

Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality

# annual report 08



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# message from the secretary

**A**t the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality, we take protecting the environment seriously. We also know that protecting and improving the environment is not something the nearly 1,000 DEQ employees statewide can do alone. As part of this administration, we want to continue to see improvement in the environmental arena, but want to expand DEQ's role as an integral part of the many communities throughout the state. The department has instituted several programs to educate citizens, small business owners and communities on what DEQ does, the environmental regulatory process and how we can **Be The Solution**.

To briefly summarize DEQ's mission: We write permits for industry so they can operate within environmental regulations and not harm human health and the environment. We have a compliance office that ensures businesses are operating within their permits, actively responds to citizen complaints and conducts various inspections. The assessment division of the department oversees monitoring and cleanups of sites.

DEQ continues to play an important role in the proper disposal of debris and recovery from Hurricanes Katrina and Rita in 2005 and Hurricanes Gustav and Ike of 2008.

The following annual report provides an insight into some of the DEQ programs that are in place to protect the citizens of Louisiana, protect the state's environment and ensure that Louisiana remains a Sportsman's Paradise. These are but a few of the programs, but each is important to the well-being of the state.

I hope you enjoy reading this report and learn something new about DEQ.

Sincerely,

Harold Leggett, Ph.D  
Secretary

# Permits

## providing a framework that's vital to the state

As an integral part of DEQ, permit writers must possess a high level of attention to detail in their daily review of permit applications. During the application review process, the writers must focus on the application's accuracy, completion, compliance with regulations and timeliness. As such, the permit writers are vital to DEQ's mission and often work under stressful conditions, generally going unrecognized as essential facilitators in getting facilities approved for operation throughout Louisiana.

In May 2006, a complex and vast permitting effort was undertaken by DEQ with the major refinery expansion of Marathon Petroleum Company's Garyville facility (built in 1976 with distinction as the last oil refinery built in the United States). In late August, the company requested expedited processing in order to complete their draft permit by late September.

Beginning as a pilot program in August 2006, the Expedited Permit Processing Program allowed permits already in progress to be completed more expeditiously. Marathon was one of the first companies to participate in the program.

After the draft review, public notice and public hearing were handled, the proposed permit, basis for decision and response to public comments went to the Environmental Protection Agency for review before the permits were finally issued in December 2006. DEQ's Air Permit Division expedited the turnaround to get Marathon's permits approved only four months after expedited processing was approved. Under normal conditions, the standard turnaround period from the application submission to the approval stage (with public comments) is generally anywhere from 8-12 months.

Five Title V Permits and one Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) permit were ultimately issued and approved for the Marathon facility. A PSD is a type of air permit for certain projects at certain categories of facilities, and it differs from a Title V permit. With the exception of a few activities, actual construction of a facility cannot begin until the air permits are issued.

Due to the complexity of the expansion, zoning issues, regulatory applicability and the overall detailed nature of this process, DEQ's Office of Environmental Services was praised by the Environmental Protection Agency in recognition for their efforts.

Steven L. Johnson, Administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, recognized the DEQ at the 2008 Performance Track State Appreciation Awards. The awards recognize state media programs that have been outstanding in their support of Performance Track and its members.

At the ceremony, DEQ received special recognition for their timely issuance of the air and water permits for Marathon Petroleum Company. "It's an honor to be recognized on a national level," said DEQ Secretary Harold Leggett. "Writing permits isn't the most glamorous job, but it's one of the most important tasks within the department. Louisiana is open for business, but not at the expense of human health and the environment. It makes good business sense to work closely with facilities that have environmental and business goals that are beneficial to the state."

Marathon agreed to voluntarily reduce its NOx emissions beyond Best Available Control Technology requirements, impose more stringent carbon monoxide limits and install four real-time "fenceline" ambient air monitoring stations. The refinery also committed to upgrade its wastewater treatment systems with state-of-the-art treatment technology and equipment to accommodate the expansion and eliminate the need for additional permit allocations.

DEQ's ability to expedite the permits became a win-win situation, largely due to the refinery's membership in Performance Track, its exemplary compliance record and the close cooperation between all parties with EPA's Region 6. In June 2008, DEQ issued a Louisiana Pollutant Discharge Elimination System water permit.

[see Permits on page 4](#)

# permits

As of this writing, Marathon is undergoing construction on the facility. The expansion proposes to increase capacity by 180,000 barrels of oil per day, resulting in a total capacity of 425,000 barrels per day once the project is completed.

DEQ successfully supported the public's environmental concerns while simultaneously facilitating the economic growth that the facility

was able to bring. The efforts of the permitting division in the Marathon expansion have already brought about positive impacts for employment, revenue and infrastructure in the parish of St. John the Baptist, as well as Garyville and the surrounding communities.

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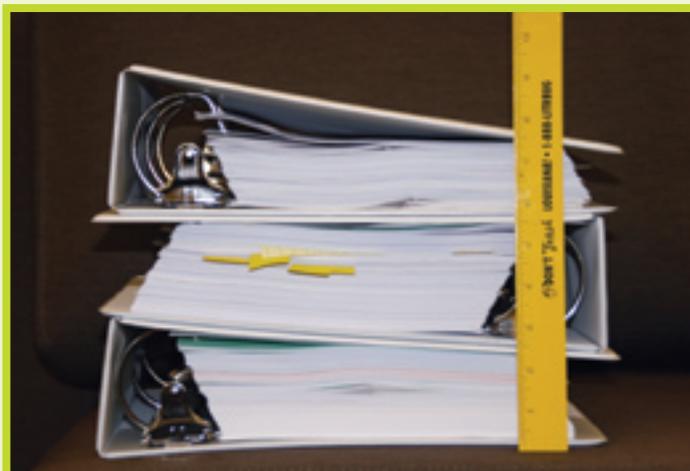
## Permit How-To: A Complex Process

No one should confuse getting an air permit from DEQ with getting a permit from the Department of Motor Vehicles. The process to get a DEQ-issued permit is a complex one because of all the information involved and the importance of issuing a permit that is protective of human health and the environment.

An application for a permit must be reviewed for technical accuracy in both the facility's proposal and the governing regulations, which are continually changing. Sometimes, DEQ permit writers may have questions or need clarifications that the company must address before the permit can be further reviewed.

Next, a draft permit is written, consisting of a narrative document and a document detailing the specific conditions of the regulations. It is created in the Tools for Environmental Management & Protective Organizations information system. TEMPO integrates all of the information into one database, thus expediting the permit writing process as efficiently and as accurately as possible.

The narrative portion includes a cover letter and briefing sheet which outlines the facility's background and the processes and components that are involved at the facility. The narrative also includes a regulation review section which lists the regulations that apply to the facility, along with information concerning the comments that were submitted in response to the public notice.



One permit can take up thousands of pages.

Per EPA standards, the public comment period is at least 30 days and the EPA review period is 45 days. If the company must conduct air modeling as part of its permit requirement, a table on their emissions impact on the ambient air must be included. After all the data is entered into TEMPO, the draft permit is reviewed by EPA before becoming final. Upon EPA's approval, DEQ prepares the final permit and issues this to the facility.

A permit application consists of multiple volumes of documentation, not just one document. The overall time period for the decision making process varies given the complexity and processes involved in a given facility. The expediency and accuracy on the part of the applicants also plays an important role in the time frame.

# We Want Your Input

**T**he Public Participation Group is responsible for issuing public notices and conducting public meetings and public hearings.

Public involvement efforts are designed to enable citizens to be a part of the environmental decisions that affect their lives. The Public Participation Group performs several tasks to ensure the public is informed about major permits and other activities within DEQ. An example is when a permit is in its final stage and PPG issues a public notice in the official state newspaper, as well as the city or parish newspaper located in or near the area of the permitted facility. The public notice solicits written comments, written requests for a public hearing or written requests for notification of the final decision regarding the permit action.

Regarding major permitting activities, the public is kept informed at several stages: Pre-application (relating to Hazardous Waste & Solid Waste only); when the application is received by DEQ (Hazardous Waste by public notice); when the permit application is determined administratively complete; when a permit is drafted or proposed; and when a final decision is made on the application.

Notification on Hazardous Waste permitting activities is made through radio announcements, while all permitting activities are available through the DEQ permits public notice mailing list and on the DEQ Permits Public Notices web page:

[HTTP://WWW.DEQ.LOUISIANA.GOV/NEWS/PUBNOTICES](http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/news/pubnotices)

Through public hearings, public meetings and the availability of material associated with the permitting activities for public review, Louisiana citizens can present their comments for the public record. This additional input of information assists the DEQ in their review and evaluation of the permits.

The public can participate in the permitting decision by submitting written comments during the comment period or by participating in public hearings and public meetings. Comments may be submitted during the comment period as published in the public notice.



DEQ staff provide a forum for the public to provide comments on the record on DEQ-related matters.

The original comments made at the public hearing are sent to the Records Management Group and a copy is forwarded to the permit writer and to the Public Participation Group. The permit writer then reviews the comments and uses any appropriate additional information in updating the draft permit.

A final draft of the permit and the response to the public comments is then prepared. Upon the issuance or denial of the permit, a letter with the final decision, basis for decision and response to the comments is mailed to all those who made comments, those who requested to be notified of the decision and to the applicant/petitioner.

To submit comments or ask questions related to public participation activities, please call, fax or email at:

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# Translators Needed

## staffers step up at public hearing

As a liaison between the DEQ and the community, one key facet of the Public Participation Group is to be involved with the coordination and presentation of public hearings. Beginning with locating a suitable and available facility in which to hold the hearings, a public notice must then be published to advise the public of the date, time and location of the hearing. In addition to coordinating the logistical matters pertaining to the set-up of public hearings, sometimes interpreters have to be arranged.

When a Vietnamese community in New Orleans East became interested in a wastewater discharge permit at a nearby landfill, it was not unusual for DEQ to hold a public hearing. The public hearing provides the community an opportunity to provide information and comments for the public record. What made this public hearing unusual was it was the first time DEQ had to organize interpreters for such a meeting. The New Orleans East community that was interested in this particular permit was primarily Vietnamese. And, while many residents spoke and understood English, there were many who were more proficient in Vietnamese.

DEQ quickly tapped into its diverse staff to find someone who could translate the comments made at the public hearing in an effort to make sure everyone in attendance understood what was happening and what was being said.

In May 2008, as required for the benefit of the public, the Public Participation Group staff published the public notice in the native language of the residents, and arranged to have a Vietnamese interpreter at the hearing to translate the instructions, statements and comments. The interpreter handled both the translation of the hearing officer's comments from English into Vietnamese, and any English translations for comments made in Vietnamese by the residents. The staff's responsibility includes ensuring that any special needs that the public may have are met. These needs include special accommodations such as qualified sign-language interpreters for the hearing impaired, assistance for the mobility or sight-impaired or providing translators for citizens with limited English proficiency. This is vital, as public hearings involve comments from citizens and interested parties that must be entered into the record.



Dan Nguyen, Tien Nguyen, Binh Nguyen, Hoa Van Nguyen and My Trinh helped translate information for the public.

# small business program assists in a variety of ways

**T**he Louisiana Small Business/Small Community Assistance Program, established in 1992, is a federally mandated program under the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990.

The SB/SCAP is designed to provide free technical assistance on multimedia environmental rules and regulations to small businesses and small communities. The program operates within the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality's Business and Community Outreach Division in the Office of Secretary.

The SB/SCAP provides free assistance to small businesses such as: on-site assessments, assistance preparing environmental permit applications and other forms; identifying emission sources and pollutants; calculating emissions for questionnaires; developing pollution prevention plans; assisting in understanding the rights and obligations of small businesses with respect to regulations; and assisting newly permitted facilities in understanding their responsibilities. The SB/SCAP also provides assistance to small communities and municipalities in resolving environmental issues.

Last year, the Small Business/Small Community Assistance Program staff made a total of 4,475 assists to small businesses, and gave 46 presentations at workshops, seminars, meetings, and conferences. The SB/SCAP contacted 294 newly permitted facilities to assist them with understanding the requirements for permits. SB/SCAP participated in Sanitary Wastewater Compliance Assistance Training and Underground Storage Tank educational training classes in the different regions around the state and made follow-up contacts to small businesses that attended. As part of the SB/SCAP's outreach initiatives, the staff participated in presenting information along with EPA and local municipal sponsors at conferences, seminars and meetings around the state. Various environmental issues such as stormwater construction, municipal separate storm sewer system permitting, soil erosion, sedimentation control, and stormwater pollution prevention were discussed. Approximately 1,175 people attended these seminars. SB/SCAP participated in Louisiana State



The Small Business Assistance team provides assistance to businesses that are minor pollution sources.

