Florida Department of Environmental Protection

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LONG RANGE PROGRAM PLAN

Department of Environmental Protection
Tallahassee, Florida

September 30, 2010

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Office of Policy and Budget
Executive Office of the Governor
1701 Capitol
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0001

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House Full Appropriations Council
221 Capitol
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1300

David Coburn, Staff Director
Senate Policy and Steering Committee on Ways and Means
201 Capitol
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1300

Dear Directors:

Pursuant to Chapter 216, Florida Statutes, our Long Range Program Plan (LRPP) for the Department of Environmental Protection is submitted in the format prescribed in the budget instructions. The information provided electronically and contained herein is a true and accurate presentation of our mission, goals, objectives and measures for the Fiscal Year 2011-12 through Fiscal Year 2015-16.

This submission has been approved by Mimi A. Drew, Secretary.

Jennifer L. Fitzwater

Jennifer L. Fitzwater, Deputy Secretary
Office of Policy and Planning

Florida
Department of Environmental Protection
"More Protection, Less Process"

Long Range Program Plan

Fiscal Years: 2011-2012 through 2015-2016

Florida Department of Environmental Protection

AGENCY MISSION:

"MORE PROTECTION…LESS PROCESS"

"The Department of Environmental Protection is committed to protecting Florida's environment and natural resources to serve the current and future needs of the state and its visitors. Common sense management and conservation decisions are guided toward more protection and less process."

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES / AGENCY SERVICE OUTCOMES AND PERFORMANCE PROJECTION TABLES

The Department of Environmental Protection has established a series of Goals that chart the future direction of the agency in accomplishing its Mission. For each goal, the Department has identified appropriate *objectives* (which provide specific, measurable, intermediate ends that mark progress toward achieving the associated goal) and *outcomes* (indicators of the actual impact or public benefit of a service). Each goal, objective and outcome identified below is listed in priority order, as determined by the Department. An explanation of projection methodology and influencing factors is included for each outcome.

GOAL #1 – PROTECT PUBLIC HEALTH AND SAFETY

OBJECTIVE 1A – Environmental Assessment and Restoration Program: Increase the protection, conservation, and restoration of Florida's water resources to meet existing and future public supply and natural systems needs.

OUTCOME: Percent of surface waters with healthy nutrient levels. (See Note Below[1])

Baseline Year: 2006-2007	FY 2011-2012	FY 2012-2013	FY 2013-2014	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016
71%	73%	73%	73%	73%	73%

Projection Methodology and Influencing Factors:
The Department evaluated and found the following percentage of surface waters had healthy nutrient levels:

- 2006/2007 – 71%
- 2008/2009 – 73%
- 2009/2010 – 71%

In the near future, changes will be coming to this measure, because the Environmental Protection Agency is developing new water quality criteria for Florida. Excessive nutrient levels and impaired biological conditions are the most significant problems affecting surface waters in Florida. Currently the Department uses a narrative standard to determine when a water body is polluted by nutrients, which is triggered when nutrient concentrations cause an imbalance of natural populations of flora or fauna or the discharge of nutrients causes violations of other water quality standards. The proposed adoption of numeric nutrient criteria, an entirely different approach to determining nutrient impacts, will require a reassessment of this measure and the expected outcomes reflecting performance. However legal challenges have already been filed against EPA questioning the basis for EPA's actions. The outcome cannot be accurately projected until new criteria have been adopted by the Department and an appropriate baseline has been established.

Water quality trends during the last 20 years show improvements in nutrients and chlorophyll-a in estuaries and streams and slight degradation in lakes. However, a numeric nutrient criteria could allow for a more direct evaluation of the waterbody, as opposed to using a response variable, chlorophyll-a, which can have many other environmental factors that affect the results. It is likely that the percentage of waters determined to have healthy levels of nutrients will decrease with the adoption of a scientifically based criteria although it is too early to predict with confidence. On the other hand, the implementation of Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) and Basin Management Action Plans (BMAPs) will reduce nutrient loadings and may, over time, offset the expected decrease in the number of surface waters with healthy nutrient levels.

OUTCOME: Percent of surface waters with healthy biological conditions. (See Note Below[1])

Baseline Year: 2006-2007	FY 2011-2012	FY 2012-2013	FY 2013-2014	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016
62%	64%	64%	64%	64%	64%

The percent of surface waters with healthy biological conditions is evaluated using a Lake Condition Index, Stream Condition Index and stream Biorecon. Although the identification of surface waters with healthy nutrient levels may decrease, stream biological health does not always correlate with nutrient concentrations in streams. Therefore there will likely be general improvements in measurable biological outcomes, with the completion of the TMDL/BMAP projects.

OUTCOME: Percent of groundwater quality monitoring network wells that meet water quality standards. (See Note Below[1])

Baseline Year: 2006-2007	FY 2011-2012	FY 2012-2013	FY 2013-2014	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016
85%	85%	85%	85%	85%	85%

Projection Methodology and Influencing Factors:
The percentages of ground water wells that meet water quality standards are based on comprehensive statewide sampling for seven common analytes: arsenic, cadmium, chromium, fluoride, lead, nitrate+nitrite as N, and sodium. The data is acquired through the three-tiered monitoring network referenced above. Of the seven analytes examined, sodium is responsible for far more water wells failing ground water/drinking water standards than any other and appears to be increasing since 1994. This may be due to drought and withdrawals and the subsequent intrusion of mineralized and/or saline waters into aquifers. Since withdrawals and drought are not anticipated to abate within the next five years, it is believed that the increasing trend will continue. The exceedance rates for other analytes were either stable or decreasing.

OBJECTIVE 1B – Water Resource Management Program: Increase the protection, conservation, and restoration of Florida's water resources to meet existing and future public supply and natural systems needs.

OUTCOME: Percent of phosphate mined lands that have been reclaimed and released from reclamation obligations.

Baseline Year: 2004	FY 2011-2012	FY 2012-2013	FY 2013-2014	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016
31%	35%	35%	35%	35%	35%

Projection Methodology and Influencing Factors:
The percent of phosphate mined lands that have been reclaimed and released from reclamation obligations is a function of the rate of new mining which is offset by the reclamation, Department inspection, and the ultimate release of these lands once it has been determined that the reclamation requirements have been successfully completed. Given the expected rate of phosphate mining in new areas and ongoing reclamation efforts, this performance outcome is expected to remain fairly constant in the foreseeable future given the rate of new mining and offsetting reclamation work, as long as Department staff are able to maintain the current level of reclamation inspections and releases.

OUTCOME: Percent of public water systems with no significant health drinking water quality problems.

Baseline Year: 2002	FY 2011-2012	FY 2012-2013	FY 2013-2014	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016
93.5%	93.5%	93.5%	93.5%	93.5%	93.5%

Projection Methodology and Influencing Factors:
The Drinking Water Program has been meeting this goal annually for a number of years and should continue to do so even in light of the four new federal rules that will be adopted between 2010 and 2014. New federal rules always pose a significant compliance challenge as drinking water systems adjust to the new monitoring and reporting requirements. Compliance is based on water quality standards for bacteria and disinfection byproducts, among others, and is calculated as the number of water quality violations divided by the number of active systems in a given year.

OBJECTIVE 1C – Water Resource Management Program: Implement comprehensive water resource management regulatory program.
OUTCOME: Percentage of facilities/sites in compliance

Baseline Year: 2004	FY 2011-2012	FY 2012-2013	FY 2013-2014	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016
85%	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%

Projection Methodology and Influencing Factors:
Compliance rates are a weighted average of the Domestic wastewater, Industrial wastewater and Drinking Water programs based on the relative number of inspections completed in a given year. There is no foreseeable reason that compliance rates would change in the future, assuring Department staff and resources remain adequate to meet the growing population demand for water resources.

OBJECTIVE 1D – Law Enforcement Program: Reduce and control adverse impacts to public health and the environment from releases of hazardous materials and discharges of pollutants
OUTCOME: Percent of pollutant discharge sites remediated by the responsible party/owner (remediation by the responsible party/owner is defined as any action or contractual arrangement related to cleanup of a site).

Baseline Year: FY 08-09	FY 2011-2012	FY 2012-2013	FY 2013-2014	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016
76%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%

Projection Methodology and Influencing Factors
The current measure is a ratio of incidences of pollutant discharges to the population of Florida. A variety of data collection methodologies have been used over the years to capture this information and future projections have been based on an analysis of prior year's actual results. Recently the Division implemented the Oil and Hazardous Materials Incident Tracking (OHMIT) system to improve records management and statistical reporting capabilities. The ability to record and track activity in real-time through the OHMIT system will provide a more sophisticated means of analyzing trends and projecting future results. However, because there are insufficient numbers of emergency responders to cover the state, a great number of spills still go unreported or are handled by outside agencies. It has been recognized that Division resources are not capable of affecting any influence over either of the factors upon which the performance ratio is based. Therefore the Division desires to significantly modify the measure itself to more accurately reflect the effectiveness of Division resources in regards to its response activities. An Exhibit III form has been submitted for review which describes a measure that emphasizes

the results/impact of the Division's responders. Consequently, no changes have been suggested to the long range projections at this time.

OBJECTIVE 1E – Law Enforcement Program: Protect citizens and visitors of Florida through effective environmental criminal investigation.
OUTCOME: Percent of completed cases with successful prosecution (successful prosecution is defined as any action of the court or the defendant that indicates guilt on the part of the defendant).

Baseline Year: FY 08-09	FY 2011-2012	FY 2012-2013	FY 2013-2014	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016
67%	71%	71%	71%	71%	71%

Projection Methodology and Influencing Factors
This measure was originally developed shortly after a legislatively directed agency reorganization and before the Division of Law Enforcement had any long-term experience in the arena of criminal environmental investigations. Although the Division has been collecting statistical information regarding its environmental investigations since 1999 through a variety of means, the establishment of a standard and predictions about future performance were based solely on actual results during a brief start-up period. Over the years, the Criminal Investigations Bureau (formerly known as the Bureau of Environmental Investigations) has become very successful in its efforts to increase public awareness about environmental crimes and has developed solid working relationships with the Department's regulatory inspectors and local law enforcement agencies. As a result, they are receiving significantly more calls for service through the State Warning Point and the cell phone hotline "#DEP", referrals from the Regulatory Districts, as well as other law enforcement partners. The investigators are working these calls diligently and are conducting an increased number of criminal investigations, many of which have ended in successful prosecution and/or the arrest of violators.

The current measure is a ratio of violations to the population of the State of Florida. Neither of these factors is within the control of Division resources. The recent implementation of the SmartCOP data management system and a change in the data collection methodology to include non-criminal referrals in the number of violations has also influenced the resulting calculation. It has become apparent over time that this measure is not an effective way to gauge productivity or results. Now that the Division has a solid baseline of activity from which to compare its effectiveness, it is appropriate to significantly modify this measure. An Exhibit III form has been submitted for review which describes a measure that more accurately reflects the results/impact of the Division's criminal investigative activities. Therefore no changes have been suggested to the long range projections at this time.

OBJECTIVE 1F – Administrative Services Program: Reduce and control adverse impacts to public health by promoting awareness of clean marina practices.
OUTCOME: Ratio of clean facilities to total number of known marinas and boatyards.

Baseline Year: FY 00-01	FY 2011-2012	FY 2012-2013	FY 2013-2014	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016
148/2007 (7.4%)	762/2007 (38%)	822/2007 (41%)	912/2007 (45%)	975/2007 (48.5%)	1035/2007 (51.6%)

Projection Methodology and Influencing Factors
The methodology for calculating reported performance data is as follows: The ratio of designated clean marinas is defined as the number of all pumpout projects added together, divided by the total number of marinas. The number of additional clean marinas projected for future years is based on historical trends. Once an estimate is determined for each future fiscal year, that figure is added to the previous year's total, which is then divided by the number of all known marinas. This methodology generates an increase of 3

to 4 percent each year.

Acts of nature such as hurricanes affect program performance for years to come. Also events such as oil spills have a major effect on the programs. Gas prices, the economy, number of staff available to assist marinas, district coordinator availability, volunteer availability are other factors that affect program performance but at a lesser degree. The number of current staff using existing processes and documentation requirements process about 60 projects a year plus maintaining the past designations and pumpout reporting requirements.

OBJECTIVE 1G – Law Enforcement Program: Prevent crimes against persons, property and resources on state lands.

OUTCOME: Percent of incidents that were Department of Environmental Protection rule violations (incidents include written warnings, citations, and arrests).

Baseline Year: FY 08-09	FY 2011-2012	FY 2012-2013	FY 2013-2014	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016
22%	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%

Projection Methodology and Influencing Factors

The Division has been collecting statistical information regarding its policing activities in State Parks since 1994 when a legislatively directed agency reorganization moved park enforcement resources from the Division of Recreation and Parks to the Division of Law Enforcement. A variety of data collection methodologies have been used over the years and future projections have been based on an analysis of prior year's actual results. However, until the recent implementation of the SmartCOP data management system, the monthly statistical reports were dependent on the best recollection and manual activity recounts of officers in the field, leaving too much room for human error. The ability to record and track activity in real-time through the SmartCOP system will vastly improve the statistical reporting and provide a more sophisticated means of analyzing trends and projecting future results.

The current measure is a ratio of violations to the visitation in the parks. Neither of these factors is within the control of Division resources. Additionally, because there are insufficient numbers of Park Police officers to cover all the state properties, a great number of violations go unreported or are handled by outside law enforcement agencies. It has become apparent over time that this measure is not an effective way to gauge productivity or results. An Exhibit III form has been submitted for review which describes a measure that more accurately reflects the results/impact of the Division's policing activities on state property. Therefore, no changes have been suggested to the long range projections at this time.

OBJECTIVE 1H – Waste Management Program: Ensure appropriate and timely cleanup of contamination.

OUTCOME: Cumulative percent of contaminated sites with cleanup completed.

Baseline Year: FY 98-99	FY 2011-2012	FY 2012-2013	FY 2013-2014	FY 2014- 2015	FY 2015-2016
Petroleum: 19%; Dry cleaning: 1%; Other sites: 52%	Petroleum: 33%; Dry cleaning: 10%; Other sites: 47%	Petroleum: 34%; Drycleaning: 10%; Other sites: 47%	Petroleum: 34%; Drycleaning: 11%; Other sites: 48%	Petroleum: 35%; Drycleaning: 11%; Other sites: 48%	Petroleum: 35%; Drycleaning: 11%; Other sites: 48%

OUTCOME: Percent of non-government funded contaminated sites with cleanup completed.

Baseline Year: FY 02-03	FY 2011-2012	FY 2012-2013	FY 2013-2014	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016
Percent completed: 30%	Percent completed: 53%	Percent completed: 54%	Percent completed: 55%	Percent completed: 55%	Percent completed: 55%

Projection Methodology and Influencing Factors:
The projected five year outcomes for the Waste Management Program listed in the Performance Projection Tables were developed based on several factors:

- Past experience in implementing the program;
- Changes in federal regulations, state statutes and administrative rules, as well as major regulatory deadlines or milestones to be implemented over the next five years;
- Fiscal challenges facing government at all levels, the public and the regulated community;
- The Department's continued focus on mission critical activities.

The systematic review and emphasis on faster progress via enforcement at contaminated sites may result in a slightly increased rate of contaminated site cleanup. This may be masked or negated by economic problems that many responsible parties are experiencing. Further, the economic downturn may result in more responsible parties declaring bankruptcy or otherwise showing an inability to pay for cleanup, causing an increase in the number of orphan sites that fall to the state for cleanup funding. This will likely result in a backlog of sites on the waiting list for state-funded cleanup.

The solid waste and hazardous waste programs have implemented new computer software and hardware to assist their compliance inspection efforts. These new remote access laptop computers are being used to perform compliance evaluation inspections at solid waste management facilities and entities subject to compliance with hazardous waste regulation. The objective of these efforts is to reduce the time period between inspection and agency action while improving the integration of compliance data with other data about the regulated entity existing in Department databases.

The recycling program will be implementing the comprehensive legislation enacted in 2008 and 2010 designed to achieve a statewide recycling goal of 75 percent by 2020.

OBJECTIVE 1I – Air Resources Management Program: Provide an air monitoring network that retrieves quality assured data.
OUTCOME: Percent of time that population breathes good or moderate quality air.

Baseline Year: FY 02-03	FY 2011-2012	FY 2012-2013	FY 2013-2014	FY 2014- 2015	FY 2015-2016
99.1%	99.1%	99.1%	99.1%	99.1%	99.1%

Projection Methodology and Influencing Factors:
The above projections are based on the assumption, supported by decades of history that the air quality in Florida is unlikely to change significantly. Ambient monitoring data has shown that even as state population increases, as EPA tightens standards, the reductions in emissions respond to maintain a high level of good or moderate air quality.

OBJECTIVE 1J – Air Resources Management Program: Increase the time that monitored population will breathe good quality air.
OUTCOME: Percent change in pounds of annual emissions per capita of the following compared with the level 5 years ago: nitrogen oxides (NOx); sulfur dioxide (SO_2); carbon monoxide (CO); volatile organic compounds (VOC).

Baseline Year: 2002 – 2003	FY 2011-2012	FY 2012-2013	FY 2013-2014	FY 2014- 2015	FY 2015-2016
NOx - 2.5%	-3.2%	-3.3%	-3.4%	-3.5%	-3.6%
SO_2 – 2.5%	-3.2%	-3.3%	-3.4%	-3.5%	-3.6%
CO – 1.25%	-1.32%	-1.33%	-1.34%	-1.35%	-1.36%
VOC – 2.5%	-3.2%	-3.3%	-3.4%	-3.5%	-3.6%

Projection Methodology and Influencing Factors:
The projections are based on the assumption, supported by permitting actions and new regulations, that annual emissions per capita of the listed pollutants are being reduced despite historical population growth trends in the state.

OBJECTIVE 1K – Air Resources Management Program (Siting): Facilitate provision of needed electricity and gas, while protecting human health and producing minimal adverse effects on the environment.
OUTCOME: Percent change in electric generation capacity, electric transmission capacity, and natural gas capacity under coordinated Siting oversight compared to 2006.

Baseline Year: 2006	FY 2011-2012	FY 2012-2013	FY 2013-2014	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016
100% (24,745 MW)	162% (40,105 MW)	162% (40,105 MW)	162% (40,105 MW)	162% (40,105MW)	157% (38,922 MW)
100% (3,284,575 Amp-miles)^2	102% (3,362,359 Amp-miles)^2	102% (3,362,359 Amp-miles)^2	102% (3,362,359 Amp-miles)^2	102% (3,362,359 Amp-miles)^2	102% (3,362,359 Amp-miles)^2

OUTCOME: Percent change in pounds of carbon dioxide generated per MW from certified electrical power plants compared to 2006.

Baseline Year: 2006	FY 2011-2012	FY 2012-2013	FY 2013-2014	FY 2014- 2015	FY 2015-2016
100% (1,121 lb CO2/MW-hr)	76% (856 lb CO2/MW-hr)	76% (856 lb CO2/MW-hr)	76% (856 lb CO2/MW-hr)	76% (855 lb CO2/MW-hr)	76% (855 lb CO2/MW-hr)

Projection Methodology and Influencing Factors:
The above measures were developed to reveal the forecasted increase in electrical generation and transmission capacity, and the relative carbon dioxide emissions that are under the Siting Coordination Office's oversight. The measures illustrate the evolution of Florida's energy demands and conditions, and reflect the increasing emphasis on initiatives relating to climate change and greenhouse gas reductions. The focus on climate change and the challenge to reduce greenhouse gas emissions have led electric utility providers to explore renewable and "clean" energy sources as reflected in the above reduction in

carbon emissions by approximately one-fourth. With the flattening of Florida's population growth and the commensurate change in Florida's energy demands, the development of new energy facilities (power plants and electrical and natural gas transmission lines) is being deferred to future years. As a result, the above indicators appear flat for the near-term future.

OBJECTIVE 1L Environmental Assessment and Restoration–: Provide reliable and valid laboratory analyses and technical interpretive service in an efficient and cost-effective manner.
OUTCOME: Average cost per analysis (Number of dollars).

Baseline Year: FY 02-03	FY 2011-2012	FY 2012-2013	FY 2013-2014	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016
$43 per analysis	$40 per analysis	$40 per analysis	$40 per analysis	$40 per analysis	$40 per analysis

Projection Methodology and Influencing Factors:
Long-term outcomes of the services provided by the Bureau of Laboratories are those of the programs supported. Average cost per analysis has been proposed as an intermediate outcome to assess laboratory performance. Because the laboratory provides a wide range of analytical services, and because some analyses requested cost significantly more than others to perform, cost per analysis will reflect the distribution of analyses requested by the programs supported as well as the operational efficiency of the laboratory. While it may not constitute an independent rating of laboratory performance, average cost/analysis can be used to evaluate efficiency from year to year when the mix of analyses requested is relatively stable.

Average cost per analysis has changed little over the past few years, reflecting only modest shifts in the composition of the laboratory's workload from quarter to quarter. Average cost per analysis is a function of the distribution of analyses requested by the various Department programs supported by the Bureau of Laboratories as well as laboratory operating efficiency. It is not known if Department programs will continue to request the same distribution of analyses in future years. Therefore, there is no basis for projecting a different cost per analyses at this time.

Demand for analytical support provided by the Bureau of Laboratories has generally increased over the past five years. Aggregate laboratory workload is expected to increase again during FY 20010-11, with the Deepwater Horizon Incident, TMDL program, ambient monitoring and efforts to establish water quality criteria driving much of this increase. The Bureau will respond to requests for analytical and interpretive technical support with the resources it currently has, placing greatest emphasis on the Governor's and the Department's highest priorities. When the demand for laboratory support exceeds that which the Bureau can provide, the Bureau will contract with, or assist other programs as they contract with, private laboratories and environmental consultants to support this excess need. Additionally, the Bureau will assist in technical training to the Department's consultants and will assist with audits of laboratory procedures performed under these contracts as needed.

GOAL #2 – RESTORE AND PROTECT THE EVERGLADES

OBJECTIVE 2A – State Lands Program: To acquire land for conservation, recreation, water resource protection and other state land use needs.
OUTCOME: Average percent of Florida Forever Benchmarks met via Board of Trustees land acquisitions. (*Replaces previous measure: Annual percent increase in acreage of land (or interests therein) on the Florida Forever List.)*

Baseline Year: 2010-11	FY 2011-2012	FY 2012-2013	FY 2013-2014	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016
73%	74%	75%	76%	77%	78%

Projection Methodology and Influencing Factors:

Florida Forever Performance Measures are collected by the Florida Natural Areas Inventory (a non-profit organization administered by Florida State University and under contract with the Division) as a component of the Florida Forever Conservation Needs Assessment. Each resource measure is geographically mapped in priority classes and is frequently updated to reflect the most current scientific information on the state's most significant natural resources – Version 3.3 Data Layers are available at: http://www.fnai.org/FF_Disclaimer.cfm.

These data are used as inputs into the Florida Forever Tool for Efficient Resource Acquisition and Conservation (F-TRAC), an evaluation of Florida Forever projects based on multiple Florida Forever Performance Measures that are continuously updated and more fully described at: http://www.fnai.org/PDF/FTRAC_documentation_rev_May2010.pdf.

The FNAI Florida Forever Conservation Needs Assessment maps locations of high priority natural resources throughout the state, and the F-TRAC analysis identifies an ideal portfolio of lands that would provide the most protection for the broadest range of resources given the amount of land acquired. Output from these analyses are then used to establish a set of benchmarks or estimates of the amount of each resource that the Board of Trustees (BOT) could reasonably expect to acquire through Florida Forever, based on the total amount of land acquired from 201 to 2009 and reasonable estimates based on analysis of the distribution of resources throughout the state. Six resource benchmarks are currently analyzed every six months:

1. Species
2. Under-Represented Natural Communities
3. Landscapes
4. Watersheds
5. Wetland Communities
6. Forestry

For each resource priority class, BOT acquisitions are compared against the benchmarks to obtain a percent of benchmark acquired. This percentage is averaged across the top three priority classes to achieve a single statistic for the resource category. The priority classes are weighted so that the percentage for priority 1 receives more weight in the average than the percentage for priority 2 and so on. The final statistic for each resource category is, therefore, a weighted average of the percent of benchmark using the following weighting factors for each resource category:

1. Species benchmark – priorities P1→ P3 weights = 10:6:4
2. Natural Communities benchmark – priorities G1→ G3 weights = 10:8:6
3. Landscapes benchmark – priorities CP1→ P2 weights = 10:8:6:5
4. Watersheds benchmark – priorities P1→ P3 weights = 10:9:7
5. Wetland Communities benchmark – priorities P1→ P3 weights = 10:5:3
6. Forestry benchmark – priorities P1→ P3 weights = 10:8:5

The average of the percent of benchmark was then computed for each resource category by dividing the sum of the weighted percentages by the sum of the weights; e.g., [(16% x 10) + (97% x 6) + (133% x 4)] /

[10+6+4] = 63%.

To compute the ***Average percent of Florida Forever Benchmarks met via Board of Trustees land acquisitions,*** the *adjusted* weighted averages *[i.e., adjusted such that no resource category may exceed 100%, which encourages a more balanced portfolio of resources protected]* for each resource category is summed and divided by six; e.g., [63%+17%+64%+94%+100%+100%]/6=73%.

OBJECTIVE 2B – Water Resource Management Program and Environmental Assessment and Restoration Program: Increase the protection, conservation, and restoration of Florida's water resources to meet existing and future public supply and natural systems needs.

Water Resource Management Program:
OUTCOME: Percent of reclaimed water (reuse) capacity relative to total domestic wastewater capacity.

Baseline Year: 2002	FY 2011-2012	FY 2012-2013	FY 2013-2014	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016
51%	61%	61%	61%	61%	62%

Projection Methodology and Influencing Factors:
A summary of Florida's annual reuse inventory including facility listings and types of reuse activities and their capacities can be found in the Annual Reuse Inventory report at: http://www.dep.state.fl.us/water/reuse/inventory.htm. This inventory remains the basis for reporting results for the performance measure, just as it is used to report the reclaimed water outcome measure. Department rule 62-610, F.A.C., requires owners (permittees) of domestic wastewater facilities having permitted capacities of 0.1 million gallons per day and above that provide reclaimed water for reuse to submit annual reports in a required format. The data from the annual reports, which are entered into a Department Access database, are used to determine reuse capacity. As the Department continues to encourage reuse of reclaimed water and there are more restrictions on the use of freshwater supplies, the statewide percentage of total domestic wastewater capacity is expected to slowly increase.

Environmental Assessment and Restoration Program:
OUTCOME: Percent of surface waters with healthy nutrient levels. (See Note Below[1])

Baseline Year: 2006-2007	FY 2011-2012	FY 2012-2013	FY 2013-2014	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016
71%	73%	73%	73%	73%	73%

OUTCOME: Percent of surface waters with healthy biological conditions. (See Note Below[1])

Baseline Year: 2006-2007	FY 2011-2012	FY 2012-2013	FY 2013-2014	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016
62%	64%	64%	64%	64%	64%

OUTCOME: Percent of groundwater quality monitoring network wells that meet water quality standards. (See Note Below[1])

Baseline Year: 2006-2007	FY 2011-2012	FY 2012-2013	FY 2013-2014	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016
85%	85%	85%	85%	85%	85%

OBJECTIVE 2C – Law Enforcement Program: Protect citizens and visitors of Florida through effective environmental criminal investigation.
OUTCOME: Percent of completed cases with successful prosecution (successful prosecution is defined as any action of the court or the defendant that indicates guilt on the part of the defendant).

Baseline Year: FY 08-09	FY 2011-2012	FY 2012-2013	FY 2013-2014	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016
67%	71%	71%	71%	71%	71%

OBJECTIVE 2D – Law Enforcement Program: Prevent crimes against persons, property and resources on state lands.
OUTCOME: Percent of incidents that were Department of Environmental Protection rule violations (incidents include written warnings, citations, and arrests).

Baseline Year: FY 08-09	FY 2011-2012	FY 2012-2013	FY 2013-2014	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016
22%	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%

GOAL #3 – PROTECT FLORIDA'S WATER RESOURCES

OBJECTIVE 3A – Law Enforcement Program: Reduce and control adverse impacts to public health and the environment from releases of hazardous materials and discharges of pollutants.
OUTCOME: Percent of pollutant discharge sites remediated by the responsible party/owner (remediation by the responsible party/owner is defined as any action or contractual arrangement related to cleanup of a site).

Baseline Year: FY 08-09	FY 2011-2012	FY 2012-2013	FY 2013-2014	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016
76%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%

OBJECTIVE 3B – Law Enforcement Program: Protect citizens and visitors of Florida through effective environmental criminal investigation.
OUTCOME: Percent of completed cases with successful prosecution (successful prosecution is defined as any action of the court or the defendant that indicates guilt on the part of the defendant).

Baseline Year: FY 08-09	FY 2011-2012	FY 2012-2013	FY 2013-2014	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016
67%	71%	71%	71%	71%	71%

OBJECTIVE 3C – Administrative Services Program: Reduce and control adverse impacts to public health by promoting awareness of clean marina practices.
OUTCOME: Ratio of clean facilities to total number of known marinas and boatyards.

Baseline Year: FY 00-01	FY 2011-2012	FY 2012-2013	FY 2013-2014	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016
148/2007 (7.4%)	762/2007 (38%)	822/2007 (41%)	912/2007 (45%)	975/2007 (48.5%)	1035/2007 (51.6%)

OBJECTIVE 3D – Environmental Assessment and Restoration Program and Water Resources Management Program: Increase the protection, conservation, and restoration of Florida's water resources to meet existing and future public supply and natural systems needs.

Environmental Assessment and Restoration Program:

OUTCOME: Percent of surface waters with healthy nutrient levels. (See Note Below[1])

Baseline Year: 2006-2007	FY 2011-2012	FY 2012-2013	FY 2013-2014	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016
71%	73%	73%	73%	73%	73%

OUTCOME: Percent of surface waters with healthy biological conditions. (See Note Below[1])

Baseline Year: 2006-2007	FY 2011-2012	FY 2012-2013	FY 2013-2014	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016
62%	64%	64%	64%	64%	64%

OUTCOME: Percent of groundwater quality monitoring network wells that meet water quality standards. (See Note Below[1])

Baseline Year: 2006-2007	FY 2011-2012	FY 2012-2013	FY 2013-2014	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016
85%	85%	85%	85%	85%	85%

Water Resource Management Program:

OUTCOME: Percent of reclaimed water (reuse) capacity relative to total domestic wastewater capacity.

Baseline Year: 2002	FY 2011-2012	FY 2012-2013	FY 2013-2014	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016
51%	61%	61%	61%	61%	62%

OUTCOME: Percent of beaches that provide upland protection, wildlife, or recreation according to statutory requirements.

Baseline Year: 2002	FY 2011-2012	FY 2012-2013	FY 2013-2014	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016
81%	77%	77%	78%	79%	84%

Projection Methodology and Influencing Factors:

The number of miles of critically eroded shoreline, which is used as the basis for this measure, was adjusted upward in June 2005 and again in April 2006 based on DEP's critical erosion assessment following the devastating hurricanes and tropical storms that hit Florida in 2004 and 2005. It will be years before the affected beaches can be removed from critical erosion status. For that reason, DEP recommends an adjustment to the standard along with an estimation of the progress expected in meeting the measure over the next five years. The ability to achieve these objectives assumes no extraordinary storm events like those in 2004 and 2005 and that there is adequate funding to construct beach restoration and nourishment projects.

OBJECTIVE 3E – Water Resource Management Program: Implement comprehensive water resource

management regulatory program.
OUTCOME: Percent of facilities/sites in compliance

Baseline Year	FY 2011-2012	FY 2012-2013	FY 2013-2014	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016
85%	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%

OBJECTIVE 3F Environmental Assessment and Restoration Program: Provide reliable and valid laboratory analyses and technical interpretive service in an efficient and cost-effective manner.
OUTCOME: Average cost per analysis (Number of dollars).

Baseline Year: FY 02-03	FY 2011-2012	FY 2012-2013	FY 2013-2014	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016
$43 per analysis	$40 per analysis	$40 per analysis	$40 per analysis	$40 per analysis	$40 per analysis

GOAL #4 – PROTECT FLORIDA'S NATURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES

OBJECTIVE 4A – State Lands Program: To acquire land for conservation, recreation, water resource protection and other state land use needs.
OUTCOME: Average percent of Florida Forever Benchmarks met via Board of Trustees land acquisitions. (*Replaces previous measure: Annual percent increase in acreage of land (or interests therein) on the Florida Forever List.)*

Baseline Year:	FY 2011-2012	FY 2012-2013	FY 2013-2014	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016
73%	74%	75%	76%	77%	78%

OBJECTIVE 4B –Water Resource Management Program: Provide for sound natural resource conservation and environmental regulation through the production of research projects, reports and the regulation of oil and gas exploration and production.
OUTCOME: Percent of oil and gas facilities in compliance.

Baseline Year: FY 02-03	FY 2011-2012	FY 2012-2013	FY 2013-2014	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016
94%	94.8%	94.9%	95%	95%	95.2%

Projection Methodology and Influencing Factors:
The percent of oil and gas facilities in compliance with applicable regulations and financial assurance requirements is expected to continue at their current rate; however, economic fluctuations which affect the Florida oil and gas industry, may significantly affect this performance measure. In particular, economic declines generally increase the potential for a company to shut down oil wells, resulting in an increase in the number of wells requiring proper plugging and abandonment during economic conditions where the operating companies may be less able to generate sufficient revenues to pay for related environmental expenses while also operating their remaining wells in a profitable manner.

OBJECTIVE 4C –Environmental Assessment and Restoration Program: Provide reliable and valid laboratory analyses and technical interpretive service in an efficient and cost-effective manner.
OUTCOME: Average cost per analysis (Number of dollars).

Baseline Year:	FY 2011-2012	FY 2012-2013	FY 2013-2014	FY 2014-	FY 2015-2016

FY 02-03				2015	
$43 per analysis	$40 per analysis	$40 per analysis	$40 per analysis	$40 per analysis	$40 per analysis

OBJECTIVE 4D – Law Enforcement Program: Reduce and control adverse impacts to public health and the environment from releases of hazardous materials and discharges of pollutants
OUTCOME: Percent of pollutant discharge sites remediated by the responsible party/owner (remediation by the responsible party/owner is defined as any action or contractual arrangement related to cleanup of a site).

Baseline Year: FY 08-09	FY 2011-2012	FY 2012-2013	FY 2013-2014	FY 2014- 2015	FY 2015-2016
76%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%

OBJECTIVE 4E – Law Enforcement Program: Protect citizens and visitors of Florida through effective environmental criminal investigation.
OUTCOME: Percent of completed cases with successful prosecution (successful prosecution is defined as any action of the court or the defendant that indicates guilt on the part of the defendant). *(Replaces previous measure: Ratio of incidences of environmental law violations to 100,000 Florida population.)*

Baseline Year: FY 08-09	FY 2011-2012	FY 2012-2013	FY 2013-2014	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016
67%	71%	71%	71%	71%	71%

OBJECTIVE 4F – Administrative Services Program: Reduce and control adverse impacts to public health by promoting awareness of clean marina practices.
OUTCOME: Ratio of clean facilities to total number of known marinas and boatyards.

Baseline Year: FY 00-01	FY 2011-2012	FY 2012-2013	FY 2013-2014	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016
148/2007 (7.4%)	762/2007 (38%)	822/2007 (41%)	912/2007 (45%)	975/2007 (48.5%)	1035/2007 (51.6%)

OBJECTIVE 4G – Law Enforcement Program: Prevent crimes against persons, property and resources on state lands.
OUTCOME: Percent of incidents that were Department of Environmental Protection rule violations (incidents include written warnings, citations, and arrests).

Baseline Year: FY 08-09	FY 2011-2012	FY 2012-2013	FY 2013-2014	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016
22%	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%

OBJECTIVE 4H – Waste Management Program: Promote sound waste management practices.
OUTCOME: Percent of regulated solid and hazardous waste facilities in significant compliance with statutory requirements.

Baseline Year: FY 97-98	FY 2011-2012	FY 2012-2013	FY 2013-2014	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016
92%	94%	94%	94%	94%	94%

OUTCOME: Percent of regulated petroleum storage tank facilities in significant compliance with state regulations.

Baseline Year: FY 97-98	FY 2011-2012	FY 2012-2013	FY 2013-2014	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016
79%[3]	80%	80%	80%	80%	80%

OBJECTIVE 4I – Recreation and Parks Program: Enhance Florida's submerged lands and coastal uplands.
OUTCOME: Percent change in number of degraded acres in National Estuarine Research Reserves enhanced or restored.

Baseline Year: FY 03-04	FY 2011-2012	FY 2012-2013	FY 2013-2014	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016
7,000 acres	0% 1,320 acres	0% 1,320 acres	0% 1,320 acres	0% 1,320 acres	0% 1,320 acres

Projection Methodology and Influencing Factors:
During the FY 2009-2010 CAMA requested a reduction in the standard to 1,320 acres based on a reduction in both state and federal funds and staff. Based on current levels of productivity CAMA should be able to sustain performance at the revised standard.

GOAL #5 – ENHANCE THE QUALITY OF LIFE AND RECREATION

OBJECTIVE 5A – State Lands Program: To acquire land for conservation, recreation, water resource protection and other state land use needs.
OUTCOME: Average percent of Florida Forever Benchmarks met via Board of Trustees land acquisitions. (*Replaces previous measure: Annual percent increase in acreage of land (or interests therein) on the Florida Forever List.)*

Baseline Year:	FY 2011-2012	FY 2012-2013	FY 2013-2014	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016
73%	74%	75%	76%	77%	78%

OBJECTIVE 5B – Recreation and Parks Program: Increase recreational opportunities and alternative modes of transportation in a manner that balances resource protection with responsible public use through the establishment of a statewide system of greenways and trails.
OUTCOME: Percent change in the number of acres designated as part of the statewide system of greenways and trails.

Baseline Year: FY 03-04	FY 2011-2012	FY 2012-2013	FY 2013-2014	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016
1.5%	0.3%[3]	0.3%[3]	0.3%[3]	0.3%[3]	0.3%[3]

Projection Methodology and Influencing Factors:
The methodology for determining the five-year outcome for acres designated in the Florida Greenways and Trails System was an analysis of historic trends which aided the determination of the appropriate annual percentage increase for this measure. The analysis led to the revision of the measure in 2008, when the annual percent increase in designated acres was reduced to 0.3% from 1.5%. This change was a result of analysis of the historical trends in the type of projects designated since the program's inception. In early years of the program, large acreage tracts such as national forest wilderness areas and state parks were designated which led to significant year to year increases. However, designations with large land managing agencies are no longer a consistent trend and do not represent a reliable component to aid in

projecting outcomes. Designation is a voluntary application process with no financial incentive to the communities or agencies applying. Typical designations are increasingly smaller trail and greenway projects, often submitted by local governments and not composed of significant acreage. The five year outcome is based upon the prevalent trend toward these types of designations.

OBJECTIVE 5C – Recreation and Parks Program: Increase recreational resources for public use by local governments.
OUTCOME: Percent change in number of technical assists provided to local governments from those provided in the previous year.

