



JACKSON PARISH POLICE JURY

Jackson Parish Courthouse
500 East Court Street, Room 301
Jonesboro, Louisiana 71251-3446

Phone: (318) 259-2361

Fax: (318) 259-5660

www.jacksonparishpolicejury.org

Notice Posted:

Tuesday, October 1, 2019 4:30 PM

October 2019 Police Jury Business Session

MEMBERS

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505 Fifth Street
Jonesboro, LA 71251
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(318) 680-8510

DATE:

Monday, October 07, 2019

TIME:

5:15 PM

PLACE OF MEETING:

**Jackson Parish Courthouse
500 E. Court Street, Room 301
Jonesboro, LA 71251**

AGENDA:

Call to Order

Invocation

Pledge of Allegiance

Public Comments

Public comments shall not exceed three (3) minutes unless that period is specifically extended for good cause by the presiding officer of the Police Jury

Presentations

1. Jackson Parish Tourism Board - *Mr. Philip Lawrence*
2. Louisiana Watershed Initiative – *Rapides Parish Planning Committee*
3. Louisiana DEQ Drinking Water Protection Program - *LADEQ*
4. 2018 Audit Presentation: *Ms. Cindy Thomason, Allen Green & Williamson*

Continued Business (Discussion and Review)

5. Discuss parish board member terms and vacancies
6. Discuss status and actions needed for future model bin sites
7. Discuss status of the Hospital Drainage Project

New Business (Discussion and Review)

8. Discuss the 2020 Road Program
9. Discuss the 2018 Annual Off System Bridge Replacement Program
10. Discuss letter of request from East Hodge for drainage and culverts
11. Discuss submission for the 2019-2020 LGAP grant
12. Discuss Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance
13. Discuss appraisal and acquisition of property on S. Cooper and 7th Street

Discussion of Other Topics

14. Discuss plans for building and grounds on Industrial Drive

Announcements and Notifications

Adjourn

Gina M. Thomas, Secretary-Treasurer

Jackson Parish Police Jury

500 E. Court Street, Room 301, Jonesboro, LA. 71251

(318) 259-2361 extension 203



LOUISIANA DRINKING WATER PROTECTION PROGRAM

Drinking Water/Groundwater Protection Ordinance for Water Wells





Drinking Water Protection Ordinance



This package includes a copy of a model drinking water protection ordinance and supporting information stressing the importance of protecting drinking water sources through land use controls.

1. Four Good Reasons to Adopt a Drinking Water Protection Ordinance
2. Ordinances Adopted
3. Contamination Incidents and Costs
 - a. Contamination of Town of Gilbert Water Supply
 - b. Contamination Incidents Statewide
4. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Initiative for Smart Growth for Governments through the Adoption of Ordinances to Protect Source Water
5. Louisiana Municipal Association Support
6. Summary of Ordinance Elements
7. Model Ordinance



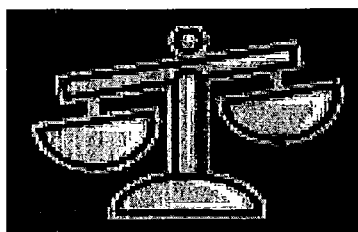
Four Good Reasons to Adopt a Drinking Water Protection Ordinance



A Drinking Water Protection Ordinance can have a large impact on maintaining the integrity of the parish's source of drinking water. The following supporting reasons exist:

- 1) According to the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality, fifteen percent of the state's population is served by community ground water systems that were ranked as having a high potential susceptibility to contamination by the Source Water Assessment Program. By prohibiting new potential sources of contamination from locating next to existing public supply wells, the ordinance prevents additional threats to the water supply from being added to those already existing. The lower the number of potential sources of contamination, the lower the risk.
- 2) There are a very few existing state regulations protecting drinking water wells from potential sources of contamination. Chapter 12 of the State Sanitary Code requires setback distances only for septic tanks, sewers, other water wells, landfills and ditches, and none of these distances are greater than 100 feet. The Louisiana Administrative Code Title 33, Part XI Underground Storage Tank Regulations require a 50-foot setback **only** if any portion of the UST system does not meet the release detection requirements for new systems. All existing systems were also required to meet these new requirements by December 22, 1998. Therefore, the 50-foot setback technically no longer applies.
- 3) Drinking water is easy to contaminate but difficult and expensive to clean up. The Town of Gilbert spent \$424,000 to connect to another water system and build a new wellfield when the town's sole source of drinking water was contaminated in 1992 by a leaking underground storage tank. The cost to assess and cleanup the contaminated site was in excess of one million dollars. Subsequently, an ordinance was passed unanimously to protect their new wellfield.
- 4) The Town of Winnsboro received \$3.1 million in direct loans and \$2.3 million in grants to replace an entire well field that was contaminated by a nearby gasoline storage site and infiltration of salt into the water supply, according to the April 29, 2002 edition of *The News Star*.

The contamination incidents in Gilbert and Winnsboro are just two examples of many. Protection of public drinking water supplies is needed before contamination causes health, economic, and environmental consequences. Please help us to do our part in protecting your community's resource. Consider a drinking water protection ordinance for your community.



**Drinking Water Protection Ordinance Adopted
(as of 07/13/2017, grouped by parish)**

Acadia

Acadia Parish Police Jury
Town of Church Point
City of Crowley
Town of Iota
City of Rayne

Allen

Town of Elizabeth
City of Oakdale

Avoyelles

Avoyelles Parish Police Jury
City of Marksville
Town of Mansura
Town of Moreauville
Town of Simmesport

Beauregard

City of DeRidder
Town of Merryville

Bossier

Bossier Parish Police Jury
Town of Haughton
Town of Plain Dealing

Calcasieu

City of DeQuincy
Town of Vinton
City of Westlake

Caddo

Village of Ida
Village of Rodessa
Town of Vivian

Caldwell

Town of Columbia

Catahoula

Village of Harrisonburg
Town of Jonesville

Concordia

Concordia Parish Police Jury
Town of Clayton
City of Vidalia

East Feliciana

Village of Norwood
Town of Wilson

Evangeline

Village of Pine Prairie

Grant

Town of Pollock

Iberia

Village of Loreauville

Iberville

Town of Maringouin
Village of Rosedale
Town of White Castle

Jefferson Davis

Jeff. Davis Parish Police Jury
City of Jennings
Town of Lake Arthur
Town of Welsh

Lafayette

City of Carencro
Town of Duson
City of Youngsville

LaSalle

Town of Jena
Town of Olla

Lincoln

Lincoln Parish Police Jury
City of Grambling

Livingston

Village of Albany
City of Denham Springs
Village of Killian
Town of Livingston
City of Walker

Morehouse

City of Bastrop
Village of Bonita

Natchitoches

Village of Goldonna

Ouachita

City of West Monroe

Rapides

Village of Cheneyville
Town of Glenmora
Town of Lecompte
Village of McNary
Town of Woodworth

Richland

Town of Mangham
Town of Rayville

St. Landry

St. Landry Parish Council
City of Eunice
Town of Melville
City of Opelousas
Town of Washington

St. Martin

City of Breaux Bridge
Town of Henderson

St. Tammany

Abita Springs
Madisonville
Slidell

Tangipahoa

Tangipahoa Parish Council
Town of Amite
Town of Kentwood
City of Ponchatoula
Village of Tangipahoa
Village of Tickfaw

Tensas

Town of St. Joseph

Vermilion

Vermilion Parish Police Jury
City of Abbeville
Town of Delcambre
Town of Erath
Town of Gueydan
Town of Kaplan
Town of Maurice

Vernon

Vernon Parish Police Jury
Village of Anacoco
Town of Hornbeck
City of Leesville
Town of Rosepine
Village of Simpson

Washington

Town of Angie

Webster

Webster Parish Police Jury
Town of Cullen
City of Minden
Town of Sibley
City of Springhill

West Baton Rouge

Town of Addis

West Feliciana

Town of St. Francisville

Gilbert arranges to tap outside water sources

Benzene-free supplies due in about a week

By TAMARA MOHAWK
Staff Writer

GILBERT — Residents could have drinkable water in their homes in about a week, city officials said Thursday, a day after issuing warnings about the town's benzene-contaminated water supply.

"We feel much better right now than we did this morning because we got confirmation that we're going to be able to tap into West Winnsboro and (South) Bayou Macon," Mayor Nelda Griffing said after an afternoon meeting between city and state officials, referring to the water systems Gilbert will use until new wells can be drilled.

City officials, on directions from the state Department of Health and Hospitals, hand-delivered warnings Wednesday afternoon telling the town's 703 residents not to drink or cook with water from the town's water wells because state officials discovered extremely high levels of cancer-causing benzene in the water.

