CIVIL DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS STATE OF LOUISIANA

NO. 2008-6979

DIVISION "L"

2011-0097

17TH STREET CANAL COALITION, ET AL VERSUS

ORLEANS LEVEE DISTRICT, ET AL

CONSOLIDATED WITH

TERRY AND NINA LONATRO, ET AL

VERSUS

ORLEANS LEVEE DISTRICT AND SOUTHEASTERN FLOOD
PROTECTION AUTHORITY EAST

PROCEEDINGS held in the above-captioned matter before the HONORABLE KERN A. REESE, JUDGE presiding on Friday, January 14, 2011.

APPEARANCES:

RANDALL A. SMITH

L. TIFFANY DAVIS

MELISSA M. DESORMEAX

Attorneys for Plaintiffs

THOMAS P. ANZELMO, SR.

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Attorneys for Defendants

REPORTED BY:

DENISE K. ETHERIDGE, CCR, OCR

1	PROCEEDINGS
2	(Friday, January 14, 2011)
3	THE COURT:
4	Case number 2008-6979, consolidated
5	with 2011-0097, 17th Street Canal Coalition
6	versus Orleans Levee District and Terry and
7	Nina Lonatro, et al versus Orleans Levee
8	District.
9	Counsel, make your appearances,
10	please.
11	MR. SMITH:
12	Good morning, Judge, Randy Smith for
13	the plaintiffs. I'm also here with Tiffany
14	Davis and Melissa Desormeax from my office.
15	MR. ANSELMO:
16	May it please the Court, Tommy Anzelmo
17	and Kevin Kress representing the Orleans
18	Levee District and South East Louisiana
19	Flood Protection Authority East.
20	THE COURT:
21	Okay. By way of housekeeping, there's
22	been several exceptions filed we can take
23	up initially and then we can go from there.
24	All right, Mr. Anzelmo.
25	MR. ANZELMO:
26	Yes, sir. May it please the Court,
27	Your Honor, the first exception that we
28	have advanced is the lack of necessary
29	party. The evidence that has been
30	introduced into this record demonstrates
31	ably that this is entirely a project of the
32	United States Army Corp of Engineers and

Exhibit Number 1 that's been attached to plaintiff's brief as well as the exhibits that we have attached reflect that it is a total Corp project.

Additionally, the second exhibit that we have filed attached to our affidavit further reflects that the project is 100 percent funded by the United States Army Corp of Engineers. It is a Corp project. They are doing the work. They are funding the work. They're directing the work that lead the contracting work. If there's going to be any injunctive relief sought or requested in this case, an absolute necessary party, and in the old vernacular, an indispensable party is the United States Corp of Engineers. And any relief to be granted by this Court would necessarily include them if the project would be warranted.

THE COURT:

Yeah, well, if that -- you know.

Well, I just have one question as to that,

we've been down this road before, and as I

read the law and prepared for the hearing

back in 2008, had the Corp of Engineers

been on the point of this matter rather

than putting the Orleans Levee District,

and nowerkef&outheagtene propertyobyction .t5754 746

utilizing the servitude they circumvent that possibility.

So let me hear what the other side has to say. I understand your argument.

MR. ANSELMO:

6 Thank you, Your Honor.

MR. SMITH:

I would say that too, Judge, and also I'd point out that even in the affidavits, including the one Steven Spencer signed in January 12, 2001 that's attached to their filing, he points out that all of the work that's at issue will be performed within existing rights of way held by the old MSLPA and will be limited to that area.

So they're even acknowledging that the work is within what they claim to be their existing rights of way. So the Corp is there by invitation and permission of the defendants in this case. So I think it's appropriate that the proceeding be held against the defendant, just because I would, might have guessed to use my property doesn't mean that I'm not responsible to find breaking the law.

THE COURT:

27 Mr. Anzelmo, anything else?

28 MR. ANZELMO:

Yes, Your Honor, very briefly. We can not be braking the law. The Louisiana

Fourth Circuit has clearly said "We thus conclude the OLD possessed a valid

servitude to the 17th Street Canal levee
based on the St. Julien doctrine. To the
extent a creation of the servitude resulted
in a taken, that occurred decades ago when
the 17th Street Canal was constructed.
Under the St. Julien Doctrine the right to
compensation is personal to the owners of
this property at the time the levee was
constructed" None of the landowners owned
the property in question at the time.

