



2012 ANNUAL REPORT

THE LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
Bobby Jindal, Governor • Peggy M. Hatch, DEQ Secretary

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Message from the Secretary

During the fiscal year, the state was recognized for meeting the one-hour and 1997 eight-hour ozone standards. This was a feat that many believed would never happen. In fact, the state briefly met all federal air quality standards until EPA lowered the standard. Once EPA lowered the ozone standard, the five-parish Baton Rouge area was then reclassified as being “marginal nonattainment for ozone.” Although we are faced with that stigma, scientific data shows that our ozone levels are at an all-time low.

The latest Integrated Report on water quality continues to show improvement; most of which can be traced to easy solutions. We have been actively utilizing those solutions as we continue to move forward with more complicated procedures that will address and improve our water quality. DEQ will continue to work with local, state and federal partners to find solutions, implement new technologies and use the regulatory process to find more environmental successes.



DEQ Secretary Peggy Hatch

On more than one occasion I’ve been asked, “How has Louisiana made such great strides in environmental protection when it is such an industry-driven state with major interstates throughout the state and ports along the Mississippi River?” The answer is that there are a variety of factors that account for the positive trend.

First of all, DEQ’s permit staff does an excellent job in writing permits that are protective of human health and the environment. DEQ’s Inspections, Environmental Compliance, Assessment and Enforcement Divisions continue to work together to be thorough on reviews and inspections, while staying tough on those who fail to follow the environmental regulations. As a way to reduce those regulatory infractions, DEQ has expanded its outreach effort by providing information to the public as well as the private and business sectors.

Our educational outreach efforts on topics that include biosolid use, transport and disposal; illegal burning and ozone, have been beneficial.

Most people, industry included, want to abide by the rules. We all live, work and play in the state. So far, we’ve been pleased with the team effort from many in the public as well as many businesses and other local and state agencies.

Also, technology has assisted industry and the public in reducing pollution emissions. For example, cleaner burning gasoline helps reduce emissions from cars. Cleaner diesel fuel cuts down on emissions from off-road sources such as vessels on the river and large tractors. Infrared cameras help find fugitive emissions that cannot be seen by the naked eye. Monitoring equipment can pick up many chemicals in the air and water at the part-per-billion range.

Simply put, by working together we are all making a difference in Louisiana’s environment and the data shows we are benefitting by living in a time where the environment is the best it’s been since the Clean Air Act and Clean Water Act were implemented in the 1970s.

Sincerely,
Peggy Hatch, Secretary



Louisiana's Environment Continues to See Improvement

In early 2012, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency formally recognized that all of Louisiana was in attainment for the 1-hour ozone and the 1997 8-hour ozone standards. In January, DEQ and its partners celebrated the redesignation. Later, in July of 2012, the U.S. EPA re-designated the Baton Rouge five-parish area of East Baton Rouge, West Baton Rouge, Iberville, Ascension and Livingston as nonattainment for the new 2011 stricter ozone standard of 75 parts per billion.

This does not mean the air quality has regressed. In fact, the 8-hour ozone design value for the Baton Rouge area has decreased from 95 ppb in 2005 to 78 ppb in 2010, which was the data EPA used to make the newest marginal nonattainment designation. Baton Rouge, which was formerly designated as severe under the 1-hour ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS), finally reached attainment status with both the 1-hour ozone NAAQS and the 1997 8-hour ozone NAAQS.

"EPA is very proud of the progress made by the LDEQ and its many stakeholders to reach the goal of attainment of the ozone standard," said Thomas Diggs, EPA Region 6 Air Chief, who was in Baton Rouge to celebrate the achievement. "This is a very significant milestone reflecting cleaner, healthier air quality for citizens of Baton Rouge."

While early 2012 was a time to celebrate air quality, the state also had to give attention to water quality improvement being made across the state.

Over the past 10 years, Louisiana water quality has continued to show improvement. The quality of surface waters in Louisiana is reported every even numbered year as a requirement of the federal Clean Water Act. This report is known as the Louisiana Water Quality Inventory: Integrated Report. Improvements are based on reporting from 2000 through 2010.

During this period, reporting procedures remained similar, making comparisons from year to year possible.

The Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality reports on three important uses: Primary contact recreation (swimming), secondary contact recreation (boating) and fish and wildlife propagation (fishing). Based on the 2010 Integrated Report, 83.8 percent of assessed waterbodies in Louisiana were meeting the swimming use. This is up from 82.9 percent in 2008 and 62.7 percent in 2000. Designated use support for boating improved to 97.2 percent for 2010, climbing from 96.9 percent in 2008 and 80.7 percent in 2000. Lastly, the important designated use of fish and wildlife propagation, which encompasses the largest number of reporting parameters or chemicals, increased to 32.8 percent of assessed waters supporting the use. This is up from 30.5 percent in 2008 and 17.8 percent in 2000.

"Louisiana's environment continues to improve," said DEQ Secretary Peggy Hatch. "No one can deny the scientific data that proves the air quality and water quality are the best they have been since the implementation of the Clean Air and Clean Water Acts. These achievements are a reflection of hard work of many people – from industry and regulatory groups to the legitimate environmental groups and concerned citizens. New technology, an emphasis on environmental education and better environmental laws have also put Louisiana in a position as a national leader in environmental protection."



Louisiana's Clean Water State Revolving Fund Program

Louisiana's Clean Water State Revolving Fund program was created by the Clean Water Act Amendments of 1987. The SRF offers low-interest loans to communities for construction or upgrade of wastewater systems and other water quality improvement projects. Currently, the interest rate on these loans is .95 percent.



West Monroe Waste Treatment plant

The first loans were made in 1990 and since then, including funds from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, 185 loans for \$736,168,782.85 have gone to Louisiana communities to improve their infrastructure.

Eligible projects include construction of publicly owned sewerage systems, implementation of nonpoint source pollution management programs and development and implementation of estuary improvements programs. Projects for construction of community sewerage systems must be publicly owned and nonpoint source and estuary management projects may be owned by any individual, organization or public entity.

There are three categories of program requirements for the CWSRF program: Financial, Environmental and Engineering. Each is designed to ensure the following:

- That the borrower has the financial and managerial capability to construct the project, operate and maintain the facilities for their design life, and to repay the loan within the repayment period;
- That the project is planned, designed, and constructed to meet the needs of the borrower's community for its design life; and,
- That the construction, operation, and maintenance of the project will not result in any adverse environmental impacts.

One recent project nearing completion is the West Monroe wastewater treatment plant. The new facility has been designed to treat wastewater to drinking water quality using technology processes uniquely applied – dissolved air flotation followed by pressurized granular activated carbon and chlorination. The innovative treatment process was tested in 2007 and 2008 and demonstrated water quality sufficient to meet FDA contamination levels and U.S. EPA Primary Drinking Water Standards.

The city of West Monroe received a \$4,750,000 CWSRF American Recovery and Reinvestment Act loan with 100 percent principal forgiveness and a CWSRF Base Program loan at 0.95 percent interest for \$1,250,000.

The new treatment plant will virtually eliminate the current pollution discharged into the Ouachita River by the existing treatment facility, because treated effluent from the new facility will be piped to Graphic Packaging International, Inc. (GPI) to be used in its food grade paper manufacturing process. The city worked closely with GPI to identify, test, and implement this innovative solution to the company's industrial input needs. This water reuse will significantly reduce GPI's current 10 millions of gallons per day (MGD) demand for process water from the Sparta Aquifer, providing relief from severely declining water levels in the aquifer, which supplies drinking water to 14 parishes. The Sparta Aquifer is currently overdrawn by 17 to 18 MGD and had to be mined for additional water.

GPI's wells in the aquifer are now salty and corrosive, and without a reliable water source like that created by this project, it could have been forced to close its business in West Monroe. GPI employs 1,200 people, with an additional 637 direct workers associated with harvesting timber/pulp wood and transporting it to GPI. In addition to the direct and indirect jobs supported by project construction, many in West Monroe credit this project with helping to preserve the 1,200 local jobs that support this small community (population 13,500). The total project cost is \$20 million, but is considerably more cost effective than an alternative solution that would use water from the Ouachita River and cost \$83 million.



Dissolved Oxygen containers at the new West Monroe Waste Treatment plant

The Clean Water State Revolving Loan Fund has been a useful tool in helping Louisiana communities tackle their wastewater problems and become compliant with state regulations.

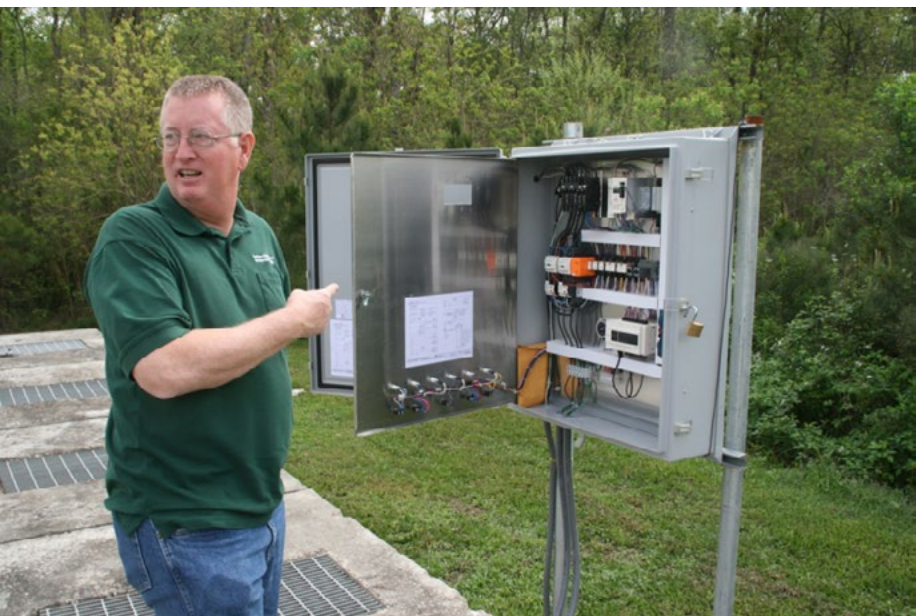


DEQ Conducts Inspections of Wastewater Treatment Facilities

One of the tasks under the purview of the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality is to conduct inspections and issue permits for wastewater treatment facilities across the state. Periodic visits are made to the facilities to ensure that sites are in proper working order and all documentation related to the site's operations are up to date and accurate.