"No one panicked," Town Council member Shirley Holcomb said, noting that a hydrant at a Gilbert ball field was connected to the West Winnsboro Water System soon after the warnings were issued so residents could fill jugs with drinking water.

"They were glad to know they were going to have some water; that's the main thing," Holcomb said.

Resident Nelson Rose, 60, said he carried water from the farm where he works. The private well there recently tested negative for contamination.

"I had to haul water from his house in milk jugs," Rose said. "It isn't too much of a problem. I have to come down here every day anyway."

Ironically, Thursday afternoon's meeting was scheduled before the water system was shut down. State Department of Environmental Quality officials had planned to pre-



The News-Star/Nathaniel Guidry

Gilbert Mayor Nelda Griffing speaks with state Department of Environmental Quality officials Mary Gentry and Howard Fielding about contamination.

sent a program intended to help communities prevent and deal with water contamination crises.

"This convinced me to (participate) for sure," Griffing said after the meeting.

Later Thursday, about 10 residents at the Town Council meeting were mostly understanding about Gilbert's predicament and officials' efforts, City Clerk Janice Warington said. There was concern about the time it could take to get a grant to drill new wells, she said.

State health officials told residents the benzene contamination poses a long-term,

See TAP, page 2A



Rose

Louisiana Public Water Supply Contamination Incidents

System	Contaminants	Source	Year
Coushatta	Trichloroethylene	Manufacturing Plant	1989
Minden	BTEX	Unknown, suspected spill	1992
Gilbert	BTEX	Leaking UST	1992
Montgomery	BTEX	Leaking line at gas station	1992
Rayville	BTEX	Leaking UST	1992
Winnboro	1,2-Dichloroethane	Unknown, suspected body shop	1992
Gilark	BTEX	Unknown	1992
LaSalle Waterworks District #1	BTEX	Unknown	1992
Bastrop	BTEX	Leaking AST	1992
Chateau Charles Hotel	1,2-Dichloroethane	Unknown, suspected chemical plant	1992
Carencro	Dichloroethylene, Trichloroethylene and Trichloroethane	Unknown	2000
Hillside Trailer Park	Trichloroethylene, Dichloroethylene, and Trichloroethane	Unknown	2001
Myrtle Grove Trailer Park	Vinyl Chloride	Unknown, suspected chemical plant	2001
Pine High School	BTEX	Unknown	2001
Marksville	Tetrachloroethylene, Trichloroethylene, Cis-1,2 Dichloroethylene, 1,2-Dichloroethane, MTBE	Unknown, suspected dry cleaner	2002

EPA Smart Growth Guidance

Policy 64. Adopt ordinances for source water protection

Under the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), all states are required to complete assessments of their public water systems that delineate areas that feed groundwater and surface water supplies, and identify potential pollution risks. Additionally, to further ensure water quality, a limited number of communities have ordinances in place to protect source water.

Communities should consider developing ordinances that protect source waters, such as aquifers and watersheds, by adopting ordinances that protect the most critical recharge or contribution areas, nearest to wells and intakes.

The purpose of source water protection is to prevent pollution from reaching the groundwater, lakes, rivers, and streams that serve as local communities' drinking water sources. Ordinances can be developed to protect water sources and help safeguard community health by reducing the risk of contamination of water supplies. Wellhead protection zones and aquifer protection areas are two examples of source water protection ordinances that help protect groundwater sources. Water supply watershed districts and lake watershed overlay districts are examples of local management tools that provide protection of surface water supplies by restricting land uses around a reservoir used for drinking water. In all cases, communities can develop

LOUISIANA MUNICIPAL ASSOCIATION POLICY STATEMENT

2.2 WATER SYSTEMS

2.1 Current sources of potable water must be protected against any type of pollution if possible. Such water should be recycled wherever feasible.

2.22 Agreements should be made between local governments and industrial water users to protect against the reduction of water tables in aquifer reservoirs. The activities of the Ground Water Management Commission and the Ground Water Management Advisory Task Force should be focused on protecting the public water systems in the state.

2.23 Industries and local governments must agree to conserve water resources wherever possible.

2.24 Municipalities should participate in the Drinking Water Protection Program administered by the state Department of Environmental Quality by adopting an ordinance designating Drinking Water Protection Critical Areas, defined as the area within a 1000 foot radial boundary from any water well serving an active public water system.

2.25 The Safe Drinking Water Program, as administered by the Office of Public Health in the Department of Health and Hospitals, should be.....

11/13/2006

Summary of Ground Water Protection Ordinance Elements

Section 1 states the title and the purpose of the ordinance.

Section 2 states what the ordinance applies to and that the ordinance does not supercede any other ordinances/land use regulations already in place.

Section 3 lists definitions of terms used in the ordinance.

Section 4 defines the area covered by the ordinance, or the "critical area", which is a 1000-foot radius around the public supply well.

Section 5 lists the types of facilities that are prohibited in the critical area. These are the "significant potential sources of contamination" that were identified in the source water assessment program. The list can be modified if the community chooses to do so.

Section 6 is the grandfather clause for existing facilities. If the facility already exists when the ordinance is adopted it can remain there. Replacement or repair is permitted but facilities and activities may not be added or expanded unless it can be shown that undue hardship would result. Part A covers special permits for these cases as well as uses that are not addressed in Section 5. Part B covers the procedures for issuance of special permits, including appeals from denial of special permits.

Section 7 is the saving clause meaning that each part of the ordinance stands alone. If one part of the ordinance is found to be invalid it does not nullify the remainder of the ordinance.

Section 8 addresses the mechanism for handling violations of the ordinance.

Section 9 is the enforcement clause, the "teeth" of the ordinance.

DRAFT

PLEASE USE THIS MODEL ORDINANCE PATTERNED AFTER AN ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (EPA) MODEL ORDINANCE AS A GUIDE FOR PROTECTION AGAINST PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY CONTAMINATION. IT IS ADVISED YOU HAVE THE ORDINANCE REVIEWED BY APPROPRIATE LEGAL COUNSEL BEFORE ENACTMENT.

Be it ordained on this ____ Day of ____, 20__, by the (governing body) of (town/city/parish), State of Louisiana the following:

Section 1 Title and Purpose

This ordinance, titled the Ground Water Protection Ordinance, establishes a Drinking Water Protection Critical Area around each water well serving an active public water system.

The underlying purpose and intent of this ordinance is to safeguard the health, safety, and lives of the public by protecting ground water from contamination.

Section 2 Applicability

This Ground Water Protection Ordinance, and the Drinking Water Protection Critical Area(s) created hereby, shall apply to and include all new construction, reconstruction, or expansion of existing buildings and new or expanded uses. These activities/facilities/uses must comply with the requirements of both the Drinking Water Protection Critical Area(s) and any applicable land use regulations or covenants, public or private.

This ordinance (Ground Water Protection Ordinance) is distinct from and not a part of any land use regulations or covenants, public or private, that may exist in the (town/city/parish) of _____

Section 3 Definitions

ABANDONED WATER WELL. A well that's use has been permanently discontinued; its pumping equipment has been permanently removed; the well is in such a state of disrepair that it cannot be used to supply water and/or has the potential for transmitting surface contaminants into an aquifer; the well poses potential health or safety hazards, or the well is in such a condition that it cannot be placed in the active, standby, or inactive status.

ABOVE GROUND STORAGE TANK (AST). A vessel, used to store petroleum products or chemicals that is fixed permanently in place (stationary) on foundations, racks, cradles or stilts, or on the ground. The term does not include tanks mounted on wheels, trolleys, skids, pallets, or rollers or produced substance storage tanks directly related to oil and gas production and gathering operations.

APPLICANT. Person or persons applying for a special permit for a facility within the Drinking Water Protection Critical Area(s).

ANIMAL FEEDLOT/ DAIRIES. A lot or facility (other than an aquatic animal production facility) where animals have been, are, or will be stabled or confined and fed or maintained for a total of 45 days or more in any 12-month period, and crops, vegetation, forage growth, or post-harvest residues are not sustained in the normal growing season over any portion of the lot or facility.

AQUIFER. A water-bearing rock, sand or gravel layer that will yield water in a usable quantity to a well or spring.

CLASS I WELL. Wells used to inject hazardous wastes or dispose of non-hazardous industrial waste and treated municipal sewage below the deepest underground source of drinking water.

CLASS II WELL. Wells used to inject fluids associated with the production of oil and natural gas or fluids and compounds used for enhanced hydrocarbon recovery. These wells normally inject below the deepest underground source of drinking water (USDW) except in cases where the USDW contains producible quantities of oil or gas.

