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FOREST STEWARDSHIP MANAGEMENT PLAN

Prepared For:
Jackson County School Board

Prepared By:
Samuel A. Morgan
MS. Forestry Commission

Time Period Covered by This Plan:
2012 - 2021

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Stewardship / Stewardship

This plan was developed in accordance with the rules of the Stewardship program.

Property Name: 16 - 6S - 5W

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LANDOWNER INFORMATION

Name: Jackson County School Board
Mailing Address: 4700
Colonel Vickery Rd.
City, State, Zip: Vancleave, MS 39565
Country: United States of America
Contact Numbers: Home Number:
Office Number: 228-826-1757
Fax Number:
E-mail Address:
Social Security Number (optional):

FORESTER INFORMATION

Name: Samuel A. Morgan , Service Forester
Forester Number: 00000
Organization: MS. Forestry Commission
Street Address: 6200
Gautier/Vancleave Road
City, State, Zip: Gautier, MS 39553
Contact Numbers: Office Number: 228-497-3790
Fax Number: 228-497-1393
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PROPERTY LOCATION

County: Jackson Total Acres: 642 Latitude: -88.49 Longitude: 30.52
Section: 16 Township: 6S Range: 5W

DISCLAIMER

This information was derived from a small sampling of the forest resources. It reflects a statistical estimation that is only intended to be accurate enough for the purpose of making decisions for the short term management of these resources. These estimations are temporarily static. Events and circumstances may occur with in the survey area that will physically alter the forest resources and there for will not be reflected in this plan.

INTRODUCTION

This Forest Stewardship Management Plan will serve as a guide for accomplishing the goals and objectives for your property. In addition to addressing your specific goals and objectives, this plan includes recommendations for maintaining soil and water quality and protecting your forest from insects, disease, and wildfire. Recommendations are based on observation and assessment of the site.

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OBJECTIVES

Timber Production

The goal is to produce high quality sawtimber. This will be accomplished through reforestation and timber stand improvement practices such as herbicide applications, prescribed burning, thinning at specified intervals, and other silvicultural practices. Forestry Best Management Practices will be implemented to prevent erosion and protect water quality.

Wildlife Management - General

The goal is to provide a diversity of habitats suitable for a variety of game and non-game wildlife species. Habitat management will focus on developing a variety of food, cover, water, and space. This will be accomplished by establishing and maintaining access roads and firelanes, providing openings within the forest, and the management of trees located within the Streamside Management Zone

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

General Property Information

This section contains three right-of-ways, a railroad, a power line, and a pipeline right-of-way. The railroad and pipeline right-of-ways are in the center of the section, extending from the northern to the southern boundary. These right-of-ways create 43 acres of non-forested land, for which there are no current forest management activities planned. The pipeline supplies access from the north by Nutbank road. The railroad has a switch track toward the southern boundary, which extends to the western boundary of the section. The side of this railway serves a access to the section from the West by Saracennia road. The power line right-of-way stretches across the Northwest corner of the section.

This section contains two types of forested strata. The first contains merchantable slash pine and miscellaneous hardwood saw timber that was naturally originated in 1968. This forest cover type makes up 223 acres of the property. Strata two is 372 acres of sub-merchatable slash pine that was established in 2002 and is showing excellent growth with the amount of vegetative competition that is present.

Archeological or Cultural Resources

These areas can range from churches, old cemeteries, natural springs, Native American burial grounds, homes, or other areas of historical significance.

No archeological, or cultural resources were identified during a reconnaissance of this property.

Water Resources

No perennial water resources were identified during a reconnaissance of the property. However, intermittent streams and drains identified will be managed in accordance with Mississippi's Best Management Practices.

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Timber Production

The goal is to maximize the production of high quality timber. This will be accomplished through the application of timely thinning and other silvicultural practices designed to enhance timber quality and growth. Forestry Best Management Practices will be implemented to prevent erosion and protect water quality.

Threatened and Endangered Species

A population of the endangered Mississippi Gopher frog was identified on this section in 2010. Forest Management activities will be limited on this approximate five acres of habitat, to ensure the population of Gopher frogs is not adversely impacted by forest management activities.

Interaction with Surrounding Property

Prescribed practices should be carried out in a manner that will minimize adverse impacts on surrounding properties. Consideration should be given to potential air, water, visual, and other impacts. In addition, practices carried out should have positive effects on the surrounding community such as improved wildlife habitat and soil stabilization.

Soils General

Soils were evaluated on the property to determine the suitability of the site for the proposed activities. Forest practices were planned so as to minimize erosion or other adverse effects on the soil. The following soils are identified for this property:

SOIL TYPES

Prentiss

The Prentiss component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on terraces. The parent material consists of loamy alluvium deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer, fragipan, is 20 to 32 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 27 inches during January, February, March, April, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. Loblolly Site Index = 88. Longleaf Site Index = 72.

Wadley

The Wadley component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 0 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. Loblolly Site Index = 85. Longleaf Site Index = 79. Slash Site Index = 85.

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Daleville

The Daleville component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on stream terraces. The parent material consists of Loamy Alluvium. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is high. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during January, February, March, April, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6w. This soil meets hydric criteria. Loblolly Site Index = 95.