On March 15, 2012, DEQ Environmental Scientist Don Weinell conducted routine inspections of two wastewater treatment sites in Denham Springs and Prairieville, both operated by Ascension Wastewater Treatment, Inc (AWT). AWT operates approximately 170 treatment systems within Ascension and Livingston Parishes. He also conducted an operational check of a treatment site in St. Amant, operated by Density Utilities of Hammond, to verify its operational status. He observed that this site was actually

performing better than what was seen on his previous visit.



DEQ Environmental Scientist Don Weinell checks the circuitry of a wastewater treatment site that services a residential subdivision in Prairieville

One of the AWT inspections was conducted at a fairly new wastewater treatment system in Gray's Creek Subdivision, located in Denham Springs. The site, in operation for nearly five years, consists of 24 cells with two aeration pumps that provide oxygen to assist the aerobic digestion of sewage solids. The pumps also drive the recirculation process of the material during treatment. Typically, water with a "chocolate" brown color is an indication of a properly operating facility. A black or milky gray color, or unusually strong odors, often suggests potential problems with sludge buildup or insufficient aeration.

The condition of the receiving waters (streams, ditches, etc.) is also examined. Gray sludge accumulating at the discharge

point usually indicates a high level of suspended solids in the effluent. Likewise, if the receiving water is unusually clear with no algae or aquatic vegetation near the pipe, excessive levels of chlorine may be present in the discharge. Chlorine is often used by companies such as AWT to kill off any remaining bacteria in the waste water. The trick is to add just enough chlorine, and provide just enough contact time, to kill the harmful bacteria without affecting any organisms in the receiving stream.

Prior to entering the treatment system, insoluble solid waste material is sifted out by grates, much like a colander, and then physically removed by personnel with sifting nets. Objects such as those made of plastic or latex are disposed of in sanitary landfills.

In addition to the actual treatment units, waste water collection systems also typically include one or more lift stations. Pipes from individual homes or businesses use gravity to keep the water flowing in the right direction. At various points along the path, deep sumps collect the water. Submerged pumps then periodically “lift” the water back to near ground level where gravity again takes over. Eventually, everything finds its way to the treatment system. Maintaining these lift stations is also part of the operators’ daily duties. Power outages, if not corrected in a timely manner, can result in overflows at the station or, worse, back-ups into homes.



DEQ Environmental Scientist Don Weinell inspects a treatment site in St. Amant operated by Density Utilities of Hammond

Operators such as AWT apply to DEQ for waste water discharge permits under the Louisiana Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (LPDES). If a permit is granted, operational limitations and monitoring requirements are spelled out to the operators. The operators, in turn, are tasked with the development of an appropriate design for the site in order to meet those requirements and service the community’s waste in an efficient, environmentally-sound manner.



Aeration pumps situated above individual treatment cells of a waste water treatment system

“It is important to ensure that the treatment units are operating efficiently and up to standard, and that a visual inspection is made of the outfall canal as well to verify proper operation of the site,” said Don Weinell, DEQ Environmental Scientist. “A review of the site’s discharge monitoring reports also provides insight into the operational history as well as the accuracy of the reporting to ensure that wastewater treatment for a community is functioning appropriately within state regulatory guidelines.”

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After Weinell’s visual on-site inspection is completed, he typically returns to site management offices on the following day or two with the site operators to review discharge monitoring reports and technical documentation related to the site’s overall operations. Any deficiencies will be noted at that time, with information provided to the operators to correct. Should deficiencies persist over time without any reasonable sign of correction, a notice of deficiency or higher-level enforcement action may occur in order to ensure that the facility meets state, local and federal regulations. At the time of these inspections, no areas of concern were noted at the Prairieville and Denham Springs locations serviced by AWT.



DEQ Visits Waste Water Treatment Facilities in Central Louisiana

The Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality's Water Enforcement Division is tasked with ensuring that all wastewater treatment facilities throughout the state are permitted, properly maintained, fully functioning and remain up to compliance and regulatory standards. DEQ's Water Enforcement Division is also focused on ensuring that major cities, municipalities and small towns and communities can seek the financial, logistical and operational resources that will provide them with adequate wastewater treatment systems – regardless of their size, shape or age. Since so many systems vary in strength of performance and degree of output, each will have its own set of challenges that must be addressed.

In response to the unique challenges that the smaller municipalities face when striving to achieve compliance with the environmental regulations, the Enforcement Division of DEQ's Office of Environmental Compliance developed the Municipal Sewage Assistance Program (MSAP) in 2010. The MSAP initiative provides the opportunity for municipalities to discuss compliance strategies, in some cases, prior to the issuance of formal enforcement actions.

On April 18, DEQ Water Enforcement Senior Environmental Scientist Joette Kenaley joined DEQ Environmental Scientists Wayne Slater and Maggie Blunsch for meetings at three wastewater treatment sites in central Louisiana. The towns of Cottonport and Evergreen in Avoyelles Parish, and the town of Cheneyville in Rapides Parish were visited. Each community has populations totaling near or less than 1,000 residents, yet each maintains a stand-alone wastewater treatment facility that does not tie in to a major city or municipality.

The overall purpose of the visits are to meet face-to-face with the local wastewater officials in the communities to discuss any concerns associated with the treatment systems, while offering solutions on funding or information on correcting any issues that may be affecting the system's operational functions.

Each visit to the communities begins with a meeting with site representatives or town officials for a review of the permit and discharge monitoring reports, known as DMRs. Facility representatives are given the opportunity to provide an overview on current operational issues, and DEQ staff discusses any technical or regulatory concerns that the wastewater treatment facility may be experiencing. After review of the site's records, DEQ staff follows up with a physical tour of the facility to ensure that the systems are free of any obvious problems, and that the facility's representatives are working toward making any necessary adjustments that might be needed.

"Wastewater treatment facilities must follow the state and federal regulations as outlined in their permit as well as providing accurate and current documentation such as discharge monitoring reports," said Kenaley. "It is imperative that the DMRs are kept up to date, are correct and accurately reflect the facility's discharges, as they provide the historical data necessary to ensure for a properly functioning treatment system."

The visits were not only for inspection purposes, but were a component of DEQ's larger community outreach effort through the MSAP program, which centers on keeping up to date with town representatives in person rather than solely from written correspondence, emails and phone calls. Physical site visits under the MSAP program are performed on a continual, rotating basis with DEQ Water Enforcement representatives touring a scheduled list of facilities every month, as the site compliance history dictates. Generally, communities whose wastewater treatment plants were issued a warning letter, compliance order or other type of enforcement action are the priority sites scheduled for a visit.

Once a facility receives a warning letter or compliance order, it is up to that facility to communicate their remedy to DEQ in order that they remain in compliance with the regulatory guidelines stated in their permit. DEQ can amend a facility's compliance order if the operating entity can provide a proposal or schedule that outlines the necessary repairs or operational adjustments that will bring the system up to compliance standards. On many occasions, these smaller municipalities do not have the luxury of a large public works staff with a working knowledge of dealing with DEQ on compliance issues. The MSAP initiative takes some of the "mystery" out of the compliance process.

"Most problems that we tend to find are typically related to operational functions involving electrical difficulties, flow obstructions, faltering pump mechanisms or malfunctions in the infiltration and collection units," said Slater. "We also see many communities that have poor wastewater sampling records or simply fail to timely or accurately submit their discharge monitoring reports, which are fundamental requirements for compliance with state regulations. Failure to file accurate and/or timely documentation is a red flag that will result in an in-depth review of that facility's records and operational history."



DEQ Environmental Scientists Maggie Blunski (left) and Joette Kenaley meet with Cottonport Mayor Cleveland Carmouche (far right) to discuss electronic filing of discharge monitoring reports for the Cottonport treatment plant



DEQ Environmental Scientists Wayne Slater (left) and Joette Kenaley inspect a water clarification unit at the wastewater treatment plant in Cheneyville

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In conjunction with MSAP visits, DEQ will usually partner with the Louisiana Rural Water Association (LRWA) and schedule joint meetings with the municipalities. Often times, the LRWA can provide the necessary operational knowledge to assist these smaller systems in achieving consistent compliance with the environmental regulations.

Small towns typically have older treatment systems, which tend to experience structural deterioration as continual use and weather conditions take their toll over time. Certain systems with outmoded or substandard components may have a higher tendency to experience a loss of power or electrical surge than newer treatment systems. Problems can quickly worsen as communities see rapid population growth as new homes and businesses are added to an already overburdened and outdated treatment system. Anticipation of such growth is another element taken into account during DEQ's site visits in the process of identifying and mitigating potential problems before they arise.

Potential functional problems aside, many small communities simply do not have the necessary financial support or tax base to ensure that their wastewater treatment facility can sustain a level of adequate, consistent service for the existing residents. Since the major challenge is usually funding, an important part of DEQ's visits are to discuss ways in which struggling communities can seek financial help through block grants, small business loans through the DEQ Clean Water State Revolving Loan Fund, or through alternative fundraising methods that will support an adequate, environmentally-sound and fully functioning wastewater treatment system that meets or exceeds regulatory guidelines. Since the inception of the MSAP program, there have been 17 visits made by DEQ Enforcement staff members across the state to these smaller municipalities.



Water Quality Initiatives at DEQ

Nonpoint source pollution is a serious problem, particularly in a state like Louisiana where there is so much water. Nonpoint source pollution is any pollutant that runs off our yards, farms forests, streets and parking lots into our watersheds. A watershed is an area of land that drains to a river, bayou, lake, estuary or wetland. This pollution can be sediment, fertilizers, pesticides, oil, metals, litter and bacteria or pet waste.

To help tackle this problem a National Water Quality Initiative (NWQI) has been developed to help leverage resources, both financial and technical, on a federal and state level.

