

# Emergency Rules

## DECLARATION OF EMERGENCY

### Department of Agriculture and Forestry Office of Agriculture and Environmental Sciences

#### Fixed Wing Aircraft; Standards for Commercial Aerial Pesticide Applications (LAC 7:XXIII.145)

In accordance with the emergency provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act, R.S. 49:953 (B), and under the authority of R.S. 3:3203, the Commissioner of Agriculture and Forestry declares an emergency to exist and adopts by emergency process the attached rules and regulations for the application of an ultra low volume insecticide to be applied to cotton fields infested with false chinch bugs.

The application of insecticides in accordance with the current concentration regulations has not been sufficient to control false chinch bugs. Failure to allow the concentrations in ultra low volume (ULV) malathion applications will allow the false chinch bugs the opportunity to destroy the cotton during the growing season. The destruction of the cotton crop or a substantial portion of the cotton crop will cause irreparable harm to the economy of Northern Louisiana and to Louisiana Agricultural producers thereby creating an imminent peril to the health and safety of Louisiana citizens.

This Emergency Rule becomes effective upon the signature of the commissioner, April 20, 2006, and shall remain in effect for 90 days.

#### Title 7

### AGRICULTURE AND ANIMALS

#### Part XXIII. Pesticide

#### Chapter 1. Advisory Commission on Pesticides

#### Subchapter I. Regulations Governing Application of Pesticides

#### §145. Fixed Wing Aircraft; Standards for Commercial Aerial Pesticide Applications

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c. malathion insecticide applied with the following conditions to control false chinch bugs in cotton:

i. the commissioner hereby declares that prior to making any aerial application of ULV malathion to cotton, the aerial owner/operator must first register such intent by notifying the Division of Pesticides and Environmental Programs ("DPEP") in writing. Upon notification, LDAF shall inspect the aircraft prior to any ULV applications;

ii. spray shall be applied, handled, and stored in accordance with all conditions specified by state or federal regulations, including the strict observance of any buffer zones that may be implied;

iii. aerial applicators shall strictly comply with any and all restrictions or mitigative factors, in regard to sensitive areas, including occupied buildings (churches, schools, hospitals, and homes), lakes, reservoirs, farm ponds, parks, and recreation areas that may be identified by commissioner, and such restriction and mitigation are to be

strictly complied with and observed by said aerial applicators;

iv. aerial applicators will adjust flight patterns, to the degree possible, to avoid or minimize flying over sensitive areas. This restriction does not apply to overflight between take-off and the commencement of spray operations, or overflight between termination of spray operations and landing;

v. aerial applicators shall be alert to all conditions that could cause spray deposit outside field boundaries and use their good faith efforts, including adjustment or termination of operations, to avoid spray deposit outside field boundaries;

vi. there shall be no aerial spraying when wind velocity exceeds 10 m.p.h.;

vii. aerial applicators will terminate application if rainfall is imminent;

viii. insecticide spray will not be applied in fields where people or animals are present. It is the applicator's responsibility to determine if people are present prior to initiating treatment;

ix. spraying will not be conducted in fields where other aircraft are working;

x. all mixing, loading, and unloading will be in an area where an accidental spill can be contained and will not contaminate a stream or other body of water;

xi. all aerial applications of insecticide shall be at an altitude not to exceed 5 feet above the cotton canopy. However, in fields that are not near sensitive areas, if infield obstructions make the 5-foot aerial application height not feasible, then the aerial height may be extended to such height above the cotton canopy as is necessary to clear the obstruction safely;

xii. the aircraft tank and dispersal system must be completely drained and cleaned before loading. All hoses shall be in good condition and shall be of a chemical resistant type;

xiii. insecticide tank(s) shall be leak-proof and spray booms of corrosion resistant materials, such as stainless steel, aluminum, or fiberglass. Sealants will be tested before use;

xiv. the tank(s) in each aircraft shall be installed so the tank(s) will empty in flight. Sight gauges or other means shall be provided to determine the quantity contained in each tank before reloading;

xv. a drain valve shall be provided at the lowest point of the spray system to facilitate the complete draining of the tanks and system while the aircraft is parked so any unused insecticide can be recovered;

xvi. a pump that will provide the required flow rate at not less than 40 pounds per square inch (psi) during spraying operation to assure uniform flow and proper functioning of the nozzles. Gear, centrifugal or other rotary types, will be acceptable on aircraft with a working speed above 150 miles per hour;

xvii. ULV spraying systems with a pumping capacity that exceeds the discharge calibration rate shall have the bypass flow return to the tank bottom in a manner that prevents aeration and/or foaming of the spray formulation. Pumps utilizing hydraulic drive or other variable speed drives are not required to have this bypass, provided the pump speed is set to provide only the required pressure and the system three-way valve is used for on/off control at full throw position. Any bypass normally used to circulate materials other than the ULV will be closed for ULV spraying;

xviii. spray booms will be equipped with the quantity and type of spray nozzles specified by the Boll Weevil Eradication Program. The outermost nozzles (left and right sides) shall be equal distance from the aircraft centerline and the distance between the two must not exceed three-fourths of the overall wing span measurement. For helicopters, the outermost nozzles must not exceed three-fourths of the rotorspan. For both fixed wing and helicopters, the program will accept the outermost nozzles between 60 percent and 75 percent of the wingspan/rotorspan. Longer spray booms are acceptable provided modifications are made to prevent the entrapment of air in the portion beyond the outermost nozzle. Fixed wing aircraft not equipped with a drop type spray boom may require drop nozzles in the center section that will position the spray tips into smoother air to deliver the desired droplet size and prevent spray from contacting the tail wheel assembly and horizontal stabilizer. Most helicopters will be required to position the center nozzles behind the fuselage and dropped into smooth air in order to achieve the desired droplet size;

xix. nozzles, diaphragms, gaskets, etc., will be inspected regularly and replaced when there is evidence of wear, swelling, or other distortion in order to assure optimum pesticide flow and droplet size. Increasing pressure to compensate for restricted flow is unacceptable. A positive on/off system that will prevent dribble from the nozzles is required;

xx. a positive emergency shut-off valve between the tank and the pump, as close to the tank as possible. This valve shall be controllable from the cockpit and supplemented by check valves and flight crew training which will minimize inadvertent loss of insecticide due to broken lines or other spray system malfunction;

xxi. bleed lines in any point that may trap air on the pressure side of the spraying system;

xxii. an operational pressure gauge with a minimum operating range of 0 to 60 psi and a maximum of 0 to 100 psi visible to the pilot for monitoring boom pressure;

xxiii. a 50-mesh in-line screen between the pump and the boom and nozzle screens as specified by the nozzle manufacturer;

xxiv. aircraft equipped so nozzle direction can be changed from 45 degrees down and back to straight back when it is necessary to change droplet size;

xxv. all nozzles not in use must be removed and the openings plugged;

xxvi. nozzle tips for all insecticides shall be made of stainless steel;

xxvii. aircraft shall have an operational Differentially Corrected Global Positioning System (DGPS) and flight data logging software that will log and display the date and time

of the entire flight from take-off to landing and differentiate between spray-on and spray-off;

xxviii. aircraft shall have a DGPS with software designed for parallel offset in increments equal to the assigned swath width of the application aircraft. Fixed towers, portable stations, satellite, Coast Guard, or other acceptable methods may provide differential correction. However, the differential signal must cover the entire project area. In fringe areas from the generated signal, an approved repeater may be used. The system shall be sufficiently sensitive to provide immediate deviation indications and sufficiently accurate to keep the aircraft on the desired flight path with an error no greater than 3 feet. Systems that do not provide course deviation updates at one-second intervals or less will not be accepted;

xxix. a course deviation indicator (CDI) or a course deviation light bar (also CDI) must be installed on the aircraft and in a location that will allow the pilot to view the indicator with direct or peripheral vision without looking down. The CDI must be capable of pilot selected adjustments for course deviation indication with the first indication at 3 feet or less;

xxx. the DGPS must display to the pilot a warning when differential correction is lost, the current swath number, and cross-track error. The swath advance may be set manually or automatically. If automatic is selected, the pilot must be able to override the advance mode to allow respraying of single or multiple swaths;

xxxi. the DGPS must be equipped with software for flight data logging that has a system memory capable of storing a minimum of 3 hours of continuous flight log data with the logging rate set at one second intervals. The DGPS shall automatically select and log spray on/off at one-second intervals while ferry and turnaround time can be two-second intervals. The full logging record will include position, time, date, altitude, speed in M.P.H., cross-track error, spray on/off, aircraft number, pilot, job name or number, and differential correction status. The flight data log software shall be compatible with DOS compatible PC computers, dot matrix, laser, or ink jet printers and plotters. The system must compensate for the lag in logging spray on/off. The system will display spray on/off at the field boundary without a sawtooth effect and must be capable to end log files, rename, and start a new log in flight;

xxxii. the software must generate the map of the entire flight within a reasonable time. Systems that require five minutes or more to generate the map for a three-hour flight on a PC (minimum a 386 microprocessor with 4 MB of memory) will not be accepted. When viewed on the monitor or the printed hard copy, the flight path will clearly differentiate between spray on and off. The software must be capable of replaying the entire flight in slow motion and stop and restart the replay at any point during the flight. Must be able to zoom to any portion of the flight for viewing in greater detail and print the entire flight or the zoomed-in portion. Must have a measure feature that will measure distance in feet between swaths or any portion of the screen. Must be able to determine the exact latitude/longitude at any point on the monitor;

xxxiii. flight information software provided by the applicator must have the capability to interface with MapInfo (version 3.0 or 4.0). The interface process must be

"user friendly," as personnel will be responsible to operate the system in order to access the information;

xxxiv. application of ULV malathion shall be at an application rate of 12 oz. per acre with no dilutions or tank mixes;

xxxv. applications of ULV malathion shall not be made prior to sunrise on July 31, 2001 and shall not be made after sunset on August 30, 2001;

xxxvi. applications of ULV malathion shall be restricted to seven-day intervals.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 3:3203.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Agriculture and Forestry, Office of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences, LR 18:953 (September 1992), amended LR 21:927 (September 1995), LR 26:1964 (September 2000), LR 32:

Bob Odom  
Commissioner

0605#003

## DECLARATION OF EMERGENCY

### Department of Agriculture and Forestry Office of the Commissioner

#### Chloramphenicol in Crabs and Crabmeat—Testing and Sale (LAC 7:XXXV.143 and 145)

The Commissioner of Agriculture and Forestry hereby adopts the following Emergency Rule governing the testing and sale of crab or crabmeat in Louisiana. This Emergency Rule is being adopted in accordance with R.S. 3:2A, 3:3B, R.S. 3:4608 and the emergency rule provisions of R.S. 49:953 B of the Administrative Procedure Act.

The commissioner has promulgated these rules and regulations to implement standards relating to Chloramphenicol in crab or crabmeat that are consistent with standards adopted by the FDA regarding Chloramphenicol in foods. All crab or crabmeat sold in Louisiana must meet the standards adopted by the commissioner herein, prior to distribution and sale.

Chloramphenicol is a broad-spectrum antibiotic that has been restricted by the FDA for use in humans only in those cases where other antibiotics have not been successful. The FDA has set a zero tolerance level for Chloramphenicol in food and has prohibited the extra label use of Chloramphenicol in the United States in food producing animals, (21 CFR 530.41).

Chloramphenicol is known to cause aplastic anemia, which adversely affects the ability of a person's bone marrow to produce red blood cells. Aplastic anemia can be fatal. In addition, according to the National Institute on Environmental and Health Sciences, Chloramphenicol can reasonably be anticipated to be a human carcinogen. In widely accepted references such as "Drugs in Pregnancy and Lactation," the use of Chloramphenicol is strongly dissuaded during pregnancy, especially late pregnancy. Chloramphenicol can be transmitted to an unborn child through the placenta and to an infant through the mother's milk. The dosage transmitted to an unborn child is essentially the same dosage as is taken in by the mother. However, the unborn child is unable to metabolize Chloramphenicol as efficiently, thereby causing the risk of

an increasing toxicity level in the unborn child. Although the effect on an infant as a result of nursing from a mother who has taken Chloramphenicol is unknown, it is known that such an infant will run the risk of bone marrow depression.

Recently, FDA, the states of Alabama and Louisiana have found Chloramphenicol in crab or crabmeat imported from other countries. The department has found Chloramphenicol in crab or crabmeat imported from Vietnam, Thailand and China. The possibility exists that other countries may export Chloramphenicol-contaminated crab or crabmeat to the U.S.A.

The sale of such imported crab or crabmeat in Louisiana will expose Louisiana's citizens, including unborn children and nursing infants, to Chloramphenicol, a known health hazard. The sale, in Louisiana, of crab or crabmeat containing Chloramphenicol presents an imminent peril to the public's health, safety and welfare. This peril can cause consumers to quit buying crab or crabmeat from any source, including Louisiana. If consumers cease to buy, or substantially reduce, their purchases of Louisiana crab or crabmeat then Louisiana's crab industry will be faced with substantial economic losses. Any economic losses suffered by Louisiana's crab industry will be especially severe in light of the current economic situation, thereby causing an imminent threat to the public welfare.

The Commissioner of Agriculture and Forestry has, therefore, determined that this Emergency Rule is necessary to immediately implement testing of crab or crabmeat for Chloramphenicol, to provide for the sale of crab or crabmeat and any products containing crab or crabmeat that are not contaminated with Chloramphenicol. This Rule becomes effective upon signature and will remain in effect 120 days, unless renewed by the commissioner or until permanent rules are promulgated.

This Rule become effective upon signature, May 7, 2006, and will remain in effect 120 days, unless renewed by the commissioner or until permanent rules are promulgated.

#### Title 7

### AGRICULTURE AND ANIMALS

#### Part XXXV. Agro-Consumer Services

#### Chapter 1. Weights and Measures

#### §143. Chloramphenicol in Crab and Crabmeat Prohibited; Testing and Sale of

##### A. Definitions

*Crab*—any such animals, whether whole, portioned, processed, shelled, and any product containing any crab or crabmeat.

*Food Producing Animals*—both animals that are produced or used for food and animals, such as seafood, that produce material used as food.

*Geographic Area*—a country, province, state, or territory or definable geographic region.

*Packaged Crab*—any crab or crabmeat, as defined herein, that is in a package, can, or other container, and which is intended to eventually be sold to the ultimate retail purchaser in the package, can or container.

B. No crab or crabmeat may be held, offered or exposed for sale, or sold in Louisiana if such crab or crabmeat contains Chloramphenicol.

C. No crab or crabmeat that is harvested from or produced, processed or packed in a geographic area, that the commissioner declares to be a location where

Chloramphenicol is being used on or found in food producing animals or in products from such animals, may be held, offered or exposed for sale, or sold in Louisiana without first meeting the requirements of Subsection E. No crab or crabmeat from any such geographic area may be used, as an ingredient in any food held, offered or exposed for sale, or sold in Louisiana without first meeting the requirements of Subsection E.

D. The commissioner may declare a geographic area to be a location where Chloramphenicol is being used on or found in food producing animals or in products from such animals, based upon information that would lead a reasonable person to believe that Chloramphenicol is being used on or found in food producing animals, or in products from such animals, in that geographic area. Any such declaration shall be subject to promulgation in accordance with the provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act.

1. The commissioner may release any such geographic area from a previous declaration that Chloramphenicol is being used on food producing animals in that location.

2. Any such release shall be subject to promulgation in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act.

E. Crab or crabmeat that comes from a geographic area declared by the commissioner to be a location where Chloramphenicol is being used on, or is found in food producing animals or in products from such animals, must meet the following requirements for sampling, identification, sample preparation, testing and analysis before being held, offered or exposed for sale, or sold in Louisiana.

1. Sampling:

a. The numbers of samples that shall be taken are as follows.

i. Two samples are to be taken of crab or crabmeat that is in lots of 50 pounds or less.

ii. Four samples are to be taken of crab or crabmeat that is in lots of 51 to 100 pounds.

iii. Twelve samples are to be taken of crab or crabmeat that is in lots of 101 pounds up to 50 tons.

iv. Twelve samples for each 50 tons are to be taken of crab or crabmeat that is in lots of over 50 tons.

b. For packaged crab or crabmeat, each sample shall be at least 6 ounces, (170.1 grams), in size and shall be taken at random throughout each lot of crab or crabmeat. For all other crab or crabmeat, obtain approximately 1 pound, (454 grams), of crab or crabmeat per sample from randomly selected areas.

c. If the crab or crabmeat to be sampled consists of packages of crab or crabmeat grouped together, but labeled under two or more trade or brand names, then the crab or crabmeat packaged under each trade or brand name shall be sampled separately. If the crab or crabmeat to be sampled are not packaged, but are segregated in such a way as to constitute separate groupings, then each separate grouping shall be sampled separately.

d. A composite of the samples shall not be made. Each sample shall be tested individually. Each sample shall be clearly identifiable as belonging to a specific group of crab or crabmeat. All samples shall be kept frozen and delivered to the lab.

2. Each sample shall be identified as follows:

- a. any package label;
- b. any lot or batch numbers;
- c. the country, province and city of origin;
- d. the name and address of the importing company;
- e. unique sample number identifying the group or batch sample and subsample extension number for each subsample.

3. Sample Preparation. For small packages of crab or crabmeat up to and including one pound, use the entire sample. Shell the crabs, exercising care to exclude all shells from sample. Grind sample with food processor-type blender while semi-frozen or with dry ice. Divide the sample in half. Use half of the sample for the original analysis portion and retain the other half of the sample in a freezer as a reserve.

4. Sample Analysis

a. Immunoassay test kits may be used if the manufacturer's published detection limit is one part per billion, (1 ppb) or less. Acceptable test kits include r-Iopharm Ridascreen Chloramphenicol Enzyme Immunoassay kit and the Charm II Chloramphenicol kit. The commissioner may authorize other immunoassay kits with appropriate detection limits of 1 ppb or below to be used. Each sample must be run using the manufacturer's test method. The manufacturer's specified calibration curve must be run with each set. All results 1 ppb or above must be assumed to be Chloramphenicol unless further testing by approved GC/LC method indicates the result to be an artifact.

b. HPLC-MS, GC-ECD, GC-MS methods currently approved by FDA, the United States Department of Agriculture or the Canadian Food Inspection Agency with detection limits of 1 ppb or below may also be used.

c. Other methods for sampling, identification, sample preparation, testing and analysis may be used if expressly approved in writing by the commissioner.

5. Any qualified laboratory may perform the testing and analysis of the samples unless the laboratory is located in any geographic area that the commissioner has declared to be a location where Chloramphenicol is being used on or found in food producing animals, or in products from such animals. The commissioner shall resolve any questions about whether a laboratory is qualified to perform the testing and analysis.

6. The laboratory that tests and analyzes a sample or samples for Chloramphenicol shall certify the test results in writing.

7. A copy of the certified test results along with the written documentation necessary to show the methodology used for the sampling, identification, sample preparation, testing and analysis of each sample shall be sent to and actually received by the department prior to the crab or crabmeat being held for sale, offered or exposed for sale, or sold in Louisiana.

a. The test results and accompanying documentation must contain a test reference number.

b. The certified test results and the accompanying documentation must be in English and contain the name and address of the laboratory and the name and address of a person who may be contacted at the laboratory regarding the testing of the crab or crabmeat.

8. Upon actual receipt by the department of a copy of the certified test results and written documentation required to accompany the certified test results then the crab or crabmeat may be held, offered or exposed for sale, or sold in Louisiana, unless a written stop-sale, hold or removal order is issued by the commissioner.

9. A copy of the test results, including the test reference number, shall either accompany every shipment and be attached to the documentation submitted with every shipment of such crab or crabmeat sent to each location in Louisiana or shall be immediately accessible to the department, upon request, from any such location.

F. Any person who is seeking to bring crab or crabmeat that is required to be sampled and tested under this Section, into Louisiana, or who holds, offers or exposes for sale, or sells such crab or crabmeat in Louisiana shall be responsible for having such crab or crabmeat sampled and tested in accordance with Subsection E. Any such person must, at all times, be in full and complete compliance with all the provisions of this Section.

G. The commissioner may reject the test results for any crab or crabmeat if the commissioner determines that the methodology used in sampling, identifying, sample preparation, testing or analyzing any sample is scientifically deficient so as to render the certified test results unreliable, or if such methodology was not utilized in accordance with, or does not otherwise meet the requirements of this Section.

H. In the event that any certified test results are rejected by the commissioner then any person shipping or holding the crab or crabmeat will be notified immediately of such rejection and issued a stop-sale, hold or removal order by the commissioner. Thereafter, it will be the duty of any such person to abide by such order until the commissioner lifts the order in writing. Any such person may have the crab or crabmeat retested in accordance with this Section and apply for a lifting of the commissioner's order upon a showing that the provisions of this Section have been complied with and that the crab or crabmeat are certified as being free of Chloramphenicol.

I. The department may inspect, and take samples for testing, any crab or crabmeat, of whatever origin, being held, offered or exposed for sale, or sold in Louisiana.

J. A stop-sale, hold or removal order, including a prohibition on disposal, may be placed on any crab or crabmeat that does not meet the requirements of this Section. Any such order shall remain in place until lifted in writing by the commissioner.

K. The department may take physical possession and control of any crab or crabmeat that violate the requirements of this Section if the commissioner finds that the crab or crabmeat presents an imminent peril to the public health, safety and welfare and that issuance of a stop-sale, hold or removal order will not adequately protect the public health, safety and welfare.

L. The commissioner declares that he has information that would lead a reasonable person to believe that Chloramphenicol is being used on or found in food producing animals, or in products from such animals, in the following geographic area(s).

1. The geographic area or areas are:

a. the countries of Vietnam, Thailand, Mexico, Malaysia and China.

2. All crab and crabmeat harvested from or produced, processed or packed in any of the above listed geographic areas are hereby declared to be subject to all the provisions of this Section, including sampling and testing provisions.

M. All records and information regarding the distribution, purchase and sale of crabs or crabmeat or any food containing crab or crabmeat shall be maintained for two years and shall be open to inspection by the department.

N. Penalties for any violation of this Section shall be the same as and assessed in accordance with R.S. 3:4624.

O. The effective date of this Section is March 14, 2003.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 3:2, 3:3, and 3:4608.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Agriculture and Forestry, Office of the Commissioner, LR 32:

#### **§145. Labeling of Foreign Crab and Crabmeat by Country of Origin**

A. Definitions.

*Crab or Crabmeat*—any crab or crabmeat, whether whole, portioned, processed or shelled and any product containing any crab or crabmeat.

*Foreign Crab or Crabmeat*—any crab or crabmeat, as defined herein that is harvested from or produced, processed or packed in a country other than the United States.

B. All foreign crab or crabmeat, imported, shipped or brought into Louisiana shall indicate the country of origin, except as otherwise provided in this Section.

C. Every package or container that contains foreign crab or crabmeat shall be marked or labeled in a conspicuous place as legibly, indelibly, and permanently as the nature of the package or container will permit so as to indicate to the ultimate retail purchaser of the crab or crabmeat with the English name of the country of origin.

1. Legibility must be such that the ultimate retail purchaser in the United States is able to find the marking or label easily and read it without strain.

2. Indelibility must be such that the wording will not fade, wash off or otherwise be obliterated by moisture, cold or other adverse factors that such crab or crabmeat are normally subjected to in storage and transportation.

3. Permanency must be such that, in any reasonably foreseeable circumstance, the marking or label shall remain on the container until it reaches the ultimate retail purchaser unless it is deliberately removed. The marking or label must be capable of surviving normal distribution and storing.

D. When foreign crab or crabmeat are combined with domestic crab or crabmeat, or products made from or containing domestic crab or crabmeat, the marking or label on the container or package or the sign included with any display shall clearly show the country of origin of the foreign crab or crabmeat.

E. In any case in which the words "United States," or "American," the letters "U.S.A.," any variation of such words or letters, or the name of any state, city or location in the United States, appear on any container or package containing foreign crab or crabmeat, or any sign advertising such foreign crab or crabmeat for sale, and those words,

letters or names may mislead or deceive the ultimate retail purchaser as to the actual country of origin of the crab or crabmeat, then the name of the country of origin preceded by "made in," "product of," or other words of similar meaning shall appear on the marking, label or sign. The wording indicating that the crab or crabmeat is from a country other than the United States shall be placed in close proximity to the words, letters or name that indicates the crab or crabmeat is a product of the United States in a legible, indelible and permanent manner. No provision of this Section is intended to or is to be construed as authorizing the use of the words "United States," "American," or the letters "U.S.A.," or any variation of such words or letters, or the name of any state, city or location in the United States, if such use is deceptive, misleading or prohibited by other federal or state law.

F. Foreign crab or crabmeat shall not have to be marked or labeled with the country of origin if such crab or crabmeat is included as components in a product manufactured in the United States and the crab or crabmeat is substantially transformed in the manufacturing of the final product. But in no event shall thawing, freezing, packing, packaging, re-packing, re-packaging, adding water, portioning, shelling, processing, peeling, partially cooking or combining with domestic crab or crabmeat shall not be considered to be a substantial transformation.

G. The commissioner shall have all the powers granted to him by law, or in accordance with any cooperative endeavor with any other public agency, to enforce this Section, including the issuance of stop-sale, hold or removal orders and the seizing of crab or crabmeat mislabeled or misbranded as to the country of origin.

H. Penalties for any violation of this Section shall be the same as and assessed in accordance with R. S. 3:4624.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 3:2, 3:3, and 3:4608.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Agriculture and Forestry, Office of the Commissioner, LR 32:

Bob Odom  
Commissioner

0605#032

## **DECLARATION OF EMERGENCY**

### **Department of Agriculture and Forestry Office of the Commissioner**

#### **Chloramphenicol in Honey—Testing and Sale (LAC 7:XXXV.141)**

The Commissioner of Agriculture and Forestry hereby adopts the following Emergency Rule governing the testing and sale of honey in Louisiana. This Rule is being adopted in accordance with R.S. 3:2A, 3:3B, R.S. 3:4608 and the Emergency Rule provisions of R.S. 49:953(B) of the Administrative Procedure Act.

The commissioner has promulgated these rules and regulations to implement standards relating to Chloramphenicol in honey that are consistent with standards adopted by the FDA regarding Chloramphenicol in foods. All honey sold in Louisiana must meet the standards adopted by the commissioner, herein, prior to distribution and sale.

Chloramphenicol is a broad-spectrum antibiotic that has been restricted by the FDA for use in humans only in those cases where other antibiotics have not been successful. The FDA has set a zero tolerance level for Chloramphenicol in food and has prohibited the extra label use of Chloramphenicol in the United States in food producing animals, including bees (21 CFR 530.41).

Chloramphenicol is known to cause aplastic anemia, which adversely affects the ability of a person's bone marrow to produce red blood cells. Aplastic anemia can be fatal. In addition, according to the National Institute on Environmental and Health Sciences, Chloramphenicol can reasonably be anticipated to be a human carcinogen. In widely accepted references such as "Drugs in Pregnancy and Lactation," the use of Chloramphenicol is strongly dissuaded during pregnancy, especially late pregnancy. Chloramphenicol can be transmitted to an unborn child through the placenta and to an infant through the mother's milk. The dosage transmitted to an unborn child is essentially the same dosage as is taken in by the mother. However, the unborn child is unable to metabolize Chloramphenicol as efficiently, thereby causing the risk of an increasing toxicity level in the unborn child. Although the effect on an infant as a result of nursing from a mother who has taken Chloramphenicol is unknown, it is known that such an infant will run the risk of bone marrow depression.

Recently, Canada, the United Kingdom, the European Union, and Japan have found Chloramphenicol in honey imported from China. The department has found Chloramphenicol in honey imported from Thailand. Preliminary test results from Canada indicate about 80 percent of the samples are positive for Chloramphenicol. The possibility exists that other countries may export Chloramphenicol-contaminated honey to the U.S.A., either by diversion of Chinese honey or their own use of Chloramphenicol.

The sale of such honey in Louisiana will expose Louisiana's citizens, including unborn children and nursing infants, to Chloramphenicol, a known health hazard. The sale, in Louisiana, of honey containing Chloramphenicol presents an imminent peril to the public's health, safety and welfare. This peril can cause consumers to quit buying honey from any source, including Louisiana honey. If consumers cease to buy, or substantially reduce, their purchases of Louisiana honey then Louisiana honey producers will be faced with substantial economic losses. Any economic losses suffered by Louisiana's honey producers will be especially severe in light of the current economic situation, thereby causing an imminent threat to the public welfare.

The Commissioner of Agriculture and Forestry has, therefore, determined that this Emergency Rule is necessary to immediately implement testing of honey for Chloramphenicol, to provide for the sale of honey and products containing honey that are not contaminated with Chloramphenicol. This Emergency Rule becomes effective upon signature, May 7, 2006, and will remain in effect 120 days, unless renewed by the commissioner or until permanent rules are promulgated.

## Title 7

### AGRICULTURE AND ANIMALS

#### Part XXXV. Agro-Consumer Services

##### Chapter 1. Weights and Measures

##### §141. Chloramphenicol in Honey Prohibited; Testing and Sale of

###### A. Definitions

*Food Producing Animal*—both animals that are produced or used for food and animals, including bees, which produce material used as food.

*Geographic Area*—a country, province, state, or territory or definable geographic region.

*Honey*—any honey, whether raw or processed.

B. No honey or food containing honey may be held, offered or exposed for sale, or sold in Louisiana if such honey or food containing honey contains Chloramphenicol.

C. No honey that is harvested from or produced, processed or packed in a geographic area, that the commissioner declares to be a location where Chloramphenicol is being used on or found in food producing animals, including bees, or in products from such animals, may be held, offered or exposed for sale, or sold in Louisiana without first meeting the requirements of Subsection E. No honey from any such geographic area may be used, as an ingredient in any food held, offered or exposed for sale, or sold in Louisiana without first meeting the requirements of Subsection E.

D. The commissioner may declare a geographic area to be a location where Chloramphenicol is being used on or found in food producing animals, including bees or in products from such animals, based upon information that would lead a reasonable person to believe that Chloramphenicol is being used on or found in food producing animals, or in products from such animals, in that geographic area.

1. Any such declaration shall be subject to promulgation in accordance with the provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act.

2. The commissioner may release any such geographic area from a previous declaration that Chloramphenicol is being used on food producing animals, including bees, in that location. Any such release shall be subject to promulgation in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act.

E. Honey that comes from a geographic area declared by the commissioner to be a location where Chloramphenicol is being used on, or is found in food producing animals, including bees, or in products from such animals, must meet the following requirements for sampling, identification, sample preparation, testing and analysis before being held, offered or exposed for sale, or sold in Louisiana.

###### 1. Sampling

a. The numbers of samples that shall be taken are as follows:

i. two samples are to be taken of honey that is in lots of 50 pounds or less;

ii. four samples are to be taken of honey that is in lots of 51 to 100 pounds;

iii. twelve samples are to be taken of honey that is in lots of 101 pounds up to 50 tons.

b. For honey in bulk wholesale containers, each sample shall be at least 1 pound or 12 fluid ounces and must be pulled at random throughout each lot.

c. For packaged honey, each sample shall be at least 8 ounces in size and shall be taken at random throughout each lot.

d. If the honey to be sampled consists of packages of honey grouped together, but labeled under two or more trade or brand names, then the honey packaged under each trade or brand name shall be sampled separately. If the honey to be sampled are not packaged, but are segregated in such a way as to constitute separate groupings, then each separate grouping shall be sampled separately.

e. A composite of the samples shall not be made. All samples shall be delivered to the lab. Each sample shall be clearly identifiable as belonging to a specific group of honey and shall be tested individually.

###### 2. Each sample shall be identified as follows:

a. any package label;

b. any lot or batch numbers;

c. the country, province and city of origin;

d. the name and address of the importing company;

e. unique sample number identifying the group or batch sample and subsample extension number for each subsample.

3. Sample Preparation. For small packages of honey up to and including eight ounces, use the entire sample. If honey sample includes more than one container, they shall be blended together. Divide the sample in half. Use half of the sample for the original analysis portion and retain the other half of the sample as a reserve.

###### 4. Sample Analysis

a. Immunoassay test kits may be used if the manufacturer's published detection limit is one part per billion, (1 ppb) or less. Acceptable test kits include r-iopharm Ridascreen Chloramphenicol enzyme immunoassay kit and the Charm II Chloramphenicol kit. The commissioner may authorize other immunoassay kits with appropriate detection limits of 1 ppb or below to be used. Each sample must be run using the manufacturer's test method. The manufacturer's specified calibration curve must be run with each set. All results above 1 ppb must be assumed to be Chloramphenicol unless further testing by approved GC/LC method indicates the result to be an artifact.

b. HPLC-MS, GC-ECD, GC-MS methods currently approved by FDA, the United States Department of Agriculture or the Canadian Food Inspection Agency with detection limits of 1 ppb or below may also be used.

c. Other methods for sampling, identification, sample preparation, testing and analysis may be used if expressly approved in writing by the commissioner.

5. Any qualified laboratory may perform the testing and analysis of the samples unless it is located in a geographic area that the commissioner has declared to be a location where Chloramphenicol is being used on or found in food producing animals including bees, or in products from such animals. The commissioner shall resolve any questions about whether a laboratory is qualified to perform the testing and analysis.

6. The laboratory that tests and analyzes a sample or samples for Chloramphenicol shall certify the test results in writing.

7. A copy of the certified test results along with the written documentation necessary to show the methodology used for the sampling, identification, sample preparation, testing and analysis of each sample shall be sent to and actually received by the department prior to the honey or food containing honey being held for sale, offered or exposed for sale, or sold in Louisiana.

a. The test results and accompanying documentation must contain a test reference number.

b. The certified test results and the accompanying documentation must be in English and contain the name and address of the laboratory and the name and address of a person who may be contacted at the laboratory regarding the testing of the honey.

8. Upon the department's actual receipt of a copy of the certified test results and written documentation required to accompany the certified test results, the honey or food containing honey may be held, offered or exposed for sale, or sold in Louisiana, unless a written stop-sale, hold or removal order is issued by the commissioner.

9. A copy of the test results, including the test reference number, shall either accompany every shipment of such honey or food containing honey, and be attached to the documentation submitted with every shipment sent to each location in Louisiana, or shall be immediately accessible to the department, upon request, from any such location.

F. Any person who is seeking to bring honey, or any food containing honey, that is required to be sampled and tested under this Section, into Louisiana, or who holds, offers or exposes for sale, or sells such honey or food containing honey in Louisiana shall be responsible for having the honey, sampled and tested in accordance with Subsection E. Any such person must, at all times, be in full and complete compliance with all the provisions of this Section.

G. The commissioner may reject the test results for any honey if the commissioner determines that the methodology used in sampling, identifying, sample preparation, testing or analyzing any sample is scientifically deficient so as to render the certified test results unreliable, or if such methodology was not utilized in accordance with, or does not otherwise meet the requirements of this Section.

H. If any certified test results are rejected by the commissioner then any person shipping or holding the honey or food containing honey will be notified immediately of such rejection and issued a stop-sale, hold or removal order by the commissioner. Thereafter, any such person shall abide by such order until the commissioner lifts the order in writing. Any such person may have the honey retested in accordance with this Section and apply for a lifting of the commissioner's order upon a showing that the provisions of this Section have been complied with and that the honey is certified as being free of Chloramphenicol.

I. The department may inspect any honey and any food containing honey, found in Louisiana, and take samples for testing.

J. A stop-sale, hold or removal order, including a prohibition on disposal, may be placed on any honey or any food containing honey that does not meet the requirements

of this Section. Any such order shall remain in place until lifted, in writing, by the commissioner.

K. The department may take physical possession and control of any honey or any food containing honey that violate the requirements of this Section if the commissioner finds that the honey or food containing honey presents an imminent peril to the public health, safety and welfare and that issuance of a stop-sale, hold or removal order will not adequately protect the public health, safety and welfare.

L. The commissioner declares that he has information that would lead a reasonable person to believe that Chloramphenicol is being used on or found in food producing animals including bees, or in products from such animals, in certain geographic area(s).

1. The geographic area or areas are:

- a. the country of the People's Republic of China;
- b. the country of Thailand.

2. All honey harvested from or produced, processed or packed in any of the above listed geographic areas are hereby declared to be subject to all the provisions of this Section, including sampling and testing provisions.

M. All records and information regarding the distribution, purchase and sale of honey or any food containing honey shall be maintained for two years and shall be open to inspection by the department.

N. Penalties for any violation of this Section shall be the same as and assessed in accordance with R. S. 3:4624.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 3:2, 3:3, and 3:4608.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Agriculture and Forestry, Office of the Commissioner, LR 32:

Bob Odom  
Commissioner

0605#034

## **DECLARATION OF EMERGENCY**

### **Department of Agriculture and Forestry Office of the Commissioner**

**Chloramphenicol in Shrimp and Crawfish—Testing and Sale  
(LAC 7:XXXV.137 and 139)**

The Commissioner of Agriculture and Forestry hereby adopts the following Emergency Rule governing the testing and sale of shrimp and crawfish in Louisiana and the labeling of foreign shrimp and crawfish. This Rule is being adopted in accordance with R.S. 3:2A, 3:3B, R.S. 3:4608 and the Emergency Rule provisions of R.S. 49:953 B of the Administrative Procedure Act.

The Louisiana Legislature, by SCR 13 of the 2002 Regular Session, has urged and requested that the Commissioner of Agriculture and Forestry require all shrimp and crawfish, prior to sale in Louisiana, meet standards relating to Chloramphenicol that are consistent with those standards promulgated by the United States Food and Drug Administration, (FDA). The legislature has also urged and requested the commissioner to promulgate rules and regulations necessary to implement the standards relating to Chloramphenicol in shrimp and crawfish that are consistent with those standards promulgated by the FDA, and which rules and regulations require all shrimp and crawfish sold in

Louisiana to meet the standards adopted by the commissioner, prior to sale.

Chloramphenicol is an antibiotic the FDA has restricted for use in humans only in those cases where other antibiotics or medicines have not been successful. The FDA has banned the use of Chloramphenicol in animals raised for food production. See, 21 CFR 522.390(3). The FDA has set a zero tolerance level for Chloramphenicol in food.

