

Administrative Procedures Act Rules

Title 11: Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality

Part 7 Surface Water and Groundwater Use and Protection, Licensing of Water Well Contractors and Dam Safety Regulations

Part 7, Chapter 3: Mississippi Commission on Environmental Quality Dam Safety Regulations

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Rule 3.1 Definitions.

The words and phrases used in this regulation shall have the meanings set forth in this section:

Alter or Repair - Any change in the surface or cross-section of existing dams and/or appurtenant works or any modification to appurtenant structures, other than minor grading and fill associated with routine slope and turf maintenance activities. Examples of alterations or repairs include such work as adding significant amounts of material to, or removing material from, the cross-section of a dam; changing the dimensions or elevations of an auxiliary (emergency) or overflow spillway; replacing pipe or in any other way altering a principal spillway; making any repairs of erosion or undermining associated with seepage through the dam; building a roadway on or across any part of a dam; burying pipelines; or in any way altering the approved operational features of a dam.

Appurtenant Works - This term includes, but is not limited to; spillways, either in the dam or separate there from; the reservoir and its rim or shoreline; low level outlet works; and water conduits such as tunnels, pipelines, or penstocks, either through the dam or its abutments.

Breach - Partial removal of a dam by creating a channel through the dam to the original stream bed elevation, so that no water is impounded by the breached structure.

Commission - The Mississippi Commission on Environmental Quality, or its designee.

Dam - Any artificial barrier, including appurtenant works, constructed to impound or divert water, waste water, liquid borne materials, or solids that may flow if saturated. All structures necessary to maintain the water level in an impoundment or to divert a stream from its course will be considered one dam.

Days - Calendar days including Saturdays, Sundays, and Holidays; unless specifically indicated otherwise in the body of this regulation.

Department or MDEQ - The Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality.

Emergency Action Plan - A formal written document identifying the area that would be inundated in the event of a dam failure and setting forth the plans and procedures for notifying the individuals, agencies, and public officials that would mobilize resources to respond to the emergency.

Emergency - This term includes, but is not limited to, uncontrolled breach of a dam; or any conditions leading to, or causing, a breach, overtopping, or any other condition in the dam and/or its appurtenant works that may lead to failure of the dam or otherwise pose a threat to life or property.

Enlarge - Any change in, or addition to, an existing dam or reservoir, which raises, or may

raise the water storage elevation or storage volume of the water, waste-water, or liquid- borne material impounded by the dam.

High Hazard-A class of dam in which failure may cause loss of life, serious damage to residential, industrial, or commercial buildings; or damage to, or disruption of, important public utilities or transportation facilities such as major highways or railroads. Dams which meet the statutory thresholds for regulation that are proposed for construction in established or proposed residential, commercial, or industrial areas will be assigned this classification, unless the applicant provides convincing evidence to the contrary.

Impoundment or Reservoir - A man-made dammed, leveed, or diked area or basin designed to store water or other liquids above surface levels that would occur under natural conditions.

Incremental Consequence Analysis – Incremental Consequence Analysis is an analysis to determine the flood above which there is a negligible increase in downstream water surface elevation, velocity, and/or consequences due to failure of the dam when compared to the same flood without dam failure.

Inflow Design Flood - the flood event used to determine the design dimensions for the dam and spillways

Low Hazard - A class of dam in which failure would at the most result in damage to agricultural land, farm buildings (excluding residences), or minor roads.

Permit - Official written authorization from the Board, or its designee, authorizing construction, enlargement, repair, or alteration of a dam; including any specified conditions or limitations under which the work is to be performed by the person to whom the approval is granted.

Permit Board or Board - The Mississippi Environmental Quality Permit Board.

Person - The state or other agency or institution thereof, any municipality, political subdivision, public or private corporation, individual, partnership, association or other entity, and including any officer or governing or managing body of any municipality, political subdivision, or public or private corporation, or the United States or any officer or employee thereof.

