

2019 BIENNIAL SOLID WASTE CAPACITY REPORT

(Fiscal Year 2018 & Fiscal Year 2019)

to the
House Natural Resources and Environment Committee
and
Senate Committee on Environmental Quality



Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality
Office of Environmental Services
Waste Permits Division
P.O. Box 4313
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70821-4313

Executive Summary

La. R.S. 30:2162(A) requires the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality (LDEQ) to evaluate the volume and types of solid waste managed in Louisiana every two years. This evaluation includes information for both Fiscal Year 2018 (i.e., July 1, 2017, to June 30, 2018) and Fiscal Year 2019 (i.e., July 1, 2018, to June 30, 2019). It includes a determination of permitted capacity available to safely manage the solid waste generated within the state.

After careful review, the LDEQ has determined that Louisiana currently has sufficient capacity to manage the solid wastes generated within Louisiana. Additionally, solid waste disposal capacity within the state has been determined to be appropriate in amount relative to current and anticipated solid waste generation.

In the review of a solid waste permit, capacity is just one of the factors used in the evaluation process. Other factors considered are service area, zoning, ability to meet regulatory requirements and compliance history.

Background

Louisiana has a comprehensive solid waste management program. The various areas of responsibility for the state and local governments regarding solid waste management are mainly addressed in state law under Louisiana Revised Statutes (R.S.) Title 30, Subtitle II (Environmental Quality). These sections of law establish authority for the Secretary of LDEQ to adopt rules and regulations with respect to solid waste management. The solid waste regulations are codified into the Louisiana Administrative Code by the Office of the State Register and into the Environmental Regulatory Code by the LDEQ (Title 33, Part VII). A copy of LDEQ's governing statutes and regulations can be found on LDEQ's website at <http://deq.louisiana.gov/page/rules-regulations>.

The solid waste regulations¹ define various terms to categorize both solid waste and management practices. Terms important to this capacity evaluation are as follows:

Commercial Solid Waste:

all types of solid waste generated by stores, offices, restaurants, warehouses, and other nonmanufacturing activities, excluding residential and industrial solid wastes.

Construction/Demolition (C&D) Debris:

nonhazardous waste generally considered not water-soluble that is produced in the process of construction, remodeling, repair, renovation, or demolition of structures, including buildings of all types (both residential and nonresidential). Solid waste that is not *C&D debris* (even if resulting from the construction, remodeling, repair, renovation, or demolition of structures) includes, but is not limited to, *regulated asbestos-containing material (RACM)* as defined in LAC 33:III.5151.B, white goods, creosote-treated lumber, and any other item not an integral part of the structure.

Disease Vector:

animals such as rodents, and fleas, flies, mosquitoes, and other arthropods, that are capable of transmitting diseases to humans.

Industrial Solid Waste:

solid waste generated by a manufacturing, industrial, or mining process, or that is contaminated by solid waste generated by such a process. Such waste may include, but is not limited to, waste resulting from the following manufacturing processes: electric power generation; fertilizer/agricultural chemicals; food and related products; byproducts; inorganic chemicals; iron and steel manufacturing; leather and leather products; nonferrous metals manufacturing/foundries; organic chemicals; plastics and resins manufacturing; pulp and paper industry; rubber and miscellaneous plastic products; stone, glass, clay, and concrete products; textile manufacturing; and transportation equipment. This term does not include hazardous waste regulated under the Louisiana hazardous waste regulations or under federal

¹ See LAC 33:VII.115.

law, or waste that is subject to regulation under the Office of Conservation's Statewide Order No. 29-B or by other agencies.

Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) Landfill:

an entire disposal facility in a contiguous geographical space where residential solid waste and/or commercial solid waste is placed in or on land.

Putrescible:

susceptible to rapid decomposition by bacteria, fungi, or oxidation, creating noxious odors.

Residential Solid Waste:

any solid waste (including garbage, trash, yard trash, and sludges from residential septic tanks and wastewater treatment facilities) derived from households (including single and multiple residences, hotels and motels, bunkhouses, ranger stations, crew quarters, campgrounds, picnic grounds, and day-use recreation areas).

Woodwaste:

yard trash and types of waste generated by land and right-of-way clearing operations, sawmills, plywood mills, and wood yards associated with the lumber and paper industry, such as wood residue, cutoffs, wood chips, sawdust, wood shavings, bark, wood refuse, wood-fired boiler ash, wood ash, and plywood or other bonded materials that contain only polyurethane, phenolic-based glues, or other glues that are approved specifically by the administrative authority. Uncontaminated, un-treated or un-painted lumber or wooden pallets are considered woodwaste under this definition.

The solid waste regulations² define five specific categories (i.e., “types”) of permitted facilities (a facility can be one or more type). Solid waste can only be processed and/or disposed at facilities permitted to accept the specific type of wastes.³ The five types of permitted facilities are as follows:

Type I:

a facility used for disposing of industrial solid wastes (e.g., a landfill, surface impoundment, or landfarm).

