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2	STATE OF LOUISIANA
3	DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
4	OFFICE OF CONSERVATION
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8	WATER RESOURCES COMMISSION
9	11TH REGULAR MEETING
10	WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 2017
11	11:05 A.M.
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15	LASALLE BUILDING
16	1ST FLOOR - LABELLE ROOM
17	617 NORTH 3RD STREET
18	BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA 70802
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22	REPORTED BY:
23	LAURA QUINETTE, CCR, RPR
24	BATON ROUGE COURT REPORTERS, LLC
25	

1	COMMISSION MEMBERS IN ATTENDANCE				
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3					
4	KYLE F. BALKUM				
5	Louisiana Wildlife & Fisheries				
6	HONORABLE STUART J. BISHOP				
7	Representative				
8	Representative				
	EDWARD "MICHAEL" BOPP				
9	Crescent River Port Pilots' Association				
10					
11	SENATOR NORBERT "NORBY" CHABERT				
12	Chairman of the Senate Natural Resources and Environmental Committee				
13					
14	JOHAN FORSMAN				
15	Louisiana Department of Health & Hospitals-Office of Public Health				
16					
17	WARREN L. FOUNDS, III				
18	Sabine River Authority				
19					
20	PAUL D. FREY				
21	Louisiana Landowners Association				
22	KAREN K. GAUTREAUX				
23	The Nature Conservancy of Louisiana				
24	THE NACULE CONSELVANCY OF HOUISTANA				
_ 1	LINDSAY K. GOUEDY				
25					

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1 2	COMMISSION MEMBERS IN APPENDANCE CONTENTIED				
3	COMMISSION MEMBERS IN ATTENDANCE CONTINUED				
J	KENNETH P. GUIDRY				
4	Dod Dirror Waterway Commigation				
5	Red River Waterway Commission				
6	JIM T. HARPER				
7	1st Vice President of the Louisiana Farm Bureau				
8					
9	THOMAS HARRIS				
	Secretary of the Department of Natural				
10	Resources, Governor's Office				
11	RICHARD P. IEYOUB, SR.				
12	KICHARD F. IE100B, SK.				
13	DNR Office of Conservation				
14	CHRISTOPHER P. KNOTTS, PE, FASCE				
15	Louisiana Department of Transportation and				
	Development				
16					
17	BENJAMIN J. MALBROUGH				
18	Residential Consumers				
19	SHERRI MCCONNELL				
20					
21	Louisiana Economic Development				
22	DAVID B. RABALAIS				
23	Terrebonne Port Commission				
24					
25	BRADLEY E. SPICER				
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2	COMMISSION MEMBERS IN ATTENDANCE CONTINUED						
3							
4	CHARLES SUTCLIFFE						
5	Governor's Office of Coastal Activities						
6	ELLIOTT B. VEGA						
7	Department of Environmental Quality						
8	FREDERICK C. ZAUNBRECHER						
9							
10	Representative of the geographical area of the state underlain by the Chicot Aquifer						
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                         CALL TO ORDER
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         MR. HARRIS:
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               It's a few minutes after 11:00. We can go
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    ahead and get started. My name is Tom Harris.
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     the Secretary of the Department of Natural Resources
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    and Chairman of the Water Resources Commission.
    Thank y'all for being here this morning. I'd like to
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    call this meeting to order. Matt, will you call the
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10
    roll, please?
11
                           ROLL CALL
12
         MR. REONAS:
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               Yes, sir. Mr Balkum?
14
         MR. BALKUM:
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               Present.
16
         MR. REONAS:
17
               Mr. Bishop? Mr. Bopp?
18
         MR. BOPP:
19
               Here.
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         MR. REONAS:
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               Mr. Brasseaux? Mr. Chabert? Mr. Cormier?
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    Mr. Culpepper? Mr. Davis? Mr. Duplechin?
23
    Mr. Forsman?
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         MR. FORSMAN:
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               Here.
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         MR. REONAS:
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                Mr. Founds?
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         MR. FOUNDS:
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                Here.
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         MR. REONAS:
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                Mr. Frey?
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         MR. FREY:
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                Here.
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         MR. REONAS:
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                Ms. Gautreaux?
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         MS. GAUTREAUX:
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                Here.
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         MR. REONAS:
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                Ms. Gonzales? Ms. Gouedy?
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         MS. GOUEDY:
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                Here.
         MR. REONAS:
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18
                Mr. Gray? Mr. Guidry?
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         MR. GUIDRY:
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                Here.
21
         MR. REONAS:
22
               Mr. Harper?
23
         MR. HARPER:
24
                Here.
25
         MR. REONAS:
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1		Mr. Harris?
2	MR.	HARRIS:
3		Here.
4	MR.	REONAS:
5		Mr. Ieyoub?
6	MR.	IEYOUB:
7		Here.
8	MR.	REONAS:
9		Mr. Knotts?
10	MR.	KNOTTS:
11		Here.
12	MR.	REONAS:
13		Mr. Malbrough?
14	MR.	MALBROUGH:
15		Here.
16	MR.	REONAS:
17		Ms. McConnell?
18	MS.	MCCONNELL:
19		Here.
20	MR.	REONAS:
21		Mr. Rabalais?
22	MR.	RABALAIS:
23		Here.
24	MR.	REONAS:
25		Mr. Spicer?