Probable Maximum Precipitation (PMP) - The rainfall event used for hydraulic design of dams and appurtenant spillways in Mississippi. The Probable Maximum Precipitation (PMP) varies by location within the state and the event used in design shall be as defined for the proposed construction location by Hydrometeorological Reports published by the Office of Hydrology, National Weather Service.

Professional Engineer— An engineer with a minimum of 5 years' experience in the design and construction of dams who is registered with the State of Mississippi Board of Registration for Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors.

Professional Geologist - A geologist with experience in determining and analyzing geologic conditions affecting the siting of dams who is registered with the Mississippi State Board of Registered Professional Geologists.

Removal - Complete elimination of the dam embankment or structure to restore the approximate original topographic contours of the area.

Significant Hazard - A class of dam in which failure poses no threat to life, but may cause significant damage to main roads, minor railroads, or cause interruption of use or service of public utilities.

Substantial Completion – Substantial completion means the dam is capable of impounding water

Sunny Day Top of Dam – A condition in which the water surface elevation in the lake is at the elevation of the low point on the crest of the dam and the downstream channel is considered dry prior to a failure of the dam.

Water Storage Elevation - The maximum surface elevation of water that can be maintained by a dam or reservoir.

Source: Miss. Code Ann. §§ 51-3-1, et seq., 49-2-1, et seq. and 49-17-1, et seq.

Rule 3.2 *Permitting Applicability, Exceptions, and Limitations.*

A. Applicability

- (1) Except as otherwise provided in this section, any person or entity proposing to construct, enlarge, repair, or alter a dam or reservoir in the state of Mississippi must obtain a permit from the Permit Board, or its designee, prior to commencement of any site work related to the project. Application for such permits shall be made on a form prescribed by the Board and will be processed by the Board in accordance with Mississippi Code Annotated, Section 49-17-29.
- (2) The Board may require submittal of any information deemed necessary to evaluate a proposal to construct, enlarge, repair, or alter a dam or reservoir. Once the Board has authorized the project, the applicant shall not modify the approved design, plans, specifications, or construction methods, or act according to such modified documents, without first obtaining a revised permit from the Permit Board.
- (3) Any person intending to acquire the right to store or use water from a reservoir formed by a dam, regardless of whether or not a permit is required under this regulation, shall submit an application for a surface water use permit to MDEQ in accordance with Mississippi Code Annotated, Sections 51-3-5 and 51-3-7, and the regulations of the Commission promulgated thereunder.

B. Exceptions

- (1) A permit is not required for emergency repairs to a dam which is in imminent danger of failing. However, the dam owner shall report such emergency repairs to MDEQ by close of business on the next business day following the incident and file a written report with MDEQ within five (5) days of the incident.
- (2) A permit shall not be required for:
 - (a) a peripheral dam or barrier eight (8) feet or less in height, measured from the point of lowest elevation of its toe, regardless of the impounded storage volume; or
 - (b) a dam that impounds twenty-five (25) acre-feet or less at maximum storage volume; or
 - (c) a dam that does not impound a watercourse with a continuous flow of water, as determined by the Commission;

Any person or entity proposing to construct, enlarge, repair, or alter any dam or reservoir in reliance upon the provisions of Rule 3.2.B.2.a through c to exempt the project from the requirement to obtain a permit must submit a notification of the planned project to MDEQ prior to the onset of construction. If, upon review of such notification, the Commission determines that the proposed dam poses a potential threat to downstream lives and property; the person or entity proposing the project may be required to comply with design and safety requirements contained in Rule 3.4 of this regulation. The Commission may enforce compliance with such design and safety standards in the interest of public safety, notwithstanding the fact that a permit may not be required for the project. The pre-construction notification shall be submitted on a form prescribed by the Permit Board.

- (3) Prior authorization is not required for recurring routine maintenance activities including but not limited to mowing, grading or filling ruts in roadways that cross the dam, filling ruts or repairing other surface damage caused by vehicles or animals on the slopes, filling eroded areas in the surface of an embankment to establish or maintain the turf, or other similar activities.

