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# Emergency Rules

## DECLARATION OF EMERGENCY

### Board of Supervisors of Southern University

On November 17, 1979, at the regular meeting of the Southern University Board of Supervisors, exercising those powers conferred by the emergency provisions of the Administrative Procedures Act, R.S. 49:953B, the following rules were adopted. This action was necessary in order to protect the economic welfare of Southern University, Baton Rouge Campus.

1. An increase of two dollars in the student union fee was adopted, effective Spring Semester, 1980.

2. An increase of one dollar per semester for student health and accident insurance was adopted, effective Spring Semester, 1980.

James J. Prestage, Acting President  
Board of Supervisors of Southern University

## DECLARATION OF EMERGENCY

### Department of Health and Human Resources Office of Family Security

The Department of Health and Human Resources, Office of Family Security, does hereby exercise the emergency provision of the Administrative Procedures Act (R.S. 49:953 B) to adopt effective January 1, 1980, the following increases in the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) and General Assistance (GA) Need Standards. This action is necessary so that needy families will receive public assistance which they are entitled to.

The current need standards are shown in parentheses. Using a 10.8 percent increase standard, the new AFDC and GA Need Standards are proposed as follows:

#### AFDC Need Standards

Size of Household	Non-Urban	Urban
1	\$ 139 (125)	\$ 151 (136)
2	259 (234)	289 (261)
3	366 (330)	402 (363)
4	456 (412)	494 (446)
5	543 (490)	583 (526)
6	622 (561)	664 (599)
7	704 (635)	742 (670)
8	782 (706)	821 (741)
9	856 (773)	896 (809)
10	933 (842)	972 (877)
11	1014 (915)	1054 (951)
12	1098 (991)	1138 (1027)
13	1187 (1071)	1219 (1100)
14	1273 (1149)	1306 (1179)
15	1361 (1228)	1394 (1258)
16	1448 (1307)	1488 (1343)
17	1536 (1386)	1560 (1408)
18	1623 (1465)	1659 (1497)

For each additional person, add \$94 (85)

For each additional person, add \$103 (94)

## GA Need Standard

1 person - \$229 (207)

2 persons - 289 (261)

William A. Cherry, M.D., Secretary  
Department of Health and Human Resources

## DECLARATION OF EMERGENCY

### Department of Health and Human Resources Office of Family Security

In accordance with the Appropriation Act of the 1979 Louisiana Legislature, the Department of Health and Human Resources, Office of Family Security will implement policy effective January 1, 1980, providing for the semiannual adjustments for the coupon allotments and standard deduction in the Food Stamp Program. This action is necessary to allow the Food Stamp Program to be in compliance with federal regulations as specified in the federal register, Volume 44, Number 216, November 6, 1979, pages 64067 - 64069.

This is also necessary so that Food Stamp recipients will receive the Food Stamp coupons that they are entitled to.

The following is the Thrifty Food Plan (TFP) amounts and standard deduction.

Household Size	TFP	Household Size	TFP
1	\$ 63	11	\$517
2	115	12	564
3	165	13	611
4	209	14	658
5	248	15	705
6	298	16	752
7	329	17	799
8	376	18	846
9	423	19	893
10	470	20	940

For each additional person in excess of twenty, add forty-seven.  
The new standard deduction is seventy-five dollars.

William A. Cherry, M.D., Secretary  
Department of Health and Human Resources

## DECLARATION OF EMERGENCY

### Department of Health and Human Resources Office of Family Security

In accordance with the Appropriation Act of the 1979 Louisiana Legislature, the Department of Health and Human Resources, Office of Family Security will implement policy effective January 1, 1980, which allows persons sixty years of age or over and persons who receive Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Benefits under Title II of the Social Security Act to deduct from the household's income that portion of medical expenses in excess of thirty-five dollars per month excluding special diets. These households shall be given an excess shelter deduction for the monthly cost that exceeds fifty percent of the household's monthly income after all other applicable deductions. This action is necessary to allow the Food Stamp Program to be in compliance with federal regulations as specified in the *Federal Register*, Volume 44, Number 187, Tuesday, September 25, 1979, pages 55160 - 55165. It is also necessary to ensure that certain Food Stamp recipients receive deductions and coupon allotments that they are entitled to.

Spouses or other persons receiving benefits as a dependent of the SSI or disability recipient are not eligible to receive this deduction but persons receiving emergency SSI benefits based on presumptive eligibility are eligible for this deduction.