Baseline Year: FY 04 – 05	FY 2011-2012	FY 2012-2013	FY 2013-2014	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016
2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Projection Methodology and Influencing Factors:
The level of technical assistance provided to local governments is impacted by a number of factors. Projections are based on historical trends, improvements in technology such as the development of a website, and the level of funding appropriated each fiscal year. Over the last two years, funding for recreational grants has been significantly reduced, resulting in a flat demand for technical assistance requests. . Based on this trend, the Program has adjusted its estimate to reflect a constant level of anticipated technical assists over the ensuing five years. Should funding increase, the Division will reassess its projection.

OBJECTIVE 5D – Recreation and Parks Program: Increase recreational resources for public use within the state park system.
OUTCOME: Percent increase in number of visitors from the prior fiscal year.

Baseline Year: FY 04 - 05	FY 2011-2012	FY 2012-2013	FY 2013-2014	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016
1.3% 17,296,273	1.3% 21,273,000	1.3% 21,549,549	1.3% 21,829,693	1.3% 22,113,479	1.3% 22,776,883

Projection Methodology and Influencing Factors:
The Division tracks state park visitation through a combination of historical park visitation increases and parks or park facilities being added in a given fiscal year. A steady increase in park visitation is a reasonable expectation. Weather can be the biggest factor in causing less park visitation than expected. As park visitation increases, the Division reevaluates the level of staffing and other resources needed to maximize the efficient and effective operation of Florida's state parks.

OBJECTIVE 5E – Recreation and Parks Program: Enhance Florida's submerged lands and coastal uplands.
OUTCOME: Percent change in number of degraded acres in National Estuarine Research Reserves enhanced or restored.

Baseline Year: FY 03-04	FY 2011-2012	FY 2012-2013	FY 2013-2014	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016
7,000 acres	0% 1,320 acres	0% 1,320 acres	0% 1,320 acres	0% 1,320 acres	0% 1,320 acres

OBJECTIVE 5F – Law Enforcement Program: Reduce and control adverse impacts to public health and the environment from releases of hazardous materials and discharges of pollutants.
OUTCOME: Percent of pollutant discharge sites remediated by the responsible party/owner

(remediation by the responsible party/owner is defined as any action or contractual arrangement related to cleanup of a site).

Baseline Year: FY 08-09	FY 2011-2012	FY 2012-2013	FY 2013-2014	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016
76%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%

OBJECTIVE 5G – Law Enforcement Program: Protect citizens and visitors of Florida through effective environmental criminal investigation.
OUTCOME: Percent of completed cases with successful prosecution (successful prosecution is defined as any action of the court or the defendant that indicates guilt on the part of the defendant).

Baseline Year: FY 08-09	FY 2011-2012	FY 2012-2013	FY 2013-2014	FY 2014- 2015	FY 2015-2016
67%	71%	71%	71%	71%	71%

OBJECTIVE 5H – Administrative Services Program: Reduce and control adverse impacts to public health by promoting awareness of clean marina practices.
OUTCOME: Ratio of clean facilities to total number of known marinas and boatyards.

Baseline Year: FY 00-01	FY 2011-2012	FY 2012-2013	FY 2013-2014	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016
148/2007 (7.4%)	762/2007 (38%)	822/2007 (41%)	912/2007 (45%)	975/2007 (48.5%)	1035/2007 (51.6%)

OBJECTIVE 5I – Law Enforcement Program: Prevent crimes against persons, property and resources on state lands.
OUTCOME: Percent of incidents that were Department of Environmental Protection rule violations (incidents include written warnings, citations, and arrests).

Baseline Year: FY 08-09	FY 2011-2012	FY 2012-2013	FY 2013-2014	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016
22%	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%

GOAL #6 – ENHANCE THE DEPARTMENT'S EFFECTIVENESS AND EFFICIENCY THROUGH THE USE OF INFORMATION AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

OBJECTIVE 6A –Administrative Services Program: To provide programming services, network services, desktop support, data management, data storage and data integration services to support agency information technology needs.
OUTCOME: Number of terabytes transported/Office of Technology and Information Services budget expended.

Baseline Year: FY 02-03	FY 2011-2012	FY 2012-2013	FY 2013-2014	FY 2014- 2015	FY 2015-2016
77.9 megabytes per $1	192.6 megabytes per $1	215.1 megabytes per $1	203.7 megabytes per $1	218.9 megabytes per $1	218.9 megabytes per $1

Projection Methodology and Influencing Factors:
Data is tracked monthly over the Department's network. OTIS uses an algorithm to project the out years' rate of traffic. When there are known's, such as network space targeted to move Admin/State Lands Oculus files, the commencement of the Water/Oculus development or reduction of network storage through file clean up; they are factored into projections.

OTIS will continue to target cost reduction, improved efficiencies and better cost control through:
- Improved oversight and management of IT consulting services;
- Targeting a 20% reduction in IT consulting services as a result of better planning and management of IT projects required for fixed-price engagements;
- Continued consolidation and reduction in duplicative IT services, software and hardware, and;
- Improved efficiencies with enhanced remote technologies.

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[1]Note: This year (2010-2011), in response to litigation, the Environmental Protection Agency is developing new water quality criteria for Florida. Excessive nutrient levels and impaired biological conditions are the most significant problems affecting surface waters in Florida. Currently, the Department uses a narrative standard to determine when a water body is polluted by nutrients, which is triggered when nutrient concentrations cause an imbalance of natural populations of flora or fauna or the discharge of nutrients causes violations of other water quality standards. The proposed adoption of numeric nutrient criteria, an entirely different approach to determining nutrient impacts, will require a reassessment of this measure and the expected outcomes reflecting performance; however legal challenges have already been filed against EPA questioning the basis for EPA's actions. The outcome cannot be accurately projected until the criteria have been adopted by the Department and an appropriate baseline has been established.

[2] Note: Electric transmission capacity (Amp-miles) does not include electric transmission capacity certified under the Electrical Power Plant Siting Act.

[3]Note: The percentage will remain the same because the designation process will be pursued at the same level for each out year.

LINKAGE TO GOVERNOR'S PRIORITIES

The Department of Environmental Protection (Department) is pleased to present its Long-Range Program Plan (LRPP) for FY 2011- 2012 through FY 2015 - 2016. This marks the eighth year that the agency has presented its long-range program planning information in accordance with the LRPP process as prescribed by the Governor's Office.

Department of Environmental Protection Summary Overview

The Department is the lead agency in state government for environmental management and stewardship, and is responsible for protecting our state's air, water, and land. The Department is divided into three primary areas: Regulatory Programs, Land and Recreation and Planning and Management. Florida's environmental priorities include restoring America's Everglades, improving air quality, restoring and protecting the water quality in our springs, lakes, rivers and coastal waters, conserving environmentally-sensitive lands and providing citizens and visitors with recreational opportunities, now and in the future.

Governor Crist's Priorities

Governor Crist has worked hard to ensure that Florida remains a great place to live, work and play. His priorities continue to be providing a world-class education for our children, public safety and affordable health care for our families, job growth and development for our economy, and preservation and alternative energy for our environment. These priorities serve as guiding principles to ensure an outstanding quality of life for Floridians while growing our economy and protecting our environment.

Specifically, the Governor's priorities are:

1. Protecting Our Communities
2. Strengthening Florida's Families
3. Keeping Florida's Economy Vibrant
4. Success for Every Student
5. Keeping Floridians Healthy
6. Protecting Florida's Natural Resources

Department of Environmental Protection's Goals

In keeping with these ideals, the Department has developed its own series of goals that not only complement the Governor's priorities, but provide a clear vision and direction for the agency.

They are as follows:

- Protect public health and safety
- Restore and protect America's Everglades
- Protect Florida's water resources
- Protect Florida's natural and environmental resources
- Enhance the quality of life and recreation
- Enhance the Department's effectiveness and efficiency through the use of information and information technology

These goals illustrate the broad range of expertise and abilities the Department draws upon to protect,

preserve and restore our state's natural and environmental resources. By continuously monitoring its effectiveness in achieving these goals, the agency remains firmly focused on keeping Florida safe, clean and ecologically sound.

Contribution and Alignment of DEP's Goals with Governor Crist's Priorities

The following section highlights the Department's goals and associated programs that most closely align with and contribute to each of the Governor's priorities.

Governor's Priority #1 – Protecting Our Communities

Governor Crist's #1 priority is protecting our communities through public safety initiatives and criminal justice reforms.

Corresponding Department of Environmental Protection goal:
- *Protect public health and safety*

The Department of Environmental Protection plays a major role in ensuring public safety, particularly through the work of the Division of Law Enforcement and the regulatory Divisions of Air Resource Management, Environmental Assessment and Restoration, Waste Management and Water Resource Management.

The Division of Law Enforcement focuses on statewide environmental resource law enforcement by providing enforcement services in Florida's State Parks and on other Department-managed lands such as greenways, trails and preserves. The Division's law enforcement personnel prevent crimes against persons, property and resources on state lands, thus ensuring personal safety and full enjoyment of Florida's natural resources. In addition, law enforcement agents investigate environmental resource crimes such as illegal dumping of waste products and illegal dredge and fill activities. They also respond to natural disasters, hazardous materials incidents and oil spills that not only threaten the environment, but also endanger public health.

The Department's regulatory divisions provide numerous services to protect public health and safety such as monitoring and improving air quality, ensuring the provision of clean drinking water and ensuring the proper disposal of industrial and domestic wastewater. The Department also works to ensure proper stormwater management and stringent handling, management and disposal of solid and hazardous waste.

Governor's Priority #2 - Strengthening Florida's Families

Governor Crist believes that strong families are the foundation of our society. The Governor notes that when families thrive, the need for government intrusion is reduced or eliminated.

Corresponding Department of Environmental Protection goals:
- *Enhance the quality of life and recreation*
- *Protect Florida's natural and environmental resources*

The Department joins with the Governor in his commitment to strengthen Florida's families.

By providing a variety of recreational and educational programs and facilities, the Department creates opportunities for families to spend quality time together in natural settings. The Division of Recreation and Parks, the Office of Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas and the Office of Greenways and Trails offer a multitude of resource-based recreational and educational opportunities for all ages including

aquatic preserves, multi-use trails, gardens, natural springs, beaches, forts, museums and lighthouses. Families may choose to quietly hike or bike along a secluded trail, go for a swim in a crystal clear spring, ease their way down a scenic river in a canoe or kayak or simply set aside a few hours for a little quiet relaxation. Families can also enjoy a wide range of camping opportunities and learn about Florida's natural areas and history through a visit to an environmental learning center, museums, and geological and archaeological sites.

Protecting and preserving Florida's water resources, air quality and natural beauty, both within and outside the state's parks and recreational areas, is a responsibility shared by all programs throughout the Department. Without such efforts, opportunities for families to experience and learn about the Florida's diverse natural systems and history would be lost.

Governor's Priority #3 - Keeping Florida's Economy Vibrant

Governor Crist believes that fostering economic growth is essential to the future of Florida. A critical component of economic growth is business relocation and expansion, which the Governor supports through a number of measures.

Corresponding Department of Environmental Protection goals:

- *Protect public health and safety*
- *Protect Florida's water resources*
- *Protect Florida's natural and environmental resources*
- *Enhance the quality of life/recreation*
- *Enhance the Department's effectiveness and efficiency through the use of information and information technology*

The Department shares the Governor's view that a vibrant yet stable economy is essential to the future success of our state. Florida's economic success has historically been built upon two key drivers: tourism and the agricultural industry. With global climate change issues at the forefront of national and international concerns, Florida is adding a new dimension to its economic portfolio: advanced energy technologies. Research and development in this area is leading to a new, clean economic sector within Florida.

The vitality of all industries depends in large part on a healthy environment. The Department plays an important role in ensuring environmental sustainability and wellbeing, while encouraging resource conscious opportunities for business location and expansion and associated economic growth. Specifically, the Department strives to promote more efficient business-related transactions such as permitting and reporting. It also works to develop clear, uncomplicated explanations of rules and regulations, while promoting a clean and safe environment, healthy natural resources and a properly functioning infrastructure. These activities all contribute to Florida's exceptional quality of life – one of the state's biggest assets – which serves to attract businesses and individuals to the state.

While the Department appreciates the benefits of economic growth, it also recognizes the unintended strain that such growth may place on the state's natural resources and supporting infrastructure. The challenge is to foster well-planned, sustainable growth without negatively impacting environmental and public health. This challenge is being met through a number of strategies, one of which is assuring the availability of responsibly planned infrastructure such as wastewater treatment facilities, drinking water facilities, drainage control systems, and solid waste disposal facilities.

The Department has also engaged in a thorough reexamination of its business processes. This analysis has identified areas where changes can be made to simplify and streamline permitting and reporting

processes in order to alleviate unnecessary burdens on regulated entities. This effort has also enhanced information sharing between and across disparate program areas which will allow improved public access to important permitting and other data.

One of the more confusing and frustrating elements of starting or operating a business is being aware of and understanding state and federal rules and regulations governing environmental impacts. To assist in this area, the Department conducts compliance assurance visits and seminars to educate businesses and facilities and develop strategies for reducing their impact on the environment.

Governor's Priority #4 - Success for Every Student

Governor Crist is committed to providing every student in Florida with the best educational opportunities in the nation. The Governor believes that investing in the educational success of Florida's children is a prudent step toward securing the state's socioeconomic future.

Corresponding Department of Environmental Protection goal:

- *Enhance the quality of life and recreation*

The Department recognizes the importance of providing educational opportunities for our children, since they will become tomorrow's leaders and decision-makers. Various offices and programs within the agency provide environmental educational opportunities for Florida's students and teachers and develop environmental curricula for use in Florida's schools. By offering a range of educational programs, the Department serves a two-fold purpose: sparking our children's intellectual interests in the environment and instilling a strong environmental ethic.

The Department's Office of Environmental Education is at the forefront of this effort. One of the Office's primary programs, "Learning in Florida's Environment (LIFE)," is the state's largest network of outdoor, environmental-science education programs. Each program represents a partnership between the Department and a local school district. The goal of each LIFE Program is to increase student achievement and teacher professional development in science education. The LIFE Program is a process for reinforcing and enriching the existing curriculum through hands-on, field labs, conducted on public conservation lands and facilitated by educators, scientists, and land managers from the Department.

In 2009, the Department launched a new effort (established in Florida Statute 1000.08 Environmental Conservation Awards Program) in conjunction with the Department of Education and the Office of the Governor to recognize the efforts of Florida's students, teachers and school administrators to address enhance stewardship and sustainability in the school setting. The Governor's "Serve to Preserve: Green Schools Award" recognizes the unique contributions and tremendous potential of students, teachers and administrators to reduce costs, enhance the learning and protect the environment. In addition, Department staff actively participates in the Florida Mentoring Initiative. Through this initiative, children are provided academic help and encouragement in a one-on-one setting to assist them in all facets of life.

Governor's Priority #5 - Keeping Floridians Healthy

Governor Crist believes that good health is vital to a high quality of life. Accordingly, the Governor is promoting a number of initiatives to encourage healthy lifestyles among Floridians.

Corresponding Department of Environmental Protection goals:

- *Protect public health and safety*
- *Enhance the quality of life and recreation*

The Department shares Governor Crist's commitment to a healthy Florida and recognizes that clean air, clean water and environmentally sound natural habitats are essential to this goal. Through its Divisions of Environmental Assessment and Restoration, Air Resource Management, Water Resource Management and Waste Management, the Department creates a strong foundation for the protection of public health. These programs provide a multitude of vital services such as air quality monitoring; protection of Florida's drinking water supply and regulating the handling and management of solid and hazardous wastes.

The correlation between good health and physical activity is widely recognized and Florida's state parks, preserves, and greenways and trails provide excellent opportunities for exercise. Trails established and maintained by the Office of Greenways and Trails offer opportunities for bicycling, hiking, in-line skating, horseback riding and running. The lands and waters managed by the Office of Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas provide venues for kayaking, canoeing, tubing, and hiking. Additionally, the 160 park areas in the Florida Park System offer a tremendous resource providing quality recreational experiences such as swimming, hiking, camping and fishing.

Governor's Priority #6 - Protecting Florida's Natural Resources

Governor Crist recognizes that conservation is the cornerstone of successful environmental stewardship, with a particular focus on acquiring, managing and protecting conservation and recreation lands for the benefit of Floridians.

Corresponding Department of Environmental Protection goal:

- *Protect Florida's natural and environmental resources*

The Department is fully engaged in land conservation, with the Division of State Lands having primary responsibility for the Florida Forever land acquisition program, the largest conservation land buying program of its kind in the U.S. This $6 billion program, established by the Florida Legislature in 1999, and extended until 2020 in 2008, conserves environmentally sensitive land, restores waterways and preserves important historical resources. As a result of economic factors, no new funding was provided for Florida Forever acquisitions in Fiscal Year 2009-2010 and only $15 million was appropriated in Fiscal Year 2010-2011. Nevertheless, the Department remains committed to this vital program and, as economic conditions improve, will provide the leadership and management oversight needed to ensure the continued preservation for future generations of the state's 3.5[1] million acres of conservation lands and 9 million acres of submerged lands underlying the state's Territorial Waters along the Atlantic Ocean and Gulf of Mexico and its coastal bays, inland lakes and rivers.

More generally, a core responsibility of the Department is to protect Florida's environment and its natural resources. Every office and program is involved in these efforts, whether directly or indirectly.

[1] 3.5 million acres refers to lands that are managed by state agencies and conservation easements that are privately owned and monitored by the state.

TRENDS AND CONDITIONS ANALYSIS

Introduction

The Department's Long-Range Program Plan is goal-based, with a five year planning horizon designed to establish agency priorities and policies for the future as they relate to the established goals and objectives. In developing the present Long-Range Program Plan, the Department reviewed and evaluated all established services and currently funded activities to determine whether they should be continued or modified. The Department also evaluated its use of funds to determine whether any reallocation of resources was needed based on state and agency priorities. The Plan, which provides the framework and context for the agency budget, will present a snapshot of where the agency is, where it intends to go, and how it intends to get there.

The responsibilities of the Department of Environmental Protection are wide-ranging and include:

- Acquiring land for conservation, recreation, water resource protection, and state universities and buildings (Ch. 253 and 259, F.S.);
- Serving as Florida's land steward for administering the management of its publicly owned lands and land records (Ch. 253, 258, and 259, F.S.);
- Providing reliable and valid laboratory analyses and technical interpretive services (Ch. 403 and 373, F.S.);
- Conducting geoscience research projects and producing reports that support environmental and natural resource conservation needs including water, minerals and aggregate; maintaining geological samples and data that characterize Florida's natural systems (Ch. 377, F.S.);
- Overseeing the regulation of oil and gas exploration and production (Ch. 377, F.S.);
- Conducting research projects and producing reports that support the regulation of oil and gas exploration and production (Ch. 377, F.S.);
- Providing programming services, network services, desktop support, data management, data storage and data integration services to support agency information technology needs (Ch. 282, F.S.);
- Increasing the miles of critically eroded beaches under active beach management to protect, preserve and restore the state's beach coastal systems (Ch. 161, 253, 258, 373, and 403, F.S.);
- Assessing and improving the quality and ecological health of Florida's waters and aquatic ecosystems: rivers, streams, lakes, wetlands, estuaries, coastal systems, and ground waters (Ch. 20, 370, 120, 211, 369, 373, 374, 376, 378, 380, 403, and 487, F.S.);
- Increasing available water supplies, including alternative water supplies, and promoting efficient water use and conservation to meet existing and future water supply needs (Ch. 20, 120, 373, 376, and 403, F.S.);
- Assuring adequate collection, treatment, disposal and reuse by Florida's domestic and industrial wastewater facilities (Ch. 403, F.S.);
- Assuring appropriate management of stormwater to reduce flooding and protect surface water and groundwater quality (Ch. 373 and 403, F.S.);
- Assuring adequate treatment, distribution, and delivery of drinking water by Florida's public water systems (Ch. 403, part VI, F.S.);
- Securing, equitably distributing, and managing funds to assist local governments and other entities finance wastewater, stormwater, drinking water, alternative water supplies, and other water-related infrastructure and activities and coastal enhancement projects (sections 161.091, 403.1832, 403.1835-1837, 403.1838, 403.8532, 403.890, F.S.);
- Promoting sound waste management practices and ensuring appropriate and timely cleanup of environmental contamination (Ch. 376 and 403, F.S.);
- Increasing recreational opportunities for public use within the state park system and through the

establishment of a statewide system of greenways and trails (Ch. 258, 260, and 375, F.S.);
- Managing and enhancing Florida's submerged lands and coastal uplands (Ch. 253, 258, and 373, F.S.);
- Identifying new management strategies to achieve the goal of maximizing the protection and conservation of ocean and coastal resources while recognizing their economic benefits (Ch. 161 and 380, F.S.);
- Carrying out the duties and responsibilities required of Florida under the federal Clean Air Act, including achieving and maintaining compliance with ambient air quality standards and enforcing U.S. Environmental Protection Agency emission standards for hazardous air pollutants. (Ch. 403, 316, 320, and 376, F.S.);
- Coordinating the siting of electrical power plants, electric transmission lines, and natural gas transmission pipelines (Ch. 403, F.S.);
- Improving the quality of life for citizens and visitors to Florida through effective environmental criminal law enforcement (Ch. 20, 373, 376, 386, 403, 777, and 943, F.S.);
- Preventing crimes against persons, property and resources on state lands to ensure personal safety and the full enjoyment of the resources (Ch. 20, 253, 373, 376, 403, and 943, F.S.);
- Reducing and controlling adverse impacts to public health and the environment from releases of hazardous materials and discharges of pollutants (Ch. 252, 376, and 403, F.S.),and;
- Increased focus on transparency and response to an increasingly sophisticated level of knowledge and interest in environmental issues by the public.

The Department is charged with the protection and restoration of Florida's natural and environmental resources. To this end, a wide range of strategies are implemented: regulation, cleanup, restoration, acquisition, education, recreation, technical assistance, financing, research, and planning. In achieving its mission over the next five years, the Department will continue to exemplify the values of transparency, accountability, and dedication to the public interest in all operations.

The rate of technological change and innovation continues to be the most significant trend of our era. Technology-driven gains in productivity continue to improve efficiency and competitiveness in many sectors of the economy. The growing sophistication of web technologies makes increasing volumes of information available to the marketplace, which in turn has led to a continued emphasis on and new directions in governance and reporting.

Within Florida, the Department continues to find relatively high rates of compliance among large, point-source facilities, with some exceptions for which Department enforcement resources have been marshaled. Continued growth and development are the primary sources of pressure on environmental quality. Accordingly, the importance of the Department's watershed management, pollution prevention, non-point source, and conservation lands programs will continue to be expanded when resources are available.

These technological, economic and programmatic trends enable the Department to reallocate some of its staff to supporting compliance certification, pollution prevention, resource conservation, and market-based incentive programs. The Department's use of emission fees that link facility profitability with minimizing environmental impacts will become part of the Department's protection portfolio. These and other market-based mechanisms, like water quality credit trading, will continue to be backed by the Department's enforcement resources to assure a level playing field. These approaches should allow staff to focus on creative and effective actions, beyond simple prescriptive regulation, to enhance environmental protection.

AGENCY OVERVIEW AND PROGRAM DISCUSSION

The Florida Department of Environmental Protection is one of the more diverse agencies in state government. More than 4,000 agency employees serve the people of Florida. The Department's responsibilities go well beyond the routine functions of many other state environmental agencies that protect air quality, water quality and ensure proper waste management. The Department is fortunate to also be responsible for 160 nationally recognized state parks, 9 state greenways and trails and other areas for outdoor activities. The Department manages the Florida Forever land acquisition and management program, through which sensitive land is purchased for conservation and recreation purposes, preserving these lands from future development. Florida's land conservation program is the most progressive program in the nation. The Department assists with or conducts the acquisition of non-conservation land for state uses plus administers all of the state-owned submerged lands. The Department is also charged with the siting of power plants and transmission lines by the Florida Legislature.

Additionally, the Department is uniquely challenged by the sheer area and distance over which the state's land mass stretches. From the St. Mary's River on the Florida-Georgia border to Key West, Florida extends some 447 miles. Driving distance from Pensacola to Key West is roughly 792 miles. In a state as vast as Florida, and in an agency as large as the Department of Environmental Protection, government services must be brought as close to the people as possible. The Department accomplishes this through its six regionally located district regulatory offices, regionally situated state park offices and a number of field based initiatives and programs around the state.

The pages immediately following describe the Department's efforts to address major initiatives and priorities: the Florida Everglades, the Springs Initiative, the Florida Oceans Initiative, Regulatory Enforcement and Diversity of Department Staff.

The remainder of the analysis focuses on the Department's nine programs and 27 Service Categories. Nine legislatively approved programs carry out various activities in order to achieve identifiable goals. Each program contains one or more Service Categories, or Budget Entities, which represent the lowest level to which program funding is provided. While these programs have been established for a single media (air resource management, waste management, water resource management, etc.), the services within each program work cooperatively. Each service must be considered a piece of a much larger picture, the whole of which is the protection of Florida's environment. For additional organizational and contact information, please visit the Department's web site at www.dep.state.fl.us.

MAJOR INITIATIVES/AGENCY PRIORITIES

America's Everglades

America's Everglades is an international treasure. Known as the River of Grass for the sawgrass that flourishes throughout the marsh, the Everglades is a one-of-a-kind ecosystem that supports a diverse wildlife population with its mosaic of habitats, including sawgrass prairies, hardwood hammocks, cypress swamps, coastal lagoons, mangroves and pinelands. This unique ecosystem extends further than many realize - stretching from the Kissimmee Chain of Lakes, to Lake Okeechobee, then through the remaining Everglades and on to the waters of the Florida Bay - an area covering 18,000 square miles.

Historically, freshwater moved south from Lake Okeechobee to Florida Bay in a broad, slow moving sheet – 120 miles long and 50 miles wide but less than a foot deep – creating the Everglades. During the late 1880s, efforts began to drain south Florida with the promise of providing fertile farmland, flood protection and a supply of fresh water. These efforts culminated in the construction of the Central and South Florida project, which altered the natural flow of water to the Everglades through the construction of thousands of miles of canals and 720 miles of levees. As a result, the Everglades have been reduced to half of their original size, the timing of water flows and hydropatterns have been disrupted and an average of 1.7 billion gallons of water is discharged to the ocean every day. Other damaging effects to the Everglades ecosystem include harmful freshwater releases to its estuaries, the loss of tree islands and submerged aquatic vegetation, infestations of exotic plants and a 90 percent decrease in wading bird populations.

Restoration Efforts

Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan

Today, thanks to extensive research, an ambitious restoration plan and the support of a remarkable coalition of highly diverse and bipartisan interests, the remaining Everglades is being restored to its natural splendor. Restoration efforts are reviving habitat for more than 60 threatened and endangered species, establishing a reliable supply of water for millions of Floridians and providing flood control for the region.

Florida has taken the lead implementing the largest environmental restoration project in the nation's history, the 30-year, 13.5 billion Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan (CERP). CERP, which is being funded by an unprecedented 50-50 state/federal cost-share, is improving the quality, quantity, timing and delivery of water to the ecosystem.

CERP consists of 68 projects, including six pilot projects, three feasibility studies and one reconnaissance study. The plan was developed by an interdisciplinary team of individuals with extensive research experience in the South Florida ecosystem who used the best available data and state-of-the-art scientific and engineering methodologies throughout the study process.

Florida's Progress:

- Since 2000, the State of Florida has appropriated $2.4 billion toward CERP.
- As of 4/13/2010, Florida has acquired approximately 60 percent, or 233,000 acres, of the 391,000 acres of land estimated to implement CERP.

- To help achieve ecosystem-wide benefits early, Florida is fast-tracking various Everglades water quality and restoration projects. As part of that initiative, the State continues to move forward with financing, design and construction aspects of selected projects or portions of projects identified in the CERP.
  - Florida has acquired 99 percent, or 124,976 acres of land needed to complete the expedited projects
  - Design and/or construction are in progress on all expedited projects. The Department's oversight role in the implementation of comprehensive plan components is specifically described in ss. 373.026(8), 373.1501, and 373.470, F.S. Under these statutes, the Department has responsibilities for managing and distributing the legislative appropriations necessary to implement the comprehensive plan, participating in the detailed planning and design of project components, reviewing and approving project components consistent with criteria established by the Legislature in s 373.1501, and periodically reporting on the implementation status of the comprehensive plan.
  - In addition to the CERP, several other ongoing pollution control and ecosystem restoration programs and projects are under way, complementing the comprehensive plan. Specifically, these include the Northern Everglades and Estuaries Protection Program (s. 373.4595, F.S.), and the Everglades Construction Program (Everglades Forever Act; s. 373.4592, F.S.) being implemented by the Department and the South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD). Also included are the Kissimmee River Restoration, the Modified Water Deliveries to Everglades National Park and the C-111 Basin projects, all of which are being implemented by the SFWMD and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The Department is extensively involved in these efforts through the coordination with other governmental entities, and in the planning, research, design and construction, permitting and funding of specific projects.
  - Further, the Federal Water Resources Development Act of 2000 authorizes the Federal Government to pay for half of the total cost of the nearly $13.5 billion restoration efforts.

Five Year Strategy:

Over the next five years, the strategy for restoring the greater Everglades includes the implementation of the following CERP projects:

SFWMD Projects in cooperation with the US Army Corps of Engineers:

- Complete construction of the C-111 Spreader Canal Western Project
- Complete construction of the Lakeside Ranch STA as part of the Taylor Creek/Nubbin Slugh Storage and Treatment Area
- Complete construction of the Biscayne Bay Coastal Wetlands – Deering Estates, Cutler Flow Way and a portion of the L-31E project features
- Complete construction of the Caloosahatchee River (C-43) West Basin Reservoir
- Complete construction of relocation features associated with the Indian River Lagoon South C-44 Reservoir/STA

US Army Corps of Engineers in cooperation with the SFWMD:

Continue construction on the following projects:

- Herbert Hoover Dike Rehabilitation
- C-111 South Dade Project

Complete construction on the following projects:

- L-31N Seepage Pilot Project
- Picayune Strand Restoration Project – Merrit and Kaka Union Pump Stations with associated hydrologic improvements
- WCA 3A Decomp Physical Model
- Biological controls rearing annex for Melaleuca and other Exotic Plants
- West Palm Beach Canal/STA-1E project
- C-111 Design Test
- Water Preserve Area C-11 Impoundment
- Tamiami Trail Modifications and Conveyance/Seepage Control features associated with Modified Water Deliveries to ENP
- Site 1 Impoundment Phase 1 features
- Indian River Lagoon South C-44 Reservoir/STA
- Kissimmee River Restoration project

Initiate construction on the following projects:

- WCA 3A Decomp part 1
- ENP Seepage Management

Improving Water Quality

Improving the quality of the water flowing into America's Everglades is a key component of the restoration process and one that Florida remains committed to achieving. The State of Florida is lowering the levels of phosphorus in Everglades-bound water by implementing water quality improvements. These improvements include the use of Best Management Practices (BMPs) by landowners to reduce phosphorus coming from their properties and the construction of Stormwater Treatment Areas (STAs), man-made treatment wetlands that use "green" technology to naturally filter excess nutrients from the water.

Florida's Progress:

- To date, Florida invested an additional $1.8 billion in Everglades water quality improvements.
- Landowners in the Everglades Agricultural Area (EAA) continue to use BMPs to reduce phosphorus loads to the Everglades. For water year2010, the EAA Basin achieved a 41 percent reduction in total phosphorus load, marking the fifteenth consecutive year of basin compliance.
- Currently, 52,000 acres of land south of Lake Okeechobee have been converted to STAs, (equating to 45,000 acres of effective treatment area), including the largest constructed wetland in the world at 16,500 acres. Construction has begun on an additional 11,470 acres of effective treatment area of STAs.
- To date, BMPs and STAs have prevented more than 3,500 tons of phosphorus from entering the Everglades.
    - A decade ago, phosphorus concentrations leaving the EAA averaged 170 parts per billion (ppb).
    - Discharges to the Everglades Protection Area via the STAs now average below 50 ppb and have been documented as low as 12 ppb in some cases.

Five Year Strategy:

The Department will continue implementation of the Long Term Plan under Section 373.4592, F.S. This includes the completion of construction of the Compartments B and C build outs as part of the EAA STA expansion.

Northern Everglades and Lake Okeechobee

Crucial to improving the health of the Everglades ecosystem is the restoration of northern Everglades, which includes Lake Okeechobee, known as "the liquid heart of the Everglades." The state of Florida recognized the importance of the Northern Everglades in June 2007 by passing the Northern Everglades and Estuaries Protection Program, which expands the Lake Okeechobee Protection Program to safeguard and restore the entire northern Everglades system and calls for the development of far-reaching plans to protect and improve the quality, quantity, timing and distribution of water north of Lake Okeechobee.

Florida's Progress:

- The State has developed comprehensive watershed restoration plans (i.e.; Lake Okeechobee Watershed Protection Plan, Caloosahatchee River Watershed Protection Plan, and St. Lucie River Watershed Protection Plan) for all three watersheds within the Northern Everglades and is moving forward with implementation of the source control, water quality and water storage projects recommended in these plans.
- From 2001-2007, Florida invested nearly $141.3 million to improve farming practices, construct wetlands and implement phosphorus reduction technologies to improve the health of America's second largest freshwater lake.
- Another $113.2 million has been committed to the Lake Okeechobee and Estuary Recovery Plan and the Northern Everglades Initiative since 2007.
- In 2007, Florida adopted the Urban Turf Fertilizer Rule, a statewide rule limiting the phosphorus and nitrogen content in fertilizers for urban turf and lawns.
- The State has conducted conservation and nutrient management activities collectively cover 550,000 acres of farmland in the Lake Okeechobee watershed, 242,000 acres in the Caloosahatchee watershed, and 146,000 acres in the St. Lucie watershed. Conservation and nutrient management activities for the remaining agricultural lands within these watersheds are currently under development or will be in the future. Revisions to existing regulatory programs and adoption of new regulatory programs for source control are also underway.
- To reduce the impact of nutrients, improve water quality and protect Lake Okeechobee, the State has adopted a total maximum daily load (TMDL) for the lake of 140 metric tons of phosphorus, with the goal of achieving the TMDL by 2015. In addition, the State adopted nutrient TMDLs for the St. Lucie watershed in 2008 and adopted nutrient TMDLs for the estuarine portions of the Caloosahatchee River in 2009. The Department, in partnership with the SFWMD and local communities will develop and implement Basin Management Action Plans for the Caloosahatchee River and St. Lucie Watershed Plans.

Five Year Strategy:

Over the next five years, the Department's strategy for Northern Everglades' restoration includes the following projects and initiatives:

- Implementation of the legislatively approved Lake Okeechobee Watershed Protection Plan, St. Lucie River Watershed Protection Plan, and Caloosahatchee River Watershed Protection Plan.

More specifically, implementing the Nutrient Source Control Programs, Construction Projects (water quality and storage projects), and Research and Water Quality Monitoring Programs contained therein;

- Complete construction of Phase 1 of Lakeside Ranch STA;.
    - Finalize model refinements and identification of water quality and storage features toward preparing a feasibility study for Fisheating Creek sub-watershed.
    - Continue to develop sub-watershed feasibility studies.
- Conduct pilot demonstration projects of new technologies for the improvement of water quality;.
    - Complete Lake Okeechobee Protection Plan and River Watershed Protection Plan updates as required by the Legislation.
- Continue partnerships with agriculture and urban communities to implement Best Management Practices.

Land Acquisition:

Over the next five years, the State will continue to work on optimizing parcels for projects (land acquisition and surplus) and continue to move from planning through engineering and on to construction of many CERP projects.

On August 12, 2010, the SFWMD Governing Board approved an amended transaction for the acquisition of land from the United States Sugar Corporation for Everglades restoration. The amended acquisition addresses changing economic conditions while providing access to land for restoration and water quality improvement projects. Under the modified purchase, the District will take ownership of approximately 26,800 acres of land using $197.4 million in cash with options to acquire approximately 153,200 acres over the next ten years. The District will initially purchase approximately 26,800 acres of land: 17,900 citrus acres located in Hendry County and 8,900 sugarcane acres located in Palm Beach County.

Benefits from the land acquisition include:

- Increases in water storage to reduce harmful freshwater discharges from Lake Okeechobee to Florida's coastal rivers and estuaries.
- Improvements in the delivery of cleaner water to the Everglades.
- Prevent tons of phosphorus from entering the Everglades.
- Significantly reducing the need for "back-pumping" water into Lake Okeechobee.
- Providing water to help meet the environmental needs of the Everglades and Florida Bay.
- Sustainability of agriculture and green energy production.

Five Year Strategy:

Pending economic conditions and ability to obtain financing, the State aims to acquire strategically located lands to further Everglades restoration efforts that improve the quality, timing and distribution of flows to the natural system while establishing a reliable supply of water for millions of Floridians including flood control for the region.

Florida's Springs

Florida contains over 700 known springs, thirty-three of which are first magnitude – roughly one-third of all first magnitude springs in the United States. First magnitude springs are those with a median water flow of 100 cubic feet per second or more. Florida's springs represent the interface between groundwater

and surface water. As such they provide unique habitats for wildlife. They also are used for recreational and commercial purposes that support multi-million dollar businesses throughout the state. These resources are threatened. Within spring recharge areas various land uses and human activities contribute to the degradation of ground water quality and diminishing ground water quantity. Agricultural activities, septic tanks, urban landscapes, golf courses, silviculture operations, sinkhole dumping and storm water runoff all contribute to the pollution of groundwater flowing to springs, which in turn it flows into adjoining surface waters.

Our overall knowledge of these natural resources is limited but increasing daily. Basic scientific research is vital to gain an understanding of existing conditions in spring systems, which will enable us to prevent future impacts and restore currently impacted springs. A comprehensive monitoring network has been established to measure spring water quality and discharge on a quarterly basis, including 23 first-magnitude springs and priority second magnitude springs in public ownership.

The State of Florida has invested millions of dollars in acquiring springs to be managed for the long-term use and enjoyment of the public. The Department has established a monitoring network to measure spring water quality and discharge on a quarterly basis, including 23 first-magnitude springs and priority second magnitude springs in public ownership. It has also organized regional spring working groups that provide a community-based forum for education and support of local actions to protect and restore springs, including a number of activities the Department has funded. Education is critical to changing Floridians' behaviors and land use practices that result in pollution of Florida's springs. Moving beyond education, this year the focus of the springs working groups has changed to include the development and implementation of comprehensive restoration plans for Silver Springs, Rainbow Springs, Ichetucknee Springs and Wakulla Spring.

More information on Florida's springs and the Department's springs protection efforts is available on the web at http://www.dep.state.fl.us/springs/.

Five Year Strategy:

Over the next three years the four springs working groups will continue to modify their focus while building on the education, outreach, and relationships with stakeholders that were accomplished through the previous working groups. The working group coordinator for each spring will engage stakeholders to develop a restoration plan that will outline the ecological, hydrological or biological causes of impairment; set benchmarks for reducing the impairments; develop and set a schedule for implementing restoration projects, as well as a mechanism for tracking project implementation. Stakeholders will be encouraged to make significant inroads toward protection and restoration of the spring ecosystem through actions within the spring, the spring run and the recharge basin.