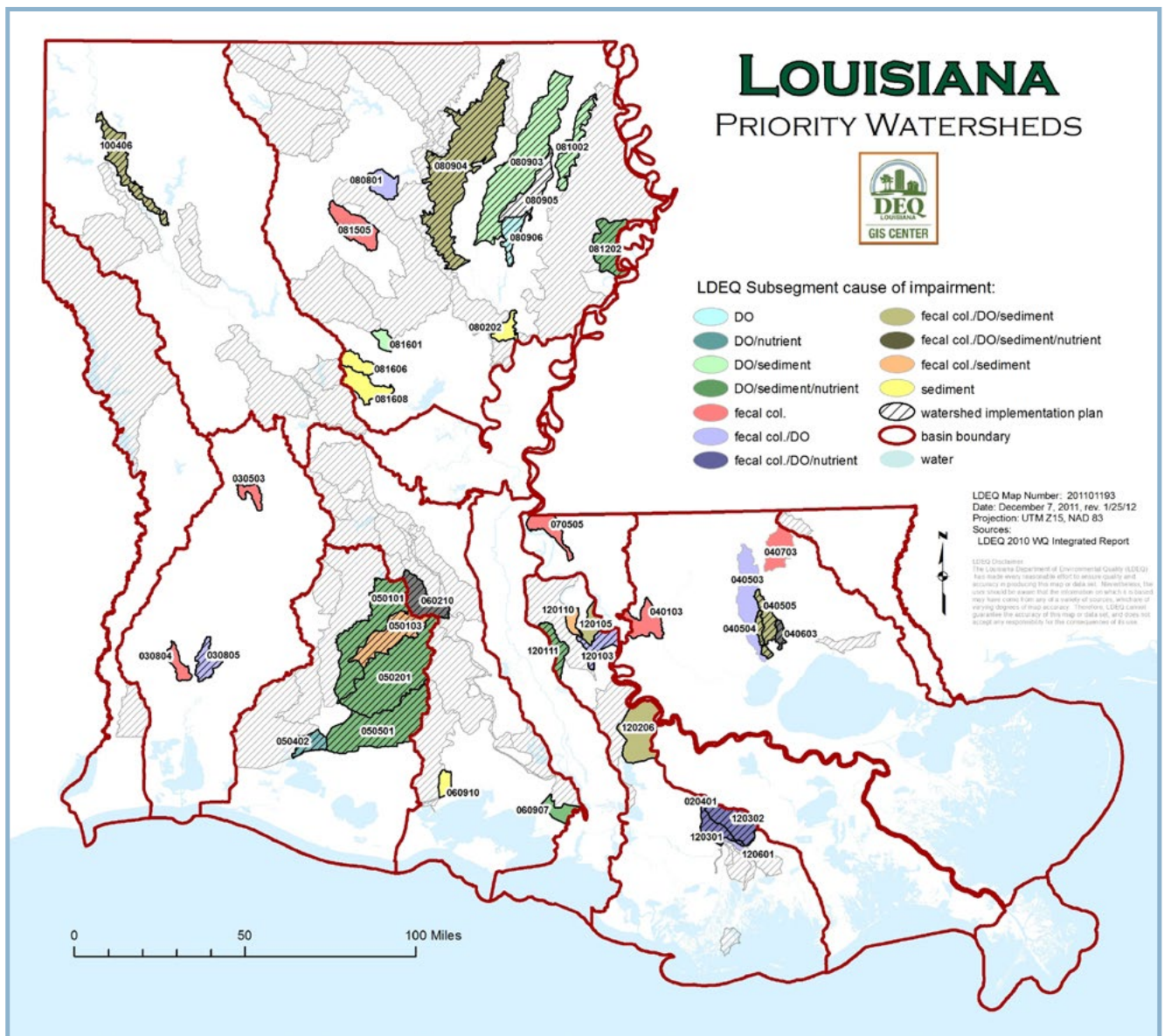
The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) is offering financial and technical assistance to farmers, ranchers and forest landowners interested in improving water quality and aquatic habitats in priority watersheds with impaired streams, through the NWQI. NRCS will assist producers to implement conservation and management practices through a systems approach to control and trap nutrient and manure runoff. Qualified producers will receive assistance for installing conservation practices such as cover crops, residue and tillage management, grade stabilization structures, nutrient management, prescribed grazing and animal waste treatment.

The Louisiana Department of Agriculture and Forestry, Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality, and local Soil and Water Conservation Districts will partner to implement these practices in priority watersheds with nonpoint source water quality problems. The partnership will focus conservation resources in four watersheds with significant and different types of natural resource challenges. Funding for eligible producers for this initiative will be through NRCS' Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP).

DEQ is playing an integral role in this ambitious program and its Nonpoint Source Program helps facilitate coordination of US Department of Agriculture and the Louisiana Department of Agriculture and Forestry to meet with farmers, ranchers and forest landowners to discuss watershed problems and water quality results from participation in NWQI. LDEQ also applied to USEPA Region 6 for Federal Fiscal Year 2012 Section 319 funds for water quality monitoring to evaluate effectiveness of practices implemented through NWQI. In each of the four watersheds selected for this three year project, DEQ will monitor at six or seven separate locations, twice a month. These federal funds will allow DEQ to collect water quality data that evaluates progress in the watersheds from NWQI practices. This additional water quality monitoring will augment DEQ's existing ambient water data that provided a baseline from which to measure water quality improvements in the watersheds. The goal of NWQI is to install practices that prevent nonpoint pollutants in the receiving streams and eventually improve water quality and reduce the number of water bodies on Louisiana's list of impaired waters.

The watersheds selected in Louisiana demonstrate a variety of nonpoint source problems that require different types of solutions. Louisiana's hot weather often affects our water quality. During the summer months, as water temperatures increase and flows become more sluggish, water quality impairment increases. Nonpoint source pollutants such as pesticides, sediment and nutrients enter the water bodies, causing low dissolved oxygen, turbidity and other pollution problems. The four NWQI watersheds include:

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Indian Bayou watershed is located in Acadia, Lafayette and Vermilion parishes, west of Lafayette, in the larger Mermentau River Basin. Indian Bayou is headwaters of Bayou Queue de Tortue (i.e. Tail of the Turtle). Land-use in Indian Bayou watershed includes pastureland, rice, soybean and sugarcane fields. Water quality problems in Indian Bayou include fecal coliform bacteria from pastures, nutrients, sediment and pesticides from rice, soybean and sugarcane fields. Practices such as rotational grazing, cover crops, residue and tillage management, grade stabilization structures, nutrient management, native vegetation along streams, fencing cattle out of streams and animal waste management will be implemented to reduce water quality problems in Indian Bayou. Water quality data will be collected to determine effectiveness of the practices.

Lake Louis watershed is located in Catahoula Parish at the base of Ouachita River Basin. Land-use in Lake Louis watershed consists of 72 percent row crop agriculture, such as soybeans and corn. Nonpoint source pollutants in this watershed include sediment, turbidity and nutrients, which can cause low dissolved oxygen in the lake.

The East Fork of Big Creek Watershed and Big Creek Watershed are located in Tangipahoa Parish and

are headwaters of the Tangipahoa River. Land-use in these two watersheds includes 42.5 percent pasture and haylands, with 56 percent in evergreen and deciduous forests. Nonpoint source pollutants in these watersheds include nutrients, sediment and fecal coliform bacteria. Pastureland management, erosion control and fencing are the types of practices that will be implemented to improve water quality in East Fork of Big Creek and Big Creek.

While there is a National Water Initiative to work on the problems of Louisiana's watersheds, locally, around the state, DEQ has partnered with watershed coordinators to address the day to day issues and problems of the watersheds. These watershed coordinators work within their areas providing education, outreach and guidance in many areas.

One of these coordinators, Bayou Land RC&D is very active in the lower Bayou Terrebonne watershed. Current projects include Storm Drain Marking and nonpoint source education.

In July, Bayou Land RC&D has teamed up with Green Light New Orleans and the Evangelical Lutheran Church of America to clean and mark the storm drains in three Orleans Parish neighborhoods, Pontilly Woods/Pontchartrain Park neighborhood, Leonidas neighborhood and in the Hoffman Triangle neighborhood. Besides marking the storm drains, volunteers will sweep and pick up loose debris and trash from around the storm drains along 48 blocks within each of those neighborhoods.

Bayou Land is providing all the storm drain markers and will train and lead teams of young visiting Lutheran students through a half day service project. Green Light New Orleans and other partner non profits will work to beautify other aspects of each neighborhood. Many neighbors are expected to join in other projects such as community garden building (Parkway Partners), Light Bulb replacement (Green Light New Orleans) and Rain Barrel building (Longue View House and Gardens).

Recently Bayou Land worked to support the Regional Planning Commission in the planning and facilitation of a Stormwater Best Management Practices Design Training. Jennifer Roberts, Bayou Land RC&D's Watershed Coordinator, provided a lunchtime presentation about the duties of a watershed coordinator and gave each participant print and electric copies of the Stormwater BMP guidance document.

In educational outreach, Bayou Land took part in second Youth Wetland Summit provided for high school students from Plaquemines, St. Bernard, Lafourche and Terrebonne in Davant to share ideas about wetlands ecology, planning, sustainability, and leadership. Jennifer Roberts presented two miniature simulations for participants in Bayou Land's watershed planning workshop. One represented a community within a watershed. Students were asked to place various pollutants in the scene and watched what happened as it rained. The second representation illustrated the land-building capacity of the Mississippi River as it was before levees were built.

The Capital RC&D, another of DEQ's watershed coordinators is involved with environmental education in their watershed. They received a \$500, Community Partnership Grant from the Entergy, Louisiana in Southeast Louisiana. The grant will be used by the watershed section of the Capital Council, which is partnering with Southeastern Louisiana University's Turtle Cove Environmental Research Station in teaching environmental education through wetland field trips as part of the Selsers Creek Watershed Protection Plan.

There are watershed coordinators available in other areas too. To find out more about what you can do to protect our water and be part of the solution, go to www.deq.louisiana.gov/watershed.



2011-2012 Year in Review – Criminal Investigations Division

Throughout the 2011-2012 fiscal year, the Criminal Investigation Division of DEQ has continued its partnerships with the EPA as well as local, parish, state and federal law enforcement authorities as they work together on environmental crime investigation and prosecution.

CID initiates investigations into criminal or potentially criminal environmental activities that are reported to DEQ. Each investigation is unique, and CID usually coordinates with the respective law enforcement entity and district attorney in the specific jurisdiction in order to appropriately conduct a comprehensive investigation that gains the most expeditious results.

“DEQ and the EPA have built a strong relationship in environmental crime investigations in our unified goal of eliminating environmental criminal activity within the state,” said Peggy Hatch, DEQ Secretary. “Crimes against human health and the environment are taken very seriously and it is our mission to protect Louisiana’s Sportsman’s Paradise. Our investigative arm continues to uncover environmental violators and bring them to justice.”

During 2011-2012, CID referred 21 cases involving environmentally related crimes for criminal prosecution. Many additional investigations are ongoing. Several cases have resulted in guilty pleas, hefty criminal fines and incarceration and/or supervised probation. In addition, DEQ is also the only state agency participating on the Deepwater Horizon Criminal Task Force headquartered in New Orleans, Louisiana.

