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STATE OF LOUISIANA  
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES  
OFFICE OF CONSERVATION  
  
GROUND WATER RESOURCES COMMISSION  
16TH REGULAR MEETING  
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7, 2010  
LASALLE BUILDING - 1ST FLOOR  
LABELLE ROOM  
617 NORTH 3RD STREET  
BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA 70802

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OFFICE OF CONSERVATION  
STATE OF LOUISIANA  
  
GROUND WATER RESOURCES  
COMMISSION MEETING

Report of the Commission meeting held by  
the Ground Water Resources Commission, on Wednesday,  
April 7, 2010, in Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

COMMISSIONERS PRESENT:

- BRAD SPICER, Vice Chair
- KYLE BALKUM, Department of Wildlife and Fisheries
- BO BOLOURCHI, Louisiana Department of Transportation and Development
- JAMES BURLAND, Louisiana Chemical Association, Mid-Continent Oil and Gas, LABI, Pulp and Paper Association
- GLENN CAMBRE, Department of Health and Hospitals
- PAUL FREY, Louisiana Landowners Association
- JIMMY JOHNSTON, Louisiana Wildlife Federation
- JACKIE LOEWER, Louisiana Rice Producers Group
- MICKEY MAYS, Police Jury Association of Louisiana
- KELSEY SHORT, Louisiana Economic Development

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COMMISSIONERS PRESENT:

JAMES WELCH, Commissioner of Conservation

PAUL MILLER, Department of Environmental Quality



BOBBY JINDAL  
GOVERNOR

State of Louisiana  
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES  
OFFICE OF CONSERVATION

SCOTT A. ANGELLE  
SECRETARY  
JAMES H. WELSH  
COMMISSIONER OF CONSERVATION

Ground Water Resources Commission

16<sup>th</sup> Regular Meeting

Wednesday, April 7, 2010

11:00 A.M.

LaSalle Building – 1<sup>st</sup> Floor

LaBelle Room

617 North 3<sup>rd</sup> Street

Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70802

Meeting Agenda

1. Roll Call
2. Adoption of the Minutes - Mr. John Adams
  - a. February 3, 2010
3. Statewide Water Management Plan Update – Mr. Gary Snellgrove
  - a. SSA Consults, LLC Commission Member Liaison Services – Dr. Christel C. Slaughter
4. HCR 1 – Water Resources Study and Legislature Recommendations Report Discussion – Secretary Scott Angelle
5. Louisiana Ground Water Monitoring Network Summary – Mr. Gary Snellgrove
6. DEQ – Water Quality Protection Programs – Mr. Chris Piehler
7. DHH, Office of Public Health – Drinking Water Protection Programs – Mr. Glenn Cambre & Mr. Jake Causey
8. Commission Member Ground Water Resources Program Update – Mr. Gary Snellgrove
  - a. Evolution of the Water Well Drillers Program Update
  - b. Katrina and Rita Water Well Damage Assessment – LRA Funding Update
  - c. Haynesville Shale Frac Water Supply Reporting Update
  - d. Statewide Water Well Notification Audit and Enforcement Update
  - e. Public Outreach and Education Update
    - i. Louisiana Ground Water Week Activity – Mrs. Phyllis Darensbourg
9. Next Meeting Date
  - a. Wednesday, June 2, 2010 – Location TBA
10. Public Comments
11. Adjourn

Environmental Division

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Phone (225) 342-8244 • Fax (225) 242-3505 • [www.dnr.state.la.us/conservation](http://www.dnr.state.la.us/conservation)

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16TH REGULAR MEETING

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7, 2010

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BRAD SPICER:

Good morning. I'm Brad Spicer, Vice  
Chair for the Louisiana Ground Water Resources  
Commission. I'm filling in for Scott Angelle, the  
Chairman, who is busy over at the legislature. I'd  
like to start off with roll call.

JOHN ADAMS:

Yes, sir. I'm John Adams on behalf  
of the Office of Conservation. I'd like to go ahead  
and call roll. Secretary Angelle?

(NO RESPONSE)

JOHN ADAMS:

Kyle Balkum?

KYLE BALKUM:

Present.

JOHN ADAMS:

Bo Bolourchi?

BO BOLOURCHI:

Here.

1 JOHN ADAMS:  
2 James Burland?  
3 JAMES BURLAND:  
4 Here.  
5 JOHN ADAMS:  
6 Glenn Cambre?  
7 GLENN CAMBRE:  
8 Present.  
9 JOHN ADAMS:  
10 Gene Coleman?  
11 (NO RESPONSE)  
12 JOHN ADAMS:  
13 Elliott Colvin?  
14 (NO RESPONSE)  
15 JOHN ADAMS:  
16 William Downs?  
17 (NO RESPONSE)  
18 JOHN ADAMS:  
19 Paul Frey?  
20 PAUL FREY:  
21 Here. It's "Frey."  
22 JOHN ADAMS:  
23 Frey. I'm sorry. Garrett Graves?  
24 (NO RESPONSE)  
25 JOHN ADAMS:

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Dan Hollingsworth?  
(NO RESPONSE)  
JOHN ADAMS:  
James Johnston?  
JAMES JOHNSTON:  
Here.  
JOHN ADAMS:  
Jackie Loewer?  
JACKIE LOEWER:  
Here.  
JOHN ADAMS:  
Mickey Mays?  
MICKEY MAYS:  
Here.  
JOHN ADAMS:  
Paul Miller?  
(NO RESPONSE)  
JOHN ADAMS:  
Eugene Owen?  
(NO RESPONSE)  
JOHN ADAMS:  
Kelsey Short?  
KELSEY SHORT:  
Here.  
JOHN ADAMS:

1 Brad Spicer?

2 BRAD SPICER:

3 Here.

4 JOHN ADAMS:

5 And James Welsh?

6 JAMES WELSH:

7 Here.

8 JOHN ADAMS:

9 Mr. Chairman, Paul Miller has just  
10 walked in. Ten members are required for a quorum.  
11 We have more than ten members; so we do have a  
12 quorum.

13 BRAD SPICER:

14 Thank you. Next I would like a  
15 motion to adopt the minutes from the last meeting.

16 JOHN ADAMS:

17 Yes, sir. As many of you are aware,  
18 an e-mail was faxed to you last week containing the  
19 minutes from the previous meeting. At this time,  
20 I'd like to entertain a motion to adopt those  
21 minutes.

22 GLENN CAMBRE:

23 Cambre. I move to adopt the minutes.

24 JAMES JOHNSTON:

25 Second.

1 JOHN ADAMS:

2 It's been moved and seconded pending  
3 objection. None? The minutes are adopted. The  
4 next thing, I have a report by Gary Snellgrove,  
5 State Ground Water Plan Update, and, Gary, you're  
6 going to introduce Chris? How are we going to do  
7 that?

8 GARY SNELLGROVE:

9 I can, sir. Thank you, sir. Update  
10 on the Statewide Water Management Plan is that we  
11 are moving forward into the process where the award  
12 has - the contract has been awarded. As you can see  
13 on the timeline, things are moving forward.

14 We received notice from the Division  
15 of Administration, Office of Contractural Review  
16 that the contract between DNR and Ecology &  
17 Environment has been accepted and that -- we got  
18 that information on March the 24th.

19 And, at this time, I'd like to call  
20 Ms. Christel Slaughter up for discussions on her  
21 services in regard to the Statewide Water Management  
22 Plan.

23 CHRISTEL SLAUGHTER:

24 Thank you very much, Commissioner.  
25 Thank you, Gary. It's a pleasure to be here this

1 morning, and I'd like to thank you all on behalf of  
2 myself and Dr. Will Williams, my partner, who had  
3 the great pleasure of interviewing many of you for  
4 this initial brief study as you embark on the  
5 Statewide Water Management Plan.

6 Gary is handing out copies of my  
7 slides. I've told a couple of people that I'd try  
8 to keep this very brief, in a high-level overview,  
9 as I'll be doing a more detailed brain dump, if you  
10 will, with the consultants who will actually be  
11 doing the State plan. And the people that I said I  
12 have limited myself to ten slides and I'd be brief  
13 seemed very pleased because you have a big agenda;  
14 so, with that, I think everybody has a copy now.

15 This study was commissioned by  
16 Secretary Angelle as Chairman of the Commission, and  
17 the objective was really to talk about the depth,  
18 scope, and breadth of the plan and the level of  
19 involvement that each of you would like as  
20 Commissioners.

21 Many of you serve or have served on  
22 other boards and commissions in the state, and some  
23 boards and commissions do not want much involvement  
24 in an effort like this. They really would rather  
25 see citizen engagement and representative

1 engagement, and then they wish to receive a product  
2 at the end that they then would approve and follow  
3 as a master plan; and so the effort was to try and  
4 figure out what you as commissioners wish to have  
5 happen by giving you each an opportunity to share  
6 your thoughts.

7           If you look at some of the findings,  
8 several people started out by talking about the way  
9 you function as a Commission right now. Basically,  
10 commissioners were very pleased with the direction  
11 that the Ground Water Resources Commission is going  
12 in. You're pleased with your functioning and  
13 operations. Many mentioned that they felt involved  
14 and well informed through frequent e-mails and  
15 updates on what was going on.

16           The fact that you have detailed  
17 agendas, as commissioners you know what is going to  
18 be discussed and have an opportunity for input that  
19 makes for, at times, robust discussions at some of  
20 your meetings.

21           It was mentioned that the staff from  
22 the Department of Natural Resources provides timely  
23 and solid information; although, you will see, there  
24 is some need to make sure we continue that going  
25 forward.

1                   Generally speaking, commissioners  
2     like the meetings being rotated around the state.  
3     Several mentioned that when you get out of Baton  
4     Rouge, you allow people more participation in  
5     different areas of the state. It makes you appear  
6     more willing and you are more willing to listen to  
7     ideas.