University's Business & Technology Center's Mobile Classroom. The Mobile Classroom travels to rural areas conducting seminars and workshops to assist local small businesses and entrepreneurs in growing their businesses.

The SB/SCAP believes that a "Front-Loading" approach will be key in helping small businesses come into, and stay in compliance as a preventative measure before enforcement action becomes necessary. The SB/SCAP will serve small businesses and the small communities through its proactive outreach. The SB/SCAP continues to partner with other governmental agencies and municipalities, civic groups, and trade organizations to convene different groups informing them of the program and how SB/SCAP can help their clients and customers.

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# Tools in Place **for compliance**

**T**he Office of Environmental Compliance's main function is to ensure that the environmental community regulated by DEQ complies with the environmental regulations. There are a variety of ways to accomplish this goal.

Within the Office of Environmental Compliance is the Surveillance section. Surveillance is in charge of conducting inspections, responding to citizen complaints and collecting air and water samples to ensure the state's natural resources are meeting federal and state standards.

Six regional offices are located throughout the state to best serve the citizens. Regional staff is capable of quickly responding to any incidents or citizen complaints, and serve the region by providing a local presence to local governments and the local regulated community.

The enforcement arm of the office issues enforcement actions based on referrals from other divisions throughout DEQ, or for other noncompliance issues that reach enforcement level. Enforcement actions range from notices of violation, to compliance orders, to penalty assessments. The goal is to get people into compliance, not to issue fines akin to a small-town speed trap. The notices of violation and compliance orders are often strong enough enforcement actions to induce compliance. Penalties are written in accordance with the department's penalty rule and are strong deterrents for those who may violate environmental regulations.

The Enforcement Division is also responsible for preparing emergency cease and desist orders, and may refer actions to the Legal Affairs Division and Criminal Investigation Division for criminal prosecution. The Enforcement Division oversees compliance assistance training, including the Underground Storage Tank and the Sanitary Wastewater Assistance Training compliance schools. These are newly instituted compliance measures used to educate the regulated community on the UST and Water Quality regulations, as well as the terms and conditions of applicable permits.



DEQ surveillance staff respond to a variety of complaints.

When there's an emergency related to the environment or to a chemical spill/release, the DEQ emergency response personnel are on call 24 hours a day to assist other local and state agencies with monitoring, expertise and cleanup oversight.

The Radiation, Emergency Planning and Response group is responsible for providing off-site response if there is a nuclear plant upset.

The Emergency and Radiological Services Division provides licensing, enforcement and inspection.

Handling all notifications, from industry to citizens and other governmental agencies, is the Single Point of Contact group.

The Chemical Accident Prevention Program inspects facilities and large industries that have the highest risk for potential impact on human health and the environment to ensure they are taking proper precautions to avoid a serious chemical-related accident.

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# Surveillance project sparkles

**B**ased upon years of data, it has become evident that improper wastewater discharge is one of the leading causes of pollution in many of Louisiana's impaired waterways. In 2007, DEQ's surveillance staff began an unprecedented statewide effort to identify permitted and unpermitted wastewater discharges in each of the state's watersheds.

The first sweep to identify a discharge inventory in a particular watershed took place along Bayou Lafourche in August. For this project, surveillance staff from around the state converged on the bayou and went door-to-door to check businesses and see who was discharging, who had a permit and who did not.

Those that did not have a permit were instructed on how to get the proper credentials, and all discharge points were noted.

"The best way for the department to get control over the waters of the state is to know what is going into our bayous and streams and where pollution comes from," said DEQ senior scientist Chris Piehler. Piehler is also the author of the department's Clean Waters Plan that outlines the state's strategy for cleaning the waterways throughout the state. "During this initial sweep we found that many of the businesses that didn't have discharge permits didn't know they were supposed to have them. Just getting the information to them is a step in the right direction."

Since the first watershed inspection, the department has completed or begun investigations on approximately 37 watersheds, discovering more than 784 businesses that needed waste water discharge permits.

Piehler said the inspections were eye-opening for all involved, and demonstrated the importance of incorporating a main aspect of the Clean Waters Plan, which is to get communities involved in local watershed protection. At the same time, the department is moving toward consolidating its water information database as all interested parties work toward the same goal.



DEQ Senior Scientist Chris Piehler discusses DEQ's Clean Waters Plan with the media.

Bayou Lafourche was picked as the first watershed inspection survey because DEQ's Drinking Water Protection Program was especially interested in raising awareness of pollution problems in the bayou.

"Because the bayou is a drinking water source, we thought it was important that the public, area industry and all interested parties understand the condition of the bayou," said Howard Fielding, Drinking Water Protection Program manager. "The surveys are important to the department because of the amount of information we can gather concerning who is discharging and who needs a permit."

# Hurricane Cleanup Continues

**M**ore than three years have passed since Hurricane Katrina made landfall in Plaquemines Parish, leading to a flood that damaged much of southeastern Louisiana. Then, less than one month later, Hurricane Rita made landfall in southwest Louisiana. While some areas of the state have recovered from the storms of 2005, there still remains a lot of work to be done in other areas.

DEQ continues to work with local, state and federal partners to oversee the cleanup of those parishes most heavily impacted by the hurricanes. These parishes, in particular, face a continued demolition process. This means there will be continued hurricane-related waste going to landfills. The demolition process also requires segregating waste streams so that all materials are disposed of properly and proper handling of asbestos-containing material.

As of Sept. 1, 2008, it is estimated that nearly 10,000 homes in Orleans and St. Bernard parishes will have to be demolished. That's not to say that a lot of work has not been completed. The storms of 2005 left more than 60,000,000 cubic yards of debris. Nearly 57,000,000 cubic yards have already been hauled away and disposed of properly.

As southern Louisiana continues to cleanup from Hurricanes Katrina and Rita, (and now Hurricanes Gustav and Ike), DEQ will provide oversight and expertise to ensure the cleanup activities are safe for human health and the environment.



# Emergency Response

## responds anytime, anywhere

Late 2007 was a particularly busy and unusual time for the Emergency Response section of DEQ. Things got dicey on Nov. 15 when a gas well exploded and caught fire near Ramah. The huge, billowing fire was barely 100 yards from Interstate 10 and forced the closure of that major highway during the busy holiday season.

A second gas well exploded in northern Louisiana on Dec. 23. Twenty-five families were evacuated after the explosion and ensuing fire which occurred north of Frierson near Shreveport. Personnel from DEQ's Northwest Regional Office immediately responded and remained on the scene until the area was declared safe.

[see Response on page 12](#)



DEQ and many other agencies responded to a gas well fire near Ramah that shut down Interstate 10 for more than a week.

## response

In both incidents, DEQ provided monitoring support to ensure that other emergency responders were working in a safe area. Staff also worked to minimize the impact to the environment and public health. This was particularly evident at the Frierson event, as residents were forced to leave their homes.

“We took air samples during the event to ensure the emergency responders and the citizens who lived nearby were not in danger,” said DEQ Northwest Regional Office Manager Otis Randle. “After the evacuation was called off, we checked to ensure it was safe for the residents to come home.”

Randle said during the entire monitoring event, his staff picked up low level volatile organic compounds only once. That occurred when contractors tried to extinguish the fire and cap the well. Once the monitors showed low VOC readings, the fire was reignited. The fire was eventually put out on January 5.

The fire near Ramah produced additional challenges because of the large amount of water runoff from the site. Water was used to keep the fire suppressed and to minimize the heat so workers could clean up the twisted metal surrounding the well in order to extinguish the fire and cap the well.

More than 500 gallons of water per minute were pumped from giant jet water hoses onto the burning well head. Contractors built a six-acre retaining pond to intercept the runoff. DEQ staff took water samples from the nearby swampy area in order to compare future sampling efforts to the pre-explosion levels.

“These are just two events that happened throughout the year, but they both are good examples of how well our emergency response team reacts to adverse situations,” said Jeff Meyers, division administrator. “The staff is very professional, and they understand the equipment, the procedures and the chain of command. We work with a lot of other state, local and federal agencies and I have never heard anything but positive comments about our emergency response staff.”

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DEQ staff took air samples and helped develop a water sampling plan during the incident.

# Keeping It Clean

## remediation oversight vital for louisiana

**T**he Remediation Services Division works with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency on Superfund site cleanup and works closely with the Environmental Technology and Underground Storage Tank Divisions within DEQ.

Cleaning up sites in Louisiana encompasses many activities and is done in a uniform way to ensure the efficient use of resources. There are many different kinds of remediation sites and each must be cleaned using specific regulations.

For example, a solid waste site that is contaminated has to be remediated using the solid waste regulations. Groundwater sites fall under the general authority of the Environmental Quality Act and notification regulations. Inactive and abandoned sites have specific regulations as do underground storage tanks, voluntary remediation sites and hazardous waste sites. Remediation Services ensures that the proper regulations are followed with standard procedures for all major site activities.

When events like oil spills or train derailments occur and there is contamination, Remediation Services is involved in setting the standards for cleanup of the site and approves the methods used.

This past fiscal year saw some major successes within the division: the cleanup of Recycling Park site; the removal of waste from the Marine Shale Processors site; the decision reached on cleanup of part of Bayou Trepagnier; and Superfund Removal Action at Pointe Coupee Wood Preserving Site in New Roads.

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Cleaning up contaminated sites can be a large task. However, whether it is a big or small job, the site has to meet environmental clean-up standards.

# Historic Cleanup Projects



An Enclosed Remedial Activities Building (ERAB) was used at the Thompson-Hayward clean-up site to expedite activities and ensure public safety. The ERAB concept was created after a series of public meetings.

Cleaning up contamination, recycling land for reuse and improving the environment are all functions of the Remediation Services Division. In the past year, there have been several important remediation efforts started and others that have been completed.

One example of a successful completion came in the cleanup of the Thompson Hayward site, located on Earhart Blvd. in New Orleans. The site, first occupied by Thompson Hayward Chemical Company in 1931, was contaminated with pesticides and other pollutants.

After several meetings with citizens living in a nearby community, DEQ and contractors conducting the cleanup took extra precautions to calm fears and ensure the safety of the nearby residents. Because of the nature of the contamination, the residents were concerned about what contaminants could become airborne and get into their neighborhood once excavation began.

DEQ, working with remediation contractors, used an enclosed structure called an Enclosed Remedial Activities Building, also known as ERAB. The ERAB was a 70-foot by 90-foot building that was fitted with a ventilation filtration system and other equipment to reduce air emissions getting off the site and into the nearby neighborhood. Air monitors were stationed around the site and a contingency plan was laid out in case the monitors picked up unsafe levels of contaminants. The air monitors did not detect any contamination levels during the cleanup.

During the cleanup, DEQ oversaw the removal of 751 tons of hazardous debris, 4,800 tons of excavated soil, 5,800 tons of construction and debris waste, and 111,000 gallons of contaminated water.

After the contaminated soil had been removed, confirmatory samples showed that concentrations for chemicals of concern at this site met the standards deemed appropriate for an industrial-use site.

During the remediation, a warehouse was demolished, monitor wells were plugged on-site and off-site, storm drains were cleaned off-site, soil was evacuated and underground facility structures were removed. In order to be sure that remedial objectives had been reached, soil sampling, analysis and validation were completed. The site was prepared for beneficial reuse by backfilling, adding vegetative cover, site grading, sidewalk construction and fence replacement.

