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9	LOUISIANA TRANSPORTATION AUTHORITY RULES
10	HELD ON TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 2024
11	STATE CAPITOL BUILDING,
12	HOUSE COMMITTEE ROOM 1 ROOM C
13	900 NORTH THIRD STREET
14	BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA
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17	REPORTED BY: BETTY D. GLISSMAN, CCR
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1	APPEARANCES:
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3	BOARD MEMBERS:
4	CHAIRMAN SENATOR MARK ABRAHAM
5	TERRENCE "JOE" DONAHUE, JR., SECRETARY OF
6	DOTD
7	MICHAEL TEPPER
8	REPRESENTATIVE RYAN BOURRIAQUE
9	REPRESENTATIVE JACK McFARLAND
10	CHRISTOPHER MATTHEW JOHNS
11	
12	ALSO APPEARING:
13	BARRY KEELING, DEPUTY SECRETARY, DOTD
14	CHERYL McKINNEY, EXECUTIVE COUNSEL, DOTD
15	CHRISTINA LEWIS, BOARD SECRETARY
16	SENATOR "BIG MIKE" FESI
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2	CHAIRMAN ABRAHAM:
3	All right. We would like to call the
4	meeting of the Louisiana Transportation
5	Authority to order. Today is November 19, 2024
6	Madam Secretary, can you call the roll?
7	MS. LEWIS:
8	Chairman Abraham?
9	CHAIRMAN ABRAHAM:
10	Here.
11	MS. LEWIS:
12	Mr. Barras? (No response.)
13	Representative Bourriaque?
14	REPRESENTATIVE BOURRIAQUE:
15	Here.
16	MS. LEWIS:
17	Secretary Donahue?
18	SECRETARY DONAHUE:
19	Here.
20	MS. LEWIS:
21	Mr. Johns?
22	MR. JOHNS:
23	Here.
24	MS. LEWIS:
25	Representative McFarland?

1	REPRESENTATIVE MCFARLAND:
2	Here.
3	MS. LEWIS:
4	Mr. Perez? (No response.)
5	Senator Stine? (No response.)
6	Mr. Tepper?
7	MR. TEPPER:
8	Here.
9	MS. LEWIS:
10	We have a quorum.
11	CHAIRMAN ABRAHAM:
12	All right. Thank you. Just a few
13	announcements of what you already know. Silence
14	your cell phones. If you take a call, step
15	outside, please. If you want to give any kind
16	of testimony, fill out the witness cards. The
17	green cards are support. Red cards are for
18	opposition. White cards are for information
19	purposes only. Anyway, that's kind of the
20	housekeeping today.
21	Just to let you know, I think we meet once
22	a quarter and we haven't met in a while. The
23	purpose of this meeting from the Louisiana
24	statute says, "To pursue alternative and

innovative funding sources, including but not

1	limited to public-private partnerships, tolls,
2	and unclaimed property bonds to supplement
3	public revenue sources and to approve of
4	Louisiana's transportation system."
5	That's basically the purpose, but through
6	the orientation process we are going to hear and
7	we'll probably cover all of that, too.
8	So the first item I believe, Secretary
9	Donahue, you have a little presentation or
10	orientation for us; is that right?
11	SECRETARY DONAHUE:
12	Yes.
13	CHAIRMAN ABRAHAM:
L 4	Before we go to the presentation, I guess
15	we do need to approve the minutes of June 5,
16	2023. I know that was a while ago.
L7	REPRESENTATIVE MCFARLAND:
18	So move.
L9	SECRETARY DONAHUE:
20	Second.
21	CHAIRMAN ABRAHAM:
22	Secretary Donahue. I see no objections,
23	that motion is approved.
24	We will go to Number 4 which is again is
25	the Louisiana Transportation orientation. I'm

1	going	to	turn	it	over	to	Secretary	Donahue.
2	SECRET	[AR]	Y DONA	HUH	፯:			

Thank you, Mr. Chair. We have some of our

DOTD support staff that would introduce

themselves and give us the orientation.

## MS. McKINNEY:

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Good morning, Chairman, and members of the Board. My name is Cheryl McKinney. I am executive counsel with DOTD and have been tasked with giving y'all a brief orientation this morning.

So just a little bit of background on the Louisiana Transportation Authority. It was created by Act 1209 of the 2001 Regular Session and was effective August 15 of 2001. The LTA statutes appear in Chapter 30 of Title 48 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes Sections 2071 through 2083. LTA resides within the Department of Transportation and Development, which is why we are involved in giving you the orientation today.

So some quick facts about the LTA. It is domiciled in East Baton Rouge Parish. It has statewide jurisdiction. There are nine directors and we will go over the different

places from or entities from whom they are appointed later in this presentation.

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The current version of the bylaws were adopted May 26, 2005. The offices are the chairman, the vice chairman, and the secretary treasurer. LTA has the ability to create an official seal and does have an official seal which is in my office at DOTD. So I actually hold that seal for the Authority. The official journal of the LTA is "The Baton Rouge Advocate."