8                   There's broad agreement that you have  
9     interested parties represented on the Commission.  
10    We ask questions. One commissioner started down  
11    that path about adding different groups or having a  
12    change in composition, but, generally speaking,  
13    people felt that the parties who need to be at the  
14    table are at the table and are represented.

15                  The fact that you have a manageable  
16    size of your Commission allows you to have a quorum  
17    and allows you to do business, and that's very  
18    important as well.

19                  There is a lot of interest in the  
20    Advisory Task Force and its relationship to the  
21    Commission. They have had quorum issues. There was  
22    some discussion about that, and there was a hope  
23    that in this planning process, the Commission and  
24    the Task Force will learn more on how to share  
25    information and processes so that you will have even

1 more people involved and better functioning coming  
2 forward.

3 In terms of feedback about the Plan,  
4 there was some general feedback, and, quite  
5 honestly, some people expressed concern that not all  
6 relevant parties would be involved in the planning  
7 process. This wasn't a major concern. It was just  
8 mentioned by a couple of people; and so I think that  
9 there is a hope that the Plan will be solid enough  
10 through its involvement of key stakeholders and  
11 interested parties with, quite honestly, very  
12 diverse interests from around the state to come  
13 together so that when the Plan is finally approved  
14 by you as commissioners and comes forward, there  
15 will be broad support.

16 I know you consultants are in the  
17 back of the room. This is a tall order for crafting  
18 a plan, but there is an expectation among the  
19 commissioners that you will get that kind of  
20 involvement and that some of the - some of the  
21 things that need to be worked out will be worked out  
22 as part of the planning process.

23 More than one commissioner stated  
24 that he did not want to be simply handed a draft  
25 plan and asked for feedback at that point, much less

1 handed a plan that is completely crafted with a bow  
2 on it and be asked to approve it in a meeting such  
3 as this; so early involvement is critical to  
4 success.

5 I will tell you as you sit here,  
6 looking at the people whose interviews I did in  
7 person or by phone, some of you are more trusting  
8 than others. Some of you are much more willing to  
9 delegate your authority and responsibility to  
10 others. Some of you very much want to be asked and  
11 part of the process. I have all of that attached in  
12 my notes. I'll be happy to pass that on to the  
13 consultants. I'm not sure of their methodology, but  
14 I know that you will be involved as much to the  
15 extent that you want, and that was Secretary  
16 Angelle's intention.

17 Other general feedback, and these are  
18 things that we incorporated into the Plan, but I  
19 wanted to include them, especially if more than one  
20 of you mentioned them to us. Surface water issues  
21 are uppermost in the mind of many commissioners.  
22 Learning from both successful and progressive  
23 states, Arkansas may not be completely successful  
24 and progressive, but they have solved some problems  
25 that are similar to Louisiana, as well as states who

1 have had difficult water wars - Oregon, Georgia, and  
2 South Carolina were mentioned by name - will be  
3 important to success. In studying what has worked  
4 and what didn't work in those areas will be good  
5 road maps for Louisiana.

6 Many favor a phased-in approach to  
7 deal with complex issues facing the state with  
8 incentives for compliance, fees for usage; yet, if  
9 you'll notice on the next page, there is not a  
10 complete consensus on how fast the state should  
11 move.

12 Some of you believe that the  
13 situation is quite urgent. The first two of you,  
14 and you know who you are, really scared me, and I  
15 left feeling there was a tremendous sense of urgency  
16 with the state.

17 Other people believe that while there  
18 is a sense of urgency, a knee-jerk reaction or  
19 moving too quickly would not serve the state well  
20 and would not serve you as commissioners or DNR very  
21 well; and so they would like a more calculated,  
22 phased-in approach, which they believe would be more  
23 long lasting.

24 Many commissioners believe that  
25 public education efforts will be critical for

1 sustained success in conservation efforts. DNR has  
2 already done that. Many felt that this could go a  
3 lot further and would lead to a great success.

4 Most commissioners believe that you  
5 as the Ground Water Resources Commission should  
6 retain and expand your authority for licensing,  
7 permitting, and monitoring ground water drilling and  
8 consumption rather than allowing regional or local  
9 permitting, but you are anxious to have that vetted  
10 throughout the state and come up with a conclusion  
11 and a plan that would meet all needs.

12 There is some indication, and this is  
13 what I alluded to a moment ago, that additional  
14 staff or resources may be needed depending upon the  
15 Plan's outcomes for inspection, testing, and  
16 monitoring. Although DNR has a primary role in  
17 this, there are other state agencies that are part  
18 of this. There are -- there is testing that, in  
19 some cases, could be extended. Inspection and  
20 monitoring could be expanded.

21 Certainly, the state is not in a  
22 situation right now budgetarily to take on a lot of  
23 additional costs, but there is hope that as this  
24 program gets phased in that there will be resources  
25 so that the state could insure success by being able

1 to serve the citizens well.

2 One commissioner in particular talked  
3 about saltwater and the lack of definition of that,  
4 hoping that the Plan would deal with that, and many  
5 talked about protection of our delicate aquifers and  
6 creating an understanding of the importance of this.

7 And, so, Plan elements and efforts, a  
8 couple of you mentioned difficulty being too  
9 involved. The Commission is part time. What you're  
10 hoping for in the Plan as stated by one commissioner  
11 is that the elements and recommendations cannot be  
12 vague. They need to be almost black and white so  
13 that you can begin to implement them with confidence  
14 and understand what needs to be done.

15 And, related to that, several of you  
16 mentioned finding ways to track progress over the  
17 next few years, with the hope that the Plan will be  
18 such a success that you will look back in ten years  
19 as commissioners who served during this period of  
20 time and be very proud of what was accomplished.

21 One of the things Secretary Angelle  
22 particularly wanted to do was identify any groups or  
23 individuals to be included in developing the master  
24 plan. Many groups were named. Some of the ones  
25 that are on the screen now were mentioned more than

1 once, and they are the logical groups that you would  
2 expect to see, environmental groups, certainly  
3 authorities like Sabine River, conservation groups,  
4 industrial users, and agricultures users.

5 There was a couple of people who  
6 mentioned the importance of the role of USGS and the  
7 Department of the Interior and expressed concern  
8 that that was an example of some groups who might  
9 get left out. Many of you are representing some of  
10 these associations, like the Louisiana Municipal  
11 Association, League of Women Voters who need to be  
12 included, and then as people talked about other  
13 groups like groups from Arkansas who were easy to  
14 locate and may be able to come into meetings in  
15 North Louisiana or certainly be interviewed as part  
16 of the process would be helpful as well.

17 Again, very-high level overview.  
18 Tried to capture common themes and thoughts. There  
19 is at least one person who's here today that we were  
20 not able to schedule with that we will follow up  
21 with, and I will be getting a more detailed report,  
22 both to Gary and Secretary Angelle and Jim, as well  
23 as to the consultants.

24 So, Mr. Acting Chairman, I can answer  
25 any questions.

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BRAD SPICER:

Any questions for Dr. Slaughter?

(NO RESPONSE)

BRAD SPICER:

Well, no questions. You did a great job. Thank you.

CHRISTEL SLAUGHTER:

Thank you very much.

BRAD SPICER:

The next item on the agenda is House Concurrent Resolution Number 1. Mr. Blake Canfield?

BLAKE CANFIELD:

Yes, sir. My name is Blake Canfield. I'm the attorney for the Office of Conversation, and I've been asked to just provide a brief overview of House Concurrent Resolution Number 1, which has been authored and sponsored by approximately 40 members of the legislature, both House and Senate.

The long and short of this bill -- or this concurrent resolution is that it's requesting that the Ground Water Resources Commission author a report which will provide recommendations about the State's water resources, both ground water and surface water, and provide recommendations by March 1st of 2011 to the House Environment and

1 Natural Resources Committee as well as the Senate  
2 Environmental Quality Committee.

3 A particular note from some of the  
4 highlighted areas that were requested to be, I  
5 guess, researched and recommendations made on  
6 included water quality in the federal, local and  
7 state regulations that already exist in that area.

8 Ground Water Resources Management  
9 protection policies for areas of ground water  
10 concern for the Haynesville Shale, essentially areas  
11 that are currently - ground water is being used in  
12 the process of producing natural gas from shale gas  
13 formations, areas of high water use in both the  
14 Chico and the Capital area.

15 And, finally, there are many issues  
16 about, I guess, procedure and law and the  
17 recommendation to change some of these to make them  
18 more optimal management of the State's water  
19 resources, both surface and ground water.

20 Really, that's the gist of it, but  
21 I'd be happy to take any questions anyone has on HCR  
22 Number 1.

23 BRAD SPICER:

24 Does anybody have any questions of  
25 Blake concerning HCR 1?

1 (NO RESPONSE)

2 BRAD SPICER:

3 Thank you.

4 BLAKE CANFIELD:

5 Thank you.

6 JACKIE LOEWER:

7 Mr. Chair? I was just going to ask  
8 how much difference is this than what we're already  
9 doing. Would we have to comply with it, or are we  
10 going to have to do more if this becomes law?

11 BRAD SPICER:

12 Well, this wouldn't become law. This  
13 is as a result of the Plan.

14 JACKIE LOEWER:

15 No, no. This House bill.

16 BRAD SPICER:

17 Pardon me. Well, it's a Concurrent  
18 Resolution establishment, a platform for the  
19 Commission to work on surface and ground water as a  
20 unit rather than -- Blake?

21 BLAKE CANFIELD:

22 Right. If this --

23 BRAD SPICER:

24 The Commissioner makes a report to  
25 the legislature by March 1st of 2011, similar to

1 exactly what we did initially with the Ground Water  
2 Task Force under the Governor's office that pulled  
3 all the information together and proposed  
4 legislation at a later date. It's similar to that  
5 effort; is that correct?

