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- 1 [Starting at 2:10 mark of session footage]
- 2 Chairman: Do we have any house member that has an easy one? Thibaut, yes,
- 3 let's get going with it. Let's go ahead and go. House Bill 727. Have a seat
- 4 gentleman. House Bill 727.

5 [background conversation]

Chairman: As you get yourself comfortable there, House Bill 140 by one of your 6 7 newer reps, this Leger person, has asked that it be deferred for one week, so 140 will be deferred for one week. He does have a couple of other bills in the mix. Just 8 before we get going on this, is there somebody here that's supposed to be 9 presenting Leger's bills for him? We'll look into that. Just I know when we're done 10 with you guys, they'll be some group of people getting up to leave, but we still have 11 184, we have the Stefanski Marina Bill as it relates to the theft of goods form a 12 13 merchant. Okay, Leger and Hilferty.

It looks like former representative, current Senator Perry will handle those when they
come up after this particular bill. House Bill 727, the author pioneer is
Representative Thibaut. What's the bill do, why do we need it?

Thibaut: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Good morning, members. House Bill 727 17 18 amends the statute that deals with critical infrastructure. Critical infrastructure in the state of Louisiana are things like refineries, our porch railways, LNG plants. What 19 20 this law does is it gives our law enforcement agencies a legal framework to protect Louisiana citizens, jobs, and that infrastructure. Similar law was passed in Oklahoma 21 22 last year and various other states are looking at it. I want to just address a few things in my opening. This bill does nothing to impact the ability to peacefully protest. It 23 only comes into play when there is damage to that critical infrastructure, so if you 24 don't damage anything, this law does not apply. 25

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In Louisiana, we have over 50,000 miles of pipelines. Many of those pipelines go
through your districts, some in your backyards. A lot of Louisiana folks are employed
by pipelines, we live by them. We all know they carry fuel and other sorts of things.
It's important that we protect those pipelines.

5 **Chairman:** Representative Dwight, you want to--?

Dwight: Thank you, Mr. Chair and committee. As Representative Thibaut said, there's a right way and there's a wrong way and that's what this bill is attempting to address is those that protest the wrong way. We in no way want to inhibit anyone from doing a peaceful protest and doing it the correct way. That's not our intent, that's never been the intent. This is for those that choose to do it the wrong way. We're simply adding pipelines to the critical infrastructure language in the bill. I'll be happy to answer any questions.

Chairman: All right, the gentleman on the right, go ahead and introduce yourselfthen we're going to take some questions from them. Go ahead.

Tyler Gray: My name is Tyler Gray. I'm the general counsel for the Louisiana Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Association. I'm here to provide information and answer any questions that come up in a legal nature or any other things like that.

Chairman: Just for the audience members, can you hear this, the folks that are 18 regulars here, but I'm going to repeat it which our members have lots of other places 19 where they have to be at one time. It's not a lack of interest in your bill or what you 20 have to say, but sometimes they have to be in other areas pertaining their own bills 21 and issues of that sort. Sometimes they're in one of the any rooms paying attention 22 to what's going on. If they are in another area making a presentation, they're looking 23 at it on their phone and listening to it in the process. Don't assume that there's a lack 24 of interest based on where they are. 25



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1 Okay, sure. All right. We have a couple of questions and there's also a proposed

2 amendment from Senator Carter. I'm going to take the first round of questions and

- 3 then we'll address your amendments.
- 4 Carter: I spoke with the chairman already and the chairman has supported it. Sorry,-
- 5 **Chairman:** The author?
- 6 **Carter:** the author not the chairman.
- 7 **Chairman:** The same thing sometimes.
- 8 **Carter:** Exactly [laughs].
- 9 Chairman: All right, Senator White.

White: On page two, I think some of this language are recently put in years back on
critical infrastructures. We're adding pipelines on page two line 12. That's what we're
doing right there. Then we're putting in a definition on line 15, and then we're putting
in a penalty on line 19.

14 **Thibaut:** Correct.

White: Then we're going into criminal damage to critical infrastructures. In that online 24 we have the intentional damaging, right?

- 17 **Thibaut:** Correct.
- White: Then you have a penalty for that intentional criminal damage below that on
 B, right? I'm just trying to break it down in changes. Then it goes on to the penalty in
 C. Then you have a restitution section in D. I don't mean to explain your bill, but I'm
 just picking up where it's adding and changing somethings to existing all right.
- 22 Thibaut: Correct.

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- 1 White: Then you have line 11 on page three, you had the conspiracy of two or more
- 2 persons?
- 3 Thibaut: Correct.

White: If you conspire to do the damage. Okay, that's basically it. I see the difference here. You're just adding some things. If you have conspiracy and you have the intent to damage the infrastructure, it would include all the infrastructure, but we're adding pipelines as a critical infrastructure.

- 8 **Thibaut:** Those apply to all the different critical infrastructures.
- 9 White: Right. Okay, I understand, thank you.

10 **Chairman:** Thank you, Senator White. I never can be sure in this committee 11 whether or not there's been good communication with the authors on amendments, 12 but you've seen the amendment that's being offered by Senator Carter for page 13 three.

14 White: I did.

Chairman: What the amendment does on page three between lines seven and eight, I would like to go ahead and bring the amendment up and put it on given that the author has no objection to it. Do the members have the amendment before you?

- 18 **Speaker 1:** I don't think so.
- 19 **Speaker 2:** No.

20 **Chairman:** Okay, they'll pass it out. As it's being passed out, what it does is it says 21 that this section shall not be applied as to prohibit picketing public demonstration 22 and similar forms of expressing ideas or views regarding legitimate matters of public

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interest protected by the United States Constitution, the Constitution of Louisiana.
 You're not looking to chill free speech.

Thibaut: Not at all. I'm fine with the amendment. Legitimate matter might be kind of broad, but I guess we could work on that if it seems to be a problem, but I understand what he's getting at. No, we're not trying to squash anybody's free speech here.

7 Chairman: I think what he's saying on the legitimate matters of public matters is 8 there's some test in the Supreme Court on what type of speech is considered free 9 speech and not. I don't think we're going to get into a huge long discussion on that.

White: It wouldn't prohibit gathering and protest on public property about an issue ora pipeline or a refinery or a chemical plant or a nuclear plant if they wanted to.

12 Thibaut: Correct.

13 White: This amendment wouldn't prohibit that.

14 Thibaut: This bill only deals with criminal damage to that critical infrastructure, so 15 the intent-

16 White: Or that language.

17 **Thibaut:** - doesn't prohibit anything.

18 **Chairman:** Senator White.

19 White: I think that's all.

20 **Chairman:** Senator Mills and then we're going to have Senator Perry.

Sen Mills: Thank you, Mr Chairman. On page two line 18, it says whoever commits

the crime of unauthorized entry of a critical infrastructure. If you just look at the

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Atchafalaya Basin, there's so many pipelines that are all over the place. There's so
many that are even exposed. What's the intent of that section of law? Knowing that
there's agricultural portions, tell me what you're trying to get to.

4 Chairman: In his question, well, inherited in that is how do you know when you're5 trespassing?

6 **Mills:** That's what I'm trying to get to.

7 Gray: That piece of the law is actually from 2015 that's already currently in law. The 8 unauthorized entry, the way that we were able to establish exactly what you're 9 looking at, which is where's that fine line between being on public property and private property, and there are two pieces to that. If there is a physical barrier and 10 11 the infrastructure is completely enclosed and you are trespassing, you are in violation of the law. The other one is if there is not a complete enclosure but you are 12 asked to leave the property, then you have an intent to remain, so there are two 13 different tests. 14

Either the property is completely enclosed or if you're talking about a situation with a pipeline, you would have to be told by the property owner that they need to leave from that private property and you remain, at that point, you would be trespassing. That's how they differentiate between the two.

Chairman: You said property owner, but the property owner may have given a usufruct. Are you talking about the person with the usufruct or are you talking about the property owner?

- **Gray:** It depends on that relationship on the lease. It would have to pact.
- 23 Mills: What about state-owned property?
- **Gray:** That would be the determination of the state if they told them to leave.

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Mills: Your definition of unauthorized entry, that's because of critical infrastructure?
That's the point that you say is a present law critical infrastructure piece?

Gray: Right, critical infrastructures, so when you're talking about state law-- I'm sorry, what I should of said is this is only critical infrastructure, so when you're talking about state water bottoms and all that kind of stuff in state law, this doesn't even apply to that. This is only critical infrastructure that is determined under this definition, you were asked to leave, it is not enclosed and you remain, you're in violation of this law. Very narrow. That's the only situation it applies.

Mills: It's a pretty broad though what are pipelines in Louisiana? Pipeline can be
agriculture, it can could affect hunters, it could affect anything. Are you talking about
all pipelines now are considered critical infrastructure?

12 Gray: Yes.

13 **Mills:** Okay, thank you.

Chairman: All right, just a little follow up on that for my edification as well. I have a piece of property, I'm a farmer and I got a pipeline going through my property. Given the usufruct or maybe the state or somebody else's taking it through eminent domain and says that it's going through, who has the right to tell the people to get off the pipeline?