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         MR. SPICER:
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               Here.
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         MR. REONAS:
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               Mr. Sutcliff?
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         MR. SUTCLIFF:
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               Here.
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         MR. REONAS:
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               Mr. Vega?
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         MR. VEGA:
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               Here.
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         MR. REONAS:
               And Mr. Zaunbrecher?
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13
         MR. ZAUNBRECHER:
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               Here.
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         MR. REONAS:
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               Okay. Mr. Bishop is now here and
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    Mr. Chabert. That's 20 members total, so we've got a
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     quorum and you can proceed with any action items as
19
    needed.
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                     WELCOME OF NEW MEMBERS
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         MR. HARRIS:
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               Before we go any further, I would like to
23
    welcome -- we have some new members to the
24
    Commission. Captain Michael Bopp with the Louisiana
25
    River Pilot's Association is replacing James Cramond.
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Captain, would you care to say a few words? 1 2 Introduce yourself. 3 MR. BOPP: 4 I'm the President of Crescent Pilots and 5 what we do is we handle the foreign cargo, ships that come in through the Mississippi River. My group is 6 7 in the middle of Pilottown and New Orleans. We have 8 110 pilots. Our business is really good. MR. HARRIS: 9 10 That's good to hear. Thank you. Next we 11 have David Rabalais with the Port Association of 12 Louisiana. He will be replacing Jerry Graves on the 13 Commission. David, would you like to introduce 14 yourself? 15 MR. RABALAIS: 16 Thank you. I'm David Rabalais. I'm Yes. 17 the Executive Director of the Terrebonne Port 18 Commission. I represent the Port Association of 19 Louisiana and I'm happy to be on board. Thank you. 20 MR. HARRIS: 21 Thank you, David. From the Executive 22 Director of the Sabine River Authority, Warren Founds 23 will be replacing Jim Pratt, who has retired. 24 Warren? 25 MR. FOUNDS:

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Thank y'all very much. And I appreciate
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    you're going ahead and promoting me to the Executive
3
    Director. I hope that happens tomorrow. I look
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    forward to working with everybody here. Thank you
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    very much, Tom.
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        MR. HARRIS:
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               And last but certainly not least, Jim
    Harper with the Louisiana Farm Bureau is replacing
8
    Linda Zaunbrecher. Jim, are you here?
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        MR. HARPER:
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               Yes. Thank you. I'm 1st Vice President of
12
    the Louisiana Farm Bureau. I'm a farmer from Rapides
13
    Parish. We produce sugarcane, rice, crawfish and
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    soybeans on our farm. Thank you.
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        MR. HARRIS:
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               We look forward to your input into what we
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    do here.
              Thanks.
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            ADOPTION OF THE PREVIOUS MEETING SUMMARY
        BY MR. HARRIS:
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               The next agenda item is the Adoption of the
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    Previous Minutes. I believe you have all received a
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    copy of the minutes. Are there any comments,
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    additions, changes? Hearing none, do I have a
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    motion?
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        MR. KNOTTS:
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I'll make a motion. 1 2 MR. HARRIS: 3 Thank you. Do I have a second? 4 MR. GUIDRY: 5 I'll second. 6 MR. HARRIS: 7 We have a motion by Mr. Knotts, a second by 8 Mr. Guidry. Any objection? Hearing none, the minutes are approved. Matt, the next agenda item? 9 10 REVIEW OF DNR WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT 11 **PROGRAMS** 12 Α. Office of Conservation Groundwater Resources 13 Program. 14 MR. REONAS: 15 Okay. Let me get this started real quick. 16 We thought this would be a good opportunity with a 17 handful of new members to reacquaint the Commission 18 with the scope of the Water Management Program as 19 they exist this year and the Department of Natural 20 Resources currently. I'll be speaking today very 21 briefly on the Groundwater Resources Program here in 22 the Office of Conservation. 23 And, again, this is primarily a review of 24 all the material we've gone over before, but we 25 thought this was again a good opportunity just to

revisit it and provide some education for our new members and some context on what the Commissioner of Conservation and the Office of Conservation do with regards to groundwater. And I will note that we do have copies of all of these PowerPoint presentations in your packets if you want to follow along, or it is on the two screens.

So to start off with, state law is very clear as to the role of the Commissioner of Conservation, Mr. Ieyoub, here. But with regards to groundwater, the role of the Commissioner of Conservation, quote, "is empowered and responsible for the administration of all matters related to the management of the state's groundwater resources." This was legislation that was pushed through in 2001 and 2003, currently what the state's groundwater management laws are working under.

And the power of the Commissioner is to oversee all matters related to groundwater. In that regard, the Commissioner was granted, quote, "the authority to make any reasonable rules, regulations, and orders that are necessary from time to time in the proper administration and enforcement of such matters." And that would include: To do all things necessary to prevent the waste of water resources; to

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prevent or alleviate damaging or potentially damaging saltwater movement or water level decline and loss of sustainability in the state's aguifers. And in the past we have gone over that issue of sustainability and the state's definition of that; also, to prevent subsidence of the land surface caused by the withdrawal of groundwater; and to require registration of all new water wells; to determine areas of groundwater concern and designate critical areas of groundwater concern; to collect data with respect to water wells and water resources; to continue development of a statewide groundwater resource management program; and then, as needed, to issue compliance orders and civil penalties. So that law is very broad.

And, primarily, the Office of Conservation and the Commissioner of Conservation's main avenue for pursuing the management of the state's groundwater resources is through the Groundwater Resources Program within the agency, of which I belong and Gary Snellgrove and our water well program managers and staff as well. So the Groundwater Resources Program is fairly broad, but contains several main areas of focus.