The program will continue to coordinate with other public agencies and academia to identify and address gaps in water quality data. Using the best available water quality and biological data, the Department will identify spring "hot spots" and develop case-specific protection and restoration mechanisms, including land acquisition to eliminate or prevent pollutant sources, nutrient reduction plans, and support of local government actions to protect springs. The overall objective is to fully integrate springs protection and restoration activities into the Department's watershed management program, with scientific assessments to determine water quality and, where necessary, establishing and implementing specific restoration objectives and comprehensive, community-based solutions.

Florida Oceans Initiative

In 2004, the U.S. Commission on Ocean Policy issued a long-awaited report, which called for a new national ocean policy that balances use with sustainability. The Commission identified significant concerns regarding the sustainability of our nation's use of its ocean resources. A science-driven, ecosystem-based approach to managing ocean and coastal resources was recommended.

Drawing millions of visitors each year, Florida's clear waters, world-class beaches and coral reefs helped Florida's coastal economy generate almost $562 billion in 2006 with $25 billion directly attributable to ocean resources. Florida leads the nation with over 2 million saltwater anglers who contribute over $3 billion to the state's economy. Florida is also home to 41 aquatic preserves, 3 of the nation's 26 National Estuarine Research Reserves and the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary, one of the largest underwater refuges in the world. To further protect the near-shore waters of the Florida Keys, the state and federal governments designated the Sanctuary as a "no discharge zone" and established the Tortugas Ecological Reserve - one of the world's largest marine reserves.

The 2005 Legislature further supported ocean protection through passage of the Florida Oceans and Coastal Resources Act. The act created the Florida Oceans and Coastal Council to assist the state in identifying research priorities to achieve the goal of maximizing the protection and conservation of ocean and coastal resources while recognizing their economic benefits. In 2007 the Florida Legislature showed further support by funding the Council's priority projects with a $3.2 million appropriation. Council funding provided the framework for a real-time interdisciplinary observing system around Florida's coastline, established integrated data management standards to allow dissemination of information statewide and evaluated the contribution of the state's coastal economy to the overall state economy.

Florida is also leading the way nationally in helping to organize the Gulf and South Atlantic coastal states to take strong steps in protecting and restoring the coastal and ocean resources through the formation and coordination of the Gulf of Mexico Alliance and the South Atlantic Alliance. The alliances are a partnership of the coastal states and federal agencies to develop action plans which address water quality, wetland and coastal conservation and restoration, environmental education, identification and characterization of habitats, and reduction of nutrient inputs. The Office of Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas (CAMA) has already received over $2.1 million in grant funding to assist in implementing these initiatives.

Five Year Strategy:

Because of budget limitations, the Legislature elected not to fund Council projects in FY 08-09 and eliminated funds and staff supporting Council activities for FY 09-10. However, Chapter 161, F.S., still requires the Council to perform certain functions. The Council is currently reevaluating its priorities and hopes to continue to meet, although at a substantially reduced frequency. CAMA will continue limited staff support to the extent possible. The Council's Annual Science Research Plan will be maintained so that project funding can be resumed when economic conditions improve. The Council is focusing its activity on the assessment of Florida's resources In support of the agencies' efforts in marine spatial planning.

Start-up funding was provided in FY 10-11 for the Department to begin establishing marine spatial planning capabilities for Florida. The Office of Technology and Information Systems and CAMA, in cooperation with the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, will lead this effort.

CAMA will continue to work closely with the Gulf of Mexico and South Atlantic Alliances and will seek

federal funding to implement priority goals of the alliances and of the Florida Oceans and Coastal Council. Broader agency involvement will be sought to better address Alliance initiatives.

Regulatory Enforcement

The compliance of regulated facilities with Florida's environmental and public health standards is generally high, in part the result of effective enforcement to supplement active compliance inspection and technical assistance programs. The agency's objective is to ensure that enforcement practices are firm, fair and consistent. The Department will continue to pursue enforcement actions that are more certain and timely, reducing the average amount of time from when significant non-compliance is confirmed to when formal enforcement is initiated, reducing the average amount of time that facilities remain out of compliance. These efforts are strained by continuing population growth and development without a corresponding increase in the Department's compliance and enforcement resources.

Trying economic times, especially, demand innovation, and the Department will continue to increase the number of regulated facilities participating in innovative compliance assistance programs. The agency will also begin integrating an enforcement component into its field inspection (remote access laptop) technologies, which will streamline compliance assessments, increase responsiveness to facility owners and the public, and improve the documentation necessary for solid enforcement cases.

Five Year Strategy:

The Department will better allocate anticipated declining enforcement resources to more effectively focus on Department enforcement priorities. Toward that end, the Department will continue its new team approach with the Waste program, OGC and the Districts to improve progress on waste cleanup sites; standardize permit formats and create clearer model permit conditions; expand the use of video teleconferencing for statewide training; and monitor the impact of the 2007 changes to the Department's Penalty Guidelines and make appropriate adjustments. And, as already noted, the agency will integrate an enforcement component into its field inspection technologies to streamline and better document compliance and enforcement actions.

The systematic review and emphasis on faster progress via enforcement at contaminated sites may result in a slightly increased rate of contaminated site cleanup. This may be masked or negated by economic problems that many responsible parties continue to experience. Further, the economic downturn may result in more responsible parties declaring bankruptcy or otherwise showing an inability to pay for cleanup, causing an increase in the number of orphan sites that fall to the state for cleanup funding. This will likely result in a backlog of sites on the waiting list for state-funded cleanup, a situation the Department is trying to address through program streamlining.

The solid waste and hazardous waste programs have implemented computer software and hardware to assist their compliance inspection efforts. These new remote access laptop computers are being used to perform compliance evaluation inspections at solid waste management facilities and entities subject to compliance with hazardous waste regulation. The five year strategy for these efforts is to reduce the time period between inspection and agency action while improving the integration of compliance and enforcement data with other data about the regulated entity existing in Department databases. The Department's Air program has implemented similar streamlining technologies for some time and the Water program, the largest regulatory program in the Department, is beginning to develop a similar model of remote technology to improve the accuracy and reliability of inspection data and enhance the agency's ability to compare and analyze data across programs.

The Air program will continue training field staff in the importance of proper documentation and evidence collection and preservation for enforcement case development and will promote increased consistency in compliance inspection techniques and enforcement response among the district offices. In addition, the program will continue to support the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA's) regional enforcement initiatives and update EPA's data systems with Florida's compliance and enforcement data.

In the Water programs, improvements in information management and data sharing will complement the Department's overall compliance and enforcement efforts. The ongoing implementation of Oculus software will enable the Water program to maintain complete and permanent electronic permitting and business records, and the expanded use of the Interactive Notice of Intent online program will allow more applicants to conduct business pertaining to National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) stormwater permits online. Similar online permitting programs are planned for the Bureau of Water Facilities Regulation (wastewater and drinking water) and the Office of Environmental Resource Permitting, a number of which are already being developed and will be deployed before the end of 2010. Better permitting leads to improved compliance, which, in turn, leads to more effective enforcement.

Diversity of Department Staff

The Department is actively creating the diverse workforce necessary to achieve the priorities and objectives of environmental protection. Each year, the Department will continue to take proactive measures to achieve continual progress in attaining a workforce which mirrors the diversity available in Florida's available labor market. This will be achieved by active recruitment within every locality across Florida in which the Department operates. While recruiting today's workforce, the Department is also looking to the future. Specific strategies for cultivating the next generation of environmental scientists include working with colleges, universities, and high schools to provide internship and employment opportunities with the Department and developing career packages for use by guidance counselors in discussing environmental science-based careers with interested students.

Five Year Strategy:

Over the next five years, the Department will continue its efforts to create a diverse workforce by attending minority job fairs and promoting internships. The agency will reach out to minority organizations to find out about job fairs in the community and ensure the Department is represented. The *Change Your Environment, Careers at DEP* website and brochure will continue to be used to promote DEP as an employer of choice with targeted outreach to minority candidates in the environmental sciences.

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES PROGRAM

The Administrative Services Program areas include Executive Direction and Support Services, Florida Geological Survey and the Office of Technology and Information Services. These programs provide leadership, direction and support services to the agency. Therefore, it is critical that these agency functions operate as efficiently and effectively as possible. It is anticipated that the need for such services and leadership will not diminish in future years. In fact, as the agency continues to look for new and more efficient ways to deliver its services to the people of Florida, the demand for these services rendered by the Administrative Services Program may actually increase. There are several reasons for this. Greater efficiency and effectiveness via technology often necessitates technical and administrative guidance, as do new legislation and revisions to internal administrative processes. Another factor is the extent of services provided by the agency. As the range of services provided via contracting and grant management increases, so too does the need for administrative services such as accounting, contract administration and legal counsel. Similarly as the agency continues to strive for increased transparency and customer service, functions such as access to public records and information should increase. Increased transparency also coincides with an increase in the level of open communication with the public as well as increased demand for both internal and external customer service. To the greatest extent possible, the Administrative Services Program areas contemplate meeting the challenges of increased demand by utilizing existing resources. Automation and improvements in efficiency are the tools the Department is using to mitigate the need for additional resources.

Executive Direction and Support Services

The Executive Direction and Support Services provides leadership, direction, and services to the agency and the public These areas provide executive leadership and direction to the programs; audit and investigation services; legal counsel; internal and external communication; customer service; and planning, budget and financial services.

Florida Geological Survey

The Florida Geological Survey (FGS) is the only program in the State of Florida that collects, interprets, and stores geologic data used by government agencies, industry, consultants, and the public. The information collected by the Survey aids other governmental programs within the agency in making regulatory and land management decisions, and in conducting environmental protection and conservation efforts. Specifically, the information is used for land-use planning (zoning), mineral resources knowledge, waste disposal (including landfills such as rural and hazardous waste and carbon sequestration), deep-well injection, geologic hazards assessment (including flood prone areas, coastal erosion, sinkholes, pipe clay areas, radon, mercury), water resources needs (including surface water drainage and urban runoff, aquifer storage and recovery, aquifer vulnerability and springs' protection), aquifer recharge and discharge (including ground-water transport dynamics), and waste clean-up problems as addressed in Contaminant Assessment Reports and Remedial Action Plans.

Pursuant to Ch. 377, Part 1, F.S., the Florida Geological Survey currently provides geologic interpretations to multiple agencies including the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, the U.S. Geological Survey, the U.S. Minerals Management Service, Florida Department of Environmental Protection (including the Ground Water Monitoring Program, the Underground Injection Program, the Bureau of Beaches and Wetland Resources, the Division of State Parks, and the Division of State Lands), the Department of Community Affairs, all water management districts, planning councils, counties, and cities.

In the next five years the FGS anticipates an increased need for various hydrogeologic research studies

and associated resource assessments in response to groundwater conservation and protection needs as the state continues to grow and develop more lands.

Information Technology

Since launching its 2007 -2011 Strategic Plan, the Office of Technology and Information Services (OTIS) has made significant progress towards the plan's goals. OTIS will continue to focus on these goals for the upcoming 5-year period:

Supporting Business Process Improvement

DEP relies on information technology (IT) to carry out almost every aspect of its mission. Particularly in a science and technology-based agency, IT plays a crucial role in the work. IT must become a full partner with agency programs as they identify, assess, change and develop their specific business processes.

- IT Procurement –DEP launched a new model for procuring IT consulting services. Our new model focusing on these key principles:
    - Using fixed-price, deliverables-based contracting versus time and materials based contracting;
    - Using competitive procurement for IT services;
    - Requiring clear and objective justification if fixed-price and/or competitive procurement cannot be used;
    - Adding clear performance measures into contracts and monitoring and documenting performance throughout contract life;
    - Employing the services of dedicated, trained and experienced contract managers and business analysts;
    - Centralizing IT contract management in OTIS for all project-based IT contracts
    - Requiring that the OTIS contracting section review all staff augmentation service procurement, and;
    - Adhering to best practices in contract management per Department of Financial Services, National Institute of Government Purchasing and other recognized authorities.

  This new model provides many benefits, including:

    - More equitable sharing of risks between DEP and our IT vendors;
    - Increased vendor incentive to perform because payment is based on defined deliverables instead of time spent on activities;
    - A clearer understanding the cost and duration of IT activities before purchase, and;
    - Improved ability to understand and control costs, track benefits & accountability

  OTIS has dedicated five employees trained in contract management and business analysis to manage this new IT Contracting Model. OTIS will work with program staff to fully analyze and understand business requirements before starting a direct order or contract. The Office is also sponsoring business analysis training for both OTIS and Division IT staff to prepare all staff for the transition to the new contracting processes.

  DEP has already realized savings of over $1.4 million by closer oversight of time and materials direct orders. As the Department moves from a primarily time and materials contracting model to a predominately fixed-price one, it projects long-term savings of up to 20 percent. This savings will come from better planning and management of IT projects required for fixed-price engagements.

In continuing our efforts towards greater accountability, cost reductions and performance metrics, DEP is in the process of implementing an enterprise IT maintenance contract.
The DEP IT Contracting team received a 2010 Prudential-Davis Productivity award for its work, which has resulted in greater accountability and cost reductions.

- Information Technology Support Services Consolidation - DEP has consolidated its multiple agency help desks and desktop support staff into a centralized help desk and facility-based desktop support group. Customer desktop support requirements will be met with fewer staff through facility-based support teams and a system-wide approach to meeting user IT support incident and service requests. In addition to reduced costs, a consolidated service desk will also support increased quality of service by supporting a central, shared knowledge-base of customer support issues. A centralized system will also allow improved tracking and management of service quality levels, which is critical to continually improving our service to the DEP customers.

- Project and Portfolio Management - DEP can commit IT dollars to any number of projects and activities, but determining which best address the agency's needs and which have the best chance of success before committing dollars is critical. OTIS recently launched a Project and Portfolio Management (PPM) pilot service that will help the agency begin painting a clearer picture of the Department's portfolio of IT investments. PPM can be a significant and complex undertaking. To minimize the risks and implement PPM in "digestible bites", the Department is:

  - Using a phased approach by first engaging in a limited pilot implementation. If successful, plans can be made for enterprise adoption.

  - Focusing first on project portfolio management. IT portfolio management at its highest level looks at all IT investments, included applications, hardware, commercial software and projects. Based on recommendations of leading industry experts, the agency is targeting one investment area first, its project-based IT work.

  - Targeting the project proposal and business-case phase of projects first. This will better support DEP's work on prioritizing and selecting appropriate projects for investment.

  - Using PPM software that is distributed as "Software as a Service (SaaS)". Configuring, deploying and supporting enterprise software is a risky and expensive undertaking. SaaS is a model whereby a vendor hosts a software application off-site and provides access through the Internet. This reduces implementation and support infrastructure costs, as compared to hosting and supporting an internal application. With SaaS, the Department only pays for what it uses on a monthly subscription basis. By using a SaaS model, the agency can dramatically cut software implementation and support costs.

- DepPay – The Department continues to expand its online credit card processing service, DepPay, to other programs. In June 2010, DEP expanded the service to include Enterprise Self Service Authorizations (ESSA) which allows public customers to apply online for permits, registrations, and certifications. As of June, DEP had processed 7296 invoices using DepPay which is over $1.1M. The Department will continue to expand this service so other programs may realize improved efficiencies and reduced processing costs.

Supporting the Mobile Workforce
OTIS continues to provide new services and improve existing ones to support DEP's increasingly mobile

workforce. Achievements include:

- An expanded and improved Virtual Private Network (VPN), which provides high-speed secure access to agency email and network computers. Through computer server upgrades, OITS has made more enterprise applications available through the VPN, which now serves 600 employees. The Department's VPN will better prepare DEP for continuity of operations during emergencies.

Improving Technical Infrastructure

Establishing and maintaining a reliable, agile and secure technical infrastructure requires continual software and hardware upgrades and ongoing research into emerging technologies to meet the Department's rapidly changing needs. This past year, OTIS has :

- Completed the agency-wide platform consolidation and modernization initiative;
- Completed the DEP data center consolidation. The Department's data center is now housed at a single location. The agency has reduced its monthly utility bill by 20 percent by both consolidating data center space and consolidating stand-alone servers;
- Continued to gain savings from DEP's Enterprise PC Management Plan. To date, the Department has realized over $1M in savings since implementing this program;
- Completed an agency-wide Oracle database upgrade and are in the process of Java and middle-tier upgrades. These upgrades are critical to support the agency's plan to incorporate new technologies such as Oracle Portal for web portal service and Business Process Execution Language-BPEL for workflow service.
- Launched a Fax Consolidation initiative. The goal is to reduce the agency's present faxing costs by $65,000 annually by moving to a new Department of Management Services (DMS) FAX service. By outsourcing this service to DMS, DEP will rid itself of the current legacy system used by 120 users. DEP will also reduce or eliminate 340 stand-alone fax machines, phone lines and toner costs associated with these machines.

Enhancing Customer Service

OTIS supports both internal DEP and state customers as well as members of the public and other government organizations. OTIS continues to develop and provide innovative delivery solutions and improved IT management services:

- Audio/Video Technology (WebVideoZone) - WebVideoZone improves the ability to present video productions to the public and employees via the agency web sites. Since the service provides superior video file compression and subsequent storage off-site, OTIS is able to reduce the drain on DEP Internet bandwidth.

Promoting Environmentally Sustainable IT

Climate change, global warming and other environmental issues have moved to the forefront of the U.S. political scene. The IT industry is a significant contributor to many negative environmental impacts. As part of the problem, IT can contribute to many of the solutions. DEP will continue to roll-out technologies, services and policies to reduce its carbon footprint, such as:

- Videoconferencing (VC) – The use of VC has achieved economies by reducing travel and accommodation expenses. DEP has held video conferences with other Florida state agencies and in the State of Texas. There are currently 17 separate locations benefiting from VC capabilities.
- Enterprise PC management plans – DEP has saved over $1 million since implementing the PC Refresh Cycle Program. By managing PC purchase on an enterprise scale, DEP can better control the overall purchase cost, and ensure routine PC refreshing which reduces costs of managing and maintaining out-dated technology.

STATE LANDS PROGRAM

One of the best ways to minimize and mitigate the impacts on natural areas from development is to provide a natural area buffer. Add to this the fact that habitat loss is considered by many biologists to be the single greatest threat to biological diversity, and there is a compelling reason to maintain strong land acquisition and management programs. For example, in 1995, approximately 47 percent of Florida's land cover was classified as forest and 10 percent as marsh, a dramatic decline from the estimated 61 percent and 20 percent, respectively, in 1936.

Land Acquisition

Land acquisition must be done in a carefully planned manner that not only provides protected natural areas, but also linkages between these areas to create safe biological and recreational pathways. Florida has responded to this need by instituting one of the most aggressive land preservation programs in the nation, and by creating a Greenways and Trails program which works with stakeholders to secure natural area linkages between public lands.

Since 1968, Florida has invested approximately $57.7 billion to conserve approximately 3.8[1] million acres of land for environmental, recreational, and preservation purposes. Even though this has been a significant investment, the need for public lands remains great. In response to this need, the Florida Forever program was created to succeed the Preservation 2000 program. Florida Forever is a more comprehensive approach to resource restoration through land acquisition. Through this effort, Florida will continue to protect and restore water resources, wildlife habitat, recreation spaces, forests, wetlands and public beaches so that the environmental problems caused by tremendous growth can be addressed. It is important to note that the Florida Forever program places special emphasis on restoration and preservation of the Everglades. The Florida Forever program is the largest conservation effort in the world, having been extended in 2008 with another $3 billion over the next decade, and underscores Governor Crist's commitment to safeguarding the state's natural, cultural, and historical resources.

To achieve these goals, the Division of State Lands coordinates and evaluates land management plans, conducts appraisals, completes surveys and maps for land purchases, and conducts all most of the land purchase negotiations and closings on behalf of the State for conservation lands as well as for non-conservation lands such as universities, state office buildings and state courts. In addition, the Division provides staffing support to the Acquisition and Restoration Council, performs all the geodetic survey requirements for the state, conducts fresh and tidal shoreline survey work, and tracks and maintains the Board of Trustees' land ownership records, as well as surveys and maps of historical records.

It is expected that the need for additional land acquisition will continue over the next ten years. The Acquisition and Restoration Council has identified nearly two million acres of lands that are desirable for state ownership. These lands will provide critical habitat for wildlife, recreational areas for citizens, and preserve historical and archeological sites for future generations, and help cleanse the air we breathe and the water we drink. They also provide many other ecosystem services, such as carbon sequestration, storm hazard mitigation, and repositories of potential pharmaceuticals.

With the state's increasing population creating a demand for conversion of native and agricultural areas

[1] 3.8 million acres refers to lands that have been acquired by the state, including acquisitions by the water management districts and local governments under Preservation 2000, Florida Forever and Save Our Rivers. This does not refer to lands that are managed by the state.

into commercial and residential development and an increasing focus on lands that have higher development potential, the Division of State Lands may have difficulty meeting the demands for acquiring these lands with existing resources.

Land Management

Florida law requires that all land owned by the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund be managed in a manner that will provide the greatest combination of benefits to the people of the State. With the State's preservation land inventory for which it has management/oversight responsibility exceeding 3.5 million acres, it has become evident that land management plans and audits are necessary to ensure that all responsible agencies are managing these preservation lands in accordance with best management practices and the policies of the Board of Trustees. The Division needs the necessary and essential human and monetary resources to review managing agency/entity management plans and conduct audits and field inspections as mandated by the Legislature.

It is expected that the need for administering and managing uses of state-owned lands via leases, subleases, amendments to leases, management agreements and easements, exchanges and surpluses of state lands will increase over the next five years. The successes experienced through the Preservation 2000 and Florida Forever land acquisition programs have resulted in over 2.4 million acres of new land under state management, which along with growth impacts on existing state-owned lands have combined to increase the demand for this service. The number of real estate transactions for state agencies related to management activity and private entity requests for use of state lands has resulted in a substantial increase in workload in the last five years.

There are approximately 9 million acres of sovereignty-submerged lands within the boundaries of Florida. The shoreline areas of sovereignty-submerged lands have great potential for the issuance of leases or easements, and in some cases are already under a lease or easement. With increasing population and growth, especially along the coastline areas, there will be a corresponding increase in requests for leases and easements on sovereignty-submerged lands and leases and land sales of surplus uplands. Corresponding human and monetary resources will be necessary to address this increasing workload for the sovereignty-submerged lands section, and to develop a more aggressive asset management program that introduces proven business principles into traditional government functions in order to effectively manage the state's land resources.

The Division is expanding its efforts to identify lands no longer needed for state purposes that may be declared surplus and sold. These lands are being returned to the county tax rolls, providing additional revenue for local governments and economic opportunities for Florida's citizens. In addition, staff is being has been refocused to provide better real estate services to state agencies and address the backlog of submerged lands lease requests. This action has resulted in an increase in the number of surplus land parcels sold over the previous year and an increase in the number of submerged land lease files completed over the previous fiscal year. Staff has also implemented a proactive approach to identifying and working with lessees who are out of compliance in order to better manage the public's land, as well as a more rigid approach to those lessees not willing to comply.

The Public Land Survey System (PLSS), established in Florida in 1824, provided for the survey of approximately 250,000 section corners. Today, these corners still provide the geographic basis for all land titles and land ownership boundary descriptions. Land surveys and title to land in Florida will always be dependent upon the location of the PLSS corners. Age, negligence, and land development activities have impacted the integrity of the PLSS to the point where evidence of the original corners is increasingly difficult and expensive to recover, resulting in uncertainty in boundary location of both public and private lands. The Florida Public Land Survey Restoration and Perpetuate Act (Chapter 177,

F.S.) provides for minimal maintenance to the PLSS. The most cost-effective way to perpetuate the PLSS is by restoring the original position of the corners and establishing a geographic or geodetic position on the corner to permanently memorialize its position.

The Division of State Lands maintains an ongoing repository for PLSS corner records and maintains a website (www.labins.org) for the same. This website is also an automated distribution center of survey-related data and receives over 400,000 visits per year from nearly all 50 states. The Division of State Lands provides for extension and densification of geodetic survey control throughout the state. Such geodetic position is required for perpetuation of the corners. Additionally, ties between the PLSS and the geodetic reference system will provide the control network needed to establish a digital cartographic database. This will allow a unique coordinate to be used to identify a land corner, thereby providing consistency throughout land information systems and reduction of duplicative mapping efforts. Other survey-related needs for the geodetic control include vertical control for Everglades restoration and for use by water management districts and emergency management needs.

The boundary along coastal tidewaters (mean high water line) requires continued monitoring through the extension and maintenance of a network of tide stations. Private sector surveyors must also be properly trained to assure a defensible placement of coastal water boundaries. The new generation tide stations not only collect data to provide an elevation for mean high water at a certain location, but also can be equipped with sensors to measure current, wind velocity and direction, salinity, dissolved oxygen, etc. Extension of this network of stations is important to hurricane and oil spill emergency response activities, commercial and recreational boating, tide height information collection and many other uses. The Division of State Lands is also responsible for maintaining a mean high water survey repository, which can be found on www.labins.org along with other information from Division maintained programs including statewide aerial photography and beach and shore preservation (erosion control line) surveys.

The Division of State Lands is responsible for maintaining physical records, including original public land records and instruments of the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund (BOT). A vault is maintained which includes over one million instruments and inventory parcels. The Division initiated a computerized information system program for the BOT documents, which includes an inventory base map and hybrid web-map applications for state agency and public use. This information system is responsible for mapping parcels in over 76,000 land record documents. An annual inventory reconciliation of lands held in the name of the BOT is performed against the Department of Revenue annual property assessment roll for all 67 counties. Legislation now requires the Division to create an inventory of all lands purchased with P-2000 and Florida Forever funds. A two-year project anticipated to begin in August 2010 will allow the Division to track all state land ownership regardless of ownership.

All lands held in the name of the BOT shall continue to be held in trust for the use and benefit of the people of the state pursuant to s. 7, Art. II and s. 11, Art. X of the State Constitution. In the course of maintaining and managing these lands, many services are provided including land management surveys and title opinions which assist in the protection of property boundaries and land title including upland and water boundaries of state-owned lands. Other responsibilities of the Division related to public lands held in the name of the BOT include preparation of certificates of ownership for recording when disputes of ownership are identified; ongoing review of surveys, legal descriptions, and surveying related products for easements and regulatory reviews; and the preparation of documents for disposition of state-owned lands. This includes recordable documents/certificates for filled lands, Butler Act disclaimers for filled lands, Quitclaim deeds for filled lands, or lands subject to artificial erosion or avulsion.

DISTRICT PROGRAM

The Department has established six district offices that provide for closer, more personal interaction with regulated interests and citizens across the state. The districts are, for many regulatory programs, the Department's front line in permitting, compliance and enforcement, and in helping the public, local governments and businesses better understand and protect Florida's natural resources. District offices frequently work with citizen groups to identify local priorities and solve local problems.

Each district office is under the charge of a Director of District Management, who reports directly to the Deputy Secretary for Regulatory Programs and who manages day-to-day program responsibilities, policy implementation, office administration, budgeting and accounting, press relations, etc. The Department's district offices are located in Pensacola, Jacksonville, Orlando, Tampa, Ft. Myers and West Palm Beach, with branch offices in Panama City, Tallahassee, Port St. Lucie, Sebring, and Marathon.

District office staff conducts essential components of the permitting, compliance, enforcement, technical assistance, and public outreach responsibilities for the following Department programs: air, domestic and industrial wastewater, drinking water, environmental resource permitting, solid and hazardous waste, storage tank regulation, underground injection control, and waste cleanup. District staff also helps implement the watershed management and Total Maximum Daily Load programs. District responsibilities in these programs broadly include:

- Reviewing and acting on permit applications.
- Onsite compliance inspections.
- Environmental monitoring.
- Review of air and water quality data, including waste cleanup data.
- Complaint response.
- Enforcement case referrals, penalty assessments, expert testimony, etc.
- Technical assistance to regulated entities.
- Public outreach and education.
- Emergency response.

A few of the unique activities conducted at the district offices are summarized below.

Northwest District

DEP's Northwest District and the Northwest Florida Water Management District are generally on schedule to implement Phase 2 of the Environmental Resource Permitting (ERP) program in the Panhandle beginning in the fall of 2010. This phase expands the program to regulate dredging and filling activities in isolated wetlands and comprehensively protect wetlands. The Phase I stormwater program went into effect October 1, 2007, requiring newly constructed stormwater management systems to protect water quality and prevent or reduce flooding. The two phases are being integrated into a single, streamlined ERP program, similar to the unified program that has been operating in the rest of Florida for more than a decade. See http://www.dep.state.fl.us/northwest/ERP/permitting.htm.

As part of ERP Phase 2, the district is working with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) to implement "Living Shorelines"—the use of natural vegetation to stabilize shorelines, with occasional deployment of oyster reefs to protect the plants from destructive wave energy. Living Shorelines offer a natural alternative to traditional shoreline hardening like sea walls and provide increased habitat, better protection and less maintenance. Over the past 18 months, the district has offered residential and commercial property owners free Living Shoreline installations under a USFWS grant. Owners pay a

permit fee but the installation is done at no cost. Requests for installations have exceeded grant funding, reflecting a definite demand for natural shoreline hardening. The district is working with USFWS on a Living Shoreline Best Management Practice Guidebook, educating marine contractors and piloting "green tape" permitting—requirements that favor natural shorelines over non-environmental options like seawalls. If the pilot proves successful, the green tape rules may be used in other parts of Florida.

Central District

The Central District's highest priority is expeditious, fair, consistent, and thorough responses to public information and records requests, complaints, enforcement case resolution, and permit processing. The district promptly responds to citizens and the regulated community, emphasizing electronic exchange of documents—more than 75% of all Central District correspondence and permits is sent electronically. The district's website (http://www.dep.state.fl.us/central/) is designed to offer a wide variety of "E-Government" options and to make requests for information easy to submit to the local ombudsman (http://www.dep.state.fl.us/central/Home/Ombudsman/RecordsRequests.htm).

The district also places high priority on a wide variety of "Green Initiatives"—programs and actions that employ environmentally sound technologies and practices; conserve water, energy and other natural resources; prevent pollution; and provide for a sustainable future. This commitment to green practices is evidenced by the following programs and actions:

- More than 150 Central Florida facilities being designated as Green Lodges
- 49 facilities designated as Clean Marinas, Clean Boat Yards or Clean Retailers
- Development of the Green Yards program, which assists auto salvage yard in meeting or exceeding compliance standards
- Free assistance to industries in developing and implementing cost effective pollution prevention projects
- Cooperative efforts with stakeholders in implementing Total Maximum Daily Loads for Central Florida through the cooperative development of Basin Management Action Plans
- Serving as a test and evaluation site for hydrogen powered vehicles and hydrogen energy stations.

Northeast District

The Northeast District has made improving water quality in the Lower St. John's River a high priority. The district coordinates the efforts of local stakeholders to develop and implement nutrient load reductions identified in the area's Basin Management Action Plan, adopted in October 2008, which was cooperatively developed to meet the pollution reduction requirements (Total Maximum Daily Loads, or TMDL) established for the river and many of its tributaries. Efforts began in 2002 when the district appointed an Executive Committee representing groups directly affected by TMDL implementation, including agriculture, utilities, industry and environmental groups, as well as critical agencies like the St. Johns River Water Management District and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The district continually monitors water quality in the river and reports the data, along with other important information, on its website at http://www.dep.state.fl.us/northeast/stjohns/default.htm.

In addition, the Northeast District works directly with the Suwannee River Partnership (http://www.suwannee.org/index.html), a coalition of state, federal and regional agencies, local governments, and private industry representatives cooperating to reduce nitrate levels in the surface waters and groundwater in the watershed. The Partnership's mission is to determine the sources of nutrient loads to the Suwannee and Santa Fe river basins and find the most economical and

technologically feasible best management practices available to help farmers and others who use the land protect public health and the environment.

Southwest District

The Southwest District addresses myriad activities associated with coastal and inland development, phosphate mining, agriculture, heavy industries, and other activities that result in environmental impacts. Community outreach is especially important in ensuring that residents and visitors understand the environment and how to protect it. The district's most prominent outreach initiatives are in the waste cleanup program, which oversees some 435 active sites. Waste contamination is a particularly complicated hot-button issue, about which people are bombarded with inaccurate, inflammatory information. To promote easy access to accurate and timely information, the district implements a tailored communication plan that includes community meetings and legislative briefings, neighborhood hotlines, e-mail blasts, and websites with fact sheets, maps, public records, site histories, and other critical information. The objective is both to inform and to reassure people that the department is working to protect them.

The district is also helping to pioneer new management practices and enhance its relationships with stakeholders in order to meet pollution reduction mandates for the waters in and around Tampa Bay. Through a unique and nationally applicable model, the Tampa Bay Nitrogen Management Consortium (http://www.tbeptech.org/NitrogenMgmtConsort/NMCHomePage.html), the district, area local governments, other agencies, and industries are collectively committed to developing an equitable allocation of responsibility for achieving nitrogen reduction targets in Tampa Bay. Consortium members recognize that the nitrogen allocations and limitations developed will be the basis for future permitting of discharges from municipalities and industries. The Consortium process has strengthened the development of comprehensive pollution reduction plans (Basin Management Action Plans) throughout the Tampa Bay watershed, and the district has staff dedicated to ensuring all of these activities are smoothly integrated. The most difficult work of all lies ahead as the pollutant reduction plans begin to be implemented through permits, best management practices, funding programs, and a wide variety of other strategies.

Southeast District

The Southeast District is committed to finding more efficient and effective ways of accomplishing its primary mission to protect the environment and public health through permitting, compliance and enforcement, and outreach and technical assistance activities. Among the most important current initiatives are:

- Assisting with regulatory oversight of Everglades restoration, including technical review of permit applications for regional water management structures. The district is also involved with water quality protection actions taking place in related South Florida watersheds, including the Kissimmee River, Lake Okeechobee, Florida Bay, the Loxahatchee River, and Biscayne Bay.
- Overseeing implementation of 2008 legislation requiring the gradual elimination of six local government ocean wastewater discharges in Palm Beach, Broward and Miami-Dade counties, totaling some 300 million gallons of wastewater each day. The legislation also mandates the transition to reclaimed water use and development of sustainable water supplies for Southeast Florida. It sets forth a series of milestones that the local governments must meet for planning, design and construction of alternative facilities, which district staff will be responsible for permitting and ensuring long-term compliance. These interim milestones culminate in requirements for much higher levels of wastewater treatment at the facilities, or other means of substantially decreasing nitrogen and phosphorus loadings, by December 2018. They also

provide for elimination of ocean outfall discharges, and achievement of at least 60% reuse, by December 2025.

Both initiatives are focused on improving water quality and restoring the ecology and hydrology of South Florida's freshwater wetlands, lakes and streams and protecting the area's coastal resources.

The district continues to implement new management practices, including an internship program to enhance staff resources, cross-training through a multi-media program and closer coordination with the department's delegated or contracted regulatory agencies. These initiatives are improving day-to-day performance and responsiveness, enhance relationships with the regulated community and local citizens, and streamline regulation to focus on critical environmental outcomes rather than internal processes.

South District

The South District focuses on the wide range of issues facing this region, from mangroves and marinas to wetlands and wastewater. Even in a time of economic uncertainty, the district has improved service especially to inland Highlands, Hendry and Glades counties at no additional cost, giving area citizens expedited responses to their permitting needs, faster action on complaints, and better protection of public health and natural resources. The district also provides scientific, technical, and field expertise to support Everglades restoration, aquifer storage and recovery projects, and in responding to harmful algal blooms through close cooperation with the Department's Coastal and Aquatic Managed Area program and Laboratory as well as the South Florida Water Management District and other area agencies.

The district is also a leader in promoting reuse of reclaimed water from domestic wastewater treatment plants. District staff and the local water management district offices work together to encourage reuse by both private entities and local governments. In fact, the South District area has the fewest wastewater plants in Florida still discharging to surface waters because most have transitioned to reclaimed water. Reuse improves water quality while at the same time reducing the demand on freshwater supplies and providing for a more sustainable water future.

The district has unique responsibilities in working with wastewater facilities and local governments in Monroe County. By law, facilities in Monroe County are prohibited from discharging to surface waters and must meet treatment standards for groundwater discharges that were established to protect the sensitive aquatic environment of the Florida Keys. The 2010 Legislature extended the legal deadline by which facilities and local governments in Monroe County must meet the more rigorous treatment standards. However, several local governments have already made significant progress toward this end. District staff will have to continue to invest extensive time and effort to negotiate with other facilities and local governments the wastewater management improvements necessary to meet state law.

These are only a few of the many ways the Department's six districts protect Florida's natural resources and serve as positive forces within their local communities. The need for district office services will certainly not diminish in the future. As Florida continues to grow and develop and remains among the top vacation destinations in the world, environmental pressures will grow as well. The funding and positions devoted to district office operations are essential if Florida is to maintain environmentally sustainable growth. It is imperative that these district resources at least remain steady in the coming years.

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT AND RESTORATION

Florida's surface waters are extremely susceptible to contamination from point and nonpoint sources of pollution. Point sources include surface water discharges from domestic and industrial wastewater treatment facilities, which are extensively regulated and which have been significantly reduced over the last two decades. Nonpoint sources of pollution include runoff and leaching of pollutants from all land uses and human activities, such as Florida's more than 2.7 million septic tanks, urban and agricultural stormwater, and leaching of pesticides and fertilizers from urban landscapes and agricultural activities. Other human related pollution sources include: landfill leachate, improper disposal of solvents and petroleum products, leaking underground storage tanks and hazardous waste dumps.

The Division of Environmental Assessment and Restoration works particularly closely with Department's Division of Water Resource Management and its regulatory programs, Florida's five water management districts, local governments and the private sector to identify and reduce the impact of human activities on water quality. To assess the chemical and biological health of Florida's surface and ground waters the Division implements a three-tiered statewide monitoring network. Each tier is designed to answer water quality questions at a different scale. Tier 1 addresses statewide and regional questions, enabling the Division to characterize overall water quality trends and conditions. Tier 2 addresses regional and water body specific questions. Tier 3 involves regulatory compliance monitoring and is intended to answer site-specific questions.

For Florida's surface and ground waters, the Division assesses data from the three-tiered monitoring network in the context of established water quality standards. The federal Clean Water Act provides the statutory basis for surface water quality standards and the federal regulatory requirements governing these programs are published in 40 CFR 131. States are responsible for routinely reviewing, establishing, and revising surface water quality standards to reflect improved science or new data ("Triennial Review"). Florida's surface water quality standards system is published in Chapter 62-302 and 62-303 (with numeric criteria provided in and 62-302.530) of the Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.). The components of this system include: classifications, criteria, an anti-degradation policy, and special protection of certain waters, including Outstanding Florida Waters.

