



# 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](http://www.jacksonparishpolicejury.org)

Notice Posted:

Thursday, October 31, 2019, 5:00 PM  
November 4, 2019 Business Session

## MEMBERS

### WARD 1

TODD CULPEPPER  
P. O. Box 323  
Quitman, LA. 71268  
(318) 259-4184 (Work)  
(318) 243-1084

### 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

**MEETING DATE:**

**Monday, November 04, 2019**

**MEETING TIME:**

**5:15 PM**

**PLACE OF MEETING:**

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

**AGENDA:**

**Call to Order**

**Invocation**

**Pledge of Allegiance**

**Public Comments**

**Presentations**

**1.** Jackson Parish Tourism Board - *Mr. Philip Lawrence*

**Continued Business (Discussion and Review)**

**2.** Parish board expirations, vacancies, and other actions

**3.** Continued business update

**New Business (Discussion and Review)**

**4.** Sponsorship request for Jonesboro LGAP grant

**5.** Request from School Board

**6.** Update on litigation

**7.** Personnel updates

**Discussion of Other Topics**

**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

In accordance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, if you need special assistance, please contact Gina Thomas at (318) 259-2361, extension 203 describing the assistance that is necessary.

# Vet Fest 2020

## *THE NORTH LOUISIANA VETERANS FESTIVAL*

*Two Days of Music, Food, & Fun  
Celebrating the Service & Sacrifice of  
Our Military Veterans*

*Friday, May 8 &  
Saturday, May 9, 2020*

*Downtown Jonesboro, Louisiana*

# Overview

*Two-Time All-American Edwin Brown Veterans of Foreign Wars Post 4317 is currently developing partnerships in both the public and private sectors to bring to Jonesboro and Jackson Parish a major festival celebrating the service and sacrifice of our military veterans.*

*The festival-The North Louisiana Veterans Festival, or Vet Fest 2020, will also be an economic boost to local businesses while also generating tax revenue for our town and parish.*

*Festival Director Philip Lawrence – who is the VFW Post Commander and the Chairman of the Jackson Parish Tourism Board – intends to build on the success of the Fall Concert in the Park Series held the past two years in Veterans Park.*

*Philip believes that the timing is right to raise awareness of the contributions of our veterans, increase tourism, and bring our parish to the level of other parishes that hold major annual festivals.*

# Details

*\*There will be two stages: the Main Stage in Veterans Park behind the Jackson Parish Courthouse and the Acoustic Stage in Pocket Park adjacent to the Jackson Parish Bank.*

*\*The Festival will open at Noon and close at 8:00 PM both days.*

*\*Food & other vendors will set up booths on the street between the two stages.*


*\*A children's Fun Zone will be set up at a location to be determined.*

*\*Some streets will be blocked off and be designated as pedestrian traffic only.*

*\*Security and traffic control will be provided.*

*\*An EMT will be on-site at all times to treat any medical issues that occur.*

*\*All Profits will go to support Veterans programs.*

REGION 2 - REGIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE COMPOSITION WORKSHEET														
 LOUISIANA WATERSHED INITIATIVE		Floodplain Manager	Local Drainage or Levee District	Local Engineer	Natural Resources Professional	Community Representative (e.g., teacher, faith-based leader, social worker, other)	Academic in a Related Field (e.g., ecosystem function, landscape conservation, ecology, other)	Soil/Water Conservation or Agricultural Community	Regional Planning & Development District or MPO	Builder, Developer or Local HBA	Environmental Nonprofit	Chamber of Commerce	Real Estate, Insurance or Banking Industry	Maximum Total
	# of RSC Members	1	1	1	1	2				7				13
PARISH														
Avoyelles	1													
Bienville	1													
Caldwell	1													
Catahoula	1													
Grant	1													
Jackson	1													
LaSalle	1													
Lincoln	1													
Rapides	1													
Winn	1													
Total Parishes	10													

FOR YOUR REFERENCE: WATERSHED DEMOGRAPHICS**											
Region 2	Race/Ethnicity		Gender		Age				Home Location		
	White Alone (Not Hispanic) Percent	Hispanic or Not White*	Percent Male	Percent Female	Persons Age 19 and Under (Percent)	Persons Age 20-34 (Percent)	Persons Age 35-54 (Percent)	Persons Age 55 and Over (Percent)	Urban	Rural	***English as a Second Language
# of RSC Members	8	5	7	6	3	3	3	4	6	7	0
Percent	63.6%	36.4%	50.0%	50.0%	26.2%	21.7%	24.4%	27.7%	44.3%	55.7%	1.9%

