

**PROCEEDINGS OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF BOSSIER CITY
STATE OF LOUISIANA TAKEN AT THE REGULAR MEETING
TUESDAY, AUGUST 5, 2008**

The City Council of the City of Bossier City, State of Louisiana, met in regular session in Council Chambers, 620 Benton Road, Bossier City, Louisiana, August 5, 2008 at 3:00 PM

Invocation was given by Council Member Jeffery Darby

Pledge of Allegiance led by Council Member Don Williams

Roll Call as Follows:

Present: Honorable Scott Irwin, President; Honorable Councilors, Timothy Larkin, David Montgomery, Jr., Jeffery D. Darby, Don Williams, David Jones, Dr. James Rogers.

Absent: none

Present: Mayor Lorenz Walker, James Hall, City Attorney, Helen Thornton, City Clerk.

By: Mr. Jones

Motion made to approve minutes of Regular Meeting July 22, 2008 and Special Meeting July 25, 2008 and dispense with reading.

Seconded by Mr. Williams

Vote in favor of motion is unanimous.

By: Mr. Jones

Motion made to approve agenda

Seconded by Dr. Rogers

Vote in favor of motion is unanimous.

Ceremonial Matters:

Fire Chief Sammy Halphen presents the Fire Department's Citizens Life Saving Award to Air Force Chief Master Sergeant Ronal Gisel. He saved the life of 12 year old Sh'Tanya Gaines on June 8, 2008.

The following bids read by Steve Westbrook, Purchasing Agent:

A. Red River Wastewater Treatment Plant return activated sludge pump station modification.

1. McInnis Brothers Construction	\$488,000.00
2. Peck Construction	\$521,780.00
3. San Tech, Inc.	\$546,000.00

By: Mr. Williams

Motion made to approve reading of bids.

Seconded by Mr. Jones

Vote in favor of motion is unanimous.

B. Fire truck pump testing concrete pit for Engineering Dept.

1. Blount Brothers	\$126,233.00
2. Boggs & Poole Contracting	\$173,800.00
3. C W & W Contractors	\$198,580.00
4. Douglas Construction	\$190,667.00
5. F.J. Burnell, Inc.	\$145,375.00
6. Precision Builders, Inc.	\$172,425.00
7. Pro Build Construction	\$112,617.00
8. Ronald G. Carlson	\$196,200.00

By: Mr. Williams

Motion made to approve reading of bids.

Seconded by Mr. Jones

Vote in favor of motion is unanimous.

The following Ordinance offered and adopted:

Ordinance No. 62 Of 2008

AN ORDINANCE LEVYING A TAX OF 21.69 MILLS ON ALL TAXABLE PROPERTY WITHIN THE LIMITS OF THE CITY OF BOSSIER CITY, LOUISIANA, FOR THE YEAR 2008, AND PROVIDING THE MANNER OF ASSESSMENT AND COLLECTION THEREOF.

SECTION 1: BE IT ORDAINED BY THE City Council of the City of Bossier City, Louisiana, in regular session convened that a tax of 21.69 Mills be and the same is hereby levied on all taxable property located within the limits of the City of Bossier City, Louisiana, for the year 2008.

SECTION 2: BE IT FURTHER ORDAINED, that said tax so levied on all taxable property shall be apportioned as follows:

- 1) 5.59 Mills ad Valorem for the payment of all necessary expenses for the operation of the affairs of the City of Bossier City, Louisiana.

- 2) 8.48 Mills for the purpose of operating and maintaining the Fire and Police Departments of the City of Bossier City.
- 3) 4.86 Mills for the purpose of operation and maintenance of the Fire and Police Departments, including salaries.
- 4) 2.79 Mills for the purpose of operation and maintenance of the Fire and Police Department, including salaries for the Fire and Police for the City of Bossier City, Louisiana.

SECTION 3: BE IT FURTHER ORDAINED, that the tax assessment roll covering the 21.69 Mills as estimated by the Tax Collector of the City Bossier City, for taxes for the year of 2008, are hereby adopted and approved.

SECTION 4: BE IT FURTHER ORDAINED, that the Tax collector for the City of Bossier City, Louisiana, be and he is hereby instructed to collect said taxes according to law.

SECTION 5: BE IT FURTHER ORDAINED, that all ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

The above Ordinance was read in full at open and legal session convened, was on motion of Mr. Jeff Darby, and seconded by Mr. David Jones and adopted on the 5th day of August, 2008 by the following vote:

AYES: Mr. Larkin, Mr. Montgomery, Jr., Mr. Irwin, Mr. Darby, Mr. Williams, Mr. Jones and Dr. Rogers

NAYS: none

ABSENT: none

ABSTAIN: none

Scott Irwin, President

Helen Thornton, City Clerk

ORDINANCE NO. 63 OF 2008

AN ORDINANCE TO DECLARE CERTAIN EQUIPMENT OWNED BY CITY OF BOSSIER CITY AS SURPLUS TO THE CITY'S NEED AND PROVIDE FOR SALVAGE AND DISPOSAL ACCORDING TO LAW.