Importantly, for the state's water well

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program, we manage water well registrations and notifications, also evaluations in terms of managing water well drillers and water well owners. We issue compliance orders and civil penalties, or are able We also manage responsibilities for areas of concern, critical areas of concern, any areas of interest related to groundwater emergencies. provide staffing, obviously, for the Water Resources Commission, the Water Management Advisory Task Force when it needs it, and the Advisory Committee for the Regulation and Control of Water Well Drillers. would encompass all matters, issues related to the licensure and regulation of the water well drillers in the state. And then last, but not least, for a catchall, we handle research and policy and education issues as needed for the Commissioner and for the Groundwater Resources Program.

Getting back to this area of specific groundwater actions, there are three areas of concern presently in the state, and we do have some members from north Louisiana that have some great experience in this region, the Sparta areas of concern, which were established in 2005. Three delimited areas in the Sparta Aquifer overlay are Monroe-West Monroe in Ouachita Parish, Ruston area in Lincoln Parish, and

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Jonesboro-Hodge area in Jackson, Bienville Parishes.

The current management strategy is for reporting and to work with the groundwater -- the Sparta Groundwater Conservation Commission on long-term management and planning for sustainability in those areas of concern. And, again, we had a very good presentation from Ben McGee with the U.S. Geological at the last Commission meeting, which provided insight on the current status of the Sparta, the aguifer, in terms of its situation right now relative to sustainability. Again, it appears to be within a sustainable range according to Ben's overview of it, but there are still problem areas that deserve considerable attention. And, of course, we have to maintain the long-term view of the Sparta and make sure that it doesn't get into a serious overdraft again going forward.

In terms of the management of oil and gas activity in the state and their use of groundwater resources, the Office of Conservation and the previous Commissioner, Jim Welsh, and our current Commissioner, Richard Ieyoub, are very interested in the use and management of groundwater resources for oil and gas activity.

In 2008 and 2011 separate advisories were

issued for oil and gas companies regarding the use of groundwater resources in particularly stressed areas. The major concern, as we've gone over before in this Commission, is the Haynesville Shale area, and, again, a large percentage of the water use since 2008 and currently in the present uptick we've seen is surface water, which is our goal, the Office of Conservation's main goal, to move that use to surface water in an area that has limited groundwater resources, the Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer and Upland Terrace.

And then currently we have a -- we still have a temporary groundwater emergency on the books in South Caddo Parish, two areas of interest in the Keithville and South Ellerbe Road, South Shreveport area. Again, those -- this emergency order was issued in 2011 due to conditions caused by drought and exacerbated by heavy groundwater use in those areas' interests. The monitoring of groundwater levels in the area has shown a recovery since then. And, again, special thanks to the USGS and to Gary Hanson's Red River Watershed Management Institute for maintaining a number of observation wells in that area and providing information to us. There's actually a really good piece in the Shreveport Times

from earlier this week on groundwater use in the Shreveport area and a long-term plan for maintaining that use or moving the surface water, so I would encourage y'all to look that up.

We just issued an advisory this past week, and in fact one of our most recent advisories, and I think we issued it to the Commission as well, which again showed that water levels in that area, in those areas' interest were again in the expected reasonable range of recovery. But, again, the main issue is that another severe drought situation could again lead to heavy groundwater use and again cause a serious overdraft. So, again, that order is in place. It was relaxed in 2014, but we still have the actual order in place and limits on new wells in that area.

So, essentially, those are the major issues that we're dealing with right now in the Groundwater Resources Program. It's the gist of what we do. And anything related to groundwater that we can take questions on, certainly any inquiries on what we do or the areas we work in, we're certainly open for any -- you know, to answer any questions. Again, with that, I close.

MR. HARRIS:

Are there any questions from the Commission 1 2 for Matt and his presentation? Any questions from 3 the public? Comments? Thank you, Matt. 4 DNR Surface Water Management Program. 5 MR. REONAS: 6 Okay. I turn it over to Thomas Van Biersel 7 from the Department of Natural Resources to talk 8 about the Surface Water Management Program. Thomas, I'll get your slides set up. 9 10 MR. VAN BIERSEL: 11 Good morning, Commission. My name is 12 Thomas Van Biersel. I'm from the Office of Coastal 13 Management for the DNR. I'm here to give you an 14 update on what's known here as the Surface Water Management Program. The Surface Water Management 15 16 Program basically does three tasks at DNR. 17 provide technical assistance to the Secretary with 18 respect to the preservation, conservation, 19 restoration and protection of the state's surface 20 water. We also assist with some of the initiatives 21 that the Legislature has, such as the Lake Providence 22 Watershed Council, the False River Watershed Council 23 and we assist with the Atchafalaya Basin Program. 24 The second thing we do is tied to the

Cooperative Endeavor Agreement Program that the DNR

has to allow the use of surface water in the state.

And I'll give you in a minute some information about that.

And, lastly, in response to the MOU of 2010, we consolidate the comments on water withdrawal from all the resource agencies and that, of course, being the Wildlife & Fisheries, DEQ, the Office of Conservation, CPRA, as well as the DNR.

If you look at the history of the program, it pretty much was created by Act 955 of 2010. In this case, that is the corporative end of our agreement. The program, it was renewed in 2012. We renewed it again in 2014, every two years, as well as 2016. It is effective until December 31st, 2018, unless it's renewed by Legislature next year. And it does Sunset on December 31st of 2020.

entered into 124 agreements for the use of surface water. This is dominantly water being used for exploration of oil and gas, primarily gas. This table gives you a little bit of an idea of how the program has faired. There was quite bit of participation earlier. As the amount of water exploration has decreased, so has the number of agreements that the operators have entered into with

the Secretary of the DNR.