CLASS III WELL. Wells that inject fluids used in subsurface mining of minerals.

CLASS V WELL. Wells not included in the other classes that inject nonhazardous fluid into or above an underground source of drinking water. (The seven major types of Class V wells include drainage wells, geothermal reinjection wells, domestic wastewater disposal wells, mineral and fossil fuel recovery related wells, industrial/commercial/utility disposal wells, recharge wells and miscellaneous wells. Class V injection wells also include all large-capacity cesspools and motor vehicle waste disposal wells.)

CONTAMINATION. The presence of a material that may cause or significantly contribute to a present or potential risk to human health, safety, welfare, or that is present in ground water resources or to the natural environment such that it degrades the quality of the resource so as to constitute a hazard and/or impair its use.

DELINEATION. Determining the outline or shape of a drinking water protection area.

DRINKING WATER PROTECTION AREA. The area around a drinking water source, such as a well or surface water intake, such as delineated by the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality as part of the Source Water Assessment Program. This area is shown on Source Water Assessment Program maps and contains the Drinking Water Protection Critical Area.

DRINKING WATER PROTECTION CRITICAL AREA. A 1000 ft. radial boundary from any water well serving an active public water system.

GROUND WATER. The water contained in the interconnected pores located below the ground in an aquifer.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS. A material that may cause or significantly contribute to a present or potential risk to human health, safety, welfare, to ground water resources or to the natural environment.

OR

That is defined in the following categories:

Ignitable: A gas, liquid or solid which may cause fires through friction, absorption of moisture, or which has low flash points. Examples: white phosphorous and gasoline.
Carcinogenic: A gas, liquid, or solid which is normally considered to be cancer causing or mutagenic. Examples: PCB's in some waste oils.
Explosive: A reactive gas, liquid or solid that will vigorously and energetically react uncontrollably if exposed to heat, shock, pressure or combinations thereof. Examples: dynamite, organic peroxides and ammonium nitrate.
Highly toxic: A gas, liquid, or solid so dangerous to man as to afford

unusual hazard of life. Example: chlorine gas. Moderately Toxic: A gas, liquid or solid that through repeated exposure or in a single large dose can be hazardous to man. Corrosive: Any material, whether acid or alkaline, which will cause severe damage to human tissue, or in case of leakage might damage or destroy other containers of hazardous materials and cause the release of their contents. Examples: battery acid and phosphoric acid.

OR

The following items listed below and by-products, reaction products, or waste products generated from the use, handling, storage, or production of these items. Acid and base cleaning solutions, antifreeze and coolants, new or used, arsenic and arsenic compounds, batteries, new and used, brake and transmission fluid, oils/greases/lubricants, brine solution casting and foundry chemicals, caulking agents and sealants, cleaning solvents, cutting fluids, degreasing solvents, disinfectants, electroplating solutions, explosives, fertilizers, food processing wastes, fuels and additives, glues, adhesives, and resins, greases, hydraulic fluid industrial and commercial janitorial supplies, industrial sludges and stillbottoms, inks, printing and photocopying chemical, laboratory chemicals, metal finishing solutions, oils (petroleum based), paints, primers, thinners, dyes, stains, wood preservatives, paint solvents, and paint removing compounds, pesticides and herbicides, plastic resins and catalysts, plasticizers, photo development chemicals, pool chemicals, roofing chemicals and sealers, solders and fluxes, tanning industry chemicals, transformer and capacitor oils/fluids.

IMPERVIOUS SURFACE. A surface covered by a material that is relatively impermeable to water.

INACTIVE WATER WELL. A well is considered to be inactive if it is not presently operating but is maintained in such a way that it can be put back in operation, with a minimum of effort, to supply water.

NORMAL HOUSEHOLD USE. Storage or use of a hazardous material in quantities less than 5 gallons if liquid or 50 pounds if solid.

PERSON. An individual, corporation, joint venture, incorporated association, public or private corporation, partnership, governmental body or other similar entity, public or private.

PROMISCUOUS DUMP. Any collection of solid waste either dumped or caused to be dumped or placed on any property either public or private, whether or not regularly used, and not authorized by the administrative authority (Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality).

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY. A water supply that provides water through constructed conveyances to the public for at least fifteen service connections or regularly serves an average of at least twenty-five individuals daily for at least sixty days per year.

SANITARY LANDFILL. A landfill for the disposal of commercial or residential solid waste by deposit in a landfill in layers covered with suitable cover material of a depth and at a frequency adequate to control disease vectors and odors, and in such a manner that minimizes the risk to human health and the environment.

SECURED STORAGE. Natural or created barrier to site ingress or egress around the entire perimeter of the hazardous materials storage area.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT PROGRAM. Section 1453 of the Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1996 required each state to develop a Source Water Assessment Program that will: delineate areas providing drinking water for all public water supplies (ground water and surface water) and inventory drinking water supplies for potential contaminants which may have adverse effects on human health.

WELL. Any excavation that is drilled, cored, bored, washed, driven, dug, jetted, or otherwise constructed for conveying ground water to the surface, monitoring ground water levels or other characteristics, providing cathodic protection, or providing a method of injecting water into the aquifer system from above the earth's surface.

Section 4 Establishment and Delineation of the Drinking Water Protection Critical Area(s).
This ordinance hereby establishes within the (town/city/parish) of _____ certain Drinking Water Protection Critical Areas, each defined as the area within a 1000 foot radial boundary from any water well serving an active public water system.

Section 5 Prohibited Uses
The following uses, unless granted a special exception, are prohibited within the Drinking Water Protection Critical Area(s): abandoned water wells, above ground storage tanks, agriculture chemical- formulation/distribution facilities, airports, animal feed lots/dairies, asphalt plants, auto/boat/tractor/small engine shops, battery recyclers, body shop/paint shops, car washes, cemeteries, chemical plants, class I injection wells, class II injection wells, class III injection wells, class V injection wells, dry cleaner/laundromats, funeral homes, furniture stripping facilities, golf courses, hospitals, irrigation wells, lumber mills, metal plating/metal working facilities, military facilities, non-functional on site-sewage systems, nuclear plants, oxidation ponds, paper mills, petroleum bulk plants, pipeline compressor stations, plant nurseries, port facilities, power plants, printing shops, promiscuous dumps, railroad yards- switching/loading and offloading/maintenance, salvage yards, sand/gravel pits, sanitary landfills, sewer lift stations, sewer treatment plants, truck terminals, underground storage tanks, wood preserving plants.

Section 6 Exceptions
Any of the land uses, facilities or activities identified in Section 5 lawfully in existence on the effective date of this ordinance may continue to exist on the parcel upon which it is located. Replacement or repair of said uses is permissible. If any of these land uses, facilities, or activities undergoes a change of ownership it may continue to exist providing the type of use remains the same. If any of these land uses, facilities, or activities ceases to operate for a period of _____ the _____ (governing body or appropriate authority) may deem it to be abandoned. Then, restarting an abandoned operation is prohibited unless a special permit is granted by the

A.) Uses and Activities Requiring Special Permit

The following uses and activities are permitted only upon the issuance of a special permit by the _____ under such conditions as there exists an undue hardship and as they may require:

1. Enlargement or alteration of existing uses that do not conform to the Drinking Water Protection Critical Area(s);
2. Restarting operation of a use the _____ (governing body or appropriate authority) deemed to be abandoned that was previously in lawful existence on the effective date of this ordinance;
3. Those activities that involve the handling of hazardous materials in quantities greater than those associated with normal household use, permitted in any land use regulation or covenant, public or private (except as prohibited in Section 5).

The burden is on the applicant to show undue hardship.

