

TO: Lincoln Parish Police Jury
FROM: Solid Waste and Recycling Committee
SUBJECT: Committee Report

The Solid Waste and Recycling Committee of the Lincoln Parish Police Jury met in the Police Jury Meeting Room, Third Floor, Lincoln Parish Courthouse, Tuesday, February 10, 2009, at 5:00 p.m. Present were: Theresa Wyatt, Chair; Hazel Hunter, Bobby Bennett, Mike Franklin, David Hammons, Roy Glover, and Skip Russell.

ABSENT: None

Theresa Wyatt called the meeting to order and Hazel Hunter delivered the Invocation.

Hazel Hunter offered a motion, seconded by Roy Glover, to approve the agenda. The motion carried with the following votes:

YEAS: Wyatt, Hunter, Bennett, Franklin, Hammons, Glover, and Russell

NAYS: None

ABSENT: None

Roy Glover made a motion, seconded by Hazel Hunter, to increase the Landfill Tipping Fee from \$43.50 to \$45.00. The motion carried with the following votes:

YEAS: Wyatt, Hunter, Bennett, Franklin, Hammons, Glover, and Russell

NAYS: None

ABSENT: None

Roy Glover offered a motion, seconded by David Hammons, to remove the dumpsters on Atkins and Rough Edge Roads that are now within the city limits of Ruston. The motion carried with the following votes:

YEAS: Wyatt, Hunter, Bennett, Franklin, Hammons, Glover, and Russell

NAYS: None

ABSENT: None

Mike Franklin offered a motion, seconded by David Hammons, to authorize the purchase of property on LA Highway 821 for a dumpster site. The motion carried with the following votes:

YEAS: Wyatt, Hunter, Bennett, Franklin, Hammons, Glover, and Russell

NAYS: None

ABSENT: None

Mike Franklin offered a motion, seconded by Hazel Hunter, to select Meyer, Meyer, LaCroix and Hixson as the engineering company for construction of the solid waste building. The motion carried with the following votes:

YEAS: Wyatt, Hunter, Bennett, Franklin, Hammons, Glover, and Russell

NAYS: None

ABSENT: None

Mrs. Wyatt started a discussion on a long range plan for solid waste during which she spoke about the mission, vision, and objectives of the solid waste committee.

Skip Russell offered a motion, seconded by Hazel Hunter, to form a committee to locate property for dumpster sites at the following locations: Highway 80 East of Ruston, Highway 80 East of Choudrant, Highway 80 West of Ruston, Vienna, North Grambling near Garr Road, and Near Tarbutton Road. The motion carried with the following votes:

YEAS: Wyatt, Hunter, Bennett, Franklin, Hammons, Glover, and Russell

NAYS: None

ABSENT: None

There being no other business, the meeting was adjourned.

Dennis E. Woodward
Parish Administrator/Engineer

Theresa Wyatt
Chair

TO: Lincoln Parish Police Jury

FROM: Public Works Committee

SUBJECT: Committee Report

The Public Works Committee of the Lincoln Parish Police Jury met in the Police Jury Meeting Room, Third Floor, Lincoln Parish Courthouse, Tuesday, February 10, 2009, at 6:00 p.m. Present were: Mike Franklin, Chair; Bobby Bennett, Jody Backus, Skip Russell, Joe Henderson, Sharyon Mayfield and Mickey Mays.

ABSENT: None

Chair Mike Franklin called the meeting to order and Skip Russell delivered the invocation.

Sharyon Mayfield made a motion, seconded by Jody Backus, to approve the Agenda. The motion carried with the following votes:

YEAS: Bennett, Franklin, Backus, Russell, Henderson, Mayfield and Mays

NAYS: None

ABSENT: None

Mickey Mays offered a motion, seconded by Sharyon Mayfield to authorize advertisement for a distributor truck for the highway department. The motion carried with the following votes:

YEAS: Bennett, Franklin, Backus, Russell, Henderson, Mayfield and Mays

NAYS: None

ABSENT: None

Skip Russell offered a motion, seconded by Bobby Bennett, to select Waggoner Engineering for design work on Della Road Bridge. The motion carried with the following votes:

YEAS: Bennett, Franklin, Backus, Russell, Henderson, Mayfield and Mays

NAYS: None

ABSENT: None

Jody Backus offered a motion, seconded by Sharyon Mayfield, to aid the City of Grambling by installing culverts at St. Luke's Chapel contingent on Gambling purchasing pipe and the Highway Department schedule. The motion carried with the following votes:

YEAS: Bennett, Franklin, Backus, Russell, Henderson, Mayfield and Mays

NAYS: None

ABSENT: None

Mickey Mays offered a motion, seconded by Bobby Bennett, to correct the drainage problem on Janice Drive contingent on easement being obtained and Highway Department Schedule. The motion carried with the following votes:

YEAS: Bennett, Franklin, Backus, Russell, Henderson, Mayfield and Mays

NAYS: None

ABSENT: None

Sharyon Mayfield offered a motion, seconded by Joe Henderson, to accept the proposal from Vector Disease Control, Inc. The motion carried with the following votes:

YEAS: Bennett, Franklin, Backus, Russell, Henderson, Mayfield and Mays

NAYS: None

ABSENT: None

There being no other business to come before the Committee, the meeting was adjourned.

Dennis E. Woodward
Parish Administrator/Engineer

Mike Franklin
Chair

TO: Lincoln Parish Police Jury
FROM: Public Property & Buildings Committee
SUBJECT: Committee Report

The Public Property & Buildings Committee of the Lincoln Parish Police Jury met in the Police Jury Meeting Room, Third Floor, Lincoln Parish Courthouse, Tuesday, February 10, 2009 at 6:30 p.m. Present were: Roy Glover, Chair; Jody Backus, Skip Russell, Annie Brown, Sharyon Mayfield, and Mickey Mays.

Absent: None

Chair Roy Glover called the meeting to order and delivered the invocation.

Sharyon Mayfield offered a motion, seconded by Annie Brown, to approve the agenda. The motion passed with the following votes:

YEAS: Glover, Backus, Russell, Brown, Mayfield, and Mays

NAYS: None

ABSENT: None

Mike Walpole was present to explain the proposed change order for the Lincoln Parish Health Unit.

Roy Glover offered a motion, seconded by Sharyon Mayfield to approve the Lincoln Parish Health Unit Change Order #1 in the amount of \$2,200.00 for the addition of a new fire suppression range hood required by the State Fire Marshal's office. The motion carried with the following votes:

YEAS: Glover, Backus, Russell, Brown, Mayfield, and Mays

NAYS: None

ABSENT: None

There being no other business to come before the committee, the meeting was adjourned.