Chloramphenicol is known to cause aplastic anemia, which adversely affects the ability of a person's bone marrow to produce red blood cells. Aplastic anemia can be fatal. In addition, according to the National Institute on Environmental and Health Sciences, Chloramphenicol can reasonably be anticipated to be a human carcinogen. In widely accepted references such as "Drugs in Pregnancy and Lactation," the use of Chloramphenicol is strongly dissuaded during pregnancy, especially late pregnancy. Chloramphenicol can be transmitted to an unborn child through the placenta and to an infant through the mother's milk. The dosage transmitted to an unborn child is essentially the same dosage as is taken in by the mother. However, the unborn child is unable to metabolize Chloramphenicol as efficiently, thereby causing the risk of an increasing toxicity level in the unborn child. Although the effect on an infant as a result of nursing from a mother who has taken Chloramphenicol is unknown, it is known that such an infant will run the risk of bone marrow depression.

Recently, European Union inspectors found Chloramphenicol residues in shrimp and crawfish harvested from and produced in China. The inspectors also found "serious deficiencies of the Chinese residue control system and problems related to the use of banned substances in the veterinary field," which may contribute to Chloramphenicol residues in Chinese shrimp and crawfish. The Chinese are known to use antibiotics, such as Chloramphenicol, in farm-raised shrimp. They are also known to process crawfish and shrimp harvested in the wild in the same plants used to process farm-raised shrimp.

The European Union, in January of this year, banned the import of shrimp and crawfish from China because Chloramphenicol has been found in shrimp and crawfish imported from China. Canada has, this year, banned the import of shrimp and crawfish that contain levels of Chloramphenicol above the level established by Canada. Between 1999 and 2000 imports of Chinese Shrimp to the United States doubled, from 19,502,000 pounds to 40,130,000 pounds. With the recent bans imposed by the European Union and Canada there is an imminent danger that the shrimp and crawfish that China would normally export to the European Union and Canada will be dumped and sold in the United States, including Louisiana.

The sale of such shrimp and crawfish in Louisiana will expose Louisiana's citizens, including unborn children and nursing infants, to Chloramphenicol, a known health hazard. The sale, in Louisiana, of shrimp and crawfish containing Chloramphenicol presents an imminent peril to the public's health, safety and welfare.

This peril can cause consumers to quit buying shrimp and crawfish from any source, including Louisiana shrimp and crawfish. If consumers cease to buy, or substantially reduce, their purchases of Louisiana shrimp and seafood, Louisiana aquaculture and fisheries will be faced with substantial

economic losses. Any economic losses suffered by Louisiana's aquaculture and fisheries will be especially severe in light of the current economic situation, thereby causing an imminent threat to the public welfare.

Consumers of shrimp and crawfish cannot make an informed decision as to what shrimp or crawfish to purchase and the commissioner cannot adequately enforce the regulations regarding the sampling and testing of shrimp and crawfish unless shrimp and crawfish produced in foreign countries are properly labeled as to the country of origin.

The Commissioner of Agriculture and Forestry has, therefore, determined that this Emergency Rule is necessary to immediately implement testing of shrimp and crawfish for Chloramphenicol, to provide for the sale of shrimp and crawfish that are not contaminated with Chloramphenicol and to provide for the labeling of shrimp and crawfish harvested from or produced, processed or packed in countries other than the United States. This Rule became effective upon signature, May 7, 2006, and will remain in effect 120 days, unless renewed by the commissioner or until permanent rules are promulgated.

#### **Title 7**

### **AGRICULTURE AND ANIMALS**

#### **Part XXXV. Agro-Consumer Services**

#### **Chapter 1. Weights and Measures**

#### **§137. Chloramphenicol in Shrimp and Crawfish Prohibited; Testing and Sale of**

##### **A. Definitions**

*Food Producing Animals*—both animals that are produced or used for food and animals, such as dairy cows, that produce material used as food.

*Geographic Area*—a country, province, state, or territory or definable geographic region.

*Packaged Shrimp or Crawfish*—any shrimp or crawfish, as defined herein, that is in a package, can, or other container, and which is intended to eventually be sold to the ultimate retail purchaser in the package, can or container.

*Shrimp or Crawfish*—any such animals, whether whole, de-headed, de-veined or peeled, and any product containing any shrimp or crawfish.

B. No shrimp or crawfish may be held, offered or exposed for sale, or sold in Louisiana if such shrimp or crawfish contain Chloramphenicol.

C. No shrimp or crawfish may be held, offered or exposed for sale, or sold in Louisiana without being accompanied by the following records and information, written in English.

1. The records and information required are:

- a. the quantity and species of shrimp and crawfish acquired or sold;
- b. the date the shrimp or crawfish was acquired or sold;
- c. the name and license number of the wholesale/retail seafood dealer or the out-of-state seller from whom the shrimp or crawfish was acquired or sold;
- d. the geographic area where the shrimp or crawfish was harvested;
- e. the geographic area where the shrimp or crawfish was produced processed or packed;
- f. the trade or brand name under which the shrimp or crawfish is held, offered or exposed for sale or sold; and

g. the size of the packaging of the packaged shrimp or crawfish.

2. Any person maintaining records and information as required to be kept by the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries in accordance with R.S. 56:306.5, may submit a copy of those records, along with any additional information requested herein, with the shrimp or crawfish.

3. Any shrimp or crawfish not accompanied by all of this information shall be subject to the issuance of a stop-sale, hold or removal order until the shrimp or crawfish is tested for and shown to be clear of Chloramphenicol, or the commissioner determines that the shrimp or crawfish does not come from a geographic area where Chloramphenicol is being used on or found in food producing animals, or in products from such animals.

D. No shrimp or crawfish that is harvested from or produced, processed or packed in a geographic area, that the commissioner declares to be a location where Chloramphenicol is being used on or found in food producing animals, or in products from such animals, may be held, offered or exposed for sale, or sold in Louisiana without first meeting the requirements of Subsection F.

E. The commissioner may declare a geographic area to be a location where Chloramphenicol is being used on or found in food producing animals, or in products from such animals, based upon information that would lead a reasonable person to believe that Chloramphenicol is being used on or found in food producing animals, or in products from such animals, in that geographic area.

1. Any such declaration shall be subject to promulgation in accordance with the provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act.

2. The commissioner may release any such geographic area from a previous declaration that Chloramphenicol is being used on food producing animals in that location. Any such release shall be subject to promulgation in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act.

F. Shrimp or crawfish, that comes from a geographic area declared by the commissioner to be a location where Chloramphenicol is being used on, or is found in food producing animals, or in products from such animals, must meet the following requirements for sampling, identification, sample preparation, testing and analysis before being held, offered or exposed for sale, or sold in Louisiana.

1. Sampling

a. The numbers of samples that shall be taken are as follows:

- i. two samples are to be taken of shrimp or crawfish that are in lots of 50 pounds or less;
- ii. four samples are to be taken of shrimp or crawfish that are in lots of 51-100 hundred pounds;
- iii. twelve samples are to be taken of shrimp or crawfish that are in lots of 101 pounds up to 50 tons;
- iv. twelve samples for each 50 tons are to be taken of shrimp or crawfish that are in lots of over 50 tons.

b. For packaged shrimp or crawfish, each sample shall be at least 8 ounces, (226.79 grams), in size and shall be taken at random throughout each lot of shrimp or crawfish. For all other shrimp or crawfish, obtain approximately 1 pound, (454 grams), of shrimp or crawfish per sample from randomly selected areas.

c. If the shrimp or crawfish to be sampled consists of packages of shrimp or crawfish grouped together, but labeled under two or more trade or brand names, then the shrimp or crawfish packaged under each trade or brand name shall be sampled separately. If the shrimp or crawfish to be sampled are not packaged, but are segregated in such a way as to constitute separate groupings, then each separate grouping shall be sampled separately.

d. A composite of the samples shall not be made. Each sample shall be tested individually. Each sample shall be clearly identifiable as belonging to a specific group of shrimp or crawfish. All samples shall be kept frozen and delivered to the lab.

2. Each sample shall be identified as follows:

- a. any package label;
- b. any lot or batch numbers;
- c. the country, province and city of origin;
- d. the name and address of the importing company;
- e. unique sample number identifying the group or batch sample and subsample extension number for each subsample.

3. Sample Preparation. For small packages of shrimp or crawfish up to and including one pound, use the entire sample. Shell the shrimp or crawfish, exercising care to exclude all shells from sample. Grind sample with food processor type blender while semi-frozen or with dry ice. Divide the sample in half. Use half of the sample for the original analysis portion and retain the other half of the sample in a freezer as a reserve.

4. Sample Analysis

a. Immunoassay test kits may be used if the manufacturer's published detection limit is one part per billion, (1 ppb) or less. Acceptable test kits include r-iopharm Ridascreen Chloramphenicol enzyme immunoassay kit and the Charm II Chloramphenicol kit. The commissioner may authorize other immunoassay kits with appropriate detection limits of 1 ppb or below to be used. Each sample must be run using the manufacturer's test method. The Manufacturer's specified calibration curve must be run with each set. All results 1 ppb or above must be assumed to be Chloramphenicol unless further testing by approved GC/LC method indicates the result to be an artifact.

b. HPLC-MS, GC-ECD, GC-MS methods currently approved by FDA, the United States Department of Agriculture or the Canadian Food Inspection Agency with detection limits of 1 ppb or below may also be used.

c. Other methods for sampling, identification, sample preparation, testing and analysis may be used if expressly approved in writing by the commissioner.

5. Any qualified laboratory may perform the testing and analysis of the samples unless the laboratory is located in any geographic area that the commissioner has declared to be a location where Chloramphenicol is being used on or found in food producing animals, or in products from such animals. The commissioner shall resolve any questions about whether a laboratory is qualified to perform the testing and analysis.

6. The laboratory that tests and analyzes a sample or samples for Chloramphenicol shall certify the test results in writing.

7. A copy of the certified test results along with the written documentation necessary to show the methodology used for the sampling, identification, sample preparation, testing and analysis of each sample shall be sent to and actually received by the department prior to the shrimp or crawfish being held for sale, offered or exposed for sale, or sold in Louisiana.

a. The test results and accompanying documentation must contain a test reference number.

b. The certified test results and the accompanying documentation must be in English and contain the name and address of the laboratory and the name and address of a person who may be contacted at the laboratory regarding the testing of the shrimp or crawfish.

8. Upon actual receipt by the department of a copy of the certified test results and written documentation required to accompany the certified test results then the shrimp or crawfish may be held, offered or exposed for sale, or sold in Louisiana, unless a written stop-sale, hold or removal order is issued by the commissioner.

9. A copy of the test results, including the test reference number, shall either accompany every shipment and be attached to the documentation submitted with every shipment of such shrimp or crawfish sent to each location in Louisiana or shall be immediately accessible to the department, upon request, from any such location.

G. Any person who is seeking to bring shrimp or crawfish that is required to be sampled and tested under this Section, into Louisiana, or who holds, offers or exposes for sale, or sells such shrimp or crawfish in Louisiana shall be responsible for having such shrimp or crawfish sampled and tested in accordance with Subsection F. Any such person must, at all times, be in full and complete compliance with all the provisions of this Section.

H. The commissioner may reject the test results for any shrimp or crawfish if the commissioner determines that the methodology used in sampling, identifying, sample preparation, testing or analyzing any sample is scientifically deficient so as to render the certified test results unreliable, or if such methodology was not utilized in accordance with, or does not otherwise meet the requirements of this Section.

I. In the event that any certified test results are rejected by the commissioner then any person shipping or holding the shrimp or crawfish will be notified immediately of such rejection and issued a stop-sale, hold or removal order by the commissioner. Thereafter, it will be the duty of any such person to abide by such order until the commissioner lifts the order in writing. Any such person may have the shrimp or crawfish retested in accordance with this Section and apply for a lifting of the commissioner's order upon a showing that the provisions of this Section have been complied with and that the shrimp or crawfish are certified as being free of Chloramphenicol.

J. The department may inspect, and take samples for testing, any shrimp or crawfish, of whatever origin, being held, offered or exposed for sale, or sold in Louisiana.

K. A stop-sale, hold or removal order, including a prohibition on disposal, may be placed on any shrimp or crawfish that does not meet the requirements of this Section.

Any such order shall remain in place until lifted in writing by the commissioner.

L. The department may take physical possession and control of any shrimp or crawfish that violate the requirements of this Section if the commissioner finds that the shrimp or crawfish presents an imminent peril to the public health, safety and welfare and that issuance of a stop-sale, hold or removal order will not adequately protect the public health, safety and welfare.

M. The commissioner declares that he has information that would lead a reasonable person to believe that Chloramphenicol is being used on or found in food producing animals, or in products from such animals, in the following geographic area(s).

1. The geographic area or areas are:

a. the country of the People's Republic of China.

2. All shrimp and crawfish harvested from or produced, processed or packed in any of the above listed geographic areas are hereby declared to be subject to all the provisions of this Section, including sampling and testing provisions.

N. The records and information required under this Section shall be maintained for two years and shall be open to inspection by the department.

O. Penalties for any violation of this Section shall be the same as and assessed in accordance with R. S. 3:4624.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 3:2, 3:3, and 3:4608.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Agriculture and Forestry, Office of the Commissioner, LR 32:

### **§139. Labeling of Foreign Shrimp and Crawfish by Country of Origin**

#### **A. Definitions**

*Foreign Shrimp or Crawfish*—any shrimp or crawfish, as defined herein that is harvested from or produced, processed or packed in a country other than the United States.

*Shrimp or Crawfish*—any shrimp or crawfish, whether whole, de-headed, de-veined or peeled, and any product containing any shrimp or crawfish.

B. All foreign shrimp or crawfish, imported, shipped or brought into Louisiana shall indicate the country of origin, except as otherwise provided in this Section.

C. Every package or container that contains foreign shrimp or crawfish, shall be marked or labeled in a conspicuous place as legibly, indelibly, and permanently as the nature of the package or container will permit so as to indicate to the ultimate retail purchaser of the shrimp or crawfish the English name of the country of origin.

1. Legibility must be such that the ultimate retail purchaser in the United States is able to find the marking or label easily and read it without strain.

2. Indelibility must be such that the wording will not fade, wash off or otherwise be obliterated by moisture, cold or other adverse factors that such shrimp or crawfish are normally subjected to in storage and transportation.

3. Permanency must be such that, in any reasonably foreseeable circumstance, the marking or label shall remain on the container until it reaches the ultimate retail purchaser

unless it is deliberately removed. The marking or label must be capable of surviving normal distribution and storing.

D. When foreign shrimp or crawfish are combined with domestic shrimp or crawfish, or products made from or containing domestic shrimp or crawfish, the marking or label on the container or package or the sign included with any display shall clearly show the country of origin of the foreign shrimp or crawfish.

E. In any case in which the words "United States," or "American," the letters "U.S.A.," any variation of such words or letters, or the name of any state, city or location in the United States, appear on any container or package containing foreign shrimp or crawfish, or any sign advertising such foreign shrimp or crawfish for sale, and those words, letters or names may mislead or deceive the ultimate retail purchaser as to the actual country of origin of the shrimp or crawfish, then the name of the country of origin preceded by "made in," "product of," or other words of similar meaning shall appear on the marking, label or sign. The wording indicating that the shrimp or crawfish is from a country other than the United States shall be placed in close proximity to the words, letters or name that indicates the shrimp or crawfish is a product of the United States in a legible, indelible and permanent manner. No provision of this Section is intended to or is to be construed as authorizing the use of the words "United States," or "American," the letters "U.S.A.," any variation of such words or letters, or the name of any state, city or location in the United States, if such use is deceptive, misleading or prohibited by other federal or state law.

F. Foreign shrimp or crawfish shall not have to be marked or labeled with the country of origin if such shrimp or crawfish are included as components in a product manufactured in the United States and the shrimp or crawfish is substantially transformed in the manufacturing of the final product. But in no event shall thawing, freezing, packing, packaging, re-packing, re-packaging, adding water, de-heading, de-veining, peeling, partially cooking or combining with domestic shrimp or crawfish shall not be considered to be a substantial transformation.

G. The commissioner shall have all the powers granted to him by law, or in accordance with any cooperative endeavor with any other public agency, to enforce this Section, including the issuance of stop-sale, hold or removal orders and the seizing of shrimp or crawfish mislabeled or misbranded as to the country of origin.

H. Penalties for any violation of this Section shall be the same as and assessed in accordance with R. S. 3:4624.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 3:2, 3:3, and 3:4608.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Agriculture and Forestry, Office of the Commissioner, LR 32:

Bob Odom  
Commissioner

0605#033

## DECLARATION OF EMERGENCY

### Tuition Trust Authority Office of Student Financial Assistance

START Savings Program  
(LAC 28:VI.107, 305, 309, and 311)

The Louisiana Tuition Trust Authority (LATTA) is exercising the emergency provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act [R.S. 49:953(B)] to amend rules of the Student Tuition Assistance and Revenue Trust (START Saving) Program (R.S. 17:3091 et seq.).

This Emergency Rule is necessary to allow the Louisiana Office of Student Financial Assistance and educational institutions to effectively administer these programs. A delay in promulgating rules would have an adverse impact on the financial welfare of the eligible students and the financial condition of their families. LATTA has determined that this Emergency Rule are necessary in order to prevent imminent financial peril to the welfare of the affected students.

This Declaration of Emergency is effective April 11, 2006, and shall remain in effect for the maximum period allowed under the Administrative Procedure Act. (ST0671E).

#### Title 28 EDUCATION

#### Part VI. Student Financial Assistance—Higher Education Savings—Tuition Trust Authority

#### Chapter 1. General Provisions

#### Subchapter A. Student Tuition Trust Authority

#### §107. Applicable Definitions

\* \* \*

*Independent Student*—a person who is defined as an independent student by the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1088) (HEA), as amended, and if required, files an individual federal income tax return in his/her name and designates him/herself as the beneficiary of an educated savings account.

1. The HEA defines *independent student* as a student who:

a. reached 24 years of age prior to January of the year preceding the academic year for which the student is applying for aid;

b. is a veteran of the U.S. Armed Forces, including a student who was activated to serve in Operation Desert Storm or is currently serving on active duty in the Armed Forces for other than training purposes;

c. is an orphan, in foster care, or a ward of the court or was in foster care or was a ward of the court until the individual reached the age of 18;

d. has legal dependents other than a spouse;

e. is a graduate or professional student;

f. is married; or

g. has been determined independent by a financial aid officer exercising professional judgment in accordance with applicable provisions of the HEA.

2. An independent student may only open an account as an account owner if he/she is 18 years or older.

\* \* \*

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 17:3091-3099.2.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Tuition Trust Authority, Office of Student Financial Assistance, LR 23:712 (June 1997), amended LR 24:1268 (July 1998), LR 25:1794 (October 1999), LR 26:2260 (October 2000), LR 27:37 (January 2001), LR 27:1222 (August 2001), LR 27:1876 (November 2001), LR 28:450 (March 2002), LR 28:777 (April 2002), LR 28:2334 (November 2002), LR 29:556 (April 2003), LR 30:786 (April 2004), LR 30:1169 (June 2004), LR 30:2302 (October 2004), LR 31:639 (March 2005), LR 32:

### Chapter 3. Education Savings Account

#### §305. Deposits to Education Savings Accounts

A. - A.2. ...

3. An initial deposit is not required to open an Education Savings Account; however, a deposit of at least \$10 must be made within 60 days from the date on the letter of notification of approval of the account.

A.4 - C. ...

1. All deposits must be rendered in amounts of at least \$10 and must be made in cash, check, money order, automatic account debit or payroll deduction, defined as any of the deposit options listed in §305.B.1.

C.2. - D.2. ...

3. The account owner shall select one investment option in completing the owner's agreement.

4. The investment option can be changed no more than once in any 12 month period.

5. Once a selection is made, all deposits shall be directed to the investment option selected.

6. Requests for the transfer of funds from the variable earnings option in which they are currently deposited to a different option shall be assigned a trade date as follows:

a. if an on-line request for a change from a variable earnings option is completed before 7 p.m. Central Standard Time or Central Daylight Savings Time, as applicable, on a trade day, the trade date shall be the date of the request;

b. for all other requests, the trade date shall be one business day after the business day of receipt of the transfer request.

E. - E.2.a. ...

b. Deposits made by electronic funds transfer through the Automated Clearing House (ACH) Network, or its successor, will be assigned a trade date of five business days after the business day during which they were received.

c. Deposits made by all other means of electronic funds transfer will be assigned a trade date of one business day after the business day during which they were received.

E.3. ...

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 17:3091-3099.2.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Tuition Trust Authority, Office of Student Financial Assistance, LR 23:715 (June 1997), amended LR 24:1270 (July 1998), LR 26:2263 (October 2000), LR 27:1880 (November 2001), LR 30:788 (April 2004), LR 30:1169 (June 2004), LR 30:2302 (October 2004), LR 32:

#### §309. Disbursement of Account Funds for Payment of Qualified Higher Education Expenses of a Beneficiary

A. - A.6. ...

7. Disbursements from investment options with variable earnings shall be assigned a trade date as follows:

a. if an on-line request for a disbursement is completed before 7 p.m. Central Standard Time or Central Daylight Savings Time, as applicable, on a trade day, the trade date shall be the date of the request;

b. for all other requests for disbursement, the trade date shall be one business day after the business day of receipt of the transfer request.

B. - G. ...

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 17:3091-3099.2.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Tuition Trust Authority, Office of Student Financial Assistance, LR 23:716 (June 1997), amended LR 24:1272 (July 1998), LR 24:2238 (December 1998), LR 26:2265 (October 2000), LR 27:1881 (November 2001), LR 30:789 (April 2004), LR 30:1169 (June 2004), LR 32:

#### §311. Termination and Refund of an Education Savings Account

A. - B.2. ...

3. The LATTA may terminate an account if no deposit of at least \$10 dollars has been made within 60 days from the date on the letter of notification of approval of the account.

B.4. - C.4. ...

5. Refunds from investment options with variable earnings shall be assigned a trade date as follows:

a. if an on-line request for a refund is completed before 7 p.m. Central Standard Time or Central Daylight Savings Time, as applicable, on a trade day, the trade date shall be the date of the request;

b. for all other requests for refund, the trade date shall be one business day after the business day of receipt.

D. - H. ...

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 17:3091-3099.2.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Tuition Trust Authority, Office of Student Financial Assistance, LR 23:717 (June 1997), amended LR 24:1273 (July 1998), repromulgated LR 26:2265 (October 2000), amended LR 27:38 (January 2001), LR 27:1882 (November 2001), LR 28:779 (April 2002), LR 30:790 (April 2004), LR 31:639 (March 2005), LR 32:

George Badge Eldredge  
General Counsel

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### DECLARATION OF EMERGENCY

#### Department of Environmental Quality Office of the Secretary Legal Affairs Division

#### Expedited Penalty Agreement (LAC 33:I.801, 803, 805, and 807)(OS054E9)

Editor's Note: This Emergency Rule was originally promulgated on pages 528-534 of the April 20, 2006 edition of the *Louisiana Register*. This Emergency Rule is being repromulgated with the correct effective date.

In accordance with the emergency provisions of R.S. 49:953(B) of the Administrative Procedure Act, which allow the Department of Environmental Quality to use emergency procedures to establish rules, and of R.S. 30:2011 and 2074,

which allow the department to establish standards, guidelines, and criteria, to promulgate rules and regulations, and to issue compliance schedules, the secretary of the department hereby declares that an emergency action is necessary in order to implement expedited penalty agreements.

Emergency Rule OS054E8, which was effective on March 10, 2006, and published in the *Louisiana Register* on March 20, 2006, is hereby rescinded and is being reissued with additional amendments. This Emergency Rule, OS054E9, retains the amendments made in OS054E8 and adds amendments to clarify the issuance date of the Expedited Penalty Agreement and to change the extension time to allow greater flexibility in working with respondents. The Emergency Rule will abate the delay in correcting minor and moderate violations of the Environmental Quality Act. Delays in enforcement reduce the effectiveness of the action, unnecessarily utilize resources, and slow down the enforcement process. In the past three years alone, the Enforcement Division has received 8,139 referrals and has issued 4,259 actions. Currently strained budget and resource issues pose imminent impairment to addressing minor and moderate violations. This Rule will provide an alternative penalty assessment mechanism that the department may utilize, at its discretion, to expedite penalty agreements in appropriate cases. The report to the Governor by the Advisory Task Force on Funding and Efficiency of the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality recommended this action as a pilot program. The legislature approved the report and passed Act 1196 in the 2003 Regular Session allowing the department to promulgate rules for the program. This Emergency Rule allows the operation of the pilot program to commence immediately, without the delay and inflexibility of a permanent Rule. It will also allow the department to gather information to formulate a long-term rule and to evaluate the environmental and public health benefits and the social and economic costs of such a program in order to justify these requirements for the permanent rule.

This Emergency Rule is effective on March 20, 2006, and shall remain in effect for a maximum of 120 days or until a final rule is promulgated, whichever occurs first. For more information concerning OS054E9 you may contact the Regulation Development Section at (225) 219-3550.

This Emergency Rule is available on the Internet at [www.deq.louisiana.gov](http://www.deq.louisiana.gov) under Rules and Regulations, and is available for inspection at the following DEQ office locations from 8 a.m. until 4:30 p.m.: 602 N. Fifth Street, Baton Rouge, LA 70802; 1823 Highway 546, West Monroe, LA 71292; State Office Building, 1525 Fairfield Avenue, Shreveport, LA 71101; 1301 Gadwall Street, Lake Charles, LA 70615; 111 New Center Drive, Lafayette, LA 70508; 110 Barataria Street, Lockport, LA 70374; 645 N. Lotus Drive, Suite C, Mandeville, LA 70471.

## Title 33

### ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

#### Part I. Office of the Secretary

#### Subpart 1. Departmental Administrative Procedures

#### Chapter 8. Expedited Penalty Agreement

##### §801. Definitions

*Agency Interest Number*—a site-specific number assigned to a facility by the department that identifies the facility in a distinct geographical location.

*Expedited Penalty Agreement*—a predetermined penalty assessment issued by the department and agreed to by the respondent, which identifies violations of minor or moderate gravity as determined by LAC 33:I.705, caused or allowed by the respondent and occurring on specified dates, in accordance with R.S. 30:2025(D).

*LPDES General Permit*—for the purposes of this Chapter, any Louisiana Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit in the LAG530000, LAG540000, LAG750000, LAR050000, or LAR100000 series.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2001 et seq., and in particular R.S. 30:2025(D).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of the Secretary, Legal Affairs Division, LR 32:

##### §803. Purpose

A. The purpose of this Chapter is to provide an alternative penalty assessment mechanism that the department may utilize, at its discretion, to expedite penalty assessments in appropriate cases. This Chapter:

1. addresses common violations of minor or moderate gravity;
2. quantifies and assesses penalty amounts for common violations in a consistent, fair, and equitable manner;
3. ensures that the penalty amounts are appropriate, in consideration of the nine factors listed in R.S. 30:2025(E)(3)(a);
4. eliminates economic incentives for noncompliance for common minor and/or moderate violations; and
5. ensures expeditious compliance with environmental regulations.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2001 et seq., and in particular R.S. 30:2025(D).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of the Secretary, Legal Affairs Division, LR 32:

##### §805. Applicability

A. **Limit of Penalty Amount.** The total penalty assessed for the expedited penalty agreement shall not exceed \$1,500 for one violation or \$3,000 for two or more violations per penalty assessed.

B. **Departmental Discretion.** The secretary of the department or his designee, at his sole discretion, may propose an expedited penalty agreement for any violation described in LAC 33:I.807.A and considered in accordance with Subsection E of this Section. The expedited penalty agreement shall specify that the respondent waives any right

to an adjudicatory hearing or judicial review regarding violations identified in the signed expedited penalty agreement. The respondent must concur with and sign the expedited penalty agreement in order to be governed by this Chapter and R.S. 30:2025(D).

C. Notification to the Respondent. The expedited penalty agreement shall serve as notification to the respondent of the assessed penalty amount for the violations identified on the specified dates.

D. Certification by the Respondent. By signing the expedited penalty agreement, the respondent certifies that all cited violations in the expedited penalty agreement have been or will be corrected, and that the assessed penalty amount has been or will be paid, within 30 days of receipt of the expedited penalty agreement.

E. Nine Factors for Consideration. An expedited penalty agreement may be used only when the following criteria for the nine factors for consideration are satisfied.

1. The History of Previous Violations or Repeated Noncompliance. The violation identified in the expedited penalty agreement is not the same as or similar to a violation that occurred within the previous two years at the facility under the same agency interest number, and that was identified in any compliance order, penalty assessment, settlement agreement, or expedited penalty agreement issued to the respondent by the department. Site-specific enforcement history considerations will only apply to expedited penalty agreements.

2. The Nature and Gravity of the Violation. The violation identified is considered to be minor or moderate with regard to its nature and gravity.

a. The violation identified in the expedited penalty agreement deviates somewhat from the requirements of statutes, regulations, or permit; however, the violation exhibits at least substantial implementation of the requirements.

b. The violation identified is isolated in occurrence and limited in duration.

c. The violation is easily identifiable and corrected.

d. The respondent concurs with the violation identified and agrees to correct the violation identified and any damages caused or allowed by the identified violation within 30 days of receipt of the expedited penalty agreement.

3. The Gross Revenues Generated by the Respondent. By signing the expedited penalty agreement, the respondent agrees that sufficient gross revenues exist to pay the assessed penalty and correct the violation identified in the expedited penalty agreement within 30 days of receipt of the expedited penalty agreement.

4. The Degree of Culpability, Recalcitrance, Defiance, or Indifference to Regulations or Orders. The respondent is culpable for the violation identified, but has not shown recalcitrance, defiance, or extreme indifference to regulations or orders. Willingness to sign an expedited penalty agreement and correct the identified violation within the specified timeframe demonstrates respect for the regulations and a willingness to comply.

5. The Monetary Benefits Realized Through Noncompliance. The respondent's monetary benefit from noncompliance for the violation identified shall be

considered. The intent of these regulations is to eliminate economic incentives for noncompliance.

6. The Degree of Risk to Human Health or Property Caused by the Violation. The violation identified does not present actual harm or substantial risk of harm to the environment or public health. The violation identified is isolated in occurrence or administrative in nature, and the violation identified has no measurable detrimental effect on the environment or public health.

7. Whether the Noncompliance or Violation and the Surrounding Circumstances Were Immediately Reported to the Department and Whether the Violation or Noncompliance Was Concealed or There Was an Attempt to Conceal by the Person Charged. Depending upon the type of violation, failure to report may or may not be applicable to this factor. If the respondent concealed or attempted to conceal any violation, the violation shall not qualify for consideration under these regulations.

8. Whether the Person Charged Has Failed to Mitigate or to Make a Reasonable Attempt to Mitigate the Damages Caused by the Noncompliance or Violation. By signing the expedited penalty agreement, the respondent states that the violation identified and the resulting damages, if any, have been or will be corrected. Violations considered for expedited penalty agreements are, by nature, easily identified and corrected. Damages caused by any violation identified are expected to be nonexistent or minimal.

9. The Costs of Bringing and Prosecuting an Enforcement Action, Such as Staff Time, Equipment Use, Hearing Records, and Expert Assistance. Enforcement costs for the expedited penalty agreement are considered minimal. Enforcement costs for individual violations are covered with the penalty amount set forth for each violation in LAC 33:I.807.

F. Schedule. The respondent must return the signed expedited penalty agreement and payment for the assessed amount to the department within 30 days of the respondent's receipt of the expedited penalty agreement. If the department has not received the signed expedited penalty agreement and payment for the assessed amount by the close of business on the thirtieth day after the respondent's receipt of the expedited penalty agreement, the expedited penalty agreement may be withdrawn at the department's discretion.

G. Extensions. If the department determines that compliance with the cited violation is technically infeasible or impracticable within the initial 30-day period for compliance, the department, at its discretion, may grant additional time in order for the respondent to correct the violation cited in the expedited penalty agreement.

H. Additional Rights of the Department

1. If the respondent signs the expedited penalty agreement, but fails to correct the violation identified, pay the assessed amount, or correct any damages caused or allowed by the cited violation within the specified timeframe, the department may issue additional enforcement actions including, but not limited to, a civil penalty assessment and may take any other action authorized by law to enforce the terms of the expedited penalty agreement.

2. If the respondent does not agree to and sign the expedited penalty agreement, the department shall consider the respondent notified that a formal civil penalty is under

consideration. The department may then pursue formal enforcement action against the respondent in accordance with R.S. 30:2025(C), 2025(E), 2050.2, and 2050.3.

I. Required Documentation. The department shall not propose any expedited penalty agreement without an affidavit, inspection report, or other documentation to establish that the respondent has caused or allowed the violation to occur on the specified dates.

J. Evidentiary Requirements. Any expedited penalty agreement issued by the department shall notify the respondent of the evidence used to establish that the respondent has caused or allowed the violation to occur on the specified dates.

K. Public Enforcement List. The signed expedited penalty agreement is a final enforcement action of the department and shall be included on the public list of enforcement actions referenced in R.S. 30:2050.1(B)(1).

L. Date of Issuance. When an expedited penalty agreement is issued in conjunction with a Notice of Potential Penalty, the issuance date shall be the date on the document of initial signature by the administrative authority.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2001 et seq., and in particular R.S. 30:2025(D).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of the Secretary, Legal Affairs Division, LR 32:

**§807. Types of Violations and Expedited Penalty Amounts**

A. The types of violations listed in the following table may qualify for coverage under this Chapter; however, any violation listed below, which is identified in an expedited penalty agreement, must also meet the conditions set forth in LAC 33:I.805.E.