Typically, a majority of CID’s initial inquiries into a criminal or potentially criminal environmental activity are addressed quickly before the matter necessitates legal action. CID frequently handles a wide array of call-ins and anonymous tips from citizens who are concerned about an environmental issue in their community. Many of these investigations are not included in the statistical reports since they are handled by a site visit where the CID investigator simply informs the responsible party or site owner on the environmental regulations, who then agrees to clean up the site and turn it around within a reasonable time frame. Follow up visits by CID confirm the remediation of the site, and the case is closed. Other cases are discovered to be of major concern, and those lead to prosecution.

Throughout May and June, CID arrested the owner of a waste tire transport company on numerous felony counts related to the Louisiana Waste Tire Management Fund. Two transporters for the company were also arrested on similar charges.

Anna Guillory of Eunice, the owner and operator of Reds Transport, was charged with 34 counts of forgery; 34 counts of filing a false public record; one count of theft of approximately \$3,931.50; and one count of Waste Tire Fund fraud greater than \$500. Guillory allegedly inflated the number of eligible tires and/or forged the names of legitimate tire generators on manifests so that she could be reimbursed by Colt Tire, a waste tire processor. Majella Green and Rakeim Senegal, employees of Reds Transport, were also arrested by DEQ-CID on similar charges related to forgery, filing a false public record, theft and waste tire fund fraud.

In March, Tommy Francise of Iberville Parish, pled guilty to violations of Louisiana's Water Control Law and the Environmental Quality Act in state district court. Francise illegally dumped wastes, glycerin and grease into a drainage canal behind his residence on Talbot Drive in Plaquemine.

Investigators with the Iberville Parish Sheriff's Office and DEQ's Criminal Investigation Division found two locations where used cooking oil was being discharged into the canal from a biodiesel production operation at the rear of Francise's residence. Hoses, connected to biodiesel containers, were found leading to a drainage canal behind Francise's residence. The drainage canal was contaminated with grease, and vegetation near the production area and in the drainage canal was destroyed.

Further inspection at the site revealed a large pile of burned solid waste near the processing area, which also contained several 55 gallon drums of Methanol. Household garbage, wood, cans, plastic, metal, glass, pipe, nails and concrete were also found around the residence. Francise was arrested by DEQ-CID investigators and, based upon Francise's guilty plea, the Honorable Alvin J. Batiste, Jr. ordered Francise to pay a \$2,500 fine and reimburse DEQ in the amount of \$2,700 for the cost of investigation. Batiste sentenced Francise to three years of probation. Francise was also ordered to clean up the property in accordance with DEQ regulations and submit to random inspections.



Illegal oil and grease pollution flow from the biodiesel operation of Tommy Francise, into the waters of the state.



Walter Smith Illegally disposed of roofing shingles, plastic and other things by burning.

In January, a Rapides parish contractor admitted in 9th Judicial District Court to illegally disposing of wastes. Walter Monroe Smith, Sr. of Pineville, the owner of Rapides Roofing and Home Repair, pled guilty to two separate felony counts of illegally disposing of wastes that endangered or could have endangered human life or health.

In February 2009, DEQ-CID investigators responded to a complaint regarding burning shingles containing asbestos. The shingles were collected from a roofing job, performed by Smith's company, on the city of Pineville's police detective's building. Further investigation revealed that Smith instructed employees of

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his company to set fire to piles of shingles on his property located in Deville. As a result, Smith was charged by James Downs, the Rapides District Attorney, in September 2009.

In September 2010, Smith instructed another employee to set fire to roofing shingles, tire rims, plastics products, and other solid wastes at another site in Deville. Smith was arrested by investigators from DEQ-CID for the second incident, and again charged by the Rapides Parish District Attorney's Office.

In accepting Smith's plea, the Honorable Thomas M. Yeager ordered Smith to pay a \$3,000 fine, to reimburse DEQ in the amount of \$2,000 for the cost of investigation, and to reimburse the Rapides District Attorney's office in the amount of \$1,000 for the cost of prosecution. Judge Yeager sentenced Smith to five years of hard labor, suspended, plus three years of probation. Smith was also ordered to publish a public apology in the local newspaper.

As of June 26, 2012, CID investigated 104 leads. 22 companies or individuals were sentenced in state and federal courts for committing various environmental crimes throughout the year. Criminal fines imposed for these 22 companies and individuals totaled \$10,470,250 for the year. A few defendants have been sentenced on convictions, while others will be sentenced in 2013. All were found guilty or plead guilty in 2012. The total prosecution and investigation costs amounted to \$11,700. Over the fiscal year, CID has also invested 85.25 hours of outreach related to environmental crime education and prevention.



Louisiana Envirothon

In early 2012, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency formally recognized that all of Louisiana was in attainment for the 1-hour ozone and the 1997 8-hour ozone standards. In January, DEQ and its partners celebrated the redesignation. Later, in July of 2012, the U.S. EPA re-designated the Baton Rouge five-parish area of East Baton Rouge, West Baton Rouge, Iberville, Ascension and Livingston as nonattainment for the new 2011 stricter ozone standard of 75 parts per billion.



Statewide students participate in the 2012 Louisiana Envirothon

The 2012 Louisiana Envirothon was held for the first time this year at the LSU AgCenter Burden Center in Baton Rouge in April. DEQ partnered with Louisiana Department of Ag and Forestry, Department of Wildlife and Fisheries along with many state and local sponsors to provide a total environmental experience for the seven participating teams. The teams participated in an environmental educational contest that consisted of testing in aquatics, forestry, soils, wildlife, the current issue-nonpoint source pollution/low impact development and an oral presentation.

This year's participating teams were three teams from the Audubon Zoo, three teams from the Live Oak High School Future Farmers of American and a Lake Science Lions team.

The winners of this year's Envirothon, each receiving a plaque and medals, were first place, Audubon Huffleopteraptors. They also won a trip to the LUMCON educational facility. The Audubon Delegatories finished second, each winning \$50. The Audubon Phloem finished in third place.

The Louisiana Envirothon is an environmental problem-solving competition for students in grades six through 12. Teams train and compete by demonstrating their knowledge of environmental science and natural resource management. The competition focuses on five natural resource areas: soils and land use, aquatic resources, forestry, wildlife, and a current environmental issue. The 2012 current environmental issue was Nonpoint Source Pollution/Low Impact Development. Teams also present a solution to an environmental problem related to the current issue in an oral presentation.

"Environmental education is the cornerstone of protecting our environment and public health," said DEQ Secretary Peggy Hatch. "Competitions like Envirothon allow students to have hands on experience with environmental issues and to develop the tools to be future leaders in environmental protection."

The next Louisiana Envirothon, which will be held in conjunction with the national Canon competition, is scheduled for March 9, 2013. All Louisiana students are invited to participate. Five students from the same school or associated with an organized group (i.e. FFA, 4-H, science club, etc...) can participate as a team. Information will be sent to science teachers and is available on the DEQ website at, www.deq.louisiana.gov/envirothon.



DEQ's Air Quality and Inspections Division Members Attend Annual Smoke School

With smoke and dust as the more common forms of visible emissions from plants and facilities in the state, the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality continues to conduct a bi-annual program with the goal of training air quality technicians on emissions testing, along with the federal and state air quality regulations.

“Smoke School” as it is known, is a DEQ program which centers on both classroom and field instruction on smoke testing methods as they relate to facility and plant emissions. The program is offered regularly and is a federally audited EPA method 9 certification program. The school is part of the DEQ air quality technician training cycle, and is designed to be a very thorough and efficient visible emissions certification program. Customized, computer-controlled smoke generators help to bring a sense of realism to the various tests. The half-day field certification program meets or exceeds all EPA Method 9 operator requirements.

In order to remain up to date in their training, the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality's Air Quality and Inspections Division personnel must complete Smoke School training on a periodic basis. On April 10, DEQ conducted a refresher course on air quality testing at their DEQ warehouse in Port Allen. Nineteen DEQ environmental scientists and staffers were on hand as students.

“When plants or facilities have an unusual emission, the emitted smoke needs to be tested to ensure that its composition is in compliance with environmental and health regulations,” said Keith Jordan, DEQ Environmental Scientist. “Smoke school is a unique program in that it offers DEQ environmental scientists and air technicians a hands-on, practical approach to measuring emissions data in support of our continuing mission to protect human health and the environment.”

Under the regulations, field personnel have to recertify every six months, with classes every April and October. Other states utilize contractors to provide the training, but as a cost-saving measure, DEQ runs and maintains their own equipment and provides the training entirely in-house. The test consists of 25 black smoke tests followed by 25 white smoke tests, with students marking the appropriate percentage of opacity for each, with a zero to 100 percentage mark in increments of 5 percent. For example, no smoke emitted from the smokestack test model would be a mark of zero; moderate would be at 50 percent and a maximum emission would be 100. Students are graded and must achieve a 70 percent score or better in order to pass the session.

Measuring visible emissions in the U.S. began in 1897, with the advent of the Ringelmann Chart, which was one of the first emissions measuring tools created. The model later became the basis for many city, state and federal regulations on smoke density limitations. The training and certification of air quality inspectors was implemented in the 1950s, and the visible emissions observation method underwent revisions. Today, individual state environmental quality agencies work in conjunction with the EPA to set their own air quality standards and regulations.

For more information on air regulations, please visit the DEQ Web site at: <http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/PROGRAMS/Air.aspx>.



Air Quality in Louisiana

Air quality in Louisiana continues to improve and is the best it has been since the promulgation of the Clean Air Act. However, the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency has reviewed and lowered the standard for the pollutant ozone again.

On November 30, 2011, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency designated the Baton Rouge Area in attainment of the 1997 8-hour standard for the pollutant ozone. EPA made a similar determination that the area is meeting the prior and now revoked standard that was based on 1-hour ozone readings in February 2010.

On July 20, 2012, due to a review and updating of their National Ambient Air Quality Standards, EPA will re-designate East and West Baton Rouge, Iberville, Livingston and Ascension parishes as nonattainment for the pollutant ozone with a marginal status.

EPA sets the standards for the Criteria Pollutants, which are lead, carbon monoxide, oxides of nitrogen (NO_x), sulfur dioxide (SO₂) ozone and particulate matter and EPA is required to review and update their standards on a 5-year schedule.

