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7	MEETING MINUTES FOR THE
8	FIRST REGULAR MEETING
9	OF THE
10	LOUISIANA WATER RESOURCES COMMISSION
11	HELD AT
12	LASALLE BUILDING, LABELLE BOARD ROOM
13	617 NORTH 3RD STREET
14	BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA
15	ON THE 28TH DAY OF JULY, 2022
16	COMMENCING AT 11:05 A.M.
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20	REPORTED BY: ELICIA H. WOODWORTH, CCR
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1	COMMISSION MEMBERS IN ATTENDANCE:
2	KYLE F. BALKUM Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries
3	
4	EDWARD "MICHAEL" BOPP Louisiana River Pilots' Association
5	JOSEPH C. "JOEY" BREAUX, JR. Louisiana Department of Agriculture and Forestry
6	
7	BRANDON M. FREY Louisiana Public Service Commission
8	LINDSEY K. GOUEDY Sparta GWC Commission
9	
10	THOMAS F. HARRIS Chairman, Office of the Governor
11	HOUSTON BARLOW HOLLEY Office of Conservation
12	
13	DENNIS G. LAMBERT Geoscientist/Engineer
14	BENJAMIN J. MALBROUGH Louisiana Residential Consumers
15	
16	DAVID B. RABALAIS Ports Association of Louisiana
17	CHARLES SUTCLIFFE Governor's Office of Coastal Activities
18	
19	ELLEN J. TORGRIMSON  Louisiana Wildlife Federation, Coalition to Restore  Coastal Louisiana, League of Women Voters
20	
21	GLENN J. VICE Louisiana Landowners Association
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1	***
2	MR. HARRIS: Good afternoon, everyone. I'd
3	like to thank you for showing up today and attending our
4	meeting of the Water Resources Commission.
5	I believe we're going to be one short of a
6	quorum, but we do have some very important presentations
7	today.
8	But, Matt, for the record, would you please
9	call the roll?
10	MR. REONAS: Yes, sir, Mr. Chairman.
11	Mr. Balkum.
12	MR. BALKUM: Present.
13	MR. REONAS: Mr. Beard.
14	(No response.)
15	MR. REONAS: Captain Bopp.
16	MR. BOPP: Here.
17	MR. REONAS: Mr. Breaux.
18	MR. BREAUX: Here.
19	MR. REONAS: Mayor Butler.
20	(No response.)
21	MR. REONAS: Representative Coussan.
22	(No response.)
23	MR. REONAS: Mr. Cormier.
24	(No response.)
25	MR. REONAS: Mr. Davis.



Г					
1	(1	No	response	.)	
2	М	R.	REONAS:	Mr.	Forsman.
3	(1	No	response	. )	
4	М	R.	REONAS:	Mr.	Founds.
5	(1	No	response	. )	
6	М	R.	REONAS:	Mr.	Frey.
7	М	R.	FREY: He	ere.	
8	M	R.	REONAS:	Oh,	okay.
9	M	r.	Gingles.		
10	(1	No	response	. )	
11	M	R.	REONAS:	Ms.	Gouedy.
12	M	s.	GOUEDY:	Here	· .
13	М	R.	REONAS:	Mr.	Gray.
14	(1	No	response	. )	
15	М	R.	REONAS:	Mr.	Harper.
16	(1	No	response	. )	
17	М	R.	REONAS:	Secr	retary Harris.
18	М	R.	HARRIS:	Here	<b>.</b>
19	М	R.	REONAS:	Mr.	Hensgens or Senator
20	Hensgens.				
21	(1	No	response	. )	
22	M	R.	REONAS:	Mr.	Holley.
23	M	R.	HOLLEY:	Here	<b>.</b>
24	M	R.	REONAS:	Mr.	Knotts.
25	(1	No	response	.)	



1	MR. REONAS: Mr. Lambert.
2	MR. LAMBERT: Here.
3	MR. REONAS: Mr. Malbrough.
4	MR. MALBROUGH: Here.
5	MR. REONAS: Mr. Rabalais.
6	MR. RABALAIS: Here.
7	MR. REONAS: Mr. Schoeffler.
8	(No response.)
9	MR. REONAS: Mr. Sutcliffe.
10	MR. SUTCLIFFE: Here.
11	MR. REONAS: Ms. Torgrimson.
12	MS. TORGRIMSON: Here.
13	MR. REONAS: Mr. Vice.
14	(No response.)
15	MR. REONAS: Mr. Witty.
16	(No response.)
17	MR. REONAS: And Mr. Zaunbrecher.
18	(No response.)
19	MR. REONAS: Yes, sir, just one short, but
20	we can proceed.
21	MR. HARRIS: Well, we are not going to be
22	able to take any official actions as a board as we are
23	short of a quorum, but we do have some presentations.
24	Matt, would you like to please take
25	MR. REONAS: All right. The first one's



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going to be Amanda Ames from the Louisiana Department of Health.

MR. HARRIS: Ms. Ames, thank you for being here today.

MS. AMES: Good morning. I'm Amanda Ames.

I am the chief engineer for the Louisiana Department of
Health, and, of course, we regulate all of the drinking
water supplies in the State of Louisiana.

Today I'm going to go over some of the regulatory changes and updates that we've had in the last couple of years in regards to drinking water.

So a brief overview of the slides, we'll talk about some of the bills that were in the recent session, some of the state rules that we have now in place, federal bills and changes, funding opportunities and just some around the industry type information.

So in the past session, of course, we have a set of fiscal bills that went through. House Bill 1, for those of you that aren't familiar, that's just our state agency budget, which was passed, for our Engineer Services Division.

House Bill 406 by Representative Zeringue was -- had a lot of different line items for funding, one of which was for the Water Sector Commission. For those of you that are familiar with the water sector,



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that's a very large fund for water and sewer systems to apply for. Last year they appropriated about \$300-million for water and sewer, and this year in this bill they appropriated \$450-million. So it's a very substantial amount of money going into that infrastructure in our state.

House Bill 2 is our Capital Outlay Budget
Bill. One of the important notes on this was that this
year they did include an action that any water system
project will be required to have a rain study as part of
the project. Capital Outlay was one of the funding
agencies that before this bill was actually not
requiring that type of information, so this, of course,
relates back to a water system's sustainability. So in
order to make sure that water systems are sustainable
long term, most the funding agencies at this time are
requiring them to go through a rain study.

Senate Bill 48 by Senator Reese basically made a lot of changes to the current Water Sector Program, some of them as it relates to technicalities. They did remove storm water from the language from the previous bill, so it will strictly fund water and sewer at this time.

It also allowed for the Commission to rescind some of the grant awards if the grant recipient



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failed to comply with the guidance approved by the Commission.

So right now round two for this particular program is in place. It opened on July 15th, and it will close on August 31st. They did allow for a population breakdown this round. There was some concern that maybe some of the super large water systems and sewer systems were competing alongside the smaller systems, and they wanted it to be more fair, so the projects will be looked at based on population. So the very small systems will all be kind of grouped together, then you have your medium systems, and then anybody over 10,000 population, they will all be looked at together as a group.

House Bill 847 by Representative Lacombe, this will exempt certain entities from Capital Outlay match. And so it's important to note that current connections is 1,250 connections, so that's roughly about 3,300 people, and that will encompass about 77 percent of all of the community water systems in our state. And it also applies to natural gas utilities as well.

So I like to always include a slide of bills that could have been. This presentation was also given to our water systems a couple weeks ago, and I like for



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them to follow the things that are going on in the legislature. Even if they didn't pass, these are items that may come up again for them.

One bill, House Bill 390, was a bill that would have allowed for rules to expire every June 30th. So from a regulatory perspective, all of our drinking water rules, which take sometimes years to adopt from the federal government and also long-term rulemaking, would sunset every year, so this would have been a tremendous amount of work for our agency along with pretty much any other agency that promulgates rules.

And there was Senate Bill 352 by Senator Fields, and this was to allow for utility providers to issue a credit to customers who have an outage. So this bill was amended several times and eventually did not pass, but for water systems, they would have been required to issue credits to their customers. And so some of our water systems, unfortunately we have major issues during hurricane season and cannot provide water for one day, maybe up to several weeks, and so that would have affected them pretty tremendously actually.

So this year we did promulgate a rule in response to Act 98 of the 2021 Legislative Session, and we call it our Grade Rule. This bill was passed in 2021 by Senator Mills, and the intent was that he felt like



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water systems' customers maybe did not understand all of the information that was coming out regarding their water quality. So every year water systems is required to send out what's called a Consumer Confidence Report or a CCR.

CCR outlines your water quality results that were taken that year, any violations that the system may have had, et cetera, but violation language can be difficult to understand. You know, I don't know that the average person would know what a total trihalomethane is or how that affects their health. So he wanted this to be something that everybody could understand, which everyone knows what letter grades are.

Also, the grade would encompass a lot more than just your water quality results. It would look at your financial sustainability, customer complaints, things of that nature.

So we worked to promulgate that rule and publish grades by January of 2023. So our grade was finalized -- our grade rule was finalized in April, and we will also require a rates study as part of this rule. And this is pretty much what the grade will encompass.