Gray: This is something we're actually working to define through the Sheriffs Association. Current law is that it would have to be the property owner unless it's detailed in the lease. It's really a fact by fact situation in which you go through that. Based on what you're describing, whether it's a usufruct or the naked owner, the landowner, the leaseholder it depends on what that relationship is between the property owner. Now this is only with a pipeline because all the critical infrastructure would end up being fully enclosed.

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1 **Chairman:** There's no way we can fully enclose 60,000 miles of pipeline.

2 Gray: Correct.

Chairman: What I'm hearing is for now it's a case by case basis where I'm the farmer and I like the idea of the pipeline coming through my property, I like the idea of making my neighbors in the north warm in the winter, and safely getting product into the refineries. I can tell folks that were unhappy with that, "Don't come on my property." Maybe, I don't know, Marathon wouldn't be in the position to say that unless it's nuance through what the actual lease or the manner in which they got it. All right, so it would require some cooperation with the property owner.

10 **Gray:** Correct.

11 **Chairman:** I sometimes worry about the usufruct folks having command over the 12 peoples' property that if granted the usufruct. I don't they necessarily ever thought 13 they were giving up all the rights that they have to their property. Do you see that 14 being an issue?

Gray: The naked owner, where if you've granted a usufruct, then the naked owner would have the right to alienate, so the usufruct, if it's not defined in that relationship in the lease or whatever that usufruct is granted, then it would defer back to the naked owner under property law, but they would have to be detailed. It'd be a case by case basis in that situation. coming all the way back to the actual situation with the farmer and what happens, I want to make sure it's clear that if there were ever any unintentional damage, then this law would not apply.

This law only applies in a very narrow situation, critical infrastructure, it has to fall within the definition. There must be a damage for anything in this thing to be triggered. I want to just make sure that that point is clear when we're looking at this. Case 6:20-cv-00983-RRS-CBW Document 93-4 Filed 04/18/22 Page 264 of 355 PageID #:

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Chairman: All right, I'm looking if we have other questions in here, but one of the thing that sort of jumps out at me on this and maybe there are others in your group that can answer this better, maybe not, I don't know, but we have conspiracy on the books in Louisiana and I rarely see it used in any particular instance. We already have conspiracies, so why do we need the section starting on page three that deals with conspiracy when we already have it?

Gray: The primary reason to have it in this place is the way current conspiracy law is
written, we didn't want it to be triggered without a damage, so it's important that you
cannot violate this statute unless conspiracy results in someone acting in
furtherance of that conspiracy to actual damage the critical infrastructure.

- 11 **Chairman:** Where is that in there?
- 12 **Gray:** The conspiracy is 14 proposed 61.2.
- 13 **Chairman:** I get that, but where does the damage part come in?
- 14 **Gray:** In order to be convicted of a conspiracy, you have a meeting of the minds.
- 15 **Chairman:** Yes, the overt act.

Gray: You have to have an overt act in furtherance of that conspiracy. In this case,

it's referring to this particular law so it would have to be a damage. It would have tobe a violation of the critical infrastructure.

19 **Chairman:** All right, so you're saying I couldn't just have the agreement to do it and 20 that the overt act actually has to be damage as opposed to going to get my 21 explosives, I guess.

Gray: Right, it has to be intentional damage, it's not an inadvertent damage. Therehas to be intent in this law too.

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Chairman: All right, but the mere agreement to create the damage which is what I see in federal court all the time on these conspiracies, nothing's happened but there's been an agreement and they get hooked up on that. That part concerns me as far as what's the duplicitous part of the conspiracy? My original thought on it was that the reason that you had your own conspiracy section in there was it related to the penalties. How do the penalties related to the ordinary conspiracy penalties?

7 **Gray:** These penalties are greater than ordinary conspiracy penalties.

Chairman: Okay, and the ordinary conspiracy penalties are just tagged to whatever
the underlying crime is.

10 Gray: Correct.

Chairman: All right, Senator Perry. Thank you for answering my questions. SenatorPerry.

Perry: Thank you, Mr Chairman. What was the initial reasoning for creating a new statue as opposed to taking the language here and just amending it under aggravated criminal damage to property? I understand the intent, I get that, but just why not?

17 Gray: Louisiana has a lot of critical infrastructure. If you look at a map of the Gulf Coast between Louisiana and Southeast Texas, we provide a lot of products to the 18 19 entire East Coast all the way to New York City. As part of that, we were paying attention to what goes on in other states. Oklahoma passed a law to protect their 20 21 critical infrastructure. When that happened, we evaluated Louisiana statutes. We spent a lot of time with former US attorney, Walt Green. If you're not familiar with 22 23 him, he spent over 20 years in the justice department prosecuting federal crimes and he spent time in the DA's office. 24

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We felt that he was someone that we could go to, analyze the way current law was, and establish a framework that could be utilized here in the state to protect that

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and establish a framework that could be utilized here in the state to protect that 2 infrastructure and look at it from a federal perspective and make sure that they all 3 work together. From that, we went to analyze what was current law. We found that in 4 2017, during the criminal justice reform that, inadvertently, there was a piece by 5 reference removed dealing with criminal damage. As part of that, we got together 6 with former US attorney Walt green. We analyzed the law and determined that we 7 were not in line with the current US statutory code which is Federal Law 18 USCA 8 1366 which relates to destruction of an energy facility. 9

10 These penalties that are in this proposed bill, House Bill 727, are still significantly less than what that energy facility destruction you would be liable for. Because of the 11 difference nuances between intrastate definitions to dealing with this stuff, we 12 wanted to make sure that we had something inline even if it was lesser than what 13 the federal government had. In this way, we also did not have to wait on the federal 14 government here in Louisiana with so much infrastructure here. In analyzing that 15 entire scope, we determined that we did not have the protections that we needed in 16 17 this state, and that's why we came out with this. In concert, the whole time we made sure that we did not infringe on any constitutional rights. 18

There's no intent, no desire to infringe on free speech. This is about criminaldisobedience, not civil disobedience.

Perry: That's one of the things I'm going to be interested to hear because I don't see
anything in here that infringes on first amendment rights at all. That would be
interesting to be able to hear their comments on that. Thank you, Mr Chairman.

Chairman: Senator White, do you mind if we accept the amendment before I call onyou?

26 White: Sure.

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Chairman: Senator Carter has offered amendment 3083 that goes on page three between lines seven and eight. Senator Carter, do you have any additional information on that?

Carter: I just want to make a statement that the amendment and I think the chairman has already read it, but just for the public, what the amendment does is in an abundance of caution is to make sure that a person or persons wishing to peacefully protest that there is nothing in this bill real or perceived that will prevent or prohibit them from having a peaceful protest. This is kind of a belt and suspenders just to make sure that, in an abundance of caution, that we cover those things.

Chairman: All right, Senator Carter has offered amendment 3083. Is there any
 objection to 3083? There are five members present, no objection. Amendment 3083
 will be adopted. Senator White.

White: I think most of my questions are answered. I've listened and I think this is basically just expanding the conspiracy part of it to all infrastructure. I think with the amendment it doesn't prohibit anyone from exercising their rights to demonstrate or be vocalized in one of these sites especially if you're on public property. It would probably prohibit me from coming on private property, but I think public property rights are still available here. Demonstrations and your opinions and free speech, I don't see where it's stopping that.

20 **Thibaut:** That's not our intent.

Chairman: Thank you, Senator White. I'm going to read the green cards. There's a
lot of green cards, and we have some red cards, and we have some white cards.
These are the green in support of cards. Not wishing to speak, Gerald Faulk, New
lberia. Nic Walts of Cheniere Energy. Carmack Blackmon, Louisiana Railroad.
Lauren Shovan, Jeff Kapotski, Stephenie Cargill, Megan Manchester, Jonna

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Lyleson, Gifford Briggs, Fred Palmer, George Gedry, Robert Balen, Sara Rodes,
 Neil Buckingham, I've got him off the bench in here. Tommy Williams.

3 [laughter]

Chairman: Rondy Braxston, Kevin Hays, Liz Mangum, Bryan Farenthold, Rob 4 Landry, Adam Haddox, Chet Chason, Darren Bovard, Laura Ferrel, Ray Wilhelm, 5 Matthew Manning, Levil Edmonson, Phillip Fraser, Jody Montelaro, Jacob Sexton, 6 Thomas Hornsak, Jeremy Gibson, Ben Bennett, Ecko Rodrigue, John Vikneir, Kim 7 Jaykabear, Craig Shiro, Mr. Williams, Mr. Coons, Mr. Varnido. Mr. Badier, Mr. 8 Haden, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Hartman with Phillips. Johnny M Parker, Ronna Harang, 9 Matthew Harole, Emily Rockwell, Randall Womack, Gary Meyers, Mr. Martin, Elisha 10 Duhon, Casey Benard, Paul Hudson, John Eric, Josh Brell, John Walters. 11

Two more green cards. One didn't check anything as far as what their position was. Graham Pickering with Marathon Petroleum, do you wish to speak? Then Madam President will provide information if requested. Tyler Gray, Mid-continent who's done that and he's turned in a green card instead of a white card which I appreciate it. I always find it odd when somebody turns in a white card but it sounds as though they're opposing or supporting. I appreciate that. We have a Julie Cherry with Louisiana AFL-CIO, do you want to provide information?