Type I-A:

a facility used for processing industrial solid waste (e.g., a transfer station (processing), shredder, baler, etc.).

² See LAC 33:VII.115. (See also LAC 33:VII.405.)

³ See LAC 33:VII.509.A.1.

Type II:

a facility used for disposing of residential and/or commercial solid waste (e.g., a landfill, surface impoundment, or landfarm).

Type II-A:

a facility used for processing residential, infectious, or commercial solid waste (e.g., a transfer station (processing), composting municipal solid waste facility, refuse-derived fuel facility, shredder, baler, autoclave, etc.).

Type III:

a facility used for disposing or processing of construction/demolition debris or woodwaste, composting organic waste to produce a usable material, or separating recyclable wastes (e.g., a construction/demolition-debris or woodwaste landfill, separation facility, or composting facility).

Solid waste management discussed in this report falls into at least one of the above categories. However, the focus of this report is the remaining disposal capacity for Type I, Type II and Type III landfills. Of particular interest are the Type II landfills as most solid waste generated by residences and commercial establishments (i.e., municipal waste) are disposed at these landfills. This report also looks at miscellaneous solid waste management (i.e., emergency-generated debris management, recycling and waste tire processing).

Commercial and residential solid waste are generally considered together as municipal solid waste and will be reported together in this report. Likewise, woodwaste is generally considered to be C&D debris for the purposes of disposal at Type III landfills.

Unless otherwise noted, the information used in this report was derived from the annual reports (e.g., Certification of Compliance) submitted by permitted solid waste management facilities.

In addition, to assist in compiling the annual reports and ensure reliable estimates, the LDEQ uses the following terms as defined in the *Guidance Document for Determining Solid Waste Landfill Capacity* on the LDEQ's website at <http://deq.louisiana.gov/assets/docs/Land/GuidDocCapRpt2.docx>.

Permitted Capacity:

the initial total volume of waste expressed in cubic yards that a specific bounded facility (total landfill disposal area) is capable of accepting for disposal under an issued permit, i.e. for the permit's duration.

Used Capacity:

the volume of waste expressed in cubic yards that has been disposed into a landfill at a specific bounded facility operating under an issued permit.

Remaining Capacity:

the volume of waste expressed in cubic yards that may be disposed into the unused permitted disposal area at a specific bounded facility under an existing permit (for the permit's duration). Remaining Capacity is determined by subtracting the amount of capacity that has been used from the total permitted capacity.

Industrial Solid Waste Management

For the combined Fiscal Years 2018 and 2019 (FY18 & FY19) which ended on June 30, 2019, Louisiana landfills disposed of approximately 10,074,579 wet-tons of industrial solid waste.

There were thirty-eight (38) landfills that were permitted to dispose of industrial solid waste in Louisiana (see Table 1). (two 2 have not been constructed.) Of these remaining thirty-six (36), twenty (20) are Type I and dispose of only industrial solid waste, and eighteen (18) are multi-type and dispose of industrial solid waste, along with municipal solid waste (Type II) and/or C&D debris (Type III).

The average remaining life of the twenty (20) Type I landfills (industrial waste only) is 14.9 years.⁴ The average remaining life of the eighteen multi-type landfills (i.e., industrial waste with municipal and/or C&D debris wastes) is 56.63 years.⁵ The total remaining capacity for the Type I landfills is approximately 127,911,205 cubic yards. The total remaining capacity for multi-type landfills is approximately 219,554,731 cubic yards.⁶

⁴ Three (3) Type I landfills (Exide Technologies - Baton Rouge Smelter, Louisiana Land Acquisitions, Entergy Nisco) reported a remaining capacity of either indefinitely or is no longer active.

⁶ The numbers for the remaining life and capacity of the landfills were taken from the FY19 Certification of Compliance Reports.

