

CROWLEY, LOUISIANA  
AUGUST 10, 2010

THE ACADIA PARISH POLICE JURY met on the above date at 6:30 p.m., in the Police Jury Meeting Room, Courthouse Building, Crowley, Louisiana, in regular session with the President, A. J. Credeur, presiding. At the request of the President, a moment of silence was offered and the Pledge to the Flag was recited in unison. The roll was called and final attendance was recorded as follows:

THOMAS BENOIT  
A J BROUSSARD  
A J CREDEUR  
FELTON MOREAU  
JOHN QUEBODEAUX  
KERMIT RICHARD  
THOMAS SONNIER  
ALTON STEVENSON

A motion was offered by Mr. John Quebodeaux, seconded by Mr. Kermit Richard and carried unanimously, to dispense with the reading of the Minutes of the regular meeting held July 14, 2010.

A motion was offered by Mr. John Quebodeaux, seconded by Mr. Kermit Richard and adopted unanimously, that the following five items be added to the agenda:

1. The use of CDBG funds in the construction of a permanent generator for the Estherwood sewer system as item #17.
2. The use of CDBG funds in the reconstruction of a portion of Airport Road as item #18.
3. The use of CDBG funds in the construction of the new airport hangar building as item #19.
4. The use of CDBG funds in the engagement of a consultant to prepare a parish-wide economic development plan as item #20.
5. Consider calling a Public Hearing regarding the possible abandonment of Wood Duck Drive as item #21.

Mr. Bob Lang, candidate for the U.S. Senate, addressed the Police Jury.

RESOLUTION

BY MESSRS: A. J. BROUSSARD AND FELTON MOREAU

BE IT RESOLVED by the Acadia Parish Police Jury in regular session duly convened this 10<sup>th</sup> day of August, 2010, does hereby accept the Connie Road Bridge Project, Connie Road Bridge No. 200471/Structure No. P01-30174-92290-1, State Project No. 713-01-0177, as complete as per the request from the Louisiana Department of Transportation and Development.

ADOPTED: AUGUST 10, 2010

ATTEST:

/s/ Terry L. Lacombe /s/ A. J. Credeur  
TERRY L. LACOMBE A. J. CREDEUR  
SECRETARY-TREASURER PRESIDENT

A motion was offered by Mr. Felton Moreau, seconded by Mr. Kermit Richard and carried, to authorize the closing of the Acadia Parish Courthouse on November 2, 2010 due to the November 2, 2010 elections.

A motion was offered by Mr. John Quebodeaux, seconded by Mr. Thomas Sonnier and carried, to set Committee Meetings for September 8<sup>th</sup> and November 3<sup>rd</sup> and Regular Meetings for September 15<sup>th</sup> and November 10<sup>th</sup> due to Labor Day and Election Day.

RESOLUTION

BY MESSRS: FELTON MOREAU AND THOMAS SONNIER

WHEREAS, on June 16, 2009, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT), and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) announced a new partnership to regionally coordinate federal housing, environmental protection, and transportation planning and investment, and

WHEREAS, this new partnership is looking to multidisciplinary regional planning organizations to identify and coordinate regional strategies that:

- Provide a regional vision or plan for sustainable growth
- Integrate housing, water infrastructure, transportation, land use planning and investment
- Address energy efficiency
- Address the impacts of climate change through the development of mitigation and adaptation strategies
- Promote the creation of equitable, sustainable communities
- Promote social equity and access to opportunity
- Promote environmental protection and restoration
- Redevelop underutilized sites
- Leverage federal investment in existing communities
- Promote equitable affordable housing
- Increase economic competitiveness
- Promote multi-modal, regional transportation systems, and healthy, safe and walkable neighborhoods-rural, urban or suburban, and

WHEREAS, there is a clear understanding that the Sustainable Communities Planning Grants Program is designed to support the development of a comprehensive regional plan or vision identifying critical projects and infrastructure to improve the Region=s sustainability and to be used as a guide by federal funding agencies to prioritize and focus future federal investment, and