Dennis E. Woodward
Parish Administrator/Engineer

Roy Glover
Chair

The Lincoln Parish Police Jury met in regular session on Tuesday, February 10, 2009, at 7:00 p.m., at its regular meeting place in the Courthouse, Ruston, Louisiana. Present were: Theresa Moore Wyatt, District One; Hazel D. Hunter, District Two; Bobby Bennett, District Three; Mike Franklin, District Four; David Hammons, District Five; Roy Glover, District Six; Jody Backus, District Seven; R. G. "Skip" Russell, District Eight; Joe Henderson, District Nine; Annie Brown, District Ten; Sharyon Mayfield, District Eleven and R. D. "Mickey" Mays, District Twelve.

ABSENT: None

Skip Russell called the meeting to order and Mike Franklin delivered the invocation.

Bobby Bennett offered a motion, seconded by Joe Henderson, to approve the agenda. The motion carried with the following votes:

YEAS: Wyatt, Hunter, Bennett, Franklin, Hammons, Glover,
Backus, Russell, Henderson, Brown, Mayfield, and Mays

NAYS: None

ABSENT: None

Joe Henderson offered a motion, seconded by Annie Brown to approve the minutes of the January 13, 2009 meeting. The motion carried with the following votes:

YEAS: Wyatt, Hunter, Bennett, Franklin, Hammons, Glover,
Backus, Russell, Henderson, Brown, Mayfield, and Mays

NAYS: None

ABSENT: None

Jody Backus offered a motion, seconded by Joe Henderson, for approval of King's Restaurant Group of Ruston to participate in the Enterprise Zone Program with the rebate of local sales tax.

RESOLUTION NO. 2009-02

RESOLUTION STATING LINCOLN PARISH POLICE JURY'S ENDORSEMENT OF KING'S RESTAURANT GROUP OF RUSTON PARTICIPATE IN THE BENEFITS OF THE LOUISIANA ENTERPRISE ZONE PROGRAM;

WHEREAS, the Louisiana Enterprise Zone Act 901 of 1981, Act 337 of 1982, Act 433 of 1987, Act 1024 of 1992, Act 581 of 1995, and Act 624 and Act 647 of 1997, and Act 977 of 1999;

WHEREAS, the Louisiana Enterprise Zone Program offers significant incentives for economic development to some of the most distressed areas in the State; and

WHEREAS, the Police Jury of Lincoln Parish states this endorsement is in agreement with the Overall Economic Development Plan for the Parish of Lincoln; and

WHEREAS, the attached Enterprise Zone map has been marked to show the location of the business being endorsed; and

WHEREAS, in accordance with the Louisiana Enterprise Zone Program requirements, the Police Jury of Lincoln Parish, Louisiana agrees:

1. To participate in the Enterprise Zone Program
2. To assist the Department in evaluating progress made in any enterprise zone within its jurisdiction

- 3. To REBATE all eligible parish sales/use taxes on the purchase of eligible construction materials, machinery, and equipment purchased for this project and used by the business permanently on that site.

BE IT RESOLVED by the Police Jury of Lincoln Parish, Louisiana, in regular and legal session convened this 10th day of February 2009 that, King’s Restaurant Group of Ruston is endorsed to participate in the Louisiana Enterprise Zone Program.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that if any provision or item of this resolution or the application thereof is held invalid, such invalidity shall not affect other provisions, items or applications of this resolution which can be given effect without the invalid provisions, items or applications and to this end the provisions of this resolution are hereby declared severable.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that all resolutions or parts thereof in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.
* * * * *

I, DENNIS E. WOODWARD, Parish Administrator, Lincoln Parish Police Jury, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of a Resolution adopted by the Police Jury of Lincoln Parish, Louisiana, convened in regular session on the 10th day of February, 2009 at which meeting a quorum was present.

/s/ Dennis E. Woodward
DENNIS E. WOODWARD
ADMINISTRATOR/ENGINEER
LINCOLN PARISH POLICE JURY

The motion carried with the following votes:

- YEAS: Wyatt, Hunter, Bennett, Franklin, Hammons, Glover, Backus, Russell, Henderson, Brown, Mayfield, and Mays
- NAYS: None
- ABSENT: None

Mike Franklin offered a motion, seconded by Sharyon Mayfield, to appoint Keith Barnes Commissioner for Greater Ward One Waterworks District.

RESOLUTION NO. 2009-03

BE IT RESOLVED by the Police Jury of Lincoln Parish,
Louisiana, convened in Regular Session this
10th day of February, 2009 that

KEITH BARNES

Is hereby and herewith reappointed, COMMISSIONER
GREATER WARD ONE WATERWORKS DISTRICT

Lincoln Parish, Louisiana,

For the term of February 10, 2009 – February 10, 2014

Signed and Sealed this 10th day of February, 2009

LINCOLN PARISH POLICE JURY

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/s/ Dennis E. Woodward
Dennis E. Woodward, Administrator
LINCOLN PARISH POLICE JURY

/s/ R. G. Skip Russell
R. G. Skip Russell, President
LINCOLN PARISH POLICE JURY

The motion carried with the following votes:

YEAS: Wyatt, Hunter, Bennett, Franklin, Hammons, Glover,
Backus, Russell, Henderson, Brown, Mayfield, and Mays

NAYS: None

ABSENT: None

Mike Franklin made a motion, seconded by Roy Glover, to support Legislation to create the Lincoln Parish GIS District.

RESOLUTION NO. 2009-04

RESOLUTION REQUESTING THE LINCOLN PARISH LEGISLATIVE DELEGATION TO SUPPORT THE CREATION OF THE LINCOLN PARISH GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM DISTRICT

WHEREAS, the Lincoln Parish Geographic Information System District (the "District"), is requested to be created and established for the purpose of the development and application of information systems; including, but not limited to, base data regarding property ownership, population, demographics, political boundaries, emergency service areas, land use streets, addresses, roads bridges, utilities, easements, servitudes, rights-of-way, topography, subdivision, flood plains and subdivision restrictions; and,

WHEREAS, the District may also assist in connection with homeland security and emergency preparedness; and,

WHEREAS, the Lincoln Parish Police Jury supports the creation of the District; and,

WHEREAS, the Lincoln Parish Police Jury wishes to participate in the District; and,

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE LINCOLN PARISH POLICE JURY:

1. The Lincoln Parish Police Jury urges and requests every member of the Lincoln Parish Legislative Delegation to support the creation of the District.
2. A copy of this Resolution be sent to the Lincoln Parish Legislative Delegation so that they will be made aware of our position on this matter.
3. The President, R. G. "Skip" Russell, is authorized and empowered to execute any and all documents necessary for the Lincoln Parish Police Jury to participate in the District and to do any and all things necessary and proper to carry out this Resolution and to fulfill its objects and purposes.

WHEREUPON, the presiding officer declared the above Resolution duly adopted in full this the 10th day of February, 2009.

