

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ST. MARTIN PARISH COUNCIL

REGULAR MEETING - DECEMBER 3, 2019

The St. Martin Parish Council met in Regular Session convened at 5:01 p.m., Tuesday, December 3, 2019, Carroll J. Fuselier Meeting Room, St. Martin Parish Annex Building, 301 West Port Street, St. Martinville, Louisiana.

The meeting was called to order by Chairwoman Lisa Nelson.

The Invocation was read by Laci Laperouse, and the Pledge of Allegiance was led by Jill Hebert.

The following members were present: Byron Fuselier, Lisa Nelson, Jason Willis, Neil Thibodeaux, Jill Hebert, Albert Menard, Dean LeBlanc and Daniel Richard, Jr. Members absent: Chris Tauzin (excused). Also present: Parish President Chester Cedars, Director of Administration Calder Hebert, Director of Finance Sean Hundley, Deputy Clerk of the Council/PIO Brooke Gillespie and Parish Attorney Allan Durand.

A motion was made by Byron Fuselier and seconded by Dean LeBlanc to approve the minutes of the St. Martin Parish Council Regular Meeting of November 5, 2019.

This motion having been submitted to a vote, the vote thereon was as follows:

YEAS: Byron Fuselier, Lisa Nelson, Jason Willis, Neil Thibodeaux,
Jill Hebert, Albert Menard, Dean LeBlanc and Daniel Richard, Jr.

NAYS: None.

ABSTAIN: None.

ABSENT: Chris Tauzin (excused).

And the motion was declared adopted this 3rd day of December, 2019.

Parish President Chester Cedars introduced Kasey Courville as his recommendation for the Director of Public Works position. Parish President Chester Cedars stated Mr. Courville meets the criteria, as mandated in the Home Rule Charter.

A motion was made by Albert Menard and seconded by Dean LeBlanc to confirm the appointment of Kasey Courville as the Director of Public Works.

This motion having been submitted to a vote, the vote thereon was as follows:

YEAS: Byron Fuselier, Lisa Nelson, Jason Willis, Neil Thibodeaux,
Jill Hebert, Albert Menard, Dean LeBlanc and Daniel Richard, Jr.
NAYS: None.
ABSTAIN: None.
ABSENT: Chris Tauzin (excused).

And the motion was declared adopted this 3rd day of December, 2019.

Parish President Chester Cedars acknowledged members of the St. Martin Parish Fire Service District for prompt, professional, and life saving assistance to a motorist involved in a serious accident on September 25, 2018. Parish President Chester Cedars, along with Council Members, thanked all members of the St. Martin Parish Fire Service District for their services.

A motion was made by Byron Fuselier, seconded by the entire Parish Council, and, therefore, unanimously adopted:

RESOLUTION NO. 19-108-RS

A Resolution of appreciation to several members of the St. Martin Parish Fire Service District for prompt, professional, and life saving assistance to a motorist involved in a serious accident on September 25, 2018.

WHEREAS, the St. Martin Parish Fire Service District consists of twelve (12) separate fire departments and has a membership of two hundred forty (240) volunteer firemen; and

WHEREAS, on September 25, 2018, a motorist traveling west on Interstate Highway 10 in St. Martin Parish was involved in a serious, freak accident when a construction crane collapsed and struck the vehicle which she was lawfully operating; and

WHEREAS, as a consequence of the aforesaid incident, the motorist was trapped in her vehicle and sustained numerous serious, debilitating, and painful injuries including the fracture of both lower extremities and internal injuries; and

WHEREAS, several firemen responded to the incident and upon arrival performed life-saving extrication procedures after which the victim was transported by air transportation to a Lafayette hospital for emergency care; and

WHEREAS, without the prompt and professional assistance of the firemen of the St. Martin Parish Fire Service District, the aforesaid victim may not have survived or may have been subjected to substantial greater mental anguish and more pronounced injuries; and

WHEREAS, the firemen who responded were honored on November 21, 2019, at the 2019 Lafayette General Healthcare Gala held at the Heymann Performing Arts Center in Lafayette, Louisiana; and

WHEREAS, the St. Martin Parish Government, acting through its Parish President and its Parish Council, wishes, desires, and deems it a distinct honor to recognize the professional, exemplary, and unselfish work exhibited by the said firemen and to formally acknowledge their admirable and humanitarian acts on of September 28, 2018:

BE IT, THEREFORE, RESOLVED that the St. Martin Parish Government does hereby formally recognize and honor the entire membership of the St. Martin Parish Fire Service District which is represented by the professional and humanitarian actions of the following firemen on the evening of September 25, 2018, as described herein:

Brody Miller
Chris Guidry
Nick Potier
Teddy Thibodeaux
Scott Nicolle
Blake Menard
Jeremy Melancon

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that on behalf of all of St. Martin Parish, the St. Martin Parish Government extends its gratitude and appreciation to aforementioned firemen for providing prompt, professional, and life-saving aid to an accident victim, their conduct being emblematic of the high standards and selfless service of the St. Martin Parish Fire Service District.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Parish President shall adopt all steps necessary to effectuate the foregoing resolution and to post replicas of same in the Offices of the St. Martin Parish Government.

This Resolution having been submitted to a vote, the vote thereon was as follows:

YEAS: Byron Fuselier, Lisa Nelson, Jason Willis, Neil Thibodeaux,
Jill Hebert, Albert Menard, Dean LeBlanc and Daniel Richard, Jr.
NAYS: None.
ABSTAIN: None.
ABSENT: Chris Tausin (excused).

And the Resolution was declared adopted this 3rd day of December, 2019.

A motion was made by Albert Menard and seconded by Byron Fuselier to open the Public Hearing to obtain public comments regarding the Year 2020 Sinking Fund and Operating and Maintenance Budgets.

This motion having been submitted to a vote, the vote thereon was as follows:

YEAS: Byron Fuselier, Lisa Nelson, Jason Willis, Neil Thibodeaux,
Jill Hebert, Albert Menard, Dean LeBlanc and Daniel Richard, Jr.
NAYS: None.
ABSTAIN: None.
ABSENT: Chris Tausin (excused).

And the motion was declared adopted this 3rd day of December, 2019.

Chairwoman Lisa Nelson asked for public comments regarding the Year 2020 Sinking Fund and Operating and Maintenance Budgets.

Parish President Chester Cedars stated there is a lot of hard work put in to devising the budget and thanked the Council Members for their time and input on budget preparation. Upon requesting and hearing no further comments, the Chairwoman requested a motion to close the Public Hearing.

A motion was made by Albert Menard and seconded by Dean LeBlanc that the Public Hearing be closed.

This motion having been submitted to a vote, the vote thereon was as follows:

YEAS: Byron Fuselier, Lisa Nelson, Jason Willis, Neil Thibodeaux,
Jill Hebert, Albert Menard, Dean LeBlanc and Daniel Richard, Jr.

NAYS: None.

ABSTAIN: None.

ABSENT: Chris Tauzin (excused).

And the motion was declared adopted this 3rd day of December, 2019.

A motion was made by Byron Fuselier and seconded by Jason Willis to open the Public Hearing to obtain public comments regarding the Year 2020 Parish Capital Outlay Budget.

This motion having been submitted to a vote, the vote thereon was as follows:

YEAS: Byron Fuselier, Lisa Nelson, Jason Willis, Neil Thibodeaux,
Jill Hebert, Albert Menard, Dean LeBlanc and Daniel Richard, Jr.

NAYS: None.

ABSTAIN: None.

ABSENT: Chris Tauzin (excused).

And the motion was declared adopted this 3rd day of December, 2019.

Chairwoman Lisa Nelson asked for public comments regarding the Year 2020 Parish Capital Outlay Budget.

Upon requesting and hearing no comments from the audience or from Council Members, the Chairwoman requested a motion to close the Public Hearing.

A motion was made by Neil Thibodeaux and seconded by Jason Willis that the Public Hearing be closed.

This motion having been submitted to a vote, the vote thereon was as follows:

YEAS: Byron Fuselier, Lisa Nelson, Jason Willis, Neil Thibodeaux,
Jill Hebert, Albert Menard, Dean LeBlanc and Daniel Richard, Jr.

NAYS: None.

ABSTAIN: None.

ABSENT: Chris Tauzin (excused).

And the motion was declared adopted this 3rd day of December, 2019.

A motion was made by Byron Fuselier and seconded by Albert Menard that the St. Martin Parish Council does hereby extend the agenda for Special Business, Item D.

This motion to extend the agenda having been submitted to a vote, the vote thereon was as follows:

YEAS: Byron Fuselier, Lisa Nelson, Jason Willis, Neil Thibodeaux,
Jill Hebert, Albert Menard, Dean LeBlanc and Daniel Richard, Jr.

NAYS: None.

ABSTAIN: None.

ABSENT: Chris Tauzin (excused).

And the motion to extend the agenda was declared carried by unanimous vote this 3rd day of December, 2019.

Clerk of the Council read aloud the following: Notice is hereby given that at its meeting to be held on Tuesday, January 14, 2020 at 5:00 p.m. at the Carroll J. Fuselier Parish Council Meeting Room, St. Martin Parish Government Annex Building, 301 West Port Street, St. Martinville, Louisiana, the St. Martin Parish Council plans to consider adopting a resolution ordering and calling an election to be held in Sub-Road District No. 1 of Road District No. 1 of the Parish of St. Martin, State of Louisiana, to authorize the levy of an ad valorem tax.

A motion was made by Jason Willis and seconded by Albert Menard to open the Public Hearing to obtain public comments regarding ordinances being considered for final adoption.

This motion having been submitted to a vote, the vote thereon was as follows:

YEAS: Byron Fuselier, Lisa Nelson, Jason Willis, Neil Thibodeaux,
Jill Hebert, Albert Menard, Dean LeBlanc and Daniel Richard, Jr.

NAYS: None.

ABSTAIN: None.

ABSENT: Chris Tauzin (excused).

And the motion was declared adopted this 3rd day of December, 2019.

Chairwoman Lisa Nelson asked for public comments regarding ordinances being considered for final adoption.

Clerk of the Council Laci Laperouse read each ordinance summary.

Parish President Chester Cedars explained Ordinance Summary No. 1281-OR {An Ordinance to create prospective precincts by the split and/or merger of precinct geography in accordance with Louisiana Revised Statutes 18:532 and 18:532.1.}.

Upon hearing no further comments from the audience regarding the proposed ordinances being considered for final adoption, the Chairwoman requested a motion to close the Public Hearing.

A motion was made by Jason Willis and seconded by Jill Hebert that the Public Hearing be closed.

This motion having been submitted to a vote, the vote thereon was as follows:

YEAS: Byron Fuselier, Lisa Nelson, Jason Willis, Neil Thibodeaux,
Jill Hebert, Albert Menard, Dean LeBlanc and Daniel Richard, Jr.

NAYS: None.

ABSTAIN: None.

ABSENT: Chris Tauzin (excused).

And the motion was declared adopted this 3rd day of December, 2019.

A motion was made by Jason Willis and seconded by Albert Menard that the following ordinance be adopted:

ORDINANCE NO. 19-12-1279-OR

AN ORDINANCE TO ADOPT THE YEAR 2020 SINKING FUND AND OPERATING AND MAINTENANCE BUDGETS.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE ST. MARTIN PARISH COUNCIL that, pursuant to ordinance, and in accordance with the Home Rule Charter of St. Martin Parish, Louisiana:

SECTION 1. That the St. Martin Parish Council does hereby adopt the Year 2020 Sinking Fund and Operating and Maintenance Budgets for the following listed funds and attached budgets:

General Fund
Risk Management
Sales Tax District #1
Sales Tax District #2
Tourism
Courthouse Maintenance
Equipment Technology
Video Poker
Judicial
Fire Protection
Drug Court
Public Works
Health Unit
Industrial Park
Recreation
Section 8 Housing
Summer Nutrition
Construction Fund
Debt Service Funds
Mosquito Control
Wastewater Fund

(Insert Budget)

ST. MARTIN PARISH GOVERNMENT SINKING FUNDS SUMMARY

PROPOSED BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2020

GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS	SALES TAX DISTRICT #1	SALES TAX DISTRICT #2	LLGEF SERIES 2011 BONDS	LLGEF SERIES 2019 GOMESA
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FUND BALANCE, BEG	\$2,619,149.99	\$0.00	\$210,899.00	\$0.00	\$9,772,485.99
REVENUES					
PARISH TAXES	\$1,658,085.03				
SALE OF LOTS					
INTEREST	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00		
GOMESA					
TOTAL REVENUES	\$1,658,085.03	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$650,000.00
EXPENDITURES					
BONDS	\$545,000.00	\$1,180,000.00	\$60,000.00	\$340,000.00	
COUPONS	\$610,968.76	\$100,710.00	\$17,393.76	\$187,516.26	\$345,214.22
PAYING AGENT FEES	\$0.00	\$2,000.00	\$1,200.00	\$4,000.00	\$4,000.00
PAYOFF			\$0.00		
RETIREMENT	\$61,087.34				
PROJECTS	\$202,661.17				\$9,427,271.77
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$1,419,717.27	\$1,282,710.00	\$78,593.76	\$531,516.26	\$9,776,485.99
EXCESS/DEFICIENCY	\$238,367.76	(\$1,282,710.00)	(\$78,593.76)	(\$531,516.26)	(\$9,126,485.99)
OPERATING TRANSFERS IN		\$1,282,710.00	\$78,593.76	\$531,516.26	
OPERATING TRANSFERS OUT	\$0.00				
FUND BALANCE, END	\$2,856,267.75	\$0.00	\$210,899.00	\$0.00	\$646,000.00

GENERAL FUND		SALES TAX DISTRICT #1		COURTHOUSE MAINT	
	2020 ADOPTED BUDGET		2020 ADOPTED BUDGET		2020 ADOPTED BUDGET
FUND BALANCE, PRIOR	\$ 2,952,345	FUND BALANCE, PRIOR	\$ 941,316	FUND BALANCE, PRIOR	21,302
REVENUES		REVENUES		REVENUES	
TAXES	\$ 1,797,932	INTEREST	\$ 1,200	PARISH TAXES	800,844
INTEREST	\$6,000.00	SALES TAX COLLECTIONS	\$ 2,850,000	PARISH TAXES	31,456
LICENSES	\$ 822,000	REVENUES	\$ 2,851,200	CONCESSIONS	0
PERMITS	\$ 403,500	ROAD MAINTENANCE	\$ 230,000	INTEREST	500
FEES COMMISSIONS ETC	\$ 1,114,200	ROAD STRIPPING	\$ 5,000	REVENUES	832,802
ROAD ROYALTY APPR	\$ 110,000	ROAD MATERIALS	\$ 120,000	SALARIES & BENEFITS	229,873
REFUNDS	\$ 30,000	CULVERTS	\$ 30,000	ASSESSOR RETIREMENT	29,505
OFF-TRACK BETTING	\$ 175,000	BRIDGE REPAIR & MAINT	\$ 350,000	SMARC	27,000
GRANTS	\$ 90,000	DISBURSEMENTS	\$ 735,000	MATERIALS & SUPPLIES	35,000
REVENUES	\$ 4,548,632	EXCESS/DEFICIENCY	\$ 1,916,200	TRAVEL & TRAINING	250
		OPERATING TRANSFER OUT	\$ 2,782,710	INSURANCE AUDIT	7,600
		YEAR END BALANCE	\$ 3,074,808	TELEPHONE	13,400
EXPENSES		SALES TAX DISTRICT #2		MAINT & REPAIR	11,000
COUNCIL	\$ 431,234		2020 ADOPTED BUDGET	WASTE COLLECTION	8,500
OFFICIAL PUBLICATION	\$ 15,000	FUND BALANCE, PRIOR	\$ 2,875,993	PEST CONTROL	5,500
DUES & SUBSCRIPTIONS	\$ 1,500	REVENUES		UNIFORMS	500
CLERK OF COURT	\$ 65,000	INTEREST	\$ 800	FUEL	7,500
REGISTRAR OF VOTERS	\$ 33,767	RENTALS	\$ 125,000	EQUIPMENT	2,500
ELECTION EXPENSE	\$ 57,255	SALES TAX COLLECTIONS	\$ 1,000,000	LABORATORY CLEAN SERVICES	2,824
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	\$ 998,896	REVENUES	\$ 1,125,500	UTILITIES	370,900
PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	\$ 60,000	CADE COMMUNITY CENTER	\$ 218,343	DISBURSEMENTS	759,352
MEDICAL EXAMS	\$ 500	DISBURSEMENTS	\$ 265,893	EXCESS/DEFICIENCY	63,450
INSURANCE PAYMENTS	\$ 250,000	EXCESS/DEFICIENCY	\$ 859,607	OPERATING TRANSFER OUT	(5,575)
JAIL OPERATION	\$ 1,029,324	CAPITAL OUTLAY	\$ 558,000	YEAR END BALANCE	79,177
COUNTY AGENTS	\$ 66,758	OPERATING TRANSFER IN	\$ 12,800	EQUIPMENT/ TECHNOLOGY FUND	
ZONING & PLANNING	\$ 543,807	OPERATING TRANSFERS OUT	\$ 828,594	2020 ADOPTED BUDGET	
SOLID WASTE EXPENSE	\$ 50,000	YEAR END BALANCE	\$ 2,169,008	FUND BALANCE, PRIOR	42,732
AUDIT	\$ 17,500			REVENUES	
DRUG TESTING	\$ 2,000	TOURISM OPERATIONAL FUND	2020 ADOPTED BUDGET	GRANT	45,000
PARISH SERVICE OFFICER	\$ 7,800	FUND BALANCE, PRIOR	\$ 1,587,693	SALVAGE EQUIPMENT	381,000
COUNCIL ON AGING GRANT	\$ 90,000	REVENUES		REVENUES	426,000
ASSESSOR RETIREMENT	\$ 27,021	LEASE PAYMENTS	\$ 7,000	LEASED VEHICLES	305,265
OFFICE OF EMERG PREPARED	\$ 32,200	INTEREST	\$ 500	LEASE PURCHASE	618,737
DISBURSEMENTS	\$ 3,780,154	HOTEL TAX	\$ 175,000	EQUIPMENT	325,000
		STATE TOURISM REBATE	\$ 185,000	DISBURSEMENTS	1,249,602
EXCESS/DEFICIENCY	\$ 768,478	REVENUES	\$ 447,500	EXCESS/DEFICIENCY	(823,602)
OPERATING TRANSFERS IN	\$ 455,706	SALARIES & BENEFITS	\$ 78,988	OPERATING TRANSFER IN	820,496
OPERATING TRANSFERS OUT	\$ 1,266,178	INTERSTATE ENHANCEMENT	\$ 25,000	YEAR END BALANCE	39,626
		INSURANCE	\$ 2,500	VIDEO POKER	
YEAR END BALANCE	\$ 2,910,351	MEMBERSHIP/LEASE PAYMENTS	\$ 18,160	2020 ADOPTED BUDGET	
RISK MANAGEMENT /LOSS CONTROL		BROCHURE DISTRIBUTION	\$ 2,000	FUND BALANCE, PRIOR	37,739
PROPERTY CASUALTY CLAIMS/LITIGATION		POSTAGE & PHONE COST SUPPLIES	\$ 12,300	REVENUES	
2020 ADOPTED BUDGET		GULF COAST PROMOTIONS	\$ 20,000	STATE APPROPRIATION	290,000
		UTILITIES	\$ 13,500	INTEREST	0
FUND BALANCE, PRIOR	\$15,677	GENERAL ADVERTISEMENT	\$ 130,000	SMEDA REIMBURSEMENT	72,536
REVENUES		CONFERENCE REG/LODGING ETC	\$ 20,000	REVENUES	362,536
LIBRARY	\$ 17,000	DIRECTOR/FUEL	\$ 5,500	SMEDA SALARIES & BENEFITS	72,536
TOTAL REVENUES	\$ 17,000	CONTRACT LABOR	\$ 15,600	TRUSTEE CREW	0
PERSONNEL/RISK MGT OFFIC	\$54,135	SPECIAL EVENTS	\$ 20,000	ROAD STRIPPING	0
PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	\$ 30,000	ENHANCEMENT FUND	\$ 20,000	ACADIANA PLANNING COMMIS	10,000
LOSS PREVENTION	\$ 20,000	TECHNOLOGY/WEB PAGE DESIGN	\$ 5,000	INSURANCE	3,250
CLAIMS/LITIGATION/RISK MGM	\$ 30,000	BILLBOARDS/KIOSKS/BIKE STATIONS	\$ 56,100	LA CO-OP EDUC TRAINING	46,000
DISBURSEMENTS	\$ 134,135	DISBURSEMENTS	\$ 443,648	ST MARTIN ECONOMIC	18,152
EXCESS/DEFICIENCY	(\$117,135)	EXCESS/DEFICIENCY	\$3,852	SOIL CONSERVATION	15,000
OPERATING TRANSFERS IN	\$ 116,455	OPERATING TRANSFER OUT	\$ 107,794	SENIOR CITIZEN EDUCATIONAL	1,500
YEAR END BALANCE	\$14,997	YEAR END BALANCE	\$ 1,483,751	ACADIANA RESOURCE	0
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT		EXCESS VIDEO POKER		COUNCIL ON AGING	24,400
2020 ADOPTED BUDGET				ACADIANA REGIONAL DEV	0
		FUND BALANCE, PRIOR	\$ 2,775,750	SMILE	0
FUND BALANCE, PRIOR	\$ 613,054	REVENUES		SMARC	5,300
OPERATING TRANSFERS IN		STATE APPROPRIATION	\$ 1,000,000	NEW START CENTER	0
ENTERPRISE FUND	\$ 98,000	INTEREST	\$ 1,000	TECHE PROJECT	0
		REVENUES	\$ 1,001,000		
TOTAL TRANSFERS IN	\$ 98,000	METROPOLITAN PLANNING ORGANIZA	\$1,000.00		
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	\$ 100,000	PARISH BRIDGE REPAIR	\$ 0	DISBURSEMENTS	195,338
PLANNING/ZONING REG	\$ 125,000	PARISHWIDE DRAINAGE IMPROVEMEN	\$ 0	EXCESS/DEFICIENCY	166,698
DISBURSEMENTS	\$ 225,000	COURTHOUSE PARKING LOT	\$ 0	OPERATING TRANSFERS OUT	154,480
EXCESS/DEFICIENCY	-\$ 127,000	DISBURSEMENTS	\$ 11,000	YEAR END BALANCE	49,957
YEAR END BALANCE	\$ 486,054	EXCESS/DEFICIENCY	\$ 990,000		
		OPERATING TRANSFER OUT	\$ 1,440,116		
		YEAR END BALANCE	\$ 2,325,634		