So what we are dealing here is we've got a valid levy servitude.

THE COURT:

Hold it. My son would say "slow your roll", counsel. What we are dealing with is an indispensable party right now, and that's the thing I'm asking or making comments on.

MR. ANZELMO:

I'm responding to his argument that in essence we have done something wrong. And I'm suggesting Your Honor, that's because there is a valid levee servitude, and because in this case all we have done is given a right of entry from actual toe to actual toe, that if work is sought to be enjoined. The party to be enjoined is the party who has authorized the work, contracted the work, and who is doing the work, and it's not the Orleans Levee District of the SLFPAE.

THE COURT:

1 Well, I understand your argument, but I have no jurisdiction over an agency of the 2 3 United States government. Even if I were to issue an injunction, they have no duty to 4 5 listen to this Judge in this state court. So I don't see the need for them to be 7 here. It would be diminimus to be sure. So 8 that exception is denied. What's the next one? 9 MR. ANZELMO: 10 The other one is an Exception of No 11 Right or No Cause of Action, because Andry 12 13 has been named as a plaintiff in this case, however as of the latest filings there are 14 no affidavits for Mrs. Andry supporting her 15 claim. And additionally, the scope of work 16 that's to be done was north of Veterans 17 18 Highway. And by the address that she has in her petition she is south of Veterans 19 Highway. She is not effected by the work. 20 MR. SMITH: 21 We will not oppose that motion. 22 23 THE COURT: All right. Very well. That one is 24 25 granted. Now that takes us to No Right of 26 Action and No Cause of Action. What do you 27 say to that? You're talking about just Ms. 28 Andry? 29 MR. ANSELMO: 30 31 It was just Ms. Andry, Your Honor,

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because I needed to introduce additional

1	evidence and I	
2	THE COURT:	
3	All right. We are taking the matter	
4	in chief. Unless we have any other	
5	motions, I am not aware of that.	
6	MR. SMITH:	
7	That would be my motion, I believe,	
8	Judge, for a preliminary injunction.	
9	THE COURT:	
10	Yes, sir.	
11	MR. SMITH:	
12	It's interesting because the last tir	ne
13	we were here was April. And I looked at	
14	the transcript of that hearing the other	
15	day, and we are still waiting, I guess, as	3
16	you know, on a judgment from Your Honor.	I
17	wasn't I started to think maybe Mr.	
18	Anzelmo and I were supposed to prepare the	ž
19	judgment.	
20	THE COURT:	
21	He prepared a judgment. He was ready	7
22	to dismiss it with prejudice.	
23	MR. SMITH:	
24	Right, but you told us	
25	THE COURT:	
26	They remanded it to me. And you know	۷,
27	I just like to hear from both sides before	<u> </u>
28	I take some action, that is just me, but	
29	anyway, go ahead, counsel.	
30	MR. SMITH:	
31	Right, but re-reading that transcript	-
32	and what we had discussed in length at tha	ıt.

hearing was that the Fourth Circuit reversed and remanded, didn't reverse and render. All of us made comments about that. In fact, Mr. Anzelmo said I wish they just reversed and rendered, and you said you have to read something into the fact that they reversed and remanded. And you weren't really sure why. It was all pretty fresh at the time. You ultimately said that what you were going to do is issue a judgment that granted that Summary Judgment but allowed our amendment to proceed. And it's all in the transcript.

THE COURT:

Yes. I have a copy.

16 MR. SMITH:

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The reason I bring that up is because I think in looking at that judgment more one of the reasons why they didn't render was that they never defined the extent of the servitude that they are saying the St. Julien Doctrine granted. If you look at their opinion they disagree with our position and your ruling on the navigable waterway issue. And they find that St. Julien applies in this case. But they never -- they never define what that servitude is, when it was created, what year, where the levee was at that time, that either the geographical or usage nature of that servitude, just the concept that there could be a servitude from the

levee being in place years ago under St.
Julien.