So your federal water quality violations, and that's based on sample data, et cetera, will be up to 30 points. Everyone starts out -- I should say



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everyone start out with 100 points, so these are deductions from the grade. So if you have any state violations, and that would be issues like maybe the system cannot maintain a chlorine system, that's a violation. Your financial sustainability, did you pass your audit, did you actually get an audit done last year, are you under fiscal administration, things of that nature would count under the financial sustainability operation. And maintenance performance, infrastructure violations, customer satisfaction. So this will pull in all of the brown water complaints that both the health department receives and the water system receives. And the level of secondary contaminants. when there is an issue within the system, and let's say it's a brown water issue and customers are complaining about that, a lot of times it's due to iron manganese, which are not regulated contaminants. So if you have a lot of iron manganese in your system and you are not currently removing it, this would be where it would count towards your grade. And also under customer satisfaction.

So all of those types of issues that systems have but maybe don't receive a violation for, it will count towards their grade.

There's also a way that systems can receive



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extra points, and so those are going to be things that they can do that are kind of outside regulatory authority, things that you're doing to make yourself better, but you're not necessarily required to do them.

So asset management plans, storage tank maintenance programs, well assessments and participation in management training and things of that nature will all get you extra points. And the point values in the parentheses are the maximum amount of points they can receive.

so moving along to some of the federal regulations that are coming down. So the Lead and Copper Rule revisions have been anticipated for several years, especially after the flood in Michigan issues. The current rule hasn't been updated in quite some time, and there was a lot of discussion about maybe the action level of lead should be lower than 15 parts per billion, maybe there should be more monitoring requirements, things of that nature.

So when EPA published the rule, about a month after that, the administration changed, and so all of the federal rules were pulled back and allowed for another year under the Biden Administration to be reviewed.

So in December they reissued the rule and



kept a lot of the rule that was already in place. The one major thing that water systems will have to do is a lead service line inventory. So basically all of the service lines throughout the distribution system, which would be from the meter to the home, need to be accounted for and described. A water system will not be able to say "I don't know what we have." Otherwise, that will we deemed as lead, having a lead line. So that is due in October of 2024, which is also when the rule compliance begins.

The caveat to this rule is is that EPA, when they published it, said we may still change certain things in this rule. I can say, as being in a regulatory agency for 20 years, I've not ever seen them put a final rule out and say we might change part of the rule, so we need another year to change certain things. With that being said, it is very possible that they may change the action level from 15 to 10 or maybe even 5. So there's been a lot of national discussion on that particular item.

Also, they are still looking at monitoring plans. Instead of one sample taken at each home, now it might be two samples taken at each home. Exceedances for lead will be elevated to Tier 1, so that basically means that's an imminent health threat and you have to



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notify your customers within 24 hours.

Currently some of the Tier 1s that we have, we have very few, but 1 would be E. coli. So if you know of an E. Coli outbreak, of course, the system has to notify customers immediately. So lead will be treated in the same manner.

So there's a few things that we're still unsure about with this particular rule, but the lead service line inventory is definitely one of the things that will not change.

Also, school and daycare sampling, don't anticipate that changing either. Right now schools and daycares can voluntarily have their distribution systems and their plumbing tested for lead and copper, but it will be a requirement going forward.

So there's a lot of discussion on emerging contaminants right now at the national level. So these are unregulated contaminants, but we know they're out there, and they still have not formalized any maximum contaminant level for these contaminants.

PFAS is one of those particular subjects at the emerging contaminant realm. It is a huge problem in some states. So these are what are considered forever chemicals. They don't break down any further in the environment. They primarily come from manufacturing,



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Teflon industry, fire foams. So a lot of the military bases around the country have had issues with surrounding water supplies with PFAS contamination. have very limited data in Louisiana on PFAS other than our unregulated contaminant monitoring that systems do, and some investigative monitoring that we as a state have done. We have not found an overwhelming amount of PFAS, but the health advisory for PFAS was at one time 70 parts per trillion. Now they came out with, a couple weeks ago, with a new health advisory that was -- one component was down to .0004 parts per trillion. So they have changed their science and toxicology on this area a lot, and we as a state are just trying to get further information, do some of our own unregulated monitoring on this and go forward.

Manganese is also considered an emerging contaminant. We have a tremendous amount of manganese in our state. So there are health advisories for manganese once it gets to a very high level, but because it's considered an emerging contaminant, it does allow for that particular type of project to be funded under some funding that I'm going talk about in a little while, but there's a lot of money out there for emerging contaminants. So because manganese falls in this category in Louisiana, we will see a lot of free money



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going towards these projects.

Harmful algal blooms and Naegleria Fowleri, of course, also emerging contaminants. Naegleria Fowleri is an issue in our state. Over the course of about three years, we actually had three people pass away due to brain-eating amoeba, and we, in turn, as a state actually promulgated rules for a minimum disinfectant residual to control the amoeba. So, again, it is an emerging contaminant. We are the only state that actually monitors for that particular contaminant.

So moving into some funding opportunities, the Revolving Loan Fund is at LDH in our engineering group, and it is basically we had an annual capitalization grant and it's about -- used to be about \$16-million a year, and we were allowing for about four or \$5-million dollars of that money to go towards consolidation projects.

So as I was speaking of earlier, sustainability in water systems is a very big issue in our state, and so if systems can consolidate with each other, increase their population, then they may not have to increase rates. They can share resources, et cetera. It's really a positive way to go, especially in some of our rural communities that they just don't have the resources that they need to maintain long-term



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So in the past few years we've been able to give out millions of dollars for that type of project and allow for 100 percent principal forgiveness. We also have money available for any water system, honestly, that wants to apply. It's very low interest rates. It's 2.45 percent, 20 to 30-year term, depending on what type of infrastructure you're proposing.

Another great funding opportunity is the Water Sector Program. So we are in round two of accepting applications for that. Those applications go to the Department of Administration, and then they go out for grading, so to speak, by the LDH and DEQ.

So \$450-million was appropriated for round two. Last year it was 300-million. There were 60 water projects last round that were awarded totaling about \$180-million. So 45 projects with a 40 severity were funded, and that basically means those are kind of their worst-case scenarios in the state, so systems that were under an administration order, have violations for water quality, aging infrastructure, things of that nature, 45 projects were funded with that.

Also 27 consolidation projects were also founded through this program.

The website for the portal and how to apply



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is actually noted at the bottom of this slide.

So the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law recently allocated \$50-billion to EPA for drinking water and wastewater systems. So basically they are going to funnel additional money through the Revolving Loan Funds both at LDH and DEQ under this program for the next five years. So for the water side, there's a general supplemental funds. So in additional to our base money that I was speaking of a couple slides ago, we will actually have another \$28.8-million a year over the next five years for water infrastructure upgrades.

49 percent is going to be principal forgiveness, and up to \$3-million, and 51 percent loan. The loan portion will still be 2.45 percent, but this is a really good opportunity for people to come in and get, you know, almost 50 percent of their project, up to \$3-million, forgiven.

Also, the emerging contaminants, manganese being one of those, PFAS is another, we will be getting \$11.2-million a year for the next five years, and all of those projects will receive 100 percent principal forgiveness. So that's pretty much free money for anyone that wants to put in treatment for manganese.

And then lastly the Lead Service Line fund, so that was a very large amount of money coming into the



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State, \$42-million a year, and that, again, will be 49 percent subsidy, 51 percent loan. The loan portion of this will be zero percent interest. So EPA really wants systems to come in grab this money and get the lead out of their systems. It has to be a full lead service line replacement. It cannot be a partial. And we do have some pretty significant water systems in our state that are lead service lines.

So we cannot apply for this money until we have a list of projects. So currently we are working on those lists and getting applications in to EPA. This is a lot of money coming into Revolving Loan Funds over the next five years.

Just to kind of wrap up, of course, when you have all of this extra money coming in, you have supply chain on top of supply chain issues, there's concern about contractor workforce. There's a lot of hefty deadlines on these moneys where, you know, you have to allocate it out and you have to spend it on certain timeframes, and, of course, you know, you're not sure if you're going to be able to get all of the products that you need in time to be able to do that.

Build America, Buy America, we -- the Revolving Loan Funds are not exempt from that, and that basically means that every product that you buy for your



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project has to be made in America. That will be very difficult, again, to the top build for a supply chain because every single state is also getting the same money and ordering the same products for these projects. So there's a lot out of national discussion of trying to get the EPA to exempt this particular Build America, Buy America from projects. It also increases the cost significantly.

And then lastly, cyber security. That's definitely a huge topic. We have a lot of water systems now that use data, and being able to make sure that it is secure, that no one can tap into those and potentially contaminate water supplies is a big deal, so I do anticipate regulation coming down from the federal government about waste systems and their cyber security.

So I will be open to any questions.

MR. HARRIS: Thank you, Ms. Ames. I do have a question regarding the lead and copper rule and the implication of that.

So those samples that are taken, unlike the primary contaminates that are sampled at the source of where it enters the distribution, these are samples taken at households?

MS. AMES: Correct. Correct. So the way the rule is shaped is that so you may have lead and



copper components in your plumbing in your home, so the idea is that as long as the water system maintains their water quality, it's not corrosive, there will be no leaching of those metals in the home.