Expedited Penalties			
Violation	Citation	Amount	Frequency
<b>ALL MEDIA</b>			
Failure to provide timely notification for the unauthorized discharge of any material that exceeds the reportable quantity but does not cause an emergency condition.	LAC 33:I.3917.A	\$300	Per day
Failure to provide timely written notification for the unauthorized discharge of any material that exceeds the reportable quantity but does not cause an emergency condition.	LAC 33:I.3925.A	\$300	Per day
<b>AIR QUALITY</b>			
40 CFR Part 70 General Permit conditions (Part K, L, M, or R): Failure to timely submit any applicable annual, semiannual, or quarterly reports.	LAC 33:III.501.C.4	\$500	Per occurrence
Failure to submit an Annual Criteria Pollutant Emissions Inventory in a timely and complete manner when applicable.	LAC 33:III.919	\$500	Per occurrence
Failure to submit an Annual Toxic Emissions Data Inventory in a timely and complete manner when applicable.	LAC 33:III.5107	\$500	Per occurrence

Expedited Penalties			
Violation	Citation	Amount	Frequency
Control of Fugitive Emissions, sandblasting facilities: Failure to take all reasonable precautions to prevent particulate matter from becoming airborne.	LAC 33:III.1305.A	\$250	Per occurrence
Failure to provide notice of change of ownership within 90 days after the change.	LAC 33:III.517.G	\$200	Per occurrence
Failure to timely submit any applicable Specific Condition or General Condition report as specified in a minor source permit.	LAC 33:III.501.C.4	\$250	Per occurrence
Failure to timely submit any applicable Specific Condition or General Condition report (other than those specified elsewhere in this Section) as specified in a Part 70 (Title V) air permit.	LAC 33:III.501.C.4	\$350	Per occurrence
Failure to submit an updated Emission Point List, Emissions Inventory Questionnaire (EIQ), emissions calculations, and certification statement as described in LAC 33:III.517.B.1 within seven calendar days after effecting any modification to a facility authorized to operate under a standard oil and gas permit.	LAC 33:III.501.C.4	\$750	Per occurrence/emission point
Failure to submit the Title V permit renewal application at least six months prior to the date of expiration, applicable only when the renewal application is submitted prior to permit expiration and a renewal permit is issued on or before the expiration date.	LAC 33:III.507.E.4	\$1,000	Per occurrence
Failure to maintain records for glycol dehydrators subject to LAC 33:III.2116.F.	LAC 33:III.2116.F	\$250	Per occurrence
Failure to submit an initial perchloroethylene inventory report.	LAC 33:III.5307.A	\$250	Per occurrence
Failure to submit perchloroethylene usage reports by July 1 for the preceding calendar year.	LAC 33:III.5307.B	\$250	Per occurrence
<b>Stage II Vapor Recovery</b>			
Note: LAC 33:III.2132 is only applicable to subject gasoline dispensing facilities in the parishes of Ascension, East Baton Rouge, West Baton Rouge, Iberville, Livingston, and Pointe Coupee.			
Failure to submit an application to the administrative authority prior to installation of the Stage II vapor recovery system.	LAC 33:III.2132.B.6	\$500	Per occurrence
Failure to have at least one person trained as required by the regulations.	LAC 33:III.2132.C	\$300	Per occurrence
Failure to test the vapor recovery system prior to start-up of the facility and annually thereafter.	LAC 33:III.2132.D	\$750	Per occurrence
Failure to post operating instructions on each pump.	LAC 33:III.2132.E	\$100	Per occurrence

Expedited Penalties			
Violation	Citation	Amount	Frequency
Failure to maintain equipment and tag defective equipment "out of order."	LAC 33:III.2132.F.1 and 3-4	\$500	Per inspection
Failure to perform daily inspections and accurately record results.	LAC 33:III.2132.F.2	\$300	Per inspection
Failure to maintain records on-site for at least two years and present them to an authorized representative upon request.	LAC 33:III.2132.G.1-7	\$300	Per compliance inspection
Failure to use and/or diligently maintain, in proper working order, all air pollution control equipment installed at the site.	LAC 33:III.905	\$100	Per occurrence
HAZARDOUS WASTE			
Used Oil			
Failure of a used oil generator to stop, contain, clean up, and/or manage a release of used oil, and/or repair or replace leaking used oil containers or tanks prior to returning them to service.	LAC 33:V.4013.E	\$500	Per occurrence
Failure of a used oil transfer facility to stop, contain, clean up, and/or manage a release of used oil, and/or repair or replace leaking used oil containers or tanks prior to returning them to service.	LAC 33:V.4035.H	\$500	Per occurrence
Failure of a used oil processor or re-refiner to stop, contain, clean up, and/or manage a release of used oil, and/or repair or replace leaking used oil containers or tanks prior to returning them to service.	LAC 33:V.4049.G	\$500	Per occurrence
Failure of a used oil burner to stop, contain, clean up, and/or manage a release of used oil, and/or repair or replace leaking used oil containers or tanks prior to returning them to service.	LAC 33:V.4069.G	\$500	Per occurrence
SOLID WASTE			
Waste Tires			
Storage of more than 20 whole tires without authorization from the administrative authority.	LAC 33:VII.10509.B	\$200	Per occurrence
Transporting more than 20 tires without first obtaining a transporter authorization certificate.	LAC 33:VII.10509.C	\$200	Per occurrence
Storing tires for greater than 365 days.	LAC 33:VII.10509.E	\$200	Per occurrence
Failure to maintain all required records for three years on-site or at an alternative site approved in writing by the administrative authority.	LAC 33:VII.10509.G	\$200	Per occurrence
Failure to obtain a waste tire generator identification number within 30 days of commencing business operations.	LAC 33:VII.10519.A	\$300	Per occurrence

Expedited Penalties			
Violation	Citation	Amount	Frequency
Failure to accept one waste tire for every new tire sold unless the purchaser chooses to keep the waste tire.	LAC 33:VII.10519.B	\$100	Per occurrence
Failure to remit waste tire fees to the state on a monthly basis as specified.	LAC 33:VII.10519.D	\$100	Per occurrence
Failure to post required notifications to the public.	LAC 33:VII.10519.E	\$100	Per occurrence
Failure to list the waste tire fee on a separate line on the invoice so that no tax will be charged on the fee.	LAC 33:VII.10519.F	\$100	Per occurrence
Failure to keep waste tires or waste tire material covered as specified.	LAC 33:VII.10519.H	\$200	Per occurrence
Failure to segregate waste tires from new or used tires offered for sale.	LAC 33:VII.10519.M	\$200	Per occurrence
Failure to provide a manifest for all waste tire shipments containing more than 20 tires.	LAC 33:VII.10533.A	\$200	Per occurrence
Failure to maintain completed manifests for three years and have them available for inspection.	LAC 33:VII.10533.D	\$200	Per occurrence
Failure to collect appropriate waste tire fee for each new tire sold.	LAC 33:VII.10519.C, 10535.B	\$200	Per occurrence
Failure to submit application and fees for transporter authorization.	LAC 33:VII.10523.A	\$300	Per occurrence
Failure to use a manifest when transporting greater than 20 waste tires.	LAC 33:VII.10523.C	\$200	Per occurrence
Failure of transporter to transport all waste tires to an authorized collection center or a permitted processing facility.	LAC 33:VII.10523.D	\$300	Per occurrence
Failure of out-of-state or out-of-country transporters to comply with state waste tire regulations.	LAC 33:VII.10523.E	\$200	Per occurrence
Failure to provide notification in writing within 10 days when any information on the authorization certificate form changes, or if the business closes and ceases transporting waste tires.	LAC 33:VII.10523.G	\$100	Per occurrence
Failure by collectors or collection centers to follow the requirements for receipt of tires.	LAC 33:VII.10527.A	\$200	Per occurrence
Failure of collection center operators to meet the standards in LAC 33:VII.10525.D.1-10 and 12-24.	LAC 33:VII.10527.B	\$300	Per occurrence
Failure of recyclers to provide notification of their existence and obtain an identification number.	LAC 33:VII.10531.A	\$300	Per occurrence
Failure of waste tire or waste tire material recyclers to meet the requirements of LAC 33:VII.10525.D.	LAC 33:VII.10531.B	\$300	Per occurrence
Failure to follow the requirements for manifest discrepancies.	LAC 33:VII.10533.C	\$300	Per occurrence

Expedited Penalties			
Violation	Citation	Amount	Frequency
<b>WATER QUALITY</b>			
Failure to comply with any portion(s) of an LPDES LAG530000 Schedule A permit.	LAC 33:IX.2701.A	\$200 and completion of a department-sponsored compliance class	10 or fewer violations
Failure to comply with any portion(s) of an LPDES LAG530000 Schedule A permit.	LAC 33:IX.2701.A	\$400 and completion of a department-sponsored compliance class	More than 10 violations
Failure to comply with any portion(s) of an LPDES LAG530000 Schedule B permit.	LAC 33:IX.2701.A	\$300 and completion of a department-sponsored compliance class	10 or fewer violations
Failure to comply with any portion(s) of an LPDES LAG530000 Schedule B permit.	LAC 33:IX.2701.A	\$500 and completion of a department-sponsored compliance class	More than 10 violations
Failure to comply with any portion(s) of an LPDES LAG540000 permit.	LAC 33:IX.2701.A	\$400 and completion of a department-sponsored compliance class	10 or fewer violations
Failure to comply with any portion(s) of an LPDES LAG540000 permit.	LAC 33:IX.2701.A	\$600 and completion of a department-sponsored compliance class	More than 10 violations
Failure to comply with any portion(s) of an LPDES LAG750000 permit.	LAC 33:IX.2701.A	\$400 and completion of a department-sponsored compliance class	10 or fewer violations
Failure to comply with any portion(s) of an LPDES LAG750000 permit.	LAC 33:IX.2701.A	\$600 and completion of a department-sponsored compliance class	More than 10 violations
Failure to develop and/or implement a Spill Prevention and Control Plan (SPC):			
1. Failing to develop an SPC plan for any applicable facility.	LAC 33:IX.905	\$500	Per occurrence
2. Failing to implement any component of an SPC plan.	LAC 33:IX.905	\$100	Per occurrence

Expedited Penalties			
Violation	Citation	Amount	Frequency
Failure to submit certain reports as required by any LPDES permit not previously defined in LAC 33:IX.Chapter 27, including storm water reports, pretreatment reports, biomonitoring reports, overflow reports, construction schedule progress reports, environmental audit reports as required by a municipal pollution prevention plan, and toxicity reduction evaluation reports.	LAC 33:IX.2701.A	\$300	Per required submittal
Failure to prepare and/or implement any portion or portions of a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP), Pollution Prevention Plan (PPP), or Best Management Practices/Plan (BMP) as required by any LPDES permit.	LAC 33:IX.2701.A	\$500	Per occurrence
Failure to submit a Notice of Intent for coverage under the LAR050000 or LAR100000 LPDES Storm Water General Permit.	LAC 33:IX.2511.C.1	\$1,000	Per occurrence
Failure to submit a noncompliance report required by any LPDES permit not previously defined in LAC 33:IX.Chapter 27.	LAC 33:IX.2701.L.7	\$200	Per occurrence
Unauthorized discharge of oil field wastes, including produced water.	LAC 33:IX.1901.A	\$1,000	Per occurrence
Unauthorized discharge of oily fluids.	LAC 33:IX.1701.B	\$1,000	Per occurrence
<b>UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS</b>			
Failure to register existing or new USTs containing regulated substances.	LAC 33:XI.301.A-B	\$300	Per inspection
Failure to certify and provide required information on the department's approved registration form.	LAC 33:XI.301.B.1-2	\$300	Per inspection
Failure to provide notification within 30 days after selling a UST system or acquiring a UST system; failure to keep a current copy of the registration form on-site or at the nearest staffed facility.	LAC 33:XI.301.C.1-3	\$300	Per inspection
Failure to provide corrosion protection to tanks that routinely contain regulated substances using one of the specified methods.	LAC 33:XI.303.B.1	\$500 and completion of a department-sponsored compliance class	Per inspection

Expedited Penalties			
Violation	Citation	Amount	Frequency
Failure to provide corrosion protection to piping that routinely contains regulated substances using one of the specified methods.	LAC 33:XI.303.B.2	\$250 and completion of a department-sponsored compliance class	Per inspection
Failure to provide corrosion protection to flex hoses and/or sub-pumps that routinely contain regulated substances using one of the specified methods.	LAC 33:XI.303.B.2	\$100 and completion of a department-sponsored compliance class	Per inspection
Failure to provide spill and/or overflow prevention equipment as specified.	LAC 33:XI.303.B.3	\$300 and completion of a department-sponsored compliance class	Per inspection
Failure to upgrade existing UST systems to new system standards as specified.	LAC 33:XI.303.C	\$500 and completion of a department-sponsored compliance class	Per inspection
Failure to pay fees by the required date.	LAC 33:XI.307.D	\$200	Per inspection
Failure to report, investigate, and/or clean up any spills and overfills.	LAC 33:XI.501.C	\$1,500	Per inspection
Failure to continuously operate and maintain corrosion protection to the metal components of portions of the tank and piping that routinely contain regulated substances and are in contact with the ground or water.	LAC 33:XI.503.A.1	\$300 and completion of a department-sponsored compliance class	Per inspection
Failure to have UST systems equipped with cathodic protection systems inspected for proper operation as specified.	LAC 33:XI.503.A.2	\$500 and completion of a department-sponsored compliance class	Per inspection
Failure to inspect UST systems with impressed current cathodic protection systems every 60 days to ensure that the equipment is running properly.	LAC 33:XI.503.A.3	\$300 and completion of a department-sponsored compliance class	Per inspection
Failure to comply with recordkeeping requirements.	LAC 33:XI.503.B	\$200 and completion of a department-sponsored compliance class	Per inspection
Failure to meet requirements for repairs to UST systems.	LAC 33:XI.507	\$300	Per inspection

Expedited Penalties			
Violation	Citation	Amount	Frequency
Failure to follow reporting requirements, maintain required information, and/or keep records at the UST site and make them immediately available or keep them at an alternative site and provide them after a request.	LAC 33:XI.509	\$300 and completion of a department-sponsored compliance class	Per inspection
Failure to meet the performance requirements when performing release detection required in LAC 33:XI.703.	LAC 33:XI.701	\$750 and completion of a department-sponsored compliance class	Per inspection
Failure to use a method or combination of methods of release detection described in LAC 33:XI.701 for all new or existing tank systems.	LAC 33:XI.703.A.1	\$1,500 and completion of a department-sponsored compliance class	Per inspection
Failure to satisfy the additional requirements for petroleum UST systems as specified.	LAC 33:XI.703.B	\$350 and completion of a department-sponsored compliance class	Per inspection
Failure to maintain release detection records.	LAC 33:XI.705	\$200 and completion of a department-sponsored compliance class	Per inspection
Failure to report any suspected release within 24 hours after becoming aware of the occurrence or when a leak detection method indicates that a release may have occurred.	LAC 33:XI.703.A.2 or 707	\$500 and completion of a department-sponsored compliance class	Per occurrence
Failure to investigate and confirm all suspected releases of regulated substances that require reporting under LAC 33:XI.707 within seven days.	LAC 33:XI.711	\$1,500	Per occurrence
Failure to maintain corrosion protection and/or release detection on a UST system that is temporarily closed and contains more than 2.5 cm (1 inch) of residue, or 0.3 percent by weight of the total capacity of the UST system.	LAC 33:XI.903.A	\$500 and completion of a department-sponsored compliance class	Per inspection
Failure to comply with permanent closure and/or changes in service procedures.	LAC 33:XI.905	\$500	Per inspection

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2001 et seq., and in particular R.S. 30:2025(D).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of the Secretary, Legal Affairs Division, LR 32:

Mike D. McDaniel, Ph.D.  
Secretary

0605#013

## DECLARATION OF EMERGENCY

### Department of Environmental Quality Office of the Secretary Legal Services Division

#### New or Revised Emissions Estimation Methods (LAC 33:III.501)(AQ240E5)

In accordance with the emergency provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act, R.S. 49:953(B), which allows the Department of Environmental Quality to use emergency procedures to establish rules, and under the authority of R.S. 30:2011, the secretary of the department hereby declares that an emergency action is necessary to implement rules concerning the use of new or revised emissions estimation methods for annual compliance certifications required by LAC 33:III.507.H.

This is a renewal of Emergency Rule AQ240E4, which was effective on December 23, 2005, and published in the *Louisiana Register* on January 20, 2006. The department has proposed a rule to promulgate these regulation changes. This Emergency Rule clarifies requirements set forth in LAC 33:III.919, concerning emissions inventory, and LAC 33:III.507.H, concerning annual compliance certifications. LAC 33:III.919.C requires that emissions reported in the emissions inventory shall be calculated using the best available information.

The department realizes that the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. §7430) requires EPA to periodically review AP-42 factors and that such emission factors may change upwards or downwards due to receipt of improved data.

The failure to adopt this Rule on an emergency basis (i.e., without the delays for public notice and comment) would result in imminent peril to the public welfare. The air regulations require that permittees use the latest version of any AP-42 factor used to calculate emissions reported on an annual emissions inventory. For some facilities, this will result in a change in the calculation of emissions from levels that were previously in compliance with permit limits to levels that exceed those permit limits. Those facilities that have been reporting emissions in compliance with their permits may now be reporting emissions that exceed permit limits, even though their actual emissions have not changed. As a result, these facilities face potential enforcement actions, including substantial civil penalties. Some such facilities may elect to reduce or cease operations, which would have severe economic consequences for the firms involved, as well as their employees, suppliers, and customers. Adding LAC 33:III.501.C.11 allows the department to review changes in emission factors on a case-by-case basis prior to any actions taken by the department.

This Emergency Rule is effective on April 22, 2006, and shall remain in effect for a maximum of 120 days or until a final Rule is promulgated, whichever occurs first. For more information concerning AQ240E5 you may contact the Regulation Development Section at (225) 219-3550.

This Emergency Rule is available on the Internet at [www.deq.louisiana.gov](http://www.deq.louisiana.gov) under Rules and Regulations, and is available for inspection at the following DEQ office locations from 8 a.m. until 4:30 p.m.: 602 N. Fifth Street, Baton Rouge, LA 70802; 1823 Highway 546, West Monroe,

LA 71292; State Office Building, 1525 Fairfield Avenue, Shreveport, LA 71101; 1301 Gadwall Street, Lake Charles, LA 70615; 111 New Center Drive, Lafayette, LA 70508; 110 Barataria Street, Lockport LA 70374; 645 N. Lotus Drive, Suite C, Mandeville, LA 70471.

#### Title 33

### ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

#### Part III. Air

#### Chapter 5. Permit Procedures

#### §501. Scope and Applicability

A. - C.10. ...

11. Emissions estimation methods set forth in the Compilation of Air Pollution Emission Factors (AP-42) and other department-approved estimation methods may be promulgated or revised. Emissions increases due solely to a change in AP-42 factors do not constitute violations of the air permit. Changes in emission factors other than AP-42 factors will be evaluated by the department on a case-by-case basis for appropriate action.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2054.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Air Quality and Nuclear Energy, Air Quality Division, LR 13:741 (December 1987), amended by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Air Quality and Radiation Protection, Air Quality Division, LR 16:613 (July 1990), LR 17:478 (May 1991), LR 19:1420 (November 1993), LR 20:1281 (November 1994), LR 20:1375 (December 1994), LR 23:1677 (December 1997), amended by the Office of the Secretary, LR 25:660 (April 1999), amended by the Office of Environmental Assessment, Environmental Planning Division, LR 26:2445 (November 2000), LR 28:997 (May 2002), amended by the Office of Environmental Assessment, LR 31:1063 (May 2005), amended by the Office of the Secretary, Legal Affairs Division LR 31:2436 (October 2005), LR 32:

Mike D. McDaniel, Ph.D.  
Secretary

0605#002

## DECLARATION OF EMERGENCY

### Department of Environmental Quality Office of the Secretary Legal Affairs Division

#### Sewage Sludge Regulatory Management (LAC 33:VII.301 and 303, and IX:107, 6901, 6903, 6905, 6907, 6909, 6911, and 7135)(OS066E2)

In accordance with the emergency provisions of R.S. 49:953(B) of the Administrative Procedure Act, which allow the Department of Environmental Quality to use emergency procedures to establish rules, and of R.S. 30:2011 and 2074, which allow the department to establish standards, guidelines, and criteria, to promulgate rules and regulations, and to issue compliance schedules, the secretary of the department hereby declares that an emergency action is necessary in order to prevent the unauthorized disposal of sewage sludge in treatment works treating domestic sewage and other areas unprepared to receive the waste stream. This is a renewal of Emergency Rule OS066E1, which was effective on December 30, 2005, and published in the *Louisiana Register* on January 20, 2006.

Prior to the Emergency Rule issued September 1, 2005, sewage sludge was managed by three different programs within the state and the EPA. The multiple permitting process is a cumbersome and expensive process for both the state and the regulated community, hence, inadequately permitted and/or designed facilities to accept the waste, which is produced in a persistent manner. The potential for dumping of sewage sludge presents a potential health risk to the public and the environment in areas of the state that are under-developed for receiving the waste. This Emergency Rule attempts to streamline and expedite the permitting process by removing the solid waste requirements for the management of sewage sludge from the solid waste regulations (LAC 33:Part VII). Sewage sludge will be managed by LAC 33:IX.Chapter 69 that is reflective of and equivalent to the Clean Water Act Section 503 program at the federal level.

This Emergency Rule is effective on April 29, 2006, and shall remain in effect for a maximum of 120 days or until a final Rule is promulgated, whichever occurs first. For more information concerning OS066E2 you may contact the Regulation Development Section at (225) 219-3550.

This Emergency Rule is available on the Internet at [www.deq.louisiana.gov](http://www.deq.louisiana.gov) under Rules and Regulations, and is available for inspection at the following DEQ office locations from 8 a.m. until 4:30 p.m.: 602 N. Fifth Street, Baton Rouge, LA 70802; 1823 Highway 546, West Monroe, LA 71292; State Office Building, 1525 Fairfield Avenue, Shreveport, LA 71101; 1301 Gadwall Street, Lake Charles, LA 70615; 111 New Center Drive, Lafayette, LA 70508; 110 Barataria Street, Lockport, LA 70374; 645 N. Lotus Drive, Suite C, Mandeville, LA 70471.

### **Title 33**

## **ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY**

### **Part VII. Solid Waste**

#### **Subpart 1. Solid Waste Regulations**

#### **Chapter 3. Scope and Mandatory Provisions of the Program**

##### **§301. Wastes Governed by These Regulations**

All solid wastes as defined by the act and these regulations are subject to the provisions of these regulations, except as follows:

A. - A.8. ...

9. sewage sludge (including domestic septage) that is generated, treated, processed, composted, blended, mixed, prepared, transported, used, or disposed in accordance with LAC 33:IX.Chapter 69. Provisions addressing sewage sludge and domestic septage found throughout these regulations will no longer apply.

B. - B.6. ...

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2001 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Solid and Hazardous Waste, Solid Waste Division, LR 19:187 (February 1993), amended LR 22:279 (April 1996), amended by the Office of Environmental Assessment, Environmental Planning Division, LR 26:2515 (November 2000), LR 28:780 (April 2002), amended by the Office of the Secretary, Legal Affairs Division, LR 31:2485 (October 2005), LR 32:

##### **§303. Wastes Not Subject to the Permitting Requirements or Processing or Disposal Standards of These Regulations**

The following solid wastes, when processed or disposed of in an environmentally sound manner, are not subject to the permitting requirements or processing or disposal standards of these regulations:

A. - J.2. ...

K. solid wastes re-used in a manner protective of human health and the environment, as demonstrated by a soil re-use plan prepared in accordance with LAC 33:I.Chapter 13 and approved by the administrative authority;

L. other wastes deemed acceptable by the administrative authority based on possible environmental impact; and

M. mixtures of solid wastes and sewage sludge, when such mixtures meet the requirements of LAC 33:IX.Chapter 69.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2001 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Solid and Hazardous Waste, Solid Waste Division, LR 19:187 (February 1993), amended by the Office of the Secretary, LR 24:2250 (December 1998), amended by the Office of Environmental Assessment, Environmental Planning Division, LR 26:2515 (November 2000), repromulgated LR 27:703 (May 2001), amended by the Office of the Secretary, Legal Affairs Division, LR 31:2486 (October 2005), LR 32:

### **Part IX. Water Quality**

#### **Subpart 1. Water Pollution Control**

#### **Chapter 1. General Provisions**

##### **§107. Definitions**

\* \* \*

*Sewage Sludge*—any solid, semisolid, or liquid residue removed during the treatment of municipal wastewater or domestic sewage. Sewage sludge includes, but is not limited to, solids removed during primary, secondary, or advanced waste water treatment, scum, domestic septage, portable toilet pumpings, Type III marine sanitation device pumpings (33 CFR Part 159), and sewage sludge products. Sewage sludge does not include grit or screenings, or ash generated during the incineration of sewage sludge.

\* \* \*

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2001 et seq., and in particular Section 2074 (B)(3) and (B)(4).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Water Resources, LR 11:1066 (November 1985), amended by the Office of Environmental Assessment, Environmental Planning Division, LR 26:2538 (November 2000), LR 30:1473 (July 2004), amended by the Office of the Secretary, Legal Affairs Division, LR 32:

#### **Subpart 2. The Louisiana Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (LPDES) Program**

#### **Chapter 69. Standards for the Use or Disposal of Sewage Sludge**

##### **§6901. General Provisions**

A. Purpose and Applicability

1. Purpose

a. This Chapter establishes standards, which consist of general and other requirements, pollutant limits, general and other management practices, and operational standards,

for the final use or disposal of sewage sludge generated during the treatment of domestic sewage in a treatment works and of domestic septage. Standards are included in this Chapter for sewage sludge and domestic septage (hereafter referred to collectively as *sewage sludge* for the purposes of this Chapter) and a material derived from sewage sludge that is applied to the land and sewage sludge fired in a sewage sludge incinerator. Also included in this Chapter are pathogen and alternative vector attraction reduction requirements for sewage sludge and a material derived from sewage sludge applied to the land; the siting, operation, and financial assurance requirements for commercial preparers or land applicators of sewage sludge and a material derived from sewage sludge; and the standards for transporters of sewage sludge and for vehicles of transporters of sewage sludge.

b. The standards in this Chapter include the frequency of monitoring, recordkeeping requirements, and reporting requirements for Class I sludge management facilities as defined in Subsection I of this Section.

c. This Chapter establishes requirements for the person who prepares sewage sludge, including dewatering and solidification, that is disposed in a Municipal Solid Waste Landfill.

d. ...

## 2. Applicability

a. This Chapter applies to:

i. any person who prepares sewage sludge or a material derived from sewage sludge, including the dewatering and solidification of sewage sludge;

ii. any person who applies sewage sludge or a material derived from sewage sludge to the land;

iii. any person who prepares sewage sludge, including dewatering and solidification, that is disposed in a Municipal Solid Waste Landfill;

iv. the owner/operator of a surface disposal site;

v. the owner/operator of a sewage sludge incinerator; and

vi. the transporter of sewage sludge and the vehicle being utilized to transport the sewage sludge.

b. This Chapter applies to sewage sludge or a material derived from sewage sludge that is applied to the land or placed on a surface disposal site, to the land where the sewage sludge and a material derived from sewage sludge is applied, and to a surface disposal site.

c. ...

d. This Chapter applies to the sewage sludge that is disposed in a Municipal Solid Waste Landfill.

## B. Compliance Period

1. - 3.a. ...

b. Compliance with the requirements in Paragraphs F.2, 3, and 4 of this Section shall be achieved as follows.

i. A facility presently meeting all of the requirements for surface disposal in 40 CFR 503, Subpart C, must comply with the requirements in Paragraph F.2 of this Section as expeditiously as practicable, but in no case later than September 1, 2007.

ii. A facility that does not meet all of the requirements for surface disposal in 40 CFR 503, Subpart C, must comply with the requirements in Paragraph F.2 of this Section on December 30, 2005.

iii. All facilities must comply with the requirements in Paragraphs F.3 and 4 of this Section as expeditiously as practicable, but in no case later than September 1, 2007.

c. As of December 30, 2005, those persons who have been:

i. granted an exemption under LAC 33:Part VII for any form of use or disposal of sewage sludge will have 180 days to submit an application for permit coverage under these regulations;

ii. issued a standard solid waste permit under LAC 33: Part VII for the use, disposal, treatment, or processing of sewage sludge, with the exception of a standard solid waste permit issued for a type of *surface disposal* as defined in Subsection I of this Section, may continue operations under the standard solid waste permit until such time as a permit has been reissued under these regulations by the administrative authority or for a period not to exceed five years, whichever is less;

iii. issued a standard solid waste permit for a type of *surface disposal* as defined in Subsection I of this Section shall comply with the requirements in Subparagraph B.3.b of this Section.

d. Those persons who are allowed to continue operation for a 5-year period under a standard solid waste permit under LAC 33:Part VII as allowed under Clause B.3.c.ii of this Section and who have not been reissued a permit under these regulations by the administrative authority shall submit to the administrative authority an application for permit issuance under these regulations at least 180 days prior to expiration of the five-year period, if they intend to continue operations after that date.

e. Operation under the standard solid waste permit issued under LAC 33:Part VII may be reduced to a period of less than the five years allowed in Clause B.3.c.ii of this Section if deemed necessary by the administrative authority for the protection of human health and/or the environment.

f. Upon assumption of a sewage sludge management program from the Environmental Protection Agency, those persons who:

i. are presently operating under a permit issued under these regulations shall continue operation under the issued permit if they choose to continue operation;

ii. do not have a permit issued under these regulations shall have a period of no greater than 180 days after assumption of the sewage sludge management program to submit an application for permit coverage under these regulations.

## C. Permits and Permitting Requirements

1.a. Except as exempted in Paragraph C.2 of this Section, no person shall prepare sewage sludge or a material derived from sewage sludge, apply sewage sludge or a material derived from sewage sludge to the land, or own or operate a sewage sludge incinerator without first obtaining a permit that authorizes such practice in accordance with the applicable requirements of this Chapter and LAC 33:III.Chapter 5, in the case of sewage sludge incinerators.

b. The person who prepares sewage sludge or a material derived from sewage sludge and the person who applies sewage sludge or a material derived from sewage

sludge to the land shall use the application forms indicated in LAC 33:IX.2501.A.2 and furnish the information requested in LAC 33:IX.2501.Q.

c. ...

2.a. The person who applies bagged sewage sludge or a bagged material derived from sewage sludge to the land is exempt from the requirement of obtaining a permit if the person applies bagged sewage sludge or a bagged material derived from sewage sludge that is *Exceptional Quality* as defined in Subsection I of this Section.

b. The person who applies bulk sewage sludge or a bulk material derived from sewage sludge to the land is exempt from the requirement of obtaining a permit if the person applies bulk sewage sludge or a bulk material derived from sewage sludge that was obtained from a facility that possesses an Exceptional Quality Permit under LAC 33:IX.6903.J.

c. The administrative authority may exempt any other person who applies sewage sludge or a material derived from sewage sludge to the land from the requirement of obtaining a permit, on a case-by-case basis, after determining that human health and the environment will not be adversely affected by the application of sewage sludge or a material derived from sewage sludge to the land.

3.a. The person who prepares sewage sludge, the person who applies sewage sludge to the land, the commercial preparer or land applier of sewage sludge, and the owner and/or operator of a sewage sludge incinerator who desires to maintain a permit shall obtain adequate training and certification in the processing, treatment, land application, and incineration of sewage sludge.

b. Upon certification, the person who prepares sewage sludge, the person who applies sewage sludge to the land, the commercial preparer or land applier of sewage sludge, and the owner and/or operator of a sewage sludge incinerator shall provide proof to the administrative authority of continued training of at least eight continuing education units on an annual basis in the form of classes, seminars, conferences, or conventions approved by the administrative authority.

4. The person who transports sewage sludge shall only transport the sewage sludge to a facility that is permitted to either treat, process, incinerate, or dispose the sewage sludge or to a site that is permitted for the land application of treated sewage sludge.

5. A transporter of sewage sludge shall notify the Office of Environmental Services, Water and Waste Permits Division, prior to engaging in such activities, utilizing a form that is obtained from the Office of Environmental Services, Water and Waste Permits Division.

6. Environmental Impact Supplementary Information. In addition to the requirements of this Chapter, all sewage sludge use or disposal permit applications must include a response to each of the following:

a. a detailed discussion demonstrating that the potential and real adverse environmental effects of the proposed facility have been avoided to the maximum extent possible;

b. a cost benefit analysis that balances the environmental impact costs against the social and economic benefits of the facility and demonstrates that the latter outweigh the former;

c. a discussion and description of possible alternative projects that would offer more protection to the environment than the proposed facility without unduly curtailing non-environmental benefits;

d. a detailed discussion of possible alternative sites that would offer more protection to the environment than the proposed facility site without unduly curtailing non-environmental benefits; and

e. a discussion and description of mitigating measures that would offer more protection to the environment than the facility as proposed without unduly curtailing non-environmental benefits.

D. Sewage Sludge Disposed in a Municipal Solid Waste Landfill

1. - 2. ...

3.a. The person who prepares sewage sludge that is disposed in a Municipal Solid Waste Landfill shall provide proof to the administrative authority that the sewage sludge is being disposed at an approved landfill by furnishing the name, address, and permit number of the landfill to the administrative authority.

b. The person who produces sewage sludge shall provide to the administrative authority copies of all records of sampling and laboratory analyses of the sewage sludge that are required by the owner/operator of the Municipal Solid Waste Landfill where the sewage sludge is disposed.

E. Standards for Vehicles of Transporters of Sewage Sludge

1. The types and sizes of vehicles shall comply with the regulations and licensing of the Department of Transportation and Development and with applicable local ordinances governing weight and size for the roads and streets that must be traveled during the transporting of sewage sludge.

2. The bodies of vehicles must be covered at all times, except during loading and unloading, in a manner that prevents rain from reaching the sewage sludge, inhibits access by vectors, prevents the sewage sludge from falling or blowing from the vehicle, minimizes escape of odors, and does not create a nuisance.

3. The bodies of vehicles that are utilized to transport liquefied sewage sludge or a sewage sludge that is capable of producing a leachate shall be constructed and/or enclosed with an appropriate material that will completely prevent the leakage or spillage of the liquid.

F. Prohibitions, Restrictions, and Additional or More Stringent Requirements

1.a. No person shall use or dispose of sewage sludge or a material derived from sewage sludge through any practice for which requirements have not been established in this Chapter.

b. No person shall use or dispose of sewage sludge or a material derived from sewage sludge except in accordance with the requirements in this Chapter.

2. *Surface disposal*, as defined in Subsection I of this Section, is prohibited as a use or disposal method of sewage sludge or of a material derived from sewage sludge.

3.a. *Storage of sewage sludge*, as defined in Subsection I of this Section, is allowed for a period not to exceed six consecutive months when:

i. necessary for the upgrade, repair, or maintenance of a treatment works treating domestic sewage

or for agricultural storage purposes when the sewage sludge is to be used for *beneficial use* as defined in Subsection I of this Section;

ii. notification has been made by the person who wishes to store the sewage sludge to the administrative authority; and

iii. subsequent approval by the administrative authority has been received.

b.i. The administrative authority may approve the storage of sewage sludge for commercial preparers or land appliers of sewage sludge or for purposes other than those listed in Subparagraph F.3.a of this Section, for a period greater than six consecutive months, if the person who stores the sewage sludge demonstrates that the storage of the sewage sludge will not adversely affect human health and the environment.

ii. The demonstration shall be in the form of an official request forwarded to the administrative authority at least 90 days prior to the storage of the sewage sludge and shall include, but is not limited to:

(a). the name and address of the person who prepared the sewage sludge;

(b). the name and address of the person who either owns the land or leases the land where the sewage sludge is to be stored, if different from the person who prepared the sewage sludge;

(c). the location, by either street address or latitude and longitude, of the land;

(d). an explanation of why the sewage sludge needs to remain on the land;

(e). an explanation of how human health and the environment will not be affected;

(f). the approximate date when the sewage sludge will be stored on the land and the approximate length of time the sewage sludge will be stored on the land; and

(g). the final use and disposal method after the storage period has expired.

iii.(a). The administrative authority shall make a determination as to whether or not the information submitted is complete and shall issue the determination within 30 days of having received the request. If the information is deemed incomplete, the administrative authority will issue a notice of deficiency. The commercial preparer or land applier of sewage sludge shall have 45 days, thereafter, to respond to the notice of deficiency.

(b). Within 30 days after deeming the information complete, the administrative authority will then make and issue a determination to grant or deny the request for the storage of sewage sludge.

4.a. The use of ponds or lagoons is allowed for the *treatment of sewage sludge*, as defined in Subsection I of this Section, only after a permit has been granted under these regulations and the applicable air and water discharge permits have been applied for and granted by the administrative authority.

b. The person who makes use of a pond or lagoon to treat or for treatment of sewage sludge shall provide documentation to the administrative authority that indicates the final use or disposal method for the sewage sludge and shall apply for the appropriate permit for the chosen final use or disposal in accordance with this Chapter.

c. The person who makes use of a pond or lagoon to treat or for treatment of sewage sludge shall provide documentation by a qualified groundwater scientist to the administrative authority that indicates that the area where the pond or lagoon is located will adequately protect against potential groundwater contamination either by natural soil conditions or by a constructed soil or synthetic liner that has a hydraulic conductivity of  $1 \times 10^{-7}$  centimeters per second or less, and protect from the potential to *contaminate an aquifer* as defined in Subsection I of this Section.

5. Materials Prohibited from Feedstock or Supplements that are Blended, Composted, or Mixed with Sewage Sludge

a.i. The person who generates, transports, or treats sewage sludge shall not blend, compost, or mix hazardous waste with sewage sludge.

ii. The blending, composting, or mixing of sewage sludge with feedstock or supplements containing any of the materials listed in Table 1 of LAC 33:IX.6901.F is prohibited.

b. The administrative authority may prohibit the use of other materials as feedstock or supplements if the use of such materials has a potential to adversely affect human health or the environment, as determined by the administrative authority.

c. Material utilized as feedstock or supplements and blended, composted, or mixed with sewage sludge must be sampled and analyzed on an annual basis to determine if the material is nonhazardous by a hazardous waste determination in accordance with 40 CFR 261 and/or LAC 33:Part V.

d. Results of the sampling and analysis required in Subparagraph F.5.c of this Section must be submitted to the administrative authority on an annual basis.

<b>Table 1 of LAC 33:IX.6901.F</b>	
<b>Materials Prohibited from Feedstock or Supplements That Are Blended, Composted, or Mixed with Sewage Sludge</b>	
Antifreeze	
Automotive (lead-acid) batteries	
Brake fluid	
Cleaners (drain, oven, toilet)	
Gasoline and gasoline cans	
Herbicides	
Household (dry cell) batteries	
Oil-based paint	
Pesticides	
Photographic supplies	
Propane cylinders	
Treated wood containing the preservatives CCA and/or PCP	
Tubes and buckets of adhesives, caulking, etc.	
Swimming pool chemicals	
Unmarked containers	
Used motor oil	

6.a. Sewage sludge composting operations shall not be located on airport property unless an exemption or approval is granted by the U.S. Department of Transportation's Federal Aviation Administration.

b. If an exemption or approval is granted by the U.S. Department of Transportation's Federal Aviation Administration to allow a sewage sludge composting operation to be located on airport property, the location

restrictions at LAC 33:IX.6905.A.1.f and g for off-airport property operations shall apply.

7.a. The use of raw or untreated sewage sludge as daily, interim, or final cover at a Municipal Solid Waste Landfill is prohibited.

b. The use of sewage sludge as daily, interim, or final cover at a Municipal Solid Waste Landfill is allowed only if the sewage sludge meets the requirements and is used in accordance with the requirements in LAC 33:IX.Chapter 69.

8. No person shall introduce sewage sludge that is blended or mixed with *grease*, as defined in Subsection I of this Section, that was pumped or collected from a *food service facility*, as defined in Subsection I of this Section, into any part of a *treatment works*, as defined in Subsection I of this Section, including its collection system.

9. On a case-by-case basis, the permitting authority may impose requirements in addition to or more stringent than the requirements in this Chapter when necessary to protect human health and the environment from any adverse effect of a pollutant in the sewage sludge.

#### G. Exclusions

##### 1. Co-Firing of Sewage Sludge

a. Except for the co-firing of sewage sludge with *auxiliary fuel*, as defined in LAC 33:IX.6911.B, this Chapter does not establish requirements for sewage sludge co-fired in an incinerator with other wastes or for the incinerator in which sewage sludge and other wastes are co-fired.

b. This Chapter does not establish requirements for sewage sludge co-fired with auxiliary fuel if the auxiliary fuel exceeds 30 percent of the dry weight of the sewage sludge and auxiliary fuel mixture.

2. Sludge Generated at an Industrial Facility. This Chapter does not establish requirements for the use or disposal of sludge generated at an industrial facility during the treatment of industrial wastewater, including sewage sludge generated during the treatment of industrial wastewater combined with domestic sewage.

3. Hazardous Sewage Sludge. This Chapter does not establish requirements for the use or disposal of sewage sludge or a material derived from sewage sludge that is hazardous under 40 CFR Part 261 and/or LAC 33:Part V.

4. Sewage Sludge with High PCB Concentration. This Chapter does not establish requirements for the use or disposal of sewage sludge with a concentration of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) equal to or greater than 50 milligrams per kilogram of total solids (dry weight basis).

5. Incinerator Ash. This Chapter does not establish requirements for the use or disposal of ash generated during the firing of sewage sludge in a sewage sludge incinerator.

6. Grit and Screenings. This Chapter does not establish requirements for the use or disposal of grit (e.g., sand, gravel, cinders, or other materials with a high specific gravity) or screenings (e.g., relatively large materials such as rags) generated during preliminary treatment of domestic sewage in a treatment works.

7. Drinking Water Treatment Sludge. This Chapter does not establish requirements for the use or disposal of sludge generated during the treatment of either surface water or groundwater used for drinking water.

8. Commercial and Industrial Septage. This Chapter does not establish requirements for the use or disposal of

commercial septage or industrial septage, a mixture of domestic septage and commercial septage, or a mixture of domestic septage and industrial septage, excluding portable toilet waste.

