination (enclosure 2) and appeals form (enclosure 3).

This approved jurisdictional determination is valid for a period not to exceed five years from the date of this letter unless superseded by law or regulation. If the proposed work is not completed by this time, please contact this office for a reevaluation of permit requirements and refer to Identification No. MVK-2020-632, when submitting the information.

This determination of Department of the Army regulatory requirements does not convey any property rights, either in real estate or material or any exclusive privileges, and does not authorize any injury to property or invasion of rights or local laws or regulations, or obviate the requirement to obtain State or local assent required by law for the activity discussed herein.

The decision regarding this action is based on information found in the administrative record, which documents the District's decision-making process, the basis for the decision, and the final decision.

If we may be of any further assistance in this matter, please contact Mr. Andy Sanderson, of this office, telephone (601) 631-5083 e-mail address: Andy.Sanderson@usace.army.mil.

Sincerely,

Charles R. Allred, Jr.
Chief, Enforcement and Compliance Branch
Regulatory Division

Enclosures

XIII. APPENDIX V - SEEDING CHART FOR STATE OF MS

SEEDING CHART FOR THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI

SPECIES	SEEDING RATE/ACRE	PLANTING TIME	DESIRED pH RANGE	FERTILIZATION RATE/ACRE	METHOD OF ESTABLISHMENT	ZONE OF ADAPTABILITY ¹
Common Bermuda	15 lbs. alone 10 lbs. mixture	3/1 - 7/15 9/1 - 11/30	6.0 - 7.0	600 lbs. 13-13-13	seed or sod	All
Bahia	40 lbs. alone 30 lbs. mixture	3/1 - 7/15 9/1 - 11/30	6.0 - 7.0	600 lbs. 13-13-13	seed	Central South
Fescue	40 lbs. alone 30 lbs. mixture	9/1 - 11/30	6.0 - 7.0	600 lbs. 13-13-13	seed	North Central
Saint Augustine	--	3/1 - 7/15	6.0 - 7.0	600 lbs. 13-13-13	sod only	Central South
Centipede	4 lbs. alone 2.5 lbs. mix	3/1 - 7/15	6.0 - 7.0	600 lbs. 13-13-13	seed or sod	All
Carpet Grass	15 lbs. alone 10 lbs. mixture	3/1 - 7/15	6.0 - 7.0	600 lbs. 13-13-13	seed or sod	All
Oysia Grass	--	3/1 - 7/15	6.0 - 7.0	600 lbs. 13-13-13	sod only	All
Creeping Red Fescue	30 lbs. alone 22.5 lbs. mix	9/1 - 11/30	6.0 - 7.0	600 lbs. 13-13-13	seed	All
Weeping Lovegrass	10 lbs. alone 5 lbs. mix	3/1 - 7/15	6.0 - 7.0	600 lbs. 13-13-13	seed	All
Sericea Lespedeza	40 lbs.	3/1 - 7/15 9/1 - 11/30	6.0 - 7.0	400 lbs. 6-24-24	seed	All
*Wheat	90 lbs. alone	9/1 - 11/30	6.0 - 7.0	600 lbs. 13-13-13	seed	All
*Ryegrass	30 lbs.	9/1 - 11/30	6.0 - 7.0	600 lbs. 13-13-13	seed	All
*White Clover	5 lbs.	9/1 - 11/30	6.0 - 7.0	400 lbs. 6-24-24	seed	All
*Crimson Clover	25 lbs. alone 15 lbs. mix	9/1 - 11/30	6.0 - 7.0	400 lbs. 6-24-24	seed	All
*Hairy Vetch	30 lbs.	9/1 - 11/30	6.0 - 7.0	400 lbs. 6-24-24	seed	All
*Browntop Millet	40 lbs. alone 15 lbs. mix	4/1 - 8/30	6.0 - 7.0	600 lbs. 13-13-13	seed	All

* Annuals. For permanent seeding, annuals can only be used in a mixture with perennials.

North- north of Hwy. 82

Central- south of Hwy. 82 & north of Hwy. 84

South- South of Hwy. 84