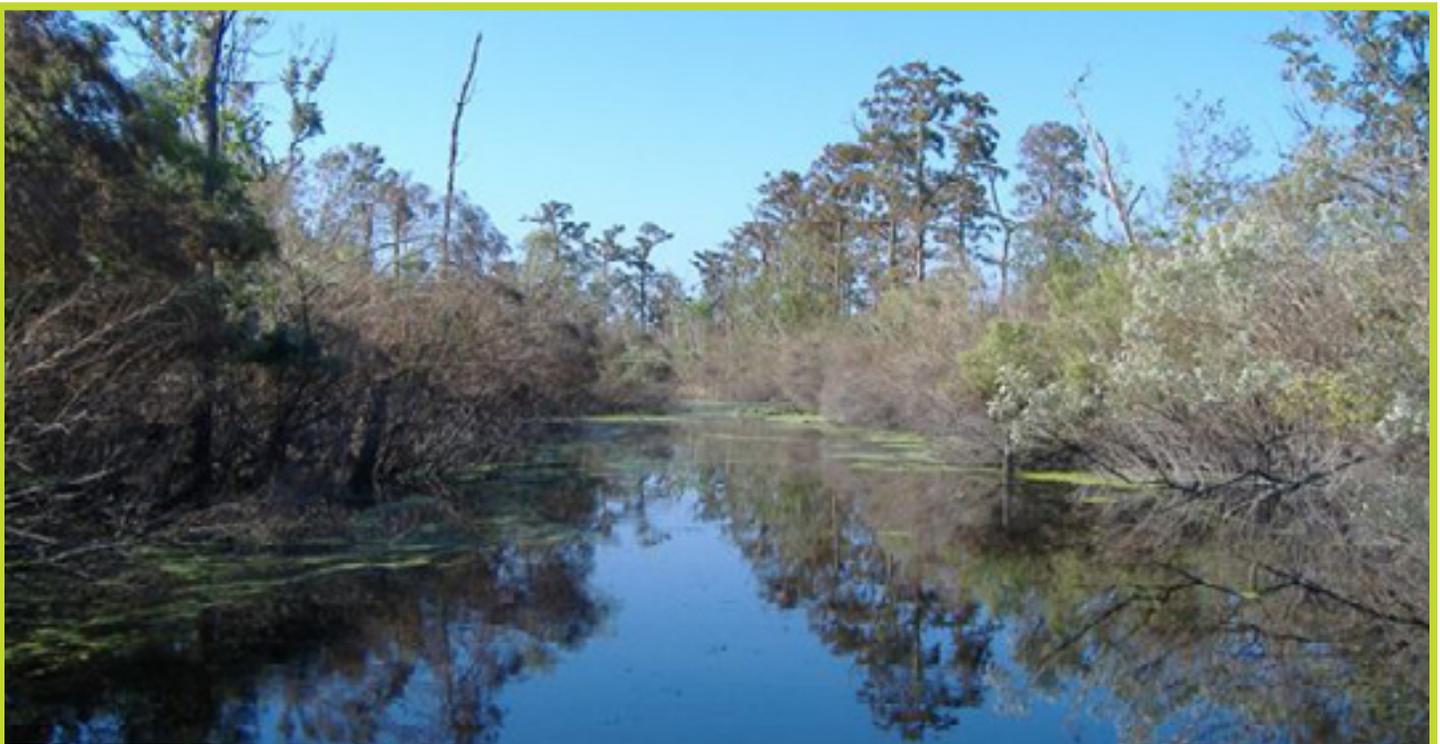
Pesticides were produced there from 1940 to 1977. The cleanup of this site was complex and environmental activities actually started in 1987 when dry cleaning chemicals were found in the sewage drainage system. A site assessment was done, storm drains were plugged, and the mixing plant was demolished and disposed of off-site. The above ground tanks were removed and most of the soil was excavated and disposed of off-site. Finally clean fill was put in and an asphalt cover was placed over the property.

In June 2002, a Human Health Risk Assessment was authorized to determine potential risks and hazards to individuals by the pollutants of concern.

In June 2008, when the remediation was complete, DEQ issued a formal document, called a No Further Action, which concludes the cleanup of the site.

Another example of remediation success took place in February 2008, when DEQ entered into a cooperative agreement with Motiva Enterprises to implement a clean-up project at Bayou Trepagnier in Norco. Wastewater, storm water and dredged sediment from dredging and refinery operations were discharged into the Bayou before 1985. Motiva didn't take over the site until 1998. In the agreement, Motiva will remove some of the contaminated soil and put down a cap of clean soil on what is remaining.

As a result of this effort, the area could be the home of a freshwater diversion project that would allow freshwater across Bayou Trepagnier into nearby wetlands. The cooperative agreement will allow the area to be used for productive projects.



DEQ entered into an agreement with Motiva Enterprises in 2008 to implement a clean-up project at Bayou Trepagnier in Norco.

# Protecting the Waters

**L**ouisiana, known as the Sportsman's Paradise, has many rivers, bayous and lakes. These water bodies, along with the Gulf of Mexico make water quality very important to the citizens and economy of the state. The DEQ Water Quality Assessment Division has the task of evaluating and protecting the waters of the state. DEQ has various programs within that division to address Louisiana's many water bodies and watersheds.

The Water Quality Standards Program establishes and revises standards for protection of the surface water bodies in the state. This program was created by the Clean Water Act and provides for the health and welfare of citizens by setting up the criteria that have to be met to prevent the degradation of the waters and to protect the designated use of a water body, such as swimming, boating, or fishing. The Water Quality Assessment Program reviews information from water monitoring, fish tissue sampling and other available sources to determine if the water body meets its designated uses. If it doesn't, the program works with other divisions in DEQ and with other local, state and federal groups to figure out a way to improve the quality of the water.

The Water Quality Surveys Section provides support for the processes of setting water quality standards, evaluating support of designated uses, and determining concentrations of substances in the water by conducting detailed sampling of the water bodies to gather chemical, physical and biological data needed by these programs. One of the main activities they do is in support of the process that tries to answer the question "What needs to be done to improve the quality of the water in the river, lake or stream?" That process starts with the development of Total Maximum Daily Loads for the water bodies that aren't currently meeting their designated uses.

see waters on page 20



Dyes are used to determine certain conditions of Louisiana's waterways.

# Drinking Water Issues

**W**hen most people think of drinking water, they think of the water that comes out of the tap, which is regulated by the Department of Health and Hospitals. However, before reaching the treatment plant and then our faucets, that water originates from the waters throughout the state. Protecting Louisiana's drinking water from contamination is the goal of the DEQ Drinking Water Protection Program and the mission of the Drinking Water Protection Team. The team moves from parish to parish, increasing public awareness about the importance of protecting drinking water sources and educating them on how to do it.

The program is made up of four areas, public education, promoting community involvement, zoning and ordinances and contingency planning.

When the program moves into a parish, the team works to make people aware of where their drinking water sources are, the various sources of

possible contamination and how important it is to protect their water. They do this by releasing press announcements, talking on TV and radio, distributing brochures, flyers, fact sheets and more.

“ When the program moves into a parish, the team works to make people aware of where their drinking water sources are, the various sources of possible contamination and how important it is to protect their water. ”

The team members go into the schools to give an educational presentation, often demonstrating, by using a model, how drinking water can easily be contaminated. They speak to public officials, water systems operators and citizens. They initiate a public awareness campaign within the parish and communities.

Signs reading “Drinking Water Protection Area” are placed on highways at the boundary of the drinking water protection areas for drinking water wells and surface water intakes to remind citizens that this is a sensitive area.

The program stresses community involvement and the team helps form and guide community committees that will be the protectors of their own drinking water.

[see drinking waters on page 18](#)

## DRINKING WATER PROTECTION

The Drinking Water Protection (DWP) Team uses these program elements to meet our drinking water protection goals:

**PUBLIC EDUCATION** Brochures, videos, highway signs, public service announcements, fact sheets and other materials to teach people about drinking water protection.

**COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT** Local community members work together with the DWP team on various activities, such as recycling, community outreach and education.

**ORDINANCES AND ZONING** Statutes are passed by the city or parish government with the purpose of protecting drinking water sources.

**CONTINGENCY PLANNING** The DWP team works with each individual water system or community to develop a contingency plan to deal with a potential loss of their normal water supply.

## drinking waters

Drinking Water Protection Committees have been formed in Avoyelles, Acadia, Assumption, Lafourche, Terrebonne, Bossier, Grant, Jefferson Davis, Lafayette, Natchitoches, Rapides, St. Landry, and Vermilion parishes. The program has also worked in East and West Feliciana, East and West Baton Rouge, Pointe Coupee, St. Helena and Washington parishes. These committees are comprised of volunteers wanting to participate in continuing public education and drinking water protection actions in their own community. The committee works on different projects that will benefit the quality of the community's drinking water. Each individual committee chooses the dates, times, and frequency of their meetings. It is emphasized to the volunteer committees that even small amounts of time can be useful in helping the community protect its drinking water. Possible committee projects include visiting businesses to distribute information on best management practices for the businesses, giving presentations at schools, arranging or participating in a household hazardous materials collection day, organizing a mail-out of drinking water protection information, or focusing efforts on passing a drinking water protection ordinance in the community.

Ordinances and zoning are an important component of the program. A drinking water protection ordinance is an ordinance passed with the purpose of protecting the community's drinking water sources. Zoning and ordinances can provide a high level of drinking water protection by specifying and regulating the type of activity surrounding drinking water sources. DEQ recommends that communities pass drinking water protection ordinances and consider the location of public water supplies in planning and zoning activities. DEQ provides maps to planning and zoning boards that show where wells and drinking water intakes are located and the extent of the drinking water protection area around each well or intake.

Planning ahead is another element of the program. The team visits the operators and/or managers of each community water system in the area it is targeting to help them assess the risks to their systems and to review the source water assessment reports. They then discuss possible prevention tools and best management practices, such as contingency planning, to prevent contamination of drinking water. This is a plan of action that is set up to deal with long and short term partial or total loss of the water supply. Planning for such an event



The Drinking Water Protection staff gets communities involved in taking care of their waters.

allows communities to look ahead and be prepared should such an event happen.

The Drinking Water Protection Program equips citizens to take responsibility for their own drinking water and participate in protecting it and their environment.

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# Lab Exceeds Objectives

**L**aboratory Services supports many other programs and divisions of DEQ because data collected by air, water and soil assessment are sent to the lab. The DEQ lab analyzed, processed and validated 17,087 samples for 2007/2008. The lab exceeded the DEQ performance objective for the DEQ Laboratory by completing 98 percent of analyses within holding time and without data qualifications.

The Laboratory Services Division has several programs within it. The Analytical Laboratory Program conducts environmental analysis of solid, liquid and gaseous compounds and materials using both organic and inorganic methods and procedures. It also provides technical expertise to regional, local and other state agencies regarding environmental analytical test methods, analyses and processes. By doing this in-house, the lab reduces external costs, minimizes resource requirements, ensures near real-time testing and facilitates closer agency coordination.

The Analytical Laboratory Radiological Analysis Program is in charge of the maintenance of radiological detection equipment for sample collection and laboratory instrumentation. Its mission is to provide radiological analyses for Louisiana's three operating nuclear power plants: Waterford-3 Steam Electric Station, River Bend Station and Grand Gulf Nuclear Station. The radiological staff routinely collects samples, audits plants and performs special studies of radiologically contaminated property. This ensures protection for Louisiana citizens.

The Louisiana Environmental Laboratory Program is responsible for auditing more than 300 analytical laboratories nationwide annually. It evaluates currently approved or emerging analytical test methods and reviews laboratory practices. These practices consist of procedures for initial sampling, evaluation of the chain of custody procedures through specific lab analyses and ends with data evaluation and validation. This ensures the accuracy and reliability of data generated by laboratories nationwide that provide data to DEQ.



The DEQ lab analyzed, processed and validated more than 17,000 samples in 2007-2008.

The lab maintained its accreditations but also acquired new accreditations for 39 analytical processes. This year the lab established the DEQ Environmental Laboratory Intern Educational Outreach Program and recruited and employed eight Ph.D. interns from area universities.

The lab purchased, installed and implemented a Scientific Data Management System to capture data from instruments. Efficiency was increased by 45 percent while the man-hours devoted to compiling third-party validation packages decreased by 30 percent. One-hundred percent of the all analytical data is now available in electronic format.

[see lab on page 20](#)

## lab

The lab reviewed, validated and approved more than 15,000 documents and files; issued 630 National and State Accreditation Certificates, Letters and approved official FY 2007 Analytical Scopes for 210 separate environmental labs in the Continental United States, Puerto Rico and Canada and set up and equipped a fully operational LDEQ “Class 10,000 Clean Metals Laboratory”. This is the largest and best equipped Clean Metals Laboratory in the state of Louisiana.

The DEQ lab has won many awards. Most recently, it was selected “2007 Best Environmental Laboratory in the United States” by The American Public Laboratory Association, awarded “National Gold Standard Award for 2006-2007” by The American



The lab has a variety of specialized equipment.

Public Laboratory Association and designated “National Laboratory of Excellence” for 2007” by Analytical Products Group.