#### H. Sampling and Analysis

##### 1. Sampling

a. The permittee shall collect and analyze representative samples of sewage sludge or a material derived from sewage sludge that is applied to the land, and sewage sludge fired in a sewage sludge incinerator.

b. The permittee shall create and maintain records of sampling and monitoring information that shall include:

i. the date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements;

ii. the individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;

iii. the date(s) analyses were performed;

iv. the individual(s) who performed the analysis;

v. the analytical techniques or methods used; and

vi. the results of such analysis.

2. Methods. The materials listed below are incorporated by reference in this Chapter. The materials are incorporated as they exist on the date of approval, and notice of any change in these materials will be published in the *Louisiana Register*. They are available for inspection at the Office of the Federal Register, 7th Floor, Suite 700, 800 North Capitol Street, NW, Washington, DC, and at the Office of Water Docket, Room L-102, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M Street, SW, Washington, DC. Copies may be obtained from the standard producer or publisher listed in the regulation. Information regarding other sources of these documents is available from the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Environmental Services, Water and Waste Permits Division. Methods in the materials listed below shall be used to analyze samples of sewage sludge.

a. Enteric Viruses. ASTM Designation: D 4994-89, "Standard Practice for Recovery of Viruses From Wastewater Sludges," 1992 Annual Book of ASTM Standards: Section 11—Water and Environmental Technology, ASTM, 1916 Race Street, Philadelphia, PA 19103-1187.

b. Fecal Coliform. Part 9221 E or Part 9222 D, "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater," 18th Edition, 1992, American Public Health Association, 1015 15th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20005.

c. Helminth Ova. Yanko, W.A., "Occurrence of Pathogens in Distribution and Marketing Municipal Sludges," EPA 600/1-87-014, 1987. National Technical Information Service, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, VA 22161 (PB 88-154273/AS).

d. Inorganic Pollutants. *Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods*, EPA Publication SW-846, Second Edition (1982) with Updates I (April 1984) and II (April 1985) and Third Edition (November 1986) with Revision I (December 1987). Second Edition and Updates I and II are available from the National Technical Information Service, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, VA 22161 (PB-87-120-291). Third Edition and Revision I are available from Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, 941 North Capitol Street, NE, Washington, DC 20002 (Document Number 955-001-00000-1).

e. *Salmonella sp.* Bacteria. Part 9260 D, "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater," 18th Edition, 1992, American Public Health Association, 1015 15th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20005; or Kenner, B.A. and H.P. Clark, "Detection and Enumeration of Salmonella and Pseudomonas Aeruginosa," Journal of the Water Pollution Control Federation, Vol. 46, No. 9, September 1974, pp. 2163-2171. Water Environment Federation, 601 Wythe Street, Alexandria, VA 22314.

f. Specific Oxygen Uptake Rate. Part 2710 B, "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater," 18th Edition, 1992, American Public Health Association, 1015 15th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20005.

g. Total, Fixed, and Volatile Solids. Part 2540 G, "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater," 18th Edition, 1992, American Public Health Association, 1015 15th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20005.

h. Incineration of Sewage Sludge—Standards of Performance and Particulate Matter. Materials and Methods at 40 CFR Part 60 as incorporated by reference at LAC 33:III.3003.

i. Incineration of Sewage Sludge—National Emission Standards for Beryllium and for Mercury. Materials, Methods, and Standards at 40 CFR Part 61 as incorporated by reference at LAC 33:III.5116.

j. Composting of Sewage Sludge. *Test Methods for the Examination of Composting and Compost*, The US Composting Council Research and Education Foundation and USDA, TMECC Website: <http://tmecc.org/tmecc/index.html>.

k. Nutrients. *Methods of Soil Analysis*, Soil Science Society of America Series (Most Recent Editions).

I. General Definitions. The following terms used in this Chapter shall have the meanings listed below, unless the context otherwise requires, or unless specifically redefined in a particular section.

*Administrative Authority*—the Secretary of the Department of Environmental Quality or his designee or the appropriate assistant secretary or his designee.

*Air Operations Area*—any area of an airport used or intended to be used for landing, takeoff, or surface maneuvering of aircraft. An air operations area includes paved areas or unpaved areas that are used or intended to be used for the unobstructed movement of aircraft, in addition to those areas' associated runways, taxiways, or aprons.

*Apply Sewage Sludge or Sewage Sludge Applied to the Land*—land application of sewage sludge.

*Base Flood*—a flood that has a 1 percent chance of occurring in any given year (i.e., a flood with a magnitude equaled once in 100 years).

*Beneficial Use*—using sewage sludge or a material derived from sewage sludge for the purpose of soil conditioning or crop or vegetative fertilization in a manner that does not pose adverse effects upon human health and the environment or cause any deterioration of land surfaces, soils, surface waters, or groundwater.

*Bulk Sewage Sludge*—sewage sludge that is not sold or given away in a bag or other container for application to the land.

*Class I Sludge Management Facility*—for the purpose of this Chapter:

a. any publicly owned treatment works (POTW) or privately owned sanitary wastewater treatment facility (POSWTF), as defined in this Subsection, regardless of ownership, used in the storage, treatment, recycling, and reclamation of municipal or domestic sewage;

b. the person who prepares sewage sludge or a material derived from sewage sludge, including commercial preparers of sewage sludge;

c. the owner/operator of a sewage sludge incinerator; and

d. the person who applies sewage sludge or a material derived from sewage sludge to the land (includes commercial land applicators of sewage sludge).

*Commercial Preparer or Land Applicator of Sewage Sludge*—any person who prepares or land-applies sewage sludge or a material derived from sewage sludge for monetary profit or other financial consideration and either the person is not the generator of the sewage sludge or the sewage sludge was obtained from a facility or facilities not owned by or associated with the person.

*Contaminate an Aquifer*—to introduce a substance that causes the maximum contaminant level for nitrate in 40 CFR 141.62(b) to be exceeded in the groundwater, or that causes the existing concentration of nitrate in groundwater to increase when existing concentration exceeds the maximum contaminant level for nitrate in 40 CFR 141.62(b).

*Cover Crop*—a small grain crop, such as oats, wheat, or barley, not grown for harvest.

*Domestic Septage*—either liquid or solid material removed from a septic tank, cesspool, portable toilet, Type III marine sanitation device, or similar treatment works that receives only domestic sewage. Domestic septage does not include liquid or solid material removed from a septic tank, cesspool, or similar treatment works that receives either commercial wastewater or industrial wastewater, and does not include grease removed from a grease trap at a restaurant.

*Domestic Sewage*—waste and wastewater from humans or household operations that is discharged to or otherwise enters a treatment works.

*Dry Weight Basis*—calculated on the basis of having been dried at 105°C until reaching a constant mass (i.e., essentially 100 percent solids content).

*Exceptional Quality*—sewage sludge or a material derived from sewage sludge that meets the ceiling concentrations in Table 1 of LAC 33:IX.6903.D, the pollutant concentrations in Table 3 of LAC 33:IX.6903.D, the pathogen requirements in LAC 33:IX.6909.C.1, one of the vector attraction reduction requirements in LAC 33:IX.6909.D.2.a-h, and the concentration of PCBs of less than 10 mg/kg of total solids (dry weight).

*Feed Crops*—crops produced primarily for consumption by animals.

*Feedstock*—primarily biologically decomposable organic material that is blended, mixed, or composted with sewage sludge.

*Fiber Crops*—crops such as flax and cotton.

*Food Crops*—crops consumed by humans. These include, but are not limited to, fruits, vegetables, and tobacco.

*Food Service Facility*—any facility that prepares and/or packages food or beverages for sale or consumption, on- or off-site, with the exception of private residences. Food service facilities include, but are not limited to, food courts, food manufacturers, food packagers, restaurants, grocery stores, bakeries, lounges, hospitals, hotels, nursing homes, churches, schools, and all other food service facilities not listed above.

*Grease*—a material, either liquid or solid, composed primarily of fat, oil, or grease from animal or vegetable sources. The terms *fats, oils, and grease; oil and grease; and oil and grease substances* shall all be included within this definition.

*Groundwater*—water below the land surface in the saturated zone.

*Industrial Park*—an area that is legally zoned for the purpose of the construction and operation of a group of industries and businesses and entered as legally zoned for such purpose in the public records of the state, parish, city, town, or community where the park is located.

*Industrial Wastewater*—wastewater generated in a commercial or industrial process.

*Land Application*—the beneficial use of sewage sludge or a material derived from sewage sludge by either spraying or spreading onto the land surface, injection below the land surface, or incorporation into the soil.

*Other Container*—either an open or closed receptacle. This includes, but is not limited to, a bucket, a box, a carton, and a vehicle or trailer with a load capacity of one metric ton or less.

*Permitting Authority*—either EPA or a state with an EPA-approved sludge management program.

*Person Who Prepares Sewage Sludge*—the person who generates sewage sludge during the treatment of domestic sewage in a treatment works, the person who treats sewage sludge, or the person who derives a material from sewage sludge.

*Pollutant*—an organic substance, an inorganic substance, a combination of organic and inorganic substances, or a pathogenic organism that, after discharge and upon exposure, ingestion, inhalation, or assimilation into an organism either directly from the environment or indirectly by ingestion through the food chain, could, on the basis of information available to the administrative authority, cause death, disease, behavioral abnormalities, cancer, genetic mutations, physiological malfunctions (including malfunction in reproduction), or physical deformations in either organisms or offspring of the organisms.

*Pollutant Limit*—a numerical value that describes the amount of a pollutant allowed per unit amount of sewage sludge (e.g., milligrams per kilogram of total solids); the amount of a pollutant that can be applied to a unit area of land (e.g., kilograms per hectare); or the volume of a material that can be applied to a unit area of land (e.g., gallons per acre).

*Private Land Applier*—a person who land-applies sewage sludge or a material derived from sewage sludge for private benefit purposes, where the land application is not for monetary profit or other financial consideration and either the person did not generate or prepare the sewage sludge or a material derived from sewage sludge, or the facility or facilities from which the sewage sludge or a

material derived from sewage sludge was obtained are not owned by or associated with the private land applier.

*Privately Owned Sanitary Wastewater Treatment Facility (POSWTF)*—a privately owned treatment works that is utilized to treat sanitary wastewater and is not a *publicly owned treatment works (POTW)*, as defined in this Subsection.

*Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW)*—a treatment works, as defined by Section 212 of the Clean Water Act, that is owned by a *state* or *municipality* as defined by Section 504(2) of the Clean Water Act. This includes all devices and systems used in the storage, treatment, recycling, and reclamation of municipal sewage or industrial wastes of a liquid nature. It includes sewers, pipes, and other conveyances only if they convey wastewater to a POTW; and the municipality, as defined by Section 502(4) of the Clean Water Act, that has jurisdiction over the indirect discharges to and the discharges from such a treatment works.

*Qualified Groundwater Scientist*—an individual with a baccalaureate or post-graduate degree in the natural sciences or engineering who has sufficient training and experience in groundwater hydrology, subsurface geology, and/or related fields, as may be demonstrated by state registration, professional certification, or completion of accredited university programs, to make sound professional judgments regarding groundwater monitoring, pollutant fate and transport, and corrective action.

*Runoff*—rainwater, leachate, or other liquid that drains overland on any part of a land surface and runs off of the land surface.

*Sewage Sludge*—any solid, semisolid, or liquid residue removed during the treatment of municipal wastewater or domestic sewage. Sewage sludge includes, but is not limited to, solids removed during primary, secondary, or advanced wastewater treatment, scum, domestic septage, portable toilet pumpings, Type III marine sanitation device pumpings (33 CFR Part 159), and sewage sludge products. Sewage sludge does not include grit or screenings, or ash generated during the incineration of sewage sludge.

*Surface Disposal*—the use or disposal of sewage sludge that does not meet the criteria of *land application* as defined in this Subsection. This may include, but is not limited to, ponds, lagoons, sewage sludge only landfills (monofills), or landfarms.

*Supplements*—for the purpose of this Chapter, materials blended, composted, or mixed with sewage sludge or other feedstock and sewage sludge in order to raise the moisture level and/or to adjust the carbon to nitrogen ratio, and materials added during composting or to compost to provide attributes required by customers for certain compost products.

*To Store, or Storage of, Sewage Sludge*—the temporary placement of sewage sludge on land.

*To Treat, or Treatment of, Sewage Sludge*—the preparation of sewage sludge for final use or disposal. This includes, but is not limited to, blending, mixing, composting, thickening, stabilization, and dewatering and solidification of sewage sludge. This does not include storage of sewage sludge.

*Transporter of Sewage Sludge*—any person who moves sewage sludge off-site or moves sewage sludge to a storage

site, treatment or processing site, disposal site, or land application site.

*Treatment Works*—a federally owned, publicly owned, or privately owned device or system used to treat (including recycle and reclaim) either domestic sewage or a combination of domestic sewage and industrial waste of a liquid nature.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2074(B)(3)(e).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Environmental Assessment, Environmental Planning Division, LR 28:781 (April 2002), repromulgated LR 30:233 (February 2004), amended by the Office of the Secretary, Legal Affairs Division, LR 31:2516 (October 2005), LR 32:

### §6903. Land Application

#### A. Applicability

1. This Section applies to any person who prepares sewage sludge or a material derived from sewage sludge that is applied to the land, to any person who applies sewage sludge or a material derived from sewage sludge to the land, to sewage sludge or a material derived from sewage sludge that is applied to the land, and to the land on which sewage sludge or a material derived from sewage sludge is applied.

2.a.i. The general requirements in Paragraph C.1 of this Section, the other requirements in Paragraph E.1 of this Section, the general management practices in Subparagraph C.2.a of this Section, and the other management practices in Paragraph E.2 of this Section do not apply when bulk sewage sludge is applied to the land if the bulk sewage sludge is *Exceptional Quality* as defined in LAC 33:IX.6901.I and the preparer has received and maintains an Exceptional Quality Permit under the requirements in Subsection J of this Section.

ii. The general requirements in Paragraph C.1 of this Section, the other requirements in Paragraph E.1 of this Section, the general management practices in Subparagraph C.2.a of this Section, and the other management practices in Paragraph E.2 of this Section do not apply when a bulk material derived from sewage sludge is applied to the land if the derived bulk material is *Exceptional Quality* as defined in LAC 33:IX.6901.I and the preparer has received and maintains an Exceptional Quality Permit under the requirements in Subsection J of this Section.

b. ...

3.a.i. The general requirements in Paragraph C.1 of this Section and the general management practices in Paragraph C.2 of this Section do not apply if sewage sludge sold or given away in a bag or other container is *Exceptional Quality* as defined in LAC 33:IX.6901.I and the preparer has received and maintains an Exceptional Quality Permit under the requirements in Subsection J of this Section.

ii. The general requirements in Paragraph C.1 of this Section and the general management practices in Paragraph C.2 of this Section do not apply if a material derived from sewage sludge is sold or given away in a bag or other container and the material is *Exceptional Quality* as defined in LAC 33:IX.6901.I and the preparer has received and maintains an Exceptional Quality Permit under the requirements in Subsection J of this Section.

iii. The general requirements in Paragraph C.1 of this Section and the general management practices in Paragraph C.2 of this Section do not apply when a material

derived from sewage sludge is sold or given away in a bag or other container for application to the land if the sewage sludge from which the material is derived is *Exceptional Quality* as defined in LAC 33:IX.6901.I and the preparer has received and maintains an Exceptional Quality Permit under the requirements in Subsection J of this Section.

A.3.b. - C.1.a.ii.(c). ...

b. No person shall apply sewage sludge or a material derived from sewage sludge to the land except in accordance with the requirements in this Chapter.

c. The person who applies sewage sludge or a material derived from sewage sludge to the land shall obtain information needed to comply with the requirements in this Chapter.

d. Sewage sludge or a material derived from sewage sludge shall not be applied to the land until a determination has been made by the administrative authority that the land application site is a legitimate beneficial use site.

#### 2. General Management Practices

a. All Sewage Sludge or Material Derived from Sewage Sludge

i. ...

ii. Sewage sludge or material derived from sewage sludge shall be applied to the land only in accordance with the requirements pertaining to slope in Table 1 of LAC 33:IX.6903.C.

iii. In addition to the restrictions addressed in Clause C.2.a.ii of this Section, all sewage sludge or material derived from sewage sludge having a concentration of PCBs equal to or greater than 10 mg/kg of total solids (dry wt.) must be incorporated into the soil regardless of slope.

iv. When sewage sludge or a material derived from sewage sludge is applied to agricultural land, forest, or a reclamation site, the following buffer zones shall be established for each application area, unless otherwise specified by the administrative authority:

(a) - (b). ...

(c). established school, hospital, institution, business, day-care facility, nursing home, hotel/motel, playground, park, golf course, or restaurant/food establishment—1,000 feet, unless special permission is granted by a qualified representative of the established school, hospital, institution, business, day-care facility, nursing home, hotel/motel, playground, park, golf course, or restaurant/food establishment. The permission must be in the form of a notarized affidavit executed by the owner waiving the 1,000-foot buffer zone. However, in no case shall the application area be located less than 200 feet from any of the above establishments;

(d). property boundary—100 feet, unless special permission is granted by the property owner(s); and

(e). occupied residential home or structure—500 feet, unless special permission is granted by the owner and/or lessee of the occupied residential home or structure. The permission must be in the form of a notarized affidavit executed by the owner and/or lessee waiving the 500-foot buffer zone. However, in no case shall land application of sewage sludge be conducted less than 200 feet from the occupied residential home or structure.

v. Sewage sludge or a material derived from sewage sludge shall not be applied to agricultural land, forest, or a reclamation site during the months when the

water table is less than or at two feet below the soil surface as indicated in the Parish Soil Surveys or the Water Features Data published by the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS); or some form of monitoring device shall be provided to ensure that the annual high water table is greater than two feet below the soil surface at the time of application.

vi. The person who applies sewage sludge or a material derived from sewage sludge to agricultural or forest land shall provide proof to the administrative authority that a full nutrient management plan has been developed for the agricultural or forest land where the sewage sludge or a material derived from sewage sludge is applied. The full nutrient management plan shall be developed by the Natural Resource Conservation Service, a certified soil scientist, a certified crop advisor, or a local LSU Agricultural Center Cooperative Extension Service agent.

b. - b.ii.(d). ...

<b>Slope Limitations for Land Application of Sewage Sludge</b>	
<b>Slope Percent</b>	<b>Application Restriction</b>
0-3	None, except drainage to prevent standing water shall be provided.
3-6	A 100-foot vegetated runoff area should be provided at the down slope end of the application area if a liquid is applied. Measures should be taken to prevent erosion.
6-12	Liquid material must be injected into the soil. Solid material must be incorporated into the soil if the site is not covered with vegetation. A 100-foot vegetated runoff area is required at the down slope end of the application area for all applications. Measures must be taken to prevent erosion. Terracing may be required if deemed a necessity by the administrative authority to prevent runoff from the land application site and erosion.
>12	Unsuitable for application unless terraces are constructed and a 200-foot vegetated buffer area with a slope of less than 3 percent is provided at the down slope edge of the application area and the material is incorporated (solid material) and injected (liquid material) into the soil. Measures must be taken to prevent runoff from the land application site and to prevent erosion.

D. - D.2.d.Table 4. ...

3. Repealed.  
Equation (1). Repealed.

E. - F.1.c. ...

2. Vector Attraction Reduction—Sewage Sludge

a. One of the vector attraction reduction requirements in LAC 33:IX.6909.D.2.a-j shall be met when bulk sewage sludge is applied to agricultural land, forest, a public contact site, or a reclamation site.

b. One of the vector attraction reduction requirements in LAC 33:IX.6909.D.2.a-h shall be met when sewage sludge or a material derived from sewage sludge is applied to a lawn or a home garden.

c. One of the vector attraction reduction requirements in LAC 33:IX.6909.D.2.a-h shall be met when sewage sludge is sold or given away in a bag or other container for application to the land.

G. Frequency of Monitoring

1. The frequency of monitoring for the pollutants listed in Table 1, Table 2, Table 3, and Table 4 of LAC 33:IX.6903.D; the frequency of monitoring for

pathogen density requirements in LAC 33:IX.6909.C.1 and 2.b; and the frequency of monitoring for vector attraction reduction requirements in LAC 33:IX.6909.D.2.a-d and g-h shall be the frequency specified in Table 1 of LAC 33:IX.6903.G.

<b>Frequency of Monitoring—Land Application</b>	
<b>Amount of Sewage Sludge<sup>1</sup> (metric tons per 365-day period)</b>	<b>Frequency</b>
Greater than zero but less than 290	Once per year
Equal to or greater than 290 but less than 1,500	Once per quarter (four times per year)
Equal to or greater than 1,500 but less than 15,000	Once per 60 days (six times per year)
Equal to or greater than 15,000	Once per month (12 times per year)

<sup>1</sup>Either the amount of bulk sewage sludge applied to the land or the amount of sewage sludge prepared for sale or give-away in a bag or other container for application to the land (dry weight basis).

2. After the sewage sludge has been monitored for two years at the frequency in Table 1 of LAC 33:IX.6903.G, the permitting authority may reduce the frequency of monitoring for pollutant concentrations and for the pathogen density requirements in LAC 33:IX.6909.C.1.e.ii and iii.

H. Recordkeeping

1. ...

2. Additional Recordkeeping

a. The recordkeeping requirements for the person who prepares the sewage sludge or a material derived from sewage sludge that is land applied and meets the criteria in Subparagraph A.2.a or 3.a of this Section are those indicated in Subparagraph J.4.a of this Section.

b. - b.ii.(c).Certification. ...

c. For bulk sewage sludge that is applied to agricultural land, forest, a public contact site, or a reclamation site and that meets the pollutant concentrations in Table 3 of LAC 33:IX.6903.D, the Class B pathogen requirements in LAC 33:IX.6909.C.2, and one of the vector attraction reduction requirements in LAC 33:IX.6909.D.2.a-j:

i. - ii.(b). ...

(c). when the vector attraction reduction requirement in either LAC 33:IX.6909.D.2.i or j is met, a description of how the vector attraction reduction requirement is met;

(d). - (e).Certification ...

d. For bulk sewage sludge applied to the land that is agricultural land, forest, a public contact site, or a reclamation site whose cumulative loading rate for each pollutant does not exceed the cumulative pollutant loading rate for each pollutant in Table 2 of LAC 33:IX.6903.D and that meets the Exceptional Quality or Class B pathogen requirements in LAC 33:IX.6909.C, and the vector attraction reduction requirements in LAC 33:IX.6909.D.2.a-j:

d.i. - e.ii.(b).Certification ...

I. Reporting

1. ...

2. Additional Reporting Requirements

a. Reporting requirements for a person who prepares the sewage sludge or a material derived from sewage sludge having an Exceptional Quality Permit are as indicated in Subparagraph J.4.b of this Section.

b. All other Class I sludge management facilities, as defined in LAC 33:IX.2313, that apply bulk sewage sludge to the land and are required to obtain a permit under LAC 33:IX.6901.C, shall submit the information in Paragraph H.2 of this Section for the appropriate requirements, to the administrative authority as indicated in the following clauses.

i. For facilities having a frequency of monitoring in Table 1 of LAC 33:IX.6903.G of once per year, the reporting period and the report due date shall be as specified in Table 1 of LAC 33:IX.6903.I.

ii. For facilities having a frequency of monitoring in Table 1 of LAC 33:IX.6903.G of once per quarter (four times per year), the reporting period and the report due date shall be as specified in Table 2 of LAC 33:IX.6903.I.

iii. For facilities having a frequency of monitoring in Table 1 of LAC 33:IX.6903.G of once per 60 days (six times per year), the reporting period and the report due date shall be as specified in Table 3 of LAC 33:IX.6903.I.

iv. For facilities having a frequency of monitoring in Table 1 of LAC 33:IX.6903.G of once per month (12 times per year), the reporting period and the report due date shall be as specified in Table 4 of LAC 33:IX.6903.I.

Table 1 of LAC 33:IX.6903.I	
Reporting—Land Application	
Monitoring Period (Once per Year)	Report Due Date
January - December	February 28

Table 2 of LAC 33:IX.6903.I	
Reporting—Land Application	
Monitoring Period <sup>1</sup> (Once per Quarter)	Report Due Date
January, February, March	August 28
April, May, June	
July, August, September	February 28
October, November, December	

<sup>1</sup>Separate reports must be submitted for each monitoring period.

Table 3 of LAC 33:IX.6903.I	
Reporting—Land Application	
Monitoring Period <sup>1</sup> (Once per 60 Days)	Report Due Date
January, February	June 28
March, April	
May, June	October 28
July, August	
September, October	February 28
November, December	

<sup>1</sup>Separate reports must be submitted for each monitoring period.

Table 4 of LAC 33:IX.6903.I	
Reporting—Land Application	
Monitoring Period <sup>1</sup> (Once per Month)	Report Due Date
January	May 28
February	
March	
April	August 28
May	
June	
July	November 28
August	
September	

Table 4 of LAC 33:IX.6903.I	
Reporting—Land Application	
Monitoring Period <sup>1</sup> (Once per Month)	Report Due Date
October	February 28
November	
December	

<sup>1</sup>Separate reports must be submitted for each monitoring period.

3. The administrative authority may require any facility indicated in Subparagraph I.2.a of this Section to report any or all of the information required in Subparagraph I.2.b of this Section if deemed necessary for the protection of human health or the environment.

J. Exceptional Quality Permit

1.a. The person who prepares the sewage sludge or a material derived from sewage sludge who desires to receive an Exceptional Quality Permit must prepare sewage sludge that is of *Exceptional Quality* as defined in LAC 33:IX.6901.I and shall forward to the administrative authority an Exceptional Quality Permit Request Form having the following information:

i. - vi.(h). ...

b. Samples required to be collected in accordance with Clauses J.1.a.i-v of this Section shall be from at least four representative samplings of the sewage sludge or the material derived from sewage sludge taken at least 60 days apart within the 12 months prior to the date of the submittal of an Exceptional Quality Permit Request Form.

2. Any Exceptional Quality Permit shall have a term of not more than five years.

3.a. For the term of the Exceptional Quality Permit, the preparer of the sewage sludge or material derived from sewage sludge shall conduct continued sampling at the frequency of monitoring specified in Paragraph G.1 of this Section. The samples shall be analyzed for the parameters specified in Clauses J.1.a.i-iii of this Section, and for the pathogen and vector attraction reduction requirements in Clauses J.1.a.iv and v, as required by LAC 33:IX.6909.

b. If results of the sampling indicate that the sewage sludge or the material derived from sewage sludge no longer is *Exceptional Quality* as defined in LAC 33:IX.6901.I, then the preparer must cease any land application of the sewage sludge as an Exceptional Quality sewage sludge.

c. If the sewage sludge that is no longer of *Exceptional Quality* is used or disposed, the exemption for *Exceptional Quality* sewage sludge no longer applies and the sewage sludge must meet all the requirements and restrictions of this Chapter that apply to a sewage sludge that is not *Exceptional Quality*.

d. The sewage sludge or material derived from sewage sludge shall not be applied to the land as an *Exceptional Quality* sewage sludge until the sample analyses have shown that the sewage sludge or material derived from sewage sludge meets the criteria for *Exceptional Quality* as defined in LAC 33:IX.6901.I.

4.a. Recordkeeping. The person who prepares the sewage sludge or a material derived from sewage sludge shall develop the following information and shall retain the information for five years:

i. the results of the sample analysis required in Subparagraph J.3.a of this Section; and

ii. the following certification statement:

"I certify, under penalty of law, that the information that will be used to determine compliance with the Exceptional Quality pathogen requirements in LAC 33:IX.6909.C.1 and the vector attraction reduction requirement in [insert one of the vector attraction reduction requirements in LAC 33:IX.6909.D.2.a-h] was prepared under my direction and supervision in accordance with the system as described in the permit application, designed to ensure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate this information. I am aware that there are significant penalties for false certification including the possibility of fine and imprisonment."

b. Reporting. The person who prepares the sewage sludge or a material derived from sewage sludge shall forward the information required in Subparagraph J.4.a. of this Section to the administrative authority on a quarterly basis. The schedule for quarterly submission is contained in the following table.

Schedule For Quarterly Submission	
Monitoring Period	Report Due Date
January, February, March	May 28
April, May, June	August 28
July, August, September	November 28
October, November, December	February 28

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2074.B.(3)(e).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Environmental Assessment, Environmental Planning Division, LR 28:785 (April 2002), repromulgated LR 30:233 (February 2004), amended by the Office of the Secretary, Legal Affairs Division, LR 32:

**§6905. Siting and Operation Requirements for Commercial Preparers of Sewage Sludge**

A. Exemption. A *publicly owned treatment works (POTW)*, as defined in LAC 33:IX.6901.I, shall be exempted from the siting requirements in LAC 33:IX.6909.B and the facility closure requirements in Paragraph C.3 of this Section if the POTW prepares sewage sludge or a sewage sludge treatment facility is located within the POTW's perimeter.

B. Siting

1. Location Characteristics

a. Facilities shall not be located less than 200 feet from a property line. A reduction in this requirement shall be allowed only with the permission, in the form of a notarized affidavit, of the adjoining landowners and occupants. A copy of the notarized affidavit waiving the 200-foot buffer zone shall be entered in the mortgage and conveyance records of the parish for the adjoining landowner's property.

b. Facilities that are not located within the boundaries of a legally zoned and established industrial park:

i. shall not be located less than 1,000 feet from an established school, hospital, institution, day-care facility, nursing home, hotel/motel, playground, park, golf course, or restaurant/food establishment unless special permission is granted by the owner of the established school, hospital, institution, day-care facility, nursing home, hotel/motel, playground, park, golf course, or restaurant/food establishment. The permission must be in the form of an affidavit executed by the owner waiving the 1,000-foot buffer zone. However, in no case shall the facility be located less than 200 feet from any of the above establishments;

ii. shall not be located less than 500 feet from an established home residence unless special permission has been granted by the owner and/or lessee of the established home residence in the form of an affidavit executed by the owner and/or lessee waiving the 500-foot buffer zone. However, in no case shall the facility be located less than 200 feet from an established home residence.

c. Facilities shall not be located less than 300 feet from a private potable water supply or a private water supply elevated storage tank or ground storage tank unless special permission is granted by the private potable water supply owner.

d. Facilities shall not be located less than 300 feet from a public potable water supply or a public water supply elevated storage tank or ground storage tank unless special permission is granted by the Department of Health and Hospitals.

e. Untreated sewage sludge and/or supplement or feedstock material to be utilized at a facility shall not be located less than 25 feet from a subsurface drainage pipe or drainage ditch that discharges directly to waters of the state.

f. Facilities that prepare or compost only sewage sludge or blend, mix, or compost sewage sludge and have only woodchips or yard waste (e.g., leaves, lawn clippings, or branches) as feedstock or supplements shall not be located closer than the greater of the following distances:

i. 1,200 feet from any aircraft's approach or departure airspace or *air operations area* as defined in LAC 33:IX.6901.I; or

ii. the distance called for by the U.S. Department of Transportation Federal Aviation Administration's airport design requirements.

g. Facilities that blend, mix, or compost sewage sludge that include food or other municipal solid waste as feedstock or supplements shall not be located closer than:

i. 5,000 feet from any airport property boundary (including any aircraft's approach or departure airspace or air operations area) if the airport does not sell Jet-A fuel and serves only piston-powered aircrafts; or

ii. 10,000 feet from any airport property boundary (including any aircraft's approach or departure airspace or air operations area) if the airport sells Jet-A fuel and serves turbine-powered aircrafts or sells Jet-A fuel and is designed to serve turbine-powered and/or piston-powered aircrafts.

h. Facilities shall not be located less than 100 feet from wetlands, surface waters (streams, ponds, lakes), or areas historically subject to overflow from floods.

i. Facilities shall only be located in a hydrologic section where the historic high water table is at a minimum of a 3-foot depth below the surface, or the water table at the facility shall be controlled to a minimum of a 3-foot depth below this zone.

j. Storage and processing of sewage sludge or any material derived from sewage sludge is prohibited within any of the buffer zones indicated in Subparagraphs B.1.a-i of this Section.

k. Facilities located in, or within 1,000 feet of, swamps, marshes, wetlands, estuaries, wildlife-hatchery areas, habitat of endangered species, archaeological sites, historic sites, publicly owned recreation areas, and similar critical environmental areas shall be isolated from such areas

by effective barriers that eliminate probable adverse impacts from facility operations.

1. Facilities located in, or within 1,000 feet of, an aquifer recharge zone shall be designed to protect the areas from adverse impacts of operations at the facility.

m. Access to facilities by land or water transportation shall be by all-weather roads or waterways that can meet the demands of the facility and are designed to avoid, to the extent practicable, congestion, sharp turns, obstructions, or other hazards conducive to accidents; and the surface roadways shall be adequate to withstand the weight of transportation vehicles.

## 2. Facility Characteristics

### a. Perimeter Barriers, Security, and Signs

i. All facilities must have a perimeter barrier around the facility that prevents unauthorized ingress or egress, except by willful entry.

ii. During operating hours, each facility entry point shall be continuously monitored, manned, or locked.

iii. During non-operating hours, each facility entry point shall be locked.

iv. All facilities that receive wastes from off-site sources shall post readable signs that list the types of wastes that can be received at the facility.

b. Fire Protection and Medical Care. All facilities shall have access to required fire protection and medical care, or such services shall be provided internally.

c. Receiving and Monitoring Sewage Sludge, Other Feedstock, or Supplements Used

i. Each processing or treatment facility shall be equipped with a device or method to determine quantity (by wet-weight tonnage), sources (whether the sewage sludge or other feedstock or supplements to be mixed with the sewage were generated in-state or out-of-state), and types of feedstock or supplements. The facility shall also be equipped with a device or method to control entry of sewage sludge, other feedstock, or supplements coming on-site and prevent entry of unrecorded or unauthorized deliverables (i.e., hazardous, industrial, unauthorized, or unpermitted solid waste).

ii. Each processing or treatment facility shall be equipped with a central control and recordkeeping system for tabulating the information required in Clause B.2.c.i of this Section.

## 3. Facility Surface Hydrology

a. Surface-runoff-diversion levees, canals, or devices shall be installed to prevent drainage from the facility to adjoining areas during a 24-hour/25-year storm event. When rainfall records are not available, the design standard shall be 12 inches of rainfall below 31 degrees north latitude and 9 inches of rainfall above 31 degrees north latitude. If the 24-hour/25-year storm event level is lower, the design standard shall be required.

b. The topography of the facility shall provide for drainage to prevent standing water and shall allow for drainage away from the facility.

c. All storm water and wastewater from a facility must conform to applicable requirements of LAC 33:IX.Chapters 23-67.

## 4. Facility Geology

a. Except as provided in Subparagraph B.4.c of this Section, facilities shall have natural stable soils of low

permeability for the area occupied by the facility, including vehicle parking and turnaround areas, that should provide a barrier to prevent any penetration of surface spills into groundwater aquifers underlying the area or to a sand or other water-bearing stratum that would provide a conduit to such aquifer.

b. The natural soil surface must be capable of supporting heavy equipment operation during and after prolonged periods of rain.

c. A design for surfacing natural soils that do not meet the requirements in Subparagraphs B.4.a and b of this Section shall be prepared under the supervision of a registered engineer, licensed in the state of Louisiana with expertise in geotechnical engineering and geohydrology. Written certification by the engineer that the surface satisfies the requirements of Subparagraphs B.4.a and b of this Section shall be provided.

5. Facility Plans and Specifications. Facility plans and specifications represented and described in the permit application or permit modifications for all facilities must be prepared under the supervision of, and certified by, a registered engineer, licensed in the state of Louisiana.

## 6. Facility Administrative Procedures

a. Permit Modifications. Permit modifications shall be in accordance with the requirements of this Chapter.

b. Personnel. All facilities shall have the personnel necessary to achieve the operational requirements of the facility.

### C. Operations

#### 1. Composters, Mixers, Blenders, and Preparers

##### a. Facility Operations and Maintenance Manual

i. A Facility Operations and Maintenance Manual shall be developed and forwarded with the permit application to the administrative authority.

ii. The Facility Operations and Maintenance Manual must describe, in specific detail, how the sewage sludge and the other feedstock or supplements to be blended, composted, or mixed with the sewage sludge (if applicable) will be managed during all phases of processing operations. At a minimum, the manual shall address the following:

- (a) site and project description;
- (b) regulatory interfaces;
- (c) process management plan;
- (d) pathogen treatment plan;
- (e) odor management plan;
- (f) worker health and safety management plan;
- (g) housekeeping and nuisance management

plan;

- (h) emergency preparedness plan;
- (i) security, community relations, and public access plan;
- (j) regulated chemicals (list and location of regulated chemicals kept on-site);
- (k) recordkeeping procedures;
- (l) feedstock, supplements, and process management;
- (m) product distribution records;
- (n) operator certification; and
- (o) administration of the operations and maintenance manual.

iii. The Facility Operations and Maintenance Manual shall be kept on-site and readily available to

employees and, if requested, to the administrative authority or his/her duly authorized representative.

b. Facility Operational Standards

i. The facility must include a receiving area, mixing area, curing area, compost storage area for composting operations, drying and screening areas, and truck wash area located on surfaces capable of preventing groundwater contamination (periodic inspections of the surface shall be made to ensure that the underlying soils and the surrounding land surface are not being contaminated).

ii. All containers shall provide containment of the sewage sludge and the other feedstock or supplements to be blended, composted, or mixed with the sewage sludge and thereby control litter and other pollution of adjoining areas.

iii. Provisions shall be made for the daily cleanup of the facility, including equipment and waste-handling areas.

iv. Treatment facilities for washdown and contaminated water shall be provided or the wastewater contained, collected, and transported off-site to an approved wastewater treatment facility.

v. Leachate Management. Leachate produced in the composting process:

(a). must be collected and disposed off-site at a permitted facility; or

(b). must be collected, treated, and discharged on-site in accordance with LAC 33:IX.Chapters 23-67; or

(c). may be reused in the composting process as a source of moisture.

vi. Sufficient equipment shall be provided and maintained at all facilities to meet their operational needs.

vii. Odor Management

(a). The production of odor shall be minimized.