So far you're looking at -- just looking at the executed agreements, we have some agreements that we have not executed partially because of the legal language of the document, but we have use of about 8.6 billion gallons of water and we have 1.6 billion being used in the last 7 years. Most of the agreements were done under the Economic Impact Report, which is with the operator or the applicant. And if they justify the use of the water economically, they did not have to provide payment. If you look at the payments, we have about \$101,000 collected under this program, \$70,000 of which was given to Wildlife & Fisheries for their Invasive Land Program.

If we look at distribution of the agreement that we have had, again, primarily, we're looking at the Haynesville. Over to Haynesville, it's the northwest part of the state up here. The Brown Dense/Smackover here, and then we've got the Tuscaloosa Marine Shale in the Louisiana parishes over here. And then, finally, the pipeline corridor and the industrial facilities around New Orleans.

To kind of give you an idea of the participation, the program is a voluntary program.

And I also mentioned we also comment on the water use for the state MOU. In this you compare the Section 10 permits that we had commented on for water withdrawal. Those are permits of applicants' submission with the Corps of Engineers, and the Corps of Engineers also uses water that is navigable all over the United States. We comment on all of those, compare it to the Cooperative Endeavor Agreement, and what you'll see is that we have commented on 173 permits for the Corps, and out of those, 29 actually did enter into an agreement with the DNR with about 17 percent participation for this section, if you just look at the Section 10 permits.

And that's about all for the surface water program. Any questions?

#### MR. BALKUM:

Thomas, how are you? I had a question on CEAs Executed, 118, and the applications reviewed is 152. So the remaining 34, they would have abandoned the project or chose not to enter the program for some reason?

#### MR. VAN BIERSEL:

Correct. There's some wording in the agreement that some of the operators are not happy about. We didn't enter into discussion with

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Petrohawk at the time about the agreement and, you
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    know, they had issues with the agreement and
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     therefore decided not to participate in this program
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    because of that.
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         MR. BALKUM:
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               But they moved forward with their project
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     anyway?
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         MR. VAN BIERSEL:
9
               Correct. It's -- you can see that in the
10
     Section 10 permits. The Corps is not a voluntary
11
    program. We have a voluntary program.
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         MR. BALKUM:
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               Thomas, I'd just like to say thank you for
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     coordinating with our staff. You do a good job.
    provide technical assistance to them as well and you
15
16
    do a good job. Thank you, sir.
17
         MR. HARRIS:
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               Any other questions?
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         MR. FORSMAN:
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               Yes. Thomas, did I understand you right?
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    You said that the Cooperative Endeavor Program
22
     Sunsets in 2020?
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         MR. VAN BIERSEL:
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               Correct.
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         MR. FORSMAN:
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1 What happens after that? Any ideas? 2 MR. VAN BIERSEL: 3 Well, hopefully we --4 MR. FORSEMAN: 5 Are we going to produce water needs in 2021 6 going forward that we know about? 7 MR. VAN BIERSEL: 8 The Legislature would have to deal with 9 that. MR. HARRIS: 10 11 It's quite likely the Department will be 12 looking to the Legislation to extend that, at least 13 asking for that. 14 MR. FORSMAN: 15 I think that would be a good idea, and I 16 also want to echo Kyle. Thanks, Thomas, for the 17 work. You support us very well for the water 18 Thanks. program. 19 MR. HARRIS: 20 I appreciate it. Thank you. Are there any 21 other questions? Paul? 22 MR. FREY: 23 On that particular chart, the year 2016, if 24 I look down at the bottom -- it could be a typo. I 25 don't know -- but the volume of water requested was

5 million and actual reported use is 21 million. 1 2 It's the only year I see that they actually used more 3 than they requested. I assume there's an 4 explanation? 5 MR. VAN BIERSEL: 6 Correct. We did not receive the signed 7 agreement, but we did receive a reporting. 8 MR. FREY: So that was an accurate number on there? 9 10 MR. VAN BIERSEL: 11 Correct. I do believe that's one of the 12 agreements that is somewhere out there and we just 13 don't have a copy of it. 14 MR. HARRIS: 15 Any questions from the public? Comments? 16 Thank you, Thomas. 17 WORK GROUP TO STUDY OUT-OF-STATE SALE OF 18 SURFACE WATER 19 MR. HARRIS: 20 The next agenda item is a proposal that I'm 21 A copy of the Resolution was sent out to all 22 the Commission members and I'm going to ask Matt in a 23 moment to read it into the record. Basically, it's 24 something I put on the agenda for discussion purposes 25 at our last meeting. What I'm proposing is the

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formation of a work group from members of this Commission to look at the study, the potential for sale of Louisiana's surface water out of state.

There was Act 784 of 2012 which specified that any such out-of-state sale would require approval from the House of Natural Resource Committee, the Senate Natural Resource Committee, the Governor's Office and local government. What I'm proposing is a work group to look at the technical, legal and public policy implications and considerations of out-of-state sale of surface water. Is it something -- what are the limitations on such sales, technically? What is the water worth? And what recommendations should we make to those bodies tasked with making the ultimate decision? We would not be approving anything, just simply providing information and recommendations to those groups. Karen?

## MS. GAUTREAUX:

So, first of all, I think this is a great idea. We continue to hear about the lots of interesting ideas for our state's water and it's very important that we have a handle on current supply and future needs and current demand, as a matter of fact.

One thing I would like to offer -- first of all, I'd

like to make a motion that we pass the resolution and have discussions. One thing I'd like to mention is that the Legislature asked for the Law Institute to develop a proposed water code, and a lot of these same issues are being considered in the development of that, which is going to take obviously years. So I'm going to offer a recommendation and I would just like to suggest, and I don't necessarily think we need to do it in a resolution, but that we coordinate with that body, the information.