6 BLAKE CANFIELD:

7 Yes.

8 JACKIE LOEWER:

9 Thank you.

10 KYLE BALKUM:

11 Mr. Commissioner?

12 BRAD SPICER:

13 Yes, sir.

14 KYLE BALKUM:

15 Maybe I'm a little unclear now. Will  
16 our report to the House Concurrent Resolution be an  
17 additional report to the State Ground Water Master  
18 Plan?

19 BLAKE CANFIELD:

20 Yes. It would work in conjunction  
21 with the statewide plan; and so my assumption is a  
22 lot of what comes out of the statewide plan would  
23 probably be used in providing recommendations to  
24 both the House and Senate.

25 BRAD SPICER:

1                   For some background on this, when we  
2 were working on the ground water legislation, we  
3 included some surface water in that legislation  
4 initially - initial draft and decided that it  
5 wouldn't fly.

6                   We were trying to bring both of them  
7 under some kind of legislation at one time so -- but  
8 the Commission does have the responsibility to look  
9 at surface water so that I think this is where we're  
10 going based on current law. Would you --

11                   BLAKE CANFIELD:

12                   Yes, I would agree.

13                   JAMES BURLAND:

14                   Mr. Chairman?

15                   BRAD SPICER:

16                   Yes.

17                   JAMES BURLAND:

18                   If you don't mind, is there a way we  
19 could distribute -- there's made reference to a  
20 certain Attorney General's opinions that came out  
21 last month or so. Is there a way we could get  
22 copies of those?

23                   BLAKE CANFIELD:

24                   Right. My memory reading this was  
25 that it makes reference to a memorandum, and we can

1 provide that to the Committee members, and I know  
2 that the Attorney General was in the process of  
3 writing the opinions, and if they've been released,  
4 then we will get copies of it to you.

5 JAMES BURLAND:

6 Yes. I think there's been two or  
7 three that have been released that I may --

8 BLAKE CANFIELD:

9 I'll make a note to get a copy to  
10 everybody.

11 JAMES BURLAND:

12 And, secondly, if we could maybe at  
13 the next meeting put on the agenda someone to review  
14 the impact of those memoranda and opinions on  
15 current water law. I think to give us an update on  
16 where we think the - at least the Attorney General's  
17 office thinks the current state of water law is  
18 would be useful.

19 BLAKE CANFIELD:

20 I will. Thank you.

21 BRAD SPICER:

22 Any other questions?

23 (NO RESPONSE)

24 BRAD SPICER:

25 Okay. Thank you. Let's see. Next

1 on the agenda, Gary Snellgrove, Louisiana Ground  
2 Water Monitoring Network Summary.

3 GARY SNELLGROVE:

4 Yes, sir. Thank you. As an  
5 introduction to the speakers that we have from the  
6 Department of Environmental Quality and the  
7 Department of Health and Hospitals that's going to  
8 come in to follow this summary on their programs and  
9 how they fit into the management and oversight of  
10 ground water resources in the state, I felt it was a  
11 proper time to give a summary of - from a DNR  
12 perspective of what this network of information is  
13 and how it is beneficial to our agency when we go  
14 through an evaluation process for what we're  
15 required to do under our statutory law.

16 So, in summary, what I'm going to  
17 provide after this slide is an explanation as to why  
18 I believe - or why we believe and feel very  
19 confident that certainly this network - this  
20 Intrastate Interagency Resources that we have  
21 available to us is certainly statewide and it's  
22 certainly comprehensive. It addresses -- and being  
23 comprehensive, it addresses water quality as well as  
24 water level measurements on a statewide basis. It's  
25 readily accessible to our agency. Next, please.

1                   Here at DNR, with water well  
2 registration and notification files, we know that  
3 there are 178,000 well driller registration records  
4 that we have obtained throughout our MOU from DOTD,  
5 which is now housed here at DNR, and that's  
6 available certainly as paper files to us as  
7 reviewers.

8                   We've recently assessed in 2009 that  
9 there were 4,400 new wells that were installed and  
10 registered in Louisiana. Statewide we expect that  
11 to be on average annually based on historical and  
12 moving forward, and the point there being made that  
13 for every one of these water wells that was  
14 installed, a water level measurement is required and  
15 captured, and, consequently, that information was  
16 put into a computer database which makes it easy to  
17 obtain and assess and evaluate. Next.

18                   DEQ is part of the network under  
19 there, and you'll get more details here following  
20 this from DEQ. But in their Aquifer Sampling and  
21 Assessment Program, they every three years go  
22 through a water quality sampling and testing  
23 program; whereby, they go out and reach out to 196  
24 wells, collect the data and report that information.

25                   This covers 14 of the major aquifers

1 in Louisiana. And, as I appreciate it, it comes out  
2 to being in the statewide approach about one well is  
3 sampled on average for every 400 square miles.

4 Of course, they summarize that  
5 information and they provide these reports. They  
6 are electronic. They're out there on the internet.  
7 It's accessible, and they do have a database that we  
8 can access to view water quality information. Next,  
9 please.

10 Likewise, DHH, under their Office of  
11 Public Health, public supply water wells are their  
12 oversight. Currently, they have 2,687 active public  
13 supply water wells in their database. They sample  
14 and test these wells every three years. Again, they  
15 test for water quality parameters with the focus on  
16 health, of course. This information is captured in  
17 their database, and we certainly have access to that  
18 information also in our evaluation process.

19 In addition to the three agencies  
20 previously mentioned, DNR, DEQ, DHH, we have also  
21 available to us the USGS information that comes from  
22 their Louisiana Water Science Center Database. This  
23 database includes over 22,000 well locations. That  
24 includes historical data dating back to the 1930's.  
25 That information includes both ground water level

1 and quality data. That's available to us. There  
2 currently are 12 realtime ground water monitor well  
3 sites in Louisiana. That's available also through  
4 their database through their website, as well as 13  
5 daily ground water monitoring well sites that are  
6 updated.

7 The Louisiana Geological Survey is  
8 another player. They have numerous aquifer studies  
9 and reports that they put out that include water  
10 quality and water level information. And, here  
11 recently, we've been informed that Caddo, Bossier,  
12 and DeSoto parishes have teamed up with the LGS to  
13 provide Wilcox Aquifer well sampling and testing.  
14 That is ongoing. It's my understanding that that  
15 will include an additional 1,100 wells that will be  
16 sampled and tested in two years, and their focus is  
17 on water quality.

18 Other resources that we were aware of  
19 is, of course, the LSU - Shreveport monitoring wells  
20 in the Caddo Parish area near Shreveport. We've  
21 recently been informed that the St. Tammany Parish  
22 authorities have a permitting type of process;  
23 whereby, domestic and private water supply or public  
24 water supply wells are required to be tested upon,  
25 you know, drilling and completion. We know this

1 information exists, and we know that they are  
2 required to do this in that parish.

3 Capital Area Ground Water  
4 Conservation Commission also has and maintains a  
5 database in the parishes that they have authority  
6 over. And, if all else fails, you know, in this  
7 comprehensive statewide network, the Department of  
8 Natural Resources under our authority has the  
9 ability on a case-by-case basis as needed to fill in  
10 the gaps. By order of the Commissioner, we can  
11 require additional information on any location of a  
12 water well that's required to come through for prior  
13 notification; whereby, we can go in and require as  
14 part of their notification to us to provide  
15 additional information, such as water level, aquifer  
16 testing, monitoring, and things of that nature.

17 So, with that being said, that  
18 concludes the summary. At this point, we'll just  
19 hand it to over to DEQ and DHH on their  
20 presentations. Thank you.

21 BRAD SPICER:

22 Thank you. Chris, are you ready to  
23 make a presentation? Who's going to join you there?

24 CHRIS PIEHLER:

25 Commissioner, this is John Jennings,

1 Senior Environmental Scientist, who works in my  
2 Division. He's going to give us more detail on my  
3 Division's activities related to ground water in  
4 specific.

5 First I'd like to give you just a  
6 brief overview of what a Water Quality Assessment  
7 Division does for DEQ. The DEQ was created with the  
8 responsibility of being the primary agency in the  
9 state with environment protection and regulation,  
10 and, as a result, when it comes to managing water  
11 resources, we have to be able to measure those  
12 things that we're trying to manage.

13 Our primary activities are to develop  
14 and maintain water quality standards. Standards are  
15 composed of designated uses, such as swimming,  
16 wading, boating, drinking water, agricultural use  
17 and a few others as well. And the water quality  
18 criteria are numerical values assigned to specific  
19 parameters of water quality in order to determine  
20 whether or not thresholds are being exceeded that  
21 would support those designated uses.

22 We gather internally. DEQ gathers a  
23 lot of water quality data to compare to these water  
24 quality criteria and assess their condition. Those  
25 findings are published every two years in the Water

1 Quality Integrated Report, and we do seek external  
2 sources data when provided to us, as well.

3 When water bodies are assessed and  
4 determined to be not meeting their designated uses  
5 that are listed as impaired in the Water Quality  
6 Integrated Report, a common outcome of that is the  
7 development of a total maximum daily load  
8 calculation which is also within the purview of the  
9 Water Quality Assessment Division.

10 That is done in order to support the  
11 development of LPDS permits, wastewater discharge  
12 permits for point source wastewater management, and  
13 they are intended to provide values to the  
14 permitting process that will insure that the  
15 permits, when issued, are protective of those  
16 designated uses in the Water Quality Division.

17 In addition to the effective  
18 regulatory control strategies for point-source  
19 pollution, we also develop approaches for control of  
20 non-regulatory sources of pollution, collectively  
21 referred to as non-point source. Instead of  
22 endocrine discharges, these are non-point sources,  
23 rainfall that falls on our fields, highways, yards,  
24 and farms and then runs off into our streams. That  
25 includes a very, very significant contribution of

1 the water quality impairments in the state.