Required
Considerations

\*\*Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, DP 02, DP03 and DP05 and U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Decennial Census, P2.  
 \*\*\*The U.S. Census dataset defines this category as, "Percent Who Speak English Less Than Very Well"



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## Updates on Continued Business:

*The following items have been discussed at previous meetings.*

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- Ordinance for Drinking Water Protection
  - DEQ had presentation at October Business Session. If the Jury wants to pursue an ordinance, we will get one drafted for consideration
- Ordinance for flood
  - Model ordinance was presented at October Business Session. Need guidance on penalties for non-compliance (violation charge) as well as suggested permit fee costs
- Land acquisition for future model bin sites
  - Walker Road: Jury authorized land purchase for \$11k, need purchase agreement completed (Darrell?)
  - Zoar Road: appraisal for \$25,820 – authorize purchase
  - Dorsey Shop Road: appraisal for \$25,820 – authorize purchase
- Land donation for cost of appraisal on South Cooper and 7<sup>th</sup> street
  - Need purchase agreement completed (Darrell?)
- Hospital Drainage Project
  - Darrell and Paul to negotiate acquisition of drainage servitudes at the appraised value with Mr. Herbert Simmons
- LGAP grant application due December 6<sup>th</sup>. Need to know what item(s) to submit. Possibly hire Riley Co.
- Personnel Manual
  - Would like to see this document completed by year-end if possible. If the whole manual cannot be completed, please consider adopting the following. We will get these policies presented for your review:
    - Sexual Harassment (state mandate)
    - Cyber Security (state mandate)
    - Continuation of Operations (state mandate)
    - Set-Up Pay
- Organization Chart Review
  - We have discussed reviewing the operations and management of each department. If we can schedule meetings, each department will present their current org chart proposals and the Jury can give feedback.

# 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\_\_.



Have You Seen These Signs?  
Do You Know What They Mean?



Do You Know Where Your Drinking Water Comes From?  
Do You Know How To Protect It?

The DEQ Drinking Water Protection Team has the answers!

Jackson Parish Residents

Join us for a

Drinking Water Protection Program Community Meeting

Thursday, November 7, 2019

6:00 PM

Jonesboro Town Hall Council Chambers

128 Allen Ave.

Jonesboro, LA 71251

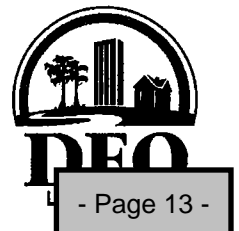
\*\*\*Certified water operators will receive 2 CEUs\*\*\*

Refreshments provided by DEQ

For more information call 225-219-3510 or email [\\_DEQ-DWPPTeam@LA.GOV](mailto:_DEQ-DWPPTeam@LA.GOV)



**LOUISIANA DRINKING WATER  
PROTECTION PROGRAM**



**FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION ORDINANCE**

**ARTICLE I**

**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 Jackson Parish Police Jury of Jackson Parish, Louisiana, does ordain as follows:

**SECTION B. FINDINGS OF FACT**

(1) The flood hazard areas of Jackson 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 serve such uses, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction;

(3) Control the 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 the principal 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 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, AR/A, 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-A30, AR, V1-V30, or VE that indicates the water surface elevation resulting from the flood that has a 1% chance of equaling 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 or 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 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 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 an 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 a 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

**FUNCTIONALLY 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 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 preliminarily 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 states with historic preservation programs which have been approved by the Secretary of Interior; or

(4) Individually listed on a local inventory of 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 without approved programs.

**LEVEE** - 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.

**LEVEE 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 North American Vertical Datum (NAVD) of 1988 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 without 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 or 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 improvement 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 North American Vertical Datum (NAVD) of 1988 (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 within the jurisdiction of [unincorporated Jackson 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 [{from the FIS Title}](#)," dated [{date of latest FIS}](#), with accompanying Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM) dated [{date of latest FIRM index}](#), 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 this 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 Jackson Parish Police Jury Secretary-Treasurer 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 & 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 44 CFR 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 1/2 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 1/2 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 or 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 or above the base flood level or together with attendant utility and sanitary facilities, be designed so that below 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 within 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 bottom of the longitudinal structural I beam of the manufactured home is elevated to or 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)(b) of this section be elevated so that either:

(i) the bottom of the longitudinal structural I beam of the manufactured home is at or 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, Sections 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 not 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 or above the base flood elevation or the highest adjacent grade at least as high as the depth number specified in feet 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 or above the base flood elevation or the highest adjacent grade at least as high as the depth number specified in feet 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 the base specified flood depth in an AO Zone, or below 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 \$ \_\_\_\_\_ or imprisoned for not more than \_\_\_\_\_, 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 Jackson Parish from taking such other lawful action as is necessary to prevent or remedy any violation.