DEQ is working to comply with all federal standards for criteria pollutants, and these are some of the actions the department is taking to do so:

1. For lead, additional monitoring has been installed in Louisiana. Primary sources of lead emissions are smelters, steel mills and from some propeller driven aircraft.
2. For carbon monoxide, look for additional monitoring to be added even though EPA did not lower the standard. Primary sources of carbon monoxide emissions are refineries, carbon black manufacturing operations, vehicle emissions and open burning.
3. For oxides of nitrogen (NO_x), EPA is focusing on emissions from motor vehicles. DEQ will be installing monitoring adjacent to several high traffic areas to monitor the vehicular emissions. States do not have authority to regulate emissions from motor vehicles or from other similar sources such as lawn and garden equipment, recreational and construction equipment, trains, ships and planes. We must rely on Federal rules or voluntary local emission reductions.
4. Recent changes to the Sulphur Dioxide standard will directly affect West Baton Rouge and St. Bernard Parishes where current air monitoring shows that the new stricter standard is being violated. SO₂ emissions result primarily from some chemical manufacture, refineries and utilities. Other parishes may also be affected if their emissions contribute to the violations.
5. The Baton Rouge 5-parish area has been designated as nonattainment with the ozone standard that was issued in March 2008. EPA has proposed to strengthen this standard even further in 2013 which will impose more regulations on business as well as the general public. Ozone is formed when volatile organic compounds react with NO_x in the presence of sunlight.

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Interesting Air Quality Facts

- Ten seconds of idling uses more fuel than restarting your engine.
- Idling your vehicle with the air conditioning on can increase emissions by 13 percent.
- Excessive idling can be hard on your engine.
- The average car travels 12,500 miles a year and releases about 10,727 pounds of emissions.
- Pollution from a poorly maintained car is about three to four times that of a properly functioning car.
- Properly inflated tires can improve gas mileage 3.3 percent.
- Twenty to thirty percent of the fuel used to power carbureted 2-stroke engines such as outboard motors, jet skis, chain saws, weed eaters and gas blowers is released directly into the air or water. Replace these with newer 4-stroke or direct fuel injection 2-stroke equipment to save money and reduce pollution.
- Driving a motorboat with an outboard engine for one hour may make as much air pollution as driving a late model car for 800 miles.

6. Louisiana currently complies with federal standards for particulate matter. This pollutant is released during a number of operations that include open burning, from combustion sources, utility plants, construction activities, the pulp and paper industry, and diesel engines.

Historically, Louisiana has been in compliance with all federal air quality standards in all areas of the state – with the exception of ozone.

The last area of the state to meet 1997 ozone standards was the 5-parish area surrounding Baton Rouge, consisting of East and West Baton Rouge parishes, Ascension Parish, Livingston Parish and Iberville Parish.

The 5-parish area (East Baton Rouge, West Baton Rouge, Ascension, Iberville and Livingston) has been designated under the more stringent standard as being in marginal nonattainment for ozone. Ozone is a highly reactive form of oxygen. At normal concentrations it is colorless and odorless. At high concentrations (often associated with thunderstorms or arcing electric motors) it is an unstable bluish gas with a pungent odor. Ozone is a major component of photochemical smog, although the visibility reduction and odor resulting from smog are produced by other pollutants such as particulates and nitrogen oxides.

Ground level ozone in high concentrations is considered an air pollutant, while stratospheric ozone in the upper atmosphere (12 - 30 miles above the ground) is critical for absorbing cancer-causing ultraviolet radiation.

Ozone is not emitted but a secondary pollutant formed when nitrogen oxides (NOX) and volatile organic compounds (VOC) react in the presence of sunlight. Volatile organic compounds come from automobile exhaust, gasoline vapors, and chemical solvents (and also some vegetation). Nitrogen oxides come from burning fuel.

Ozone formation rates are highest on hot, dry days where there is little wind. Statewide, the peak for the highest number of high ozone days occurs during May and June.

The 2008 standard along with potential 2013 standard changes may put other major metropolitan areas of the state, such as Lake Charles, Shreveport, Lafayette and New Orleans out of compliance for ozone.

For areas that are currently not designated as nonattainment but are in danger of being designated nonattainment, EPA has announced an Ozone Advance program. Local governmental entities can choose to enroll in the free program. Local measures that are implemented to reduce pollution levels can be taken into account by EPA when future attainment designations are made.

This could provide local areas with additional time to reach compliance before becoming nonattainment. DEQ staff will be working with governmental agencies across the state to get areas enrolled in the program.

Through meetings across those nonattainment or “at risk” regions within the state, DEQ has provided information to assist various industry, city/parish, business and educational leaders in order to outline the current National Ambient Air Quality Standards for ozone along with a synopsis of the current ozone conditions in the respective region. The goal is to bring industry and the community together to continue working toward a proactive approach to avoid non-attainment status for ozone.

DEQ Air Quality staff has held meetings for the Houma-Terrebonne region, the Greater Baton Rouge area, and at the South Central Planning Commission, which encompasses the parishes of St. James, St. Charles, Assumption, Terrebonne, Lafourche and Jefferson. Additional meetings are slated for New Orleans, Shreveport and Lafayette in July and August.

The average citizen of Louisiana can take actions to be aware of and help improve air quality. They can sign up for EnviroFlash, DEQ’s free automatic notification system and receive emails or texts on daily air quality or just when it reaches an orange level. EnviroFlash is also used to notify the public about unusual air quality events such as the marsh fire.

Citizens may select the air quality level at which they want to be notified:



Persons concerned about small children and people with cardio-pulmonary health problems (such as asthma) usually select to be notified when the air quality is predicted to be **UNHEALTHY FOR SENSITIVE GROUPS**. People who work or exercise strenuously may also select this category due to their increased deep respiration.

People who do not have heart or lung health risks and are not as concerned about air quality may prefer to be notified only when **UNHEALTHY** air is forecast for the general public.

Sign up for EnviroFlash on the DEQ Web site – www.deq.louisiana.gov/enviroflash. Do it today.

On a daily basis, especially on an Ozone Action Day, there are other proactive things that you can do. Some are listed below:

- Combine errands into one trip and limit daytime driving
- Ride public transportation or carpool to work
- Take your lunch to work - avoid idling in drive-in lines
- Walk or ride a bicycle for short trips
- Refuel when its cool - after 6 p.m. Don't top off your tank
- Wait until the evening (6 p.m.) to mow your lawn or use gas-powered lawn equipment
- Barbecue with a propane grill. Use an electric starter or use a chimney, not fluid starter
- Conserve energy in your home
- Maintain your vehicle properly
- Avoid prolonged idling and jackrabbit starts – “Drive emission-wise”

If we all pitch in, we can continue to help Louisiana’s air quality improve, meet the national standards and be protective of human health and the environment.

Throughout the state, many towns, municipalities and private businesses are doing their part to improve the environment through wastewater upgrades, ecologically friendly business practices and energy-conscious decisions that make a substantial difference in preserving Louisiana's unique environment. The Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality believes it is important to highlight those who are indeed making their mark.

The following are just a few of the many projects being undertaken or completed over the past year:

Village of Maurice upgrades wastewater treatment system



Maurice is using a Biolac System, which is an extended aeration process for waste treatment

Maurice, a small municipality near Lafayette, recently upgraded their wastewater treatment system to a state-of-the-art facility serving more than 640 residents of the town. Their rising population necessitated changes to an already taxed wastewater treatment system. Maurice decided to take steps to improve their wastewater treatment system, which had been in need of repair for some time.

Through coordinated efforts between DEQ and Maurice, the town was able to correct some issues regarding effluent exceedances at their existing wastewater treatment plant. In March 2011, through the combined efforts of the municipality and in coordination with DEQ's Municipal Sewage Assistance Program, Maurice announced system upgrades in place

with construction underway on the new facility. A new extended aeration treatment system was installed with the purpose of correcting the outdated facility's problems while providing a much better wastewater treatment system for the community. In addition, planners looked toward the future, building the system with specifications that allow for a much larger treatment capacity.

Gulf South Solar Provides Renewable Energy Products For The Home And Office

Tying in to Geoshield's solar tinting business model, is Gulf South Solar, another Baton Rouge-based business that offers renewable energy products and services for Louisiana and across the gulf south region. The company specializes in the distribution, design and installation of solar power systems for non-profit projects as well as residential and commercial.

Making an environmental difference in Louisiana

Reducing utility bills is important for all, so utilizing solar energy is one viable, cost-saving method for cooling the home in an environmentally-sound way. Solar energy promotes financial savings on utility bills while having a back up power source in the event of an outage. In 2011, GSS installed solar systems across Louisiana which have produced enough electricity to completely power 50 homes or offset carbon emissions, which is the equivalent to consuming more than 40,400 gallons of gasoline per year.

A project typically centers on a System Design Package, which includes a site analysis by a GSS solar engineer. The engineer takes measurements, checks for solar exposure, determines equipment locations and designs a specific, custom designed system that is tailored to meet the client's energy needs. After consultation, the client and technician agree upon a plan that will adequately meet the structure's needs and client's pocketbook.

GSS installs a large number of hybrid systems which provide both net metering and battery backup for power outages. They have installed hundreds of systems ranging from 1 to 34 kilowatts, both residential and commercial. Each kilowatt of solar (about 4 panels) installed can generate an average of 125 kilowatt-hours of electricity per month. Since the panels are guaranteed for 25 years that can add up to a lot of savings over the lifetime of the system.



Solar panels installed on a residence by Gulf South Solar

The Parish Group provides environmental and child-friendly landscaping solutions

The Parish Group is a lawn and landscaping solutions business based in Baton Rouge, with coverage extending to the Lafayette and New Orleans metro regions. One of the company's core missions is to keep young children in mind when it comes to devising lawn and landscaping plans for their clients. The company is looking at introducing an organic line of residential horticulture geared toward schools and young children who tend to play outside. The Parish Group wants to ensure that those areas are as environmentally safe as possible.

The Parish Group designs projects specific to the topographic and environmental needs of a particular home or business, with a variety of landscaping options that are both environmentally friendly and aesthetically pleasing. In January 2012, the company began planting more than 800 trees in the Spanish Oaks and Prairieville areas along Interstate 10 in order to boost soil and water conservation efforts there.

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Spotlight

The project was conducted on their own accord as a way to assist those communities in the wake of the recent drought that affected the region.