Julie Cherry: I think most of my concerns have been addressed. I did have a couple
of concerns. I'm not here in opposition.

Chairman: All right. Before we bring up the opponents, I want to present an amendment for the committee to consider as well. It's been the practice of this committee for a while to try to steer away from mandatory minimum sentences. In this bill on page two line 27, line 28, there's a mandatory minimum of one year for criminal damage to infrastructure. Then when you go over to the next page on part Case 6:20-cv-00983-RRS-CBW Document 93-4 Filed 04/18/22 Page 269 of 355 PageID #:

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1 C, once foreseeable that human life will be threatened or operations of criminal of 2 the critical infrastructure will be disrupted, there's a mandatory minimum of six years.

The amendment seeks to eliminate both of those mandatory minimums. It doesn't do 3 4 anything to the cap, it just eliminates the mandatory minimum. Those certainly are aspects of the amendment 3098, but the bigger aspect of the amendment is that it 5 6 eliminates the conspiracy section beginning at page two line nine to the end of the 7 conspiracy section. That the chair believes that the conspiracy portion is not 8 necessary but the members may believe otherwise, but that's what the amendment does. It eliminates the conspiracy section and then I believe that's already the law on 9 any of it. 10

The speaker indicated that one of the things is that it alters the penalty that would ordinarily apply under ordinary conspiracy theory. That's what the amendment does. I want to give you guys an opportunity to comment on it, so go ahead and offer any comments that you might have on it as the members digest it. The mandatory minimums, I don't think there's a whole lot of opposition to that. We've tried to steer away from that, but on the conspiracy, is it duplicitice or not? If it's not duplicitice or is it it gives it an elevated penalty.

I'm just trying to make sure everyone has an opportunity to digest it. Do you haveany comment on it?

20 Speaker 3: I sure don't.

21 Speaker 4: I think we should just amend it.

Thibaut: We're kind of in you all's playground. I guess the conspiracy part is not triggered unless there's damage to that critical infrastructure.

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1 Chairman: I don't read it that way. I know that may be the intent, but that's not the

2 way I read it. I'm not saying you guys are purposely misleading us either, it's just a

3 difference of opinion. Senator White has a question.

4 **White:** I just wanted to ask staff if these amendments were separable.

5 Chairman: Sure, we can divide them. If you want to vote on them separately we can6 do that.

White: I would make a notion that we vote on one through 10 on the mandatory and
then on the conspiracy number 11, we vote on it separately.

- 9 Chairman: All right.
- 10 Author, everything to say about that or you need a second?

11 **Speaker 5:** No, that's fine.

12 **Chair:** We'll vote on amendments one through 10.

13 **White:** Order 1 through 10 is technical, take that out. That's okay, they understand.

Chair: The chair is going to state what amendments 1 through 10 do. 1 through 10 eliminate the mandatory minimum that you see on page two for one year and on page three for six years. Authors have indicated that they don't have any real issue with those. The chair will make the motion to adopt 30, 98 amendments 1 through 10, is there any objection? There's no objection on amendment 1 through 10. Amendment number 11, Senator White I expect has an objection to amendment number 11.

21 **White:** Yes, and if we're setting it up to a matter of federal law, do they have 22 conspiracy in federal law?

23 Gray: They do.

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White: That's what I thought. I think the conspiracy is a lot more important, not for some folks that may be in this audience that just want to protest or have a peaceful protest, but if it would be terrorists that were organized and conspiring to blow up one of our infrastructures, that maybe in some cases kill many people. Because if you blow up some of these operating refineries or camp plants, a big section of it, you may kill hundreds of people with that one explosion, and for that reason, I objected the conspiracy being removed.

8 **Chair:** I appreciate Senator White's point of view. I would say that it would be 9 covered by other charges that would apply and I think conspiracy can still be 10 charged without this, but the chair has made a motion that we adopt amendment 11 number 11 of 3098 to which Senator White has made an objection. We'll call a vote 12 on amendment number 11.

A yay process amendment number 11, a no-- Senator White does not want
amendment 11 to pass, so he opposes amendment number 11.

15 White: The conspiracy part.

Chair: A yes would be in favor of opposing the amendment. You want to keep the conspiracy potion within the bill if you vote yes, if you vote no, there will be another vote.

- 19 Berra: Senator Claitor?
- 20 Claire: No.
- 21 Berra: No. Senator Perry?
- 22 Perry: Yes.
- 23 Berra: Yes. Senator carter?

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- 1 Carter: No.
- 2 Berra: No. Senator Lewis?
- 3 Lewis: No
- 4 Berra: No. Senator White?
- 5 White: Yes.
- 6 **Berra:** Yes. Three yays and three nays.

Chair: The motion fails. The chair now renews the motion to report amendment
number 11 favorably to which Senator White- do you have an objection Senator
White? Would you like to vote again?

10 Senator White: No.

11 Chair: There's no opposition to amendment number 11. Amendment number 11 would be adopted. We go from the opponents now. Thank you, gentlemen. On the 12 opponents, we have a lot red cards and it looks like every one of them are almost 13 flecked as far as which to speak. We're going to read those that do not wish speak 14 first that oppose it. Ann Rose, Louisiana Bucket Brigade. Jenna Shoket doesn't wish 15 to speak but opposes. Catherine Worskim, Ms. Worskim doesn't wish to speak, I'm 16 17 going to frame that one, good to have you. Jonathan Anderson does not wish to speak but opposes. Ricky Veered does not wish to speak but opposes. 18

All right, we have one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve in opposition wishing to speak. Senator Berra previous has made the motion to limit the speaking time to five minutes. I'm not going to deny anybody the opportunity to speak that has made the script here, but at the same time, I would ask that you to not be repetitive.

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The first group, William Quigley, Loyola University. Mr. Quigley. Let's see here, Jody
Meche if would you come forward. [pause 00:35:00] Annet O'Connor if you would
come forward. I have Ms. Paskomis and I have a good relationship, I'm sorry if I hurt
your feeling.

5 When we were talking about people that are sensitive up here from time to time, she 6 has always advocate for what she believes in. We are going to go left to right and I 7 know in some instances it's difficult to be brief on longer subjects. Go ahead, Mr. 8 Quigley.

9 **Quigley:** Thank you.

Chair: I'm sorry, go ahead and pass it out. Mr. Quigley has previously provided us with writing from the Loyola University Clinic. I got inbox a while ago but we want to make sure that all the members of the committee have it and, We also have something from Mr. Mich, okay? Thank you. Mr. Quigley.

Quigley: I thank the committee and I thank you for the actions you've already taken which have addressed a couple of very serious concerns in terms of the first amendment implication of this and the conspiracy issues. I do think however, there's still remain some constitutional issues with this bill as its drafted, not under the first amendment but under the 5th and 14th amendment where the due process requires that criminal laws give very specific and clear instructions about what is legal and what is not legal.

As the questions that have already been raised to the proponents indicate, when you're talking about access to pipeline in a state that is interlaced with pipeline, that some are on private property, some are on public property and alike, then the issues of property ownership, as the chair pointed out, use of fraud and alike. We don't have as much problem with the issue of trespass, but the issue of damage and that I think we had characterized it as a hyper or super criminalizing the people who were

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protesting the pipelines. I do think a couple of your amendment have addressedthat.

I would point out that a very similar bill was just beetled last month by the 3 4 Republican governor of Wyoming. Wyoming doesn't take second place to anybody in terms of their use of natural resources either. They told that because it's poorly 5 drafted and had unintended consequences. I think even the law as it's currently 6 7 amended, it's not really clear who the law is focused on and exactly what conduct is 8 focused upon. If in fact, people are protesting, as we've had a number of protest already in the state, some are on private property with the permission of the private 9 property owner, and some are on public property. 10

11 In some cases, law enforcement says you can be there and you have to go out to the roadway. Others they say, well, if the private property owner allows you there, 12 13 then you can be there. Where then the pipeline people say we have an easement 14 here and we are saying that you can't be on the property at all. I think there's, in 15 terms of this Senator White's concern about terrorism. I think that we have plenty of laws about terrorism and clearly we're not talking about that. We do talk about the 16 17 need and the constitutional need to prevent vagueness and overbreadth. Those are the two concepts that we pointed up in the paper and I think others have pointed out. 18

Is it clear-- Excuse me. Is it clear in this law as it stands right now what conduct is 19 legal and what is not? I would say that it is not because of the vagueness and over 20 21 breath of the thing. I do really want to congratulate the committee on eliminating the conspiracy. There are 321 decisions in Westlaw in Louisiana on conspiracy and I 22 think bringing us to that area in a new statute would unnecessarily complicate us. 23 We do still think that there's some question about the intentional nature of this 24 singling up pipeline protests. It's very clear that these things were launched after the 25 26 protest at Standing Rock and other places. The history of the bill as it was brought up by its component, omit the fact that the American legislative exchange council 27 28 drafted a model bill and it has been tried to be introduced in a number of states. File name: hb 727 video.mp4

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To my knowledge, there have not yet been any decisions or whether it's constitutional or not. I think that there certainly will be challenges to that and I think that whether that's tried to be enforced on the local level or it's just challenged on its phase on the state level. The state is looking at considerable exposure financially in terms of the constitutionality of the action.