C. Limitations

- (1) The Board's receipt, comment, or approval of any design, construction, or modification does not relieve the dam's owner, consulting engineer, consulting geologist, contractor, equipment supplier, attorney, or any other party of any liabilities or responsibilities. Board and/or MDEQ approval of, or comment on, any document does not establish or convey any liability or responsibility to the

Board and/or MDEQ, nor does such approval or comment represent any assurances that the project will comply with any authorization requirements or otherwise perform as intended by the owner, consulting engineer, consulting geologist, contractor, equipment supplier, attorney or other parties. The dam owner and/or any person responsible for constructing, enlarging, repairing, or altering a dam or reservoir shall comply with all conditions of the Board's authorization to construct and ensure that all construction, operation, and maintenance activities achieve such compliance. It is the responsibility of the dam owner/applicant to obtain all other approvals, permits, clearances, easements, and/or agreements for the construction and/or operation of the dam which may be required by federal, state, or local law or regulation.

- (2) Permits issued by the Board expire one (1) year from the date of issuance if work has not commenced on the project. If the work cannot be commenced within the one-year period, the dam owner or any other person responsible for the project must request a time extension from the Board, in writing, at least thirty (30) days prior to the expiration of the one-year authorization period. The written request shall provide an explanation of project delays and an estimated construction commencement date. The Board will normally grant a time extension; unless the Board determines that circumstances surrounding the project have so changed that the construction and operation of the dam as originally proposed would violate state or federal laws or regulations. If the applicant allows the authorization to expire, a new application must be submitted and approved prior to the onset of construction.
- (3) The hazard classification assigned to a dam by the Board is subject to change based on future developments that may increase the potential threat to life and property in the event of a dam failure. The dam owner and/or any person responsible for the construction and/or operation of a dam or reservoir assume all risks associated with designing and constructing the dam to meet less than the most stringent design criteria for high-hazard dams, including the risk of having to make modifications to the dam to meet future heightened regulatory requirements associated with a change in classification.

Source: Miss. Code Ann. §§ 51-3-1, et seq., 49-2-1, et seq. and 49-17-1, et seq.

Rule 3.3 *Application Content and Procedure.*

- A. Any person or entity proposing to construct, enlarge, repair, or alter a dam or reservoir shall submit either an application or a pre-construction notification (if the provisions of Rule 3.2 B. apply) to the Board, on forms prescribed by the Board, at least thirty (30) days prior to the anticipated commencement of construction. The submittal must have a United States Geologic Survey (USGS) topographic map, or portion thereof, attached to it showing the location of the proposed dam and reservoir including a clearly marked access route to the site and marked locations and general descriptions of all buildings, drainage structures or culverts, roads, railroads, bridges, and utility lines within two-miles downstream of the site of the proposed dam.

- B. If the provisions of Rule 3.2. B. do not apply, or if the dam is classified as high or significant hazard as defined by these regulations, the application package also must include a complete set of design documents prepared in accordance with the following requirements:
- (1) Engineering drawings, specifications, and engineering reports shall be prepared, signed, and sealed by a professional engineer. Engineering reports shall include, but not be limited to, hydrologic calculations, hydraulic calculations, geotechnical investigation, and provisions for internal drainage to address through-seepage and under-seepage. Portions of the investigation at the site of the dam and within the catchment area including, but not limited to, characterization of geologic formations, assessment of groundwater conditions, and/or other geologic conditions, factors, and processes which may impact the design of the dam may be performed by a professional geologist.
 - (2) Drawings shall be prepared to a scale that provides sufficient detail for review of all project components.
 - (3) Specifications shall include detailed descriptions of all work to be performed and materials to be used in the construction, including plans for diversion during construction and quality assurance and quality control.
 - (4) A geotechnical report showing the foundation conditions and material properties at the location of the dam as well as the classification and material properties of all borrow material must be submitted for the construction of all new high and significant hazard dams.
 - (5) For high and significant hazard dams a proposed construction schedule detailing the critical stages including but not limited to construction of the cutoff trench, spillways, and filters must be submitted prior to the commencement of construction.
- C. Application packages for a low hazard dam shall include, but not be limited to, a plan view of the dam (including all appurtenant works) and sections through the dam at the centerline of the principal spillway and at the centerline of the auxiliary (emergency) spillway.
- D. The Board may require the applicant to supply any additional information necessary to evaluate an application, including the following:
- (1) Whether the proposed dam will provide adequate safety for lives and property; and/or
 - (2) Whether the proposed dam will adversely affect riparian or other beneficial water uses, or plans for the proper utilization of the water resources of the state, and/or
 - (3) Any other information the Board deems appropriate.