Bigbee

The Bigbee component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on terraces. The parent material consists of sandy alluvium deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 57 inches during January, February, March, April, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. Loblolly Site Index = 88. Longleaf Site Index = 65.

Ocilla

The Ocilla component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on stream terraces. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy alluvium deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 21 inches during January, February, March, April, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. Loblolly Site Index = 85. Longleaf Site Index = 77. Slash Site Index = 90.

Hyde

The Hyde component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on terraces. The parent material consists of loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during January, February, March, April, May, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 6 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6w. This soil meets hydric criteria. Loblolly Site Index = 107.

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Escambia

The Escambia component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 24 inches during January, February, March, April, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. Loblolly Site Index = 90. Longleaf Site Index = 80. Slash Site Index = 90.

Vancleave

The Vancleave component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on terraces. The parent material consists of loamy fluviomarine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer, fragipan, is 24 to 50 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 27 inches during January, February, March, April, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. Loblolly Site Index = 90. Longleaf Site Index = 70. Slash Site Index = 90.

Harleston

The Harleston component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on stream terraces. The parent material consists of loamy alluvium. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 30 inches during January, February, March, April, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. Loblolly Site Index = 90. Slash Site Index = 90.

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Benndale

The Benndale component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy loam alluvium deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. Loblolly Site Index = 94. Longleaf Site Index = 79. Slash Site Index = 94.

Croatan

The Croatan component makes up 50 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions. The parent material consists of decomposed organic material over loamy alluvium deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during January, February, March, April, May, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 42 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface. The Johnston component makes up 40 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains. The parent material consists of loamy alluvium. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during January, February, March, April, May, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 12 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria.

GENERAL PROPERTY RECOMMENDATIONS

Forest Protection

A healthy, vigorously growing stand is the best defense against an attack from a variety of forest insects, plants and pathogens.

Insects and Diseases

Trees are subject to attack from insects and diseases. Different insects and diseases affect trees according to the age, species, and condition of the trees. Planted stands of pines and pure stands of hardwoods are particularly susceptible to attack. Since there are many different insects and diseases, no attempt will be made here to explain all of them. The property should be inspected at least annually for possible signs of insect and disease activity. Some things to look for are:

- Unseasonable leaf fall
- Discoloration of leaves or needles
- Pitch pockets on pine trees

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- Heavy defoliation of hardwood leaves
- Groups of three or more dying trees within a stand

This list does not cover all instances of insect or disease attacks. If anything unusual is noticed, report it to a forester. In most cases, insect and disease problems can be controlled if discovered early.

Fire Protection

Your forest should be protected from wildfire at all times. The best way to protect your investment is by establishing and maintaining firebreaks around the property. Guidelines for establishment and maintenance of firebreaks may be found in Mississippi Forestry Commission publication #107, *Mississippi's Best Management Practices*.

Grazing

Tree seedlings should be protected from grazing until such time as the terminal bud of the sapling is beyond reach of livestock. Domestic livestock should be denied access to the tree planting area.

Boundary Lines

It is the responsibility of the landowner to ensure that all property lines and boundaries designating areas to receive forestry work are clearly identified and visible to all contractors.

Note: Some forest practices may cause temporary adverse environmental or aesthetic impacts. These practices will only cause short-term adverse impacts where they are installed. Special efforts will be made to minimize adverse effects when carrying out any of the practices. Examples include: site preparation, planting, prescribed fires, firebreak installation and maintenance, road installation and maintenance, pesticide applications and timber harvesting.

Water Quality Protection

The objective of the landowner is to protect, preserve and enhance all water sources on or transecting the property. This can best be achieved by implementation of Best Management Practices in all aspects of the management of the property.

Aesthetics

The goal is to assure that the property is managed in such a way that is aesthetically pleasing to the landowner as well as the community. Activities could include, maintaining buffer strips along the road and adjacent to the home site, planting wildflowers along the road, and trees with attractive fall and spring color along the drive and near the home site.

Ecological Restoration

Ecological restoration is the process of assisting the recovery of an ecosystem that has been degraded, damaged, or destroyed. A reconnaissance of the property has been conducted and no ecological restoration activities are recommended at this time.

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Wildlife Mgt. Target Species

The objective of this practice is to provide habitat best suited for the featured or target species. Habitat management will focus on providing food, cover, water, and space to facilitate the target species.

Environmental Education

Environmental educational goals are to provide educational opportunities for children and adults through the development of items such as nature trails with tree identification markers, wildlife viewing areas, picnic areas, parking, public restroom facilities.

Wildlife Management General

The goal is to provide a diversity of habitats suited for a variety of game and non-game wildlife species. Habitat management will focus on providing a variety of food, cover, water, and space. This will be accomplished, in part, by establishing and maintaining access roads and firelanes, providing openings within the forest, and leaving mast producing and den trees.

Timber Management

Timber management goals for this property are to manage timber resources in such a manner as to maximize timber production throughout the life of the stand.

Recreation

According to landowner objectives the recreational use of the property could prove to be an avenue for personal enjoyment or for generating income. An evaluation of your property should be conducted and a plan developed to accomplish your specific goals for recreational activities on your property.

STANDS

Stand 1 - 15 Ac.

Stand Description

This moderately stocked stand consists of merchantable slash pine and miscellaneous hardwood sawtimber that was naturally originated. The site has poorly drained soil and remains wet most of the year.