## waters

When TMDLs are developed, the purpose is to be sure that established water quality standards are maintained. The TMDLs contain permit limits for facilities that discharge into the water bodies. They also contain goals for reducing the nonpoint source discharges into the water body. Nonpoint Source Management is an important aspect of protecting Louisiana’s waters. Not all pollution of the water comes from a source that can be readily identified. Some comes from storm water discharges flowing across urban or agricultural areas (fertilizer and pesticides), from runoff in areas that have a lot of individual home sewage systems, and from runoff from mining or construction activities. The Nonpoint Source Management Program provides a comprehensive approach to controlling nonpoint pollution and works with other agencies and local groups and individuals to implement the nonpoint source portion of the TMDLs. In addition to these programs to address surface water, the division has several programs designed to monitor the quality of the state’s groundwater resources and to protect sources of drinking water, whether they are surface or groundwater.

The Baseline Monitoring Program is an ambient monitoring activity established to monitor and evaluate the quality of groundwater in Louisiana. Approximately 200 water wells located in 14 major aquifers and aquifer systems across the state are monitored every three years. Each year of the three year period approximately one-third of the wells are sampled. As the sampling within an aquifer or aquifer system is completed, a report is produced

and posted on the division’s web site. Then, after sampling of all the wells is complete for a three-year cycle, a report called the “Triennial Summary Report” is produced. This monitoring and reporting activity allows citizens - private and corporate alike - to have current groundwater information.

Wellhead Protection, Drinking Water Protection and Source Water Assessment are programs designed to monitor and protect drinking water sources, both from groundwater and surface water. Wellhead Protection helps identify the areas around a public water supply well that are vulnerable to the risk of contamination. Staff from this group assists in forming contingency plans to deal with contamination should it occur. The Drinking Water Protection Program has a team that assists communities in protecting their public drinking water sources, whether they get their drinking water from groundwater or surface water. The goal of this program is to increase public awareness, educate communities on actions, such as adoption of local ordinances, that they can take, and to form volunteer committees to carry on the effort. Source Water Assessment determines the susceptibility of drinking water sources, whether groundwater or surface water, to contamination by considering such factors as well depth and age, soil type, average aquifer velocity, surface watershed conditions, and more. These assessments are used to assist local communities to implement protection of their drinking water sources.

All of these programs work cooperatively to ensure that Louisiana remains the Sportsman’s Paradise and that the waters of the state remain available for all uses.

# Planning for Clean Air

**T**he Air Quality Assessment Division has many components that are vital to ensuring clean air for Louisiana. One of the primary efforts is development of the State Implementation Plan. This document provides a plan for implementation, maintenance and enforcement of the regulations that address the key air pollutants that include ozone, particulate matter and regional haze.

The Division implements, oversees and manages air-quality monitoring in the state. The ambient criteria pollutant monitoring program establishes compliance, tracks air quality trends, evaluates the progress of emission control programs and supports research. DEQ also monitors for air toxics and collects emission data from industrial facilities to determine compliance with state and federal regulations. Since the air toxics program was created, the overall air toxics emissions have been reduced by approximately 65 percent and known carcinogen emissions reduced about 78 percent.

Air pollutant emissions data from industrial sources is combined with other collected data to provide the basis for developing SIPs, evaluating and modeling air quality, developing emission strategies, analyzing trends and determining compliance. Modeling is another important function of the division. Urban air-shed modeling of pollutants that include volatile organic compounds, ozone, nitrous oxides, carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide, lead and particulate matter helps to evaluate emissions control strategies for these pollutants. Air permits modeling helps ensure compliance with the National Ambient Air Quality Standards as well as the Louisiana standards. This modeling ensures that new and existing permit submittals do not violate air standards.

Industry is required to conduct emissions or stack testing and the Division manages the emissions testing program. The purpose of this effort is to ensure that all equipment meets emission limits set by both the permit and regulations. This program, like other DEQ programs, is protective of human health and the environment.

The five-parish nonattainment area around Baton Rouge – East Baton Rouge, West Baton Rouge, Livingston, Ascension and Iberville parishes – is



Air samples can be taken continuously and with canisters at numerous sites statewide.

required to perform emissions testing of all registered motor vehicles. The Motor Vehicle Inspection & Maintenance program, established as a requirement of the Federal Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990, is overseen by DEQ. DEQ also provides data collection support and liaison activities. The I/M program helps reduce emissions, provides early detection of problems with emission systems, and helps Louisiana avoid federal transportation sanctions.

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# Air Quality **planning for compliance**

**L**ouisiana's air has been getting progressively better, and until recently, the state had only one nonattainment area for the pollutant ozone. That area was the five-parish Baton Rouge area, including East Baton Rouge, West Baton Rouge, Livingston, Iberville and Ascension parishes. On March 12, 2008 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Stephen Johnson announced the ozone standard would be lowered from 80 parts per billion to 75 parts per billion. This action, considering current data, will possibly cause 26 parishes to be out of attainment. The new standard brings a new, lower Air Quality Index that will result in DEQ calling more Ozone Action Days when the AQI reaches 101, or orange level. Parishes that have never had an Ozone Action Day will be affected.

In response to this, the DEQ Air Quality Assessment Division has formed a Statewide Ozone Steering Committee to help educate local governments, business and industry leaders, and the public about ozone and help determine voluntary measures that may be taken in advance to mitigate the impacts of the new standard in each parish. The formation of the steering committee will be a key factor in an air quality education and awareness campaign.

The 25 member committee was formed in April 2008 and is comprised of representatives of federal, state and local government, industry, environmental groups, trade associations, community groups and citizens. One of the primary goals of this committee is to encourage communities to start their own clean-air coalitions, promote voluntary measures to mitigate the impact of the new standard and work with Congress on Clean Air Act reforms.

The first meeting of the steering committee was held on April 11 and there have since been several follow-up meetings. Three subcommittees have been formed. The Presentations Subcommittee will prepare presentations to be taken on the road for meetings with local government leaders, regulators, industry and the public. These presentations will encompass all points of view and offer suggestions and help.

The Voluntary Measures Subcommittee will help identify measures that communities can take to prevent or mitigate ozone nonattainment.



Air monitoring stations around the state capture a variety of air samples to ensure the air quality meets all standards.

The Clean Air Act Reform Subcommittee is looking into ways to support revisions of the Clean Air Act to reflect current conditions.

Since inception of the steering committee, DEQ staff members have met with local governments, council members, mayors, meteorologists and regional and metropolitan planning organizations to give them information concerning the new standard and its impacts.

Information about the new AQI, Ozone Action Days and why they are called, as well as air quality in general has been given to these groups to prepare them for the change in the standard and to help them to understand the air quality planning process.

# Underground Storage Tanks

## preventing contamination

**W**hen you fill your gas tank, the gasoline usually comes from an underground storage tank. Generally, there are three tanks buried at each service station. These tanks must be properly maintained so they do not leak and contaminate the groundwater or cause vapor problems for nearby buildings.

Because there is a possibility of pollution from these tanks, DEQ has an Underground Storage Tank Division to oversee the operation of the tanks, help train the personnel who operate them and provide remediation where necessary. A big part of the program is to protect the environment through education.

The UST Division provides many services to the business community and the public. It registers and inspects new UST systems to ensure that they are in compliance and properly certified when they receive product. The division certifies people engaged in the installation, repair and closure of USTs and pre-qualifies consulting firms that work with UST leaks and cleanups.

UST staff routinely inspects UST systems to determine if they are being properly maintained and operated to prevent releases. When a UST is taken out of service, either temporarily or permanently, DEQ oversees the closure procedures to ensure the closure is done properly. The UST Division helps to remediate abandoned and inactive tanks and revitalize property. UST staff works with the UST Motor Fuels Trust Fund to finance remediation projects at UST sites.

The UST Division works with all phases of the process for registering, installing, inspecting, remediating, training workers and properly closing UST sites. This year, part of the process was to pass delivery prohibition regulations that allow “red tagging” of USTs that are not compliant with regulations.

UST training programs ensure that the people working with USTs know what they are doing and the rules that apply. The division helps to prevent damage to the environment and to protect human health through education, inspection and cleaning of underground storage tank sites.



UST staff routinely inspect UST systems to determine proper maintenance and operation.

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# Policing the environment

**F**or various reasons, some people will dump hazardous waste on the side of the road, burn a tire pile or even disregard their permits to discharge illegally. Actions such as these must be addressed for public and environmental safety. These are examples of why the Criminal Investigation Division plays an important part in DEQ's regulatory process because this group is a deterrent for those who commit environmental crimes.

The majority of people, business owners and industry employees abide by state and federal laws regarding the protection of the environment and human health. Some of those who don't can be led to comply with the rules through DEQ's normal enforcement process. Others, however, are bent on breaking the law.

That's where CID comes into play. The employees of this division are authorized to make arrests and to carry guns and badges. Someone who isn't deterred by monetary penalties related to a civil fine may be more inclined to abide by the law when jail time is a possible threat.

All CID investigators have law enforcement training as well as a background in science. Traditional law enforcement units rarely have resources to dedicate to these specialized crimes, nor are they generally staffed with officers who have the scientific training to evaluate suspected environmental crimes. CID investigators fill this void by wearing those two hats. Several arrests involving environmental violations are made each year by the DEQ.

Violations generally involve permit violations that concern an improper discharge of material, illegal burning or dumping of hazardous or potentially hazardous material or improper disposal of waste.

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CID is a vital part of DEQ's regulatory process; from providing a police presence to investigating environmental crimes.

# Legal Representation

**T**he DEQ's mission to protect the environment cannot be fulfilled without the proper implementation of state and federal laws. Because protecting the environment is serious business and environmental action takes place in a complex legal framework of federal and state environmental laws and regulations, DEQ's officials and staff rely on its attorneys to assist them in finding their way through the maze.

What do DEQ attorneys do? As do other attorneys, they help clients solve problems, they draft and review documents and they go to court. DEQ attorneys play a vital role in ensuring that DEQ permitting, enforcement, assessment and remediation processes comply with all legal requirements. They also anticipate legal issues and potential liabilities. Lawyers need to be available to help solve problems, regardless of when, where and how they arise.

DEQ attorneys go where they are needed. Regional offices receive periodic visits from attorneys to assist with legal issues that arise in the regions.

DEQ attorneys respond when they are needed. Attorneys make themselves available outside of regular business hours to meet agency business needs. For example, legal staff worked side by side with other staff in the aftermath of Hurricanes Katrina

and Rita, and more recently, Gustav and Ike. And, once the meetings are over and a decision has been reached, the legal staff work may just be beginning.

The Legal Affairs Division is always involved when the DEQ must exercise its authority to protect the safety and health of the community. And if that means attorneys are sometimes working into the wee hours of the night, the public can sleep soundly, knowing DEQ is keeping it legal.

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# DEQ's Signature Case

**H**urricanes Katrina and Rita left behind more than 60 million cubic yards of debris after the storms blew through Louisiana in 2005. One of the most difficult tasks facing the state, and particularly DEQ, was how to dispose of all the waste, much of it vegetative and construction and demolition waste, in an environmentally sound manner, without impeding recovery efforts by imposing unnecessary regulatory requirements.

Following the lead of other states that had been hit by hurricanes and other natural disasters, the DEQ secretary issued a declaration of emergency and administrative orders, also known as emergency orders. These emergency orders incorporated regulatory flexibility while maintaining adequate protection of human health and the environment to meet federal standards for waste disposal. The orders provided regulatory flexibility by allowing material such as furniture and carpet to be disposed of in C&D debris landfills. This flexibility, DEQ reasoned, was needed to avoid impeding recovery efforts and because of the sheer volume of waste generated by these two hurricanes. The DEQ worked in partnership with other government agencies, local officials, landfill operators and contractors to design a plan that would maximize the recycling of white goods, such as refrigerators, and minimize the chances of hazardous waste reaching a C&D debris landfill.





DEQ waste disposal technicians oversee post-hurricane debris removal operations. At another site, household hazardous wastes and other materials are staged so they can be disposed of properly.

The American legal system allows challenges to government action by individuals who have been or will be affected. Because of the relaxation of some of the requirements of the state rules, it was felt by some members of the public that the 2005 DEQ emergency orders were too lenient on landfill operators. A lawsuit, filed in the U.S. District Court in New Orleans, asserted that the emergency orders issued by DEQ following Hurricanes Katrina and Rita allowed waste to be disposed of in a way that endangered public health and the environment and violated federal law.

Knowledge and memories of how hurricane debris was disposed of after Hurricane Betsy in 1965, and the consequences, were another source of concern raised during the course of the lawsuit. After that devastating storm, all debris was disposed of in one all-inclusive site that later became a Superfund site known as the Agriculture Street Landfill. Avoiding a repetition of that scenario was a legitimate concern. However, since 1965, Congress has enacted legislation addressing the disposal of solid waste, and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the DEQ have each developed regulations for solid waste disposal.