Source: Miss. Code Ann. §§ 51-3-1, et seq., 49-2-1, et seq. and 49-17-1, et seq.

Rule 3.4 *Permitting Requirements.*

- A. No materials shall be placed in a watercourse that will impede or block the natural flow of water without first obtaining a permit from the Permit Board and other appropriate federal, state, and local authorities. Additionally, any activity involving the discharge of dredged or fill material or any other construction in any state waters that are also subject to federal regulation under Section 404 of the 1972 Clean Water Act and/or Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Appropriation Act of 1899 shall be conducted in accordance with appropriate provisions of those federal statutes.
- B. A permit issued by the Permit Board does not convey any property rights in either real or personal property, or any exclusive privileges, nor does it authorize any injury to private property or any invasion of personal rights, nor any infringement of federal, State, or local laws or regulations. No impoundment may be constructed that will adversely affect riparian or other beneficial water uses or plans for the proper utilization of state waters, or that will cause flooding of upstream property unless the owner of the proposed dam has legally acquired the right to do so.
- C. Any dam that impounds a watercourse with a continuous flow shall be designed so that the established minimum flow for the stream (as established by the Commission) is maintained.
- D. The owner and/or any person responsible for the construction, enlargement, repair, or alteration of a dam on a watercourse lying, in whole or in part, within a levee district duly constituted under the laws of the State of Mississippi, shall first obtain permission for the work from the board of the levee district and shall provide proof of such permission with the application to the Board.
- E. In addition to the general conditions contained herein, the Board may place special conditions on any authorization to construct or modify a dam.
- F. A Surface Water Use Permit may also be required for any person to impound and store water behind a dam.
- G. Within thirty (30) days after substantial completion of a high or significant hazard dam, the owner shall submit one complete set of as-built plans to the Board. The submittal also shall include a letter signed by the professional engineer responsible for the project, stating that the dam was constructed in accordance with the Board approved plans and specifications. For low hazard dams, the owner should submit a written notice of completion stating the dam was constructed in accordance with the approved application.

Source: Miss. Code Ann. §§ 51-3-1, et seq., 49-2-1, et seq. and 49-17-1, et seq.

Rule 3.5 *Design and Maintenance Requirements.*

- A. Any modification, alteration, enlargement, or major repair of an existing dam, whether requested by the owner or directed by the Commission, will be subject to the current design standards for the appropriate hazard classification as set forth in this regulation.
- B. High Hazard dams must be capable of safely passing the runoff from a 24 hour duration 100-year rainfall event through the principal spillway without activating the auxiliary (emergency) spillway. The 100- year rainfall event is established by the National Weather Service Atlas 14 and varies for different areas of the state. The runoff from one hundred percent (100%) of the 24 hour Probable Maximum Precipitation (PMP), as defined in Rule 3.1. of this regulation, must be passed through the principal and auxiliary (emergency) spillway and/or stored in the reservoir without overtopping the dam unless an incremental consequence analysis as defined in Rule 3.5 E. of this regulation indicates a lesser inflow design flood is applicable. The appropriate PMP for each county as obtained from NOAA HMR 51 and the hyetograph (Natural Resource Conservation Service Spillway Emergency Distribution) to be used in design routings are provided in Appendix A of this regulation.
- C. Significant hazard dams must be capable of safely passing and /or storing the runoff from at least fifty percent (50%) of the 24 hour PMP without overtopping the dam unless an incremental consequence analysis as defined in Rule 3.5 E. of this regulation indicates a lesser inflow design flood is applicable. The owner and any other persons responsible for the construction and operation of the dam shall assume all risks for future costs to upgrade a dam in the event the hazard classification change.
- D. Low hazard dams must be capable of safely passing and/or storing the runoff from either the 24 hour duration 100-year rainfall for the dam location according to NOAA Atlas 14 or thirty-five percent (35%) of the 24 hour PMP without overtopping the dam. The owner and any other persons responsible for the construction and operation of the dam shall assume all risks for future costs to upgrade a dam in the event the hazard classification changes.
- E. An inflow design flood based on Incremental Consequence Analysis (ICA) may be developed and submitted to MDEQ. The analysis shall be conducted in accordance with *MDEQ Acceptable Procedures for Conducting an Incremental Consequence Analysis*; a copy of which may be obtained by contacting the MDEQ Dam Safety Division. MDEQ will review the ICA to determine whether the spillway design criteria for high and significant hazard dams, stated at Rule 3.5 B. and C. of these regulations, may be modified based on the ICA. The range of inflow design floods that can be considered as part of an ICA are as defined in the table below.

