

# **STATE ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS AFFECTING LOUISIANA AGRICULTURE**

*(See NASDA's Website for Federal Environmental Laws  
Affecting U.S. Agriculture)*

**A Project of the**

**National Association of State Departments  
of Agriculture Research Foundation**

**through the**

**National Center for Agricultural Law  
Research and Information**



Website: <http://www.nasda.org> under the Research Foundation Section

## Table of Contents

**This guide details Louisiana's environmental laws that affect agriculture. Please see a companion document on NASDA's Website for Federal environmental laws affecting agriculture.**

The Project Participants .....	LA-iii
Disclaimer .....	LA-iv
Quick Reference Guide .....	LA-v
I. Water Quality .....	LA-1
A. Louisiana Water Quality Laws and Regulations .....	LA-1
1. LPDES permits are required for the following discharges .....	LA-2
2. LPDES Permits include .....	LA-3
3. Exempted activities from permitting .....	LA-4
a. Technology Based Standards .....	LA-5
b. Spill Prevention and Control .....	LA-5
c. Surface Water Quality Standards .....	LA-5
B. Louisiana Coastal Zone Management .....	LA-6
II. Groundwater .....	LA-7
A. Louisiana Groundwater Laws and Regulations .....	LA-7
III. Air Quality .....	LA-8
A. Louisiana Air Quality Laws and Regulations .....	LA-8
IV. Solid Waste and Hazardous Waste .....	LA-8
A. Louisiana Solid Waste and Hazardous Waste Laws and Regulations .....	LA-8
V. Pesticides and Chemigation .....	LA-9
A. Louisiana Pesticide and Chemigation Laws and Regulations .....	LA-9
VI. Protection of Wildlife .....	LA-10
A. Louisiana Wildlife Protection Laws and Regulations .....	LA-10
VII. Enforcement of State Environmental Laws .....	LA-10
VIII. Other Louisiana Statutes Affecting Agriculture .....	LA-10
A. Louisiana Dead Animal Disposal .....	LA-10
B. Louisiana Right to Farm .....	LA-11
C. Louisiana Right to Forest .....	LA-11
Appendix A - Agencies .....	LA-12

## **The Project Participants**

### **National Association of State Departments of Agriculture Research Foundation**

The National Association of State Departments of Agriculture (NASDA) is a nonprofit association of public officials representing the Commissioners, Secretaries, and Directors of Agriculture in the fifty states and four territories. The NASDA Research Foundation is a 501(c)(3) nonprofit, tax-exempt corporation for education and scientific purposes.

### **National Center for Agricultural Law Research and Information**

The National Center for Agricultural Law Research and Information (Center) was created in 1987 under Public Law 100-202, 101 Stat. 1329-30 to address the complex legal issues that affect American agriculture. The Center focuses its efforts on research, writing, publishing, development of library services, and the dissemination of information to the public. The Center is located at the University of Arkansas School of Law in Fayetteville, Arkansas.

### **Natural Resources Conservation Service**

The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), formerly known as the Soil Conservation Service (SCS), is a federal agency within the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). NRCS conservationists work with private landowners and operators to help them protect their natural resources.

### **U.S. Environmental Protection Agency**

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is a federal agency with primary responsibility for implementation of most federal laws designed to protect, enhance, and conserve the nation's natural resources.

## Disclaimer

This guide is designed for use by farmers, ranchers, landowners, and their consultants in understanding the effect environmental laws have on agricultural operations. It is not a substitute for individual legal advice. Producers should always confer with their own attorneys, consultants, or advisors, as well as federal, state, and local authorities responsible for the applicable environmental laws.

This guide has been prepared in part with funding from the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) cooperative agreement number NRCS 68-75-5-174 and the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) grant number CX-825088-01-0.

The contents and use expressed in this guide are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the policies or positions of the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) NRCS or EPA.

Although every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy of the information contained in this book, environmental statutes, regulations, and ordinances are constantly changing. In addition, the overwhelming complexity and extent of environmental law make it impossible for a single book to describe in complete detail and depth all of the environmental laws and regulations impacting agricultural operations. The following material is simply a basic primer on environmental law for agricultural producers. For these reasons, the utilization of these materials by any person constitutes an agreement to hold harmless the authors, the National Center for Agricultural Law Research and Information, the University of Arkansas, the United States Department of Agriculture, the National Association of State Departments of Agriculture Research Foundation, the Natural Resources Conservation Service, and the United States Environmental Protection Agency for any liability, claims, damages, or expenses that may be incurred by any person or organization as a result of reference to, or reliance on, the information contained in this book.