William A. Cherry, M.D., Secretary  
Department of Health and Human Resources

# Rules

## RULE

### Board of Elementary and Secondary Education

#### Rule 4.01.50a

(Replaces present policy in effect) The Board adopted amended Nonpublic School Testing Guidelines.

#### Nonpublic School Testing Guidelines

**Section I: Rationale.** The purpose of this program is to assess the sustained curriculum of course of study in nonpublic schools through the use of standardized instruments.

A systematic auditing of these results will give some measure of the progress achieved by the individual pupil, a local school and the system as a unit, and also serve as an indicator of the need for remedial programs.

Such an audit would assist in assessing the variation of effectiveness of different instructional procedures and/or different curricular arrangements. The program would assist in assessing the degree to which fixed goals and objectives are accomplished.

The program would make available standardized testing for pupils in grades K-12 to evaluate the sustained curriculum or course of study.

#### Definition of Terms.

**School** — approved nonpublic school which is not classified as part of an organized system.

**System** — approved nonpublic schools forming part of an association of schools functioning under a Board which sets policy.

**LDE** — Louisiana Department of Education — nonpublic school testing staff.

**BESE** — Louisiana State Board of Elementary and Secondary Education

#### Goals.

1. Assessment of program evaluation as an educational priority
2. Assessment of effective pupil learning

#### Objectives.

1. Indicators which have been subjected to tests for both validity and reliability in terms of effectiveness that can be communicated to provide the Board of Elementary and Secondary Education (BESE) and other interested persons data by which they can evaluate the sustained curriculum or course of study in approved nonpublic schools.

2. Identification of programs that are effective.

3. Development of conclusions drawn from hard data that help decision makers refine, expand, or drop programs.

#### Section II: Basic Design of Testing Program.

**A. Selection of Instrument.** The school or system will identify one type of norm-referenced instrument to be used for testing from the approved list of test publishers, as established by the Advisory Council for Nonpublic School Testing.

**B. Reporting Format.** Percentile rank by subtest based on national norms will be reported. Raw score, standard score and normal curve equivalent (NCE) score will be furnished LDE for analysis. Summary results of hand scored tests must be provided the LDE by the school or system. After each school has administered the tests and returned them to the publisher for scoring, the results will be sent to the LDE with copies to the

#### Allowable medical costs are:

A. Medical and dental care, including psychotherapy and rehabilitation services provided by a licensed practitioner authorized by state law or other qualified health professional.

B. Hospitalization or outpatient treatment, nursing care, and nursing home care including payments by the household for an individual who was a household member immediately prior to entering a hospital or nursing home provided by a facility recognized by the state.

C. Prescription drugs when prescribed by a licensed practitioner authorized under state law and other over-the-counter medication (including insulin) when approved by a licensed practitioner or other qualified health professional; in addition, costs of medical supplies, sick room equipment (including rental) or other prescribed equipment are deductible.

D. Health and hospitalization insurance policy premiums. The costs of health and accident policies such as those payable in lump sum settlements for death or dismemberment or income maintenance policies such as those that continue mortgage or loan payments while the beneficiary is disabled are not deductible.

E. Medicare premiums related to coverage under Title XVIII of the Social Security Act; any cost-sharing or spend-down expenses incurred by Medicaid recipients.

F. Dentures, hearing aids, and prosthetics.

G. Securing and maintaining a seeing eye or hearing dog including the cost of dog food and veterinarian bills.

H. Eye glasses prescribed by a physician skilled in eye disease or by an optometrist.

I. Reasonable cost of transportation and lodging to obtain medical treatment or services.

J. Maintaining an attendant, homemaker, home health aide, or child care services, housekeeper, necessary due to age, infirmity, or illness. In addition, an amount equal to the one person coupon allotment shall be deducted if the household furnishes the majority of the attendant's meals. The allotment for this meal-related deduction shall be that in effect at the time of initial certification. The state agency is only required to update the allotment amount at the next scheduled recertification; however, at their option, the state agency may do so earlier. If a household incurs attendant care costs that could qualify under both the medical deduction and dependent care deduction, the state agency shall treat the cost as a medical expense.