2 This slide was intended to do maybe a  
3 couple of things. First of all, putting aside the  
4 colors, the polygons that are indicated there, the  
5 dark lines indicate major basin watersheds, and the  
6 smaller polygons are regulatory subsegments, things  
7 that I like to refer to as our surface water  
8 hydrologic management units. Those are basically  
9 watersheds, is what it amounts to as far as the  
10 concept. It comes a little bit different in coastal  
11 areas where it's titled, but they are hydrologic  
12 management units in practice.

13 The red areas -- this was developed  
14 from a 2004 Water Quality Integrated Report --  
15 indicate that the red areas are those that are not  
16 supported designated uses and are in need of help,  
17 not supporting that one particular designated use,  
18 which is fish and wildlife propagation.

19 So you can see that the  
20 responsibility that we have is a very large one, and  
21 the Division is working very hard to address these  
22 impairments through an integrated approach of both  
23 point source and non-point source pollution  
24 management.

25 This is just an example of the

1 relative contribution of non-point source pollution  
2 in the Mississippi River Basin, two-thirds of the  
3 United States. There's a slide in there I wanted to  
4 point out that's an indicator of -- if you'll look  
5 for phosphorus, the blue 12 percent and brown  
6 8 percent contributions are from -- part of the  
7 blue, it is a percentage of contribution of point  
8 source -- point sources contribution to phosphorus  
9 content of the Mississippi River and its associated  
10 tributaries. From a nitrogen standpoint, it's very  
11 similar, nine percent; although there is also a  
12 significant component there that's also atmospheric  
13 deposition.

14 Our approach is being continually  
15 improved. As I mentioned before, we're in the  
16 process of integrating our enhancements to  
17 point-source management with non-point source  
18 programs, looking to promote local activity within  
19 the given watershed by watershed. We wanted to  
20 achieve the goals of water quality improvement  
21 environmental protection, integrate those actions by  
22 watershed, to also insure that our expectations are  
23 valid. When we create and develop and maintain our  
24 water quality standards, we need to make sure that  
25 they are accurately distributed and also as needed

1 establish new criteria.

2           And probably one of the most  
3 prominent examples of that are nutrient criteria.  
4 Although we have the numerical criteria for  
5 dissolved oxygen and generally controls oxygen  
6 demanding compounds that are introduced into our  
7 surface waters, specific nutrients, nitrates,  
8 phosphores in their different forms are not  
9 currently in a -- we do not have numerical criteria  
10 for them currently but are under development. And  
11 this is an issue at a national level.

12           The state of Florida has recently  
13 undergone some rather trying legal issues associated  
14 with the development of nutrient criteria lawsuits  
15 associated; so we're trying to stay ahead of that  
16 game and avoid those types of issues. State  
17 developed criteria are a lot more appropriate than  
18 just adopting things that are developed nationally.

19           I'd like to at this point turn it  
20 over to John Jennings.

21           JOHN JENNINGS:

22           Hi. As Chris mentioned, I'm in the  
23 Office of Evaluation and Protection section of the  
24 program that we operate and manage out of that  
25 section which is underneath the Division which Chris

1 is Administrator. Basically, four programs, the  
2 Wellhead Protection Program, the Source Water  
3 Assessment Program, Drinking Water Protection  
4 Program, and, then, as Gary had mentioned earlier,  
5 the Aquifer Sampling and Assessment Program,  
6 formally known as Baseline Monitoring Program. We  
7 changed the name to the Aquifer Sampling and  
8 Assessment, or ASSET, Program because most people  
9 shorten the baseline up. In Wikipedia it gets  
10 associated with Risk Management; so there's some  
11 confusion there.

12 But the Wellhead program was  
13 authorized in 1986 by the Clean Water Act Amendments  
14 and the Governor assigned an order for DEQ to manage  
15 that program. The wellhead program only works on  
16 ground water. It does not deal with surface water.  
17 The only participants that are involved with that  
18 are those water systems and municipalities.

19 As the next bullet says, there was a  
20 water system approach. There were five steps;  
21 delineate protection area around the well, conduct  
22 inventory, aid the system in developing a management  
23 plan, how to manage their water systems, and a  
24 contingency plan to - for anything that happened  
25 with loss of use of that well or the water supply in

1 the well. It also involves community education in a  
2 limited manner, with signage around the wellhead  
3 protection area, maybe some fliers that went out in  
4 the well, or sometimes the water systems will  
5 include information on the water bill.

6 In 1996, the Clean Water Act was  
7 amended again which authorized the Source Water  
8 Assessment Program. This included all public supply  
9 water systems, whether community systems,  
10 non-community, and that's based on how large the  
11 system is, how many customers they have. In some  
12 ways, it was like the Wellhead Program but it  
13 included surface water.

14 Again, we delineated protection  
15 areas. We located a list of significant potential  
16 sources of contaminations within that delineated  
17 area. We did that across the state, and then each  
18 water system was ranked on its risk of  
19 contamination, whether it was a higher level or a  
20 lower or medium, and all of that data and  
21 information was made available to the water systems,  
22 and their customers can -- that data is available to  
23 the customers.

24 And, then, the follow-up to that is  
25 the Drinking Water Protection Program. We chose to

1 give it that name. Nationally it's called the  
2 Source Water Protection ACT, which it's a lot - very  
3 similar sounding like Source Water Assessment  
4 Program; so it has a little ring to it.

5 As you can see, it's funded by  
6 Nonpoint Source Program. It utilizes and builds  
7 information that was gathered in the Wellhead  
8 Program and the Source Water Assessment Program.  
9 And, again, it includes all sources of drinking  
10 water. It is to protect the source of the water  
11 that is used as a drinking water source to the  
12 population in Louisiana.

13 The way that we operate is on a  
14 parish-wide approach. We go into an area and form  
15 drinking water protection committees. These are  
16 based on local volunteers. They can be anybody from  
17 preachers to members of commissions or whomever.  
18 And, again, it is open to the public.

19 The public education is much more  
20 intensive. Members of our staff that work on this  
21 program do the radio spots. They get on morning  
22 television shows, local t.v. shows. They develop a  
23 drinking water protection committee within the  
24 parish or either within a municipality. It is  
25 assembled within the parish. We give them

1 information on the potential sources that we have  
2 found, and they will then visit those sources in  
3 some type of business, let those people know, hey,  
4 you have a drinking water source within, you know,  
5 some distance of your facility; here's some  
6 operating tips on how to do this safely and, you  
7 know, encourage people to keep that in mind.

8 Other things we do, work on hazardous  
9 waste collection days. If the committee has a  
10 particular thing they're interested in knowing -- I  
11 know one parish, they wanted to know where they  
12 could recycle their used oil; so we work with  
13 various businesses to get that worked out.

14 One thing we do is encourage the  
15 adoption of the Drinking Water Protection Ordinance.  
16 This is that governing body's own ordinance. It's  
17 not ours; it's theirs. We have a model of an  
18 ordinance that they can take and use, and they can  
19 modify it any way they see fit. It's not up to us  
20 to approve it. They will approve it.

21 It also brings, again, all the ground  
22 water systems to make them wellhead compliant,  
23 compliant with the wellhead program by working with  
24 them to get a contingency plan put in place, and  
25 this would apply to smaller systems that wouldn't

1 otherwise be in the Wellhead Program.

2 Since 2003, we have fully implemented  
3 the Drinking Water Protection Program in 25  
4 parishes. There's 416 water systems, and out of  
5 those we had 62 ordinances that have been adopted.  
6 Basically what drinking water does - or Drinking  
7 Water Protection Program does is it brings the  
8 Wellhead Protection Program, the Source Water  
9 Assessment Program, all of that information  
10 together, and, as it says, it ties a ribbon on the  
11 package.

12 The last thing I'll talk about is our  
13 Aquifer Sampling and Assessment Program, or ASSET.  
14 It is also funded with Federal grant money through  
15 the Nonpoint Source Program. It's used to  
16 contribute to the Water Quality Integrated Report.  
17 We use our ASSET data to include that. It is an  
18 ambient ground water monitoring program. It's not  
19 operated in - for an enforcement point of review,  
20 but any data that we derive can be used to support  
21 that.

22 It says it began in '91 to determine  
23 and monitor the quality of ground water in principal  
24 aquifers of Louisiana. We do go out every three  
25 years. As Gary mentioned earlier, that was for a

1 specific three-year time frame, and that's kind of a  
2 moving target, as we enlist well owners to volunteer  
3 and let us sample their wells. We don't sample  
4 any -- we do not have any wells of our own that we  
5 sample, but it is dependent upon volunteers to let  
6 us do that.

7           You can see the numbers up there.  
8 There's over 150 parameters we do monitor. We use  
9 the -- once the data is complete, we send that out.  
10 Each well gets a copy of his own data. The data is  
11 summarized by aquifer. And Gary made mention of the  
12 one well for a 400-square-mile well density. That's  
13 based on each aquifer's area; so whatever the  
14 footprint of the aquifer is, we take that and try to  
15 put at least the number of wells in it to reach that  
16 400-square-mile - one well for 400 square miles.

17           In some cases, we've had more than  
18 that, just to kind of work in some of the industrial  
19 areas, because this program actually began in the  
20 Baton Rouge - or the Mississippi River corridor,  
21 industrial corridor in the Calcasieu area, and then  
22 every three years we produce a triennial report.

23           And to keep it from getting too  
24 crowded, not that you'll be able to see anything,  
25 but these are locations of current wells that we

1 sample.

2 This is general findings. Based on  
3 geologic age, the youngest aquifers in most cases  
4 are also the shallowest. The middle-aged aquifers  
5 tend to be the deeper ones. They tend to be the  
6 best quality. The oldest aquifers mostly are in  
7 North Louisiana, and there's a lot of concern here.  
8 They're not necessarily the deepest even though they  
9 are the oldest, and they kind of fall in between as  
10 far as their quality, you know, based across the  
11 state.