The background research and final documents were completed in August 2003.

Anyone with comments concerning the guide should contact the NASDA Research Foundation at 1156 15th Street, N.W., Suite 1020, Washington, D.C. 20005.

## Quick Reference Guide

**Producer Note:** The following chart is intended as a quick reference guide to permits which may be necessary for a particular operation. If a permit is necessary, refer to the page numbers listed referencing this document for further information and contact the agencies listed in the final column for information on applications and procedures for securing a permit for an operation. A list of agencies and contact information is also provided in Appendix A.

Regulatory Area	Type of Activity	Permit Required	Agency
Water Quality <i>pp. 1-7</i>	Livestock and aquaculture operations, depending on size	NPDES and state general permit or land disposal permit	EPA Regional Office and LA Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ)
	Wetlands dredge and fill activity or dam, dike, or bridge building activities	Section 404 permit	US Army Corps of Engineers with EPA and LA DEQ, and LA Department of Natural Resources (DNR)
	Water usage	Permit required for withdrawal of more than 100,000 gallons per day	LA DEQ, LA DNR
Groundwater <i>pp. 7</i>	Groundwater protection	No permit, but BMPs must be followed.	LA DNR
	Water well construction and use	No permit, but approval must be received before any drilling is done	LA DNR, LA Department of Transportation and Development (DOTD)
Air Quality <i>pp. 8</i>	Grain terminals and grain elevators	Permit required	EPA Regional Office or LA DEQ, and LA Department of Agriculture & Forestry (LDAF)
	General agricultural operations including odor, dust, or flies	No permit, but may be subject to nuisance suits	EPA Regional Office

<b>Regulatory Area</b>	<b>Type of Activity</b>	<b>Permit Required</b>	<b>Agency</b>
	Burning	Most agricultural activities are exempted.	EPA Regional Office and LDAF
Solid Waste and Hazardous Waste <i>pp. 8-9</i>	Storage, treatment, or disposal of hazardous or solid waste	Permit may be required for disposal, treatment, or storage activities. BMP program in place for agricultural waste.	EPA Regional Office, LA DEQ, and LDAF
	Public notice of hazardous waste	No permit	Local Emergency Planning Committee
Pesticides and Chemigation <i>pp. 9</i>	Application and use of pesticides	No permit, but a license may be required	EPA and LDAF
	Use of pesticides around farmworkers	No permit, but training and notification is required	LA DEQ and LDAF
	Record keeping	No permit, but all requirements must be met	LDAF
Wildlife Protection <i>pp. 10</i>	Taking of wildlife	Permit required if endangered or threatened species may be affected	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and LA Department of Wildlife and Fisheries

# STATE ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS AFFECTING LOUISIANA AGRICULTURE

**Producer Note:** Agricultural producers are faced with many challenges in today's rapidly changing world. Changes in industrialization, use of computer-based technology, governmental involvement in market dynamics, and environmental regulation are affecting producers in a number of ways. Environmental regulation is a complex area with both federal and state government involvement. Keeping informed is the producer's most useful instrument for meeting the challenges of today's agriculture. This information on environmental regulation is provided to inform producers of the breadth and scope of environmental laws which may impact daily production activities.

## I. WATER QUALITY

### A. Louisiana Water Quality Laws and Regulations

Most states have enacted clean water legislation. While these statutes usually contain provisions similar to those found in the parallel federal legislation, there may be significant differences. In fact, state statutes may impose requirements that are even more restrictive than the federal law. In all cases, CWA requirements must be followed, and are enforced along with the state enacted statutes and regulations implemented by the state administrative agencies. Under the CWA, EPA has delegated the NPDES permit program to many states.

**Caution:** Because environmental laws and regulations change frequently, all producers must stay in contact with both state and federal officials in order to remain aware of and in compliance with changes in the law.

**Producer Note:** Often the specifics of environmental laws are found in agency regulations. In addition, regulations are likely to be amended frequently. As a result, a producer must keep in contact with offices administering specific programs in order to keep up with all changes which may occur.