Table 1 - Landfills Accepting Industrial Waste Only				
AI	Name	Type	Remaining capacity (cubic yards)	Remaining Capacity (months)
328	International Paper Co - Mansfield Mill	I	11189214	411
585	CLECO Power LLC - Dolet Hills Power Station	I	13811915	828
1396	Exide Technologies - Baton Rouge Smelter	I	-	--
1406	Motiva Enterprises LLC - Norco Refinery	I	81765	54
1409	The Dow Chemical Co - Louisiana Operations	I	967564	214
2082	Honeywell International Inc - Geismar Complex	I	1138244	53
2140	Revolution Aluminum	I	889789	--- ⁷
2418	Phillips 66 Co - Alliance Refinery	I	19862	125
2532	Mosaic Fertilizer LLC - Uncle Sam Plant	I	79092030	228
2617	Georgia-Pacific Consumer Operations LLC - Port Hudson	I	402929	76
2645	International Paper - Red River Mill	I	--	-- ⁸
2922	CLECO - Brame Energy Center	I	3989940	96
3647	WestRock CP LLC - Hodge Mill	I	139085	31
3732	PCS Nitrogen Fertilizer LP	I	5400000	84
9142	Entergy LA LLC - Nelson Industrial Steam Co (NISCO)	I	1687210	- ⁹
11496	Louisiana Pigment Co LP - Titanium Dioxide Plant	I	2389886	241
51761	Louisiana Land Acquisitions LLC	I	2515051	--- ¹⁰
19588	Entergy Louisiana LLC – Roy S Nelson Plant	I	1610328	371
19933	Boise Packaging & Newsprint LLC - DeRidder Paper Mill	I	386393	100
137445	International Paper Bogalusa Mill	I	2200000	--- ¹¹
Landfills Accepting Industrial and Other Solid Waste (Municipal and/or C&D)				
4803	BFI Waste Systems of Louisiana LLC - Colonial Landfill	I, II	16666982	903
6961	Jefferson Parish Sanitary Landfill	I, II	14652135	385
9077	City of Shreveport - Woolworth Road Regional Solid Waste Facility	I, II	17662922	812
9340	St Mary Parish Government - Harold J "Babe" Landry Landfill	I, II, III	2996343	325.00
11767	Waste Management of LA LLC - Woodside Landfill & Recycling	I, II	24585530	351.00
12241	Waste Management of Louisiana LLC - Magnolia Sanitary Landfill	I, II	15698910	783.00
12389	Jefferson Davis Parish Sanitary Landfill Commission	I, II	5230176	233.00
12448	IESI - Sabine Parish Sanitary Landfill	I, II	401972	464.00
19447	LaSalle-Grant Sanitary Landfill	I, II	31,139,101	7,975.00
19803	DeSoto Parish Police Jury - Mundy Sanitary Landfill	I, II, III	995940	22
20061	Tidewater Landfill LLC - Coast Guard Road Sanitary Landfill	I, II	N/A	-- ¹²
25491	Reliable Landfill LLC	I, II	3469940	305
31128	East Baton Rouge Parish North Landfill	I, II, II-A	16433830	305.00
32219	River Birch Landfill	I, II	35981103	310.00
41194	WCI - White Oaks Landfill LLC	I, II, III	27895582	1,260.00
43506	Tensas Parish Police Jury - Sanitary Landfill	I, II, III	12291467	2,563.00
52277	IESI Corp - Timberlane Landfill	I, II	30906512	1,015.00
85534	Webster Parish Solid Waste Landfill	I, II	13396532	864.00

⁷ Revolution aluminum remaining capacity in months is unavailable because they are not receiving waste

⁸ Data for International Paper Red River was unavailable during the reporting period.

⁹ Entergy (NISCO) recycles the waste in the landfill and uses more waste than produced. Remaining life cannot be determined.

¹⁰ Louisiana Land Acquisitions, LLC is not constructed and not included in the capacity evaluation. Remaining life cannot be determined as new usage rate is unknown.

¹¹ International Paper Bogalusa is not constructed and not included in the capacity evaluation. Remaining life cannot be determined as new usage rate is unknown.

¹² Tidewater landfill is no longer receiving waste. Remaining life cannot be determined as new usage rate is unknown.

Municipal (Commercial and Residential) Waste Management

For the combined Fiscal Years 2018 and 2019 (FY18 & FY19) which ended on June 30, 2019, Louisiana municipal solid waste landfills disposed of approximately 4,733,699 wet-tons^{13 14} of waste. Of this total amount, approximately 0.268% (12,692 wet-tons) was from out-of-state.

There were twenty-five (25) permitted landfills in operation to dispose of municipal solid waste in Louisiana (see Figure 1 and Table 2).¹⁵ Most of these are multi-type landfills permitted to dispose of municipal solid waste (Type II), along with industrial solid waste (Type I) and/or C&D debris (Type III). Eight (8) of the twenty-five (25) are privately owned and operated landfills, while seventeen (17) are publicly owned.

Of the seventeen (17) publicly owned landfills, three (3) are permitted to accept only parish generated wastes: Acadia Parish Sanitary Landfill, Vermilion Parish Municipal Landfill, and Washington Parish Choctaw Road Landfill. The remaining landfills accept wastes from outside of the parish, including out-of-state wastes, for disposal.

The average remaining life of the seventeen (17) publicly owned municipal solid waste landfills is 70.48 years¹⁶ with a total remaining capacity of approximately 241,756,615 cubic yards. The average remaining life of the eight privately owned municipal solid waste landfills is 60.32 years¹⁷ with a total remaining capacity of 155,204,559 cubic yards.¹⁸

¹³ This amount does not include industrial solid waste disposed in a multi-type landfill [e.g., Type I/II], which is reported in the disposal amount for Type I landfills.