/s/ Dennis E. Woodward
Dennis E. Woodward, Parish Administrator
LINCOLN PARISH POLICE JURY

/s/ R. G. Skip Russell
R. G. Skip Russell, President
LINCOLN PARISH POLICE JURY

The motion carried with the following votes:

YEAS: Wyatt, Hunter, Bennett, Franklin, Glover, Backus,
Russell, Henderson, Brown, Mayfield, and Mays

NAYS: Hammons

ABSENT: None

Annie Brown offered a motion, seconded by Roy Glover to appoint Kathy Cox as an At-Large commissioner for Keep Lincoln Parish Beautiful.

RESOLUTION NO. 2009 - 05

BE IT RESOLVED by the Police Jury of Lincoln Parish,
Louisiana, convened in Regular Session this
10th day of February, 2009 that

KATHY COX

Is hereby and herewith appointed, COMMISSIONER

KEEP LINCOLN PARISH BEAUTIFUL

Lincoln Parish, Louisiana,

For the term of February 10, 2009 – December 31, 2011

Signed and Sealed this 10th day of February, 2009

LINCOLN PARISH POLICE JURY

* * * * *

/s/ Dennis E. Woodward
Dennis E. Woodward, Parish Administrator
LINCOLN PARISH POLICE JURY

/s/ R. G. Skip Russell
R. G. Skip Russell, President
LINCOLN PARISH POLICE JURY

The motion carried with the following votes:

YEAS: Wyatt, Hunter, Bennett, Franklin, Hammons, Glover,
Backus, Russell, Henderson, Brown, Mayfield, and Mays

NAYS: None

ABSENT: None

Joe Henderson offered a motion, seconded by Theresa Wyatt, to approve the Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance.

ORDINANCE NO. 307-09-(12)

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING AND REPLACING IN ITS ENTIRETY ORDINANCE 100-90-(2) ADOPTED JULY 10, 1990 (AS AMMENDED BY ORDINANCE 198-99-(6) ADOPTED NOVEMBER 9, 1999 AND ORDINANCE 236-03-(3) ADOPTED MAY 13, 2003 AND ORDINANCE 251-03-(11) ADOPTED NOVEMBER 11, 2003) AND CHAPTER 5.6 ENTITLED "FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION" OF THE CODE OF ORDINANCES, LONCOLN PARISH, LOUISIANA

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED, by the Police Jury of Lincoln Parish, Louisiana, convened in Regular Session this 10th day of February, 2009, that:

FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION ORDINANCE

ARTICLE 1

STATUTORY AUTHORIZATION, FINDINGS OF FACT, PURPOSE AND METHODS

SECTION A. STATUTORY AUTHORIZATION

The Legislature of the State of Louisiana has in statute LRS 38:84 delegated the responsibility of local governmental units to adopt regulations designed to minimize flood losses. Therefore, the Police Jury of Lincoln Parish, Louisiana, does ordain as follows:

SECTION B. FINDINGS OF FACT

(1) The flood hazard areas of Lincoln Parish are subject to periodic inundation, which results in loss of life and property, health and safety hazards, disruption of commerce and governmental services, and extraordinary public expenditures for flood protection and relief, all of which adversely affect the public health, safety and general welfare.

(2) These flood losses are created by the cumulative effect of obstructions in floodplains which cause an increase in flood heights and velocities, and by the occupancy of flood hazard areas by uses vulnerable to floods and hazardous to other lands because they are inadequately elevated, floodproofed or otherwise protected from flood damage.

SECTION C. STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

It is the purpose of this ordinance to promote the public health, safety and general welfare and to minimize public and private losses due to flood conditions in specific areas by provisions designed to:

- (1) Protect human life and health;
- (2) Minimize expenditure of public money for costly flood control projects;
- (3) Minimize the need for rescue and relief efforts associated with flooding and generally undertaken at the expense of the general public;
- (4) Minimize prolonged business interruptions;
- (5) Minimize damage to public facilities and utilities such as water and gas mains, electric, telephone and sewer lines, streets and bridges located in floodplains;
- (6) Help maintain a stable tax base by providing for the sound use and development of flood-prone areas in such a manner as to minimize future flood blight areas; and
- (7) Insure that potential buyers are notified that property is in a flood area.

SECTION D. METHODS OF REDUCING FLOOD LOSSES

In order to accomplish its purposes, this ordinance uses the following methods:

- (1) Restrict or prohibit uses that are dangerous to health, safety or property in times of flood, or cause excessive increases in flood heights or velocities;
- (2) Require that uses vulnerable to floods, including facilities which such uses, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction;
- (3) Control alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels, and natural protective barriers, which are involved in the accommodation of flood waters;
- (4) Control filling, grading, dredging and other development which may increase flood damage;
- (5) Prevent or regulate the construction of flood barriers which will unnaturally divert flood waters or which may increase flood hazards to other lands.

ARTICLE 2

DEFINITIONS

Unless specifically defined below, words or phrases used in this ordinance shall be interpreted to give them the meaning they have in common usage and to give this ordinance its most reasonable application.

ALLUVIAL FAN FLOODING – means flooding occurring on the surface of an alluvial fan or similar landform which originates at the apex and is characterized by high-velocity flows; active processes of erosion, sediment transport, and deposition; and unpredictable flow paths.

APEX – means a point on an alluvial fan or similar landform below which the flow path of the major stream that formed the fan becomes unpredictable and alluvial fan flooding can occur.

APPURTENANT STRUCTURE – means a structure which is on the same parcel of property as the principal structure to be insured and the use of which is incidental to the use of principle structure.

AREA OF FUTURE CONDITIONS FLOOD HAZARD – means the land area that would be inundated by the 1-percent-annual chance (100 year) flood based on future conditions hydrology.

AREA OF SHALLOW FLOODING – means a designated AO, AH, AR/AO, AR/AH, or VO zone on a community's Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) with a 1 percent or greater annual chance of flooding to an average depth of 1 to 3 feet where a clearly defined channel does not exist, where the path of flooding is unpredictable and where the velocity flow may be evident. Such flooding is characterized by ponding or sheet flow.

AREA OF SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD – is the land in the floodplain within a community subject to a 1 percent or greater chance of flooding in any given year. The area may be designated as Zone A on the Flood Hazard Boundary Map (FHBM). After detailed rate-making has been completed in preparation for publication of the FIRM, Zone A usually is refined into Zones A, AO, AH, A1-30, AE, A99, AR, AR/A1-30, AR/AE, AR/AO, AR/AH, VO, V1-30, VE OR V.

BASE FLOOD – means the flood having a 1 percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year.

BASE FLOOD ELEVATION – The elevation shown on the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) and found in the accompanying Flood Insurance Study (FIS) for Zones A, AE, AH, A1-30, V1-30, or VE that indicates the water surface elevation resulting from the flood that has a 1% chance of equalling or exceeding that level in any given year – also called the Base Flood.

BASEMENT – means any area of the building having its floor subgrade (below ground level) on all sides.

BREAKAWAY WALL – means a wall that is not part of the structural support of the building and is intended through its design and construction to collapse under specific lateral loading forces, without causing damage to the elevated portion of the building or supporting foundation system.