Florida's ground water standards are based primarily on public health based standards adopted pursuant to the federal and state Safe Drinking Water Acts. (The vast majority of Florida's public drinking water supply comes from ground water.) Somewhat similar to the surface water standards system, Florida's ground water standards consist of a classification system based on designated uses and water characteristics, along with certain narrative "minimum criteria" and specific numeric water quality criteria. These ground water standards are adopted in rule 62-520, F.A.C. They are updated, at a minimum, anytime drinking water criteria change. Ground water quality is protected primarily by strict regulatory requirements and pollutant limits on ground water discharges. The impact of pollutants from surface water runoff—the nonpoint sources discussed above—are more difficult control. For this reason, ground water protection has been closely integrated with surface water protection in the watershed assessment and management program discussed below.

The steps in Florida's watershed assessment and management program include: collection, management, and interpretation of water quality data to assess the health of water resources; development of aquatic resource goals and watershed-wide pollutant loading limits for individual water bodies; and development and implementation of basin management action plans to restore water bodies. These activities are undertaken using a rotating basin approach, a continuous cycle that promotes an increasingly refined understanding of water quality and assures that the Basin Management Action Plans (BMAPs) designed to clean up each of the state's polluted waterways are implemented and routinely revaluated and improved.

A key component of watershed management is the adoption of "total maximum daily load" (TMDL) determinations, which establish the maximum amount of pollutants a water body can assimilate and still meet water quality standards. These TMDLs establish a scientific basis for developing and implementing specific actions—permitting requirements, acquisition of conservation lands, financial assistance for infrastructure construction, implementation of urban and agricultural best management practices, etc., to restore the health of Florida's rivers, lakes, streams, and estuaries.

Since the program began in 2000, applying a 5-year rotating basin approach, assessments have been done to evaluate the quality of surface waters in all five groups (geographic areas) of waters into which the state has been divided. The program has developed and adopted "verified lists of impaired waters" for all five groups of waters - these waters have verified impairment due to exceedances of one or more water quality standards and thus warrant the establishment of TMDLs and subsequent clean-up actions. The program is in the continuing process of developing and adopting the TMDLs and currently has adopted more than 270 TMDLs by rule, some of which address multiple water quality problems.

Additionally, the program has adopted seven BMAPs providing blueprints for water quality restoration in these basins with several more under development. The program also has partnered with local governments around the state to reduce stormwater pollutant loadings to impaired waters by providing nearly $50 million in grants since the program began. Detailed information on the impaired waters listing process, the development and adoption of TMDLs, and the overall watershed management cycle is provided and routinely updated at http://www.dep.state.fl.us/water/tmdl/index.htm. Due to the statutory elimination of the documentary stamp revenue stream at one time directed to the program, appropriations have dropped from more than $20 million in 2005-06 and 2006-07 to $6 million for 2010-11. In future years, if funding is not available, the program will not be able to fund pollution reduction efforts, sustain sufficient water quality monitoring to determine the health of the State's water resources, or build additional local partnerships to restore degraded waters.

The Division of Environmental Assessment and Restoration is also responsible for overseeing research contracts to support development of a statewide Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) for mercury in freshwater lakes and streams, an activity with a judicially-mandated deadline of 2011. The division also is responsible for managing the agency's data quality assurance program for water, waste and resource management programs – a prerequisite for receipt of funding from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

The Division also has significant responsibilities under the Everglades Forever Act (EFA, 373.4592, Florida Statutes (F.S.)), the Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan Regulation Act (CERPRA, 373.1502, F.S.) and the Northern Everglades and Estuaries Protection Program (NEEPP, 373.4595, F.S.). The Division is involved with the planning and regulatory aspects surrounding the Everglades Construction Project (ECP), the Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan (CERP), and NEEPP to ensure that the formulation and planning of projects are consistent with the requirements of the governing rules and statutes and that the individual projects meet their restoration goals.

The Division's Bureau of Laboratories provides biological and chemical laboratory support to Department programs, the Water Management Districts (WMDs), and other state, federal and local agencies. Additionally, it provides technical support to these clients, including specialized field sampling, scientific study design, and statistical and narrative interpretation of environmental data. Information generated through all of these activities is fundamental to the Department carrying out its mission to protect Florida's environment, natural resources and public health. The Department's Laboratory is one of seven laboratories in an elite network being developed by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. The role of this 'Environmental Response Laboratory

Network' (ERLN) is to provide analytical support to response and recovery operations following a terrorist attack or other emergency of national significance.

WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Florida has 8,400 miles of coastline, more than 7,700 lakes and 1,700 rivers, three million acres of estuaries, 33 first-magnitude springs, and millions of acres of open water and wetlands. These resources provide drinking water, wildlife habitat, and shellfish harvesting and recreational opportunities. Extraordinary among Florida's water resources is the internationally renowned Everglades-Lake Okeechobee ecosystem. Water resources are all intimately linked: lakes often reflect ground water levels, spring flow and seepage provide the base flow of many streams, and stream flow to estuaries is critical to maintaining salinity balance.

Water Resource Protection and Restoration

The Department's Division of Water Resource Management implements a host of regulatory, non-regulatory, and financial assistance programs to address the water quality problems identified through the Department's monitoring programs and through other mechanisms used to establish environmental priorities. It works closely with the Division of Environmental Assessment and Restoration in this effort. The Division requires high-level treatment and appropriate disposal or reuse of the discharges (billions of gallons of treated wastewater each day) from some 4,000 domestic and industrial facilities in order to protect surface and ground water. The Division also regulates thousands of municipal, industrial, and construction-related stormwater discharges to ensure they do not degrade water quality. In addition to regulating wastewater and stormwater systems, the Division of Water Resource Management manages the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (SRF), which provides $250-$300 million every year in low-interest loans to local governments to upgrade and expand their wastewater and stormwater systems to better protect water quality and implement conservation and reuse programs to preserve future water supplies. This program is responsible for managing more than $130 million in Federal stimulus funds through the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 for these same purposes. The Division also implements a much smaller wastewater grant program for disadvantaged, small municipalities. These grants are often packaged with low interest loans to leverage local resources to the maximum extent possible. And, depending on the availability of funding, the Division may review hundreds of project applications (Community Budget Issue Requests) for legislative water project funding each year and must manage all projects appropriated in any given year.

Another critical element of water quality and wildlife habitat protection involves the protection of wetlands. Wetlands are among Florida's most important natural resources. They provide critical wildlife habitat, including breeding and fledging areas; are vital to maintaining surface water quality suitable for swimming, fishing, and drinking by trapping and removing pollutants; and reduce flooding by slowing the flow of storm water runoff. In order to ensure that activities in uplands, wetlands and other surface waters do not degrade water quality or habitat for aquatic or wetland dependent species, the Department's Environmental Resource Permit (ERP) program reviews development that alters the flow of water over the land or affects wetlands and other surface waters. This ERP review concurrently addresses the protection of sovereign (state-owned) submerged lands, which are held in trust for the benefit of all Floridians. Currently, the ERP program is implemented in all areas of Florida except the Panhandle, where implementation was statutorily delayed until passage of HB 7163 (chapter 2006-228, Laws of Florida) during the 2006 legislative session. This legislation requires implementation of the ERP program in the Panhandle, generally as implemented elsewhere in Florida, in two phases: stormwater regulation, which began October 1, 2007, when its implementing rules take effect, and the remainder of the full program sometime in late 2010. Having an effective ERP program in Northwest Florida is critical to preserving the unique environmental character of the area in the face of its accelerating growth and development.

Water Supply

The need to protect our water resources from contamination cannot be overstated. As noted in the table below, Florida consumes more fresh groundwater (4.2 billion gallons per day) than any state east of the Mississippi River. Florida also withdraws a total of nearly 6.9 billion gallons of fresh water (ground and surface) per day, more than double the amount withdrawn in 1950. Another 11.5 billion gallons of saline water is withdrawn each day. (See table below, unpublished data US Geological Survey, Richard L. Marella, 2009.) According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the state's population is projected to increase steadily to more than 28 million by 2030, and the demand for dependable, high quality water for agriculture, industry and the burgeoning population already is beginning to cause serious water shortages in some areas and threatens others. A recent example is the Central Florida Coordination Area, where the St. Johns River, South Florida and Southwest Florida water management districts have concluded that sustainable quantities of groundwater in central Florida are insufficient to meet all future public water supply demands and that there is an immediate need to develop and implement supplemental water supply projects. Water resources must be protected, restored, and managed to sustain the state's economy, quality of life, and natural systems.

Total Water Withdrawals in Florida by Category, 2005

[Compiled by the U.S. Geological Survey, Tallahassee; all values in million gallons per day]

Florida 2005	Freshwater			Saline Water		
	Ground	Surface	Total	Ground	Surface	Total
Public Supply	2,201.26	339.26	2,540.52	0.00	0.00	0.00
Domestic self-supplied	190.38	0.00	190.38	0.00	0.00	0.00
Commercial-industrial self-supplied	365.56	122.77	488.33	0.00	1.19	1.19
Agricultural self-supplied	1,301.57	1,464.61	2,766.18	0.00	0.00	0.00
Recreational irrigation	171.03	158.61	329.64	0.00	0.00	0.00
Power generation	17.56	540.52	558.08	3.26	11,481.10	11,484.36
TOTALS	4,247.36	2,625.77	6,873.13	3.26	11,482.29	11,485.55

The Department's Division of Water Resource Management implements a nationally renowned reclaimed water reuse program, which promotes the reuse of highly treated wastewater for irrigation, ground water recharge, architectural uses, and natural systems enhancement. Its objective is to ensure that Florida's water resources are put to productive use, not wasted. The program's rules and its treatment and operational requirements assure public health protection. According to the 2008 Reuse Inventory, available at http://www.dep.state.fl.us/water/reuse/inventory.htm, approximately 62% of Florida's wastewater treatment capacity is devoted to reuse and about 42% of the wastewater is productively reused every day. Table 2 below, taken from the 2008 Reuse Inventory, reflects current reuse activities in Florida.

In addition, Chapter 2008-232, Laws of Florida, established the Leah Schad Memorial Ocean Outfall Program (the Act) that prohibits the construction of new domestic wastewater ocean outfalls, sets out a timeline for the elimination of existing domestic wastewater ocean outfalls by 2025, and requires that a majority of the wastewater previously discharged be beneficially reused. One of the primary goals of the Act is to beneficially reuse wastewater flows that are discharged through the outfalls and therefore increase of amount of new reuse in Southeast Florida. The first round of progress reports to the Governor and Legislature, which are required every 5 years, has recently been submitted.

Table 2. Summary of Reuse Activities

Reuse Type	Number of Systems[(a)]	Reuse Capacity[(b)] (mgd)	Reuse Flow[(b)] (mgd)	Reported Area[(b,c)] (acres)	Adjusted Area[(b,c)] (acres)
Public Access Areas & Landscape Irrigation					
Golf Course Irrigation	193	294.5	123.8	59,534	63,339
Residential Irrigation	125	412.7	166.4	108,991	139,213
Other Public Access Areas & Other	131	192.9	78.4	33,737	52,894
Subtotal	239	900.1	368.5	202,262	255,446
Agricultural Irrigation					
Edible Crops[(d)]	18	27.7	12.7	13,873	13,873
Other Crops	106	133.0	64.1	22,522	22,717
Subtotal	116	160.6	76.7	36,395	36,590
Ground Water Recharge & Indirect Potable Reuse					
Rapid Infiltration Basins	168	209.1	84.3	14,849	15,815.40
Absorption Fields	22	13.5	4.5	834	875.88
Surface Water Augmentation	0	0	0	NA	NA
Injection	0	0	0	NA	NA
Subtotal	180	222.6	88.8	15,683	16,691
Industrial					
At Treatment Plant	87	74.1	42.5	516	NA
At Other Facilities	33	83.1	48.6	4,133	NA
Subtotal	105	157.1	91.1	4,649	NA
Toilet Flushing	8	0.8	0.5	NA	NA
Fire Protection	2	2.1	0.1	NA	NA
Wetlands	13	77.5	36.8	5,400	5,400
Other Uses	18	15.1	4.3	147	NA
2008 Totals	**436**	**1,535.9**	**666.8**	**264,536**	**319,618**
2007 Totals	430	1,416.6	663.3	256,201	285,352
% Change	+1.40%	+8.4%	+0.5%	+3.3%	+12.0%

Notes:

(a) The numbers of systems are not additive since a single system may engage in one or more reuse activity.

(b) Discrepancies in column totals are due to internal rounding associated with the development of this summary table; totals presented in table are calculated without rounding individual values.

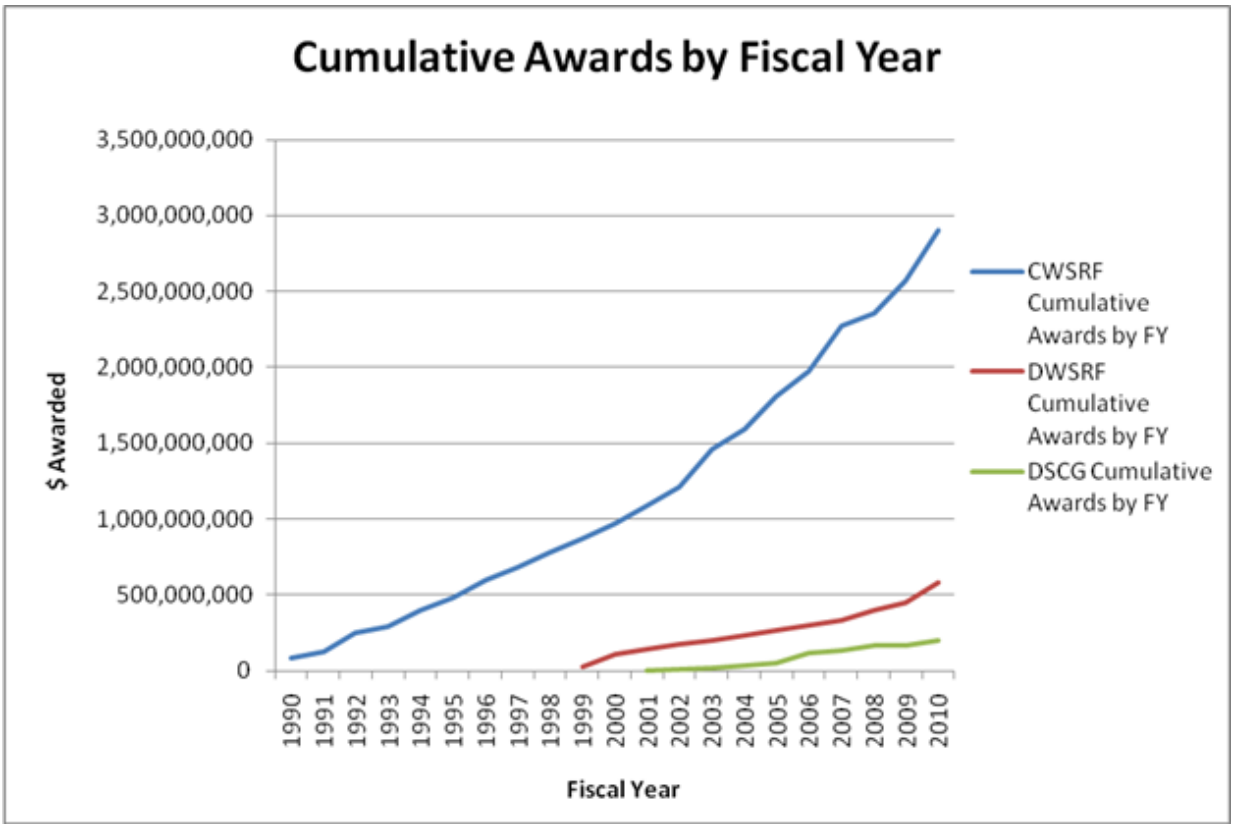
(c) Some facilities did not report the acreage where reclaimed water was applied. For a better representation of the actual acreage, the averages of the reported areas were used to adjust the acreage totals to include the non-reported values.

(d) About 91% of total area for edible crops is citrus – including oranges, grapefruit, and tangerines.

Conservation—not using water in the first place—is just as critical to Florida's water supply as reuse. In 2001, the Department initiated a comprehensive "Water Conservation Initiative" (WCI) to identify measures to increase water use efficiency. Water conservation is the single most effective action Floridians can take to sustain water supplies, meet future needs, and reduce demands on Florida's fragile water-dependent ecosystems, such as lakes, streams, estuaries, and wetlands, including the Everglades. The WCI points the way toward achieving long-term water use efficiencies in all the ways water is used in Florida, whether for agricultural irrigation, industrial and commercial use, or public supply. It also is spurring a re-consideration of the true value of water—and the true cost of providing it. The Department

has developed a water conservation guidance document to help local governments implement conservation practices tailored to their unique needs and circumstances. In addition, the Department works with stakeholders and the university system to maintain a statewide conservation clearinghouse, a continually updated, comprehensive library of resources reflecting information on conservation strategies from throughout the world. More information is available on the Conserve Florida Water website: http://www.conservefloridawater.org/.

In addition to conserving and reusing Florida's water supply, assuring that the drinking water produced from this supply is free from contamination is essential. Florida has some 5,600 drinking water systems that serve its more than 18 million people and some 80 million annual visitors. The Department must regulate the treatment and delivery (distribution) facilities of these drinking water systems, and ensure that their source waters, both ground and surface waters, are protected. To help in this effort, the Division of Water Resource Management implements the Drinking Water SRF program, a low-interest loan program similar to the Clean Water SRF described above, which provides more than $50 million annually to improve drinking water infrastructure. Information on the SRF programs is included in the graph below.



The Department also implements a comprehensive Source Water Assessment and Protection (SWAP) program under the federal Safe Drinking Water Act. The SWAP program is designed to assess potential sources of pollution to public drinking water supplies so that strategies for reducing, eliminating, or protecting against these pollutants can be effectively developed and implemented. Indeed, local governments, public and private interest groups, and the general public can use assessment information to develop local pollution prevention strategies aimed at protecting Florida's drinking water sources. The four basic components of a Source Water Assessment and Protection program involve: 1) identifying and delineating the supply areas for each public drinking water supply well; 2) inventorying known and

potential contaminant sources in these areas; 3) determining each area's susceptibility to contamination; and 4) making all the information available to the public. The results of this ongoing program are available, county-by-county, at http://www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp/SelectCounty.asp. General information is available at http://www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp/Default.asp. As new data are obtained, the assessments will be refined.

In addition to its efforts to protect current water supplies, the Department is helping to meet a growing demand for the next generation and beyond.

- Restoring America's Everglades will recapture nearly 2 billion gallons of water a day, replenishing the famed River of Grass and the well fields that supply drinking water to millions of people in South Florida.
- Implementation of the Leah Schad Memorial Ocean Outfall Program outlined earlier in this section will eliminate the discharge of domestic wastewater through ocean outfalls in Southeast Florida and recover a majority of the 300 million gallons per day of treated wastewater for beneficial reuse. This will significantly improve overall water supply management in the region.
- Equally significant as any one project or set of projects is the ongoing regional water supply planning and water supply development activities undertaken by Florida's five water management districts in cooperation with the Department. The regional water supply plans identify water resource development and water supply development options to meet the projected "reasonable-beneficial" needs for public consumption, agriculture, industry, etc. Some of the water supply sources identified in the water supply plans include further development of fresh ground water and surface water, demineralization of brackish ground water, desalination of seawater, reuse of reclaimed water, and water conservation. The possibility of increasing water storage capabilities through surface reservoirs and aquifer storage and recovery (ASR) facilities are also being evaluated as is the feasibility of recharging the aquifer by using stormwater runoff and reclaimed water.
- The Division continues to participate in the ongoing Apalachicola-Chattahoochee-Flint negotiations with Georgia and Alabama.

[WGM1]

Coastal Protection and Restoration

The 825 miles of sandy shoreline fronting the Atlantic, the Gulf and the Straits of Florida are among Florida's most valuable natural resources, attracting millions of people to the state annually. The coastal areas are critical to protecting the ecology and the public health, safety, and welfare of the citizens of the state. Coastal areas provide a unique habitat for birds, wildlife, marine life, and plant life and protect waters that are vital to the food chain.

There currently are 397.4 miles of sandy beaches in Florida identified as critically eroded, of which some 52.5% are under a management plan that has reversed or reduced erosion. The four hurricanes and one tropical storm in 2004 devastated significant portions of Florida's beach and dune system and increased the number of critically eroded miles as did Hurricane Dennis, in July 2005. These types of weather systems drastically affect coastal erosion in Florida, but erosion also is a result of human alterations in the shoreline through imprudent coastal development as well as more "normal" storm systems, sea level rise, and other natural processes. The largest contributors to erosion are the artificial and altered inlets that interdict normal long shore movement of sediment. Historic upland development was permitted too close to the shoreline to allow for shoreline adjustment and has frequently resulted in the removal or destabilization of protective dunes. Coastal storms, impacts from improved navigational entrances (inlets), and sea level rise continually stress the shoreline. The Division of Water Resource Management

has undertaken the determination of shoreline conditions and trends, the restoration and management of critically eroded beaches, and protection of the beach and dune system from imprudent development through the following programs:

- Beach Management (Erosion Control): Through the implementation of the Statewide Strategic Beach Management Plan, the Long-Range Budget Plan, and partnering with local, state, and federal governments, restoration and preservation of critically eroded beaches is achieved.
- Coastal Construction Regulation: Provides protection to the beach and dune system and regulates activities that could have a material physical effect on coastal processes seaward of mean high water.
- Coastal Monitoring: Characterizes long-term shoreline erosion trends that improve beach management, planning, and regulatory reviews.

For FY 2010/2011 the Legislature appropriated $15.5 million to be allocated in priority order in the amounts request by the department to the Miami-Dade Beach Nourishment Project, St. Lucie Inlet Management Plan Implementation, Duval Shore Protection Project, Anna Maria Island Nourishment, Sand Key Nourishment, Broward County Nourishment- Segment II and the Long Key Nourishment Projects. In addition, approximately $1,000,000 was provided to be allocated to the Beaches and Shores Resource Center ($270,000) and post-construction monitoring ($730,000).

Coastal erosion caused by storms systems is typically the trigger for emergency response activities conducted by the Bureau. However, in 2010, the Division's beach program has played a critical role in coordinating Florida's response to the Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill. From the onset, staff was deployed to the Western Panhandle County Emergency Operations Centers for a two week period helping coordinate local efforts in protecting Florida's beaches. In addition, they were tasked with staffing the Emergency Operations Center, ESF10 Desk, 7 days a week. While there, staff worked closely with the Booming Cell to coordinate engineering reviews and respond to myriad other inquiries. The beach program continues to work with local governments and BP representatives and contractors in carrying out responsibilities associated with the Departments Emergency Final Order. Specific guidance is included in the Order for activities that may take place seaward of Coastal Construction Control Lines. The Bureau has also deployed survey staff assigning them reconnaissance duties along the panhandle.

Mining and Minerals

The Division of Water Resource Management also administers a mining and minerals regulatory program to ensure the restoration of mined land and the protection of water resources (water quality, water quantity and wetlands) at mines extracting phosphate, heavy minerals, fuller's earth, limestone, dolomite and shell, gravel, sand, dirt, clay, peat, and other solid resources. In addition to regulatory activities and the oversight of mandatory reclamation requirements, the program also provides funding for the reclamation of eligible phosphate lands that were mined before July 1975, before phosphate reclamation became a mandatory requirement. The program also has developed an innovative Integrated Habitat Network (IHN) to serve as a guide for permitting and reclamation in the central Florida phosphate-mining district, where the bulk of Florida's phosphate mining takes place, and to promote the acquisition of critical conservation lands. The IHN's objective is to improve wildlife habitat, benefit water quality and quantity, and connect the river systems in the mining region with significant environmental features within and outside the mining district.

The Division continues to fulfill responsibilities it had assume to address the imminent threats and manage the closure of two phosphogypsum stack systems abandoned by the Mulberry Corporation when that company went bankrupt in 2001. Management of the Mulberry and Piney Point phosphogypsum

stack systems has proved an enormous challenge with significant budgetary implications for the state. Indeed, the Department has had to spend more than $211 million to date to manage, safeguard, and work toward closure of these operations, with another approximately $4 million in anticipated needs. The Division, working with other entities, must treat and remove hundreds of millions of gallons of process water from the stack systems to appropriate disposal or reuse sites. These measures are necessary to prevent the heavily acidic process water from building up on the phosphogypsum stack systems and spilling over its containment structures into nearby surface waters.

The ability to continue management of the Mulberry and Piney Point sites, and the prevention of future Mulberry-like situations, depends on continuing budget support. While a great deal of progress has been made in managing these sites and completing the closure work, it is expected that another one to two years of work will be required to complete the tasks at the Mulberry site. Closure construction work at the Piney Point site is expected to be completed during 2010. The Department's ability to complete the final closure work stemming from the Mulberry Corporation bankruptcy depends on continued legislative appropriations from the NMLRTF. Given the enactment of the temporary phosphate surcharge in Chapter 2008-150, L.O.F., the NMLRTF has received phosphate mining related funds that are dedicated for that purpose. The Division continues to work with private contractors to assume many of the clean-up and closure responsibilities associated with these sites, but will have to closely oversee these actions for years to come to assure proper completion and long-term care.

The mining program is responsible for regulating oil and gas exploration, drilling, and production for onshore operations throughout Florida. Compared to its historical peak, oil and gas exploration drilling and production is slower now than historically; however, there has been a recent increase in drilling plans for existing oil fields and well workovers in response to increased market prices and incentives. This renewed interest in new drilling and geophysical exploration has continued with the recovery and stabilization of crude oil prices through the first half of 2010. Given the age of several existing production fields, wells will also continue to be scheduled for either workovers or plugging and abandonment, requiring an increase in inspection workloads and operational permit reviews.

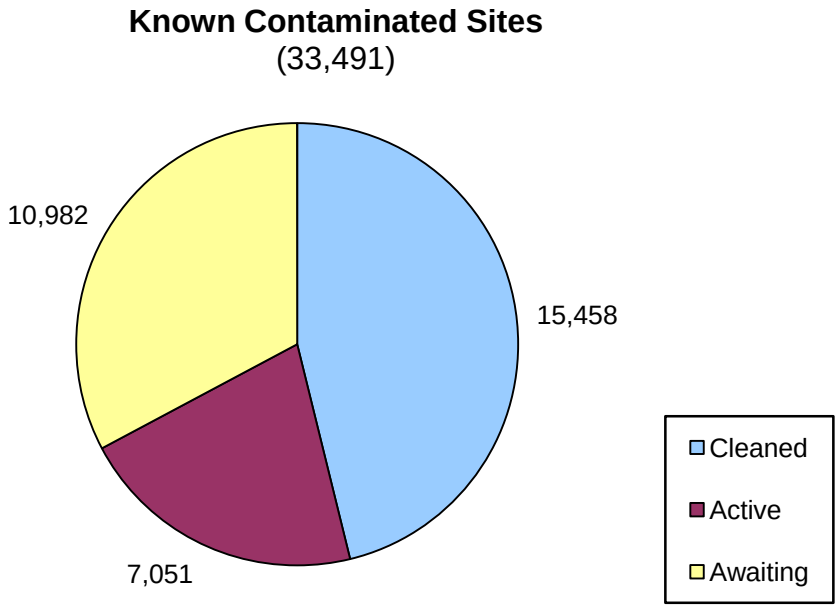
The legislatively mandated Peace River Cumulative Impact Study directed the Department to study the cumulative impact of changes to landform and hydrology in the basin and submit a resource management plan to the legislature by January 31, 2007. The study and related information are available on the Department's website at http://www.dep.state.fl.us/water/mines/pr_cis.htm. With assistance from the Southwest Florida Water Management District and a stakeholder group the Department conducted workshops and meetings to develop a comprehensive report that describes the key characteristics of the Peace River basin, summarizes the major impacts to area water resources along with their causes, describes existing resource management programs, and recommends actions necessary to avoid, minimize, mitigate or compensate for cumulative impacts in the basin.

Based on the Cumulative Impact Study, the Department developed a management plan that identifies 22 major impacts to the surface and ground waters, wetlands, fisheries, aquatic habitats, and water supplies of the Peace River basin caused by agriculture, phosphate mining, urbanization, and climate. The Peace River Management Advisory Committee, established by the Secretary, is consulting on and facilitating activities being conducted by implementing agencies such as the Department and the Southwest Florida Water Management District. The Committee has met eight times as of July 2010. Meetings will begin to occur less frequently as parts of the plan are being completed. . During the initial meeting, the Committee reevaluated the status of each item in the Peace River Basin Management Plan Action Items and revised the plan accordingly. Committee discussions have focused on three key stressors identified in the Impact Study—urbanization, agriculture, and phosphate mining—along with actions to address them, such as agricultural best management practices and the Horse Creek Stewardship Program. (See http://www.regionalwater.org/horsecreek.html for information on the stewardship program.) The

Committee is also assessing local government actions, like Polk County's Environmental Lands Program, which acquires and manages environmentally-sensitive lands. The Committee is currently considering its future direction and focus while continuing to promote the goals of the Peace River Basin Management Plan.

WASTE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

The Department protects public health and the environment through cleanup of soil, groundwater, and surface water contamination. With the passage of the Water Quality Assurance Act in 1983, the Department began identifying contaminated sites and requiring cleanup. Cleanup is funded by government programs or by Responsible Parties through voluntary actions or enforcement. The universe of known contaminated sites from 1983 to 2010 exceeds 33,000. As of June 2010, 15,458 sites have been cleaned up, 7,051 sites are in active cleanup, and 10,982 sites are still awaiting cleanup.



The two largest government funded cleanup programs include the Petroleum Cleanup Program and the Dry-cleaning Solvent Cleanup Program. The Department addresses other contaminated sites as well, including orphan hazardous waste sites, sites on state-owned lands, the National Priorities List (Superfund) sites, Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) sites and Federal facilities contaminated sites at which agency staff partners with the Department of Defense to provide cleanup oversight.

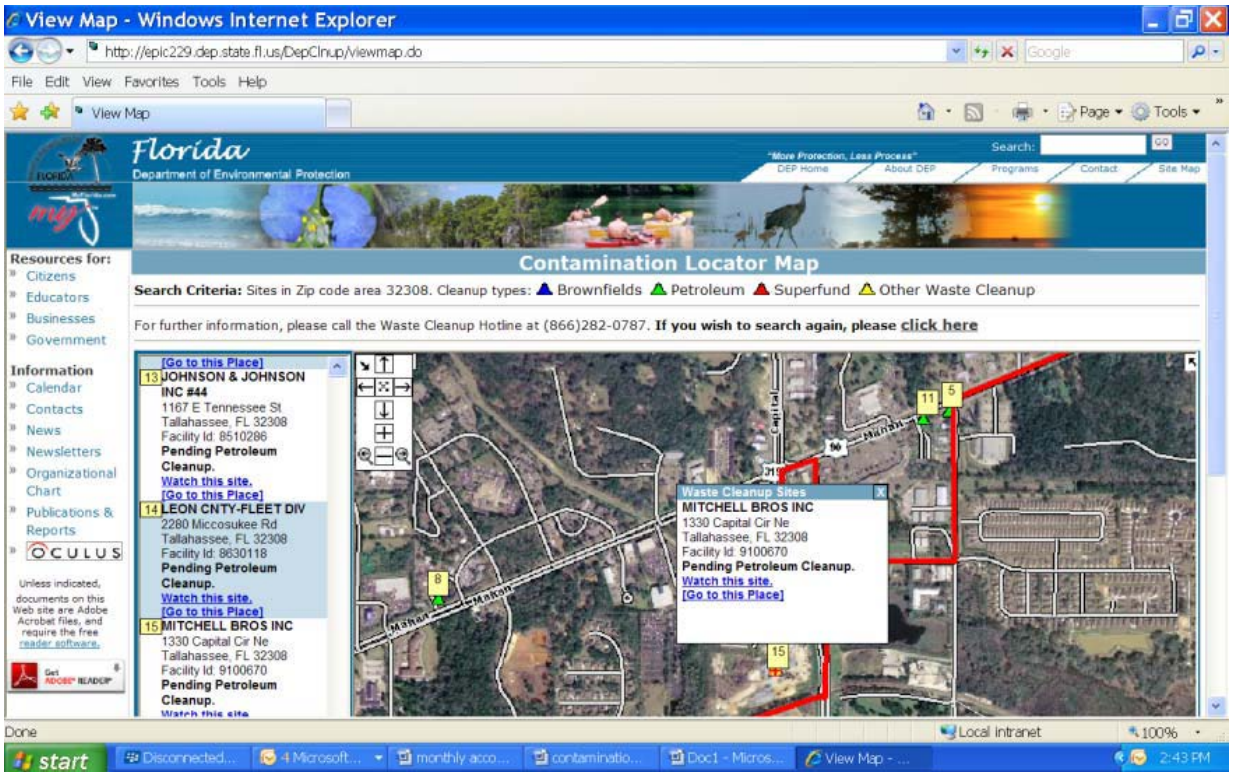
The Department is facilitating reuse and revitalization of contaminated property through designation and remediation of Brownfields. The total number increased from 25 areas in 1999 to 248 areas as of May 2010, with 143 Brownfield Site Rehabilitation Agreements having been executed. There has been an increase in voluntary cleanup of contaminated sites due to available regulatory and economic incentives such as the Brownfield Program incentives and the Voluntary Cleanup Tax Credit. This is due in part to recent legislative changes that further encouraged participation in the Brownfield Program and increased the amount and percentage of tax credit that may be applied against the corporate income tax for the cost of voluntary cleanup of drycleaning and brownfield sites. Since the inception of the Voluntary Cleanup Tax Credit Program in 1998, the Department has issued 183 tax credit certificates totaling over $15 million for site rehabilitation conducted.

The Department ensures that regulated entities comply with state environmental laws and federally delegated environmental programs. This is achieved through the permitting process, compliance

verification, enforcement, investigations, assessments, and review of technical documents. Cleanup of non-government funded contaminated sites is achieved through voluntary cleanup, the Brownfield Redevelopment Program and District Office enforcement involving responsible parties. For FY 2010-2011, cleanup will be underway at over 3,100 contaminated sites through District enforcement actions or voluntary cleanup.

The Department routinely conducts a systematic review of 'older' contaminated sites that have not been cleaned up. The review includes evaluation of the progress of site rehabilitation, evaluation of legal options to compel more effective action by responsible parties and, if no responsible parties are engaged in cleanup, more rigorous efforts by the department to determine responsibility. The Department has also begun a systematic review of all enforcement sites to determine whether 'younger' contaminated sites warrant a higher priority for immediate action. This review includes a determination about the extent of contamination on and off the source property, whether the contamination is continuing to spread and whether people are exposed to contamination.

In July 2009, the Department launched an online tool that provides localized information about contaminated sites in Florida. The Contamination Locator Map (CLM) enables the public to search for waste cleanup sites in close proximity to their home, neighborhood, or any identified location on a Florida map. Users may also subscribe to receive e-mail notifications when significant cleanup milestones occur at requested sites. CLM includes location information for Brownfield sites, Petroleum sites, Superfund sites, and other waste cleanup sites. Search results in the vicinity of the specified location are depicted on a map with site name, address, facility identification number, site type, and cleanup status (active or pending). By using the facility identification number, users may view actual documents associated with the site by clicking on the direct link to search the DEP's web-based document management system known as OCULUS™.



The 2008 Legislature amended Chapter 376, F.S., to require registered drycleaning facilities to display a

certificate of registration as a prerequisite to anyone selling or transferring drycleaning solvents to a facility. After March 1, 2009, a person may not sell or transfer drycleaning solvents to an owner or operator of a drycleaning facility unless a certificate of registration is displayed. The new requirement has had the desired effect of increasing facility registrations and payment of the registration fees. The Department posts on its web site a spreadsheet listing the drycleaning facilities that have been issued a drycleaning registration certificate. This information can be accessed by drycleaning solvent suppliers.

Over 18,000 compliance assurance inspections will be performed at petroleum storage systems by contracted county inspectors and Department staff using field based hardware and the "Florida Inspection Reporting for Storage Tanks (FIRST)" database. The team that developed FIRST received two Davis Productivity Awards for reducing the amount of time it takes to perform data entry and by increasing the accuracy of data by capturing it while the inspector is still at the site.

Over 3,000 compliance inspections will be performed at solid and hazardous waste facilities using new field based hardware and the "Solid Waste Information Field Tracking (SWIFT)" database. The SWIFT database was patterned after the successful FIRST database for storage tanks. The Department's hazardous waste program will inspect generators, transporters, and treatment, storage, and disposal facilities (TSDFs) to monitor their compliance with the applicable regulations, permit compliance schedules, and permit conditions. Compliance-monitoring activities will be directed toward those handlers presenting the greatest degree of environmental risk to groundwater and drinking water. Enforcement actions will be taken to abate situations presenting imminent and substantial endangerment to public health and the environment. The Department will also require corrective measures at facilities with prior or continuing releases to the environment. In general, the Department directs inspections and follow-up enforcement actions to the critical areas of ground water monitoring, closure, post-closure, corrective action and financial responsibility requirements.

In June 2010, the Department's Office of Technology and Information Services made major strides in customer service, bringing the Enterprise Self Service Authorizations system (ESSA) on-line as part of DEP's Internet Portal. ESSA makes on-line registration available for the renewal of the Division of Waste Management's 270 yard trash processing facilities. It allows for registration renewal and on-line payment of registration fees using an acceptable credit card. Applicants can do business electronically and receive an automatic issuance of the registration. Even more important, the registration information is automatically updated in the Department's Water Assurance Compliance System (WACS) database which will result not only in a savings of time to the applicant, but also increased efficiencies for the Department. Prior to an applicant registering with ESSA, the system checks the agency's compliance database to determine whether there are any outstanding violations. If any are found, the system advises the applicant of the steps they need to take to return to compliance. The Department hopes to expand the use of the portal in the near future to thousands of registrations, authorizations and permit across Department programs.

County data from 2008 indicates approximately 57% of the state's municipal solid waste was sent to landfills for disposal, 14% was sent to waste-to-energy plants for fuel, and 29% was recycled. The 2008 Florida Legislature recognized the need to reassess and update the state's strategy to increase the amount of waste to be recycled. The Energy, Climate Change and Economic Security Act of 2008 (Section 403.7032, Florida Statutes) includes several provisions that address the management of solid waste. One provision establishes a new statewide recycling goal of 75% to be achieved by 2020. The Department was directed to submit to the Legislature a comprehensive recycling program by January 1, 2010 designed to achieve this goal. The 2010 Legislature enacted HB 7243, signed by Governor Crist, which strengthens Florida's statewide comprehensive recycling program. It specifies incremental recycling benchmarks for the state, counties and cities that must be reached by December 31, 2020.

There are also several new technologies being considered in Florida that have the potential to significantly change the way solid waste is managed. Technologies such as plasma arc and gasification use high temperatures to gasify the solid waste and produce a synthetic gas that can be burned for energy recovery. Fuel sources for these types of facilities include municipal solid waste, vegetative debris and many other waste streams which can ultimately be diverted from landfills. Grant opportunities from both the state's Energy Office and the Department of Agriculture have helped encourage the development of these technologies. Once proven, we look forward to having more waste diverted to these types of facilities that have the added benefit of producing energy.