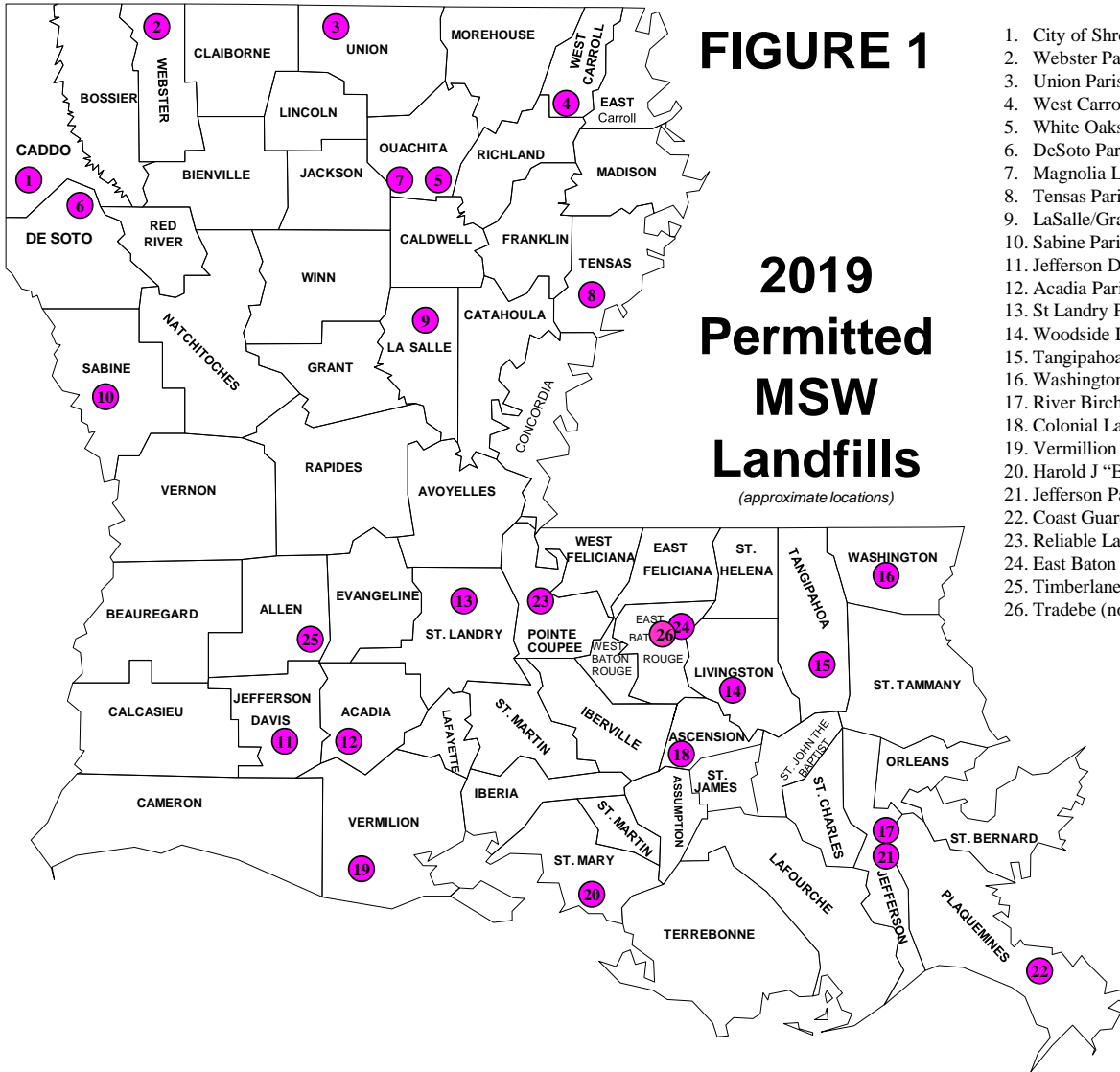
¹⁴ This amount does include C&D debris not disposed in separate Type III landfill cells.

¹⁵ Seven (7) of the 25 operating landfills have construction/demolition (C&D) debris cells constructed separately from the Type I/II cells. The amount of C&D debris disposed in these cells is reported below in the section regarding C&D debris disposal capacity.

¹⁶ The LaSalle-Grant Sanitary Landfill and Tensas Parish Police Jury - Sanitary Landfill report a remaining life of approximately 7975 months and 2563, respectively. These landfills are excluded from the calculation.

¹⁷ The White Oaks Landfill and Timberlane Landfill report a remaining life approximately double or more from the others.

¹⁸ The numbers for the remaining life and capacity of the landfills were taken from the FY19 Certification of Compliance Reports.