6 Chairman: All right, thank you, Mr. Quigley. Who's Law Clinic named after?

7 **Quigley:** We have a Gillis Long Poverty Law Center.

8 **Chairman:** I'm working toward Jack Nelson. That's the name I want to hear.

Quigley: John P Jack Nelson is my predecessor at the Loyola Law Clinic and I had
the good fortune of clerking for him in law school. He's been a long time great honor
in our community.

12 **Chairman:** I just wanted to bring up Jack Nelson's name, he's about the greatest 13 lawyer you never heard of. Do some research on that guy sometime where he gave 14 up a very, very promising career in the law to do what he thought was right. We 15 passed a resolution yesterday honoring him and there's not much of his family left, 16 but I did want to point that out.

17 **Quigley:** Thank you very much.

Chairman: I have all the respect in the world for your predecessor and appreciateyour discussion. Senator Mills.

Mills: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I'm going to give you a test from me, from a legal expertise, say there was the pipeline or the equipment or the pipeline or there was some destruction that took place from criminal activity, is there remedy with the court right now?

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Quigley: Absolutely. If somebody actually damages property, we have a whole host 1 2 of laws for trespass, arson, damage to property, criminal damage to property, conspiracy, all those other things. Those laws apply to anybody who damages 3 anybody else's property. It was clear from the proponents that they're trying to carve 4 out a special place that if you damage pipeline property or pipelines or anything 5 having to do with that, they want enhanced protection that is unavailable to 6 everybody else in the State of Louisiana. No, we have plenty of laws that a 7 prosecutor's use routinely and certainly know how to do in this circumstances as 8 well. 9

10 **Mills:** Enhanced protections not usually the norm in this type of situation.

Quigley: No, this is clearly this industry particularly lead at this time by the pipeline industry is asking for a special protections. They're asking for a special pleading, special consideration that they think their property is a lot more valuable than your property or my property or properties of other businesses in our state.

15 **Mills:** Thank you.

16 **Chairman:** Senator Carter.

Carter: I don't know who might answer this, but perhaps you can, how will this
potentially impact other navigable waters.

- 19 **Chair:** You go ahead.
- 20 Quigley: You go ahead. Do you want to start?
- 21 **Chair:** You're the legal head here, go ahead.
- 22 Quigley: [laughs] You're the legal escort, but this is the man on the navigable
- 23 waters. Why don't you go ahead of him?

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Chairman: All right, so Senator Carter is going to defer his question for a moment.
 Sir, introduce yourself.

Jody Meche: My name is Jody Meche and I'm the president of the Louisiana 3 Crawfish Producers Association West. I represent just shy of 500 members. We 4 mainly make our living in their Atchafalaya Basin fishing crawfish and fish. 5 Atchafalaya Basin for a recreational fishing and providing sustenance for our 6 7 families. Nobody talked about the navigable waters and I and members of our 8 organization, that's where we operate in the navigable water of the United States. We launch our boats at the many different boats launches along the basin, and we 9 traverse across the basin in our boats on those water bottom, then we pursue 10 crawfishing and fish and that's how we make a living. 11

We go and catch some tons up to thousands of pounds of crawfish and bring that to the market. This year I think we're going to have beautiful crayfish because we had high water for quite some time, but it is going to be a little late this year. Anyway, we were traversing those navigable waters.

16 Historically, we had natural bayous that we would always use, but because of so many pipelines crisscrossing the Atchafalaya Basin, now there are hundreds of 17 miles of pipelines crossing that Atchafalaya Basin, we pretty much don't use the 18 navigable bayous that we used to use because they've captured the flow of all of 19 these bayous and have dammed off a lot of the bayous and now we refer to, well, 20 21 how are you going where you thought? I take the 16-inch pipeline. I'd go down to the 30-inch pipeline or around the 21-inch pipeline or the sea boat pipeline or the Florida 22 gas pipeline, you understand? 23

Now where everything has been dike off and dammed off, we have to traverse these pipelines which go under these our navigable waters that we make our living on. 726

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It is almost impossible for us to conduct our activities in their Atchafalaya Basin without using these pipelines. Whether you fish recreationally or you commercial fish or you just want to go out there and see what the basin has to offer. The potential we have here is we can potentially be targeted whenever we cross a pipeline or we travel within a pipeline.

Because of the code of engineers not having personnel in regulatory or the means to go and investigate violations on the Atchafalaya Basin, Atchafalaya Basin keeper in my organization, we have become the watchdog out there. Whenever violations are happening out there or someone reports something out there or maybe a pipeline company dammed off a natural bayou and it no longer going to provide flow for our swamp so that we can catch crawfish. Some of us have to go out and investigate that and see if there's a violation.

13 Potentially when one of my members or myself or Mr. Dean Wilson, the Atchafalaya Basin keeper director which I'm on the board, also of that board, if we go out and 14 15 investigate these claims, we can potentially be targeted and thrown in jail or fined. There are issues there that we're very concerned about. It is impossible, I'm telling 16 17 you here today, because of all of these pipelines crossing the Atchafalaya Basin and the elevated small banks that have been piled up when they're exposed, when the 18 19 water recedes, it is pretty much impossible to traverse and fish the Atchafalaya Basin because of all these pipelines in the Atchafalaya Basin. 20

We're going to have an issue there and we can potentially be targeted. We have a problem with that.

Quigley: If I could just then finished the response to Senator Carter. The statute, the
bill that's before you is not just about damage to property, it is about unauthorized
entry and that is a real concern for us, damage.

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We have all kinds of laws about damage, but if you look at the actual words in the proposed statute, it talks about criminalizing unauthorized entry, and clearly if you unauthorize entry into a place that's fenced off, as they said before, as most of our actual power stations and those things, then there's no confusion about that, but unauthorized entry to any place having to do with any pipeline in the State of Louisiana is creating an incredible variety of places that people can unintentionally and accidentally violate this law and be subjected to that.

8 **Carter:** That's where I want to go. I mentioned early on and my amendment was to clarify that people who wanted to have peaceful protests would not be disallowed. 9 They wouldn't have any infraction on their first amendment, but now I want to go a 10 little bit deeper because I fully support. Here's where I kind of split the difference, I 11 fully support the need to protect their pipelines and to make sure that there's no one 12 whether it's a terrorist or an individual or just somebody seeking to cause harm to 13 something as significant as our ability to transport through our pipelines. Maybe you 14 don't have the answer to this, so we'll get the other people back to the table. 15

Where I want to see if we can find a difference is how do we do that without 16 17 infringing on the rights of the crawfish fisherman or others who may accidentally unbeknown to them in the commission of doing their jobs whether it's recreationally 18 19 or professionally, get caught in a trick bag of being in a position where they can be prosecuted when in fact they had absolutely zero intent to harm the pipeline? I don't 20 21 know how we get there, but that I think could be as close to a win-win scenario. It 22 certainly would gain my support if we were able to figure out how we protect that pipeline and make sure that the critical infrastructure is protected while not taking 23 away the rights of others to use those navigable waterways. 24

Quigley: In the bill itself, if you look at page two on sentence 18, it says, "Whoever commits the crime of unauthorized entry of a critical infrastructure." Now that's in the current law, but what the change is being proposed is to redefine what critical infrastructure is away from power stations, away from a nuclear power plants, away File name: hb 727 video.mp4 Case 6:20-cv-00983-RRS-CBW Document 93-4 Filed 04/18/22 Page 280 of 355 PageID #:

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from refineries to now, a part of the critical infrastructure is any pipeline in the State of Louisiana. If we have tens of thousands of miles of pipeline, that is now, in addition to the intentional damage, the bill as it's offered does talk about intentional criminal damage, but it still does penalize unauthorized entry, unauthorized trespass, unauthorized presence around any critical infrastructure that we have which is pipeline.

7 Mr. Meche: That's our problem. The members of my organization, that's our
8 problem with the bill.

Quigley: If we were to, because in my estimation - and I'll let the proponent come back and further explain this - but as I appreciate it, the principle reason for wanting it to be in the critical infrastructure space, is to protect the pipeline from willful and knowingly damaging it. It seems to me that there should be some way that we can craft, specifying that the violation is if a person is attempting to violate or damage the pipeline versus coming close to it, or traveling nearby.

15 Phil Quigley: Trespass. Yes, essentially--

Quigley: Let's kind of hear from everybody else and maybe we may have someamendments to kind of talk about that.

Claitor: Thank you Senator Claitor. Senator Mills, do you want to hold yourquestion or go forward with it?