So we are moving to LTA's purpose, and Chairman Abraham already gave us the rundown on the first one here. So the second one is "To encourage investment in the state of Louisiana by private entities, and to facilitate to the greatest extent feasible, the financing, development, and operation of transportation facilities."

So now we'll go back to the board of directors. And those directors include the Secretary of DOTD, Joe Donahue. Somebody appointed by the governor; basically the governor or his designee. The President of the Senate or his designee. The Speaker of the

1	House or his or her designee. The Chairman of
2	the Senate Transportation Committee, the
3	Chairman of the House Transportation Committee,
4	the Secretary of the Louisiana Department of
5	Economic Development, and two members appointed
6	by the governor; one from the Louisiana Planning
7	Council, and one who is a member of the
8	public-at-large but who is representative of
9	business and industry in Louisiana.
LO	The Chairman for LTA serves on a two-year
11	rotating basis and that is the Chairman of the
12	House Transportation Committee and the Chairman
13	of the Senate Transportation Committee.
L 4	CHAIRMAN ABRAHAM:
15	When does that rotate?
16	MS. McKINNEY:
17	Every two years.
18	CHAIRMAN ABRAHAM:
19	So when is that year up? Because I think
20	we are switching pretty soon, aren't we?
21	SECRETARY DONAHUE:
22	Very brief tenure.
23	CHAIRMAN ABRAHAM:
24	So I have my one shot as the chairman,

right.

## 1 MS. McKINNEY:

So a while back -- and I am not sure

exactly what year -- historically, that has not

quite been adhered to, and so we are trying to

get it back on the normal two-year rotating

basis. I believe going forward next year they

are going to do it every odd year.

## CHAIRMAN ABRAHAM:

9 So, in 2025, it will be the House seat.

## MS. McKINNEY:

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11 That's correct.

## 12 CHAIRMAN ABRAHAM:

13 All right. Thank you.

## MS. McKINNEY:

So the LTA has been given certain powers and authority, and some of that we will address here. If you have any questions about the additional authority, please feel free to ask. But to start off with, the LTA has the power to plan, construct, reconstruct, maintain, improve, operate, own, or lease projects and pay any costs associated therewith.

The projects that the LTA approves or engages in must be part of DOTD's approved transportation plan. And, as such, the LTA has

to have prior written consent of DOTD's

Secretary to actually implement these projects.

And, also, there has to be an economic

feasibility study done prior to the

implementation of any projects the LTA wants to

engage in.

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LTA also has the ability to apply for, receive and accept grants, loans, advances, donations, and acquire property in other manners as well. LTA can borrow money and issue bonds subject to approval from the Bond Commission. Authorize the investment of public and private money to finance LTA projects. Impose, revise, and adjust tolls, fees, and other charges to pay project costs, operation and maintenance, and to service debt.

ETA can also or has the ability to exercise the power of eminent domain. LTA can place tolls on its different projects and regulate all of the speed limits on the tollways. And then there is a broad authority granted to perform all acts that are necessary to execute any of the powers and authority that has been granted legislatively to the LTA. CHAIRMAN ABRAHAM:

Let me stop you just for a minute and you you are going to private property. When you said that they can impose, revise, and adjust tolls, how does that apply to the Calcasieu Parish bridge that they are building and those tolls that are there?

## MS. McKINNEY:

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So once -- once the LTA engages in a project, you have a public-private partnership. Once that agreement is entered into, that will actually have all of the tolls in there, that the agreement will contain all of those.

# CHAIRMAN ABRAHAM:

So we couldn't adjust that after that agreement is signed? We don't have the authority to adjust the tolls?

SECRETARY DONAHUE:

So, Chair, if I may. The Calcasieu project is not an LTA project. That is a DOTD project. Cheryl will get into the different types of public-private partnerships, that LTA is authorized to get into. There is a distinction, I will say, that what we discuss as solicited public-private partnerships, DOTD itself, outside of LTA, was granted that

1	authority in 2006. The unsolicited
2	partnerships, public-private partnerships and
3	the public tolling authority projects. So
4	not not a private partner, just the state of
5	Louisiana holding the bag on the tolls. Those
6	are within LTA's jurisdiction. DOTD does not
7	have the ability to solicit or to accept
8	unsolicited proposals. And the LTA is the
9	mechanism by which a public tolling authority
10	would operate.

So Calcasieu was a solicited public-private partnership with the Department of Transportation. LTA has no authority over that project.

# CHAIRMAN ABRAHAM:

Okay. All right. Thank you.

# MS. McKINNEY:

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Thank you, Mr. Secretary. So the LTA is authorized to enter into public-private partnership, as we have already discussed a little bit here. And the public-private partnerships are for the construction of qualifying transportation facilities. And there is a very broad definition given for transportation facility in the legislation that

includes highways, limited access facility, ferry, airport, mass transit, rail or port facility, or similar facility used for the transportation of persons or goods, together with any buildings, structures, parking areas, appurtenances, or other features necessary to operate such facility or associated with its purpose.

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LTA is also authorized to enter into public-private partnerships for transportation services. So the LTA can enter into service contracts to provide services for -- I am sorry, let me back up.

The LTA may enter into service contracts which may provide for service payment to private entities and other consideration as the authority deems appropriate.

