



ANNUAL REPORT 10

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

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Message from the Secretary

As the new decade expects to bring a variety of economic and environmental challenges for the state, the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality continues to stand prepared to adapt and respond to the many surprises that are sure to lie ahead.

While the current economic climate has positioned us to be able to accomplish more with fewer resources, we have also been fortunate to see many positive changes within the department over the last year. Our continuing effort to promote streamlining and efficiency has allowed us to effectively accomplish our mission while avoiding major impacts to our operational capabilities.

We have steadily offered community and business outreach programs to citizens throughout the state, and our regional offices remain poised to serve every community in the state. The department has made improvements in the effective management of our primary duties of air, solid waste and water permit issuance, enforcement of environmental laws, waste site remediation and environmental emergency response.

The summer of 2010 brought about some particularly critical challenges for the department. Our response to the Gulf oil spill, exacerbated by preparations for Tropical Storm Bonnie, was handled through a highly trained response mechanism that worked tirelessly across the state and along the Gulf Coast region. DEQ personnel reacted quickly and effectively throughout these events, as we marshaled our resources to provide a comprehensive response plan. As we strengthened our communication and logistical capabilities with our local, state and federal partners, we were able to effectively manage the response in an effort to minimize the environmental impact upon the Louisiana coastline as much as possible.

As a department, we have continued to provide several communities with low-interest loans to improve infrastructure. In addition, the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act enabled us to allocate nearly \$50 million to businesses and organizations to assist them with projects that reduce diesel emissions, improve wastewater treatment systems, remediate underground storage tank sites and promote green infrastructure throughout the state. Our criminal investigative endeavors have increased as more arrests have been made to deter illegal dumping, permit violations and other illegal activities. We have also added additional online services to the general public, as we strive to stay in step with new technology and keep DEQ as transparent, efficient and user-friendly as possible.

This annual report serves to provide some insight into DEQ's structure and role, while summarizing some of our tasks undertaken in order to protect human health and the environment within the state of Louisiana.

We hope you join us in our quest to keep Louisiana standing proud as the nation's "Sportsman's Paradise."

Sincerely,

Peggy Hatch
Secretary

Executive staff changes

On January 15, Peggy M. Hatch became the secretary for the Department of Environmental Quality. In early December, previous secretary Harold Leggett announced he was resigning to spend time with his family while researching the possibility of running for office.

Before moving over to the top position at DEQ, Hatch served as Assistant Secretary for the Office of Environmental Compliance at DEQ. She was appointed as assistant secretary in 2008, where she oversaw surveillance, emergency response, radiological services and enforcement activities in the department.

Hatch has worked for the state since 1985 and has been with DEQ since 1990. She served in a number of technical and management capacities including her time as Enforcement Division Administrator from 2002 through 2007.

Prior to joining the department, she was employed in several hospital laboratories. Hatch received her bachelor's of science degree in medical technology for Louisiana State University.

DEQ held a going-away ceremony for Leggett on Jan. 14. The event was well attended as people from industry, state government and environmental groups all reminisced about Hal's tenure at DEQ. The main theme from the speakers centered on Leggett's ability to lead and work through differences of opinion.

"Hal has done great things for DEQ," Hatch said at the time. "He will be missed. It was nice to see so many people from many different walks of life all have nice things to say about Hal. I've worked with him for more than six years and we have the same philosophy – to do what's best for the state and to protect human health and the environment. The department will continue to do what's best for the state and to streamline to become more efficient."

Since Hatch took over, many of the streamlining and outreach measures she helped craft as an undersecretary have flourished. DEQ offered an early retirement incentive, vacated a floor and re-arranged personnel in a manner that minimized potential layoffs while saving the state money. In August, DEQ also



DEQ Secretary Peggy M. Hatch

held its first ever Green Business Expo in an effort to expand the outreach program; like EnviroSchool and compliance classes, that began under Leggett's tenure.

During the leadership change, DEQ made personnel decisions that helped make the department even more efficient.

For example, Paul Miller became Assistant Secretary of Environmental Compliance; Secretary Hatch's former position. The elimination of an appointed position and the combining of duties are estimated to have saved more than \$200,000.

Additional changes included moving the Remediation Division, tasked with oversight of chemical cleanups and spill prevention, and the Underground Storage Tank Division that handles regulation of USTs, to the Office of Environmental Services.

The Air Quality Assessment and Water Quality Assessment divisions were transferred to the purview of the Office of Environmental Compliance. All of these divisions were formerly in the Office of Environmental Assessment.

DEQ addresses streamlining measures

With Louisiana facing unprecedented budgetary woes, the Department of Environmental Quality addressed several streamlining measures within the agency. The idea was for the department to become more efficient while continuing its mission to protect human health and the environment.

While efficiency was instrumental in management's decisions, Secretaries Peggy M. Hatch and Harold Leggett wanted to minimize layoffs.

"The best resource at DEQ is its employees," Hatch said. "We can address the state's needs by outsourcing certain activities such as laboratory services, but we need the high quality, hard-working employees to complete DEQ's mission in a manner that is the most beneficial to the state."

Early in 2010, streamlining measures were submitted to the Streamlining Commission which incorporated the proposals into its final recommendation. DEQ closed its laboratory and outsourced the Laboratory Services Division, for an estimated savings of nearly \$1.5 million in rental charges. DEQ also closed its library, saving \$121,000. The department is continuing to review its contracts to further identify reduction opportunities. The department has also reduced contracts by \$215,000, and promoted efficient methods in the mercury program.

Early in 2010, streamlining measures were submitted to the Streamlining Commission which incorporated the proposals into its final recommendation.

DEQ also moved the Remediation Division (tasked with oversight of chemical cleanups and spill prevention) and the Underground Storage Tank Division (which handles regulation of USTs), to the Office of Environmental Services. The Air Quality Assessment and Water Quality Assessment divisions will move under the purview of the Office of Environmental Compliance. All of these divisions were formerly in the Office of Environmental Assessment.

DEQ implemented these restructuring efforts in order to create unique opportunities to save money and combine resources. For example, Paul Miller, Assistant Secretary over the Office of Environmental Assessment, moved into the Assistant Secretary of Environmental Compliance role, which was vacated when Secretary Hatch became head of the department.

The elimination of a gubernatorial appointed position and the combining of duties are estimated to bring more than \$200,000 in total savings.

DEQ made several other strategic moves, such as signing agreements with the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries and Louisiana State Police to combine resources and address issues where departments work together in the field. The Department of Wildlife and Fisheries took over the DEQ Litter Hotline, as they have funding sources for the hotline and it fits within DWF's litter education and enforcement programs. This move saved DEQ \$2,000 annually.

During fiscal year 2008-2009, DEQ merged two divisions and eliminated an administrator position, which resulted in more than \$116,000 in savings. In addition, the Contracts and Grants Division was merged with the Financial Services Division, eliminating a manager position, which led to \$77,850 in savings. Over the last two fiscal years, DEQ also reduced its vehicle fleet size by 22 percent, which amounts to 62 vehicles. The department has also reduced the amount of professional services contracts over the last two years for an annual savings of \$2,146,910.

As a result of other cost-saving measures, the department will realize additional savings in the coming years. For example, as a possible layoff avoidance measure, DEQ offered a retirement incentive plan to eligible employees at the start of the summer.

The department also reconfigured office space to move employees from the sixth floor to other floors within the headquarters building in Baton Rouge. This move will allow the state to lease the vacant floor; saving DEQ an estimated \$550,000.