CRITICAL FEATURE – means an integral and readily identifiable part of a flood protection system, without which the flood protection provided by the entire system would be compromised.

DEVELOPMENT – means any man-made change to improved and unimproved real estate, including but not limited to buildings or other structures, mining, dredging, filling, grading, paving, excavation, or drilling operations or storage of equipment of materials.

ELEVATED BUILDING – means, for insurance purposes, a non-basement building, which has its lowest elevated floor, raised above ground level by foundation walls, shear walls, posts, piers, pilings, or columns.

EXISTING CONSTRUCTION – means for the purposes of determining rates, structures for which the “start of construction” commenced before the effective date of the FIRM or before January 1, 1975, for FIRMs effective before that date. “Existing construction” may also be referred to as “existing structures.”

EXISTING MANUFACTURED HOME PARK OR SUBDIVISION – means a manufactured home park or subdivision for which the construction of facilities for serving the lots on which the manufactured homes are to be affixed (including, at a minimum, the installation of utilities, the construction of streets, and either final site grading or the pouring of concrete pads) is completed before the effective date of the floodplain management regulations adopted by a community.

EXPANSION TO AN EXISTING MANUFACTURED HOME PARK OR SUBDIVISION – means the preparation of additional sites by the construction of facilities for servicing the lots on which the manufactured homes are to be affixed (including the installation of utilities, the construction of streets, and either final site grading or the pouring of concrete pads).

FLOOD OR FLOODING – means a general and temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of normally dry land areas from:

- (1) the overflow of inland or tidal waters.
- (2) the unusual and rapid accumulation or runoff of surface waters from any source.

FLOOD ELEVATION STUDY – means any examination, evaluation and determination of flood hazards and, if appropriate, corresponding water surface elevations, or an examination, evaluation and determination of mudslide (i.e., mudflow) and/or flood-related erosion hazards.

FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP (FIRM) – means an official map of a community, on which the Federal Emergency Management Agency has delineated both the special flood hazard areas and the risk premium zones applicable to the community.

FLOOD INSURANCE STUDY (FIS) - see Flood Elevation Study

FLOODPLAIN OR FLOOD-PRONE AREA – means any land area susceptible to being inundated by water from any source (see definition of flooding).

FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT – means the operation of an overall program of corrective and preventive measures for reducing flood damage, including but not limited to emergency preparedness plans, flood control works and floodplain management regulations.

FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT REGULATIONS – means zoning ordinances, subdivision regulations, building codes, health regulations, special purpose ordinances (such as floodplain ordinance, grading ordinance and erosion control ordinance) and other applications of police power. The term describes such state or local regulations, in any combination thereof, which provide standards for the purpose of flood damage prevention and reduction.

FLOOD PROTECTION SYSTEM – means those physical structural works for which funds have been authorized, appropriated, and expended and which have been constructed specifically to modify flooding in order to reduce the extent of the area within a community subject to a “special flood hazard: and the extent of the depths of associated flooding. Such a system typically includes hurricane tidal barriers, dams, reservoirs, levees or dikes. These specialized flood modifying works are those constructed in conformance with sound engineering standards.

FLOOD PROOFING – means any combination of structural and non-structural additions, changes, or adjustments to structures which reduce or eliminate flood damage to real estate or improved real property, water and sanitary facilities, structures and their contents.

FLOODWAY – see Regulatory Floodway.

FUNCTIONALITY DEPENDENT USE – means a use, which cannot perform its intended purpose unless it is located or carried out in close proximity to water. The term includes only docking facilities, port facilities, port facilities that are necessary for the loading and unloading of cargo or passengers, and ship building and ship repair facilities, but does not include long-term storage or related manufacturing facilities.

HIGHEST ADJACENT GRADE – means the highest natural elevation of the ground surface prior to construction next to the proposed walls of a structure.

HISTORIC STRUCTURE – means any structure that is:

- (1) Listed individually in the National Register of Historic Places (a listing maintained by the Department of Interior) or preliminarily determined by the Secretary of the Interior as meeting the requirements for individual listing on the National Register;

(2) Certified or preliminary determined by the Secretary of the Interior as contributing to the historical significance of a registered historic district or a district preliminarily determined by the Secretary to qualify as a registered historic district;

(3) Individually listed on a state inventory of historic places in the states with historic preservation programs which have been approved by the Secretary of Interior; or

(4) Individually listed on a local inventory or historic places in communities with historic preservation programs that have been certified either:

(a) By an approved state program as determined by the Secretary of the Interior or;

(b) Directly by the Secretary of the Interior in states with approved programs.

LEEVE – means a man-made structure, usually an earthen embankment, designed and constructed in accordance with sound engineering practices to contain, control, or divert the flow of water so as to provide protection from temporary flooding.

LEEVE SYSTEM – means a flood protection system which consists of a levee, or levees, and associated structures, such as closure and drainage devices, which are constructed and operated in accordance with sound engineering practices.

LOWEST FLOOR – means the lowest floor of the lowest enclosed area (including basement). An unfinished or flood resistant enclosure, usable solely for parking or vehicles, building access or storage in an area other than a basement area is not considered a building's lowest floor; **provided** that such enclosure is not built so as to render the structure in violation of the applicable non-elevation design requirement of Section 60.3 of the National Flood Insurance Program regulations.

MANUFACTURED HOME – means a structure transportable in one or more sections, which is built on a permanent chassis and is designed for use with or without a permanent foundation when connected to the required utilities. The term "manufactured home" does not include a "recreational vehicle."

MANUFACTURED HOME PARK OR SUBDIVISION – means a parcel (or contiguous parcels) of land divided into two or more manufactured home lots for rent or sale.

MEAN SEA LEVEL – means, for purposes of the National Flood Insurance Program, the National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD) of 1929 or other datum, to which base flood elevations shown on a community's Flood Insurance Rate Map are referenced.

NEW CONSTRUCTION – means, for the purpose of determining insurance rates, structures for which the "start of construction: commenced on or after the effective date of an initial FIRM or after December 31, 1974, whichever is later, and includes any subsequent improvements to such structures. For floodplain management purposes, "new construction" means structures for which the "start of construction" commenced on or after the effective date of a floodplain management regulation adopted by a community and includes any subsequent improvements to such structures.

NEW MANUFACTURED HOME PARK OR SUBDIVISION – means a manufactured home park or subdivision for which the construction of facilities for servicing the lots on which the manufactured homes are to be affixed (including at a minimum, the installation of utilities, the construction of streets, and either final site grading or the pouring of concrete pads) is completed on or after the effective date of floodplain management regulations adopted by a community.

RECREATIONAL VEHICLE – means a vehicle which is (i) built on a single chassis; (ii) 400 square feet or less when measured at the largest horizontal projections; (iii) designed to be self-propelled or permanently towable by a light duty truck; and (iv) designed primarily not for use as a permanent dwelling but as temporary living quarters for recreational, camping, travel, or seasonal use.