Monthly shelter costs is the amount in excess of fifty percent of the household's income after all other deductions have been applied. The shelter deduction alone or in combination with the dependent care deduction shall not exceed ninety dollars unless the household contains a member who is age sixty or over or who receives SSI (including emergency benefits based on presumptive eligibility) under Title XVI or disability payments under Title II of the Social Security Act. These households shall be given an excess shelter deduction for the monthly cost that exceeds fifty percent of the household's monthly income after all other applicable deductions. That portion of an allowable medical expense which is not reimbursable shall be included as part of the household's medical expenses. Households entitled to the medical deduction shall have the nonreimbursable portion considered at the time the amount of reimbursement is received or can otherwise be verified.

Households reporting one-time only medical expenses during their certification period may elect to have a one-time deduction or to have the expense averaged over the remaining months of the certification period. Averaging would begin the month the change would become effective.

school by calendar dates established annually by the advisory council.

C. Name and Publisher of Instrument. The school or system will submit the name and publisher of the instrument to be used for testing students to LDE sixty days prior to anticipated testing date. In addition, they will submit by grade level the number of students participating in the school program; the unit price per student as substantiated by the publisher's catalog must also be included with the school order. The publisher's remuneration shall not exceed the amount of the purchase order plus shipping costs. Addition costs must be borne by the school.

D. Acquisition of Materials. The school or system will notify the LDE of their test recommendations. The LDE staff will issue a purchase order to the publisher authorizing delivery of the tests to the schools.

E. Fiscal Administration. The school or system will provide the LDE with the name of the selected instrument, the vendor, and the number of students to be tested at each grade level.

A purchase order will be issued by the LDE to the selected vendor for each school.

The school will notify the LDE upon receipt of the materials so that partial payment may be made if required.

Upon receipt of the test results (a copy of which will be supplied the LDE) the school or system will notify the LDE and final payment will be made.

#### Section III: Administration of Testing Program

A. Test dates. Spring or Fall in accordance with publishers' norming dates.

B. Grade Levels to be Tested. Standardized testing to evaluate sustained curriculum or course of study, grades K-12.

C. Testing Exclusions. Any exceptional child who, with the aid of any available related services, is capable of participating in the approved nonpublic school testing program, and who meets the criteria established by the Department of Education's office of special education for participation in such program, shall participate.

#### Section IV.

A. Board Reporting. A summary report of data by selected instrument will be provided by LDE to the Board of Elementary and Secondary Education. This summary report may also be provided to the Elementary and Secondary Education Bureaus of the Department of Education for purposes of evaluating the sustained curriculum.

B. Release of Test Data. Data relative to test results of individual students, teachers, classes, or schools will only be released in accordance with the Buckley Amendment and Attorney General's Opinion 77-1340.

Section V: Advisory Council. The Nonpublic School Testing Advisory Council appointed by the Board of Elementary and Secondary Education will continue to function in an advisory capacity throughout the duration of the program.

#### Rule 4.01.50b

The Board adopted the following directives to be used in listing nonpublic schools in the Louisiana School Directory: If a school does not submit an annual school report, it shall not be listed in the directory; schools ineligible under the Brumfield vs. Dodd decision would be so listed in the directory and be noted as ineligible by the use of an asterisk. Approval categories should be listed as approved, provisional, probational, or unapproved, with appropriate notations as to whether or not the schools are special schools or alternative schools and have met those standards.

#### Rule 1.00.30c

Amendment to present policy which will require that referrals of advisory council minutes/reports be made to the standing committee(s) at the discretion of the Board Staff Director.

James V. Soileau, Executive Director  
Board of Elementary and Secondary Education

## RULES

### Department of Health and Human Resources Air Control Commission

#### Regulation Revisions

Add the following definitions to Section 4 of the Regulations:

4.95 "New Design" Furnace. An existing straight kraft recovery furnace with both welded-wall or membrane wall construction and emission-control-designed air systems, for which design specifications, purchase contract or manufacturer's warranty specifies a capability for continuous total reduced sulfur (TRS) emissions equivalent to the New Source Performance Standards (*Federal Register*, February 23, 1978, Part V).

4.96 Cross-recovery. The practice of combining the spent liquors from a soda-based semi-chemical pulping process, such as NSSC, with kraft mill black liquor prior to burning in a recovery furnace. Less than seven percent semi-chemical liquor, on a quarterly basis, based on equivalent air-dry pulp production, will not be classified as cross-recovery.

4.97 "Bubble Concept." An alternative emission plan whereby a facility with multiple sources of a given pollutant may achieve a required total emission by a different mix of controls from that mandated by regulation. Some sources may be assigned more restrictive limits, while others would meet less restrictive ones, provided the resulting total emissions are equivalent. Such a concept may permit a more expeditious compliance plan.