On top of that, we have lead components in the distribution systems. Some systems have joints, some people have gooseneck connections, so they may not have a lead line, they have a lead gooseneck from the main of the house to connect the house. So the rule requires the samples to be pulled at the tap inside the home. It's very difficult for some systems to actually get compliance, you know.

This addition in the rule would have two draws. So your first draw, which is after the water has been sitting no more than six hours, say. You put your sample container under and you turn it on, that's the first draw. Then you -- now you would take that one and let it run for a little while and then take another sample. So systems are concerned about, you know, how the homeowners are going to be able to comply with that. But the idea is that the first draw is the fixture. If there's any lead associated with the fixture, that it would come out there. The second draw would pull from any other piping downstream. So if you did have a lead service line and it was leaching in any way, that that



second sample would be how you capture that. 1 2 So, yeah, they're all home samples. MR. HARRIS: And certainly you can't sample 3 4 every home. Is it random? MS. AMES: It is based on tiers. So if you 5 6 have a known lead service line, obviously those are the homes that you want to pull from first, then they kind 7 8 of look at the dates of construction. So the lead band would have been in the late '80s. So if you're a 2016 9 10 neighborhood, pretty much they don't have lead, so you're more on the tier 3 side. So they want you to get 11 12 the older homes and the ones that, you know, have actual 13 So your higher-risk populations with lead, those 14 get sampled first, and then it tiers down. 15 MR. HARRIS: Thank you. 16 Are there any other questions for Ms. Ames? Mr. Frey. 17 18 I've got one. And thanks, MR. FREY: 19 Amanda, for all of that, and I'm probably going to 20 follow up with a little bit more detail later. 21 But on the grading system, I've already had 22 some of our constituents reach out to me and their 23 concerns -- or with concerns of what that's going to 24 look like, if it's got a rate increase and they get a C



on their grade.

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But the question I had was about the financial sustainability, and we're talking about grade studies. Can you elaborate a little bit on that? I mean, if someone's got a rate on file with -- for a case three years ago and they're filing their annual reports, is that going to be sufficient or are they going to have to have an annual update?

MS. AMES: So that's a good question.

The rate studies that we are requiring for this particular rule, it's every five years.

MR. FREY: Okay.

MS. AMES: It's every five years.

And then to talk a little bit further, if you are an A or a B or a C system, it is basically, it's just your grade for that year. If you were a D or an F, those systems will actually, that list will go to the State Bonding Commission, you guys, the Public Service Commission, and it would will go to the auditor's office. Pretty much everyone will be informed of that. And if you are a D or F, then you are going to be required to use your water revenue only on water. So there will be no allowance for transferring your water revenue to pay for all of your operational expenses. You have to fix your water system.

Also, it increases the enforcement for



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receivership. So currently the agency does not have receivership ability. However, now the receiver will be allowed to actually make substantial changes to the system, similar to the fiscal administrator. And, also, that plan may include consolidating with your neighbor.

So, yes, if you are a D or F, there are a lot of more ramifications than...

MR. FREY: And that last part is very helpful. I know we talked about the need for consolidation. We've got a receiver award coming up right now who I think is trying to offload theirs, so that's all very helpful. So thanks.

MR. HARRIS: Thank you.

Mr. Sutcliffe.

MR. SUTCLIFFE: Thank you.

Just on the lead thing one more time, just you mentioned there's an inventory kind of required by 2024, and I was kind of thinking about that IFJ money. If the water system doesn't have that inventory, can they use that money to fill in that data gap and then kind of design projects to get on the list? Is that a possibility?

MS. AMES: Yes. That's a great point.

The lead money, under the bill, the lead fund, they can actually use that money for doing their



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inventory work. And then, of course, they kind of need their inventory before you know, so you need to start with placing lines.

Some of the -- I mean, they did have an original inventory, but it's really old, so this would be an update. Yes, they can use that fund for that.

MR. SUTCLIFFE: Okay. Thanks.

MR. HARRIS: Any other questions?

(No response.)

MR. HARRIS: Ms. Ames, thank you very much for being here today. Thank you for your presentation.

MS. AMES: Okay. Thank you.

MR. HARRIS: Our next presentation.

MR. REONAS: Yes, sir. We have Gina Brown and Kristen Jacobs from the Legislative Auditor's Office to review some recent audit reports. Let me pull that up real quick.

MS. BROWN: Good morning. I'm Gina Brown, and I am a Performance Audit Manager with the Louisiana Legislative Auditor's Office. And beside me is Kristen Jacobs, she's a Senior Auditor. And we were asked here today to present to you a report we issued a couple of weeks ago on surface water valuation, it's a follow-up to a report we had previously issued, and just to give you a little bit of background about what we've been



doing in our office.

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For the past five years now we've issued 11 audits on water regulation on audits pertaining to water regulation and issues in Louisiana, and we're actually about to issue a 12th one on the watershedding initiative.

MS. JACOBS: And you-all should have a handout on those.

MS. BROWN: These 11 audits have ranged from the State Drinking Water Program to water rates in Louisiana, the Capital Area Ground Water Conservation Commission that regulated the groundwater here in Baton Rouge, and our comprehensive valuation of Louisiana's management of water resources.

The common theme among these audits is not about who and who cannot use Louisiana's water resources, but the need to regulate these valuable resources so it could be sustained for future generations.

Our most recent audit that we issued a couple of weeks ago was a follow up to our February 2020 audit on Louisiana's management of water resources, and if you missed this report, don't feel bad. It was issued right when the whole state shut down because of COVID, but it was a comprehensive report detailing what



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Louisiana is doing to manage its water resources.

Basically we found in this report that although Louisiana's perceived as a "water rich" state, it faces threats to its water resources, including declining water levels, salt water intrusion and intents from other states to use our water.

Declining water levels is a huge issue in some parts of the country, as you've probably been seeing in the newspapers. The audit we issued a couple weeks ago focuses specifically on the regulation of surface water, as I'm sure you know is the rivers and lakes in the state.

Basically we found, just to begin, it was a follow up to our 2020 audit, that Louisiana still does not have a statewide water management plan, which could help Louisiana better regulate and value surface waters.

We also found that Louisiana still faces barriers in developing this plan. First there is still a lack of a water code in state law, and I know that Louisiana law is currently working on this code. And the second is we have a need for more water use data, and this has delayed the creation of the statewide water management plan.

The data we collect right now is fragmented, and it's collected from a lot of different groups, and



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as a result, it's difficult to determine whether Louisiana has enough data to create this water management plan.

We presented this audit actually last week in front of the Louisiana Legislative Audit Advisory Committee, and we did have two matters for legislative consideration dealing with the creation of a water management plan. The first is legislature may wish to consider designating a person or entity to develop a comprehensive water resource management plan that ensures water resources are protected, conserved and replenished for the health, safety and wealth for other people as stated in our Constitution, and this person or entity can help facilitate and determine what data is needed and collecting the data from different entities.

And our second matter for legislative consideration is we had one that the legislature may wish to consider adopting key pieces of the anticipated new water code or of the Regulated Riparian Model Water Code prior to the completion of the entire proposal for a new water code.

Since the Louisiana State Law Institute is still working on recommendations for a comprehensive code that would integrate all of Louisiana's water resources, there may be certain pieces that could be



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adopted prior to the passing of this new code.

In conclusion, a comprehensive, statewide water management plan noted in this report is important because other states do want to purchase our water. It needs to be sustainable, and groundwater and surface water are interconnected, and any plans need to address both of them because one impacts the other.

Kristen's now going to go over the key findings dealing specifically to surface water regulation.

MS. JACOBS: Thanks.

Management Program, which is a voluntary program. They created that after -- there are a few AG opinions that came out about non-riparian water users needed to purchase water from the state. This is considered a public value that can't be donated or given away freely, and so we found that the Surface Water Management Program is still voluntary. That was the recommendation we made in the 2020 report, that the legislature consider making it mandatory.

We found that during Fiscal Years 2020 and 2021 there were 87 active CEAs, or cooperative endeavor agreements, for the surface water withdrawals requesting a total of 1.54-trillion gallons of water. Not all of



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that water was actually withdrawn. That's just what the agreements were for.

You can see the map. Most of the CEAs are in Northwest Louisiana. That's going to be Shreveport area and around the Haynesville/Shale area. If you can see, I know it's kind of small, the blue dots are CEAs who actually pulled water, whereas the red dots are CEAs that there hasn't been any water reported -- used.

For this, we made two matters for legislative consideration. The legislature may wish to consider either making the surface water CEA process mandatory or another process, such as state permitting. Some other states do permitting or registering for entities who wish to use a certain amount of surface water. We also suggested that they consider specifying a minimum amount of surface water withdrawal that would be subject to a mandatory process. There are some other states that have, like four, like if you're using more than however many, 100,000 gallons or whatever, then you will be subject to a requirement for registration.

We also found that even if the CEAs do remain voluntary, that DNR should have a more robust surface water regulatory process. We found that 10 percent of the CEAs enacted during our two year-scope, 2020 and 2021, contain errors in the total volume of



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water reflected. That was where the application actually requested, most of the time, less water than the CEAs were signed for. Most of that was just staff mistakes entering in extra zeros or having typos. And the chart you see is the difference between what was requested and then what was signed for the CEA. Because most of this water wasn't actually pulled out, it was more just paper error.