(b). Processed air and other sources of odor shall be contained and, if necessary, treated in order to remove odor before discharging to the atmosphere.

viii. Other feedstock and supplements that are blended, composted, or mixed with sewage sludge shall be treated for the effective removal of sharps including, but not limited to: sewing needles, straight pins, hypodermic needles, telephone wires, and metal bracelets.

2. Composters Only

a. Any compost made from sewage sludge that cannot be used according to these regulations shall be reprocessed or disposed in an approved solid waste facility.

b. Composted sewage sludge shall be used, sold, or disposed at a permitted disposal facility within 36 months of completion of the composting process.

3. Facility Closure Requirements

a. Notification of Intent to Close a Facility. All permit holders shall notify the administrative authority in writing at least 90 days before closure or intent to close, seal, or abandon any individual unit within a facility and shall provide the following information:

i. date of planned closure;

ii. changes, if any, requested in the approved closure plan; and

iii. closure schedule and estimated cost.

b. Closure Requirements

i. An insect and rodent inspection is required before closure. Extermination measures, if required, must be provided.

ii. All remaining sewage sludge or a material derived from sewage sludge, other feedstock, and supplements shall be removed to a permitted facility for disposal.

iii. The permit holder shall verify that the underlying soils have not been contaminated in the operation of the facility. If contamination exists, a remediation/removal program developed to meet the requirements of Subparagraph C.3.c of this Section must be provided to the administrative authority.

c. Remediation/Removal Program

i. Surface liquids and sewage sludges containing free liquids shall be dewatered or removed.

ii. If a clean closure is achieved, there are no further post-closure requirements. The plan for clean closure must reflect a method for determining that all waste has been removed, and such a plan shall, at a minimum, include the following:

(a). identification (analysis) of the sewage sludge, other feedstock, and supplements that have entered the facility;

(b). selection of the indicator parameters to be sampled that are intrinsic to the sewage sludge, other feedstock, and supplements that have entered the facility in order to establish clean-closure criteria. Justification of the parameters selected shall be provided in the closure plan;

(c). sampling and analyses of the uncontaminated soils in the general area of the facility for a determination of background levels using the indicator parameters selected. A diagram showing the location of the area proposed for the background sampling, along with a description of the sampling and testing methods, shall be provided;

(d). a discussion of the sampling and analyses of the "clean" soils for the selected parameters after the waste and contaminated soils have been excavated. Documentation regarding the sampling and testing methods (i.e., including a plan view of the facility, sampling locations, and sampling quality-assurance/quality-control programs) shall be provided;

(e). a discussion of a comparison of the sample(s) from the area of the excavated facility to the background sample. Concentrations of the selected parameter(s) of the bottom and side soil samples of the facility must be equal to or less than the background sample to meet clean closure criteria;

(f). analyses to be sent to the Office of Environmental Services, Water and Waste Permits Division, confirming that the requirements of Subparagraph C.3.b of this Section have been satisfied;

(g). identification of the facility to be used for the disposal of the excavated waste; and

(h). a statement from the permit holder indicating that, after the closure requirements have been met, the permit holder will file a request for a closure inspection with the Office of Environmental Services, Water and Waste Permits Division, before backfilling takes place. The administrative authority will determine whether the facility has been closed properly.

iii. If sewage sludge or a material derived from sewage sludge or other feedstock and supplements used in the blending, composting, or mixing process remains at the

facility, the closure and post-closure requirements for industrial (Type I) solid waste landfills or non-industrial landfills (Type II), as provided in LAC 33:Part VII, shall apply.

iv. If the permit holder demonstrates that removal of most of the sewage sludge or a material derived from sewage sludge or other feedstock and supplements to achieve an alternate level of contaminants based on indicator parameters in the contaminated soil will be adequately protective of human health and the environment (including groundwater) in accordance with LAC 33:I.Chapter 13, the administrative authority may decrease or eliminate the post-closure requirements.

(a). If levels of contamination at the time of closure meet residential standards as specified in LAC 33:I.Chapter 13 and approval of the administrative authority is granted, the requirements of Clause C.3.c.iv of this Section shall not apply.

(b). Excepting those sites closed in accordance with Subclause C.3.c.iv.(a) of this Section, within 90 days after a closure is completed, the permit holder must have entered in the mortgage and conveyance records of the parish in which the property is located, a notation stating that solid waste remains at the site and providing the indicator levels obtained during closure.

v. Upon determination by the administrative authority that a facility has completed closure in accordance with an approved plan, the administrative authority shall release the closure fund to the permit holder.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2074(B)(3)(e).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Environmental Assessment, Environmental Planning Division, LR 28:794 (April 2002), repromulgated LR 30:233 (February 2004), amended by the Office of the Secretary, Legal Affairs Division, LR 31:2516 (October 2005), LR 32:

### **§6907. Financial Assurance Requirements for Commercial Preparers or Land Appliers of Sewage Sludge**

A. - A.2. ...

a. Evidence of liability insurance may consist of either a signed duplicate original of a commercial preparer or land applier of sewage sludge liability endorsement, or a certificate of insurance. All liability endorsements and certificates of insurance must include:

2.a.i. - 5.a.i. ...

ii. the guarantor is the parent corporation of the permit holder or applicant of the commercial preparer or land applier of sewage sludge facility or facilities to be covered by the guarantee, and the guarantee extends to certain facilities;

A.5.a.iii. - B.8.d. ...

i. a list of commercial preparer or land applier of sewage sludge facilities, whether in Louisiana or not, owned or operated by the permit holder or applicant of the facility, for which financial assurance for liability coverage is demonstrated through the use of financial tests, including the amount of liability coverage;

ii. a list of commercial preparer or land applier of sewage sludge facilities, whether in Louisiana or not, owned or operated by the permit holder or applicant, for which financial assurance for the closure or post-closure care is

demonstrated through the use of a financial test or self-insurance by the permit holder or applicant, including the cost estimates for the closure and post-closure care of each facility;

iii. a list of the commercial preparer or land applier of sewage sludge facilities, whether in Louisiana or not, owned or operated by any subsidiaries of the parent corporation for which financial assurance for closure and/or post-closure is demonstrated through the financial test or through use of self-insurance, including the current cost estimate for the closure or post-closure care for each facility and the amount of annual aggregate liability coverage for each facility; and

iv. a list of commercial preparer or land applier of sewage sludge facilities, whether in Louisiana or not, for which financial assurance for closure or post-closure care is not demonstrated through the financial test, self-insurance, or other substantially equivalent state mechanisms, including the estimated cost of closure and post-closure of such facilities.

e. - i.i. ...

ii. the guarantor is the parent corporation of the permit holder or applicant of the commercial preparer or land applier of sewage sludge facility or facilities to be covered by the guarantee, and the guarantee extends to certain facilities;

iii. *closure plans*, as used in the guarantee, refers to the plans maintained as required by the Louisiana commercial preparer or land applier of sewage sludge rules and regulations for the closure and post-closure care of facilities, as identified in the guarantee;

8.i.iv. - 12.d. ...

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2074(B)(3)(e).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Environmental Assessment, Environmental Planning Division, LR 28:796 (April 2002), repromulgated LR 30:233 (February 2004), amended by the Office of the Secretary, Legal Affairs Division, LR 31:2516 (October 2005), LR 32:

### **§6909. Pathogens and Vector Attraction Reduction**

A. Scope. This Section contains the following:

1. ...

2. the site restrictions for land on which a Class B sewage sludge is applied; and

3. the alternative vector attraction reduction requirements for sewage sludge that is applied to the land.

B. Special Definitions. In addition to the terms referenced and defined at LAC 33:IX.6901.I, the following definitions apply to this Section.

\*\*\*

C. Pathogens

1. Sewage Sludge—Exceptional Quality

a. - b. ...

c. Exceptional Quality—Alternative 1

i. Either the density of fecal coliform in the sewage sludge shall be less than 1000 Most Probable Number per gram of total solids (dry weight basis), or the density of *Salmonella sp.* bacteria in the sewage sludge shall be less than three Most Probable Number per 4 grams of total solids (dry weight basis) at the time the sewage is used or disposed, at the time the sewage sludge is prepared for sale or to be given away in a bag or other container for

application to the land, or at the time the sewage sludge or material derived from sewage sludge is prepared to meet the requirements of *Exceptional Quality* as defined in LAC 33:IX.6901.I.

c.ii. - d. ...

i. Either the density of fecal coliform in the sewage sludge shall be less than 1000 Most Probable Number per gram of total solids (dry weight basis), or the density of *Salmonella sp.* bacteria in the sewage sludge shall be less than three Most Probable Number per 4 grams of total solids (dry weight basis) at the time the sewage sludge is used or disposed, at the time the sewage sludge is prepared for sale or to be given away in a bag or other container for application to the land, or at the time the sewage sludge or material derived from sewage sludge is prepared to meet the requirements of *Exceptional Quality* as defined in LAC 33:IX.6901.I.

ii.(a). - ii.(c). ...

e. Exceptional Quality—Alternative 3

i. Either the density of fecal coliform in the sewage sludge shall be less than 1000 Most Probable Number per gram of total solids (dry weight basis), or the density of *Salmonella sp.* bacteria in sewage sludge shall be less than three Most Probable Number per 4 grams of total solids (dry weight basis) at the time the sewage sludge is used or disposed, at the time the sewage sludge is prepared for sale or to be given away in a bag or other container for application to the land, or at the time the sewage sludge or material derived from sewage sludge is prepared to meet the requirements of *Exceptional Quality* as defined in LAC 33:IX.6901.I.

ii.(a). - iii.(d). ...

f. Exceptional Quality—Alternative 4

i. Either the density of fecal coliform in the sewage sludge shall be less than 1000 Most Probable Number per gram of total solids (dry weight basis), or the density of *Salmonella sp.* bacteria in the sewage sludge shall be less than three Most Probable Number per 4 grams of total solids (dry weight basis) at the time the sewage sludge is used or disposed, at the time the sewage sludge is prepared for sale or to be given away in a bag or other container for application to the land, or at the time the sewage sludge or material derived from sewage sludge is prepared to meet the requirements of *Exceptional Quality* as defined in LAC 33:IX.6901.I.

ii. ...

iii. The density of viable helminth ova in the sewage sludge shall be less than one per 4 grams of total solids (dry weight basis) at the time the sewage sludge is used or disposed, at the time the sewage sludge is prepared for sale or to be given away in a bag or other container for application to the land, or at the time the sewage sludge or material derived from sewage sludge is prepared to meet the requirements of *Exceptional Quality* as defined in LAC 33:IX.6901.I.

g. Exceptional Quality—Alternative 5

i. Either the density of fecal coliform in the sewage sludge shall be less than 1000 Most Probable Number per gram of total solids (dry weight basis), or the density of *Salmonella sp.* bacteria in the sewage sludge shall be less than three Most Probable Number per 4 grams of total solids (dry weight basis) at the time the sewage sludge

is used or disposed, at the time the sewage sludge is prepared for sale or to be given away in a bag or other container for application to the land, or at the time the sewage sludge or material derived from sewage sludge is prepared to meet the requirements of *Exceptional Quality* as defined in LAC 33:IX.6901.I.

ii. ...

h. Exceptional Quality—Alternative 6

i. Either the density of fecal coliform in the sewage sludge shall be less than 1000 Most Probable Number per gram of total solids (dry weight basis), or the density of *Salmonella sp.* bacteria in the sewage sludge shall be less than three Most Probable Number per 4 grams of total solids (dry weight basis) at the time the sewage sludge is used or disposed, at the time the sewage sludge is prepared for sale or to be given away in a bag or other container for application to the land, or at the time the sewage sludge or material derived from sewage sludge is prepared to meet the requirements of *Exceptional Quality* as defined in LAC 33:IX.6901.I.

1.h.ii. - 2.e.v. ...

vi. Turf grown on land where sewage sludge is applied shall not be harvested for one year after application of the sewage sludge when the harvested turf is placed on either land with a high potential for public exposure or a lawn, unless otherwise specified by the administrative authority.

vii. - viii. ...

3. Repealed.

a. Repealed.

b. Repealed.

D. - D.1.c. ...

d. Repealed.

2.a. - 2.j.ii. ...

k. Repealed.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2074(B)(3)(e).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Environmental Assessment, Environmental Planning Division, LR 28:806 (April 2002), repromulgated LR 30:233 (February 2004), amended by the Office of the Secretary, Legal Affairs Division, LR 32:

### §6911. Incineration

A. - A.2. ...

B. Special Definitions. All terms not defined below shall have the meaning given them in LAC 33:IX.6901.I and in LAC 33:III.111.

\* \* \*

C. - C.2.f. ...

3. In conducting the performance tests required in Paragraph C.2 of this Section, the owner or operator shall use as reference methods and procedures the test methods referenced in LAC 33:IX.6901.H or other methods and procedures as specified in this Section, except as provided for in Subparagraph C.2.b of this Section.

C.4.a. - D.6.b.iv. ...

v. samples of the sewage sludge charged to the incinerator shall be collected in nonporous jars at the beginning of each run and at approximately 1-hour intervals thereafter until the test ends, and "2540 G Total Fixed and Volatile Solids in Solid and Semisolid Samples" shall be used to determine dry sewage sludge content of each sample (total solids residue), except that:

D.6.v.(a). - I.3.c. ...

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2074(B)(3)(e).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Environmental Assessment, Environmental Planning Division, LR 28:809 (April 2002), repromulgated LR 30:233 (February 2004), amended by the Office of the Secretary, Legal Affairs Division, LR 32:

**Chapter 71. Appendices**

**§7135. Appendix R—Financial Assurances Documents**

**Document 1. Liability Endorsement**

COMMERCIAL PREPARER OR LAND APPLIER OF SEWAGE  
SLUDGE  
LIABILITY ENDORSEMENT  
\* \* \*

[See Prior Text in Liability Endorsement]

**Document 2. Certificate of Insurance**

COMMERCIAL PREPARER OR LAND APPLIER OF SEWAGE  
SLUDGE FACILITY  
CERTIFICATE OF LIABILITY INSURANCE  
\* \* \*

[See Prior Text in Certificate of Liability Insurance]

**Document 3. Letter of Credit**

COMMERCIAL PREPARER OR LAND APPLIER OF SEWAGE  
SLUDGE FACILITY  
IRREVOCABLE LETTER OF CREDIT  
\* \* \*

[See Prior Text in Irrevocable Letter of Credit]

(A). A final judgment issued by a competent court of law in favor of a governmental body, person, or other entity and against [permit holder's or applicant's name] for sudden and accidental occurrences for claims arising out of injury to persons or property due to the operation of the commercial preparer or land applier of sewage sludge site at the [name of permit holder or applicant] at [site location] as set forth in the Louisiana Administrative Code (LAC), Title 33, Part IX.6907.A.

[See Prior Text in Irrevocable Letter of Credit]

**Document 4. Trust Agreement**

COMMERCIAL PREPARER OR LAND APPLIER OF SEWAGE  
SLUDGE FACILITY  
TRUST AGREEMENT/STANDBY TRUST AGREEMENT

This Trust Agreement (the "Agreement") is entered into as of [date] by and between [name of permit holder or applicant], a [name of state] [insert "corporation," "partnership," "association," or "proprietorship"], the "Grantor," and [name of corporate trustee], [insert "incorporated in the state of" or "a national bank" or a "a state bank"], the "Trustee."

WHEREAS, the Department of Environmental Quality of the State of Louisiana, an agency of the state of Louisiana, has established certain regulations applicable to the Grantor, requiring that a permit holder or applicant for a permit of a commercial preparer or land applier of sewage sludge processing facility shall provide assurance that funds will be available when needed for [closure and/or post-closure] care of the facility;

WHEREAS, the Grantor has elected to establish a trust to provide all or part of such financial assurance for the facility identified herein;

WHEREAS, the Grantor, acting through its duly authorized officers, has selected [the Trustee] to be the trustee under this Agreement, and [the Trustee] is willing to act as trustee.

NOW, THEREFORE, the Grantor and the Trustee agree as follows:

[See Prior Text in Trust Agreement]

**Document 5. Surety Bond**

COMMERCIAL PREPARER OR LAND APPLIER OF SEWAGE  
SLUDGE FACILITY  
FINANCIAL GUARANTEE BOND

Date bond was executed: \_\_\_\_\_

Effective date: \_\_\_\_\_

Principal: [legal name and business address of permit holder or applicant]

Type of organization: [insert "individual," "joint venture," "partnership," or "corporation"]

State of incorporation: \_\_\_\_\_

Surety: [name and business address]

[agency interest number, site name, facility name, facility permit number, and current closure and/or post-closure amount(s) for each facility guaranteed by this bond]

Total penal sum of bond: \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Surety's bond number: \_\_\_\_\_

Know All Persons By These Presents, That we, the Principal and Surety hereto, are firmly bound to the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality in the above penal sum for the payment of which we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, administrators, successors, and assigns jointly and severally; provided that, where Sureties are corporations acting as cosureties, we the sureties bind ourselves in such sum "jointly and severally" only for the purpose of allowing a joint action or actions against any or all of us, and for all other purposes each Surety binds itself, jointly and severally with the Principal, for the payment of such sum only as is set forth opposite the name of such Surety, but if no limit or liability is indicated, the limit of liability shall be the full amount of the penal sum.

WHEREAS, said Principal is required, under the Louisiana Environmental Quality Act, R.S. 30:2001, et seq. and specifically 2074(B)(4), to have a permit in order to own or operate the commercial preparer or land applier of sewage sludge facility identified above; and

WHEREAS, the Principal is required by law to provide financial assurance for closure and/or post-closure care, as a condition of the permit; and

WHEREAS, said Principal shall establish a standby trust fund as is required by the Louisiana Administrative Code (LAC), Title 33, Part IX.6907, when a surety bond is used to provide such financial assurance;

NOW THEREFORE, the conditions of the obligation are such that if the Principal shall faithfully, before the beginning of final closure of the facility identified above, fund the standby trust fund in the amount(s) identified above for the facility,

OR, if the Principal shall fund the standby trust fund in such amount(s) within 15 days after an order to close is issued by the administrative authority or a court of competent jurisdiction,

OR, if the Principal shall provide alternate financial assurance as specified in LAC 33:IX.6907.B and obtain written approval from the administrative authority of such assurance, within 90 days after the date of notice of cancellation is received by both the Principal and the administrative authority from the Surety,

THEN, this obligation shall be null and void; otherwise it is to remain in full force and effect.

The Surety shall become liable on this bond obligation only when the Principal has failed to fulfill the conditions described above. Upon notification by the administrative authority that the Principal has failed to perform as guaranteed by this bond, the Surety shall place funds in the amount guaranteed for the facility into the standby trust fund as directed by the administrative authority.

The Surety hereby waives notification or amendments to closure plans, permits, applicable laws, statutes, rules, and regulations, and agrees that no such amendment shall in any way alleviate its obligation on this bond.

The liability of the Surety shall not be discharged by any payment or succession of payments hereunder, unless and until such payment or payments shall amount in the aggregate to the penal sum of the bond, but in no event shall the obligation of the Surety hereunder exceed the amount of the penal sum.

The Surety may cancel the bond by sending notice of cancellation by certified mail to the Principal and to the administrative authority. Cancellation shall not occur before 120 days have elapsed beginning on the date that both the Principal and the administrative authority received the notice of cancellation, as evidenced by the return receipts.

The Principal may terminate this bond by sending written notice to the Surety and to the administrative authority, provided, however, that no such notice shall become effective until the Surety has received written authorization for termination of the bond by the administrative authority.

Principal and Surety hereby agree to adjust the penal sum of the bond yearly in accordance with LAC 33:IX.6907.B and the conditions of the commercial preparer or land applier of sewage sludge facility permit so that it guarantees a new closure and/or post-closure amount, provided that the penal sum does not increase or decrease without the written permission of the administrative authority.

[See Prior Text in Financial Guarantee Bond]

**Document 6. Performance Bond**

COMMERCIAL PREPARER OR LAND APPLIER OF SEWAGE  
SLUDGE FACILITY  
PERFORMANCE BOND

Date bond was executed: \_\_\_\_\_

Effective date: \_\_\_\_\_

Principal: [legal name and business address of permit holder or applicant]

Type of organization: [insert "individual," "joint venture," "partnership," or "corporation"]

State of incorporation: \_\_\_\_\_

Surety: [name(s) and business address(es)]

[agency interest number, site name, facility name, facility permit number, facility address, and closure and/or post-closure amount(s) for each facility guaranteed by this bond (indicate closure and/or post-closure costs separately)]

Total penal sum of bond: \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Surety's bond number: \_\_\_\_\_

Know All Persons by These Presents, That we, the Principal and Surety hereto, are firmly bound to the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality in the above penal sum for the payment of which we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, administrators, successors, and assigns, jointly and severally; provided that, where Sureties are corporations acting as cosureties, we, the Sureties, bind ourselves in such sum "jointly and severally" only for the purpose of allowing a joint action or actions against any or all of us, and for all other purposes each Surety binds itself, jointly and severally with the Principal, for the payment of such sum only as is set forth opposite the name of such Surety, but if no limit of liability is indicated, the limit of liability shall be the full amount of the penal sum.

WHEREAS, said Principal is required, under the Louisiana Environmental Quality Act, R.S. 30:2001, et seq. and specifically 2074(B)(4), to have a permit in order to own or operate the commercial preparer or land applier of sewage sludge facility identified above; and

WHEREAS, the Principal is required by law to provide financial assurance for closure and/or post-closure care, as a condition of the permit; and

WHEREAS, said Principal shall establish a standby trust fund as is required when a surety bond is used to provide such financial assurance;

THEREFORE, the conditions of this obligation are such that if the Principal shall faithfully perform closure, whenever required to do so, of the facility for which this bond guarantees closure, in accordance with the closure plan and other requirements of the permit as such plan and permit may be amended, pursuant to all applicable laws, statutes, rules, and regulations, as such laws, statutes, rules, and regulations may be amended;

AND, if the Principal shall faithfully perform post-closure care of each facility for which this bond guarantees post-closure care, in accordance with the closure plan and other requirements of the permit, as such plan and permit may be amended, pursuant to all applicable laws, statutes, rules, and regulations, as such laws, statutes, rules, and regulations may be amended;

OR, if the Principal shall provide financial assurance as specified in *Louisiana Administrative Code* (LAC), Title 33, Part IX.6907.B and obtain written approval of the administrative authority of such assurance, within 90 days after the date of notice of cancellation is received by both the Principal and the administrative authority, then this obligation shall be null and void; otherwise it is to remain in full force and effect.

The surety shall become liable on this bond obligation only when the Principal has failed to fulfill the conditions described hereinabove.

Upon notification by the administrative authority that the Principal has been found in violation of the closure requirements of LAC 33:IX.6905.C.3, or of its permit, for the facility for which this bond guarantees performances of closure, the Surety shall either perform closure, in accordance with the closure plan and other permit requirements, or place the closure amount guaranteed for the facility into the standby trust fund as directed by the administrative authority.

Upon notification by the administrative authority that the Principal has been found in violation of the post-closure requirements of the LAC 33:IX.6905.C.3, or of its permit for the facility for which this bond guarantees performance of post-closure, the Surety shall either perform post-closure in accordance with the closure plan and other permit requirements or place the post-closure amount guaranteed for the facility into the standby trust fund as directed by the administrative authority.

Upon notification by the administrative authority that the Principal has failed to provide alternate financial assurance, as specified in LAC 33:IX.6907.B, and obtain written approval of such assurance from the administrative authority during the 90 days following receipt by both the Principal and the administrative authority of a notice of cancellation of the bond, the Surety shall place funds in the amount guaranteed for the facility into the standby trust fund as directed by the administrative authority.

The Surety hereby waives notification of amendments to closure plans, permit, applicable laws, statutes, rules, and regulations, and agrees that no such amendment shall in any way alleviate its obligation on this bond.

The liability of the Surety(ies) shall not be discharged by any payment or succession of payments hereunder, unless and until such payment or payments shall amount in the aggregate to the penal sum of the bond, but in no event shall the obligation of the Surety hereunder exceed the amount of the penal sum.

The Surety may cancel the bond by sending notice of cancellation by certified mail to the Principal and to the administrative authority.

Cancellation shall not occur before 120 days have lapsed beginning on the date that both the Principal and the administrative authority received the notice of cancellation, as evidenced by the return receipts.

The Principal may terminate this bond by sending written notice to the Surety and to the administrative authority, provided, however, that no such notice shall become effective until the Surety receives written authorization for termination of the bond by the administrative authority.

Principal and Surety hereby agree to adjust the penal sum of the bond yearly in accordance with LAC 33:IX.6907.B and the conditions of the commercial preparer or land applier of sewage sludge facility permit so that it guarantees a new closure and/or post-closure amount, provided that the penal sum does not increase or decrease without the written permission of the administrative authority.

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[See Prior Text in Facility Performance Bond]

#### Document 7. Letter of Credit

COMMERCIAL PREPARER OR LAND APPLIER OF SEWAGE  
SLUDGE FACILITY  
IRREVOCABLE LETTER OF CREDIT

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[See Prior Text in Irrevocable Letter of Credit]

#### Document 8. Certificate of Insurance

COMMERCIAL PREPARER OR LAND APPLIER OF SEWAGE  
SLUDGE FACILITY  
CERTIFICATE OF INSURANCE FOR CLOSURE AND/OR POST-  
CLOSURE CARE

\*\*\*

[See Prior Text in Certificate of Insurance]

#### Document 9. Letter from the Chief Financial Officer

COMMERCIAL PREPARER OR LAND APPLIER OF SEWAGE  
SLUDGE FACILITY  
LETTER FROM THE CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER (LIABILITY  
COVERAGE, CLOSURE, AND/OR POST-CLOSURE)

\*\*\*

[See Prior Text in Letter]

(A). The firm identified above is the [insert "permit holder," "applicant for a standard permit," or "parent corporation of the permit holder or applicant for a standard permit"] of the following commercial preparer or land applier of sewage sludge facilities, whether in Louisiana or not, for which liability coverage is being demonstrated through the financial test specified in LAC 33:IX.6907.A. The amount of annual aggregate liability coverage covered by the test is shown for each facility:

(B). The firm identified above is the [insert "permit holder," "applicant for a standard permit," or "parent corporation of the permit holder or applicant for a standard permit"] of the following commercial preparer or land applier of sewage sludge facilities, whether in Louisiana or not, for which financial assurance for [insert "closure," "post-closure," or "closure and post-closure"] is demonstrated through a financial test similar to that specified in LAC 33:IX.6907.B or other forms of self-insurance. The current [insert "closure," "post-closure," or "closure and post-closure"] cost estimates covered by the test are shown for each facility:

(C). This firm guarantees through a corporate guarantee similar to that specified in [insert "LAC 33:IX.6907.B" or "LAC 33:IX.6907.A and B"], [insert "liability coverage," "closure," "post-closure," or "closure and post-closure"] care of the following commercial preparer or land applier of sewage sludge facilities, whether in Louisiana or not, of which [insert the name of the permit holder or applicant] are/is a subsidiary of this firm. The amount of annual aggregate liability coverage covered by the guarantee for each facility and/or the current cost estimates for the closure and/or post-closure care so guaranteed is shown for each facility:

(D). This firm is the owner or operator of the following commercial preparer or land applier of sewage sludge facilities, whether in Louisiana or not, for which financial assurance for liability coverage, closure and/or post-closure care is not demonstrated either to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency or to a state through a financial test or any other financial assurance mechanism similar to those specified in LAC 33:IX.6907.A and/or B. The current closure and/or post-closure cost estimates not covered by such financial assurance are shown for each facility:

\*\*\*

[See Prior Text in Letter]

#### Document 10. Corporate Guarantee

COMMERCIAL PREPARER OR LAND APPLIER OF SEWAGE  
SLUDGE FACILITY  
CORPORATE GUARANTEE FOR LIABILITY COVERAGE,  
CLOSURE, AND/OR POST-CLOSURE CARE

\*\*\*

[See Prior Text in Corporate Guarantee]

(B). [Subsidiary] is the [insert "permit holder," or "applicant for a permit"] hereinafter referred to as [insert "permit holder" or "applicant"] for the following commercial preparer or land applier of sewage sludge facility covered by this guarantee: [List the agency interest number, site name, facility name, and facility permit number. Indicate for each facility whether guarantee is for liability coverage, closure, and/or post-closure and the amount of annual aggregate liability coverage, closure, and/or post-closure costs covered by the guarantee.]

[Fill in Paragraphs (C) and (D) below if the guarantee is for closure and/or post-closure.]

\* \* \*

[See Prior Text in Corporate Guarantee]

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2001 et seq., and in particular Section 2074(B)(3) and (B)(4).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Environmental Assessment, Environmental Planning Division, LR 28:818 (April 2002), repromulgated LR 30:233 (February 2004), amended by the Office of the Secretary, Legal Affairs Division, LR 31:2519 (October 2005), LR 32:

Mike D. McDaniel, Ph.D.  
Secretary

0605#014

## **DECLARATION OF EMERGENCY**

### **Department of Health and Hospitals Office of the Secretary Bureau of Health Services Financing**

#### **Family Planning Waiver (LAC 50:XXII.Chapters 21-27)**

The Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of the Secretary, Bureau of Health Services Financing adopts LAC 50:XXII.Chapters 21-27 in the Medical Assistance Program as authorized by R.S. 36:254 and pursuant to Title XIX of the Social Security Act. This Emergency Rule is promulgated in accordance with the provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act, R.S. 49:953(B)(1) et seq., and shall be in effect for the maximum period allowed under the Act or until adoption of the final Rule, whichever occurs first.

The Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of the Secretary, Bureau of Health Services Financing adopts the following Emergency Rule to implement a family planning research and demonstration project under the authority of a Section 1115 waiver. This waiver will provide family planning services to women from age 19 through 44 years old with income at or below 200 percent of the federal poverty level. The services provided will offer women in the targeted population the opportunity to decide when to start a family, to space children based on health concerns and on education and economic goals.

This action is being taken to promote the health and welfare of women by improving access to family planning services for women in the targeted population. It is anticipated that the implementation of this Emergency Rule will increase expenditures for family planning services by approximately \$24,879,968 for state fiscal year 2006-2007.

Effective June 1, 2006, the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of the Secretary, Bureau of Health Services Financing adopts the following provisions governing the implementation of the Family Planning Waiver.

## **Title 50**

### **PUBLIC HEALTH—MEDICAL ASSISTANCE**

#### **Part XXII. 1115 Demonstration Waivers**

##### **Subpart 3. Family Planning Waiver**

##### **Chapter 21. General Provisions**

###### **§2101. Purpose**

A. The Family Planning Waiver will increase access to family planning services for women who currently are not eligible for such services, but who would be eligible for Medicaid coverage, based on their income, if they became pregnant.

B. The primary goals of the Family Planning Waiver are to:

1. increase access to services which will allow management of reproductive health;
2. reduce the number of unintended pregnancies; and
3. decrease Medicaid expenditures from prenatal and delivery related services for women in the targeted population.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 36:254 and Title XIX of the Social Security Act.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of the Secretary, Bureau of Health Services Financing, LR 32:

###### **§2103. Enrollment**

A. Family Planning Waiver services will be available to eligible women according to the following enrollment caps.

1. For the first year, priority will be set to enroll up to 25,000 women whose pregnant woman certifications are being closed.

a. On a first-approved basis, up to 50,000 additional women who are not eligible for participation in the priority group established in Paragraph A.1 above may be enrolled until a cap of 75,000 enrollees has been reached for the first waiver year. Enrollment caps cannot be exceeded.

2. For the second year, priority will be set to enroll up to 22,250 women whose pregnant woman certifications are being closed.

a. On a first-approved basis, additional enrollees, including those established in Paragraph A.2 above, will be allowed to enroll until a cap of 110,250 enrollees has been reached for the second waiver year. Enrollment caps cannot be exceeded.

B. Additional enrollment caps for subsequent years will be published in Potpourri notices.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 36:254 and Title XIX of the Social Security Act.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of the Secretary, Bureau of Health Services Financing, LR 32:

##### **Chapter 23. Eligibility**

###### **§2301. Recipient Qualifications**

A. Family Planning Waiver services shall be provided to women who:

1. are 19 through 44 years of age;
2. have family income at or below 200 percent of the federal poverty level; and
3. are not eligible for inclusion in any other Medicaid program or State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP).

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 36:254 and Title XIX of the Social Security Act.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of the Secretary, Bureau of Health Services Financing, LR 32:

## **Chapter 25. Services**

### **§2501. Covered Services**

A. Services provided in the Family Planning Waiver include:

1. annual physical exams;
2. necessary lab tests; and
3. contraceptive services, including sterilizations and Food and Drug Administration (FDA) approved family planning pharmaceuticals, devices, methods or supplies.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 36:254 and Title XIX of the Social Security Act.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of the Secretary, Bureau of Health Services Financing, LR 32:

### **§2503. Service Limits**

A. There is a limit of four visits per calendar year for services rendered by a physician, nurse practitioner, physician assistant, or nurse.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 36:254 and Title XIX of the Social Security Act.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of the Secretary, Bureau of Health Services Financing, LR 32:

### **§2505. Service Delivery**

A. Family planning waiver services may be delivered through any enrolled Medicaid provider whose scope of practice includes family planning services.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 36:254 and Title XIX of the Social Security Act.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of the Secretary, Bureau of Health Services Financing, LR 32:

## **Chapter 27. Reimbursement**

### **§2701. Reimbursement Methodology**

A. Reimbursement for family planning waiver services shall be made according to the following.

1. Tribal "638" facilities will be reimbursed at the rate set by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) Memorandum of Agreement with the Indian Health Services which allows states to claim 100 percent federal Medicaid assistance percentage for payments made by the state for services rendered to eligible American Indians and Native Alaskans. The department may, at its discretion, choose to reimburse these providers at the Medicaid fee-for-service rates if CMS discontinues the terms of the Memorandum of Agreement with the Indian Health Services.

2. All other providers, including federally qualified health centers and rural health clinics, will be reimbursed at the Medicaid fee-for-service rates.

B. Any portion of services covered under a recipient's private health insurance plan will not be covered by the Family Planning Waiver Program.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 36:254 and Title XIX of the Social Security Act.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of the Secretary, Bureau of Health Services Financing, LR 32:

Implementation of this proposed Rule is subject to approval by the United States Department of Health and

Human Services, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services.

Interested persons may submit written comments to Jerry Phillips, Bureau of Health Services Financing, P.O. Box 91030, Baton Rouge, LA 70821-9030. He is responsible for responding to inquiries regarding this Emergency Rule. A copy of this Emergency Rule is available for review by interested parties at parish Medicaid offices.

Frederick P. Cerise, M.D., M.P.H.  
Secretary

0605#057

## **DECLARATION OF EMERGENCY**

### **Department of Health and Hospitals Office of the Secretary Bureau of Health Services Financing**

Intermediate Care Facilities for the Mentally Retarded  
Community Homes Licensing—Emergency Preparedness  
(LAC 48:I.51188)

The Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of the Secretary, Bureau of Health Services Financing adopts LAC 48:I.51188 as authorized by R.S. 36:254 and R.S. 40:2180-2180.5. This Emergency Rule is promulgated in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act, R.S. 49:953(B)(1) et seq., and shall be in effect for the maximum period allowed under the Act or until adoption of the final Rule, whichever occurs first.

The Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of the Secretary, Bureau of Health Services Financing promulgated a Rule governing licensing requirements for community homes for inclusion in the *Louisiana Administrative Code* (*Louisiana Register*, Volume 13, Number 4). The April 20, 1987 Rule was amended by Emergency Rule to adopt provisions governing emergency preparedness requirements for community homes, also known as intermediate care facilities for the mentally retarded (ICFs/MR) (*Louisiana Register*, Volume 31, Number 11). This Emergency Rule is being promulgated to continue the provisions of the October 18, 2005 Emergency Rule. This action is being taken to prevent imminent peril to the health and well-being of Louisiana citizens who are residents of community homes that have been evacuated as a result of declared disasters or other emergencies.

Effective June 17, 2006, the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of the Secretary, Bureau of Health Services Financing adopts the following provisions governing emergency preparedness requirements for community homes.

#### **Title 48**

#### **PUBLIC HEALTH—GENERAL**

#### **Part I. General Administration**

#### **Subpart 3. Licensing and Certification**

#### **Chapter 51. Licensing Requirements for Community Homes**

#### **§51188. Emergency Preparedness**

A. The community home, also known as an intermediate care facility for the mentally retarded (ICF/MR), shall have an emergency preparedness plan which conforms to the

Office of Emergency Preparedness (OEP) model plan and is designed to manage the consequences of declared disasters or other emergencies that disrupt the community home's ability to provide care and treatment or threatens the lives or safety of the community home residents. The community home shall follow and execute its approved emergency preparedness plan in the event of the occurrence of a declared disaster or other emergency.

B. At a minimum, the community home shall have a written plan that describes:

1. the evacuation of residents to a safe place either within the community home or to another location;

2. the delivery of essential care and services to community home residents, whether the residents are housed off-site or when additional residents are housed in the community home during an emergency;

3. the provisions for the management of staff, including distribution and assignment of responsibilities and functions, either within the community home or at another location;

4. a plan for coordinating transportation services required for evacuating residents to another location; and

5. the procedures to notify the resident's family, guardian or primary correspondent if the resident is evacuated to another location.

C. The community home's plan shall be activated at least annually, either in response to an emergency or in a planned drill. The community home's performance during the activation of the plan shall be evaluated and documented. The plan shall be revised if indicated by the community home's performance during the planned drill.

D. The community home's plan shall be reviewed and approved by the parish OEP, utilizing appropriate community-wide resources.