Stand Recommendations

In 2018, it is recommended that this stand be harvested and replanted with loblolly pine. Due to the wet conditions, site preparation will be extensive to ensure that the planted loblolly will be able to successfully establish itself.

Activity Recommendations

Fire Protection

A prescribed burn should be carried out on this property in the late fall or early winter of 2014 and be repeated on a two or three year rotation thereafter. Prescribed fire when used correctly can greatly benefit the health and vigor of a stand. It reduces the undesirable tree species that often crowd out or suppress pines. These unwanted understory trees and shrubs species not only compete for water, nutrients, and

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growing space, but often contain dead needles and leaves that act as ladder fuels allowing a fire to climb into the overstory crowns. Prescribed fire also reduces the hazardous fuel loads within the stand and prevents damage in the event of a wildfire.

Harvest

After it is evaluated and during favorable conditions, this stand is recommended to be harvested for regeneration in 2018.

Site Preparation

This stand is recommended to have an aerial application of herbicides applied in the summer prior to replanting. The application of herbicide will reduce the amount of vegetative competition in the stand, which will provide an establishment period for the loblolly seedlings. The winter following the application of herbicide, it is recommended that a prescribed burn be conducted to reduce the amount of debris left behind by the harvest.

Site Preparation

The stand is recommended to be sheared and raked prior to replanting the loblolly seedlings.

Site Preparation

Due to wet soil conditions, the stand will have to be bedded prior to planting.

Regeneration

The stand is recommended to be replanted in loblolly pine seedlings, on a 12 by 6 foot spacing with an average of 605 trees per acre.

Site Improvement

This stand is recommended to be fertilized, to aid in the success of the establishment of the planted loblolly pine seedlings.

Fire Protection

A prescribed fire is recommended for this site in order to reduce fuel loading and the potential for a wildfire to occur. A prescribed burning plan must be developed and followed in the application of the burn. Because of equipment, personnel and weather requirements, the application of a prescribed fire is limited to only those days that meet requirements of the burning plan. A certified prescribed burning manager should be employed to conduct the burn. The Mississippi Forestry Commission (on a limited basis) and other certified prescribed burning vendors are available to conduct prescribed burning.

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Stand 2 - 14 Ac.

Stand Description

This moderately stocked stand contains sub-merchantable slash pine that was established in 2002.

Stand Recommendations

An operator select thinning is recommended to take place in 2020, to reduce competition and allow for the remaining timber to increase in both diameter and height. A three year prescribed burn rotation is recommended to begin in 2021.

Activity Recommendations

Harvest

The stand is recommended to have an operator select thin in 2020, to reduce competition and increase both the diameter and height of the remaining timber.

Fire Protection

A prescribed burn should be carried out on this property in the late fall or early winter of 2021 and be repeated on a two or three year rotation thereafter. Prescribed fire when used correctly can greatly benefit the health and vigor of a stand. It reduces the undesirable tree species that often crowd out or suppress pines. These unwanted understory trees and shrubs species not only compete for water, nutrients, and growing space, but often contain dead needles and leaves that act as ladder fuels allowing a fire to climb into the overstory crowns. Prescribed fire also reduces the hazardous fuel loads within the stand and prevents damage in the event of a wildfire.

Stand 3 - 119 Ac.

Stand Description

This moderately stocked stand contains sub-merchantable slash pine that was established in 2002.

Stand Recommendations

An operator select thinning is recommended to take place in 2020, to reduce competition and allow for the remaining timber to increase in both diameter and height. A three year prescribed burn rotation is recommended to begin in 2021.

Activity Recommendations

Harvest

The stand is recommended to have an operator select thin in 2020, to reduce competition and increase both the diameter and height of the remaining timber.

Fire Protection

A prescribed burn should be carried out on this property in the late fall or early winter of 2021 and be repeated on a two or three year rotation thereafter. Prescribed fire

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when used correctly can greatly benefit the health and vigor of a stand. It reduces the undesirable tree species that often crowd out or suppress pines. These unwanted understory trees and shrubs species not only compete for water, nutrients, and growing space, but often contain dead needles and leaves that act as ladder fuels allowing a fire to climb into the overstory crowns. Prescribed fire also reduces the hazardous fuel loads within the stand and prevents damage in the event of a wildfire.

Stand 5 - 11 Ac.

Stand Description

This moderately stocked stand consists of merchantable slash pine and miscellaneous hardwood sawtimber that was naturally originated. The site has poorly drained soil and remains wet most of the year.

Stand Recommendations

In 2018, it is recommended that this stand be harvested and replanted with loblolly pine. Due to the wet conditions, site preparation will be extensive to ensure that the planted loblolly will be able to successfully establish itself.

Activity Recommendations

Fire Protection

A prescribed burn should be carried out on this property in the late fall or early winter of 2014 and be repeated on a two or three year rotation thereafter. Prescribed fire when used correctly can greatly benefit the health and vigor of a stand. It reduces the undesirable tree species that often crowd out or suppress pines. These unwanted understory trees and shrubs species not only compete for water, nutrients, and growing space, but often contain dead needles and leaves that act as ladder fuels allowing a fire to climb into the overstory crowns. Prescribed fire also reduces the hazardous fuel loads within the stand and prevents damage in the event of a wildfire.