The new, modern standards for disposal of waste, designed to be much more protective of human health and the environment, were applied to

disposal of hurricane waste generated in 2005. In addition, special measures were taken to address concerns and promote public confidence that proper disposal procedures and safeguards were in place. These measures included spotters at curbside, at the landfill entrance and on the landfill face, for each such operation. Also, a massive recycling effort was incorporated into the clean-up plan.

DEQ responded to the legal challenge to its emergency orders. It maintained that its orders, while expediting cleanup, were protective of human health and the environment and consistent with all federal requirements; only state requirements more stringent than the federal had been relaxed. DEQ also questioned whether the suing parties were harmed in any way by the DEQ orders.

U.S. District Court Judge Sarah Vance dismissed the suit March 12, 2008, because she found that the suing parties failed to prove that any individual member suffered an injury “from any harmful pollution that was actually occurring at covered landfills” or increased risk of harm as a result of the hurricane orders. Without a proof of harm, the federal district court did not have jurisdiction to hear the case. A later motion for rehearing was denied, effectively ending the litigation at the district court level. With the suit dismissed, the DEQ emergency orders continued to remain effective.

# From Courts to Cleanup

**D**EQ's enforcement against illegally operating treatment facilities often involves court action. In 1990, the United States and DEQ filed civil complaints against Marine Shale Processors, to stop the violation of several environmental laws and to recover civil penalties for Marine Shale's illegal operation of a hazardous waste treatment, storage and disposal facility.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and DEQ also sued Recycling Park, Inc., which owned land upon which Marine Shale's incinerator ash was disposed.

After trials in 1994, the federal district court awarded DEQ and the United States \$8 million in civil penalties. On appeal in 1996, the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals affirmed \$4 million of the civil penalty award to the governments, but remanded the remaining \$4 million of the award for further district court proceedings. Later that year, Marine Shale terminated operations at its facility.

On Sept. 11, 2006, DEQ, along with EPA and the U.S. Department of Justice, obtained court approval of two settlements that will lead to substantial cleanup of hazardous substances at facilities owned by Marine Shale Processors and Recycling Park in Amelia.

These settlements highlight DEQ's mission of protecting people and the environment through the monitoring and cleanup of sites that violate federal rules and regulations.

## SETTLEMENT # 1

The first settlement is with Marine Shale, Recycling Park and John Kent Sr., the president of both corporations. The settlement is under the Louisiana Environmental Quality Act; the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act; the federal Clean Water Act; the federal Clean Air Act; and the federal Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act.





DEQ's legal staff played an important role in securing the funds needed to clean the Marine Shale site. After years of court proceedings, cleanup of the site began in 2007.

Under the settlement and judgment with Marine Shale, Recycling Park and Kent, the Court entered a \$6.2 million judgment for penalties in favor of the United States and DEQ and against Marine Shale and Recycling Park.

A separate \$6.2 million in bond proceeds from Marine Shale was transferred to DEQ for the closure and cleanup of the contamination at the Marine Shale and Recycling Park facilities.

An additional \$850,000 letter of credit posted by Marine Shale was also transferred to DEQ and is being used for the cleanup of the Marine Shale and Recycling Park facilities.

As a result of the decision, Marine Shale, Recycling Park and Kent are prohibited from owning or controlling a majority interest in or participating in the management of any business involved in waste management or recycling. The three parties are also required to provide access as required for investigation, closure and remediation at the Marine Shale and Recycling Park facilities and agree to a number of institutional controls, including use restrictions and conveyance notices. These measures will ensure the implementation and effectiveness of the remedial actions taken at the facilities.

After EPA and DEQ certify that the cleanups at the Marine Shale and Recycling Park facilities have been completed, those agencies have the option of

receiving the proceeds from the sale of the properties to satisfy the civil penalty judgment.

#### SETTLEMENT # 2

The second settlement is with Southern Wood Piedmont Company, a major Marine Shale customer who intervened in the federal lawsuit, and its parent company, Rayonier Inc. Under this consent decree, the two companies performed a corrective action at the Recycling Park facility located near the Marine Shale facility by consolidating and leveling the incinerator ash, then placing a protective cap over it in accordance with a work plan approved by EPA and DEQ. The two companies also paid \$200,000 toward the clean up at the Marine Shale facility.

Some of the money obtained through both settlements has been used to remove approximately 13 deteriorated tanks of waste from the Marine Shale site (the first phase of the site cleanup).

At the time of this writing, DEQ is negotiating with responsible parties for the second phase of the cleanup, which will involve the removal of the remaining waste and certain equipment used in hazardous waste service. Thereafter, a full assessment of soil and groundwater will be performed, and any residual contamination that remains above applicable risk-based standards will be remediated.

# Communications gets info out

**T**he Communications Section at DEQ uses several techniques to get information out to state's citizens.

One of the most effective ways is through a network of media outlets. The Communications Section can provide media information on a statewide or regional basis. Also, DEQ experts have been welcomed on news shows, such as network TV morning shows, on a regular basis. DEQ has been a participant in radio shows, TV morning shows and other conventional media such as the evening news and newspapers in an effort to provide the public information.

When an event is going to happen, such as a watershed inspection in August of 2007, DEQ sent a media advisory to media outlets throughout the state. This was an invitation for interested media members to meet at DEQ headquarters and go into the field with DEQ scientists to witness a watershed-inventory inspection first-hand.

After the inspection was complete, DEQ sent a press release out to all media outlets statewide providing information on the event. Outlets that were not able to be at the inspection, were able to provide

readers with information on the inspection based on the press release. Also, DEQ experts are more than willing to provide information on department activities or environmental concerns to interested reporters.

DEQ has many events like this throughout the year, whether it's an announcement of a successful cleanup such as the Thompson Hayward site, the announcement of the beginning of a cleanup such as Bayou Trepagnier or some other notable occasion that the public should know about. The information is sent to the media and posted on the Web site, [www.deq.louisiana.gov](http://www.deq.louisiana.gov).

The graphics department of DEQ is also under the Communications Section. This group of talented employees has designed many brochures, agendas, books and other materials that DEQ uses to educate the public, local officials and others.

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Pictured, starting from the left, Jeff Dauzat, Senator Ann Duplessis, Reverend Vien the Nguyen and Norman Robinson.

# Ombudsman works to protect rights

**T**he ombudsman's primary role is to enhance the effectiveness, efficiency and responsiveness of DEQ by receiving and investigating complaints, inquiries of concern or requests against the agency. The ombudsman protects citizens against violations of rights, abuse of power, error, negligence, unfair decisions and improper administration in order to improve public administration and make the agency's actions more open and accountable to the public.

The ombudsman is a liaison between the public and DEQ. He is a useful resource in helping citizens get connected to the proper division or contact person at DEQ so that questions about processes can be answered expeditiously. Since the ombudsman generally has a science background and years of experience in various programs within DEQ, he has a great deal of knowledge and understanding of environmental issues, as well as an understanding of the various operational sections and contact representatives within DEQ.

Individuals can voice their concerns or complaints with regard to DEQ employees, processes, procedures or decisions. Generally, the complainant should make a reasonable effort to resolve their problem with the appropriate individual in the agency before contacting the ombudsman.

Inquiries are generally categorized into one of four categories: minor assists, major assists, minor complaints and major complaints. Calls range from citizen complaints about odor issues, inquiries regarding whether prior complaints have been filed against a certain facility to clarification of DEQ procedures. Often, the ombudsman receives calls for assistance on issues that are of an informational nature; such as locating a specific contact person or to request information on a facility or DEQ procedure. Those calls are forwarded to the proper department and responded to as soon as possible. The ombudsman also acts on his own initiative to identify and propose recommendations.

The ombudsman's duty is to act impartially when handling inquiries. All sides of an issue are examined and researched in an objective fashion. If the findings conclude that a complaint is justified,



Current Ombudsman Lenny Young handles public inquiries in an impartial manner.

the ombudsman will pursue a fair solution. However, should it be determined that a complaint is without merit or beyond the scope of DEQ's mission, the ombudsman will make an effort to explain the reasoning. It is important to know that while an ombudsman can investigate and make recommendations, he has no authority to make or reverse decisions.

The ombudsman also receives complaints or concerns from DEQ employees. Though the ombudsman may counsel the complainant, he generally does not investigate. Such internal complaints are strictly confidential. These types of complaints are reported to the Deputy Secretary as trends and numbers.

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# Enviroschool learn about DEQ

**A**s part of the new education concept introduced by DEQ Secretary Harold Leggett, Deputy Secretary Alex Appeaning and DEQ staff have begun the process of educating the public about the agency and its services through the creation of Enviroschool.

The purpose of the Enviroschool is to help the public understand the processes of DEQ so they can work together with the agency and the regulated community.

Citizens can sign up for the informative “school” sessions that will take place around the state to help people understand the agency. These sessions will focus on a variety of topics.

Enviroschool is a public outreach program where Louisiana citizens interested in the regulatory process can ask questions and get answers while learning about contributing to the well-being of our state. Through these open forums, DEQ can better serve the state by educating citizens on various processes.

The first session, “LDEQ 101: Understanding the Agency,” focused on topics such as understanding the vision and mission of the agency, challenges and opportunities; and the organization and function of each office and division.

Interested citizens can participate by registering for a session online, by phone, email or fax at:

**LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY  
COMMUNITY AND INDUSTRY RELATIONS  
POST OFFICE BOX 4313  
BATON ROUGE, LA 70821-4313**

**VOICEMAIL 225.219.0877  
FAX 225.325.8222**



Enviroschool staff present information to interested citizens throughout the state. The educational program is an effort to help the public understand environmental regulations.

# Management & Finance

**T**he Office of Management and Finance is in charge of handling the DEQ budget, which is approximately \$153 million for 2008-2009.

Nearly 75 percent of the budget, or \$113 million, comes from self-generated funds, which consist of permitting and annual monitoring and maintenance fees and specialty fees dedicated for certain operations within the department. Federal funding provide \$28 million, which represents approximately 18 percent of the department's operating budget. Louisiana's State General Fund provides approximately \$12 million, or 7.8 percent.

Roughly 44 percent of the budget is used for salaries and related benefits for the more than 900 DEQ employees statewide.

Some of the special funds that benefit the citizens of Louisiana include:

**The Environmental Trust Fund**, which consists of the revenue from initial fees and annual monitoring and maintenance fees collected from the DEQ regulated community for permits, licenses, registrations or variances. The revenue is used for the general operation of the programs and activities of the department.

**The Hazardous Waste Site Cleanup Fund**, which consists of the revenue collected from the Hazardous Waste Tax, and fines and penalties collected from environmental settlements and penalties assessed by the department. These revenues are used for the remediation of inactive and abandoned hazardous waste sites, match for federal Superfund dollars used for cleanup of Superfund sites and for the administrative cost in the oversight of the above mentioned activities.

**The State Revolving Loan Fund**, which is used to help municipalities with wastewater treatment issues. The fund is described in detail on page 34.

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The Revolving Loan Fund provides an excellent opportunity for municipalities to get a low-interest loan.

**The Motor Fuel Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund**, which consists of revenues collected on a fee imposed on the first sale or delivery of a motor fuel upon the withdrawal from bulk of that fuel. These revenues are used to reimburse eligible participants who remediate contaminated sites caused by leaking underground storage tanks.