All right. Prior to entering into a public-private partnership, the LTA must submit a proposal to the House and Senate

Transportation Committees. Once that is submitted, the House and Transportation

Committee Chairs have 30 days to call a public meeting and receive public comments. Now, either the LTA or private entity may initiate

one of these public meetings.

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And as Secretary Donahue was saying a minute ago, there are two types of proposals that LTA may receive, and that's solicited proposals and unsolicited proposals.

So a solicited proposal are how things are done in the normal course of business. LTA comes up with a project and puts it out there and says, hey, we would like people to bid on this project. So it is a request by the LTA for someone to come up and give a proposal. An unsolicited proposal is when an entity, private partner, comes to the LTA and just submits a proposal for a certain project without LTA having first reached out to the public trying to get that proposal.

So with normal projects, I say "normal," normal DOTD projects, there are different procurement requirements. Those requirements do not apply to LTA P3 projects. So the process LTA goes through may include provisions for competitive negotiations and it may provide for sealed bidding as well. LTA is not required to select the proposal based on the lowest price, but there are other considerations that may come

into LTA's or may fall within the considerations
LTA uses.

With unsolicited proposals, LTA is the only authority or the only entity in the state of Louisiana that can receive unsolicited proposals. And I kind of went over a little a minute ago what happens is a private entity submits a proposal for qualifying transportation facility. LTA staff reviews the proposals to determine if the project serves a public purpose. And that's a baseline requirement. The project must satisfy a public service. Once that baseline consideration is made, and, yes, it satisfies the public purpose, then the staff presents a proposal to the Authority here, to the Board, for review. And so that the Board can make a decision on whether to move forward with the project.

## 19 CHAIRMAN ABRAHAM:

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Let me ask you. Has that -- has that happened and what -- can you give us some examples?

# SECRETARY DONAHUE:

Chair, I will take that question. It has happened. I want to say in probably 2020, we

1	had an unsolicited proposal for the Jimmie Davis
2	bridge in Shreveport. LTA did not approve that
3	proposal for to go out and solicit additional
4	proposers. The proposer came and gave a
5	presentation. And, at that point, a vote was
6	taken not to advance that project under an
7	unsolicited proposal project. There have
8	been there has been one other unsolicited
9	proposal that I am aware of that was considered
10	by LTA and also did not advance beyond the point
11	where the Board took a vote.
12	CHAIRMAN ABRAHAM:
13	Okay. Thank you. Representative
14	Bourriaque.
15	REPRESENTATIVE BOURRIAQUE:
16	Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Actually, just
17	to follow up on that, Mr. Secretary. How many
18	existing contracts do we have?
19	SECRETARY DONAHUE:
20	LTA?
21	REPRESENTATIVE BOURRIAQUE:
22	Yes.
23	SECRETARY DONAHUE:
24	One. LA-1. That's the only

transportation facility that LTA currently has

- 1 authority over.
- 2 REPRESENTATIVE BOURRIAQUE:
- 3 Thank you. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
- 4 CHAIRMAN ABRAHAM:
- All right. Thank you. I didn't mean to

  cut you off, but as we think of these questions,

  I want to ask as we go.
- 8 All right. Please continue.
- 9 MS. McKINNEY:
- 10 Absolutely. Please feel free to ask 11 questions if you have them.
- 12 So back to the unsolicited proposal 13 process. So once this authority determines that 14 the proposal has a public purpose, then the 15 proposal is submitted to the House and Senate Transportation Committees. Now to determine 16 17 that public purpose, there are certain 18 qualifications or requirements that are actually listed in the statutes. Some of those are the 19 public need for the facility, the plant 20 21 I have to make sure that it's operation. 2.2 reasonable and compatible with the state and 23 local plans and have to make sure that the cost 2.4 is reasonable and that the proposal will result 25 in a timely development or a more efficient

1 operation.

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And then after the public hearing, then LTA determines whether the proposal should be considered. If the proposal is approved, then because it was unsolicited — the proposal was unsolicited, it has to be advertised and other entities have 90 days or it has to be advertised for 90 days for other people to respond and see if they can come up with a better idea or less expensive idea or something else that this Board is interested in considering.

And then all of the proposals are evaluated and recommendations provided to LTA. At that time, the Authority may enter into what's called a preliminary development agreement. And what that does is allows the private entity and the private partner in the matter to do some of the preliminary things such as other feasibility studies, environmental and that type of stuff.

Now, once all of the details of the project have been laid out and agreed upon, then the LTA and the private partner enter into a comprehensive agreement. So with an unsolicited proposal, the LTA is required by statute to

charge a fee to review and evaluate the proposals because, of course, the LTA did not solicit them so the statute requires a fee to be charged to cover the cost of reviewing those proposals.

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So then once the comprehensive agreement is entered into, then the conditions -- the terms and conditions in that agreement will govern them -- govern the implementation and operation of the P3 project. And, of course, the LTA must approve all of the terms and conditions prior to the execution of the comprehensive agreement.