We also found that DNR was limited staff and funds to administer the program because it's voluntary, and because of that, they don't also monitor all of the aspects of the CEAs. They rely a lot on self-reported information, and they do some steps to check what they can, but they have two staff members who work on this program. That's in addition to their normal duties. All of the money that they collect goes to Wildlife and Fisheries, which I'll talk about in a minute.

So we made two recommendations to DNR. They agreed with both of our recommendations. One was that they should improve its process for improving surface water CEA essentially so there's no errors, and they have implemented a second layer of review to fix that. And we also suggested they improve its monitoring of compliance with the terms of the surface water CEAs.

We also made a matter for legislative



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consideration that the legislature may wish to allocate funds to DNR to administer this program, which could include DNR retaining a percentage of what they collected from the program or sending it back to general funding to be appropriated during the normal appropriation process.

We also found that state law caps fair market value at 15 cents per 1,000 gallons, which doesn't allow for increases based on inflation or office demand. During Fiscal Years '20 through '21, DNR collected about \$300,000 from surface water CEAs, which went into the Aquatic Plant Control Fund. The purpose of that fund is to control evasive aquatic vegetation. It's made of up revenue from surface water CEAs in addition to boat fees and boat license taxes.

You can actually see a picture of that at our tour at Latt Lake, which is kind of similar to Lake Vista, which is further north, but this is Giant Salvinia covering the whole water body. It's evasive. It's hard for Wildlife and Fisheries to keep control of it because it just keeps coming back no mater what you do.

So the CEA payments make up about 11 percent of the Aquatic Plant Control Fund revenue and only 3.5 percent of their overall Aquatic Plant Control Program.



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We made one matter for legislative consideration that the legislature may wish to consider directing a person or entity to develop a valuation law for determining the fair market value of Louisiana's water resources and reevaluate that over time. We found that is a very challenging process because states view things differently. How the Western states value water is very different than how Eastern states value water. Texas, for example, charges much more for Toledo Bend water then we do, but, say, Mississippi, Missouri, Arkansas, they don't charge anything. So we just suggested that the legislature designate an entity to determine that fair market value.

That's all for this part.

So we made six matters for legislative consideration and two recommendations to DNR, which they agreed with.

So Gina is going to talk about Capital Area, but if anyone has any questions about this report, I'll be happy to answer any questions. Thank you.

MR. SUTCLIFFE: My question is quick.

Sounds like, is the water code almost done or do you have a sense for what the timing is on that? I know it's been under works for quite some time.

MS. BROWN: We don't have a sense of when



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MS. GOUEDY: Thank you very much.

So one point I would not necessarily question, I know that in maybe 2012 there was a directive that actually this department took part in on discussions of developing a statewide water plan.

Well, I guess the question, did you find any action or movement that came from that when you're talking about the distinction between the plan and the code that's been talked about, but where did that land? Where did that stop?

MS. BROWN: This commission actually issued some recommendations for a comprehensive water management plan, and that's where it's kind of the last actionable item it was until there's a code developed that can be discussed, then the creation of a plan.

MS. JACOBS: Some of them were in the same place they were generally in 2020. But, yeah, COVID and all of that. But we do talk a little bit about it in on Page 6 of the report.

MS. BROWN: And in our 2020 report we brought out, you know, the other states, what other states have had comprehensive water management plans, what's included in those plans, kind of high-level points that they have, including, you know, valuing



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water. It's just important because, you know, we do have an abundance of water. We want that to be sustainable so that other states are, you know, in need of water. And we've already seen that in the past of other states trying to either purchase or use other mechanisms to get our water, and so we really need to have that plan developed and secured so we can better regulate to know how much we can help other states and regions within our state as well.

MS. GOUEDY: Okay. Agreed.

My other question was related to valuation of water, surface water that's sold. I know, I believe it was Senator Mills had a bill go through -- attempting to go through that did not move, but I believe I read in the report that the Sabine River Authority is charging 18 cents per thousand gallons for long-term industrial contracts and 1.80 for short-term.

Now, how does that equate if in 2014 that valuation was capped at 15 cents?

MS. JACOBS: The valuation is capped not for Sabine. It doesn't effect the Sabine River, so they can charge whatever.

MS. GOUEDY: Okay.

MS. JACOBS: So they're charging about 1.80

for, say, like fracking contracts basically, whereas the



1	state law caps DNR to 15 cents.
2	MS. GOUEDY: Okay. Thank you for that
3	distinction.
4	And I did find it interesting that you noted
5	Texas, but Texas is charging 4.50 per thousand gallons
6	for the equivalent, so that was interesting.
7	MS. JACOBS: I believe the 15 cents back on
8	whatever year it was, several year ago, was set based on
9	what Sabine River was charging at the time, what
10	Louisiana was charging at the time.
11	MS. GOUEDY: Yes, I did read that.
12	Okay. Thank you.
13	MR. MALBROUGH: Thank you. I have a quick
14	question.
15	The CEAs you referenced in the presentation,
16	is there somewhere in the audit report a summary of who
17	holds these CEAs and what they are being charged per
18	thousand gallons individually?
19	MS. JACOBS: I don't think we list them by
20	name.
21	They either pay 15 cents per thousand
22	gallons or they can provide an economic, like, impact
23	study where they don't have to pay anything. They'll
24	show that the economic value is greater than that of the



15 cents.

25

1	MR. MALBROUGH: So in all instances, the
2	CEAs either pay nothing or 15 cents per thousand
3	gallons?
4	MS. JACOBS: Correct. Some of the really
5	old ones might not, but for our scope of 2020 and 2021.
6	MS. BROWN: And that's why we have a
7	recommendation in this report about that 15 cents.
8	Because it's stated in law, there's no flexibility to
9	adjust for economic changes if, you know, if your water
10	is valued differently, those types of changes. It's set
11	at 15 cents, so, you know, the state has its hands tied
12	regarding that.
13	MR. MALBROUGH: One more thing. Do y'all
14	have a breakdown of what most of these water usages are
15	for?
16	MS. JACOBS: Most of it's for fracking in
17	that Northwest Louisiana, and I want to say about 40
18	percent, I believe, are in lieu. Let's see. 35
19	percent, which is 31 CEAs, are in lieu, they don't have
20	to make cash payments, whereas 56, or 64 percent, would
21	have a cash payment.
22	MR. MALBROUGH: Thank you.
23	MR. BALKUM: Great report, ladies.
24	Refresh my memory, or am I correct, 2010 is
25	when this CEA process was established?



1	MS. JACOBS: Yes. 2020. Act 985 in 2010 is
2	when the act
3	MR. BALKUM: And I was around back then. A
4	lot of it came about the discussion with Wildlife and
5	Fisheries and Department of Natural Resources had two
6	things blowing up all at once. We had, I think it was,
7	Haynesville/Shale, as you mentioned, plan of water for
8	fracking, and we had also had droughting issues at the
9	same time and our agency, Wildlife and Fisheries, were
10	certainly concerned about massive water withdrawals in
11	small streams and how that may affect aquatic life. And
12	then DNR discussions came up with this process, and
13	certainly thankful for that.
14	One question, Lindsay mentioned the \$4.50
15	that Texas charges, that is for fracking?
16	MS. JACOBS: I believe so.
17	MR. BALKUM: They're all on this side of the
18	state line?
19	MS. JACOBS: I didn't hear you. Say that
20	again.
21	MR. BALKUM: That \$4.50 is per thousand
22	gallons of water for fracking purposes, is that
23	generally charged on the Texas side and their portion?
24	MS. JACOBS: Yeah. That let me find the
25	slide. The 4.50 would be the Texas side.



1 MR. BALKUM: Right.

MS. JACOBS: Right.

MR. BALKUM: And, of course, the fracking in

4 West Texas.

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MS. JACOBS: Yeah. And the Louisiana side of the Sabine River Authority. The Louisiana Toledo Bend side is 1.80.

MR. BALKUM: Coming from the Sabine River.

I certainly thank y'all for your efforts here in identifying some of the these challenges. I know DNR staff works hard at this, and you probably also know that all of these water withdrawals are permeated through the Eastern District of Army Corps of Engineers. That's all that I remain aware of. Thank y'all very much.

MR. SUTCLIFFE: Sorry. Just one more question on the CEAs. The big disparage between the actual applications of the CEA, is that the CEA always kind of upper bound and then they only apply for what they think they'll actually need? Because it wasn't -- it was two zeros difference and not just one. I just wonder how much error that was or how much overestimation it might be. Kind of get back to his question of do we know how much water we're using for things. It seems like there's a big, big difference.



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MS. JACOBS: Yeah. So they submit an application, and this is how much we think we need, we're going to withdraw this, how long it's going to last, and then based on that, they create this CEA document. So most of the errors were just like typos where three extra zeros were added. I think maybe two instances where three were added. So that makes a big difference, but that much water was not actually pulled.

So most of it was just little typos that just sort of added, but there wasn't more water pulled because of it, if that makes sense.

MR. HARRIS: Yeah. And, Charles, if I could just add a little flavor to that, 99.9 percent of that error was in a single cooperative agreement that was signed, I believe, back in 2013 where someone got billions and trillions mixed up. That's what it looked like.

MS. JACOBS: But I don't think anything was ever pulled from the CEA in general.