B.) Procedures for issuance of special permit

1. The Special Permit Granting Authority (SPGA) for this ordinance shall be the _____. Such special permit shall be granted if the SPGA determines, in conjunction with _____, that the intent of this bylaw/ordinance, as well as its specific criteria, is met. The SPGA shall not grant a special permit under this section unless the petitioner's application materials include, in the SPGA's opinion, sufficiently detailed, definite, and credible information to support positive findings in relation to the standards given in this section. The SPGA shall document the basis for any departures from the recommendations of the other (town/city) boards or agencies in its decision.
2. Upon receipt of the special permit application, the SPGA shall transmit one copy to the _____ (s) for their written recommendations. Failure to respond in writing within _____ days of receipt by the _____ shall indicate approval or no desire to comment by said agency. The applicant shall furnish the necessary number of copies of the application.
3. The SPGA may grant the required special permit only upon finding that the proposed use meets the prohibited uses standards as specified in Section 5 of this bylaw, all federal, state, and local regulations, and any regulations or guidelines adopted by the SPGA.
4. The applicant shall file _____ copies of a site plan and attachments. The site plan shall be drawn at a proper scale as determined by the SPGA and be stamped by a professional engineer. All additional submittals shall be prepared by qualified professionals. The site plan and its attachments shall at a minimum include provisions to protect against the discharge of hazardous materials or wastes to the environment due to spillage, accidental damage, corrosion, leakage, or vandalism, including spill containment and clean-up procedures; provisions for indoor, secured storage of hazardous materials and wastes with impervious floor surfaces.
5. Appeals from denial of special permits shall be submitted in writing (letter form) to the _____ (any appeal board, executive committee of police jury, or other body) within thirty days of receipt of denial. The _____ shall conduct a review and render a decision within thirty days of receipt of appeal request. Adverse decision of the _____ shall be appealed to the state district court.

Section 7

Saving Clause

Should any section or provision of this ordinance be declared invalid, such decision shall not affect the validity of the ordinance as a whole or any other part thereof and shall not invalidate any special permit previously issued thereunder.

Section 8

Compliance

- A.) Based upon the determination that there is a violation of this ordinance, the jurisdiction shall conduct an attempt at informal reconciliation with the violator. As part of such informal reconciliation, the jurisdiction shall:
 - a. Notify the violator by mail of the violation of this ordinance and desire of the jurisdiction to correct the violation through informal reconciliation. The statement shall also indicate that should the violator refuse to allow the recommended corrective actions within the time set forth by the jurisdiction, action may be taken to correct the violation and the violator will be billed for the cost of taking the corrective action.
 - b. Make a good faith effort to meet the violator and resolve/correct the violation.
- B.) If after taking the steps above and after a period of _____ days following the mailing of the notice of the violation, the jurisdiction in good faith determines that the violator is unwilling to participate in informal reconciliation and take the corrective

actions prescribed, the jurisdiction shall notify the violator by mail of the termination of the informal reconciliation.

- C.) The jurisdiction may take corrective actions deemed necessary following _____ days after notifying the violator by mail of the notice of termination of the informal reconciliation, and bill the violator for the reasonable cost of such action.
- D.) Citizen Complaints. The jurisdiction is not limited to enforcing this ordinance on citizen complaint. The jurisdiction may enforce this ordinance on its own cognizance. However, any person may submit a verbal or written complaint alleging a violation of this ordinance. Upon receipt of such complaint, the jurisdiction shall conduct an investigation of the allegations and present its findings both to the complainant and the property owner involved and follow the procedures set forth herein above.

Section 9

Enforcement

A.) Civil

This ordinance may be enforced civilly by suit for injunctive relief or by any other appropriate civil remedy.

B.) Criminal

In lieu of a civil enforcement proceeding, a person found in violation of this ordinance shall be imprisoned for a period of time not to exceed _____ months or pay a fine of not more than _____ or both.

The effective date of this ordinance shall be the _____ day of _____, 20__.



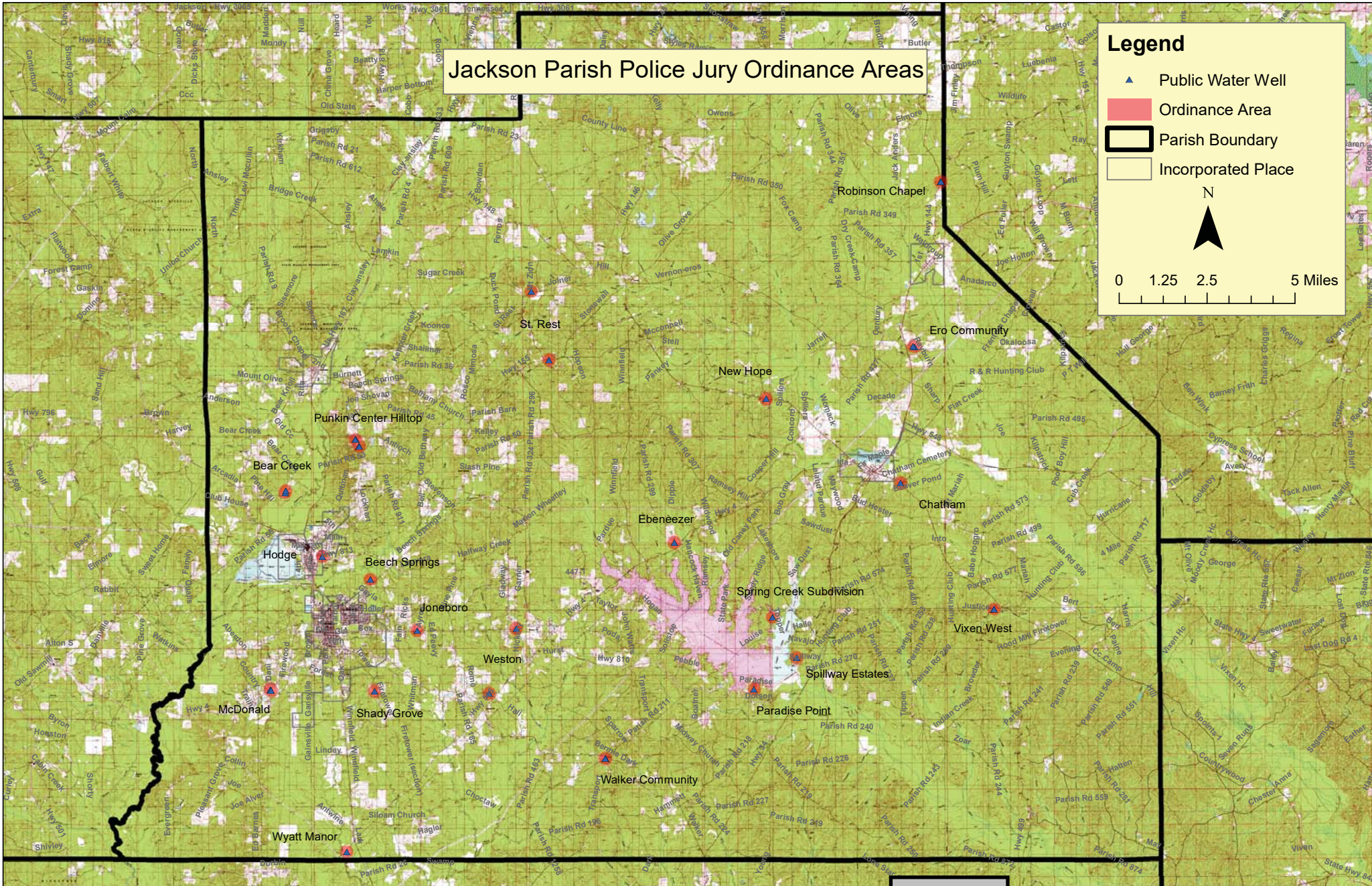
Jackson Parish Police Jury Ordinance Areas

Legend

- ▲ Public Water Well
- Ordinance Area
- ▭ Parish Boundary
- ▭ Incorporated Place

N

0 1.25 2.5 5 Miles





JACKSON PARISH POLICE JURY

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WARD 2

EDDIE M. LANGSTON
770 Taylor Road
Jonesboro, LA. 71251
(318) 259-7448

WARD 3

AMY C. MAGEE
2332 Walker Road
Jonesboro, LA. 71251
(318) 235-0002

WARD 4

JOHN W MCCARTY
2766 Hwy 155
Quitman, LA 71268
(318) 259-9694

WARD 5

TARNESHALA COWANS
598 Beech Springs Road
Jonesboro, LA. 71251
(318) 480-9095

WARD 6

REGINA H. ROWE
159 Hughes Rd.
Jonesboro, LA 71251
(318) 259-7923

WARD 7

LYNN TREADWAY
505 Fifth Street
Jonesboro, LA 71251
(318) 259-7673
(318) 680-8510

APPRAISAL IN SUMMARY REPORTING FORMAT (D.O.T.D. - FORM "A - Land")

Parcel Number: 1-2-D-1
Ownership: Herbert Simmons, Jr. et ux
Project Number: GOHSEP 1603N-049-0001
F.A.P. Number: N/A
Name of Project: Jackson Parish Hospital Drainage
Name of Street: Alexander Street
Parish: Jackson



For: Riley Company, Engineers & Surveyors
112 East Mississippi Avenue
Ruston, Louisiana 71273-1303

Mr. Paul Riley

Submitted by: Michael A. Graham, MAI
1300 Hudson Lane
Suite 1
Monroe, Louisiana 71201

Date of Valuation: August 26, 2019

Prepared by:



MICHAEL A. GRAHAM, MAI
1300 HUDSON LANE - SUITE 1
MONROE, LOUISIANA 71201
REAL ESTATE APPRAISAL SERVICES

MICHAEL A. GRAHAM, MAI

Real Estate Appraisal Services

1300 Hudson Lane Suite # 1

Monroe, La. 71201

Phone: 318-387-9092

magraham@mgmai.com

September 9, 2019

Riley Company, Engineers & Surveyors

112 East Mississippi Avenue

Ruston, Louisiana 71273-1303

Attention: Mr. Paul Riley

Parcel Number: 1-2-D-1
Ownership: Herbert Simmons, Jr. et ux
Project Number: GOHSEP 1603N-049-0001
F.A.P. Number: N/A
Name of Project: Jackson Parish Hospital Drainage

Dear Mr. Riley:

Pursuant to your request, the undersigned appraiser has made a personal inspection of the property identified by above noted parcel number and ownership, and has thoroughly investigated and analyzed matters pertinent to developing an opinion of market value for real property required from this ownership.