#### MR. HARRIS:

I'm certainly looking forward to input from Mark Davis and anyone else with input in that direction because, hopefully, the water code will -- the comprehensive Louisiana Water Code would address that issue as well as a number of others. I'm just not certain that we can wait until we have a finished project before we --

# MS. GAUTREAUX:

No, I agree. I think a lot of the topics that that group, and I'm a member of that group, are looking at are in this group as well. I'm not suggesting waiting. I think it's a very good thing to do and I think we should coordinate it.

### MR. HARRIS:

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I agree completely, Ms. Gautreaux, and thank you. One thing I did also want to mention, certainly membership in the subgroups, any Commission members, I don't know if it needs to be the entire Commission, but certainly anyone who feels that they represent a user group of interest or personally possess some level of technical expertise of any kind that you believe would be productive for the work group, I'd certainly personally appreciate your participation. MR. SPICER: Did you need a second to the motion? MR. HARRIS: I just wanted to make sure any discussion items or questions were answered. I appreciate it. Are there any from the Commission? MR. HARPER: I have a question. Who did you say that maybe would be interested in acquiring our water in the future and what demand do you think there would be for that? MR. HARRIS: From a practical -- from a strictly practical perspective, Texas is the location,

certainly. Mississippi has access to all the

Mississippi River water they can possibly use. 1 2 Theoretically, Arkansas would be in the picture, but 3 I don't see any practical uses or sources right 4 there. There a number of -- or have been inquiries 5 from Texas for a number of uses, both industrial and residential and others, at least at the inquiry 6 7 level. I expect those will continue. Certainly water withdrawal for hydraulic fracking is one 8 distinct possibility in that area, but it's not 9 10 limited to that. 11 MR. ZAUNBRECHER: 12 Are there currently any other states that 13 are selling out-of-state water? 14 MR. HARRIS: 15 That's one of the things that this 16 workgroup should look at, what are other states 17 doing. I'm not a big believer in reinventing the 18 wheel if someone else has already done something. 19 And if they've done it well, we should consider what 20 they've done or at least take it under advisement. 21 That's a nice way of saying I don't know the answer 22 to your question. 23 MR. ZAUNBRECHER: 24 Do you think like this would ever lead to 25 in-state recipients buying surface water?

#### MR. HARRIS:

Well, they're doing that now under the program that Thomas just described. It's a voluntary program. The law -- as Karen could probably tell you better than I, or Mark could, the law is really not clear. It says that we can't give the water away, but it also says that we can't sell it, but it does allow the opportunity for a voluntary program. I would like somebody to tell me exactly what that means.

#### MR. ZAUNBRECHER:

Well, I'm specifically referring to the fact that a lot of surface water is used to irrigate crops and, at the present time, we don't have to worry about buying surface water and that's a slippery slope.

### MR. HARRIS:

Yeah. I don't intend -- it's certainly not my intent to impact the rights of riparian owners and their -- this is what I'm at least envisioning is something focused simply to point source sale of out-of-state surface water that's addressing Act 784 of 2012.

## MS. GOUEDY:

For the potential for groundwater to become

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a part of this discussion, I ask -- simply I'm
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    representing the Sparta Groundwater Commission, but I
    know recommended by law, the Louisiana Law Institute
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    that is working on the water code, that one started
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    as a surface water project and groundwater became
    included, from what I understand. I think as a
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    point, it would stand to reason that groundwater
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    would also become a part of this discussion at some
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    point.
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        MS. GAUTREAUX:
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               May I?
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        MR. HARRIS:
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               Please.
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        MS. GAUTREAUX:
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               I was just going to say I think
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    increasingly that I think we've always known that
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    groundwater and surface water are connected and I
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    can't imagine them being segregated. I think that
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    would have to be part of the picture when we're
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    looking at surface water supply. I don't think you
21
    can do one without the other in looking at your
22
    overall supply, what's used.
23
        MS. GOUEDY:
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               Right, right. With this resolution, it's
25
    simply discussing the sale of surface water, so I
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would question would it not be proactive to just go 1 ahead and include surface and groundwater in the same 2 3 resolution? 4 MR. HARRIS: 5 We could. That's a little beyond the scope 6 of Act 784. There is no specific prohibition that 7 I'm aware of, but... 8 MR. CHABERT: I would caution the inclusion of that. 9 10 MS. GOUEDY: 11 Okay. 12 MR. CHABERT: 13 Unintended consequences and whatnot. 14 agree with the Secretary that to include that would 15 go beyond the scope of 784. I see where you're going 16 with it and I don't necessarily disagree with it, but 17 I don't think this might be the proper way to go. 18 MS. GOUEDY: 19 I can see the point, which is I think we 20 can all expect there's going to be other legislation 21 that's coming in the coming years and to stay ahead 22 of that, but I understand what you're saying, 23 unintended consequences. 24 MR. HARRIS: 25 Not to mention it being quite a bit more

that answers that question.