MR. HARRIS: Yeah. And that's the other thing, and none of those cases were -- was the amount drawn or paid for more than the original application, so, but, we absolutely agree with the legislative auditors, and we've added another layer of review.

I would like to comment that we receive no



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funding whatsoever. We don't keep any of the money. We don't get any general fund dollars. We have about four staff members who do this in addition to their normal job, which, in our conversations that have come up with Senator Mills in this past session, told them we'd be happy to do whatever the law says, like we're doing now, and he was able to get the law changed where we wouldn't need additional staffing to do enforcement if that's something that the law provided for. As of now, we have no statutory authority nor staff to provide any enforcement.

Any other questions?
(No response.)

MR. HARRIS: Thank you very much for coming

today and providing this new information. And as a side note, it was a pleasure working with you on this issue.

MS. BROWN: Did y'all want an update on the Capital Area status report that we issued? It was issued a year ago. We just have a couple of slides on it if y'all would like to hear about it.

MR. BALKUM: Sure.

MS. BROWN: Okay. Just to continue then, we, you know, in another water report we issued in 2019 was on the Capital Area Groundwater Conservation

Commission in May of 2019. We found numerous issues



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with the regulation of the groundwater here in Baton Rouge, including not having a complete inventory of the wells it should be regulating, does not limit withdrawal amounts by wells, its restrictions at that time, and that resulted in reducing the amount of water for withdrawal causing saltwater intrusion, and not monitoring the withdrawal on wells and uses self-reported data and its fees were lower than other similar water districts.

So we actually had 19 recommendations, which is a lot of recommendations. I'm not going to go into all of them. As of last July, five have been implemented. And I know we've been in close contact with Gary Beard, and he's been keeping us up to date on what he is currently implementing. He was not the director at the time of our 2019 audit.

And so these five are the ones that they have fully implemented. And then they've partially implemented one, and that's the application fee. And this is just a lot to go over, so if you want more information, I'd be happy to send you the report, but the remaining were in the process of being implemented.

So the one update I do have from this is in April of this year the Commission did pass a fee increase above what they had previously increased from



1	this 2019 report to \$65 per million. So when we started
2	the 2019 report it was \$5 per million gallons pulled,
3	and now it is 65.
4	So that's just a very brief update on the
5	Capital Area. And if you have any specific questions,
6	I'd he happy to answer them or if you want the report,
7	I'd be happy to send it.
8	MR. HARRIS: No questions?
9	Thank you, once again.
10	MS. BROWN: All right. Thank you.
11	MS. JACOBS: Thank you.
12	MR. REONAS: The agenda calls for a
13	10-minute break. What's the will of the Commission?
14	MR. HARRIS: Plow forward?
15	Matt, I think we're going to push forward.
16	MR. REONAS: Okay. The next, if we're going
17	to kind of skip through the break, Billy, you're already
18	here. Okay. Great.
19	Billy Williamson from the Department of
20	Transportation and Development to talk about the
21	Watershed Initiative.
22	MR. HARRIS: Thank you for being here.
23	MR. WILLIAMSON: Thank you, Tom.
24	All right. My apologies. We had quite a
25	few high-profile pictures in our presentation, so,



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anyway, it's like 200 megabytes, so I couldn't e-mail it over, so we are going to go with Adobe today.

As Matt mentioned, my name is Billy
Williamson. I'm with the Department of Transportation
and Development's Office of Public Works and Water
Resources. I'm involved in the modeling effort, big
projects effort with Louisiana Watershed Initiative.
Our main role with the Watershed Initiative right now is
development of the modeling effort.

So I'm just going to kind of give a brief overview of the Watershed Initiative, how we got here, and go through our state projects and programs, just a quick overview. I'm going to spend most of my time on number 3 up here, the Statewide Data and Modeling. I think it's probably the most information that will be helpful to you-all, and I'll leave a little time for questions.

So this all kind of started in March of 2016. In North Louisiana there was a storm that came through from March 8th to March 15th that brought over 22 inches of water, kind of centered around Ouachita Parish that you can see on the map. There was a major disaster declared from this one in 23 different parishes. There were four individuals who lost their life. This was about as major of a riverine situation



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as we get in the State of Louisiana.

So fast forward five months later to August of 2016, the 12th through the 22nd. There was over 31 inches that fell kind of centered around north of Denham Springs area. The actual total is kind of disputed. Basically whenever I say over 31 inches, that is the lowest estimate of all of them. Some of the estimates go up to 36 inches over that period.

so that's two in a single year, that's two events that exceed the .2 percent annual exceedance probability, so a 500-year storm or worse. This was an unprecedented year for flooding force. We had 145,000 structures impacted. Eighty percent of those were uninsured. And what that tells us is how much this falls out of our existing kind of floodways or flood zones. Most of the people that are in the flood zone are carrying flood insurance. A lot of this just exceeded those flood zones that we typically see that 100-year level, and so we had a lot of uninsured people. It was a major issue for the state.

There was over 10-billion in damages.

Again, there's another one where I put that "over."

Ten-billion was the lowest estimate I could find of the economic impact of these storms. Other ones put it well over 20-million -- or \$20-billion.



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So the challenge we face as we're kind of dealing with water in the state, this is kind of our quote that we use, "Flooding does not know political boundaries." That water does not follow invisible lines, so anything we do that increases discharge from our locality or to reduce water trickle in our locality runs the risk of putting that water into somebody else's back yard, and so that is something that we have to look at whenever we're improving projects and plans. Everybody is kind of focused on coordinating their own parish or their own municipalities, and so the Watershed Initiative kind of come up with the concept of getting everybody in the same room dealing with each other, let's work together to fix our collective problems, because if there's flooding on the Red River, it's going to flood on the East Bank and the West Bank. So a lot of that work has to be in done in conjunction to make it really beneficial to both of us.

So we took this as an opportunity. It's not very often that we get \$1.2-billion in flood funding in the State of Louisiana, particularly riverine flooding. We see some of these big chunks of change that happen in the coastal zone from storm surge associated with tropical events or the BP oil spill, but with the riverine systems, they just don't have that same level



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of focus and funding. This was the first time we've had a big chunk of money that we could use on riverine events, so we wanted to use that as an opportunity to just change the state's approach to flood risk management, as I mentioned previously, and basically proactively address it with kind of a statewide floodplain management. And part of that was kind of putting together these regional watershed coalitions that are working together to evaluate projects, to identify projects and bring it to the state agencies that have the funding opportunities so that we're not getting a bunch of conflicting projects from different municipalities and parishes.

So the council was set up. As I mentioned, there was \$1.2-billion, and the Governor recognized the major task that we had on our hands and put together, through executive order, the Council on Watershed Management. Now, this is kind of the, I guess, action arm of Louisiana Watershed Initiative. There are five agencies listed there: GOHSEP, CPRA, Wildlife and Fisheries, DOTD, and then the funding comes down through the Office of Community Development from HUD.

Now, that is not the extent of the Louisiana Watershed Initiative. We do have DEQ involved in the Louisiana Watershed Initiative as another agency that we



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recognize as very important to the role and task at hand.

So this is just our basic mission statement is: "Reduce flood risk, improve floodplain management throughout the state and maximize the natural and beneficial function of floodplains."

So as I mentioned, I'm going to kind of just give a brief overview of state projects and programs. This was some projects that state agencies identified needs for and kind of brought those forward as early funding opportunities. It was needs that the state recognized that are more -- you know, whenever they're coming from the state, it tends to deal more regionally than some of the local projects, and so the state agencies just kind of worked together to identify projects that they had and proposed them. They have been selected, and they're kind of all in separate processes of contracting right now.

On DOTD side -- I'm sorry. I skipped a slide.

So there's 163-million in flood risk reduction in drainage and infrastructure projects here. Contracts are in development. Most of them have been signed. What you have there are kind of pins on the map of the different projects that are available there. And



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if you want to, you can go to Watershed.LA.Gov, and we have all of these maps, you can click on the pins and get more details on those projects.

So DOTD was basically awarded eight projects. This is actually nine different project locations or project sites. Two of them are very near to each other. You see kind of south of Toledo Bend, in the Toledo Bend area, there are two that are dams and lakes that kind of function in series, so it's best to kind of do those together and couple them together.

So the projects were broken into two separate groups kind of trying to isolate similar projects. We thought it was good to get two separate contractors on this. The projects are separated to like-type projects so that we can get contractors who were best suited for doing that type of project.

Michael Baker International and Freese & Nichols were chosen for these projects through our typical two-tiered selection process that DOTD uses for selecting consultants. NTPs have been issued, notice to proceed, and we're expecting about a five-year project timeline right now. So they are now in the process of further ironing out, developing these projects for construction, working on the necessary information for permitting, getting these projects through the



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environmental impact and everything. So we do expect to see construction on these in the fairly near future.

And now for kind of my focus. It is the statewide data and modeling.

so one of the things that we saw with the need for after these events was a better understanding of what is happening. We need data to make these decisions. To make the right decisions, it needs to be data-driven to keep our focus on what is needed.

Another interesting thing about it is without modeling those bigger events, we don't know what's going to happen when that 500, 1,000-year event happens unless we've seen it historically. Through modeling we can get pretty close to it so we can understand what our risk is to those larger events, those vulnerabilities, which, unfortunately, as we saw in 2016, are becoming more frequent.