1. City of Shreveport/Woolworth Road Landfill
2. Webster Parish Landfill
3. Union Parish Landfill
4. West Carroll Landfill
5. White Oaks
6. DeSoto Parish (Mundy) Landfill
7. Magnolia Landfill
8. Tensas Parish Landfill
9. LaSalle/Grant Parish Landfill
10. Sabine Parish Landfill
11. Jefferson Davis Parish Landfill
12. Acadia Parish Landfill
13. St Landry Parish Landfill
14. Woodside Landfill
15. Tangipahoa Parish Regional Landfill
16. Washington Parish Landfill (Choctaw)
17. River Birch Landfill
18. Colonial Landfill
19. Vermillion Parish Landfill
20. Harold J "Babe" Landry Landfill
21. Jefferson Parish Landfill
22. Coast Guard Road Landfill
23. Reliable Landfill
24. East Baton Rouge Parish North Landfill
25. Timberlane
26. Tradebe (not constructed)

Table 2 - Municipal Solid Waste Landfills				
Publicly Owned				
AI	Name	Type	Remaining capacity landfill (cubic yards)	Remaining Capacity (months)
148	Vermilion Parish Police Jury - Municipal Landfill	II, III	170641.00	86
6961	Jefferson Parish Sanitary Landfill	I, II	14562135	385
9077	Woolworth Road Regional Solid Waste Facility	I, II	17662922	812
9340	St Mary Parish Government - Harold J "Babe" Landry Landfill	I, II, III	2996343	325
12389	Jefferson Davis Parish Sanitary Landfill Commission	I, II	7410283	233
12448	Sabine Parish Sanitary Landfill	I, II	5230176	464
19220	St. Landry Parish Solid Waste Disposal District	II	4052718	257
19447	LaSalle Parish Police Jury - LaSalle-Grant Sanitary Landfill	I, II	31139101	7975
19803	DeSoto Parish Police Jury - Mundy Sanitary Landfill	I, II, III	995940	22
20036	Acadia Parish Police Jury - Acadia Parish Sanitary Landfill	II, III	4628902	537
20076	Washington Parish Police Jury - Choctaw Road Landfill	II	3525891	149
20079	West Carroll Parish Police Jury - Sanitary Landfill	II, III	Not reported	60
31128	East Baton Rouge Parish North Landfill	I, II, II-A	16433830	305
43470	Tangipahoa Parish Regional Solid Waste Facility	II	5013444	296
43506	Tensas Parish Police Jury - Sanitary Landfill	I, II, III	12291467	2563
69378	Union Parish Sanitary Landfill	II	1388874	39
85534	BFI - Webster Parish Solid Waste Landfill	I, II	13396532	864
Privately Owned				
4803	Colonial Landfill (BFI)	I, II	16666982	903
11767	Woodside Sanitary Landfill (Waste Management)	I, II	24585530	351
12241	Magnolia Sanitary Landfill (Waste Management)	I, II	15698910	783
20061	Tidewater Landfill LLC - Coast Guard Road Sanitary Landfill	I, II	NA	
25491	Reliable Landfill LLC	I, II	3469940	305
32219	River Birch Landfill	I, II	35981103	310
41194	CWI - White Oaks Landfill LLC	I, II, III	27895582	1260
52277	IESI Corp - Timberlane Landfill	I, II	30906512	1015

Construction and Demolition (C&D) Debris Waste Management

Since construction and demolition (C&D) debris is relatively inert, non-putrescible and not susceptible to disease vector, permitted Type III (C&D debris) landfills do not have to meet the more stringent federal and state requirements necessary for Type II (municipal solid waste) landfills. Therefore, C&D debris landfills, in contrast to MSW landfills, are less costly to construct and operate.

EPA has estimated that C&D debris waste contributes 25 to 45 percent of the waste that is disposed within permitted landfills in the United States.¹⁹ Therefore, If not for the permitted Type III (C&D debris) landfills, Louisiana would face a significant reduction in the remaining life of the permitted MSW landfills.

For the combined Fiscal Years 2018 and 2019 (FY18 & FY19) which ended on June 30, 2019, Louisiana Type III landfills disposed of approximately 1,223,791.05 wet-tons²⁰ of C&D solid waste.

There were thirty eight (38) permitted landfills in operation to dispose only of Type III (C&D debris) in Louisiana (see Figure 2 and Table 3). (One landfill, Terrebonne Parish Consolidated Government C&D Landfill, has not been constructed.) In addition to these dedicated Type III landfills, as indicated in the previous sections, there are multi-type landfills permitted to dispose of C&D debris along with industrial solid waste (Type I) and/or municipal solid waste (Type II).

The average remaining life of the Type III landfills is approximately 70.49 years.²¹ The total remaining capacity for the Type III landfills is approximately 189,111,522 cubic yards.

¹⁹ EPA. *Characterization of Building-Related Construction and Demolition Debris in the United States*. June, 1998. EPA530-R-98-010.

