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Heirs question levee board's efforts

By Amanda Furness

May 21, 2001

It's not just the money. Really. For Stanley Riley and his uncle Harry Jones, their long-lasting battle with the Orleans Levee District has become a running commentary on race relations in Louisiana. "I hate to say that it's a racial issue cause then everyone will say it's always about race, but it truly is," Riley said. He and Jones, along with over two hundred others from Plaquemines Parish, have been battling the levee board for the monies and property they are owed as heirs of Bohemia Spillway's original landowners since 1984, when the Louisiana Legislature initially ordered the levee board to return those properties.

The story itself is complicated. Here is a brief but real breakdown on the spillway's history: In 1923, 220 landowners - sixty percent of whom were African-American - in a small town called Ostrica were approached by the state and offered small amounts of money for the land they owned, farmed and depended on. The state needed the land in order to build a spillway that would help prevent flooding in areas that stretched as far north as New Orleans, representatives said. Those who refused to sell their land were told that failure to leave meant that they would soon find their homes floating away amidst the spillway waters. The bottom line? Get out or be pushed out.

In 1924, the state gave several oil companies permission to start drilling for natural resources; Shell Oil, Gulf Oil, Chevron and Bass Oil among them. In 1929, large amounts of oil had been discovered and tanks were put in place. The families whose lands had been expropriated - poor blacks and whites - received no monies from the richness that their property had yielded. In 1984, years after the fact, the legislature ordered the return of the land to its rightful owners. Senators Lynn Dean and Paulette Irons are two current legislators who have worked to insure that the heirs of Ostrica residents be provided with not only deeds and surveys for the lands their families lost, but also with the revenues that have been accrued by the oil companies drilling those properties and from the Orleans Levee District itself. Several earlier senators, beginning in 1948, have attempted to pass bills which would close the spillway and return the land to its rightful owners, though their attempts were defeated. By 1962, the lands had brought the levee board just over 15 million in mineral revenues, proving the spillway to be an asset worth fighting for.

It is a battle that wages on still today, despite the 1984 amendment and the 1996 Circuit Court of Appeals final decision on the matter which stated that a total of 24 million - estimated mineral revenues from 1984 to the present - was due to Ostrica heirs. Records show that over 45,000 claims were filed with the Department of Natural Resources by those who claimed to be heirs; that number has since been narrowed down to 2,500. As of September of last year, 2.5 million had been paid out to those dubbed "legitimate" claimants. Riley said the board is "dragging its feet" on the remaining payments.

"People think that the spillway issue is over, that we have been given our lands and money back, but it's just not so," he said. George Carmouche, attorney for the OLD, said that all claims under \$10,000 have been paid out and appropriated for future payment in accordance with state law. Cash to cover the larger claims, he added, has been given over to the courts to be doled out. "That's a process that may take a while," Carmouche said, "but at some point the courts will release the money to people. We're still returning land, there are deeds still being processed. But the larger claimants have had their land returned and been receiving revenues, some since 1991. I'd wager a few of them have accrued millions of dollars in revenues already. This whole thing has cost the levee board a great deal of money that it didn't have, and we're still certifying claimants."

The OLD has repeatedly stated in the past that payment of the 24 million - along with nearly 15 million in legal costs resulting from the spillway issue - could bankrupt the board; cutting into funding for its police department and

undermining efforts to privatize the Lakefront Airport. Using those concerns as fuel, the board continues to seek legislative help in covering those costs.

"They know better. The levee board spent 20 million on the casino...that was our money. Now they say they can't pay it all back cause it's going to break them? That's not our problem," Riley said. One of his biggest concerns, he added, is with the formula that the board has used to calculate the revenues due each heir. His problem? The formula is one that Riley said the board refuses to explain to heirs, stating that is too complicated to rehash. "We have been going to court, turned down, run around, but yet they want to give us this pittance. They gave us this sheet that shows how much we're each supposed to get, based on the revenues that our land has brought. 'This is how much you're supposed to get' they say, but when I asked them to show me how they got the figures, what they did to come up with what they have, they don't want to do it," Riley said. He added that the board had made both he and his uncle an offer of only a few hundred dollars, which they turned down.

Part of their reasoning for refusing to accept the board's offer, they said, is that they believe the figures stated on the revenue sheet don't accurately represent the revenues that the lands have brought in. Riley said though an amendment to the 1984 legislation ruled that the levee board must have each parcel of land surveyed and the results forwarded to the heirs, the board has refused to do that. Failure to comply with that statute - in Riley's eyes - means not only that the board has no way to know for certain how much each party is owed, but also that the OLD is blatantly breaking the law. Carmouche said that surveys were never ordered by law, though the 1997 amendment, House Bill 804 reads in part "relative to the Bohemia Spillway, to provide for legislative intent; to provide for the return of lands and certain revenues derived therefrom; to provide for ownership of certain lands...to provide for certain actions to prove title; to provide for surveys of certain property."

"If they don't survey the land, how do they know what to give us?" Riley questioned. "I think it's a question of trying to take and keep the land of Afro-Americans in Plaquemines Parish. It's a few white families who've already gotten their money, one of them millions. We haven't had an attorney through this whole process, and they just want us to accept whatever they say and take whatever they give us."