\*\*\*\*

Add to Table 4, "Emissions—Methods of Contaminant Measurement."

Total Reduced Sulfur (TRS) -

1) Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 60, Appendix A - Method 16 or 60.8B.

2) Coulometric titration by method specified in NCASI Atmospheric Quality Improvement Technical Bulletin Number 91. (January, 1978.)

3) Or any other equivalent method.

\*\*\*\*

Revise the first part of 22.6 to read as follows:

22.6 Organic Compounds Water Separation.

22.6.1 Water Separators-Volatile Organic Compounds. Single or multiple compartment volatile organic compound water separators which receive effluent water from any equipment processing, refining, treating, storing or handling volatile organic compounds and emit greater than one hundred tons per year of regulated hydrocarbons (uncontrolled) shall be equipped with one of the following vapor loss control devices properly installed in good working order and in operation....

a) A container having all openings sealed and totally enclosing the liquid contents. All gauging and sampling devices will be gas-tight except when gauging or sampling is taking place.

b) A container equipped with a floating roof, consisting of a pontoon type, double deck type roof, or internal floating cover which rests or floats on the surface of the contents and be equipped with a closure seal or seals to close the space between the roof edge and container wall. All gauging and sampling devices will be gas-tight except when gauging or sampling is taking place.

c) A container equipped with a vapor disposal system capable of processing such organic vapors and gases so as to prevent their emission to the atmosphere and with all container gauging and sampling devices gas-tight except when gauging or sampling is taking place.

d) Other equivalent equipment or means as may be approved by the Technical Secretary. This subsection does not apply to oil field separators.

\*\*\*\*

Add Section 22.6.2 as follows:

22.6.2 Water Separators - Non Volatile Organic Compounds. Single or multiple compartment water separators which receive effluent water from any equipment processing, refining, treating, storing or handling organic compounds with a vapor pressure less than 1.5 psia (at actual conditions in separator) and emit greater than one hundred tons per year of regulated hydrocarbons (uncontrolled) shall be equipped with one of the following vapor loss control devices properly installed in good working order and in operation on the forebays:

(a) A cover having all openings sealed and totally enclosing the liquid contents: All gauging and sampling devices will be gas tight except when gauging or sampling is taking place.

(b) A floating roof, consisting of a pontoon type, double deck type roof, or internal floating cover which rests or floats on the surface of the contents and is equipped with a closure seal or seals to close the space between the roof edge and container wall. All gauging and sampling devices will be gas-tight except when gauging or sampling is taking place.

(c) Vapor disposal system capable of processing such organic vapors and gases so as to prevent their emission to the atmosphere and with all container gauging and sampling devices gas-tight except when gauging or sampling is taking place.

(d) Other equivalent equipment or means as may be approved by the Technical Secretary. This Subsection does not apply to oil field separators.

\*\*\*\*

In Section 22.10 revise the second sentence to read as follows: ...Sources emitting other organic compounds may be considered for exemption by the Commission if their control causes hardship....

\*\*\*\*

Add the following Subsection 23.4.3 to read:

23.4.3 Total Reduced Sulfur Emissions. Emission of Total Reduced Sulfur (TRS) from existing sources specified below shall not exceed the following limits:

(1) Kraft recovery furnaces corrected to eight percent oxygen by volume:

a. New design straight kraft recovery furnaces, five parts per million (ppm).

b. Old design straight kraft recovery furnaces, twenty ppm.

c. Cross-recovery furnaces, twenty-five ppm.

d. Recovery furnaces constructed prior to 1960: The department may establish emission limitations different from those specified above for the remaining useful life of the unit. The emission limit established for each effected furnace will reflect the lowest levels of TRS emissions consistently achievable utilizing best practicable technology.

(2) Digester systems, five ppm.

(3) Multiple-effect evaporator systems, five ppm.

(4) Lime kilns, corrected to ten percent oxygen by volume, twenty ppm.

(5) Condensate stripper systems, five ppm.

(6) Smelt dissolving tanks, 0.0084 grams per kilogram black liquor solids fired. Compliance with the particulate emission limits of Section 23.4.1 (2) by a scrubbing device employing fresh water as the scrubbing medium make-up will be accepted as evidence of adequate TRS control on smelt dissolving tanks.