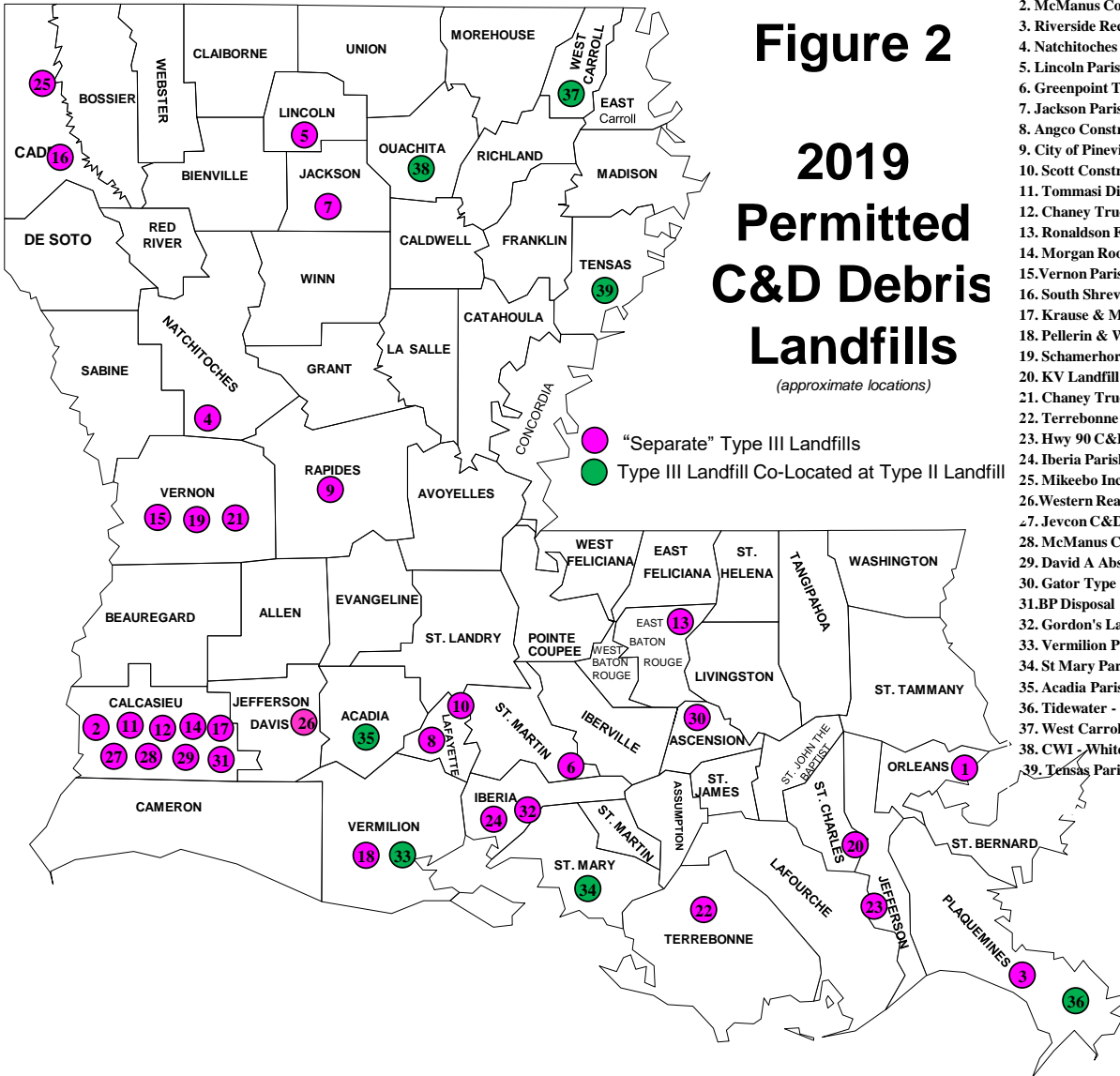
²⁰ This does not include C&D debris disposed in a Type II landfill. This amount of C&D debris is reported in the disposal amount for Type II landfills.

²¹ Four (4) Type III landfills (Acadia Parish Police Jury, White Oaks Landfill, Tensas Parish Police Jury, and Hwy 90 C&D Landfill) reported a remaining capacity approximately double or more from the others and were excluded from the average.

Figure 2

2019 Permitted C&D Debris Landfills

(approximate locations)