Louisiana's Water Control Law and regulations define waters of the state as all man-made and natural waters; both surface and underground, including the Gulf of Mexico.<sup>1</sup>

Louisiana has a similar water pollution control program to the federal Clean Water Act. Louisiana's system provides for a permit system as well as technology based effluent limits and

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<sup>1</sup> LA. REV. STAT. ANN. § 30:2073(5); LA. ADMIN. CODE tit. 33:IX, §§ 107, 1105.

standards. Generally, all point source discharges must be in compliance with permit requirements.

The Louisiana permitting system is administered by the DEQ. The water quality regulations establish requirements and procedures that relate to enforcement, monitoring, surveillance, and spill control.<sup>2</sup>

The Louisiana Water Control Law prohibits the discharge of any substance into the waters of the state without a permit, variance, or license.<sup>3</sup> There is a prohibition against violating any rule, order, regulation, or permit with respect to the discharge.

There is a prohibition against discharging any “trash, garbage, or sewage, or sewage sludge in contravention of any rules or regulations adopted pursuant to the Louisiana Water Control Law.”<sup>4</sup>

No person may violate any water quality rule, regulation, or term of any permit or order.<sup>5</sup>

There are activity specific prohibitions found in the Louisiana code as well. These include logging discharges, such as tree tops and limbs; discharge of brine from salt domes; and by-product gypsum discharge from the phosphoric acid or fertilizer manufacturing industry.<sup>6</sup>

There is also a prohibition against discharging any hazardous waste into any underground water of Louisiana, unless a proper permit is strictly adhered to.<sup>7</sup>

***1. LPDES permits are required for the following discharges:***

- The construction of any new facility or undertaking any new activity that would result in a discharge of pollutants into the waters of the state
- The construction, installation, operation, extension, or alteration of any facility or activity that would increase the discharge quantity or the degradation of quality of pollutants into the waters of the state, or activity

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<sup>2</sup> LA. ADMIN. CODE tit. 33:IX, § 101.

<sup>3</sup> LA. ADMIN. CODE tit. 33:IX, § 2075.

<sup>4</sup> See LA. REV. STAT. ANN. § 30:2073, 30:2075 and 30:2076.

<sup>5</sup> LA. REV. STAT. ANN. § 30:2076(A)(3).

<sup>6</sup> LA. REV. STAT. ANN. § 30:2076(C), (G)(2).

<sup>7</sup> LA. REV. STAT. ANN. § 30:2073(5).

that would alter the physical, chemical, or biological property of the waters of the state.

- The construction or use of any new outlet for the discharge of any pollutants into the waters of the state.<sup>8</sup>

2. *LPDES Permits include:*

- Facilities that are under the jurisdiction of either the Louisiana Solid Waste Management Law or the Louisiana Solid Waste Management and Resource Recovery Law which discharge leachate or runoff to surface waters.
- Discharge of rain water runoff from areas where liquid or solid materials are stored or handled which are potential threats to the waters of the state.
- Concentrated animal feeding operations.<sup>9</sup>
- Concentrated aquatic animal production facilities.<sup>10</sup>
- Discharges into aquacultural projects<sup>11</sup>
- Silvicultural point sources<sup>12</sup>
- Discharges of waters and sediments resulting from the commercial dredging of shells or other natural resources.<sup>13</sup>

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<sup>8</sup> LA. ADMIN. CODE tit. 33:IX, § 301(B).

<sup>9</sup> Defined as an animal feeding operation where animals are present for 45 days or more per year and no vegetative growth or residue can be sustained in the lot in normal growing seasons or where the operation is determined to be a significant contributor of pollution to the water of the state.

<sup>10</sup> Defined as any warm or cold water aquatic animal production facility determined to be a significant contributor of pollution to the waters of the state.

<sup>11</sup> Defined as a project of a managed area which uses discharges of pollution for the maintenance or production of harvestable fresh water, estuarine, or marine plants or animals.

<sup>12</sup> Defined as discernable conveyance related to log sorting or log storage facilities which discharge into waters of the state.

<sup>13</sup> LA. ADMIN. CODE tit. 33:IX, § 301(C).