DEQ allocates \$43 million in American Recovery and Reinvestment Act funding

When DEQ was awarded \$43 million from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act for wastewater infrastructure, the department looked at how this money would serve the entire state. Several of the larger wastewater projects in the state could have used the entire \$43 million.

Instead of allocating the funds toward a single project, DEQ staff worked with communities throughout the state to address their wastewater needs. The staff looked for projects that would pose the best opportunity to improve human health and the environment. The diversity of the region, financial needs and population served also played a role in awarding funds.

DEQ gave out the \$43 million to 42 parishes, funding 55 projects to support wastewater improvement and “green infrastructure” projects. This effort was recognized by EPA Region 6 when Miguel Flores, Director of EPA Water Quality Protection Division, wrote a letter to DEQ Secretary Peggy Hatch.

“I would like to thank you and your SRF manager and staff for your hard work, dedication and long hours that went into meeting the Feb. 17 deadline for all SRF funds to be under contract or construction ... the benefits of these funds will be felt beyond those 50 communities through the jobs that are created by these projects,” Flores said.

EPA Administrator Lisa Jackson also sent a letter to Governor Bobby Jindal expressing gratitude for DEQ’s effort. “I congratulate you on Louisiana’s success in meeting the February 17, 2010, American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) deadline for using Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Loan Funds (SRF),” Jackson wrote. “When leveraged with annual SRF funding, these funds should bring significant increase in SRF projects to Louisiana.”

The federal stimulus award allowed states to keep up to four percent of their award as an administrative fee. At DEQ, none of the stimulus money was kept for the department as it was all used for wastewater infrastructure improvement.

The 53 municipalities in the 42 parishes do not have to repay their “loan awards.” Each of the 55 projects went

through the standard loan process because the Clean Water State Revolving Loan Fund program is not set up to offer grants. However, none of the municipalities that received funding will have to pay back their awards, as DEQ is allowing recipients to receive a zero-percent-interest loan with 100-percent principal forgiveness.

“There was a tight deadline to get all the projects under contract to meet the EPA guidelines,” Hatch said. “The DEQ staff understood the challenges of the deadline, but also had a goal in mind to use this money in a way that benefitted the entire state and funded as many projects as possible. Because of this effort, the state will see the benefits.”



DEQ staff presents a stimulus check to the town of Benton



DEQ Deputy Secretary Alex Appeaning (Right) presents a check to the Town of Urania



The BP Deepwater Horizon oil spill in April caused widespread damage along the Gulf Coast

DEQ responds to BP Oil Spill

Now that the largest oil spill in history is finally capped, the state can move forward with the next stage of recovery. The Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration program is an effort by state agencies, federal agencies and the responsible party, in this case British Petroleum, to restore the natural resources along the Louisiana coast that were injured as a result of the months-long oil spill. The damage assessments provide the basis for determining the restoration needs that address the best way to restore the damaged areas along Louisiana's coast.

Both federal and state NRDA regulations provide a step-by-step process for trustees to determine injuries, assess damages, and develop and implement restoration projects that compensate the public for injuries to natural resources impacted by an incident. In general, the NRDA process involves three steps: (1) preassessment; (2) restoration planning; and (3) restoration implementation.

The Louisiana Oil Spill Coordinator's Office and its trustee partners evaluate the extent of the injury to natural resources. They determine whether the oil spill cleanup will eliminate the threat of ongoing injury. If injuries are expected to continue, and feasible restoration alternatives exist to address such injuries, then the NRDA team moves to step two: restoration planning.

In the first phase, LOSCO and its trustee partners evaluate potential injuries to determine the appropriate scale of restoration activities. First, the teams conduct an injury assessment, which determines the nature and extent of injuries to natural resources and services. DEQ is in the process of taking soil and water samples to measure the concentrations of oil in the habitat. There are toxic thresholds for certain organisms, and this assessment phase is the time to identify the amount of oil and the effects of the oil on the ecosystem.

There are obvious impacts that most people have seen – pictures of oil on the beaches, oiled birds and oiled marshes. However, there may be some hidden impacts. For example, the reproductive cycle of some fin fish may have been impacted because the oil spill occurred during the spawning season for speckled trout.

The assessment phase allows the trustees to quantify the impacts of the spill on the state.

After the assessments are completed, LOSCO works with its trustee partners and the responsible party to design and implement restoration actions. All restoration plans include monitoring provisions to allow for corrections, measure progress, and determine the restoration effort's overall success.

In many cases, the Responsible Party assumes responsibility for implementing the restoration plan, with oversight from LOSCO and its trustee partners.

Next the trustees select restoration options from a range of alternatives. Whenever possible, they choose alternatives that will return the injured resources and services to their pre-spill conditions. They also seek to compensate the public for losses incurred.

“I’m proud of DEQ and all the state agencies’ response to the catastrophic event. We must remember that just because the well has been capped, there are still many years of work ahead. The assessment process is extremely important for the future of the state.”

- Peggy M. Hatch, DEQ Secretary

The responsible party is liable for paying the cost of restoration plus reasonable assessment costs.

No two NRDA cases are alike, and the process may take years to complete. However, the NRDA process does allow for restoration to begin before all injuries are quantified.

Much of this information and more on the NRDA process is available on the LOSCO Web site at <http://www.losco.state.la.us/>.



Shoreline Cleanup Assessment Teams (SCAT) monitored and assessed shoreline impacts in response to the oil spill

DEQ site inspectors cover several locations within the state

Follow-up inspections of permitted sites are commonplace as surveillance personnel are tasked with periodic monitoring of their site locations. In order to obtain an accurate indication of a site or facility's compliance with environmental regulations, oftentimes an unannounced visit is warranted. One such unannounced inspection was conducted on April 28, 2010, at Nelson Paint, a privately owned sandblasting and painting operation in Denham Springs.

Generally, a facility administrator will accompany the DEQ inspector on a site tour, but this isn't always necessarily the case when a visit is unannounced. Upon arrival at the site, the inspector performs an assessment to ensure that the operation is running per the requirements stated in their air permit. The inspector normally checks to ensure that safety measures are being implemented, an emissions annual report has been submitted to DEQ in a timely fashion, emission inventory statement and housekeeping plans are present and accessible for review, and that any prior citations or corrective measures have been addressed. Should the facility fail to meet its permit guidelines after reasonable time and consideration has been given, the facility could then face an enforcement action from DEQ's Enforcement Division.

In the case of the site inspection at Nelson Paint, the facility's prior corrective measure entailed putting up screens to block the paint spray as nearby residents had lodged complaints. Before embarking on a tour of the site, the inspector and a company representative ensured they were wearing the proper protective equipment, such as steel-toed boots, ear protection and a hard hat.

Upon inspection, several screens were noted around the perimeter of the site, thereby addressing the deficiency addressed in the previous inspection. Several staff members from the facility's administrative office were on hand to provide documentation and answer any questions the DEQ inspector had. As per the guidelines in their air permit, the facility adequately showed that they were taking substantial measures to keep blast material inside the compound. Additionally, the facility



DEQ Environmental Scientist Danny Burgard observes operations at a sandblasting facility in Denham Springs



DEQ Environmental Scientist Danny Burgard reviews a site's 2009-2010 paint intake figures

agreed to submit an emissions annual report on those activities. The inspection concluded with an exchange of contact information and a follow-up timeline of two weeks to ensure that DEQ receives, processes and files the facility's annual report.