- 20 Mills: It's on that same [unintelligible 00:51:10].
- 21 **Claitor:** All right, Senator Mills.

Mills: I totally agree with Senator Carter. First of all, Mr. Meche, I want to thank you for being here because unlike so many people in this room that's being paid to be here today, you lost money. You couldn't crawfish.

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Mr. Meche: Sure. I should have been running crawfish [unintelligible 00:51:24]
today.

3 **Mills:** That's right.

Mr. Meche: I'm just trying to catch crawfish. That's how I make my living. I'm on the town council for the town of Henderson. I'm on the Levy board. I'm vice-chairman of the Louisiana Crawfish Promotion and Research Board. I'm on the board of Directors of the Atchafalaya Basin Keeper. I get paid by catching those crawfish out at Atchafalaya Basin. I'm not getting paid to be here today.

9 **Mills:** I want to thank you. Tell me actually something, in your day-to-day function, if 10 that part that was talked about, line 18, "Whoever commits the crime of an 11 unauthorized entry," what does that do to a crawfisherman that's getting up everyday 12 to work? What does that do to a hunter that wants to have accessibility to state 13 land? Tell me what that does.

Mr. Meche: Everyday that we go out and try to make our living in the Atchafalaya Basin we could potentially be thrown in jail or fined according to how this bill reads. Everyday, because we have to traverse through or across thee pipelines. It is impossible for us to conduct our activity in the Atchafalaya Basin because there are so many of them and the way that they have been laid they go underneath our navigable waters that we fish on. We have to go through them or across them.

Mills: Because of the spoils and the height of the spoils, you probably have to do different things that mandate you get there to make your living.

Mr. Meche: No doubt about it. They block off natural slews and bayous. You can be traversing through the bottom running your traps and you're going to run into like this wall. It's a spall bank wall that should have been pulled back into the ride away to not disrupt the flow of water or our navigational ability. You know what I'm saying? 730

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That bayou, that slew is right across that spall bank but I can't get into it because it'sdamned off.

3 Mills: Last question. What caused the spall bank?

Mr. Meche: The dredging of the ride away when the pipes were laid. They 4 excavated the dirt out of the water bottom and piled it up adjacent to the ride away 5 leaving a damning effect and a navigational hazard across the Atchafalaya Basin. 6 7 Almost everyone of these pipelines has it and I serve on a committee trying to address that issue of what it has done to our water quality in Atchafalaya Basin. 8 They channel sediment into the Atchafalaya Basin, our bottoms are filling up with 9 sand because that's what they do. We've lost areas and we pretty much have to 10 navigate these pipelines to get to the areas that we fish. 11

12 **Mills:** Thank you for what you do.

13 **Mr. Meche:** Thank you all. Thank you all for having me.

Claitor: Thank you Senator Mills. Senator Perry, somebody that's also familiar withyou eat what you kill.

Mr. Meche: [laughs] I don't kill them. They kill them when you boil them. I bring themalive.

Perry: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Mr. Meche, this is one of the things that I just want to clarify on. Revised statute 14:61, which addresses unauthorized entry of a critical infrastructure. Everywhere is throughout there-- I'll call you professor?

21 Phil: Phil is fine.

Perry: If I misspeak correct me. I want the proponents to also do the same. When
you all, as you say, traversing back and forth across, my opinion, let's say someone
would get charged. My opinion as somebody who would be hired as a defense
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1 attorney, let's say, is, I don't think it falls within the example which you give because

2 it has to be intent to be in there unauthorized. I think by just going and traversing, my

3 opinion is, I don't think you're breaking the law. That's the first issue.

The second issue is, this Bill won't penalize you intentionally damage. So without the intent of the damage and without the intent of intentionally being unauthorized in that particular area, that's where I think it's getting pulled off what the Bill is.

7 Mr. Meche: May I address what you're saying?

8 **Perry:** Yes, sir, absolutely.

9 **Claitor:** That's the purpose.

10 Mr. Meche: I understand your understanding there. In all due respect, Senator Perry, you don't have a real good understanding or you may have forgotten what 11 12 has been going over the last 20-25 years in the Atchafalaya Basin. I have been approached by private claimants who say the areas I fish is private property. 13 Numerous occasions. I've been in court over it, I've been shot at for being on a water 14 bottom frogging with my boys that I was trespassing on private property. I defeated 15 that. I had a federal ruling saying I was on the navigable waters of the United States 16 of America. Meche versus [inaudible 00:55:54] lake area. 17

Other fisherman have been challenged by private claimants in the Atchafalaya Basin who say that these areas are their private property and we have prevailed in court saying that it's the navigable waters of the United States of America. Any one of these claimants accuses any of us of trespassing in the area of the pipeline. The trespass law has already been modified through this legislature. The burden of proof is on the accused. So I'm guilty, I have to prove myself innocent.

I have to prove I'm on a navigable waters and I have to miss all my fishing and be in court while I'm doing that. That's how I make my living. We're like a farmer. When

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we have that window of opportunity and those crawfish are ready to be caught, at
whatever time of the year it is, because we never know when the conditions are
going to be right. Maybe early, maybe late. This years it's going to go late.

4 **Perry:** I'm listening.

Mr. Meche: We have that window of opportunity. It's ready, set, let's go. We got to go get them and we got to catch as much as we can while we can. I can't be in Baton Rouge testifying before you people. I can't be in court defending what I do for a living and that I have every right to be there doing my living. Do you understand?

9 Perry: Yes.

Mr. Meche: That is the issue that we are faced with. We're guilty and we have to prove ourselves innocent. The burden of proof is on the accused. You're guilty of trespassing. The burden of proof is on the accused that you're not trespassing. I have to have hydrologists come into play. I have to have expert testimony. I have to have other fishermen testify that they've been fishing these areas for decades to prove my innocence. That's already out there. That potential is already out there. This is just another target that they can target us with. It's a means to target us with.

Perry: Look, I understand everything you're saying. I think even without you being here, without this Bill ever being filed, I think the issues you've stated, you're going to continue to have. Would you agree? What your saying, that basically they're saying that the burden is on you, that you're guilty until you prove innocent.

Mr. Meche: This is also another avenue for me to be targeted, because I'm the go-to guy whenever a violation is faulted, "Hey Gordy, we got bayou that's been blocked off by this pipeline. They damned it off. The water can't flow through anymore. I can't access the areas I fish anymore." **[unintelligible 00:58:09]** off, whatever. I'm the guy that's got to go check it out. Everytime I go out there now I can potentially be prosecuted.

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Phil: The other clarifying point, just to respond, Senator, is that section C, which
again is on page two line 18, it is a crime just entry. It is not a requirement that there
be damage. It's unauthorized entry on anything that is defined as a pipeline.

4 Perry: I agree with you that the damage doesn't have to take place, but 14:61 says,
5 "The intent has to be there to be unauthorized."

Claitor: I think we've framed that very well and we're going to hear from the
proponents again in a little bit, but I think we're plowing the same ground a little bit.
We have framed it up-- Sir, I'm sorry, say your bit.

9 Perry: Along the same lines as Senator Mills, my father-in-law is a crawfisherman. I
10 don't want it to get lost that I don't understand and I don't appreciate. I truly, truly
11 appreciate you coming and testifying.

Mr. Meche: You've been a friend to our industry over the years, Senator Perry, I
know that. You fish crawfish ponds, you don't fish the Atchafalaya Basin.

- 14 **Perry:** I understand that.
- 15 Mr, Meche: It's a different animal. [chuckles]
- 16 **Perry:** The people from that area owe you a lot of respect for coming forward.
- 17 Mr. Meche: I don't want respect. I Just want to be able to continue--
- 18 **Perry:** I understand.
- Mr. Meche: conducting my way of life and leave something for our kids and our
 grandkids and not just let it get trampled on.
- 21 **Perry:** I understand. Thank you.



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1 Claitor: All right, Mr. Meche, Mr Quigley, if you all would excuse yourselves. I'm

2 going to call up two more to the table and then we're going to get started with--

3 Mr. Meche.: Thank you all. You all have a great day.

4 **Phil:** Thank you very much.

Mary Yanik: Excuse me. Some of our speakers have to leave. Is it okay if they
come next after the current [unintelligible 00:59:50] speaker?

7 Claitor: Have a seat. You. No, ma'am, you have a seat.

Mary: Excuse me, my name is Mary Yanik. I'm an attorney with the New Orleans
Workers Center for Racial Justice. Here today to also speak on this issue is a
member of our organization, Eusebia Gonzalez.

11 **Claitor:** All right, just wait. We're going to hear from Ms O'Connor and then we're 12 going to come to you guys. I would appreciate it if you'd pass that card to a staff 13 member and we do it that way rather than hollering from the audience, okay?