**Producer Note:** Producers should note that operators must obtain permits. If the owner is not the operator of a facility, it is the operator's responsibility to obtain a permit.<sup>14</sup>

3. *Exempted activities from permitting*

- Water, gas and other material which are injected into wells to facilitate the production of gas, oil, or other minerals
- Disposal of water derived in association with the production of oil, gas, or other minerals from a well authorized by the Office of Conservation.
- Any introduction of pollutants from nonpoint sources resulting from normal agricultural and silvicultural activities, such as runoff from orchards, cultivated crops, pastures, range and forest lands.<sup>15</sup>
- Discharged dredge or fill material resulting from activities that are permitted by the United States Army Corps of Engineers, such as channel dredging and construction, but not commercial dredging of shell and other natural resources.<sup>16</sup>

Louisiana permits (LPDES) have many requirements which must be complied with. The Louisiana permitting system is designed to work with the National permitting system. In the event of a conflict between the two permits, (if the two permits have not merged into one) the more strict permitting requirements will control.<sup>17</sup>

**Producer Note:** LPDES permits are good for up to 5 years. If the National and State permits are consolidated, the National expiration date is ignored, and the state date is used. Applications for renewal should be submitted at least 180 days prior to the expiration date.

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<sup>14</sup> LA. ADMIN. CODE tit. 33:IX, § 301(G).

<sup>15</sup> For example, a permit is generally not needed for discharges associated with normal farming activities such as plowing, cultivating, minor drainage, and harvesting for the production of food. This exemption pertains to farming and harvesting activities that are part of an established, ongoing farming or forestry operation

<sup>16</sup> 33 CFR

<sup>17</sup> LA. ADMIN.CODE tit. 33:IX, § 301(I).

*a. Technology Based Standards*

All permits are controlled by certain standards. These include, best practicable control technology, best conventional technology, and/or best available control technology economically available. However, there have been few effluent standards and limitations set for Louisiana, there are set standards for sugar processing.

*b. Spill Prevention and Control*

The water quality regulations require that there be contingency plans and procedures in place to prevent and control discharge that may arise from a spill. A spill is defined as an accidental or unauthorized leak or release of a substance from its intended container or conveyance structure, that potentially, or does indeed discharge into the waters of the state. Discharges that result from an identified, reviewed, and publically recorded spill with respect to a valid LPDES permit, are not considered spill events.<sup>18</sup>

*c. Surface Water Quality Standards*

Louisiana has surface water quality standards in place. These are in place to protect the state's water quality and protect the designated uses of water within the state. Agriculture is a designated surface water use in Louisiana.<sup>19</sup> Anyone who discharges pollutants into the waters of Louisiana in violation of these water quality standards are subject to enforcement procedures set forth by the Department of Environmental Quality.<sup>20</sup> DEQ was recently (2003) authorized to adopt regulations to establish and administer a point source to point source effluent reduction credit banking system.<sup>21</sup>

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<sup>18</sup> LA.ADMIN. CODE tit 33:IX, § 901(A).

<sup>19</sup> LA.ADMIN. CODE tit 33:IX, § 1111.

<sup>20</sup> LA.ADMIN. CODE tit 33:IX, § 1107(A).

<sup>21</sup> LA. REV. STAT. 30.2074(B)(9)

## B. Louisiana Coastal Zone Management

**Producer Note:** EPA has issued a guidance manual<sup>22</sup> on nonpoint pollution in coastal waters, which applies in all coastal states. The manual identifies measures pertaining to agriculture which are designed to reduce pollutants. Potential causes and solutions of nonpoint pollution are addressed, such as sediment and erosion control through conservation tillage, strip cropping, contour farming, terracing, or practices to remove settleable solids; confined animal facilities through limiting discharges of animal waste and designing and implementing waste management systems which will reduce runoff; nutrient management through budgeting of nutrients provided to crops; pesticide management through reducing pesticide use and improving the timing and efficiency of application; livestock grazing through protection of sensitive areas such as streambeds and wetlands from improved grazing management; and irrigation through more effective irrigation systems and special precautions in chemigation.

**Producer Note:** Louisiana has approximately 3.5 million acres of coastal wetlands; more than any other state in the nation.

The Louisiana Coastal Wetlands Conservation Restoration and Management Act relies upon the Wetland Conservation Restoration Authority (which is within the Office of the Governor) for administration.<sup>23</sup>

Activities in coastal areas may be regulated or require permitting.<sup>24</sup> The Environmental Protection Agency is the federal overseer. Whereas the Department of Natural Resources is the state overseer regarding coastal area activity. The state is heavily interested in the coastal zones, and therefore, producers should expect more regulation on the state rather than the federal level.