While this particular inspection did not note any deficiencies outside of the site's permit, some inspectors have encountered major infractions or deficiencies in other facility's permits as well as the site's operation itself. In those cases, a warning or Compliance Order and Notice of Potential Penalty (CNOPP) may be issued if the site fails to address the concerns in a timely and accurate fashion.

DEQ responds to fire at Coco Industries in Denham Springs on March 30

On March 30, a giant plume of smoke caught the attention of several alert Department of Environmental Quality employees. The plume came from a fire at Coco Industries in Denham Springs, a facility that was well known to DEQ for the chemicals it housed to make soaps to clean large vessels.

An emergency responder, nearby at home with her children for the day, saw the huge, rapidly spreading black column of smoke and quickly hurried to the site to begin environmental monitoring. Other DEQ responders were immediately deployed from Baton Rouge headquarters equipped to collect samples of the air in the subdivisions surrounding the burning facility. DEQ's Mobile Air Monitoring Laboratory was deployed and quickly set up in the potential impact zone. Equipped to take and analyze real-time samples, results of the sampling were ready by 4:30 p.m., a little more than two hours after the explosion.

“One of our major concerns right after the explosion and fire was trying to get our resources to the site,” said Emergency Response Manager Peter Ricca. “All the major thoroughfares were shut down and traffic traveling to Denham Springs was re-routed so there were traffic jams throughout the city. We were



The aftermath of the fire at Coco Industries left several damaged drums and industrial debris

fortunate to have responders nearby and quick action by employees in the air assessment group allowed for the MAML to be in place in a timely fashion.”

The MAML's air readings showed no long-term health risk from the fire, although when the plume started to come back to the ground, there was a spike in particulate matter levels. High particulate levels can adversely affect certain at-risk groups. Additional air monitoring, conducted every hour in the residential areas surrounding the facility, indicated no off-site impact in the air quality that would harm human health.

Firefighters used thousands of gallons of water to control and ultimately put out the fire. The water ran off into the ditches and with the amount of chemicals housed on the property, this run-off water became an environmental concern. City officials quickly blocked the drainage ditches to keep the water from flowing into the nearby main waterways.

The water, contained with strategically placed dams, was sampled by DEQ personnel and then vacuumed into holding tanks where it was stored until it could be analyzed, treated and disposed of properly.



Industrial survey debris removal operations underway at Coco Industries in Denham Springs



DEQ CID surveillance of an illegal dumping activity in progress near the Almonaster corridor in New Orleans East

CID teams up with partners to enforce environmental crimes regulations

In fiscal year 2009-10, DEQ's Criminal Investigation Division made 15 referrals and conducted seven arrests for environmental crimes ranging from the willful submission of forged documentation to the illegal discharge of hazardous waste into Louisiana waterways. As of June 30, CID has 85 active investigations being worked together with their law enforcement partners throughout Louisiana.

Over the past 20 years, CID has developed partnerships with various district attorneys and law enforcement agencies throughout the state. Through these relationships, a wider net can be cast in the apprehension and prosecution of environmental violators, as CID and law enforcement entities share logistical resources to combat environmental crimes.

One example of that teamwork is the recent arrest and prosecution of Charlie Hampton, a construction debris removal business owner, on charges of filing

false documentation and illegal dumping. The arrest was made in the spring of 2009 during the course of an investigation in eastern New Orleans. During the investigation, law enforcement agents with CID witnessed trucks owned and operated by Charlie Hampton and Hamp's Construction illegally dumping construction debris in a vacant lot along Almonaster Boulevard.

Since the dumping took place in Orleans Parish, this portion of the case was prosecuted in Orleans Criminal District Court by the Orleans Parish District Attorney's Office. In this case, CID agents worked with the East Baton Rouge Parish Attorney's Office and Orleans Parish Attorney's Office to bring Hampton to justice.

In November 2009, Hampton, owner of Hamp's Enterprises, LLC and Hamp's Construction, LLC, was sentenced to pay criminal fines totaling \$40,000 and to clean up an illegal dumping site in New Orleans East.

Charlie Hampton and Hamp's Construction each pled guilty in Orleans Criminal District Court to negligent violations of the Louisiana Pollutant Discharge Elimination System statutes for illegally disposing of solid waste in a wetland area in eastern New Orleans. In addition, Hampton was charged with submitting documents to DEQ that contained false inspection certifications. The false certifications pertained to Asbestos Notification of Demolitions and Renovation Forms for work in the New Orleans area.

According to the information gathered throughout the investigation, these inspections, which are required by law, did not occur. The pleas involved criminal wrongdoing in both Baton Rouge and New Orleans. As part of the plea, Hamp's Construction will fund the cleanup.

Since the false documentation was submitted to DEQ's headquarters in Baton Rouge, this portion of the case was prosecuted in the 19th Judicial District by the East Baton Rouge Parish District Attorney's Office. Under

the terms of the plea agreement, Hamp's Enterprises, LLC, pled guilty in the 19th Judicial District court in Baton Rouge to willfully and knowingly violating a filing requirement with DEQ.

As a fairly common location for illegal dumping activities, the Almonaster corridor in New Orleans East is an area that DEQ and its partners continue to monitor for activities that contravene environmental laws and regulations.

The successful arrest and prosecution of Charlie Hampton and Hamp's Enterprises, LLC, has made significant inroads in DEQ's efforts to curtail illegal dumping in eastern New Orleans; thereby spreading the word for watchdog efforts in the area.

Eradicating illegal dumping throughout the state is an ongoing mission of DEQ-CID, and those investigative and prosecutorial efforts have endeavored to turn around and revitalize several communities.



Illegal dump site discovered by DEQ's Criminal Investigation Division agents in New Orleans East

DEQ's Remediation staff oversee an ongoing Superfund site in Denham Springs

A central part of DEQ's mission is to provide oversight and support to contractors who have been hired to perform water, air and solid waste testing at sites across the state that fall under DEQ's purview. One such example is the water testing work done by URS Corporation at the Combustion, Inc. Superfund site in Denham Springs. Combustion, Inc. has been undergoing semi-annual groundwater testing by URS in the wake of over two decades of environmental mismanagement by the site's former property owners.

DEQ Staff Environmental Scientist Todd Thibodeaux, responsible for site overview, makes periodic visits to ensure that the tests are being conducted in an accurate, timely and thorough manner.

This particular Superfund site is unique, in that DEQ is the lead agency. Most Superfund sites in the state are under the charge of the Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs) or the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. "We have a great working relationship with the potentially responsible parties and URS," said Thibodeaux. "They have not only done an exceptional job in keeping us and the public informed on the remedial activities performed onsite, they have also made the area a much safer place for local residents."

Combustion, Inc. was formerly an oil reclamation site that was listed as a Superfund site in 1990. Over the past 20 years, DEQ has worked with the Potentially Responsible Parties and URS Corporation to initiate a plan and actively clean up the oils and chemicals that have impacted the site. DEQ, the parties and URS have been moving forward with clean up plans since the initial removal of the bulk of the contamination in the late 1990's.

Given this location's unique environmental and ecological benefits, it was determined that nature itself would play a key role in kick-starting the clean up efforts. Over five years ago, native species of trees such as poplar, pine, oak and willow were planted on site in an effort to absorb and degrade much of the contamination in the shallow groundwater aquifer. Under this plan, DEQ has outlined a 5-year proposal for the Potentially Responsible Parties that will hopefully achieve a 10 percent reduction in the contamination. Observations thus far have shown that the project is working and the indigenous trees are doing the job.