**The Waste Tire Management Fund**, which consists of revenues collected on the sale of new and used tires. These revenues are used to pay permitted waste tire processors for any waste tire material that goes to a qualified end use market. It is also used to pay for the administrative cost of the program

# Funds Help **treatment plants**

## **CITY OF SHREVEPORT:**

**\$71.1 MILLION FOR THE CONSTRUCTION, IMPROVEMENT, REHABILITATION AND EXPANSION OF THE SEWAGE DISPOSAL WORKS IN THE CITY**

## **CITY OF MONROE:**

**\$48 MILLION FOR CONSTRUCTING NEW PUMP STATIONS, REHABILITATION AND EXPANDING THE SEWAGE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL FACILITIES TO IMPROVE THE SEWAGE SYSTEM**

## **CITY OF RUSTON:**

**\$19.5 MILLION TO MAKE IMPROVEMENTS TO EXISTING AERATION BASIN TREATMENT PROCESS**

## **CITY OF WALKER:**

**\$6.9 MILLION TO EXPAND COLLECTION TO ALL RESIDENTS OF THE CITY, UPGRADE THE SEWAGE TREATMENT PLAN AND RE-FIT THE IN-PLANT LIFT STATION**

## **CITY OF NEW IBERIA:**

**\$4 MILLION TO CONSTRUCT A NEW 6 MGD ADVANCED TREATMENT PLANT**

## **VILLAGE OF AMITE CITY:**

**\$1.33 MILLION TO IMPROVE THE SEWAGE SYSTEM THROUGH NEW CONSTRUCTION AND REPLACEMENT OF NECESSARY EQUIPMENT**

## **TOWN OF LUTCHER:**

**\$840,000 TO RECONFIGURE THE AERATED LAGOON AND CONSTRUCTION OF A NEW CHLORINE EQUIPMENT BUILDING**

## **VILLAGE OF HENDERSON:**

**\$600,000 FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A NEW WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT, COLLECTION SYSTEM AND PUMPING STATION**

**A**ccording to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, an important issue facing water quality nationwide is the deterioration of wastewater treatment plants. That's why EPA and DEQ have taken an active role in providing financial assistance for wastewater treatment plans and plants.

DEQ is able to assist with wastewater treatment plants by utilizing the department's Clean Water State Revolving Load Fund Program. This program provides low interest loans to finance the development and implementation of plans and plants.

All efforts are directed toward improving water quality by assisting communities in providing funding for wastewater treatment processes that meet established effluent limits and achieve the goals of the Clean Water Act. Many times the revolving loan fund is able to help bring a facility into compliance with the permit regulations that are designed to protect human health and the environment.

The federal and state governments provide the funding for this program. All the money that is loaned out of the fund program is repaid to the fund to be loaned out to new borrowers. This process provides a permanent source of funding for future Louisiana projects.

To date, the department has been awarded 19 federal grants from EPA. As of June 30, 2008, the EPA has awarded grants totaling \$285,469,500 to Louisiana. From that, \$264,022,695 has been drawn for loans and administrative expenses. Louisiana has provided matching funds of \$57,106,806.

DEQ has processed 92 loans to 47 different communities in Louisiana totaling \$479,947,900. There are currently 18 ongoing projects across the state which are drawing cash from the fund. DEQ has a current lending capability of \$124,706,103 from cash and available grant dollars.

**P. O. BOX 4303  
BATON ROUGE, LA 70821-4303**

**PHONE 225.219.3840  
FAX 225.219.3846**

# Information Exchange

If you're looking for information that pertains to DEQ, the Records Management Section is an excellent place to start. This section interacts with the public by managing public records information, operating the call center and housing the DEQ library.

The fiscal year 2007-08 was a breakthrough year for Records Management. The newly installed call center continued to grow as more and more people throughout the public became familiar with the main number. The call center works well for the public because the operators are customer friendly. When someone calls with a question, the call center operator will find a contact within the department who can take the call, or at least provide information on where to find answers. The numbers to call are:

**CUSTOMER SERVICE** 225.219.5337  
**TOLL FREE** 866.896.5337

Public Records requests continue to be popular. The Public Records staff is charged with scanning, managing and providing those who request information with DEQ's public documents. Much of the information the public is looking for can be found on the DEQ Electronic Data Management System Web site, <http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/tabid/2604/Default.aspx>. For those who need additional information, DEQ staff at each of the regional offices can help you find public records. You can also make public records requests online.

The DEQ library has environmental and technical books, EPA and DEQ documents and a variety of journals and magazines that are useful for the public and DEQ staff.

**RECORDS MANAGEMENT** 225.219.5337  
**FAX** 225.219.3175



The Records Management staff provides citizens with public records and other information regarding DEQ.

# DEQ Provides regional services

Louisiana's uniqueness varies across the state. In Louisiana, from the die-hard Dallas Cowboy fans near Shreveport to the Saints fans of New Orleans, from the pride of BBQ in northeast Louisiana, to the crawfish lovers in the southwest part of the state – variety is the spice of life.

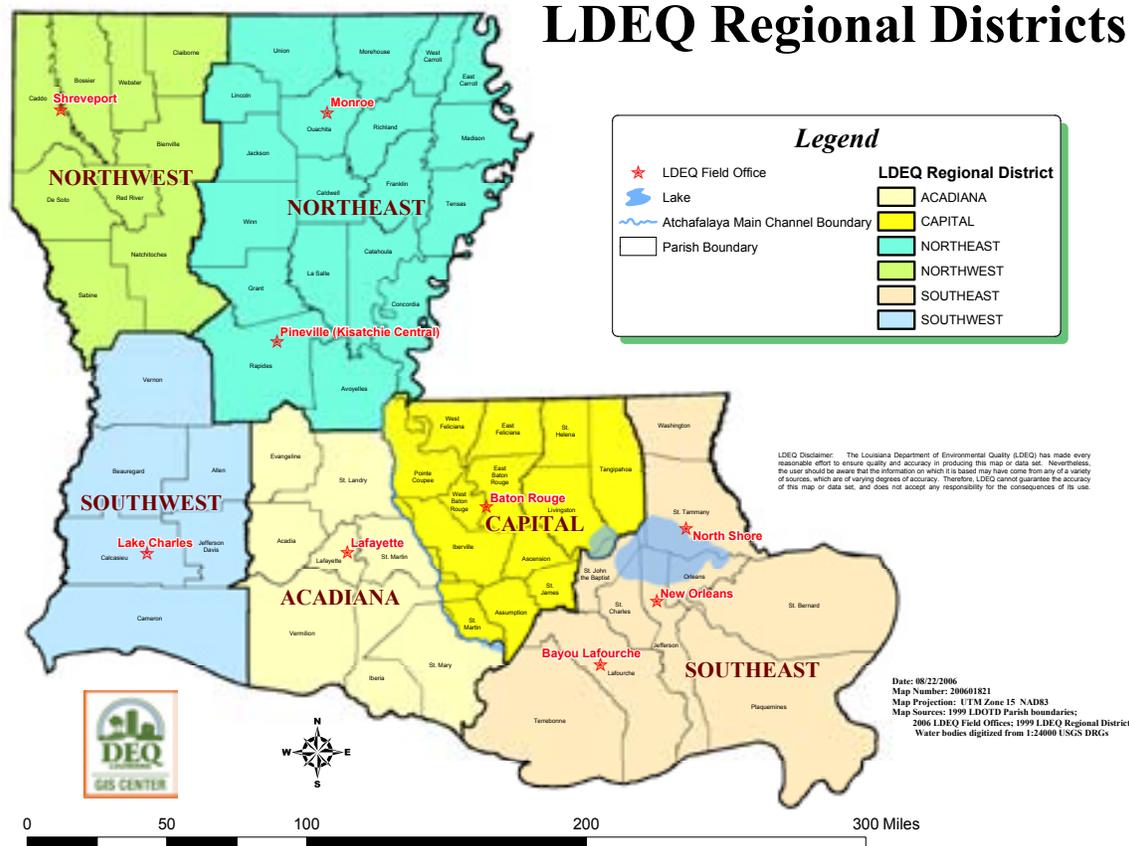
DEQ takes full advantage of the regionalization concept by relying on a strong regional work force. There are nine DEQ offices throughout the state, which is broken up into six regions where the regional offices are located.

Regional staffing is essential because it gives the department easy access to environmental issues throughout the state. For example, when a tanker truck with hydrochloric acid wrecked near the Causeway in New Orleans, DEQ had emergency staff on site, taking air samples in a timely fashion. The response staff was familiar with the area, knew where to go and had worked with many of the emergency response personnel from other agencies.

Another example of regional success comes in the form of the Clean Waters Plan, which calls for regional watershed inventory inspections. DEQ staff, with team leaders from the region where the inspection is taking place, goes from building to building to see if the wastewater discharge system is working, if it's permitted and where the discharge flows.

“Our regional staff adds scientific expertise throughout the state and puts them in the area they are asked to serve,” said DEQ Secretary Harold Leggett. “In the last several years, DEQ has asked the regional offices to take on more responsibility. The people in the regional offices are in tune with what is happening in their area and are in a position where they can solve problems in a timely manner to best protect human health and the environment. We will continue to lean heavily on our experts in the regions.”

## LDEQ Regional Districts



# The Future of DEQ

**W**ith a new fiscal year comes new responsibility, new ideas and a new administration. The 08-09 administration, which was appointed by Gov. Bobby Jindal, outlined a 10-point plan early, and soon afterward began its implementation. In keeping with Jindal's theme for more efficient government, DEQ Secretary Harold Leggett is integrating a plan consisting of educational and technological advancement to make the department more open to the public and accessible to industry. Leggett said the public and industry will benefit greatly in the future by concentrating on being open, fair and honest.

"There are some specific examples of how education and outreach will assist DEQ when dealing with the public or with industry," Leggett said.

"One example occurred during our watershed inspections, where we went from business to business to gather an inventory on who was

discharging into area waters. We found that many small business owners didn't know they needed a DEQ permit to discharge. That's not something they did wrong; it's just one example of a communication issue involving our permitting process that must be addressed. As a department, we need to be approachable. We need to get out to the people. We need to level the playing field and use all means to inform people in the state of how to be environmentally friendly, while promoting good business sense."

**“ As a department, we need to be approachable. We need to get out to people. We need to level the playing field and use all means to inform people in the state of how to be environmentally friendly, while promoting good business sense. ”**

DEQ Secretary Harold Leggett, PhD

Louisiana may find helpful comes in the form of what Leggett calls "front-loading." This means providing information on the front end, so the state can avoid future environmental and/or public health issues.

Also, through this process businesses are provided with information they need to know early on, so there are no surprises after they are up and running.

[see future on page 38](#)

## DEQ'S TEN POINT PLAN

1. Ethics and Integrity
2. Transparency
3. Level Playing Field
4. Front-Loading
5. Regionalization
6. Investment in Employees
7. Investment in Community Organizations and Local Governments
8. Investment in Small Businesses
9. Investment in Green Government and Applied Research
10. Investment in Technology & e-Business

# future

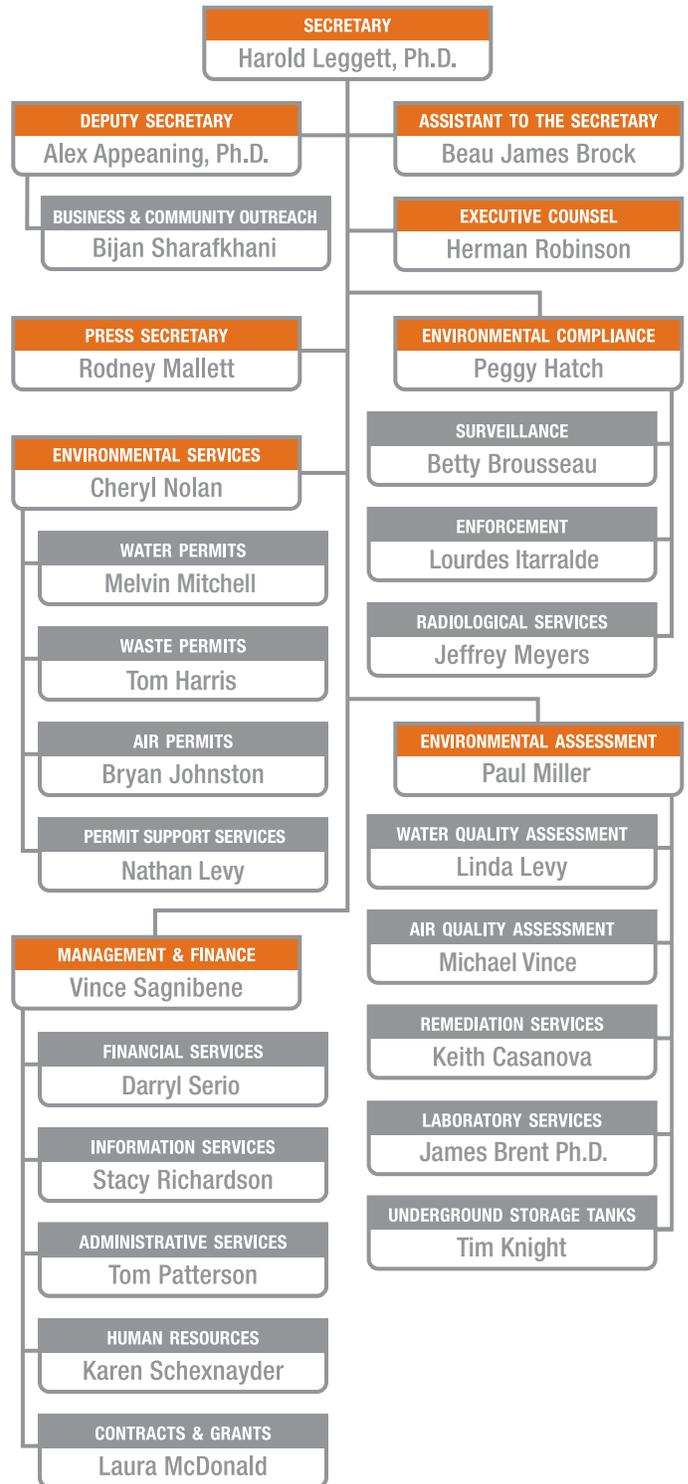
When Leggett was assistant secretary over the Office of Environmental Compliance, he initiated several front-loading ideas. An example of providing information to DEQ customers is the compliance schools. If someone has an enforcement-related issue with an underground storage tank, the tank owner has the option to attend a compliance school on underground storage tank regulations

“The idea is to teach people how to stay in compliance and give them an opportunity to learn about the rules from those who enforce the rules,” Leggett said. “We’ve had excellent feedback on the compliance schools and we look forward to instituting more information-providing avenues into the DEQ toolbox.”