JUDICIAL FUND		FIRE PROTECTION		DRUG COURT	
	2020 ADOPTED BUDGET		2020 ADOPTED BUDGET		2020 ADOPTED BUDGET
FUND BALANCE, PRIOR	\$ 0	FUND BALANCE, PRIOR	\$ 4,341,650	FUND BALANCE, PRIOR	\$ 3,144
REVENUES		REVENUES		REVENUES	
BOND FORFEITURES	\$ 90,000	PARISH TAXES	\$ 2,188,221	STATE GRANT	\$ 295,000
FINES	\$ 500	HOMESTEAD EXEMPTION	\$ 74,000	16 JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT	
JURY COMP FEE	\$ 135,000	INSURANCE REBATE	\$ 210,318	DRUG SCREENING FEES	\$ 20,000
WITNESS FEES	\$ 30,000	INTEREST	\$ 10,000	PROBATION FEES	\$ 2,400
INTEREST	\$ 0	CECILIA VFD MATCH		LA REHAB SERVICES	\$ 0
REVENUES	\$ 255,500	FIRE REPORTS	\$ 750	REVENUES	\$ 317,400
JUDGES' OFFICES	\$ 156,325	REVENUES	\$ 2,483,289	SALARIES & BENEFITS	\$ 227,654
DISTRICT COURT COST	\$ 26,370	DISTRICT OFFICE OPERATION	\$ 672,254	PROFESSIONAL FEES	\$ 6,000
BREAUX BRIDGE CITY COURT	\$ 39,707	MEDICAL	\$ 500	DRUG SCREENING FEES	\$ 37,580
J P & CONSTABLES	\$ 41,664	PROFESSIONAL FEES	\$ 25,000	RENT	\$ 13,200
DISTRICT ATTORNEYS OFFICE	\$ 197,090	RENTALS	\$ 2,500	UTILITIES	\$ 3,900
COURT REPORTERS	\$ 153,655	DUES	\$ 1,500	TELEPHONE	\$ 8,500
JURORS & WITNESS FEES	\$ 20,000	SYSTEM TECHNICIAN	\$ 3,000	MATERIALS & SUPPLIES	\$ 3,200
CONTRACT PROF/YOUTH PLAN	\$ 20,000	TESTING	\$ 200	OFFICE SUPPLIES	\$ 5,322
DISBURSEMENTS	\$ 654,811	ADVERTISING	\$ 4,000	POSTAGE	\$ 100
EXCESS/DEFICIENCY	(399,311)	MAINTENANCE & REPAIR	\$ 40,000	JANITORIAL SUPPLIES	\$ 200
OPERATING TRANSFER IN	\$ 815,312	CONTRACTURAL SERVICES	\$ 5,616	TRAVEL & TRAINING	\$ 2,613
OPERATING TRANSFER OUT	\$ 416,000	BUILDING'S MAINTENANCE	\$ 40,000	PERMITS	\$ 550
YEAR END BALANCE	\$ 1	TRUSTEE CREW	\$ 0	INSURANCE	\$ 3,500
CORONER'S OPERATIONAL FUND		UNIFORMS, ETC	\$ 15,000	EQUIPMENT	\$ 2,000
2020 ADOPTED BUDGET		MATERIAL & SUPPLIES	\$ 100,000	SUPREME COURT FUNDING	\$ 314,319
FUND BALANCE, PRIOR	\$ 0	OFFICE SUPPLIES	\$ 3,500	16TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT	\$ 0
REVENUES		LIMESTONE	\$ 1,000	LRS CONTRACT SERVICES	\$ 0
FEES COURT COST	\$ 167,500	FUEL	\$ 15,000	DISBURSEMENTS	\$ 314,319
INTEREST	\$ 0	EQUIPMENT	\$ 7,500	EXCESS/DEFICIENCY	\$ 3,081
REVENUES	\$ 167,500	INSURANCE	\$ 175,000	OPERATING TRANSFER OUT	\$ 6,000
SALARIES & BENEFITS	\$ 27,434	TRAVEL	\$ 4,000	YEAR END BALANCE	\$ 225
PROFESSIONAL FEES	\$ 175,000	ASSESSOR'S RETIREMENT	\$ 80,619		
RENT	\$ 0	CAPITAL OUTLAY	\$ 1,050,000		
DUES	\$ 500	AUDIT	\$ 3,900		
TELEPHONE	\$ 2,400	DISTRICT ALLOCATION	\$ 273,495		
OFFICE SUPPLIES	\$ 13,100	INSURANCE REBATES	\$ 210,317		
INSURANCE	\$ 6,630	DISBURSEMENTS	\$ 2,733,901		
CAR ALLOWANCE	\$ 3,600	EXCESS/DEFICIENCY	(\$250,612)		
TRAVEL & CONVENTION	\$ 1,000	OPERATING TRANSFER IN			
DISBURSEMENTS	\$ 229,664	OPERATING TRANSFER OUT	\$ 60,822		
EXCESS/DEFICIENCY	(\$62,164)	YEAR END BALANCE	\$ 4,030,216		
OPERATING TRANSFER IN	\$65,764				
OPERATING TRANSFER OUT	\$ 3,600				
YEAR END BALANCE	\$ 0				

ROAD MAINTENANCE		ROAD DIST. NO. 2 MAINTENANCE		DRAINAGE MAINTENANCE	
	2020 ADOPTED BUDGET		2020 ADOPTED BUDGET		2020 ADOPTED BUDGET
FUND BALANCE, PRIOR	\$ 1,289,268	FUND BALANCE, PRIOR	\$ 7,145,495	FUND BALANCE, PRIOR	\$ 2,530,325
REVENUES		REVENUES		REVENUES	
PARISH TAXES	\$ 1,398,657	PARISH TAXES	\$ 1,510,020	PARISH TAXES	\$ 1,981,430
HOMESTEAD EXEMPTION	\$ 75,000	INTEREST	\$ 20,000	HOMESTEAD EXEMPTION	\$ 80,058
TRANSPORTATION FUND	\$ 484,000	MAINTENANCE FEES	\$ 0	OFF SYSTEM BRIDGE PROJECT	\$ 0
INTEREST	\$ 7,500	REVENUES	\$ 1,530,020	INTEREST	\$ 7,500
ACADIANA ONE STOP	\$ 500	SALARIES & BENEFITS	\$ 161,904	REVENUES	\$ 2,068,988
REVENUES	\$ 1,965,657	PROFESSIONAL FEES/GARBAGE	\$ 10,929	SALARIES & BENEFITS	\$ 1,032,950
SALARIES & BENEFITS	\$ 1,527,324	ASSESSOR'S RETIREMENT	\$ 55,632	LICENSE REFUNDS/PERMITS	\$ 2,250
ASSESSOR'S RETIREMENT	\$ 51,529	PERMITS	\$ 300	ASSESSOR'S RETIREMENT	\$ 73,000
LICENSE REFUNDS	\$ 200	MAINT & REPAIR	\$ 5,000	TELEPHONE	\$ 6,500
CONTRACT LABOR	\$ 7,500	UNIFORMS	\$ 600	CONTRACTUAL PROFESSIONAL	\$ 54,323
PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	\$ 17,150	MATERIAL & SUPPLIES	\$ 5,000	TRANSPORTATION	\$ 5,000
ST JOHN BRIDGE UTILITIES	\$ 100	CULVERTS	\$ 3,000	GARBAGE COLLECTION	\$ 23,750
TELEPHONE	\$ 6,000	ASPHALT	\$ 25,000	UNIFORMS	\$ 2,650
BARN UTILITIES	\$ 7,000	GRAVEL, LIMESTONE	\$ 2,500	CULVERTS	\$ 12,500
GARBAGE COLLECTION	\$ 30,000	GAS & OIL	\$ 3,200	SIGN MATERIAL	\$ 8,000
INSURANCE	\$ 22,720	DIESEL	\$ 4,800	INSURANCE	\$ 39,756
UNIFORMS	\$ 2,650	EQUIPMENT PURCHASE	\$ 10,000	EDUCATION	\$ 500
CULVERTS	\$ 10,000	INSURANCE	\$ 3,797	UTILITIES/BARN UTILITIES	\$ 5,475
SIGN MATERIAL	\$ 12,000	ROADSIDE SPRAYING	\$ 25,000	CANAL VEGETATION	\$ 200,000
ROAD MATERIALS	\$ 50,000	TELEPHONE	\$ 1,000	BRIDGE MAINT (HUAL)	\$ 50,000
ASPHALT	\$ 50,000	DISBURSEMENTS	\$ 317,662	REPAIRS, SUPPLIES ETC	\$ 25,000
ROADSIDE SPRAYING	\$ 50,000	EXCESS/DEFICIENCY	\$ 1,212,358	MATERIALS & SUPPLIES	\$ 65,000
EDUCATION	\$ 800	OPERATING TRANSFERS IN	\$ 0	FUEL	\$ 110,000
REPAIRS, SUPPLIES ETC	\$ 110,000	OPERATING TRANSFERS OUT	\$ 601,442	TRUSTEE CREW - PUBLIC WORKS	\$ 0
MATERIAL & SUPPLIES	\$ 34,400	YEAR END BALANCE	\$ 7,756,411	DISBURSEMENTS	\$ 1,816,654
FUEL	\$ 160,000	AUBREY OZENNE ROAD DONATION		EXCESS/DEFICIENCY	\$ 252,334
ADVERTISING	\$ 250		2020 ADOPTED BUDGET	OPERATING TRANSFERS IN	\$ 25,000
EQUIPMENT RENTAL	\$ 1,550	FUND BALANCE, PRIOR	\$ 2,117	OPERATING TRANSFERS OUT	\$ 495,435
DISBURSEMENTS	\$ 2,151,173	REVENUES	\$ 0	YEAR END BALANCE	\$ 2,312,225
EXCESS/DEFICIENCY	(185,516)	2012 PJAL REGION 3 MEETING			
OPERATING TRANSFERS IN	\$ 136,000	LA POLICE JURY ASSOC	\$ 2,117		
OPERATING TRANSFERS OUT	\$ 195,726	DISBURSEMENTS	\$ 2,117		
YEAR END BALANCE	\$ 1,044,026	EXCESS/DEFICIENCY	(52,117)		
		OPERATING TRANSFERS OUT	\$ 0		
		YEAR END BALANCE	\$ 0		
S/R/D NO. 1 MAINTENANCE		HIGHWAY 90 BUSINESS PARK MAINT			
	2020 ADOPTED BUDGET		2020 ADOPTED BUDGET		
FUND BALANCE, PRIOR	\$ 56,492	FUND BALANCE, PRIOR	\$ 110,460		
REVENUES		REVENUES	\$ 15,593		
PARISH TAXES	\$ 125,748	CONTRACT PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	\$ 10,000		
INTEREST	\$ 250	UTILITIES	\$ 5,000		
REVENUES	\$ 125,998	MATERIAL & SUPPLIES	\$ 5,000		
SALARIES & BENEFITS	\$ 143,538	DISBURSEMENTS	\$ 20,000		
AUDIT	\$ 300	EXCESS/DEFICIENCY	\$ 4,407		
PROFESSIONAL FEES	\$ 7,800	OPERATING TRANSFERS OUT			
ASSESSOR'S RETIREMENT	\$ 4,633	YEAR END BALANCE	\$ 106,053		
UTILITIES	\$ 3,600				
TELEPHONE	\$ 3,000				
MAINTENANCE & REPAIR	\$ 250				
MATERIAL & SUPPLIES	\$ 250				
ROAD MATERIAL	\$ 5,000				
INSURANCE	\$ 530				
FUEL	\$ 5,000				
DISBURSEMENTS	\$ 173,901				
EXCESS/DEFICIENCY	\$ 47,903				
OPERATING TRANSFER OUT	\$ 7,705				
YEAR END BALANCE	\$ 884				

HEALTH UNIT MAINTENANCE		B.B./CECILIA HEALTH UNITS		ANIMAL CONTROL	
	2020 ADOPTED BUDGET		2020 ADOPTED BUDGET		2020 ADOPTED BUDGET
FUND BALANCE, PRIOR	\$ 595,780	FUND BALANCE, PRIOR	\$ 0	FUND BALANCE, PRIOR	\$ 0
REVENUES		REVENUES		REVENUES	
PARISH TAXES	\$ 1,007,634	WIC	\$ 135,000	MUNICIPALITIES	\$ 33,252
HOMESTEAD EXEMPTION	\$ 7,469	KID MED	\$ 7,500	SALE OF TAGS/CHIP	\$ 6,000
INTEREST	\$ 7,500	IMMUNIZATIONS	\$ 2,000	DONATIONS	\$ 2,500
BREAU X BRIDGE H U LEASE	\$ 40,000	CHILD HEALTH	\$ 1,000	RECLAIM FEES	\$ 20,000
REVENUES	\$ 1,102,603	HUD/UTILITIES & MAINT	\$ 0	GRANT	\$ 250
SALARIES & BENEFITS	\$ 125,203	REVENUES	\$ 145,500	REVENUES	\$ 62,002
ASSESSOR'S RETIREMENT	\$ 37,123	SALARIES & BENEFITS	\$ 329,400	SALARIES & BENEFITS	\$ 329,279
DUES	\$ 100	MEDICAL	\$ 400	ELECTRICITY/WATER/SEWERAGE	\$ 7,250
PROFESSIONAL FEES	\$ 400	MEDICAL SUPPLIES	\$ 6,000	MAINT & REPAIRS	\$ 5,000
MAINTENANCE & REPAIR	\$ 10,000	PEST CONTROL	\$ 1,000	TELEPHONE	\$ 4,000
CONTRACTURAL SERVICES	\$ 12,000	UTILITIES	\$ 5,000	ADVERTISING	\$ 1,000
BUILDING MAINTENANCE	\$ 2,500	TELEPHONE	\$ 9,000	FOOD COST	\$ 1,000
SMALL RODENT CONTROL	\$ 1,200	EQUIPMENT RENTAL	\$ 2,250	MEDICAL COST	\$ 30,000
MATERIAL & SUPPLIES	\$ 500	MAINTENANCE & REPAIRS	\$ 5,000	INSURANCE	\$ 10,000
OFFICE SUPPLIES	\$ 500	DIRECTORSHIP CONTRACT	\$ 4,000	VEHICLE REPAIRS & MAINT	\$ 1,000
EQUIPMENT PURCHASE	\$ 2,500	GARBAGE	\$ 575	MISC SUPPLIES	\$ 15,500
INSURANCE	\$ 15,000	UNIFORMS	\$ 200	ANIMAL HOUSING	\$ 250
UTILITIES/TELEPHONE	\$ 2,000	SUPPLIES	\$ 5,000	EUTHANSIA	\$ 250
PHYSICIAN RECRUITMENT PF	\$ 0	POSTAGE & SHIPPING	\$ 150	DISPOSAL COST	\$ 3,500
TRAVEL & CONVENTION	\$ 500	OFFICE SUPPLIES	\$ 2,500	VETERINARY SERVICES	\$ 2,500
AUDIT	\$ 2,000	NUTRITION EDUCATION	\$ 500	UNIFORMS	\$ 500
COUNCIL ON AGING HEALTH CARE	\$ 9,000	NUTRITION WAGES	\$ 8,000	GAS & OIL	\$ 2,000
C.A. EARLY INTERVENTIONS	\$ 60,000	JANITORIAL SERVICES	\$ 0	OFFICE SUPPLIES	\$ 1,500
MOSCATO CONTROL	\$ 150,000	PROFESSIONAL LIABILITY	\$ 12,500	POSTAGE	\$ 100
DISBURSEMENTS	\$ 430,526	FUEL	\$ 250	SYSTEM TECH	\$ 1,250
EXCESS/DEFICIENCY	\$ 672,077	TRAVEL & CONVENTION	\$ 1,000	CHEMICALS	\$ 200
OPERATING TRANSFER IN	\$ 0	AUDIT	\$ 159	MISC EQUIPMENT	\$ 300
OPERATING TRANSFER OUT	\$ 627,466	DISBURSEMENTS	\$ 393,684	TRAINING	\$ 2,500
YEAR END BALANCE	\$ 640,392	EXCESS/DEFICIENCY	(\$248,184)	RECLAIM FEES	\$ 500
INDUSTRIAL PARK		OPERATING TRANSFER IN	\$ 250,773	IMPOUNDMENT	\$ 250
2020 ADOPTED BUDGET		OPERATING TRANSFER OUT	\$ 2,588	RABIES TAGS/CERTIFICATES	\$ 2,200
FUND BALANCE, PRIOR	\$ 1,049,969	YEAR END BALANCE	\$ 1	DUES & SUBSCRIPTIONS	\$ 1,000
REVENUES		SOLID WASTE		DISBURSEMENTS	\$ 322,829
PARISH TAXES	\$ 582,774			EXCESS/DEFICIENCY	(\$260,827)
INTEREST	\$ 1,000			OPERATING TRANSFER IN	\$ 271,783
WATER SALES	\$ 93,230			OPERATING TRANSFER OUT	\$ 10,936
WASTE WATER	\$ 1,470			YEAR END BALANCE	\$ 0
REVENUES	\$ 678,474				
SALARIES & BENEFITS	\$ 131,651				
ASSESSOR'S RETIREMENT	\$ 21,471				
PLANT OPERATION	\$ 546,073				
TELEPHONE	\$ 6,500				
GARBAGE COLLECTION	\$ 750				
GAS & OIL	\$ 7,000				
INSURANCE	\$ 7,000				
TRAVEL	\$ 3,500				
AUDIT	\$ 1,300				
DISBURSEMENTS	\$ 725,446				
EXCESS/DEFICIENCY	\$ 46,971				
OPERATING TRANSFERS OUT	\$ 221,607				
YEAR END BALANCE	\$ 781,391				