WHEREAS, any application for funding under the Sustainable Communities Planning Grants Program should be prepared in consultation with the appropriate water resource, housing, environmental, and transportation agencies, local governments, nonprofits, academia and research institutions, school boards, community-based organizations, and private sector organizations; and should include a formalized agreement among these entities to work cooperatively on the application and funded project, and

WHEREAS, the Acadiana Regional Development District should commit the resources necessary within the limit of its budget and work programs to prepare and submit a successful application under the Sustainable Communities Planning Grants Program.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Acadia Parish Police Jury in regular session duly convened on this the 10<sup>th</sup> day of August, 2010, does hereby strongly support the Acadiana Regional Development District in preparing an application for the Sustainable Communities Planning Grants Program, and the establishment of a working partnership agreement.

ADOPTED: AUGUST 10, 2010

ATTEST:

/s/ Terry L. Lacombe /s/ A. J. Credeur

TERRY L. LACOMBE A. J. CREDEUR

SECRETARY-TREASURER PRESIDENT

RESOLUTION

BY MESSRS: FELTON MOREAU AND KERMIT RICHARD

BE IT RESOLVED by the Acadia Parish Police Jury in special session duly convened this 10<sup>th</sup> day of August, 2010, does hereby authorize the President, A. J. Credeur, to sign a Memorandum of Understanding Agreement with the Acadiana Regional Development District regarding preparing a comprehensive application for funding under the Sustainable Communities Planning Grants Program.

ADOPTED: AUGUST 10, 2010

ATTEST:

/s/ Terry L. Lacombe /s/ A. J. Credeur

TERRY L. LACOMBE A. J. CREDEUR

SECRETARY-TREASURER PRESIDENT

RESOLUTION

BY MESSRS: ALTON STEVENSON AND FELTON MOREAU

WHEREAS, the Police Jury received proposals for alternative daily cover at the Acadia Parish Sanitary Landfill, and

WHEREAS, the following proposals were received:

BIDDER BID

Landfill Service Corporation \$ 29.50/bag

Landfill Solutions LLC \$ 13.95/bag

WDI \$ 13.85/bag

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Acadia Parish Police Jury in regular session duly convened on this the 10<sup>th</sup> day of August, 2010, does hereby accept the proposal submitted by WDI in the amount of \$13.85/bag for alternative daily cover at the Acadia Parish Sanitary Landfill.

ADOPTED: AUGUST 10, 2010

ATTEST:

/s/ Terry L. Lacombe /s/ A. J. Credeur

TERRY L. LACOMBE A. J. CREDEUR

SECRETARY-TREASURER PRESIDENT

RESOLUTION

BY MESSRS: ALTON STEVENSON AND FELTON MOREAU

WHEREAS, the Police Jury received proposals for equipment for alternative daily cover at the Acadia Parish Sanitary Landfill, and

WHEREAS, the following proposals were received:

BIDDER BID

Turfmaker Corp. \$27,995.00

Landfill Solutions LLC \$27,300.00

WDI \$27,450.00

WHEREAS, the unit from WDI has a larger tank capacity than the one from Landfill Solutions LLC as well as a larger pump and an engine with more horsepower.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Acadia Parish Police Jury in regular session duly convened on this the 10<sup>th</sup> day of August, 2010, does hereby accept the proposal submitted by WDI in the amount of \$27,450.00 for equipment for alternative daily cover at the Acadia Parish Sanitary Landfill.

ADOPTED: AUGUST 10, 2010

ATTEST:

/s/ Terry L. Lacombe /s/ A. J. Credeur  
TERRY L. LACOMBE A. J. CREDEUR  
SECRETARY-TREASURER PRESIDENT

ORDINANCE #999

An ordinance correcting and amending Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance. The Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance is hereby amended as follows.

For the purpose of identifying changes to the Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance all deletions from the original ordinance or indicated by ~~dashed lines through such words~~ and all additions or indicated by underlining such additions.

FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION ORDINANCE

ARTICLE I

**STATUTORY AUTHORIZATION, FINDINGS OF FACT, PURPOSE AND METHODS**

tc \11 "STATUTORY AUTHORIZATION, FINDINGS OF FACT, PURPOSE AND METHODS

SECTION A. STATUTORY AUTHORIZATION

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

(governing body) (local unit)

follows:

SECTION B. FINDINGS OF FACT

(1) The flood hazard areas of Acadia 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 B** 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 B** means the land area that would be inundated by the 1-percent-annual chance (100 year) flood based on future conditions hydrology.

tc \11 "**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 B** 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 B also called the Base Flood.

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

**BREAKAWAY WALL B** 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 B means a non-basement building (I) built, in the case of a building in Zones A1-30, AE, A, A99, AO, AH, B, C, X, and D, to have the top of the elevated floor, or in the case of a building in Zone V1-30, VE, or V, to have the bottom of the lowest horizontal structure member of the elevated floor elevated above the ground level by means of pilings, columns (posts and piers), or shear walls parallel to the floor of the water and (ii) adequately anchored so as not to impair the structural integrity of the building during a flood of up to the magnitude of the base flood. In the case of Zones A1-30, AE, A, A99, AO, AH, B, C, X, and D, Aelevated building@, also includes a building elevated by means of fill or solid foundation perimeter walls with openings sufficient to facilitate the unimpeded movement of flood waters. In the case of Zones V1-30, VE or V, Aelevated building@ also includes a building otherwise meeting the definition of Aelevated building@, even though the lower area is enclosed by means of breakaway walls if the breakaway walls meet the standards of Section 60.3(e)(5) of the National Flood Insurance Program regulations.~~

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 B 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) B is the official report provided by the Federal Emergency Management Agency. The report contains flood profiles, water surface elevation of the base flood, as well as the Flood Boundary Floodway Map. 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 (REGULATORY FLOODWAY) B 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. 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 the Interior; or

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

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

(b) Directly by the Secretary of the Interior in states 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 ~~National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD) of 1929~~ 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 B means relating to, formed by, or resembling a river (including tributaries), stream, brook, etc.

SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREA B 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 B** 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 B is means a grant of relief to a person from the requirements of this ordinance when specific enforcement would result in unnecessary hardship. A varience, therefore, permits construction or development in a manner otherwise prohibited by this ordinance.~~ by a community from the terms of a floodplain management regulation. (For full requirements see Section 60.6 of the National Flood Insurance Program regulations.)

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

**WATER SURFACE ELEVATION** - means the height, in relation to the ~~National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD) of 1929~~ 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 with the jurisdiction of The Acadia Parish Police Jury.

#### 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 the Parish of Acadia, LA," dated November 26, 2010, with accompanying Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM) dated November 26, 2010, 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**

tc \11 " ADMINISTRATION

#### SECTION A. DESIGNATION OF THE FLOODPLAIN ADMINISTRATOR

The Parish Permit Officer 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 Louisiana 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, and 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 ~~applies for a conditional FIRM revision through FEMA.~~ 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.
- (j) The relationship of the proposed use to the comprehensive plan for that area.

#### 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 1 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 ~~lowest floor~~ 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 ~~lowest floor~~ 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).

(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 2 feet if no depth number is specified), or

(b) together with attendant utility and sanitary facilities be designed so that below the ~~base flood~~ 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 (1)a., 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. FLOODWAYS**

Floodways - located within areas of special flood hazard established in Article 3, Section B, are areas designated as floodways. Since the floodway is an extremely hazardous area due to the velocity of flood waters which carry debris, potential projectiles and erosion potential, the following provisions shall apply:

(1) Encroachments are prohibited, including fill, new construction, substantial improvements and other development within the adopted regulatory floodway unless it has been demonstrated through hydrologic and hydraulic analyses performed in accordance with standard engineering practice that the proposed encroachment would not result in any increase in flood levels within the community during the occurrence of the base flood discharge.

(2) If Article 5, Section E (1) above is satisfied, all new construction and substantial improvements shall comply with all applicable flood hazard reduction provisions of Article 5.

(3) Under the provisions of 44 CFR Chapter 1, Section 65.12, of the National Flood Insurance Program Regulations, a community may permit encroachments within the adopted regulatory floodway that would result in an increase in base flood elevations, provided that the community ~~first applies for a conditional FIRM and floodway revision through FEMA.~~ completes all of the provisions required by Section 65.12.