The Department has published an interactive Web-based map for citizens to find out how to recycle televisions with one click no matter where they live in Florida. With the analog to digital broadcast television conversion in June, 2009, there may be a wave of unwanted televisions coming as people purchase new televisions and recycle analog sets that are no longer usable without a converter box. Some electronics recyclers estimate that 1 in 4 households will discard at least one television as a result of the digital conversion. With an officially estimated population of 18,680,000 and 7,425,000 households, Florida could see 1,850,000 televisions (approximately 1 television for every 10 Floridians) recycled in the next year or so. The timing of this wave is uncertain. The quantities of unusable televisions may vary depending on how many people choose to purchase converters instead of new televisions, how many people choose to store unusable sets instead of recycling, and how available convenient and low/no cost recycling programs are.

Recycling televisions significantly reduces the amount of waste going to landfills, keeps toxic substances out of the "waste stream," and saves metals and other resources that can be recycled.

RECREATION AND PARKS PROGRAM

Office of Greenways and Trails

In 1993, the Florida Greenways Commission began an effort to bring together public and private partners to create a statewide system of greenways and trails with recreational connections between urban and rural areas and ecological linkages between state and national parks, forests, rivers, wetland systems, and other protected areas. In 1995, the Florida Legislature created the Florida Greenways Coordinating Council (FGCC) to finish the work of the Commission, and designated the Department as the lead state agency responsible for creating a statewide system of greenways and trails. In 1998, the Department and FGCC completed the mandated five-year implementation plan, "Connecting Florida Communities with Greenways and Trails." In 1999, the Plan was adopted by the Legislature, and the Florida Greenways and Trails Council was created. The five-year implementation drew to a close in 2004. The Department now works in coordination with the Council to carry out the many programs and efforts that were established under the plan. These include, among other, the Florida Greenways and Trails Acquisition and Florida Greenways and Trails Designation programs. Currently, 927,020 acres are designated as part of the Florida Greenways and Trails program. Recent designations of significant additional acreage are the reason for the significant increases in total acreage as shown in the table for Outcome 5B, "Percent change in the number of acres designated as part of the statewide system of greenways and trails."

Recreational Assistance to Local Governments

The Recreation and Parks Program provides for recreation grants and technical assistance to local governments. The Florida Recreation Development Assistance Program (FRDAP) is the primary grant program, but line item recreation grants, and federal land and water conservation grants have also been integral in providing an excellent funding source for local governments' recreation needs. The grant staff also provides recreation and parks expertise to local governments and other agencies. To participate in the program, municipal or county governments submit applications for grants for acquisition or development of land for public outdoor use. Applicants are required to have matching funds in order to be considered by the Florida Legislature for state funding.

In addition to processing recreational grants to local governments, a major function of the grants section is to provide recreational technical assistance to local governments. All technical assistance provided via telephone, written correspondence, e-mail and website inquiries is tracked, with our goal to increase it by at least 2% each fiscal year. The more our staff's expertise and experience is shared, the more recreational resources for the public are increased.

State Park Operations

The Department of Environmental Protection is proud to manage 160 nationally recognized and awarded State Parks. The operation of these parks not only enhances the quality of life for Florida's residents, but also provides a major attraction for visitors to the state. In FY 2009-2010, 20,110,021 individuals visited one of the state's parks, generating over $52 million in revenue. Additionally, the state park system's economic impact on local economies throughout the state in FY 2009-2010 exceeded $900 million.

Over the past 19 years, Florida has invested $5.6 billion to expand conservation lands and recreational opportunities. A key focus now is making these natural areas more accessible to the public and providing overnight accommodations for the fast-growing nature tourism segment of Florida's tourist industry. Among the more popular visitor services available are overnight cabins, of which there are currently over 244 in Florida State Parks. These vacation cabins provide the option for an extended stay in comfortable

family-style accommodations for visitors who want to experience Florida's natural areas, but who may prefer not to camp in one of the State Park System's 3,545 campsites. These state park vacation cabins have proven immensely popular, and the state is committed to expanding such accommodations in various parks throughout Florida.

Another visitor service enhancement is the Department's central reservations system, which offers those desiring to reserve overnight accommodations in Florida State Parks the opportunity to make reservations toll–free by calling 1-800-326-3521, or 1-866-I CAMP FL. Reservations are also available online at http://ra2.reserveamerica.com/campgroundDirectoryList.do?agency=fl.

The Florida Park System's 160 park units comprise 704,139 acres. Though the number of state park units has remained relatively constant over the last five years, with a few properties transferred out to other land management agencies, new units and acreage are currently being added to the state park system. Park attendance has generally increased each fiscal year, but as stated in Objective and Outcome 5D, the Department desires an increase of 1.3% per fiscal year in park visitation.

The State Park System is continuing its efforts in restoring the natural and cultural areas under its jurisdiction using the resource management techniques of restoration of natural processes, removal of exotic plants on 19,611 acres, and prescribed burning plus mechanical treatment on 71,763 acres of state park lands in FY 2009-2010.

It is expected in the next five years that the need for public outdoor recreation land and parks will increase greatly as our state's population does. If the Department is to satisfy these demands for recreational land acquisition, park development, and park operations, additional resources will be needed.

Privatization and outsourcing – of operations such as grounds maintenance, cleaning, water and wastewater services, and life guarding – have provided opportunities for the Division to maintain its high level of production without increasing the number of staff needed for this activity.

Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas

The Office of Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas (CAMA) manages Florida's submerged lands through a variety of programs, encompassing over 1.8 million acres in the state's 41 aquatic preserves, over 2.3 million acres in the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary (managed in partnership with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration) and over 413,766 acres in the state's 3 National Estuarine Research Reserves which includes 56,836 acres of coastal uplands. CAMA also provides protection to the shallow coral reef systems off southeast Florida through the Coral Reef Conservation Program. These lands and waters have high value for low impact recreational activities, such as hiking, biking, nature appreciation, boating and fishing. Population growth has increased the demand for public outdoor recreation, contributed to the degradation of ecosystems, and made resource management of the protected lands and waters more challenging. Growth along Florida's coasts, along with its $562 billion contribution to Florida's economy, makes protection of natural coastal areas particularly important. It is, therefore, essential that public and private entities work together for the restoration and protection of all state lands.

CAMA manages and restores submerged and upland resources through adaptive, science-based resource management programs such as prescribed burning, removal of invasive species, re-vegetation, and restoration of degraded habitats and water regimes. CAMA also conducts applied coastal research to contribute valuable knowledge that addresses CAMA's management program needs and those of the coastal and ocean science community at large. Some of CAMA's scientists have published key research in peer-reviewed journals, bringing the program to the national and international spotlight. Through the

Gulf of Mexico Alliance, CAMA is working with the other Gulf states to bring a coordinated effort to the management and understanding of the Gulf of Mexico. A similar alliance with the southeastern Atlantic states (Georgia, South Carolina and North Carolina)is also underway.

Encouraging environmental stewardship in the community through education and outreach is as important to conservation as good resource management practices. CAMA has built state-of-the-art environmental learning and visitor centers at two of its three National Estuarine Research Reserves to conduct education and outreach programs and has a third center opening in the Fall of 2010.

AIR RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

The mission of the Department's Air Resource Management Program is to maintain or improve the state's air quality for the protection of human health and welfare. The state's air program is largely driven by the federal Clean Air Act and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulations as well as state laws found in Chapter 403, Florida Statutes. The Division of Air Resource Management (DARM), located in Tallahassee, is charged with administering a comprehensive program for the prevention, control and abatement of air pollution as well as monitoring the state's air quality. The DARM is responsible for ensuring that federal regulations and state laws are properly implemented statewide. The primary functions of the statewide air program include permitting, compliance assurance and enforcement, and ambient air monitoring. To ensure the greatest efficiency and effectiveness in carrying out the statewide program, the division has decentralized program activities to the maximum extent possible. The Department's six regulatory district offices issue air permits and conduct compliance, enforcement and air monitoring activities. In addition, the division contracts with eight approved local air pollution control program to carry out these same responsibilities in Broward, Miami-Dade, Duval, Hillsborough, Orange, Palm Beach, Pinellas, and Sarasota counties. To eliminate any duplication of effort between the state and the eight approved local air pollution control programs, the DARM enters into Specific Operating Agreements with the local programs every three years. These agreements delineate the air pollution control responsibilities of the approved local air pollution control programs, the DARM and the Department's six regulatory district offices, thereby providing for consistent statewide operations.

Air Assessment

As mentioned above, one of the Department's main responsibilities in regard to air resource management is to protect Florida's air by monitoring and evaluating air pollution levels and trends with respect to the National Ambient Air Quality Standards ("NAAQS"). The NAAQS have been established by EPA for six pollutants, referred to as "criteria" pollutants because the standards are set on the basis of health-related criteria. The six criteria pollutants are: Lead (Pb), Nitrogen Dioxide (NO_2), Carbon Monoxide (CO), Ozone (O_3), Particulate Matter (PM), and Sulfur Dioxide (SO_2).

The ambient monitoring data required by EPA to determine violations of the NAAQS for the six criteria pollutants are obtained through Florida's statewide network, which consists of 216 monitors located in 36 of the 67 counties. While most monitoring occurs in densely populated areas, a number of instruments are located in rural areas, establishing rural background levels of pollutants. Florida is presently running 3 lead monitors in 1 county, 13 carbon monoxide monitors in 7 counties, 59 ozone monitors in 33 counties, 10 nitrogen dioxide monitors in 8 counties, 19 sulfur dioxide monitors in 12 counties, 30 particulate matter PM_{10} monitors in 14 counties and 80 particulate matter $PM_{2.5}$ monitors in 26 counties. The lead monitoring program will be enlarged by the end of 2010 to add a minimum of 3 additional monitors in 2 additional counties to meet the requirements of the recently revised NAAQS. By January 2013, four additional SO_2 monitors and 10 additional NO_s monitors are expected to be required based on the soon to be revised NAAQS. Also, three National Core (NCore) sites will become operational by January 2011. These will be located in Broward, Hillsborough and Wakulla counties. The NCore sites will include, as a minimum: particulate $PM_{2.5}$, $PM_{2.5}$ Speciation, $PM_{10\text{-}2.5}$ (which is PM course), trace level CO, trace level SO_2, NO_2 (reactive oxides of nitrogen), O_3, Lead (Broward and Hillsborough), wind speed, wind direction, ambient temperature and humidity.
Ozone and fine particulate ($PM_{2.5}$) are the air pollutants of primary concern in Florida.

The EPA tightened the ozone standard in 2010. As a result, some areas of the state now find themselves in violation of the new standard and are expected to be designated by EPA as "nonattainment" areas for ozone. It is important to understand that these violations exist simply as the result of the EPA changing the standard, not because air quality is getting worse. In fact, ozone levels and related health impacts are

expected to improve over the period of this long range plan as the result of emission controls being installed on several large power plants and new emission controls on late model vehicles Nevertheless, some further emission reductions may be needed during the period of this plan.

In 2006, EPA revised its "fine particulate" ($PM_{2.5}$) standard, tightening the maximum allowable 24-hour concentration level. No areas of Florida violate the revised standard (smoke from wildfires is not counted against attainment of the standard); however, high levels of $PM_{2.5}$ are evident in other nearby states. While no areas in Florida are designated nonattainment for $PM_{2.5,}$ EPA has determined that emissions from Florida sources contribute to $PM_{2.5}$ violations in Georgia and Alabama. As a result, Florida is required by EPA to implement emission reductions, especially from power plants, to address the problem of interstate transport of pollutants that contribute to nonattainment in downwind areas. These emissions reductions will also help Florida maintain its compliance with the $PM_{2.5}$ standard. In 2011, EPA is scheduled to revisit the national $PM_{2.5}$ standard and may tighten it further. If EPA tightens the standard, it is possible that some areas of the state could find themselves in violation of the new standard.

Other pollutants of concern in Florida are nitrogen dioxide (NO_2), sulfur dioxide (SO_2), and airborne lead (Pb). The EPA has recently tightened the NAAQS for all three of these pollutants: lead in 2008, NO_2 in 2010, and SO_2 in 2010. The EPA considers a small area near a secondary lead smelter in Tampa to be nonattainment for lead as a result of past emissions from the facility; however, the facility is being completely rebuilt by new owners and is not expected to cause violations of the standard in the future. Additional air quality monitoring and modeling data will be needed to determine whether or not any areas of Florida will violate the new NO_2 and SO_2 standards. This information will be developed in the 2013-2014 time frame.

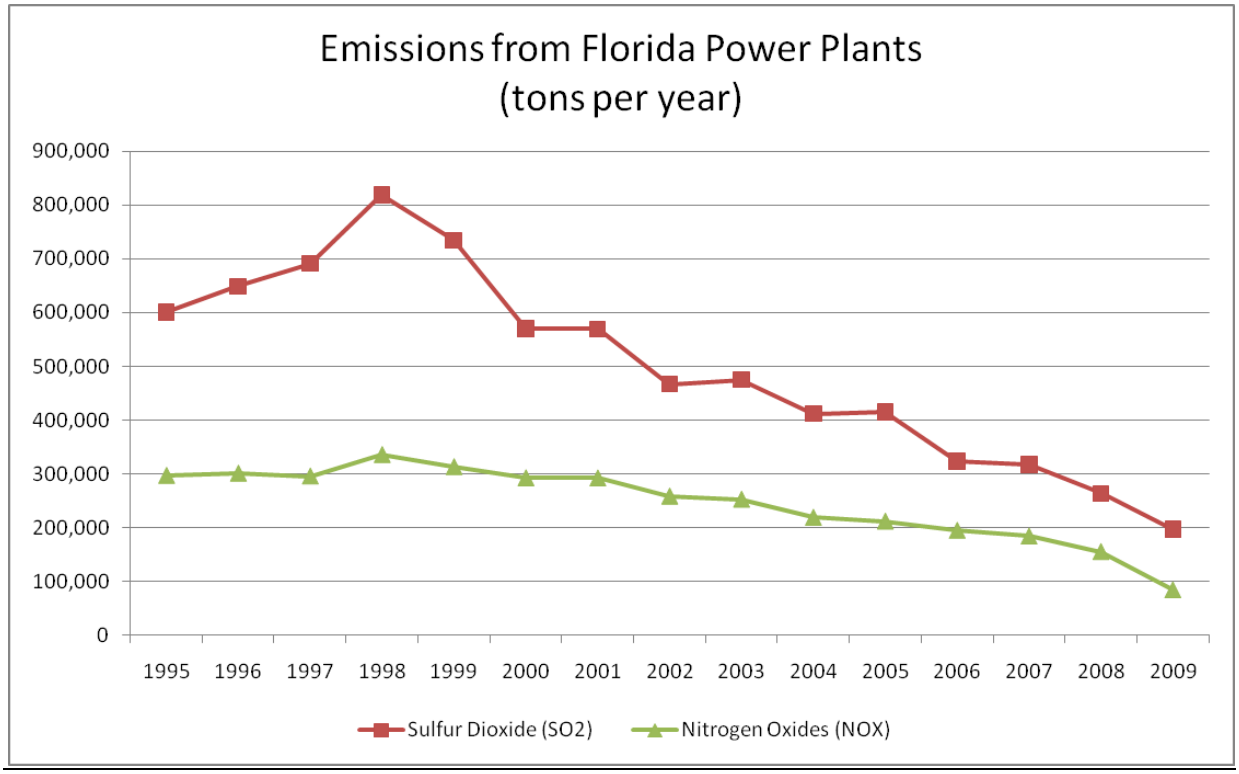
Over the past three decades, leading experts have developed a strong body of scientific evidence documenting changes in global climate patterns as well as changes observed on the ground. The science is increasingly clear about the role of carbon emissions in changing the global climate. With 1,350 miles of coastline and most of its residents living in coastal communities, Florida is especially vulnerable to the worst effects of climate change. On July 13, 2007, Governor Charlie Crist signed three Executive Orders during the Serve to Preserve Florida Summit on Global Climate Change that put into place a new direction for Florida's energy future. The three orders signed at the Summit demonstrate the Governor's commitment to addressing global climate change, a promise to reduce Florida's greenhouse gases, increase energy efficiency, and pursue more renewable and alternative energy sources.

With one of those orders, Executive Order 07-127, the Governor directed the Department to adopt the California motor vehicle emission standards, pending approval of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) waiver, as well as a diesel idle reduction standard. The DARM was assigned the responsibility to adopt these rules. The diesel idle reduction rule was adopted and went into effect in 2008. The California motor vehicle emissions standards were adopted in January 2009 and submitted to the Legislature for ratification. On April 1, 2010, EPA and the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration finalized the first-ever harmonized national Green House Gases (GHG) and fuel economy standards for light-duty vehicles using essentially the same standards adopted by the Florida Environmental Regulation Commission in 2009. With this development, the DARM is considering the repeal of the adoption of the California standards. In addition the 2008 legislature enacted the Florida Climate Protection Act (section 403.44, F.S.), which authorizes the department to develop a "cap-and-trade" rule to reduce electric utility greenhouse gas emissions. The DARM continues to work on the rule project primarily through the development of economic analysis and evaluative tools for policy-makers.

Monitoring of hazardous air pollutants (air toxics) is another area receiving increased emphasis by the EPA. By implementing better coordination and quality assurance of air toxic data collected by the local programs and initiating air toxics monitoring activities in other areas of the state, the Department will be increasing its emphasis accordingly.

Air Pollution Prevention

The Department's other main responsibility in regard to air resource management is to protect Florida's air by continuing to reduce emissions through permitting, compliance and enforcement and pollution prevention activities. The Department is committed to achieving emission reductions from older power generating facilities throughout the state. In 2007, the Department completed rule development to implement the federal Clean Air Interstate Rule, which will produce significant emissions reductions of nitrogen oxides and sulfur dioxide from the electric utility sector. The federal rule is undergoing revision, but several Florida utilities have made major investments in pollution control equipment with pollutant reductions realized in 2009 and 2010. In the last several years the state has experienced a decline in emissions of NO_x and SO_2 as noted on the chart below. In addition to NO_x and SO_2, the Department has initiated efforts to help reduce emissions of mercury air pollution which will, in turn, reduce mercury levels in water bodies throughout the state.



The Department also is committed to ensuring well-run and consistent air programs throughout the state. Therefore, performance reviews will be conducted of all district and local air permitting and compliance assurance and enforcement offices throughout the state. The results will be evaluated to determine if offices are handling matters consistently, what training needs exist, and what improvements need to be implemented.

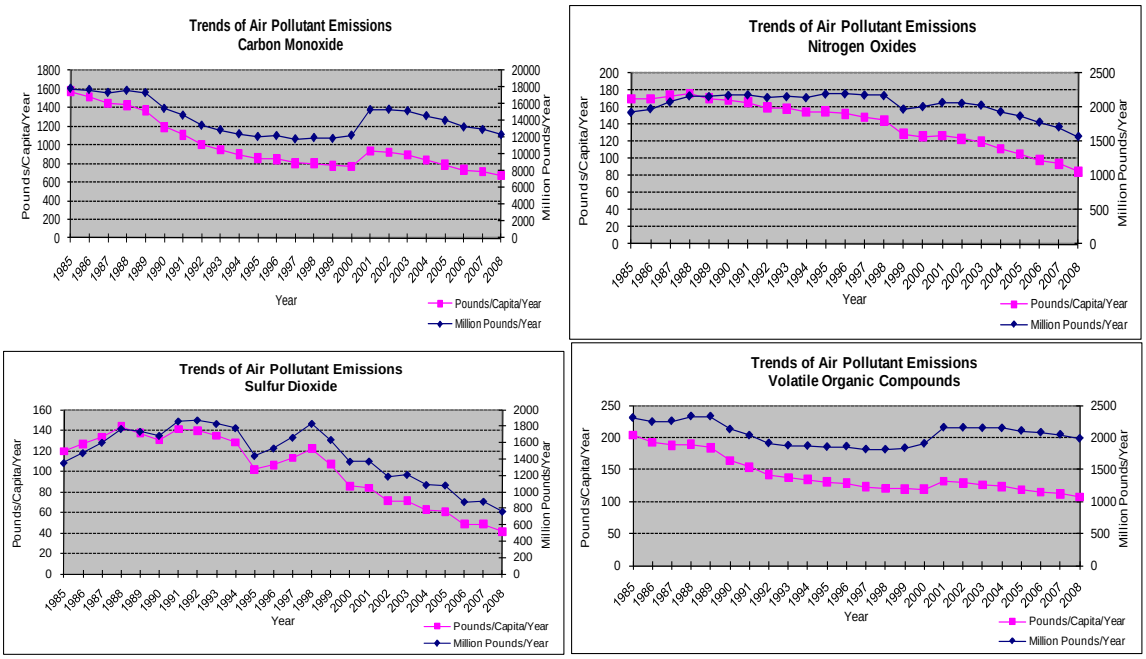
Streamlining the permitting process is also an important, multi-faceted objective. The Bureau of Air

Regulation (BAR) has developed a procedure to allow the use of streamlined "parallel review" of Title V Air Operation Permits. This process will allow EPA's comment period to overlap with the public comment period and should decrease the time Title V Air Operation Permits are in-house by approximately 30 days. The BAR has implemented the Electronic Permit Submittal and Processing (EPSAP) system statewide, which allows an applicant to submit its Title V Air Operation Permit applications electronically and allows BAR engineers to process the permits electronically. In addition, the BAR is developing standardized permitting conditions that can be used statewide. This will enhance the consistency in permits being issued as well as streamline the permitting process. The Compliance Assurance and Enforcement section will be reviewing the standardized permitting provisions to ensure they are, in fact, enforceable by the inspectors in the field. Finally, BAR has developed the Permitting Action Tree. This useful tool guides district and local permitting programs through the Title V permitting process by providing specific answers to frequently asked questions. The answers incorporate appropriate rule and statute citations. The Department will continue to fine-tune this tool. The DARM Air General Permit Registration Program offers an alternative to individual Air Operating permits and simplifies the process to obtain an entitlement to operate. It is a registration and permit-by-rule program designed for biofuels and biomass projects for Florida. The BAR has had numerous pre-application meetings with potential applicants and is currently processing several state-of-the-art renewable fuels applications.

The DARM regulates 16 industry specific air emission sources which include approximately 2,700 facilities that primarily operate as small businesses. Roughly 65% of Florida's regulated air emission facilities are eligible to take advantage of the air general permit registration program, provided the facility's emissions do not exceed the required operating thresholds prescribed by the applicable FDEP rules found in the Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.). Compliance with FDEP's air emission rules remains a requirement for any facility that is eligible to operate under this program.

The Compliance Assurance and Enforcement Section is focused on ensuring consistency in activities throughout the state. To ensure consistent application of the Department's penalty policy, the Compliance Assurance and Enforcement Section provides training, advice, worksheets and discussion forums to district and local programs on handling specific issues and violations. In addition, the BAR has instituted a peer review process for all civil penalty calculations exceeding $25,000. The BAR is also coordinating the use of the Electronic Access System for Inspection Information Retrieval (EASIIR). This electronic inspection tool allows inspectors to download permits, even the voluminous Title V Air Operation Permits, to portable pentablet computers prior to or during a field inspection. EASIR also standardizes the inspection process by prompting the inspectors for specific information. The graphs on the following page illustrate the trends from the emissions of Sulfur Dioxide (SO_2), Carbon Monoxide (CO), Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCS), and Nitrogen Oxides (NO_X) from 1985 until 2008.

Trends of Air Pollutant Emissions
(Pounds Per Capita per Year)



The Mobile Source section is actively promoting a number of voluntary initiatives to reduce air pollution from mobile sources. These include lower emitting fuels and add-on controls for school buses, alternative fuels for on-road and non-road engines such as ethanol and biodiesel, diesel emission projects at ports, and the use of hybrid vehicles in company or government fleets.

In October 2008, the DARM received a Diesel Emission Reduction Act (DERA) state grant from EPA in the amount of $500,000. DARM earmarked the grant funding for two separate diesel emission reduction projects. The first project that was implemented is the "Clean Diesel Rebate Program," where Florida registered truck owners can apply for up to a $1,500 rebate to install auxiliary power units (APUs) on their vehicles in order to reduce idling. The second project included the retrofit of 199 school buses in the Panhandle area of the state. Both projects have been completed. Additional EPA DERA funding has been awarded through September 30, 2012. The DARM plans to invest this funding in reducing diesel emissions at ports across the state.

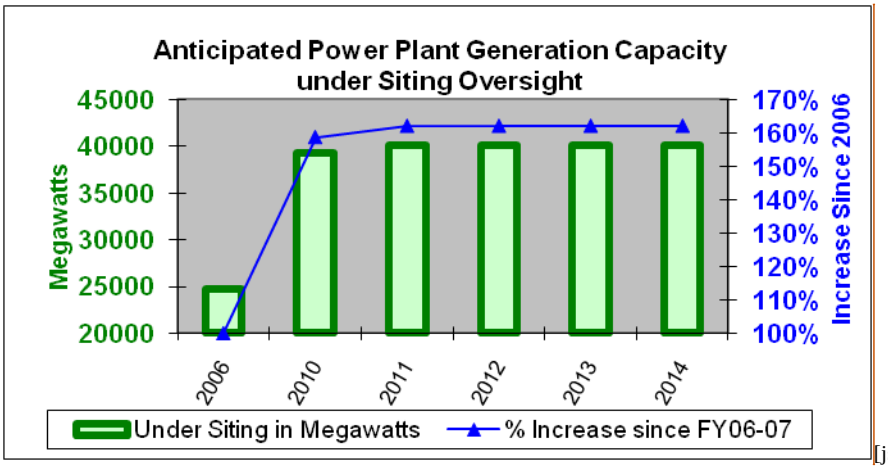
In April 2009, as part of the President's American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) of 2009, the DARM received approximately 1.7 million dollars in additional DERA state funding. The DARM has partnered with the FDOT Turnpike Enterprise to invest $480,000 for two Truck Stop Electrification (TSE) projects at two service plazas located on the turnpike. The remaining ARRA grant award will be used to fund 1,154 school bus retrofits in eleven school districts across the state.

Small Business Environmental Assistance Program (SBEAP) was established by Title V of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990. The program provides compliance advisory and technical assistance to small businesses The SBEAP promotes pollution prevention opportunities with business trade associations and with small businesses through meetings, presentations, fact sheets and compliance tools such as industry specific compliance calendars.

The Emission Monitoring Section is charged with assuring the quality of data collected from continuous emission monitoring systems (CEMS) at major and minor sources throughout the state. These quality assurance activities insure that emission data reported to the department and the EPA is reliable. To further this effort, the Section stays proficient in stack testing concepts, individual test methods and continuous monitoring system issues. This section is also charged with responding to public concerns regarding the effects of air toxics from local sources through outreach efforts, short-term air toxics monitoring, data interpretation and risk characterization.

Utility Siting and Coordination

The Department is statutorily designated as the lead agency responsible for coordinating the interagency review and certification (licensing) under three "Siting Acts" dealing with threshold electrical power plants, electrical transmission lines, and natural gas pipelines. The Siting Coordination Office (SCO), in conjunction with the Office of General Counsel, has been assigned by the Department to perform the administrative and legal tasks of the coordination process. However, the actual licensing entity under these Acts is the Governor and Cabinet acting as the Siting Board, not the Department. Certification is an umbrella permit for all affected state, regional and local agencies, and includes any regulatory activity that would be applicable under these agencies' regulations for the facility. Certification can also include authorization to use or connect to lands or works of state agencies. It is a life-of-the-facility permit, which may last for 30-40 years, and authorizes construction, operation, and maintenance of the facility.



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The majority of the SCO's work deals with threshold power plant siting and related legislative and policy matters. The anticipated five-year trend (FY 2011-2012 to 2015-2016) for the service demand on the Siting program relating to electric generation capacity is an increase of 162% since 2006.

Under Florida's Transmission Line Siting Act, the anticipated five-year trend (FY 2011-2012 to 2015-2016) for transmission capacity is steady-state, with a slight increase in Siting service demand.

Currently, there are no natural gas pipelines certified under the Natural Gas Pipeline Siting Act. However, the SCO received an application in the summer of 2009 for the construction and installation of a 278-mile pipeline. The SCO also oversees and performs compliance reviews for two additional program areas dealing with electric and magnetic fields and ad valorem taxes.

LAW ENFORCEMENT PROGRAM

The environment and its natural resources are the foundation of Florida's economic and social well being and the basis of the quality of life for the people of Florida. Our fragile coastlines and environmentally sensitive ecosystems are part of the State's allure and continue to bring new residents and visitors daily. The State will gain approximately three million new residents in this decade alone. According to the Center for Immigration Studies, Florida's population will reach 22 million by the year 2020. Within 30 years, there will be nearly two Floridians for every one today.

Such growth places extreme pressure on Florida's environment and resources and requires a greater level of public service. This growth will likewise require more industrial and business activities including the importation and transportation of petroleum and other chemicals. There will be a corresponding surge in the risk of hazardous substance and pollutant spills that may occur in the State along with increased industrial, commercial and homeowner disposal of waste. The continued growth of our State's population base has also increased the risk of environmental degradation from negligent and/or criminal behavior. Inadequate fiscal resources and/or ignorance of the potential damage may lead to improper disposal of contaminants into the soil and groundwater. These will become critical issues facing Florida's environmental stewards over the next few years.

The tourism industry brings in billions of dollars annually to the state of Florida. A state so heavily dependent on tourism, particularly environmental tourism, or "ecotourism" as it is called, must protect the resources that will sustain our economy throughout the future. The effects of environmental damage and crimes have a tremendous economic impact on State and local revenue. Losing even a portion of the potential revenue from tourism would be devastating to the State's economy. Florida's visitors will return, and entice friends and family to follow in their footsteps, as long as our waters remain clean and unpolluted, our air remains pure, our drinking water remains clear and safe, their safety is ensured and our environment supports their enjoyment of the many natural resources of the state. However, if our parks are not safe and the environment is allowed to deteriorate, plants and animals will become extinct and/or endangered and there will be no reason for the millions of visitors to bring their billions of dollars to Florida.

The catastrophic event that occurred on Tuesday, April 20, 2010 when an offshore oil drilling platform, the Deepwater Horizon, exploded in the Gulf of Mexico near Louisiana is a grim reminder of the environmental risks involved in satisfying the needs of a growing population. The rig, owned by Transocean Ltd, under contract to BP, sank on April 22nd. The well continued to discharge oil in the range of 35,000 to 60,000 barrels of per day until it was finally capped nearly three months later. In recognition of the potential for long-term impacts to the coast of Florida, Governor Crist appointed DEP as the lead state agency for the oil spill response and fully activated the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) immediately after the incident occurred. Sworn law enforcement personnel and emergency responders from the Division have been providing support services to the SEOC and have been tasked to the various unified command centers. More than 50% of our Division's personnel and equipment resources have been dedicated to various statewide missions in response to this disaster.

This support includes providing oversight and management of various booming contractors, skimmer vessels and other collection devices; coordinating the demonstration and review of new oil spill response technologies; recruiting, training and monitoring shoreline cleanup assessment team members and reconnaissance personnel; incident-wide coordination, staffing and reporting to the unified command centers; responding to media inquiries, coordinating interviews and preparing daily press releases and Internet updates. As long as the State Emergency Operations Center is activated for this mission to monitor, track and clean the oil product, the Division will be major participants.

Environmental disasters and crimes present a significant threat to public health and safety. An agency entrusted with protecting the environment requires an innovative and highly skilled law enforcement arm to ensure preservation of its valuable environmental resources. The Division of Law Enforcement (Division) provides specialized law enforcement and forensic services to the Department of Environmental Protection by enforcing agency administrative rules and State Statutes through patrol of state lands, investigation of environmental resource crimes, and responding to natural disasters, civil unrest and hazardous material incidents.

In an effort to enhance its capabilities and improve its professionalism, the Division launched a successful campaign to become an accredited agency and was certified by the Commission for Florida Law Enforcement Accreditation, Inc. (CFA) in January 2010. Accreditation is a proven modern management model that emphasizes standardization and continuous improvement. A number of policies and procedures were either modified or newly implemented in this process. The Division has also implemented a replica of CompStat Policing to maximize current resources and displace criminal activity within the Department's managed lands. CompStat, which is short for "comparative statistics", is the name given to the New York City Police Department's data driven policing model. The Division seeks to use the principals of CompStat to improve strategies and tactics aimed at reducing and preventing crime. This multilayered dynamic approach will be employed state-wide using internal and external incident data, GIS mapping and data stratification.

The rollout of the SmartCOP data management system in January 2009 has increased the Division's interoperability with outside law enforcement agencies and has made report generation more efficient. The improvements in data as a result of the SmartCOP system will also allow the Division to update its Long Range Program Plan outcome indicators to better communicate the results of its patrol services and environmental crime investigations.

Environmental Investigations

The Division initiates criminal environmental investigations to protect the state's air quality, drinking water, natural resources, and lands, and arrests violators involved in major environmental criminal activity. Special Agents in the Criminal Investigations Bureau are fully constituted law enforcement officers with statewide authority. Special Agents work closely with the Criminal Investigations Division (CID) of the United States Environmental Protection Agency, the Department's Regulatory Districts, and other state and local law enforcement agencies to combat major environmental crimes. The investigation of criminal complaints may run parallel to DEP regulatory administrative investigations. Over the past two years, the Criminal Investigations Bureau has opened over 1,800 criminal environmental investigations, closed more than 1,600 cases, and made 405 arrests.

The Division is constantly seeking ways to guard against, and to minimize the frequency of and impacts from, environmental law violations. The success of the agency's efforts in the area of environmental investigations is clearly tied to its proficiency in solving the investigations it pursues. The Division will continue to enhance its enforcement partnerships with the agency's Regulatory Offices to improve compliance of the regulated facilities and reduce the average amount of time between the confirmation of significant non-compliance and the initiation of formal enforcement action.

The Bureau has continued to provide environmental training to outside agency personnel. Over 225 outside agency personnel were provided the training in the Central Florida area in 2009.. Our #DEP number which allows cellular phone users within the State of Florida to report environmental crimes to the State Warning Point call center has also been extremely successful in increasing public awareness. As a result of this initiative the State Warning Point has received 782 complaints over the past two years targeting environmental violations. In calendar year 2009, more than 12% of our criminal environmental

investigations were as a direct result of the #DEP hotline.

Division members work jointly with federal agents focusing on domestic and environmental security/violations. Criminal Investigations Bureau members are active in Regional Task Forces in Jacksonville, Tampa and Miami. The task force concept brings together subject matter experts from various agencies including the Sheriffs Offices, EPA-CID, FWCC, Federal Park Service and Dade Environmental Regulatory Management (DERM) with a primary focus on environmental crimes. DEP-CIB also has a staff member assigned to the Joint Terrorism Task Force (JTTF) in Dade County.

The Division will continue to integrate enforcement actions across media and will propose reforms to the Statutes to enhance the enforceability of existing criminal environmental laws. The implementation of SmartCOP has allowed Special Agents to identify environmental crime trends through GIS mapping and data analysis. The mapping capability provides field and administrative personnel with a visual of environmental incidents allowing the Division to more efficiently manage its finite resources. The division is proud of the manner in which its personnel have shifted gears to assist with the Deepwater Horizon spill response. It must be noted, however, that this change in mission will significantly skew our investigative performance measures for fiscal year 2009/10 as well as 2010/11.

Patrol on State Lands

State recreational lands managed by DEP are an economic engine for the State of Florida. The vast holdings of the State provide a jurisdiction encompassing over four million acres of submerged lands and 704,139 upland acres. Florida residents and visitors have access to over 8,000 miles of land-based trails and nearly 4,000 miles of water trails. There were an estimated 14,000 special public events held during Fiscal Year 2009-10 in the parks and greenways. Annual visitation to the State Parks exceeded 20 million visitors, an estimated additional 4.7 million visitors used the Florida Trail System, and nearly than 675,000 people visited the coastal and aquatic managed areas in Fiscal Year 2009-10.
According to the Florida State Park Economic Impact Assessment for Fiscal Year 2008-2009, the Florida state park system had an overall direct economic impact of over $900 million on local economies throughout the state. $66.3million was contributed to general revenues in the form of state sales taxes. In addition, 18,955 jobs were generated as a result of the state parks' operations. The implication of this data is that for every 1,000 persons attending a state park, the total direct impact on the local community is over $39,100. If the state park system increased its annual attendance by 10 percent during the next fiscal year, it would impact the state's economy by an additional $84 million. Conversely, if park visitation declines due to concerns about visitor safety and security, the state's economy would endure a comparable negative impact.

Through its Bureau of Park Police, the Division provides enforcement services for 160 state parks, 89,097 acres managed by the Office of Greenways and Trails, 44 aquatic preserves, three National Estuarine Research Reserves and a National Marine Sanctuary. Park Police officers are sworn State Law Enforcement Officers with full powers of arrest with the authority and knowledge to enforce all state statutes and administrative codes. Officers are responsible for providing comprehensive law enforcement services, ensuring visitor safety, and resource protection on all properties under the jurisdiction of the Department.

Park Police officers are usually assigned to one or more of the parks within Florida's award winning State Park System. Examples of calls for service to which Park Police routinely respond include removal or destruction of park property and resources, fires/smoking materials, endangered animal/plant life, alcohol/drug related incidents, trespassing, firearms, boating violations, vessel groundings, domestic violence, violent persons' crimes, death investigations, traffic violations and crashes. Officers also effect arrests on outstanding warrants from other law enforcement agencies, provide necessary crowd and traffic

control during major park events and provide uniformed support as needed for other Divisions and Districts within the Department of Environmental Protection. They may be sent anywhere in the state to respond in the event of hurricanes, civil disorder, wildfires, search and rescue missions or other threatening conditions that may endanger life or property. In addition to visitor protection needs, the Department's land management responsibilities offer resource enforcement opportunities where unsuitable human encroachments exist such as sovereign submerged land violations, floating structure encroachments, poaching, theft of priceless archaeological artifacts, and degradation of the public resource through the improper use of all-terrain vehicles.

The Park Police is comprised of 87 uniform officers including all supervisory/command personnel, however, the average number of actual officers on patrol each day is only 68. This requires each Park Police officer to cover an average of 11,000 non-contiguous acres. Based on the current annual park visitation rate, each of our officers is individually responsible for more than 300,000 visitors or an average of 1,000 citizen contacts each day. This is more than the average population of our state's mid-sized cities.

While Park Police maximizes volunteer law enforcement services through its reserve officer program, over half of the parks have no full-time law enforcement officer and there are no officers that patrol overnight even though camping and cabin facilities at the parks generate in excess of two million overnight. Partnerships with local and state law enforcement agencies are critical to Park Police's ability to cover portions of its current jurisdiction, but as economic resources are declining, less outside police agencies have available officers to respond when Park Police officers are not present.

To offer a comparison with a state that has a similar number of properties, research conducted in August 2007 revealed that the State of New York has 178 park properties and 35 state historic sites. However, New York employs 286 sworn personnel and an additional 125 "part-time officers" to work their busy 3 month season. This is five times the number of park law enforcement personnel as Florida. Another comparison can be made to California - a state that has a park system spanning a lengthy coastal area very similar to Florida. The State of California has 278 park units and 1.5 million acres of land incorporated into their system and reported more than 76 million visitors in 2006. California employs 734 sworn law enforcement personnel within their park system. This is one officer per 100,000 visitors and approximately 2,000 acres – a comparative workforce more than three times the size of Florida's.