Several water wells on the property are tested by URS twice a year (April and October) with DEQ oversight. Testing dates and times are scheduled for when optimum weather conditions are expected to elicit the most accurate reading possible. During a typical sampling event, water is analyzed for the presence of any organic or biogeochemical indicators that extend beyond the permitted parameters.

Through the combined efforts of everyone involved, headway is being made to capture and remove the contaminated soil and water on the property. As of April 2010, chemicals such as volatile organics and semi-volatile organics were noted to still be present in shallow groundwater, but its presence had not extended beyond a non-manageable degree.

As DEQ and URS continue to work together and monitor the natural attenuation of the environment, they are keeping their eye on various indicators of biological activity in the soil and groundwater. So far, all results have been positive as DEQ and its partners work toward bringing another site back into full environmental compliance.



DEQ Staff Environmental Scientist Todd Thibodeaux (far left) observes a well inspection by URS at the Combustion, Inc. site

A day in the life:

A wastewater treatment site inspection

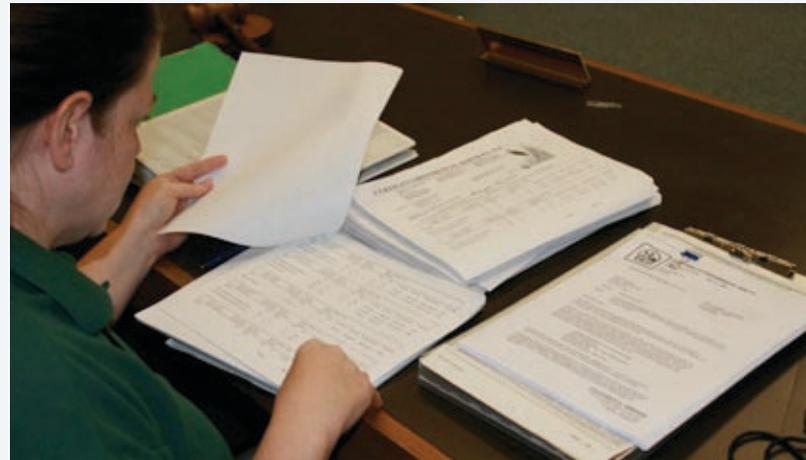
A major part of the Surveillance Division's job is to review permit documentation and conduct periodic site inspections at every site that is permitted by DEQ across the state. Inspections can be announced or unannounced, and are set on a rotating schedule that allows for an ample period of time between inspections at a given facility.

Most inspectors are very familiar with a particular site prior to their visit, and have generally established contact with the responsible parties over previous visits. During the inspection, the inspector generally begins with a review of the site or facility's permit and associated documentation. Next, a physical inspection and tour of the grounds is undertaken, where the inspector will note any issues that need to be addressed or clarified. After the site tour, the inspector will initiate a final audit of the permit documentation and notate any deficiencies in a field interview form, which might include erosion abatement concerns, the possible presence of debris or excess vegetation that may impact the site's efficient operation, or any improper protocols or infractions in either the paperwork or the physical operation of the site. If an issue is found that is counter to the guidelines listed in the permit, then an "area of concern," is noted.

In April 2010, DEQ Environmental Scientist Margaret Milazzo conducted an unannounced site inspection of a municipal wastewater treatment plant in St. James Parish. The treatment plant receives sanitary wastewater and sewer sludge/biosolids which are processed through a three-celled oxidation pond, treated by chlorination and ultimately discharged into the Mississippi River. The oxidation pond consists of a 3-celled unit with a gas-injected chlorination system.

The inspection began with a trip to the town hall for a review of the site's discharge monitoring reports, the storm water pollution prevention plan, the sludge hauling manifest and associated permit-related documentation. After the paperwork was in order, a physical inspection of the site followed. At the inspection, only minor "housekeeping" types of issues were noted, with no major infractions of the permit noted.

With a thorough and updated system of record-keeping, an above average degree of site maintenance in place, and full cooperation from the site's owners and operators, this particular inspection was typical of most. While this was a "textbook" model of sorts, oftentimes inspectors will encounter major infractions or deficiencies in the permit as well as within a site's physical operation. In those cases, a warning or Compliance Order and Notice of Potential Penalty may be issued by DEQ's Enforcement Division if the site fails to address the concerns in a timely and accurate fashion. From that point, a period of time is given by DEQ to come into compliance, and DEQ works with the site's responsible parties to address any deficiencies in order to achieve compliance with environmental regulations.



DEQ Environmental Scientist Margaret Milazzo examines a site's permit documentation during a site visit



Aerators in full operation at a municipal wastewater treatment plant in St. James Parish



Mobile air monitoring equipment can be staged anywhere in the state to take air quality readings whenever a need arises

Louisiana air quality update for 2010

Air quality is an important factor in the quality of life of Louisiana's citizens. For the past two three-year monitoring periods Louisiana has been in attainment of the 1997 one-hour standard. The air quality in Louisiana has steadily improved, but DEQ is striving to meet all national standards for all criteria pollutants. For Louisiana, the major focus for air quality has been the ozone standard and how ozone affects the population. But now, the Environmental Protection Agency is tightening not only the ozone standard but many others, such as PM 2.5, fine particulate matter, sulphur dioxide, nitrogen oxides (NOx) and lead. Most recently EPA issued a revision to the sulphur dioxide standard, creating a one-hour rule and will designate nonattainment areas by June 2012. They are also requiring monitors that check for lead.

Currently the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) are scheduled to be reviewed and perhaps changed as follows:

- The standard for nitrogen oxides became final in Jan. 2010, adding a 7-hour standard at 100 parts per billion (ppb) and retaining the annual average at 534 ppb. Implementation guidance is pending.
- The standard for sulphur dioxide became final in June 2010.
- Reconsideration of the ozone standard is final in August 31, 2010.
- EPA is considering a secondary stand to protect vegetation and the environment (W126).
- The carbon monoxide proposal is due in Oct. 2010 and the final in May 2011.
- The proposal for particulate matter is due in Nov. 2010.

Many changes in the NAAQS are ahead and the tightening of the standards requires a comprehensive approach to solving any air quality problems. As part of that approach, DEQ is conducting their first five year monitoring network assessment of all air monitoring sites, to determine where they are, what they are monitoring and to determine if they are in the right places for that purpose. This assessment will help DEQ make the best use of what equipment and staff is available for air quality assessment. More limited resources require the optimum use of equipment and personnel and this five year assessment will provide valuable information.

DEQ has a monitoring network which consists of 38 monitors around the state, and has recently added two lead monitors not included on the map at Baker and LaPlace. The MAML is another tool that can be used to determine air quality. It can be deployed to specific areas to check the air. It is equipped with a gas chromatograph, which allows it to sample many organic compounds. It can also monitor for criteria air pollutants, ozone, PM 2.5, carbon monoxide, NOx, and sulphur dioxide. The MAML has a mercury analyzer, capable of detecting mercury in small amounts in the air. The MAML is used to provide a more proactive approach to ensuring compliance to Louisiana's ambient air quality standard.

Because of the standard changes, there will be adjustments in the Air Quality Index to reflect those changes. It is more important than ever to know about air quality. Anyone can register to get free notification daily or as required air quality forecasts through the EnviroFlash AQ notification system. The EnviroFlash system can also be used to send special messages about air quality to subscribers. To Subscribe to EnviroFlash, go to www.enviroflash.info.