12 CHRIS PIEHLER:

13 I believe that ends our portion of  
14 the presentation. Thank you.

15 GLENN CAMBRE:

16 Jake works in our central office on  
17 the Drinking Water Program. Jake is uniquely  
18 qualified because he's served as a regional engineer  
19 in the area capital region and dealt with the actual  
20 water systems and the water operators hands on,  
21 dealing with the management of the entire water  
22 systems; so, with that introduction, I give you Jake  
23 Causey.

24 JAKE CAUSEY:

25 All right. Thank you, Glenn. I'm

1 just going to do a brief overview initially of our  
2 responsibility and then get into some of the  
3 specifics as far as how they relate to ground water  
4 resources. You should all have handouts as well to  
5 follow along.

6 But I'm with the Department of Health  
7 and Hospitals, Office of Public Health Engineering  
8 Services. We have primacy from the Safe Drinking  
9 Water Program as granted by the Environmental  
10 Protection Agency. So, I guess as most of you know,  
11 we do oversee the drinking water in Louisiana.

12 With that said, I think the most  
13 recent population estimates for Louisiana is about  
14 four and a half million people. In looking at our  
15 inventory currently, about 4.2 million of those  
16 persons are served by public water systems, water of  
17 drinking water needs. Two and a half million of  
18 those folks are on public supplies that utilize  
19 ground water, and then about 1.7 million of those  
20 individuals are served by surface water type water  
21 systems, which leaves the remaining 7 percent  
22 roughly on private domestic wells. That kind of  
23 gives you an approximate breakdown of our drinking  
24 water in Louisiana.

25 Now, just for reference, when I say

1 public water system, EPA defines this as any water  
2 system that serves 15 connections or 25 people 60  
3 days out of the year; so that's what we're looking  
4 at.

5 So, as I've already stated, we handle  
6 the drinking water program. Basically, the state's  
7 sanitary code Part 12 is our regulations for public  
8 water systems in Louisiana, and it's basically our  
9 responsibility to insure that all water systems are  
10 in compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Program,  
11 and that's both looking at our rules as well as  
12 insuring they have certified operators in all the  
13 water quality testing that goes along with running a  
14 public water system.

15 So I was going to basically address  
16 the three areas that we look at, again, as they  
17 relate to protection of ground water and water  
18 quality issues. Every source is required to be  
19 permitted by our Agency if it's intended to be used  
20 for drinking water. There is a planned review in  
21 permit process for any new sources or even  
22 modification to existing sources, you know, both  
23 ground and surface.

24 Those plans and specifications are  
25 reviewed for construction standards. We have

1 engineers that review those plans. They're required  
2 to be prepared under a licensed engineer in the  
3 State of Louisiana; so our reviews check, again, for  
4 compliance with our Sanitary Codes. And primarily  
5 when we talk about water wells, Louisiana Water Well  
6 Rules and Water Regulations and Ten States  
7 standards, those are the construction standards for  
8 water wells used for public supplies and as well as  
9 domestic wells which I'll touch on, as well.

10 So we look at approved materials; we  
11 look at casing depths, grouting depths, grouting  
12 thicknesses, check valves, shut-off vales, pressure  
13 gauges, flow meters, all these sorts of things  
14 associated with water wells, and I'm sure you're  
15 familiar. All those contribute to the protection of  
16 their source water, as well as, you know, monitoring  
17 of how much water they're using.

18 We also look at proximity to  
19 potential sources of contamination when we're  
20 permitting these wells. You know, businesses move  
21 in and sometimes they move in without being aware,  
22 but we definitely look at that when we're handling  
23 the permits initially.

24 Let's see. We can go to the next  
25 slide. This is actually a section from our Sanitary

1 Code, just relative to distances from sources of  
2 contamination; so these are the, I guess, major  
3 concerns that we have as far as ground water. When  
4 we look at surface water, they're fairly readily  
5 susceptible to contamination just because they are  
6 drawing from a surface water source.

7 We do have some things in play in  
8 reference to those concerns. One is called our  
9 Mississippi Water Works Warning Network, where we  
10 have a process in place with the Coast Guard and  
11 other agencies and water systems. When there are  
12 spills, releases, and those sorts of things in the  
13 river, we can notify folks. We have models set up  
14 to look at, whether it's a concern, whether it's not  
15 a concern, and that -- we've actually had that - I  
16 don't know - at least 15 years, and it's worked very  
17 well. And we continue to update it and improve it  
18 and share that information with the Coast Guard and  
19 their committees to keep - to continue to improve  
20 that information sharing.

21 So that's basically our permitting  
22 process for our drinking water sources. In addition  
23 to that, as part of our responsibility with the  
24 Drinking Water Program, we do on-site surveys, which  
25 we call Sanitary Surveys, and these are a

1 comprehensive evaluation of the water system,  
2 including the sources as well as administrative  
3 management issues, et cetera.

4           These surveys are conducted -  
5 basically it says every one to five years. Surface  
6 water systems under federal regulations are only  
7 required to be surveyed once every three years.  
8 It's our goal to do them annually to typically  
9 achieve that goal. We, by far, meet the three-year  
10 requirement.

11           And then on ground water systems, our  
12 goal is every three years for all ground water  
13 systems. EPA requirements is three years for  
14 community ground water and non-transient,  
15 non-community ground water, and then five years for  
16 transient, non-community ground water. And I'll  
17 clarify what those are.

18           Community water systems are water  
19 systems that basically serve residents.  
20 Non-community systems are broken up into two groups.  
21 I mentioned the non-transient, non-community, which  
22 basically means it's the same people every day, like  
23 a chemical plant or a school. It's the same people  
24 coming into that water system every day. The  
25 transient non-community water system is more like a

1 gas station or a restaurant. That's an area where  
2 it's different people every day; and so they change  
3 the regulations up for those folks.

4 But during our Sanitary Surveys,  
5 basically we look for deficiencies, things -- you  
6 know, with the well, we're looking for, you know,  
7 the casing is not corroded, doesn't have holes, you  
8 know, it's not open to atmosphere, it's properly  
9 vented, the seal is intact so that it's not subject  
10 to contaminating an aquifer. Basically we have an  
11 enforcement process to where we can do  
12 administrative orders and, you know, require  
13 corrections, and if they don't, then we can go to  
14 penalties and further legal actions; so we have the  
15 authority to require any corrections that need to be  
16 corrected to protect aquifers for public water  
17 supplies.

18 For domestic wells, there, again, are  
19 construction requirements as far as distances to  
20 sources of contamination. The Louisiana Water Well  
21 Rules and Regulations has some basic requirements on  
22 construction of those wells, grouting requirements,  
23 et cetera.

24 We have testing available, but it's  
25 strictly bacteriological testing. We don't do any

1 chemical testing on private wells. Typically when a  
2 new well is drilled, you know, they'll run a BAC-T  
3 test or when homes are sold with private wells,  
4 typically mortgage companies require a BAC-T test  
5 before the sale of the home to insure it's safe to  
6 drink. Outside of that, it's really dependent upon  
7 the homeowner of that private well to maintain his  
8 well and insure it's safe. And we can run samples  
9 at any time for a small fee.

10 And, then, the last thing really is  
11 the water quality testing for public supply sources.  
12 Ground water systems are tested for chemical  
13 compliance at the source in Louisiana. At the  
14 Federal level, the requirements are really only at  
15 the point of entry into the distribution system  
16 which is post treatment. We actually do all of our  
17 monitoring at the source, and we actually have them  
18 run the well while we're collecting the samples so  
19 that the samples are fresh water out of the aquifer;  
20 so we kind of come back to the source to try to find  
21 potential issues.

22 And a lot of water systems have  
23 multiple wells that go through one treatment plant;  
24 so instead of getting one treatment water sample,  
25 you know, we're able to get representative samples

1 from each source.

2 These samples are done on a triennial  
3 schedule, once every three years. Surface water  
4 systems, again, we try to sample those annually  
5 because, obviously, surface water can change very  
6 often, but we pretty well stick to a three-year  
7 schedule for ground water systems.

8 In your handout, I think probably  
9 attached to the back is a full sample report, and  
10 that kind of lines up with what the federal  
11 requirements are, and you can see all the different  
12 analytes that we monitor for when we run those  
13 samples.

14 Now, all of those analytes that are  
15 in that list are not regulated analytes. In fact,  
16 on the first page, you'll see a -- nitrate is  
17 regulated. You'll see -- the second sample set is  
18 what we call sanitary chems. That includes things  
19 like chloride and sodium. You know, we run those  
20 parameters because it's helpful for water quality  
21 control for water systems as well as many other  
22 reasons.

23 And then you'll see the metals,  
24 cyanide, some radiologicals, and then a whole long,  
25 several pages list of organics, including things

1 like Benzene, Xylene, a lot of other contaminates  
2 that I know some concerns have been raised regarding  
3 fracing operations. So we -- and all of those  
4 organics themselves are not regulated. But, again,  
5 we try to get the most bang for our buck when we're  
6 running samples in our lab. All of these samples  
7 are collected by our personnel, running in our  
8 state-owned lab; so we have complete quality control  
9 over the data.

10           The last thing I wanted to mention is  
11 a new rule that EPA just published called Ground  
12 Water Rule. It just came into effect December 1,  
13 2009. And the purpose of this rule was actually to  
14 look at fecal contamination in aquifers. We've  
15 never had any reason to be concerned with that.  
16 Again, this rule is at a national level, not a state  
17 level. Most of our ground water sources are pretty  
18 well protected from surface water infiltration  
19 which, from my understanding, is the primary cause  
20 for fecal contamination in source waters in  
21 aquifers.