WHEREAS, the City has accumulated certain equipment which is now surplus to the City's need and it is in the best interest of the City to salvage and dispose of said equipment according to law.

BE IT ORDAINED by the City Council of the City of Bossier City, Louisiana, in regular session convened that the following equipment described is surplus to the City's needs:

<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>REF. NO.</u>	<u>SERIAL NUMBER</u>	<u>DEPT.</u>
<u>MILEAGE</u>			
1. 2001 Chevy Impala Dept. 110,881	1310	2G1WF55K419310698	Police
2. 2001 Chevy Impala Dept. 95,004	1328	2G1WF55KX19314710	Police
3. 2005 Motorcycle Dept. 19,208	1790	1HD1FMW105Y601734	Police
4. 1999 Dodge Van 73,116	2165	2B7KB31YXXK568869	Lift Station
5. 2002 Dodge Pickup & Dist. 92,854	2346	3B6KC26Z52M308304	Trans.
6. 1990 Dodge Vert. Lift Tr. Building Maint. 59,873	3382	1B6ME3651LS757705	
7. Ice Floor Cover			Bossier City Arena
8. Exmark Mower Tre. Pt. 1785	6469	292906	Red River
9. Exmark Mower Plant 1630	6476	331665	NE Tre.
10. Exmark Mower Plant 1077	6486	352188	NE Tre.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT FURTHER ORDAINED by the City Council of the City of Bossier City, Louisiana, in regular session convened that the Purchasing Agent is authorized to dispose of said equipment in accordance to law.

The above and foregoing ORDINANCE was read in full at open and regular session convened, was on motion of Dr. James Rogers, seconded by Mr. David Jones and adopted on this 5th day of August, 2008, by the following vote:

AYES: Mr. Larkin, Mr. Montgomery, Jr., Mr. Irwin, Mr. Darby, Mr. Williams, Mr. Jones and Dr. Rogers

NAYS: none

ABSENT: none

ABSTAIN: none

Scott Irwin, President

Helen Thornton, City Clerk

The following Ordinance offered and adopted:

ORDINANCE NO. 64 OF 2008

AN ORDINANCE TO REPEAL ORDINANCE NO. 123 OF 2006 AND TO CLARIFY AND ENACT A FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION ORDINANCE IN ORDER FOR THE CITY OF BOSSIER CITY TO REMAIN CONSISTENT WITH THE NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM REGULATIONS.

WHEREAS, the City Council of the City of Bossier City enacted Ordinance No. 123 of 2006 on December 5, 2006 to insure relief in the form of federally subsidized flood insurance in areas of special flooding and/or mudslide hazard as reported in the Flood Insurance Study for the City of Bossier City.

WHEREAS, after review of the Bossier City Flood Maps by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, (F.E.M.A.), on September 26, 2007, it was recommend that the additional clarification be added to the Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance in order to comply with Title 44, Sections 60 of the National Flood Insurance Program Regulations.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED by the City Council of the City of Bossier City, Louisiana, in regular session convened, that Ordinance 123 of 2006 is hereby repealed.

BE IT FURTHER ORDAINED that the City Council of the City of Bossier City hereby assures the Federal Insurance Administration that it will enact, as necessary, and maintain in force for those areas having flood and/or mudslide hazards, adequate land use and control measures with effective enforcement provisions consistent with the criteria set forth in Title 44, Section 60, of the National Flood Insurance Program Regulations as follows:

FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION ORDINANCE

OUTLINE

Cross Ref.
NFIP
Regulations

Page

ARTICLE 1 STATUTORY AUTHORIZATION, FINDINGS OF FACT, PURPOSE AND METHODS.1

SECTION A Statutory Authorization. 1

SECTION B Findings of Fact1

SECTION C Statement of Purpose1

SECTION D	Methods of Reducing Flood Losses	1	
ARTICLE 2	DEFINITIONS	2	59.1
ARTICLE 3	PROVISIONS	6	
60(d)(1)			
SECTION A	Lands to Which This Ordinance Applies	6	
SECTION B	Basis for Establishing the Areas of Special Flood Hazard	6	
60.3(d)(1)			
SECTION C	Establishment of Development Permit	7	
60.3(d)(1)			
SECTION D	Compliance	7	
SECTION E	Abrogation and Greater Restrictions	7	
SECTION F	Interpretation	7	
SECTION G	Warning and Disclaimer of Liability	7	
ARTICLE 4	ADMINISTRATION	7	
SECTION A	Designation of the Floodplain Administrator	7	
60.3(d)(1)			
SECTION B	Duties and Responsibilities of the Floodplain Administrator	7	
60.3(d)(1)			
SECTION C	Permit Procedures	8	
60.3(d)(1)			
SECTION D	Variance Procedures	9	
60.6(a)			
ARTICLE 5	PROVISIONS FOR FLOOD HAZARD REDUCTION	11	
SECTION A	General Standards	11	
60.3(d)(1)			
SECTION B	Specific Standards	11	
60.3(d)(1)			
1.	Residential Construction	11	
60.3(d)(1)			
2.	Nonresidential Construction	11	
60.3(d)(1)			
3.	Enclosures	12	
60.3(d)(1)			
4.	Manufactured Homes	12	
60.3(d)(1)			
SECTION C	Standards for Subdivision Proposals	13	
60.3(d)(1)			
SECTION D	Standards for Areas of Shallow Flooding (AO/AH Zones).	13	
60.3(d)(1)			
SECTION E	Floodways	14	60.3(d)(1-3)
SECTION F	Certification	15	

FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION ORDINANCE

ARTICLE I

STATUTORY AUTHORIZATION, FINDINGS OF FACT, PURPOSE AND METHODS

SECTION A. STATUTORY AUTHORIZATION

The Legislature of the State of Louisiana has, in L.R.S. 38:84, delegated the responsibility of local governmental units to adopt regulation designed to minimize flood losses. Therefore, the City Council of the City of Bossier City, Louisiana, does ordain as follows:

SECTION B. FINDINGS OF FACT

- (1) The flood hazard areas of the City of Bossier City are subject to periodic inundation, which results in loss of life and property, health and safety hazards, disruption of commerce and governmental services, and extraordinary public expenditures for flood protection and relief, all of which adversely affect the public health, safety and general welfare.
- (2) These flood losses are created by the cumulative effect of obstructions in floodplains, which cause an increase in flood heights and velocities, and by the occupancy of flood hazards areas by uses vulnerable to floods and hazardous to other lands because they are inadequately elevated, flood-proofed or otherwise protected from flood damage.

SECTION C. STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

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

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

SECTION D. METHODS OF REDUCING FLOOD LOSSES

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

1. Restrict or prohibit uses that are dangerous to health, safety or property in times of flood, or causes excessive increases in flood heights or velocities;

2. Require that uses vulnerable to floods, including facilities which serve such uses, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction;
3. Control the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels, and natural protective barriers, which are involved in the accommodation of flood water;
4. Control filling, grading, dredging and other development which may increase
5. Prevent or regulate the construction of flood barriers, which will unnaturally divert floodwaters or which may increase flood hazards to other lands.

ARTICLE 2. DEFINITIONS

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

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

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

AREA OF SHALLOW FLOODING – means a designated *AO*, *AH* 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 – is 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 Insurance Rate Map (FIRM). After detailed ratemaking has been completed in preparation for publication the FIRM, *Zone A* is refined into *Zones A, AE, AH, AO, AI-99, VO, VI-30, VE* or *V*.

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

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

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

DEVELOPMENT – means any man-made change in improved and unimproved real estate, including but not limited to buildings or other structures, (includes new or substantially improved/damaged residential and commercial mobile homes, relocation of a building, camps, etc including air-conditioning units), mining, dredging, filling, grading, paving, excavation or drilling operations or storage of equipment or materials.

ELEVATED BUILDING- means a non-basement building (i) built, in the case of a building in *Zones AI-30, A, 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 VI-30, VE* or *V*, to have the bottom of

the lowest horizontal structure member of the elevated floor elevated above the ground level by means of pilings, column (posts and piers), or shear walls parallel to the floor of the water and (ii) adequately anchored so as not to impair the structural integrity of the building during a flood of up to the magnitude of the base flood. In the case of Zones *A1-30, AE, A, A99, AO, AH, B, C X, and D*, “elevated building” also includes a building elevated by means of fill or solid foundation perimeter walls with opening sufficient to facilitate the unimpeded movement of flood waters. In the case of Zones *VI-30, VE, or V*, “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).

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

FLOOD INSURANCE STUDY – is the official report provided by the Federal Emergency Management Agency. The report contains flood profiles, water surface elevation of the base flood, as well as the Flood Insurance Rate Map.

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

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

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

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

FLOOD PROOFING – means any combination of structural and 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 (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.

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:

- a. Listed individually in the National Register of Historic Places (a listing maintained by the Department of the Interior) or preliminarily determined by the Secretary of the Interior as meeting the requirements for individual listing on the National Register;
- b. 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;
- c. 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;
- d. Individually listed on a local inventory or historic places in communities with historic preservation programs that have been certified either:
 1. By an approved state program as determined by the Secretary of the Interior or;
 2. Directly by the Secretary of the Interior in states without approved programs.