REGULATORY FLOODWAY – means the channel of a river or other watercourse and the adjacent land areas that must be reserved in order to discharge the base flood with cumulatively increasing the water surface elevation more than a designated height.

RIVERINE – means relating to, formed by, or resembling a river (including tributaries), stream, brook, etc.

SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREA – see Area of Special Flood Hazard.

START OF CONSTRUCTION – (for other than new construction of substantial improvements under the Coastal Barrier Resources Act (Pub. L. 97-348)), includes substantial improvement and means the date the building permit was issued, provided the actual start of construction, repair, reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition placement, or other improvement was within 180 days of the permit date. The actual start means either the first placement of permanent construction of a structure on a site, such as the pouring of slab or footings, the installation of piles, the construction of columns, or any work beyond the stage of excavation; or the placement of a manufactured home on a foundation. Permanent construction does not include land preparation, such as clearing, grading and filling; nor does it include the installation of streets and/or walkways; nor does it include excavation for basement, footings, piers or foundations or the erection of temporary forms; nor does it include the installation on the property of accessory buildings, such as garages or sheds not occupied as dwelling units or not part of the main structure. For a substantial improvement, the actual start of construction means the first alteration of any wall, ceiling, floor, or other structural part of a building, whether or not that alteration affects the external dimensions of the building.

STRUCTURE – means, for floodplain management purposes, a walled and roofed building, including a gas or liquid storage tank, that is principally above ground, as well as a manufactured home.

SUBSTANTIAL DAMAGE – means damage of any origin sustained by a structure whereby the cost of restoring the structure to its before damaged condition would equal or exceed 50 percent of the market value of the structure before the damage occurred.

SUBSTANTIAL IMPROVEMENT – means any reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition, or other improvements of a structure, the cost of which equals or exceeds 50 percent of the market value of the structure before “start of construction” of the improvement. This term includes structures which have incurred “substantial damage”, regardless of the actual repair work performed. The term does not, however, include either: (1) Any project for improvement of a structure to correct existing violations of state or local health, sanitary, or safety code specifications which have been identified by the local code enforcement official and which are the minimum necessary to assure safe living conditions or (2) Any alteration of a “historic structure”, provided that the alteration will not preclude the structure’s continued designation as a “historic structure.”

VARIANCE – means a grant of relief by a community from the terms of a floodplain management regulation. (For full requirements see Section 60.6 of the National Flood Insurance Program regulations.)

VIOLATION – means the failure of a structure or other development to be fully compliant with the community’s floodplain management regulations. A structure or other development without the elevation certificate, other certifications, or other evidence of compliance required in Section 60.3(b)(5), (c)(4), (c)(10), (d)(3), (e)(2), (e)(4), or (e)(5) is presumed to be in violation until such time as that documentation is provided.

WATER SURFACE ELEVATION – means the height, in relation to the National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD) of 1929 (or other datum, where specified), of floods of various magnitudes and frequencies in the floodplains of coastal or riverine areas.

ARTICLE 3

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SECTION A. LANDS TO WHICH THIS ORDINANCE APPLIES

The ordinance shall apply to all areas of special flood hazard with the jurisdiction of Lincoln Parish.

SECTION B. BASIS FOR ESTABLISHING THE AREAS OF SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD

The areas of special flood hazard identified by the Federal Emergency Management Agency in the current scientific and engineering report entitled, "The Flood Insurance Study (FIS) for Lincoln Parish, Louisiana," dated April 2, 2009, with accompanying Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM) dated April 2, 2009, and any revisions thereto are hereby adopted by reference and declared to be a part of this ordinance.

SECTION C. ESTABLISHMENT OF DEVELOPMENT PERMIT

A Floodplain Development Permit shall be required to ensure conformance with the provisions of this ordinance.

SECTION D. COMPLIANCE

No structure or land shall hereafter be located, altered, or have its use changed without full compliance with the terms of this ordinance and other applicable regulations.

SECTION E. ABROGATION AND GREATER RESTRICTIONS

This ordinance is not intended to repeal, abrogate, or impair any existing easements, covenants, or deed restrictions. However, where this ordinance and another ordinance, easement, covenant, or deed restriction conflict or overlap, whichever imposes the more stringent restrictions shall prevail.

SECTION F. INTERPRETATION

In the interpretation and application of the ordinance, all provisions shall be; (1) considered as minimum requirements; (2) liberally construed in favor of the governing body; and (3) deemed neither to limit nor repeal any other powers granted under State statutes.

SECTION G. WARNING AND DISCLAIMER OR LIABILITY

The degree of flood protection required by this ordinance is considered reasonable for regulatory purposes and is based on scientific and engineering considerations. On rare occasions greater floods can and will occur and flood heights may be increased by man-made or natural causes. This ordinance does not imply that land outside the areas of special flood hazards or uses permitted within such areas will be free from flooding or flood damages. This ordinance shall not create liability on the part of the community or any official or employee thereof for any flood damages that result from reliance on this ordinance or any administrative decision lawfully made hereunder.

ARTICLE 4

ADMINISTRATION

SECTION A. DESIGNATION OF THE FLOODPLAIN ADMINISTRATOR

The Parish Engineer and/or his designee is hereby appointed the Floodplain Administrator to administer and implement the provisions of this ordinance and other appropriate sections of 44 CFR (Emergency Management and Assistance – National Flood Insurance Program Regulations) pertaining to floodplain management.

SECTION B. DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE FLOODPLAIN ADMINISTRATOR

Duties and responsibilities of the Floodplain Administrator shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

(1) Maintain and hold open for public inspection all records pertaining to the provisions of this ordinance.

(2) Review permit application to determine whether to ensure that the proposed building site project, including the placement of manufactured homes, will be reasonably safe from flooding.

(3) Review, approve or deny all applications for development permits required by adoption of this ordinance.

(4) Review permits for proposed development to assure that all necessary permits have been obtained from those Federal, State or local governmental agencies (including Section 404 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972, 33 U.S.C. 1334) from which prior approval is required.

(5) Where interpretation is needed as to the exact location of the boundaries of the areas of special flood hazards (for example, where there appears to be a conflict between a mapped boundary and actual field conditions) the Floodplain Administrator shall make the necessary interpretation.

(6) Notify, in riverine situations, adjacent communities and the State Coordinating Agency which is the Department of Transportation and Development, prior to any alteration or relocation of a watercourse, and submit evidence of such notification to the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

(7) Assure that the flood carrying capacity within the altered or relocated portion of any watercourse is maintained.

(8) When base flood elevation data has not been provided in accordance with Article 3, Section B, the Floodplain Administrator shall obtain, review and reasonably utilize any base flood elevation data and floodway data available from a Federal, State or other source, in order to administer the provisions of Article 5.

