LOUISIANA

State Profile	
Governor	John Bel Edwards (D)
Attorney General	Jeff Landry (R) (elected)
Legal Issues	Louisiana challenged the Clean Power Plan, the CAA Startup, Shutdown or Malfunction Rule, Clean Air Act standards for sulfur dioxide, and the Cross-State Air Pollution Rule.
Key Agencies	Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality *Chuck Carr Brown, Secretary* Louisiana Department Health and Hospitals, Office of Public Health *Rebekah E. Gee, Secretary* Louisiana Department of Natural Resources *Thomas F. Harris, Secretary* Louisiana Department of Agriculture and Forestry *Michael Strain, Commissioner* Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority (Gov.'s Office) *Johnny Bradbury, Chair*
Key Issues	• **Alexandria/Pineville, LA -** These two communities encompass multiple hazardous waste sites, including two active creosoting companies, two remediated EPA Superfund sites and a state-lead inactive waste site. All identified sites are within a 2-mile radius in close proximity to neighborhood schools and residential areas that are 87% and 57% minority for Alexandria and Pineville, respectively. A Community Sustainability Initiative was developed through two Community Scoping Sessions to begin the collaborative problem solving process working towards sustainable solutions to health and environmental issues identified by the

community. Several community meetings have been held with community members, industry representatives, as well as interested environmental activists (General Honore' of the Green Army and Wilma Subra with the Louisiana Environmental Action Network). EPA has organized a series of projects to address concerns that were voiced in the community meetings consisting of air and soil sampling, community outreach, and development of a Community Sustainability Network which is an assembly of community stakeholders working together to resolve community concerns. A major goal of this project was to collect soil sampling data in local parks and schools and compile that data along with air monitoring data collected by LDEQ from 2013 to 2015. **Camp Minden propellant destruction** - The Louisiana Military Department (LMD), under an Administrative Order on Consent also signed by EPA, the Army, and the LDEQ completed the yearlong destruction of 16 Million pounds of M6 Propellant on April 12, 2017. LMD is currently addressing the disposal of packing for the M6 propellant and any small amounts of M6 propellant will be disposed by open burning at the facility. EPA approved the final closure plan for the destruction of on-site materials.

- **Denka Emissions reduction Project** - The chemical chloroprene was determined to be a likely carcinogen in 2010. The 2011 National Air Toxics Assessment (released in December, 2015) rated the risk of cancer in LaPlace, Louisiana, to be elevated due to air emissions from the Denka Facility. On April 1, Denka completed the installation of pollution control measures. EPA and LDEQ continue to work with Denka to implement further Chloroprene reductions. EPA has agreed to continue air monitoring efforts until December 2018. On Friday, April 13, the Louisiana Environmental Action Network released an evaluation of cancer rates in nearby zip codes (derived from the state's updated tumor registry), which they conclude show an overall cancer rate 25% higher than the rate for all cancers combined in the state

of Louisiana. Louisiana Department of Health did not see a correlation between exposure to chloroprene and a higher risk of cancer. EPA continues to publish air monitoring data from six community locations on its public website.

- **Louisiana Offshore Oil Port (LOOP)** – LOOP was organized in 1972 as a Delaware corporation and converted to a limited liability company in 1996. LOOP is a joint venture of Marathon Pipe Line LLC, Shell Oil Company, and Valero Terminal and Distribution Company. Under the Deepwater Port Act (DPA) of 1974, the Department of Transportation (DOT) originally licensed LOOP as an offshore oil import facility on December 19, 1976. LOOP has both onshore / near shore and offshore facilities. Onshore / near shore facilities and discharges are regulated by Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality (LDEQ) under the Clean Water Act (CWA) and Clean Air Act (CAA). LOOP has operated as an import DPA terminal since 1981. The Offshore Marine Terminal is part of the LOOP Deepwater Port Complex and is located roughly 18 nautical miles off the coast of Louisiana, in the Gulf of Mexico outside of the state territorial waters. The Offshore Marine Terminal consists of a pumping platform, control platform and three single-point mooring buoys used for the offloading / on-loading of crude tankers. The Maritime Administration (MARAD) for DOT and the US Coast Guard (USCG) assume lead agency responsibilities for consulting with other Federal and State agencies under the DPA. LOOP submitted a request to amend the Operations Manual contained in the existing deepwater port license to convert a portion of the existing crude oil importing operation to accommodate crude oil exporting operations, which were initiated on February 16, 2018. The USCG and MARAD are serving to integrate the project analysis and consultation required in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and the DPA. To date, LOOP has loaded crude to 2 Very Large Crude Carrier vessels. LDEQ and Region 6 have individually and now jointly issue the CWA NPDES permit for onshore, near shore (state waters) and offshore (Federal waters) discharges. The last NPDES permit expired over 4 years ago, but has been administratively extended for existing

discharges while a new permit with additional discharge points can be proposed and finalized. LDEQ has issued CAA permits for only the onshore emission points. There has never been a CAA permit (Title I or Title V) for emissions from the Offshore Marine Terminal. LOOP's position is that they are not subject to EPA jurisdiction under the CAA. This is not the position of EPA, MARAD, Department of Interior nor USCG. The recently initiated export operations may subject LOOP to the Subpart Y Marine Terminal Loading MACT requirements.

- **Coastal Issues** – The state is working with EPA and other federal agencies to coordinate funding from NRDA, RESTORE, NFWF, and CWPPRA to address coastal restoration priorities. Since 2008, EPA has listed 3 coastal segments as impaired due to low dissolved oxygen. LDEQ collected dissolved oxygen data within these segments in 2015 and listed 2 of these segments on its 2016 list, but did not list the third segment (Terrebonne Coastal Waters). EPA deferred action on the Terrebonne segment in approving the remainder of the 2016 list, this leaving it with an impaired status from EPA's 2014 action.

- **National Carbon Black Initiative** – EPA began investigating the plants of all five carbon black manufacturing companies (Orion Engineered Carbons, Sid Richardson Carbon and Energy Company, Columbian Chemicals Company, Cabot Corporation, and Continental Carbon Company) as part of the agency's national enforcement initiatives aimed at reducing air pollution from the largest sources and cutting hazardous air pollutants. EPA and the Department of Justice have lodged (December 22, 2017) and expect to soon enter consent decrees with Orion, Sid Richardson, and Columbian for Clean Air Act NSR violations. All three companies operate facilities in Louisiana. The Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality (LDEQ) joined the settlements of all three companies. EPA and DOJ also lodged (December 22, 2017) amendments to CDs that

resolved NSR violations against Cabot (2014) and Continental (2015). Cabot operates two facilities in Louisiana. LDEQ joined the Cabot settlement. In each settlement, the defendant has agreed to pay a penalty, install pollution controls (e.g., scrubbers for sulfur dioxide and particulate matter control and selective catalytic reduction for nitrogen oxide control), and conduct mitigation projects. The Cabot and Continental CD Amendments change the dates by which Cabot and Continental must install and operate pollution controls and conduct mitigation projects so that the dates align with those of Orion, Sid Richardson, and Columbian.

- **Water Infrastructure Needs information -** EPA conducts an assessment of infrastructure needs to support the CWA and SDWA Revolving Loan Funds. These estimates are updated regularly on a four - year cycle. The most recent Report to Congress 2012 for CWA and 2015 for SWDA indicate the following. (Needs are shown in millions of US dollars.)

STATE	CWA	SDWA
Louisiana	$4,462	$7,331