Harvest

After it is evaluated and during favorable conditions, this stand is recommended to be harvested for regeneration in 2018.

Site Preparation

The stand is recommended to be sheared and raked prior to replanting the loblolly seedlings.

Site Preparation

This stand is recommended to have an aerial application of herbicides applied using 48 ounces per acre of Chopper and 32 ounces per acre of Accord SP in the summer prior to replanting. The application of herbicide will reduce the amount of vegetative competition on the stand, which will provide an establishment period for the loblolly

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seedlings. The winter following the application of herbicide, it is recommended that a prescribed burn be conducted to reduce the amount of debris left behind by the harvest.

Regeneration

The stand is recommended to be replanted in loblolly pine seedlings, on a 12 by 6 foot spacing with an average of 605 trees per acre.

Site Preparation

Due to wet conditions, the stand is recommended to be bedded prior to planting.

Site Improvement

This stand is recommended to be fertilized with 45 pounds per acre of Elemental P, to aid in the success of the establishment of the planted loblolly pine seedlings.

Fire Protection

A prescribed fire is recommended for this site in order to reduce fuel loading and the potential for a wildfire to occur. A prescribed burning plan must be developed and followed in the application of the burn. Because of equipment, personnel and weather requirements, the application of a prescribed fire is limited to only those days that meet requirements of the burning plan. A certified prescribed burning manager should be employed to conduct the burn. The Mississippi Forestry Commission (on a limited basis) and other certified prescribed burning vendors are available to conduct prescribed burning.

Stand 6 - 79 Ac.

Stand Description

This moderately stocked stand contains sub-merchantable slash pine that was established in 2002.

Stand Recommendations

An operator select thinning is recommended to take place in 2020, to reduce competition and allow for the remaining timber to increase in both diameter and height. A three year prescribed burn rotation is recommended to begin in 2021.

Activity Recommendations

Harvest

The stand is recommended to have an operator select thin in 2020, to reduce competition and increase both the diameter and height of the remaining timber.

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Fire Protection

A prescribed burn should be carried out on this property in the late fall or early winter of 2021 and be repeated on a two or three year rotation thereafter. Prescribed fire when used correctly can greatly benefit the health and vigor of a stand. It reduces the undesirable tree species that often crowd out or suppress pines. These unwanted understory trees and shrubs species not only compete for water, nutrients, and growing space, but often contain dead needles and leaves that act as ladder fuels allowing a fire to climb into the overstory crowns. Prescribed fire also reduces the hazardous fuel loads within the stand and prevents damage in the event of a wildfire.

Stand 7 - 4 Ac.

Stand Description

This moderately stocked stand consists of merchantable slash pine and miscellaneous hardwood sawtimber that was naturally originated. The site has poorly drained soil and remains wet most of the year.

Stand Recommendations

In 2018, it is recommended that this stand be harvested and replanted with loblolly pine. Due to the wet conditions, site preparation will be extensive to ensure that the planted loblolly will be able to successfully establish itself.

Activity Recommendations

Harvest

After it is evaluated and during favorable conditions, it is recommended that a harvest be conducted to allow for the replanting of loblolly pine seedlings.

Site Preparation

This stand is recommended to have an aerial application of herbicides applied using 48 ounces per acre of Chopper and 32 ounces per acre of Accord SP in the summer prior to replanting. The application of herbicide will reduce the amount of vegetative competition on the stand, which will provide an establishment period for the loblolly seedlings. The winter following the application of herbicide, it is recommended that a prescribed burn be conducted to reduce the amount of debris left behind by the harvest.

Site Preparation

The stand is recommended to be sheared and raked prior to replanting the loblolly seedlings.

Site Preparation

Due to wet conditions, the stand is recommended to be bedded prior to planting.

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Regeneration

The stand is recommended to be replanted in loblolly pine seedlings, on a 12 by 6 foot spacing with an average of 605 trees per acre.

Site Improvement

This stand is recommended to be fertilized with 45 pounds per acre of Elemental P, to aid in the success of the establishment of of the planted loblolly pine seedlings.

Fire Protection

A prescribed fire is recommended for this site in order to reduce fuel loading and the potential for a wildfire to occur. A prescribed burning plan must be developed and followed in the application of the burn. Because of equipment, personnel and weather requirements, the application of a prescribed fire is limited to only those days that meet requirements of the burning plan. A certified prescribed burning manager should be employed to conduct the burn. The Mississippi Forestry Commission (on a limited basis) and other certified prescribed burning vendors are available to conduct prescribed burning.

Stand 8 - 3 Ac.

Stand Description

This moderately stocked stand contains sub-merchantable slash pine that was established in 2002.

Stand Recommendations

An operator select thinning is recommended to take place in 2020, to reduce competition and allow for the remaining timber to increase in both diameter and height. A three year prescribed burn rotation is recommended to begin in 2021.

Activity Recommendations

Harvest

The stand is recommended to have an operator select thin in 2020, to reduce competition and increase both the diameter and height of the remaining timber.