The purpose of this appraisal is to develop an opinion of compensation for real property required from this ownership for construction of the referenced project. The intended use of this appraisal is to provide a basis for compensating the property owner for the required right-of-way. The intended users of this report are the client, and the property owner if furnished thereto by the client.

This appraisal report follows the guidelines of the Louisiana Department of Transportation and conforms to the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice. Pursuant to current Louisiana jurisprudence, the Jurisdictional Exception pertains to the USPAP Standard 1-4(f). Louisiana Revised Statute 48:453 (A) requires the appraiser to develop opinions of value before the acquisition without considering any change in value caused by the proposed roadway improvement.

The term "Market Value" as used herein is defined as: The most probable price which property should bring in a competitive and open market under all conditions requisite to a fair sale, and buyer and seller each acting prudently and knowledgeably, and assuming the price is not affected by undue stimulus. Implicit in this definition is the consummation is a sale as of a specified date and the passing of title from seller to buyer under conditions whereby:

- a. Buyer and seller are typically motivated.
- b. Both parties are well informed or well advised, and acting in what they consider their own best interest.
- c. A reasonable time is allowed for exposure in the open market.
- d. Payment is made in terms of cash in U.S. dollars or in terms of financial arrangements comparable thereto; and the price represents the normal consideration for the property sold unaffected by special or creative financing or sales concessions granted by anyone associated with the sale.

The scope of this appraisal is based upon information gathered by the appraiser from numerous investigations, inspections and related real estate market research. This information is summarized herein and the value conclusions are based on professionally accepted appraisal methods and procedures. The reader is advised that additional information is contained within the appraiser's files regarding comprehensive definitions; right of way maps; construction plans; real estate market area analysis; factual comparable data; appraiser qualifications, and etc.

Based upon the appraiser's investigations, analyses and value conclusions, compensation for real property located within the required right of way as of August 26, 2019 is:

Estimated Value of All Land Required:	\$1,767
Estimated Value of All Improvements Required:	\$0
Diminution in Value of Remaining Real Estate:	\$7,392
Additional Compensation:	\$0
Total:	\$9,159

If I can offer additional assistance relative to this appraisal or help you with another matter, please contact me.

Respectfully submitted,



MICHAEL A. GRAHAM, MAI
MEMBER OF THE APPRAISAL INSTITUTE #11985
LOUISIANA STATE GENERAL CERTIFIED APPRAISER: #G938

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SUMMARY OF SALIENT FACTS AND CONCLUSIONS

<u>Parcel Number</u>	<u>SF</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Interest Required</u>
1-2-D-1	8,114.0	0.186	Drainage Servitude
N/A	0.0	0.000	N/A
N/A	0.0	0.000	N/A
N/A	0.0	0.000	N/A
N/A	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.000</u>	N/A
Total Area:	8,114.0	0.186	

Parcel Number: 1-2-D-1

Ownership: Herbert Simmons, Jr. et ux

Subject Address: Alexander Street
Jonesboro, LA 71251

Date of Value Estimate: August 26, 2019

Date of Appraisal Report: September 9, 2019

Right of Way Map Dated: August 9, 2016

Date of Notification Letter: N/A

Occupant: Owner

Address: Alexander Street

Contract Rent: N/A

Contract Terms: N/A

Copy of Lease Attached: N/A

Estimate of Just Compensation

Estimated Value of All Land Required:	\$1,767
Estimated Value of All Improvements Required:	\$0
Diminution in Value of Remaining Real Estate:	\$7,392
Additional Compensation:	\$0
Total:	\$9,159

SCOPE OF WORK

In the appraisal of the subject property, the appraiser obtained data from the following sources:

- Right of Way Maps
- Construction Maps
- Onsite inspection of the subject property and real estate market area
- Gathering and investigating real estate market data:
 - Public records, real estate agents, real estate appraisers, sellers, and purchasers
- FEMA Flood zone data
- Analysis of land use trends
- Analysis of local area demographic data
- LADOTD legal section regarding “additional compensation” constitutional provisions and related jurisprudence associated with condemnation matters in Louisiana.
- Parish government:
 - Clerk of Court records
 - Assessor’s records
- Local real estate agents and appraisers
- Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice, Appraisal Foundation.
- Construction cost estimates provided by Marshall Valuation Service

The Appraiser

- a. Has inspected the subject property to note the characteristics of the property that are relevant to its valuation;
- b. Has investigated available market data for use in sales comparison approach, land only. Due to the nature of the property, all other approaches are not applicable in this appraisal.

The appraiser's investigations will include research of public records through the use of commercial sources of data such as printed comparable data services and computerized databases. Search parameters such as dates of sales, leases, locations, sizes, types of properties and distances from the subject will start with relatively narrow constraints and, if necessary, be expanded until the appraiser has either retrieved data sufficient (in the appraiser's opinion) to estimate market value, or until the appraiser believes that he or she has reasonably exhausted the available pool of data. Researched sales data will be viewed and, if found to be appropriate, efforts will be made to verify the data with persons directly involved in the transactions such as buyers, seller, brokers or agents. At the appraiser's discretion, some data will be used without personal verification if, in the appraiser's opinion, the data appear to be correct. In addition, the appraiser will consider any appropriate listings or properties found through observation during appraiser's data collection process.

- c. Has investigated and analyzed any pertinent easements or restrictions, on the fee simple ownership of the subject property. It is the client's responsibility to supply the appraiser with a title report. If a title report is not available, the appraiser will rely on a visual inspection and identify any readily apparent easements or restrictions;
- d. Will analyze the data found and reach conclusions regarding the market value, as defined in the report, of the subject property as of the date of value using appropriate valuation approaches identified above;
- e. Has prepared the appraisal in compliance with the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice as promulgated by The Appraisal Foundation and the Code of Professional Ethics and Certification Standard of the Appraisal Institute;
- f. Is not responsible for ascertaining the existence of any toxic waste or other contamination present on or off the site. The appraiser will, however, report any indications of toxic waste or contaminants that may affect value if they are readily apparent during appraiser's investigations. Appraiser cautions the user of the report that appraiser is not expert in such matters and that appraiser may overlook contamination that might be readily apparent to parties who are experts in such matters.
- g. Did prepare a Summary Appraisal Report, as defined in USPAP, which will include photographs of the subject property, descriptions of the subject neighborhood, the site, any improvements on the site, a description of the zoning, a highest and best use analysis, a description of the most important sales used in the appraiser's valuation, a reconciliation and conclusion, a map illustrating the sales in relationship to the subject property, and other data deemed by the appraiser to be relevant to the assignment.

BASIS FOR SUMMARY OF JUST COMPENSATION

Land - Required Acquisition Area

<u>Parcel Number</u>	<u>SF</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Interest Required</u>
1-2-D-1	8,114.0	0.186	Drainage Servitude
N/A	0.0	0.000	N/A
N/A	0.0	0.000	N/A
N/A	0.0	0.000	N/A
N/A	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.000</u>	N/A
Total Area:	8,114.0	0.186	

Improvements

1. The following improvement items are considered as real property and are included in the Just Compensation estimate.

- N/A

2. The following items are considered as personal property and are not included in the Just Compensation estimate.

- N/A

3. The following items of real property are located outside the required right-of-way and are not included in the Just Compensation estimate.

- N/A

4. The following items are in the ownership of others, located in the required area, and are included in the just compensation estimate.