22           But, nevertheless, we do have to  
23 comply with the rule. And basically the way this  
24 rule works is water systems do monthly bacterial  
25 monitoring in their distribution system to insure

1 that they have good water quality and it's safe for  
2 drinking. If they have a total coliform positive  
3 sample in their distribution system, then this new  
4 rule now triggers them to go back and do source  
5 water monitoring for fecal contamination.

6 The current rule does still require  
7 them to do additional monitoring in their  
8 distribution system, and that's under a separate  
9 rule, but now they also have to go back to their  
10 sources and - prior to treatment for all water to  
11 check for fecal contamination. And we run those  
12 samples as well. We actually collect most of the  
13 samples in the state or at least half but -- so  
14 that's a new rule that just went into effect.

15 But most of the systems - or almost  
16 all of our systems do disinfect prior to putting  
17 water out in the distribution system. I believe EPA  
18 will find out if they are, you know, in fact,  
19 masking the problem and trying to find out if there  
20 is fecal contamination to properly address it. But  
21 that basically sums up our role, I guess, as far as  
22 looking at ground water resources in that respect,  
23 and I'll be happy to answer any questions that you  
24 may have.

25 BRAD SPICER:

1                   Thank you. Does anyone have any  
2 questions?

3                   JAMES WELSH:

4                   I've got a question, Jake. It looks  
5 like you've got your public water supplies covered  
6 very well.

7                   JAKE CAUSEY:

8                   Right.

9                   JAMES WELSH:

10                  Did you say that a private well owner  
11 is pretty much on his own if he thinks his well is  
12 contaminated from whatever? We get a lot of calls.  
13 Would we, should we run that complaint through your  
14 department or just refer it to a private lab to do  
15 the testing?

16                  JAKE CAUSEY:

17                  Well, we get those calls as well, and  
18 we always make those persons, you know, aware of --  
19 private labs are available to do testing if they  
20 were to go that route. There's a lot of ways to  
21 tackle it.

22                  Typically, if there are private wells  
23 in the area, there's also a water system not far  
24 from it that may have a well in the same aquifer,  
25 you know, if they have a concern there.

1                   Additionally, a lot of our complaints  
2 are actually referred to DEQ. If there's some  
3 concerns regarding ground water contamination in the  
4 area, you know, they may have knowledge of some  
5 report or whatever. I know DEQ actually does some  
6 investigations in that as well; so, you know, we  
7 definitely look into it to see what information we  
8 have and we can provide, and then DEQ also does play  
9 a large role in that as well.

10                   BRAD SPICER:

11                   If they just want to have it tested,  
12 then I tell them private services do that, if they  
13 have a concern about that.

14                   JAMES WELSH:

15                   One more question. You say for a  
16 small fee. What is that?

17                   JAKE CAUSEY:

18                   I believe it's \$75 for a BAC-T test.

19                   BRAD SPICER:

20                   Any other questions?

21                   JAKE CAUSEY:

22                   And I guess I will mention one thing  
23 on the domestic wells. Typically after a hurricane  
24 or a flood event, it has been our agency's policy to  
25 run domestic wells free of charge for a certain time

1 frame, but outside of those major events, it's  
2 typically a \$75 fee.

3 BRAD SPICER:

4 Thank you. We skipped -- I don't  
5 know if anyone had questions of Chris on the DEQ.

6 BO BOLOURCHI:

7 Well, Chairman, I have a --

8 BRAD SPICER:

9 Chris and John, if you don't mind.

10 BO BOLOURCHI:

11 If the domestic well is new, it was  
12 drilled within one year, it should be turned over to  
13 the driller. The driller should be the one to get  
14 it checked.

15 BRAD SPICER:

16 Thank you. Any questions of the --

17 PAUL FREY:

18 I have, Mr. Chair - Acting Chair.  
19 Chris, your 305B map, if I remember correctly, and  
20 I'm going back a few years because I think that's  
21 about a five or six-year-old map, but the list of  
22 impaired waters, there's a lot of red on that map,  
23 but as I remember it, a lot of that was due to low  
24 dissolved oxygen in those water bodies, and there  
25 were some issues -- you referenced something about

1 still working with EPA on some of the parameters,  
2 and I remember that being an issue back when that  
3 list was compiled. Did y'all make any progress on  
4 that or --

5 CHRIS PIEHLER:

6 Yes. Yes, sir, we have. The reason  
7 that that particular base map was chosen, that's the  
8 beginning of the clean water initiative that, among  
9 other things, sought to improve surface water  
10 quality, the number of impaired water bodies by  
11 25 percent by the year 2010.

12 There are three ways to do that;  
13 addressing point-source discharges, addressing  
14 non-point source pollution, and then also insuring  
15 that the criteria, in this case that you're  
16 discussing dissolved oxygen, is accurate and  
17 representative.

18 What we found is that when DEQ first  
19 established dissolved oxygen criteria, along with  
20 many other water quality criteria many years ago,  
21 that the national standard was imposed upon us  
22 rather than state-specific criteria development.  
23 The five-milligrams per liter dissolved oxygen  
24 content threshold for Louisiana was found that in,  
25 for lack of a better way to put it, just in a lot of

1 cases where our slow or non-moving waters get very,  
2 very hot in the summertime and simply physically  
3 will never reach five-milligrams per liter during  
4 the summertime.

5 So we do have an agreement with EPA  
6 to go through using a reference-stream approach by  
7 eco region to gather fish assemblages and oxygen  
8 readings so that we can have justified the  
9 adjustment and verification of dissolved oxygen  
10 criteria in water bodies.

11 BRAD SPICER:

12 Thank you. Any other questions?

13 MICKEY MAYS:

14 Mr. Chairman, I do have a couple of  
15 questions, please.

16 BRAD SPICER:

17 Yes.

18 MICKEY MAYS:

19 The well sampling, one for every 400  
20 square miles, if my math is right, that's about  
21 256,000 acres. Is that -- would you like to do  
22 more? Is it a -- or have you --

23 JOHN JENNINGS:

24 Sure. Yeah. What would be better --  
25 obviously, you know, that's widespread. That's one

1 well trying to interpret the water quality for a  
2 large area; so, yeah, obviously more would be  
3 better. And, yes, it is a budget concern. It's  
4 very expensive to run houses on that, whether you're  
5 doing in-house or to a private lab.

6 MICKEY MAYS:

7 The other comment, I'd like to  
8 compliment you and your people that are making  
9 presentations for the draft ordinances. They are in  
10 Lincoln Parish, and we haven't voted on it yet, but  
11 we encourage them to continue to work with the other  
12 parishes that have not adopted that, to go back to  
13 them and try to get it on the agenda. That's very  
14 good. Thank you.

15 CHRIS PIEHLER:

16 Yes, sir, thank you very much. We  
17 think that that activity is a model for surface  
18 water protection as well and seem to engage local  
19 communities for that as well.

20 JAKE CAUSEY:

21 One thing I would like to point out,  
22 the wells that we sample are various-use types.  
23 There are some public supply wells that we sample.  
24 It's just a matter of trying to find the well in a  
25 particular location that fits that well density, but

1 we do sample domestic wells; so we try to get as  
2 many different types of uses in there as possible.

3 BRAD SPICER:

4 Any other questions?

5 JAMES JOHNSTON:

6 I have a question. On your map, is  
7 there any particular reason why you don't show I-10?

8 JAKE CAUSEY:

9 Well, there are -- there are a few  
10 wells that are south of I-10, but we are looking at  
11 fresh water, ground water, and that's just naturally  
12 not fresh water that far south.

13 JAMES JOHNSTON:

14 Okay. One other question. It seems  
15 like, you know, given the situation with the state,  
16 we got a lot of sampling going on, which is good,  
17 but the question is how much coordination is it  
18 between the two agencies? Gary talked about  
19 computer databases, and so are y'all sampling the  
20 same sites sometimes or how much difference -- it  
21 seems like --

22 JAKE CAUSEY:

23 On occasion, it would be likely.  
24 From the public supply wells that we have in our  
25 program, obviously are sampled by the Health

1 Department.

2 BRAD SPICER:

3 But the issue would be, what's your  
4 mission? It's not the same as DEQ?

5 JAKE CAUSEY:

6 Absolutely. Our mission is to  
7 monitor the quality of the ground water or the  
8 source water. But I think more of their focus is  
9 once it gets out of the ground; our focus is what it  
10 looks like in the ground.

11 BRAD SPICER:

12 Thank you. Any other questions?

13 JAMES JOHNSTON:

14 Can I ask Gary a question?

15 BRAD SPICER:

16 Yes.

17 JAMES JOHNSTON:

18 You've got 178,000 registration  
19 records. We purchased those. I mean, how many are  
20 really active, or do you need 144,400 new every  
21 year? Is there any kind of way to prioritize them?  
22 How do you -- do you have all of them sitting in  
23 this database?

24 GARY SNELLGROVE:

25 The information that's collected from

1 those 178,000 plus registration forms that were  
2 submitted into the State have been, to my knowledge,  
3 inputted into the DOTD database that we have working  
4 with and getting the additional data that comes in  
5 every year, you know, with new registrations in  
6 there.

7                   You know, I'm certain that Bo can  
8 answer that, Mr. Bolourchi, but, yes, as I  
9 appreciable it, that's a correct statement. The  
10 178,000 represents both paper and electronic data  
11 availability.

12                   BO BOLOURCHI:

13                   Jim, it's a basic database. It has  
14 maybe 50, 60 fields. There's programs that have  
15 been set up with 80 different programs. It's an  
16 access data file. It's one of the simplest data  
17 files you can have. You can pull it anywhere you'd  
18 like. You can pull one category of wells, let's say  
19 industrial wells, drilled by date, by owner, by  
20 driller. It's set up that you can extract whatever  
21 you want.