As a result of the coming standard changes, DEQ has launched an extensive educational campaign to educate communities that may be affected by the potential impacts. DEQ presented two "Webinars" to the members of the Louisiana Municipal Association and to the Louisiana Police Jury Association. These presentations are



DEQ's ambient air monitoring sites are located throughout the state

engineered to inform the communities about the coming changes, the impacts and early actions they can take to mitigate those impacts. DEQ staff attended several dozen public meetings and numerous technical conferences to help communities understand why these new standards will be important.

During this last year, DEQ participated in the EPA School Air Toxics Program with school air quality monitoring at Eden Garden Elementary School in Shreveport. Even though this school ranked in the 21 percentile in USA Today's school monitoring report, EPA picked it because of its proximity to a chrome plating facility and monitoring was done for chromium and carbonyls.

Results of the study, conducted over 60 days with 10 sample events, showed non-detect levels and no undue exposure. Results of this study and data can be found on the EPA Web site at www.epa.gov.

Information on current air quality, monitoring sites and air quality assessment can be found on the DEQ Web site, www.deq.louisiana.gov. The public can also access the EPA Air Now Web site at www.airnow.gov.



Brownfields properties, such as the MCRA warehouse located at 19th Street in Baton Rouge, are properties that undergo a comprehensive clean up process so they may be put back into reuse

Brownfields projects in Louisiana

How do you make already used and possibly contaminated property ready to be reused for another purpose? Remediation through brownfields projects do just that – recycle property for reuse.

Brownfields is real property, the expansion, redevelopment, or reuse of which may be complicated by the presence or potential presence of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant. Many current owners and potential buyers of brownfields properties, as well as lenders, developers, and other interested parties are concerned with the existing or potential liability under the federal and state superfund laws. These superfund statutes provide for strict, joint and severe liability for past environmental contamination, which in many cases, can subject buyers and others to liability for the cleanup of a property even though they played no role in contaminating the property.

These liability concerns have often prevented the re-development and re-use of slightly to moderately contaminated commercial and industrial properties

which otherwise could be well used for locating new commercial or industrial enterprises. This, in turn, costs our state new business and industry, new jobs and new tax revenues.

The Louisiana Voluntary Remediation Program provides a mechanism by which property owners, potential owners or others can clean up contaminated properties and receive a release of liability for further cleanup of historical contamination at a site. This release of liability flows to future owners of the property as well.

DEQ provides administrative, technical, and legal incentives in order to encourage the redevelopment and reuse of brownfields' properties. The VRP makes the cleanup more flexible with more clean up options.

The renovated and expanded offices of Mid City Redevelopment Alliance in Baton Rouge is a brownfields project, started through the VRP and funded by a grant from DEQ. The Mid City Building is at the corner of 19th street and is a building with

more than 13,000 square feet of unused space. The building, which will be donated to Mid City by the Dillard Foundation, was a moss processing plant in the 1800s and more recently a car dealership. Because of various types of contamination on the site, it had to be environmentally cleaned up before it could be used for the Mid City offices. That is where the DEQ Brownfields program came in. The building was cleaned up and turned into an office building, training workshop and will even have some space for other private businesses. DEQ, in partnership with the East Baton Rouge City-Parish Planning Commission, helped fund the removal of lead paint and asbestos and removal of eight lifts and accompanying fluids from the floor of the building.

A DEQ Brownfields Grant provided \$182,751 toward the project. Work under the grant began in February 2010 and was completed in June 2010.

Mid City Redevelopment Alliance encourages the growth and renewal of Baton Rouge's mid city region by attracting new and retaining current residents and businesses. Some of their endeavors include a home ownership center, help with affordable housing development, economic development, community development and planning, historic preservation, community organizing and real estate services.



Volunteers of America is based at the Highland Center in Baton Rouge

Another Brownfields project is being completed in Shreveport and was undertaken by the Volunteers of America. The VOA of north Louisiana is a multi-purpose faith based organization which began in Shreveport in 1935. It has grown to provide many different programs and services to more than 10,000 people every year and employs more than 500 people. Programs of the VOA include a child development center, services for special needs clients, Meals on Wheels, GED classes and much more.

VOA is based at the Highland Center, which has been a central part of the Highland neighborhood since 1995. VOA occupies approximately 38,000 square feet.

The project is redevelopment of the property that would cover immediate repairs and code upgrades and is being done with technical and programmatic assistance from the Shreveport Brownfields Program. Repairs include a new chiller for the sanctuary, roofing repairs, interior repairs and project management. Code upgrades include fire alarms, HVAC return air systems, electrical and lighting, fire separation partitions and environmental abatement. Both lead and asbestos were identified as being environment issues at the center.

The VOA applied for a Brownfields grant from DEQ. The DEQ Brownfields program provided \$153,301 for the cleanup. Work started on the project in May 2010 and should be completed by August 2010.

These projects are excellent examples of how contaminated property can be returned to productive use and restored.



MCRA's office space before clean up



MCRA's office space after clean up

Appendix

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Office of Environmental Compliance

SURVEILLANCE: INCIDENTS

ACADIANA REGION	581
CAPITAL REGION	1,704
NORTHEAST REGION	734
NORTHWEST REGION	776
SOUTHEAST REGION	1,954
SOUTHWEST REGION	380

EMERGENCY RESPONSE

SPILLS	652
COMPLAINTS	173

ENFORCEMENT: TOTAL ACTIONS ISSUED

AIR	137
HAZARDOUS WASTE	60
MSE	10
RADIATION	44
SOLID	256
UST	338
WATER	157
MULTIMEDIA	83
TOTAL NUMBER OF ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS	1539
PENALTY ASSESSMENT	49
EXPEDITED PENALTY AGREEMENT AND NOTICE OF POTENTIAL PENALTY	454
TOTAL PENALTY AMOUNT ASSESSED	\$979,367.77
SETTLEMENTS/AGREEMENTS	58
TOTAL SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT	\$1,686,987.43
TOTAL BEP VALUE	\$75,000.00
UST COMPLIANCE SCHOOL	249 ATTENDEES 13 CLASSES
SWAT COMPLIANCE SCHOOL	144 ATTENDEES 6 CLASSES

SINGLE POINT OF CONTACT

SPILLS PROCESSED	4,542
COMPLAINTS PROCESSED	3,677
WRITTEN NOTIFICATION PROCESSED	1,928

RADIATION SURVEILLANCE

X-RAY	1,092
RAM	258
FDA MAMMOGRAPHY QUALITY STANDARDS ACT	138

RADIATION SERVICES

RAM LICENSES	789
REGISTRATIONS	892
CERTIFICATIONS	592
INDUSTRIAL RADIOGRAPHY TESTS ADMINISTERED	400

EMISSIONS REDUCTION

VOC*	16.11 TPY
SO ₂	0.002 TPY
PM10	0.541 TPY
NOx	0.448 TPY
CO	0.434 TPY

*VOC TOTALS INCLUDE TOXIC AIR POLLUTANTS THAT ARE ALSO VOCs.+

ENFORCEMENT: DISCHARGE MONITORING REPORTS

INDIVIDUAL MAJORS	3,810
INDIVIDUAL NON MAJORS	11,305
GENERAL-NON STORMWATER PERMITS	24,616
STORMWATER (NON CONSTRUCTION)	1,714
STORMWATER (CONSTRUCTION)	4
UNPERMITTED FACILITIES	61