So to generate and use that best available data and science, there were two projects. The main ones are the data -- or the modeling effort, and then the river and rain gauge network. We can use the models to select projects and kind of identify why issues are occurring, but one of the things that you need for calibrating and validating models is data. So the stream gauge network kind of came up so that in the



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future, when we do any updates and recalibration on these models, we have will have even further better data available to help us with that.

So I mentioned the river and rain gauge This was a \$15-million investment that was led network. by, I believe, the University of Louisiana at Lafayette to identify 100 different gauge locations throughout the state. As you can see on the map up there, the little red dots are typically the gauges that we have existing There are big gaps in North Louisiana, and so what now. we have to do there whenever recalibrating and validating any models and looking at our issues, you have to go back and start looking for high water marks and stuff like that, and if you haven't collected those at the time of the events, it becomes very hard to go back and kind of fill in those gaps. And so they kind of -- they put out a, I guess, an RFQ to kind of look at different gauge sites, and there was an entire process set up where the public can go on this website that they set up, suggest gauge sites, and this can be engineering firms or people that are just a farmer that recognizes an issue in his area and said we really need to know what the water's doing here. And so there was a real deliberative approach to selecting these 100 gauge sites, and it has begun moving forward quite well.



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So as of right now we have 35 sites that are online as shown on the map here. There's 35 stream gauges, and at 34 of those locations they also have rain gauges. I believe the reason why the other one does not have a rain gauge is because it was near enough to an adjacent gauge that the spatial distribution of that rain, one of those gauges was sufficient, but there was some different confluences of the canals that you just needed a separate stream gauge location.

So another kind of data source that we wanted updated was the NOAA Atlas 14 updates. So the Atlas 14 is basically a database that the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration put together that prevents those, whenever we say the 100-year storm, the 100-year rainfall event, that is based on NOAA Atlas 14, but as we've seen with increasing precipitation values, that has been exceeded quite a bit and so we kind of got ahead of it. And the Office of Community Development was willing to put up the funding to actually get that NOAA Atlas 14 updated for us, and so that process is ongoing so that whenever we're looking forward into kind of the 21st Century, the 22nd Century, we will have better data.

And one of the things that we're seeing is the federal government actually recognized the value in



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this and has chosen to do this nation wide. However, our funding that we put forward to it put us at the frontline, so we're expecting that hopefully within the next six to eight months this NOAA Atlas 14 data will become available.

So the Statewide Watershed Modeling effort, this is my baby. In May 2020, this was actually before I was over the program, we issued requests for qualifications to develop watershed models for the state's 59 watersheds. We used our two-tier selection approach that I mentioned earlier for consultants to send in a large binder that showed not only their capabilities, projects they've done, just kind of puts their best foot forward. The top three are selected to come in and do oral presentations, further scored, and then a team is chosen.

Task Order 1 would be used. Seven contracts were chosen. Task Order 1 was issued in November of 2020 to develop the cost estimates and design approaches that will be used. We did, as a state, put together a guidance of modeling methodology to ensure consistency between the watershed and kind of defined how we wanted them set up.

So right now we have \$77-million that are set up for regional modeling. This is basically to set



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up the models using historic storm events and getting them calibrated and validated. That is one of the important, I guess, distinctions I want to make is that they're calibrated and validated modelings. A lot of time when people are proposing projects, if they're required to submit modeling, the modeling they submit has not been calibrated or validated, so what they're showing as an existing condition may or may not be the case, you just have to take them at their word for it, and the level of validation is very -- typically not very high.

What these models will allow us to do is have a baseline. We know what's happening because these are calibrated and validated, and it sets those engineers up for project evaluation that they have the front-end, the model built, then all they have to do make the tweaks to their product. So it really helps with valuation of the projects on both the front end and the back end. And we hope that that will facilitate additional review from engineering firms to really dig into their projects and make sure they're doing what they expect them to do.

So we broke down our models. We're building them on HUC8 level. That is a fairly large watershed, but it's -- we needed to break it down, so we had to run



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four models. As your models get bigger, there's more calculations and they take longer to run. We felt that HUC8 was a good level to bring it out to. We chose kind of there's a Coupled 1Ds/2Ds, which is the model that you see in the picture there.

You see the cross sections in the stream.

That's in the lower Amite River. Whenever it's within the stream, it flows in a one-dimensional flow direction, just the direction of the cross section.

However, once you hit flood stage, that water starts flowing into the overland areas and it's given a complete two-dimensional grid there where it can flow in any direction it wants to. And we just find that that's more accurate in that overlaying area, and it just gives you a much better functional model.

We looked at a tiered approach. We didn't want to spend too much money modeling in super detail extremely rural areas that have no development in them. We found that doing the 1D kind of course model gave us enough information to meet the needs of that area.

All of the design approaches were reviewed and approved by TDQ, which is the Technical Design Quality Assurance and Quality Control Team, which includes several universities and a couple of international engineering firms that do this type of



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modeling. They just add another layer of input on making sure we're taking the right approach.

We did chose to do all of these in a software called HEC-RAS, and the reason that was selected is because it was a fairly well-established program, and more importantly it's a free license, so anybody in the state can, at no cost, install this software on their computer and run it. You know, as far as how useful it will be to them, it's their technical expertise, but we did not want cost to be an inhibiting factor and force.

So we split the model into regions, into Series I and Series II, with the idea being that we would run into some design issues on these Series I models, and we would take those lessons learned into Series II to better facilitate the efficiency of those later models.

Series I is a 20-month task order. We're typically looking at around June or July of next year as the end date of most of these. They're well on their way. But, like I said, we just wanted to kind of get these in there so they deal -- it's almost like a pseudo pilot for these series, that any issues that we run into here, we can set ourselves up to not run into those when we get to Series II.



The Series II is a 24-month process, and we have actually -- I feel like these are probably going to come in much quicker than that 24 months because what we've been seeing is the efficiency found from that Series I is really coming out, but they're having a much easier job submitting their Series II deliverables.

Right now we look like our deadline date is around January of 2024. A lot of the last four months on that, as you can see, the 20-month is hydraulic model validation. That's really when we'll have deliverable models. Everything after that is reporting, putting together quick guides, just documentation. So we expect to have those complete by October or November of next year and have functional models statewide.

So Region 1 is kind of the Northwest region. For this region, a team led by Atkins North America was selected. All surveyed lands have been approved. The task order is issued. Their Series I survey collection is underway, and they are setting up their hydraulic models. They were a little bit later on starting on surveying than some of our other teams, but they used a lot of artificial intelligence to kind of clean up some of the LiDAR that we're using. The LiDAR, if you're not familiar, is basically satellite imagery or -- I'm sorry. I misspoke there. It is airplane-derived data



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that they fly over and get natural contours of the Earth from that information from basically a laser shot from the plane. And so we're getting that updated information, and once they get that, you can start building physical models or a layout of a physical model, but it requires a lot of processing to get your streams put into it. And then you have to, when you get survey data, you cut it into that LiDAR. They used a lot of machine running in Region 1 to kind of accelerate that process. So at first we were concerned about this one being behind, but it sounds like they were just doing a lot that we weren't seeing.

One thing I will note, we did not chose to model the Middle Red-Coushatta. You can see the middle section there. That is basically the mainstem of the Red River. What's happening is that's heavily studied by the Corps of Engineers and FEMA, and so there's a new model coming up on that one. And we thought it was, you know, what's the point of spending \$2-million on this if the Corps is already doing it.

Region 2, we selected Freese and Nichols.

This was the same consultant that one of our state projects and programs contracts. Their Series I and Series II task orders have been both approved, all of their survey plans have been approved, so they're



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actively out surveying Region 1. And they have actually submitted their hydrologic model setups, so that's kind of their skeleton of the model, has been approved, and so they are kind of -- they've been our guinea pig so far. We're hopeful that the time we took reviewing this one, they're working very well between our teams communicating regularly. So what they're hearing back that they need to change, they're sharing that with our other consultants, which should expedite their review process because they've already incorporated all of the comments that Freese and Nichols received.

Region 3 we selected Wood Environment & Infrastructure Solutions. They're doing a -- most of their area is doing a full two-dimensional model approach. If you're familiar with that area, Northeast Louisiana, there's a lot of agriculture up there, which has resulted in a lot of diversions and agricultural channels that are being brought to irrigate those canals, and so whenever you cut those laterals between channels, you create real complexity into the model. And so whenever I say 1D modeling, basically what that modeling does is when you cut a cross section in the stream, the flow is allowed to go either positive or negative, perpendicular to the cross section. That's the only direction it can flow. So whenever you get to



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these complex areas when you have cross spaces and exchange through these channels, that water's flowing in whatever direction it wants to go depending on where that raindrop hit, so the decision was made to go full two-dimensional in most of this area. It's led to a little bit of issue with there was some USGS LiDAR data that was provided to us that unfortunately we discovered was not great data, and so there's been a lot of effort put into cleaning up that published data to get it ready for modeling.

Region 4 was one of our only true local firms. All of these firms have offices in Louisiana. C.H. Fenstermaker is a Louisiana born and bred engineering firm, so they were selected for Region 4. They do a lot of work in that area. They're on retainer with Calcasieu Parish and Cameron Parish. They do a lot of work in the area, so it was a natural fit for them. Both of their Series I and Series II task orders have been approved, survey plans approved, and they are blowing and going on surveying.