RECREATION MAINTENANCE		HOUSING BUDGET		SUGARLAND WASTEWATER FUND	
	2020 ADOPTED BUDGET		2020 ADOPTED BUDGET		2020 ADOPTED BUDGET
FUND BALANCE, PRIOR	\$ 672,698	FUND BALANCE, PRIOR	\$ 0	FUND BALANCE, PRIOR	\$ 4,403
REVENUES		REVENUES		REVENUES	
PARISH TAXES	\$ 394,782	UNREPORTED INCOME	\$ 12,000	MONTHLY SERVICE FEES	\$ 6,800
HOMESTEAD EXEMPTION	\$ 29,505	FEDERAL FUNDS	\$ 1,184,364	REVENUES	\$ 6,800
PARK FEES	\$ 20,000	REVENUES	\$ 1,196,364	DEQ PERMIT	\$ 1,000
INTEREST	\$ 650	SALARIES & BENEFITS	\$ 131,896	UTILITIES	\$ 4,000
DONATIONS	\$ 250	ACCOUNTANT FEES	\$ 3,500	MAINTENANCE REPAIR	\$ 1,250
REVENUES	\$ 445,187	ADVERTISING	\$ 200	MATERIAL & SUPPLIES	\$ 500
DISTRICT ALLOCATIONS	\$ 73,893	DUES & SUBSCRIPTIONS	\$ 500	CHEMICALS	\$ 2,000
SALARIES & BENEFITS	\$ 78,015	UTILITIES/MAINT PAYMENT	\$ 8,726	TESTING	\$ 2,100
ASSESSOR'S RETIREMENT	\$ 14,545	TELEPHONE	\$ 6,750	DISBURSEMENTS	\$ 10,850
UMPIRES	\$ 20,000	MAINTENANCE	\$ 500	EXCESS/DEFICIENCY	(\$4,050)
UTILITIES	\$ 32,500	MATERIAL & SUPPLIES	\$ 2,500	OPERATING TRANSFER OUT	\$ 0
ADVERTISEMENT	\$ 500	GAS & OIL	\$ 500	YEAR END BALANCE	\$ 353
REPAIRS	\$ 30,000	OFFICE SUPPLIES	\$ 2,000		
CONTRACTURAL/PROF SERV	\$ 35,000	POSTAGE	\$ 3,250	MOSQUITO CONTROL	
GARBAGE COLLECTION	\$ 15,000	SOFTWARE MAINTENANCE	\$ 5,000		2020 ADOPTED BUDGET
DRUG SCREEN & PHYSICALS	\$ 250	TRAVEL/MILEAGE	\$ 2,000	FUND BALANCE, PRIOR	\$ 0
MATERIAL & SUPPLIES	\$ 25,000	AUDIT	\$ 1,000	FEES	\$ 10,800
POSTAGE	\$ 150	VOUCHER PAYMENTS	\$ 1,036,500	REVENUES	\$ 10,800
LAKE MARTIN COMM	\$ 25,000	TENANT PAYMENTS	\$ 5,000	PROFESSIONAL FEES	\$ 48,000
UNIFORMS	\$ 500	HAP ADMIN FEES	\$ 500	COLLECTION FEES	\$ 0
EQUIPMENT	\$ 2,700	DISBURSEMENTS	\$ 1,210,322	DISBURSEMENTS	\$ 48,000
INSURANCE	\$ 4,000	EXCESS/DEFICIENCY	\$ -13,958	EXCESS/DEFICIENCY	(\$37,200)
FUEL	\$ 5,000	OPERATING TRANSFER IN	\$ 28,274	OPERATING TRANSFER IN	\$37,200.00
AUDIT	\$ 800	OPERATING TRANSFER OUT	\$ 14,316	YEAR END BALANCE	\$ 0
TRUSTEE CREW	\$24,666	YEAR END BALANCE	\$ 0		
TELEPHONE	\$2,500			INDUSTRIAL PARK WASTEWATER	
		SUMMER NUTRITION PROGRAM			2020 ADOPTED BUDGET
SUMMER LEAGUE	\$1,500		2020 ADOPTED BUDGET	FUND BALANCE, PRIOR	\$ 51,579
UNCLE DICK DAVIS PARK	\$ 7,000	FUND BALANCE, PRIOR	\$ 195,955	REVENUES	
SPANISH LAKE MAINTENANCE	\$ 20,000	REVENUES		SERVICE FEES	\$ 12,500
DISBURSEMENTS	\$ 418,519	STATE GRANT	\$ 190,000	REVENUES	\$ 12,500
EXCESS/DEFICIENCY	\$ 26,669	MEALS PURCHASED	\$ 350	PLANT OPERATION	\$ 10,250
OPERATING TRANSFER IN	\$ 83,893	REVENUES	\$ 190,350	DISBURSEMENTS	\$ 10,250
OPERATING TRANSFER OUT	\$ 33,258	ADMINISTRATOR	\$ 6,160	EXCESS/DEFICIENCY	\$ 2,250
YEAR END BALANCE	\$ 750,001	FRINGE BENEFITS	\$ 0	OPERATING TRANSFERS IN	\$ 0
		DRUG SCREENING	\$ 1,425	YEAR END BALANCE	\$ 53,829
HOSPITAL SERVICE DISTRICT		TRANSPORTATION	\$ 850		
	2020 ADOPTED BUDGET	ADVERTISING	\$ 500		
FUND BALANCE, PRIOR	\$ 844,894	LABOR TO PREPARE FOOD	\$ 45,000		
REVENUES		FICA & MEDICARE	\$ 3,500		
ABOLISHMENT ST. LUKES	\$ 0	FOOD	\$ 90,000		
REVENUES	\$ 0	NON-FOOD SUPPLIES	\$ 6,850		
RURAL HEALTH PROJECT	\$ 750,000	BUILDING RENTAL	\$ 4,500		
DISBURSEMENTS	\$ 750,000	ADMINISTRATIVE COST	\$ 6,000		
EXCESS/DEFICIENCY	-\$ 750,000	DISBURSEMENTS	\$ 164,785		
OPERATING TRANSFERS IN	\$ 0	EXCESS/DEFICIENCY	\$ 25,565		
YEAR END BALANCE	\$ 94,894	OPERATING TRANSFERS IN	\$ 0		
		YEAR END BALANCE	\$ 221,520		

SECTION 2. That this Ordinance shall become effective immediately upon adoption by the St. Martin Parish Council and approval by the Parish President, all in accordance with the St. Martin Parish Home Rule Charter.

This Ordinance having been submitted to a vote, the vote thereon was as follows:

YEAS: Byron Fuselier, Lisa Nelson, Jason Willis, Neil Thibodeaux,
Jill Hebert, Albert Menard, Dean LeBlanc and Daniel Richard, Jr.
NAYS: None.
ABSTAIN: None.
ABSENT: Chris Tauzin (excused).

And the Ordinance was declared adopted this 3rd day of December, 2019.

A motion was made by Dean LeBlanc and seconded by Jill Hebert that the following ordinance be adopted:

ORDINANCE NO. 19-12-1280-OR

**AN ORDINANCE TO ADOPT THE PARISH CAPITAL OUTLAY BUDGET
FOR THE YEAR 2020.**

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE ST. MARTIN PARISH COUNCIL that, pursuant to ordinance, and in accordance with the Home Rule Charter of St. Martin Parish, Louisiana:

SECTION 1. That the St. Martin Parish Council does hereby adopt the Year 2020 Parish Capital Outlay Budget, as attached:

(Insert Budget)

ST. MARTIN PARISH GOVERNMENT
CAPITAL OUTLAY
PROPOSED BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2020

DESCRIPTION	REVENUES	EXPENDITURES
BREAUX BRIDGE MANOR PHASE III HURRICANE GUSTAV / IKE CDBG CONSTRUCTION	1,694,426.00	\$1,694,426.00
FOUR MILE BAYOU RD BRIDGE REPAIR STATE CAPITAL OUTLAY SALES TAX DISTRICT #1 CONSTRUCTION	550,000.00 100,000.00	\$650,000.00
RESTORE ACT PROJECTS RESTORE ACT ARNAUDVILLE PAVILLION BAYOU BENOIT LANDING IMPROVEMENTS UNCLE DICK DAVIS/CATAHOULA PIERS	823,000.00	\$170,000.00 \$262,000.00 \$391,000.00
BAYOU ESTATES FLOOD PROOFING PROJECT HURRICANE GUSTAV / IKE CDBG FEMA - HMPG 2017 DRAINAGE AND RECREATION BONDS CONSTRUCTION	5,286,000.00 1,114,948.00 370,145.00	\$6,771,093.00
PARISH DRAINAGE IMPROVEMENTS 2017 DRAINAGE AND RECREATION BONDS CONSTRUCTION	8,089,199.45	\$8,089,199.45
RECREATIONAL IMPROVEMENTS EXCESS VIDEO POKER 2017 DRAINAGE AND RECREATION BONDS RECREATION PROJECTS	250,000.00 250,000.00	\$500,000.00
SALES TAX DISTRICT #1 ROAD PROJECT SALES TAX DISTRICT #1 CONSTRUCTION	1,500,000.00	\$1,500,000.00
ROAD DISTRICT #2 ROAD PROJECT ROAD DISTRICT #2 CONSTRUCTION	500,000.00	\$500,000.00
SALES TAX DIST. #2 PARK IMPROVEMENTS SALES TAX DISTRICT #2 CONSTRUCTION	500,000.00	\$500,000.00
FIRE PROTECTION IMPROVEMENTS FIRE PROTECTION CAPITAL OUTLAY (ARN FIRE STATION) AIR PACKS	1,050,000.00	\$400,000.00 \$650,000.00
COURTHOUSE PROJECTS COURTHOUSE RENOVATIONS CONSTRUCTION	202,661.17	\$202,661.17
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT FUND PLANNING AND ZONING REGULATION REVISIONS CONSTRUCTION	225,000.00	\$125,000.00 \$100,000.00
EQUIPMENT TECHNOLOGY PURCHASES EQUIPMENT TECHNOLOGY FUND NEW EQUIPMENT & TECHNOLOGY	325,000.00	\$325,000.00
TOTALS	\$22,830,379.62	\$22,830,379.62

SECTION 2. That this Ordinance shall become effective immediately upon adoption by the St. Martin Parish Council and approval by the Parish President, all in accordance with the St. Martin Parish Home Rule Charter.

This Ordinance having been submitted to a vote, the vote thereon was as follows:

YEAS: Byron Fuselier, Lisa Nelson, Jason Willis, Neil Thibodeaux,
Jill Hebert, Albert Menard, Dean LeBlanc and Daniel Richard, Jr.
NAYS: None.
ABSTAIN: None.
ABSENT: Chris Tauzin (excused).

And the Ordinance was declared adopted this 3rd day of December, 2019.

A motion was made by Jill Hebert and seconded by Dean LeBlanc that the following ordinance be adopted:

ORDINANCE NO. 19-12-1281-OR

AN ORDINANCE TO CREATE PROSPECTIVE PRECINCTS BY THE SPLIT AND/OR MERGER OF PRECINCT GEOGRAPHY IN ACCORDANCE WITH LOUISIANA REVISED STATUTES 18:532 AND 18:532.1.

WHEREAS, the St. Martin Parish Council has the authority under R.S. 18:532 to adopt prospective precinct mergers that are not subject to the requirement that the precincts or parts of the precincts shall be in the same state, local, and municipal office voting district, and

WHEREAS, any prospective precinct mergers shall be submitted for review and approval to the Louisiana Secretary of State and the Louisiana Legislature by December 31 of 2019, and

WHEREAS, any prospective precinct mergers shall be effective not later than March 31 of 2020 for the purpose of establishing block boundaries for the federal decennial census, and for reapportionment and redistricting purposes following that federal decennial census, and

WHEREAS, any prospective precinct mergers shall be effective not later than July 1, 2021 for all purposes, and

WHEREAS, the St. Martin Parish Council has the authority under R.S. 18:532.1 to change the configuration, boundaries or designation of its election precincts, and

WHEREAS, the Louisiana Secretary of State and the Louisiana Legislature have approved the merger and/or split of precincts in Exhibit A:

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT ORDAINED by the St. Martin Parish Council, that the following precincts are created by merger and/or splitting, as described in Exhibit A:

This Ordinance having been submitted to a vote, the vote thereon was as follows:

YEAS: Byron Fuselier, Lisa Nelson, Jason Willis, Neil Thibodeaux,
Jill Hebert, Albert Menard, Dean LeBlanc and Daniel Richard, Jr.
NAYS: None.
ABSTAIN: None.
ABSENT: Chris Tauzin (excused).

And the Ordinance was declared adopted this 3rd day of December, 2019.

EXHIBIT A
St. Martin Parish 2021 Prospective Precincts

Precinct 1

The region bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the point of intersection of the midflow of the Atchafalaya River and the St. Martin Parish boundary, and proceeding northerly, easterly, and southerly along the parish boundary to the intersection with a pipeline canal, then proceeding westerly along the pipeline to the midflow of Bayou Boutte, and proceeding northerly along Bayou Boutte to a pipeline canal, and proceeding southwesterly along the pipeline canal to the midflow of the Atchafalaya River, and proceeding northerly along the Atchafalaya River to the point of beginning.

Precinct 2

The region bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the point of intersection of the midflow of the Atchafalaya River and the St. Martin Parish boundary, and proceeding southerly, easterly, and northerly along the parish boundary to the intersection with a pipeline canal, then proceeding westerly along the pipeline to the midflow of Bayou Boutte, and proceeding northerly along Bayou Boutte to a pipeline canal, and proceeding southwesterly along the pipeline canal to the midflow of the Atchafalaya River, and proceeding northerly along the Atchafalaya River to the point of beginning.

Precinct 3

The region bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the point of intersection of the St. Martin Parish boundary and Aubrey Ozenne Rd, and proceeding easterly along Aubrey Ozenne Rd. to LA Hwy 96 (Terrace Hwy), and proceeding easterly along LA Hwy 96 to an unnamed oilfield service road, then proceeding southerly along the oilfield road to an unnamed canal, and proceeding southerly and easterly along the canal to an extension of Elliot Loop, then proceeding northerly along the extension to Elliot Loop, then proceeding easterly along Elliot Loop to Main Hwy, then proceeding southerly along Main Hwy to Lady of the Lake Rd, then proceeding westerly along Lady of the Lake Rd to LA Hwy 182 (Old Spanish Trail Hwy S), then proceeding southerly along LA 182 to the St. Martin Parish boundary, and then proceeding westerly and northerly along the Parish boundary to the point of beginning.

Precinct 4

The region bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the point of intersection of Lady of the Lake Rd and Old Spanish Trail Hwy S (LA Hwy 182), and proceeding easterly along Lady of the Lake Rd to Main Hwy, and proceeding northerly along Main Hwy to Mimosa Ln, and proceeding easterly along Mimosa Ln and an extension thereof to Bayou Teche, and proceeding southerly along Bayou Teche to the St. Martin Parish boundary, and proceeding westerly along the Parish boundary to Old Spanish Trail Hwy S, and proceeding northerly along Old Spanish Trail Hwy S to the point of beginning.

Precinct 5

The region bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the point of intersection of Neuville Anthony Rd and Loreauville Hwy, and proceeding northerly along Neuville Anthony Rd to an unnamed drainage lateral, then proceeding easterly along the drainage lateral to Burton Plantation Hwy, and proceeding northerly along Burton Plantation Hwy to Catahoula Hwy, and proceeding northerly along Catahoula Hwy to Isle Labbe Rd, and proceeding southerly along Isle Labbe Rd to drainage lateral M30, then proceeding easterly along M30 to drainage lateral L30E, and proceeding southerly and westerly along L30E to Grand Chemin Rd, and proceeding westerly along Grand Chemin Rd to Coteau Holmes Hwy, and proceeding easterly along Coteau Holmes Hwy to the St. Martin Parish boundary, and proceeding westerly along the Parish boundary Loreauville Hwy, and proceeding northerly along Loreauville Hwy to the point of beginning.

Precinct 6

The region bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the point of intersection of Grand Chemin Rd and Coteau Holmes Hwy, and proceeding easterly along Grand Chemin Rd to drainage lateral L30E, and proceeding easterly and northerly along L30E drainage lateral M30, and proceeding easterly along M30 to Bayou Benoit, and proceeding southerly along Bayou Benoit to a pipeline canal, and proceeding easterly along the pipeline canal to Bayou Chene, and proceeding northerly along Bayou Chene to the west bank of the Atchafalaya River, and proceeding southerly along the Atchafalaya River to the St. Martin Parish boundary, and proceeding westerly along the Parish boundary to Coteau Holmes Hwy, and proceeding northerly along Coteau Holmes Hwy to the point of beginning.