Fire Protection

A prescribed burn should be carried out on this property in the late fall or early winter of 2020 and be repeated on a two or three year rotation thereafter. Prescribed fire when used correctly can greatly benefit the health and vigor of a stand. It reduces the undesirable tree species that often crowd out or suppress pines. These unwanted understory trees and shrubs species not only compete for water, nutrients, and growing space, but often contain dead needles and leaves that act as ladder fuels allowing a fire to climb into the overstory crowns. Prescribed fire also reduces the hazardous fuel loads within the stand and prevents damage in the event of a wildfire.

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Stand 10 - 38 Ac.

Stand Description

This moderately stocked stand contains sub-merchantable slash pine that was established in 2002.

Stand Recommendations

An operator select thinning is recommended to take place in 2020, to reduce competition and allow for the remaining timber to increase in both diameter and height. A three year prescribed burn rotation is recommended to begin in 2021.

Activity Recommendations

Harvest

The stand is recommended to have an operator select thin in 2020, to reduce competition and increase both the diameter and height of the remaining timber.

Fire Protection

A prescribed burn should be carried out on this property in the late fall or early winter of 2013 and be repeated on a two or three year rotation thereafter. Prescribed fire when used correctly can greatly benefit the health and vigor of a stand. It reduces the undesirable tree species that often crowd out or suppress pines. These unwanted understory trees and shrubs species not only compete for water, nutrients, and growing space, but often contain dead needles and leaves that act as ladder fuels allowing a fire to climb into the overstory crowns. Prescribed fire also reduces the hazardous fuel loads within the stand and prevents damage in the event of a wildfire.

Stand 11 - 38 Ac.

Stand Description

This moderately stocked stand consists of merchantable slash pine and miscellaneous hardwood sawtimber that was naturally originated. The site has poorly drained soil and remains wet most of the year.

Stand Recommendations

In 2018, it is recommended that this stand be harvested and replanted with loblolly pine. Due to the wet conditions, site preparation will be extensive to ensure that the planted loblolly will be able to successfully establish itself.

Activity Recommendations

Fire Protection

A prescribed burn should be carried out on this property in the late fall or early winter of 2013 and be repeated on a two or three year rotation thereafter. Prescribed fire

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FOREST STEWARDSHIP MANAGEMENT PLAN**

when used correctly can greatly benefit the health and vigor of a stand. It reduces the undesirable tree species that often crowd out or suppress pines. These unwanted understory trees and shrubs species not only compete for water, nutrients, and growing space, but often contain dead needles and leaves that act as ladder fuels allowing a fire to climb into the overstory crowns. Prescribed fire also reduces the hazardous fuel loads within the stand and prevents damage in the event of a wildfire.

Harvest

After it is evaluated and during favorable conditions, this stand is recommended to be harvested for regeneration in 2018.

Site Preparation

This stand is recommended to have an aerial application of herbicides applied using 48 ounces per acre of Chopper and 32 ounces per acre of Accord SP in the summer prior to replanting. The application of herbicide will reduce the amount of vegetative competition on the stand, which will provide an establishment period for the loblolly seedlings. The winter following the application of herbicide, it is recommended that a prescribed burn be conducted to reduce the amount of debris left behind by the harvest.

Site Preparation

The stand is recommended to be sheared and raked prior to replanting the loblolly seedlings.

Site Preparation

Due to wet conditions, the stand is recommended to be bedded prior to planting.

Regeneration

The stand is recommended to be replanted in loblolly pine seedlings, on a 12 by 6 foot spacing with an average of 605 trees per acre.

Site Improvement

This stand is recommended to be fertilized with 45 pounds per acre of Elemental P, to aid in the success of the establishment of of the planted loblolly pine seedlings.

Fire Protection

A prescribed fire is recommended for this site in order to reduce fuel loading and the potential for a wildfire to occur. A prescribed burning plan must be developed and followed in the application of the burn. Because of equipment, personnel and weather requirements, the application of a prescribed fire is limited to only those days that meet requirements of the burning plan. A certified prescribed burning manager should be employed to conduct the burn. The Mississippi Forestry Commission (on a limited basis) and other certified prescribed burning vendors are available to conduct prescribed burning.

**MISSISSIPPI FORESTRY COMMISSION
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Stand 12 - 87 Ac.

Stand Description

This moderately stocked stand consists of merchantable slash pine and miscellaneous hardwood sawtimber that was naturally originated. The site has poorly drained soil and remains wet most of the year.

Stand Recommendations

In 2018, it is recommended that this stand be harvested and replanted with loblolly pine. Due to the wet conditions, site preparation will be extensive to ensure that the planted loblolly will be able to successfully establish itself.

Activity Recommendations

Fire Protection

A prescribed burn should be carried out on this property in the late fall or early winter of 2013 and be repeated on a two or three year rotation thereafter. Prescribed fire when used correctly can greatly benefit the health and vigor of a stand. It reduces the undesirable tree species that often crowd out or suppress pines. These unwanted understory trees and shrubs species not only compete for water, nutrients, and growing space, but often contain dead needles and leaves that act as ladder fuels allowing a fire to climb into the overstory crowns. Prescribed fire also reduces the hazardous fuel loads within the stand and prevents damage in the event of a wildfire.

Harvest

After it is evaluated and during favorable conditions, it is recommended that a harvest be conducted to allow for the replanting of loblolly pine seedlings.