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25

ambitious than I envisioned. 1 2 MS. GOUEDY: 3 That's what we do in north Louisiana. 4 MR. HARRIS: 5 I appreciate that. I just want to make 6 sure are there any questions or comments from the 7 public? Yes, sir. Would you identify yourself, 8 please? 9 MR. DALBOM: Good morning. I'm Chris Dalbom. I work at 10 11 Tulane Institute on Water Resources Law and Policy 12 with Mark Davis. Mark couldn't be here today, but I 13 wanted to be sure to be in the room. There were a 14 couple of questions that came up that I can answer. 15 As far as we've been able to comprehend, 16 looking at other state's water laws, there's not 17 another state that -- or the state itself that 18 directly sells water, out-of-state surface water or 19 groundwater. In states where surface water sales are 20 allowed, it's private citizens that are making the 21 profit on selling the water and those are usually in 22 western states and they have a completely different 23 legal approach to water than we do in Louisiana. So

You also referenced irrigators or farmers

having to pay for water, surface water. I can't imagine a single scenario where that ends up happening and that's, you know, speaking to somebody working on the Water Law Committee or Code Committee, and I don't think that's in the realm of possibility.

I do think -- what kind of came up, the connecting surface water and groundwater, the committee that you referenced was an older committee, which they called Water Log or Water Committee. They specifically did groundwater and then kind of realized they needed to incorporate surface water as well. Karen were you on that committee as well?

MS. GAUTREAUX:

No.

## MR. DALBOM:

No? You're just on the new one. Well, the new one is a comprehensive water code that has in Resolution 171 what's called comprehensive water, so water law, and that may be the single biggest goal of this code committee is to do away with this legal fiction that we have where groundwater is one thing and surface water is something else. And that approach that we've got is one that almost every state used to have and most states have gone away from by now.

So I was just mostly here to inform y'all that the working group wants to go ahead and work on this idea of out-of-state water sales. Our office and our shop, as well as the Water Code Committee, will be happy to share whatever information we've got, and we've done an awful lot of comparative water research over the last couple of years.

If y'all have questions for me, I'll be happy to answer.

## MR. IEYOUB:

Thank you, Chris. I have a question. Are there any legal issues right now concerning whether or not a state can take the water which is in another state without any type of approval or any type of state action in the state that has the water? I think was not Texas trying to say they had a legal right to remove water from the Mississippi River?

### MR. DALBOM:

I don't know if they were ever saying they had a legal right. I don't think Texas has -- there was an issue with the Red River and that was -- as Matt just mentioned, that was about taking the water out of the -- actually out of the Oklahoma side, not even out of the river itself. And that was a Supreme Court publication a couple of years ago. And not to

get too in the weeds, but essentially the Supreme 1 Court found, and has found somewhat consistently, 2 3 that water that's part of an interstate compact, and 4 Louisiana is part of two interstate compacts, one 5 from the Red River and one from the Sabine, gives the 6 state a lot more leeway or freedom or both to manage 7 its water because the compact creates federal law and 8 so it's not -- with the federal law, that's specific 9 to that resource, and you don't have to worry as much 10 about commerce clauses regarding those commerce 11 clause issues. You can't have them setting one set 12 of rules for in-state and then bar that for out of 13 state. So in the context of that, you know, no, 14 Texas was found they couldn't -- they didn't 15 necessarily have a right to the water in another 16 state. 17 Contractors in Texas, specifically, have 18 been making inquiries into part of the Mississippi 19 River, but that's a whole different kettle of fish. 20 MR. HARRIS: 21 Thank you. 22 MR. DALCOM: 23 Thank y'all very much. 24 MR. HARRIS: 25 Mr. Spicer, I think it's the appropriate

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time if you'd still like to --
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        MR. SPICER:
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               Yeah. I would like to second the motion.
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        MR. HARRIS:
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               Thank you. We have a second by Mr. Spicer.
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    All in favor?
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               (Aye.)
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         MR. HARRIS:
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               All opposed?
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        MR. HARPER:
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               No.
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         MR. HARRIS:
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               The motion carries with one objection.
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    will be sending out -- contacting, as far as looking
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     for availability for meeting times, and I'm
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     anticipating the first meeting to be held sometime in
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    mid to late January, after the Holidays.
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         UPDATE ON UNION-LINCOLN REGIONAL WATER SUPPLY
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                            INITIATIVE
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        MR. HARRIS:
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               Our next agenda item is an update on the
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    Union-Lincoln Regional Water Supply Initiative with
23
     the Honorable Stein Baughman, Mayor of the Town of
24
     Farmerville. Thank you for being here.
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        HONORABLE BAUGHMAN:
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We appreciate your invitation very much. Please excuse my voice. This morning it's in worse shape than I am. First off, I would like to introduce the 10 members that are here. We have one that's missing this morning. We have Mr. Charles Sawyer, who is President of the Union Parish Police Jury. Charles, can you stand? Skip Russell, who is with the Lincoln Parish Police Jury. And Courtney Hall, Parish Administrator with the Lincoln Parish Police Jury. Mayor Walker from Ruston could not be with us this morning, but he sends his regrets. He appreciates you allowing us this time this morning.

In the last 12 years, plus or minus years, Union-Lincoln Parishes have worked closely together to make sure that our future will not be determined by a poor quality of water or quantity of water.

Lake D'Arbonne is located in Farmerville. And Union Parish borders some of Lincoln Parish, thus, Lincoln and Union Parishes have water rights to Lake D'Arbonne. It's in our chart.

The Sparta Aquifer serves 16 parishes in Louisiana and 8 counties in Arkansas. And saltwater intrusion, due to lack of freshwater, has caused many problems in the last few years. However, it is better at this time. And today more than ever, as

you mentioned here today, economic development is dependant on water.

Oil well fracking requires many gallons of water. And, for instance, in Farmerville, we have lots of farmers using a million to a million-and-a-half gallons a day to wash chickens -- to wash the chicken seed. And that's not just regular water, that's water that's closely regulated by the EPA. At one time we were bathing chickens in water, in the water we were drinking in Farmerville, and that has now been straightened out and I understand what the situation was.