Precinct 7

The region bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the point of intersection of Bayou Tortue and Aubrey Ozenne Rd, and proceeding northerly along Bayou Tortue to Vermillion River, and proceeding easterly along Vermillion River to Prairie Hwy, and proceeding easterly along Prairie Hwy to Cypress Island Hwy, and proceeding southerly along Cypress Island Hwy to Theobald Rd, and proceeding northerly along Theobald Rd to Paul Joseph Rd, and proceeding southerly along Paul Joseph Rd to la Freniere Rd, and proceeding easterly along la Freniere Rd to Main Hwy, and proceeding northerly along Main Hwy to Bridge St, and proceeding easterly along Bridge St to Bayou Teche, and proceeding southerly along Bayou Teche to St John Bridge Rd, and proceeding westerly along St John Bridge Rd to Levert Rd, and proceeding westerly along Levert Rd to Russo Milazzo Rd, and proceeding southerly along Russo Milazzo Rd to Capritto Rd, and proceeding southerly along Capritto Rd to Terrace Hwy, and proceeding westerly along Terrace Hwy to Aubrey Ozenne Rd, and proceeding northerly along Aubrey Ozenne Rd to Bayou Tortue, and the point of beginning.

Precinct 8

The region bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the point of intersection of S Martin Luther King Jr Dr and Isadore Dr, and proceeding northerly along S Martin Luther King Jr Dr to W Hyacinth St, and proceeding easterly along W Hyacinth St to Washington St, and proceeding southerly along Washington St to Randolph St, and proceeding easterly along Randolph St to Main Hwy, and proceeding southerly along Main Hwy to Stagg St, and proceeding easterly along Stagg St and an extension thereof to Bayou Teche, and proceeding southerly along Bayou Teche to and extension of Mimosa Ln, and proceeding westerly along the extension to Mimosa Ln, and proceeding westerly along Mimosa Ln to Main Hwy, and proceeding southerly along Main Hwy to Elliot Dr, and proceeding westerly along Elliot Dr to an extension of Elliot Dr, and proceeding southerly along the extension to an unnamed canal, and proceeding westerly and northerly along the unnamed canal to an unnamed oilfield service road, and proceeding northerly along the oilfield road to Isadore Dr, and proceeding easterly along Isadore Dr to the point of beginning.

Precinct 9

The region bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the point of intersection of an unnamed oilfield service road and Isadore Dr, and proceeding northerly along the oilfield service road to Terrace Hwy, and proceeding easterly along Terrace Hwy to W Port St, and proceeding easterly along W Port St to E Port St, and proceeding easterly along E Port St to Main St, and proceeding southerly along Main St to Port St, and proceeding easterly along Port St to S New Market St, and proceeding northerly along S New Market St to E Bridge St, and proceeding easterly along E Bridge St to Bayou Teche, and proceeding southerly along Bayou Teche to and extension of Stagg Rd, and proceeding westerly along the extension to Stagg St, and proceeding westerly along Stagg St to Main Hwy, and proceeding northerly along Main Hwy to Randolph St, and proceeding westerly along Randolph St to Washington St, and proceeding northerly along Washington St to W Hyacinth St, and proceeding westerly along W Hyacinth St to S Martin Luther King Jr Dr, and proceeding southerly along S Martin Luther King Jr Dr to Isadore Dr, and proceeding westerly along Isadore Dr to the point of beginning.

Precinct 10

The region bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the point of intersection of Capritto Rd and Terrace Hwy, and proceeding northerly along Capritto Rd to Russo Milazzo Rd, and proceeding northerly along Russo Milazzo Rd to Levert Rd, and proceeding easterly along Levert Rd to St John Bridge Rd, and proceeding easterly along St John Bridge Rd to Bayou Teche, and proceeding southerly along Bayou Teche to E Bridge St, and proceeding westerly along E Bridge St to S New Market St, and proceeding southerly along S New Market St to Port St, and proceeding westerly along Port St to Main St, and proceeding northerly along Main St to E Port St, and proceeding westerly along E Port St to W Port St, and proceeding westerly along W Port St to Terrace Hwy, and proceeding westerly along Terrace Hwy to the point of beginning.

Precinct 11

The region bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the point of intersection of Bayou Teche and the St. Martin Parish boundary, and proceeding northerly along Bayou Teche to an extension of Pine Alley Dr, and proceeding easterly along the extension and Pine Alley Dr to State Hwy 347, and proceeding southerly along State Hwy 347 to Pine Alley Dr, and proceeding easterly along Pine Alley Dr to Catahoula Hwy, and proceeding southerly along Catahoula Hwy to Burton Plantation Hwy, and proceeding southerly along Burton Plantation Hwy to an unnamed drainage lateral, and proceeding westerly along the drainage lateral to Neuville Anthony Rd, and proceeding southerly along Neuville Anthony Rd to Loreauville Hwy, and proceeding southerly along Loreauville Hwy to the St. Martin Parish boundary and proceeding westerly along the Parish boundary to the point of beginning.

Precinct 12

The region bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the point of intersection of Bayou Teche and St. John Bridge Rd, and proceeding northerly along Bayou Teche to an extension of Boon Lasseigne Rd, and proceeding easterly along the Boon Lasseigne extension to Boon Lasseigne, and proceeding easterly along Boon Lasseigne Rd to Section 28 Rd, and proceeding easterly along Section 28 Rd to Catahoula Hwy, and proceeding westerly along Catahoula Hwy to Alexson Rd, and proceeding easterly along Alexson Rd to Catahoula Coulee, and proceeding southerly along Catahoula Coulee to an unnamed drainage lateral, and proceeding easterly along the drainage lateral to an unnamed drainage lateral, and proceeding southerly along the drainage lateral to drainage lateral M30, and proceeding westerly along M30 to Isle Labbe Rd, and proceeding northerly along Isle Labbe Rd to Catahoula Hwy, and proceeding westerly along Catahoula Hwy to Pine Alley Dr, and proceeding westerly along Pine Alley Dr to State Hwy 347, and proceeding northerly along State Hwy 347 to Pine Alley Dr, and proceeding westerly along Pine Alley Dr and an extension thereof to Bayou Teche, and proceeding northerly along Bayou Teche to the point of beginning.

Precinct 13

The region bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the point of intersection of Bayou Martin and Section 28 Rd, and proceeding northerly along Bayou Martin to Bayou Junction, and proceeding easterly along Bayou Junction to Bayou Berard, and proceeding northerly along Bayou Berard to Bayou Portage, and proceeding easterly along Bayou Portage to Henderson Levee Rd, and proceeding southerly along Henderson Levee Rd to Catahoula Levee Rd, and proceeding southerly along Catahoula Levee Rd to an unnamed levee access road, and proceeding easterly along the access road to Bayou LaRose, and proceeding easterly along Bayou LaRose to a unnamed pipeline canal, and proceeding northerly along the pipeline canal to the Atchafalaya River, and proceeding southerly along the Atchafalaya River to Bayou Chene, and proceeding southerly along Bayou Chene to a pipeline canal, and proceeding westerly along the pipeline canal to Bayou Benoit Levee Rd, and proceeding northerly along Bayou Benoit Levee Rd Bayou Alexander Hwy, and proceeding westerly along Bayou Alexander Hwy to Bayou Benoit, and proceeding northerly along Bayou Benoit to drainage lateral M30, and proceeding westerly along M30 to an unnamed drainage lateral, and proceeding northerly along the drainage lateral to another unnamed drainage lateral, and proceeding westerly along the drainage lateral to Catahoula Coulee, and proceeding northerly along Catahoula Coulee to Alexson Rd, and proceeding westerly on Alexson Rd to Catahoula Hwy, and proceeding northerly along Catahoula Hwy to Section 28 Rd, and proceeding westerly along Section 28 Rd to the point of beginning.

Precinct 14

The region bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the point of intersection of Vermillion River and Prairie Hwy, and proceeding easterly along Vermillion River to Evangeline Canal, and proceeding easterly along Evangeline Canal to Ruth Canal, and proceeding easterly along Ruth Canal to Bayou Teche, and southerly along Bayou Teche to Bridge St, and proceeding westerly along Bridge St to Main Hwy, and proceeding westerly along Main Hwy to la Freniere Rd, and proceeding westerly along la Freniere Rd to Paul Joseph Rd, and proceeding northerly along Paul Joseph Rd to Theobald Rd, and proceeding westerly along Theobald Rd to Cypress Island Hwy, and proceeding westerly along Cypress Island Hwy to Prairie Hwy, and proceeding westerly along Prairie Hwy to the point of beginning.

Precinct 15

The region bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the point of intersection of Ruth Bridge Hwy and Bayou Teche, and proceeding easterly along Ruth Bridge Hwy to Poydras Hwy, and proceeding easterly along Poydras Hwy to Clayton Castille Rd, and proceeding easterly along Clayton Castille Rd to Doyle Melancon Rd, and proceeding northerly along Doyle Melancon Rd to BB Sr High Rd, and proceeding easterly along BB Sr High Rd to Breaux Bridge Sr High Rd, and proceeding easterly along Breaux Bridge Sr High Rd to Nursery Hwy, and proceeding southerly along Nursery Hwy to Papit Guidry Rd, and proceeding westerly along Papit Guidry Rd to Poydras Hwy, and proceeding westerly along Poydras Hwy to Hebert Ln, and proceeding westerly along Hebert Ln and an extension thereof to Bayou Teche, and proceeding westerly along Bayou Teche to the point of beginning.

Precinct 16

The region bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the point of intersection of Bayou Teche and an extension of Hebert Ln, and proceeding easterly along the extension and Hebert Ln to Poydras Hwy, and proceeding easterly along Poydras Hwy to Papit Guidry Rd, and proceeding easterly along Papit Guidry Rd to Nursery Hwy, and proceeding northerly along Nursery Hwy to Grand Bois Rd, and proceeding easterly along Grand Bois Rd to an unnamed drainage lateral, and proceeding easterly along the drainage lateral to Bayou Portage, and proceeding easterly along Bayou Portage to Bayou Berard, and proceeding easterly along Bayou Berard to Bayou Junction, and proceeding westerly along Bayou Junction to Bayou Martin, and proceeding southerly along Bayou Martin to Section 28 Rd, and proceeding easterly along Section 28 Rd to Boon Lasseigne Rd, and proceeding westerly along Boon Lasseigne Rd and an extension thereof to Bayou Teche, and proceeding northerly along Bayou Teche to the point of beginning.

Precinct 17

The region bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the point of intersection of Mills Rd and the St. Martin Parish boundary, and proceeding northerly and easterly along the Parish boundary to the eastbound lanes of Interstate 10, and proceeding easterly along Interstate 10 to Bayou Teche, and proceeding southerly on Bayou Teche to East Mills Ave, and proceeding westerly on East Mills Ave to West Mills Ave, and proceeding westerly along West Mills Ave to the point of beginning.

Precinct 18

The region bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the point of intersection of W Mills Ave and the St. Martin Parish boundary, and proceeding easterly along W Mills Ave to the railroad tracks, and proceeding easterly along the railroad tracks to the abandoned railroad bed at Brick Ave, and proceeding southerly along the railroad bed to Alexander St, and proceeding southerly along Alexander St to Wild Cherry Ln, and proceeding easterly along Wild Cherry Ln to Main Hwy, and proceeding northerly along Main Hwy to Veteran Dr, and proceeding easterly along Veteran Dr and an extension thereof to Bayou Teche, and proceeding southerly along Bayou Teche to Ruth Canal, and proceeding westerly along Ruth Canal to Evangeline Canal, and proceeding westerly along Evangeline Canal to the St. Martin Parish boundary, and proceeding northerly along the Parish boundary to the point of beginning.

Precinct 19

The region bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the point of intersection of W Mills Ave and the railroad tracks, and proceeding easterly along the railroad tracks to the abandoned railroad bed at Brick Ave, and proceeding southerly along the railroad bed to Alexander St, and proceeding southerly along Alexander St to Wild Cherry Ln, and proceeding easterly along Wild Cherry Ln to Main Hwy, and proceeding northerly along Main Hwy to Veteran Dr, and proceeding easterly along Veteran Dr and an extension thereof to Bayou Teche, and proceeding northerly along Bayou Teche to West Mills Ave, and proceeding westerly along W Mills Ave to the point of beginning.

Precinct 20

The region bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the point of intersection of the eastbound lanes of Interstate 10 and Bayou Teche, and proceeding easterly along Interstate 10 to Doyle Melancon Extension, and proceeding southerly along Doyle Melancon Extension to Doyle Melancon Rd, and proceeding southerly along Doyle Melancon Rd to Clifton Angelle Rd, and proceeding westerly along Clifton Angelle Rd to Coulee Portage, and proceeding westerly along Coulee Portage to Bayou Teche, and proceeding northerly along Bayou Teche to the point of beginning.

Precinct 21

The region bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the point of intersection of Bayou Teche and Coulee Portage, and proceeding easterly along Coulee Portage to Clifton Angelle Rd, and proceeding easterly along Clifton Angelle Rd to Doyle Melancon Rd, and proceeding northerly along Doyle Melancon Rd to Doyle Melancon Rd Extension, and proceeding northerly along Doyle Melancon Rd Extension to Grand Pointe Ave, and proceeding easterly along Grand Pointe Ave to an unnamed drainage lateral and proceeding southerly along the drainage lateral to Bayou Portage, and proceeding easterly along Bayou Portage to Coulee Nicole Guidry, and proceeding northerly along Coulee Nicole Guidry to the municipal boundaries of the town of Henderson, and proceeding easterly along the municipal boundaries to Bayou Portage, and proceeding easterly along Bayou Portage to Bayou Berard, and proceeding southerly along Bayou Berard to Bayou Junction, and proceeding westerly along Bayou Junction to Grand Bois Rd, and proceeding southerly and westerly along Grand Bois Rd to Nursery Hwy, and proceeding westerly along Nursery Hwy to Breaux Bridge Sr High Rd, and proceeding westerly along Breaux Bridge Sr High Rd to Doyle Melancon Rd, and proceeding southerly along Doyle Melancon Rd to Clayton Castille Rd, and proceeding westerly along Clayton Castille Rd to Poydras Hwy, and proceeding westerly along Poydras Hwy to Ruth Bridge Hwy, and proceeding westerly along Ruth Bridge Hwy to Bayou Teche, and proceeding northerly along Bayou Teche to the point of beginning.

Precinct 22

The region bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the point of intersection of the eastern municipal boundaries of the town of Henderson and Interstate 10, and proceeding southerly along the municipal boundaries to Henderson Levee Rd, and proceeding southerly along Henderson Levee Rd to Catahoula Levee Rd, and proceeding southerly along Catahoula Levee Rd to an unnamed levee access road, and proceeding easterly along the access road to Bayou LaRose, and proceeding easterly along Bayou LaRose to a unnamed pipeline canal, and proceeding northerly along the pipeline canal to the Atchafalaya River, and proceeding southerly along the Atchafalaya River to the St. Martin Parish boundary, and proceeding easterly and northerly along the Parish boundary to the eastbound lanes of Interstate 10, and proceeding westerly along Interstate 10 to the point of beginning.

Precinct 23

The region bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the point of intersection of the eastbound lanes of Interstate 10 and the St. Martin Parish boundary, and proceeding northerly along the Parish boundary to Bayou Pont Brule, and proceeding easterly along Bayou Pont Brule to Magenta Canal, and proceeding westerly along Magenta Canal to Tilac Rd, and proceeding southerly along Tilac Rd to Declouet Hwy, and proceeding southerly along Declouet Hwy to Harold Stoutes Rd, and proceeding easterly along Harold Stoutes Rd and an extension thereof to Bayou Teche, and proceeding southerly along Bayou Teche to the eastbound lanes of Interstate 10, and proceeding westerly along Interstate 10 to the point of beginning.

Precinct 24

The region bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the point of intersection of the eastbound lanes of Interstate 10 and Bayou Teche, then proceeding northerly along Bayou Teche to an extension of Kathleen Dr, and proceeding easterly along the extension and Kathleen Dr to Anse Broussard Hwy, and proceeding southerly along Anse Broussard Hwy to Dermelie Calais Rd W, and proceeding easterly along Dermelie Calais Rd W to Dermille Calais Rd, and proceeding easterly along Dermille Calais Rd to Grand Pointe Ave, and proceeding southerly along Grand Pointe Ave to the municipal boundaries of the town of Henderson, and proceeding westerly and southerly along the municipal boundaries to Grand Pointe Ave, and proceeding southerly along Grand Pointe Ave to Doyle Melancon Extension, and proceeding northerly along Doyle Melancon Extension to the eastbound lanes of Interstate 10, and proceeding westerly along Interstate 10 to the point of beginning.

Precinct 25

The region bounded and described as follows: The municipal boundaries of the town of Henderson.

Precinct 26

The region bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the point of intersection of the St. Martin Parish boundary and Bayou Pont Brule, and proceeding northerly and easterly along the Parish boundary to Bayou Teche, and proceeding southerly along Bayou Teche to an extension of Harold Stoutes Rd, and proceeding westerly along the extension to Harold Stoutes Rd, and proceeding westerly along Harold Stoutes Rd to Declouet Hwy, and proceeding northerly along Declouet Hwy to Tilac Rd, and proceeding northerly along Tilac Rd to Magenta Canal, and proceeding easterly along Magenta Canal to Bayou Pont Brule, and proceeding westerly along Bayou Pont Brule to the point of beginning.

Precinct 27

The region bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the point of intersection of Bayou Teche and an extension of George Guilbeau Rd, and proceeding northerly along the extension to George Guilbeau Rd, and proceeding northerly along George Guilbeau Rd to Bushville Hwy, and proceeding easterly along Bushville Hwy to Cecil Watkins Rd, and proceeding easterly along Cecil Watkins Rd to Coteau Rodaire Hwy, and proceeding easterly along Coteau Rodaire Hwy to Grand Pointe Ave, and proceeding southerly along Grand Pointe Ave to Dermille Calais Rd, and proceeding westerly along Dermille Calais Rd to Dermelie Calais Rd W, and proceeding westerly along Dermelie Calais Rd W to Anse Broussard Hwy, and proceeding northerly along Anse Broussard Hwy to Kathleen Dr, and proceeding westerly along Kathleen Dr and an extension thereof to Bayou Teche, and proceeding northerly along Bayou Teche to the point of beginning.

Precinct 28

The region bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the point of intersection of Dupuis Canal and Grand Pointe Ave, and proceeding easterly along Dupuis Canal to Bayou Portage, and proceeding northerly along Bayou Portage to the St. Martin Parish boundary, and proceeding easterly and southerly along the Parish boundary to the eastbound lanes of Interstate 10, and proceeding easterly along Interstate 10 to the municipal boundaries of the town of Henderson, and proceeding northerly and westerly along the municipal boundaries to Grand Pointe Ave, and proceeding northerly along Grande Pointe Ave to the point of beginning.