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

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

LOWEST FLOOR – means the lowest floor of the lowest enclosed area (including basement). An unfinished or flood resistant enclosure, usable solely for the 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 non-elevation design requirement of Section 60.3 of the National Flood Insurance Program regulations.

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

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

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

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

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

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

REPETITIVE LOSS STRUCTURE – means when a building covered by a contract for flood insurance that has incurred flood-related damages on 2 occasions during a 10-year period ending on the date of the event for which a second claim is made, in which the cost of repairing the flood damage, on the average, equaled or exceeded 25% of the market value of the building at the time of each such flood event.

START OF CONSTRUCTION – (for other than new construction or substantial improvements under the Coastal Barrier Resources Act (Public Law 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 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 includes structures which have incurred “substantial damage”, regardless of the actual repair work performed. The term does not, however, include either: (1) any project for improvement of a structure to correct existing violations of state or local health, sanitary, or safety code specifications which have been identified by the local code enforcement official and which are the minimum necessary 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 – is a grant of relief to a person from the requirements of this ordinance when specific enforcement would result in unnecessary hardship. A variance, therefore, permits construction or development in a manner otherwise prohibited by this ordinance. (For full requirements, see Section 60.6 of the National Flood Insurance Program Regulations.)

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

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

ARTICLE 3

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SECTION A. LANDS TO WHICH THIS ORDINANCE APPLIES

This ordinance shall apply to all areas of special flood hazard within the jurisdiction of the City Council of the City of Bossier City.

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

The areas of special flood hazard identified by the Federal Emergency Management Agency in the current scientific and engineering report entitled, “The Flood Insurance Study (FIS) for Bossier Parish and incorporated Areas” dated September 26, 2007, with accompanying Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM) dated September 26, 2007, and any revisions thereto are hereby adopted by reference and declared to be a part of this Ordinance.

SECTION C. ESTABLISHMENT OF DEVELOPMENT PERMIT

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

SECTION D. COMPLIANCE

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

who locate structure on, or who alter lands within special flood hazard areas, who do not comply with the terms of this ordinance may be assessed fines up to \$100 per day per violation and may be denied building permits for all future projects within the city limits of the City of Bossier City, Louisiana.

SECTION E. ABROGATION AND GREATER RESTRICTIONS

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

SECTION F. INTERPRETATION

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

SECTION G. WARNING AND DISCLAIMER OF LIABILITY

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

ARTICLE 4

ADMINISTRATION

SECTION A. DESIGNATION OF THE FLOODPLAIN ADMINISTRATOR

The Bossier City Engineer is hereby appointed the Floodplain Administrator to administer and implement the provisions of this ordinance and other appropriate sections of 44 CFR (National Flood Insurance Program Regulations) pertaining to floodplain management.

SECTION B. DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE FLOODPLAIN ADMINISTRATOR

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

1. Maintain and hold open for public inspection all records pertaining to the provisions of this ordinance.
2. Review permit application to determine whether proposed building site, including the placement of manufactured homes, will be reasonably safe from flooding.
3. Review, approve, or deny all applications for development permits required by adoption of this ordinance.
4. Review permits for proposed development to assure that all necessary permits have been obtained from those federal, state, or local governmental agencies (including Section 404 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972, 33 U.S.C. 1334) from which prior approval is required.

5. Where interpretation is needed as to the exact location of the boundaries of the areas of special flood hazards (for example, where there appears to be a conflict between a mapped boundary and actual field conditions) the Floodplain Administrator shall make the necessary interpretation.
6. Notify, in riverine situations, adjacent communities and the State Coordinating Agency, which is the Louisiana Department of Transportation and Development, prior to any alteration or relocation of a watercourse, and submit evidence of such notification to the Federal Emergency Management Agency.
7. Assure that the flood carrying capacity within the altered or relocated portion of any watercourse is maintained.
8. When base flood elevation data has not been provided in accordance with Article 3, Section B, the Floodplain Administrator shall obtain, review and reasonably utilize any base flood elevation data and floodway data available from a federal, state, or other source, in order to administer the provisions of Article 5.
9. When a regulatory floodway has not been designated, the Floodplain Administrator must require that no new construction, substantial improvements, or other development (including fill) shall be permitted within Zones *AI-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 *AI-30*, *AE*, and *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 applies for a conditional FIRM revision through FEMA.

SECTION C. PERMIT PROCEDURES

1. Application for a Development Permit shall be presented to the Floodplain Administrator on forms furnished by him/her and may include, but not be limited to,
plans in duplicate drawn to scale showing the location, dimensions, and elevation of
proposed landscape alterations, existing and proposed structures, including the placement of manufactured homes, and the location of the foregoing in relation to areas of special flood hazard. Additionally, the following information is required:
 - a. Elevation (in relation to mean sea level) of the lowest floor (including basement) of all new and substantially improved structures;
 - b. Elevation in relation to mean sea level to which any nonresidential structure shall be flood-proofed;
 - c. A certificate from a registered professional engineer or architect that the nonresidential flood-proofed structure shall meet the flood-proofing criteria of Article 5, Section (B)(2);
 - d. Description of the extent to which any watercourse or natural drainage will be altered or relocated as a result of proposed development.