There is very limited farming activity that affects coastal areas in Louisiana. “Dredging and filling,” as it relates to the permitting system under the Clean Water Act, falls under the jurisdiction of the Army Corps of Engineers. (See the guide on federal environmental laws.)

The exemptions under the Clean Water Act permitting system apply to instances involving coastal zones. The discussion about the exemptions in the federal guide will help producers figure out whether they need to acquire a permit, or whether their activities fall within a recognized permit exception.

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<sup>22</sup> OFFICE OF WATER, U.S. ENVTL. PROTECTION AGENCY, GUIDANCE SPECIFYING MANAGEMENT MEASURES FOR SOURCES OF NONPOINT POLLUTION IN COASTAL WATERS (1993).

<sup>23</sup> LA. REV. STAT. ANN. § 49:213.1(D).

<sup>24</sup> LA. REV. STAT. ANN. § 49:214.30.

Coastal zones are defined by coastal waters and adjacent shorelands within certain boundaries that are strongly influenced by each other, and in proximity to the shorelines, which uses have a direct impact on coastal waters.<sup>25</sup>

Agricultural activities can be “grandfathered” in.<sup>26</sup> Producers should check with their local authorities to determine if their farming activities in or near coastal zones are protected from permitting or cessation.

## **II. GROUNDWATER**

### **A. Louisiana Groundwater Laws and Regulations**

The regulation of ground water is now administered by the Ground Water Resources Division, part of the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources’ Office of Conservation.<sup>27</sup> A Ground Water Resources Commission, made up of 19 members representing various departments, industries and interests in Louisiana, was also recently (2003) authorized.. All ground water wells must be registered with the Office of Conservation. Once a critical groundwater areas are declared, then all new ground water wells, 8 inches or larger in diameter, must file for and receive approval before drilling

A reclaimed water program to allow for the use of reclaimed water for non-potable uses was recently established (2003). Reclaimed water may be used to irrigate food crops for animal consumption, but not for irrigating food crops used directly for human consumption.<sup>28</sup>

Notice is required to be given to the Louisiana Departments of Natural Resources and Environmental Quality of any suit seeking damages for the evaluation and remediation of any contamination or pollution alleged to impact or threaten usable ground water.<sup>29</sup>

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<sup>25</sup> LA. REV. STAT. ANN. § 49:214.23.

<sup>26</sup> LA. ADMIN. CODE tit. 43:I, § 723(B).

<sup>27</sup> LA. REV. STAT. 38:3097.1 *ET SEQ.*

<sup>28</sup> LA. REV. STAT. 30:2391-99

<sup>29</sup> Act 1166 of 2003

### III. AIR QUALITY

**Producer Note:** While most agricultural operations are not air pollution sources under the CAA, complaints concerning odor and dust resulting from agricultural operations may be made. These complaints normally arise in the form of actions filed under state law against an agricultural producer for nuisance. Agricultural operations may be immune to these actions under the Right to Farm Act of Louisiana.

#### A. Louisiana Air Quality Laws and Regulations

Louisiana air quality is governed by the Louisiana Air Control Law as well as many regulations that address air quality. The Louisiana Air Control Law prohibits activities that result in the discharge of air contaminants or pollutants without a license or permit, and any discharge into the air, including noise pollution, which may violate air quality regulations, or violate the terms of permits, licenses, or variances.<sup>30</sup>

The bulk of the air pollution law and regulations concern permitting schemes for conventional and toxic air pollutants. Producers usually do not need to concern themselves with these permitting procedures. However, it is always a good idea to check local regulations. A producer must be aware of the dust or noise associated with his operation as dust or noise could be construed as air pollution.

Certain agricultural activities are exempt from the air control law. These include the burning of agricultural by-products in the field in connection with planting, harvesting, or the processing of agricultural products controlled burning in connection with timber stand management, and the controlled burning of rural or marsh land.<sup>31</sup>

### IV. SOLID WASTE AND HAZARDOUS WASTE

**Producer Note:** There are several laws which control the use and disposal, as well as the cleanup, of hazardous wastes. Agricultural producers who use hazardous chemicals or use petroleum or other products stored in storage tanks must be aware of the requirements governing their actions.

#### A. Louisiana Solid Waste and Hazardous Waste Laws and Regulations

Solid waste is defined as discarded material which may include solid, liquid, or semi-solid

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<sup>30</sup> LA. REV. STAT. ANN. § 30:2055, 30:2057.