Emission limits are given in terms of twelve-hour averages. For recovery furnaces, one percent, and for lime kilns, two percent of all twelve-hour TRS averages per quarter year above the specified level, under conditions of proper operation and maintenance, in

the absence of start-ups, shut downs and malfunctions, are not considered to be violations of the emission limitation. These are not running averages, but are instead for discrete contiguous twelve-hour periods of time.

23.4.3.1 In any facility with multiple sources subject to this Section, alternative TRS emission limits from individual sources shall be established upon request, using the "Bubble Concept," provided that the total emissions from all the regulated sources do not exceed those permitted above.

23.4.3.2 The Department may establish alternative limits consistent with the purposes of this Section.

23.4.3.3 Compliance: Effected sources shall achieve final compliance with the provisions of Subsection 23.4.3 as expeditiously as practicable but not more than six years from the effective date of this subsection of the regulations.

\*\*\*\*

4.99 Graphic Arts (Printing). The formation of words, designs and pictures, usually by a series of application rolls each with only partial coverage.

4.100 Packaging Rotogravure Printing. The printing upon paper, paper boards, metal foil, plastic film, and other substrates, which are, in subsequent operations, formed into containers and labels for articles to be sold.

4.101 Publication Rotogravure Printing. The printing upon paper which is subsequently formed into books, magazines, catalogues, brochures, directories, newspaper supplements, and other types of printed materials.

4.102 Flexographic Printing. The application of words, designs and pictures to a substrate by means of a roll printing technique in which both the pattern to be applied is raised above the printing roll and the image carrier is made of rubber or other elastomeric materials.

4.103 Vapor-Tight. Not capable of allowing the passage of gases at the pressures encountered.

4.104 Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Facility. Any facility which manufactures pharmaceutical products by chemical syntheses.

4.105 Particleboard is a manufactured board made of individual wood particles which have been coated with a binder and formed into flat sheets by pressure. Particleboard used as furniture component is not covered under this definition.

4.106 Thin particleboard is particleboard with a nominal thickness of ¼ inch or less. (Nominal ¼" is from 0.210" to 0.265").

4.107 Class II finish. A finish which complies with the requirements of NBS Voluntary Product Standard PS 59-73.

4.108 Dry cleaning facility. A facility engaged in the cleaning of fabrics in an essentially non-aqueous solvent by means of one or more washes in solvent, extraction of excess solvent by spinning and drying by tumbling in an air stream. The facility includes but is not limited to any washer, dryer, filter and purification systems, waste disposal systems, holding tanks, pumps, and attendant piping and valves used in this service.

4.109 Production equipment exhaust system. A device for collecting and directing out of the work area VOC fugitive emissions from reactor openings, centrifuge opening and other vessel openings for the purpose of protecting workers from excessive VOC exposure.

4.110 Heat sensitive material. Materials which cannot be exposed to temperatures greater than 80° to 95°C (180° to 200°F).

4.111 Transfer efficiency. The portion of coating which is not lost or wasted during the application process expressed as percent.

4.112 Printed panels. Panels whose grain or natural surface is obscured by fillers and basecoats upon which a simulated grain or decorative pattern is printed.

4.113 Hardwood plywood. Plywood whose surface layer is a veneer of hardwood.

4.114 Natural finish hardwood plywood panels means panels

whose original grain pattern is enhanced by essentially transparent finishes frequently supplemented by fillers and toners.

4.115 Hardboard is a panel manufactured primarily from inter-felted lignocellulosic fibers which are consolidated under heat and pressure in a hot-press.

4.116 Low organic solvent coating (LOSC) coating which contain less organic solvent than the conventional coatings used by the industry. Low organic solvent coatings include water-borne, higher solids, electrodeposition and powder coatings.

\*\*\*\*

6.3.8 A statement that any proposed new or modified major stationary source as per Section 173 of the Federal Clean Air Act as amended August 1977 in an area which has been designated as "nonattainment" by the Environmental Protection Agency will be built or modified to achieve the lowest achievable emission rate (LAER) as defined by Section 171 of the Federal Clean Air Act as amended August 1977. In addition, the owner or operator of such proposed new or modified source will demonstrate that all major stationary sources owned or operated by such person (or by any entity controlling, controlled by, or under common control with such person) in Louisiana is in compliance with all emission limits and standards under the Federal Clean Air Act or is on a schedule of actions, officially adopted by the Commission, to achieve compliance. Such demonstration shall be evidenced by the owner or operator furnishing the following certification:

All existing major stationary sources owned and operated by the applicant in Louisiana, which are subject to a final court judgement or final EPA order or final Louisiana Air Control Commission enforcement action entered as a result of the alleged non-compliance of such sources with an emission limitation or standard under the Clean Air Act, are now in compliance with all such judgements or orders including, without limitation, any approved compliance schedules which are federally enforceable contained therein. This certification is based upon a reasonable inquiry of those employees of applicant who have operational responsibility for compliance with such emission limitations and standards.