Precinct 29

The region bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the point of intersection of Dupuis Canal and Grand Pointe Ave, and proceeding easterly along Dupuis Canal to Bayou Portage, and proceeding northerly along Bayou Portage to the St. Martin Parish boundary, and proceeding westerly to Bayou Teche, and proceeding southerly along Bayou Teche to an extension of George Guilbeau Rd, and proceeding northerly along the extension to George Guilbeau Rd, and proceeding northerly along George Guilbeau Rd to Bushville Hwy, and proceeding easterly along Bushville Hwy to Cecil Watkins Rd, and proceeding easterly along Cecil Watkins Rd to Coteau Rodaire Hwy, and proceeding easterly along Coteau Rodaire Hwy to Grand Pointe Ave, and proceeding southerly along Grand Pointe Ave to the point of beginning.

A motion was made by Jill Hebert and seconded by Byron Fuselier that the following ordinance be adopted:

ORDINANCE NO. 19-12-1282-OR

An Ordinance to amend Chapter 14 of the Code of Ordinances of the St. Martin Parish Government by the repeal, revision, enactment and /or re-enactment of Articles I-IV thereof, all relative to establishing a flood plain management plan for St. Martin Parish, Louisiana.

BE IT ORDAINED by the St. Martin Parish Council of St. Martin Parish, Louisiana, duly convened in regular session on the 3rd day of December, 2019, that:

Chapter 14 of the Code of Ordinances for St. Martin Parish, Louisiana, be amended by the repeal, revision, enactment, and/or reenactment of Articles I-IV thereof as follow:

Chapter 14 FLOOD PREVENTION

ARTICLE I. - IN GENERAL

Sec. 14-1. - Statutory authorization.

The Legislature of the State of Louisiana has in La. R.S. 38:84 delegated the responsibility of local governmental units to adopt regulations designed to minimize flood losses. Therefore, the Parish Council of St. Martin Parish, Louisiana does hereby ordain this Chapter as the flood damage prevention regulations for St. Martin Parish, Louisiana:

Sec. 14-2. - Definitions.

Unless specifically defined in this section, words or phrases used in articles I through III of this chapter shall be interpreted to give them the meaning they have in common usage and to give Articles I through IV of this Chapter their most reasonable application. The following words, terms and phrases, when used in Articles I through IV of this Chapter, shall have the meanings ascribed to them in this section, except where the context clearly indicates a different meaning:

Accessory Structure means a subordinate structure, the use of which is customarily accessory to and incidental to that of the principal structure and which is located on the same lot.

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.

Appeal means a request for a review of the Floodplain Administrator's determination of certain provisions of this ordinance by the Appeals Board.

Appeals Board means the St. Martin Parish Council.

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 one percent annual chance (100-year) flood based on future conditions hydrology.

Area of shallow flooding means a designated AO, AH, AR/AO, ARIAH, or VO zone on a community's flood insurance rate map (FIRM) with a one percent or greater annual chance of flooding to an average depth of one to three 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 means the land in the floodplain within a community subject to a one 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 ratemaking 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 one percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year, also referred to as the 100-year flood.

Base flood elevation means 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 one percent 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.

Community Rating System (CRS) means a program developed by FEMA to provide incentives for those communities in the Regular Program that has gone beyond the minimum floodplain management requirements to develop extra measures to provide protection from flooding.

Development means any manmade 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.

- (1) Built, in the case of a building in Zone 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 Zones V1-30, VE or V, to have the bottom of the lowest horizontal structural member of the elevated floor, elevated above the ground level by means of pilings, columns (posts and piers) or shear walls parallel to the flow of the water; and
- (2) 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, the term "elevated building" also includes a building elevated by means of fill or solid foundation perimeter walls with openings sufficient to facilitate the unimpeded movement of floodwaters. In the case of Zones V1-30, VE OR V, the term "elevated building" also includes a building otherwise meeting the definition of "elevated 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.

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).

Five hundred (500) year flood zone means the flood having a 2% percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year. Identified as "Zone X" on the Federal Emergency Management Agency, Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM), an officially designated land area that is likely to be flooded by a storm equal to or greater in intensity than the 500 year storm event.

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) means the official report provided by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, this report contains flood profiles and the water surface elevation of the base flood, as well as the flood hazard boundary floodway map. See "Flood elevation study."

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.

Floodplain or floodprone area means any land area susceptible to being inundated by water from any source (see definition of "Flooding").

Floodplain Administrator means the person appointed by the Parish President, or his designee to exercise such powers as are necessary to effectively perform the duties assigned to him in this ordinance. The floodplain administrator may be a person, firm, or entity engaged by contract with the Parish in order to perform the duties specified in this ordinance.

Floodplain Development Permit means a permit for any development determined by the Floodplain Administrator to be in a Special Flood Hazard Area and subject to the provisions of this ordinance, including the placement of manufactured homes.

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.

Floodproofing means any combination of structural and nonstructural 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."

Freeboard means a factor of safety usually expressed in feet above a flood level for purposes of floodplain management. "Freeboard" tends to compensate for the many unknown factors that could contribute to flood heights greater than the height calculated for a selected size flood and floodway conditions, such as wave action, bridge openings, and the hydrological effect of urbanization of the watershed.

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 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 manmade 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 of 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 nonelevation design requirement of section 60.3 of the National Flood Insurance Program regulations. For purposes of the application of this ordinance to manufactured homes the lowest floor for a manufactured home shall mean and be the bottom of the longitudinal chassis frame of the manufactured home located in all flood zones that begins with the letter A.

Manufactured home means for Floodplain management purposes, 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 for Floodplain management purposes, any tract of land developed or used for the purpose of accommodating more than one (1) manufactured homes occupied for dwelling or sleeping purposes, whether or not a charge is made for such accommodation and/or whether the space is sold, rented, leased and/or occupied.

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.

Modular home means for Floodplain management purposes, a structure consisting of two or more prefabricated components built to conform to all state, local or regional building codes and designed to be transported to a lot and placed on a permanent foundation.

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, the term "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:

- (1) Is built on a single chassis;
- (2) Is 400 square feet or less when measured at the largest horizontal projections;
- (3) Is designed to be self-propelled or permanently towable by a light duty truck; and
- (4) is 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 or one hundred (100) year flood zone means identified with an "A, AE, V OR VE & AH" with or without a suffix, an officially designated land area on the latest Federal Emergency Management Agency, Flood Insurance Rate Map that is likely to be flooded by a storm equal to or greater in intensity than the 100 year storm event. 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. Substantial improvement shall also include the increase in area of a structure under roof where the square footage of the proposed increase equals or exceeds 50 percent of the original square footage. In either case, the repair, reconstruction or improvement of the structure shall be, cumulative and the 50 percent threshold shall be calculated on a cumulative basis for a rolling 10 year period (i.e., an Substantial Improvement occurring in year one and year eight will be cumulated, as will a Substantial improvement in year eight and year sixteen). For the purpose of this definition substantial improvement is considered to occur when the first alteration of any wall, ceiling, floor or other structural part of the building commences, whether or not that alteration affects the external dimensions of the structure. 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 ensure 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) of the National Flood Insurance Program regulations 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.

Sec. 14-3. - Purpose.

It is the purpose of Articles I through IV of this Chapter 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 floodprone areas in such a manner as to minimize future flood blight areas; and
- (7) Ensure that potential buyers are notified that property is in a flood area.

Sec. 14-4. - Findings of fact.

- (a) The flood hazard areas of this 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.
- (b) 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.

Sec. 14-5. - Methods of reducing flood losses.

In order to accomplish their purposes, Articles I through IV of this Chapter use 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 floodwaters;
- (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 floodwaters or which may increase flood hazards to other lands.

Sec. 14-6. - Applicable lands.

Articles I through III of this chapter shall apply to all areas of special flood hazard within the jurisdiction of the parish.

Sec. 14-7- Basis for establishing the areas of special flood hazard.

The areas of Special Flood Hazard identified by the Federal Emergency Management Agency in a scientific and engineering report entitled the *Flood Insurance Study (FIS), for St. Martin Parish, Louisiana and Incorporated Areas dated November 4, 2010, with accompanying Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM) dated November 4, 2010* and any revisions thereto, including draft or preliminary Flood Insurance Study data, as per Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Floodplain Management Bulletin 1-98: Use of Flood Insurance Study (FIS) Data as Available Data, are hereby adopted by reference and declared to be a part of this ordinance.

Sec. 14-8. - Establishment of development permit.

A floodplain development permit shall be required to ensure conformance with the provisions of Articles I through IV of this Chapter.

Sec. 14-9. - Compliance.

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

Sec. 14-10. - Abrogation and greater restrictions.

The provisions of Articles I through III of this Chapter are not intended to repeal, abrogate, or impair any existing easements, covenants, or deed restrictions. However, where such provisions and another ordinance, easement, covenant, or deed restriction conflict or overlap, whichever imposes the more stringent restrictions shall prevail.

Sec. 14-11. - Interpretation.

In the interpretation and application of Articles I through III of this chapter, all provisions shall be:

- (1) Considered as minimum requirements;
- (2) Liberally construed in favor of the parish council; and
- (3) Deemed neither to limit nor repeal any other powers granted under state statutes.

Sec. 14-12. - Warning and disclaimer or liability.

The degree of flood protection required by Articles I through III of this Chapter 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 manmade or natural causes. Articles I through III of this Chapter do 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. Articles I through III of this Chapter 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 such articles or any administrative decision lawfully made hereunder.

Sec. 14-13. - Penalties for noncompliance.

No structure or land shall hereafter be constructed, located, extended, converted, or altered without full compliance with the terms of Articles I through IV of this Chapter and other applicable regulations. Violation of the provisions of Articles I through III of this Chapter 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 Articles I through III of this Chapter or fails to comply with any of its requirements shall upon conviction thereof be fined not more than \$100.00 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 the parish from taking such other lawful action as is necessary to prevent or remedy any violation.

Secs.14-14-14-42. - Reserved.

ARTICLE II. - ADMINISTRATION

Sec. 14-43.- Designation of the floodplain administrator.

Building Code Inspection Services, LLC is hereby appointed as the floodplain administrator to administer and implement the provisions of Articles through III of this Chapter and other appropriate sections of 44 CFR (Emergency Management and Assistance-National Flood Insurance Program regulations) pertaining to floodplain management. However, the Parish President may, with confirmation by the majority of the Parish Council appoint any other person, firm, or entity as the floodplain administrator for the Parish of St. Martin.

Sec. 14-44. - Duties and responsibilities of the floodplain administrator.

Duties and responsibilities of the floodplain administrator shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

- (1) Maintain and hold open for public inspection all records pertaining to the provisions of Articles I through III of this Chapter.
- (2) Review permit application to determine whether 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 Articles I through III of this Chapter.
- (4) Review permits for proposed development to ensure 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 USC 1344) from which prior approval is required.
- (5) Make the necessary interpretation 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). Any appeal of the Floodplain Administrator's interpretation shall follow section 14-46 - variance procedures.
- (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) Ensure 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 section 14-7, 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 III of this chapter.

- (9) When a regulatory floodway has not been designated, 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 one foot, provided that the community first completes all of the provisions required by section 65.12.
- (11) Map Changes. Notify FEMA of changes of the floodplain.
- (12) Community Rating System. Prepare, obtain, and maintain all documentation necessary for the annual certification of the community rating system program review and designated renewal period to complete certification of the program.

Sec. 14-45. - Permit procedures.

(1) Subdivision Plan Review

- (a) The Floodplain Administrator will review the proposed project to determine if the subject property is located in a Special Flood Hazard Area.
- (b) If it is determined that the subject property is located in a Special Flood Hazard Area, the Floodplain Administrator ensures that the provisions of this ordinance and the appropriate section of the 44 CFR National Flood Insurance Program regulations are followed pertaining to floodplain management. See section 14-68 for standards for subdivision proposals.

(2) Building Permit Review

- (a) 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:

- (1) Elevation (in relation to mean sea level) of the lowest floor (including basement) of all new and substantially improved structures;
 - (2) Elevation in relation to mean sea level to which any nonresidential structure shall be floodproofed;
 - (3) Freeboard Elevation Form showing the lowest floor (including basement) of all new construction or substantial improvements in relation to the centerline of the street or nearest sewer manhole accompanied by a pre-slab survey when applicable;
 - (4) A certificate from a registered professional engineer or architect that the nonresidential floodproofed structure shall meet the floodproofing criteria of section 14-67(2);
 - (5) For all final elevation certificates, the certifier must provide at least two photographs showing the front and rear of the building taken within 90 days from the date of certification. The photographs must be taken with views confirming the building description and diagram number. If the building has split-level or multi-level areas, provide at least two additional photographs showing side views of the building. All photographs must be in color and measure at least 3" x 3". Digital photographs are acceptable.
 - (6) Description of the extent to which any watercourse or natural drainage will be altered or relocated as a result of proposed development; and,
 - (7) Maintain a record of all such information in accordance with section 14-44(1).
- (b) Approval or denial of a floodplain development permit by the floodplain administrator shall be based on all of the provisions of Articles I through III of this Chapter and the following relevant factors:
- (1) The danger to life and property due to flooding or erosion damage;
 - (2) The susceptibility of the proposed facility and its contents to flood damage and the effect of such damage on the individual owner;
 - (3) The danger that materials may be swept onto other lands to the injury of others;
 - (4) The compatibility of the proposed use with existing and anticipated development;
 - (5) The safety of access to the property in times of flood for ordinary and emergency vehicles;

- (6) 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;
- (7) 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;
- (8) The necessity to the facility of a waterfront location, where applicable;
- (9) The availability of alternative locations, not subject to flooding or erosion damage, for the proposed use.

(3) Driveways, Streets, Roads or Similar Construction Projects

- (a) The Floodplain Administrator will review the proposed project to determine if the subject property is located in a Special Flood Hazard Area.
- (b) If it is determined that the subject property is located in a Special Flood Hazard Area the Floodplain Administrator ensures that the provisions of this ordinance and the appropriate section of the 44 CFR National Flood Insurance Program regulations are followed pertaining to floodplain management.

Sec. 14-46. - Variance procedures.

- (a) The Appeal Board, as established by the parish, shall hear and render judgment on requests for variances from the requirements of Articles I through III of this chapter.
- (b) 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 articles I through III of this chapter.
- (c) Any person or persons aggrieved by the decision of the appeal board may appeal such decision in the courts of competent jurisdiction, to-wit: the 16th Judicial District Court in and for St. Martin Parish, Louisiana.
- (d) 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.
- (e) 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 Articles I through IV of this Chapter if the reconstruction or restoration causes it to remain on the list.

- (f) Variances may be issued for new construction and substantial improvements to be erected on a lot of one-half 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 14-45(b) have been fully considered. As the lot size increases beyond the one-half acre, the technical justification required for issuing the variance increases.
- (g) Upon consideration of the factors noted above and the intent of Articles I through IV of this Chapter, the appeal board may attach such conditions to the granting of variances as it deems necessary to further the purpose and objectives of Articles I through IV of this Chapter (Section 14-3).
- (h) Variances shall not be issued within any designated floodway if any increase in flood levels during the base flood discharge would result.
- (i) 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.
- (j) Prerequisites for granting variances.
 - (1) Variances shall only be issued upon a determination that the variance is the minimum necessary, considering the flood hazard, to afford relief.
 - (2) Variances shall only be issued upon:
 - a. Showing a good and sufficient cause;
 - b. A determination that failure to grant the variance would result in exceptional hardship to the applicant; and
 - c. 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.
 - (3) 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.

- (k) Variances may be issued by the Parish for new construction and substantial improvements and for other development necessary for the conduct of a functionally dependent use provided that:
 - (1) The criteria outlined in subsections (a) through (i) of this section are met; and
 - (2) 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.
- (l) Request for a variance must be submitted in writing within ten (10) days of the Floodplain Administrator's determination to the St. Martin Parish Floodplain Administrator, located at 400 Port Street, St. Martinville, Louisiana.
- (m) All requests for variances shall have support data including all the information the Floodplain Administrator needs to review and evaluate the request. This may involve the appellant performing new hydrologic and hydraulic analysis to support proposed base flood elevations and delineation of new floodplain boundaries and floodway as necessary. To avoid discontinuities between the revised and unrevised flood data, the necessary hydrologic and hydraulic analyses submitted by the appellant must be extensive enough to ensure that a logical transition can be shown between the revised base flood elevation, floodplain boundaries and floodways and those developed previously for areas not affected by the revision. All information and/or analyses provided must be in accordance with the applicable section(s) of the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) regulations. The Floodplain Administrator shall not change any base flood elevation or diminish any floodway established by Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), or of otherwise exercise powers not conferred by this ordinance.

Secs.14-47–14-65. - Reserved.

ARTICLE III. - PROVISIONS FOR FLOOD HAZARD REDUCTION

Sec. 14-66. - General standards.

- (1) In all Areas of Special Flood Hazard, the following provisions are required for all new construction and substantial improvements:
 - (a) 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;

- (b) All new construction or substantial improvements shall be constructed by methods and practices that minimize flood damage;
- (c) All new construction or substantial improvements shall be constructed with materials resistant to flood damage;
- (d) 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;
- (e) All new and replacement water supply systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of floodwaters into the system;
- (f) New and replacement sanitary sewage systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of floodwaters into the system and discharge from the systems into floodwaters;
- (g) On-site waste disposal systems shall be located to avoid impairment to them or contamination from them during flooding;
- (h) Fill or other materials placed within a known flood hazard or floodplain shall be protected against erosion. Acceptable means of protection include but are not limited to rip-rap, vegetation covers, hydro-mulch, erosion control matting or bulk heading;
- (i) All developments shall comply with the provisions of article IV of this chapter, pertaining to development drainage detention; and
- (j) The parish shall not permit the development of any land in a flood hazard, floodplain or floodway area where such land is found to be incompatible with its proposed use due to poor drainage, flooding or other factors which would make the area vulnerable to flood damages that could pose a potential hazard to public health and safety. A development proposed within a flood hazard, floodplain or floodway being identified as such by the latest edition FIRM maps shall be in accordance with the applicable regulatory agencies.

(2) Freeboard Requirements:

In all areas of Special Flood Hazard the following provisions are required for all new construction and substantial improvements:

- (a) All new residential, nonresidential and manufactured home structures, and any substantial improvements related to the same shall have the minimum lowest floor elevation be one foot above the higher of the following three measurements:
 - 1. Base flood elevation as determined by the latest flood insurance rate map (FIRM) as issued by the FEMA;
 - 2. Centerline of the nearest street across from or adjacent to the structure; or
 - 3. Highest recorded historical or modeled (100-year) inundation levels.
- (b) All mechanical equipment must also comply with the above minimum lowest floor elevation requirements.
- (c) Should the above freeboard calculation requirement result in an unreasonable elevation, a waiver may be requested.
- (d) A licensed land surveyor or engineer will be required to certify b. and c. above through the use of the freeboard elevation form.
- (e) "Freeboard Elevation Form" may be prepared in connection with this section and if so, such form shall be available from the St. Martin Parish Government building, 400 Port Street, St. Martinville, La., and may be used in determinations relative to this section.