Hazard Classification	ICA Inflow Design Flood
High	50-100% PMP
Significant	500 year - 50% PMP

Any future changes in downstream land use, development, or critical hydraulic structures will require a re-evaluation of the incremental consequences and could require additional increases in spillway capacity for the dam. The owner and any other persons responsible for the operation of the dam shall assume all risks for future costs to upgrade a dam in the event there is a change in incremental consequences. Consequences shall be re-evaluated when changes occur but no less frequently than once every 5 years during a formal inspection of the dam.

- F. When a conduit is proposed to be used in a high or significant hazard dam, the professional engineer responsible for the project shall provide MDEQ with detailed hydraulic, hydrologic, and structural computations supporting selection of the size and type of pipe to be used. Detailed drawings and specifications relating to the installation of the pipe shall include, but not be limited to, construction measures that adequately address critical loading, bedding, backfill, compaction, and seepage precautions related to installation of the pipe.
- G. All concrete structures shall be designed in accordance with the applicable design standards in place at the time of construction. Details, as necessary, shall be provided showing reinforcement, cut offs, under drains/filters, waterstops, construction joints, control joints, and any other details necessary to construct.
- H. The use of corrugated metal pipe for any purpose is expressly prohibited for high and significant hazard dams, because corrugated metal pipe typically experiences severe corrosion and fails long before its expected design life.
- I. The use of geotextiles in filters is expressly prohibited for high and significant hazard dams, because, geotextiles will plug with native soil material and make the filter inoperable.
- J. The soils in an earthen auxiliary (emergency) spillway shall be capable of withstanding the water velocities generated when the auxiliary (emergency) spillway is activated without experiencing excessive erosion. In order to demonstrate this a SITES Stability and Integrity Analysis shall be performed for all new earthen spillways proposed for high and significant hazard dams as well as all existing high and significant hazard dam earthen spillways where major modifications are proposed to any part of the dam.
- K. Side slopes of all dams shall be a minimum of three horizontal to one vertical (3:1).
- L. Seepage and slope stability analysis may be required at the discretion of MDEQ.
- M. Wave wash protection must be provided along the upstream face of the dam or

engineering justification proving it is not necessary must be provided for the construction of all new high and significant hazard dams.

- N. Owners of high hazard or significant hazard dams will be required to prohibit livestock grazing on the dam in order to prevent damage to the turf and to prevent erosion associated with establishment of animal trails.
- O. Owners of earthen dams covered under this regulation shall establish and maintain a healthy turf on the exposed faces of the dam to prevent erosion, and shall mow frequently enough to prevent the encroachment of woody vegetation into the slopes of the dam embankment or within the prescribed limits (generally 50 feet from the toe) set by MDEQ.
- P. Operation and Maintenance manuals may be required for high and significant hazard dams at the discretion of MDEQ.