Next, discussion of a solicited proposal. So this is when the LTA actually puts it out there, advertises that it is looking for proposals from private entities and to develop or operate transportation facilities. For the solicited proposals, the statute -- I know this slide says "LTA shall charge a reasonable fee," but for a solicited proposal, LTA may charge a reasonable fee to review and evaluate the proposals.

So once the proposal are received, LTA sends the proposals to the House and Senate

Transportation Committees for public hearing.

Once LTA receives the public comments from those hearings, then the LTA will decide whether to pursue the project.

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Now, I kind of mentioned this just a minute ago. If the LTA decides to pursue the project, a preliminary development agreement may be executed. I know it says "will be executed" here. The statute says "may be executed." And then once the final details are determined, then the comprehensive agreement is executed. And we have already gone over that LTA must approve the provisions prior to its execution just as the same as the unsolicited proposals.

So the law requires that the LTA come up with guidelines -- written guidelines for -- to inform the public on how determinations are made and LTA does have or has adopted these guidelines.

Once again, the statute requires certain things to be included in the comprehensive agreement. LTA's approval of plans and specs, inspection of construction, LTA's monitoring of maintenance practices, reimbursements to LTA for any services that have been rendered, periodic

filing of financial statements, and the date of termination of operation and maintenance.

The law also requires the LTA to take appropriate action to protect trade secrets and other confidential information. But because the LTA is subject to the public records law, in order to protect us and this information, there has to be an exemption from disclosure under the public records law.

Until 2016, LTA was the only institute authorized to pursue P3s for transportation facilities. But Act 519 of the 2016 Legislative Session authorized DOTD to unilaterally solicit P3s without involvement from LTA.

# CHAIRMAN ABRAHAM:

That is the Calcasieu portion of this, I guess.

### SECRETARY DONAHUE:

I was wrong. I was a decade off. It was 2016 and not 2006 we received that authority.

# CHAIRMAN ABRAHAM:

Okay. Thank you.

# MS. McKINNEY:

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And one of LTA's past projects was the tollway connecting Golden Meadow and Port

Fourchon which opened in 2009. And that is LTA's only project to date.

And this is contact information from the people at DOTD who are intimately involved in this. I am not going to read all of it to you-all unless you want.

# SECRETARY DONAHUE:

8 Mr. Chair, if I may?

## CHAIRMAN ABRAHAM:

10 Thank you, Cheryl. I appreciate it.

Secretary Donahue.

## SECRETARY DONAHUE:

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Just a couple points that occurred to me that I just wanted to raise to make sure that they were clear after Cheryl's presentation.

Thank you very much, Cheryl.

Number 1, LTA does not have staff. It does not have any assets. This is solely a decisionmaking body. All of the staff and the technical work that is done is done through DOTD. One of the distinctions between DOTD's P3 authority that we received in 2016 and LTA's authority is that when DOTD advances a solicited public-private partnership, it must pursue joint transportation approval from both the House and

the Senate committees. For a solicited P3 under LTA, only LTA's authority is needed to advance the project.

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And as a result of that dual overlain authority, I honestly don't see the advancement of a solicited public-private proposal through LTA in the near future or the foreseeable future.

The last thing I just wanted to point out is that even for the unsolicited proposals projects, those unsolicited proposals will be related to a project that is in the state transportation plan already. So that is a document that is published. Folks who are out there, you know, the developers can review the projects that are in the works if they identify something that they believe may be, you know, viable as a toll-operated facility. They have the opportunity to present that to this board and advance that with competition again, as I They are the first. They have the opportunity and the time to prepare that. Other developers -- potential developers have a 90-days window in which to come and be able to compete with what has been put out there.

So with that stated, we are going to talk about the next agenda, the LA-1 project that Chairman Bourriaque asked about. We do have a service agreement with LA-1. That was one of the other points that was touched on in the orientation. And so that's -- that's all the points and clarifications that I wanted to make.

Thank you very much.

# CHAIRMAN ABRAHAM:

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All right. Thank you. So really this authority is just stuck on one project at this point. I almost question whether we need the Authority but under the law, I guess, that occurred under that CFDA. So we have to keep monitoring through that.

## SECRETARY DONAHUE:

And I will say, too, Mr. Chair, there was a large discussion in Calcasieu about public tolling authority versus the public-private partnership. So if there was a desire to advance a tolling project and a public authority tolling project, this body would be the one to which that type of project was advanced.

### CHAIRMAN ABRAHAM:

Okay. All right. Thank you. I guess we

- will move to our next agenda item, New Business.

  It says, "Discuss the application of
- 3 recreational vessel for trailer tolling for
- 4 LA-1, pursuant to Act 361 of 2024 Regular
- 5 Session."
- 6 Mr. Keeling, you want to address that to 7 start off?
- 8 MR. KEELING:
- Yes, sir. Very good morning, Barry

  Keeling, Undersecretary for the Department of

  Transportation and Development. I will provide

  the update on the LA-1 tolling classification

  and rate review based on -- as it relates to

  Senate Bill 492 from the 2024 session.
- 15 SECRETARY DONAHUE:
- There have been a few of those sessions this year.
- 18 MR. KEELING:
- It will be the Regular Session -- the

  Regular Session. The topics that I will talk

  about will be the current tolling schedule,

  proposed changes, fiscal impacts, and

  implementation steps that will be required if

  the LTA wants to move forward with this -- the

  statute request.