- e. Maintain a record of all such information in accordance with Article 4, Section (B)(1)
2. Approval or denial of a Development Permit by the Floodplain Administrator shall be based upon all of the provisions of this ordinance and the following relevant factors:
 - a. The danger to life and property due to flooding or erosion damage;
 - b. The susceptibility of the proposed facility and its contents to flood damage and the effect of such damage on the individual owner;
 - c. The danger that materials may be swept onto other lands to the injury of others;
 - d. The compatibility of the proposed use with existing and anticipated development;
 - e. The safety of access to the property in times of flood for ordinary and emergency vehicles;
 - f. The costs of providing governmental services during and after flood conditions including maintenance and repair of streets and bridges, and public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical and water systems;
 - g. The expected heights, velocity, duration, rate of rise and sediment transport of the flood waters and the effects of wave action, if applicable, expected at the site;
 - h. The necessity to the facility of a waterfront location, where applicable;
 - i. The availability of alternative locations, not subject to flooding or erosion damage, for the proposed use;
 - j. The relationship of the proposed use to the comprehensive plan for that area.

SECTION D. VARIANCE PROCEDURES

1. The Appeal Board, as established by the community, shall hear and render judgment on requests for variances from the requirements of this ordinance.
2. The Appeal Board shall hear and render judgment on an appeal only when it is alleged there is an error in any requirement, decision, or determination made by the Floodplain Administrator in the enforcement or administration of this ordinance.
3. Any person or persons aggrieved by the decision of the Appeal Board may appeal such decision in the courts of competent jurisdiction.
4. The Floodplain Administrator shall maintain a record of all actions involving an appeal and shall report variances to the Federal Emergency Management Agency upon request.
5. Variances may be issued for the reconstruction, rehabilitation or restoration of structures listed on the National Register of Historic Places or the State Inventory of Historic Places, without regard to the procedures set forth in the remainder of this ordinance.

6. Variances may be issued for new construction and substantial improvements to be erected on a lot of 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 C(2) of this Article have been fully considered. As the lot size increases beyond the one-half acre, the technical justification required for issuing the variance increases.
7. Upon consideration of the factors noted above and the intent of this ordinance, the Appeal Board may attach such conditions to the granting of variances as it deems necessary to further the purpose and objectives of this ordinance (Article 1, Section C).
8. Variances shall not be issued within any designated flood-way if any increase in flood levels during the base flood discharge would result.
9. Variances may be issued for the repair or rehabilitation of historic structures upon a determination that the proposed repair or rehabilitation will not preclude the structure's continued designation as a historic structure and the variance is the minimum necessary to preserve the historic character and design of the structure.
10. Prerequisites for granting variances:
 - a. Variances shall only be issued upon a determination that the variance is the minimum necessary, considering the flood hazard, to afford relief.
 - b. Variances shall only be issued upon, (i) showing a good and sufficient cause; (ii) a determination that failure to grant the variance would result in exceptional hardship to the applicant, and (iii) a determination that the granting of a variance will not result in increased flood heights, additional threats to public safety, extraordinary public expense, create nuisances, cause fraud on or victimization of the public, or conflict with existing local laws or ordinances.
 - c. Any application to whom a variance is granted shall be given written notice that the structure will be permitted to be built with the lowest floor elevation below the base flood elevation, and that the cost of flood insurance will be commensurate with the increased risk resulting from the reduced lowest floor elevation.
11. Variances may be issued by a community for new construction and substantial improvements and for other development necessary for the conduct of a functionally dependent use provided that (i) the criteria outlined in Article 4, Section D(1)-(9) are met, and (ii) the structure or other development is protected by methods that minimize flood damages during the base flood and create no additional threats to public safety.

ARTICLE 5

PROVISIONS FOR HAZARD REDUCTION

SECTION A. GENERAL STANDARDS

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

1. All new construction or substantial improvements shall be designed (or modified) and adequately anchored to prevent flotation, collapse, or lateral movement of the structure resulting from hydrodynamic and hydrostatic loads, including the effects of buoyancy;
2. All new construction or substantial improvements shall be constructed by methods and practices that minimize flood damage;

3. All new construction or substantial improvements shall be constructed with materials resistant to flood damage;
4. All new construction or substantial improvements shall be constructed with electrical, heating, ventilation, plumbing, and air conditioning equipment and other service facilities that are designed and/or located so as to prevent water from entering or accumulating within the components during conditions of flooding.
5. All new and replacement water supply systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of floodwater into the system;
6. New and replacement sanitary sewage systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of floodwater into the system and discharge from the systems into floodwater; and
7. On-site waste disposal systems shall be located to avoid impairment to them or contamination from them during flooding.