**SECTION F. REPEAL OF CONFLICTING ORDINANCES**

(1) This ordinance shall repeal ordinance number 485 adopted on February 10, 1987.

(2) All other ordinance or parts of ordinances in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

**SECTION G. 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 H. 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 \$ 25.00 or imprisoned for not more than 30 days , or both, for each violation. Each day the violation continues shall be deemed a new violation. In addition, the violator shall pay all costs and expenses involved in the case. Nothing herein contained shall prevent Acadia Parish from taking such other lawful action as is necessary to prevent or remedy any violation.

**SECTION I. DEVELOPMENT PERMIT FEE**

The following Development Fee shall apply to all permits issued by the Parish Permit Officer of the Acadia Parish Police Jury:

**BUILDING DEVELOPMENT FEES**

**COST OF IMPROVEMENT DEVELOPMENT PERMIT FEE**

\$0	\$ 2,001	\$15
2,002	3,001	21
3,002	4,001	27
4,002	5,001	33
5,002	6,001	39
6,002	7,001	45
7,002	8,001	51

8,002 9,001 57  
9,002 10,001 63  
10,002 11,001 69  
11,002 12,001 75  
12,002 13,001 81  
13,002 14,001 87  
14,002 15,001 93  
15,002 16,001 96  
16,002 17,001 99  
17,002 18,001 102  
18,002 19,001 105  
19,002 20,001 108  
20,002 21,001 111  
21,002 22,001 114  
22,002 23,001 117  
23,002 24,001 120  
24,002 25,001 123  
25,002 26,001 126  
26,002 27,001 129  
27,002 28,001 132  
28,002 29,001 135  
29,002 30,001 138  
30,002 31,001 141  
31,002 32,001 144  
32,002 33,001 147  
33,002 34,001 150  
34,002 35,001 153  
35,002 36,001 156  
36,002 37,001 159  
37,002 38,001 162  
38,002 39,001 165  
39,002 40,001 168  
40,002 41,001 171  
41,002 42,001 174  
42,002 43,001 177  
43,002 44,001 180  
44,002 45,001 183  
45,002 46,001 186  
46,002 47,001 189  
47,002 48,001 192  
48,002 49,001 195  
49,002 50,000 198  
\$1.50 for each additional \$1,000 or fraction thereof  
\$ 55,000 \$ 205.50  
60,000 213.00  
65,000 220.50  
70,000 228.00  
75,000 235.50  
80,000 243.00  
85,000 250.50  
90,000 258.00  
95,000 265.50

100,000 273.00  
150,000 348.00  
200,000 423.00  
300,000 573.00  
400,000 723.00  
500,000 873.00  
600,000 1,023.00  
700,000 1,173.00  
800,000 1,323.00  
900,000 1,473.00  
1,000,000 1,623.00

**ORDINANCE BECOMES EFFECTIVE: November 26, 2010**

The Ordinance was offered by Mr. Kermit Richard, and seconded by Mr. Felton Moreau, after being read and considered section by section, was adopted as a whole by the following vote:

YEAS: Alton Stevenson, A. J. Broussard, Kermit Richard, John Quebodeaux, Thomas Sonnier, Cade Benoit, and Felton Moreau.

NAYS: None.

ABSENT: None.

ADOPTED: AUGUST 10, 2010

ATTEST:

/s/ Terry L. Lacombe /s/ A.J. Credeur

TERRY L. LACOMBE A.J. CREDEUR  
SECRETARY-TREASURER PRESIDENT

A motion was offered by Mr. John Quebodeaux, seconded by Mr. Thomas Sonnier and carried, to declare a 1994 Daewood G25S-2 Forklift as surplus equipment and transfer the asset to the Solid Waste Department.

**ORDINANCE # 1000**

AN ORDINANCE MAKING IT UNLAWFUL FOR ANY PERSON TO OPERATE OR DRIVE A MOTOR VEHICLE UPON SPEECH STREET IN ACADIA PARISH, LOUISIANA, AT A SPEED IN EXCESS OF TWENTY-FIVE MILES PER HOUR, AND, PROVIDING FOR THE PENALTIES FOR THE VIOLATION THEREOF.