- 14 **Mary:** Apologies. I think you have that card in your sack.
- 15 **Claitor:** Yes, I got a lot of cards. Young Lady.
- 16 Annette O'Connor: Thank you, Senator Claitor. The proposed House Bill 727--
- 17 **Claitor:** Introduce yourself first.
- 18 Annette: My name is Annette O'Connor--
- 19 **Claitor:** Thank you.
- 20 Annette: -with Atchafalaya Basin Keeper. The proposed House Bill 727 introduced
- 21 by Representative Thibaut poses a serious threat to the federal and state protected
- 22 interests of the public access, citizen enforcement, expression assembly and petition File name: hb 727 video.mp4

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in privacy. The impact of HB727 on persons an organizations engaged in pipeline
infrastructure opposition as well as everyday citizens will be significant. Atchafalaya
Basin Keepers wish to voice the concerns and opposition to HB727. We are
concerned with the wide sweeping breadth of this bill.

5 The effect it will have on public accessibility across the State. The chilling effects it 6 will undoubtedly have on our rights of expression and assembly and the grave 7 possibilities for robust invasions of privacy under the new conspiracy crime. We 8 humbly request that you consider the significant constitutional implications of this Bill 9 before you vote in favor. Thank you for your time and consideration of our comment. 10 Thank you.

- 11 **Claitor:** Thank you, Ms O'Connor.
- 12 Annette: Thank you.

Claitor: All right, so we have an interpreter present? Introduce yourself and tell mewhat you're going to be interpreting.

15 **Eusebia Gonzalez:** [Spanish language]

Rachel Taber: My name is Eusebia Gonzalez, I'm a member of the Congress ofDay Laborers.

18 Claitor: Okay, but one moment. You, the lady--

Rachel: My name is Rachel Taber. I'm also an organizer with the Congress of Day
Laborers here to interpret for Jacinta.

- 21 Claitor: What language will you be interpreting?
- 22 Rachel: Spanish into English.
- 23 **Claitor:** All right, introduce this lady for us. File name: hb 727 video.mp4

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- 1 **Eusebia:** [Spanish language]
- 2 Rachel: So first of all, I'm a member of the Congress of Day Laborers which is a
- 3 non-profit organization.
- 4 **Claitor:** Her name is?
- 5 Rachel: [Spanish language]
- 6 **Eusebia:** [Spanish language]
- 7 Rachel: Eusebia Gonzalez.
- 8 **Claitor:** All right, welcome to Jud C.
- 9 Rachel: [Spanish language]
- 10 Eusebia: [Spanish language]
- 11 **Rachel:** Thank you so much.
- 12 **Claitor:** All right, go ahead.
- 13 Rachel: [Spanish language]
- 14 **Eusebia:** [Spanish language]
- Claitor: Take a breath and let's get the interpretation. Ma'am, why don't you move
 over--

Rachel: I'm here to let my voice be heard because our community, we're often faced with fighting back against wage theft. Working in construction sites, and I'm very concerned from what I've heard of this Bill. That it would criminalize anybody peacefully protesting at a construction site.



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- 1 Claitor: Okay. Maybe she can scoot over one and you could have a seat and we
- 2 can go that way.
- 3 **Rachel:** Right here.
- 4 **Claitor:** There we go. All right, keep going.
- 5 Rachel: [Spanish language]
- 6 **Eusebia:** [Spanish language]
- 7 **Claitor:** Take a breath.

Rachel: Our community, our organization is formed of people who came to help
rebuild after Hurricane Katrina and reconstruct the city. Our organization exists to
fight back against wage theft.

- 11 **Claitor:** All right.
- 12 **Eusebia:** [Spanish language]
- 13 **Claitor:** All right.

Rachel: I'm here to oppose any law that would impede people's ability to raise their voice in peaceful protest at any site. How else can people be heard, if not through peaceful protest.

- 17 **Claitor:** All right. Excuse me.
- 18 **Eusebia:** [Spanish language]
- 19 **Claitor:** Okay.
- 20 Rachel: We can often be faced with situations where we would need to protest in
- front of construction zones because of the nature of wage theft cases.

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Claitor: Okay. Ms Gonzalez, if you would interpret this for me. There's been an amendment to the Bill that attempts to address this issue. Through the process, you'll have an opportunity to continue to see if it actually address your issue. Senator Carter brought a motion and an amendment and we believe we have addressed this concern.

Rachel: [Spanish language] May I be allowed to respond? I'm with the same center
as her and in my capacity as--

8 **Claitor:** Can you identify yourself?

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Rachel: Yes, I'm Rachel Taber. I'm an organizer with the Congress of Day Laborers. 9 We're just very concerned that this law's being brought forth not-- It's directly in 10 response to people peacefully raising their voices around an issue. We know that in 11 wage theft claims and situations with employers, it's a very challenging legal 12 situation where employees have been authorized to be on a work site but yet 13 employers retain ownership. There's always a lot of grey area in employee manager 14 relations. We're very concerned of the economic impact that could take place, not 15 only for day laborers, workers and their families these people who have severed an 16 invaluable role in helping us reconstruct, not only after Katrina but here in Baton 17 Rouge and Lafayette, we know their rebuilding after the horrible floods that so many 18 suffered from. You wouldn't want to impede not only their well being and their 19 families, but that of all Louisianans with the important labor they provide and their 20 21 need to express their first amendment rights in cases of crime, of wage theft.

Claitor: All right, thank you, Ms Taber. Thank you, Ms Gonzales for coming to
 testify. Dan Crutz. Reverend Crutz. If you guys would give up your seat that would
 be great.

25 Rachel: Thank you so much.

26 **Eusebia:** Thank you.

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1 **Claitor:** Sure, thank you.

2 **Mary:** No, I haven't said anything.

Claitor: We had a card from Crutz, but I don't see it anymore. Young lady, would
you identify yourself and what group you're with and if you have anything further to
add.

6 **Mary:** Yes. My name is Mary Yanik. I'm an attorney with the New Orleans Workers 7 Center for Racial Justice, which is what the Congress of Day Laborers is one 8 organizing project of the New Orleans Workers Center for Racial Justice, which was 9 founded after Katrina. Again, on the spirit of rebuilding the city and protecting 10 workers in the city, I wanted to echo everything that Eusebia said about her 11 concerns, about the chilling effect on workers, and to again mention that it's not only 12 criminal damage that's criminalized--

13 **Claitor:** Reverend.

14 **Mary:** - through this law.

15 **Claitor:** Keep going.

Mary: Additionally, the unauthorized entry onto these critical infrastructure site. The definition not only includes pipelines and any movable or immovable property that contains the pipelines, which is extremely broad. It also includes any construction site where there's any work being done on this, which means that, as everyone knows, there's a huge number of workers that are on these sites. Louisiana workers. Many of them are suffering from wage theft or other workplace abuses that are happening.

So an additional Bill to criminalize and further penalize unauthorized entry into these
 spaces will make it that much harder for there to be outreach to workers that are
 suffering wage theft. It'll make it that much harder for community members to come
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and support those workers. As Eusebia was explaining, has been done in the past to address the extremely pervasive wage theft. Community member, other workers have come to negotiate with bosses to ask that they pay what workers are legally owed. All of that is chilled and threatened by this. Even though these sorts of activities would generally be protected not only by the First Amendment, but additionally by federal labor law.

Claitor: I appreciate what you have to say on that. We're getting a little bit repetitive and I'm trying not to be repetitive. Thank you for your testimony. It looks like we have a representative from the Sierra Club, mayor Marjorie Pray, if you're present and you would like to join the reverend at the table, you can. There's also Kathleen Patton, if you'd like to join the Reverend at the table, you can. Again, I ask, try not to be repetitive but I certainly want to hear your particular insight as a committee issue on that subject.

Dan Chris: My name is Dan Chris. I'm the executive director of the Louisiana 14 15 Interchurch Conference. I hope I'm not being repetitive, but I missed some of this. I wish to speak against households 727. As a citizen, this poll seems to go beyond 16 17 what is reasonable and normal to respect to legal protection of property and critical infrastructure. As I understand it, there already very adequate protection for private 18 19 property as depicted in this Bill. It seems meant to stifle dissent and sets unfair and perhaps illegal constraints on free speech. With regard to ethical and moral 20 21 questions we face in our society today, can turn in protection of the environment, 22 this Bill seems to try to silence those who would bring up the matter of what is good or what is potentially destructive to creation. 23

In many instances, we in Louisiana have failed to be good stewards of creation and
that is sad because we're not caring for our creation in such a way that we're
protecting lives, Rivers, streams and wetlands for future generations.

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It is very sad to see our legislature try to protect those who are seeking profit over what is good for the people. The people should be the first responsibility of our legislators. I hope today you will keep that imperative in mind as you make your decision on this Bill. Thank you.

Claitor: Thank you Reverend for keeping it brief and concise. Marjorie, is that right,Marjorie?

7 Marjorie: Marjorie, just Marjorie.

8 **Claitor:** Hey Marjorie.

9 Marjorie: Marjorie Virginia Pray.

10 **Claitor:** Welcome to Jud C. Tell us what you'd like to.