An interesting part of that is that

Fenstermaker is one of our larger survey firms in the

State of Louisiana, so they're actually a sub on a

couple of the other firms' teams as just a survey lead.

Now, this is another one where we have a



little bit of a quirk in the modeling. You know, this 1 2 is kind of the Louisiana/Texas border. This is the Lower Sabine hub. What happens down there is that most 3 4 of the hub is in Texas. The portion that is in Louisiana, if you're familiar with that area, it is 5 6 pretty much just open marsh. There's the little area that you can kind of see, I guess, below the "u-r" in 7 8 Port Arthur, it looks a little purple, that's an area that we actually added to the lower Calcasieu watershed. 9 10 There is some development in that little region. 11 what we're doing is we're going to model that as a part 12 of the Lower Calcasieu, but technically it is part of 13 the Lower Sabine that we're not modeling, but we wanted 14 to make sure that every developed area does get some 15 modeling.

Really, that area, the riverine flooding is not an issue there. It's really more of a coastal-impacted area, and so the existing master model that the state has in CPRA are pretty much sufficient to manage most of that watershed.

Region 5 we selected HDR Engineering.

Again, all surveys and all task orders are approved,
survey plans approved and selection underway. Right now
they're the first one in these regional zones we did
mostly 2D, and that's the setup for future transitions



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zone modeling, so how does the joint probability of our riverine floods coincide with coastal storm surge. And so with these areas, whenever you get large flows, these are flat, marshy areas, a lot of them, and so kind of the same things with Region 3 that I mentioned, when water starts moving out there, it's moving in every direction because every's flat. You know, when you pour water on a table, it's not going to run one direction unless it's still. They're the first 2D, full two-dimensional hydrology that we have reviewed, so we're actually kind of in the process of setting up our review on that one.

We discovered that these 2D models, they need to be reviewed in a different way. So we're setting up different review matrixes with the TDQ to kind of resolve these, and I think it will also help us whenever we get to these other reviews that are coming. So they're kind of our two-dimensional guinea pig, whereas Freese and Nichols was our 1D guinea pig.

So Region 7, Dewberry Engineers were selected for this one. All of their task orders are approved. They've done most of their survey collection on Series I. That all remains ongoing through calibrations and validation. Their first hydraulic model has been approved for Bayou Sara-Thompson up in



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West Feliciana Parish.

One of the things that kind of help them stand out in that region was this was our consultant that actually built our Amite River Numerical Model pilot. We served as a pilot for this whole program. So after 2016, they were contracted to do a model of the Amite River. They built it, and it looked great. It really gave us great ideas on how to do this. So their knowledge in building that one just really helped them stand out because they built so much knowledge through that effort in this region.

So that's really kind of where we stand at from a status standpoint. We do have some future tasks that are ongoing. Design storm development, that was something, whenever we mentioned the NOAA Atlas 14 update, we thought it was better to hold off on setting up design storms to implement into these models and base them on that NOAA Atlas 14 update. And, furthermore, ULL is under contract with the Office of Community Development right now to do some sensitivity analysis of how many storm centers we need to be plugging into these models to get representative basically flood maps, not regulatory flood maps, but basically maps that show the inundation boundaries and stuff like that, how many do we need to put in there to get a real, real idea of the



risks.

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We're, in that next task force, we come out, Task Force 4, we see them having the design storm development and that consequence modeling. We've been getting some presentations done on consequence modeling. It looks like we're kind of moving towards a new software squid called Go Consequences, which the Water Institute of the Gulf, who is, you know, a partner agency, the CPRA is doing a lot of analysis on it. It seems like we'll be able to provide some great statewide dashboards on risks using our models in Go Consequences. So that's kind of the direction we're leaning now.

And then there's kind of the future tasks of Coastal Transition Zone Joint Probability that I mentioned earlier. This is kind of a bleeding-edge effort. There's a few states that are doing this. I believe Virginia is kind of looking at it a bit as well as New Jersey has kind of been looking at it, but it's how do we model those two things together and get a good idea of the risks from the two because those storm surges are not happening in vacuum. There's rainfall from outer bands that's hitting before it, and so it's just kind of looking at how those two interact in that coastal transition zone.

And so, you know, I'd be happy to take any



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questions, technical, status, anything, I'll do my best to answer. I'd be happy to come back if y'all want more technical.

MR. MALBROUGH: Thank you, Billy.

So in the previous presentation, and it has been bought up a lot to this Commission in the few years that I've been here, is the lack of a statewide water management plan. Specifically from a surface water perspective, you are essentially building a basis of what can be adopted as statewide surface water; correct?

MR. WILLIAMSON: Yes and no. It will give you good data on flows. I think what will really help is the stream regions. That will tell you -- that's the kind of data that you can use to show I have, you know, 100,000 cubic feet per second moving at this point in the stream, down here I'm only getting 75 feet per second, so there's some losses in there, what are they. And so but then we can see where those uses are, and so there's value there. There is value to the modeling. think a lot of the need on management is going to be, and I'm sure Chuck can kind of stand behind this as well, is that whenever those flows get reduced below a certain point, we start having fish kills, there's, you know, contaminants increase in kind of density. sure I'm misspeaking, but that's the gist. And I think



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a lot of it, to get to those level of models, it would almost add some additional refinement.

Now, our models are a good basis for doing that refinement, but whenever it came time to, you know, start cutting things, low flows is one of the things that was kind of removed out statewide. And it just becomes, to get that level to keep the models running properly, low flows can cause issues. If you get zero flows, it will sometimes break the model. And so the level of refinement that you have to get into the stream to get that flow going would be a whole other level of bathymetric surveying, but it is something that we are building into certain areas of it where it's needed.

I think it will set up a very good basis for it. I don't know that our models, as delivered, you know, will be a turnkey solution to it, but it will certainly be a tool that you would want to use when you're doing these.

MR. MALBROUGH: My other question is where -- so once these models are developed, where are they going to be housed for future use?

MR. WILLIAMSON: So, oddly enough, I had two video slides on that that I then cut out for the sake of time. What they're doing right now is a thing called the modeling use, storage and maintenance plan is being



developed, and that's to deal with how do you store them. And so there's kind of two thoughts going. One of them is some of the regions, the regional watershed coalitions, they're like we want to store it, we want to house it, we want to maintain it. Other ones, in more rural areas, are saying, no, there's no possible way, we don't have the expertise or the staff to do this, and so it's kind of balancing that.

I think what we're seeing is a lot of this is going to be, no matter who is in ownership of it, it's go to be stored in the platform, and that's where a lot of this is going to be -- you know, you're not going to be coming to DOTD with a thumb drive to download it. There will be a dashboard set up to where you can access, download, whether it is a regional dashboard or statewide dashboard. I don't think we're going to see a single physical location of storage. I'm sure we'll keep one on hand just for dexterity purpose, but it's sounding like there will be probably Amazon or Google, cloud computing will be the real storage site for it. And then from there you can set up, you know, it's all here, then each of those regions can have their own dashboard in that same service.

MR. MALBROUGH: So, along the same line, there's no one entity that's going to be charged with



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not only storing, but also updating the models. So the models going forward, the baseline is going to be 2021-2022 tomography and imagery?

MR. WILLIAMSON: So all the states or all the state agencies, the intent is to update these every four to five years, but, you know, that is dependent on funding, as are all things. We've seen this before that, you know, we had a great -- it's called the It was kind of watersheds of Louisiana, the bluebook. floodplains as of 1985 I believe was the date on that one, and it was supposed to be updated every five years in law, we'll update this every five years dependent upon funding being available. Well, the legislature never assigned an entity to it. So there is an effort to create -- to take from Louisiana Watershed Council and take it out of an executive order and get it legislatively-created, and that would give you that entity to keep it going into the future. Otherwise, we're just going to be looking for funding sources and working on a case-by-case basis.

You know, the risk is that a new Governor could take office and say, you know, I'm killing that executive order. I don't think I'm going to stop talking to the Office of Community Development at that point or with CPRA. We will always be partner agencies.



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We just won't be under that executive umbrella at that 1 2 point, but it will just be a matter of finding those funds and constantly chasing those funds for those 3 4 updates. But we certainly see these as living models, and that we will -- because the idea is for people to 5 6 use these models, whenever you're planning a development in Lafayette Parish, to use this model to see what that 7 8 development will do, and if you approve that 9 development, you then make that change to the model, 10 upload it, and then we will have staff that goes in and verifies that all of those changes are correct and then 11 12 that becomes the model. 13 So it's going to be an evolving model, and 14 it's just matter of how much funding and effort we have 15 that can go in maintaining it. 16 MR. MALBROUGH: So the model will be 17 updated?

MR. WILLIAMSON: It will be. It absolutely will be. It's just a matter of how long we can keep it with the funding we have.

MR. MALBROUGH: Okay. Thank you.

MS. GOUEDY: You know, it's interesting, everything you just asked, the Sparta Groundwater Commission has -- it's like you sat in these.

MR. MALBROUGH: I wasn't there.