**SECTION G. CERTIFICATION OF ADOPTION**

**APPROVED:** \_\_\_\_\_  
(Police Jury President)

**PASSED:** \_\_\_\_\_  
(adoption date)

**ORDINANCE BECOMES EFFECTIVE:** \_\_\_\_\_  
(effective date)

I, the undersigned, Gina M. Thomas, do hereby certify that the above is a true and correct copy of an ordinance duly adopted by the Jackson Parish Police Jury, at a regular meeting duly convened on {date}.

---

Signature of Certifying Official

{SEAL}



**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



**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
<b>Item Totals</b>	<b>1,000</b>		<b>10,000</b>	<b>3.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>

**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

## Gina Thomas

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**From:** worthamc@jonesborola.org  
**Sent:** Tuesday, October 15, 2019 1:18 PM  
**To:** Gina Thomas  
**Cc:** 'D B Graff'; mayorlthompson@jonesborola.org; 'Janice Simmons'; 'Vivian McCarden'; 'Calvin wortham'  
**Subject:** 2019 -2102 LGAP and CWF CYNTHIA AND TERREL LS

*Mr. John McCarty  
Jackson Parish Police Jury President*

*The Town of Jonesboro Public Works Department is requesting your assistance to aid in reaching compliance with LDH and LDEQ relative to its wastewater collection system. We are requesting that the Police Jury sponsor a grant to correct issues at the Cynthia and Terrell Lift Stations of which both are outside of the Corporation Limits. The total for these two lift station rehabilitation work is \$60,000.00. The application is due December 6, 2019. D.B. Graff P.E., PLS of Cothren, Graff, Smoak Engineering, Inc. will prepare the application with fees that are associated with application process.*

*Thank you in advance for your cooperation regarding this request. Let me know if you need anything from me to make this presentation, looking forward to working with you!*

Calvin Wortham, Director  
Jonesboro Department of Public Works & Services

Office phone 318.259.5031  
Mobile 318.680.8337

**JACKSON PARISH  
SCHOOL BOARD**

David Claxton, Superintendent  
Dennis Clary, President

P. O. Box 705  
Jonesboro, LA 71251-0705  
Telephone (318) 259-4456  
Fax (318) 259-2527

October 9, 2019

Mr. John McCarty, President  
Jackson Parish Police Jury  
500 East Court Street  
Room 301  
Jonesboro, LA 71251

The Jackson Parish School Board requests your assistance with Quitman High School parking lot. Quitman High School has two areas that need to be dug out, back filled with SB2 rock, and covered with hot mix. The first area is approximately 700 square feet (20'X35') and the second area is approximately 414 square feet (18'X23'). I have attached pictures us of the problem areas. The school board will pay for the cost of the materials if the police jury can provide the labor and labor cost. I have consulted with Jody Stuckey about these areas. Thank you in advance for your cooperation and assistance with this request.

If you have any questions, please feel free to contact Roy E. Barlow at 475-0110 or 259-4456.

Sincerely,



Roy Barlow  
Maintenance/Transportation Superintendent  
Jackson Parish Schools

RB:wh



**JACKSON PARISH  
SCHOOL BOARD**

David Claxton, Superintendent  
Dennis Clary, President

P. O. Box 705  
Jonesboro, LA 71251-0705  
Telephone (318) 259-4456  
Fax (318) 259-2527

September 20, 2019

Mr. John McCarty, President  
Jackson Parish Police Jury  
500 East Court Street  
Room 301  
Jonesboro, LA 71251

The Jackson Parish School Board requests your assistance with drainage issues. Quitman High School has a culvert they have had cleaned out but the ditch needs to be dug out in order for the water to drain. We are asking to have this ditch dug out to assist with the drainage issues. I have attached pictures that the principal provided us of the problem.

Thank you in advance for your cooperation and assistance with this request. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact Roy E. Barlow at 475-0110 or 259-4456.

Sincerely,



Roy Barlow  
Maintenance/Transportation Superintendent  
Jackson Parish Schools

RB:wh