SURVEILLANCE: INSPECTIONS

REGIONS	INSPECTIONS	HURRICANE RESPONSE/ ASSESSMENTS	BP HORIZON RESPONSE/ ASSESSMENTS
ACADIANA REGION	679	18	9
CAPITOL REGION	1,333	104	2
NORTHEAST REGION	785	45	
NORTHWEST REGION	478		
SOUTHEAST REGION	1,036	109	249
SOUTHWEST REGION	360	19	2

Office of Environmental Compliance

AIR QUALITY ASSESSMENT	
AIR QUALITY MONITORING NETWORK	<p>DEQ OPERATES 38 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 94 MONITORS ARE OPERATING AT ANY GIVEN TIME, 53 OF WHICH OPERATE CONTINUOUSLY AND THE REMAINING 38 OPERATE ON SET SCHEDULES.</p> <p>LOUISIANA ALSO HAS 4 SPECIAL PURPOSE SITES, 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)	19 MONITORS COLLECT AND ANALYZE ABOUT 2,500 CANISTERS PER YEAR. SAMPLES ARE GIVEN 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).
SO ₂	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 EMISSION SOURCES. DEQ OVERSAW 20 TESTING EVENTS, APPROVED PROTOCOLS FOR 497 STACKS, AND REVIEWED 188 TEST REPORTS

WATER QUALITY ASSESSMENT	
SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT	COLLECTED GPS DATA FOR 7 WATER SYSTEMS
SOURCE WATER/WELLHEAD PROTECTION	STRATEGIES FOR 100 WATER SYSTEMS; MORE THAN 1,500 PEOPLE EDUCATED ON DRINKING WATER SOURCE PROTECTION; DISTRIBUTED 176 HIGHWAY DRINKING WATER PROTECTION SIGNS; APPROVED 25 CONTINGENCY PLANS; 397 POTENTIAL SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION EDUCATED ON BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES; 18 ORDINANCES WORKED ON; WORKED WITH 4 SOURCE WATER PROTECTION COMMITTEES WITH A TOTAL OF 76 VOLUNTEERS IN 4 PARISHES; 33 SOURCE WATER PROTECTION VIDEOS DISTRIBUTED; 22 AQUIFER RECHARGE MAPS DISTRIBUTED
AQUIFER SAMPLING AND ASSESSMENT PROGRAM (ASSET)	60 WATER WELLS SAMPLED THAT PRODUCE WATER FROM THE SPARTA, CARRIZO-WILCOX, RED RIVER ALLUVIAL, EVANGELINE EQUIVALENT, AND JASPER EQUIVALENT AQUIFERS; APPROXIMATELY 9,900 PARAMETERS MEASURED
TMDL DEVELOPMENT	38 TMDLS IN PROGRESS; 8 DATA PLANS DEVELOPED FOR THE VERMILION RIVER AND BAYOU TECHE SURVEYS; 1 SURVEY OF THE BATON ROUGE MS4 IN PROGRESS
WATER QUALITY STANDARDS ANTIDEGRADATION IMPLEMENTATION PROCEDURES	DRAFT PROCEDURES DEVELOPED; PUBLIC NOTICED AND MADE AVAILABLE FOR COMMENTS ON LDEQ WEBSITE; 24 COMMENTS RECEIVED AND EVALUATED FOR APPLICATION
WATER QUALITY STANDARDS TRIENNIAL REVISION	INITIATED TRIENNIAL REVISION PROCESS; MADE REQUEST FOR PUBLIC COMMENTS ON LDEQ WEBSITE; 38 COMMENTS RECEIVED AND RESPONSES DRAFTED
LOUISIANA NONPOINT SOURCE (NPS) MANAGEMENT PROGRAM	IMPLEMENTED 26 PROJECTS TO REDUCE NPS RUNOFF; ESTABLISHED NINE STATE WATERSHED COORDINATORS; FINALIZED THREE AND INITIATED REVISIONS OF EIGHT WATERSHED IMPLEMENTATION PLANS WITHIN THE MERMENEAU, OUACHITA AND VERMILION-TECHE RIVER BASINS WHICH HAVE TMDLS COMPLETED FOR THEM; BEGAN WORK ON SIX NEW WATERSHED IMPLEMENTATION PLANS FOR IMPAIRED WATER BODIES WITHIN THE RED RIVER AND LAKE PONTCHARTRAIN BASINS; TRACKED AND MANAGED OVER \$1.5 MILLION NPS SECTION 319 FUNDS
LOUISIANA WATER QUALITY INVENTORY: INTEGRATED REPORT 2008	FINAL DRAFT REPORT COMPLETED (498 PAGES INCLUDING APPENDICES); SUBMITTED TO EPA REGION 6

Office of Environmental Services

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION GROUP	
PUBLIC NOTICES PUBLISHED	680 (1,112 NEWSPAPERS)
PUBLIC HEARINGS CONDUCTED	16
PUBLIC COMMENTS RECEIVED	3,771
NUMBER PUBLIC NOTICES MAILED OUT (HARD COPIES)	56,648 PIECES
SUBSCRIBERS TO EMAIL PUBLIC NOTICE SERVICE	2,050
SUBSCRIBERS TO MAIL-OUT PUBLIC NOTICE SERVICE	1,780

PERMIT APPLICATIONS ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW	
TOTAL APPLICATIONS PROCESSED	5,105
AIR	2,589
WATER	2,287
NAME/OWNER/OPERATOR CHANGE	1,140
SOLID WASTE	73
HAZARDOUS WASTE	43
BIOSOLIDS	62
EXPEDITED PERMIT PROCESSING REQUESTS PROCESSED	812

TEMPO SUPPORT GROUP	
CREATE NEW MASTERFILES (AI#S)	4,405
CONDUCT CHANGE REQUESTS	7,150
REQUIREMENTS LOADED INTO TEMPO	2,460
TEMPO SECURITY REQUESTS COMPLETED	104
SYSTEM SERVICE REQUESTS RECEIVED	99
SYSTEM SERVICE REQUESTS COMPLETED	115
SYSTEM SERVICE REQUESTS COMPLETED	79

SOLID WASTE	
SEWAGE SLUDGE HAULERS APPLICATIONS PROCESSED	274
SOLID WASTE TRANSPORTERS TOTAL REGISTERED TOTAL	2,003
SOLID WASTE TRANSPORTERS REGISTERED	97
SOLID WASTE GENERATORS (INDUSTRIAL) TOTAL REGISTERED	1,664
SOLID WASTE GENERATORS (INDUSTRIAL) REGISTERED	38
LANDFILL OPERATORS CERTIFIED	109

LEAD	
PROJECT NOTIFICATIONS (LPF-3) PROCESSED	13
ACCREDITATIONS (LPF-1) PROCESSED	354
TRAINING PROVIDERS RECOGNIZED	8
TRAINERS RECOGNIZED	18
LEAD TRAINING CLASSES AUDITS PERFORMED	0
LEAD LICENSED CONTRACTORS RECOGNIZED TOTAL	80

LABORATORY ACCREDITATION	
IN STATE LABORATORIES ACCREDITED	50
IN STATE LABORATORIES ACCREDITED (NEW FACILITIES)	2
IN STATE LABORATORIES AUDITED	15
OUT OF STATE LABORATORIES ACCREDITED	144
OUT OF STATE LABORATORIES ACCREDITED (NEW FACILITIES)	6
OUT OF STATE LABORATORIES AUDITED	29