Their work focuses on erosion reduction projects, energy saving ideas and landscaping plans that help to reduce stormwater flooding while maximizing the use of natural resources and topography. Some of their many projects include landscape lighting installation, mulch installation, bed edging, ground cover planting, sod and hydroseeding, flower planting, weeding services, leaf removal, shrub trimming, irrigation and turf fertilization.

Geoshield Window Films Promotes Use Of Energy Efficient Windows

Geoshield Window Films of Baton Rouge set out to improve the performance of glass windows through tinting as a way to drastically decrease air conditioning costs while boosting comfort. The company creates and distributes solar window film products that effectively improve the heating and protection of windows without compromising look or function.

Geoshield's solar control, safety films and automotive tint add a much needed energy saving component to glass and windows. As energy prices continue to rise, businesses and homeowners are looking for alternative, yet economically sound ways in which to battle high-energy costs while reducing ultraviolet ray intrusion through windows. Geoshield uses infrared nano-ceramic technology, which is a clear tint, as opposed to the usual shiny or dark variety. The tint rejects more solar energy than the usual metalized or dyed tints, therefore providing substantial energy savings for the home or office.

Geoshield Window Film installations can lower cooling costs in the summer by up to 25 percent. This reduces the need for additional carbon dioxide-producing power plants, thereby leaving a smaller overall carbon footprint while the consumer saves on utility expenses during peak hours. Refitting windows with Geoshield ceramic window tint will help the environment and keep old windows and glass out of landfills, as the window films simply add protection to existing windows.

Appendix

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Office of Environmental Compliance

SURVEILLANCE: INCIDENTS	
ACADIANA REGION	632
CAPITAL REGION	1,702
NORTHEAST REGION	759
NORTHWEST REGION	590
SOUTHEAST REGION	1,822
SOUTHWEST REGION	430

EMERGENCY RESPONSE	
SPILLS	651
COMPLAINTS	69

ENFORCEMENT: TOTAL ACTIONS ISSUED	
AIR	310
HAZARDOUS WASTE	101
MSE	4
RADIATION	299
SOLID	464
UST	293
WATER	540
TOTAL NUMBER OF ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS	2,011
PENALTY ASSESSMENT	13
EXPEDITED PENALTY AGREEMENT AND NOTICE OF POTENTIAL PENALTY	201
TOTAL PENALTY AMOUNT ASSESSED	\$287,445.71
SETTLEMENTS/AGREEMENTS	78
TOTAL SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT	\$3,297,838.91
TOTAL BEP VALUE	\$531,995.00
UST COMPLIANCE SCHOOL	80 ATTENDEES
SWAT COMPLIANCE SCHOOL	88 ATTENDEES

SINGLE POINT OF CONTACT	
SPILLS PROCESSED	5,418
COMPLAINTS PROCESSED	3,307
WRITTEN NOTIFICATION PROCESSED	2,116*

*ALMOST DOUBLE THE AMOUNT PROCESSED DURING THE LAST REPORTING PERIOD

RADIATION SURVEILLANCE	
X-RAY	1,181
RAM	314
FDA MAMMOGRAPHY QUALITY STANDARDS ACT	145

RADIATION SERVICES	
RAM LICENSES	607
REGISTRATIONS	937
CERTIFICATIONS	809
INDUSTRIAL RADIOGRAPHY TESTS ADMINISTERED	579

APPROXIMATE EMISSIONS REDUCTIONS FROM SETTLEMENTS** AT LOUISIANA FACILITIES	
SULFUR DIOXIDE (SO ₂)	845 TPY
NITROGEN OXIDES (NOX)	250 TPY
VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS (VOC)	30 TPY
PARTICULATE MATTER (PM)	40 TPY

* THE EMISSIONS REDUCTIONS WILL OCCUR ONCE ALL EMISSIONS CONTROLS AND EMISSIONS-REDUCTION PRACTICES HAVE BEEN INSTALLED AND IMPLEMENTED DURING THE LIFE OF THE SETTLEMENT. FOR THE PURPOSES OF THE 2012 ANNUAL REPORT, THE EMISSIONS REDUCTIONS REPRESENTED ABOVE ARE FOR THOSE SETTLEMENTS THAT HAVE BEEN FINALIZED DURING THE JULY 1, 2011 – JUNE 30, 2012, FISCAL YEAR.

**PLACID REFINING & CALUMET SETTLEMENTS

ENFORCEMENT: DISCHARGE MONITORING REPORTS	
INDIVIDUAL MAJORS	4,634
INDIVIDUAL NON MAJORS	11,394
GENERAL-NON STORMWATER PERMITS	27,864
STORMWATER (NON CONSTRUCTION)	350
STORMWATER (CONSTRUCTION)	18
UNPERMITTED FACILITIES	149
NETDMR	
INDIVIDUAL MAJORS	2,734
INDIVIDUAL NON MAJORS	514
GENERAL-NON STORMWATER PERMITS	2,836

Office of Environmental Compliance

AIR QUALITY ASSESSMENT	
AIR QUALITY MONITORING NETWORK	<p>DEQ OPERATES 33 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 97 MONITORS ARE OPERATING AT ANY GIVEN TIME, 71 OF WHICH OPERATE CONTINUOUSLY AND THE REMAINING 26 OPERATE ON SET SCHEDULES.</p> <p>LOUISIANA ALSO HAS 3 SPECIAL PURPOSE SITES, 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)	14 CONTINUOUS MONITORS ALSO COLLECT AND ANALYZE ABOUT 2,500 CANISTERS PER YEAR. SAMPLES ARE GIVEN WHEN MONITOR DETECTS A PRE-DETERMINED CONCENTRATION.
OXIDES OF NITROGEN (NOX)	10 MONITORS (8 IN THE BATON ROUGE OZONE NONATTAINMENT AREA). NOX COMBINES WITH VOCs TO FORM OZONE.
OZONE	24 MONITORS (9 IN THE BATON ROUGE OZONE NONATTAINMENT AREA).
SO ₂	5 MONITORS
PM10	6 MONITORS
PM2.5	32 MONITORS STATEWIDE; 14 OF WHICH OPERATE CONTINUOUSLY AND 18 THAT COLLECT SAMPLES ON A TIMED SCHEDULE.
STACK TESTING	FACILITIES ARE REQUIRED TO TEST EMISSION SOURCES. DEQ OVERSAW 20 TESTING EVENTS, APPROVED PROTOCOLS FOR 497 STACKS, AND REVIEWED 188 TEST REPORTS

SURVEILLANCE: INSPECTIONS			
REGIONS	INSPECTIONS	HURRICANE ASSESSMENTS	BP RESPONSE / ASSESSMENTS
ACADIANA REGION	679	1	36
CAPITAL REGION	1,036	0	38
NORTHEAST REGION	616	0	64
NORTHWEST REGION	393	0	1
SOUTHEAST REGION	1,033	32	96
SOUTHWEST REGION	427	0	20

Office of Environmental Services

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION GROUP	
PUBLIC NOTICES PUBLISHED	512 (910 PAPERS)
PUBLIC HEARINGS CONDUCTED	15*
PUBLIC COMMENTS RECEIVED	250
NUMBER PUBLIC NOTICES MAILED OUT (HARD COPIES)	74,805 PIECES
SUBSCRIBERS TO EMAIL PUBLIC NOTICE SERVICE	1,867
SUBSCRIBERS TO MAIL-OUT PUBLIC NOTICE SERVICE	2,168
* INCLUDES 1 PUBLIC MEETING	

PERMIT APPLICATIONS ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW	
TOTAL APPLICATIONS PROCESSED	6,584
AIR	3,115
WATER	2,284
NAME/OWNER/OPERATOR CHANGE	672
SOLID WASTE	343
HAZARDOUS WASTE	108
BIOSOLIDS	62
EXPEDITED PERMIT PROCESSING REQUESTS PROCESSED	590

TEMPO SUPPORT GROUP	
CREATE NEW MASTERFILES (AI#S)	4,797
CONDUCT CHANGE REQUESTS	8,338
REQUIREMENTS LOADED INTO TEMPO:	2,620
TEMPO SECURITY REQUESTS COMPLETED:	132
SYSTEM SERVICE REQUESTS RECEIVED:	199
SYSTEM SERVICE REQUESTS COMPLETED:	181

SOLID WASTE	
SEWAGE SLUDGE HAULERS APPLICATIONS PROCESSED	283
TRANSPORTERS REGISTERED IN YEAR	60
TRANSPORTERS REGISTERED TOTAL	2,106
GENERATORS (INDUSTRIAL) REGISTERED IN YEAR	46
GENERATORS (INDUSTRIAL) REGISTERED TOTAL	533
LANDFILL OPERATORS CERTIFIED	100

LEAD	
PROJECT NOTIFICATIONS (LPF-3) PROCESSED	83
ACCREDITATIONS (LPF-1) ISSUED	430
TRAINING PROVIDERS RECOGNIZED	8
TRAINERS RECOGNIZED	17
CLASS AUDITS PERFORMED	0
LEAD LICENSED CONTRACTORS RECOGNIZED	69

LABORATORY ACCREDITATION	
IN STATE LABORATORIES ACCREDITED (NEW)	2
IN STATE LABORATORIES ACCREDITED (TOTAL)	48
OUT OF STATE LABORATORIES ACCREDITED (NEW)	19
OUT OF STATE LABORATORIES ACCREDITED (TOTAL)	157
IN STATE LABORATORIES AUDITED	24
OUT OF STATE LABORATORIES AUDITED	32

HAZARDOUS WASTE	
ANNUAL REPORTING REPORTS PROCESSED	533
GENERATORS DELISTED	81
GENERATORS REGISTERED IN YEAR	302
GENERATORS REGISTERED TOTAL	4,784
HAZARDOUS WASTE GENERATED BY LARGE QUANTITY GENERATORS (TONS)	4,571,766
TRANSPORTERS REGISTERED IN YEAR	20
TRANSPORTERS REGISTERED TOTAL	93

Office of Environmental Services

ASBESTOS	
ASBESTOS RENO/DEMO NOTIFICATIONS (AAC-2)	1,757
ASBESTOS DISPOSAL VERIFICATION FORMS ISSUED (ADVFS)	3,843
REGULATED ASBESTOS DISPOSED IN LOUISIANA LANDFILLS (CU YDS)	96,406.19
ACCREDITATIONS ISSUED (AAC-1)	2,876
TRAINING PROVIDERS RECOGNIZED (AAC-3)	30
TRAINERS RECOGNIZED (AAC-4)	104
MANAGEMENT PLANS APPROVED	25
TRAINING CLASS AUDITS PERFORMED	1