1. City of New Orleans - Gentilly Landfill
2. McManus Construction Inc - Old Town Road Landfill
3. Riverside Recycling & Disposal LLC - Industrial Pipe
4. Natchitoches Parish Landfill
5. Lincoln Parish Police Jury Landfill
6. Greenpoint Type III Solid Waste Disposal Facility
7. Jackson Parish C&D Debris Landfill
8. Angco Construction & Demolition Debris Landfill
9. City of Pineville-Wardville C/D-Debris Landfill
10. Scott Construction Dump Inc
11. Tommasi Disposal Inc
12. Chaney Trucking Disposal
13. Ronaldson Field Landfill
14. Morgan Roofing Co LLC - Type III C&D Landfill
15. Vernon Parish C&D Landfill
16. South Shreveport Landfill
17. Krause & Managan Landfill
18. Pellerin & Wallace Inc - C&D Landfill
19. Schamerhorn C&D Landfill
20. KV Landfill
21. Chaney Trucking Disposal
22. Terrebonne Parish Consolidated Govt. C&D Landfill
23. Hwy 90 C&D Landfill
24. Iberia Parish Government - Type III Landfill #2
25. Mikeebo Inc
26. Western Real Estate LLC - Jennings C&D Disposal
27. Jevcon C&D Landfill
28. McManus Construction Inc - Carlyss C&D Landfill
29. David A Abshire LLC - 108 Disposal
30. Gator Type III C&D Debris Landfill
31. BP Disposal
32. Gordon's Landfill, LLC
33. Vermilion Parish Police Jury - Municipal Landfill
34. St Mary Parish - Harold J "Babe" Landry Landfill
35. Acadia Parish Police Jury - Sanitary Landfill
36. Tidewater - Coast Guard Road Sanitary Landfill
37. West Carroll Parish Police Jury - Sanitary Landfill
38. CWI - White Oaks Landfill LLC
39. Tensas Parish - Sanitary Landfill

Table 3 - Type III (C&D Debris) Landfills

AI	Name	Type	Remaining capacity (cubic yards)	Remaining Capacity (months)
148	Vermilion Parish Police Jury - Municipal Landfill	III ²²	445003	86
1036	City of New Orleans - Gentilly Landfill	III	9100433	279
7744	McManus Construction Inc - Old Town Road Landfill	III	327547	165
9340	St Mary Parish Government - Harold J "Babe" Landry Landfill	III ²²	488365	467
14689	Riverside Recycling & Disposal LLC - Industrial Pipe Inc.	III	4044000	169
15427	Natchitoches Parish Landfill	III	166614	260
19444	Lincoln Parish Police Jury Landfill	III	65000	24
20036	Acadia Parish Police Jury - Acadia Parish Sanitary Landfill	III ²²	879845	1505
20061	Tidewater Landfill LLC - Coast Guard Road Sanitary Landfill ²³	III ²²	- ²³	-
20079	West Carroll Parish Police Jury - Sanitary Landfill	III ²²	-	312
24093	Greenpoint Type III Solid Waste Disposal Facility	III	273221	138
25814	Jackson Parish C&D Debris Landfill	III	203462	175
28008	Angco Construction & Demolition Debris Landfill	III	2261261	405
28070	City of Pineville-Wardville Construction/Demolition-Debris Landfill	III	28823	150
28168	Scott Construction Dump Inc	III	1405995	261
30781	Tommasi Disposal Inc	III	260503	12
40072	Chaney Trucking Disposal	III	111506	113
41194	CWI - White Oaks Landfill LLC	III ²²	2823550	1884
42610	Ronaldson Field Landfill	III	3750000	200
43506	Tensas Parish Police Jury - Sanitary Landfill	III ²²	4312898	65484
52141	Vernon Parish C&D Landfill	III	588983	19631
52368	South Shreveport Landfill	III	250759	96
67860	Krause & Managan Landfill	III	1102189	160
80799	Pellerin & Wallace Inc - C&D Landfill	III	64332	29
82479	Schamerhorn C&D Landfill	III	7027500	374
92039	KV Landfill	III	1679462	115
92737	Chaney Trucking Disposal	III	388233	456
97112	Terrebonne Parish Consolidated Government C&D Landfill ²⁴	III	2300973	289
100642	Hwy 90 C&D Landfill	III	129507672	2341
113894	Iberia Parish Government – Type III Landfill #2	III	64670	72
117009	Mikeebo Inc	III	5636198	563
132953	Western Real Estate LLC – Jennings C&D Disposal Facility	III	637548	838
133512	Jevcon C&D Landfill	III	7432874	206
134011	McManus Construction Inc - Carlyss C&D Landfill	III	2217254	168
151876	108 Disposal	III	959549	12
154502	Gator Type III C&D Debris Landfill	III	5226898	1182
168535	BP Disposal	III	1250027	247
184164	Pace Landfill, LLC	III	744577	352

²² Seven (7) of the Type III (C&D debris) landfills are co-located at multi-type landfills. In general, the Type III landfill cells are separate and distinct. The amount of C&D debris disposed in these cells is reported in this section.

²³ Tidewater Landfill is no longer receiving waste. Remaining capacity in months cannot be determined as new usage rate unknown.

²⁴ Terrebonne Parish Consolidated Government C&D Landfill has not been not constructed. Remaining capacity in months cannot be determined as new usage rate unknown.

Miscellaneous Solid Waste Management

Emergency Debris Management

As a result of Hurricane Katrina and Hurricane Rita, the LDEQ prepared its first debris management plan in 2005. The 2006 Regular Session of the Legislature directed the LDEQ to develop and implement a comprehensive debris management plan for debris generated by natural disasters (LA R.S. 30:2413.1). The goal of the comprehensive debris management plan is to “reuse and recycle material, including the removal of aluminum from debris, in an environmentally beneficial manner and to divert debris from disposal in landfills to the maximum extent practical and efficient which is protective of human health and the environment.” Among other things, the statute dictates the use of the following debris management practices, in order of priority, to the extent they are “appropriate, practical, efficient, timely, and have available funding: recycling and composting; weight reduction; volume reduction; incineration or co-generation; and land disposal.”