- N/A

OWNERSHIP / TITLE DATA

Ownership of Record: Herbert Simmons, Jr. et ux

Owner's Address: 242 Dogwood Drive
Jonesboro, LA 71251

Legal Description: See addenda

Tax Assessments: Land: \$2,900
Improvements: \$0
Total: \$2,900
Homestead Exemption: No
Millage Rate:
Annual Tax Burden: N/A

Last Transfer: The subject property was purchased by Herbert Simmons, Jr. and Janice Harmon Simmons from Ruben E. Brown, et al. Sale date was 11/05/1999 and listed consideration was \$10,000.

For Sale / Contracts: To the appraiser's knowledge, the subject property is not currently for sale on the open market. Also, the appraiser is unaware of any pending contracts to sell the real property associated with this ownership.

DEFINITION OF APPRAISAL PROBLEM

The subject property is a vacant tract of land located at the eastern end of the Alexander Street right-of-way. The paved portion of the street does not extend to the subject property. The required acquisition is a 0.186 acre drainage servitude along the frontage. There were no improvements noted in the required area. The result of the "before and after" valuation will result in compensation for the part taken and severance damages to the remainder, if any exist. The larger parcel site contains 2.617 acres. This larger parcel is a portion of the parent tract, which is approximately 12.83 acres in size. The tract portions not included in the larger parcel differ in unity of use.

TYPE OF PROPERTY:

Vacant land

TYPE OF ACQUISITION:

Partial

FORMAT OF APPRAISAL PROCEDURE

In accordance with my appraisal assignment, the appraisal is based on DOTD's Form "A" Appraisal Format. This format will:

1. Estimate the market value, as defined in this report, of the whole property before the acquisition.
2. Estimate the market value of the required area and the remainder after the acquisition, and estimate severance damages, if any, to the remainder.
3. Estimate additional consideration, if any.

In the final analysis, the total of the value estimate of the required area, net severance damages, if any, to the remainder, and additional compensation, if any, will result in the estimate of just compensation.

PURPOSE OF APPRAISAL:

The purpose of this appraisal is to estimate the "Just Compensation" due the subject property owner for reasons of the indicated acquisition relative to the subject project. The "Just Compensation" will be based on the opinion of "Market Value" offered in this report. See the addenda for a definition of Market Value.

TOTAL JUST COMPENSATION:

The values estimated from applicable approaches will be correlated for an estimate of the required area, along with conclusions concerning damages and additional compensation. The total will represent the estimated "Just Compensation".

FUNCTION OF APPRAISAL / INTENDED USE:

The proposed project will require acquisition of the subject property. This report will be used as the basis for negotiation concerning purchase of the described parcel as well as support for courtroom testimony, if necessary.

REAL PROPERTY INTEREST APPRAISED:

Full ownership interest, less mineral rights and subject to all easements, rights of way and servitudes of record and use.

REPORT TYPE:

Summary reporting format

CLIENT:

Riley Company, Engineers & Surveyors

INTENDED USERS:

Riley Company, Engineers & Surveyors and the property owner if a copy of the appraisal report is requested

USE OF PROPERTY AT DATE OF APPRAISAL:

Vacant land

USE OF PROPERTY REFLECTED IN APPRAISAL:

Vacant land

EXTRAORDINARY ASSUMPTIONS

N/A

HYPOTHETICAL CONDITIONS:

N/A

DATE OF OPINION OF VALUE

August 26, 2019

SUBJECT PHOTOGRAPHS



Date of Photo

August 26, 2019

View

Roadway leading to subject property. Property lies beyond the roadway's end.

Direction

East



Date of Photo

August 26, 2019

View

Subject property southern boundary

Direction

North



Date of Photo

August 26, 2019

View

Subject property interior

Direction

North



Date of Photo

August 26, 2019

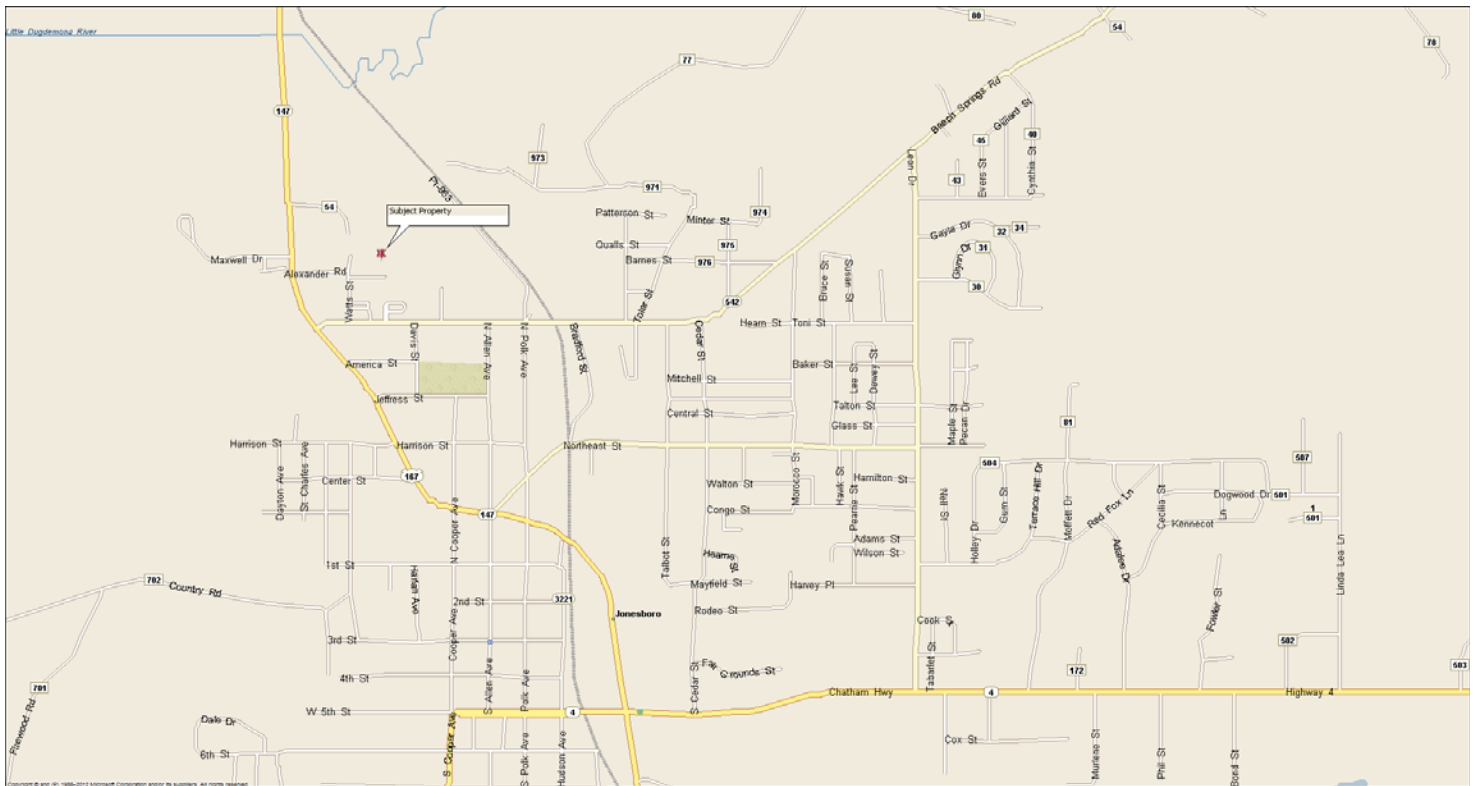
View

Subject property interior

Direction

North

LOCATION MAPS



AREA DATA

Jackson Parish, LA



In 2017, Jackson Parish, LA had a population of 16k people with a median age of 40.5 and a median household income of \$36,394. Between 2016 and 2017 the population of Jackson Parish, LA declined from 15,999 to 15,952, a -0.294% decrease and its median household income declined from \$38,310 to \$36,394, a -5% decrease.

The population of Jackson Parish, LA is 66.9% White Alone, 30.1% Black or African American Alone, and 1.57% Hispanic or Latino. 1.81% of the people in Jackson Parish, LA speak a non-English language, and 99.1% are U.S. citizens.

LARGER PARCEL DETERMINATION - SITE DATA

The appraiser seldom encounters a valuation or analytical premise in condemnation appraising that cannot also be found in general appraisal assignments. The concept of the larger parcel, however, is an exception. It is an analytical premise unique to eminent domain valuation.