Site Preparation

This stand is recommended to have an aerial application of herbicides applied using 48 ounces per acre of Chopper and 32 ounces per acre of Accord SP in the summer prior to replanting. The application of herbicide will reduce the amount of vegetative competition on the stand, which will provide an establishment period for the loblolly seedlings. The winter following the application of herbicide, it is recommended that a prescribed burn be conducted to reduce the amount of debris left behind by the harvest.

Site Preparation

The stand is recommended to be sheared and raked prior to replanting the loblolly seedlings.

Site Preparation

Due to wet conditions, the stand is recommended to be bedded prior to planting.

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Regeneration

The stand is recommended to be replanted in loblolly pine seedlings, on a 12 by 6 foot spacing with an average of 605 trees per acre.

Site Improvement

This stand is recommended to be fertilized with 45 pounds per acre of Elemental P, to aid in the success of the establishment of of the planted loblolly pine seedlings.

Fire Protection

A prescribed fire is recommended for this site in order to reduce fuel loading and the potential for a wildfire to occur. A prescribed burning plan must be developed and followed in the application of the burn. Because of equipment, personnel and weather requirements, the application of a prescribed fire is limited to only those days that meet requirements of the burning plan. A certified prescribed burning manager should be employed to conduct the burn. The Mississippi Forestry Commission (on a limited basis) and other certified prescribed burning vendors are available to conduct prescribed burning.

Stand 13 - 66 Ac.

Stand Description

This moderately stocked stand contains sub-merchantable slash pine that was established in 2002.

Stand Recommendations

An operator select thinning is recommended to take place in 2020, to reduce competition and allow for the remaining timber to increase in both diameter and height. A three year prescribed burn rotation is recommended to begin in 2021.

Activity Recommendations

Harvest

The stand is recommended to have an operator select thin in 2020, to reduce competition and increase both the diameter and height of the remaining timber.

Fire Protection

A prescribed burn should be carried out on this property in the late fall or early winter of 2021 and be repeated on a two or three year rotation thereafter. Prescribed fire when used correctly can greatly benefit the health and vigor of a stand. It reduces the undesirable tree species that often crowd out or suppress pines. These unwanted understory trees and shrubs species not only compete for water, nutrients, and growing space, but often contain dead needles and leaves that act as ladder fuels allowing a fire to climb into the overstory crowns. Prescribed fire also reduces the hazardous fuel loads within the stand and prevents damage in the event of a wildfire.

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Stand 14 - 68 Ac.

Stand Description

This moderately stocked stand consists of merchantable slash pine and miscellaneous hardwood sawtimber that was naturally originated. The site has poorly drained soil and remains wet most of the year.

Stand Recommendations

In 2018, it is recommended that this stand be harvested and replanted with loblolly pine. Due to the wet conditions, site preparation will be extensive to ensure that the planted loblolly will be able to successfully establish itself.

Activity Recommendations

Fire Protection

A prescribed burn should be carried out on this property in the late fall or early winter of 2013 and be repeated on a two or three year rotation thereafter. Prescribed fire when used correctly can greatly benefit the health and vigor of a stand. It reduces the undesirable tree species that often crowd out or suppress pines. These unwanted understory trees and shrubs species not only compete for water, nutrients, and growing space, but often contain dead needles and leaves that act as ladder fuels allowing a fire to climb into the overstory crowns. Prescribed fire also reduces the hazardous fuel loads within the stand and prevents damage in the event of a wildfire.

Harvest

After it is evaluated and during favorable conditions, it is recommended that a harvest be conducted to allow for the replanting of loblolly pine seedlings.

Site Preparation

This stand is recommended to have an aerial application of herbicides applied using 48 ounces per acre of Chopper and 32 ounces per acre of Accord SP in the summer prior to replanting. The application of herbicide will reduce the amount of vegetative competition on the stand, which will provide an establishment period for the loblolly seedlings. The winter following the application of herbicide, it is recommended that a prescribed burn be conducted to reduce the amount of debris left behind by the harvest.

Site Preparation

The stand is recommended to be sheared and raked prior to replanting the loblolly seedlings.

Site Preparation

Due to wet conditions, the stand is recommended to be bedded prior to planting.

**MISSISSIPPI FORESTRY COMMISSION
FOREST STEWARDSHIP MANAGEMENT PLAN**

Regeneration

The stand is recommended to be replanted in loblolly pine seedlings, on a 12 by 6 foot spacing with an average of 605 trees per acre.

Site Improvement

This stand is recommended to be fertilized with 45 pounds per acre of Elemental P, to aid in the success of the establishment of of the planted loblolly pine seedlings.

Fire Protection

A prescribed fire is recommended for this site in order to reduce fuel loading and the potential for a wildfire to occur. A prescribed burning plan must be developed and followed in the application of the burn. Because of equipment, personnel and weather requirements, the application of a prescribed fire is limited to only those days that meet requirements of the burning plan. A certified prescribed burning manager should be employed to conduct the burn. The Mississippi Forestry Commission (on a limited basis) and other certified prescribed burning vendors are available to conduct prescribed burning.

Stand 15 - 58 Ac.

Stand Description

This moderately stocked stand contains sub-merchantable slash pine that was established in 2002.