Sec. 14-67. - Specific standards.

In all areas of special flood hazard where base flood elevation data has been provided as set forth in section 14-7, 14-44(8), or 14-68(c), 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 meet freeboard requirements set forth in Section 14-66 (2). Attached garages and utilities (including electrical, heating, ductwork, ventilating, plumbing, and air conditioning equipment) must also meet these requirements. A registered professional engineer, architect, or land surveyor shall submit a certification to the floodplain administrator that the standard of this subsection 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 and garage, or carport, elevated to meet freeboard requirements set forth in Section 14-66 (2) 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 one 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) *Wet flood proofing of qualified accessory structures.* Notwithstanding the provisions of Section III (14-67)(1) above, accessory structures meeting the following requirements may be wet floodproofed in lieu of elevation. For purposes of this Subsection, "wet floodproofing" shall mean permanent or contingent measures applied to a structure and/or its contents that prevent or provide resistance to damage from flooding by allowing waters to enter the structure. Requirements for wet floodproofing are as follows:

- a. Use of the accessory structure must be limited to parking or limited storage and not human habitation.
- b. The structure must be no larger than 500 square feet. Any structure larger than 500 square feet, must meet the regular flood protection requirements (e.g., elevated above the BFE plus one foot freeboard).
- c. The structure must meet all other requirements of this ordinance. For example, if the site is in a floodway, it must be demonstrated that the structure will not cause an obstruction to flood flows.
- d. The accessory structure must be built with flood-resistant material for the exterior and interior building components and elements (i.e., foundation, wall framing, exterior and interior finished, flooring, etc.) below the BFE.
- e. The accessory structure must be adequately anchored to prevent flotation, collapse, or lateral movement of the structure. All of the building's structural components must be capable of resisting specific flood related forces, including hydrostatic, buoyancy, hydrodynamic, and debris impact forces.
- f. The accessory structure must meet the NFIP openings requirements spelled out in Sec. 14 67. (3) (a-c) above.
- g. Any mechanical, electrical, or other utility equipment must be located 1' above the BFE or floodproofed so that it is contained within a watertight, floodproofed enclosure capable of resisting damage during flood conditions.
- h. Major equipment, machinery, or other contents must be located at a minimum of 1' above the BFE.

(5) *Manufactured homes.*

- a. Require that all manufactured homes to be placed within zone A and/or V 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. All manufactured homes shall be in compliance with this ordinance.
 - c. Require that manufactured homes be placed or substantially improved on sites in an existing manufactured home park or subdivision within zones A1-30, AH and AE on the community's FIRM so that the lowest floor of any manufactured home located in a Special Flood Hazard Area must be elevated to meet freeboard requirements set forth in Section 14-66 (2), referenced from the bottom of the lowest longitudinal frame beam and securely anchored to a foundation system that will resist flotation, collapse, and lateral movement,
- (6) *Recreational vehicles.* Require that recreational vehicles placed on sites within zones A1-30, AH, AE, and/or V 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 section 14-45(2)(a), and the elevation and anchoring requirements for manufactured homes in subsection (5) 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.

Sec. 14-68. - Standards for subdivision proposals.

- (a) All subdivision proposals including the placement of manufactured home parks and subdivisions shall be consistent with sections 14-3, 14-4 and 14-5.
- (b) All proposals for the development of subdivisions including the placement of manufactured home parks and subdivisions shall meet floodplain development permit requirements of section 14-8; section 14-45; and the provisions of Article III of this Chapter.
- (c) 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 five acres, whichever is lesser, if not otherwise provided pursuant to section 14-7 or section 14-44(8).
- (d) All subdivision proposals including the placement of manufactured home parks and subdivisions shall have adequate drainage provided to reduce exposure to flood hazards.

- (e) All subdivision proposals including the placement of manufactured home parks and subdivisions shall have, if available, public or privately owned and operated utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical, and water systems located and constructed to minimize or eliminate flood damage.
- (f) Lots within subdivisions designed for residential developments that are located in the 100-year flood zone, according to the community's FIRM, shall have the standard flood note information statements on the plat and the 100-year flood zone line shall be delineated or noted on the plat in accordance with the FIRM.
- (g) For all manufactured home subdivisions topographic contours shall be shown on the plat at one-foot elevation changes. When the foregoing cannot be established, the manufactured home owner shall take the necessary precautions and certify to the parish floodplain administrator having authority, that the manufactured home has been set to the required elevation to meet the base flood elevation flood program regulations. The foregoing shall be required prior to provision of utilities or equipment integral to the occupancy of the manufactured home (e.g., air conditioning equipment, water heater, electrical panels, etc.).
- (h) Lots within developments proposed for residential, commercial, industrial or other nonresidential development shall be designated as being in or out of the 100-year flood zone or floodway according to the community's FIRM. The plat shall state the following:
 - (1) "Any structure, enclosed on three or more sides, built on property in the 100-year flood zone shall be elevated so as to ensure the lowest floor is located at a minimum of one foot above the base flood elevation height for that area at that time." Excluded from the aforementioned are garages, carports and porches, which shall be located at a minimum of six inches above the base flood elevation height.
 - (2) "In the event the property is in a floodway, no development is allowed in said floodway."
 - (3) "Any utility and sanitary facilities shall be installed so as to minimize the effect on same by floodwaters." The plat may state that, "In lieu of elevating the structure on a site that falls within the 100-year flood zone to an elevation equal to or above the base flood elevation, the building may be floodproofed as certified by a state licensed engineer or land surveyor and approved by the parish floodplain administrator."

Sec. 14-69. - Standards for areas of shallow flooding (AO/AH zones).

Located within the areas of special flood hazard established in section 14-7 are areas designated as shallow flooding. These areas have special flood hazards associated with flood depths of one to three 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 a minimum of one foot 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).
- (2) All new construction and substantial improvements of nonresidential structures shall:
 - a. Have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated to a minimum of one foot 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, 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 or 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 section 14-45, are satisfied. (4) Require within zones AH or AO adequate drainage paths around structures on slopes, to guide floodwaters around and away from proposed structures.

Sec. 14-70.- Floodways.

Located within areas of special flood hazard established in section 14-7 are areas designated as floodways. Since the floodway is an extremely hazardous area due to the velocity of floodwaters 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 acceptable to the applicable regulatory agency and prepared by a Louisiana licensed engineer that the proposed encroachment would not result in any increase in flood levels within the community during the occurrence of the base flood discharge. The data must be reviewed and subsequently approved by the local Floodplain Administrator and other applicable regulatory agencies prior to the development

- (2) If subsection (1) of this section is satisfied, all new construction and substantial improvements shall comply with all applicable flood hazard reduction provisions of this article.
- (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 completes all of the provisions required by section 65.12.

Secs.14-71-14-98. - Reserved.

ARTICLE IV. - DEVELOPMENT DRAINAGE DETENTION

Sec. 14-99. - Definitions.

The following words, terms and phrases, when used in this article, shall have the meanings ascribed to them in this section, except where the context clearly indicates a different meaning:

500-year flood zone is identified as X by the light gray area on the Federal Emergency Management Agency flood insurance rate map, an officially designated land area that is likely to be flooded by a storm equal to or greater in intensity than the 500-year storm event.

Base flood means the flood having a one percent probability of being equaled or exceeded in any given year, also referred to as the 100-year flood.

Base flood elevation means the height of the base flood in relation to the National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929 (or other datum where specified).

Base flood elevation determination means an engineering evaluation of a flooding source performed through detailed methods of study of the floodplain geometry or topography, hydrology and hydraulic analysis to determine the base flood elevation as a result of the peak flood discharges during the base flood event or the flooding having one percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year. The determination should provide the basic information on the scope and

methodology of the existing conditions of the area of special flood hazard designated as Zone A. All analysis must be complete in accordance with the applicable sections of the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) regulations.

Designated flood hazard area/identified flood hazard area means the land in the floodplain within a community subject to a one percent or greater chance of flooding in any given year. The area may be designated as Zone A on the FHBM. After detailed ratemaking has been completed in preparation for publication of the flood insurance rate map, Zone A is usually refined into Zones A, AO, AH, A1-30, AE, A99, AR, AR/A1-30, AR/AE, AR/AO, AR/AH, VO or V1-30, VE, or V. For purposes of these regulations, the term "special flood hazard" is synonymous in meaning with the phrase "area of special flood hazard" or "flood hazard area".

Drainage impact analysis means analysis prepared by and signed and sealed by a professional engineer registered in the state that formulates the impact of the stormwater runoff of a proposed development on the area drainage system. It typically addresses the characterization of the site development, grading plan, peak rates of stormwater runoff, retention/detention volumes for the required design storm event, site and area drainage system design criteria for storm conveyance, and measures to control stormwater runoff from the development into the existing area drainage system. The drainage impact analysis must be based on the proposed development design plans depicting design of the development drainage system, roadways and other related infrastructure.

Floodplain or flood area means any land susceptible to being inundated by water from any source.

Floodplain impact analysis means an engineering evaluation of a flooding source performed through hydrologic and hydraulic analyses to provide peak flood discharges and elevations of floods for the frequencies of occurrence. The analyses should provide the basic information on the scope and methodology of the hydrologic and/or hydraulic analyses that are prepared in support of the existing conditions and proposed modifications of the area of special flood hazard, and all analyses must be completed in accordance with the applicable section of the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) regulations.

Floodwaters means a general or temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of normally dry land areas from the overflow of inland or tidal waters and the unusual and rapid accumulation of runoff of surface waters from any source.

Floodway means land identified on the Federal Emergency Management Agency flood insurance rate map or a floodway map as a floodway. Development, fill, overlays, etc., shall not occur on land identified as a floodway unless hydrologic and hydraulic HEC-RAS data or other model acceptable to the applicable regulatory agency prepared by a state-licensed engineer is presented certifying that no adverse flooding will occur upstream, downstream or on the development site as a result of the proposed improvements. The data must be reviewed and

subsequently approved by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, local floodplain administrator prior to development, and other applicable regulatory agencies.

Special flood hazard area or 100-year flood zone is identified with an A, AE and AH, with or without a suffix, as an officially designated land area on the latest Federal Emergency Management Agency flood insurance rate map that is likely to be flooded by a storm equal to or greater in intensity than the 100-year storm event.

Stormwater management facility means physical facilities located within a subdivision boundary used to collect, store and convey stormwater runoff of a development. These facilities include, but are not limited to, detention and retention ponds, stormwater drainage systems (e.g., open ditch, subsurface systems), open channels, and special structures such as inlet and discharge control structures, conveyance structures and channel slope protection for outfall structures. Stormwater detention facilities such as ponds, parking lots, depressed grassy areas and underground storage systems are used for the temporary storage of stormwater runoff and future release, delay and control of stormwater runoff. Stormwater retention facilities are used for on-site storage of stormwater to eliminate subsequent discharge of stormwater runoff from a development. Wet ponds are the most common type of retention storage facility, although wet ponds may be designed to function as a retention/detention facility.

Sec. 14-100. - State and federal standards.

It is the responsibility of the developer to comply with all applicable state and federal requirements.

Sec. 14-101. - Flood and drainage protection standards.

The following general standards shall apply in addition to any other stated policies for all proposed development within the parish, both within and outside the currently designated 100-year flood hazard area:

- (1) Development within designated 100-year flood hazard area. The following shall apply in addition to any other stated provisions for all development proposals which contain land located in a designated flood hazard area within the parish:
 - a. No development, fill, or obstruction of any type on or over any portion of a floodway shall be permitted without an approved no rise certification which demonstrates that alone or cumulatively with other such development, fill or obstructions from this development will not result in an obstruction which would adversely affect the efficiency of or restrict the flow or capacity of a designated floodway so as to cause foreseeable damage to others, wherever

located. Any such development application shall include hydrologic and hydraulic HEC-2 data, or other models acceptable to the applicable regulatory agency, confirming that no adverse flood effects will result from a proposed development in the floodway. This certification is subject to review and approval or denial by the floodplain administrator and/or FEMA. In no event shall the development receive final plat approval or a certificate of occupancy until such time as the required submittal has been made and approved in writing by the appropriate regulatory body.

- b. Development proposals shall have, if available, public or privately owned and operated utilities and facilities such as water, sewer, gas, and electrical systems located and constructed to minimize flood damage.
- c. New and replacement sanitary sewage systems shall be designed to minimize infiltration of floodwaters into the system and discharges from the system into floodwaters. New and replacement water distribution systems shall be designed to eliminate infiltration of floodwaters into the system and discharge from the system into floodwaters.
- d. Fill or other materials placed within a known flood hazard or floodplain shall be protected against erosion. Acceptable means of protection include, but are not limited to, riprap, vegetation covers, hydro-mulch, erosion control matting or bulk heading. See section 1-2 A.1 for information on proposed fill in floodways as defined by the latest FEMA FIRM.
- e. All developments shall comply with the provisions of the parish's flood damage prevention provisions.
- f. The parish shall not permit the development of any land in a flood hazard, floodplain or floodway area where such land is found to be incompatible with its proposed use due to poor drainage, flooding or other factors which would make the area vulnerable to flood damages that could pose a potential hazard to public health and safety. A development proposed within a flood hazard, floodplain or floodway being identified as such by the latest edition FIRM maps shall be in accordance with the applicable regulatory agencies.
- g. Lots within subdivisions designed for residential developments that are located in the 100 year flood zone, according to the latest FEMA FIRM, shall have the standard flood note information statements on the plat and the 100-year flood zone line shall be delineated or noted on the plat in accordance with the FEMA FIRM.

(2) *Drainage requirements.* The following requirements shall apply to all residential, commercial, industrial and other nonresidential developments, with the exception of land proposed for agricultural use:

- a. Mobile home park flood elevations. Topographic contours shall be shown on the plat at one foot elevation changes so that it can be determined if mobile homes, when set in place, shall have their floors at a minimum of one foot above the base flood elevation height and in accordance with other applicable regulations. When the foregoing cannot be established, the mobile home owner shall take the necessary precautions and certify to the floodplain administrator having authority that the mobile home has been set to the required elevation to meet the base flood elevation flood program regulations. The foregoing shall be required prior to provision of utilities or equipment integral to the occupancy of the mobile home (e.g., air conditioning equipment, water heater, electrical panels, etc.).
- b. Residential and nonresidential flood elevations. Lots within developments proposed for residential, commercial, industrial or other nonresidential development shall be designated as being in or out of the 100-year flood zone or floodway as per the latest FEMA FIRM, The plat shall state the following:
 1. Any structure, enclosed on three or more sides, built on property in the 100-year flood zone shall be elevated so as to ensure the lowest floor is located at a minimum of one foot above the base flood elevation height for that area at that time. Excluded from the aforementioned are garages, carports and porches, which shall be located at a minimum of six inches above the base flood elevation height.
 2. In the event the property is in a floodway, no development is allowed in such floodway.
 3. Any utility and sanitary facilities shall be installed so as to minimize the effect on same by floodwaters.
 4. The plat may state that in lieu of elevating the structure on a site that falls within the 100-year flood zone to an elevation equal to or above the base flood elevation, the building may be floodproofed as certified by a state-licensed engineer or land surveyor and approved by the floodplain administrator.

(3) *Roadside drainage system requirements.* All new residential and commercial subdivisions shall install a drainage system in accordance with the following requirements. Roadside drainage shall be provided using a closed culvert system as described below.

- a. Open drainage ditch. No new subdivision will be allowed to be constructed with open drainage ditches adjacent to the roadway. Open ditches which are the extension of an existing drainage feature or the relocation of an existing drainage feature shall be designed in accordance with the applicable sections of this article. Under no circumstance will any existing open drainage ditch be allowed to remain as an open ditch if it is adjacent to any proposed roadway in the subdivision.
 1. Subdivisions which were designed as open ditch, and are so designated on the recorded plat for the subdivision, shall remain as open ditches.
 2. Other existing subdivisions shall not be converted to open ditches.
- b. Closed culvert system. The term "closed culvert" shall be interpreted to mean:
 - (i) a drainage system that utilizes a combination of buried culverts and shallow V-shaped swale depressions, with drop inlets inside the swales to provide water flow into the culverts; or (ii) a system of curb and gutter along with a constant slope above the buried culverts with no ditches or swales apparent which utilizes catchbasins adjacent to the roadway to provide water flow into the system as approved by the parish.
 1. A minimum of six inches of cover shall exist between the top of the pipe and the final finished grade of the drainage feature.
 2. Under no circumstances shall the side slope of the swale exceed 5:1 (H:V).
 3. All culverts and drainage structures shall be submitted for approval by the parish prior to installation.
 4. For lots less than or equal to 75 feet in width, a minimum of one drainage structure (drop inlet) shall be installed on each lot. Under no circumstance shall the spacing of inlets in a new subdivision exceed 80 feet.

5. Curbs may be one of two types, "mountable" or "barrier," and shall be constructed of a material and having a dimension acceptable to the parish.
6. All catchbasins for the curb and gutter system shall be submitted for approval by the parish.
7. The spacing of the inlets on a curb and gutter system shall be such that no more than one-half of the outside lane of the street may be flooded during the design storm.
8. Sidewalks shall not be located between the drainage culverts and the roadway.
9. Inlet tops shall be a minimum of 9 inches below the edge of the adjacent roadway.

(4) *Flood hazard plat submittal requirements.* Where any part of the proposed development is located within an identified flood hazard area, the following additional information shall be provided at a scale sufficient to determine compliance with this article:

- a. Floodplain analysis shall be required for all developments of five acres or 50 lots located within a designated flood hazard. The completed analysis must be conducted after preliminary plat approval by the parish.
- b. Any residential development that fills or modifies a designated special flood hazard area must mitigate that development activity volumetrically. The volume of any proposed fill material or modification below the base flood elevation and above natural grade shall be calculated and documented. Mitigation activities shall restore that volume to achieve an effective "zero net fill" of the pre-development storage capacity of the special flood hazard area. The development shall accept stormwater during a 100-year (one percent) storm event, both from on-site and off-site, such that the post-development conditions provide storage volume equal to the pre-development storage volume. If the stormwater retention/detention facility is used as a storage mitigation area, the storage volume shall be calculated as the volume above the static water surface elevation of the facility.

- c. Any floodplain impact analysis conducted for a development located in designated flood hazard area Zone A shall include as an integral part of the floodplain impact analysis a base flood elevation determination in accordance with the FEMA document, "Managing Floodplain Development in Approximate Zone A Areas."
- d. The preliminary or final plats must clearly delineate areas of the development which are in the 100-year frequency flood hazard area as identified by the FEMA FIRM in effect at the time of submittal
- e. Base flood elevation data shall be included on plats having any portion of proposed property within an identified flood hazard zone. The plat submittal shall delineate limits of flood hazard zone identified in the FEMA FIRM.
- f. The preliminary and final plats shall delineate all streams and channels and water courses within the flood hazard zone,
- g. The final plat submittal shall include a declaration that the development is not allowed in floodway areas unless technical data is submitted to and approved by the floodplain administrator and other applicable regulatory agencies.