SECTION B. SPECIFIC STANDARDS

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

1. **Residential Construction** – new construction and substantial improvement of any residential structure shall have the lowest floor, including basement, mechanical and electrical equipment and duct work elevated to a minimum of one foot above the base flood elevation. A registered professional engineer, architect, or land surveyor shall submit a certification to the Floodplain Administrator that the standard of this subsection as proposed in Article 4, Section C(1)a, is satisfied.
2. **Nonresidential Construction** – new construction and substantial improvements of any commercial, industrial or other nonresidential structure shall either have the lowest floor, including basement, mechanical and electrical equipment and duct work elevated to a minimum of one foot above the base flood elevation. 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 flood-proofed, 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 the 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 floodwater. 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 having a total net area of not less than one square inch for every 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 floodwater.

4. Manufactured Homes

- a. Require that all manufactured homes to be placed within Zone A on a community's FHBM or FIRM shall be installed using methods and practices which minimize flood damage. For the purposes of this requirement, manufactured homes must be elevated and anchored to resist flotation, collapse, or lateral movement. Methods of anchoring may include, but are not limited to, use of over-the-top or frame ties to ground anchors. This requirement is in addition to applicable state and local anchoring requirements for resisting wind forces.
- b. Require that manufactured homes that are placed or substantially improved within Zones *A1-30*, *AH*, and *AE* on the community's FIRM on sites (i) outside of a manufactured home park or subdivision, (ii) in a new manufactured home park or subdivision, (iii) in an expansion to an existing manufactured home park or subdivision, or (iv) in an existing manufactured home park or subdivision in which a manufactured home has incurred "substantial damage" as a result of a flood, be elevated on a permanent foundation such that the lowest floor of the manufactured home is elevated to one foot above the base flood elevation and be securely anchored to an adequately anchored foundation system to resist flotation, collapse, and lateral movement.
- c. Require that manufactured homes be placed or substantially improved on sites in an existing manufactured home park or subdivision within Zones *A1-30*, *AH*, and *AE* on the community's FIRM that are not subject to the provisions of paragraph (4)b of this section be elevated so that either:
 - (i) the lowest floor, including mechanical and electrical equipment and duct work of the manufactured home is one foot above the base flood elevation, or
 - (ii) the manufactured home chassis is supported by reinforced piers or other foundation elements of at least equivalent strength that are no less than 36 inches in height above grade and be securely anchored to an adequately anchored foundation system to resist flotation, collapse, and lateral movement.

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

SECTION C. STANDARDS FOR SUBDIVISION PROPOSALS

- 1. All subdivision proposals including the placement of manufactured home parks and subdivisions shall be consistent with Article 1, Sections B, C, and D of this Ordinance.

2. All proposals for the development of subdivisions including the placement of manufactured home parks and subdivisions shall meet Development Permit requirements of Article 3, Section C, Article 4, Section C, and the provisions of Article 5 of this ordinance.
3. Base flood elevation data shall be generated for subdivision proposals and other proposed development including the placement of manufactured home parks and subdivisions which is greater than 50 lots or 5 acres, whichever is lesser, if not otherwise provided pursuant to Article 3, Section B or Article 4, Section B(8) of this ordinance.
4. All subdivision proposals including the placement of manufactured home parks and subdivisions shall have adequate drainage provided to reduce exposure to flood hazards.
5. All subdivision proposals including the placement of manufactured home parks and subdivisions shall have public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical, and water systems located and constructed to minimize or eliminate flood damage.

SECTION D. STANDARDS FOR AREAS OF SHALLOW FLOODING

Located with the areas of special flood hazard established in Article 3, Section B, are areas designated as shallow flooding. These areas have special flood hazards associated with base flood depths of 1 to 3 feet where a clearly defined channel does not exist and 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 above 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 non-residential structures;
 - a. have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated above 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 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 of effects of buoyancy.
3. A registered professional engineer or architect shall submit a certification to the Floodplain Administrator that the standards of this Section, as proposed in Article 4, Section C(1)a, are satisfied.
4. Require within Zones *AH* or *AO* adequate drainage paths around structures on slopes, to guide floodwaters around and away from proposed structures.

SECTION E. FLOODWAYS

Floodways – located within areas of special flood hazard established in Article 3, Section B, are areas designated as floodways. Since the floodway is an extremely hazardous area due to the velocity of 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 that the proposed encroachment would not result in any increase in flood levels within the community during the occurrence of the base flood discharge.
2. If Article 5, Section E (1) above is satisfied, all new construction and substantial improvements shall comply with all applicable flood hazard reduction provisions of Article 5.
3. Under the provisions of 44 CFR, Chapter 1, Section 65.12 of the National Flood Insurance Regulations, a community may permit encroachments within the adopted regulatory floodway that would result in an increase in base flood elevations, provided that the community first applies for a conditional FIRM and floodway revision through FEMA.