If owner or operator is not able to make the affirmations specified in Section 6.3.8, a permit cannot be issued.

\* \* \* \*

Revise the first sentence of Section 22.3 (a) to read as follows:

22.3... (a) A floating roof, consisting of a pontoon type, double deck type roof or internal floating cover, which will rest or float on the surface of the liquid contents and can be equipped with a closure seal or seals to close the space between the roof edge and tank wall...

\* \* \* \*

Revise 22.9.2 to read: Surface Coating Industries. No person may cause, suffer, allow or permit volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions from the surface coating of any materials affected by Regulation 22.9.2 (a) through (j) to exceed the emission limits as specified in the regulation.

Add 22.9.2 (i) reading: Surface Coating of Miscellaneous Metal Parts and Products. The following emission limits shall apply:

	VOC Emission Limitation	
	lbs per gal of coating (minus water)	kg per liter of coating (minus water)
Clear Coat	4.3	0.52
Air or forced air-dried items (not oven dried)	3.5	0.42
Frequent color change and/or large numbers of colors applied, or first coat on un-treated ferrous substrate	3.0	0.36
Outdoor or harsh exposure		

or extreme performance characteristics	3.5	0.42
No or infrequent color change, or small number of colors applied		
(1) Powder Coating	0.4	0.05
(2) Other	3.0	0.36

These limits do not apply to operations covered in (a) to (h) herein or exterior coating of aircraft, auto refinishing, exterior coating of marine vessels and auto customizing topcoating (processing less than 35 vehicles per day)

Add 22.9.2 (j) reading: Factory Surface Coating of Flat Wood Paneling. The following emission limits shall apply:

	VOC Emission Limitation	
	lbs per 1000 sq. ft. of coated surface	kg per 100 sq. meter of coated surface
Printed interior wall panels made of hardwood plywood and thin particleboard	6.0	2.9
Natural finish hardwood plywood panels	12.0	5.8
Class II finishes for hardboard paneling	10.0	4.8

Revise Section 22.9.3 (b) to read: If a person wishes to use low solvent technology to meet any of the emission limits specified in Regulation 22.9.2 (a) through (j) and if the technology to be used for any particular application is not now proven but is expected to be proven in a reasonable length of time, he may request a compliance date extension from the Technical Secretary. After consultation with appropriate local governmental agencies, the Technical Secretary may extend the compliance date to no later than December 31, 1982. Compliance date extensions will require progress reports every ninety days, or as directed, to show reasonable progress, as determined by the Technical Secretary, toward technology to meet the specified emission limitation.

Compliance with the emission limitation for any specified surface coating application shall be eighteen months after any progress report indicates the extended compliance date cannot be met with low solvent technology. Final compliance date for any control plan shall be no later than December 31, 1982. Compliance will be determined by the procedure specified in "Control of Volatile Organic Emissions for Existing Stationary Sources. Vol. 2-Surface Coating of Cans, Coils, Paper, Fabric, Autos and Lt. Duty Trucks", (EPA 450/2-77-008); a method approved by the Technical Secretary or certification from the paint manufacturer concerning the solvent makeup of the paint.

\* \* \* \*

22.12.4 Exemptions. A vapor degreaser emitting one hundred pounds (forty-five kilograms) or less of VOC in any consecutive twenty-four hour period (uncontrolled) is exempt from the provisions of this section provided the total emissions from all the vapor degreasers at the facility combined are less than one hundred tons/year of VOC, uncontrolled. If these two conditions are not met, the provisions of Section 22.12 must apply.

\* \* \* \*

## 22.19 Perchloroethylene Dry Cleaning Systems

### 22.19.1 Control Requirements.

A. There shall be no liquid leakage of volatile organic compounds from any perchloroethylene dry cleaning system. Liquid leakage shall be determined by visual inspection of the following sources:

1. Hose connections, unions, couplings and valves.
2. Machine door gasket and seating.
3. Filter head gasket and seating.
4. Pumps.