(5) *Drainage design standards.*

- a. *Drainage impact analyses.* Drainage studies shall be required pursuant to the following requirements:
 - 1. A comprehensive drainage impact analysis of the development and surrounding affected areas shall be submitted to the parish after preliminary plat approval. The development construction plans shall not be approved until the submitted drainage impact analysis has been approved by the parish.
 - 2. Should the parish grant preliminary plat approval contingent upon later submission of the drainage analysis and should this drainage impact analysis indicate that improper drainage may occur as a result of development, the revised plat shall be resubmitted to the parish for reconsideration at the next scheduled meeting.
 - 3. A developer may submit a written request to waive the drainage impact analysis to the parish. In the event the parish grants the request, only upon a favorable evaluation of the conditions, the parish shall issue a written approval of such request. Therefore approval of a drainage impact analysis shall not be required in order to obtain

preliminary and/or final plat approval for the development No construction of any development components which are the subject of any preliminary or final plat approval by the parish shall be commenced until the drainage impact analysis has been approved by the parish. Violation of this provision can result in a cease and desist order being issued with respect to such development.

- b. Specifications for drainage impact analyses and development regulations. Every required drainage impact analysis shall comply with the following specifications:

- 1. An area drainage map shall be submitted which identifies:

- (i) The various drainage areas involved/affected.
- (ii) The acreage in each drainage area.
- (iii) The slope of each drainage area to the entry point and/or exit point of the development

- 2. The drainage impact analysis shall indicate:

- (i) The cubic feet per second (cfs) of stormwater resulting at each development entry point from a designated storm. This determination shall be based on the existing land use of the upstream drainage areas. The cubic feet per second (cfs) of stormwater at each development exit point resulting from a designated storm. This determination shall be based on the existing land use of the upstream drainage areas whether inside or outside the development. This calculation shall take into account expected construction within the development that will change the grades, direction of flow, runoff factors or other existing conditions.
- (iii) The maximum capacity, expressed in cubic feet per second, of existing and proposed drainage structures within the development based on the designated storm event.
- (iv) The capacity of all ditches, culverts, subsurface and surface drainage structures that will be utilized by new or relocated outfall points downstream of the development in allowing passage of stormwater to the first outfall, coulee, canal or river. In no case shall a developer be required to evaluate the capacity of first outfall, coulee, canal or river in excess of 1,000 feet downstream of the development

3. The drainage impact analysis shall consist of three distinct and designated parts as follows:
 - (i) *Summary*. The effect of the proposed construction on upstream and downstream areas.
 - (ii) *Design criteria*. Description of methodology, data and assumptions used.
 - (iii) *Calculations*. Clear, concise, step-by-step calculations performed to support the drainage system design.
4. The subdivision drainage impact analysis and the development drainage design shall be based on the ten-year storm event (minimum) for residential developments and the ten-year storm event (minimum) for commercial developments.
5. Subsurface drainage of drainage outfalls serving more than the development shall be based on the 25-year storm event with the receiving channel flowing full (at top bank) unless otherwise determined through a hydraulic analysis for a 25-year design storm event to be lower.
6. Open channel drainage serving more than the development shall be based on a 25 year storm event with additional evaluation provided for the 100-year storm.
7. If the drainage impact analysis and development drainage design is based on rainfall intensity, the rainfall intensity data contained in the most recent edition of the state department of transportation and development's hydraulics manual shall be used.
8. Ponding, retention or detention of stormwater shall be evaluated in the drainage impact study in accordance with section 1-4 "Engineering Requirements."
9. Wet ponds utilized for retention of stormwater shall be aerated. Specifications and details of the aeration system shall be submitted to the parish for review and approval with the development construction plan submittal.
10. The development drainage plans shall give the location, description and elevation of all permanent and temporary benchmarks used for the drainage study and to be used for the development construction.
11. In residential subdivisions, the water surface elevation above the crown of the subsurface drainage conduits shall not be considered for detention storage volume in the drainage impact analysis unless otherwise approved by the parish.

12. Hydraulic calculations, plan profile sheets and area drainage maps shall be submitted for review and shall be approved by the parish before any development improvement work begins.
13. Subsurface drainage systems shall be designed for the ten-year storm event (minimum) for residential developments and the ten-year storm event (minimum) for commercial developments. Structures and outfall channels shall be designed for the ten-year storm event (minimum). Collector street crossing shall be designed for the ten-year storm event (minimum). Arterial street crossing shall be designed for the 25 year storm event (minimum) unless otherwise approved by the parish.
14. Only drainage pipe constructed of materials approved by the parish may be used in storm sewer construction in the public rights-of-way or servitudes.

Sec. 14-102. - Subdivision drainage protection standards.

- (a) *General standards.* The following general standards shall apply in addition to any other stated provisions for development proposals:
 - (1) *Required drainage studies and improvements.* The developer's design engineer shall make provision in the drainage improvements for each development to accommodate potential runoff from its entire upstream drainage area, whether inside or outside of the development. Developments shall be designed for the applicable design storm criteria and shall not negatively impact adjacent properties or the existing public infrastructure upon which the particular development relies. Additionally, the design engineer shall study the effect of each development on existing downstream drainage facilities or roadside ditches outside the area of the development. This portion of the study shall be limited to the effluent channel only. Where it is anticipated that the runoff incident of the development will overload an existing downstream drainage facility or roadside ditch, the design engineer shall indicate this fact in the drainage impact analysis, make provision to prevent the overloading of downstream facilities or roadside ditches. Streets and lots of a proposed development shall be arranged so as to minimize natural and/or artificial drainage channel relocation. Existing natural and/or artificial channels shall not be incorporated into or function as a proposed storm water management facility.
 - (2) *Drainage plan submittal requirements.* The design engineer shall submit the development drainage plans detailing the runoff flowing into, through, and existing in the development. The drainage plans shall contain the following information:
 - a. The location, description and elevation of permanent or temporary benchmarks to be used in the construction of the improvements.

- b. All elevations, which shall be NGVD measured to at least second order accuracy or better. A note shall be placed on the drainage plan sheet indicating the benchmark, elevation, location, and description utilized in construction of the development.
 - c. The floodplain elevation if applicable and the areas within the 100-year flood boundary. A note shall be made on the drainage plan sheet and the final subdivision plat if any portion of the development, lot or street is within the 100-year flood.
 - d. All culverts shown on the design drainage map shall be annotated.
 - e. A driveway culvert size table (open ditch construction) shall be provided on the design drainage map or plat. Ditch grade inverts at each lot line shall be listed in the table for installation of the culverts.
 - f. All developments reviewed by the parish shall be consistent with the ordinances or regulations of the applicable governing authority.
 - g. Hydraulic calculations, plan-profile sheets and drainage area maps shall be submitted.
 - h. Lateral drainage systems from the street to an outfall channel which traverses lots shall be provided by a subsurface drainage conduit with a minimum 15-foot permanent drainage servitude. Open ditch drainage (if approved by the parish) shall require a minimum 20-foot permanent drainage servitude. Actual width of the servitude will be determined by the parish based upon maintenance equipment requirements.
- (3) *Development statement.* A development designed with open ditch drainage systems shall include the following statement on the final plat: "This development has been approved with an open ditch drainage system providing the required storm water retention/detention capacity. The development shall remain open ditch and only subsurface culverts required for driveways shall be permitted, unless otherwise approved by the parish."
- (b) *Runoff determination methods.* For drainage areas less than 200 acres, the design engineer shall use the rational method ($Q=ciA$) procedure for determining runoff rates. For drainage areas between 200 and 2,000 acres, the design engineer shall use the most recent Soil Conservation Service (SCS) Method, as modified by the state department of transportation and development (DOTD) procedure for determining runoff rates. For drainage areas greater than 2,000 acres, the design engineer shall use the most recent USGS regression procedure for determining runoff rates.

- (c) *Drainage design criteria.* Subsurface storm sewer systems for developments shall be designed for a minimum ten-year storm. Storm sewers for outfall channels shall be designed for a ten-year storm (minimum). Developments with open ditch drainage systems shall be designed for a storm of ten year occurrence interval. Cross drains for drainage channels within developments shall be designed for a ten-year storm. Channel crossings in excess of 100 square feet shall be designed for a 25-year storm. Drainage designs shall be in conformance with the latest edition of the state DOTD hydraulics manual,
- (d) *Rainfall intensity.* Rainfall intensity and duration shall be taken from the latest edition of the state DOTD hydraulics manual.
- (e) *Runoff coefficients.* The runoff coefficients to be used in the rational method shall be those indicated in tables 4.1 and 4.2.

(1) Table 4.1.

Rational Method Runoff Coefficients

<u>Development/Subdivision Type</u>	<u>Runoff Coefficient</u>
Residential:	
Single-family detached	0.30 to 0.50
Two-family (duplex)	0.40 to 0.60
Single-family and multifamily attached	0.60 to 0.75
Commercial, retail and office:	
Downtown area	0.70 to 0.95
Neighborhood and outlying areas	0.50 to 0.70
Industrial:	
Light industry	0.50 to 0.80
Heavy industry	0.60 to 0.90
Parks and cemeteries	0.10 to 0.25
Playgrounds	0.20 to 0.40
Railroad yard areas	0.20 to 0.40
Vacant, open space and unimproved areas	0.10 to 0.30

(2) Table 4.2.

Runoff Coefficients for Average Block Calculations

<u>Type</u>	<u>Runoff Coefficient</u>
Asphalt surfaces	0.95
Concrete surfaces	0.95
Roof areas	0.85
Aggregate surfaces	0.45
Lawns:	
Flat (less than two percent grade)	0.20
Average (two percent to seven percent grade)	0.25
Steep (greater than seven percent grade)	0.30

Sec. 14-103. - Engineering requirements.

- (a) Predevelopment runoff/post development runoff. All residential and commercial development that results in increased storm water runoff exceeding the predevelopment runoff rate shall be required to mitigate the increase through drainage improvements to retain the 25-year storm event such that the post development runoff shall be 15 percent less than the predevelopment runoff (85 percent of the predevelopment runoff) for developments greater than two and one-half acres. Additionally, developments up to and including two and one-half acres are required to retain the ten-year storm event. The drainage improvements shall be based on the design criteria of this section in addition to any other stated provision.
- (b) Information to be submitted for development drainage review.
 - (1) Existing drainage area map referenced to supporting design calculations.
 - (2) Design drainage area map referenced to supporting design calculations.
 - (3) Hydraulic analysis of the ten-year storm event for residential and commercial developments up to and including two and one-half acres and the 25-year storm event for residential and commercial developments in excess of two and one-half acres.
 - (4) Typical sections and stage/storage information of the detention facility.
 - (5) The hydraulic analysis of the drainage system design for outlet discharge structures and/or outlet discharge culverts shall take into account the tailwater elevation in the

outfall channel. The tailwater elevation of the outfall channel shall be set at the top bank unless otherwise determined through a hydraulic analysis for a 25-year design storm event to be lower. Tailwater (TW) is defined as the flow depth of the downstream channel measured from the flow line of the outlet structure or culvert.

- (6) Outlet structure details.
- (7) If a detention facility is within a parking lot, parking lot grades, curb grades, areas identifying ponding limits and depths.
- (8) Typical sections, cross sections, and such other details as required by the review engineer for review of the proposed development.
- (9) All hydrographs and routing curves.
- (10) Inflow/outflow results highlighted for the reviewer's ease of identification.
- (11) All other applicable forms, tables, charts, etc.
- (12) Detailed explanation of predevelopment analysis, postdevelopment analysis, 100-year storm event effects within the development, routing conclusion, and engineer's evaluation of whether the development has satisfied all the hydraulic requirements.

The above information shall be submitted in a bound booklet form with dividers separating predevelopment and postdevelopment outputs for each design storm event, as well as the conclusion of the analysis.

(c) *Detention requirements for commercial developments.*

- (1) *Permissible detention basins.*
 - a. Pond.
 - b. Parking lot; depth of ponding not to exceed six inches.
 - c. Underground storage.
 - d. Perimeter swale ditches.
 - e. Swale ditches above subsurface drainage systems.
 - f. Detention within required green areas.

- g. Other methods only with prior approval of the parish.

(2) *Outlet structures.*

- a. Design shall be based on the 25-year storm event for developments greater than two and one-half acres or the ten-year storm event for developments up to and including two and one-half acres with analysis of the 100-year storm event included.
- b. Emergency spillways shall be in an area that will least affect traffic flow and not cause flooding of structures intended for occupancy.

(3) *Plan requirements.*

- a. Existing topographic plan with elevations.
- b. Grading plan with elevations.
- c. Profile of outlet structure connecting to existing outfall depicting utility crossings and identifying conflicts, if any.

- (4) *Maintenance of stormwater management facility.* The owner of the proposed development or any successor who acquires title to the storm water management facility shall at all times maintain the design section of the stormwater management facility as indicated on the site drainage plan and in the drainage impact analysis report. In the event the parish determines that the stormwater management facility has not been maintained, the owner shall make the necessary modifications to conform to the original approved design sections, requirements, etc. within a 30-day period from written notification from the parish. If the owner does not act within this time frame to remedy the situation, the parish may perform the necessary modification, improvements, etc. and bill the owner for the work at its operating cost, at such rates as have been set by the parish council.

- (5) *Compliance.* Compliance with this section shall be mandatory and shall be included on the site drainage plan as well as within the drainage impact analysis report and shall be acknowledged in writing by the owner of the development. The developer shall provide the parish with an agreement or other contractual arrangement evidencing that adequate provision has been made for future maintenance of the facility in those instances where the facility is to be acquired by an owners association or other similar entity.

(6) *Waivers.*

- a. No detention requirement shall be made for developments of three-quarter acre or less. Runoff to the adjacent roadway, outfall or other properties for these sized developments shall not be allowed as a single point discharge unless approved by the parish. A drainage site and grading plan shall be submitted for review and approval.
- b. in areas where existing and/or development conditions will not accommodate equivalent discharge rates, a maximum increase of the predevelopments discharge rate of five percent of such rate, not to exceed five cfs, shall be allowed. Detention requirements shall apply to all developments. In the event that a waiver is requested or predevelopment and postdevelopment runoff from the development is claimed to be the same, a drainage site and grading plan shall be submitted for review and approval.
- c. Other methods may be utilized with prior approval of the parish.
- d. The parish may allow development detention to be implemented on an individual lot basis as the lots are developed. The developer shall make this request in writing with the preliminary plat submittal. If this request is granted, a drainage impact analysis report shall be required, and the drainage design shall accommodate the stormwater runoff which will occur during the interim period. Individual lot detention requirements approved by the parish shall be noted on the final plat.

(d) *Detention requirements for residential subdivision developments.*

- (1) Permissible residential subdivision detention basins; open ditch subdivisions that will remain open ditch.
 - a. Pond.
 - b. Perimeter ditches.
 - c. Swales above subsurface drainage systems.
 - d. Other design options developed by the developer and approved by the parish.
- (2) Permissible residential subdivision detention basins; curb and gutter subdivisions.
 - a. Curb to curb and underground storm drainage system.

- b. Curb to curb, underground storm drainage system and detention pond.
 - c. Pond.
 - d. Other design options developed by the developer and approved by the parish.
- (3) Outlet structures.
 - a. Design shall be based on the 25-year storm event for developments greater than two and one-half acres or the ten-year storm event for developments up to and including two and one-half acres with analysis of the 100-year storm event included.
 - b. Emergency spillways shall be in an area that will least affect traffic flow and not cause flooding of structures intended for occupancy.
- (4) Maintenance of stormwater management facility. The owner of the detention facility or any successor who acquires title to the stormwater management facility shall at all times maintain the design section of the stormwater management facility as indicated on the site drainage plan and in the drainage impact analysis report. In the event the parish determines that the stormwater management facility has not been maintained, the owner shall make the necessary modifications to conform to the original approved design sections, requirements, etc., within a 30-day period from written notification from the parish. If the owner does not act within this timeframe to remedy the situation, the parish may perform the necessary modifications, improvements, etc., and bill the owner for the work at its operating cost, at such rates as have been set by the parish.
- (5) Compliance with this section shall be mandatory and shall be included on the site drainage plan, as well as within the drainage impact analysis report, and shall be acknowledged in writing by the owner of the development. The developer shall provide the parish with an agreement or other contractual arrangement evidencing that adequate provision has been made for future maintenance of the facility in those instances where the facility is to be acquired by an owners association or other similar entity.
- (6) Waivers.
 - a. No detention requirement shall be made for developments of three-quarter acre or less. Runoff to the adjacent roadway, outfall or other properties developments of this size shall not be allowed as a single point discharge unless approved by the parish. A drainage site and grading plan shall be submitted for review and approval.

- b. In areas where existing and/or development conditions will not accommodate equivalent discharge rates, a maximum increase of the predevelopment discharge rate of five percent of such rate, not to exceed five cfs, shall be allowed. Detention requirements shall apply to all developments. In the event that a waiver is requested or predevelopment and postdevelopment runoff from the development is claimed to be the same, a drainage site and grading plan shall be submitted for review and approval.
- c. Other methods may be utilized with prior approval of the parish.

(e) *Work within public rights-of-way.*

- (1) Areas disturbed between the back of curb or edge of pavement and any right-of-way shall be either sodded, hydro-mulched or protected by other approved erosion control methods upon completion of the pavement for roadway construction.
- (2) Silt fencing or other preapproved erosion control measures shall be mandatory along backs of curbs or back sides of roadside ditches along the entire length of roadway. The developer shall be responsible for maintaining streets and roadside ditches clean and free of large silt deposits.
- (3) Any construction/excavation adjacent to a natural water course, coulee, ditch, or other drainage facility shall include silt fencing installed along the full length of the water course within the confines of the property being developed.
- (4) Should it become necessary to realign or relocate an existing outfall, the developer shall utilize erosion control methods approved by the parish to ensure stabilization of the disturbed soils. This may include, but not be limited to, the use of hydro-mulch or soil stabilization blankets.
- (5) Embankment slopes of coulees and drainage ditches shall have slopes which are not in excess of 2 to 1 (H to V), and shall have appropriate erosion control as approved by the parish. End of pipe treatments shall be for both the upstream and downstream end of pipe. Utilization of filter fabric in conjunction with riprap may be required. Slope requirements around pipe terminus shall be the same as side slope of channel. Side slopes shall be protected.
- (6) Pipe joints shall be wrapped with an approved filter fabric and banded on each end with a noncorroding plastic strap secured by self-sealing buckles.

Sec. 14-104. - Drainage culverts.