Source: Miss. Code Ann. §§ 51-3-1, *et seq.*, 49-2-1, *et seq.* and 49-17-1, *et seq.*

Rule 3.6 *Inspections, Breach Analysis, and Emergency Action Plans.*

- A. The owner and the operator of a dam shall be responsible for the proper operation and maintenance as well as the structural integrity of the dam. In order to fulfill this responsibility, the owner and/or the operator should perform a visual inspection of the dam at least every sixty (60) days and after every major rainfall event over the watershed. Any significant deficiencies observed during such visual inspections shall be immediately reported to MDEQ.
- B. The owner or operator of a high hazard or significant hazard dam shall have a detailed formal inspection of the dam performed by a registered professional engineer with experience in the design and construction of dams at such recurring intervals as may be directed by MDEQ. In addition, annual owner's inspections of the dam submitted by the owner may also be required. A checklist form prescribed and furnished by MDEQ shall be used to record observations during the inspection. Inspection reports shall be submitted to MDEQ no later than sixty (60) days after completion.
- C. The owners or operators of high hazard or significant hazard dams shall maintain records and documents related to the original construction, recurring inspections, maintenance, repairs, and alterations of the dam for the life of the project. Such records shall be made available for inspection, or copies of such records furnished, upon request by MDEQ.
- D. Dam breach analysis may be required by MDEQ to evaluate the hazard potential classification of a dam. For hazard classification purposes, the breach analysis is typically performed as a sunny day top of dam failure. MDEQ at its discretion may also require additional scenarios in certain circumstances.

The breach analysis shall extend downstream of the dam to a point where the depth of flooding outside the channel is no greater than 2 feet. All breach analysis models shall be digitally submitted to MDEQ.

- E. The owner or operator of a high hazard dam shall develop an Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for the dam. MDEQ at its discretion may also direct the owner or operator of a significant hazard dam to develop an Emergency Action Plan (EAP). The EAP shall be submitted to MDEQ for approval. Once approved, a copy of the EAP will be maintained on file by MDEQ. The owner or operator of the dam shall review the EAP on an annual basis to assure that the information contained therein is current. Revisions to the EAP, as necessary, shall be furnished to MDEQ and all other persons involved in the implementation of the EAP. The owner or operator also shall be responsible for conducting or coordinating periodic training and exercises to assure that personnel involved in the implementation of the EAP are properly prepared to carry out their responsibilities in the event of an emergency.
- F. MDEQ employees are authorized to make inspections at any time to evaluate the operation, maintenance, and structural integrity of dams and reservoirs. The owner or operator shall be required to perform, at the owner's or operator's expense, such work as may be necessary to correct deficiencies in maintenance and operation or accomplish necessary repairs identified by such inspections. If deficiencies are not corrected or repairs are not made as specified in the inspection report, the Commission may order owners or operators to take remedial action or remove the dam in order to safeguard lives and property.

Source: Miss. Code Ann. §§ 51-3-1, *et seq.*, 49-2-1, *et seq.* and 49-17-1, *et seq.*

Rule 3.7 Confidential Information.

Procedures for declaring submitted information confidential and for agency handling of such information are found in Miss. Code Ann. Section 49-17-39, Section 51-3-44, and the Commission's Regulations Regarding the Review and Reproduction of Public Records (Title 11, Part 1, Chapter 2).

Source: Miss. Code Ann. §§ 51-3-1, *et seq.*, 49-2-1, *et seq.* and 49-17-1, *et seq.*

Rule 3.8 Compliance and Enforcement.

- A. If MDEQ or the Commission determines that:
- (1) A dam was constructed without obtaining required prior authorization from the Permit Board;
 - (2) A dam was not constructed in accordance with the plans and specifications upon which MDEQ based its authorization;
 - (3) The dam may not provide adequate safety for lives and property;
 - (4) The dam may adversely affect riparian or other beneficial water uses, or plans for the proper utilization of the water resources of the state; or

- (5) The owner and/or operator of the dam has allowed the dam to deteriorate and remain in an unsafe condition after having been ordered to make the necessary repairs or modifications.