HAZARDOUS WASTE	
HAZARDOUS WASTE GENERATORS TOTAL REGISTERED	12,326
HAZARDOUS WASTE GENERATORS REGISTERED	217
HAZARDOUS WASTE GENERATORS DELISTED	567
HAZARDOUS WASTE TRANSPORTERS TOTAL REGISTERED	307
HAZARDOUS WASTE TRANSPORTERS REGISTERED	89
ANNUAL HAZARDOUS REPORTS PROCESSED	398
HAZARDOUS WASTE GENERATED BY LARGE QUANTITY GENERATORS (TONS)	4,112,370 TONS

PERMIT DECISIONS ISSUED	
AIR	3,179
SOLID WASTE	66
HAZARDOUS WASTE	5
WATER INDIVIDUAL	470
WATER GENERAL	3,241

Office of Environmental Services

ASBESTOS	
ASBESTOS RENO/DEMO NOTIFICATIONS (AAC-2) PROCESSED	2,555
DISPOSAL VERIFICATION FORMS ADVFS ISSUED	4,743
REGULATED ASBESTOS DISPOSED IN LOUISIANA LANDFILLS (TOTAL CU YDS)	110,440.61
ASBESTOS ACCREDITATIONS (AAC-1) PROCESSED	2,983
TRAINING PROVIDERS RECOGNIZED (AAC-3) PROCESSED	30
TRAINERS RECOGNIZED (AAC-4) PROCESSED	116
ASBESTOS TRAINING CLASSES AUDITS PERFORMED	4
ASBESTOS INSPECTION REPORTS/ EXEMPTIONS/MANAGEMENT PLANS APPROVED	46

REMEDIAL SERVICES	
PRELIMINARY EVALUATION ASSESSMENT (PEA)	25
INVESTIGATION WORK PLANS	151
INV AND CA IMPLEMENTATION REPORTS	306
CA WORK PLANS	66
UST COST ESTIMATES	6
MONITORING REPORTS	693
NO FURTHER ACTION	102
VRP COMPLETION	7
COMFORT LETTER	11
INSPECTIONS	991
PERMIT APPLICATION REVIEWS	158
NON-TEMPO DEFINED TASKS	270
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE REVIEWS	181

UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK	
INVESTIGATION WORK PLANS	193
INV AND CA IMPLEMENTATION REPORTS	707
CA WORK PLANS	109
UST COST ESTIMATES	21
MONITORING REPORTS	380
NO FURTHER ACTION	129
COMFORT LETTER	30
INSPECTIONS	569
NON-TEMPO DEFINED TASKS	165
UST SUPPORT	
RECEIVE APPLICATION	904
ISSUE FINAL DECISION	1,498
ADMINISTRATIVELY/TECHNICALLY REVIEWED	2,255
ADMINISTRATIVE/TECHNICAL COMPLETENESS DETERMINATION COMPLETED	1
ISSUE ANNUAL TANK CERTIFICATE	4,138
CREATE ASSESSMENT	197
ISSUE NOTICE OF DEFICIENCY	139
ISSUE CORRECTED DEFICIENCY	195
ISSUE DEFICIENCY CLEAR	111
ISSUE NOTICE OF POTENTIAL DELIVERY PROHIBITION	117
SUBMITTED FOR CIRCUIT RIDER REVIEW	404
FORWARD TO ENFORCEMENT	109

LABORATORY SERVICES DIVISION ANALYSIS COUNTS	
ORGANICS – AIR	9,486
GENERAL CHEMISTRY – WATER	2,028
RADIATION – WATER	85
RADIATION – SOIL	2
RADIATION – AIR	312
RADIATION – TISSUE	6
RADIATION – MILK	3
RADIATION – VEGETATION	4
GRAND TOTAL	11,926

Office of the Secretary

COMMUNICATIONS	
PRESS RELEASES	147
PRESS CLIPPINGS	3,066
TV RADIO SELF BOOKINGS	33
REPORTER CALLS	372
WEB HITS	4,341,635
GRAPHICS	182 PROJECTS

LEGAL AND REGULATION DEVELOPMENT	
COURT APPEARANCES	501
PLEADINGS PREPARED	482
LEGAL CONSULTATIONS	122,001
PUBLIC HEARINGS	30
COOPERATIVE AND SETTLEMENT AGREEMENTS NEGOTIATED	125
ETHICS CONSULTATIONS	177
REGULATION PACKAGES PREPARED AND REVIEWED	40
ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS REVIEWED	1,230
FEES AND PENALTIES COLLECTED	\$1,917,722.00

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DIVISION	
NUMBER OF LEADS RECEIVED	130
NUMBER OF CASES OPENED	32
NUMBER OF CRIMINAL/ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTS	391 (202.5 HOURS)
NUMBER OF OUTREACH	100 (294.25 HOURS)
NUMBER OF CRIMINAL CASES REFERRED TO DA	15
NUMBER OF DEFENDANTS CHARGED	16
NUMBER OF DEFENDANTS SENTENCED	10
JAIL TIME	3 MONTHS
PROBATION	168 MONTHS
CRIMINAL FEE	\$32,450.00
RESTITUTION	\$72,573.31
COST OF PROSECUTION	\$3,000.00
COST OF INVESTIGATION	\$12,000.00
COMMUNITY SERVICE	38 HOURS

ENVIRONMENTAL LEADERSHIP PROGRAM NEW MEMBERS	2009	2010
TOTAL BUSINESSES	45	54
FEDERAL FACILITIES	2	3
MUNICIPALITIES	6	14
ACADEMIA	8	14
NGOS	3	5
TOTAL	64	90

ENVIROSCHOOL	
NUMBER OF ATTENDEES	847
NUMBER OF SESSIONS STATEWIDE	43
NUMBER OF TOPICS DISCUSSED	18
NUMBER OF INSTRUCTORS	50

Office of the Secretary

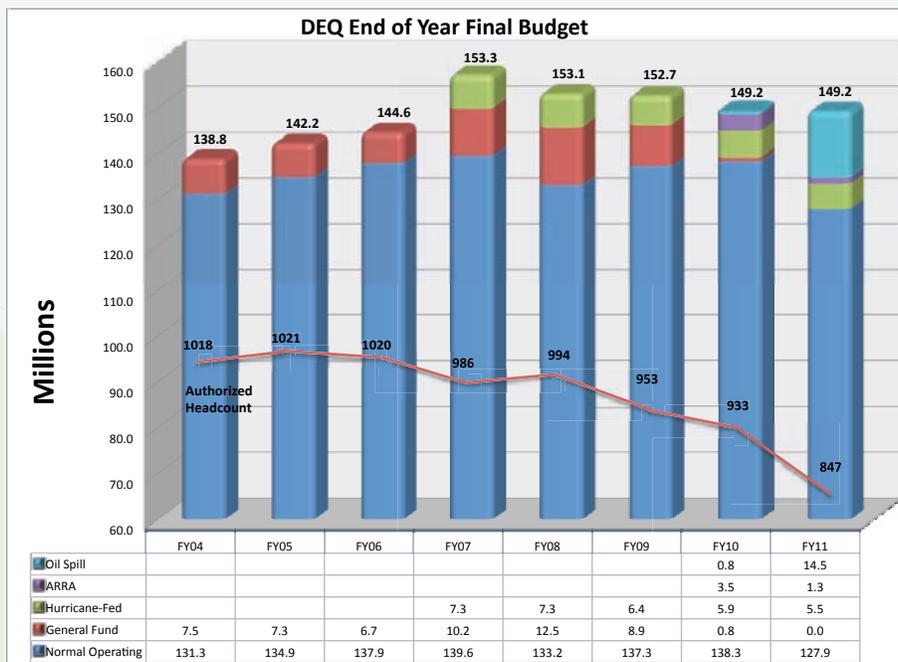
SMALL BUSINESS/SMALL COMMUNITY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM REGULATORY COMPLIANCE ASSISTANCE		
Compliance Assistance	1895	Provide assistance to local communities, municipalities, and new and existing small businesses to better understand the regulatory process, ensure compliance with environmental regulations 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	711	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	520	Provide the information on environmental regulation to small businesses and small communities per request.
Workshops/Seminars	114	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	4214	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	
AMERICAN RECOVERY AND REINVESTMENT ACT (ARRA) OF 2009	
ACTIVITY	DATA
Total funding awarded to Louisiana projects under ARRA	\$43,081,400
Total Number of ARRA Loans Made in 2010	53
Total Number of Parishes With ARRA Project Investment	42
Number of Green projects	7
Number of Traditional projects	46
ACTIVITIES AND HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
Value of Loans Made From Inception (1990) to FY 2009	\$486,147,900
Number of Loans Made From Inception (1990) to FY 2009	92
Value of Loans Made in FY 2010	\$121,598,489
Number of Loans Made in FY 2010	63
BASE LOAN PROGRAM ACTIVITIES	
Total funding awarded to Louisiana projects under ARRA	\$43,081,400
Total Number of ARRA Loans Made in 2010	53
Total Number of Parishes With ARRA Project Investment	42
Number of Green projects	7
Number of Traditional projects	46