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And that's important here because the first injunction that we sought and the first case that we brought had to do with the clearing of the trees and mowing of the grass and things that Mr. Anzelmo and his clients repeatedly referred to as regular maintenance. And I mean I can quote over and over again, necessary inspection, maintenance, limited entry and use for removal, this case does not involve construction of a new levee or enlargement of existing, where the servitude is used merely for clearing of maintenance, does not involve construction or enlargement, perform regular maintenance, acquire servitude for maintenance, not permanent, ongoing or substantial occupational land, etcetera, etcetera. There is 13 references in their briefs, according to Ms. Desormeax, of maintenance, minor, inspection, and that that was their basis why we had no rights.

In this case we are talking about clear enlargement. We are talking about going down eighty feet. We are talking about document published by the Corps of engineers that says they're going to build new structures, engage in deep soil mixing, inserting a giant mixer up to 80 feet deep in to the ground, churning up the soil,

inserting a Portland cement mixture into the churned up soil to create a subsurface wall, adding a new embankment wall.

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This is way beyond inspection and maintenance. This is enlargement. This is increasing what they're doing. And it's clearly impacting our land. It's going to go 80 feet down. With all of this it's going to seriously impact the landowners whose property is right there. So their distinctions in the past don't apply.

And 38:225, which is the statute they relied on for the right of the levee to remove trees and so forth doesn't apply.

There is nothing in 38:225 about enlarging the levees and so forth. You're talking about 150 days of continuous work that is intended to create a new levee system there.

So this, our position, is a trespass both on the ground and underground, outside any alleged servitude. And part of the problem is that they need to prove what that extent of that servitude is, which they never did, the Fourth Circuit never reached. And they haven't proved to you. They just tossed it out, the concept of some kind of a servitude for St. Julien, as if that gives them the right to then do whatever they want. And that's not the law.

One of the cases we cited to Your

1 Honor was a Fourth Circuit case from 1981, 2 Robe Co. versus Consolidated Sewerage District of the City of Kenner, 400 So. 2d 3:13. And that's where the injunction that 5 was granted and affirmed involved the city using sewer lines that were going to impact into plaintiff's property. And the writ

was denied by the Supreme Court.

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So -- and that's a Trespass case. And that's what going on here.

So our position is if they want to do this work, if they believe it's in the interest of the public, fine, institute a taking, do what everybody else does, file a Petition for Expropriation with an appraiser that certifies this is the amount of money, put that money in the Registry of the Court. There is nothing we can do. am never going to come in here and say that improving the levees is not a public purpose. I am not going to challenge the taken. My clients aren't going to challenge the taking. We're going to say thank you, there's nothing we can do about that. we think your compensation is fair, that's the end of it. If we don't, if we have an appraiser and it turns out the damage is more we are going to ask for more money. That's the remedy instead of all this shenanigans to try to avoid paying. It just -- every other state and federal agency pays the money with they take or

impact private property.

38:113, as they point out, says "Where the servitude is used merely for cleaning and maintenance, no compensation is owed. That seem to be their argument last time. And you know, we think cutting trees down on our property is a little more than cleaning and maintenance. That was that case. This is a different case.

This is enlargement. This is very impactfull, and they should have to pay if they're going to do it, hence we ask that you issue a preliminary injunction enjoining them from doing this unless they're going to comply with the expropriation laws of the state.

THE COURT:

18 All right. Mr. Anzelmo.

19 MR. ANZELMO:

We are here to argue a case where they're seeking a preliminary injunction.

Counsel has placed at issue the original matter that was before Your Honor, which we believe and we agree would have been dispositive of this case because it would never be here.

The determination that we believe was made by the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeal was clear. What's I said will be in that transcript. And we can certainly re-argue this today --

32 THE COURT:

No, we are not going to do that. And
I -- candidly, that decision was a bit
perplexing, you know. You got to be
careful how you talk about your boss,
because you don't want to reign down too
much grief, but --

Anyway, go ahead, finish your argument. Let me stop. I'm just musing here. Don't mind me.

MR. ANZELMO:

Your Honor, when I read what the boss said, that -- I've been guided by that many times in the past and have used it as a basis for president.