<sup>31</sup> LA. REV. STAT. ANN. § 30:2057.

substances that result from agricultural activities.<sup>32</sup> Solid or dissolved irrigation return flow materials are exempted from the definition, however.<sup>33</sup>

If the producer complies with the Louisiana Department of Agriculture's disposal methods of agricultural waste, the producer is exempted from the regulations, as well as if the waste is disposed of where the crops are grown.<sup>34</sup>

If the producer uses the waste, including manure, for his own use on land owned or controlled by him, there is no permitting requirement or processing or disposal standard that they must meet. The waste must not exceed ten tons per year per individual per location.<sup>35</sup>

**Producer Note:** While most farmers and ranchers are not generators, transporters, or disposers of solid waste, it is important to check with state officials concerning the definitions of solid waste to determine whether an operation's activities could be regulated under state solid and hazardous waste statutes.

## V. PESTICIDES AND CHEMIGATION

**Producer Note:** Use of pesticides and other farm chemicals is regulated by federal and state statutes. Most states have some form of licensing or certification requirements controlling those who use pesticides. In addition, if a producer employs agricultural workers, there are regulations which address safety concerns about pesticide use by or around those workers.

### A. Louisiana Pesticide and Chemigation Laws and Regulations

**Producer Note:** Louisiana, like most states, has laws designed to control the use of pesticides. The laws are designed to closely monitor the distribution and ultimate use of these substances within the state.

Louisiana has a typical pesticide regulation structure. There should be compliance by the producer as an applicator, storer, and/or disposer of pesticides and their containers.<sup>36</sup>

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<sup>32</sup> LA. ADMIN. CODE tit. 33:VII, § 115 and 301.

<sup>33</sup> LA. REV. STAT. ANN. § 30:2153.

<sup>34</sup> LA. ADMIN. CODE tit. 33:VII, § 301(A).

<sup>35</sup> LA. ADMIN. CODE tit. 33:VII, § 303.

<sup>36</sup> See LA. ADMIN. CODE tit. 7:XXIII, § 13137, 13165, 13169.

## VI. PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE

**Producer Note:** Agricultural producers also have responsibilities concerning wildlife and migratory birds which may have habitat on the producer's property. Federal and state laws contain measures designed to protect or enhance wildlife or wildlife habitat.

### A. Louisiana Wildlife Protection Laws and Regulations

**Producer Note:** Many states have additional measures which either enhance protections under federal laws or address issues peculiar to wildlife found within the state. These states also may address common problems caused by wildlife. Louisiana has laws protecting wildlife.

## VII. Enforcement of State Environmental Laws

As with federal environmental laws, persons who violate the regulatory requirements of state environmental laws face substantial penalties. The specific penalties vary to some degree with each statute. However, they generally include both civil and criminal fines. Additional fines can be assessed for each day that an operation remains in violation. For severe or repeated violations, jail sentences can be imposed. State agencies can also bring proceedings, either in court or before an administrative tribunal, to enjoin a producer's activities and force compliance with the statute. In some cases, citizens may also file suits to enforce the requirements of the environmental laws. As with the federal statutes, state laws afford producers the right to administrative and/or judicial review of agency decisions.

## VIII. OTHER LOUISIANA STATUTES AFFECTING AGRICULTURE

### A. Louisiana Dead Animal Disposal

The disposal of dead animals is to be done of in a sanitary manner by cremation or deep burial.<sup>37</sup> Burial means placement in a hole or pit not less than six feet deep for the disposal of the carcasses of cows, mules, and horses, and not less than four feet for the carcasses of sheep, goats and swine. Disposal for dead poultry is also defined.<sup>38</sup>

Disposal of dead animals into a body of water that is a water supply source can be pursued as a criminal act.<sup>39</sup>

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<sup>37</sup> LA. REV. STAT. 3:2131

<sup>38</sup> LA. ADMIN. CODE 7.XXI.707

<sup>39</sup> LA. STAT. ANN-R.S. 14:58.