DEQ plans to invest in its employees to help provide assistance and educate the public and industry in all processes that are relative to DEQ. The idea is that a better understanding of the department, the regulations and the law will make everyone’s dealings with DEQ more pleasant and easier to understand. DEQ also wants to lead the way in going green. By cutting down on its fleet vehicle size and purchasing more environmentally friendly vehicles, along with taking other energy-conservation measures, the government can be a leader by example of how to be environmentally friendly.

In keeping with the government making life easier for those it serves, DEQ is investing in an e-business future. The first example of using this technology to assist industry was rolled out in August, when DEQ offered businesses the opportunity to pay fees online.

“You can pay your taxes and bills online. Why can’t you take care of DEQ business online?” Leggett asked. “We rolled out the first part of the ebusiness model by offering businesses the opportunity to pay fees online. There remains an opportunity to pay by check and Web payment is not required. We have heard industry people say that this method of payment will save them time and money. It will also allow us at DEQ to use resources in other areas that will better serve the state. This is just the first step. In the future, you will be able to submit discharge monitoring reports and conduct permitting business online.”



# appendix



office of **assessment**  
environmental

REMEDIATION SERVICES	
INVESTIGATION WORK PLANS	84
INV AND CA IMPLEMENTATION REPORTS	148
CA WORK PLANS	35
UST COST ESTIMATES	15
MONITORING REPORTS	185
NO FURTHER ACTIONS	44
VRP COMPLETIONS	2
INSPECTIONS	662
PERMIT APPLICATION REVIEWS	3
NON-TEMPO DEFINED TASKS	641

ENVIRONMENTAL TECHNOLOGY	
INVESTIGATION WORK PLANS	99
INV AND CA IMPLEMENTATION REPORTS	228
CA WORK PLANS	57
UST COST ESTIMATES	17
MONITORING REPORTS	428
NO FURTHER ACTIONS	64
COMFORT LETTERS	1
VRP COMPLETIONS	3
INSPECTIONS	325
PERMIT APPLICATION REVIEWS	24
NON-TEMPO DEFINED TASKS	287
HW DE-LISTINGS	3
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE REVIEWS	102

LABORATORY SERVICES DIVISION ANALYSIS COUNTS	
ORGANICS – AIR	6685
ORGANICS – WATER	1363
ORGANICS – SOIL	32
METALS – WATER	496
METALS – SOIL	57
GENERAL CHEMISTRY – WATER	7711
GENERAL CHEMISTRY – SOIL	2
RADIATION – WATER	174
RADIATION – SOIL	3
RADIATION – PARTICULATE	9
RADIATION – AIR	540
RADIATION – TISSUE	2
RADIATION – MILK	6
RADIATION – VEGETATION	7
GRAND TOTAL	17087

UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK	
INVESTIGATION WORK PLANS	213
INV AND CA IMPLEMENTATION REPORTS	459
CA WORK PLANS	65
UST COST ESTIMATES	54
MONITORING REPORTS	389
NO FURTHER ACTIONS	66
COMFORT LETTERS	46
INSPECTIONS	523
PERMIT APPLICATION REVIEWS	4
NON-TEMPO DEFINED TASKS	480
UST CLOSURE INSPECTIONS	122
UST COMPLIANCE INSPECTIONS	687
UST INCIDENT RELATED	30
UST INSTALLATION INSPECTIONS	14
UST REGISTRATIONS	390
UST REGIATIONS FOR TANK CLOSURE	83
CHANGE OF OWNERSHIP	408
CLOSURE FORMS PROCESSED	238
RETURNED/UNDELIVERABLE INVOICES PROCESSED	389
UST FOLLOW UP INSPECTIONS	56

WATER QUALITY ASSESSMENT	
SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT	COLLECTED DATA FOR 7 WATER SYSTEMS
SOURCE WATER/WELLHEAD PROTECTION	STRATEGIES FOR 70 WATER SYSTEMS, MORE THAN 1,200 PEOPLE EDUCATED, 207 HIGHWAY PROTECTION SIGNS, 22 CONTINGENCY PLANS, 307 POTENTIAL SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION EDUCATED ON BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES, 13 ORDINANCES WORKED ON, 4 SOURCE WATER COMMITTEES WITH 124 VOLUNTEERS FORMED IN 6 PARISHES
BASELINE MONITORING PROGRAM	82 WATERWELLS SAMPLED; 10 AQUIFER SUMMARIES COMPLETED; 11,000 PARAMETERS MEASURED
TMDL DEVELOPMENT	12 IN PROGRESS, 7 FINALIZED, 4 SUMMARY REPORTS. EACH TMDL IS 350-500 PAGES LONG AND TAKES ABOUT A YEAR TO DEVELOP
REVIEW OUT OF STATE PERMITS FOR LA. WATERBODIES	240 PERMITS, REVIEWING TMDLS 200
TMDL DEVELOPMENT	8 SURVEYS CONDUCTED, 960 SAMPLES COLLECTED, 24,404 PARAMETERS MEASURED
BASINWIDE UAA'S	DEPLOYED MONITORS FOR 3 DAYS AT 26 SITES ON MONTHLY BASIS
CRITICAL FLOW PROJECT	48 SITES SELECTED AND RECONNED
ULTRA CLEAN METALS SAMPLING	10 SITES SAMPLED MONTHLY FOR 5 MONTHS
DISCHARGER VERIFICATION FOR TMDLS	368 DISCHARGERS ASSIGNED GPS COORDINATES FOR 2 SURVEYS
WATER QUALITY SURVEYS	10 DYE STUDIES CONDUCTED, 96 CONTINUOUS MONITORS DEPLOYED (221,184 DATA POINTS COLLECTED), 19 FACILITIES SAMPLED, 8,542 MAN HOURS TO PLAN, CONNECT & REPORT RESULTS

AIR QUALITY ASSESSMENT	
AIR QUALITY MONITORING NETWORK	<p>DEQ OPERATES 34 AMBIENT (NEIGHBORHOOD) MONITORING SITES. THESE SITES EMPLOY A VARIETY OF CONTINUOUSLY OPERATING MONITORS WHICH SAMPLE 24 HOURS A DAY, SEVEN DAYS A WEEK.</p> <p>AN AVERAGE OF 84 MONITORS ARE OPERATING AT ANY GIVEN TIME, 54 OF WHICH OPERATE CONTINUOUSLY AND THE REMAINING 30 OPERATE ON SET SCHEDULES.</p> <p>LOUISIANA ALSO HAS 5 SPECIAL PURPOSE SITES, ALGIERS, CHALMETTE HIGH, CHALMETTE VISTA, LIGHTHOUSE, AND SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY. THESE SITES HOUSE 15 ADDITIONAL MONITORS THAT ARE USED FOR SPECIAL STUDIES AND PROJECTS.</p>
VOLATILE ORGANIC CHEMICALS (VOC)	15 MONITORS COLLECT AND ANALYZE 2,500 CANISTERS PER YEAR. SAMPLES ARE TAKEN WHEN MONITOR DETECTS A PRE-DETERMINED CONCENTRATION.
OXIDES OF NITROGEN (NOX)	12 MONITORS (10 IN THE BATON ROUGE OZONE NONATTAINMENT AREA). NOX COMBINES WITH VOCs TO FORM OZONE
OZONE	25 MONITORS (10 IN THE BATON ROUGE OZONE NONATTAINMENT AREA).
S02	6 MONITORS
PM10	3 MONITORS
PM2.5	26 MONITORS STATEWIDE, 10 OF WHICH OPERATE CONTINUOUSLY AND 16 THAT COLLECT SAMPLES ON A TIMED SCHEDULE.
STACK TESTING	FACILITIES ARE REQUIRED TO TEST THEIR EMISSION SOURCES. DEQ OVERSAW 345 TESTS AND REVIEWED AN ADDITIONAL 250 TEST REPORTS.

# office of environmental compliance

ENFORCEMENT: Incidents	
SOUTHEAST REGIONAL	2,151
SOUTHWEST REGIONAL	523
ACADIANA REGIONAL	638
NORTHWEST REGIONAL	568
NORTHEAST REGIONAL	596
CAPITOL REGIONAL	2,169

ENFORCEMENT: Single Point of Contact	
SPILLS PROCESSED	4,790
COMPLAINTS PROCESSED	4,367
WRITTEN NOTIFICATIONS PROCESSED	2,470

ENFORCEMENT: Radiation Surveillance	
X-RAY	1,169
RAM	357
FDA MQSA	139
ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS	26
TOTAL	1,691

ENFORCEMENT: Discharge Monitoring Reports	
MAJORS	11,482
MINOR-INDIVIDUAL	12,193
MINOR-GENERAL	24,416
STORMWATER (TOTAL)	1,444
STORMWATER (MULTISECTOR)	1,425
STORMWATER (NON-MULTISECTOR)	19
UNPERMITTED	105

ENFORCEMENT: Radiation	
REGISTRATIONS	954
LICENSES	548
INDUSTRIAL RADIOGRAPHY TESTS ADMINISTERED	734 ATTENDEES 12 CLASSES

ENFORCEMENT: Emissions Reduction	
SO <sub>2</sub>	18,000 TONS PER YR.

ENFORCEMENT: Emergency Response	
SPILLS	836
COMPLAINTS	240

ENFORCEMENT: Inspections	
SOUTHEAST REGIONAL	1,771
SOUTHWEST REGIONAL	462
ACADIANA REGIONAL	795
NORTHWEST REGIONAL	498
NORTHEAST REGIONAL	556
CAPITOL REGIONAL	1,317

ENFORCEMENT: Total Actions Issued	
AIR	188
HAZARDOUS WASTE	35
MSE	34
RADIATION	26
SOLID WASTE	195
UST	442
WATER	247
MULTIMEDIA	87
TOTAL NUMBER OF ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS	1,254
NUMBER OF PENALTY ASSESSMENTS	257 EXPEDITED PENALTIES 42 PENALTIES
TOTAL PENALTY AMOUNT ASSESSED	\$778,973.43
TOTAL NUMBER OF FINALIZED SETTLEMENT AGREEMENTS	45
TOTAL CASH PAYMENTS IN SETTLEMENT AGREEMENTS	\$3,408,058
TOTAL CASH	\$4,187,031.43
TOTAL VALUE OF BEPS	\$1,188,057
UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK COMPLIANCE SCHOOL	207 ATTENDEES 12 CLASSES
SANITARY WASTEWATER ASSISTANCE TRAINING COMPLIANCE SCHOOL	214 ATTENDEES 9 CLASSES

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION	
PUBLIC NOTICES	499
PUBLIC HEARINGS	29
PUBLIC COMMENTS RECEIVED	6,500
HEARINGS ATTENDED	2,250
PUBLIC NOTICES MAILED OUT (HARD COPIES)	63,500
SUBSCRIBERS TO EMAIL LIST	1,600
WEB PAGE ACCESSED	390,861

ASBESTOS EMISSION STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANTS	
NUMBER OF ASBESTOS DISPOSAL VERIFICATION FORMS (ADVFS) ISSUED	5,386
TOTAL QUANTITY OF REGULATED ASBESTOS DISPOSED AT IN-STATE LOUISIANA RECOGNIZED ASBESTOS LANDFILLS	461,934.64 TONS