THE COURT:

I was about to do an old style end trail reading, but I said I don't want to cause some poor animal to lose his life, so that might try to look for a reason from end trail from that decision, because I still don't understand quite what they did.

Go ahead, Mr. Anzelmo, like I said, I'm just musing here.

MR. ANZELMO:

But because I have the decision of the Court of Appeal, and I feel that I am guided by it, because it provided what we believe is an absolute clear direction as to what the law was relative to the St.

Julien doctrine. And while there may be a concern on Your Honor's part as to what you were actually directed to do by the final

we possess a St. Julien servitude over the levee. And the relationship in this case is that the right of entry that we granted the United States Army Corp of Engineers was from toe to toe to the levee. Where there is a judicially confirmed legal servitude over the area where we are letting the Corp do the work.

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That work that is going to be done is for levee purposes. The purpose as set out in their Exhibit Number 1, and we furnished Your Honor a color copy, two-sided, and it sets out at 1.1, the purpose of the proposed action is to strengthen approximately seven miles of flood walls that have been examined for stability, seepage, settlement and deflection along the 17th Street and London and Orleans. The proposed action results from a need to reduce flood risk and water damage to residences, businesses and other infrastructure within the project area. This is a final critical project. involves levee stability. We are doing exactly what we are supposed to be doing. And that is providing for the maintenance and stability of levees within our system. We know the catastrophic effects that can result from a failure of a levee, particularly this levee. The work that is going to be accomplished by the Corp is

certainly within the judicially confirmed servitude area under St. Julien. It is for levee purposes. What we have done can never constitute a trespass because we are allowing work within our right of way. Without a trespass they lose the fundamental claim that they have as the basis for injunctive relief. They have not pled irreparable injury. What they are claiming is that they don't need to prove irreparable injury because they said a violation of a law has occurred. And they claim the trespass.

They cite Your Honor to Code of Civil
Procedure Article 3663. But when Your
Honor examines that article and viewed in
light of what the law says relative to St.
Julien servitude, what the Fourth Circuit
has said, that there is the servitude here,
that there can be no trespass about letting
someone use our own land for these
purposes, because it is levee purposes.

Now when we consider what's the nature of injunctive relief. First of all it's to preserve the status quo to let there be a trial on the merits. Insofar as the critical nature of what this work is when Your Honor previously denied the Temporary Restraining Order in the original case you stated "In Southeast Louisiana there is no more paramount purpose than flood protection, a lesson painfully inculpated

and never to be forgotten."

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Then you cited Judge Tate, "Further, however unfair the exercise of the levee servitude may seem to the owners of this type of land they are without right to complain, because their acquisition of such land was subject to this agent servitude and the private mischief may be endured rather than the public inconvenience or calamity." Dixon versus Board of Levee Commissioners, 265 So.2d 479.

So what we are faced with here, Your Honor, is they can never prevail on the merits of this case because there can be no trespass of the use of our land from toe to toe. The purpose is that additionally, because we only granted a right of entry, that has been done. The status quo, if you would grant an injunction, the status quo is we have granted a right of entry. The Corp, if there is something to be enjoined, if the work is to be enjoined, who would be enjoined, it's not us, because there is no countervailing affidavit or information that would suggest to you, other than what's here, that we are not doing the work. The OLD is not doing it. The SLFPAE is not doing it. The injunction, not only is it legally insufficient, based on what the law is and what the facts are, but there is nothing to enjoin on behalf of the Orleans Levee District or the SLFPAE.

1 Your Honor, the examination of what is here leads us to, I believe, these ultimate 3 conclusions. They haven't proved irreparable injury. They haven't proved any immediate injury. They haven't proved a trespass under what is here. They don't 7 fall into the provisions of 36 -- of 63. There is clear -- a clear decision of the Fourth Circuit on the point about is there a levee servitude here, yes, it is. Is it under St. Julien, yes, it is.

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This is not a case involving compensation or a right to compensation. It's a question about the right of permissible use. There can't be any brighter or any clearer a line that in so far as us granting a right of use, a right of entry from levee toe to levee toe, as is in our affidavits is legitimate, lawful use to protect against the calamity that Your Honor has already noted.