(9) When a regulatory floodway has not been designated, the Floodplain Administrator must require that no new construction, substantial improvements, or other development (including fill) shall be permitted within Zones A1-30 and AE on the community's FIRM, unless it is demonstrated that the cumulative effect of the proposed development, when combined with all other existing and anticipated development, will not increase the water surface elevation of the base flood more than one foot at any point within the community.

(10) Under the provisions of 44CFR Chapter 1, Section 65.12, of the National Flood Insurance Program regulations, a community may approve certain development in Zones A1-30, AE, AH, on the community's FIRM which increases the water surface elevation of the base flood by more than 1 foot, provided that the community **first** completes all of the provisions required by Section 65.12.

SECTION C. PERMIT PROCEDURES

(1) Application for a Floodplain Development Permit shall be presented to the Floodplain Administrator on forms furnished by him/her and may include, but not be limited to, plans in duplicate drawn to scale showing the location, dimensions, and elevation of proposed landscape alterations, existing and proposed structures, including the placement of manufactured homes, and the location of the foregoing in relation to areas of special flood hazard. Additionally, the following information is required:

(a) Elevation (in relation to mean sea level), of the lowest floor (including basement) of all new and substantially improved structures;

(b) Elevation in relation to mean sea level to which any nonresidential structure shall be floodproofed;

(c) A certificate from a registered professional engineer or architect that the nonresidential floodproofed structure shall meet the floodproofing criteria of Article 5, Section B (2);

(d) Description of the extent to which any watercourse or natural drainage will be altered or relocated as a result of proposed development;

(e) Maintain a record of all such information in accordance with Article 4, Section B (1);

(2) Approval or denial of a Floodplain Development Permit by the Floodplain Administrator shall be based on all of the provisions of this ordinance and the following relevant factors:

(a) The danger to life and property due to flooding or erosion damage;

(b) The susceptibility of the proposed facility and its contents to flood damage and the effect of such damage on the individual owner;

(c) The danger that materials may be swept onto other lands to the injury of others;

(d) The compatibility of the proposed use with existing and anticipated development;

(e) The safety of access to the property in times of flood for ordinary and emergency vehicles;

(f) The costs of providing governmental services during and after flood conditions including maintenance and repair of streets and bridges, and public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical and water systems;

(g) The expected heights, velocity, duration, rate of rise and sediment transport of the floodwaters and the effects of wave action, if applicable, expected at the site;

(h) The necessity to the facility of a waterfront location, where applicable;

(i) The availability of alternative locations, not subject to flooding or erosion damage, for the proposed use.

SECTION D. VARIANCE PROCEDURES

(1) The Appeal Board, as established by the community, shall hear and render judgment on requests for variances from the requirements of this ordinance.

(2) The Appeal Board shall hear and render judgment on an appeal only when it is alleged there is an error in any requirement, decision, or determination made by the Floodplain Administrator in the enforcement or administration of this ordinance.

(3) Any person or persons aggrieved by the decision of the Appeal Board may appeal such decision in the courts of competent jurisdiction.

(4) The Floodplain Administrator shall maintain a record of all actions involving an appeal and shall report variances to the Federal Emergency Management Agency upon request.

(5) Variances may be issued for the reconstruction, rehabilitation or restoration of structures listed on the National Register of Historic Places or the State Inventory of Historic Places, without regard to the procedures set forth in the remainder of this ordinance.

(6) Variances may be issued for new construction and substantial improvements to be erected on a lot of ½ acre or less in size contiguous to and surrounded by lots with existing structures constructed below the base flood level, providing the relevant factors in Section C (2)

of this Article have been fully considered. As the lot size increases beyond the ½ acre, the technical justification required for issuing the variance increases.

(7) Upon consideration of the factors noted above and the intent of this ordinance, the Appeal board may attach such conditions to the granting of variances as it deems necessary to further the purpose and objectives of this ordinance (article 1, Section C).

(8) Variances shall not be issued within any designated floodway if any increase in flood levels during the base flood discharge would result.

(9) Variances may be issued for the repair or rehabilitation of historic structures upon a determination that the proposed repair or rehabilitation will not preclude the structure's continued designation as a historic structure and the variance is the minimum necessary to preserve the historic character and design of the structure.

(10) Prerequisites for granting variances:

(a) Variances shall only be issued upon a determination that the variance is the minimum necessary, considering the flood hazard, to afford relief.

(b) Variances shall only be issued upon: (i) showing a good and sufficient cause; (ii) a determination that failure to grant the variance would result in exceptional hardship to the applicant, and (iii) a determination that the granting of a variance will not result in increased flood heights, additional threats to public safety, extraordinary public expense, create nuisances, cause fraud on or victimization of the public, or conflict with existing local laws or ordinances.

(c) Any application to which a variance is granted shall be given written notice that the structure will be permitted to be built with the lowest floor elevation below the base flood elevation, and that the cost of flood insurance will be commensurate with the increased risk resulting from the reduced lowest floor elevation.

(11) Variances may be issued by a community for new construction and substantial improvements and for other development necessary for the conduct of a functionally dependent use provided that (i) the criteria outlined in Article 4, Section D (1)-(9) are met, and (ii) the structure or other development is protected by methods that minimize flood damages during the base flood and create no additional threats to public safety.

ARTICLE 5

PROVISIONS FOR FLOOD HAZARD REDUCTION

SECTION A. GENERAL STANDARDS

In all areas of special flood hazards the following provisions are required for all new construction and substantial improvements.

(1) All new construction or substantial improvements shall be designed (or modified) and adequately anchored to prevent flotation, collapse or lateral movement of the structure resulting from hydrodynamic and hydrostatic loads, including the effects of buoyancy;

(2) All new construction or substantial improvements shall be constructed by methods and practices that minimize flood damage;

(3) All new construction or substantial improvements shall be constructed with materials resistant to flood damage;

(4) All new construction or substantial improvements shall be constructed with electrical, heating, ventilation, plumbing, and air conditioning equipment and other service facilities that are designed and/or located so as to prevent water from entering or accumulating within the components during conditions of flooding;

(5) All new and replacement water supply systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters into the system;

(6) New and replacement sanitary sewage systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters into the system and discharge from the systems into flood waters; and,

(7) On-site waste disposal systems shall be located to avoid impairment to them or contamination from them during flooding.

SECTION B. SPECIFIC STANDARDS

In all areas of special flood hazards where base flood elevation data has been provided as set forth in (i) Article 3, Section B, (ii) Article 4, Section B (8), or (iii) Article 5, Section C (3), the following provisions are required:

(1) **Residential Construction** – new construction and substantial improvement of any residential structure shall have the lowest floor (including basement), elevated to one foot or more above the base flood elevation. A registered professional engineer, architect, or land surveyor shall submit a certification to the Floodplain Administrator that the standard of this subsection as proposed in Article 4, Section C (1) a., is satisfied.