Stand Recommendations

An operator select thinning is recommended to take place in 2020, to reduce competition and allow for the remaining timber to increase in both diameter and height. A three year prescribed burn rotation is recommended to begin in 2021.

Activity Recommendations

Harvest

The stand is recommended to have an operator select thin in 2020, to reduce competition and increase both the diameter and height of the remaining timber.

Fire Protection

A prescribed burn should be carried out on this property in the late fall or early winter of 2021 and be repeated on a two or three year rotation thereafter. Prescribed fire when used correctly can greatly benefit the health and vigor of a stand. It reduces the undesirable tree species that often crowd out or suppress pines. These unwanted understory trees and shrubs species not only compete for water, nutrients, and growing space, but often contain dead needles and leaves that act as ladder fuels allowing a fire to climb into the overstory crowns. Prescribed fire also reduces the hazardous fuel loads within the stand and prevents damage in the event of a wildfire.

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OTHER PLAN ACTIVITIES

Cogon Grass Control

Cogon grass is present on every School trust section in Jackson County. Every precaution must be taken to prevent further spread. Treatment costs for cogon grass are not included in the activities portion of this plan due to the uncertainty of the extent of the infestation on each stand. An assessment is underway to determine the best means for dealing with the problem.

Boundary Lines

Section boundary lines will be painted on a five year rotation. Inspections of fire breaks and road conditions will be completed regularly.

This section was last painted in 2008 and is scheduled to be painted again, in 2013 and 2018.

Activity Recommendations

Routine inspections and general maintenance of the roads, firelanes, and boundary lines will ensure overall appearance and aesthetics of the property.

16 - 6S - 5W

16 - 6S - 5W

2012 to 2021
642.01 Acres



(01/17/2012)

16 - 6S - 5W



Property

Property (1)

Category 1: Stands

Sawtimber (6)

Sub-Merchantable (7)

Category 3: Non-Forest Stands

Non-Forest (2)

Property Roads/Trails

Access Road (7)

Boundary Lines

Property (1)

MFC Basemap

County Boundary

County Boundary (1)

Quadrangle Grid

USGS Quad (1)

PLS Townships

PLS Townships (1)

Survey Districts

District 5 (1)

Blockgroup (Census 2000)

Blockgroup (Census 2000) (2)

Block (Census 2000)

Block (Census 2000) (4)

Tract/BNA (Census 2000)

Tract/BNA (Census 2000) (1)

County Roads

County Roads (1)

Active Railroads

Active Railroads (6)

School Sections

School Sections (1)

Public School Districts

JACKSON COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT (1)

US Congressional District

US Cong Dist #4 (1)

MS Senate

51 (1)

MS House

109 (1)

Perennial Streams

Perennial Streams (1)

Hydrologic Units (Basins)

ESCATAWPA RIVER (1)

Historic Forest Boundary

Slash Pine with Longleaf Pine-Bay-Savannas (1)

MS Forest Habitat

COASTAL FLATWOODS (1)

Physiographic Region

Coastal Zone (1)

Soil Associations

hyde-leaf-atmore (1)

Surface Geology

COASTAL DEPOSITS (1)

MFC Districts

MFC Districts (1)

MFC Dispatch Units

MFC Dispatch Units (1)

MS Outline

MS Outline (1)

Stand Activity Schedule for
Jackson County School Board
16 6S 5W

Strata	Stand	Activity	Acre	Est. Cost	Est. Revenue
2014					
2	1	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Fuel Reduction	15	\$375.00	\$0.00
2	5	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Fuel Reduction	11	\$283.25	\$0.00
2	7	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Fuel Reduction	4	\$90.75	\$0.00
2	11	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Fuel Reduction	38	\$941.25	\$0.00
2	12	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Fuel Reduction	87	\$2,169.25	\$0.00
2	14	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Fuel Reduction	68	\$1,705.50	\$0.00
4	2	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Fuel Reduction	14	\$350.00	\$0.00
Yearly Totals			237	\$5,915.00	\$0.00
2015					
2	1	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Hazard Mitigation	15	\$375.00	\$0.00
4	2	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Hazard Mitigation	14	\$350.00	\$0.00
Yearly Totals			29	\$725.00	\$0.00
2018					
2	1	Harvest, Mechanical, Final, Machine, Slash	15	\$525.00	\$11,886.45
2	5	Harvest, Mechanical, Final, Machine, Loblolly	11	\$385.00	\$6,384.07
2	7	Harvest, Mechanical, Regeneration, Machine, Loblolly	3	\$105.00	\$1,741.11
2	11	Harvest, Mechanical, Final, Machine, Slash	38	\$1,330.00	\$29,766.54
2	12	Harvest, Mechanical, Regeneration, Machine, Loblolly	87	\$3,045.00	\$58,080.33
2	14	Harvest, Mechanical, Regeneration, Machine, Loblolly	68	\$2,380.00	\$39,465.16
4	2	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Slash	14	\$490.00	\$3,329.48