## **B. Louisiana Right to Farm**

Louisiana's right to farm law prevents parishes (except Jefferson parish) from adopting any ordinance that declares an agricultural operation that is in compliance with generally accepted agricultural practices a nuisance. It also prevents the adoption of a zoning ordinance that may force the closure of an agricultural operation. Parish and municipality governments may adopt ordinances that prohibit or regulate agricultural operations that are negligently operated, or that are not in accordance with generally accepted agricultural practices.<sup>40</sup>

## **C. Louisiana Right to Forest**

Louisiana's right to forest law prevents parishes (except Jefferson parish) from adopting any ordinance that declares a forestry operation that is in compliance with generally accepted forestry practices a nuisance. It also prevents the adoption of a zoning ordinance that may force the closure of a forestry operation. Parish and municipality governments may adopt ordinance that prohibit or regulate forestry operations that are negligently operated, or that are not in accordance with generally accepted forestry practices.<sup>41</sup>

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<sup>40</sup> LA. REV. STAT. ANN. A tit.3 Chapter 22, part 1.

<sup>41</sup> LA. REV. STAT. ANN. A tit.3 Section 36:21.

## Appendix A - Agencies

Producer Note: State and federal agencies are available to answer questions regarding environmental matters and a producer's compliance with environmental laws and regulations. The following is a list of agencies which should be able to answer questions or provide materials for a producer.

### State Agencies:

#### **Louisiana State Department of Agriculture & Forestry**

P.O. Box 631  
Baton Rouge, LA 70821-0631  
(225) 922-1234  
Fax: (225) 922-1253  
<http://www.ldaf.state.la.us/>

#### **Agriculture and Environmental Sciences**

P.O. Box 3596  
Baton Rouge, LA 70821-3596  
(225) 925-3770  
Fax: (225) 925-3760

#### **Agro-Consumer Services**

P.O. Box 3098  
Baton Rouge, LA 70821-3098  
(225) 922-1341  
(225) 922-0477

#### **Animal Health Service**

P.O. Box 4048  
Baton Rouge, LA 70821-4048  
(225) 925-3962  
(225) 925-4103

#### **Forestry**

P.O. Box 1628  
Baton Rouge, LA 70821-1628  
(225) 925-4500  
Fax: (225) 922-1356

#### **Soil and Water Conservation**

P.O. Box 3554  
Baton Rouge, LA 70821-3554  
(225) 922-1269  
Fax: (225) 922-2577

#### **Department of Environmental Quality**

Galvez Building  
602 N. Fifth Street  
P.O. Box 4301  
Baton Rouge, LA 70821-4301  
(225) 219-3953

Toll Free: (888) 763-5424  
24-hr. Hot Line: (225) 342-1234  
<http://www.deq.state.la.us/>

#### **Environmental Assessment**

P.O. Box 4314  
Baton Rouge, LA 70821-4314  
(225) 219-3236  
Fax: (225) 219-3239

#### **Environmental Compliance**

P.O. Box 4312  
Baton Rouge, LA 70821-4312  
(225) 219-3700  
Fax: (225) 219-3708

#### **Department of Natural Resources**

P.O. Box 94396  
LaSalle Building  
617 N. 3rd St.  
Baton Rouge, LA 70804-9396  
(225) 342-4503  
<http://www.dnr.statelr.la.us/>

#### **Coastal Restoration Management**

P.O. Box 44487  
617 N. 3rd St., 10th Floor  
Baton Rouge, LA 70804-4487  
(225) 342-3583  
Fax: (225) 342-9417

#### **Conservation**

P.O. Box 94275  
617 N. 3rd St., 9th Floor  
Baton Rouge, LA 70804-9275  
(225) 342-5540  
Fax: (225) 342-3094

#### **Mineral Resources**

617 N. St., 8th Floor  
P.O. Box 2827  
Baton Rouge, LA 70804-2827  
(225) 342-4615  
Fax: (225) 342-4527

**Department of Wildlife and Fisheries**

P.O. Box 98000  
Baton Rouge, LA 70898  
(225) 765-2883  
<http://www.wlf.state.la.us/>

**Enforcement**  
(800) 442-2511

**Inland Fisheries**  
(225) 765-2330  
Fax: (225) 765-2455

**Licenses**  
(225) 765-2602

**Marine Fisheries**  
(225) 765-2383  
Fax: (225) 765-2489

**Wildlife**  
(225) 765-2346  
Fax: (225) 763-5456

**Louisiana Cooperative Extension Service**

LSU Agricultural Center  
P.O. Box 25100  
Baton Rouge, LA 70894-5100  
(504) 388-4141  
Fax: (504) 388-2467  
<http://www.agctr.lsu.edu>