But we have two of our engineers that are here this morning, Mr. Richard Durrett, who has been with us since day one. And he, as I -- he is in worse shape than I this morning with his voice, so at this time I'm going to turn it over to Mr. Hunter Arnold to bring you up to date on everything. Thank you.

## MR. ARNOLD:

Thank you, Mayor. As Mayor Baughman said, I'm Hunter Arnold. I'm with Waggoner Engineering and we are the consultant for the Union-Lincoln Regional Water Supply Initiative. So we appreciate the opportunity to give this update.

This is a map from USGS that shows cumulative groundwater across the United States and it shows hotspots for that. And you'll notice that -- in northern Louisiana and south Arkansas you'll see one of the hotspots and one of the severest categories of groundwater depletion, the Sparta Aquifer. So that's what we want to talk with you about today.

This is a zoomed-in focus on the Sparta

Aquifer. You can see it spans from north Louisiana
and into southern Arkansas. You can see the brown
areas in Arkansas as designated as critical
groundwater areas. And the area in north Louisiana,
particularly in Lincoln and Union Parishes, they are
considered as areas of concern.

So a little background on the Sparta

Aquifer for our purposes here today is from 1960

until present time USGS has been reporting -
measuring and reporting declines in the groundwater

levels. And that's of interest to us here in

Louisiana and an interest, obviously, to this

Commission. That has leveled off. We'll show you

some data here in just a moment of how that has

leveled off a little bit in the last few years due to
a couple of conditions.

In 1999, the Louisiana Legislature created the Sparta Groundwater Conservation District and the Executive Director of that entity sits on your Commission today, Lindsay Gouedy. The purpose to evaluate the problem is to make recommendations. And in 2002, they published a report that determined the sustainable yield of the Sparta Aquifer in the state of Louisiana to be around 52 million gallons per day and that the current use -- withdrawals at that time were 70 million gallons per day. So they were withdrawing water at volumes greater than the aquifer could replenish itself.

So they recommended 5 projects to remove 30 MGD of withdrawals from the aquifer in Louisiana. One of those projects has been accomplished. West Monroe with the Graphic Packaging industrial withdrawal, has been accomplished, and we're seeing some effects from that positively. And the second project was the Union-Lincoln Regional Water Supply concept to address an area of concern in Union and Lincoln Parishes. So the Union-Lincoln Regional Water Supply Initiative that we represent today was formed in 2003. It includes the two parishes, Union and Lincoln, and the two municipalities, Farmerville and Ruston.

Here's another depiction. We're showing how the Sparta Aquifier lies across the states of Arkansas and Louisiana.

Here's another depiction that shows the groundwater level declines that occurred over the past decades, and you can see hotspots. There's one big hotspot around El Dorado, Arkansas, and it expands down into Louisiana, into Monroe and Union and Lincoln Parishes.

This is a contour map showing the same information. Again, you can see the hotspots in north Louisiana of which we are taking action on.

These are two wells, one in Lincoln Parish and one in Union Parish. These are monitoring wells and these graphs depict since 1950 the declines in water levels in the Sparta Aquifer. And you can see significant declines. This goes through 2017 and you can see it's leveled off here in the last 10 years, which is good news.

These are the water demands. This is the reason that those levels have leveled off, we believe. So you can see these are the amounts of water withdrawals from the Sparta Aquifer in Louisiana and you can see that at one time it was as much as 70 million gallons per day, as we alluded to

earlier. In present day it's in the 52 to 58 million gallons per day. So part of the reason for that is -- there's a few reasons for that. One is conservation. The Sparta Groundwater Commission has worked very hard and the communities in our area of the state have worked very hard at conservation.

We've also had the Graphic Packaging project that removed about 4 million gallons per day and you had an industrial closure in Bastrop that also removed some of the withdrawal. So we're at a -- we're flirting with a sustainable level of withdrawal with the Sparta Aquifer now, but that's where we are.

I want to show you a couple of slides from our information we receive from southern Arkansas. The Union County area, they had a critical problem there back in the 1990s that they recognized with the water levels being drawn down below the top of the aquifer and that can start to cause irreparable harm. So they undertook a project to address that and now they're using water from the river there to do away with some of their groundwater withdrawals.

So here's the effect they have had there in Union County Arkansas. You can see back in 1950 until around the turn of the century there was a significant drawdown of the water levels in this

aquifer. It went down below the top of the aquifer and then you can see it begin to rise about the 2004 point when they accomplished the river water withdrawals.

This is Union and Lincoln Parishes and this is the proposed project that Union-Lincoln Regional Water Supply has undertaken. You can see Lake D'Arbonne there in the center of the picture right at the southern end of Union Parish is the proposed supply. We evaluated several options and Lake D'Arbonne was found to be the most viable and practical source of a surface water supply to reduce groundwater dependance.

So you can see Segment 1 of the project would serve Farmerville, which would also serve the Foster Farms and Poultry industry, which is a significant user just north of Farmerville. You can see that the Segment 2 project would extend their line, their pipeline, to Ruston, approximately 20 miles away and deliver water into Ruston, allowing Ruston to get off of groundwater.