E. The plan shall be available to representatives of the Office of the State Fire Marshal.

F.1. In the event that a community home evacuates, temporarily relocates or temporarily ceases operation at its licensed location as a result of an evacuation order issued by the parish OEP and sustains damages due to wind, flooding or power outages longer than 48 hours, the community home shall not be reopened to accept returning evacuated residents or new admissions until surveys have been conducted by the Office of the State Fire Marshal, the Office of Public Health and the Bureau of Health Services Financing, Health Standards Section.

a. The purpose of these surveys is to assure that the community home is in compliance with the licensing standards including, but not limited to, the areas of the structural soundness of the building, the sanitation code, and staffing requirements.

b. The Health Standards Section will determine the facility's access to the community service infrastructure, such as hospitals, transportation, physicians, professional services and necessary supplies.

2. If a community home evacuates, temporarily relocates or temporarily ceases operation at its licensed location as a result of an evacuation order issued by the parish OEP and does not sustain damages due to wind, flooding or power outages longer than 48 hours, the community home may be reopened.

G.1. Before reopening at its licensed location, the community home must submit a detailed summary to the licensing agency attesting how the facility's emergency preparedness plan was followed and executed. A copy of the facility's approved emergency preparedness plan must be attached to the detailed summary. The detailed summary must contain, at a minimum:

a. pertinent plan provisions and how the plan was followed and executed;

b. plan provisions that were not followed;

c. reasons and mitigating circumstances for failure to follow and execute certain plan provisions;

d. contingency arrangements made for those plan provisions not followed; and

e. a list of injuries and/or deaths of residents that occurred during the execution of the plan, evacuation and temporary relocation.

2. Before reopening, the community home must receive approval from the licensing agency that the facility was in substantial compliance with the emergency preparedness plan. The licensing agency will review the facility's plan and the detailed summary submitted.

a. If the licensing agency determines from these documents that the facility was in substantial compliance with the plan, the licensing agency will issue approval to the facility for reopening, subject to the facility's compliance with any other applicable rules.

b. If the licensing agency is unable to determine substantial compliance with the plan from these documents, the licensing agency may conduct an on-site survey or investigation to determine whether the facility substantially complied with the plan.

c. If the licensing agency determines that the facility failed to comply with the provisions of its plan, the facility shall not be allowed to reopen.

H. If it is necessary for a community home to temporarily relocate beds and/or increase the number of beds in the home as a result of a declared disaster, the community home may request a waiver from the licensing agency to operate outside of its licensed location for a time period not to exceed 90 days in order to provide needed services to its clients. Extension requests will be considered on a case-by-case basis and must include a plan of action which specifies timelines in which the beds will either be moved back to the original licensed location or permanently relocated as specified in Paragraphs I.1-2.

I. The permanent relocation of community home beds as a result of a declared disaster or other emergency must be approved by the Office for Citizens with Developmental Disabilities and the Bureau of Health Services Financing, Health Standards Section in order to assure that:

1. the new location has either the same number or fewer of the previously licensed beds; and

2. the location of the residents' family members is taken into consideration in the selection of the new site.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 36:254 and R.S. 40:2180-2180.5.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of the Secretary, Bureau of Health Services Financing, LR 32:

Interested persons may submit written comments to Jerry Phillips, Bureau of Health Services Financing, P.O. Box 91030, Baton Rouge, LA 70821-9030. He is responsible for responding to inquiries regarding this Emergency Rule. A copy of this Emergency Rule is available for review by interested parties at parish Medicaid offices.

Frederick P. Cerise, M.D., M.P.H.  
Secretary

0605#058

## DECLARATION OF EMERGENCY

### Department of Health and Hospitals Office of the Secretary Bureau of Health Services Financing

Intermediate Care Facilities for the Mentally Retarded  
Group Homes Licensing—Emergency Preparedness  
(LAC 48:I.63188)

The Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of the Secretary, Bureau of Health Services Financing hereby adopts LAC 48:I.63188 as authorized by R.S. 36:254 and R.S. 40:2180-2180.5. This Emergency Rule is promulgated in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act, R.S. 49:953(B)(1) et seq., and shall be in effect for the maximum period allowed under the Act or until adoption of the final Rule, whichever occurs first.

The Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of the Secretary, Bureau of Health Services Financing promulgated a Rule governing licensing requirements for group homes for inclusion in the Louisiana Administrative Code (*Louisiana Register*, Volume 13, Number 4). The April 20, 1987 Rule was amended by Emergency Rule to adopt provisions governing emergency preparedness requirements for group homes, also known as intermediate care facilities for the mentally retarded (ICFs/MR) (*Louisiana Register*, Volume 31, Number 11). This Emergency Rule is being promulgated to continue the provisions of the October 18, 2005 Emergency Rule. This action is being taken to prevent imminent peril to the health and well-being of Louisiana citizens who are residents of group homes that have been evacuated as a result of declared disasters or other emergencies.

Effective June 17, the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of the Secretary, Bureau of Health Services Financing adopts the following provisions governing emergency preparedness requirements for group homes.

#### Title 48

#### PUBLIC HEALTH—GENERAL

#### Part I. General Administration

#### Subpart 3. Licensing and Certification

#### Chapter 63. Licensing Requirements for Group Homes

#### §63188. Emergency Preparedness

A. The group home, also known as an intermediate care facility for the mentally retarded (ICF/MR), shall have an emergency preparedness plan which conforms to the Office of Emergency Preparedness (OEP) model plan and is designed to manage the consequences of declared disasters or other emergencies that disrupt the group home's ability to

provide care and treatment or threatens the lives or safety of the group home residents. The group home shall follow and execute its approved emergency preparedness plan in the event of the occurrence of a declared disaster or other emergency.

B. At a minimum, the group home shall have a written plan that describes:

1. the evacuation of residents to a safe place either within the group home or to another location;

2. the delivery of essential care and services to residents, whether the residents are housed off-site or when additional residents are housed in the group home during an emergency;

3. the provisions for the management of staff, including distribution and assignment of responsibilities and functions, either within the group home or at another location;

4. a plan for coordinating transportation services required for evacuating residents to another location; and

5. the procedures to notify the resident's family, guardian or primary correspondent if the resident is evacuated to another location.

C. The group home's plan shall be activated at least annually, either in response to an emergency or in a planned drill. The group home's performance during the activation of the plan shall be evaluated and documented. The plan shall be revised if indicated by the group home's performance during the planned drill.

D. The group home's plan shall be reviewed and approved by the parish OEP, utilizing appropriate community-wide resources.

E. The plan shall be available to representatives of the Office of the State Fire Marshal.

F.1. In the event that a group home evacuates, temporarily relocates or temporarily ceases operation at its licensed location as a result of an evacuation order issued by the parish OEP and sustains damages due to wind, flooding or power outages longer than 48 hours, the group home shall not be reopened to accept returning evacuated residents or new admissions until surveys have been conducted by the Office of the State Fire Marshal, the Office of Public Health and the Bureau of Health Services Financing, Health Standards Section.

a. The purpose of these surveys is to assure that the group home is in compliance with the licensing standards in the areas of the structural soundness of the building, the sanitation code and staffing requirements.

b. The Health Standards Section will determine the facility's access to the community service infrastructure, such as hospitals, transportation, physicians, professional services, and necessary supplies.

2. If a group home evacuates, temporarily relocates or temporarily ceases operation at its licensed location as a result of an evacuation order issued by the parish OEP and does not sustain damages due to wind, flooding or power outages longer than 48 hours, the group home may be reopened.

G.1. Before reopening at its licensed location, the group home must submit a detailed summary to the licensing agency attesting how the facility's emergency preparedness plan was followed and executed. A copy of the facility's

approved emergency preparedness plan must be attached to the detailed summary. The detailed summary must contain, at a minimum:

- a. pertinent plan provisions and how the plan was followed and executed;
- b. plan provisions that were not followed;
- c. reasons and mitigating circumstances for failure to follow and execute certain plan provisions;
- d. contingency arrangements made for those plan provisions not followed; and
- e. a list of injuries and/or deaths of residents that occurred during the execution of the plan, evacuation and temporary relocation.

2. Before reopening, the group home must receive approval from the licensing agency that the facility was in substantial compliance with the emergency preparedness plan. The licensing agency will review the facility's plan and the detailed summary submitted.

a. If the licensing agency determines from these documents that the facility was in substantial compliance with the plan, the licensing agency will issue approval to the facility for reopening, subject to the facility's compliance with any other applicable rules.

b. If the licensing agency is unable to determine substantial compliance with the plan from these documents, the licensing agency may conduct an on-site survey or investigation to determine whether the facility substantially complied with the plan.

c. If the licensing agency determines that the facility failed to comply with the provisions of its plan, the facility shall not be allowed to reopen.

H. If it is necessary for a group home to temporarily relocate beds and/or increase in the number of beds in the home as a result of a declared disaster, the group home may request a waiver from the licensing agency to operate outside of its licensed location for a time period not to exceed 90 days in order to provide needed services to its clients. Extension requests will be considered on a case-by-case basis and must include a plan of action which specifies timelines in which the beds will either be moved back to the original licensed location or permanently relocated as specified in Paragraphs I.1-2.

I. The permanent relocation of group home beds as a result of a declared disaster or other emergency must be approved by the Office for Citizens with Developmental Disabilities and the Bureau of Health Services Financing, Health Standards Section in order to assure that:

1. the new location has either the same number or fewer of the previously licensed beds; and
2. the location of the residents' family members is taken into consideration in the selection of the new site.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 36:254 and R.S. 40:2180-2180.5.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of the Secretary, Bureau of Health Services Financing, LR 32:

Interested persons may submit written comments to Jerry Phillips, Bureau of Health Services Financing, P.O. Box 91030, Baton Rouge, LA 70821-9030. He is responsible for responding to inquiries regarding this Emergency Rule. A

copy of this Emergency Rule is available for review by interested parties at parish Medicaid offices.

Frederick P. Cerise, M.D., M.P.H.  
Secretary

0605#059

## DECLARATION OF EMERGENCY

### Department of Health and Hospitals Office of the Secretary Bureau of Health Services Financing

Intermediate Care Facilities for the Mentally Retarded  
Residential Homes Licensing—Emergency Preparedness  
(LAC 48:I.7927)

The Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of the Secretary, Bureau of Health Services Financing hereby amends LAC 48:I.7927 as authorized by R.S. 36:254 and R.S. 40:2180-2180.5. This Emergency Rule is promulgated in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act, R.S. 49:953(B)(1) et seq., and shall be in effect for the maximum period allowed under the Act or until adoption of the final Rule, whichever occurs first.

The Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of the Secretary, Bureau of Health Services Financing promulgated a Rule governing licensing requirements for residential homes for inclusion in the *Louisiana Administrative Code* (*Louisiana Register*, Volume 13, Number 4). The April 20, 1987 Rule was amended by Emergency Rule to adopt provisions governing emergency preparedness requirements for residential homes, also known as intermediate care facilities for the mentally retarded (ICFs/MR) (*Louisiana Register*, Volume 31, Number 11). This Emergency Rule is being promulgated to continue the provisions of the October 18, 2005 Emergency Rule. This action is being taken to prevent imminent peril to the health and well-being of Louisiana citizens who reside in residential homes that have been evacuated as a result of declared disasters or other emergencies.

Effective June 17, 2006, the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of the Secretary, Bureau of Health Services adopts the following amendments governing emergency preparedness requirements for residential homes.

#### Title 48

#### PUBLIC HEALTH—GENERAL

#### Part I. General Administration

#### Subpart 3. Licensing and Certification

#### Chapter 79. Licensing Requirements for Residential Homes

#### §7927. Core Requirements

A. - G.6. ...

H. Emergency Preparedness

1. The residential home, also known as an intermediate care facility for the mentally retarded (ICFs-MR), shall have an emergency preparedness plan which conforms to the Office of Emergency Preparedness (OEP) model plan and is designed to manage the consequences of

declared disasters or other emergencies that disrupt the residential home's ability to provide care and treatment or threatens the lives or safety of the residential home residents. The residential home shall follow and execute its approved emergency preparedness plan in the event of the occurrence of a declared disaster or other emergency.

2. At a minimum, the residential home shall have a written plan that describes:

a. the evacuation of residents to a safe place either within the residential home or to another location;

b. the delivery of essential care and services to residential home residents, whether the residents are housed off-site or when additional residents are housed in the residential home during an emergency;

c. provisions for the management of staff, including distribution and assignment of responsibilities and functions, either within the residential home or at another location;

d. a plan for coordinating transportation services required for evacuating residents to another location; and

e. procedures to notify the resident's family, guardian or primary correspondent if the resident is evacuated to another location.

3. The residential home's plan shall be activated at least annually, either in response to an emergency or in a planned drill. The residential home's performance during the activation of the plan shall be evaluated and documented. The plan shall be revised if indicated by the residential home's performance during the planned drill.

4. The residential home's plan shall be reviewed and approved by the parish OEP, utilizing appropriate community-wide resources.

5. The plan shall be available to representatives of the Office of the State Fire Marshal.

6.a. In the event a residential home evacuates, temporarily relocates, or temporarily ceases operation at its licensed location as a result of an evacuation order issued by the parish OEP and sustains damages due to wind, flooding, or power outages longer than 48 hours, the residential home shall not be reopened to accept returning evacuated residents or new admissions until surveys have been conducted by the Office of the State Fire Marshal, the Office of Public Health and the Bureau of Health Services Financing, Health Standards Section.

i. The purpose of these surveys is to assure that the residential home is in compliance with the licensing standards including, but not limited to, the areas of the structural soundness of the building, the sanitation code, and staffing requirements.

ii. The Health Standards Section will determine the facility's access to the community service infrastructure such as hospitals, transportation, physicians, professional services, and necessary supplies.

b. If a residential home evacuates, temporarily relocates, or temporarily ceases operation at its licensed location as a result of an evacuation order issued by the parish OEP and does not sustain damages due to wind, flooding or power outages longer than 48 hours, the residential home may be reopened.

7. Before reopening at its licensed location, the residential home must submit a detailed summary to the licensing agency attesting how the facility's emergency preparedness plan was followed and executed. A copy of the

facility's approved emergency preparedness plan must be attached to the detailed summary. The detailed summary must contain, at a minimum:

a. pertinent plan provisions and how the plan was followed and executed;

b. plan provisions that were not followed;

c. reasons and mitigating circumstances for failure to follow and execute certain plan provisions;

d. contingency arrangements made for those plan provisions not followed; and

e. a list of injuries and/or deaths of residents that occurred during the execution of the plan, evacuation and temporary relocation.

8. Before reopening, the residential home must receive approval from the licensing agency that the facility was in substantial compliance with the emergency preparedness plan. The licensing agency will review the facility's plan and the detailed summary submitted.

a. If the licensing agency determines from these documents that the facility was in substantial compliance with the plan, the licensing agency will issue approval to the facility for reopening subject to the facility's compliance with any other applicable rules.

b. If the licensing agency is unable to determine substantial compliance with the plan from these documents, the licensing agency may conduct an on-site survey or investigation to determine whether the facility substantially complied with the plan.

c. If the licensing agency determines that the facility failed to comply with the provisions of its plan, the facility shall not be allowed to reopen.

9. If it is necessary for a residential home to temporarily relocate beds and/or increase in the number of beds in the home as a result of a declared disaster, the residential home may request a waiver from the licensing agency to operate outside of its licensed location for a time period not to exceed 90 days in order to provide needed services to its clients. Extension requests will be considered on a case-by-case basis and must include a plan of action which specifies timelines in which the beds will either be moved back to the original licensed location or permanently relocated as specified in Subparagraphs 10.a.-b.

10. The permanent relocation of residential home beds as a result of a declared disaster or other emergency must be approved by the Office for Citizens with Developmental Disabilities and the Bureau of Health Services Financing, Health Standards Section in order to assure that:

a. the new location has either the same number or fewer of the previously licensed beds; and

b. the location of the residents' family members is taken into consideration in the selection of the new site.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 40:2180-2180.5.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Health and Human Resources, Office of the Secretary, Division of Licensing and Certification, LR 13:246 (April 1987), amended by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of the Secretary, Bureau of Health Services Financing, LR 32:

Interested persons may submit written comments to Jerry Phillips, Department of Health and Hospitals, Bureau of Health Services Financing, P.O. Box 91030, Baton Rouge, LA 70821-9030. He is responsible for responding to inquiries regarding this Emergency Rule. A copy of this

Emergency Rule is available for review by interested parties at parish Medicaid offices.

Frederick P. Cerise, M.D., M.P.H.  
Secretary

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**DECLARATION OF EMERGENCY**

**Department of Health and Hospitals  
Office of the Secretary  
Bureau of Health Services Financing**

Mental Health Rehabilitation Program  
(LAC 50:XV.Chapters 1-7)

The Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of the Secretary, Bureau of Health Services Financing amends LAC 50:XV.Chapters 1-7 in the Medical Assistance Program as authorized by R.S. 36:254 and pursuant to Title XIX of the Social Security Act. This Emergency Rule is promulgated in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act, R.S. 49:953(B)(1) et seq., and shall be in effect for the maximum period allowed under the Act or until adoption of the final Rule, whichever occurs first.

The Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of the Secretary, Bureau of Health Services Financing promulgated a Rule to adopt the revised provisions governing the administration of the Mental Health Rehabilitation (MHR) Program (*Louisiana Register*, Volume 31, Number 5). The bureau subsequently promulgated an Emergency Rule to delay the implementation of the provisions contained in the May 20, 2005 Rule and rescinded the language prohibiting the provision of certain mental health rehabilitation services to children and adolescents in the custody of the Office of Community Services or the Office of Youth Services (*Louisiana Register*, Volume 31, Number 6). The May 20, 2005 Rule was further amended to adopt revised medical necessity criteria for mental health rehabilitation services and to clarify Medicaid policy governing provision of services in off-site locations and staffing requirements (*Louisiana Register*, Volume 31, Number 8). This Emergency Rule is being promulgated to continue provisions contained in the June 1, 2005 and August 1, 2005 Emergency Rules. This action is being taken to promote the health and well being of Medicaid recipients who are receiving mental health rehabilitation services by assuring continuity of services during the transition period to the restructured Mental Health Rehabilitation Program.

Effective May 29, 2006, the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of the Secretary, Bureau of Health Services Financing amends the provisions contained in the May 20, 2005 Rule to adopt revised medical necessity criteria for mental health rehabilitation services, to clarify Medicaid policy governing provision of services in off-site locations and staffing requirements and rescinds the language prohibiting the provision of certain mental health rehabilitation services to children and adolescents in the custody of the Office of Community Services or the Office of Youth Services.

**Title 50**

**PUBLIC HEALTH—MEDICAL ASSISTANCE**

**Part XV. Services for Special Populations**

**Subpart 1. Mental Health Rehabilitation**

**Chapter 1. General Provisions**

**§101. Introduction**

A. - C. ...

D. Mental health rehabilitation services shall be covered and reimbursed for any eligible Medicaid recipient who meets the medical necessity criteria for services. The department will not reimburse claims determined through the prior authorization or monitoring process to be a duplicated service.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 36:254 and Title XIX of the Social Security Act.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of the Secretary, Bureau of Health Services Financing, LR 31:1082 (May 2005), amended LR 32:

**§103. Definitions and Acronyms**

\* \* \*

*Off-Site Service Delivery Location*—locations of service that are publicly available for, and commonly used by, members of the community other than the MHR provider and site or locations that are directly related to the recipient's usual environment, or those sites or locations that are utilized in a non-routine manner. This can also include a location used solely for the provision of allowable off-site service delivery by a certified MHR provider.

\* \* \*

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 36:254 and Title XIX of the Social Security Act.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of the Secretary, Bureau of Health Services Financing, LR 31:1082 (May 2005), amended LR 32:

**§105. Prior Authorization**

A. Every mental health rehabilitation service shall be prior authorized by the bureau or its designee. Services provided without prior authorization will not be considered for reimbursement. There shall be no exceptions to the prior authorization requirement.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 36:254 and Title XIX of the Social Security Act.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of the Secretary, Bureau of Health Services Financing, LR 31:1083 (May 2005), amended LR 32:

**Chapter 3. Covered Services and Staffing Requirements**

**Subchapter A. Service Delivery**

**§301. Introduction**

A. - B. ...

C. Children's Services. There shall be family and/or legal guardian involvement throughout the planning and delivery of MHR services for children and adolescents. The agency or individual who has the decision making authority for children and adolescents in state custody must request and approve the provision of MHR services to the recipient. The case manager or person legally authorized to consent to medical care must be involved throughout the planning and delivery of all MHR services and such involvement must be documented in the recipient's record maintained by the MHR agency.

1. The child or adolescent shall be served within the context of the family and not as an isolated unit. Services shall be appropriate for:

- a. age;
- b. development;
- c. education; and
- d. culture.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 36:254 and Title XIX of the Social Security Act.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of the Secretary, Bureau of Health Services Financing, LR 31:1083 (May 2005), amended LR 32:

### **Subchapter B. Mandatory Services**

#### **§311. Assessment**

A. - B.1. ...

2. A licensed mental health professional (LMHP) shall:

- a. have a face-to-face contact with the recipient for the purpose of completing the assessment;
- b. score the LOCUS/CALOCUS if he/she has been approved to be a clinical evaluator by Office of Mental Health (OMH); and
- c. sign and date the assessment.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 36:254 and Title XIX of the Social Security Act.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of the Secretary, Bureau of Health Services Financing, LR 31:1083 (May 2005), amended LR 32:

#### **§317. Community Support**

A. Community support services is the provision of mental health rehabilitation services and supports necessary to assist the recipient in achieving and maintaining rehabilitative, resiliency and recovery goals. The service is designed to meet the educational, vocational, residential, mental health treatment, financial, social and other treatment support needs of the recipient. Community support is the foundation of the recovery-oriented Individualized Service Recovery Plan (ISRP) and is essential to all MHR recipients. Its goal is to increase and maintain competence in normal life activities and to gain the skills necessary to allow recipients to remain in or return to naturally occurring supports. This service includes the following specific goals:

1. achieving the restoration, reinforcement, and enhancement of skills and/or knowledge necessary for the recipient to achieve maximum reduction of his/her psychiatric symptoms;
2. minimizing the effect of mental illness;
3. maximizing the recipient's strengths with regard to the mental illness;
4. increasing the level of the recipient's age-appropriate behavior;
5. increasing the recipient's independent functioning to an appropriate level;
6. enhancing social skills;
7. increasing adaptive behaviors in family, peer relations, school and community settings;
8. maximizing linkage and engagement with other community services, including natural supports and resources;
9. applying decision-making methods in a variety of skill building applications; and

10. training caregivers to address the needs identified in the ISRP using preventive, developmental and therapeutic interventions designed for direct individual activities.

B. - B.3. ...

C. Service Exclusions. This service may not be combined on an ISRP with Parent/Family Intervention (Intensive). Community support is an individualized service and is not billable if delivered in a group setting or with more than one recipient per staff per contact.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 36:254 and Title XIX of the Social Security Act.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of the Secretary, Bureau of Health Services Financing, LR 31:1084 (May 2005), amended LR 32:

#### **§319. Group Counseling**

A. Group counseling is a treatment modality using face-to-face verbal interaction between two to eight recipients. It is a professional therapeutic intervention utilizing psychotherapy theory and techniques. The service is directed to the goals on the approved ISRP.

B.1. - 2. ...

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 36:254 and Title XIX of the Social Security Act.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of the Secretary, Bureau of Health Services Financing, LR 31: 1084 (May 2005), amended LR 32:

#### **§321. Individual Intervention/Supportive Counseling**

A. Individual intervention and supportive counseling are verbal interactions between the counselor therapist and the recipient receiving services that are brief, face-to-face, and structured. Individual intervention (child) and supportive counseling (adult) are services provided to eliminate the psychosocial barriers that impede the skills necessary to function in the community.

A.1. - B.2. ...

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 36:254 and Title XIX of the Social Security Act.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of the Secretary, Bureau of Health Services Financing, LR 31:1084 (May 2005), amended LR 32:

#### **§323. Parent/Family Intervention (Counseling)**

A. - C.4. ...

D. Service Exclusion. This service may not be combined on a service agreement with Parent/Family Intervention (Intensive).

E. ...

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 36:254 and Title XIX of the Social Security Act.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of the Secretary, Bureau of Health Services Financing, LR 31:1084 (May 2005), amended LR 32:

#### **§325. Psychosocial Skills Training—Group (Youth)**

A. Psychosocial Skills Training—Group (Youth) is a therapeutic, rehabilitative, skill building service for children and adolescents to increase and maintain competence in normal life activities and to gain skills necessary to allow them to remain in or return to their community. It is an organized service based on models incorporating psychosocial interventions.

B. - B.2. ...

C. Service Exclusions. This service may not be combined on a service agreement with the following services:

1. Parent/Family Intervention (Intensive); or
2. Psychosocial Skills Training-Group (Adult).

D. ...

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 36:254 and Title XIX of the Social Security Act.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of the Secretary, Bureau of Health Services Financing, LR 31:1085 (May 2005), amended LR 32:

### Subchapter C. Optional Services

#### §335. Parent/Family Intervention (Intensive)

A. Parent/Family Intervention (Intensive) is a structured service involving the recipient and one or more of his/her family members. It is an intensive family preservation intervention intended to stabilize the living arrangement, promote reunification, or prevent utilization of out of home therapeutic placement (i.e., psychiatric hospitalization, therapeutic foster care) for the recipient. These services focus on the family and are delivered to children and adolescents primarily in their homes. This service is comprehensive and inclusive of certain other rehabilitative services as noted in the "Services Exclusions" sections of those services.

B. - B.3. ...

C. Service Exclusions. This service may not be combined on a service agreement with the following services:

1. Community Support;
2. Psychosocial Skills Training-Group (Adult);
3. Psychosocial Skills Training-Group (Youth);
4. Individual Intervention/Supportive Counseling:
  - a. an exception may be considered for a recipient

with unique needs;

5. Group Counseling; or
6. Parent/Family Intervention (Counseling).

D. ...

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 36:254 and Title XIX of the Social Security Act.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of the Secretary, Bureau of Health Services Financing, LR 31:1085 (May 2005), amended LR 32:

#### §337. Psychosocial Skills Training-Group (Adult)

A. Psychosocial Skills Training-Group (Adult) is a therapeutic, rehabilitative, skill building service for individuals to increase and maintain competence in normal life activities and gain the skills necessary to allow them to remain in or return to their community. It is designed to increase the recipient's independent functioning in his/her living environment through the integration of recovery and rehabilitation principles into the daily activities of the recipient. It is an organized program based on a psychosocial rehabilitation philosophy to assist persons with significant psychiatric disabilities, to increase their functioning to live successfully in the natural environments of their choice.

B. - D. ...

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 36:254 and Title XIX of the Social Security Act.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of the Secretary, Bureau of Health Services Financing, LR 31:1085 (May 2005), amended LR 32:

## Chapter 5. Medical Necessity Criteria

### §501. General Provisions

A. When a recipient requests MHR services, an initial screening must be completed to determine whether the recipient potentially meets the medical necessity criteria for MHR services. If it is determined that the recipient potentially meets the criteria for services, an initial assessment shall be completed and fully documented in the recipient's record no later than 30 days after the request for services. Information in an assessment shall be based on current circumstances (within 30 days) and face-to-face interviews with the recipient. If the recipient is a minor, the information shall be obtained from a parent, legal guardian or other person legally authorized to consent to medical care.

B. If it is determined at the initial screening or assessment that a recipient does not meet the medical necessity criteria for services, the provider shall refer the recipient to his/her primary care physician, the nearest community mental health clinic, or other appropriate services with copies of all available medical and social information.

C. In order to qualify for MHR services, a recipient must meet the medical necessity criteria for services outlined in §503 or §505. These medical necessity criteria shall be utilized for authorization and reauthorization requests received on or after August 1, 2005.

D. Initially all recipients must meet the medical necessity criteria for diagnosis, disability, duration and level of care. MHR providers shall rate recipients on the CALOCUS/LOCUS at 30-day intervals, and these scores and supporting documentation must be submitted to the bureau or its designee upon request. Ongoing services must be requested every 90 days based on progress towards goals, individual needs, and level of care requirements which are consistent with the medical necessity criteria.

E. For authorization and reauthorization requests received on or after August 1, 2005, lengths of stay in the MHR Program beyond 270 days (nine months) shall be independently reviewed by the bureau or its designee for reconsideration of appropriateness, efficacy, and medical necessity for continuation of MHR services.

F. The bureau or its designee reserves the right to require a second opinion evaluation by a licensed mental health professional that is not associated with the MHR provider that is seeking authorization or reauthorization of services.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 36:254 and Title XIX of the Social Security Act.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of the Secretary, Bureau of Health Services Financing, LR 31:1086 (May 2005), amended LR 32:

### §503. Adult Criteria for Services

A. In order to qualify for MHR services, Medicaid recipients age 18 or older must meet all the following criteria.

1. Diagnosis. The recipient must currently have or, at any time during the past year, had a diagnosable mental behavioral or emotional disorder of sufficient duration to meet the diagnostic criteria specified within the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV-TR)* or the *International Classification of Diseases*, Ninth Revision,

Clinical Modification (ICD-9-CM) or subsequent revisions of these documents. The diagnostic criteria specified under DSM-IV-TR "V" codes for substance use disorders and developmental disorders are excluded unless these disorders co-occur with another diagnosable serious mental illness.

2. Disability. In order to meet the criteria for disability, the recipient must exhibit emotional, cognitive or behavioral functioning which is so impaired, as a result of mental illness, as to substantially interfere with role, occupational and social functioning as indicated by a score within levels four or five on the LOCUS that can be verified by the bureau or its designee.

3. Duration. The recipient must have a documented history of severe psychiatric disability which is expected to persist for at least a year and requires intensive mental health services, as indicated by one of the following:

- a. psychiatric hospitalizations of at least six months duration in the last five years (cumulative total); or
- b. two or more hospitalizations for mental disorders in the last 12-month period; or
- c. structured residential care, other than hospitalization, for a duration of at least six months in the last five years; or
- d. documentation indicating a previous history of severe psychiatric disability of at least six months duration in the past year.

NOTE: Recipients who are age 18 and up to 21 and who have been determined not to meet the adult medical necessity criteria for MHR services, initial or continued care, shall be reassessed by the bureau or its designee using the children/adolescent medical necessity criteria for services.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 36:254 and Title XIX of the Social Security Act.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of the Secretary, Bureau of Health Services Financing, LR 32:

#### **§505. Child/Adolescent Criteria for Services**

A. In order to qualify for MHR services, Medicaid recipients age 17 or younger must meet all of the following criteria.

1. Diagnosis. The recipient must currently have or, at any time during the past year, had a diagnosable mental, behavioral or emotional disorder of sufficient duration to meet the diagnostic criteria specified within the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV-TR) or the *International Classification of Diseases*, Ninth Revision, Clinical Modification (ICD-9-CM), or subsequent revisions of these documents. The diagnostic criteria specified under DSM-IV-TR "V" codes for substance use disorders and developmental disorders are excluded unless these disorders co-occur with another diagnosable serious mental illness.

2. Disability. In order to meet the criteria for disability, the recipient must exhibit emotional, cognitive or behavioral functioning which is so impaired, as a result of mental illness, as to substantially interfere with role, educational, and social functioning as indicated by a score within levels four or five on the CALOCUS that can be verified by the bureau or its designee.

NOTE: Youth returning to community living from structured residential settings or group homes under the authority of the Office of Community Services or the Office of Youth Services may be considered to meet the disability criteria for admission with a level three on the LOCUS or CALOCUS.

3. Duration. The recipient must have a documented history of severe psychiatric disability that is expected to persist for at least a year and requires intensive mental health services, as indicated by at least one of the following:

- a. past psychiatric hospitalization(s);
- b. past supported residential care for emotional/behavioral disorder;
- c. past structured day program treatment for emotional/behavioral disorder; or
- d. documentation indicating that an impairment or pattern of inappropriate behaviors has persisted for at least three months and is expected to persist for at least six months.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 36:254 and Title XIX of the Social Security Act.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of the Secretary, Bureau of Health Services Financing, LR 32:

#### **§507. Exclusionary Criteria**

A. Mental health rehabilitation services are not considered to be appropriate for recipients whose diagnosis is mental retardation, developmental disability or substance abuse unless they have a co-occurring diagnosis of severe mental illness or emotional/behavioral disorder as specified within DSM-IV-TR or ICD-9-CM, or its subsequent revisions of these documents.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 36:254 and Title XIX of the Social Security Act.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of the Secretary, Bureau of Health Services Financing, LR 32:

#### **§509. Discharge Criteria**

A. Discharge planning must be initiated and documented for all recipients at time of admission to MHR services. For those recipients who are receiving MHR services as of July 31, 2005, discharge planning must be initiated and documented prior to the end of the then current 90 day service plan. Discharge from mental health rehabilitation services for current and new recipients shall be initiated if at least one of the following situations occurs:

1. the recipient's treatment plan/ISRP goals and objectives have been substantially met;
2. the recipient meets criteria for higher level of treatment, care, or services;
3. the recipient, family, guardian, and/or custodian are not engaging in treatment or not following program rules despite attempts to address barriers to treatment;
4. consent for treatment has been withdrawn;
5. supportive systems that allow the recipient to be maintained in a less restrictive treatment environment have been arranged; or
6. the recipient receives three successive scores within level three or less on the CALOCUS/LOCUS. If this situation occurs, the provider shall implement a written discharge plan which includes a plan for the arrangement of services required to transition the recipient to a lower level of care within the community.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 36:254 and Title XIX of the Social Security Act.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of the Secretary, Bureau of Health Services Financing, LR 32:

## **Chapter 7. Provider Participation Requirements**

### **Subchapter A. Certification and Enrollment**

#### **§701. Provider Enrollment Moratorium**

A. ...

B. Exception. MHR providers may be allowed to enroll and obtain a new Medicaid provider number for existing satellite offices. In order to obtain a provider number for a satellite office, the MHR provider must have disclosed the satellite office to DHH before August 20, 2004. The MHR provider must provide clear and convincing proof, in the discretion of the department, that any listed satellite office or off-site location was operational prior to the moratorium.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 36:254 and Title XIX of the Social Security Act.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of the Secretary, Bureau of Health Services Financing, LR 31:668 (March 2005), amended LR 32:

#### **§703. Application**

A. To be certified or recertified as a mental health rehabilitation provider requires that the provisions of this Subpart 1, the provider manual, and the appropriate statutes are met. A prospective provider who elects to provide MHR services shall apply to the Bureau of Health Service Financing or its designee for certification. The prospective provider shall create and maintain documents to substantiate that the provider meets all prerequisites in order to qualify as a Medicaid provider of MHR services.

B.1 - 10. ...

11. proof of an adult day care license issued by the Department of Social Services or its successor when psychosocial skills training for adults is offered by the MHR provider. All licenses and certificates shall be in the name of the MHR provider and shall contain the provider's correct name and address;

B.12. - 14. ...

C. The MHR provider shall have a separate Medicaid provider number for each location where it routinely conducts business and provides scheduled services. This does not include those sites or locations that meet the definition of an off-site service delivery location. Satellite offices or off-site locations must have been operational before August 20, 2004 or they will not be allowed to provide MHR services after August 1, 2005.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 36:254 and Title XIX of the Social Security Act.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of the Secretary, Bureau of Health Services Financing, LR 31:1086 (May 2005), amended LR 32:

#### **§705. Application and Site Reviews**

A. A prospective MHR provider shall undergo one or more reviews by BHSF or its designee before certification:

1. an application review;
2. a first site review; and if necessary
3. a second site review.

B. BHSF or its designee will conduct a review of all application documents for compliance with MHR requirements. If the documentation is approved, the applicant will be notified and an appointment will be scheduled for a first site review of the prospective MHR provider's physical location. If the first site review is successful, the certification request will be approved and forwarded to Provider Enrollment for further processing.

C. If the application documentation furnished by the prospective MHR provider is not acceptable, a meeting will be scheduled to discuss the deficiencies. The applicant has 30 days to correct the documentation deficiencies and to request a site visit at their physical location.

1. If the prospective MHR provider requests a site visit in a timely manner, a site review of their physical location will be scheduled. At the onsite review, BHSF or its designee will review the corrected documents and make an assessment of the physical location. If the prospective provider has corrected the application document deficiencies and the physical location is deemed acceptable and sufficient to operate as a mental health rehabilitation provider, BHSF or its designee will approve the certification request and forward the necessary paperwork to provider enrollment for further processing.

C.2. - E. ...

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 36:254 and Title XIX of the Social Security Act.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of the Secretary, Bureau of Health Services Financing, LR 30:802 (April 2004), amended LR 31:1087 (May 2005), LR 32:

### **Subchapter C. Provider Responsibilities**

#### **§731. General Provisions**

A. - A.1. ...

B. The MHR provider shall immediately report any suspected or known violations of any state or federal criminal law to the bureau.

C. Each MHR provider shall maintain written procedures and implement all required policies and procedures immediately upon acceptance of recipients for services.

D. The MHR provider shall develop a policy and procedure for hospitalization that is in conformity with the single point of entry (SPOE) policy and procedure.

E. The MHR provider shall request an expedited prior authorization review for any recipient whose discharge from a 24-hour care facility is dependent on follow-up mental health services.

F. The MHR provider shall develop a quality improvement procedure (QIP) plan as outlined in the current MHR provider manual. It should address all aspects of the MHR provider operation.

G. If, as a result of a monitoring review, a written notice of deficiencies is given to the MHR provider, the provider shall submit a written corrective action plan to the bureau within 10 days of receipt of the notice from the department. If the MHR provider fails to submit a corrective action plan within 10 days from the receipt of the notice, sanctions may be imposed against the MHR provider.

H. The MHR provider must establish regular business office hours for all enrolled office locations. Business office locations must be fully operational at least eight hours a day, five days a week between the hours of 7 a.m. and 7 p.m. This requirement does not apply to off-site service delivery locations. Each office shall contain office equipment and furnishings requisite to providing MHR services including, but not limited to, computers, facsimile machines, telephones and lockable file cabinets. Offices shall be located in a separate building from the residence of the MHR provider's owner.