Marjorie: I'm the overseer of a club of Louisiana, the Delta Chapter. I've been a member, actually, since I was a young person because I always loved the outdoors. I'm a **[unintelligible 01:12:36]** I come from fishing, hunting family that lived off the land. We ate crabs and fish and squirrels and rabbits that my family hunted and fished. I understand what we need to do to protect it and I have seen in my lifetime the great decline of wildlife. It bothers me much that the people here in Baton Rouge don't seem to have that same caring and wanting to protect things.

18 It bothers me because I feel like if this is all we have, and these young people that 19 are here today representing saying, they want 727, I wonder how many of them 20 actually realize what they're doing and how many of them aren't being paid to be 21 here. Like Mr. Meche and many others here who are testifying against this 22 legislation, who are here because they care and not because they're being paid by 23 anybody. They're just here because they care about the State of Louisiana and they 24 care about our children and they care about the future of our children.

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It bothers me that there are people here who put money and greed because these 1 2 pipelines aren't being built, these ones particularly isn't being built to help our 3 country have better resources. It's being built to ship our resources overseas to make money for a few people mostly in other States who are going to pocket big 4 money because they're selling oil and gas to other places. That bothers me a whole 5 lot. If this pipeline were being built slowly, and other pipeline, slowly to help our 6 7 country and to help our resources, that's one thing. When you let a company that's a 8 private for profit company ship our resources overseas so they can make money at the expense of the people of this country, at expense of the rights, the civil rights of 9 10 the people of this country.

The property owners who are in **[unintelligible 01:14:32]**, I believe, it is their Virginia. Their people put themselves in trees to keep pipelines from going through their property and destroying all grown forests. Here, it's people doing it in Atchafalaya for the same reason. I know I'm making you uncomfortable, it should. [laughs]

16 Claitor: I don't know if you're making me uncomfortable, but though--

Marjorie: I think some some of the people are. This is not something we should do. 17 We need to be protecting these young people that are here. If one of them suddenly 18 comes to Jesus and realizes that we're destroying his future, I think it's 19 [unintelligible 01:15:05] goes in and climbs in on top of a bulldozer at a pipeline 20 21 stage in sight, he could be arrested, maybe end up in Angola for protesting his rights and what he cares for, for the future of America. It could be one of your children or 22 grandchildren or a nephew or neighbor. Do they really deserve to go to jail for 23 protesting for what they believe is right? I don't think so and I don't think you really 24 think so. I sure hope you don't. 25

Claitor: There was an amendment that was put on that issue, but apparently, I'm
 not satisfied with the amendment, and I appreciate that we have different views on
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this. I've said many times that democracy is messy here and so we hear a lot of
different voices. I do appreciate your comments-

3 **Marjorie:** I think the voices of the people should be first and foremost.

4 **Claitor:** That's why we vote, hopefully. Ma'am.

5 Kathleen Danton: Hi. My name is Kathleen Danton. First of all, thank you for serving our State and thank you and your office staff for taking the phone calls. I 6 7 came here today, clearly, because I'm concerned with the idea of access to areas. I come from a family of hunting and fishermen, too. I guess, with all that's been said 8 and all that's on your plate, not just in this hearing but with what's going on the 9 house into and Senate in general. I think Ockham's reason is what we should apply 10 11 here. I think that a lot of thought has been put in to crafting amendments that can be legally efficient and cover all these different situations. 12

When you think about trying to define intent, trying to define conspiracy, trying to enforce those concepts, it's very murky water and we already have laws on the books that protect private property. I really think this is government overreach, with all due respect. I think that we currently have laws that protect this. I think this is an attempt by one sector of industry to gain advantage by having a higher set of penalties against people who might do harm to their property.

I mostly drove here today in front of your offices offices because I'm very concerned with three classes of people. First the landowners. If you have something bubbling up out of the ground or you sense something wrong with a pipeline that's on your property and you go to investigate that with your little flashlight at night, you could be trespassing and you could be subject to increased penalties, if you pass this bill. If you're a hunter and you're pursuing a deer or one of the feral hogs, which **[unintelligible 01:18:01]** and you get within that area that is not fenced off but

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which is property of the pipeline, again, you could face higher penalties than youwould right now.

I also think that-- I worry about who is getting in the mind and interpreting what is in
the mind of the intent and conspiracy. Who's enforcing that? Are we going to have
the time of fiscal constraints? Are we going to have our police out going to meetings
to try to infer who has the intent to harm infrastructure?

I just respectfully come back to the part that I think this is overreach. I think that we're in land of laws, that we have laws now and we don't need to go this further step of analyzing these three classes of people and extending State resources in something which is primarily what private security firms should be doing. I appreciate the opportunity to speak today.

Claitor: Thank you Mrs. Kathleen. Thank you those three folks. We have three left.
We have Margaret Roghue, Dillon Waguespack and Virginia Richard. Come
forward. You fill that card indicating that you wish to speak. Try not to be repetitive if
you can help it.

16 Virginia Richard: John will waive just before the moment. He should be back soon.

17 **Claitor:** All right, thank you. Identify yourself and come to what you want to tell us.

Virginia: My name is Virginia Richard. I grew up in Acadia Parish, 70516. I currently live in New Orleans, but still own land in Acadia Parish. I wrote all of you recently. I hope that you got my email. I'll briefly go over those points. Again, I'm trying not to be repetitive and then I have a few other points to address the amendments that we've discussed.

First off, thank you all for your time and for listening to my concerns as a landowner and as a private citizen, and thank you for the amendments that have been introduced.

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I'm the daughter, granddaughter, niece, cousin and step sister of a long line of
Americans who have served to defend our rights. As such, I am deeply concerned
about this bill.

As it has been mentioned before there are thousands of miles of pipelines across Louisiana. They're not marked or enclosed along their entire routes. In fact, at least one natural gas pipeline, does traverse my family land, though you can't actually tell where it is just by the markings only that there's a post every quarter mile or so saying that there is one around here.

9 The broadness of this Bill, as we've already discussed it's multiple classes of people 10 including myself at higher risk for prosecution for things that are already crimes. I 11 have no ill intent towards the pipeline on my property but to echo what in this patent 12 just said. I'm concerned about the hyper criminalization of unauthorized entry 13 trespass, things of those nature and of that nature.

Further, I firmly believe in freedom of speech and the right to peaceful assembly 14 whether or not I agree with what is being said or with the reason for people's 15 assembly. This brings me to my point that while I do very much appreciate the 16 amendments that have been brought up, if there is concern here in this committee 17 amongst us in the small room about how these amendments will be interpreted, then 18 I'm even more concerned should this bill become law, how it will be interpreted in the 19 courts. If this bill is to move forward, and I hope it doesn't, we need even further 20 21 explicit protections for hunters, fishermen, landowners and anyone willing to express their First Amendment rights. Again, trying not to be duplicative, but I can't put 22 enough focus on the fact that we need more explicit protections and I don't think that 23 the amendments as they are now go that length. 24

Also, again, on authorized entry is not damage or intent to damage. I'm concerned about the broadness of the definition including construction sites and not just the Case 6:20-cv-00983-RRS-CBW Document 93-4 Filed 04/18/22 Page 298 of 355 PageID #:

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1 pipelines themselves, because construction sites do extend well beyond the finished

2 products of the pipeline. Thank you.

3 **Claitor:** Thank you. Ma'am.

4 **Meg Logue:** Well, thank you so much for being here today and for listening to all this testimony. My name is Meg Logue and I am a resident of New Orleans. I 5 respect that this bill was introduced with the intention of protecting our infrastructure 6 and through that, the people of Louisiana. I do respect that intent, but I disagree with 7 some of the stuff that has come up as to how this all will actually be applied. I hope 8 that you have heard today, and also in the many calls that I know that you have 9 received from your constituents over the last week, that there are major concerns 10 11 with the overly broad nature of the Bill and some of the potential interpretations of these statutes. 12

It makes it a real threat to a wide variety of Louisianans. It's not just protesters, as you saw, it's crawfishers, it's landowners, it's hunters. In my opinion, this bill is duplicative of protections that are already in place and it seeks to address an infrastructure sabotage that simply isn't happening on a large scale or otherwise. We are not being threatened, there have been no active cases of this happening to my knowledge.

Today, I really hope to provide a face for one of the groups of people that would be
impacted by this Bill. I volunteer for a group called 350 New Orleans and I work very
often with the No By Ridge coalition.

We've discussed that a little bit today in some of the testimony, but I was arrested for civil disobedience several months ago along the By Ridge pipeline route. I think as it stands, even with the amendments, one of my charges for that action was misdemeanor criminal trespass and under this legislation, I would be facing up to

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five years in prison and \$1,000 in fines for what I did that day, even with the
 protections that have been added throughout amendment and I do appreciate those.