Management and Finance

SECTION	QUANTITY	METRIC
RECORDS MANAGEMENT	1,141	PUBLIC RECORD REQUESTS FULFILLED PER YEAR
RECORDS MANAGEMENT	36,027	PAGES PROVIDED TO PUBLIC PER YEAR
RECORDS MANAGEMENT	\$15,340	COPY FEES COLLECTED PER YEAR
RECORDS MANAGEMENT	190	CUSTOMERS TO PUBLIC RECORDS CENTER ASSISTED PER YEAR
RECORDS MANAGEMENT	2,993,415	PAGES SCANNED PER YEAR
RECORDS MANAGEMENT	3,315	EDMS ONLINE SUBSCRIBERS
RECORDS MANAGEMENT	30,662	AVERAGE EDMS WEBSITE HITS PER MONTH
RECORDS MANAGEMENT	45,686,272	DOCUMENTS SUPPORTED BY EDMS
CUSTOMER SERVICE CENTER	12,523	PUBLIC INFORMATION CALLS PER YEAR
CUSTOMER SERVICE CENTER	694	PUBLIC INFORMATION EMAILS PER YEAR
CUSTOMER SERVICE CENTER	219	AUDIO/WEB CONFERENCES SUPPORTED PER YEAR

FY10 ACTUAL EXPENDITURES						
EXPENDITURE CATEGORY	OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY	ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE	ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES	ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT	MANAGEMENT AND FINANCE	DEQ TOTAL
SALARIES	5,162,542	14,253,098	9,870,237	12,345,661	6,742,894	48,374,432
OTHER COMPENSATION	0	12,093	35,678	56,255	210,948	314,974
RELATED BENEFITS	3,363,065	4,229,043	2,771,185	3,594,914	1,949,306	15,907,513
TRAVEL & TRAINING	38,094	148,492	72,361	92,124	12,318	363,389
OPERATING SERVICES	180,502	882,573	138,691	1,188,149	1,583,324	3,973,239
SUPPLIES	60,451	460,563	41,494	312,581	317,629	1,192,718
PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	10,731	13,578	1,481	1,271,675	1,732,781	3,030,245
OTHER CHARGES	452,442	1,629,852	0	5,112,469	24,304,522	31,499,284
CAPITAL OUTLAY	0	34,020	0	29,941	0	63,961
IAT	1,130,133	1,656,443	1,391,678	3,576,832	3,593,769	11,348,854
TOTAL	10,397,959	23,319,755	14,322,805	27,580,601	40,447,490	116,068,609



Contact Information

Regional Offices

Acadiana, Lafayette

Will Tucker, Regional Manager
111 New Center Drive • Lafayette, LA 70508
P: 337.262.5584 • F: 337.262.5593

Northeast, Monroe

Larry Baldwin, Regional Manager
1823 Hwy 546 • West Monroe, LA 71292
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Northeast, Central Pineville

Bob Paul
402 Rainbow Drive • Building 402
Pineville, LA 71360
P: 318.487.5656 • F: 318.487.5927

Northwest, Shreveport

Otis Randle, Regional Manager
1525 Fairfield • Room 520
Shreveport, LA 71101
P: 318.676.7476 • F: 318.676.7573

Southeast, New Orleans

Mike Algero, Regional Manager
201 Evans Road • Bldg 4, Suite 420
New Orleans, LA 70123
P: 504.736.7701 • F: 504.736.7702

Southeast, Bayou Lafourche

Pat Breaux
110 Barataria St. • Lockport, LA 70374
P: 985.532.6206 • F: 985.532.9945

Southwest, Lake Charles

Billy Eakin, Regional Manager
1301 Gadwall Street • Lake Charles, LA 70615
P: 337.491.2667 • F: 337.491.2682

Capital, Baton Rouge

Bobby Mayweather, Regional Manager
602 North 5th Street • Baton Rouge, LA 70802
P: 225.219.3600 • F: 225.219.3695

Division Contacts

Air Permits.....	P: 225.219.3181 F: 225.219.3156
Air Quality Assessment	P: 225.219.3488 F: 225.219.3240
Business And Community Outreach.....	P: 225.219.3951 F: 225.219.3971
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: 225.219.3863 F: 225.219.3868
Human Resources	P: 225.219.3850 F: 225.219.3859
Laboratory Services	P: 225.219.9800 F: 225.219.9898
Permit Support Services	P: 225.219.0790 P: 225.219.0798 F: 225-219-3309 F: 225-219-3310
Radiological Services	P: 225.219.3041 F: 225.219.3154
Remediation Services	P: 225.219.3471 F: 225.219.3398
Surveillance	P: 225.219.3615 F: 225.219.4083
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
Public Records	P: 225.219.3168 F: 225.219.3175

Contact Information

Program Contacts

Brownfields Initiative	P: 225.219.3236 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 F: 225.219.3971
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: 225.219.3483 F: 225.219.3240
Mercury Initiative	P: 225.219.3483 F: 225.219.3240
Motor Vehicle Inspection & Maintenance	P: 225.219.3488 F: 225.219.3240
Nonpoint Source	P: 225.219.3595 F: 225.219.3582
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: 225.219.3236 F: 225.219.3239
Recycling	P: 800.305.6621 F: 225.219.3310
Small Business and Small Community Assistance	P: 800.259.2890 P: 225.219.3969 F: 225.219.3971
Total Maximum Daily Load Program	P: 225.219.3554 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

Contact Information

Office of Environmental Compliance

Office of Environmental Compliance
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Baton Rouge, LA 70821-4312
P: 225.219.3710 F: 225.219.3708

Beau James Brock - Assistant Secretary
P: 225.219.3710 • beau.brock@la.gov

Celena Cage- Enforcement
P: 225.219.3715 • celena.cage@la.gov

Chris Piehler- Surveillance
P: 225.219.3615 • chris.piehler@la.gov

Radiological Services
P: 225.219.3624

Air Quality Assessment
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