So that is the initiative. Union-Lincoln has received funding from Facility Planning from the Capital outlay from the state of Louisiana to allow the project to advance to the design stage, which is

being undertaken at this present time. So this 1 2 Segment 1 is thought to be -- it could be completed 3 within the next 5 to 6 years and that will remove 4 4 million gallons per day from the groundwater 5 dependance. The Segment 2, when it occurs, would 6 remove another 8 million gallons per day, so a total 7 of 12 million gallons per day can be removed from the 8 55 million gallons per day that's being withdrawn 9 now. 10 This is just the schematic design plans 11 that have just been completed for Segment 1 and Segment 2. This is a depiction of the proposed water 12 13 withdrawal system and the water treatment plant on 14 the shores of Lake D'Arbonne. And this is a 15 depiction of the possible groundwater withdrawal 16 system. You can see the subterranean pipeline and a 17 submerged screen placed in the old river channel in 18 Lake D'Arbonne and then a caisson to receive the 19 water and pump it to the water treatment plant for 20 treatment for public use. 21 So I believe that's the end of the update 22 and information. I'll be glad to take any questions. 23 MR. KNOTTS: 24 Chris Knotts with DOTD. I know we put --25 about 5 or 6 years ago we put two tainter gates at

Lake D'Arbonne for flood control measures. 1 2 impact is this withdrawal projected to have on the 3 surface level of the lake? 4 MR. ARNOLD: 5 That's a good question and that was 6 considered and is still being considered. It's been 7 evaluated in the evaluation of Lake D'Arbonne as a 8 practical source and it was found that these withdrawals would not adversely impact the levels of 9 10 the lake. There's plenty of water. The watershed 11 there is sufficient to supply this water with no 12 adverse impact to the lake. 13 MR. KNOTTS: 14 I quess I was just curious, in a dry 15 period, at that drawdown rate, what's the drawdown of 16 the lake? I mean, it's got to be a small number. 17 MR. ARNOLD: 18 It is. In a dry period if there were no inflow, no rainfall, the lake with drawdowns is 19 20 1 inch in 31 days with no replenishment. 21 MR. KNOTTS: 22 Thank you. 23 MR. ZAUNBRECHER: 24 On Page 13 you have an illustration showing 25 the top of the Sparta being 228 feet. Do you know

how thick or how deep the aquifer actually is, where 1 2 the bottom is? 3 MR. ARNOLD: 4 The sand in the Sparta is -- the sand, the 5 water-bearing sand of the Sparta is -- it varies, 6 obviously, but it's roughly, you know, 300 to 7 400 feet in a typical section, but I don't have 8 the -- that's actually in Union County that you're seeing there, so I believe that's elevation below 9 10 ground. 11 MR. ZAUNBRECHER: 12 I was just curious because, I mean, there's 13 a major drawdown, but that was back in the 1940/1950 14 era, and I just didn't know how thick or how deep the 15 aguifer was. Apparently at 400 feet you're pretty 16 close to the bottom? 17 MR. ARNOLD: 18 Oftentimes it's the buckets -- it's 19 pressurized at the top of the Sparta. You know, the 20 piezometric surface, if you punched a hole down into 21 it, the water would rise higher than the formation of 22 the normal, the norm. 23 MR. ZAUNBRECHER: 24 Is this -- would this be static water 25 levels?

1 MR. ARNOLD:

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Yes.

MR. HARRIS:

Do you have any other questions? Thank you very much for coming today to provide us this information.

MR. ARNOLD:

Thank you.

MS. GOUEDY:

Secretary Harris, if I can, I just want to thank my folks from north Louisiana for coming down. I know this topic came up at our last meeting. alluded to it in his presentation earlier about working with the groundwater districts as part of the policy of the Office of Conservation, and this right here is a prime example of what Matt was alluding to with the Sparta region on helping us reach that sustainability and go beyond that to recovery. Projects such as this, and there are a number of others that are being discussed, but this is kind of the next viable option that we are working on, so we do appreciate the Office of Conservation and everything that this entire Board from north Louisiana has done. We have a lot of leaders here that have come down, so thank y'all for making the

trip down. 1 2 MR. HARRIS: 3 I agree. Thank you. Do we have any 4 questions, comments, new business from the Commission 5 members? 6 MR. FREY: 7 While we're on this subject, there's 8 something that's stuck in my craw for a long time. We had a workshop amongst Water Commission members, I 9 10 don't know, 5 or 6 years ago, maybe longer, and we 11 had several presentations, but one of which was from 12 Pat Credeur with the Water Systems group. And I looked through some notes where Pat made a comment on 13 14 the record that I forgot how many millions of gallons we were losing daily from leakage from various wells 15 16 and whatnot. I see a gentleman here -- 25 percent we 17 were losing from leakage and, you know, we need to do 18 better I guess is my point. And, you know, as we 19 look at these critical areas, et cetera, we've got to 20 get a handle on that. 21 I know you've got a number of rural water 22 systems in north Louisiana. We've got them all over 23 the state, and that's always been a concern of mine. 24 If we get into water codes and we look at the

possibility of rationing water, which to me is still

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a long ways down the road, we need to deal with
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 2
     something like leakage.
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               And, you know, water conservation, these
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     folks up in the Sparta have done an excellent job
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     with water conservation measures and we need to work
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     on all of those things before we -- you know, we --
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     what's the little boy that put his finger in the dike
     or Chicken Little? You know, so let's be proactive
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     in terms of doing some things that we really feel
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     like we can get a handle on. That's just my comment.
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         MR. HARRIS:
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               Last call.
13
                          ADJOURNMENT
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         MR. HARRIS:
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               Do I hear a motion to adjourn?
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         MR. CHABERT:
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               Move.
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         MR. SPICER:
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               Second.
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         MR. HARRIS:
               We have a motion. Hearing no objections,
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     this meeting is adjourned. Thank you.
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               (MEETING ADJOUTNED AT 12:06 P.M.)
25
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