The current -- the current classification and tolls were updated in May of 2023. And there are basically three classes with Class 1, the small vehicles also having a Commuter Class, so anybody that travels more than 20 times across the bridge within a 60-day period gets the reduced rate charged against the toll tag or any fees that are mailed to them. There is a scheduled rate change in January of 2028, and this coincides with a debt service increase that is part of the current DOT documents and agreements out there with the loan agreements.

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So Senate Bill 492 (Act 361) of the '24
Regular Session stated -- had a couple of
conditions in it that we are supposed to
implement. One is for the purposes of proper
classification in the LA-1 toll schedule, any
vehicle towing a recreational vehicle that
exceeds the Class 1 specifications shall pay the
Class 2 toll rate. And it also states that any
vehicle that exceeds 35 feet, which is the
Class 3 type vehicle would be reduced down to a
Class 2 type vehicle would pay the \$10.50
instead of \$21 that's currently charged for
that.

So the fiscal impacts to the toll schedules and debt services that is required out there, I will just orient everybody to this graph. The red line is the total debt service. So that's the current debt service line. now currently in 2024, the debt service is in the \$8 million range and it goes up to about \$9 million in 2028. The green lines are from -the green bars are from the original toll traffic study from URS. And the blue lines are actual toll revenues that are collected. So you can see that the toll revenues collected are much less than the projected tolls that were there. And they are also much less than the current debt service.

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So, in 2024, the debt service is expected to be just over 9 million -- or \$8 million and will be about \$4.3 million short -- this is the projection -- for the current year. Within the loan documents and the bond documents that the State has with Build America Bureau, the State actually secures this loan and DOA makes the debt service payments on an annual basis. So they make the debt service payments and then the DOT is required to transfer any tolls collected

to offset that debt service to the Division of Administration.

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The Fiscal Impact to DOTD's Operations. I have one correction on this slide. So the 831,772 operational cost increase is actually 854,956 over the 25-year contract period. This requires — this will require consultants, basically Plenary or Kapsch is the contractor that's actually doing the collections on this toll. Their systems will not automatically make this adjustment. So they will have to go in manually and visually check the tapes and reduce the toll rate for the vehicles that qualify.

So any vehicle that is Class 1 that exceeds that Class 1 rate would get bumped up into the Class 2. And any rate -- any vehicle that exceeded that 35 feet, which would normally be a Class 3, would be manually reduced down to the Class 2 rate. So the current system can only identify the length of the vehicle, the width, and the height. So it doesn't have a way to differentiate whether somebody is towing a pleasure vehicle, or boat, or camper, or -- they don't have any way to differentiate that. So it will have to be manually done.

So there is an up-front cost of \$169,000 to set up the system to be able to do that. And then there is a \$685,000 cost over the 25-year period that will be required for the contractor to actually go in and manually reduce those tolls. So the fiscal impact to the department over that 25-year period from an operational perspective is about \$34,000 per year.

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This change will result in 3.8 percent increase to the current cost of \$4.5 million on an operating cost. This does increase by inflation based on the contract that is there. And over the life of the 25 years, that \$4.5 million will increase up to just over \$8 million at a current CPI index of about 2.95 percent which is what it currently is for 2024.

So the projected loss of revenues is roughly about \$56,000 per year. It does escalate over time based on -- over the time due to the inflation and inflationary impacts. So that cost over the 25-year period is about \$2.6 million to the state that would come out of straight general funds to cover that cost. CHAIRMAN ABRAHAM:

How much cost did you say that y'all are

1 covering? That's on that graph, I know.

# MR. KEELING:

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from the department from the operating side is around \$4 1/2 million to the contractor to operate the system and maintain the system.

That doesn't include their passthrough cost of their cost of reading the license plates, mailing out to the people that don't have tags. That is roughly around another \$50,000 a month to do that. So that all comes out of TTF regularly.

#### CHAIRMAN ABRAHAM:

So the graph on page 4, the debt service, you know, and the revenue, DOT is paying that at the current time you are saying or it's coming out of the general fund?

#### MR. KEELING:

So the debt service is currently paid by the Division of Administration. So the State when -- when the LA-1 tolls were initially established, the tolls actually paid the -- when the loan was originally established, the State paid the tolls -- let me redirect here.

The debt service was paid by the tolls

collected and it was done through LTA. LED had
to maintain a reserve fund in place in case the
tolls didn't come into the right amount.

Because the tolls were not meeting the
requirements of the debt service, the State
renegotiated that loan in 2013. And the State
did a CEA with Build America Bureau and the U.S.

DOT. And the State assumed secured -- assumed

DOT. And the State assumed secured -- assumed responsibility for securing that debt.

So the State actually pays some debt service on an annual basis. DOTD provides the tolls to offset the debt service that the State is paying.

### CHAIRMAN ABRAHAM:

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So what's the total amount that the State is paying the tolls of the whole project now? The total amount that the State has to pay because the tolls don't reach the whole total cost of operations?