(2) **Nonresidential Construction** – new construction and substantial improvements of any commercial, industrial or other nonresidential structure shall either have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated to one foot or more above the base flood level or together with attendant utility and sanitary facilities, be designed so that below one foot above the base flood level the structure is watertight with walls substantially impermeable to the passage of water and with structural components having the capability of resisting hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads and effects of buoyancy. A registered professional engineer or architect shall develop and/or review structural design, specifications, and plans for the construction, and shall certify that the design and methods of construction are in accordance with accepted standards of practice as outlined in this subsection. A record of such certification which includes the specific elevation (in relation to mean sea level) to which such structures are floodproofed shall be maintained by the Floodplain Administrator.

(3) **Enclosures** – new construction and substantial improvements, with fully enclosed areas below the lowest floor that are usable solely for parking of vehicles, building access or storage in an area other than a basement and which are subject to flooding shall be designed to automatically equalize hydrostatic flood forces on exterior walls by allowing for the entry and exit of floodwaters. Designs for meeting this requirement must either be certified by a registered professional engineer or architect or meet or exceed the following minimum criteria:

(a) A minimum of two openings on separate walls having a total net area of not less than one square inch for every square foot of enclosed area subject to flooding shall be provided.

(b) The bottom of all openings shall be no higher than 1 foot above grade.

(c) Openings may be equipped with screens, louvers, valves, or other coverings or devices provided that they permit the automatic entry and exit of floodwaters.

(4) Manufactured Homes –

(a) Require that all manufactured homes to be placed within Zone A on a community's FHBM or FIRM shall be installed using methods and practices which minimize flood damage. For the purposes of this requirement, manufactured homes must be elevated and anchored to resist flotation, collapse, or lateral movement. Methods of anchoring may include, but are not limited to, use of over-the-top or frame ties to ground anchors. This requirement is in addition to applicable State and local anchoring requirements for resisting wind forces.

(b) Require that manufactured homes that are placed or substantially improved with Zones A1-30, AH, and AE on the community's FIRM on sites (i) outside of a manufactured home park or subdivision, (ii) in a new manufactured home park or subdivision, (iii) in an

expansion to an existing manufactured home park or subdivision, or (iv) in an existing manufactured home park or subdivision on which a manufactured home has incurred “substantial damage” as a result of a flood, be elevated on a permanent foundation such that the lowest floor of the manufactured home is elevated to one foot or more above the base flood elevation and be securely anchored to an adequately anchored foundation system to resist flotation, collapse, and lateral movement.

(c) Require that manufactured homes be placed or substantially improved on sites in an existing manufactured home park or subdivision with Zones A1-30, Ah and AE on the community’s FIRM that are not subject to the provisions of paragraph (4) of this section be elevated so that either:

(i) the lowest floor of the manufactured home is at one foot or more above the base flood elevation, or

(ii) the manufactured home chassis is supported by reinforced piers or other foundation elements of at least equivalent strength that are no less than 36 inches in height above grade and be securely anchored to an adequately anchored foundation system to resist flotation, collapse, and lateral movement.

(5) **Recreational Vehicles** – Require that recreational vehicles placed on sites within Zones A1-30, AH, and AE on the community’s FIRM either (i) be on the site for fewer than 180 consecutive days, or (ii) be fully licensed and ready for highway use, or (iii) meet the permit requirements of Article 4, Section C (1), and the elevation and anchoring requirements for “manufactured homes” in paragraph (4) of this section. A recreational vehicle is ready for highway use if it is on its wheels or jacking system, is attached to the site only by quick disconnect type utilities and security devices, and has no permanently attached additions.

SECTION C. STANDARDS FOR SUBDIVISION PROPOSALS

(1) All subdivision proposals including the placement of manufactured home parks and subdivisions shall be consistent with Article 1, Section B, C, and D of this ordinance.

(2) All proposals for the development of subdivisions including the placement of manufactured home parks and subdivisions shall meet Floodplain Development Permit Requirements of Article 3, Section C; Article 4, Section C; and the provisions of Article 5 of this ordinance.

(3) Base flood elevation data shall be generated for subdivision proposals and other proposed development including the placement of manufactured home parks and subdivisions which is greater than 50 lots or 5 acres, whichever is lesser, if no otherwise provided pursuant to Article 3, Section B or Article 4, Section B (8) of this ordinance.

(4) All subdivision proposals including the placement of manufactured home parks and subdivisions shall have adequate drainage provided to reduce exposure to flood hazards.

(5) All subdivision proposals including the placement of manufactured home parks and subdivisions shall have public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical and water systems located and constructed to minimize or eliminate flood damage.

SECTION D. STANDARDS FOR AREAS OF SHALLOW FLOODING (AO/AH ZONES)

Located within the areas of special flood hazard established in Article 3, Section B, are areas designated as shallow flooding. These areas have special flood hazards associated with flood depths of 1 to 3 feet where a clearly defined channel does not exist, where the path of flooding is unpredictable, and where velocity flow may be evident. Such flooding is characterized by ponding or sheet flow; therefore, the following provisions apply:

(1) All new construction and substantial improvements of **residential** structures have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated to one foot or more above the base flood elevation or the highest adjacent grade at least as high as the depth number specified in feet plus one on the community’s FIRM (at least 2 feet if no depth number is specified), or

(2) All new construction and substantial improvements of **non-residential** structures;

(a) have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated to one foot or more above the base flood elevation or the highest adjacent grade at least as high as the depth number specified in feet plus one on the community's FIRM (at least two feet if no depth number is specified), or

(b) together with attendant utility and sanitary facilities be designed so that below one foot above the base specified flood depth in an AO Zone, or below one foot above the Base Flood Elevation in an AH Zone, level the structure is watertight with walls substantially impermeable to the passage of water and with structural components having the capability of resisting hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads of effects of buoyancy.

(3) A registered professional engineer or architect shall submit a certification to the Floodplain Administrator that the standards of this Section, as proposed in article 4, Section C are satisfied.

(4) Require within Zones AH or AO adequate drainage paths around structures on slopes, to guide flood waters around and away from proposed structures.

SECTION E. SEVERABILITY

If any section, clause, sentence, or phrase of this Ordinance is held to be invalid or unconstitutional by any court of competent jurisdiction, then said holding shall in no way affect the validity of the remaining portions of this Ordinance.

SECTION F. PENALTIES FOR NON COMPLIANCE

No structure or land shall hereafter be constructed, located, extended, converted, or altered without full compliance with the terms of this ordinance and other applicable regulations. Violation of the provisions of this ordinance by failure to comply with any of its requirements (including violations of conditions and safeguards established in connection with conditions) shall constitute a misdemeanor. Any person who violates this ordinance or fails to comply with any of its requirements shall upon conviction thereof be fined not more than \$500.00 or imprisoned for not more than thirty (30) days, or both, for each violation. Each day the violation continues shall be deemed a new violation. In addition, the violator shall pay all costs and expenses involved in the case. Nothing herein contained shall prevent Lincoln Parish from taking such other lawful action as is necessary to prevent or remedy any violation.