- (a) *Size and type.* The minimum size for installation of drainage pipe shall be 18 inches in diameter for concrete pipe; if different material is used an equivalent size shall be required based on the roughness coefficient of the pipe.
- (b) *Additional requirements.* Culverts shall be designed and installed in accordance with the state department of transportation and development's E.D.S.M. II 2.1.1 and 11 2.1.6, except as follows:
 - (1) The minimum design service life shall be:
 - a. 20 years for all side drains;
 - b. 50 years for all cross drains; and
 - c. 75 years for all subsurface sewer systems.
 - (2) The predicted design service life for metal culverts shall be determined by calculating the net effect of corrosion from both interior and exterior conditions concurrently,
 - (3) Metal culverts and smooth lined plastic pipe will only be approved for driveways and outfall termini at channels, as approved by the parish engineer or Director of Public Works. The use of metal or plastic culverts shall be reviewed on a case by case bases and it is hereby declared that any use of metal or plastic culverts is discouraged.
 - (4) Cover requirements and installation procedures shall be according to the manufacturer's recommendations. In no case shall less than 1 foot of cover be allowed without the approval of the parish.
 - (5) Lateral drainage ditches from the street to an outfall channel which traverse lots shall be provided by a subsurface pipe drain with a minimum of 20 feet of permanent drainage servitude. Actual width of drainage servitude required will be determined by the parish based upon pipe diameter, invert elevations, and maintenance issues.
 - (6) All roadway cross drains shall be reinforced concrete. No other material (e.g., plastic, metal, etc.) will be accepted unless otherwise approved by the parish.
 - (7) The use of high density polyethylene pipe (HDPE), also sometimes referred to and known as "black pipe," is prohibited.

- (c) *Conflict with Article IV, Section 8 of Code of Ordinances.* The terms, conditions, and provisions of Article IV, Section 8 of the Code of Ordinances of St. Martin Parish shall take precedence over this Section in case of any conflict.

Sec. 14-105. - Certifications.

The engineer of record responsible for design of the site plan, drainage plan, or detention facility for any development shall submit a letter of certification to the parish. The letter shall certify that the improvements were constructed in accordance with the approved construction plans and specifications.

Sec. 14-106. - Penalties.

Any person, persons, firms, corporations, developers, or developments, who fail to meet the requirements of this article, and the drainage regulations herein, shall pay a penalty of \$300.00 per day for said violation, until such time as the requirements of this article are met.

BE IT FURTHER ORDAINED by the St. Martin Parish Council that the provisions of this Ordinance are hereby declared to be severable, and if any provision, word, phrase, or clause of this Ordinance, or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, such invalidity shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions thereof which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application.

BE IT FURTHER ORDAINED that this ordinance shall become effective on the date signed by the Parish President, as provided by Section 2-12 of the Home Rule Charter of St. Martin Parish, Louisiana.

This Ordinance having been submitted to a vote, the vote thereon was as follows:

YEAS: Byron Fuselier, Lisa Nelson, Jason Willis, Neil Thibodeaux,
Jill Hebert, Albert Menard, Dean LeBlanc and Daniel Richard, Jr.
NAYS: None.
ABSTAIN: None.
ABSENT: Chris Tauzin (excused).

And the Ordinance was declared adopted this 3rd day of December, 2019.

* * * * *

A motion was made by Daniel Richard, Jr. and seconded by Jason Willis that the following ordinance be deferred until the January 14, 2020 Regular Meeting:

ORDINANCE SUMMARY NO. 1283-OR

An Ordinance to amend Article II of Chapter 42 of the St. Martin Parish Code of Ordinances by the enactment of Section 42-28 of the said Article II, Chapter 42, all relative to fees charged to residences serviced by the Sugarland Wastewater Sewer Plant.

WHEREAS, the St. Martin Parish Government owns and operates a public sewage system known as the "Sugarland Wastewater Sewer Plant"; and

WHEREAS, the system services in excess of sixty (60) homes; and

WHEREAS, the St. Martin Parish Government charges each customer/residence for use of the said services a monthly rate of only Nine and No/100 (\$9.00) Dollars; and

WHEREAS, the fee charged each customer/residence has remained the same since the original imposition of the fee in 2001; and

WHEREAS, the cost of operating the Sugarland Wastewater Sewer Plant has substantially escalated over the years; and

WHEREAS, the Sugarland Wastewater Sewer Plant fund has resulted in deficits over the last several years; and

WHEREAS, the Parish President has recommended increasing, per residence/customer, the charges for services by Three and No/100 (\$3.00) Dollars monthly:

BE IT ORDAINED by the Parish Council of St. Martin Parish, Louisiana, duly convened in regular session on the 3rd day of December, 2019, that:

Chapter 42 of Article II of the Code of Ordinances for St. Martin Parish, Louisiana, be amended by the enactment of Section 42-28 thereof as follows:

Section 42-28. Charges for Sewage Fees for Sugarland Wastewater Sewer Plant.

The St. Martin Parish Government does hereby assess a user fee for all residences and commercial structures which utilize the Sugarland Wastewater Sewer Plant of Twelve and No/100 (\$12.00) Dollars monthly. The collection of said fee may be pursuant to an agreement with the

Cecilia Water Corporation at such a percentage as may be deemed appropriate by the Parish President; however, the said collection fee charged by Cecilia Water Corporation shall not exceed sixty cents (\$0.60) per month, per residence.

BE IT FURTHER ORDAINED by the St. Martin Parish Council that the provisions of this ordinance are hereby declared to be severable, and if any provision, word, phrase, or clause of this ordinance, or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, such invalidity shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions thereof which can be afforded efficacy without the invalid provision or application.

BE IT FURTHER ORDAINED that this ordinance shall become effective on January 1, 2020.

This Ordinance having been submitted to a vote, the vote thereon was as follows:

YEAS: Byron Fuselier, Lisa Nelson, Jason Willis, Neil Thibodeaux,
Jill Hebert, Albert Menard, Dean LeBlanc and Daniel Richard, Jr.
NAYS: None.
ABSTAIN: None.
ABSENT: Chris Tauzin (excused).

And the Ordinance was declared deferred this 3rd day of December, 2019.

* * * * *

A motion was made by Albert Menard and seconded by Byron Fuselier that the following resolution be adopted:

RESOLUTION NO. 19-109-RS

WHEREAS, the Acadiana Criminalistics Laboratory (ACL) Commission consists of the district attorneys, sheriffs, and police jury/council representatives for Acadia, Evangeline, Iberia, Lafayette, St. Landry, St. Martin, St. Mary, and Vermilion parishes; and

WHEREAS, the law that provides for funding the laboratory (R.S. 40:2266) requires that the budget be approved annually by a majority of the Police Juries and Parish Councils represented on the Commission; and

WHEREAS, the Acadiana Criminalistics Laboratory budget for 2020 was approved and adopted at the ACL Commission meeting on November 19, 2019.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the St. Martin Parish Council, in Regular Session convened this 3rd day of December, 2019, does hereby approve the Acadiana Criminalistics Laboratory Budget for the year 2020, as presented.

This Resolution having been submitted to a vote, the vote thereon was as follows:

YEAS: Byron Fuselier, Lisa Nelson, Jason Willis, Neil Thibodeaux,
Jill Hebert, Albert Menard, Dean LeBlanc and Daniel Richard, Jr.
NAYS: None.
ABSTAIN: None.
ABSENT: Chris Tauzin (excused).

And the Resolution was declared adopted this 3rd day of December, 2019.

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A motion was made by Jill Hebert and seconded by Albert Menard that the following resolution be adopted:

RESOLUTION NO. 19-110-RS

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the St. Martin Parish Council does hereby reschedule the January 2020 Regular Meeting from Tuesday, January 7, 2020, to Tuesday, January 14, 2020, at the usually scheduled time of 5:00 p.m. in the Carroll J. Fuselier Meeting Room, St. Martin Parish Annex Building, 301 West Port Street, St. Martinville, Louisiana.

This Resolution having been submitted to a vote, the vote thereon was as follows:

YEAS: Byron Fuselier, Lisa Nelson, Jason Willis, Neil Thibodeaux,
Jill Hebert, Albert Menard, Dean LeBlanc and Daniel Richard, Jr.
NAYS: None.
ABSTAIN: None.
ABSENT: Chris Tauzin (excused).

And the Resolution was declared adopted this 3rd day of December, 2019.

A motion was made by Dean LeBlanc and seconded by Jill Hebert that the following resolution be adopted:

RESOLUTION NO. 19-111-RS

A Resolution appointing Parish President Chester R. Cedars to the steering committee for Watershed Region No. 5 of the Louisiana Watershed Initiative.

WHEREAS, the Louisiana Watershed Initiative was formed in order to coordinate statewide floodplain management efforts through a watershed management approach in response to the floods of 2016 and in preparation for future storm events; and

WHEREAS, the foregoing coordination embraces outreach with local communities to build support for watershed region management approaches that can more effectively address mounting water risks statewide; and

WHEREAS, coordination among St. Martin Parish and its regional partners within Watershed Region No. 5 is critical to reducing flood risks and preserving the health, safety, and welfare of the residents and property owners of St. Martin Parish; and

WHEREAS, it is necessary that a steering committee be formed by the parishes within each region of the Louisiana Watershed Initiative:

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the ST. MARTIN PARISH COUNCIL does hereby appoint Parish President Chester R. Cedars as its representative on the steering committee for Watershed Region No. 5 of the Louisiana Watershed Initiative.

This Resolution having been submitted to a vote, the vote thereon was as follows:

YEAS: Byron Fuselier, Lisa Nelson, Jason Willis, Neil Thibodeaux,
Jill Hebert, Albert Menard, Dean LeBlanc and Daniel Richard, Jr.
NAYS: None.
ABSTAIN: None.
ABSENT: Chris Tauzin (excused).

And the Resolution was declared adopted this 3rd day of December, 2019.

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A motion was made by Jill Hebert and seconded by Byron Fuselier that the following resolution be adopted:

RESOLUTION NO. 19-112-RS

WHEREAS, the St. Martin Parish Government has made an official call for bids for the Whitney Drive Improvements Project, St. Martin Parish, Louisiana; and

WHEREAS, in accordance with the advertisement, sealed bids were opened November 12, 2019, and three (3) complete bid packets were received for said project; and

WHEREAS, the bids were taken under advisement and have been analyzed by Duplantis Design Group (DDG); and

WHEREAS, Duplantis Design Group has recommended, in writing, the low bidder, Elliott Construction, L.L.C., with a Total Bid in the amount of \$218,295.00.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the St. Martin Parish Council does hereby award the contract for the Whitney Drive Improvements Project, St. Martin Parish, Louisiana, to the low bidder, Elliott Construction, L.L.C., with a Total Bid in the amount of \$218,295.00.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the St. Martin Parish Council does hereby authorize Parish President Chester Cedars to sign all necessary contract documents to effect the award of this contract.

This Resolution having been submitted to a vote, the vote thereon was as follows:

YEAS: Byron Fuselier, Lisa Nelson, Jason Willis, Neil Thibodeaux,
Jill Hebert, Albert Menard, Dean LeBlanc and Daniel Richard, Jr.
NAYS: None.
ABSTAIN: None.
ABSENT: Chris Tauzin (excused).

And the Resolution was declared adopted this 3rd day of December, 2019.

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A motion was made by Jason Willis and seconded by Jill Hebert that the following resolution be adopted:

RESOLUTION NO. 19-113-RS

A RESOLUTION OF THE ST. MARTIN PARISH COUNCIL APPROVING THE AD VALOREM TAX EXEMPTION APPLICATION OF LOUISIANA SUGAR CANE COOPERATIVE #20170492-ITE), ALL RELATIVE TO AN EXEMPTION OF 80% OF AD VALOREM TAXES FOR TEN YEARS.

WHEREAS, Article VII, Section 21(F) of the Louisiana Constitution provides that the Louisiana Board of Commerce and Industry ("Board"), with the approval of the Governor of the State of Louisiana ("Governor") may enter into contracts for the exemption of ad valorem taxes for certain industrial and manufacturing ventures; and

WHEREAS, the Governor has established the terms and conditions pursuant to which he will approve contracts for the Industrial Tax Exemption ("Exemption"); and, the Board has promulgated Rules pursuant to which it will approve contracts, all in accordance with Article VII, Section 21(F) of the Louisiana Constitution; and

WHEREAS, the Governor has declared that no Exemption shall be allowed unless approved by the local taxing authorities of the Parish in which the industrial enterprise operates; and

WHEREAS, Louisiana Sugar Cane Cooperative has applied for an Industrial Tax Exemption under Application Number 20170492; and

WHEREAS, on October 23, 2019, the Board of Commerce and Industry approved the aforesaid application of Louisiana Sugar Cane Cooperative; and

WHEREAS, Louisiana Sugar Cane Cooperative has signed an agreement with the Louisiana Department of Economic Development setting forth various terms and obligations associated with the approval and implementation of the Exemption including the obligation of Louisiana Sugar Cane Cooperative to create and fill every year an additional twenty (20) jobs at an annual salary of \$1,650,000.00 over the ten (10) year period of the Exemption; and

WHEREAS, the Sheriff of St. Martin Parish and the St. Martin Parish School Board have approved the Exemption; and

WHEREAS, after due consideration, the St. Martin Parish Council concludes that the Exemption, together with terms and conditions associated therewith and as set forth in the aforementioned accord confected with the Louisiana Department of Economic Development, comport with the dictates of economic development and therefore inures to the overall benefit of St. Martin Parish:

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the St. Martin Parish Council, in regular and legal session convened this 3rd day of **December, 2019**, that the Industrial Tax Exemption of **Louisiana Sugar Cane Cooperative** (Application Number 20170492) be and is hereby formally and officially approved.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that all of the terms, conditions, and provisions of the agreement between Louisiana Sugar Cane Cooperative and the Louisiana Department of Economic Development confected in connection with the extant Industrial Tax Exemption Application (Application Number 20170492) be and are hereby incorporated herein by reference.

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

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

This Resolution having been submitted to a vote, the vote thereon was as follows:

YEAS:	Byron Fuselier, Lisa Nelson, Jason Willis, Neil Thibodeaux, Jill Hebert, Albert Menard, Dean LeBlanc and Daniel Richard, Jr.
NAYS:	None.
ABSTAIN:	None.
ABSENT:	Chris Tauzin (excused).

And the Resolution was declared adopted this 3rd day of December, 2019.

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A motion was made by Byron Fuselier and seconded by Jill Hebert that the following resolution be adopted:

RESOLUTION NO. 19-114-RS

A Resolution rejecting all bids received for the Bayou Estates Flood Wall Project and authorizing the advertisement and rebidding for the said project.

WHEREAS, the St. Martin Parish Government previously advertised for bids for the Bayou Estates Flood Wall Project; and

WHEREAS, after due the advertisement therefor, sealed bids were opened on November 5, 2019; and

WHEREAS, there was only one bidder who submitted a bid for the said project, the bidder being La. Contracting Enterprise, LLC; and

WHEREAS, the bid of La. Contracting Enterprise, LLC was in the amount of \$9,448,264.00; and

WHEREAS, the budget for the project was less than \$5,000,000.00; and

WHEREAS, the St. Martin Parish Government does not have the resources to award the contract to La. Contracting Enterprise, LLC; and

WHEREAS, Professional Engineering and Environmental Consultants, Inc., the engineering firm retained by St. Martin Parish Government relative to the said project, has recommended that the bid of La. Contracting Enterprise, Inc. be rejected and the project be re-bid:

BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED that the St. Martin Parish Council does hereby formally reject the bid of La. Contracting Enterprise, LLC on the basis that it exceeds the budget for the project and the Parish has no other funding therefor.

BE IF FURTHER RESOLVED that the said engineering firm of Professional Engineering and Environmental Consultants, Inc. be and is hereby authorized and directed to adopt the steps necessary to lawfully re-bid the project inclusive of, but not limited to, arranging for the necessary advertisements and notices required by law. The authority herein granted to the said Professional Engineering and Environmental Consultants, Inc. further includes the authority to bid the project in different phases as it may see necessary and proper.

This Resolution having been submitted to a vote, the vote thereon was as follows:

YEAS: Byron Fuselier, Lisa Nelson, Jason Willis, Neil Thibodeaux,
Jill Hebert, Albert Menard, Dean LeBlanc and Daniel Richard, Jr.
NAYS: None.
ABSTAIN: None.
ABSENT: Chris Tauzin (excused).

And the Resolution was declared adopted this 3rd day of December, 2019.

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A motion was made by Jill Hebert and seconded by Albert Menard that the following resolution be adopted:

RESOLUTION NO. 19-115-RS

WHEREAS, the St. Martin Parish Government has made an official call for bids for the Live Oak Circle Culvert Realignment Project, St. Martin Parish, Louisiana; and

WHEREAS, in accordance with the advertisement, sealed bids were opened November 21, 2019, and four (4) complete bid packets were received for said project; and

WHEREAS, the bids were taken under advisement and have been analyzed by Sellers & Associates, Inc.; and

WHEREAS, Sellers & Associates, Inc. has recommended, in writing, the low bidder, Le Talley Ho Construction Co., Inc., with a Base Bid in the amount of \$33,145.00.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the St. Martin Parish Council does hereby award the contract for the Live Oak Circle Culvert Realignment Project, St. Martin Parish, Louisiana, to the low bidder, Le Talley Ho Construction Co., Inc., with a Base Bid in the amount of \$33,145.00.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the St. Martin Parish Council does hereby authorize Parish President Chester Cedars to sign all necessary contract documents to effect the award of this contract.

This Resolution having been submitted to a vote, the vote thereon was as follows:

YEAS: Byron Fuselier, Lisa Nelson, Jason Willis, Neil Thibodeaux,
Jill Hebert, Albert Menard, Dean LeBlanc and Daniel Richard, Jr.
NAYS: None.
ABSTAIN: None.
ABSENT: Chris Tauzin (excused).

And the Resolution was declared adopted this 3rd day of December, 2019.

Clerk of the Council Laci Laperouse read ordinances introduced for publication, as follows:

SUMMARY NO. 1284-OR (Introduced by Jill Hebert, District 6)

An Ordinance authorizing Parish President Chester Cedars to execute a Commercial Lease Agreement with John and Bertha Delahoussaye for the lease of office space for the St. Martin Parish Tourist Commission.

SUMMARY NO. 1285-OR (Introduced by Dean LeBlanc, District 8)

An Ordinance providing for the amendments to all funds under the jurisdiction of the St. Martin Parish Government to the Revenues and Expenditures of the Year 2019 Budgets as mandated by Revised Statute 39:1310.

Prior to adjournment, Parish President Chester Cedars advised of several meetings and educational workshops Parish Government would be hosting before the beginning of the year namely, last Council Meeting of the year will be held December 17, 2019, beginning at 4:30 p.m.; the United States Army Corps of Engineers flood control forum being held on December 18, 2019; mandatory ethics and sexual harassment will be held December 19, 2019; and finally, the in-service for the newly elected council members which will be held December 20, 2019. Parish President Chester Cedars also reminded everyone the first of the year Council Meeting will be held January 14, 2020, with Justice John L. Weimer performing the swearing in ceremony.

A motion was made by Albert Menard seconded by Byron Fuselier that the St. Martin Parish Council does hereby adjourn. Motion was unanimously approved.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THE FOREGOING TO BE EXACT AND TRUE:



LACI LAPEROUSE
CLERK OF THE COUNCIL