1. An office location is fully operational when the provider:

- a. has met all the requirements for and becomes certified to offer mental health rehabilitation services;
- b. has at least five active recipients at the time of any monitoring review, other than the initial application review;
- c. is capable of accepting referrals at any time during regular business hours;
- d. retains adequate staff to assess, process and manage the needs of current recipients;
- e. has the required designated staff on site (at each location) during business hours; and
- f. is immediately available to its recipients and BHSF by telecommunications 24 hours per day.

2. MHR services may be delivered in off site service delivery locations that are:

- a. publicly available for and commonly used by members of the community other than the provider (e.g., libraries, community centers, YMCA, church meeting rooms, etc.);
- b. directly related to the recipient's usual environment (e.g., home, place of work, school); or
- c. utilized in a non-routine manner (e.g., hospital emergency rooms or any other location in which a crisis intervention service is provided during the course of the crisis).

NOTE: Services may not be provided in the home(s) of the MHR provider's owner, employees or agents. Group counseling and psychosocial skills training (adult and youth) services may not be provided in a recipient's home or place of residence. Services may not be provided in the professional practitioner's private office.

3. Every location where services are provided shall be established with the intent to promote growth and development, client confidentiality, and safety.

4. The MHR provider accepts full responsibility to ensure that its office locations meet all applicable federal, state and local licensing requirements. The transferring of licenses and certifications to new locations is strictly prohibited. It is also the responsibility of the MHR provider to immediately notify the bureau of any office relocation or change of address and to obtain a new certification and license (if applicable).

I. As part of the service planning process, when it is determined that MHR discharge criteria has been met, the MHR provider shall refer the recipient to his/her primary care physician or to the appropriate medically necessary services, and document the referral.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 36:254 and Title XIX of the Social Security Act.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of the Secretary, Bureau of Health Services Financing, LR 31:1088 (May 2005), amended LR 32:

### §735. Orientation and Training

A. Orientation and training shall be provided to all employees, volunteers, interns and student workers. This orientation should be comprised of no less than five face-to-face hours and may be considered as part of the overall requirement of 16 hours orientation.

1. - 5. ...

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 36:254 and Title XIX of the Social Security Act.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of the Secretary, Bureau of Health Services Financing, LR 31:1089 (May 2005), amended LR 32:

### §737. Staffing Qualifications

A. MHR services shall be provided by individuals who meet the following education and experience requirements.

1. Licensed Mental Health Professional (LMHP). A LMHP is a person who has a graduate degree in a mental health-related field from an accredited institution and is licensed to practice in the state of Louisiana by the applicable professional board of examiners. All college degrees must be from a nationally accredited institution of higher education as defined in Section 102(b) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 as amended. In order to qualify as a mental health-related field, an academic program must have curriculum content in which at least 70 percent of the required courses for the major field of study are based upon the core mental health disciplines. The following professionals are considered to be LMHPs.

a. Psychiatrist. Each MHR provider shall implement and maintain a contract with a psychiatrist(s) to provide consultation and/or services on site as medically necessary. The psychiatrist must be a licensed medical doctor (M.D. or D.O.) who is board-certified or board-eligible, authorized to practice psychiatry in Louisiana, and enrolled to participate in the Louisiana Medicaid Program. A board eligible psychiatrist may provide psychiatric services to MHR recipients if he/she meets all of the following requirements.

i. The physician must hold an unrestricted license to practice medicine in Louisiana and unrestricted Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) and state and federal controlled substance licenses. If licenses are held in more than one state or jurisdiction, all licenses held by the physician must be documented in the employment record and also be unrestricted.

ii. The physician must have satisfactorily completed a specialized psychiatric residency training program accredited by the Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education (ACGME), as evidenced by a copy of the certificate of training or a letter of verification of training from the training director which includes the exact dates of training and verification that all ACGME requirements have been satisfactorily met. If training was completed in child and adolescent psychiatry, the training director of the child and adolescent psychiatry program must document the child and adolescent psychiatry training.

NOTE: All documents must be maintained and readily retrieved for review by the bureau or its designee.

b. Psychologist—an individual who is licensed as a practicing psychologist under the provisions of R.S. 37:2351–2367;

c. Registered Nurse—a nurse who is licensed as a registered nurse or an advanced practice registered nurse in the state of Louisiana by the Board of Nursing. An advanced practice registered nurse, who is a clinical nurse specialist in psychiatry, must operate under an OMH approved collaborative practice agreement with an OMH approved board-certified psychiatrist. A registered nurse must:

i. be a graduate of an accredited program in psychiatric nursing and have two years of post-master's supervised experience in the delivery of mental health services; or

ii. have a master's degree in nursing or a master's degree in a mental health-related field and two years of supervised post master's experience in the delivery of mental health services; and

NOTE: Supervised experience is experience in mental health services delivery acquired while working under the formal supervision of a LMHP.

iii. six continuing education units (CEUs) regarding the use of psychotropic medications, including atypicals, prior to provision of direct service to MHR recipients.

NOTE: Every registered nurse providing MHR services shall have documented evidence of five CEUs annually that are specifically related to behavioral health and medication management issues.

d. Social Worker—an individual who has a master's degree in social work from an accredited school of social work and is a licensed clinical social worker under the provisions of R.S. 37:2701-2723.

e. Licensed Professional Counselor—an individual who has a master's degree in a mental health related field, is licensed under the provisions of R.S. 37:1101-1115 and has two years post-masters experience in mental health.

2. Mental Health Professional (MHP). The MHP is an individual who has a master's degree in a mental health-related field, with a minimum of 15 hours of graduate-level course work and/or practicum in applied intervention strategies/methods designed to address behavioral, emotional and mental disorders as a part of, or in addition to, the master's degree.

NOTE: The MHP must be an employee of the MHR provider and work under the supervision of a LMHP.

3. Mental Health Specialist (MHS). The MHS is an individual who meets one or more of the following criteria:

a. a bachelor's degree in a mental health related field; or

b. a bachelor's degree, enrolled in college and pursuing a graduate degree in a mental health-related field, and have completed at least two courses in that identified field; or

c. a high school diploma or a GED, and at least four years experience providing direct services in a mental health, physical health, social services, education or corrections setting.

NOTE: The MHS must be an employee of the MHR provider and work under the supervision of a LMHP.

4. Nurse. A registered nurse who is licensed by the Louisiana Board of Nursing or a licensed practical nurse who is licensed by the Louisiana Board of Practical Nurse Examiners may provide designated components of medication management services if he/she meets the following requirements.

a. A registered nurse must have:

i. a bachelor's degree in nursing and one year of supervised experience as a psychiatric nurse which must have occurred no more than five years from the date of employment or contract with the MHR provider; or

ii. an associate degree in nursing and two years of supervised experience as a psychiatric nurse which must have occurred no more than five years from the date of employment or contract with the MHR provider; and

NOTE: Supervised experience is experience in mental health services delivery acquired while working under the formal supervision of a LMHP.

iii. six CEUs regarding the use of psychotropic medications, including atypicals, prior to provision of direct service to MHR recipients.

b. A licensed practical nurse may perform medication administration if he/she has:

i. one year of experience as a psychiatric nurse which must have occurred no more than five years from the date of employment/contract with the MHR provider; and

ii. six CEUs regarding the use of psychotropic medications, including atypicals, prior to provision of direct service to any recipient.

NOTE: Every registered nurse and licensed practical nurse providing MHR services shall have documented evidence of five CEUs annually that are specifically related to behavioral health and medication management issues.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 36:254 and Title XIX of the Social Security Act.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of the Secretary, Bureau of Health Services Financing, LR 31:1089 (May 2005), amended LR 32:

## Subchapter D. Records

### §757. Personnel Records

A. A complete personnel records creation and retention policy shall be developed, implemented and maintained by the MHR provider. The MHR provider shall maintain documentation and verification of all relevant information necessary to assess qualifications for all staff, volunteers and consultants. All required licenses as well as professional, educational and work experience must be verified and documented in the employee's or agent's personnel record prior to the individual providing billable Medicaid services. The MHR provider's personnel records shall include the following documentation.

1. Employment Verification. Verification of previous employment shall be obtained and maintained in accordance with the criteria specified in the MHR Provider Manual.

2. Educational Verification. Educational documents, including diplomas, degrees and certified transcripts shall be maintained in the records. Résumés and documentation of qualifications for the psychiatrist and LMHPs, including verification of current licensure and malpractice insurance, must also be maintained in the records.

3. Criminal Background Checks. There shall be documentation verifying that a criminal background check was conducted on all employees prior to employment. If the MHR provider offers services to children and adolescents, it shall have background checks performed as required by R.S. 15:587.1 and R.S. 15:587.3. The MHR provider shall not hire an individual with a record as a sex offender or permit these individuals to work for the provider.

4. Drug Testing. All prospective employees who apply to work shall be subject to a drug test for illegal drug use. The drug test shall be administered after the date of the employment interview and before an offer of employment is made. If a prospective employee tests positive for illegal drug use, the MHR provider shall not hire the individual. The MHR provider shall have a drug testing policy that provides for the random drug testing of employees and a

written plan to handle employees who test positive for illegal drug use, whether the usage occurs at work or during off duty hours. This documentation shall be readily retrievable upon request by the bureau or its designee.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 36:254 and Title XIX of the Social Security Act.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of the Secretary, Bureau of Health Services Financing, LR 31:1090 (May 2005), amended LR 32:

Implementation of the provisions of this Rule shall be contingent upon the approval of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services.

Interested persons may submit written comments to Jerry Phillips, Bureau of Health Services Financing, P.O. Box 91030, Baton Rouge, LA 70821-9030. He is responsible for responding to inquiries regarding this Emergency Rule. A copy of this Emergency Rule is available for review by interested parties at parish Medicaid offices.

Frederick P. Cerise, M.D., M.P.H.  
Secretary

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## **DECLARATION OF EMERGENCY**

### **Department of Health and Hospitals Office of the Secretary Bureau of Health Services Financing**

#### **Nursing Facility Minimum Licensing Standards Emergency Preparedness (LAC 48:I.9729)**

The Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of the Secretary, Bureau of Health Services Financing hereby amends LAC 48:I.9729 as authorized by R.S. 36:254 and R.S. 40:2009.1-2116.4. This Emergency Rule is promulgated in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act, R.S. 49:953(B)(1) et seq., and shall be in effect for the maximum period allowed under the Act or until adoption of the final Rule, whichever occurs first.

The Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of the Secretary, Bureau of Health Services Financing promulgated a Rule to adopt minimum licensing standards for nursing homes (*Louisiana Register*, Volume 24, Number 1). The January 20, 1998 Rule was amended by Emergency Rule to revise the provisions governing emergency preparedness requirements for nursing facilities (*Louisiana Register*, Volume 31, Number 11). This Emergency Rule is being promulgated to continue the provisions of the October 18, 2005 Emergency Rule. This action is being taken to prevent imminent peril to the health and well-being of Louisiana citizens who are residents of nursing facilities that have been evacuated as a result of declared disasters or other emergencies.

Effective June 17, 2006, the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of the Secretary, Bureau of Health Services Financing amends the provisions contained in the January 20, 1998 Rule governing emergency preparedness requirements for nursing facilities.

## **Title 48 PUBLIC HEALTH—GENERAL Part I. General Administration Subpart 3. Licensing**

### **Chapter 97. Nursing Homes Subchapter B. Organization and General Services §9729. Emergency Preparedness**

A. The nursing facility shall have an emergency preparedness plan which conforms to the Office of Emergency Preparedness (OEP) model plan designed to manage the consequences of declared disasters or other emergencies that disrupt the facility's ability to provide care and treatment or threatens the lives or safety of the residents. The facility shall follow and execute its approved emergency preparedness plan in the event of the occurrence of a declared disaster or other emergency.

B. As a minimum, the nursing facility shall have a written plan that describes:

1. the evacuation of residents to a safe place either within the nursing facility or to another location;

2. the delivery of essential care and services to residents, whether the residents are housed off-site or when additional residents are housed in the nursing facility during an emergency;

3. the provisions for the management of staff, including distribution and assignment of responsibilities and functions, either within the nursing facility or at another location;

4. a plan for coordinating transportation services required for evacuating residents to another location; and

5. the procedures to notify the resident's family or responsible representative if the resident is evacuated to another location.

C. The nursing facility's plan shall be activated at least annually, either in response to an emergency or in a planned drill. The nursing facility's performance during the activation of the plan shall be evaluated and documented. The plan shall be revised if indicated by the nursing facility's performance during the planned drill.

D. The nursing facility's plan shall be reviewed and approved by the parish OEP, utilizing appropriate community-wide resources.

E. The plan shall be available to representatives of the Office of the State Fire Marshal.

F.1. In the event that a nursing facility evacuates, temporarily relocates or temporarily ceases operation at its licensed location as a result of an evacuation order issued by the parish OEP and sustains damages due to wind, flooding or power outages longer than 48 hours, the nursing facility shall not be reopened to accept returning evacuated residents or new admissions until surveys have been conducted by the Office of the State Fire Marshal, the Office of Public Health and the Bureau of Health Services Financing, Health Standards Section.

a. The purpose of these surveys is to assure that the facility is in compliance with the licensing standards in the areas of the structural soundness of the building, the sanitation code and staffing requirements.

b. The Health Standards Section will determine the facility's access to the community service infrastructure,

such as hospitals, transportation, physicians, professional services and necessary supplies.

2. If a nursing facility evacuates, temporarily relocates or temporarily ceases operation at its licensed location as a result of an evacuation order issued by the parish OEP and does not sustain damages due to wind, flooding or power outages longer than 48 hours, the nursing facility may be reopened.

G.1. Before reopening at its licensed location, the nursing facility must submit a detailed summary to the licensing agency attesting how the facility's emergency preparedness plan was followed and executed. A copy of the facility's approved emergency preparedness plan must be attached to the detailed summary. The detailed summary must contain, at a minimum:

- a. pertinent plan provisions and how the plan was followed and executed;
- b. plan provisions that were not followed;
- c. reasons and mitigating circumstances for failure to follow and execute certain plan provisions;
- d. contingency arrangements made for those plan provisions not followed; and
- e. a list of injuries and/or deaths of residents that occurred during the execution of the plan, evacuation and temporary relocation.

2. Before reopening, the nursing facility must receive approval from the licensing agency that the facility was in substantial compliance with the emergency preparedness plan. The licensing agency will review the facility's plan and the detailed summary submitted.

a. If the licensing agency determines from these documents that the facility was in substantial compliance with the plan, the licensing agency will issue approval to the facility for reopening, subject to the facility's compliance with any other applicable rules.

b. If the licensing agency is unable to determine substantial compliance with the plan from these documents, the licensing agency may conduct an on-site survey or investigation to determine whether the facility substantially complied with the plan.

c. If the licensing agency determines that the facility failed to comply with the provisions of its plan, the facility shall not be allowed to reopen.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 36:254 and R.S. 40:2009.1-2116.4.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of the Secretary, Bureau of Health Services Financing, LR 24:49 (January 1998), amended LR 32:

Interested persons may submit written comments to Jerry Phillips, Bureau of Health Services Financing, P.O. Box 91030, Baton Rouge, LA 70821-9030. He is responsible for responding to inquiries regarding this Emergency Rule. A copy of this Emergency Rule is available for review by interested parties at parish Medicaid offices.

Frederick P. Cerise, M.D., M.P.H.  
Secretary

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## DECLARATION OF EMERGENCY

### Department of Insurance Office of the Commissioner

#### Rule 22—Alternative Procedures for the Resolution of Disputed Residential Insurance Claims Arising from Hurricane Damage (LAC 37:XI.Chapter 41)

The Department of Insurance (department) hereby states that the following circumstances continue to constitute an immediate danger to the public health, safety, or welfare: The 2005 hurricane season was particularly destructive for Louisiana. Hurricane Katrina caused catastrophic damage in southeast and central Louisiana; particularly hard were Plaquemines, St. Bernard and Orleans parishes. Katrina caused widespread major damage to homes, loss of personal belongings and corresponding temporary loss of employment.

On September 24, 2005, Hurricane Rita hit the Cameron Parish area of Louisiana's southwest coast causing extensive and wide spread damage. The Governor of Louisiana declared a state of emergency (Proclamation No. 48 KKB 2005 and Proclamation No. 53 KKB 2005) due to the effects of Hurricanes Katrina and Rita, respectively. The President of the United States declared designated parishes of Louisiana a federal disaster area by issuing FEMA-1603-DR and FEMA-1607-DR for Katrina and Rita, respectively.

The total cost of property losses resulting from the combination of storms has been estimated to be in the tens of billions of dollars. The initial issuance of this Emergency Rule, in January 2006 (*Louisiana Register*, January 2006, Volume 32, page 60) complied with Code Title XIX—Alternative Dispute Resolution, particularly Chapter 1, The Louisiana Mediation Act, R.S. 9:4101 et seq., and implemented a non-adversarial alternative dispute resolution procedure. The facilitated claim resolution conference was prompted by the critical need for effective, fair, and timely handling of personal lines insurance claims arising out of damage to residential property caused by these two hurricanes.

Since the program's inception more than 3,500 Louisiana homeowners have requested to have their property claim mediated. Despite this success, now eight months after the hurricanes it is estimated that hundreds of thousands of residential property claims remain unresolved and repairs to damaged property has not been completed. Many of these claims remain unresolved as a result of disputes regarding costs of labor and materials needed to effectuate repairs. Due to the unprecedented extent of damage, in many instances materials and labor necessary to effectuate repairs have not been readily available and there have been disparities between the estimates of insurers and repair contractors.

Insureds with unresolved claims and un-repaired residences continue to be exposed to emotional, physical and economic hardship and remain at risk. Insureds are at risk of receiving sub-quality work, or being faced with a substantial disparity between repair estimates and customary costs in

the area. This condition erodes the ability of insureds to realize the benefit of their insurance coverage. This Rule establishes a procedure to determine a construction pricing guideline to be used in mediation proceedings to determine reasonable payments for repair and replacement costs arising from damage caused by hurricanes Katrina and Rita.

Further, the apparent one year prescriptive period for claims of these types (R.S. 22: 691) is fast approaching. Continuation of the program at this time will allow homeowners the ability to resolve claims without having to file suit.

Based upon the forgoing, the department has determined that an emergency continues to exist and continuation of the claims mediation program and the availability of guidelines for construction pricing are essential to the resolution of insurance claims and the effectuation of repairs of damage covered by insurance policies.

Summary of the Rule: This Emergency Rule establishes a special mediation program for personal lines residential insurance claims resulting from Hurricanes Katrina and Rita. The rule creates procedures for notice of the right to mediation, request for mediation, assignment of mediators, payment for mediation, conduct of mediation, and guidelines for the quality repair of residential property damage.

The person to be contacted regarding the Emergency Rule is Barry E. Ward, Senior Attorney, Division of Legal Services, Department of Insurance, P.O. Box 94214, Baton Rouge, LA 70804-9412; 225-219-4750.

**Title 37**  
**INSURANCE**  
**Part XI. Rules**

**Chapter 41. Rule 22—Alternative Procedures for the Resolution of Disputed Residential Insurance Claims Arising from Hurricane Damage: Specific Reasons for Finding an Immediate Danger to the Public Health, Safety or Welfare**

**§4101. Authority**

A. This Emergency Rule is promulgated by the Commissioner of Insurance pursuant to authority granted under the Louisiana Insurance Code, Title 22; R.S. 22:1 et seq.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 22:3, and the Administrative Procedure Act, R.S. 49:950 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Insurance, Office of the Commissioner, LR 32:

**§4103. Purpose and Scope**

A. This Emergency Rule in compliance with the Louisiana Mediation Act, R.S. 9:4101 et seq., sets forth a non-adversarial alternative dispute resolution procedure for a facilitated claim resolution conference prompted by the critical need for effective, fair, and timely handling of personal lines insurance claims arising out of damages to residential property caused by hurricanes Katrina and Rita.

B. This Emergency Rule also addresses guidelines for the quality repair of residential property damaged by Hurricanes Katrina and Rita at reasonable and fair prices.

C. Before resorting to these procedures, insureds and insurers are encouraged to resolve claims as quickly and fairly as possible.

D. The procedure established by this Emergency Rule is available to all first party claimants who have personal lines claims resulting from damage to residential property

occurring in the state of Louisiana. This rule does not apply to commercial insurance, private passenger motor vehicle insurance or to liability coverage contained in property insurance policies.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 22:3, and the Administrative Procedure Act, R.S. 49:950 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Insurance, Office of the Commissioner, LR 32:

**§4105. Definitions**

A. The following definitions apply to the terms of this rule as used herein.

*Administrator*—the department or its designee (American Arbitration Association) and the term is used interchangeably with regard to the department's duties under this rule.

*Claim*—any matter on which there is a dispute or for which the insurer has denied payment pursuant to claims arising from Hurricanes Katrina and Rita only. Unless the parties agree to mediate a claim involving a lesser amount, a "claim" involves the insured requesting \$500 or more to settle the dispute, or the difference between the positions of the parties is \$500 or more. "Claim" does not include a dispute with respect to which the insurer has reported allegations of fraud, based on an investigation by the insurer's special investigative unit, to the department's Division of Insurance Fraud.

*Department*—the Department of Insurance or its designee. Reporting to the department shall be directed to: Department of Insurance, Mediation Section, P.O. Box 94214, Baton Rouge, LA, 70804-9214; or by facsimile to (225) 342-1632.

*Mediator*—an individual approved by the administrator to mediate disputes pursuant to this rule. In order to be approved, mediators must appear on the "approved register" of mediators maintained by the Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) section of the Louisiana State Bar Association pursuant to R.S. 9:4105, or provide sufficient evidence of having completed the mandatory qualifications set forth in R.S. 9:4106.

*Party or Parties*—the insured and his or her insurer, including Citizens Property Insurance Corporation, when applicable.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 22:3, and the Administrative Procedure Act, R.S. 49:950 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Insurance, Office of the Commissioner, LR 32:

**§4107. Notification of Right to Mediate**

A. Insurers shall notify each of their insureds in this state, who has claimed damage to their residential property as a result of either Hurricane Katrina or Hurricane Rita, of their right to mediate the claim settlement. This requirement applies to all claims including any and all instances where checks have been issued by the insurer to the homeowner.

B. The insurer shall mail a notice of the right to mediate disputed claims to the insured within five days of the time the policyholder or the administrator notifies an insurer of a dispute regarding the policyholder's claim. The following shall apply.

1. If the insurer has not been notified of a disputed claim prior to the time an insurer notifies the insured that a claim has been denied in whole or in part, the insurer shall mail a notice of the right to mediate disputed claims to the insured in the same mailing as a notice of denial.

2. The insurer is not required to send a notice of the right to mediate disputed claims if a claim is denied because the amount of the claim is less than the policyholder's deductible.

3. The mailing that contains the notice of the right to mediate may include the department's consumer brochure on mediation.

4. Notification shall be in writing and shall be legible, conspicuous, and printed in at least 12-point type.

5. The first paragraph of the notice shall contain the following statement: "J. Robert Wooley, Commissioner of Insurance for the State of Louisiana, has adopted an Emergency Rule to facilitate fair and timely handling of residential property insurance claims arising out of hurricanes Katrina and Rita that recently devastated so many homes in Louisiana. The Emergency Rule gives you the right to attend a mediation conference with your insurer in order to settle any dispute you have with your insurer about your claim. You can start the mediation process by calling the mediation administrator, the American Arbitration Association (AAA), at 1-800-426-8792. An independent mediator, who has no connection with your insurer, will be in charge of the mediation conference."

C. The notice shall also:

1. include detailed instructions on how the insured is to request mediation, including name, address, and phone and fax numbers for requesting mediation through the administrator;

2. include the insurer's address and phone number for requesting additional information; and

3. state that the administrator will select the mediator.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 22:3, and the Administrative Procedure Act, R.S. 49:950 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Insurance, Office of the Commissioner, LR 32:

#### **§4109. Request for Mediation**

A. An insured may request mediation by contacting the insurer or by writing to the American Arbitration Association, Mediation Section, 1100 Poydras Street, Suite 2725, New Orleans, LA 70163; by calling the administrator at 1-800-426-8792; or by faxing a request to the administrator at (504) 561-8041.

B. If an insured requests mediation prior to receipt of the notice of the right to mediation or if the date of the notice cannot be established, the insurer shall be notified by the administrator of the existence of the dispute prior to the administrator processing the insured's request for mediation.

C. If an insurer receives a request for mediation, the insurer shall fax the request to the mediation administrator within three business days of receipt of the request. Should the department receive any requests, it will forward those requests to the administrator within three business days following the receipt. The administrator shall notify the insurer within 48 hours of receipt of requests filed with the department. The insured should provide the following information if known:

1. name, address, and daytime telephone number of the insured and location of the property if different from the address given;

2. the claim and policy number for the insured;

3. a brief description of the nature of the dispute;

4. the name of the insurer and the name, address, and phone number of the contact person for scheduling mediation;

5. information with respect to any other policies of insurance that may provide coverage of the insured property for named perils such as flood or windstorm.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 22:3, and the Administrative Procedure Act, R.S. 49:950 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Insurance, Office of the Commissioner, LR 32:

#### **§4111. Mediation Costs**

A. All mediation costs shall be borne by the insurer shall be \$350 regardless of where the property is located.

B. Within five days of receipt of the request for mediation from the insured or receipt of notice of the request from the department or immediately after receipt of notice from the administrator pursuant to §4109 that mediation has been requested, whichever occurs first, the insurer shall pay a non-refundable administrative fee, not to exceed \$100 as determined by the department, to the administrator to defer the expenses of the administrator and the department.

1. The insurer shall pay \$250 to the administrator for the mediator's fee not later than five days prior to the date scheduled for the mediation conference.

2. If the mediation is cancelled for any reason more than 72 hours prior to the scheduled mediation time and date, the insurer shall pay \$75 to the administrator for the mediator's fee instead of \$250.

3. No part of the fee for the mediator shall be refunded to the insurer if the conference is cancelled within 72 hours of the scheduled time.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 22:3, and the Administrative Procedure Act, R.S. 49:950 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Insurance, Office of the Commissioner, LR 32:

#### **§4113. Scheduling of Mediation**

A. The administrator will select a mediator and schedule the mediation conference. The administrator will attempt to facilitate reduced travel and expense to the parties and the mediator when selecting a mediator and scheduling the mediation conference. The administrator shall confer with the mediator and all parties prior to scheduling a mediation conference. The administrator shall notify each party in writing of the date, time and place of the mediation conference at least 10 days prior to the date of the conference and concurrently send a copy of the notice to the department.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S.22:3, and the Administrative Procedure Act, R.S. 49:950 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Insurance, Office of the Commissioner, LR 32:

#### **§4115. Conduct of the Mediation Conference**

A. R.S. 9:4101.C.(4) provides *mediation* is a procedure in which a mediator facilitates communication between the parties concerning the matters in dispute and explores possible solutions to promote reconciliation, understanding, and settlement. As such, it is not necessary to involve a private attorney and participation by private attorneys is discouraged by the department. However:

1. if the insured elects to have an attorney participate in the conference, the insured shall provide the name of the attorney to the administrator at least six days before the date of the conference;

2. parties and their representatives must conduct themselves in the cooperative spirit of the intent of the law and this rule;

3. parties and their representatives must refrain from turning the conference into an adversarial process;

4. both parties must negotiate in good faith. A decision by an insurer to stand by a coverage determination shall not be considered a failure to negotiate in good faith. A party will be determined to have not negotiated in good faith if the party or a person participating on the party's behalf, continuously disrupts, becomes unduly argumentative or adversarial, or otherwise inhibits the negotiations as determined by the mediator;

5. the mediator shall terminate the conference if the mediator determines that either party is not negotiating in good faith, either party is unable or unwilling to participate meaningfully in the process, or upon mutual agreement of the parties;

6. the party responsible for causing termination shall be responsible for paying the mediator's fee and the administrative fee for any rescheduled mediation.

B. Upon request of the insured or the mediator, an attorney will be available to help insureds prepare for the mediation conferences. A representative of the department will be present at and participate in the conference if requested at least five days prior to the scheduled mediation by a party or the mediator to offer guidance and assistance to the parties. The department will attempt to have a representative at the conference if the request is received less than five days prior to the scheduled mediation. Representatives of the department that participate in the conference will not be there to represent the insured. They shall not assume an advocacy role but shall be available to provide legal and technical insurance information.

C. The representative of the insurer attending the conference must bring a copy of the policy and the entire claims file to the conference.

1. The representative of the insurer attending the conference must know the facts and circumstances of the claim and be knowledgeable of the provisions of the policy.

2. An insurer will be deemed to have failed to appear if the insurer's representative lacks authority to settle the full amount of the claim or lacks the ability to disburse the settlement amount at the conclusion of the conference.

D. The mediator will be in charge of the conference and will establish and describe the procedures to be followed. Per R.S. 9:4107, mediators shall conduct the conference in accordance with the standards of professional conduct for mediation adopted by the American Arbitration Association, the American Bar Association, and the Society of Professionals in Dispute Resolution.

1. Each party will be given an opportunity to present their side of the controversy. In so doing, parties may utilize any relevant documents and may bring any individuals with knowledge of the issues, such as adjusters, appraisers, or contractors, to address the mediator.

2. The mediator may meet with the parties separately, encourage meaningful communications and negotiations, and otherwise assist the parties to arrive at a settlement.

3. All statements made and documents produced at a settlement conference shall be deemed settlement

negotiations in anticipation of litigation. The provisions of R.S. 9:4112 apply.

E. A party may move to disqualify a mediator for good cause at any time. The request shall be directed to the administrator if the grounds are known prior to the mediation conference. Good cause consists of conflict of interest between a party and the mediator, inability of the mediator to handle the conference competently, or other reasons that would reasonably be expected to impair the conference.

F. If the insured fails to appear, without good cause as determined by the administrator, the insured may have the conference rescheduled only upon the insured's payment of the mediation fees for the rescheduled conference. If the insurer fails to appear at the conference, without good cause as determined by the administrator, the insurer shall pay the insured's actual expenses incurred in attending the conference and shall pay the mediator's fee whether or not good cause exists.

1. Failure of a party to arrive at the mediation conference within 30 minutes of the conference's starting time shall be considered a failure to appear.

2. Good cause shall consist of severe illness, injury, or other emergency which could not be controlled by the insured or the insurer and, with respect to an insurer, could not reasonably be remedied prior to the conference by providing a replacement representative or otherwise.

3. If an insurer fails to appear at conferences with such frequency as to evidence a general business practice of failure to appear, the insurer shall be subject to penalty, including suspension, revocation, or fine for violating R.S. 22:1214(14)(b), (c), (f), et seq.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 22:3, and the Administrative Procedure Act, R.S. 49:950 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Insurance, Office of the Commissioner, LR 32:

#### **§4117. Guidelines for the Quality Repair of Residential Property at a Reasonable and Fair Price**

A. The provisions of insurance policies and applicable statutes require claims payments made by insurers to be sufficient to effectuate required repairs at the property site. Further, misrepresentation by any person regarding the cost of repairs is prohibited.

B. Based upon information provided by the construction industry, the insurance industry and nationally recognized sources, companies such as Simsol, Inc. and Xactware, Inc., compile construction pricing guidelines used in adjusting property losses. These guidelines reflect data from both the construction and insurance industries and the ranges take into consideration price differentials between geographic areas of the state. The parties shall use the current construction pricing guidelines compiled by these or similar reputable sources as the starting point in the dispute resolution process.

C. The guidelines referred to herein do not apply to any portion of repairs necessary to fulfill the insurer's contractual obligation to restore the insured residence to pre-hurricane condition where, as of the effective date of this rule, there is an executed repair contract to effectuate such repairs for an agreed price and the insurer has tendered full payment for the repair contract amount for those repairs.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 22:3, and the Administrative Procedure Act, R.S. 49:950 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Insurance, Office of the Commissioner, LR 32:

#### **§4119. Post Mediation**

A. Within five days of the conclusion of the conference the mediator shall file with the administrator a mediator's status report on Form DOI-HM-1 which is entitled *Disposition of Property Insurance Mediation Conference*, indicating whether or not the parties reached a settlement. Form DOI-HM-1 will be available from the administrator and is hereby incorporated in this rule by reference.

1. Mediation is non-binding unless all the parties specifically agree otherwise in writing.

2. If the parties reached a settlement, the mediator shall include a copy of the settlement agreement with the status report.

3. However, if a settlement is reached, the insured shall have three business days within which he or she may rescind any settlement agreement provided that the insured has not cashed or deposited any check or draft disbursed to him or her for the disputed matters as a result of the conference.

B. If a settlement agreement is reached and is not rescinded, it shall act as a release of all specific claims that were presented in the conference. Any additional claims under the policy shall be presented a separate claim.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 22:3, and the Administrative Procedure Act, R.S. 49:950 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Insurance, Office of the Commissioner, LR 32:

#### **§4121. Non-Participation in Mediation Program**

A. If the insured decides not to participate in this claim resolution process or if the parties are unsuccessful at resolving the claim, the insured may choose to proceed under the appraisal process set forth in the insured's insurance policy, by litigation, or by any other dispute resolution procedure available under Louisiana law.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 22:3, and the Administrative Procedure Act, R.S. 49:950 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Insurance, Office of the Commissioner, LR 32:

#### **§4123. Departmental Authority to Designate**

A. The department is authorized to designate an entity or person as its administrator to carry out any of the department's duties under this rule.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 22:3, and the Administrative Procedure Act, R.S. 49:950 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Insurance, Office of the Commissioner, LR 32:

#### **§4125. Severability**

A. If a court holds any section or portion of a section of this Emergency Rule or the applicability thereof to any person or circumstance invalid, the remainder of the Emergency Rule shall not be affected thereby.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 22:3, and the Administrative Procedure Act, R.S. 49:950 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Insurance, Office of the Commissioner, LR 32:

#### **§4127. Applicable Provisions**

A. The applicable provisions of Title 49, Louisiana Administrative Procedure Act, shall govern issues relating to mediation that are not addressed in this rule. The provisions of this Emergency Rule shall govern in the event of any

conflict with the provisions of Title 49, Louisiana Administrative Procedure Act.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S.22:3, and the Administrative Procedure Act, R.S. 49:950 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Insurance, Office of the Commissioner, LR 32:

James J. Donelon  
Commissioner

0605#008

## **DECLARATION OF EMERGENCY**

### **Department of Insurance Office of the Commissioner**

#### **Rule 23—Suspension of Right to Cancel or Nonrenew Residential, Commercial Residential or Commercial Property Insurance Due to Hurricane Katrina or Hurricane Rita (LAC 37:XI.Chapter 43)**

Under the authority of the Louisiana Insurance Code, R.S. 22:1, et seq., and in accordance with the provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act, R.S. 49:950, et seq., and specifically R.S. 49:953.(B), the Department of Insurance gives notice that it has promulgated an extension of Emergency Rule 23 to regulate all insurance matters between insureds and insurers affected by Hurricane Katrina or its aftermath, or Hurricane Rita or its aftermath.

The extension of Emergency Rule 23 is issued pursuant to and in furtherance of the plenary authority of the Commissioner of Insurance for the state of Louisiana, including, but not limited to, the following: Proclamation No. 48 KBB 2005 issued on August 26, 2005 by Governor Kathleen Babineaux Blanco declaring a State of Emergency relative to Hurricane Katrina; Proclamation No. 53 KBB 2005 issued on September 20, 2005 by Governor Kathleen Babineaux Blanco declaring a State of Emergency relative to Hurricane Rita; Executive Order No. KBB 2005-70 issued October 24, 2005 by Governor Kathleen Babineaux Blanco transferring authority over any and all insurance matters to Commissioner of Insurance J. Robert Wooley (Commissioner); R.S. 29:724; R.S. 29:766; R.S. 22:2; R.S. 22:3; R.S. 22:636; R.S. 22:636.2; R.S. 22:636.4; R.S. 22:636.6; R.S. 22:1214.(12) and (14); R.S. 22:1471; and R.S. 49:950 et seq.

On August 26, 2005, Governor Kathleen Babineaux Blanco declared the existence of a State of Emergency with the state of Louisiana caused by Hurricane Katrina. This State of Emergency has extended from Friday, August 26, 2005 through at least January 23, 2006 as per Proclamation No. 75 KBB 2005. Subsequently, on September 20, 2005, Governor Kathleen Babineaux Blanco declared the existence of a State of Emergency within the state of Louisiana caused by Hurricane Rita. This State of Emergency has extended from Tuesday, September 20, 2005 through at least January 23, 2006 as per Proclamation No. 74 KBB 2005.

Thousands of Louisiana citizens have suffered damage due to Hurricane Katrina and/or Hurricane Rita. The residential property and commercial property of many Louisiana citizens was severely damaged or destroyed. Insurers have been working diligently to adjust and pay

claims. However, due to a shortage of building materials, contractors and construction workers many policyholders who have received, or will soon receive, claim payments from insurers will find that they are unable to repair or reconstruct their residential, commercial residential or commercial property within normal time frames. In many places it could be months or years before residential, commercial residential or commercial property located in Louisiana and damaged by Hurricane Katrina and/or Hurricane Rita can be repaired or reconstructed.

This inordinate time period to repair or reconstruct residential, commercial residential or commercial property continues to affect the ability of Louisiana insureds to maintain or obtain personal residential, commercial residential or commercial property insurance. Hurricane Katrina and Hurricane Rita have created a mass disruption to the normalcy previously enjoyed by Louisianians to maintain or obtain personal residential, commercial residential or commercial property insurance for residential property or commercial property and has created an immediate threat to the public health, safety, and welfare of Louisiana citizens.

Additionally, sufficient time is still needed for the Louisiana Citizens Property Insurance Corporation to prepare and place on the open market insurance products that, in the opinion of the Commissioner, will provide adequate residential property, commercial residential property and commercial property insurance to Louisiana citizens subsequent to Hurricane Katrina and Hurricane Rita.

The commissioner will be hindered in the proper performance of his duties and responsibilities under the Louisiana Insurance Code, as well as his duties and responsibilities regarding the referenced States of Emergency, without the adoption of this extension of Emergency Rule 23 which relates to the cancellation and nonrenewal of all personal residential, commercial residential or commercial property insurance subject to the Louisiana Insurance Code.