Park Police officers will continue to be proactive in their enforcement efforts and will strive to make each visitor's experience within Department managed properties a pleasant, safe and enjoyable visit, which in turn encourages return trips.

The implementation of SmartCOP in 2009 has improved the safety and increased the efficiency of our officers allowing personnel to enter incident and arrest data from their vehicles. Management is beginning to analyze trends in the real-time data to make better use of its finite resources and maintain a higher level of public service. The division is proud of the manner in which its personnel have shifted gears to assist with the Deepwater Horizon spill response. It must be noted, however, that this change in mission will significantly skew our performance measures for fiscal year 2009/10 as well as 20010/11.

Emergency Response

Florida is second only to Alaska in the number of shoreline miles. The diverse ecosystem of Florida includes temperate to tropical waters with abundant animal and plant life. Due to increased population demands, the State is experiencing more deliveries of petroleum and other chemicals, such as pesticides and ammonia, on a daily basis. These deliveries make their way through the state by rail, highway, and sea. The risks and consequences of a major environmental catastrophe remain especially high along

Florida's coastline since petroleum-carrying ships travel extensively along the coast, many within only a few miles of beaches and mangrove systems. Pollutant discharges or releases of hazardous materials can present a significant threat to public health, the environment and economy if they are not effectively and rapidly handled. As seen with the Deepwater Horizon spill event, offshore drilling, either in the Gulf of Mexico or in the Florida Straits near Cuba, has placed a new emphasis on spill response preparedness efforts.

An effective emergency preparedness and response program is critical for the protection of the environment including the oceans and critical water-related natural systems across Florida. As part of its mission, the Division of Law Enforcement's Bureau of Emergency Response (BER) handles incidents involving oil and hazardous substances representing an imminent hazard, or threat of a hazard, to the public health, welfare and safety, or to the environment. Typically these are inland and coastal spills such as petroleum or other contaminants, including biomedical wastes. However, the potential for spills of chemicals or biological agents of mass destruction is an emerging threat.

The Bureau's 23 field responders, located statewide, provide incident assessment, hazard identification, and appropriate response 24 hours/day, 7 days/week. Over the past two years, BER personnel responded to nearly 4,100 incidents. This includes on-scene emergency cleanup activities and resource damage assessment. Potential involvement includes containment, site stabilization, source removal, technical assistance, damage assessment, sampling, analysis, and waste disposal. For most incidents, the responsible parties take the necessary actions to clean up the site, with the Bureau providing oversight and technical assistance as appropriate. When the responsible party is unknown, refuses to cooperate, or the cleanup is inadequate, the Bureau will conduct the cleanup using contracted resources. The Bureau strives to provide cost effective and efficient cleanup assistance to protect the public's health and the environment, while balancing the cost to the public. Whenever possible, the Bureau seeks reimbursement from the responsible party on behalf of the state for the cost of the cleanup and any remedial restoration of the resources. Over 2,350 sites have been remediated over the past two years either by or under the oversight of the Bureau of Emergency Response.

Emergency Response personnel conduct criminal forensics (sampling and analysis) activities and provide other investigative support to the Special Agents within the Division during their criminal case development, and assist the Department's Regulatory personnel with the hazardous material sampling for their administrative cases. Additionally, they coordinate statewide response efforts at the Emergency Operations Center related to hazardous substances and spills as well as the full range of Department missions during a declared disaster.

The Division will continue to respond appropriately to emergency spill events involving oil and hazardous materials to protect public health, property, and the environment. The "Oil and Hazardous Materials Incident Tracking" (OHMIT) system, implemented in 2006,has increased data accuracy and prompted the division to update Emergency Response's Long Range Program Plan outcome indicators to better communicate the results of responses to hazardous materials spills. Unfortunately, the Deepwater Horizon event and the division's involvement in the spill response will significantly skew our performance measures for fiscal year 2009/10 as well as 2010/11.

Division Domestic Security Activities

Division personnel also participate in the DEP led, multi-agency, Environmental Response Team (ERT). The ERT was formed in 2001 in support of the State's domestic security efforts immediately following the terrorist attacks on the U.S. The team is comprised of criminal investigators, emergency responders, uniformed law enforcement officers and representatives from the Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Florida Department of Health, Florida Department of Agriculture & Consumer Services,

Florida Department of Law Enforcement, Florida Department of Transportation, Florida Department of Financial Services, Florida Wildlife & Conservation Commission, Florida Highway Patrol, the Broward County Sheriff's Office and the United States Environmental Protection Agency. The Division contributes its unique capabilities to this multi-agency team and is ready to respond in the event of a chemical or biological incident. The ERT has specialized equipment and its members are highly trained and can be mobilized to respond anywhere in the state within hours at the request of a local incident commander or another state agency.

Division personnel are also involved in the state "Fusion" center located at the Office of Statewide Intelligence (OSI). OSI is operated by the Florida Department of Law Enforcement and the DEP fusion member provides intelligence support with regards to environmental crimes, information, and issues that may be associated with an environmental incident.

TASK FORCES, STUDIES IN PROGRESS

TASK FORCES

Administrative Services Program – Executive Direction and Support Services

- DEP Diving Safety Advisory Board – Established to provide a state of the art dive safety process in compliance with state and federal dive safety standards and regulations.

- DEP Safety Advisory Board – Established to provide a safe workplace for DEP employees, volunteers, and visitors in compliance with all state and federal standards and regulations.

- Interagency Advisory Council on Loss Prevention– Duties of this Council are established in Section 284.50, Florida Statutes, and is the responsibility of the Department of Financial Services. All state agencies are required by Florida Statute to provide a member to the Council.

- Environmental Regulation Commission - The powers and duties of the Environmental Regulation Commission (ERC) are established in section 403.804, F.S. The primary purpose of the ERC is to be the standard setting authority for the Department. The ERC, in exercising its authority, considers scientific and technical validity, economic impacts, and relative risks and benefits to the public and the environment. The ERC is created under section 20.255(7), F.S., and Commission membership comprises "seven residents of this state appointed by the Governor, subject to confirmation by the Senate." Members are selected from various sections of the state and are "representative of agriculture, the development industry, local government, the environmental community, lay citizens, and members of the scientific and technical community who have substantial expertise in the areas of the fate and transport of water pollutants, toxicology, epidemiology, geology, biology, environmental sciences, or engineering." The ERC has regular public meetings, which include rule adoption hearings.

State Lands Program

- Acquisition and Restoration Council (ARC) - An 11 member council created by the Legislature (four [4] of which are Governor appointed; five [5] are state agency heads or designees; one [1] appointed by the Florida Commissioner of Agricultural and Consumer Services; and another [1] appointed by the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission). ARC's job is to make recommendations to the Board of Trustees (BOT) on the acquisition, management, and disposal of state-owned lands.

- Land Management Uniform Accounting Council (LMUAC) - The Land Management Uniform Accounting Council is created within the Department of Environmental Protection by s.259.037, Florida Statutes, and is formed by seven (7) state agency directors. LMUAC's job is to compile conservation land management costs across state agencies and establish formulas for identifying land management funding needs.

- Florida Coordinating Council on Mosquito Control – Established by s. 388.46, the mission is to provide assistance and recommendations to the Commissioner of Agriculture and the legislature in all matters related to public health pest control.

- CLIP Technical Advisory Group (TAG) - In 2006, the Century Commission for a Sustainable Florida called for an identification of those lands and waters in the state that are critical to the conservation of Florida's natural resources. In response, the Florida Natural Areas Inventory, University of Florida

GeoPlan Center, and Florida Fish & Wildlife Conservation Commission collaborated to produce CLIP - the Critical Lands and Waters Identification Project. CLIP is a GIS database of statewide conservation priorities for a broad range of natural resources, including biodiversity, landscape function, surface water, groundwater, and marine resources.

- University of Florida School of Forest Resources and Conservation Advisory Board (SFRC) - The SFRC is part of the University of Florida Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences with four missions: undergraduate education, graduate education, research and extension.

- Fisheating Creek Settlement Agreement Advisory Board – The Board of Trustees created a 13-member citizen advisory board composed of one County Commissioner from Glades County, two representatives of Lykes Bros., Inc., two representatives from Save Our Creeks, Inc., two representatives from the Environmental Confederation of Southwest Florida, Inc., one representative from the Division of State Lands of the Florida Department of Environmental Protection, one representative from an environmental organization, two representatives of Lykes' lessees, one concerned citizen, and one representative of the managing agency if the agency desired to participate. The representatives shall be designated by their own organizations except for the concerned citizen and the representative of an environmental group who shall be designated by the Board of Trustees from a list submitted by the citizen advisory board.

- Office of Agricultural Water Policy (OAWP) Interagency/Production Group – OAWP was established in 1995 by the Florida Legislature to facilitate communications among federal, state, local agencies, and the agricultural industry on water quantity and water quality issues involving agriculture. In this effort, the OAWP is actively involved in the development of Best Management Practices (BMPs), addressing both water quality and water conservation on a site specific, regional, and watershed basis. As a significant part of this effort, the office is directly involved with statewide programs to implement the Federal Clean Water Act's Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) requirements for agriculture. The OAWP works cooperatively with agricultural producers and industry groups, the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP), the university system, the Water Management Districts, and other interested parties to develop and implement BMP Programs that are economically and technically feasible.

- UERP – The Upland Ecosystem Restoration Project is a cooperative partnership between Tall Timbers, state and federal agencies, the University of Florida, and numerous conservation groups to improve populations of declining fire-dependent wildlife species on public land throughout Florida.

- Babcock Ranch Preserve Interagency Coordinating Group -- Agencies with managing interests in the Preserve meet at least 3 times a year to resolve managing issues.

- Southeast Regional Partnership for Planning and Sustainability (SERPPAS) Steering Committee - Partnership meetings/workshops to work with community leaders and citizens to encourage resource-use decisions that support conservation of natural resources, economic development, the missions of our military installations, as well as other issues that must be considered to provide a sustainable world for future generations.

- Cooperative Conservation Blueprint (CCB) (Interagency Member) – The purpose of the Blueprint is to help to conserve the most vital working landscapes and natural habitats while maintaining a sustainable economy and agriculture opportunities. A public-private partnership will create, publish on-line, and maintain a centralized GIS application of common priorities. The Blueprint will help to

guide future land use planning decisions and recommend market-based incentives that encourage conservation.

District Programs

- Miami River Commission - The Florida Legislature formed the Miami River Commission in 1998 under section 163.06, F. S., as the official clearinghouse for all public policy and projects related to the Miami River. Its mission is to help ensure that government agencies, businesses and residents speak with one voice on river issues.
- St. Lucie River Issues Team - The St. Lucie River Issues Team works to improve water quality going into the St. Lucie River and Indian River Lagoon. This is done through stormwater projects and research projects involving St. Lucie and Martin Counties. The Team develops, prioritizes, and reviews water quality improvement projects within the St. Lucie Estuary Watershed and Southern Indian River Lagoon for submittal to the Legislature for funding.
- Lake Worth Lagoon (LWL) Partnership Steering Committee - The Lake Worth Lagoon Partnership Steering Committee is a group of stakeholders from federal, state and local government agencies, environmental groups, businesses and other interested persons that plan and coordinate projects within the LWL Management Plan. This group will continue to meet on an annual basis to make further recommendations/changes to the plan to improve water quality and protect the natural resources of the Lake Worth Lagoon.
- Liaison with Regional Planning Councils - Pursuant to Chapter 380, F.S., Regional Planning Councils are charged with the coordination of multi-jurisdictional agency review of large-scale development projects. These projects, known as Developments of Regional Impact (DRI), are complex and require input from numerous review agencies.
- Dade County Lake Belt Plan Implementation Committee - In 1992, the Florida Legislature created the Lake Belt Committee and directed it to "develop a plan which: (a) enhances the water supply for Dade County and the Everglades; (b) maximizes efficient recovery of limestone while promoting the social and economic welfare of the community and protecting the environment; and (c) educates various groups and the general public of the benefits of the plan." The plan was approved by S. 373.41492, F.S.
- Loxahatchee River Management Coordinating Council – The Loxahatchee River Management Coordinating Council was established by Chapter 83-358, Laws of Florida. The Council advises the Department and the South Florida Water Management District on matters that affect administration of the river, to identify and resolve inter-governmental coordination problems and to enhance communications.
- Multi-Species/Ecosystem Recovery Implementation Team - Formed by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service to assist them in developing a plan to successfully implement the South Florida Multi-Species Recovery Plan.
- Lake Hancock Advisory Group - Formed by the Polk County Board of County Commissioners in 1999 to assist with the restoration of Lake Hancock, it consists of representatives from federal, state, county, and local environmental agencies as well as citizen-based environmental groups, commercial fishermen and property owners.
- Tampa Bay Estuary Program – A partnership of Pinellas, Hillsborough and Manatee counties, the cities of Tampa, St. Petersburg and Clearwater, the Florida Department of Environmental Protection, the Southwest Florida Water Management District and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

The Program is governed by a Policy Board composed of elected officials and a Management Board of top-level bay managers and administrators, which works with both technical and citizen advisory groups.

- Lower St. John's River Restoration Alliance – Devoted to the restoration of the Lower St. John's River and to water quality improvements.

- Rainbow River Coordination Council - Established to develop a coordinated team effort to protect the Rainbow River and its recharge basin. With additional funding from the Springs Initiative, that effort has also been expanded to the Rainbow River Springs. The Division of Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas (CAMA) heads up the effort and participants from the Division of Historical Resources of the Florida Department of State, the Southwest Florida Water Management District, the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, the Florida Wildlife Conservation Commission, Marion County, the City of Dunnellon and the Withlacoochee Regional Planning Council are among the members.

- Southwest Florida Water Management District's (SWFWMD's) Comprehensive Watershed Management (CWM) Initiative - Manages water resources by evaluating interconnected systems of the watersheds located within its region. The ongoing program joins Southwest District staff with representatives from local governments, other interested organizations and citizens to develop plans for identifying watershed improvements and protection. The process provides a continuing review of the needs for each watershed. A team consisting of representatives from SWFWMD departments, local governments, other agencies and citizens oversees the development and implementation of CWM plans and projects. The teams implement four primary goals for the CWM program: 1) identify and prioritize existing and potential water resource issues within the SWFWMD; 2) develop strategies for remedial or protective actions to address those issues; 3) implement the strategies; and 4) monitor their effectiveness.

- Sarasota Bay National Estuary Program - Partnership of Sarasota and Manatee counties, the Florida Department of Environmental Protection, the Southwest Florida Water Management District and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. The Program is governed by a Policy Board composed of elected officials and a Management Board of top-level bay managers and administrators, which works with both technical and citizen advisory groups.

- Charlotte Harbor National Estuary Program - Partnership of citizens, elected officials, resource managers, and commercial and recreational resource users working to improve the water quality and ecological integrity of the greater Charlotte Harbor watershed. A cooperative decision-making process is used within the program to address diverse resource management concerns in the 4,400 square mile study area.

- Lake Panasoffkee Restoration Council Advisory Committee - Established through Chapter 98-69, Laws of Florida, the Legislature charges the Lake Panasoffkee Restoration Council with identifying strategies to restore the lake, and requires the Council to "report to the Legislature before November 25 of each year on the progress of the Lake Panasoffkee restoration plan and any recommendations for the next fiscal year."

- Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary - The Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary was designated in November of 1990 to protect the resources of the Florida Keys. The Department supports the efforts of the Sanctuary by serving on several management and technical committees.

- City of Punta Gorda Drinking Water Supply Protection - The City of Punta Gorda water supply was found to be contaminated by significantly elevated levels of total dissolved solids. Several streams in the area supply their water. A group was formed to investigate the cause of the problem and to implement corrective actions. District staff participation in this group is based on and section 403.067, F.S.

- Southwest Florida Watershed Council - The Southwest Florida Watershed Council is a grassroots, multi-county coalition of individuals, organizations, agencies and businesses that have come together to address the issues affecting the Caloosahatchee and Big Cypress watersheds. The purpose of the Watershed Council is to ensure that the interests and concerns of all stakeholders are addressed, and that long-term management strategies balance the needs of this region's growth and the natural systems. District staff participation in this group is based on and section 403.067, F.S.

- Water Enhancement Restoration Coalition - This is a collaboration of private and public sectors that was formed for the following purposes: a) to foster communication and establish a cooperative network between the private and public sectors with the goal of enhancing and protecting water quality, while recognizing that new projects are essential to the region's economy and quality of life; b) to increase permitting certainty and assure that our water resources are effectively protected; c) to effect a long-term net improvement in the water quality of Southwest Florida; and d) to cultivate a comprehensive approach to development that will eventually lead to a master conservation plan. District staff participation in this group is based on section 403.067, F.S.

- Estero Bay Agency on Bay Management - The Estero Bay Agency on Bay Management (ABM) is a non-regulatory body whose directive is to make comments and recommendations for the management of Estero Bay and its watershed. This group was formed as a recommendation of the Arnold Committee in response to the siting of Florida Gulf Coast University. District staff participation in this group is based on section 403.067, F.S.

- Southwest Florida Regional Restoration Coordination Team - A group formed to evaluate and facilitate the integration and coordination of the region's environmental restoration, preservation, and conservation activities. This group is directly under the SFERTF. District staff participation in this group is based on sections 403.067, 373.1501 and 373.1502, F.S.

- Charlotte Harbor/Caloosahatchee Regional Restoration Team - A subgroup of the Southwest Florida Regional Restoration Coordination Team which is specifically involved in facilitating the integration and coordination of environmental restoration, preservation, and conservation activities in the Charlotte Harbor/Caloosahatchee region. District staff participation in this group is based on sections 403.067, 373.1501 and 373.1502, F.S.

- Big Cypress Basin Regional Restoration Team - A subgroup of the Southwest Florida Regional Restoration Coordination Team, which is specifically involved in facilitating the integration and coordination of environmental restoration, preservation, and conservation activities in the Big Cypress Region. District staff participation in this group is based on sections 403.067, 373.1501 and 373.1502, F.S.

Florida Geological Survey

- Department Source Water Assessment and Protection Program (section 377.075 (4), F.S.) – Established to protect and conserve ground water resources.

- Aquifer Storage and Recovery Project Delivery Teams – Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Program (section 377.075 (4), F.S.) – Established to address environmental concerns of South Florida, especially with respect to the role of aquifer storage and recovery in the Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan.

- Aquifer Storage and Recovery (ASR) Cycle Test Workgroup – Multi-agency workgroup to evaluate ASR cycle testing process. This process tests the recharge and recovery volumes, as well as water quality changes that may occur during operation of ASR systems.

- The Hydrogeology Consortium – (A multi-agency/academia/private contractor effort; section 377.075 (4), F.S.) - Established to assess ground water resources.

- The Ground Water Protection Council (section 377.075 (4), F.S.) - Established to assess, protect and conserve ground water resources.

- The Florida Board of Professional Geologists (Legislative Appointment) – (section 492.103, F.S.) - Established to safeguard the public and environment by insuring that Professional Geologists meet minimum competence standards.

- Florida Geologic Mapping Advisory Committee (National Cooperative Geologic Mapping Act, Public Law 102-285, and subsequent reauthorizations; section 377.075, F.S.) – Established to assess, and interpret the geologic natural resources of the state.

- U. S. Navy Restoration Advisory Board (section 377.075 (4)(f), F.S.) – Established to provide technical advice for site restoration projects.

- Florida Mineral Lands Assessment Team (section 377,075 (4), F.S.) – Established to inventory and conserve the natural resources of the state.

- The Advisory Committee for Water Information (with the United States Geological Survey) (section 377.075 (4), F.S.) - Established to assess and conserve the natural resources of the state.

- The National Water Quality Monitoring Council (with several Federal Agencies) (section 377.075 (4)(f), F.S.) – Established to assess and conserve fresh water resources of the state.

- State Committee on Environmental Education (multi- agency) (section 377.075 (4), F.S.) – Established to disseminate natural resources information to the public.

- National Geologic Mapping Database Florida Representative (section 377.075 (4), F.S.) - Pursuant to the National Cooperative Geologic Mapping Act and subsequent reauthorizations, established to inventory and assess the natural geologic resources of the State.

- National Groundwater Monitoring Network Advisory Committee (section 377.075, F.S.)

Office of Technology and Information Services

- Florida Geographic Information Advisory Council (section 282.404 (7), F.S.) - Established to provide technical assistance to the Geographic Information Board.

Environmental Assessment and Restoration

- Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan Aquifer Storage and Recovery Project Delivery Team (Department, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, South Florida Water Management District, Air Compliance and Enforcement contacts) - Part of the Everglades program, looking at the feasibility of treating surface water and storing it in the aquifer for later use.

- Department Biocriteria Committee (Department, Water Management Districts, Reedy Creek, FL counties, etc.) – A Department committee dedicated to improving bioassessement Quality Assurance, incorporating biological assessment into routine Department functions, and establishing statewide biological criteria.

- Cyanobacteria Sampling and Analysis Standardization Workgroup (Department, Department of Health, WMDs, Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services) – An interagency workgroup formed in response to a need identified by the Harmful Algal Bloom (HAB) Public Health Technical Panel, an active subgroup of the HAB Task Force.

- Coastal Water Quality Monitoring Network Workgroup (Department, Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Florida Wildlife Conversation Commission, Department of Health, Water Management Districts) – This workgroup was formed to construct a monitoring network for Florida's coastal waters. This monitoring network would be integrated with national ocean observatory systems.

- Harmful Algal Bloom Task Force (Department, Florida Wildlife Conservation Commission, Department of Health, Water Management Districts) - Coordinates state research efforts into causes and cures for blooms of harmful algal species, such as red tide, *Pfiesteria*, and harmful blue-green algaes.

- Surface Water Quarterly Triennial Review Committee (Department) – Formed to review current surface water quality criteria and recommend modifications to existing criteria or the creation of new criteria.

- Florida Fish Consumption Advisories Group – The Group is comprised of representatives from the Florida Department of Health, Department of Environmental Protection, Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, and the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission. The Group develops guidance, provided to Floridians via brochures and other means, regarding the amounts and types of fish to consume to minimize the threats of mercury, pesticides, and other toxic chemicals that accumulate in the fish we eat.

- Pesticide Review Council – Established to advise the Commissioner of Agriculture on the sale, use, and registration of pesticides and to advise government agencies, including the State University System, with respect to those activities related to their responsibilities regarding pesticides, pursuant to section 487.0615, F.S.

Water Resource Management Program

- Non-Mandatory Land Reclamation Committee - Created pursuant to section 378.033, F.S., to serve as an advisory body to the department on matters relating to non-mandatory land reclamation (reclamation of lands disturbed before July 1975).

- Dade County Lake Belt Plan Implementation Committee (Legislatively mandated) - In 1992, the Florida Legislature created the Lake Belt Committee and directed it to "develop a plan which: (a) enhances the water supply for Dade County and the Everglades; (b) maximizes efficient recovery of limestone while promoting the social and economic welfare of the community and protecting the environment, and (c) educates various groups and the general public of the benefits of the plan." The plan was approved in section 373.41492, F.S.

- Peace River Basin Management Advisory Committee - Formed in 2007 by invitation of the Secretary to facilitate intergovernmental and stakeholder interactions regarding the implementation of the Peace River Basin Resource Management Plan. The plan resulted from a 2003 legislatively mandated cumulative impact study of changes in landform and hydrology in the Peace River Basin.

Waste Management Program

- Brownfield Areas Loan Guarantee Council - Created pursuant to section 376.86(1), F.S., to review and approve or deny, by a majority vote of its membership, the situations and circumstances for participation in partnerships by agreements with local governments, financial institutions, and others associated with the redevelopment of brownfield areas pursuant to the Brownfields Redevelopment Act for a limited state guaranty of up to 5 years of loan guarantees or loan loss reserves issued pursuant to law. The Secretary of the Department of Environmental Protection or the Secretary's designee is a member of the council.

Recreation and Parks Program – Greenways and Trails

- Visit Florida – Office of Greenways & Trails is a Visit Florida partner and serves on the Cultural, Heritage, Rural, Nature Tourism Committee, and other committees as appropriate.

- Florida Horse Park Authority- Mandated under Chapter 253, F.S., for a potential public/private partnership between the Florida Horse Park Authority and the state.

- Florida Greenways and Trails Council – Mandated under Chapter 260, F.S., as an advisory council to report on Greenways and Trail issues statewide.

- Land Management Uniform Accounting Council- Charged with adopting uniform land management cost tracking categories and providing the Legislature with an annual land management cost report. The council is required under section 259.037, F.S., and all state land management agencies are members.

- Florida Bicycle and Pedestrian Partnership Council – Office of Greenways & Trails represents DEP on this council which was established in 2010 by the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) to make policy recommendations to FDOT and transportation partners throughout Florida on the state's walking, bicycling and trail facilities.

Recreation and Parks Program

- Springs Task Force – Responsible for overseeing and preserving all of Florida's fresh water springs. Several of the State's springs are located within Florida State Parks, making the division a major stakeholder in the effort to preserve our state's springs.

- Land Management Uniform Cost Committee - Charged with adopting uniform land management cost tracking categories and providing the Legislature with a land management cost report annually. The committee is required under section 259.037, F.S., and all state land management agencies are members.

- Visit Florida - Board member of the Visit Florida organization, which promotes tourism for the State of Florida.

- Wekiva River System Advisory Management Council - Member of organization that oversees the federally designated Wild and Scenic Wekiva River Basin. The organization is staffed by the National Park Service and advises the Secretary of the Interior on any river issues.

- Florida's Prescribed Burning Councils - Member of Florida's North Central, and South Prescribed Burning Councils with multi-agencies who develop fire management policies and coordination for the State of Florida.

- Florida Coordinating Council on Mosquito Control – Established by s. 388.46, its mission is to provide assistance and recommendations to the Commissioner of Agriculture and the legislature in all matters related to public health pest control

- Land Management Uniform Accounting Council- Charged with adopting uniform land management cost tracking categories and providing the Legislature with an annual land management cost report.

Recreation and Parks Program - Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas (CAMA)

- Florida and Oceans and Coastal Resources Council – Established in Chapter 2005-166, Laws of Florida, the Council will assist the state in identifying new research strategies to maximize protection and conservation of ocean and coastal resources while recognizing their economic benefits. The Council must review existing research and prepare a Florida Ocean and Coastal Scientific Research Plan.

- Springs Task Force - Responsible for overseeing and preserving all of Florida's fresh water springs. Several of the State's springs are located within aquatic preserves, making CAMA a major stakeholder in the effort to preserve our state's springs.

- Land Management Uniform Accounting Council- Charged with adopting uniform land management cost tracking categories and providing the Legislature with an annual land management cost report.

- Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary (NOAA) – Formed by a Memorandum of Understanding signed by the Trustees if the Internal Improvement Trust Fund. The committee provides oversight and direction to the management of the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary.

- U.S. Coral Reef Task Force (Interior/Commerce) – Executive Order 13089 of the President of the United States, membership delegated by the Governor to the Department and CAMA and establishes the Coral Reef Conservation Program within CAMA.

- Florida Aquaculture Review Council – Advises the Secretary of Agriculture on rules, policies, and issues relevant to the aquaculture industry.

- Gulf Alliance - An association of representatives of the five Gulf of Mexico states and federal

agencies to coordinate coastal research, management and education efforts.

- South Atlantic Alliance – An association of the four South Atlantic coastal states and federal agencies to coordinate coastal research, management and education efforts.

- Coastal States Organization – CAMA holds a seat on the executive committee. The Coastal States Organization represents the coastal states and has important input on ocean and coastal policies at a national level.

- Gulf of Mexico (GOM) Program – CAMA participates in the Management Committee of the GOM Program. The committee advises the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency on research and management issues within the Gulf.

- Rainbow River Coordination Council - Established to develop a coordinated team effort to protect the Rainbow River and its recharge basin. With additional funding from the Springs Initiative, that effort has also been expanded to the Rainbow River Springs. The Division of Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas (CAMA) heads up the effort and participants from the Division of Historical Resources of the Florida Department of State, the Southwest Florida Water Management District, the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, the Florida Wildlife Conservation Commission, Marion County, the City of Dunnellon and the Withlacoochee Regional Planning Council are among the members.

Air Resource Management Program

- Small Business Air Pollution Compliance Advisory Council – The council is created within the Department and is comprised of seven members from different small business groups across the State to review and advise the Department on the effectiveness of the Small Business Environmental Assistance Program. Section 403.8051, F.S., authorizes this council.

- Local Pollution Control Programs- The division passes through approximately $7.5 million in pass through funds for Local Air Pollution Control Programs in eight counties statewide to provide compliance, permitting, ambient monitoring, and complaint response to the citizens at the local level. Section 403.182, F.S., authorizes the establishment of the local program, section 320.03 (6), F.S., authorizes the state to pass through tag fee revenue to the eight counties, and section 376.60 (1)-(5), F.S., authorizes the state to pass through asbestos fees to the eligible counties.

Law Enforcement Program

- The Joint Task Force on State Agency Law Enforcement Communications - Created by section 282.1095, F.S. The Department has one representative on that board, appointed by the Secretary (currently Gregory Gibson, Division of Law Enforcement). The Joint Task Force was created to study the possibility of acquiring and implementing a statewide radio communications system to serve law enforcement units of state agencies, and to serve local law enforcement agencies through a mutual aid channel.

- State Emergency Response Team (SERT) – The State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan authorized by Chapter 252, F.S., establishes the roles and responsibilities of the state agencies, special districts, and local governments in a disaster. The Plan coordinates response and recovery activities with local agencies, the business community, and voluntary organizations active in disasters. The Plan unifies the efforts of these groups for a comprehensive approach to reducing the effects of an

emergency and/or disaster. The Bureau of Emergency Response provides Emergency Coordinating Officers (ECO) to the SERT.

- Regional Response Team (RRT) – The RRT mission is to protect public health, welfare, safety, and the environment by ensuring coordinated, efficient, and effective support of the responding federal, state, and local On-Scene Coordinators for significant oil and hazardous substance incidents occurring within Federal Region IV. The RRT is mandated by the National Contingency Plan and required under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended. The Bureau of Emergency Response provides a representative and alternate to the RRT.

- State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) - The SERC is responsible for implementing provisions of the federal Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act (EPCRA) in Florida and serving as a technical advisor and information clearinghouse for state and federal hazardous material programs. Currently, SERC membership comprises 26 Governor appointed individuals who represent the interests of state and local government, emergency services, industry and the environment. The Bureau of Emergency Response continues to serve as a SERC Member.

- Tampa Bay Oil Spill Trustee Council – The Trustee Council consists of federal and state trustees working to restore and compensate for natural resources damaged by the August 1993 Tampa Bay Oil Spill. Representatives include U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, U.S. Department of the Interior, and the Department. Authority to conduct Natural Resource Damage Assessments and restoration activities is granted under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended and Chapter 376, F.S. The Governor provided authorization to the Department's Bureau of Emergency Response to act as lead state Trustee for coastal oil spill issues.

- Florida Mystery Spill Trustee Council - The Trustee Council consists of federal and state trustees working to restore and compensate for natural resources damaged by the August 2000 Mystery Spill that impacted Southeast Florida. Representatives include U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and the Department. Authority to conduct Natural Resource Damage Assessments and restoration activities is granted under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended and Chapter 376, F.S. The Governor provided authorization to the Department's Bureau of Emergency Response to act as lead state Trustee for coastal oil spill issues.

- State Working Group for Domestic Preparedness - The State Working Group (SWG) consists of representatives from each of the Regional Domestic Security Task Forces and state agencies with a goal of coordinating the support for the state's domestic security preparedness. The Division of Law Enforcement participates in the SWG by attending meetings of several standing committees including the Executive, Operations, Training, Equipment, and Interoperable Communications Committees.

- Regional Domestic Security Task Forces – Seven Regional Domestic Security Task Forces (RDSTFs) co-chaired by a local Sheriff or Police Chief and an FDLE Special Agent in Charge (SAC) are the foundation of Florida's Domestic Security structure. Task force members include first responders from the disciplines of fire/rescue, emergency management, public health and hospitals, as well as law enforcement. The task forces also work in partnership with schools, businesses and private industries. DEP Division of Law Enforcement personnel support the seven RDSTFs around the state.

- North Florida High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area Maritime Investigations and Interdiction Initiative - This multi agency taskforce was developed to reduce the amount of drugs entering the United States from Northeast coastal regions. DLE Park Police officers assist the U.S. Coast Guard to patrol the waters and boat ramps in and around the state parks in Northeast Florida.

- Bay County Marine Law Enforcement Alliance – Representatives of a group of law enforcement organizations (city, county, state, and federal) in the Bay county area meet once a month and discuss boating issues, training, incidents, events, and other law enforcement issues.

- The Myakka River Marine Law Enforcement Task Force – This community policing effort involves the Myakka River Coordinating Council and partner law enforcement agencies such as the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, DEP Park Police, Sarasota County Sheriff's Office, Venice Police Department, and North Port Police Department. This task force is committed to patrolling of the Myakka Wild and Scenic River, promoting awareness of the river's resource values to the community, and ensuring public safety along the Myakka River corridor.

- Collier County Joint Operations Center – The Joint operations center focuses on marine related crimes, coordinated patrol, and intelligence sharing among the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, DEP Park Police, Collier County Sheriff's Office, Marco Island Police Department, U.S. Coast Guard, U.S. Border Patrol, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

- Southwest Florida Organized Smuggling Intelligence Group – This interagency group involves twenty-one law enforcement agencies that share intelligence on marine related crime. The group coordinates law enforcement activities from Hillsborough County to the southern county line of Collier County. Specific details include boating under the influence, smuggling, people trafficking, and drug related smuggling.

- Lee County Marine Law Enforcement Task Force – This task force is focused on ensuring marine law enforcement and public education regarding boating safety. Members include the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, DEP Park Police, Lee County Sheriff's Office, Ft. Myers Police Department, Cape Coral Police Department, Santa Belle Island Police Department, and the U.S. Coast Guard.

- Save the Loop – The "Loop" is a scenic highway that runs through Tomoka, Bulow Creek, and North Peninsula State Parks. Department of Environmental Protection personnel attend local meetings for the Save the Loop committee. DLE Park Police officers are the primary law enforcement agency that patrols this stretch of highway.

- Southeast Florida Coral Reef Initiative – The Southeast Florida Coral Reef Initiative Team (SEFCRI Team) formed to develop local action strategies targeting coral reefs and associated reef resources from Miami-Dade County, through Broward, Palm Beach and Martin counties and to improve the coordination of technical and financial support for the conservation and management of coral reefs.

STUDIES IN PROGRESS

Florida Geological Survey

Applied geology, hydrogeology and geochemistry research projects are under way with several of the Water Management Districts (e.g., aquifer characterization and assessment). Selected examples include detailed surface geologic mapping in support of natural resource assessment, application of aquifer vulnerability maps for groundwater protection and land-use decision making, and aquifer mapping for groundwater conservation, and continued research to understand the mechanism for arsenic mobilization as it relates to development of alternative water resource supplies.

The Department is involved with other state and local agencies on various cooperative projects including geochemical studies in support of mitigating arsenic release during aquifer storage and recovery and springshed mapping to facilitate spring protection. Cooperating agencies include the Department of Community Affairs (springshed boundaries, vulnerability and spring protection model land development codes), the Department of Business and Professional Regulation, the Department of Financial Services (sinkhole reporting), the Board of Governors, Department of State, Department of Transportation and several the state universities and municipal governments.

The Department is also involved in cooperative projects with some Federal agencies and other groups. This includes offshore and onshore sediment research in support of beach renourishment in cooperation with the U.S. Department of the Interior's U.S. Geological Survey and Minerals Management Service, and hydrogeologic modeling in a karst environment with the Environmental Protection Agency, and the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration.

Division of Environmental Assessment and Restoration

Over the past decade, blooms of cyanobacteria (aka blue-gen algae) have occurred with increasing frequency and have persisted longer, raising concerns over the potential for environmental and economic damage to Florida. Under conditions and by a mechanism that are poorly understood, cyanobacteria can produce cyanotoxins. Field and laboratory methodologies used to investigate these phenomena are emerging and there has been little standardization among work performed by agencies in Florida having an interest in this issue. The Division has brokered communication among representatives of the Florida Department of Health, the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, the Water Management Districts, the Florida Fish and Wildlife Research Institute, Manatee County, the U.S. Geological Survey, and private laboratories, and has proposed standard field techniques to collect water algal scum and algal mat samples for analysis. In addition to the common field sampling techniques, the agencies above have begun using the Florida Department of Health's Foodborne, Waterborne and Vectorborne Surveillance System (FWVSS) for reporting and tracking significant cyanobacteria blooms.

The Bureau of Laboratories has established a microcystins analysis round-robin study which includes more than a dozen laboratories from the representatives listed above. Microcystins are a group of 80+ related cyanotoxins that can act as liver toxins in humans and are known to be potent tumor promoters. Microcystins are also among the most commonly detected cyanotoxins in Florida's fresh waters. The round robin results will be used to reduce the amount of variability in the reporting of microcystins results and improve the usability of data generated by different laboratories.

The Bureau has implemented a pilot project with the Florida Department of Health (DoH) to study bathing beaches that have a history of beach notifications due unacceptable levels of fecal indicator bacteria. The high frequency of beach notifications at these locations has lead to these waters being

listed as impaired. The Department and DoH have identified several problem bathing beaches (impaired waters) in the Big Bend Region and have begun attempts to determine the source of the elevated fecal indicators through the application of bathing beach sanitary surveys, increase fecal indicator sampling, and the application of microbial source tracking methods. The results of this study will be used to identify whether these beaches are impaired due to an anthropogenic source of fecal matter (e.g., septage, sewer, or livestock) or if the elevated levels of fecal indicators are natural in origin (e.g., wildlife, birds, sediment, or sand). Those waters with elevated fecal indicators from natural origins would be removed from the impaired waters list.

Division of Water Resource Management

A study resulted from the funds in Specific Appropriation 1798 of the 2006-07 General Appropriations Act, which provided $250,000 to the Department to conduct a Wekiva River and Florida [*sic*] Aquifer study to determine nitrate impacts to the system. The basic objectives of phase I of the study, which was conducted in conjunction with the St. Johns River Water Management District (WMD), were as follows:

- Obtain, review and integrate existing land-use data and models of surface water and groundwater for the Wekiva River basin;
- Conduct a "desktop" inventory of all potential sources of nitrate loading to the Wekiva basin; and
- Conduct a literature survey on nitrate loading to surface and ground waters.
- Monitoring of local groundwater nitrate levels, specifically, samples were taken at residential properties that apply fertilizer to turf and landscaping.

From this information, the Department and WMD developed a refined nitrate budget for the Wekiva River basin in Phase II of the study. The top contributing sources of nitrate loading were fertilizers from agriculture and residential areas (48%), septic tanks (26%) and wastewater treatment facilities (12%). Recommendations for nitrate load reduction strategies are available in the final report at http://www.dep.state.fl.us/water/wekiva/index.htm.