## MR. KEELING:

Yes. So in 2024, the debt service is about \$8.5 million. And we expect to collect about \$6 million of tolls. So there is, you know, there is a shortfall there of about \$2.5 million.

1	CHAIRMAN ABRAHAM:
2	And that also includes all operational
3	costs and everything.
4	MR. KEELING:
5	It does not include the operational.
6	CHAIRMAN ABRAHAM:
7	That's what I am saying. So who pays the
8	operational costs?
9	MR. KEELING:
10	DOTD pays the operational costs out of our
11	TTF.
12	CHAIRMAN ABRAHAM:
13	So how much is that?
14	MR. KEELING:
15	That is \$4 1/2 million plus about another
16	\$600,000 a year per year.
17	CHAIRMAN ABRAHAM:
18	So this thing is \$8 million what did
19	you say? The debt service deficit?
20	MR. KEELING:
21	The debt service the current debt
22	service is \$8.5 million. The projected tolls to
23	be collected for 2024 is \$6 million.
24	CHAIRMAN ABRAHAM:
25	So we are about $6-$ , $$7$ million in the

- 1 hole? 2 MR. KEELING: 3 That is correct. 4 CHAIRMAN ABRAHAM: 5 Okay. All right. Thank you. 6 MR. JOHNS: 7 I have a question, Mr. Chair. 8 CHAIRMAN ABRAHAM: 9 Yes. Go ahead. 10 MR. JOHNS: 11 I have two, if you don't mind, Barry. I 12 am seeing the separated cost of those and 13 up-front cost of 169,000 and then about 27,000 a 14 year for somebody to basically man it and look through the images to make sure that we are 15 16 classifying things correctly. The up-front 17 cost, if you got somebody looking at them -- or 18 they, the third party has somebody looking at 19 it, what is the up-front cost actually doing? 20 MR. KEELING: 21 We would probably have to get somebody
- 21 We would probably have to get somebody
  22 from the toll section to talk about that
  23 specifically. But they have to go in and make
  24 some adjustments to the system itself so they
  25 can go in there and manually adjust the tolls

for the people that are towing a pleasure boat and adjusting those tolls down from the Class 3 type vehicle down to a Class 2.

## MR. JOHNS:

Look, I trust that you-guys are being good stewards so please don't take this as me trying to grill you at all.

The 27,000 every year for somebody to look at those and make sure they are done correctly and then manually change it, did you guys explore -- did the third party explore the possibility of having AI or something to implement that where you are not having additional manpower needed?

# MR. KEELING:

I think that was looked at, but the owner of the system is telling us that there is no way to manually do that. Because the system itself only -- it doesn't look at vehicle types; it's looking at vehicle length, height, and width.

## MR. JOHNS:

- 22 Got it.
- MR. KEELING:
- So whether it's a pleasure boat or it's an 18-wheeler, they don't have any way to

- differentiate between the two.
- 2 MR. JOHNS:

3 And my last question for -- at least for 4 these anyways -- when this went through -- the 5 Senate bill went through this year, were these 6 numbers presented to the committees and the 7 folks that were voting on it? Because what we did is we increased the cost and reduced the 8 9 amount of revenue that we are taking in so we 10 are essentially costing the State more with less 11 money to pay for it.

- 12 MR. KEELING:
- They were.
- MR. JOHNS:
- They were. And still chose to vote it through. All right.
- 17 CHAIRMAN ABRAHAM:
- 18 All right. Thank you. Okay.
- 19 MR. KEELING:
- So just getting into what is required if
  we want to implement the change. We have to
  identify the source of where we are going to pay
  for these -- the impacts to this change. So
  it's -- you know, to the department -- it's at
  least another \$13 million a year -- or \$13,000 a

year, I'm sorry. Change is about \$800,000 over the life of the deal, 25 years. The State has a bigger impact of about \$56,000 per year of lost revenues that they will have to cover for the debt service payments.

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We will have to have DOA's concurrence because we do have a CEA within -- to be able to cover these costs. So if we are not going to -if we are going to reduce the amount of toll, that CEA will have to be updated. We will have to have Build America Bureau's concurrence on this because these -- the toll rates and schedule and these agreements are all part of the bond documents. So even though the State is securing the loans, originally this was in the bond documents because the tolls actually secured the loan. So that -- all of that stuff is still there. So we'll have to go back to LTA will have to approve or review and approve a resolution that would authorize these changes be made and with the Build America Bureau and U.S. DOT and the State at the Division of Administration level. We will have to have an amendment to pledge the security agreement of the loan documents. We will have

to have an amendment to the loan agreement on the TIFIA loan. And we will have to have an amendment to DOA CEA, the DOT is a party, too, DOA, and the Build America Bureau. And then we will have to issue an order -- change order to Kapsch to execute the changes that we are implementing based on these dated documents.

#### CHAIRMAN ABRAHAM:

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Okay. Thank you. Secretary Donahue. SECRETARY DONAHUE:

Thank you, Mr. Chair. I just want to give a little bit of background to Senator Fesi's bill. I know he is going to come up and speak. But at the last session, we had a discussion, and basically the way that the new toll schedule had been represented to the public, it would have placed a pleasure vehicle being towed by a truck into that Class 2 toll. And so my discussion with Senator Fesi, I thought that he was absolutely morally correct in advocating for this change. The unknown was the fiscal impact. Barry is correct, there was a fiscal note on the bill. It never got referred to appropriations or revenue for that full analysis.