SECTION G. CERTIFICATION OF ADOPTION

APPROVED: Dennis E. Woodward
(community official)

PASSED: February 10, 2009
(adoption date)

ORDINANCE BECOMES EFFECTIVE: April 2, 2009
(effective date)

I, the undersigned, Dennis E. Woodward, Administrator, do hereby certify that the above is a true and correct copy of an ordinance duly adopted by the Police Jury, at a regular meeting duly convened on February 10, 2009.

/s/ Dennis E. Woodward
Signature of Certifying Official

Lincoln Parish Police Jury
{community name}

The motion carried with the following votes:

YEAS: Wyatt, Hunter, Bennett, Franklin, Hammons, Glover,

Backus, Russell, Henderson, Brown, Mayfield, and Mays

NAYS: None

ABSENT: None

David Hammons offered a motion, seconded by Theresa Wyatt, to appoint Hazel Hunter and Bobby Bennett as representatives to the Coordinating and Development Corporation.

The motion carried with the following votes:

YEAS: Wyatt, Hunter, Bennett, Franklin, Hammons, Glover,
Backus, Russell, Henderson, Brown, Mayfield, and Mays

NAYS: None

ABSENT: None

Mickey Mays offered a motion, seconded by Joe Henderson, to adopt a Resolution of Assurance for the Uniform Relocation and Real Property Acquisition Act.

RESOLUTION NO. 2009-06

RESOLUTION OF ASSURANCE TO COMPLY WITH UNIFORM RELOCATION ASSISTANCE AND REAL PROPERTY AQUISITION

LINCOLN PARISH POLICE JURY

WHEREAS, the Lincoln Parish Police Jury anticipates obtaining Federal participation in transportation related projects for the fiscal year 2009-2010; and,

WHEREAS, it is essential for the Lincoln Parish Police Jury to provide the necessary assurances to Louisiana Department of Transportation’s Real Estate Section that it will comply with the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act, as amended (Uniform Relocation Act) 42 U.S.C. 4601-4655, and with implementing Federal regulations in 49 C.F.R. Part 24.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Lincoln Parish Police Jury assures that it will comply with the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act, as amended (Uniform Relocation Act) 42 U.S.C. 4601-4655, and with implementing Federal regulations in 49 C.F.R. Part 24.

I, DENNIS E. WOODWARD, Parish Administrator, Lincoln Parish Police Jury, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of a Resolution adopted by the Police Jury of Lincoln Parish, Louisiana, convened in regular session on the 10th day of February, 2009 at which meeting a quorum was present.

GIVEN UNDER MY OFFICIAL Signature and Seal of Office this 10th day of February, 2009.

/s/ Dennis E. Woodward
Dennis E. Woodward, Parish Administrator
LINCOLN PARISH POLICE JURY

/s/ R. G. Skip Russell
R. G. Skip Russell, President
LINCOLN PARISH POLICE JURY

The motion carried with the following votes:

YEAS: Wyatt, Hunter, Bennett, Franklin, Hammons, Glover,
Backus, Russell, Henderson, Brown, Mayfield, and Mays

NAYS: None

ABSENT: None

Theresa Wyatt stated that the Solid Waste and Recycling Committee met at 5:00 p.m. this day and the Committee recommends:

- 1.) Raising the landfill tipping fee from \$43.50 to \$45.00.
- 2.) Removing the dumpsters on Atkins Road and Rough Edge Road.
- 3.) Purchasing property on LA 821 for a Mega-Site.
- 4.) Selecting Meyer, Meyer, LaCroix and Hixson as the engineering firm for the solid waste building.
- 5.) Form a Committee to locate dumpster sites at: Highway 80 east of Ruston, Highway 80 East of Choudrant, Highway 80 West of Ruston, Vienna, North Grambling near Garr Road, and near Tarbutton Road.

Theresa Wyatt offered a motion, seconded by Hazel Hunter, to approve the minutes of the Solid Waste and Recycling Committee. The motion carried with the following votes:

YEAS: Wyatt, Hunter, Bennett, Franklin, Hammons, Glover, Backus, Russell, Henderson, Brown, Mayfield, and Mays

NAYS: None

ABSENT: None

Mike Franklin stated that Public Works Committee met at 6:00 p.m. this day and the Committee recommends:

- 1.) Authorizing advertisement for a distributor truck for the Highway Department.
- 2.) Selecting Waggoner Engineering as the firm to work on Della Road Bridge Project.
- 3.) Aiding the City of Grambling by installing culverts at St. Luke's Chapel contingent on Grambling purchasing pipe and the Highway Department work schedule.
- 4.) Correcting the drainage problem on Janice Dr.
- 5.) Renewing the contract with Vector Disease Control, Inc.

David Hammons offered a motion, seconded by Sharyon Mayfield, to approve the minutes of the Public Works Committee. The motion carried with the following votes:

YEAS: Wyatt, Hunter, Bennett, Franklin, Hammons, Glover, Backus, Russell, Henderson, Brown, Mayfield, and Mays

NAYS: None

ABSENT: None

Roy Glover stated that the Public Property and Buildings Committee met at 6:30 p.m. this day and the Committee recommends:

- 1.) Authorizing the Lincoln Parish Health Unit Change Order #1 in the amount of \$2,200.00 for the purchase of a new range hood required by the State's Fire Marshall.

Roy Glover offered a motion, seconded by Annie Brown, to approve the minutes of the Public Property and Buildings Committee. The motion carried with the following votes:

YEAS: Wyatt, Hunter, Bennett, Franklin, Hammons, Glover,

Backus, Russell, Henderson, Brown, Mayfield, and Mays

NAYS: None

ABSENT: None

A request for travel to Washington DC, February 23 and 24th, for the I-20 Corridor Program, was approved for the President and Administrator on motion from Joe Henderson, seconded by David Hammons, and on the following votes:

YEAS: Wyatt, Hunter, Bennett, Franklin, Hammons, Glover,
Backus, Russell, Henderson, Brown, Mayfield, and Mays

NAYS: None

ABSENT: None

James Ramsaur was present and informed the Jurors of an article in Mountain Bike Magazine that featured Lincoln Parish Park.

Skip Russell informed the Jurors of a few changes for the upcoming year. He stated that for projects requiring an engineer, engineering firms will be selected on a rotating basis. He also noted that proclamations will not be brought before the Jury, that he and the administrator will handle those in house. He also informed the Jury that a curbside trash pick-up was already available. He also noted that Shane Breland had been contacted about cleaning games off of Parish owned computers, putting a block on pornographic websites and video game sites, and monitoring sites that are visited. He informed the Police Jurors that Senator Landrieu's Office had requested a list of possible projects for the Federal Stimulus Package and a list had been supplied.

There being no other business to come before the Police Jury, the meeting was adjourned.

Dennis E. Woodward
Parish Administrator/Engineer
LINCOLN PARISH POLICE JURY

R. G. Skip Russell
President
LINCOLN PARISH POLICE JURY