SECTION 1. BE IT ORDAINED by the Police Jury of Acadia Parish, Louisiana, that it shall be unlawful for any person to operate or drive a motor vehicle in excess of twenty-five miles per hour on the following described Parish Road:

Speech Street

SECTION 2. BE IT FURTHER ORDAINED that any person found guilty of operating or driving a motor vehicle in excess of twenty-five miles per hour on the Parish road described above, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction therefore, shall be fined not more than Fifty Dollars (\$50) or be imprisoned not more than ten (10) days or both.

SECTION 3. BE IT FURTHER ORDAINED that any laws or parts of laws in conflict are hereby repealed.

The Ordinance was offered by Mr. Thomas Sonnier, and seconded by Mr. John Quebodeaux, after being read and considered section by section, was adopted as a whole by the following vote:

YEAS: Alton Stevenson, A. J. Broussard, Kermit Richard, John Quebodeaux, Thomas Sonnier, Cade Benoit, and Felton Moreau.

NAYS: None.

ABSENT: None.

ADOPTED: AUGUST 10, 2010

ATTEST:

/s/ Terry L. Lacombe /s/ A. J. Credeur

TERRY L. LACOMBE A. J. CREDEUR  
SECRETARY-TREASURER PRESIDENT

A motion was offered by Mr. John Quebodeaux, seconded by Mr. Felton Moreau and carried, that the Police Jury accept the recommendation of the Building and Grounds Committee to table the matter of Courthouse Security until the guidelines for Courthouse Security are released by the Louisiana Supreme Court.

The monthly financial statement was presented to the Police Jurors by the Secretary-Treasurer.

RESOLUTION

BY MESSRS: KERMIT RICHARD AND FELTON MOREAU

WHEREAS, the Office of Community Development has made available funding that will assist local governments impacted by Hurricane Gustav in completing construction/renovation projects with costs that are FEMA-reimbursement ineligible, and

WHEREAS, the Acadia Parish Police Jury is currently preparing to construct a permanent generator for the Estherwood sewer system, which is not eligible for FEMA reimbursement, and

WHEREAS, such construction is directly correlated to the Disaster Recovery Proposal for the citizens of Estherwood and Acadia Parish, and

WHEREAS, the proposed reconstruction project at this point is one of Aurgent need@ due to the fact that the Acadia Parish Police Jury and the Village of Estherwood do not have sufficient local funds to finance the prepares costs of the project.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Acadia Parish Police Jury in regular session duly convened on this the 10<sup>th</sup> day of August, 2010, does hereby request approval to use the CDBG funds in the construction of a permanent generator for the Estherwood sewer system, thereby maximizing benefits to the community through our recovery efforts.

YEAS: Alton Stevenson, A. J. Broussard, Kermit Richard, John Quebodeaux, Thomas Sonnier, Cade Benoit, and Felton Moreau.

NAYS: None.

ABSTAINED: None.

ADOPTED: AUGUST 10, 2010

ATTEST:

/s/ Terry L. Lacombe /s/ A. J. Credeur

TERRY L. LACOMBE A. J. CREDEUR  
SECRETARY-TREASURER PRESIDENT

RESOLUTION

BY MESSRS: KERMIT RICHARD AND FELTON MOREAU

WHEREAS, the Office of Community Development has made available funding that will assist local governments impacted by Hurricane Gustav in completing construction/renovation projects with costs that are FEMA-reimbursement ineligible, and

WHEREAS, the Acadia Parish Police Jury is currently preparing to reconstruct a portion of Airport Road, which is not eligible for FEMA reimbursement, and

WHEREAS, such reconstruction is directly correlated to the Disaster Recovery Proposal for the citizens of Acadia Parish, and

WHEREAS, the proposed reconstruction project at this point is one of Aurgent need@ due to the fact that the Acadia Parish Police Jury does not have sufficient local funds to finance the prepared costs of the project.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Acadia Parish Police Jury in regular session duly convened on this the 10<sup>th</sup> day of August, 2010, does hereby request approval to use CDBG funds in the reconstruction of a portion of Airport Road, thereby maximizing benefits to the community through our recovery efforts.