REMEDIAL SERVICES	
PRELIMINARY EVALUATION ASSESSMENT (PEA)	17
INVESTIGATION WORK PLANS	131
INV AND CA IMPLEMENTATION REPORTS	269
CA WORK PLANS	75
UST COST ESTIMATES	7
MONITORING REPORTS	640
NO FURTHER ACTION	120
NO FURTHER INTEREST	25
VRP COMPLETION	1
INSPECTIONS	838
PERMIT APPLICATION REVIEWS	118
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE REVIEWS	21
NON-TEMPO DEFINED TASKS	183

UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK	
INVESTIGATION WORK PLANS	129
INV AND CA IMPLEMENTATION REPORTS	328
CA WORK PLANS	85
UST COST ESTIMATES	29
MONITORING REPORTS	382
NO FURTHER ACTION	119
NO FURTHER INTEREST	49
VRP COMPLETION	1
INSPECTIONS	438
NON-TEMPO DEFINED TASKS	91
ISSUE NOTICE OF DEFICIENCY	52
ISSUE CORRECTED DEFICIENCY	179
ISSUE DEFICIENCY CLEAR	125
ISSUE NOTICE OF POTENTIAL DELIVERY PROHIBITION	111
SUBMITTED FOR CIRCUIT RIDER REVIEW	258
FORWARD TO ENFORCEMENT	287
UST SUPPORT	
RECEIVE APPLICATION	702
ISSUE FINAL DECISION	361
ADMINISTRATIVELY/TECHNICALLY REVIEWED	1,054
ISSUE ANNUAL TANK CERTIFICATE	4,104
CREATE ASSESSMENT	112

PERMIT DECISIONS ISSUED	
NO. OF AIR QUALITY PERMITS DIVISION WORK PRODUCTS COMPLETED	3,598
NO. OF SOLID WASTE WORK PRODUCTS COMPLETED	970
NO. OF TREATMENT, STORAGE AND DISPOSAL (HAZARDOUS WASTE FACILITIES) WORK PRODUCTS COMPLETED	140
NO. OF INDIVIDUAL WATER QUALITY PERMIT ACTIONS ISSUED, INCLUDING MASTER GENERALS	395
NO. OF GENERAL WATER QUALITY PERMIT ACTIONS ISSUED, INCLUDING STORMWATER	3,960
NO. OF NAME, OWNERSHIP, OPERATOR CHANGES COMPLETED	748
NO. OF ASBESTOS MANAGEMENT PLAN REVIEWS COMPLETED	27
NO. OF ASBESTOS ACCREDITATION WORK PRODUCTS COMPLETED	3,014

Office of Environmental Services

WATER QUALITY ASSESSMENT, STANDARDS AND TMDL	
TMDL DEVELOPMENT	12 TMDLS APPROVED; 3 TMDLS PUBLIC NOTICED; GUIDANCE AND REVIEW WAS PROVIDED FOR 32 TMDLS DEVELOPED BY EPA. STAFF INITIATED THE DEVELOPMENT OF 3 BACKGROUND DISSOLVED OXYGEN MODELS TO ASSIST WITH CRITERIA EVALUATIONS. ADDITIONALLY, STAFF INITIATED EFFORTS TO PROVIDE ASSISTANCE WITH REGIONALIZATION PLANS FOR 3 PARISHES AND DEVELOP 1 DISSOLVED OXYGEN MODEL IN SUPPORT OF PERMITS.
WATER QUALITY STANDARDS ANTI-DEGRADATION IMPLEMENTATION PROCEDURES	<p>DRAFTED REVISIONS TO THE WATER QUALITY STANDARDS THAT WILL ALLOW PROGRESS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STATE'S ANTI-DEGRADATION POLICIES.</p> <p>PROCESSED, EVALUATED, AND ANALYZED DATA SETS FOR FIVE INLAND ECOREGIONS COVERING APPROXIMATELY 75% OF THE STATE. DATA ANALYSIS RESULTS INDICATED ADDITIONAL INFORMATION IS NEEDED TO REVISE DISSOLVED OXYGEN CRITERIA INCLUDING MODELING SUPPORT AND LITERATURE REVIEWS; BOTH MODELING AND LITERATURE REVIEWS WERE INITIATED. SECURED EPA GRANT (\$167K) TO FINISH FIELD WORK IN A SIXTH ECOREGION; FIELD COLLECTIONS BEGAN IN MARCH 2012.</p> <p>INITIATED EVALUATION OF LOUISIANA'S MINERALS WATER QUALITY CRITERIA FOR REVISION OF CRITERIA STATEWIDE (APPROXIMATELY 478 SUBSEGMENTS). SECURED EPA GRANT (\$173K) TO SUPPORT BIOTOXICITY TESTING AND ADDITIONAL MINERALS DATA COLLECTION NEEDED TO REVISE CHLORIDES, SULFATES, AND TOTAL DISSOLVED SOLIDS CRITERIA. BEGAN FIELD COLLECTIONS IN JUNE 2012.</p> <p>SECURED MULTIPLE EPA GRANTS (TOTALING \$735K) TO IMPLEMENT A STUDY TO EVALUATE POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF NUTRIENT LEVELS ON BIOLOGICAL RESPONSES SUCH AS PHYTOPLANKTON, MACROINVERTEBRATES AND FISH COMMUNITIES. ACTIVELY PARTICIPATED IN STATE AND FEDERAL PARTNERSHIP ACTIVITIES TO DEVELOP NUTRIENT REDUCTION STRATEGIES.</p>
LOUISIANA WATER QUALITY INVENTORY: INTEGRATED REPORT 2010	FINALIZED 2010 INTEGRATED REPORT WITH EPA APPROVAL OF 1,154 OUT OF 1,157 FINAL WATER BODY IMPAIRMENT LISTINGS. SUBMITTED COMMENTS ON DECEMBER 20, 2011 TO EPA REGARDING THE THREE EPA-ADDED LISTINGS. FROM THE 2008 TO 2010 REPORTING CYCLE THE NUMBER OF ASSESSED WATER BODIES FULLY SUPPORTING THE AQUATIC LIFE USE INCREASED BY SLIGHTLY OVER 2% TO APPROXIMATELY 33%. SUPPORT OF SWIMMING AND RECREATION USES OF WATERS REMAINED STABLE (INCREASE IN USE SUPPORT WAS <1%). PROCESSED, EVALUATED, AND ANALYZED FOUR-YEARS OF STATEWIDE DATA FOR PRODUCTION AND PUBLIC NOTICING OF THE 2012 INTEGRATED REPORT.

Office of the Secretary

COMMUNICATIONS	
PRESS RELEASES	107
GOOD NEWS STORIES	31
PRESS CLIPPINGS	2,147
TV AND RADIO SELF BOOKINGS	63
REPORTER CALLS	415
WEB HITS	28,790,649
GRAPHICS	152

ENVIRONMENTAL LEADERSHIP PROGRAM NEW MEMBERS	2011	2012
TOTAL BUSINESSES	64	70
FEDERAL FACILITIES	3	4
MUNICIPALITIES	19	30
ACADEMIA	20	20
NGOS	6	7
TOTAL	112	131

LEGAL AND REGULATION DEVELOPMENT	
COURT APPEARANCES	399
PLEADINGS PREPARED	237
LEGAL CONSULTATIONS	126,433*
PUBLIC HEARINGS	26
COOPERATIVE AND SETTLEMENT AGREEMENTS NEGOTIATED	90
ETHICS CONSULTATIONS	472
REGULATION PACKAGES PREPARED AND REVIEWED	52
ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS REVIEWED	860
FEES AND PENALTIES COLLECTED	\$7,411,060.35

*Numbers are higher than normal due to BP Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill litigation discovery review performed during this fiscal year.

ENVIRO SCHOOL	
NUMBER OF ATTENDEES	1,157
NUMBER OF SESSIONS STATEWIDE	33
NUMBER OF TOPICS DISCUSSED	8
NUMBER OF INSTRUCTORS	29

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DIVISION	
NUMBER OF LEADS RECEIVED	104
NUMBER OF CASES OPENED	28
NUMBER OF CRIMINAL/ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTS	142 (98.75 HOURS)
NUMBER OF OUTREACH ACTIVITIES	47 (85.25 HOURS)
NUMBER OF CRIMINAL CASES REFERRED TO DA	21
NUMBER OF DEFENDANTS SENTENCED	25
JAIL TIME	39 MONTHS
PROBATION	738 MONTHS
CRIMINAL FINES	\$10,848,250
COST OF PROSECUTION	\$3,000
COST OF INVESTIGATION	\$8,700

Office of the Secretary

SMALL BUSINESS/SMALL COMMUNITY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM REGULATORY COMPLIANCE ASSISTANCE		
COMPLIANCE ASSISTANCE	2,315	PROVIDE ASSISTANCE TO LOCAL COMMUNITIES, MUNICIPALITIES, AND NEW AND EXISTING SMALL BUSINESSES TO BETTER UNDERSTAND THE REGULATORY PROCESS, ENSURE COMPLIANCE WITH ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATIONS AND REMAIN VIABLE AND PRODUCTIVE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ENGINES THAT DRIVE LOUISIANA'S ECONOMY. DETERMINE REGULATORY APPLICABILITY, AND HOW REGULATIONS AFFECT A BUSINESS OR COMMUNITY. ASSIST WITH KNOWLEDGE AND COMPLIANCE OF MULTI-MEDIA REGULATIONS, PERMITS, AND PLANS.
PERMITS ASSISTANCE	1,329	PROVIDE ASSISTANCE TO SMALL BUSINESSES AND COMMUNITIES WITH PREPARATION OF PERMIT APPLICATIONS, REPORTS, REGISTRATIONS, PLANS AND REGULATORY DOCUMENTS. CONTACT NEWLY PERMITTED FACILITIES TO PROVIDE ORIENTATION ON COMPLYING WITH PROVISIONS OF PERMIT.
CORRESPONDENCE SENT	404	PROVIDE THE INFORMATION ON ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION TO SMALL BUSINESSES AND SMALL COMMUNITIES PER REQUEST.
WORKSHOPS/SEMINARS	58	PARTICIPATE IN OR ORGANIZE EDUCATIONAL WORKSHOPS/ SEMINARS IN CONJUNCTION WITH LOCAL GOVERNMENT, ENVIRONMENTAL GROUPS, LDEQ OPERATIONAL GROUPS, AND SBSCAP PARTNERS (E.G., LRWA, LMA, LPJA, LHBA, LSU).
DEQ/ENVIRONMENTAL PUBLICATION DISTRIBUTION	834	DISTRIBUTE LDEQ NEWSLETTERS, BROCHURES, ANNUAL REPORTS, CD'S TO SMALL BUSINESSES AND LOCAL MUNICIPALITIES FOR INFORMATION SHARING AND EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES.