This was not my first recourse in objecting to this pipeline. I have been fighting this 3 fight for a year and a half in this very capital, in this very building. I have come to 4 meet with the governor. We have showed up to public comment period, we have 5 written we have called. We have done so many things to try to express our 6 7 opposition for a year and a half. I want to tell you why I'm doing that. I've been doing 8 this for a year and a half and why I chose to engage in civil disobedience. Our work comes from a deep desire to protect what we love. We love Louisiana, we love the 9 Atchafalaya basin, we love our crawfishers, and we love our dear friends in St. John 10 and St. James who suffer on a daily basis from the impacts of pollution. Their 11 communities are literally dying. We love our constitutionally given rights to express 12 dissent when all of those things are under threat, especially by a company like 13 energy transfer partners whose social license to operate should be revoked due to 14 their record of negligence, environmental damage and a total lack of regard for 15 communities that they lay their pipes next to. 16

17 I know that you may not agree with my fight or the reasons for why I do what I do, but I hope today that you will protect my right to express those views and not hyper 18 19 criminalize the work that we are doing to try and make Louisiana a better place. There is a long long history in this country of civil disobedience, intent to break laws 20 21 that highlights the injustice. To discourage people who are trying to do good work 22 from calling attention to the injustice that people in Louisiana are facing every day, I think it's going to be harmful for our State. We need to protect those freedoms and 23 we need to make it available for people. 24

I urge you to stand for our rights and to stand for our protections for our landowners
to make the very least, make provisions to protect these people. I'm happy to
answer any questions.

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Claitor: We don't have any questions. We thank you for your testimony and also remind you that I'm sure you're registered to vote, but one of the things that you can do when you have an issue like this is, sign people up to vote so that they can vote for candidates that they like and vote against candidates they don't like and run the candidates that they want.

Frequently, I don't mean to be rude, but I often tell people, if you don't like the way
that I vote, register the vote and vote against me next time and register to vote and
run against me next time.

9 It's a lot to pass to participate in politics and we constantly lament about people not 10 participating. You're here, you're participating and sometimes it feels like you're 11 losing in the face, but you're being heard or I haven't won every battle that I've 12 attempted to fight as well but being in the fight is-- Being in the arena, we all admire 13 the man and the woman in the arena.

Thank you for coming to testify and you-- [unintelligible 01:29:04] the card and apparently, I read it and didn't call you. Introduce yourself and tell us what you want. This is the last red card, try not to be repetitive. You ladies are welcome to get up or stay there or whatever suits your fancy.

18 Yes ma'am.

Patroma: My name is Patroma and I'm not going to be repetitive, I filled out a red card and didn't check to speak, but after listening, I think I should. I am one of the landowners on the by-bridge pipeline. We got notice two years ago that they were coming through our property and after fighting against it, we got letters of eminent domain threat. We had to allow it.

We are crawfish pond owner. We had to drain one of our crawfish ponds for this pipeline. We were promised a lot of things that this was going to happen and

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proceed. I promise you, the pittance we got for it will not replace my concern of
environmental damage that I'm sure is going to happen.

I watched the first time they came out and started the construction going through our 3 4 property for this third year trucks that are on our land, I promise you not one of them had a Louisiana plate on them. This is not Louisiana jobs being brought there. I've 5 watched the construction go through and everything-- All the equipment that they 6 7 brought out there, the first couple of days they were really conscientious they sweep 8 the dirt off the street and stop the traffic. Well, that's progress till this morning I'm driving here from a justice reform and I have to dodge big chunks of mud in the road 9 at seven O'clock in the morning. They've already started. 10

Some of the neighbors who didn't receive compensation for this going on, I have called the police that they're waking him up at seven O'clock with this massive equipment digging huge holes through our property back there. The police are also at our property today. My husband told me the show is not here where I am for criminal justice, it's in my yard. The police are trying to stop the protesters or friends of mine that I've allowed to be on my property against this. There is somebody stopping protest, peaceful protest. It's on my property, now.

I want you to be aware that I think all the environmental promises they promised are 18 being broken now. What would they do when it's finished? I'm concerned, and I do 19 work for oil. I have a son that's a rig manager in North Dakota. I'm totally proper to 20 [unintelligible 01:31:22] my work in the industry too, but I think there needs to be 21 responsible for State and what's going on. I would appreciate that some thought and 22 concern is given to the protesters deserve trying to protect the end result of what's 23 going on in my property now. We have several acres if this is running through. I'm 24 not somebody in the subdivision, it's in rural Cladia Parish. I want you to be aware 25 26 that we do have property owners that are watching what's going on and it's in my yard now. Thank you for listening to me. 27

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Claitor: Thank you for your testimony. I would suggest that on, even if the main issues that are-- Is not following under this critical infrastructure deal and I think most of people were are very concerned about imminent domain and how that works and taking a property not only by the government but non-government entities, but that's a conversation for another day. I did invite the proponents back to the table. Thank you ladies.

If we can have the lawyer for the proponents come. I think there's a question or two,and the two representatives for the table. Did you pull out the red card?

Dylan: I did, my apologies. I ran out of the room and my testimony was waved. I just 9 like two seconds literally. I just shared a couple of handouts with you all and -- By the 10 11 way, I'm Dylan Waguespack. I'm here today as a citizen but representing Hope Resensky who is a landowner on the pipeline route. You should have a letter from 12 her and also a letter from David Levy who's the owner of [unintelligible 01:33:02] 13 Technologies Inc. both in opposition to the Bill, one as an industry represented and 14 15 the other as a land owner. I just wanted to make sure that I got those for you all for the record and just to let you all know that there are opposed to the Bill as well. 16

Claitor: We will introduce copies of that to the record. Thank you. Have a seat. All right. I don't see the light lit, I'm going to let him go into their clothes unless we have other questions. Any other questions?

I would ask you just to address a little bit some of these concerns and I think you got murky about when it's prosecute, when it's eligible to be prosecuted and when it's not. I don't think there's-- I think we've framed the issue pretty well is by prime critical infrastructure or not and that's a policy question that we're going to answer here, but if there's--I don't want to engage in a whole lot of back and forth but I thought there were some questions but I'm not seeing the light to. Are there any questions members?

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Okay, there's no questions. I'm going to skip any further discussion on that unless
you go into your clothes. Members, we don't interrupt them on their clothes. All right,
go.

4 Quigley Thank you members and I appreciate the debate and the folks who testified. We got into all sorts of things that give me of much different bill ideas, I 5 6 guess and probably all too, but I don't think a lot of those things apply to what we're 7 discussing today, and that's criminal intent to damage critical infrastructure. The 8 chairman said it best, do we consider pipelines to be critical infrastructure? I've got three gone across the back of my property that I know of. The reverend said we 9 need to be worried about people. We have over 50,000 miles of pipelines in 10 Louisiana. We're not moving them any time soon and I think by deciding whether or 11 not they're critical infrastructure, we don't want people tampering with them, blowing 12 them up, is about protecting people. 13

A few of the different things-- I don't want to even delve off in some of the things that we got into, but I'll tell you, evidently, our laws as it deals with pipelines aren't strong enough. This was influenced by what happened in North Dakota. A \$38 million cost to straighten local taxpayers and again we've got over 50,000 miles just since this bill was filed. Somebody said we didn't have any cases going on. No but we should have instances they brought up by you bridge pipeline.

20 **Claitor:** Don't feel compelled to respond to every single one. We've heard.

Quigley But this is an issue that I think that we're going to have to deal with in the future and not dealing with it now. Critical infrastructure, if you look at the millions out of thousands of miles that we have running across the State, what they carry, the importance to us. We can't do anything about where they are right now or whether you like them or don't like them. It's a question of whether we dim them in the same breath as a nuclear power plant or an LNG facility or refinery.

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I think we do and this gives those law enforcement, our law enforcement guys the tools they need and it's also a deterrence. I have ask that you move this bill favorable. You had some good amendments today and possibly there will be some more on the floor of it, but clean it up a little bit.

Claitor: All right. Representative of Table it's close on it's Bill. Senator White makes a motion to report 727 favorably as amended. Is there any objections? Senator Mills has objected, so a yes will be to report it favorably and no will be not to report it favorably. I'll call the law.

- 9 **?Speaker:** Senator Perry.
- 10 Perry: Yes.
- 11 **?Speaker:** Yes. Senator Barrel.
- 12 Senator Barrel: Yes.
- 13 **?Speaker:** Yes. Senator Carter.
- 14 Quigley Yes
- 15 ?Speaker: Yes. Senator Mills
- 16 Mills: No.
- 17 **?Speaker:** No. Senator White.
- 18 White: Yes.
- 19 **?Speaker:** Senator Claitor.
- 20 Claitor: Yes.
- 21 **?Speaker:** Yes. Five yes, one nay.

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Claitor: A house bill 727 will be reported favorably as amended. We appreciate your time. We appreciate this discussion. We appreciate your willingness to consider the various amendments that we thought would improve opponent. Senator Perry has many bills to present. I know you may want to participate and have some discussion added in the hall as we continue on with the work of the committee placing. [crosstalk].

Okay. We got Regina. We're good. Senator Perry, [inaudible 01:38:41] to the order
that you want to go and, I think the 242 might be-- Are you doing Stefanski and
Merinos on the loss?

- 10 Perry: Yes.
- 11 [01:38:53] [END OF AUDIO]
- 12 [01:38:53] [END OF AUDIO]