YEAS: Alton Stevenson, A. J. Broussard, Kermit Richard, John Quebodeaux, Thomas Sonnier, Cade Benoit, and Felton Moreau.

NAYS: None.

ABSTAINED: None.

ADOPTED: AUGUST 10, 2010

ATTEST:

/s/ Terry L. Lacombe /s/ A. J. Credeur

TERRY L. LACOMBE A. J. CREDEUR

SECRETARY-TREASURER PRESIDENT

#### RESOLUTION

BY MESSRS: KERMIT RICHARD AND FELTON MOREAU

WHEREAS, the Office of Community Development has made available funding that will assist local governments impacted by Hurricane Gustav in completing construction/renovation projects with costs that are FEMA-reimbursement ineligible, and

WHEREAS, the Acadia Parish Police Jury is currently preparing to construct a new airport hangar at the parish airport, which is not eligible for FEMA reimbursement, and

WHEREAS, such construction is directly correlated to the Disaster Recovery Proposal for the citizens of Acadia Parish, and

WHEREAS, the proposed construction project at this point is one of Aurgent need@ due to the fact that the Acadia Parish Police Jury does not have sufficient local funds to finance the prepared costs of the project.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Acadia Parish Police Jury in regular session duly convened on this the 10<sup>th</sup> day of August, 2010, does hereby request approval to use CDBG funds in the construction of the new airport hangar building, thereby maximizing benefits to the community through our recovery efforts.

YEAS: Alton Stevenson, A. J. Broussard, Kermit Richard, John Quebodeaux, Thomas Sonnier, Cade Benoit, and Felton Moreau.

NAYS: None.

ABSTAINED: None.

ADOPTED: AUGUST 10, 2010

ATTEST:

/s/ Terry L. Lacombe /s/ A. J. Credeur

TERRY L. LACOMBE A. J. CREDEUR

SECRETARY-TREASURER PRESIDENT

#### RESOLUTION

BY MESSRS: KERMIT RICHARD AND FELTON MOREAU

WHEREAS, the Office of Community Development has made available funding that will assist local governments impacted by Hurricane Gustav in completing construction/renovation projects with costs that are FEMA-reimbursement ineligible, and

WHEREAS, the Acadia Parish Police Jury is currently preparing to engage a consultant to prepare a parish-wide economic development plan, which is not eligible for FEMA reimbursement, and

WHEREAS, such economic development planning is directly correlated to the Disaster Recovery Proposal for the citizens of Acadia Parish, and

WHEREAS, the proposed economic development planning project at this point is one of AUrgent need@ due to the fact that the Acadia Parish Police Jury does not have sufficient local funds to finance the prepared costs of the project.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Acadia Parish Police Jury in regular session duly convened on this the 10<sup>th</sup> day of August, 2010, does hereby request approval to use CDBG funds in the engagement of a consultant to prepare a parish-wide economic development plan, thereby maximizing benefits to the community through our recovery efforts.

YEAS: Alton Stevenson, A. J. Broussard, Kermit Richard, John Quebodeaux, Thomas Sonnier, Cade Benoit, and Felton Moreau.

NAYS: None.

ABSTAINED: None.

ADOPTED: AUGUST 10, 2010

ATTEST:

/s/ Terry L. Lacombe /s/ A. J. Credeur

TERRY L. LACOMBE A. J. CREDEUR

SECRETARY-TREASURER PRESIDENT

A motion was offered by Mr. Kermit Richard, seconded by Mr. Felton Moreau and carried, to call a public hearing for Wednesday, September 8, 2010, at 6:00 P.M. to receive public comments for the possible abandonment of Wood Duck Drive.

THERE BEING NO FURTHER BUSINESS TO COME BEFORE THE MEETING, THE MOTION WAS OFFERED DULY SECONDED, THAT THE MEETING ADJOURN UNTIL THE NEXT REGULARLY SCHEDULED MEETING OF SEPTEMBER 14, 2010, AT THE HOUR OF 6:30 P.M.

SECRETARY-TREASURER

PRESIDENT