Division of Waste Management

Recent Class I Landfill permitting projects located in karst areas of Florida have highlighted issues related to the potential risks posed to ground water from sinkholes should they form under landfills and cause a failure of the liner system. The Department has convened a Sinkhole Technical Advisory Group (TAG) to study these issues. The goal of the TAG is to develop guidance that will help the Department decide how to evaluate permit applications for solid waste disposal facilities in karst areas. It will also help applicants know what information should be submitted when seeking these permits.

CONCLUSION

The Department of Environmental Protection continues to work within the framework of the Governor's statewide goals to identify the environmental and human health issues that should be addressed during the next five years. Most recently, the Department was designated as the lead agency for responding to impacts of the Deepwater Horizon oil spill along Florida's coast. In that role, the Department has provided leadership and coordination for critical natural resource preservation, cleanup and damage assessment activities. From a broader, more ongoing perspective, the Department works to further Florida's environmental priorities, which include restoring America's Everglades, improving air quality, restoring and protecting the state's water quality, conserving environmentally-sensitive lands and providing citizens and visitors with year-round recreational opportunities.

Within this context, the Department constantly develops and improves strategies and resources needed to address this broad range of challenges. Because we live in a constantly evolving world of technological, industrial and environmental change, our agency must, where possible, initiate solutions rather than respond to problems. And, we must always be willing and able to efficiently identify and implement new, more effective problem-solving techniques. The objectives, strategies, outcomes and philosophies embodied in this Long-Range Program Plan represent the foundation upon which this philosophy is transformed into a reality for the benefit of all Floridians.

Performance Measures and Standards – LRPP Exhibit II

Performance Measures and Standards – LRPP Exhibit II					
Program	*Budget Entity &* Performance Measures	Approved Prior Year Standard FY 2009-10	Prior Year Actual FY 2009-10	Approved Standards for FY 2010-11	Requested FY 2011-12 Standard
Administrative Services	*Executive Direction and Support Services - 37010100*				
	Administrative costs as a percent of total agency costs	1.4%	1.24%	1.4%	1.4%
	Administrative positions as a percent of total agency positions	9.5%	8.17%	9.5%	9.5%
	Percent of projects completed timely by the Office of Strategic Projects and Planning (OSPP)	90%	N/A Office Eliminated	N/A Deleted	N/A Deleted
	Percent of contacts resolved (answered or appropriately referred) by the Office of Strategic Projects and Planning (OSPP)	95%	N/A Office Eliminated	N/A Deleted	N/A Deleted
	Percent of customer service requests resolved within 3 days by the Office of Citizen Services	85%	79%	N/A Replaced by New Measure	N/A Replaced by New Measure
	New Measure: Percent of customer service requests resolved within 10 business days by the Office of Citizen Services	N/A – New Measure	N/A New Measure	75%	75%
	Percent of annual Florida Coastal Management Program statutory update requests filed with National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	100%	100%	100%	100%

Performance Measures and Standards – LRPP Exhibit II					
Program	*Budget Entity &* Performance Measures	Approved Prior Year Standard FY 2009-10	Prior Year Actual FY 2009-10	Approved Standards for FY 2010-11	Requested FY 2011-12 Standard
	within 6 months after Florida Statutes revised				
	Submission of annual grant application to National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within statutory time frame (Yes or No)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Percent of required subgrant site visits conducted (Office of Intergovernmental Programs)	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Percent of legal contacts resolved (answered, referred, completed) by the Office of General Counsel	97%	97%	97%	97%
	Percent of legal cases resolved by the Office of General Counsel	50%	56%	50%	50%
	Percent of mentors participating over one year (Office of Communication)	10%	10%	10%	10%
	Percent of legislative bills filed per legislative session requiring intervention by lobbying team, due to relevance to Department	16%	26%	N/A Replaced by New Measure	N/A Replaced by New Measure
	New Measure: The percentage of bills filed at the request of DEP that become	N/A – New Measure	N/A New Measure	20%	20%

Performance Measures and Standards – LRPP Exhibit II					
Program	*Budget Entity &* Performance Measures	Approved Prior Year Standard FY 2009-10	Prior Year Actual FY 2009-10	Approved Standards for FY 2010-11	Requested FY 2011-12 Standard
	enrolled				
	Percent of Inspector General recommendations agreed to by management	96%	100%	N/A Replaced by New Measure	N/A Replaced by New Measure
	New Measure: Percent of Inspector General recommendations agreed upon by management	N/A – New Measure	N/A New Measure	90%	90%
	Percent of land acquired to implement the Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan.	57%	60%	60%	60%
	Percent of press requests completed by reporter deadline	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Percent of Cabinet agenda items passed	83%	95%	83%	83%
	Percent of proposed agenda items that reach Cabinet agenda	95%	95%	95%	95%
	Percent change from previous year of number of marine facilities participating in clean vessel and clean marina programs	12%	8.79%	10%	8%
	Ratio of clean facilities to total number of known marinas and boatyards	440:2007	671/2007	675:2007	791:2007
	Percent of invoices paid timely as per	96%	98.84%	96%	96%

Performance Measures and Standards – LRPP Exhibit II					
Program	*Budget Entity &* Performance Measures	Approved Prior Year Standard FY 2009-10	Prior Year Actual FY 2009-10	Approved Standards for FY 2010-11	Requested FY 2011-12 Standard
	statutory guidelines				
	Percent of employee relations issues successfully handled	95%	98%	95%	95%
	Percent of all budget amendment requests processed and submitted within 5 days of receipt	90%	91%	90%	90%
	Percent of property inventories received from divisions/districts that are reconciled by the close of the fiscal year	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Technology and Information Services - 37010300				
	Number of terabytes transported/Bureau of Information Systems budget expended	122.7/$1	122.7/$1	122.7/$1	122.7/$1
State Lands	*Land Administration – 37100200*				
	Percent of parcels closed within agreed upon timeframe	75%	100%	N/A Replaced by New Measure	N/A Replaced by New Measure
	New Measure: Average number of days to closing from Board of Trustees' approval	N/A – New Measure	N/A – New Measure	135	135
	Purchase price as a percent of approved value for parcels	92%	76%* *Note: The standard was exceeded because acquisition agents were able to be	90%	90%

Performance Measures and Standards – LRPP Exhibit II					
Program	*Budget Entity &* Performance Measures	Approved Prior Year Standard FY 2009-10	Prior Year Actual FY 2009-10	Approved Standards for FY 2010-11	Requested FY 2011-12 Standard
			more strategic with their offers in a very favorable buyer's real estate market.		
	Annual percent increase in acreage of land (or interests therein) on the Florida Forever List	6%	6%	N/A Replaced by New Measure	N/A Replaced by New Measure
	New Measure: Average percent of Florida Forever Benchmarks met via Board of Trustees land acquisitions	N/A – New Measure	N/A – New Measure	72%	72%
	Land Management – 37100300				
	Percent of uplands instrument requests/applications completed within 12 months of receipt as compared to those received timely	95%	95%	95%	95%
	Percent of submerged lands lease instruments completed within 12 months as compared to those received	95%	107% *Note: Higher percentage achieved because this includes completed instruments received in another 12-month period. Some files take longer to complete, for instance, if they are being brought back into compliance.	95%	95%
	Percent of asset management	100%	142% *Note: Higher	100%	100%

Performance Measures and Standards – LRPP Exhibit II					
Program	*Budget Entity &* Performance Measures	Approved Prior Year Standard FY 2009-10	Prior Year Actual FY 2009-10	Approved Standards for FY 2010-11	Requested FY 2011-12 Standard
	instrument requests/applications completed within 12 months as compared to those received		percentage achieved because this includes completed instruments received in another 12-month period. Some files take longer to complete due to the type of application/request, i.e., information required from applicant, problem resolution, due diligence, legal issues, etc.		
Environmental Assessment and Restoration	*Water Science and Laboratory Services - 37300100*				
	Average number of hours expended per full time equivalent (FTE) in analyzing or interpreting environmental data	1,800	1,810	N/A Deleted	N/A Deleted
	Average cost per analysis (Number of dollars)	$40	$40.48	$40	$40
	Percent of surface waters with healthy nutrient levels	71%	72%	71%	71%
	Percent of surface waters with healthy biological conditions	62%	54%	62%	62%
	Percent of groundwater quality monitoring network wells that meet water quality	85%	85%	85%	85%

Performance Measures and Standards – LRPP Exhibit II					
Program	*Budget Entity &* Performance Measures	Approved Prior Year Standard FY 2009-10	Prior Year Actual FY 2009-10	Approved Standards for FY 2010-11	Requested FY 2011-12 Standard
	standards				
Water Resource Management	*Beach Management - 37350100*				
	Percent of beaches that provide upland protection, wildlife, or recreation according to statutory requirements	81%	78%	81%	81%
	Water Resource Protection and Restoration - 37350200				
	Percent of reclaimed water (reuse) capacity relative to total domestic wastewater capacity	56%	62%	56%	61%
	Percent of facilities/sites in compliance	90%	91%	90%	90%
	Percent of phosphate mined lands that have been reclaimed; and percent of phosphate mined lands that have been reclaimed and released from reclamation obligations	65%/32%	69%/36%	65%/32%	65%/32%
	Percent of public water systems with no significant health drinking water quality problems	94%	96.7%	94%	94%
	Net oil and saltwater spilled as a percent	.0025%	.0025%	.0025%	.0025%

Performance Measures and Standards – LRPP Exhibit II					
Program	*Budget Entity &* Performance Measures	Approved Prior Year Standard FY 2009-10	Prior Year Actual FY 2009-10	Approved Standards for FY 2010-11	Requested FY 2011-12 Standard
	of total liquids produced				
	Percent of oil and gas facilities in compliance with statutory requirements	94.3%	99%	94.3%	94.3%
	Water Supply - 37350300				
	Percent of reclaimed water (reuse) capacity relative to total wastewater capacity	56%	62%	56%	61%
Waste Management	*Waste Cleanup - 37450100*				
	Cumulative percent of petroleum contaminated sites with cleanup completed	19%	35%	19%	19%
	Cumulative percent of drycleaning contaminated sites with cleanup completed	5%	9%	5%	5%
	Cumulative percent of other contaminated sites with cleanup completed	52%	47%	52%	52%
	Waste Control - 37450200				
	Percent of regulated solid and hazardous waste facilities in significant compliance with statutory requirements	92%	94%	92%	92%

Performance Measures and Standards – LRPP Exhibit II					
Program	*Budget Entity &* Performance Measures	Approved Prior Year Standard FY 2009-10	Prior Year Actual FY 2009-10	Approved Standards for FY 2010-11	Requested FY 2011-12 Standard
	Percent of inspected facilities that generate, treat, store or dispose of hazardous waste in significant compliance	89%	96%	89%	89%
	Percent of regulated petroleum storage tank facilities in significant compliance with state regulations	79%	89%	79%	79%
	Percent of non-government funded contaminated sites with cleanup completed	45%	55%	45%	45%
	Percent of municipal solid waste managed by recycling/waste-to-energy/ landfilling	27%/13%/60%	29%/14%/57%	27%/13%/60%	27%/13%/60%
Recreation and Parks	*Land Management - 37500100*				
	Percent of managed acres with invasive or undesirable species controlled	35%	49%	35%	35%
	Percent change in the number of acres designated as part of the statewide system of greenways and trails from those so designated in the previous year	1.5%	8.37%	.3%	0.3%
	Number of acres designated as part of the statewide system of greenways and trails to date	732,762	927,020	N/A Deleted	N/A Deleted

Performance Measures and Standards – LRPP Exhibit II					
Program	*Budget Entity &* Performance Measures	Approved Prior Year Standard FY 2009-10	Prior Year Actual FY 2009-10	Approved Standards for FY 2010-11	Requested FY 2011-12 Standard
	Recreational Assistance to Local Governments - 37500200				
	Percent change in number of technical assists provided to local governments from those provided in the previous year	2%	(22.4%)	2%	0%
	State Park Operations - 37500300				
	Percent change in state park acres from the prior fiscal year	1%	.2%	1%	1%
	Percent change in the number of state parks acres restored or maintained in native state from the prior fiscal year	2%	71%	2%	2%
	Percent increase in the number of visitors from the prior fiscal year	1.3%	(6.3)%	1.3%	1.3%
	Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas – 37500400				
	Total number of degraded acres in National Estuarine Research Reserves enhanced or restored	1,658	1,622	1,320	1,320
	Percent change in the number of degraded areas in National Estuarine Research Reserves enhanced or restored	1%	22.8%	1%	1%

Performance Measures and Standards – LRPP Exhibit II					
Program	*Budget Entity &* Performance Measures	Approved Prior Year Standard FY 2009-10	Prior Year Actual FY 2009-10	Approved Standards for FY 2010-11	Requested FY 2011-12 Standard
	from those enhanced or restored in the previous fiscal year				
	Percent change of managed lands infested by invasive plants	1%	0%	1%	1%
	Percent increase in number of visitors	1.3%	8.0%	0%	0%
	Number of sea grass monitoring stations	192	216	166	166
	Number of water quality monitoring stations	99	275	117	117
	Number of vessel groundings investigated	101	17	27	27
Air Resources Management	*Air Assessment - 37550100*				
	Percent of population living in areas monitored for air quality	90%	90.29%	90%	90%
	Percent of time population breathes good or moderate quality air	99.1%	99.88%	99.1%	99.1%
	Percent change in pounds of annual emissions of nitrous oxides per capita compared with the level 5 years ago	2.5%	28.95%	2.5%	2.5%
	Percent change in pounds of annual emissions of sulfur dioxide per capita compared with the level 5 years ago	2.5%	42.08%	2.5%	2.5%
	Percent change in pounds of annual	1.25%	24.94%	1.25%	1.25%

Performance Measures and Standards – LRPP Exhibit II					
Program	*Budget Entity &* Performance Measures	Approved Prior Year Standard FY 2009-10	Prior Year Actual FY 2009-10	Approved Standards for FY 2010-11	Requested FY 2011-12 Standard
	emissions of carbon monoxide compared with the level 5 years ago				
	Percent change in pounds of annual emission of volatile organic compounds compared with the level 5 years ago	2.5%	14.88%	2.5%	2.5%
	Air Pollution Prevention - 37550200				
	Percent of Title V facilities in significant compliance with state regulations	96%	93%	96%	96%
	Percent of time population breathes good or moderate quality air	99.1%	99.88%	99.1%	99.1%
	Percent change in pounds of annual emissions of nitrous oxides per capita compared with the level 5 years ago	2.50%	28.95%	2.50%	2.50%
	Percent change in pounds of annual emissions of sulfur dioxide per capita compared with the level 5 years ago	2.5%	42.08%	2.5%	2.5%
	Percent change in pounds of annual emissions of carbon monoxide compared with the level 5 years ago	1.25%	24.94%	1.25%	1.25%
	Percent change in pounds of annual	2.5%	14.88%	2.5%	2.5%

Performance Measures and Standards – LRPP Exhibit II					
Program	*Budget Entity &* Performance Measures	Approved Prior Year Standard FY 2009-10	Prior Year Actual FY 2009-10	Approved Standards for FY 2010-11	Requested FY 2011-12 Standard
	emission of volatile organic compounds compared with the level 5 years ago				
	Utility Siting and Coordination - 37550300				
	Percent change in electric generation capacity under coordinated Siting oversight compared to 2006	110%	145%	159%	155%
	Percent change in electric transmission capacity under coordinated Siting oversight compared to 2006	102%	102%	102%	102%
	Percent change in pounds of carbon dioxide generated per MW from certified electrical power plants compared to 2006	99%	82%	77%	76%
Law Enforcement	*Environmental Investigations – 37600100*				
	Ratio of incidences of environmental law violations to 100,000 Florida population	2.18:100,000	3.55:100,000	N/A Replaced by New Measure	N/A Replaced by New Measure
	New Measure: Percent of completed cases with successful prosecution	N/A – New Measure	N/A – New Measure	67%	67%

Performance Measures and Standards – LRPP Exhibit II					
Program	*Budget Entity &* Performance Measures	Approved Prior Year Standard FY 2009-10	Prior Year Actual FY 2009-10	Approved Standards for FY 2010-11	Requested FY 2011-12 Standard
	(successful prosecution is defined as any action of the court or the defendant that indicates guilt on the part of the defendant).				
	Patrol on State Lands - 37600200				
	Ratio of criminal incidences within the parks to 100,000 Florida park visitors	30:100,000	26:100,000	N/A Replaced by New Measure	N/A Replaced by New Measure
	New Measure: Percent of incidents that were Department of Environmental Protection rule violations (incidents include written warnings, citations, and arrests)	N/A – New Measure	N/A – New Measure	22%	22%
	Emergency Response - 37600300				
	Ratio of incidences of pollutant discharges to 100,000 Florida population	17:100,000	11:100,000	N/A Replaced by New Measure	N/A Replaced by New Measure
	New Measure: Percent of sites remediated by the responsible party/owner (remediation by the responsible party/owner is defined as any action or contractual	N/A – New Measure	N/A – New Measure	76%	76%

Performance Measures and Standards – LRPP Exhibit II					
Program	*Budget Entity &* Performance Measures	Approved Prior Year Standard FY 2009-10	Prior Year Actual FY 2009-10	Approved Standards for FY 2010-11	Requested FY 2011-12 Standard
	arrangement related to cleanup of a site)				

Assessment of Performance for Approved Performance Measures – LRPP Exhibit III

LRPP Exhibit III: PERFORMANCE MEASURE ASSESSMENT

Department: Executive Direction
Program: Administrative Services
Service/Budget Entity: Executive Direction and Support Services
Measure: Percent customer service requests resolved within 3 business days by the Office of Citizen Services (with an 85% standard)

Action:

- ☒ Performance Assessment of Outcome Measure
- ☐ Revision of Measure
- ☐ Performance Assessment of Output Measure
- ☒ Deletion of Measure
- ☐ Adjustment of GAA Performance Standards

Approved Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference
85%	79%	6	7%

Factors Accounting for the Difference:
Internal Factors (check all that apply):

- ☐ Personnel Factors
- ☒ Staff Capacity
- ☐ Competing Priorities
- ☐ Level of Training
- ☐ Previous Estimate Incorrect
- ☒ Other (Identify)

Explanation:
While volume of correspondence and decrease in personnel continue to pose a significant challenge, another significant obstacle to meeting the current performance expectation pertains to the measure itself. Because citizen issues are as varied as the number of citizens, they are not like-kind. Consequently, while it is possible to initiate resolution to citizen issues very quickly, given the technical nature of the issues received, many cannot be resolved within 3 days. Many citizen concerns and inquiries require investigation into the environmental issue prior to the department's ability to resolve. This can easily involve activities such as site visits by various program experts, collection of samples, analysis of data and information gathered.

External Factors (check all that apply):

- ☒ Resources Unavailable
- ☐ Technological Problems
- ☐ Legal/Legislative Change
- ☐ Natural Disaster
- ☐ Target Population Change
- ☒ Other (Identify)
- ☐ This Program/Service Cannot Fix The Problem
- ☐ Current Laws Are Working Against The Agency Mission

Explanation:
There exists a wide range of highly technical citizen issues that must be addressed through careful consideration and analysis that often takes longer

than 3 days. 3 days for resolution for citizen issues is unrealistic goal. Even without the significant loss of staff to this program steadily over the past 9 years or the increased volume of customer service requests, the goal would remain unattainable for a large number of environmental citizen issues to be addressed by this office. The Executive Office of the Governor correspondence Manual sets forth 10 business days as the timeframe for response.

Management Efforts to Address Differences/Problems (check all that apply):

☒ Training ☒ Technology

☐ Personnel ☒ Other (analysis and revision of practices where needed, adjustment of the organizational structure such that this office reports directly to the Ombudsman in the Executive Office to facilitate expeditious resolution of citizen issues, an online database system was developed specifically for this office to track citizen issues and performance. All staff in the Public Services office are trained on use of the online system. Routing systems have been improved to involve less hard copy and more electronic routing for increasing response time and efficacy (as well as reducing paper usage). Performance has increased significantly over previous year's results but still remain below 85%.

Recommendations:

It was proposed that the measure be changed to "Percent of customer service requests resolved within 10 business days" and that the standard be set at 75%. This measure is consistent with the number of days set forth in the Executive Office of the Governor correspondence Manual. This recommendation was accepted.

LRPP Exhibit III: PERFORMANCE MEASURE ASSESSMENT

Department: Environmental Protection
Program: Administrative Services
Service/Budget Entity: Executive Direction and Support Services
Measure: Percent change from previous year of number of marine facilities participating in clean vessel and clean marina programs

Action:
☒ Performance Assessment of Outcome Measure ☐ Revision of Measure
☐ Performance Assessment of Output Measure ☐ Deletion of Measure
☒ Adjustment of GAA Performance Standards
From 10% to 8% for reasons stated below.

Approved Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference
12%	8.79%	Under	3.21%

Factors Accounting for the Difference:
Internal Factors (check all that apply):
☐ Personnel Factors ☐ Staff Capacity
☐ Competing Priorities ☐ Level of Training
☐ Previous Estimate Incorrect ☐ Other (Identify)
Explanation:

External Factors (check all that apply):
☐ Resources Unavailable ☐ Technological Problems
☐ Legal/Legislative Change ☒ Natural Disaster
☐ Target Population Change ☐ Other (Identify)
☐ This Program/Service Cannot Fix The Problem
☐ Current Laws Are Working Against The Agency Mission
Explanation:

Management Efforts to Address Differences/Problems (check all that apply):
☐ Training ☐ Technology
☐ Personnel ☐ Other (Identify)
Recommendations:
Program mgmt has launched additional outreach measures

Office of Policy and Budget – July 2010

LRPP Exhibit III: PERFORMANCE MEASURE ASSESSMENT

Department: Environmental Protection
Program: Administrative Services
Service/Budget Entity: Executive Direction and Support Services
Measure: Ratio of clean facilities to total number of known marinas and boatyards

Action:
☐ Performance Assessment of Outcome Measure ☐ Revision of Measure
☐ Performance Assessment of Output Measure ☐ Deletion of Measure
☒ Adjustment of GAA Performance Standards
Requesting a change in Standard from 675:2007 to 791:2007 for reasons stated below.

Approved Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference
675:2007			

Factors Accounting for the Difference:
Internal Factors (check all that apply):
☐ Personnel Factors ☐ Staff Capacity
☐ Competing Priorities ☐ Level of Training
☒ Previous Estimate Incorrect ☐ Other (Identify)
Explanation:

External Factors (check all that apply):
☐ Resources Unavailable ☐ Technological Problems
☐ Legal/Legislative Change ☐ Natural Disaster
☐ Target Population Change ☐ Other (Identify)
☐ This Program/Service Cannot Fix The Problem
☐ Current Laws Are Working Against The Agency Mission
Explanation:

Management Efforts to Address Differences/Problems (check all that apply):
☐ Training ☐ Technology
☐ Personnel ☐ Other (Identify)
Recommendations:
Program mgmt has launched additional outreach measures

Office of Policy and Budget – July 2010

LRPP Exhibit III: PERFORMANCE MEASURE ASSESSMENT

Department: Environmental Protection
Program: Environmental Assessment and Restoration
Service/Budget Entity: Water Science and Laboratory Services
Measure: Average cost per analysis

Action:
☒ Performance Assessment of Outcome Measure ☐ Revision of Measure
☐ Performance Assessment of Output Measure ☐ Deletion of Measure
☐ Adjustment of GAA Performance Standards

Approved Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference
$40.00	$40.48	0.48 over	1.2%

Factors Accounting for the Difference:
Internal Factors (check all that apply):
☐ Personnel Factors ☐ Staff Capacity
☐ Competing Priorities ☐ Level of Training
☐ Previous Estimate Incorrect ☐ Other (Identify)
Explanation:

External Factors (check all that apply):
☐ Resources Unavailable ☐ Technological Problems
☐ Legal/Legislative Change ☐ Natural Disaster
☐ Target Population Change ☒ Other (Identify)
☐ This Program/Service Cannot Fix The Problem
☐ Current Laws Are Working Against The Agency Mission
Explanation:
Workload composition has shifted to favor more expensive analyses and the cost of laboratory consumables has increased.

Management Efforts to Address Differences/Problems (check all that apply):
☐ Training ☐ Technology
☐ Personnel ☐ Other (Identify)
Recommendations:

Office of Policy and Budget – July 2010

LRPP Exhibit III: PERFORMANCE MEASURE ASSESSMENT

Department: Environmental Protection
Program: Environmental Assessment and Restoration
Service/Budget Entity: Watershed Science and Laboratory Services
Measure: Percent of surface waters with healthy biological conditions

Action:
☒ Performance Assessment of Outcome Measure ☐ Revision of Measure
☐ Performance Assessment of Output Measure ☐ Deletion of Measure
☐ Adjustment of GAA Performance Standards

Approved Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference
62%	54%	-8%	-12.9%

Factors Accounting for the Difference:
Internal Factors (check all that apply):
☐ Personnel Factors ☐ Staff Capacity
☐ Competing Priorities ☐ Level of Training
☐ Previous Estimate Incorrect ☒ Other (Identify)
Explanation: The measures that we use to evaluate the biological conditions in Florida waters are the Lake Condition Index, Stream Condition Index and stream Biorecon. We evaluate these data collected within the last 10 years. Guidelines have been set up to identify healthy and unhealthy biological conditions based on these measurements. This year the number decreased because this year we focused on sampling fewer sites that considered healthy. We were intentionally focusing on sites that were impaired.

External Factors (check all that apply):
☐ Resources Unavailable ☐ Technological Problems
☐ Legal/Legislative Change ☐ Natural Disaster
☒ Target Population Change ☒ Other (Identify)
☒ This Program/Service Cannot Fix The Problem
☐ Current Laws Are Working Against The Agency Mission
Explanation: Please see above

Management Efforts to Address Differences/Problems (check all that apply):
☐ Training ☐ Technology
☐ Personnel ☒ Other (Identify)
Recommendations: No change recommended.

Office of Policy and Budget – July 2010

LRPP Exhibit III: PERFORMANCE MEASURE ASSESSMENT

Department: Environmental Protection
Program: Water Resource Management
Service/Budget Entity: Beach Management
Measure: Percent of beaches that provide upland protection, wildlife, or recreation according to statutory requirements

Action:

☐ Performance Assessment of Outcome Measure ☐ Revision of Measure
☒ Performance Assessment of Output Measure ☐ Deletion of Measure
☐ Adjustment of GAA Performance Standards

Approved Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference
81%	78%	3%	3.7%

Factors Accounting for the Difference:
Internal Factors (check all that apply):

☐ Personnel Factors ☐ Staff Capacity
☒ Competing Priorities ☐ Level of Training
☐ Previous Estimate Incorrect ☐ Other (Identify)

Explanation:
The Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill took on a higher priority for staff time than the regular activities of the Bureau. Resources were stretched beyond normal capacity.

External Factors (check all that apply):

☐ Resources Unavailable ☐ Technological Problems
☐ Legal/Legislative Change ☒ Natural Disaster
☐ Target Population Change ☐ Other (Identify)
☐ This Program/Service Cannot Fix The Problem
☐ Current Laws Are Working Against The Agency Mission

Explanation: The Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill took on a higher priority for staff time than the regular activities of the Bureau. Resources were stretched beyond normal capacity.

Management Efforts to Address Differences/Problems (check all that apply):

☐ Training ☐ Technology
☐ Personnel ☐ Other (Identify)

Recommendations:
None

Office of Policy and Budget – July 2010

LRPP Exhibit III: PERFORMANCE MEASURE ASSESSMENT

Department: Environmental Protection
Program: Water Resource Management
Service/Budget Entity: Water Supply / Water Resource Protection and Restoration
Measure: Percent of reclaimed water (reuse) capacity relative to total domestic wastewater capacity

Action:

☐ Performance Assessment of Outcome Measure ☐ Revision of Measure
☐ Performance Assessment of Output Measure ☐ Deletion of Measure
☒ Adjustment of GAA Performance Standards

Revised requested standard is 61% based on explanation below.

Approved Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference
56%	61%	5%	9%

Factors Accounting for the Difference:
Internal Factors (check all that apply):

☐ Personnel Factors ☐ Staff Capacity
☐ Competing Priorities ☐ Level of Training
☐ Previous Estimate Incorrect ☒ Other (Identify)

Explanation: As the Department continues to encourage reuse of reclaimed water and there are more restrictions on the use of freshwater supplies, the statewide percentage of total domestic wastewater capacity is expected to slowly increase.

External Factors (check all that apply):

☐ Resources Unavailable ☐ Technological Problems
☐ Legal/Legislative Change ☐ Natural Disaster
☐ Target Population Change ☐ Other (Identify)
☐ This Program/Service Cannot Fix The Problem
☐ Current Laws Are Working Against The Agency Mission

Explanation:

Management Efforts to Address Differences/Problems (check all that apply):

☐ Training ☐ Technology
☐ Personnel ☐ Other (Identify)

Recommendations:

Office of Policy and Budget – July 2010

LRPP Exhibit III: PERFORMANCE MEASURE ASSESSMENT

Department: Environmental Protection
Program: Waste Management
Service/Budget Entity: Waste Cleanup
Measure: Cumulative percent of other contaminated sites with cleanup completed
Action:

- ☒ Performance Assessment of Outcome Measure
- ☐ Revision of Measure
- ☐ Performance Assessment of Output Measure
- ☐ Deletion of Measure
- ☐ Adjustment of GAA Performance Standards

Approved Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference
52%	47%	-5%	-0.09%

Factors Accounting for the Difference:
Internal Factors (check all that apply):

- ☐ Personnel Factors
- ☐ Staff Capacity
- ☐ Competing Priorities
- ☐ Level of Training
- ☐ Previous Estimate Incorrect
- ☒ Other (Identify)

Explanation: Increased enforcement efforts on non-government funded waste cleanup sites have resulted in a greater number of determinations that there is no viable responsible party for the cleanup. These sites are then turned over to the state lead cleanup group. This effort has resulted in an increase in the number of sites added to the state lead cleanup list and a consequent decrease in the percent complete.

External Factors (check all that apply):

- ☐ Resources Unavailable
- ☐ Technological Problems
- ☐ Legal/Legislative Change
- ☐ Natural Disaster
- ☒ Target Population Change
- ☐ Other (Identify)
- ☐ This Program/Service Cannot Fix The Problem
- ☐ Current Laws Are Working Against The Agency Mission

Explanation: The number of known contaminated sites increases every year as new discoveries are made or accidental discharges occur. The level of effort, complexities and time for cleanup do not always allow for the rate of site closures to keep pace with the rate of site discoveries. The use of Risk Based Corrective Action (RBCA) has slightly accelerated the rate of site closures and narrowed that gap but discoveries still outpace closures.

Management Efforts to Address Differences/Problems (check all that apply):

- ☒ Training
- ☐ Technology
- ☐ Personnel
- ☐ Other (Identify)

Recommendations: Staff and industry have received specialized training in the use of RBCA principles. Additional training will be held as needed.

Office of Policy and Budget – July 2010

LRPP Exhibit III: PERFORMANCE MEASURE ASSESSMENT

Department: Environmental Protection
Program: Recreation and Parks Program
Service/Budget Entity: Recreational Assistance to Local Government
Measure: Percent change in number of technical assists provided to local governments from those provided in the previous year

Action:
☒ Performance Assessment of Outcome Measure ☒ Revision of Measure
☐ Performance Assessment of Output Measure ☐ Deletion of Measure
☒ Adjustment of GAA Performance Standards
The new measure percent will be 0% for a projected zero growth in the technical assistance due to a great reduction in funding in recreational grants the last two fiscal years.

Approved Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference
6,979	5,415	1,564	<22.4%>

Factors Accounting for the Difference:
Internal Factors (check all that apply):
☐ Personnel Factors ☐ Staff Capacity
☐ Competing Priorities ☐ Level of Training
☐ Previous Estimate Incorrect ☐ Other (Identify)
Explanation

External Factors (check all that apply):
☐ Resources Unavailable ☐ Technological Problems
☒ Legal/Legislative Change ☐ Natural Disaster
☐ Target Population Change ☐ Other (Identify)
☐ This Program/Service Cannot Fix The Problem
☐ Current Laws Are Working Against The Agency Mission
Explanation: The legislature did not fund the FRDAP program for FY 2009-2010 and only funded $300,000 for FY 2010-2011. This greatly reduced grants to local government and technical assistance requested.

Management Efforts to Address Differences/Problems (check all that apply):
☐ Training ☐ Technology
☐ Personnel ☒ Other (Identify)
Recommendations: Reduce the standard percent increase for 2% to 0% until funding is again provided for the recreational grants to local governments.
Office of Policy and Budget – July 2010

LRPP Exhibit III: PERFORMANCE MEASURE ASSESSMENT

Department: Environmental Protection
Program: Recreation and Parks Program
Service/Budget Entity: State Park Operations
(Measure: Percent change in state parks acres from the prior fiscal year.

Action:

☐ Performance Assessment of Outcome Measure ☐ Revision of Measure
☒ Performance Assessment of Output Measure ☐ Deletion of Measure
☐ Adjustment of GAA Performance Standards

Approved Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference
702,730	704,139	1,409	.2%

Factors Accounting for the Difference:
Internal Factors (check all that apply):

☐ Personnel Factors ☐ Staff Capacity
☐ Competing Priorities ☐ Level of Training
☐ Previous Estimate Incorrect ☐ Other (Identify)

Explanation:

External Factors (check all that apply):

☐ Resources Unavailable ☐ Technological Problems
☒ Legal/Legislative Change ☐ Natural Disaster
☐ Target Population Change ☐ Other (Identify)
☐ This Program/Service Cannot Fix The Problem
☐ Current Laws Are Working Against The Agency Mission

Explanation: The Legislature did not provide additions and inholdings land acquisition funding to state parks for FY 2009-2010.

Management Efforts to Address Differences/Problems (check all that apply):

☐ Training ☐ Technology
☐ Personnel ☐ Other (Identify)

Recommendations: Hopefully funding for state park land acquisitions will be approved by the legislature in the future.

Office of Policy and Budget – July 2010

LRPP Exhibit III: PERFORMANCE MEASURE ASSESSMENT

Department: Environmental Protection
Program: Recreation and Parks Program
Service/Budget Entity: State Park Operations
Measure: Percent increase in number of visitors from the prior fiscal year.

Action:
☐ Performance Assessment of Outcome Measure ☐ Revision of Measure
☒ Performance Assessment of Output Measure ☐ Deletion of Measure
☐ Adjustment of GAA Performance Standards

Approved Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference
21,458,588	20,110,021	<1,348,567>	<6.3%>

Factors Accounting for the Difference:
Internal Factors (check all that apply):
☐ Personnel Factors ☐ Staff Capacity
☐ Competing Priorities ☐ Level of Training
☐ Previous Estimate Incorrect ☐ Other (Identify)
Explanation:

External Factors (check all that apply):
☐ Resources Unavailable ☐ Technological Problems
☐ Legal/Legislative Change ☒ Natural Disaster
☐ Target Population Change ☒ Other (Identify)
☐ This Program/Service Cannot Fix The Problem
☐ Current Laws Are Working Against The Agency Mission
Explanation: The economy, the weather (unusually cold winter in Florida) and the oil spill contributed to reduced state park visitation in FY 2009-2010.

Management Efforts to Address Differences/Problems (check all that apply):
☐ Training ☐ Technology
☐ Personnel ☐ Other (Identify)
Recommendations: Hopefully the economy and the weather will be improved in FY 2010-2011. If so we expect our state park visitation to increase again..

Office of Policy and Budget – July 2010

LRPP Exhibit III: PERFORMANCE MEASURE ASSESSMENT

Department: Environmental Protection
Program: Recreation and Parks
Service/Budget Entity: Office of Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas
Measure: Total number of degraded acres in National Estuarine Research Reserves enhanced or restored

Action:
☒ Performance Assessment of Outcome Measure ☐ Revision of Measure
☐ Performance Assessment of Output Measure ☐ Deletion of Measure
☐ Adjustment of GAA Performance Standards

Approved Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference
1658	1622	(36)	(2.2%)

Factors Accounting for the Difference:
Internal Factors (check all that apply):
☐ Personnel Factors ☐ Staff Capacity
☐ Competing Priorities ☐ Level of Training
☐ Previous Estimate Incorrect ☒ Other (Identify)
Explanation: CAMA requested a change of FY 09-10 and FY 10-11 standards from 1,658 acres to 1,320 acres, which was approved for FY 10-11. The change was based on a 20% decrease in state funding and the loss of 9 FTE and 9 OPS positions. Resource management activities will be the most heavily affected.

External Factors (check all that apply):
☐ Resources Unavailable ☐ Technological Problems
☐ Legal/Legislative Change ☐ Natural Disaster
☐ Target Population Change ☐ Other (Identify)
☐ This Program/Service Cannot Fix The Problem
☐ Current Laws Are Working Against The Agency Mission
Explanation:

Management Efforts to Address Differences/Problems (check all that apply):
☐ Training ☐ Technology
☐ Personnel ☐ Other (Identify)
Recommendations:
Revised standard has been approved as requested.

Office of Policy and Budget – July 2010

LRPP Exhibit III: PERFORMANCE MEASURE ASSESSMENT

Department: Environmental Protection
Program: Air Resource Management
Service/Budget Entity: Air Pollution Prevention
Measure: Percent of Title V facilities in significant compliance with state regulations

Action:
☒ Performance Assessment of Outcome Measure ☐ Revision of Measure
☐ Performance Assessment of Output Measure ☐ Deletion of Measure
☐ Adjustment of GAA Performance Standards

Approved Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference
96%	93%	-3%	.03%

Factors Accounting for the Difference:
Internal Factors (check all that apply):
☒ Personnel Factors ☐ Staff Capacity
☐ Competing Priorities ☐ Level of Training
☐ Previous Estimate Incorrect ☐ Other (Identify)
Explanation: There was a backlog of violations within the Southwest District Office that had not been entered, which were then entered in a large batch in the 2nd quarter. These were a shock to the system and have stayed open longer than an average violation.

External Factors (check all that apply):
☐ Resources Unavailable ☐ Technological Problems
☐ Legal/Legislative Change ☐ Natural Disaster
☐ Target Population Change ☐ Other (Identify)
☐ This Program/Service Cannot Fix The Problem
☐ Current Laws Are Working Against The Agency Mission
Explanation:

Management Efforts to Address Differences/Problems (check all that apply):
☒ Training ☐ Technology
☐ Personnel ☒ Other (Identify)
Recommendations: The division compliance section has been having regular teleconferences with the Southwest district with the effect of improving response within the district to resolve cases. Management has set goals and is reviewing progress on a monthly basi

LRPP Exhibit III: PERFORMANCE MEASURE ASSESSMENT

Department: Environmental Protection
Program: Air Resource Management
Service/Budget Entity: Utility Siting and Coordination
Measure: Percent change in pounds of carbon dioxide generated per MW-hr. from certified electrical power plants compared to 2006

Action:
☒ Performance Assessment of Outcome Measure ☐ Revision of Measure
☐ Performance Assessment of Output Measure ☐ Deletion of Measure
☒ Adjustment of GAA Performance Standards
(Requesting to change standard to 76% for reasons noted below.)