The granting of an injunction, a preliminary injunction, has to envision that there is some ultimate relief down the line. We suggest there is none.

And further, Your Honor, and I am concluding now, that is if Your Honor grants a judgment in the earlier case and it says what we believe the Fourth Circuit directed you to do, and if it says that our Motion for Summary Judgment is granted, their case is over and we are never here,

that we were correct in all of the things 2 That's what we believe that we alleged. 3 the Fourth Circuit suggested. And as Your Honor knows we have a statute conference in that other case, I think immediately following here, and we 7 can discuss it some more. 8 THE COURT: 9 I'm going to deal with all of this. 10 I've got a good idea what I'm going to do. 11 Go ahead, finish your argument. 12 MR. ANZELMO: 13 Your Honor, I was going to say that 14 concludes my argument, unless you have any 15 other questions for me. 16 17 THE COURT: I'm good. 18 MR. ANZELMO: 19 Thank you, Your Honor. 20 THE COURT: 21 Mr. Smith, I got this. 22 This is what we are going to do, on 23 the issue of the Preliminary Injunction, 24 that is certainly denied. And for the 25 record, the decision of the Fourth Circuit 26 acknowledging the servitude has to be 27 adhered to as promulgation of the Court 28 upon which I -- which has supervisory 29 jurisdiction over me. And I have to 3.0

because the decision would have been met

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But what I think I'm going to do is,

certainly abide by that.

Mr. Anzelmo, I'm going to vacate my previous ruling. I'm going to grant your Exception of Failure to Join an Indispensable Party, the U.S. Army Corp of Engineers. And Mr. Smith, I'm going to allow you to amend your petition to request damages against the U.S. Army Corp of Engineers for an unpermitted taking of property from these property owners without due process of law and just compensation.

Now I know once they enter the case they're probably going to try to take it down Poydras Street, to Poydras and Camp.

I have no control over that because I have no jurisdiction over a federal agency, not in a state court.

But I think that that is the only hopeful opportunity for these property owners to receive relief for what's transpired.

I hold to my belief that a new servitude was created in 2006. They were not compensated for that servitude, that constitutes an unpermitted taking without just compensation. And as a consequence I think that if that is born out at trial with sufficient evidence presented then damages may be owed. That remains to be seen. And it remains to be seen whether that will be tried in this court or in another court. But I think that is the issue that's present.

So as a consequence I grant the -- I mean I deny the injunction. The OLD's servitude is acknowledged per the Fourth Circuit's ruling. But since they reversed and remanded it back to me, since I'm allowing the U.S. Army Corp of Engineers to be brought into this action, then you may amend, seek damages against the Corp. my understanding of the law is if the Corp undertakes action, and if they take property they have to compensate the property owners. And I think that's what the Corp is doing here, utilizing the Levee District and the Southeast Louisiana Flood Protection Authority to accomplish that without providing compensation.

And like I said, if that is born out then there should be a different result.

And one final thing I'll say to these property owners, you know, one of my favorite subjects was Civics, and I learned a long time ago there are three branches of government, executive, legislative and judicial, and I only represent one aspect, on the federal side you have a couple of branches of government that you may petition, and I strongly urge you to do that as citizens, to make your voices heard loud and long about this situation. We have a duty to take cure of ourselves in this part of the world and we love living

1	here, but we also have a duty to stand up
2	as citizens. So I urge you to do that.
3	That's the ruling of the Court. Mr.
4	Smith, if you'd draft the judgment and
5	circulate it to Mr. Anzelmo.
6	Mr. Anzelmo, you won the junction so
7	you get to do the honors and send it to Mr
8	Smith.
9	MR. ANZELMO:
10	Yes, sir.
11	THE COURT:
12	Good luck to you.
13	(End of proceedings.)
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CERTIFICATE

I, Denise K. Etheridge, Certified Court Reporter, in and for the State of Louisiana, do hereby certify that the preceding pages were taken down by me, on a shorthand machine, transcribed by me to the best of my ability and understanding.

DENISE K. ETHERIDGE
Certified Court Reporter
in and for the State of Louisiana
Certificate Number 87010
Certificate expires 12-31-11

Denise K. Etheridge, CCR