LEAD-BASED PAINT PROGRAM	
LEAD ACCREDITATIONS ISSUED	345
LEAD TRAINING PROVIDERS RECOGNIZED	8
LEAD TRAINERS RECOGNIZED	27
LEAD CLASS AUDITS PERFORMED	3
LEAD LICENSED CONTRACTORS RECOGNIZED BY DEQ	88
LEAD PROJECT NOTIFICATIONS ISSUED	13

PERMIT DECISIONS ISSUED	
AIR	2,065
HAZARDOUS WASTE	14
SOLID WASTE	15
WATER (INDIVIDUAL PERMITS)	232
WATER (GENERAL PERMITS)	4,132
MULTI-MEDIA NAME OR OWNERSHIP CHANGES	596

ASBESTOS HAZARD EMERGENCY RESPONSE ACT (AHERA) PROGRAM	
ASBESTOS ACCREDITATIONS ISSUED	3,294
ASBESTOS TRAINING PROVIDERS RECOGNIZED	33
ASBESTOS TRAINERS RECOGNIZED	130
ASBESTOS CLASS AUDITS PERFORMED	9
ASBESTOS SCHOOL MANAGEMENT PLANS APPROVED	7
ASBESTOS STATE BUILDING MANAGEMENT PLANS APPROVED	2
ASBESTOS STATE BUILDING MANAGEMENT PLAN EXEMPTIONS APPROVED	47

SMALL BUSINESS/SMALL COMMUNITY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	
TOTAL ASSISTANCE EVENTS	4,475
TOTAL SMALL BUSINESS FACILITIES ASSISTED	1,728
SITE VISITS	1,155
NEWLY PERMITTED ASSISTANCES	294
PHONE ASSISTANCES	2,283
LETTERS/INFORMATION SENT	1,331
PERMIT APPLICATIONS COMPLETED	537
PRESENTATION GIVEN	46
NEWSLETTERS DISTRIBUTED	7,052
GENERAL OUTREACH BROCHURES DISTRIBUTED	1,000
UST AND SWAT FOLLOW UP ASSISTANCES	10
2008 SMALL BUSINESS REPORTING CALENDAR	PUBLISHED TO DEQ PUBLIC WEB
2008 DRY CLEANER COMPLIANCE CALENDAR	PUBLISHED TO DEQ PUBLIC WEB

office of the **secretary**

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DIVISION	TOTAL
NUMBER OF CASES OPENED	25
NUMBER OF CRIMINAL CASES REFERRED TO PROSECUTORS	8
NUMBER OF DEFENDANTS	10
JAIL TIME (MONTHS)	0
PROBATION	84 MONTHS
CRIMINAL FINE	\$3,300.00
RESTITUTION	\$150,000.00

COMMUNICATIONS	
REPORTER INQUIRIES	702
MEDIA ADVISORIES	18
PRESS RELEASES	93
GUESTS ON TALK SHOWS	44
LOGOS	6
BROCHURES/BOOKLETS/STATIONARY	47
POWERPOINT/MULTIMEDIA PRESENTATIONS	20

LEGAL AND REGULATION DEVELOPMENT	
COURT APPEARANCES	228
PLEADINGS PREPARED	482
LEGAL CONSULTATIONS	23,330
PUBLIC HEARINGS	60
COOPERATIVE AND SETTLEMENT AGREEMENTS NEGOTIATED	80
ETHICS CONSULTATIONS	47
REGULATION PACKAGES PREPARED AND REVIEWED	128
ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS REVIEWED	1,287

# management & finance

SECTION	QUANTITY	METRIC
RECORDS MANAGEMENT	2065	PUBLIC RECORD REQUESTS PER YEAR
RECORDS MANAGEMENT	79,603	PAGES PROVIDED TO PUBLIC PER YEAR
RECORDS MANAGEMENT	\$40,276	COPY FEES COLLECTED PER YEAR
RECORDS MANAGEMENT	520	CUSTOMERS TO PUBLIC RECORDS CENTER PER YEAR
RECORDS MANAGEMENT	1,905	EDMS ONLINE PUBLIC SUBSCRIBERS
RECORDS MANAGEMENT	4,657	EDMS WEBSITE HITS PER MONTH
RECORDS MANAGEMENT	5,416,346	DOCUMENTS SUPPORTED IN EDMS
RECORDS MANAGEMENT	39,162,812	PAGES SUPPORTED IN EDMS
RECORDS MANAGEMENT	2,583,392	PAGES SCANNED PER YEAR
RECORDS MANAGEMENT	17,857	INACTIVE RECORDS BOXES MANAGED
CUSTOMER SERVICE CENTER	10,523	PUBLIC INFORMATION CALLS PER YEAR
CUSTOMER SERVICE CENTER	311	PUBLIC INFORMATION EMAILS PER YEAR
CUSTOMER SERVICE CENTER	40	AUDIO/WEB CONFERENCES SUPPORTED PER YEAR

EXPENDITURE CATEGORY	OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY	ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE	ENVIROMENTAL SERVICES	ENVIROMENTAL ASSESSMENT	MANAGEMENT AND FINANCE	DEQ TOTAL
PERSONNEL SERVICES	6,403,932	17,263,919	13,530,243	17,328,208	8,918,218	63,444,520
OPERATING SERVICES	1,672,141	3,457,325	1,706,004	6,211,972	6,216,026	19,263,468
PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	34,003	3,000	16,515	727,115	2,496,743	3,277,376
OTHER CHARGES	299,900	253,773	4,957,955	6,821,147	27,601,458	39,934,233
ACQUISITIONS	0	791,088	32,261	1,360,709	803,239	2,987,297
TOTAL	8,409,976	21,769,105	20,242,978	32,449,151	46,035,684	128,906,894

# SRF Bonds Inventory

September 20, 2008

ISSUER	BIDDING DATE	PRINCIPAL	ACTIVE LOAN	AUTHORIZED LOAN AMOUNT	INITIATION OPERATIONS DATE
AMITE	12/16/02	7,500,000		\$1,330,000.00	10/15/03
BASTROP	12/9/92	14,231,264		\$7,500,000.00	6/18/96
BOGALUSA	8/29/96	10,000,000		\$14,231,263.90	1/25/01
BOSSIER CITY	12/30/97	6,600,000		\$9,211,922.44	1/20/04
CADDO-BOSSIER	6/29/95	8,850,000		\$6,250,329.24	10/1/96
CROWLEY	10/8/93	3,500,000	YES	\$8,850,000.00	9/15/96
DONALDSONVILLE	3/2/95	25,000,000		\$2,814,660.00	5/21/97
EAST BATON ROUGE	3/24/04	2,008,000		\$5,671,061.86	PROJECT CANCELLED
FRANKLIN	10/31/90	7,500,000		\$2,008,000.00	12/31/91
GONZALES	12/29/96	1,170,000		\$7,294,064.13	3/6/03
GRAMBLING	6/17/92	1,250,000		\$1,163,785.59	10/18/95
GRAMERCY	1/15/91	600,000		\$1,250,000.00	2/1/93
HENDERSON	3/13/00	750,000		\$600,000.00	3/6/08
IBERIA SEWERAGE DIST. #1	3/29/96	2,750,000		\$633,345.40	4/1/98
JENA	2/26/92	6,500,000		\$2,595,131.59	6/15/93
JENNINGS	12/29/95	14,825,000		\$6,500,000.00	10/25/98
KENNER	5/16/95	18,400,000		\$12,890,677.73	10/30/96
LAFAYETTE	8/22/96	1,750,000		\$18,113,260.25	6/24/04
LAFORCHE	7/1/06	3,050,000	YES	\$1,750,000.00	PROJECT STILL IN PROCESS
LAKE ARTHUR	5/19/93	2,355,000		\$2,922,451.47	11/12/96
LEESVILLE	2/16/95	2,355,000		\$2,355,000.00	7/8/99
LEESVILLE SEWERAGE DIST. #3		1,850,000		\$2,355,000.00	7/8/99
LOCKPORT	6/20/94	840,000		\$1,770,000.00	11/1/96
LUTCHER	1/20/06	3,117,000	YES	\$840,000.00	7/8/99
MANSFIELD	11/25/91	62,000,000		\$2,412,851.53	6/10/97
MONROE	7/1/99	21,825,000	YES	\$62,000,000.00	2/17/05
NATCHITOCHEs	12/21/90	24,000,000		\$19,169,135.79	8/18/94
NEW IBERIA	12/29/95	1,000,000	YES	\$24,000,000.00	12/13/00
NEW LLANO	8/30/96	12,200,000		\$880,920.35	1/27/98
OPELOUSAS	3/29/96	2,400,000	YES	\$12,200,000.00	7/14/00
PONCHATOULA	10/3/91	1,300,000		\$2,398,923.87	11/18/97
PORT ALLEN	4/1/98	6,450,000		\$1,236,122.74	4/9/99
RAYNE	5/24/96	25,620,000		\$6,450,000.00	6/20/01
RUSTON	9/22/89	8,000,000	YES	\$25,620,000.00	2/6/96
SLIDELL	5/28/97	93,055,000		\$7,998,176.88	8/16/05
SHREVEPORT	12/27/01	6,300,000	YES	\$93,055,000.00	8/23/07
SPRINGHILL	6/20/94	47,300,000		\$6,279,304.37	6/22/99
ST. CHARLES	6/24/94	1,058,000		\$47,300,000.00	12/20/00
ST. MARY	2/5/99	2,400,000		\$807,805.36	11/4/94

ISSUER	BIDDING DATE	PRINCIPAL	ACTIVE LOAN	AUTHORIZED LOAN AMOUNT	INITIATION OPERATIONS DATE
ST. MARTINVILLE	9/21/93	750,000		\$2,395,682.54	10/10/94
ST. TAMMANY	2/5/99	2,489,900		\$735,656.79	4/1/00
THIBODAUX	10/29/96	6,900,000		\$2,283,827.27	1/26/99
WALKER	6/2/00	1,500,000		\$6,888,526.93	4/23/20025
WELSH	10/25/96	2,500,000		\$1,403,989.79	5/18/99
WESTWEGO	11/15/07	1,250,000	YES	\$2,500,000.00	PROJECT STILL IN PROCESS
WINNFIELD	7/1/06	1,500,000	YES	\$1,250,000.00	PROJECT STILL IN PROCESS
VINTON	8/28/89	1,800,000		\$985,407.94	12/1/05
YOUNGSVILLE	3/1/02	1,800,000		\$1,800,000.00	10/9/03
TOTAL LOAN		\$481,679,164		\$452,951,285.75	

# division contacts

**AIR PERMITS**..... P: 225.219.3181  
F: 225.219.3309

**AIR QUALITY ASSESSMENT**..... P: 225.219.3488  
F: 225.219.3240

**CONTRACTS & GRANTS**..... P: 225.219.3820  
F: 225.219.3823

**EMERGENCY RESPONSE**..... P: 225.219.3640  
F: 225.219.3695

**ENFORCEMENT**..... P: 225.219.3715  
F: 225.219.3708

**ENVIRONMENTAL ASSISTANCE**..... P: 225.219.3296  
F: 225.219.3309

**FINANCIAL SERVICES**..... P: 225.219.3863  
F: 225.219.3868

**HUMAN RESOURCES**..... P: 225.219.3850  
F: 225.219.3859

**LABORATORY SERVICES**..... P: 225.219.9800  
F: 225.219.9898

**LEGAL AFFAIRS**..... P: 225.219.3985  
F: 225.219.4068

**RADIOLOGICAL SERVICES**..... P: 225.219.3041  
F: 225.219.3154

**REGULATION DEVELOPMENT**..... P: 225.219.3550  
F: 225.219.3582

**REMEDIATION SERVICES**..... P: 225.219.3236  
F: 225.219.3239

**SURVEILLANCE**..... P: 225.219.3615  
F: 225.219.4083

**TECHNOLOGY**..... P: 225.219.3406  
F: 225.219.3474

**WASTE PERMITS**..... P: 225.219.3070  
F: 225.219.3158

**WATER PERMITS**..... P: 225.219.3181  
F: 225.219.3309

**GIS**..... P: 225.219.3363  
F: 225.219.3374

**LIBRARY**..... P: 225.219.3296  
F: 225.219.3175

**OMBUDSMAN**..... P: 225.219.3956  
F: 225.219.3971

**PUBLIC RECORDS**..... P: 225.219.3168  
F: 225.219.3175

**PUBLIC INFORMATION**..... P: 225.219.3964

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