MDEQ or the Commission may:

- (a) cause the dam to be removed or breached;
- (b) require the owner and/or operator to take remedial action;
- (c) revoke or modify any authorization pertaining thereto; or
- (d) take other action the Commission deems appropriate, within its jurisdiction.

- B. Enforcement of this regulation shall be governed by Miss. Code Ann. Sections 49-17-31, 49-17-33, 49-17-35, 49-17-37, 49-17-41, and Sections 51-3-49, 51-3-51, and 51-3-55.

Source: Miss. Code Ann. §§ 51-3-1, et seq., 49-2-1, et seq. and 49-17-1, et seq.

Rule 3.9 Correspondence and Adequacy of Notice.

- A. General - All regulated dam owners shall inform MDEQ of any address changes, changes in ownership, or changes in the designated agent of the owner within fifteen (15) days of any such changes, and must readily accept all mail sent to them from the Commission, MDEQ, or the Permit Board.
- B. Registered or certified mail - Registered or Certified Mail sent with proper postage and to the last address provided to MDEQ by the dam owner of record shall be considered adequate notification of notice served if MDEQ is notified that the mail was delivered and accepted or if the mail is returned as rejected or unclaimed by the addressee.
- C. Refusal to accept mail - Refusal to accept mail from the Commission, the Permit Board, the Department, or its designee, shall be considered a violation of this regulation.

Source: Miss. Code Ann. §§ 51-3-1, et seq., 49-2-1, et seq. and 49-17-1, et seq.

Rule 3.10 Hearings and Appeals.

Any person aggrieved by any initial action of the Permit Board to issue, deny, transfer, modify or revoke a permit may request an evidentiary hearing before the Permit Board regarding the decision. Procedures for hearings and further appeals of Permit Board decisions are set forth in Mississippi Code Annotated Section 49-17-29.

Source: Miss. Code Ann. §§ 51-3-1, et seq., 49-2-1, et seq. and 49-17-1, et seq.

APPENDIX A :
HYDROLOGIC DESIGN CRITERIA

PMP (24 hour duration) for MS Counties					
<u>County</u>	<u>PMP (in.)</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>PMP (in.)</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>PMP (in.)</u>
Adams	46.1	Itawamba	41.3	Perry	47.0
Alcorn	40.2	Jackson	47.8	Pike	46.9
Amite	46.7	Jasper	45.3	Pontotoc	41.5
Attala	43.4	Jefferson	45.7	Prentiss	40.7
Benton	40.4	Jeff Davis	46.1	Quitman	41.4
Bolivar	42.1	Jones	46.1	Rankin	44.8
Calhoun	42.0	Kemper	44.0	Scott	44.6
Carroll	42.8	Lafayette	41.2	Sharkey	43.6
Chickasaw	42.1	Lamar	46.8	Simpson	45.5
Choctaw	43.0	Lauderdale	44.6	Smith	45.3
Claiborne	45.3	Lawrence	46.2	Stone	47.6
Clarke	45.3	Leake	44.0	Sunflower	42.4
Clay	42.5	Lee	41.3	Tallahatchie	41.9
Coahoma	41.4	Leflore	42.6	Tate	40.7
Copiah	45.5	Lincoln	46.2	Tippah	40.4
Covington	46.1	Lowndes	42.8	Tishomingo	40.4
DeSoto	40.4	Madison	44.2	Tunica	40.7
Forrest	47.0	Marion	46.8	Union	41.0
Franklin	46.2	Marshall	40.5	Walthall	46.9
George	47.5	Monroe	42.1	Warren	44.6
Greene	46.9	Montgomery	42.7	Washington	43.0
Grenada	42.3	Neshoba	44.0	Wayne	46.0
Hancock	48.3	Newton	44.6	Webster	42.5
Harrison	48.0	Noxubee	43.4	Wilkinson	46.7
Hinds	44.7	Oktibbeha	42.8	Winston	43.4
Holmes	43.3	Panola	41.2	Yalobusha	41.8
Humphreys	43.3	Pearl River	47.6	Yazoo	43.8
Issaquena	43.8				