SECTION F. SEVERABILITY

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

SECTION G. PENALTIES FOR NON-COMPLIANCE

No structure or land shall hereafter be constructed, located, extended, converted, or altered with full compliance with the term of the Ordinance and other applicable regulations. Violation of the provisions of this Ordinance by failure to comply with any of its requirements (including violations of conditions and safeguards established in connection with conditions) shall constitute a misdemeanor. Any person who violates this Ordinance or fails to comply with any of its requirements shall upon conviction thereof, be fined not more than \$500.00 or imprisoned for not more than five (5) days, or both, for each violation, and in addition shall pay all costs and expenses involved in the case. Nothing herein contained shall prevent the City of Bossier City from taking such other lawful action as is necessary to prevent or remedy any violation.

CERTIFICATION

It is hereby found and declared by the City Council of the City of Bossier City that severe flooding has occurred in the past within its jurisdiction and will certainly occur in the future; that flooding is likely to result in infliction of serious personal injury or death, and is likely to result in substantial injury or destruction of property within its jurisdiction; in order to effectively comply with minimum standards for coverage under the National Flood Insurance Program; and in order to effectively remedy the situation described herein, it is necessary that this ordinance become effective immediately.

Passed: _____

Helen Thornton, City Clerk

BE IT FURTHER ORDAINED THAT all ordinances or part of ordinances in conflict herewith be and the same are hereby repealed.

The above and forgoing Ordinance, read in full at open and legal session convened,

was on motion of Mr. Don Williams, seconded by Mr. David Jones

and adopted on this the 5th day of August, 2008 by the follows vote:

AYES: Mr. Larkin, Mr. Montgomery, Jr., Mr. Irwin, Mr. Darby, Mr. Williams, Mr. Jones and Dr. Rogers

NAYS: none

ABSENT: none

ABSTAIN: none

SCOTT IRWIN, President

HELEN THORNTON, City Clerk

The following Ordinance offered and adopted:

ORDINANCE NO. 65 OF 2008

AN ORDINANCE TO APPROPRIATE \$52,600.00 TO COME FROM THE 2007 UTILITY BOND ISSUE TO BE USED TO CONTRACT WITH MIKE MCSWAIN ARCHITECT FOR THE DESIGN OF A NEW FOUR-BAY GARAGE ADDITION TO BE CONSTRUCTED AT THE BOSSIER CITY PUBLIC SERVICE COMPLEX.

WHEREAS, a new four-bay addition to the garage will provide for a much needed work space for the maintenance of large, heavy equipment; and

WHEREAS, the total budget for the garage addition is \$1 million with \$52,600.00 for design currently available in the 2007 Utility Bond Issue.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED by the Bossier City Council in regular session convened does hereby authorize the Mayor to appropriate \$52,600.00 to come from the 2007 UTILITY BOND ISSUE to be used to contract with Mike McSwain Architect to provide design for a new four-bay garage addition to be constructed at the Bossier City Public Service Complex.

BE IT FURTHER ORDAINED, that the Mayor is authorized to sign any and all documents in connection with the furtherance of this Ordinance.

The above and foregoing Ordinance was read in full at open and legal session convened, was on motion of Mr. David Jones and seconded by

Dr. James Rogers, and adopted on the 5th day of August, 2008, by the following vote:

AYES: Mr. Larkin, Mr. Montgomery, Jr., Mr. Irwin, Mr. Darby, Mr. Williams, Mr. Jones and Dr. Rogers

NAYS: none

ABSENT: none

ABSTAIN: none

Scott Irwin, President

Helen Thornton, City Clerk

The following Ordinance offered and adopted:

ORDINANCE NO. 66 OF 2007

AN ORDINANCE TO APPROPRIATE \$100,000 TO COME FROM THE 1991 JAIL AND MUNICIPAL BUILDING FUND TO BE USED TO CORRECT DEFICIENCIES TO THE ELECTRICAL SERVICE TO THE BOSSIER CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, Purtle and Associates, Electrical Engineers, have accomplished a thorough study of the electrical service to the Bossier City Police Department; and

WHEREAS, the fees for the study by Purtle and Associates, the recommended electrical repairs and improvements, and contingencies may amount to \$100,000, which is available for these uses from the 1991 Jail and Municipal Building Fund.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED that the Bossier City Council of the City of Bossier City, in regular session convened, does hereby appropriate \$100,000 to come from the 1991 Jail and Municipal Building Fund to be used to correct deficiencies to the electrical service to the Bossier City Police Department.

BE IT FURTHER ORDAINED, that the Mayor is authorized to sign any and all documents in connection with the furtherance of this Ordinance.