Larger Parcel Definition

In condemnation, the tract or tracts of land which are under the beneficial control of a single individual or entity and have the same, or an integrated, highest and best use. Elements for consideration by the appraiser in making the determination in this regard are contiguity, or proximity, as it bears on the highest and best use. [1]

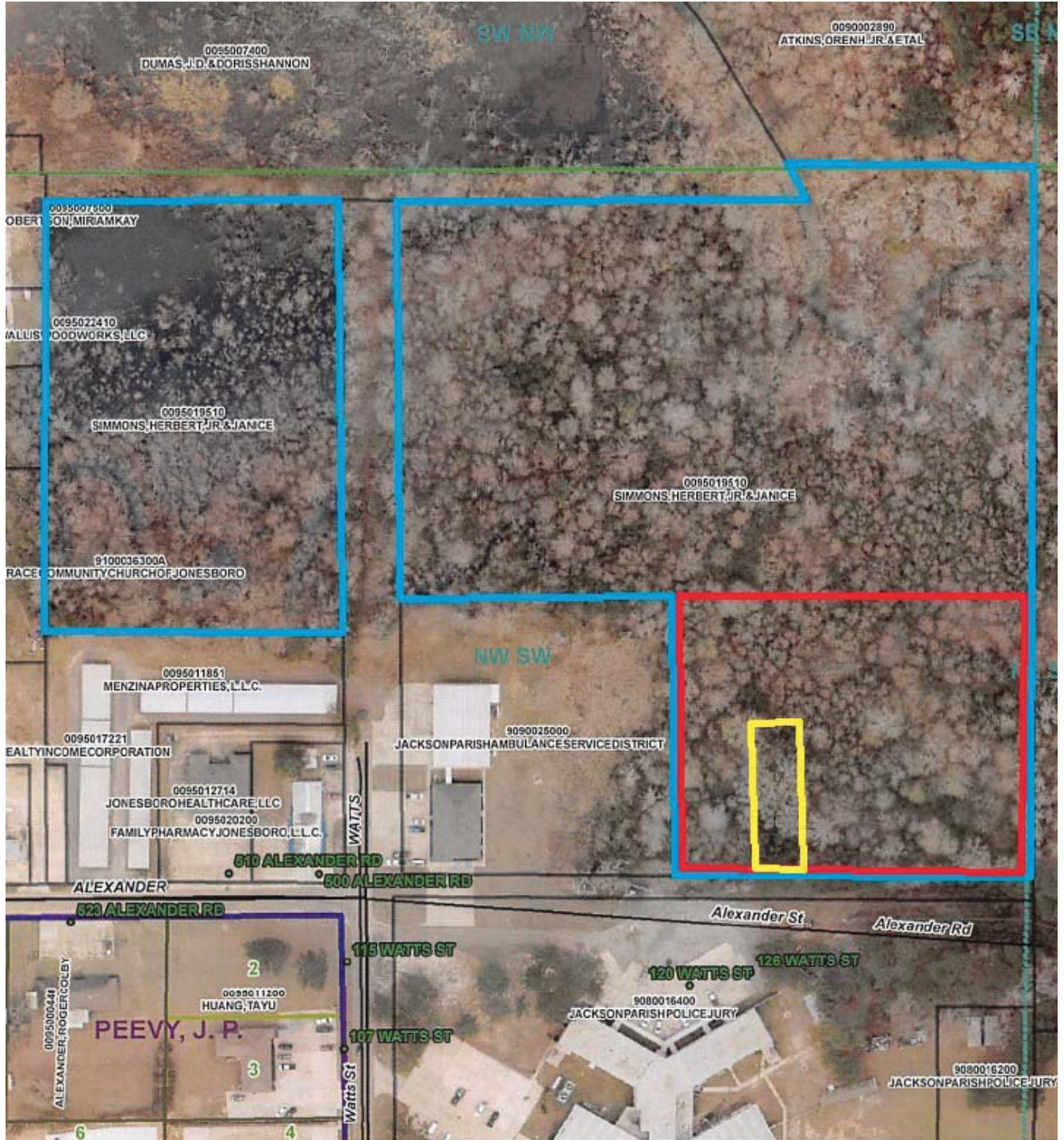
Understanding the concept of the larger parcel is vital in condemnation appraisal because the appraiser cannot determine the highest and best use of a property until a conclusion as to the larger parcel is reached. The larger parcel may be all of one parcel, part of a parcel, or several parcels, depending on the varying degrees of unity of ownership, unity of use, and contiguity. The subject parcel is split by the Watts Road right-of-way, according to the mapping information provided by the Jackson Parish. The intended drainage servitude is located at the southern end of the easternmost parcel. The northern portion of this eastern parcel is prone to flooding, unlike the southern area where the intended servitude is located. For these reasons, the larger parcel is estimated to be an area that is smaller than the total ownership. The total ownership measures approximately 12.830 acres in size, and the appraiser has estimated the Larger Parcel to be approximately 2.617 acres in size (114,000 square feet).

SITE DATA - BEFORE THE ACQUISITION

<u>Site Data</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Square Feet</u>
Total Site:	2.617	114,000.0
Required Servitude:	0.186	8,114.0
Remainder:	2.617	114,000.0

Frontage:	380' (+/-) along Alexander Street ROW
Shape:	Rectangle
Topography:	Adequate for the intended use, sloping to the north.
Drainage:	Adequate in times of normal rainfall.
Utilities:	All available
Servitudes / Encroachments:	Assumed to be typical for the market area and not a detriment to property value. No encroachments were noted.
Surrounding Land Uses:	The subject is located at the northern edge of a commercial area which includes the following uses: Hospital, office, self-storage.
Corner Lot:	No
Zoning:	Subject property is zoned for commercial/business uses, according to Jonesboro Town Hall.
Access:	The subject has direct access to the ROW for Alexander Street, although the paved street does not extend to the subject property.
Flood Zone:	The tract is Zone X (no hazard). See flood plain map in the addenda.

SITE PLAN



Larger parcel illustrated above in red. Total property illustrated in blue. The proposed servitude area is indicated by the yellow outline and extends northward from the Alexander Street ROW.

IMPROVEMENT ANALYSIS-BEFORE THE ACQUISITION

There were no improvements noted on the subject property.

Motion _____, seconded _____ to approve the annual bridge certification and authorize the President to sign the "Official Listing of Off-System Bridges" for 2018.

ANNUAL CERTIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE WITH STATE OF
LOUISIANA OFF SYSTEM BRIDGE REPLACEMENT PROGRAM

WHEREAS, the Code of Federal Regulations as enacted by the United States Congress mandates that all structures defined as bridges located on all public roads shall be inspected, rated for safe load capacity and posted in accordance with the National Bridge Inspection Standards and that an inventory of these bridges be maintained by each state; and

WHEREAS, the responsibility to inspect, rate and load post these bridges under the authority of Jackson Parish in accordance with those Standards is delegated by Louisiana Department of Transportation and Development to Jackson Parish,

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the governing authority of Jackson Parish that the Parish in regular meeting assembled does hereby certify to the Louisiana Department of Transportation and Development (herein referred to as the DOTD) that for a period October 1, 2018 through September 30, 2019:

The Parish has performed all interim inspections on all Parish owned or maintained bridges in accordance with the National Bridge Inspection Standards.

All bridges owned and maintained by the Parish have been structurally analyzed and rated by the parish as to the safe load capacity in accordance with AASHTO Manual for Maintenance Inspection of Bridges. The load posting information that has been determined by the LA DOTD for all bridges where the maximum legal load under Louisiana State law exceeds the load permitted under the operating rating as determined above has been critically reviewed by the Parish. Load posting information has been updated by the Parish. Load Posting information has been updated by the Parish to reflect all structural changes, any obsolete structural ratings or any missing structural ratings.

All Parish owned or maintained bridges which require load posting or closing are load posted or closed in accordance with the table in the DOTD Engineering Directives and Standard Manual Directive No. 1.1.1.8. All DOTD supplied load posting information concerning a bridge has been critically reviewed by the Parish Engineer prior to load posting.

All bridges owned or maintained by the Parish are shown on the attached list in the format specified by the DOTD. Corrections to data supplied to the Parish by the LA DOTD are noted.

Roll Call Vote:

District 1 _____ District 2 _____ District 3 _____ District 4 _____
District 5 _____ District 6 _____ District 7 _____

Yeas: 0
Nays: 0
Absent: 0
Abstaining: 0

CERTIFICATION

I, Gina M. Thomas, Secretary-Treasurer of the Jackson Parish Police Jury, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of a Resolution adopted at a regular meeting of the Jackson Parish Police Jury on October 14, 2019.