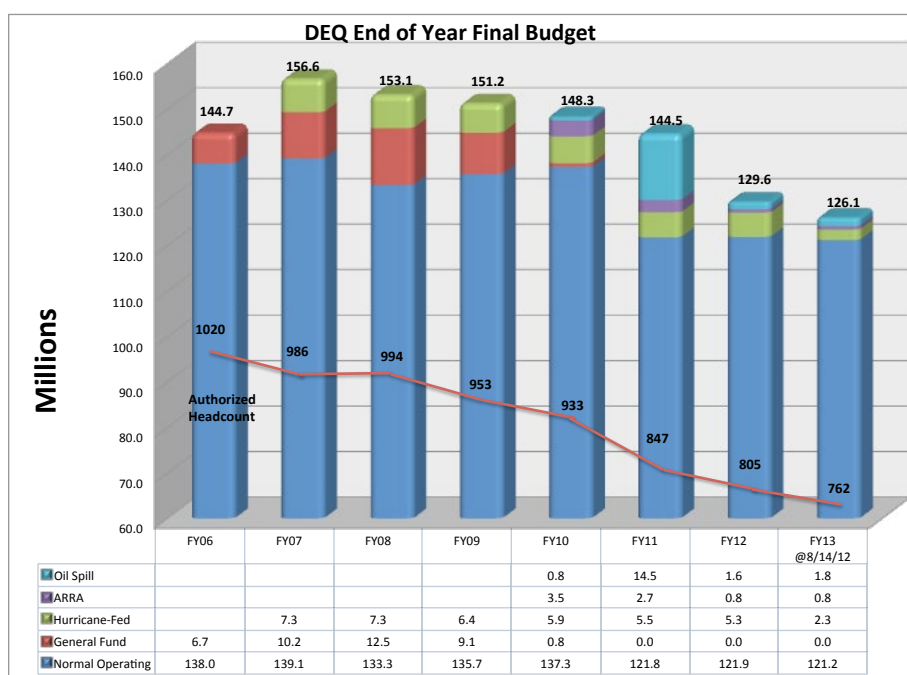
CLEAN WATER STATE REVOLVING FUND PERFORMANCE DATA	
VALUE OF LOANS MADE FROM INCEPTION (1990) TO FY 2012	\$628,653,632
NUMBER OF LOANS MADE FROM INCEPTION (1990) TO FY 2012	168
VALUE OF LOANS MADE IN FY 2012	\$52,850,000.00
NUMBER OF LOANS MADE IN FY 2012	9
DOLLAR AMOUNT OF CURRENT REQUESTS FOR FUNDING	\$1,046,658,223
DOLLAR AMOUNT OF FUNDS CURRENTLY ALLOCATED TO PROJECTS	\$165,779,630
NUMBER OF PROJECTS WITH ALLOCATED FUNDING	26

NONPOINT SOURCE AND SURFACE WATER/AQUIFER PROTECTION	
SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT	COLLECTED GPS DATA FOR APPROXIMATELY 60 WATER SYSTEMS
SOURCE WATER/WELLHEAD PROTECTION	PROTECTION STRATEGIES IMPLEMENTED FOR 104 WATER SYSTEMS; MORE THAN 4,200 PEOPLE EDUCATED ON DRINKING WATER SOURCE PROTECTION; DISTRIBUTED 179 HIGHWAY DRINKING WATER PROTECTION AREA SIGNS; APPROVED 30 CONTINGENCY PLANS; 343 POTENTIAL SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION EDUCATED ON BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES; 31 ORDINANCES WORKED ON; ESTABLISHED AND WORKED WITH 3 SOURCE WATER PROTECTION COMMITTEES WITH A TOTAL OF 29 VOLUNTEERS IN 3 PARISHES; 12 SOURCE WATER PROTECTION VIDEOS DISTRIBUTED; 69 AQUIFER RECHARGE MAPS DISTRIBUTED
AQUIFER SAMPLING AND ASSESSMENT PROGRAM (ASSET)	63 WATER WELLS SAMPLED THAT PRODUCE FROM THE WILLIAMS CREEK AQUIFER AND THE SOUTHERN HILLS AQUIFER SYSTEM; OVER 10,000 PARAMETERS MEASURED
LOUISIANA NONPOINT SOURCE (NPS) MANAGEMENT PROGRAM	MANAGED 34 PROJECTS; DEVELOPED WORK PLAN FOR ADDITIONAL \$2.79 MILLION FEDERAL GRANT; CONTINUED TO SUPPORT 9 WATERSHED COORDINATORS; COMPLETED OR REVISED 16 WATERSHED IMPLEMENTATION PLANS; AND PARTICIPATED IN 23 EDUCATION AND OUTREACH EVENTS AND REACHED 9,511 PEOPLE.

Management and Finance

SECTION	QUANTITY	METRIC
RECORDS MANAGEMENT	1,284	PUBLIC RECORD REQUESTS FULFILLED PER YEAR
RECORDS MANAGEMENT	17,324	PAGES PROVIDED TO PUBLIC PER YEAR
RECORDS MANAGEMENT	\$10,167.20	COPY FEES COLLECTED PER YEAR
RECORDS MANAGEMENT	120	CUSTOMERS TO PUBLIC RECORDS CENTER ASSISTED PER YEAR
RECORDS MANAGEMENT	2,512,310	PAGES SCANNED PER YEAR
RECORDS MANAGEMENT	133,202	AVERAGE EDMS WEBSITE HITS PER MONTH
RECORDS MANAGEMENT	5,187,459	DOCUMENTS SUPPORTED BY EDMS
CUSTOMER SERVICE CENTER	15,077	PUBLIC INFORMATION CALLS PER YEAR
CUSTOMER SERVICE CENTER	654	PUBLIC INFORMATION EMAILS PER YEAR
CUSTOMER SERVICE CENTER	351	AUDIO/WEB CONFERENCES SUPPORTED PER YEAR
CUSTOMER SERVICE CENTER	413	LOANER COMPUTER EQUIPMENT RESERVATIONS PER YEAR

FY12 ACTUAL EXPENDITURES					
EXPENDITURE CATEGORY	OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY	ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE	ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES	MANAGEMENT AND FINANCE	DEQ TOTAL
SALARIES	6,172,251	20,441,743	10,651,290	6,078,735	43,344,019
OTHER COMPENSATION	0	15,795	0	173,672	189,467
RELATED BENEFITS	2,220,745	7,412,280	3,744,380	4,886,300	18,263,705
TRAVEL & TRAINING	46,935	292,228	31,333	16,208	386,704
OPERATING SERVICES	197,528	1,521,951	106,598	1,295,663	3,121,740
SUPPLIES	84,815	689,763	34,602	113,242	922,422
PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	3,308	1,935,621	142,115	1,256,363	3,337,407
OTHER CHARGES	2,414,978	3,757,085	19,259	23,268,279	29,459,601
CAPITAL OUTLAY	0	28,525	0	5,448	33,973
IAT	154,481	627,901	48,359	6,813,442	7,644,183
TOTAL	11,295,041	36,722,892	14,777,936	43,907,352	106,703,221



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Criminal Investigation Division	P: 225.219.3944 F: 225.219.3964
Emergency Response	P: 225.219.3640 F: 225.219.3695
Enforcement	P: 225.219.3715 F: 225.219.3708
Financial Services	P: 225.219.3348 F: 225.219.3868
GIS	P: 225.219.3363 F: 225.219.3374
Human Resources	P: 225.219.3850 F: 225.219.3859
Inspections	P: 225.219.3615 F: 225.219.4083
Permit Support Services	P: 225.219.3180 F: 225-219-3309 F: 225-219-3310
Public Records	P: 225.219.5337 F: 225.219.3175
Radiological Services	P: 225.219.3634 F: 225.219.3154
UST and Remediation Services	P: 225.219.3536 F: 225.219.3398
Waste Permits	P: 225.219.3181 F: 225.219.3158
Water Permits	P: 225.219.3181 F: 225.219.3309

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Program Contacts

Brownfields Initiative	P: 225.219.2966 F: 225.219.3239
Clean Water State Revolving Fund	P: 225.219.3956 F: 225.219.3971
Community and Industry Relations/Ombudsman	P: 225.219.3985
Communications/ Media Relations	P: 225.219.3964 F: 225.219.3971
Drinking Water Protection	P: 225.219.3510 F: 225.219.3240
Enviroschool	P: 225.219.0877 F: 225.219.3971
Louisiana Environmental Leadership Program	P: 225.219.3954 F: 225.219.3971
Louisiana Clean Waters Program	P: 225.219.3611 F: 225.219.4083
Mercury Initiative	P: 225.219.3611 F: 225.219.4083
Motor Vehicle Inspection & Maintenance	P: 225.219.3719 F: 225.219.3240
Nonpoint Source	P: 225.219.3510 F: 225.219.3971
Ozone Action Program	P: 225.219.3966 F: 225.219.3971
Public Participation	P: 225.219.3276 F: 225.219.3309
Ready for Reuse Program	P: 225.219.3665 F: 225.219.3708
Recycling	P: 800.305.6621
Small Business and Small Community Assistance	P: 800.259.2890 P: 225.219.3969 F: 225.219.3971
Total Maximum Daily Load Program	P: 225.219.3366 F: 225.219.3582

Hotline Numbers

DEQ Customer Service Center	225.219.LDEQ(5337) Toll-Free 866.896.LDEQ
Single Point of Contact (SPOC)	225.219.3640 Toll-Free 888.763.5424
Beneficial Environmental Projects Hotline	225.219.3715
Be the Solution Hotline	225.219.3964
Illegal Dumping	225.219.3640 Toll-Free 888.763.5424
Mercury Information Hotline	800.305.6621
NiCad Battery Recycling Hotline	Toll-Free 800.822.8837 Toll-Free 800.BATTERY
Recycling	Toll-Free (LA only) 800.305.6621
Used Oil Hotline	Toll-Free 800.305.6621

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