The above and foregoing Ordinance, read in full at open and legal session convened, was on motion of Dr. James Rogers and seconded by Mr. David Jones, and adopted on the 5th day of August, 2008, by the following vote:

AYES: Mr. Larkin, Mr. Montgomery, Jr., Mr. Irwin, Mr. Darby, Mr. Williams, Mr. Jones and Dr. Rogers

NAYS: none

ABSENT: none

ABSTAIN: none

Scott Irwin, President

Helen Thornton, City Clerk

The following Ordinance offered and adopted:

Ordinance No. 67 of 2008

AN ORDINANCE APPROPRIATING ONE MILLION DOLLARS FROM THE RIVER GAMING CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND TO PURCHASE AN IN CAR VIDEO SYSTEM FOR THE BOSSIER CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, the Bossier City Police Department has had an analysis of in car video systems done by DataCom Consulting Group and conducted a due diligence search for the system that best meets the needs of the department; and

WHEREAS, the Bossier City Police Department has determined that the system produced by L3 Communications Mobile Vision best suits the departments needs; and

WHEREAS, Motorola will reimburse the City of Bossier City for the cost associated with the purchase of their system; and

WHEREAS, other public agencies in Louisiana have bid with L3 Communications that can be used by Bossier City;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED by the City Council of Bossier City, Louisiana, in regular session convened, that one million dollars is appropriated from the Riverboat Gaming Capital Projects Fund to purchase an in car video system for the Bossier City Police Department with the funds refunded by Motorola to be paid back to the Riverboat Capital Projects Fund. .

BE IT FURTHER ORDAINED, that the City of Bossier City is hereby authorized to utilize the public bid of another public agency to acquire the L3 Communication Mobile Vision System.

The above and foregoing Ordinance was read in full at open and legal session convened, was on motion of Mr. Jeff Darby, and seconded by Mr. Don Williams, and adopted on the 5th, day of August, 2008, by the following vote:

AYES: Mr. Larkin, Mr. Montgomery, Jr., Mr. Irwin, Mr. Darby, Mr. Williams, Mr. Jones and Dr. Rogers

NAYS: none

ABSENT: none

ABSTAIN: none

Scott Irwin, President

Helen Thornton, City Clerk

The following Resolution offered and adopted:

RESOLUTION NO. 15 OF 2008

A RESOLUTION WHEREBY THE CITY COUNCIL OF
THE CITY OF BOSSIER CITY AUTHORIZES THE

MAYOR TO EXECUTE A CITY/STATE AGREEMENT
CONCERNING STATE PROJECT NO. 102-03-0013,
THE JIMMIE DAVIS HIGHWAY EAST BOUND OFF
RAMP.

WHEREAS, **the Louisiana Department of Transportation and Development plans to construct an eastbound off-ramp from the Jimmie Davis Bridge leading to the Arthur Ray Teague Parkway; and**

WHEREAS, **a City/State agreement provides for the City of Bossier City to pay for and acquire all right-of-way for the project and for the Louisiana D.O.T.D. to pay for all other costs associated with this project. .**

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED **by the City Council of the City of Bossier City, in regular session convened, that the Mayor is hereby authorized to execute a City/State Agreement concerning the State Project No. 102-03-0013, the Jimmie Davis Highway Eastbound Off-Ramp.**

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED **that the Mayor is hereby authorized to sign any and all documents in connection with the furtherance of this Resolution.**

The above and foregoing Resolution was read in full at open and legal session convened, was on motion of Mr. Don Williams, and seconded by Dr. James Rogers, and adopted on the 5th day of August, 2008, by the following vote:

AYES: Mr. Larkin, Mr. Montgomery, Jr., Mr. Irwin, Mr. Darby, Mr. Williams, Mr. Jones and Dr. Rogers

NAYS: none

ABSENT: none

ABSTAIN: none

Scott Irwin, President

Helen Thornton, City Clerk

By: Mr. Jones

Motion made to accept the unfavorable motion by the MPC Board,(building and parking does not meet required setbacks from adjoining residential property lines).

Seconded by Dr. Rogers

Vote in favor of motion is unanimous.

Hearing of appeal for Lonzo Sheffield III for violation of Chapter 46, Section 110 'Inoperable Vehicle' located at 2745 Foster St., Bossier City, Louisiana.

Present: Joe Dean, Code Enforcement Officer

Lonzo Sheffield, 1202 St Charles, friend of owner

Mr. Sheffield stated his friend is out of the country and he is working on getting vehicle moved, but needed more time.

By: Mr. Jones

Motion made to give Mr. Sheffield until September 16, 2008 to have vehicle moved or operable.

Seconded by Mr. Montgomery

Vote in favor of motion is unanimous.

There being no further business to come before this meeting, meeting adjourned at 3:24 PM by Mr. Irwin.

Respectfully submitted:

Helen Thornton

City Clerk

Publish: August 15, 2008

Bossier Press Tribune