Strata	Stand	Activity	Acre	Est. Cost	Est. Revenue
Yearly Totals			236	\$8,260.00	\$150,653.14
2019					
2	1	Site Improvement, Other, Fertilize, Machine, Stand Quality	15	\$1,365.30	\$0.00
2	1	Site Preparation, Chemical, Broadcast, Aerial, Combination	15	\$675.00	\$0.00
2	1	Site Preparation, Mechanical, Shear, Machine, Cut-Over	15	\$1,875.00	\$0.00
2	1	Site Improvement, Mechanical, Bed, Machine, Site Augmentation	15	\$1,350.00	\$0.00
2	1	Site Preparation, Other, Burn, Hand, Debris	15	\$379.25	\$0.00
2	1	Regeneration, Artificial, Plant, Hand, Loblolly	15	\$1,137.75	\$0.00
2	5	Regeneration, Artificial, Plant, Hand, Loblolly	11	\$849.75	\$0.00
2	5	Site Preparation, Chemical, Broadcast, Aerial, Combination	11	\$495.00	\$0.00
2	5	Site Improvement, Other, Fertilize, Machine, Stand Quality	11	\$1,019.70	\$0.00
2	5	Site Improvement, Mechanical, Bed, Machine, Site Augmentation	11	\$990.00	\$0.00
2	5	Site Preparation, Mechanical, Shear, Machine, Cut-Over	11	\$1,375.00	\$0.00
2	5	Site Preparation, Other, Burn, Hand, Debris	11	\$283.25	\$0.00
2	7	Site Improvement, Other, Fertilize, Machine, Stand Quality	4	\$326.70	\$0.00
2	7	Site Preparation, Mechanical, Shear, Machine, Cut-Over	4	\$453.75	\$0.00
2	7	Site Preparation, Other, Burn, Hand, Debris	4	\$90.75	\$0.00
2	7	Regeneration, Artificial, Plant, Hand, Loblolly	4	\$272.25	\$0.00
2	7	Site Preparation, Chemical, Broadcast, Aerial, Combination	4	\$163.35	\$0.00
2	7	Site Improvement, Mechanical, Bed, Machine, Site Augmentation	4	\$360.00	\$0.00
2	11	Site Improvement, Other, Fertilize, Machine, Stand Quality	38	\$3,420.00	\$0.00
2	11	Regeneration, Artificial, Plant, Hand, Loblolly	38	\$2,850.00	\$0.00
2	11	Site Preparation, Chemical, Broadcast, Aerial, Combination	38	\$1,694.25	\$0.00

Strata	Stand	Activity	Acre	Est. Cost	Est. Revenue
2	11	Site Improvement, Mechanical, Bed, Machine, Site Augmentation	38	\$3,388.50	\$0.00
2	11	Site Preparation, Mechanical, Shear, Machine, Cut-Over	38	\$4,706.25	\$0.00
2	11	Site Preparation, Other, Burn, Hand, Debris	38	\$950.00	\$0.00
2	12	Site Improvement, Mechanical, Bed, Machine, Site Augmentation	87	\$7,809.30	\$0.00
2	12	Site Improvement, Other, Fertilize, Machine, Stand Quality	87	\$7,809.30	\$0.00
2	12	Site Preparation, Chemical, Broadcast, Aerial, Combination	87	\$3,904.65	\$0.00
2	12	Regeneration, Artificial, Plant, Hand, Loblolly	87	\$6,507.75	\$0.00
2	12	Site Preparation, Other, Burn, Hand, Debris	87	\$2,169.25	\$0.00
2	12	Site Preparation, Mechanical, Shear, Machine, Cut-Over	87	\$10,875.00	\$0.00
2	14	Site Preparation, Chemical, Broadcast, Aerial, Combination	68	\$3,069.90	\$0.00
2	14	Site Improvement, Other, Fertilize, Machine, Stand Quality	68	\$6,139.80	\$0.00
2	14	Site Preparation, Mechanical, Shear, Machine, Cut-Over	68	\$8,527.50	\$0.00
2	14	Site Improvement, Mechanical, Bed, Machine, Site Augmentation	68	\$6,139.80	\$0.00
2	14	Site Preparation, Other, Burn, Hand, Debris	68	\$1,705.50	\$0.00
2	14	Regeneration, Artificial, Plant, Hand, Loblolly	68	\$5,116.50	\$0.00
4	2	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Hazard Mitigation	14	\$350.00	\$0.00

Yearly Totals 1.351 \$100,595.05 \$0.00

2020					
4	3	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Slash	119	\$4,165.00	\$29,266.86
4	6	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Slash	79	\$2,765.00	\$17,771.84
4	8	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Slash	3	\$105.00	\$674.88
4	10	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Slash	38	\$1,330.00	\$8,548.48
4	13	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Slash	66	\$2,310.00	\$16,232.04

Strata	Stand	Activity	Acre	Est. Cost	Est. Revenue
4	15	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Slash	58	\$2,030.00	\$13,047.68
Yearly Totals			363	\$12,705.00	\$85,541.78
2021					
4	3	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Hazard Mitigation	119	\$2,975.00	\$0.00
4	6	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Hazard Mitigation	79	\$1,975.00	\$0.00
4	8	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Hazard Mitigation	3	\$75.00	\$0.00
4	10	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Hazard Mitigation	38	\$950.00	\$0.00
4	13	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Hazard Mitigation	66	\$1,650.00	\$0.00
4	15	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Hazard Mitigation	58	\$1,450.00	\$0.00
Yearly Totals			363	\$9,075.00	\$0.00
Grand Totals			2,578	\$137,275.05	\$236,194.92