22                   BRAD SPICER:

23                   Any other comments?

24                   (NO RESPONSE)

25                   BRAD SPICER:

1                   Thank you. Next we're going to have  
2 Gary cover some updates on some of the recent work  
3 that the Commission has done. Gary?

4                   GARY SNELLGROVE:

5                   Okay. Thank you. Before I move  
6 forward, though, there's just one item. If anyone  
7 would like to speak or provide comment at the end of  
8 the session, please fill out one of these blue cards  
9 in the back of the room.

10                  Okay. So, at this point, what we do  
11 typically is provide the Commission members and  
12 members of the public an update on activities within  
13 the Department of Natural Resources in regard to our  
14 efforts in certain aspects of the program.

15                  And we'll go over briefly here the  
16 evolution of the Water Well Driller Program. We'll  
17 give you an update on where we stand with the  
18 Katrina and Rita water well damaged wells that are  
19 out there and our efforts with LRA to get some  
20 funding to take care of that. We'll give you an  
21 update on our Haynesville Shale Frac Water Supply  
22 and implementation of our reporting requirements,  
23 and we'll talk about our audit and enforcement  
24 activity, and Mr. Tony Duplechain will give a little  
25 public outreach on education. Next.

1                   This slide outlines the activities  
2 starting from the Act itself that transferred the  
3 well construction program to DNR, which was  
4 basically effective on August 15th, 2009, which  
5 requires that the agencies implement by January 1 an  
6 MOU, Memorandum of Understanding, to transfer the  
7 authority formally and to continue to implement that  
8 process under the Act, which effective January 1 the  
9 MOU was in effect. During January of 2010, our  
10 agency informed the district managers at DOTD that  
11 they are to continue to perform the well inspections  
12 as they have previously prior to January 1.

13                   In February, we began discussions  
14 amongst internally - both internally and externally  
15 with DOT inside our information technology group  
16 about merging the databases - the two databases, the  
17 DOTD and DNR registration databases, and those  
18 discussions are ongoing.

19                   Currently what we're doing in the  
20 interim is we're tapping into the DOTD database and  
21 inputting the water well registration forms from the  
22 drillers, continuing the existing effort that was  
23 put forth before we took over the program.

24                   In March of 2010, we also began to  
25 review water well driller regulations and the

1 program -- of course, with the effort to improve  
2 upon and revise and update those regulations, and  
3 we've been in discussions with the Louisiana Ground  
4 Water Association and drillers and have already  
5 initiated those discussions with that group.

6 March 1st, we transferred the DOTD  
7 files to the LaSalle Building. They are located on  
8 a couple of different floors. We've got them here,  
9 and we're certainly using them and continuing to  
10 maintain those file records.

11 On March 8th and on March 22nd, we  
12 were fortunate to hire two engineers; so we have  
13 staff now that can focus on the roles that DOTD made  
14 for the state to continue to provide the public  
15 services in that regard.

16 And on March 25th, as part of the  
17 aggregate in power the -- or provide a position on  
18 the Drillers Advisory Committee for the  
19 Commissioner. The commissioner has designated John  
20 Adams as his designee to serve on that committee; so  
21 we took that action.

22 And in April, we began the process of  
23 renewal for drillers' licensing, and we're in the  
24 process of putting that procedure together and  
25 getting out the information, the notices for the

1 drillers to renew their licensing.

2           Recently, good news. We initiated  
3 late last year an effort to seek money from the  
4 Louisiana Recovery Authority to assist us with going  
5 in and addressing water wells in the areas of the  
6 Katrina and Rita storm surge events that were  
7 damaged. That was an earlier report that came out  
8 that identified and prioritized by risk the wells  
9 out there; and, so, we've teamed up with LRA.

10           The LRA has now informed us that they  
11 have \$360,000 available to us, that the ball is in  
12 our court now to apply for and get that money to  
13 contract out services to P&A, or repair the wells,  
14 that are damaged out there.

15           Recently, as of March 1st, we've been  
16 updating you with the Haynesville Shale Frac Water  
17 reporting requirements. We changed the form again.  
18 We improved it to include more data to give it a  
19 little bit more certification, if you will, by the  
20 operator, and we wanted it to have more of an  
21 element to where it could stand alone and basically  
22 have its own sheet separate from the rest of the  
23 reporting requirements that come along with the  
24 issuance of the work permit.

25           So the form here on the right, as you

1 see, it's difficult, but it's -- you know, that is  
2 the new look, and that is what has been implemented  
3 come March 1st, and staff are reporting to me that  
4 it's been very effective. We've gotten positive  
5 feedback on it, and it certainly has made our life  
6 easier to understand the information that's being  
7 reported on the form, and I believe that, likewise,  
8 it's made the operator's job easier to report it to  
9 us, because if they were reporting it and we're  
10 scratching our heads, then more than likely they're  
11 scratching their heads when they try to fill it out.  
12 So we've got this in process now.

13 And this just summarizes -- this  
14 slide here just tells you in regard to the frac  
15 water supply reporting requirements, activity that  
16 took place to get us to where we are today, and  
17 we're now at the point to where we're actually  
18 crunching out statistics. Next, please.

19 And this represents the most recent  
20 data set that we looked at on Haynesville Shale  
21 operations. In our previous meeting, we reported a  
22 similar pie graph with statistics that was for 87  
23 wells, if I recall correctly. And mainly in that  
24 water report here is, yes, we are actively updating  
25 this and this is the most recent cut. It's

1 March 30th, 2010.

2                   What we see here is 141 reporting  
3 wells versus, say, 87 the last time we met, and this  
4 is out of 490 total work permits that were issued.  
5 Way back in February, it was more like, I think,  
6 around 300. So we're seeing similarities in the  
7 time that we're getting the reports, but, most  
8 importantly, what we're seeing here is confirmatory  
9 results, if you will, from the previous pie graph,  
10 reporting at the same percentage or near the same  
11 percentage that the amount of frac water supply  
12 coming from the surface which is reported at 70  
13 percent. Next, please.

14                   Moving into our update on our water  
15 well notification audit and enforcement activities,  
16 to date we are on track again with the schedule that  
17 was approved awhile back. We're over halfway there  
18 as far as the time goes. We've audited 30 parishes.  
19 Next, please.

20                   And that puts us into March of 2010  
21 with St. Tammany on the horizon, and in April, we  
22 will be touching into the Northwestern part of the  
23 state, East Carroll, Madison, Richland, and West  
24 Carroll.

25                   And this table here just gives you --

1 last time we reported similar information where we  
2 gave you an account of enforcement actions that have  
3 been taken per parish, and this just provides that  
4 same statistical run, including the additional  
5 parishes between the last time we were there. Next,  
6 please.

7 And with that being said, that  
8 concludes the technical aspect of administrative,  
9 but certainly not to belittle this aspect of it, the  
10 public outreach and education portion, which in the  
11 month of March, the Governor proclaimed a week  
12 during March the Ground Water Awareness Week, and  
13 during that week and prior to that week and after  
14 that week, part of your staff went out and performed  
15 an aggressive outreach and education effort, going  
16 out to various elementary schools and getting the  
17 message out on the importance of ground water  
18 conservation, and with that being said, Ms. Phyllis  
19 Darensbourg is up to give you a report on that  
20 activity.

21 PHYLLIS DARENSBOURG:

22 Good morning. Thank you, Gary.  
23 Thank you, Commissioner. It's so nice to be here  
24 with you commissioners today to report on our  
25 outreach efforts. I'd like to begin by reading a

1 message that came to us from a teacher. This came  
2 to us on March 15th.

3 It says, "Dear, Mr. Duplechin, thank  
4 you for teaching my sixth grade students about water  
5 conservation. Sixth graders have a keen interest in  
6 environmental issues and were delighted to learn  
7 ways that they can personally contribute to our  
8 area's conservation endeavors. You did such a good  
9 job presenting the lesson. The students learned and  
10 had fun too.

11 When I teach the students new skills  
12 or concepts, I refer to the skills and concepts as  
13 tools for their theoretical backpacks. They carry  
14 their backpacks throughout their entire lives.  
15 After you left our class Friday, one student was  
16 happy to report that they had some new tools for  
17 their backpack.

18 Thank you for the poster of Louisiana  
19 principal freshwater aquifers. I have it hanging in  
20 our classroom. Thank you again for bringing this  
21 timely lesson on water conservation to us."

22 And it was sent by Debra Hawthorne  
23 who is a sixth grade math and science teacher at  
24 Simsboro High School.

25 So, with that said, I'd like to think

1 that we were successful in our teaching tour and  
2 that we are making an impact because we're getting  
3 this kind of feedback.

4 This year's Ground Water Awareness  
5 Week was March 17th -- I'm sorry, 7th through 13th,  
6 and we endeavored on trying to go to schools north,  
7 south, east, and west across the state. We did a  
8 bit more planning than we had in past years, and our  
9 marching orders from the Secretary were to do more  
10 with less, and I think we did accomplish that this  
11 time.

12 But we did it with a little help from  
13 our friends. It truly was a team effort. The idea  
14 was to try to each day of the week during awareness  
15 week reach a school, teach in the classroom, and we  
16 used water, W-A-T-E-R, in choosing the city that we  
17 would try to go to.

18 We had the LSTA as a partner with us.  
19 That's the Louisiana Science Teachers Association.  
20 Gene Burnette, who is a friend, helped us to choose  
21 some of the schools that would participate. It's  
22 very, very hard, as you might know, to try to reach  
23 a school office during a school week, and, you know,  
24 teachers' lesson plans are pretty rock-solid.

25 But we started out with the

1 Governor's proclamation to jump start the week, and  
2 early on, we called the Sparta educator, who is  
3 Lindsay Gouedy, to take a teaching tour with us, and  
4 she was not only receptive to working with us, but  
5 had a number of her own plans underway; and so we  
6 were able to tag team with her in North Louisiana.