As part of the comprehensive planning, the LDEQ has encouraged local governments and state agencies to utilize temporary sites known as Emergency Debris Management Sites. This type of solid waste management and control has been especially useful for the management and reduction of the large volumes of vegetative debris generated by disasters. Site operations must conform to the requirements of R.S. 30:2413.1 in that “the total green and woody debris intended for final disposal in a landfill, fifty percent (50%) shall be reduced by weight and fifty percent (50%) by volume prior to transport to a landfill” (for disposal). The law states, “The management plan shall be to reuse and recycle material and to divert debris from disposal in landfills to the maximum extent practical, efficient, and expeditious in a manner that is protective of human health and the environment.” Since 2005, vegetative debris has been processed by burning and chipping, and used as fuel, mulch, and daily landfill cover. Other materials, such as damaged white goods and electronic materials have been staged at some of these areas for later recycling or proper disposal.

Based on the success of these emergency debris sites, the LDEQ has begun issuing pre-approvals for emergency debris management sites to local governments and state agencies. These sites can be activated immediately when needed after an emergency declaration is issued. This allows for very efficient and effective management of future storm related debris. The LDEQ maintains close scrutiny of these sites via surveillance inspections and reporting requirements. Most of these emergency debris sites are used for staging of debris or for burning or chipping of vegetative debris.

Recycling

The solid waste regulations²⁵ require each parish, in conjunction with its municipalities, to prepare and maintain a recycling and reduction plan detailing educational programs; recycling programs; incentives to promote recycling and waste reduction; review of recycling products, markets, and backup markets; a review of existing recycling programs; contingency measures; and a mathematical formula detailing how the parish intends to calculate the percentage of waste reduction. The plans must be reviewed annually by the local governing institution that prepared the plan and the LDEQ. Annual progress reports are required to be submitted to the LDEQ by December 31 of each year.

Waste Tire Processing

Improperly discarded waste tires may pose a health and safety risk to humans. Disease carrying pests such as rodents can inhabit especially waste tire piles and mosquitoes can breed in the stagnant water that collects inside tires. Several varieties of mosquitoes can carry deadly diseases, including encephalitis, West Nile, and dengue fever.

The LDEQ has regulations²⁶ in place that enable it to track waste tire generation and processing so that whole tires are not placed into a landfill and are recycled to the maximum extent possible. Louisiana has six permitted waste tire processors. For the combined Fiscal Years 2018 and 2019 (FY18 & FY19) which ended June 30, 2019, a total of 291,313,900 pounds of waste tires were processed and a total of 297,844,208 pounds of material were marketed for recycling. This resulted in more material being processed than marketed. Uses for processed waste tire material include, but are not limited to, crumb rubber products, rubberized asphalt, boiler fuel, bulkhead fill, and land reclamation.

²⁵ See LAC 33:VII.10307.A.

²⁶ See LAC 33:VII.10501.

Summary

When determining whether to grant or deny a permit application for a solid waste facility, La. R.S. 30:2162(B)(2) requires that permitted capacity along with other relevant factors be considered in the final permitting decision. Other relevant factors include service area, zoning, ability to meet regulatory requirements, and compliance history.

Consideration of the service area of a facility is important in final determinations because transportation costs may limit the ability of a generator of waste to send the waste for proper disposal if the only existing capacity is at a great distance. This tends to increase improper disposal and promiscuous dumping. Where service areas overlap, capacity becomes more significant in final determinations to issue or deny a permit.

Zoning allows local governances the ability to control the location of waste facilities within their jurisdictions. The LDEQ regulations²⁷ require all permit applicants to disclose the zoning of the proposed or existing facility at the time of the submittal of the permit application in order to ensure that existing land-use requirements are not violated. The LDEQ is very dedicated to working with local governments to determine the most useful and appropriate places to locate solid waste facilities.

Compliance history must also be considered for any final permit decision.²⁸ Facilities that have repeatedly shown recalcitrance or an inability to meet the regulatory requirements may cause the expenditure of public funds at a later time to clean up sites that were improperly managed. Because of this, compliance history is also one of the required measures in determining whether or not to grant a permit for a solid waste facility to operate.

The LDEQ has determined that solid waste capacity in Louisiana is being successfully managed and given the appropriate weight in solid waste permitting decisions. Statewide solid waste disposal capacity is not excessive relative to annual waste generation and anticipated increases for municipal and industrial solid waste. The management of post-hurricane vegetative debris is a good example of waste reduction and reuse being encouraged by programs the LDEQ has undertaken.

²⁷ See LAC 33:VII.519.B.1.m.

²⁸ See La. R.S. 30:2014(A)(2).