/s/ Gina M. Thomas
Gina M. Thomas, Secretary-Treasurer

Village of East Hodge

P. O. Drawer 10
East Hodge, LA 71247
Phone No: (318)259-9127 Fax No: (318) 395-8813

Hal Mims, Mayor
Gloria Moore, Alderwoman

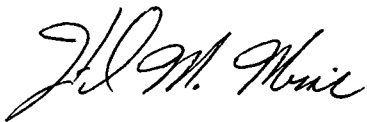
Preston Traxler, Alderman
Robert Bradley, Alderman

To: Jackson Parish Police Juror,

The Village of East Hodge is asking your assistance in cleaning culvert throughout the Village. The concerned areas are the corner of Church and Ebony Street, also at Meredith Street and Brown Ave.

We also need you assistance in filling potholes at Fourth Street, Public Road, Church Street and Third Street.

Thank You,



Mayor Village of East Hodge

Office of Community Development
State of Louisiana
Division of Administration

JOHN BEL EDWARDS
GOVERNOR

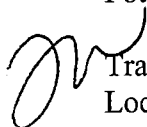


JAY DARDENNE
COMMISSIONER OF ADMINISTRATION

MEMORANDUM



TO: Potential LGAP/CWEF Applicants

FROM:  Traci Watts, Director
Local Government Assistance Program/
Community Water Enrichment Fund

DATE: August 30, 2019

SUBJECT: FY 2019/2020 LGAP and CWEF Applications

The Office of Community Development (OCD) has made the applications for the Local Government Assistance Program (LGAP) and Community Water Enrichment Fund (CWEF) available on their website at https://www.doa.la.gov/Pages/ocd/LGAP/lgap_cwef_programs.aspx. Applications for both programs must be downloaded from the website, completed, and submitted to the OCD. The deadline for receipt (not merely postmarked) of LGAP and CWEF applications is December 6, 2019. Any application not received by the deadline will not be considered.

All municipalities and parishes in Louisiana are eligible to participate in the LGAP/CWEF programs with the exception of the following HUD entitlement cities: Alexandria, Baton Rouge, Bossier City, Kenner, Lafayette, Lake Charles, Monroe, New Orleans, and Shreveport.

For the 2019-2020 fiscal year, the maximum allocation amounts available per parish for LGAP is \$165,700 and for CWEF is \$143,000. The grant ceilings for local governments are included in the application package. The OCD encourages all potential applicants within each parish to prioritize their requests.

If you have any questions, please call Wendi Williams or Mitch McDaniel at 225/342-7412.



Disclaimer:

This map has been developed from the best available sources. No guarantee of accuracy is granted, nor is any responsibility for reliance thereon assumed. The parcel lines shown are considered a graphical representation of the actual boundaries. The Assessor's office is in no way responsible for or liable for any misrepresentation or re-use of this map. Distribution of this map is intended for information purposes and should not be considered authoritative for engineering, legal and other site-specific uses.

Jackson Parish Assessor's Office

Glen Kirkland, PLS, CLA

Assessor for Jackson Parish



ASSESSMENTS
 JACKSON PARISH ROADS
 PARISH
 TOWNSHIP/RANGE
 SECTIONS
 QUARTER SECTIONS
 QTR_QTR SECTIONS

Glen Kirkland
Assessor for Jackson Parish
500 E. Court Room 101
Jonesboro, LA. 71251

2020 PARCEL LISTING

Parcel#0065024400

OWNER
KILPATRICK INVESTMENTS, INC.
PO BOX 1363
RUSTON, LA 71273-1363

PARCEL# 0065024400

<i>Parcel Number</i>	<i>Parcel Type</i>	<i>Ward</i>	<i>Physical Address</i>	<i>Map Number</i>
0065024400	REAL	06-JB	HUDSON AVE	S666 007 38

LOCATIONS- PARCEL#0065024400

<i>Subdivision</i>	<i>Lot</i>	<i>Block</i>	<i>Section</i>	<i>Township</i>	<i>Range</i>	<i>Tract</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Condo</i>
JONESBORO	007	38						
JONESBORO	008	38						
JONESBORO	009	38						

ITEMS- PARCEL#0065024400

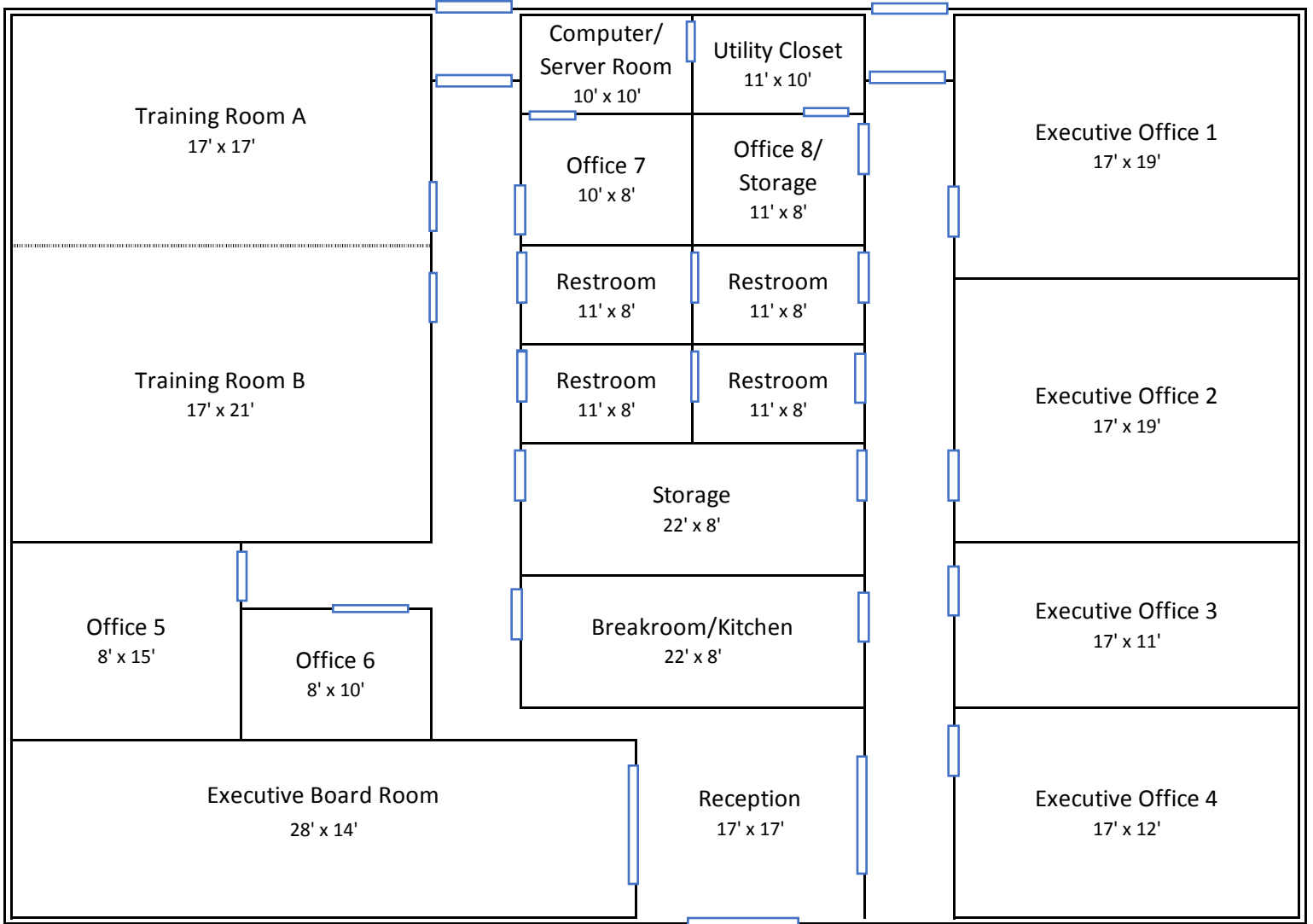
<i>Description</i>	<i>Assessed Value</i>	<i>Homestead Value</i>	<i>Market Value</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>HS Units</i>
1 13 RES. CITY LOT	1,000		10,000	3.00	0.00
Item Totals	1,000		10,000	3.00	0.00

LEGAL DESCRIPTION- PARCEL#0065024400

149-686: LOTS 7, 8, AND 9 OF BLK 38, TOWN OF JONESBORO, LA.

CURRENT OWNERSHIP

<i>HS</i>	<i>Owner Name</i>	<i>Primary</i>	<i>% Owned</i>	<i>% Tax From</i>
NO	KILPATRICK INVESTMENTS, INC.	YES	100.0000	100.0000 06/19/1974



Approximate building plan, some rooms may not be to scale.