7 Members of the Department's new  
8 outreach team called the Go Team stepped up to help  
9 also. I'd like to recognize Gay Lynn Brown and  
10 Carol Crapanzano, who also was able to be a part of  
11 the teaching tour.

12 The DNR's Energy Office was prepared  
13 for a display booth in New Orleans at the south's  
14 largest home and garden show in the Superdome, and  
15 we took advantage of that venue, where we would  
16 reach adults to talk to them about well maintenance,  
17 well registration, and water conservation.

18 Our colleagues at LSU Ag Center, the  
19 extension service, has several regional offices and  
20 parish offices, as you know, and they do everything  
21 they can during the week to promote and place an  
22 emphasis on water conservation, and they, too, were  
23 out in the field.

24 The teaching tour is customized.  
25 Tony provides a slide show that, depending on where

1 we are in the community, we talk about where the  
2 water comes from in that community. We have  
3 handouts, posters, and other materials, and we leave  
4 them with the teachers and the students.

5 The award-winning video, Our Lives,  
6 Our Water, is really a big hit, and it's shown, and  
7 copies are left also for the teachers and the  
8 students.

9 We've had a couple of sidebar events.  
10 On February 27th, Tony had a session that he did  
11 with the Environmental Education Symposium which was  
12 held in Baton Rouge, and he had, I think, 30 to 40  
13 teachers in the class that he taught.

14 On Friday before the tour, Tony  
15 attended the Westside Middle School in Walker for  
16 their Career Day, and as a geologist he talked about  
17 geology as well as water conservation and its  
18 importance.

19 All in all, we probably reached some  
20 300 plus students this year for Awareness Week.  
21 We're proud of that, but we hope that next year we  
22 can do even more. As you can see, we have pictures  
23 of the Awareness Week on our website, and as you  
24 scroll through them, you can see we had, for  
25 instance, in Tioga, we had the Alexandria t.v.

1 station, KALX-TV to actually come, and it was aired  
2 at the 6:00 news that night.

3 We also have Lindsay and a group from  
4 Louisiana Tech that was called Sci-Fi Friday,  
5 Science Friday, in which the students put on their  
6 t-shirts provided by the Sparta Commission, and we  
7 were able to capture a picture with them there. And  
8 we also included two of the newspaper clippings.

9 We are collecting the clippings from  
10 the week. I didn't have them available at this time  
11 because I think there are a couple more of them  
12 coming in, but the top one being the one from Lake  
13 Charles, the Lake Charles American Press, and the  
14 bottom one being from the Ruston Daily Leader.

15 I'm happy to take any questions.

16 BRAD SPICER:

17 Any questions? I have one comment.  
18 I'd like next year to have this presentation much  
19 earlier than I was able to get it because the  
20 Stormwater Conservation districts really do a lot of  
21 work with the schools, and several of them used this  
22 presentation last year; so we have 44 districts.

23 PHYLLIS DARENSBOURG:

24 Happy to do that.

25 MICKEY MAYS:

1                   Mr. Chairman, I'd like to just make a  
2 comment if I could. Tony was up there, I think, two  
3 meetings ago where Flakeboard had made a  
4 presentation of what they were doing to conserve in  
5 the Sparta area, and Tony had a meeting there with  
6 some industries of what had been done. And would  
7 you allow him to speak on that for a second?

8                   BRAD SPICER:

9                   Yes, sir.

10                  TONY DUPLECHAIN:

11                   Thank you, Acting Chairman. I guess  
12 it was March 25th, Bob Romero who is really the -  
13 should be the spokesman for this effort - I believe  
14 he's still sitting in the back of the room - and I  
15 drove up to Simsboro in North Louisiana to go to the  
16 Flakeboard plant, and for those of you that didn't  
17 know, I certainly didn't know that there was a plant  
18 in Louisiana that makes the product they did and  
19 it's the particle-type board that you make cabinets  
20 and office furniture with.

21                   And they were getting involved with  
22 starting to do some different conservation - water  
23 conservation methods. As you can well imagine,  
24 being a wood products plant, they were very high on  
25 fire supression, and part of their fire supression

1 was two enormous ponds that they use as source  
2 water.

3 Well, they use ground water for the  
4 fire suppression ponds, and being large, they got a  
5 lot of evaporation off of it. Well, any wash water  
6 that they had in the plant, they were just letting  
7 it run through a weir and run off and down into  
8 whichever receiving waterbody was there.

9 And what they had started to do was  
10 to close the gate on the weir and collect that water  
11 and take the clean water and pump it back into the  
12 fire suppression ponds so that they could, you know,  
13 make a small dent in the amount of water that they  
14 were using.

15 And what we had done on that day, we  
16 had representatives both from Flakeboard. As well  
17 as Flakeboard, we had representatives from  
18 Saint-Gobain, a glass plant right there adjacent to  
19 theirs, an insulation company that was up there, and  
20 a stone container.

21 And we all just -- just to sit around  
22 and get started the ball rolling to brainstorm  
23 different ways that the different industries up  
24 there could get into water conservation and kind of  
25 get the mindset for water conservation, not so much

1 the - so much the water that they use in their  
2 processes, but any other little areas on their plant  
3 sites where they could save water.

4 One place that we did notice going  
5 through the Flakeboard plant was this big cooler  
6 that was giving off a lot of water that had  
7 condensed on the side of it, and it was running down  
8 and running into this weir, as well.

9 I tell the kids when I go up to teach  
10 them, every drop counts; so it was exciting to go up  
11 there and see that some of the industries up there  
12 are starting to get the mindsets let's do what we  
13 can where we can with the water conservation  
14 efforts.

15 BRAD SPICER:

16 Thank you. Any other questions? If  
17 not, we'll set a date for the next meeting scheduled  
18 for June the 2nd, which is roughly agreed to by the  
19 Commission to have it on the first Tuesday of the  
20 quarter - excuse me, Wednesday, but we've been  
21 talking to Jim about the session, an early June  
22 session. It's going to be tense, and a number of  
23 Commission members probably will not be able to make  
24 it; so what I would like to do is keep this date as  
25 a tentative date and then be aware that we may want

1 to change it as we get closer to the meeting. Any  
2 objection? If not, June 2nd is the meeting date.

3 Public comments, I don't have any  
4 cards; so I assume -- oh, excuse me. Okay.

5 Ms. Gouedy. I understand you are with the Sparta  
6 commission.

7 LINDSAY GOUEDY:

8 I am. I work for the commission as  
9 their education coordinator. I'd just like to make  
10 a brief statement and thank the Commission,  
11 Commissioner Welsh, Secretary Angelle, as well as  
12 the Department of Natural Resources for the support  
13 that was given to the Sparta Ground Water Commission  
14 over Ground Water Week. Also it's very exciting to  
15 be able to join.

16 I brought a few things. Really  
17 brief, but I wanted y'all to see what your financial  
18 support and contributions were able to help us to  
19 provide for North Louisiana and also across the  
20 state.

21 We were able to develop some  
22 informative color books that are based off of the  
23 video, and I have enough that I can pass around.  
24 Y'all can look at this. This was a really good hit  
25 for our first, really, edition. They were based off

1 of some programs that were put out by Project Wet  
2 and some of their information. It was really good,  
3 worked really well. There will be future editions  
4 that will be put out, I can assure you. I only have  
5 a few left; so they really went quick.

6 And, also, y'all did see in the  
7 pictures. There were some t-shirt. I really feel  
8 bad that I only have one to show. My grandparents  
9 always said if you don't have enough for everybody,  
10 don't bring it; so I've been struggling with that  
11 today. But I wanted y'all to see.

12 I was very excited in being able to  
13 get this developed for this year, and it was a  
14 really big hit. You can see that to conserve is  
15 really our key issue, our key point we're making,  
16 and I can pass that around if y'all would like to  
17 look at that. It does have our donors on the back,  
18 again, but I'd just like to extend my appreciation  
19 and thanks to your support and your dedication to  
20 education and ground water awareness across the  
21 state.

22 BRAD SPICER:

23 Thank you. Are there any questions  
24 for Lindsay? Lindsay, I'll make a comment. If you  
25 want more input on Project Wet, there's a gentleman

1 by the name of Joey Breaux.

2 LINDSAY GOUEDY:

3 Yes. I work with him a good bit. I  
4 think I spoke with him maybe weekly over the past  
5 few months; so he is a good contact. I'll just pass  
6 these around.

7 BRAD SPICER:

8 Thank you. Any other comments? If  
9 not, I'd like to thank the Commission members for  
10 attending today as well as the audience. I  
11 appreciate you taking the time to be here. So do I  
12 have a motion to adjourn?

13 JAMES WELSH:

14 So moved.

15 JACKIE LOEWER:

16 Second.

17 BRAD SPICER:

18 No objection. We are adjourned.

19 (OFF THE RECORD AT 12:46 P.M.)

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C E R T I F I C A T I O N

1  
2 This certification is valid for a transcript  
3 accompanied by my original seal on this page. I,  
4 Michelle M. Dardeau, a Certified Court Reporter,  
5 License #21014, in and for the State of Louisiana, as  
6 an officer before whom this meeting was taken, do  
7 hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and  
8 correct transcript of the Ground Water Resources  
9 Commission meeting held on the 7th day of April,  
10 2010, as reported by me in the stenographic reporting  
11 method, complemented audio-sync recording, and  
12 thereafter reduced to computer-aided transcription by  
13 me, and is a true and correct transcript to the best  
14 of my ability.

15 I further certify that I am not an attorney or  
16 counsel for any of the parties; that I am neither  
17 related to nor employed by any attorney or counsel  
18 connected with this Action; and that I have no  
19 financial interest in the outcome of this Action.  
20  
21  
22

23 \_\_\_\_\_  
MICHELLE M. DARDEAU, CCR  
24  
25