In light of the foregoing the extension of Emergency Rule 23 is adopted and shall apply to all insurers, property and casualty insurers, surplus lines insurers and any and all other entities doing business in Louisiana and/or regulated by the commissioner, regarding any and all types of homeowners insurance and/or residential property insurance, commercial insurance, fire and extended coverage insurance, credit property and casualty insurance, property and casualty insurance, all surplus lines insurance, and any and all other insurance related entities doing business in Louisiana and/or regulated by the commissioner.

The extension of Emergency Rule 23 is applicable statewide to any insured who had a personal residential, commercial residential or commercial property insurance policy covering a dwelling, residential property or commercial property located in Louisiana if said policy of insurance was in effect as of 12:01 a.m. on August 26, 2005 with regard to a claim filed as a result of any damage caused by Hurricane Katrina or its aftermath, or if said policy of insurance was in effect as of 12:01 a.m. on September 20, 2005 with regard to a claim filed as a result of any damage caused by Hurricane Rita or its aftermath.

The extension of Emergency Rule 23 was adopted and became effective on the 28th day of April, 2006. A copy of the extension of Emergency Rule 23 may be obtained from the Department of Insurance by contacting Warren Byrd, Executive Counsel, in writing c/o the Louisiana Department of Insurance, 1702 N. Third Street, Baton Rouge, LA 70802, or by telephone at (225) 219-7841, or by electronic mail at wbyrd@ldi.state.la.us.

**Title 37  
INSURANCE**

**Part XI. Rules**

**Chapter 43. Rule 23—Suspension of Right to Cancel or Nonrenew Residential, Commercial Residential or Commercial Property Insurance Due to Hurricane Katrina or Hurricane Rita**

**§4301. Benefits, Entitlements and Protections**

A. The benefits, entitlements and protections of Emergency Rule 23 shall be applicable to insureds who, as of 12:01 a.m. on August 26, 2005 had a personal residential, commercial residential or commercial property insurance policy for a dwelling, residential property or commercial property located in Louisiana and who filed a claim as a result of any damage caused by Hurricane Katrina or its aftermath. The benefits, entitlements and protections of Emergency Rule 23 shall also be applicable to insureds who, as of 12:01 a.m. on September 20, 2005 had a personal residential, commercial residential or commercial property insurance policy for a dwelling, residential property or commercial property located in Louisiana and who filed a claim as a result of any damage caused by Hurricane Rita or its aftermath.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with Executive Order No. KBB 05-70; R.S. 29:724; R.S. 29:766; R.S. 22:2; R.S. 22:3; R.S. 22:1214.(7), (12) and (14); R.S. 49:950 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Insurance, Office of the Commissioner, LR 32:

**§4303. Application**

A. Emergency Rule 23 shall apply to any and all types of personal residential, commercial residential or commercial property insurance covering a dwelling, residential property or commercial property located in Louisiana that sustained damage as a result of Hurricane Katrina or its aftermath, or Hurricane Rita or its aftermath, including, but not limited to, any and all types of homeowners insurance and/or residential property insurance, commercial insurance, fire and extended coverage insurance, credit property and casualty insurance, property and casualty insurance, and any and all other insurance regulated by the commissioner that falls within the intent and purpose of Emergency Rule 23.

B. Any statutory or regulatory provision, or any policy provision contained in any and all policies of insurance set forth in §4303.A above, shall be suspended and shall be unenforceable to the extent that said statutory or regulatory provision, or policy provision, authorizes an insurer to cancel or nonrenew said policy of insurance. The right to cancel or nonrenew said policy of insurance shall be limited to the specific exceptions set forth in Section 4307.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with Executive Order No. KBB 05-70; R.S. 29:724; R.S. 29:766; R.S. 22:2; R.S. 22:3; R.S. 22:1214.(7), (12) and (14); R.S. 49:950 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Insurance, Office of the Commissioner, LR 32:

#### **§4305. Cancellation or Nonrenewal Suspended**

A. The right of any insurer, surplus lines insurer or any other entity regulated by the commissioner to cancel or nonrenew any personal residential, commercial residential or commercial property insurance policy covering a dwelling, residential property or commercial property located in Louisiana that sustained damaged as a result of Hurricane Katrina or its aftermath, or Hurricane Rita or its aftermath, is suspended and shall be prohibited until 60 days after the substantial completion of the repair and/or reconstruction of the dwelling, residential property or commercial property, except for the specific exceptions set forth in §4307, or until Emergency Rule 23 is terminated by the commissioner.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with Executive Order No. KBB 05-70; R.S. 29:724; R.S. 29:766; R.S. 22:2; R.S. 22:3; R.S. 22:1214.(7), (12) and (14); R.S. 49:950 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Insurance, Office of the Commissioner, LR 32:

#### **§4307. Limited Exceptions for Cancellation or Nonrenewal**

A. An insurer or surplus lines insurer or any other entity regulated by the commissioner shall only have the right to cancel or nonrenew an insured for the following limited exceptions:

1. non-payment of the premium after providing the insured with the notice of cancellation in accordance with the applicable statutory time period mandated by the Louisiana Insurance Code for that type of insurance;

2. fraud or material misrepresentation related to the Hurricane Katrina or Hurricane Rita claim, but only after the insurer has provided the insured with a 60-day written notice of cancellation setting forth the specifics with regard to the alleged fraud or material misrepresentation;

3. the insured causes an unreasonable delay in the repair or reconstruction of the dwelling, residential property or commercial property, but only after the insurer has provided the insured with a 60-day written notice of cancellation setting forth the specifics with regard to the insureds unreasonable delay with regard to the repair or reconstruction;

4. the insured has been paid the full policy limits and the insured has evidenced the intent to not repair or reconstruct the dwelling, residential property or commercial property;

5. the insured has not been paid the full policy limits but the insured has evidenced the clear intent to not repair or reconstruct the dwelling, residential property or commercial property;

6. the insured violates a material provision of the policy, including, but not limited to, performing illegal activity or failing, without just cause, to make reasonable efforts to protect the insured dwelling, residential property or commercial property that results in an increased risk to the material detriment of the insurer.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with Executive Order No. KBB 05-70; R.S. 29:724; R.S. 29:766; R.S. 22:2; R.S. 22:3; R.S. 22:1214.(7), (12) and (14); R.S. 49:950 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Insurance, Office of the Commissioner, LR 32:

#### **§4309. New Policies**

A. New policies of insurance issued after January 1, 2006, covering a dwelling, residential property or commercial property located in Louisiana shall not be affected by Emergency Rule 23.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with Executive Order No. KBB 05-70; R.S. 29:724; R.S. 29:766; R.S. 22:2; R.S. 22:3; R.S. 22:1214.(7), (12) and (14); R.S. 49:950 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Insurance, Office of the Commissioner, LR 32:

#### **§4311. Written Request for Cancellation or Non-Renewal by Insured**

A. Nothing contained in Emergency Rule 23 shall prevent or prohibit an insured from voluntarily cancelling or nonrenewing the insured's policy of insurance covering a dwelling, residential property or commercial property located in Louisiana.

B. Nothing contained in Emergency Rule 23 shall prevent or prohibit an insured from voluntarily entering into an agreement with an insurer to modify the coverage, limits, terms, endorsements, exclusions or deductibles with regard to the insured's policy of insurance covering a dwelling, residential property or commercial property located in Louisiana.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with Executive Order No. KBB 05-70; R.S. 29:724; R.S. 29:766; R.S. 22:2; R.S. 22:3; R.S. 22:1214.(7), (12) and (14); R.S. 49:950 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Insurance, Office of the Commissioner, LR 32:

#### **§4313. Insured's Obligation**

A. The insured is obligated to exercise good faith with regard to undertaking the repairs or reconstruction of the dwelling or residential property.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with Executive Order No. KBB 05-70; R.S. 29:724; R.S. 29:766; R.S. 22:2; R.S. 22:3; R.S. 22:1214.(7), (12) and (14); R.S. 49:950 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Insurance, Office of the Commissioner, LR 32:

#### **§4315. Insurer's Obligation**

A. The insurer or surplus lines insurer or any other entity regulated by the commissioner is obligated to provide the insured with sufficient time to effectuate the repairs or reconstruction to the dwelling or residential property and to recognize the inordinate conditions that exist in the state of Louisiana with regard to the ability of the insured to engage a contractor, engage construction workers, obtain materials and otherwise undertake to accomplish the necessary repairs or reconstruction of the dwelling, residential property or commercial property.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with Executive Order No. KBB 05-70; R.S. 29:724; R.S. 29:766; R.S. 22:2; R.S. 22:3; R.S. 22:1214.(7), (12) and (14); R.S. 49:950 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Insurance, Office of the Commissioner, LR 32:

#### **§4317. Commissioner's Jurisdiction over Modifications to Renewal Provisions**

A. An insurer may submit to the commissioner, for his approval, a written Modified Renewal Plan that would allow for significant or substantive modifications to an underlying policy of insurance set forth in §4303.A that is subject to Emergency Rule 23.

B. The Modified Renewal Plan submitted by the insurer shall, at a minimum, provide the following information to the commissioner.

1. The reasons why the insurer believes that compliance with Emergency Rule 23 would cause a hardship or create an undue or unreasonable burden on the insurer's ability to operate in Louisiana.

2. A detailed explanation as to how the proposed modifications to the underlying policy would continue to provide appropriate insurance protection to the insured.

3. The anticipated amount of the financial hardship that may be imposed upon the insurer if the insurer were required to comply with Emergency Rule 23.

4. An unequivocal statement to the commissioner as to whether or not the insurer will continue to provide said insurance coverage in Louisiana over the next 24 month period.

C. If the commissioner determines that it would be in the best interests of the insureds of Louisiana to permit the modifications requested by the insurer, the commissioner may approve the insurer's Modified Renewal Plan.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with Executive Order No. KBB 05-70; R.S. 29:724; R.S. 29:766; R.S. 22:2; R.S. 22:3; R.S. 22:1214.(7), (12) and (14); R.S. 49:950 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Insurance, Office of the Commissioner, LR 32:

#### **§4319. Exemption from Compliance**

A. Notwithstanding any other provision contained herein, the commissioner may exempt any insurer from compliance with Emergency Rule 23 upon the written request by the insurer if the commissioner determines that compliance with Emergency Rule 23 may be reasonably expected to result in said insurer being subject to undue hardship, impairment, or insolvency.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with Executive Order No. KBB 05-70; R.S. 29:724; R.S. 29:766; R.S. 22:2; R.S. 22:3; R.S. 22:1214.(7), (12) and (14); R.S. 49:950 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Insurance, Office of the Commissioner, LR 32:

#### **§4321. Purpose and Intent**

A. The provisions of Emergency Rule 23 shall be liberally construed to effectuate the intent and purposes expressed herein and to afford maximum consumer protection for the insureds of Louisiana who desire to maintain or obtain personal residential, commercial residential or commercial property insurance for a dwelling, residential property or commercial property located in Louisiana.

B. The additional purpose and intent of Emergency Rule 23 is to provide sufficient time for the Louisiana Citizens Property Insurance Corporation to prepare and place on the open market insurance products that, in the opinion of the commissioner, will provide adequate residential property, commercial residential property and commercial property insurance to Louisiana citizens subsequent to Hurricane Katrina and Hurricane Rita.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with Executive Order No. KBB 05-70; R.S. 29:724; R.S. 29:766; R.S. 22:2; R.S. 22:3; R.S. 22:1214.(7), (12) and (14); R.S. 49:950 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Insurance, Office of the Commissioner, LR 32:

#### **§4323. Rule Amendment**

A. The commissioner reserves the right to amend, modify, alter or rescind all or any portions of Emergency Rule 23.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with Executive Order No. KBB 05-70; R.S. 29:724; R.S. 29:766; R.S. 22:2; R.S. 22:3; R.S. 22:1214.(7), (12) and (14); R.S. 49:950 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Insurance, Office of the Commissioner, LR 32:

#### **§4325. Severability Clause**

A. If any section or provision of Emergency Rule 23 that is held invalid, such invalidity or determination shall not affect other sections or provisions, or the application of Emergency Rule 23, to any persons or circumstances that can be given effect without the invalid sections or provisions and the application to any person or circumstance shall be severable.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with Executive Order No. KBB 05-70; R.S. 29:724; R.S. 29:766; R.S. 22:2; R.S. 22:3; R.S. 22:1214.(7), (12) and (14); R.S. 49:950 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Insurance, Office of the Commissioner, LR 32:

#### **§4327. Effective Date**

A. Emergency Rule 23 shall become effective on December 30, 2005.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with Executive Order No. KBB 05-70; R.S. 29:724; R.S. 29:766; R.S. 22:2; R.S. 22:3; R.S. 22:1214.(7), (12) and (14); R.S. 49:950 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Insurance, Office of the Commissioner, LR 32:

#### **§4329. Termination Date**

A. Emergency Rule 23 shall terminate on the earlier of either:

1. sixty days after the substantial completion the repair or reconstruction of the dwelling, residential property or commercial property covered by a policy of insurance that is the subject of Emergency Rule 23; or

2. December 31, 2006.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with Executive Order No. KBB 05-70; R.S. 29:724; R.S. 29:766; R.S. 22:2; R.S. 22:3; R.S. 22:1214.(7), (12) and (14); R.S. 49:950 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Insurance, Office of the Commissioner, LR 32:

James J. Donelon  
Commissioner

0605#025

## **DECLARATION OF EMERGENCY**

### **Department of Social Services Office of Family Support**

FITAP/KCSP/STEP Parenting Skills  
Education and Eligibility Factors  
(LAC 67:III.1209, 1223, 1225, 1229, 1245, 1291,  
5307, 5321, 5323, 5329, 5339, 5341, 5391, and 5711)

The Department of Social Services, Office of Family Support, has exercised the emergency provision of the Administrative Procedure Act, R.S. 49:953(B) to amend LAC 67:III, Subpart 2, Subpart 13, and Subpart 16 effective May 1, 2006. This Rule shall remain in effect for a period of 120 days.

Pursuant to the authority granted to the Department by Louisiana's Temporary Assistance to Needy Families Block Grant, the agency will amend §1209, §1223, §1225, §1229,

§1245, and §1291 in the Family Independence Temporary Assistance Program (FITAP); §5307, §5321, §5323, §5329, §5339, §5341, and §5391 in the Kinship Care Subsidy Program (KCSP) and §5711 in the Strategies to Empower People (STEP) Program. §1209 is amended to align with policy the need for a concurrent notice; §1223 is amended to expand the definition of a qualified alien; §1225 is amended to provide good cause for the requirement of enumeration; §1229 is amended regarding deductions for dependent care; §1245 is amended for consistency with KCSP and the STEP Program regarding Parenting Skills Education; §1291 is amended to clarify and correct procedures regarding failure to cooperate in substance abuse screening, testing, or participation. The Kinship Care Subsidy Program is being amended at: §5307 to send a concurrent notice when a child has been certified for Supplemental Security Income; §5321 to define the age limit for KCSP benefits; §5323 to expand the definition of a qualified alien; §5329 to exempt the receipt of Supplemental Security Income in determining eligibility and to exempt at pretest income for children receiving foster care payments and SSI; §5339 to address the age requirement regarding Parenting Skills Education; §5341 and §5391 are repealed as Drug Screening, Testing, Education, and Rehabilitation and the Substance Abuse Treatment Program do not apply to recipients of KCSP benefits. §5711 in the STEP Program is being amended to address FITAP and KCSP recipients who must participate in Parenting Skills Education and to clarify the scope of Parenting Skills Education.

The authorization for emergency action in this matter is contained in Act 16 of the 2005 Regular Session of the Louisiana Legislature.

#### **Title 67**

### **SOCIAL SERVICES**

#### **Part III. Family Support**

#### **Subpart 2. Family Independence Temporary Assistance Program**

#### **Chapter 12. Application, Eligibility, and Furnishing Assistance**

#### **Subchapter A. Application, Determination of Eligibility, and Furnishing Assistance**

#### **§1209. Notices of Adverse Action**

A. A notice of adverse action shall be sent at least 13 days prior to taking action to reduce or terminate benefits. In some circumstances advance notice is not required. A concurrent notice shall be sent to the client at the time of action in the following situations:

1. - 10. ...
11. Repealed
12. - 16. ...

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with 42 U.S.C. 601 et seq., R.S. 36:474, R.S. 46:231.1.B. and R.S. 46:237; Act 58, 2003 Reg. Session, Act 16, 2005 Reg. Session.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Social Services, Office of Family Support, LR 25:2447 (December 1999), amended LR 26:349 (February 2000), LR 29:2565 (December 2002), LR 30:493 (March 2004), LR 32:

#### **Subchapter B. Conditions of Eligibility**

#### **§1223. Citizenship**

A. Each FITAP recipient must be a United States Citizen, a non-citizen national, or a qualified alien. A non-citizen national is a person born in an outlying possession of the United States (American Samoa or Swain's Island) on or

after the date the U.S. acquired the possession, or a person whose parents are U.S. non-citizen nationals. A qualified alien is:

1. - 9. ...

10. an alien who is a victim of a severe form of trafficking in persons, or effective May 1, 2006, an eligible relative of a victim of a severe form of trafficking in persons.

B. - B.8. ...

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with 42 U.S.C. 601 et seq., R.S. 36:474, R.S. 46:231.1.B., P.L. 106-386, Act 16, 2005 Reg. Session.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Social Services, Office of Family Support, LR 25:2448 (December 1999), amended LR 26:1342 (June 2000), LR 27:2263 (December 2001), LR 28:1599 (July 2002), LR 32:

#### **§1225. Enumeration**

A. Each applicant for, or recipient of, FITAP is required to furnish a Social Security number or to apply for a Social Security number if such a number has not been issued or is not known, unless, effective May 1, 2006, good cause has been established.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with 42 U.S.C. 601 et seq., R.S. 36:474 and R.S. 46:231.1.B., Act 16, 2005 Reg. Session.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Social Services, Office of Family Support, LR 25:2449 (December 1999), amended LR 26:1342 (June 2000), LR 32:

#### **§1229. Income**

A. - B.2. ...

C. Earned Income Deductions. Each individual in the income unit who has earned income is entitled to the following deductions only.

1. Standard Deduction of \$120

2. \$900 Time-Limited Deduction. This deduction is applied for six months when a recipient's earnings exceed the \$120 standard deduction. The months need not be consecutive nor within the same certification periods. The deduction is applicable for a six-month lifetime limit for the individual.

3. Dependent Care Deduction. Recipients may be entitled to a deduction for dependent care for:

- a. an incapacitated adult;
- b. effective May 1, 2006, a child age 13 or older who is not receiving CCAP; or
- c. effective May 1, 2006, the amount charged by a child care provider that exceeds the CCAP maximum for a child in care.

D. - G. ...

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with 42 U.S.C. 601 et seq. and 10602(c), R.S. 36:474, R.S. 46:231.1.B., R.S. 46:231.2, P.L. 108-447, Act 16, 2005 Reg. Session.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Social Services, Office of Family Support, LR 25:2449 (December 1999), amended LR 26:1342 (June 2000), LR 26:2831 (December 2000), LR 31:2956 (November 2005), LR 32:

#### **§1245. Parenting Skills Education**

A. Effective May 1, 2006, recipients who are pregnant or have a child under age one shall participate in parenting skills education as outlined in LAC 67:III.Chapter 57, §5711.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with 42 U.S.C. 601 et seq., R.S. 36:474 and R.S. 46:231.5; Act 58, 2003 Reg. Session. Act 16, 2005 Reg. Session.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Social Services, Office of Family Support, LR 25:2453 (December 1999), amended LR 30:494 (March 2004), LR 32:

#### **Subchapter D. Special Initiatives**

##### **§1291. Substance Abuse Treatment Program**

A. - E.4. ...

5. Failure to Cooperate. Failure or refusal of a recipient to participate in substance abuse screening, testing, or participation in the education and rehabilitation program, without good cause, will result in the following actions effective May 1, 2006.

a. At application, the application is rejected, unless the person is an 18-year-old dependent child. Exclude any 18-year old dependent child that fails to cooperate until they participate.

b. For certified cases in which the family is not work-eligible, the case will be closed for at least one month and until the client complies with this requirement, whichever is later.

c. For certified cases in which the family is work-eligible, a STEP sanction will be imposed with the appropriate occurrence and reason. The case must remain closed for the duration of the sanction period and until the client complies with this requirement, whichever is later.

d. For certified cases in which an 18-year-old dependent child fails to cooperate, exclude him from the grant until he participates.

6. ...

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with 42 U.S.C. 601 et seq.; R.S. 36:474 and 46:231; and Act 12, 2001 Reg. Session, Act 16, 2005 Reg. Session.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Social Services, Office of Family Support, LR 28:1492 (June 2002), amended LR 32:

#### **Subpart 13. Kinship Care Subsidy Program (KCSP) Chapter 53. Application, Eligibility, and Furnishing Assistance**

##### **Subchapter A. Application, Determination of Eligibility, and Furnishing Assistance**

##### **§5307. Notices of Adverse Action**

A. A notice of adverse action shall be sent at least 13 days prior to taking action to terminate benefits. In some circumstances advance notice is not required. A concurrent notice shall be sent to the client at the time of action in the following situations:

1. - 13. ...

14. effective May 1, 2006, the child has been certified for Supplemental Security Income and that fact has been established.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with 42 U.S.C. 601 et seq., R.S. 36:474, R.S. 46:231.1.B, R.S. 46:237, Act 16, 2005 Reg. Session.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Social Services, Office of Family Support, LR 26:351 (February 2000), amended LR 29:2565 (December 2002), LR 32:

##### **Subchapter B. Conditions of Eligibility**

##### **§5321. Age Limit**

A. Effective May 1, 2006, a dependent child must be under 18 years of age.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with 42 U.S.C. 601 et seq., R.S. 36:474, R.S. 46:231.1.B and R.S. 46:237; Act 58, 2003 Reg. Session, Act 16, 2005 Reg. Session.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Social Services, Office of Family Support, LR 26:352 (February

2000), amended LR 30:496 (March 2004), LR 31:103 (January 2005), LR 32:

##### **§5323. Citizenship**

A. Each KCSP recipient must be a United States citizen, a non-citizen national, or a qualified alien. A non-citizen national is a person born in an outlying possession of the United States (American Samoa or Swain's Island) on or after the date the U.S. acquired the possession, or a person whose parents are U.S. non-citizen nationals. A qualified alien is:

1. - 9. ...

10. an alien who is a victim of a severe form of trafficking in persons, or effective May 1, 2006, an eligible relative of a victim of a severe form of trafficking in persons.

B. - B.8. ...

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with 42 U.S.C. 601 et seq., R.S. 36:474, R.S. 46:231.1.B, R.S. 46:237, P.L. 106-386, Act 16, 2005 Reg. Session.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Social Services, Office of Family Support, LR 26:352 (February 2000), amended LR 27:2264 (December 2001), LR 28:1600 (July 2002), LR 32:

##### **§5329. Income**

A. Income is any gain or benefit to a household that has monetary value and is not considered a resource. Count all income in determining pretest eligibility except income from:

1. - 28. ...

29. effective May 1, 2006, Supplemental Security Income (SSI).

B. - B.2.c. ...

3. For purposes of this pretest, income is defined as countable income belonging to any member of the KCSP income unit. Exception effective May 1, 2006: Income for children receiving foster care and Supplemental Security Income is not included in the income test.

C. Income after Pretest. The child is determined eligible for KCSP if the child's countable income is, effective July 1, 2006, less than \$280. If the child's countable income is, effective July 1, 2006, \$280 or more, the child is ineligible.

D. Payment Amount. Payment amount is, effective July 1, 2006, \$280 a month for each eligible child.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with 42 U.S.C. 601 et seq. and 10602(c), R.S. 36:474, R.S. 46:231.1.B, R.S. 46:237, and P.L. 108-447, Act 16, 2005 Reg. Session.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Social Services, Office of Family Support, LR 26:353 (February 2000), amended LR 26:2832 (December 2000), LR 31:2958 (November 2005), LR 32:

##### **§5339. Parenting Skill Education**

A. As a condition of eligibility for KCSP benefits, effective May 1, 2006, any child under age 18 who is pregnant or the parent of a child under the age of one must attend a parenting skills education program as outlined in LAC 67:III.Chapter 57, §5711. Failure to meet this requirement without good cause shall result in that minor's ineligibility. Ineligibility will continue until the child has complied.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with 42 U.S.C. 601 et seq., R.S. 36:474, R.S. 46:231.1.B, R.S. 46:237, Act 58, 2003 Reg. Session, Act 16, 2005 Reg. Session.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Social Services, Office of Family Support, LR 26:355 (February 2000), amended LR 30:496 (March 2004), LR 32:

**§5341. Drug Screening, Testing, Education, and Rehabilitation Program**

Repealed.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with 42 U.S.C. 601 et seq., R.S. 36:474, R.S. 46:231.1.B, R.S. 46:237; Act 58, 2003 Reg. Session, Act 16, 2005 Reg. Session.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Social Services, Office of Family Support, LR 26:355 (February 2000), amended LR 30:497 (March 2004), repealed LR 32:

**Subchapter D. Special Initiatives**

**§5391. Substance Abuse Treatment Program**

Repealed.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with 42 U.S.C. 601 et seq.; R.S. 36:474 and 46:231; and Act 12, 2001 Reg. Session, Act 16, 2005 Reg. Session.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Social Services, Office of Family Support, LR 28:1493 (June 2002), repealed LR 32:

**Subpart 16. Strategies to Empower People (STEP) Program**

**Chapter 57. Strategies to Empower People (STEP) Program**

**Subchapter B. Participation Requirements**

**§5711. Parenting Skills Education**

A. Effective May 1, 2006, FITAP and KCSP recipients who are pregnant or have a child under age one shall participate in parenting skills education as the primary work activity under the Family Success Agreement. Parenting Skills Education consists of family strengthening, parenting information, and money management information. The lessons provide key parenting practices for parents to learn child nurturance that includes care, safety, and understanding child development. Applicable child care and transportation shall be provided to participants to enable their participation.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with P.L. 104-193, R.S. 46:231, R.S. 46:460, and Act 58, 2003 Reg. Session, Act 16, 2005 Reg. Session.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Social Services, Office of Family Support, LR 30:498 (March 2004), amended LR 32:

Ann Silverberg Williamson  
Secretary

0605#029

**DECLARATION OF EMERGENCY**

**Department of Social Services  
Office of Family Support**

TANF Initiatives (LAC 67.III.5511 and 5583)

The Department of Social Services, Office of Family Support, has exercised the emergency provision of R.S. 49:953(B), the Administrative Procedure Act, to adopt LAC 67:III, Subpart 15, Chapter 55, §5511 Micro-Enterprise Development Program and §5583, Third Party In-Kind Contributions as new TANF Initiatives. This Emergency Rule is effective May 1, 2006, and will remain in effect for a period of 120 days.

As a result of Act 1 of the 2004 Regular Legislative Session, the agency repealed several TANF Initiatives including Micro-Enterprise Development effective September 2004, as funding was no longer available. Pursuant to Act 16 of the 2005 Regular Session of the

Louisiana Legislature, the agency is re-establishing this program as funds have once again been appropriated for this initiative. Additionally, Act 16 permits the agency to establish §5583, Third Party In-Kind Contributions, as a new TANF Initiative to provide a mechanism to capture information on third party in-kind contributions for use as TANF Maintenance of Effort (MOE).

The authorization for emergency action in this matter is contained in Act 16 of the 2005 Regular Session of the Louisiana Legislature.

**Title 67**

**SOCIAL SERVICES**

**Part III. Family Support**

**Subpart 15. Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) Initiatives**

**Chapter 55. TANF Initiatives**

**§5511. Micro-Enterprise Development Program**

A. Effective May 1, 2006, the Office of Family Support shall enter into a Memorandum of Understanding with the Department of Economic Development to provide assistance to low-income families who wish to start their own businesses.

B. These services meet the TANF goal to end the dependence of needy parents on government benefits by promoting job preparation, work, and marriage. This goal will be accomplished by providing assistance to low-income families through the development of comprehensive micro-enterprise development opportunities as a strategy for moving parents into self-sufficiency.

C. Eligibility for services is limited to needy families, that is, a family in which any member receives a Family Independence Temporary Assistance Program (FITAP) grant, Kinship Care Subsidy Program (KCSP) grant, Food Stamps, Child Care Assistance Program (CCAP) benefits, Medicaid, Louisiana Children's Health Insurance Program (LaCHIP), Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Free or Reduced School Lunch, or who has earned income at or below 200 percent of the federal poverty level. Only the parent or caretaker relative within the needy family is eligible to participate.

D. Services are considered non-assistance by the agency.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with 42 U.S.C. 601 et seq.; R.S. 46:231 and R.S. 36:474; Act 16, 2005 Reg. Session

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Social Services, Office of Family Support, LR 32:

**§5583. Third Party In-Kind Contributions as TANF MOE**

A. The Office of Family Support may enter into a Memorandum of Understanding with the American Red Cross and other third-party organizations to collect information on expenditures for services provided to families following a federally-declared disaster for the purpose of claiming eligible expenditures as TANF Maintenance of Effort (MOE). Eligible expenditures include activities and services provided on a congregate basis to the community as a whole, such as sheltering, feeding, bulk distribution of items, but not including any expenses for which the federal government is obligated to reimburse the third party.

B. The third party organization shall determine the total value of the expenses and advise OFS of this value on a periodic basis.

C. OFS shall establish a methodology to estimate the percentage of total expenses that were made on behalf of TANF-eligible families following a federally-declared disaster.

D. These services meet the TANF goal to provide assistance to needy families so that children may be cared for in their own homes or in the homes of relatives.

E. Financial eligibility for these services is limited to eligible families. A family consists of a minor child living with a custodial parent or an adult caretaker relative. An eligible family is one with income at or below 200 percent of the federal poverty level.

G. OFS will count eligible third party in kind contributions as TANF Maintenance of Effort (MOE) funds starting September 2005.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with 42 U.S.C. 601 et seq.; R.S. 46:231 and R.S. 36:474; Act 16, 2005 Reg. Session.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Social Services, Office of Family Support, LR 32:

Ann Silverberg Williamson  
Secretary

0605#028

## DECLARATION OF EMERGENCY

### Department of Social Services Office of Family Support

#### Temporary Emergency Disaster Assistance Program (LAC 67.III.5583)

The Department of Social Services, Office of Family Support, has exercised the emergency provision of R.S. 49:953(B), the Administrative Procedure Act, to amend §5583, Temporary Emergency Disaster Assistance Program (TEDAP). This Emergency Rule is effective May 10, 2006. This declaration is necessary to extend the original Emergency Rule effective January 10, 2006, since it is effective for a maximum of 120 days and will expire before the final rule takes effect. (The final Rule will be published in the June 2006 issue.)

As a result of Hurricanes Katrina and Rita, there are an estimated 350,000 displaced individuals within the state of Louisiana who have urgent, unmet needs for basic human services as well as for intermediate and long-term assistance in restoring their lives and communities.

Pursuant to the TANF Emergency Response and Recovery Act of 2005, the agency adopted the Temporary Emergency Disaster Assistance Program as a new TANF Initiative effective October 26, 2005. The program provides disaster emergency services to families with dependent children or pregnant women who are displaced because of disasters. A Declaration of Emergency adopting this program was published in the November issue of the *Louisiana Register*. The agency is amending the rule as the information contained in the original Rule did not fully describe the eligibility and verification requirements of the Temporary Emergency Disaster Assistance Program.

The authorization for emergency action in this matter is contained in Act 16 of the 2005 Regular Session of the Louisiana Legislature.

## Title 67

### SOCIAL SERVICES

#### Part III. Family Support

#### Subpart 15. Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) Initiatives

#### Chapter 55. TANF Initiatives

#### §5583. Temporary Emergency Disaster Assistance Program

A. Effective October 26, 2005, the agency will enter into contracts to provide disaster emergency services to needy families with dependent children or pregnant women who are displaced because of disasters. The program will provide nonrecurring, short-term benefits or services, not to exceed four months.

B. These services meet the TANF goals to end dependence of needy families by promoting job preparation, work, and marriage, and to encourage the formation and maintenance of two-parent families.

C. Eligibility for services is limited to needy families with minor dependent children, or minor dependent children living with caretaker relatives within the fifth degree of relationship or pregnant women:

1. who are displaced citizens of parishes or counties for which a major disaster has been declared under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Assistance Act; and

2. whose income is at or below 200 percent of the federal poverty level or who are categorically eligible because a member of the family receives a Family Independence Temporary Assistance Program (FITAP) grant, Kinship Care Subsidy Program (KCSP) grant, Food Stamps, Child Care Assistance Program (CCAP) benefits, Medicaid, Louisiana Children's Health Insurance Program (LaCHIP), Supplemental Security Income (SSI), or Free or Reduced School Lunch.

D. The secretary may establish criteria whereby needy families are deemed to be needy based on their statement, circumstances, or inability to access resources and may also relax verification requirements for other eligibility factors.

E. Services are considered non-assistance by the agency.

F. The program shall be effective for the parishes or counties and time frames as designated by the secretary.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with 42 U.S.C. 601 et seq.; R.S. 46:231 and R.S. 36:474; Act 16, 2005 Reg. Session, TANF Emergency Response and Recovery Act of 2005.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Social Services, Office of Family Support, LR 32:

Ann Silverberg Williamson  
Secretary

0605#069

## DECLARATION OF EMERGENCY

### Department of Treasury Board of Trustees of the Louisiana State Employees' Retirement System

#### Self-Directed Plan—Time to Transfer Funds (LAC 58.I.4111)

Under the authority of R.S. 11:515 and in accordance with R.S. 49:951 et seq., the Department of the Treasury, Board of Trustees of the Louisiana State Employees' Retirement

System ("LASERS") has adopted an Emergency Rule amending LAC 58.I. 4111, which sets out the time in which funds are transferred from LASERS to the third-party administrator of the Self-Directed Plan. It is being amended as a contingency in connection with the impending LASERS system software changeover. The date now scheduled for that changeover makes necessary this emergency amendment. This Rule complies with and is enabled by R.S. 11:515.

The effective date for this Rule is April 11, 2006, and it shall remain in effect through for the maximum number of days allowed or the date this rule becomes effective through the ordinary promulgation process, whichever comes first.

**Title 58**

**RETIREMENT**

**Part I. Louisiana State Employees' Retirement System**

**Chapter 41. Self-Directed Plan**

**§4111. Time to Transfer Funds**

A. Except in emergency circumstances as determined by the executive director:

1. LASERS shall forward the entire deposit balance of a participant to the third party administrator within 10 working days from the end of the DROP accumulation period. LASERS may supplement or otherwise correct balances forwarded in those instances where there are errors, missing documents or incomplete reports submitted by agencies reporting earnings for the participant;

2. for participants in the Initial Benefit Option ("IBO") or for those DROP participants whose accumulation period is less than six months, LASERS shall transfer 80 percent of the DROP/IBO balance within 45 days from the date of initial transfer into the SDP.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 11:511 and R.S. 11:515.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Board of Trustees of the State Employees' Retirement System, LR 30:1307 (June 2004), amended LR 32.

Cindy Rougeou  
Executive Director

0605#001

**DECLARATION OF EMERGENCY**

**Department of Wildlife and Fisheries  
Wildlife and Fisheries Commission**

**Shrimp Season—Zones 1 and 3**

In accordance with the emergency provisions of R.S. 49:953(B) and R.S. 49:967 of the Administrative Procedure Act which allows the Wildlife and Fisheries Commission to use emergency procedures to set shrimp seasons and R.S. 56:497 which provides that the Wildlife and Fisheries Commission shall fix no less than two open seasons each year for all or part of inside waters and shall have the authority to open or close outside waters, the Wildlife and Fisheries Commission does hereby set the 2006 Spring Shrimp Season in Louisiana state waters to open as follows:

Shrimp Management Zone 1, that portion of Louisiana's inside waters from the Mississippi State line to the eastern shore of South Pass of the Mississippi River, to open at 12 noon May 15, 2006, except the open waters of Breton and Chandeleur Sounds as described by the double-rig line (R.S. 56:495.1(A)2) which shall open at 12 noon May 8, 2006; and

Shrimp Management Zone 3, that portion of Louisiana's inside waters from the western shore of Vermilion Bay and Southwest Pass at Marsh Island westward to the Texas State Line, to open at 12 noon May 22, 2006.

The commission also hereby grants authority to the Secretary of the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries to close any portion of the state's inside waters to protect small white shrimp if biological and technical data indicates the need to do so, or enforcement problems develop.

Terry D. Denmon  
Chairman

0605#030

**DECLARATION OF EMERGENCY**

**Department of Wildlife and Fisheries  
Wildlife and Fisheries Commission**

**Shrimp Season—Zone 2**

In accordance with the emergency provisions of R.S. 49:953(B) and R.S. 49:967 of the Administrative Procedure Act which allows the Wildlife and Fisheries Commission to use emergency procedures to set shrimp seasons and R.S. 56:497 which provides that the Wildlife and Fisheries Commission shall fix no less than two open seasons each year for all or part of inside waters and shall have the authority to open or close outside waters, the Wildlife and Fisheries Commission does hereby set the 2006 Spring Shrimp Season in Shrimp Management Zone 2 to open as follows:

Shrimp Management Zone 2, that portion of Louisiana's inside waters from the eastern shore of South Pass of the Mississippi River to the western shore of Vermilion Bay and Southwest Pass at Marsh Island, as well as that portion of the state's outside waters south of the Inside/Outside Shrimp Line as described in R.S. 56:495 from the eastern shore of Freshwater Bayou Canal at 92 degrees 18 minutes 33 seconds west longitude to the Atchafalaya River Channel at Eugene Island as delineated by the River Channel Buoy Line, all to open at 12 noon, May 4, 2006.

The commission also hereby grants authority to the Secretary of the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries to close any portion of the state's inside waters to protect small white shrimp if biological and technical data indicate the need to do so, or enforcement problems develop.

Terry D. Denmon  
Chairman

0605#011