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MS. GOUEDY: You weren't there. 1 But, you 2 know, we're embarking on a new model, but that's coming from, as we've dug into the history, the last model 3 created was back in 2001. Nobody knows where it is. 4 Everybody who worked on it has either moved or died. 5 Ι 6 mean, literally, so, and it's interesting the struggles 7 we've come up with. 8 Now, I do have a question. You asked most of mine. 9 But in the RFP, I'm assuming y'all built out 10 11 who will own the proprietary rights to the models? 12 MR. WILLIAMSON: The rights to the models 13 will be owned by Office of Community Development. 14 MS. GOUEDY: Okay. MR. WILLIAMSON: But it will be treated as 15 16 public domain. Got it. 17 MS. GOUEDY: 18 My other question is, so you've broken this 19 down on regions. You have different modelers coming in 20 here with different designs. How well are those going 21 to knight together? And I understand -- believe me, I 22 understand more than most that one size fits all is not 23 the approach to take. 24 MR. WILLIAMSON: Yeah.



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MS. GOUEDY: So I commend the forethought

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that y'all have put into building out this program, and but it does beg the question, you know, in my region, I have three, so I cover 16 parishes, and some of my parishes I think fall in all three of those. I think that would probably be Lincoln Parish and -- so how well does that fit when you start weaving these together?

MR. WILLIAMSON: So I think they're going to

fit very well.

MS. GOUEDY: Okay.

MR. WILLIAMSON: So, as I mentioned, our consultants are meeting almost weekly with each other, and so they're coordinating. So one of the things is we wanted to build these models to where ultimately in the future when computing gets to a point that we can run these all together instead of -- so right now, if you're running, say, Model -- Model A feeds in to Model B. You're basically taking out, you know what the flow coming out of Model A is, and you put that as an input on Model B.

The better way to do that is, in the future, when the computing power gets there, you can stitch those two models together, and it's no longer just a number that's being dumped in. It is actively interacting with that upstream watershed.

And so one of the things we've done is we've



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really worked with aligning all of their streams when they have 2D grids. We're make sure that all of their points on their grids along the boundaries meet up. So they're saying, hey, where did you put this point, and so I plug that same point. So whenever it comes to stitching them together, the grids are already set up, they just slide right in together.

And so on top of that, you know, the TDQ that I've mentioned in their reviews, we have -- let's see. So on all of these different deliverables, they have a review on each of those, and that's something else that provides consistency.

I mentioned the Guidance on Modeling
Methodology. That was another layer that we wanted to
do to ensure consistency. And so there's numerous
layers of review and documentation that's setting us up
to make sure that we're consistent across the board.

Knowing that there's some spots. Like I said, with Region 3, the complexities in that region on flows just necessitated a 2D model, but it will still integrate closely with the Region 2 models. And so, you know, it has some flexibility in there to deal with those individual issues of the area, but they are absolutely being designed that they will mesh right together, you can put them together and start running



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them.

I mean, my thought is that you can put it together immediately after we build them all. It will take some time, and it will take probably weeks to run whenever you start getting all of these models put together. So it's just there's not a whole lot of value to run them all together at this point. Once computing speeds kind of catch up, we'll see more of it. But I think what you'll see is where you have those areas, they'll probably just stitch the two together that are interacting, and you don't have to have the next one because now you know what's happening here, you can stitch those two together. I don't see a need for really stitching them all together and running them all at once, but it is something that we have set up.

MS. GUOEDY: And last question, so the Sparta, we've just embarked on phase two of our updating our groundwater model, one of the things we're looking forward to in our long-term plans is finding a way to meld this knowing that surface water modeling is taking place, is to meld our surface water data that we're collecting through this model and the potential surface water. Are the platforms that -- and the way that the model's being built out right now through -- and not that it's not relevant across the state, but I'm just



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curious, on the top three regions of the state, are they being built out where that's a viable option to meld a groundwater model and groundwater data in with surface water?

MR. WILLIAMSON: That's not something that it's being designed to do. Now, a critical portion of the hydrology, which is kind of that first deliverable that we have, is the infiltration layer. And so I think what will happen is, whether it does it directly, I'm really not certain. I haven't used the model like that in the past. It's just outside of -- you know, I come from a flood control aspect. But having those infiltration layers, those innovation boundaries, it should be able to provide you with valuable infiltration data for those areas and for that groundwater, but -and that's sort of -- whenever you said, you mentioned y'all's model, that's something I would love to hear more about how that modeling is done so I could maybe have a better idea on how we could interface those two together.

MS. GOUEDY: Well, we specifically spoke with our engineers and talked to them about this initiative that's taking place in the state so that they understood we wanted, however they built out forward, that we could incorporate that at some time in the



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future potentially to run different scenarios.

MR. WILLIAMSON: I'll give you my card afterward and speak with you.

MS. GOUEDY: Absolutely.

MR. WILLIAMSON: I think there's some synergy there that we can...

MS. GOUEDY: 100 percent. Thank you.

MR. BALKUM: Super impressive effort there. Who are some of our end users? Once these models are completed, you mentioned the parish may be evaluating development projects.

MR. WILLIAMSON: Yeah. And that's -- what we want to build it for, and how I mentioned the free licensure of this software, is that we see every engineering firm from -- you know, there's some 10 or so engineering firms that do a little bit of hydraulic modeling, and we want them to be able to use these models. With the kind of the data portals that they're putting up with showing risks and everything, I think you'll be able to see floodplain measures. There's -we were setting them up in a way that whenever the different parishes and municipalities go through the FEMA CPT program, they can access our data and give them a very good data source for updating their flood respects. And so there's -- I mean, it's uses all over



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the place from city planners where they can look at where, you know, existing inundation boundaries are. You know, it's one thing to design everything to the 100-year event. It's pretty typical along highways. On a lot of local areas, they're designing to a 10 or 25-year. That doesn't mean that a 100-year or 500-year event will not hit that area. And so you can go in that area and say, okay, well, I'm designing for this, but what happens if that bigger storm hits it? Because it's going to. The 100-year, whenever you have that 30-year mortgage, you're likely going to get a 100-year event come through there over the life of that mortgage, and so just having that information available to builders to -- and that dashboard will be available to the general public where if you're looking at building a house or you're looking at buying a house, you can go pull that map up. And, you know, the FEMA map, as we saw in 2016, a lot of people that were outside of the flood areas, the flood zones, flooded. Our map will give you an opportunity to go look at those areas, like, hey, it's outside of the flood zone, I'm safe. that's not what that flood map says. You can go look at our map and see, you know, scroll through the different events, what happened on the 50-year, I'm safe. happened on the 100-year, I'm safe. The 500-year,



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1	uh-oh, I flooded. Well, now I can start talking about			
2	the economics of that probability. And then so I see			
3	there's benefit to this for every citizen in the State			
4	of Louisiana in my opinion.			
5	MR. BALKUM: Thank you.			
6	MR. HARRIS: Bill, thank you for your time			
7	today, and thanks for all you do for our			
8	MR. WILLIAMSON: Thank you.			
9	MR. HARRIS: And then our final speaker, I			
10	think			
11	MR. REONAS: Right. Professor Kennedy			
12	unfortunately had some issues come up that he had to			
13	deal with, so he had to back out. He wanted to express			
14	his apologies for having to miss, but we'll try and get			
15	him on the agenda for the Fall meeting, and he was			
16	amendable to that, so			
17	MR. HARRIS: Outstanding.			
18	As I mentioned at the beginning, at the			
19	onset, this is not an official meeting of the Water			
20	Resources Commission due to the lack of a quorum, but			
21	since we're all here, any Commissioners have any old			
22	business, new business or comments?			
23	(No response.)			
24	MR. HARRIS: Any members of the public?			
25	Yes, please.			



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1	MS. HALL: Hello. I just want to introduce
2	myself to you. I am Machelle Hall. I am at the
3	Attorney General's Office in Lands and Natural
4	Resources, and I am the legal representative to both of
5	our interstate river compacts. Right now I am
6	particularly engaged in doing some work on the Red River
7	Compact.

As some of you may know, we've had an ongoing failure to see eye to eye with Arkansas on some of the waters on that boarder, and so I just want to introduce myself. I've met some of you already, as well as some of the other people in this room. And so Matt Reonas has my contact information, and I look forward to hearing from any of you that have an interest in those compacts. Thank you.

MR. HARRIS: Thank you very much. It's nice to put a face with the name.

Well, at this point I think it's time to unofficially close the unofficial meeting of the Water Resources Commission. Thank you-all.

(Meeting concludes at 12:52 p.m.)

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#### REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE:

I, ELICIA H. WOODWORTH, Certified Court
Reporter in and for the State of Louisiana, as the
officer before whom this meeting of the Louisiana Water
Resources Commission, do hereby certify that this Board
meeting was reported by me in the stenotype reporting
method, was prepared and transcribed by me or under my
personal direction and supervision, and is a true and
correct transcript to the best of my ability and
understanding;

That the transcript has been prepared in compliance with transcript format required by statute or by rules of the board, that I have acted in compliance with the prohibition on contractual relationships, as defined by Louisiana Code of Civil Procedure Article 1434 and in rules and advisory opinions of the board;

That I am not related to counsel or to the parties herein, nor am I otherwise interested in the outcome of this matter.

Dated this 25th day of August, 2022.

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