And so we have been progressing under --

1	trying to implement this legislation and wanted
2	to apprise the Board of all of the obstacles and
3	steps that need to be able to get to the other
4	side and also present a picture of the fiscal
5	impact that will result.

And so I wanted to do that at this initial meeting where we are having orientation understanding that we are not going to be voting at this meeting. We'll develop more information and come back at our next meeting and actually take the vote as we continue to progress and get everything in place to do implementation.

So thank you.

#### CHAIRMAN ABRAHAM:

Okay. Thank you. So Senator Fesi's bill passed, right?

#### 17 SECRETARY DONAHUE:

18 That is correct.

# 19 CHAIRMAN ABRAHAM:

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20 So even though it passed, it still has to 21 have authority from LTA.

#### SECRETARY DONAHUE:

That is correct. Because of those bond documents and those agreements that are in place. It will be Build America Bureau. It

1	does have DOA. The full faith and credit of the
2	State of Louisiana. It's not just a DOTD
3	contract. This is an LTA project.
4	CHAIRMAN ABRAHAM:
5	Okay.
6	SECRETARY DONAHUE:
7	So this body is the one that has the
8	authority to move forward and implement the
9	provision of the legislation.
10	CHAIRMAN ABRAHAM:
11	All right. Thank you. Representative
12	Bourriaque.
13	REPRESENTATIVE BOURRIAQUE:
14	At the appropriate time, I would like to
15	hear from the author.
16	CHAIRMAN ABRAHAM:
17	Like to what?
18	REPRESENTATIVE BOURRIAQUE:
19	Hear from the author.
20	CHAIRMAN ABRAHAM:
21	Yes. I was getting ready to call him up.
22	Senator Fesi, do you want to come to the table,
23	please?
24	SENATOR FESI:
25	Thank you, Mr. Chairman. You know, if

1	everybody understood exactly what this
2	implementation has done to the people of the
3	area and going to Grand Isle, what is the cost
4	to losing everybody that all of the tourists
5	and everything that goes to Grand Isle that is
6	pulling a boat. So that is why I brought this
7	legislation. And I can't believe that we had a
8	system in place prior to Hurricane Ida and we
9	didn't have any issues. So why did we switch?
10	That's one of my questions that I cannot get an
11	answer to. Can anybody answer that?
12	CHAIRMAN ABRAHAM:

What do you mean "switch"? Like --SENATOR FESI:

> We switched the way the system worked. Before they went by license plates and what -you know, whether it was a commercial vehicle or whatever. Now all of a sudden, we are going by lengths.

#### CHAIRMAN ABRAHAM:

21 I see what you are talking about.

# SENATOR FESI:

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Mr. Donahue sent me a picture of what they charge at Belle Chasse. Isn't it the same company that runs Belle Chasse toll now is the

- 1 one for Leeville?
- 2 SECRETARY DONAHUE:
- Affiliated, yes, not exactly the same, but sure, yeah.
- 5 SENATOR FESI:
- Okay. On the item you sent me -- it

  showed a picture of the different classes. So

  how do they compare an 18-wheeler at \$4 -- at \$8

  -- well, \$7.33 for a GeauxPass versus the \$22?

  SECRETARY DONAHUE:

11 So that is the difference in the cost of 12 the construction of the facilities that were 13 built and the financing that was used to do 14 that. So there was a large amount of State 15 funds that were contributed to Belle Chasse. 16 The State also subsidizes some of the increases 17 to those tolls. And so, you know, you are 18 comparing -- I mean, you are comparing the toll 19 rates. I think that's a little bit of apples 20 and oranges. What we discussed was the 21 classifications for Belle Chasse and those for 2.2  $T_1A - 1$ 

- 23 SENATOR FESI:
- I am just trying to get your perspective of where we are at.

#### 1 SECRETARY DONAHUE:

2 Certainly.

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#### SENATOR FESI:

Okay. So I don't think that any of the commercial vehicles going to Port Fourchon have complained about that \$22 plus whatever the toll That's not the problem. The problem is with -- you know, it's amazing, you know, the things that get sent to me on Facebook is I won't ever go back to Grand Isle again because of this. He got a -- like a \$400 bill because he steady pulls his boat back and forth. what is -- what is this implication of how much money are we talking about to correct this problem versus losing all of the tourists and all of the fishermen that go to Grand Isle. Those are the numbers we need to look at. Ιt sounds like y'all are \$2 million short or \$2 1/2 million short anyway. We are not talking about a whole bunch of money here that -- to correct the problem.

Now, if they cannot differentiate the -someone pulling a boat versus an 18-wheeler
going to Port Fourchon, maybe we got the wrong
system. Maybe they need to figure out their

system because this -- this should have been indicated prior to us even authorizing them to do this.

You know, I just got tons -- and, you know, I don't want to waste everybody's time about what's on Facebook, but it's just constant. It's constant of people complaining about whether they are ever going to go to Grand Isle again and is that what we really want in our state over implementing and putting this thing into the right perspective. Because all that I was doing when I put the bill -- and we had many discussions to make sure we protect our tourists and our people that tend to spend money in South Louisiana on our great fishing industry and we are hurting it bad on just silly things like this.

#### CHAIRMAN ABRAHAM:

Okay. Yes, I think this is going to correct -- when we vote on this eventually, it is going to correct what you are talking about, correct?

#### SENATOR FESI:

That's my whole point.

#### CHAIRMAN ABRAHAM:

1	And I think it's a point well taken and I
2	think we are probably going to move in that
3	direction but it is what it is now. Do you have
4	any other? I don't know if you had something to
5	say, Mr. Bourriaque, or not?
6	REPRESENTATIVE BOURRIAQUE:
7	Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Senator Fesi,
8	the governor signed this bill, correct?
9	SENATOR FESI:
10	Yes, sir.
11	REPRESENTATIVE BOURRIAQUE:
12	Did you have any negative votes in either
13	chamber?
14	SENATOR FESI:
15	No, sir.
16	REPRESENTATIVE BOURRIAQUE:
17	The fiscal note was published and it
18	was I am looking at it now around 60,000.
19	So I think that our numbers are accurate. It
20	probably didn't get deferred because it was less
21	than \$100,000 and I will understand that if we
22	were debating those bills, the same body
23	actually has to approve the budget, also, don't
24	we?
25	SENATOR FESI:

1	That's right.
2	REPRESENTATIVE BOURRIAQUE:
3	And if the State is covering the costs,
4	the added costs or any of the debt service or
5	backfilling any of the line items of any of the
6	budgets, we would have had to discuss those and
7	maybe try and come to a consensus on what was
8	more valuable to us as a legislative body,
9	right?
10	SENATOR FESI:
11	Totally correct.
12	REPRESENTATIVE BOURRIAQUE:
13	So we had to balance out everything that
14	you are talking about today. And then have the
15	governor review it, who I think is in charge of
16	the Division of Administration and the
17	department appointments and all of that good
18	stuff; am I right?
19	SENATOR FESI:
20	Correct.
21	REPRESENTATIVE BOURRIAQUE:
22	Thank you.
23	SENATOR FESI:
24	And what I would like to add is that, you
25	know, it's been it's really been traumatic to

1 see how many people are getting disturbed by 2 this. I mean, you know, do we -- and also we 3 need to correct the billing system. I mean, 4 people are getting bills for 6-, \$700 for the 5 last eight months that they had no clue what their cost was going to be. There were some who 6 7 were in there that when the bill passed that, 8 you know, they were getting the corrected price. 9 So -- so, you know, they are hollering for their 10 money back and everything else. So I don't know 11 how those issues will be solved.

# CHAIRMAN ABRAHAM:

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So, again, we are the final say-so, right? SECRETARY DONAHUE:

That's right.

#### CHAIRMAN ABRAHAM:

So that approval will come what? We meet quarterly, is that when we meet? So I don't know what -- I mean, it's just a process. I hear you. I feel your pain, Senator Fesi. I don't know if any others agree. Only the House can correct it and move up a meeting maybe and ease your pain.

#### SENATOR FESI:

25 Well, I appreciate it. I would just --

like I said, whatever y'all see fit. But I
think that to save our industry, our fishing
industry, our tourism, and all of that in South
Louisiana, the word is spreading, oh, I am just
going to Mississippi and everything else and
wherever else they may want to go. So just all
of the help we can get.

#### CHAIRMAN ABRAHAM:

9 All right. Thank you. I appreciate you coming.

# 11 SENATOR FESI:

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12 Thank you. Thank y'all.

# 13 CHAIRMAN ABRAHAM:

I believe that concludes Item 5.

### MR. KEELING:

The only thing that I would say if we did want to move forward on this, and we got to do some pre-coordination with Build America Bureau so that they understand why we are coming back to them within a year for another amendment to the loan documents. And I can have our bond attorneys start preparing resolutions and we can float it through email to get everybody to review it. Make sure everybody is good with what we are talking about.

1	But it would be simply to state what we
2	would be doing to make the manual adjustments
3	and then we would talk about how we were going
4	to do that and the loan documents would reflect
5	that.
6	CHAIRMAN ABRAHAM:
7	Okay. You will get started on that for
8	the next meeting.
9	MR. KEELING:
10	Right.
11	CHAIRMAN ABRAHAM:
12	Thank you. Next item, any public
13	comments? Seeing none.
14	Representative Bourriaque makes a motion
15	to adjourn. Seeing no objections, we are
16	adjourned. Thank you.
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18	(Meeting adjourned at 9:54 AM.)
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# CERTIFICATE

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I, BETTY D. GLISSMAN, a Certified Court Reporter, Certificate #86105, in good standing with the State of Louisiana, as the officer before whom this hearing was taken;

That this hearing was reported by me in stenographic machine shorthand by Computer-Aided Transcription, transcribed by me or under my personal direction and supervision, and is a true and correct transcript to the best of my ability and understanding;

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