Approved Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference
99%	82%	17% (over performed)	17%

Factors Accounting for the Difference:
Internal Factors (check all that apply):
☐ Personnel Factors ☐ Staff Capacity
☐ Competing Priorities ☐ Level of Training
☐ Previous Estimate Incorrect ☐ Other (Identify)
Explanation:

External Factors (check all that apply):
☐ Resources Unavailable ☐ Technological Problems
☐ Legal/Legislative Change ☐ Natural Disaster
☐ Target Population Change ☒ Other (Identify)
☐ This Program/Service Cannot Fix The Problem
☐ Current Laws Are Working Against The Agency Mission
Explanation:
Florida's electric utility companies continue to diversify their energy portfolios to include more renewable and clean energy sources. Electrical power plants that utilize clean energy sources contribute to the reduction in carbon dioxide emissions. This leads to a corresponding improvement (reduction) in this measurement.
Note: CO2 emissions relate directly to fuel type and unit efficiency – the lower the metric, the better the overall performance.

Management Efforts to Address Differences/Problems (check all that apply):
☐ Training ☐ Technology
☐ Personnel ☐ Other (Identify)
Recommendations:

Office of Policy and Budget – July 2010

LRPP Exhibit III: PERFORMANCE MEASURE ASSESSMENT

Department: Environmental Protection
Program: Law Enforcement
Service/Budget Entity: Environmental Investigation
Measure: Ratio of incidences of environmental law violations to 100,000 Florida population

Action:
☒ Performance Assessment of Outcome Measure ☐ Revision of Measure
☐ Performance Assessment of Output Measure ☐ Deletion of Measure
☐ Adjustment of GAA Performance Standards

Approved Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference
2.18/100,000	3.55/100,000	1.37/100,000	63% increase

Factors Accounting for the Difference:
Internal Factors (check all that apply):
☐ Personnel Factors ☐ Staff Capacity
☐ Competing Priorities ☐ Level of Training
☐ Previous Estimate Incorrect ☒ Other (Identify)

Explanation:
The Criminal Investigations Bureau (formerly known as the Bureau of Environmental Investigations) has been very successful in its pro-active outreach/public awareness campaign and partnership efforts with local law enforcement agencies. As a result, they are receiving more calls for service through the State Warning Point and "#DEP", referrals from the Regulatory Districts, and other law enforcement partners. The investigators are working these calls diligently and are conducting and processing an increased number of criminal investigations. The change in the data collection method which includes non-criminal referrals in the number of violations has also influenced the resulting calculation.

External Factors (check all that apply):
☐ Resources Unavailable ☐ Technological Problems
☐ Legal/Legislative Change ☐ Natural Disaster
☐ Target Population Change ☐ Other (Identify)
☐ This Program/Service Cannot Fix The Problem
☐ Current Laws Are Working Against The Agency Mission

Explanation:

Management Efforts to Address Differences/Problems (check all that apply):

☐ Training ☐ Technology

☐ Personnel ☒ Other (Identify)

Recommendations:

This measure was established before the Division had a solid baseline of activity from which to compare its effectiveness. A new measure was submitted and approved by the legislature that more accurately reflects the results/impact of the Division's criminal investigative activities. The new measure is effective for fiscal year 10/11.

Office of Policy and Budget – July 2010

Performance Validity and Reliability – LRPP Exhibit IV

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

Department: Environmental Protection
Program: Clean Marina
Service/Budget Entity: Executive Direction/Support Svcs
Measure: Percent change from previous year of number of marine facilities participating in clean vessel and clean marina programs

Action (check one):
☒ Requesting revision to approved performance measure.
☐ Change in data sources or measurement methodologies.
☐ Requesting new measure.
☐ Backup for performance measure.

From 10% to 8%

Data Sources and Methodology:
As more facilities participate in the Clean Marina / Clean Vessel Act Programs, the % change, in order to remain constant from year to year requires more and more facilities to participate. Given the program limiting factors and the efforts needed to maintain past accomplishments, it is necessary to reduce the % change to reflect the number of new participating facilities that can be processed in a given year. Also, many of the marinas have already become clean facilities so staff has to work a bit harder and longer to achieve the same results as previous years.

The known number of marinas and boatyards can be found in a variety of locations. One such way, as the Program has recently done, is by purchasing an address list containing all known marinas within the state. The number of marinas and boatyards can also be obtained by completing a Standard Industry Classification (SIC) or North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) search. The number of designated Clean Marinas and Clean Vessel Act pumpout projects can be found on the Department's website and are stored on Program management spreadsheets. When added together, the sum of designated marinas and completed pumpout projects is then divided by the known number of Florida marinas. The result of this function is the percentage of Clean Marinas to the total number of marinas and boatyards. For percent change the number of current projects is subtracted from the number of last year's projects then divided by last year's projects.

With the rapid growth of the Program, it is necessary to reduce the percent change for the number of marina facilities participating in the Clean Vessel and Clean Marina programs. As the total number of designated properties increase, so does the required staff time needed to maintain the level of past accomplishments. For example, Clean Marina participants are reviewed and are required to renew their designation on a set schedule. Clean Vessel Act

participants must submit reimbursement requests and quarterly activity reports. Program staff must process each request and review the information provided.

Validity: OIG reviewed the measure name, data sources, and methodology description for consistency and to analyze the data collection and the reporting system structure. Based on the information provided, there is a moderate to high probability that this measure is valid.

Reliability:
OIG reviewed the data sources and methodology description for the purpose of analyzing the data collection and reporting system structure and to determine the degree to which the measure data can be adequately supported and consistently reproduced. Based on the information provided, there is a moderate to high probability that the measure is reliable. This is a well established program measure and with an established historical track record of data collection and reporting.
Office of Policy and Budget – July 2010

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

Department: Environmental Protection
Program: Administrative Services
Service/Budget Entity: Executive Direction and Support Services
Measure: Ratio of clean facilities to total number of known marinas and boatyards

Action (check one):

☒ Requesting revision to approved performance measure.
☐ Change in data sources or measurement methodologies.
☐ Requesting new measure.
☐ Backup for performance measure.

From 675/2007 to 791/2007

Data Sources and Methodology:
The number of designated marinas is added to the number of completed pumpout projects then divided by the number of total known marinas and boatyards.

Validity: OIG reviewed the measure name, data sources, and methodology description for consistency and to analyze the data collection and the reporting system structure. Based on the information provided, there is a moderate probability that the measure is valid.

Reliability:
OIG reviewed the data sources and methodology description for the purpose of analyzing the data collection and reporting system structure and to determine the degree to which the measure data can be adequately supported and consistently reproduced. Based on information provided, there is a moderate probability the measure is reliable.

Office of Policy and Budget – July 2010

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

Department: Environmental Protection
Program: Water Resource Management
Service/Budget Entity: Water Supply – 37350300 and Water Resource Protection and Restoration - 37350200
Measure: Percent of reclaimed water (reuse) capacity relative to total domestic wastewater capacity

Action (check one):
☒ Requesting revision to approved performance measure.
☐ Change in data sources or measurement methodologies.
☐ Requesting new measure.
☐ Backup for performance measure.
Requested revised standard is 61%

Data Sources and Methodology:
A summary of Florida's annual reuse inventory including facility listings and types of reuse activities and their capacities can be found in the Annual Reuse Inventory report at: http://www.dep.state.fl.us/water/reuse/inventory.htm. This inventory remains the basis for reporting results for the performance measure, just as it is used to report the reclaimed water outcome measure. Department rule 62-610, F.A.C., requires owners (permittees) of domestic wastewater facilities having permitted capacities of 0.1 million gallons per day and above that provide reclaimed water for reuse to submit annual reports in a required format. The data from the annual reports, which are entered into a Department Access database, are used to determine reuse capacity. As the Department continues to encourage reuse of reclaimed water and there are more restrictions on the use of freshwater supplies, the statewide percentage of total domestic wastewater capacity is expected to slowly increase.

Validity: OIG reviewed the measure name, data sources, and methodology description for consistency and analyzed the data collection and reporting system structure. Based on the review, there is a moderate probability that the measure is valid. This rating is consistent with previous assessments.

Reliability:
OIG reviewed the data sources and methodology description for the purpose of analyzing the adjustment to the output standard and determining the degree to which measure data can be adequately supported and consistently reproduced. The measure definition, the description of the reporting system structure, and the data definitions have been fully implemented based upon program assertions. Based on the review, there is a moderate to high probability that the measure is reliable subject to data testing results. This rating is consistent with previous assessments.

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

Department: Environmental Protection
Program: Recreation and Parks
Service/Budget Entity: Recreational Assistance to Local Governments (37500200)
Measure: Percent change in number of technical assists provided to local government from those provided in previous year.

Action (check one):

☒ Requesting revision to approved performance measure.
☐ Change in data sources or measurement methodologies.
☐ Requesting new measure.
☐ Backup for performance measure.

Change the percent measure of 2% to 0% until funding for the recreational grant program is restored.

Data Sources and Methodology:
Technical assistance are compiled by e-mails, phone calls, workshop attendees, conferences and any other correspondence documentation tracked by our Division grant staff. At the end of each fiscal year the Grant Section supervisor has each employee provide the number of technical assist they had during the fiscal year utilizing any of the above methods. The entire staff's technical assists are than added together to come up with the total reported.

Validity: OIG reviewed the measure name and the data sources and methodology description for consistency and to analyze the data collection and the reporting system structure. This is a well established measure as the program has been tracking the data for over 10 years and now has lost funding. Based on this review, as well as reviews of this measure and program in the past, there is a moderate probability that the measure is valid.

Reliability: OIG reviewed the data sources and methodology description for the purpose of analyzing the data collection and reporting system structure and to determine the degree to which measure data can be adequately supported and consistently reproduced. This is a well established program measure and with an established historical track record. Further, the program has currently lost funding. Based on reviews of this measure and program in the past, there is a moderate to high probability the measure is reliable.

Office of Policy and Budget – July 2010

Associated Activities Contributing to Performance Measures – LRPP Exhibit V

LRPP Exhibit V: Identification of Associated Activity Contributing to Performance Measures	
Approved Performance Measures for FY 2008-2009	**Associated Activities Title**
Administrative Services Program	
Percent of customer service requests resolved within 10 days by the Office of Citizen Services	Communications / Public Information
Percent of annual Florida Coastal Management Program statutory update requests filed with National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within 6 months after Florida statutes revised	Intergovernmental Programs and Coastal Management
Submission of annual grant application to National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within statutory time frame (Yes or No)	Intergovernmental Programs and Coastal Management
Percent of required subgrant site visits conducted (office of Intergovernmental Programs)	Intergovernmental Programs and Coastal Management
Percent legal contacts resolved (answered, referred, completed) by the Office of General Counsel	General Counsel/Legal
Percent of legal cases resolved by the Office of General Counsel	General Counsel/Legal
Percent of mentors participating over one year (Office of Communication)	External Affairs
The percentage of bills filed at the request of DEP that become enrolled	Legislative Affairs
Percent of Inspector General recommendations agreed upon by management	Inspector General
Percent of land acquired to implement the Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan	Executive Direction
Percent of press requests completed by reporter deadline	External Affairs
Percent of Cabinet agenda items passed	Cabinet Affairs
Percent of proposed agenda items that reach Cabinet agenda	Cabinet Affairs
Percent change from previous year of number of marine facilities participating in clean vessel and clean marina programs	External Affairs
Ratio of clean facilities to total number of known marinas and boatyards	External Affairs
Percentage of invoices paid timely as per statutory guidelines.	Finance and Accounting
Percentage of employee relations issues successfully handled.	Personnel Services/Human Resources

LRPP Exhibit V: Identification of Associated Activity Contributing to Performance Measures	
Approved Performance Measures for FY 2008-2009	**Associated Activities Title**
Percent of all budget amendment requests processed and submitted within 5 days of receipt	Planning and Budgeting
Percent of single sources processed within 3 workdays of receipt of complete single source justification from program area.	Contract Administration
Percent of property inventories received from divisions/districts that are reconciled by the close of the fiscal year.	Property Management
Number of terabytes transported/Bureau of Information Services budget expended	Information Technology - Executive Direction
Number of terabytes transported/Bureau of Information Services budget expended	Information Technology - Administrative Services Information Technology - Application Development Information Technology - Computer Operations Information Technology - Network Operations Information Technology - Desktop Support
State Lands Program	
Average number of days to closing from Board of Trustees' approval	Perform closings on state land acquisitions
Purchase price as a percent of approved value for parcels	Conduct land acquisition negotiations
	Perform closings on state land acquisitions
Average percent of Florida Forever Benchmarks met via Board of Trustees' land acquisitions	FNAI F-TRAC analysis of Florida Forever projects relative to Florida Forever goals and measures
Percent of uplands instrument requests/applications completed within 12 months of receipt as compared to those received timely	Public land leasing
Percent of submerged lands leases completed within 12 months as compared to those received	Public land leasing
Percent of asset management instrument requests/applications completed within 12 months as compared to those received	Public land leasing
Environmental Assessment and Restoration Program	
Average cost per analysis (Number of dollars)	Analyze biological and chemical samples
Percent of surface waters with healthy nutrient levels	Process water resource permits

LRPP Exhibit V: Identification of Associated Activity Contributing to Performance Measures	
Approved Performance Measures for FY 2008-2009	**Associated Activities Title**
Percent of surface waters with healthy biological conditions	Assure compliance with statutory requirements
	Provide technical assistance, public education and outreach
	Fund priority public health and water resource protection and restoration projects
	Establish water quality criteria and standards
	Monitor, assess and prioritize impaired surface waters and ground waters
	Develop total maximum daily load determinations for impaired waters
	Fund mine reclamation projects
	Authorize and encourage (or require) reuse of reclaimed water through department and water management district permitting programs
	Fund eligible alternative water supply projects through the State Revolving Fund and other funding programs
Percent of groundwater quality monitoring network wells that meet water quality standards	Process water resource permits
	Assure compliance with statutory requirements
	Provide technical assistance, public education and outreach
	Fund priority public health and water resource protection and restoration projects
	Establish water quality criteria and standards
	Monitor, assess and prioritize impaired surface waters and ground waters
	Fund mine reclamation projects
	Authorize and encourage (or require) reuse of reclaimed water through department and water management district permitting programs
	Fund eligible alternative water supply projects through the State Revolving Fund and other funding programs

LRPP Exhibit V: Identification of Associated Activity Contributing to Performance Measures	
Approved Performance Measures for FY 2008-2009	**Associated Activities Title**
Water Resource Management Program	
Percent of beaches that provide upland protection, wildlife, or recreation according to statutory requirements	Implement design and construction projects
	Monitor beach erosion
	Review and approve permits
	Compliance assurance for beach management
Percent of reclaimed water (reuse) capacity relative to total domestic wastewater capacity	Process water resource permits
	Assure compliance with statutory requirements
	Provide technical assistance, public education and outreach
	Fund priority public health and water resource protection and restoration projects
	Establish water quality criteria and standards
	Develop total maximum daily load determinations for impaired waters
	Authorize and encourage (or require) reuse of reclaimed water through department and water management district permitting programs
	Fund eligible alternative water supply projects through the State Revolving Fund and other funding programs
Percent of facilities/sites in compliance	Process water resource permits
	Assure compliance with statutory requirements
	Provide technical assistance, public education and outreach
	Fund priority public health and water resource protection and restoration projects
	Establish water quality criteria and standards
	Develop total maximum daily load determinations for impaired waters
	Authorize and encourage (or require) reuse of reclaimed water through department and water management district permitting programs
Percent of phosphate mined lands that have been reclaimed; and percent of phosphate mined lands that have been	Process water resource permits

LRPP Exhibit V: Identification of Associated Activity Contributing to Performance Measures	
Approved Performance Measures for FY 2008-2009	**Associated Activities Title**
reclaimed and released from reclamation obligations	Assure compliance with statutory requirements
	Provide technical assistance, public education and outreach
	Fund mine reclamation projects
Percent of public water systems with no significant health drinking water quality problems	Process water resource permits
	Assure compliance with statutory requirements
	Provide technical assistance, public education and outreach
	Fund priority public health and water resource protection and restoration projects
	Establish water quality criteria and standards
	Fund eligible alternative water supply projects through the State Revolving Fund and other funding programs
Net oil and saltwater spilled as a percent of total liquids produced	Conduct oil and gas permitting and compliance assurance
Percent of oil and gas facilities in compliance with statutory requirements	Conduct oil and gas permitting and compliance assurance
Waste Management Program	
Cumulative percent of petroleum contaminated sites with cleanup completed	Manage government-funded cleanups of petroleum contaminated sites
Cumulative percent of dry-cleaning contaminated sites with cleanup completed	Manage government-funded cleanups of drycleaning contaminated sites
Cumulative percent of other contaminated sites with cleanup completed	Manage government-funded cleanups of hazardous waste contaminated sites
	Manage the downtown Orlando site cleanup through state funding and responsible party enforcement action
Percent of regulated solid and hazardous waste facilities in significant compliance with statutory requirements	Process solid and hazardous waste permit applications, variances, exemptions, certifications and registrations
	Conduct solid and hazardous waste compliance assurance

LRPP Exhibit V: Identification of Associated Activity Contributing to Performance Measures	
Approved Performance Measures for FY 2008-2009	**Associated Activities Title**
Percent of inspected facilities that generate, treat, store or dispose of hazardous waste in significant compliance	Process solid and hazardous waste permit applications, variances, exemptions, certifications and registrations
	Conduct solid and hazardous waste compliance assurance
Percent of regulated petroleum storage tank facilities in significant compliance with state regulations	Conduct petroleum storage systems compliance assurance
Percent of non-government funded contaminated sites with cleanup completed	Conduct site investigations
	Conduct site technical reviews
	Oversee responsible party cleanups through enforcement
Percent of municipal solid waste managed by recycling/waste-to-energy/land filling	Reduce waste
	Fund waste management projects
Recreation and Parks Program	
Percent of managed acres with invasive or undesirable species controlled (Greenways and Trails)	Resource Management
Percent change in the number of acres designated as part of the statewide system of greenways and trails from those so designated in the previous year	Resource Management
Number of acres designated as part of the statewide system of greenways and trails to date	Resource Management
Percent change in number of technical assists provided to local governments from those in the previous year (Recreational Assistance to Local Governments)	Provide grants and technical assistance to local governments.
Percent change in state park acres from the prior fiscal year	Visitor Services/Recreation
Percent increase in the number of state parks acres restored or maintained in native state from the prior fiscal year.	Resource Management
Percent increase in the number of visitors from the prior fiscal year (State Parks)	Visitor Services/Recreation
Total number of degraded acres in National Estuarine Research Reserves enhanced or restored	Resource Management
Percent change in the number of degraded areas in National Estuarine Research Reserves enhanced or restored from those enhanced or restored in the previous fiscal year	Resource Management
Percent change of managed lands infested by invasive plants	Resource Management
Percent increase in number of visitors (CAMA)	Visitor Services/Recreation
	Resource Management

LRPP Exhibit V: Identification of Associated Activity Contributing to Performance Measures	
Approved Performance Measures for FY 2008-2009	**Associated Activities Title**
Number of sea grass monitoring stations	Resource Management
Number of water quality monitoring stations	Resource Management
Number of vessel groundings investigated	Resource Management
Air Resources Management Program	
Percent of population living in areas monitored for air quality	Monitor ambient air quality
	Analyze air quality and emissions
	Implement the Federal Clean Air Act
Percent change in pounds of annual emissions of nitrous oxides per capita compared with the level 5 years ago.	Analyze air quality and emissions
	Implement the Federal Clean Air Act
	Review and approve air resource permits.
	Air compliance assurance
	Small Business Assistance
	Conduct education and outreach
Percent change in pounds of annual emissions of sulfur dioxide per capita compared with the level 5 years ago.	Analyze air quality and emissions
	Implement the Federal Clean Air Act
	Review and approve air resource permits.
	Air compliance assurance
	Small Business Assistance
	Conduct education and outreach
Percent change in pounds of annual emissions of carbon monoxide per capita compared with the level 5 years ago.	Analyze air quality and emissions
	Implement the Federal Clean Air Act
	Review and approve air resource permits.
	Air compliance assurance
	Small Business Assistance
	Conduct education and outreach
Percent change in pounds of annual emissions of volatile organic compounds per capita compared with the level 5 years ago.	Analyze air quality and emissions
	Implement the Federal Clean Air Act
	Review and approve air resource permits.
	Air compliance assurance
	Small Business Assistance
	Conduct education and outreach
Percent of time population breaths good or moderate quality air	Monitor ambient air quality
	Analyze air quality and emissions
	Implement the Federal Clean Air Act

LRPP Exhibit V: Identification of Associated Activity Contributing to Performance Measures	
Approved Performance Measures for FY 2008-2009	**Associated Activities Title**
	Review and approve air resource permits.
	Air compliance assurance
	Small Business Assistance
	Conduct education and outreach
Percent of Title V facilities in significant compliance with state regulations	Analyze air quality and emissions
	Review and approve air resource permits.
	Air compliance assurance
	Small Business Assistance
Percent change in electric generation capacity under coordinated Siting oversight compared to 2006	Coordination of Siting Acts, other certifications and report reviews
Percent change in electric transmission capacity under coordinated Siting oversight compared to 2006	Coordination of Siting Acts, other certifications and report reviews
Percent change in pounds of carbon dioxide generated per MW-hr from certified electrical power plants compared to 2006	Coordination of Siting Acts, other certifications and report reviews
Law Enforcement Program	
Percent of completed cases with successful prosecution (successful prosecution is defined as any action of the court or the defendant that indicates guilt on the part of the defendant).	Conduct criminal investigations
Percent of incidents that were Department of Environmental Protection rule violations (incidents include written warnings, citations, and arrests)	Patrol State Lands
Percent of sites remediated by the responsible party/owner (remediation by the responsible party/owner is defined as any action or contractual arrangement related to cleanup of a site)	On-site emergency response, off-site coordination and assistance and cost recovery

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, DEPARTMENT OF

FISCAL YEAR 2009-10

SECTION I: BUDGET	OPERATING	FIXED CAPITAL OUTLAY
TOTAL ALL FUNDS GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT	453,993,013	893,098,915
ADJUSTMENTS TO GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT (Supplementals, Vetoes, Budget Amendments, etc.)	96,006,933	43,759,036
FINAL BUDGET FOR AGENCY	549,999,946	936,857,951

SECTION II: ACTIVITIES * MEASURES	Number of Units	(1) Unit Cost	(2) Expenditures (Allocated)	(3) FCO
Executive Direction, Administrative Support and Information Technology (2)				2,261,610
Coordinate And Evaluate Land Management Plans * Number of projects/ proposals evaluated and corresponding acres	23	52,093.22	1,198,144	
Conduct Appraisals * Number of appraisals completed on projects on current list (as amended)	93	9,463.31	880,088	
Survey And Map Lands For Purchase * Number of mapping products completed on projects on current list (as amended) and corresponding acres	56	21,235.09	1,189,165	
Conduct Land Acquisition Negotiations * Number of parcels (ownerships) negotiated and corresponding acres.	18	34,152.06	614,737	
Perform Closings On State Land Acquisitions * Number of parcels (ownerships) closed and corresponding acres	36	66,185.50	2,382,678	489,265,213
Public Land Leasing * Number of instruments executed.	1,141	8,834.82	10,080,526	
Surplusing Property * Number of parcels sold.	54	12,273.13	662,749	
Habitat Restoration * Area of estuarine habitat restored (hundreds of square feet)	337	498.59	168,024	
Manage The Downtown Orlando Site Cleanup Through State Funding And Responsible Party Enforcement Action * Number of meetings with responsible parties	12	15,697.17	188,366	
Oversee Responsible Party Cleanups Through Enforcement * Number of known contaminated sites being cleaned up by responsible parties	3,462	918.39	3,179,474	
Process Water Resource Permits * Number of permits processed	17,881	1,495.92	26,748,458	
Assure Compliance With Statutory Requirements * Number of regulatory inspections	16,477	1,214.18	20,006,052	
Provide Technical Assistance, Public Education And Outreach * Number of technical assistance, public education and outreach contacts	19,450	173.77	3,379,760	
Fund Priority Public Health And Water Resource Protection And Restoration Projects * Number of projects funded	61	238,715.25	14,561,630	300,459,410
Establish Water Quality Criteria And Standards * Number of water quality standards established	6	380,467.50	2,282,805	
Monitor, Assess And Prioritize Impaired Surface And Ground Waters * Number of stations monitored annually in the statewide water quality status monitoring network	693	6,889.67	4,774,544	
Develop Total Maximum Daily Load Determinations For Impaired Waters * Number of total maximum daily loads adopted	82	35,862.55	2,940,729	1,000,000
Fund Mine Reclamation Projects * Number of mine reclamation projects underway	25	102,549.48	2,563,737	
Authorize/Encourage (or Require) Reuse Of Reclaimed Water Through Department And Water Management District Permitting Programs * Reclaimed water capacity in average millions of gallons per day	1,536	2,752.87	4,228,407	
Fund Eligible Alternative Water Supply Projects Through The State Revolving Fund And Other Funding Programs * Number of projects funded	19	21,522.11	408,920	
Implement Design And Construction Projects * Miles of critically eroding beach under a management plan	214	71,374.09	15,274,056	15,000,000
Monitor Beach Erosion * Miles of beaches monitored	273	6,790.29	1,853,750	
Review And Approve Permits * Number of permits issued	1,252	1,560.13	1,953,286	
Compliance Assurance For Beach Management * Enforcement or compliance inspections conducted	6,503	151.12	982,722	
Intergovernmental Programs And Coastal Management * Number of proposed federal and non-federal activities reviewed and/or comments obtained from state/regional agencies, including review of consistency determinations	523	2,854.58	1,492,943	2,200,000
Manage Government-funded Cleanups Of Hazardous Waste Contaminated Sites * Number of known contaminated sites being cleaned up	136	28,199.73	3,835,163	5,000,000
Manage Government-funded Cleanups Of Drycleaning Contaminated Sites * Number of known contaminated sites being cleaned up	189	4,800.04	907,207	8,700,000
Manage Government-funded Cleanups Of Petroleum Contaminated Sites * Number of known contaminated sites being cleaned up	2,661	42,130.19	112,108,440	
Process Solid And Hazardous Waste Permit Applications, Variances, Exemptions, Certifications And Registrations * Number of solid and hazardous waste permits, variances, exemptions, certifications and registrations processed	3,448	1,789.12	6,168,895	
Conduct Solid And Hazardous Waste Compliance Assurance * Number of inspections conducted	4,331	2,959.35	12,816,940	
Conduct Petroleum Storage Systems Compliance Assurance * Number of inspections conducted	19,183	750.14	14,389,871	
Reduce Waste * Number of local household hazardous waste collection center grants funded	22	126,746.36	2,788,420	
Conduct Site Investigations * Number of site investigations conducted annually	36	27,370.81	985,349	
Conduct Site Technical Reviews * Number of technical reviews conducted annually	1,158	3,462.29	4,009,335	

Fund Waste Management Projects * Number of projects funded	33	15,447.58	509,770	2,600,000
Monitor Ambient Air Quality * Number of quality assurance audit activities performed on ambient monitoring operations	882	9,291.59	8,195,182	
Analyze Air Quality And Emissions * Number of emission points reviewed and analyzed	6,470	159.08	1,029,217	
Implement The Federal Clean Air Act * Number of Clean Air Act plans produced	19	22,930.05	435,671	
Review And Approve Air Resource Permits * Number of air resource permits issued	1,200	6,915.83	8,298,991	
Air Compliance Assurance * Number of facility inspections	6,347	1,543.53	9,796,788	
Small Business Assistance * Number of Small Business Assistance Program contacts per year	22,686	2.83	64,110	
Coordination Of Siting Acts, Other Certifications And Report Reviews * Number of certifications and follow-ups of specified facilities	77	6,891.95	530,680	
Conduct Geologic Research Projects * Number of projects completed	156	21,002.22	3,276,347	
Analyze Biological And Chemical Samples * Number of analyses completed	144,883	50.78	7,356,626	
Interpret Environmental Data * Number of man hours expended	17,195	96.60	1,661,014	
Resource Management * Number of acres managed	793,592	30.04	23,842,446	7,263,134
Visitor Services/Recreation * Number of visitors	20,783,458	4.38	91,071,388	18,112,584
Provide Grants And Technical Assistance To Local Governments * Number of technical assistance consultations	5,415	327.57	1,773,799	1,000,000
Conduct Criminal Investigations * Number of investigations conducted	850	4,920.71	4,182,606	
Conduct Public Education And Training * Number of days training events are conducted	320	1,518.54	485,932	
Patrol State Lands * Number of patrol hours	99,207	85.26	8,458,370	
On-site Emergency Response, Off-site Coordination And Assistance And Cost Recovery * Number of incidents reported	2,023	1,942.79	3,930,275	42,500,000

TOTAL			456,904,582	895,361,951
SECTION III: RECONCILIATION TO BUDGET				
PASS THROUGHS				
TRANSFER - STATE AGENCIES			59,901,327	
AID TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS				
PAYMENT OF PENSIONS, BENEFITS AND CLAIMS				
OTHER				
REVERSIONS			33,194,104	41,496,000
TOTAL BUDGET FOR AGENCY (Total Activities + Pass Throughs + Reversions) - Should equal Section I above. (4)			550,000,013	936,857,951

SCHEDULE XI/EXHIBIT VI: AGENCY-LEVEL UNIT COST SUMMARY

(1) Some activity unit costs may be overstated due to the allocation of double budgeted items.

(2) Expenditures associated with Executive Direction, Administrative Support and Information Technology have been allocated based on FTE. Other allocation methodologies could result in significantly different unit costs per activity.

(3) Information for FCO depicts amounts for current year appropriations only. Additional information and systems are needed to develop meaningful FCO unit costs.

(4) Final Budget for Agency and Total Budget for Agency may not equal due to rounding.

Note - The activity "Resource Management" is shared by the Office of Greenways and Trails (37500100), State Park Operations (37500300) and the Office of Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas (37500400). In budget entities 37500100 and 37500300 the output measure is "Number of acres managed", as shown. However, in budget entity 37500400 the output measure used is "Number of upland/submerged acres restored". Therefore, of the data shown above, 1,622 of the output is actually "Number of upland/submerged acres restored", and $6,691,879 of the cost is associated with that output.

AUDIT

IUCSSP03 LAS/PBS SYSTEM SP 09/30/2010 09:56
BUDGET PERIOD: 2001-2012 SCHED XI: AGENCY-LEVEL UNIT COST SUMMARY
STATE OF FLORIDA AUDIT REPORT ENVIR PROTECTION, DEPT OF

ACTIVITY ISSUE CODES SELECTED:
TRANSFER-STATE AGENCIES ACTIVITY ISSUE CODES SELECTED:
1-8: ACT1310 ACT2560 ACT5210
AID TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS ACTIVITY ISSUE CODES SELECTED:
1-8:

THE FOLLOWING STATEWIDE ACTIVITIES (ACT0010 THROUGH ACT0490) HAVE AN OUTPUT STANDARD (RECORD TYPE 5) AND SHOULD NOT:

*** NO ACTIVITIES FOUND ***

THE FCO ACTIVITY (ACT0210) CONTAINS EXPENDITURES IN AN OPERATING CATEGORY AND SHOULD NOT:
(NOTE: THIS ACTIVITY IS ROLLED INTO EXECUTIVE DIRECTION, ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY)

*** NO OPERATING CATEGORIES FOUND ***

THE FOLLOWING ACTIVITIES DO NOT HAVE AN OUTPUT STANDARD (RECORD TYPE 5) AND ARE REPORTED AS 'OTHER' IN SECTION III: (NOTE: 'OTHER' ACTIVITIES ARE NOT 'TRANSFER-STATE AGENCY' ACTIVITIES OR 'AID TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS' ACTIVITIES. ALL ACTIVITIES WITH AN OUTPUT STANDARD (RECORD TYPE 5) SHOULD BE REPORTED IN SECTION II.)

*** NO ACTIVITIES FOUND ***

TOTALS FROM SECTION I AND SECTIONS II + III:

DEPARTMENT: 37	EXPENDITURES	FCO
FINAL BUDGET FOR AGENCY (SECTION I):	549,999,946	936,857,951
TOTAL BUDGET FOR AGENCY (SECTION III):	550,000,013	936,857,951
DIFFERENCE:	67-	
(MAY NOT EQUAL DUE TO ROUNDING)		

Glossary of Acronyms and Terms

ACE: Army Corps of Engineers

Acquisition and Restoration Council: An eleven-member group, created by the Legislature to make recommendations to the Board of Trustees on the acquisition, management, and disposal of state-owned lands as directed in s. 259.035, Florida Statutes.

Activity: A unit of work which has identifiable starting and ending points, consumes resources, and produces outputs. Unit cost information is determined using the outputs of activities.

Actual Expenditures: Includes prior year actual disbursements, payables and encumbrances. The payables and encumbrances are certified forward at the end of the fiscal year. They may be disbursed between July 1 and December 31 of the subsequent fiscal year. Certified forward amounts are included in the year in which the funds are committed and not shown in the year the funds are disbursed.

Appropriation Category: The lowest level line item of funding in the General Appropriations Act which represents a major expenditure classification of the budget entity. Within budget entities, these categories may include: salaries and benefits, other personal services (OPS), expenses, operating capital outlay, data processing services, fixed capital outlay, etc. These categories are defined within this glossary under individual listings. For a complete listing of all appropriation categories, please refer to the ACTR section in the LAS/PBS User's Manual for instructions on ordering a report.

ARC: Acquisition and Restoration Council

ArcView: A software application for mapping used by the Office of Greenways and Trails and Division of State Lands, Bureau of Survey and Mapping.

Australian Melaleuca Tree: A large evergreen tree typically 65 feet in height with a brownish white, many-layered papery bark. Native to Australia and Malaysia, melaleuca was introduced into Florida in 1906 as a potential commercial timber and later extensively sold as a landscape ornamental tree and windbreak. It was also planted to dry up the Everglades to decrease mosquito populations and allow for development. Population estimates indicate melaleuca trees inhabit more than 400 thousand acres, mostly in southern Florida.

BAR: Bureau of Air Regulation

Baseline Data: Indicators of a state agency's current performance level, pursuant to guidelines established by the Executive Office of the Governor in consultation with legislative appropriations and appropriate substantive committees.

Basin: The entire surface area that collects water to supply a particular water body (e.g., a lake or river).

BAWWG: Biological Assessment of Wetlands Work Group

BEI: Bureau of Environmental Investigations

BER: Bureau of Emergency Response

Bioassessment: Using biological approaches to measure and evaluate the consequences of human actions

on biological systems.

Biocriteria: Numerical values or narrative expressions that describe the condition of aquatic, biological assemblages of reference sites of a given aquatic life use designation.

BOT: Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund; also known as the Governor and Cabinet.

BPP: Bureau of Park Patrol

Brownfield: Real property, the expansion, redevelopment, or reuse of which may be complicated by actual or perceived environmental contamination. Brownfield Redevelopment Act was passed in 1997 by the Florida Legislature, creating a program that authorizes local governments to designate brownfield areas by resolution if certain criteria are met, including public notice requirements and the establishment of an advisory committee to improve public participation. The Act provided for the Department of Environmental Protection, or an approved local pollution control program, to enter into a brownfield site rehabilitation agreement with the applicant and to provide regulatory oversight for the cleanup process.

Budget Entity: A unit or function at the lowest level to which funds are specifically appropriated in the appropriations act. "Budget entity" and "service" have the same meaning.

Bureau of Emergency Response: This section of the Division of Law Enforcement responds to incidents involving oil and hazardous substances representing an imminent hazard, or threat of a hazard, to the public health, welfare and safety, or the environment. Typically, these are inland and coastal spills of hazardous materials, such as petroleum or other contaminants, or may be chemical or biological agents of mass destruction.

Bureau of Air Regulation: The section of the Air Resource Management responsible for permitting.

Byte: Set of adjacent bits, now commonly a group of eight, used in computing to represent a unit of data such as a number or letter.

CAMA: Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas

CARL: Conservation and Recreation Lands

Cartographic: Pertaining to the science of making maps.

Causeway: A raised path or road over a marsh or water or across land that is sometimes covered by water.

CCA: Chromated Copper Arsenate

CERP: Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan

CHNEP: Charlotte Harbor National Estuary Program

Chromated Copper Arsenate (CCA): A wood preservative, the most commonly used in Florida and the United States until the phase-out in January 2004 for residential uses. CCA contains high concentrations of chromium, copper and arsenic. When burned, CCA generates an ash containing high concentrations of these metals.

CID: Criminal Investigations Division

CIO: Chief Information Officer

CIP: Capital Improvements Program Plan

Clean Marina: A designation give to environmentally conscious marinas that join a voluntary program. The Clean Marina program is based on best management practices and developed through a partnership of Florida marinas, boatyards, boaters, and government.

CO_2. Carbon Dioxide

Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan: The 30-year, $7.8 billion Plan became law in 2000, creating a legally binding agreement between the state and federal government to reserve the water necessary to protect of the Everglades. 1

Contamination Locator Map (CLM): An online tool that provides localized information about contaminated sites in Florida.

COT: Commercial-Off-the-Shelf System

Cross Florida Greenway: Crossing central Florida from the Gulf of Mexico to the St. Johns River, the Marjorie Harris Carr Cross Florida Greenway occupies much of the land formerly known as the Cross Florida Barge Canal. This 110-mile corridor traverses a wide variety of natural habitats and offers a variety of trails and recreation areas.

CWM: Comprehensive Watershed Management

DACS: Department of Agricultural and Consumer Services

D3-A: A legislative budget request (LBR) exhibit, which presents a narrative explanation and justification for each issue for the requested years.

DCA: Department of Community Affairs

Debt Service: The amount of interest and sinking fund payments due annually on long-term debt.

Deep-Well Injection: A waste disposal technique in which industrial waste, sewage, radioactive waste, and (in the case of oil and gas production or reverse osmosis potable water production) saltwater are pumped under high pressure through wells that are cased and cemented at shallow levels, such that the disposed fluids will be forced into confined formations that are isolated and well below potential sources of drinking water.

Demand: The number of output units that are eligible to benefit from a service or activity.

DEP: Department of Environmental Protection

1 *Land and Recreation Accomplishments*. Retrieved from http//depnet/deptop/desk.of/2002/cover77.pdf on August 16, 2004.

Dissolved Oxygen: The volume of oxygen that is contained in water.

DMS: Department of Management Services

DOAH: Division of Administrative Hearings, a part of the Department of Management Services. Administrative Law Judges conduct hearings on matters in dispute, including Siting case hearings.

DOH: Department of Health

DOI: Department of Insurance

Dolomite: Calcium magnesium carbonate. In rock form, dolomite is a sedimentary rock containing more than 50% of the minerals calcite and dolomite, with dolomite being the most abundant.

DOT: Department of Transportation

DRI: Developments of Regional Impact

DEAR: Division of Environmental Assessment and Restoration

DWM: Division of Waste Management

DWRM: Division of Water Resource Management

EASIIR: Electronic Access System for Inspection Information Retrieval

Ecological Integrity: The condition of an unimpaired ecosystem as measured by combined chemical, physical (including physical habitat), and biological attributes.

Ecosystem: A place having unique physical features, encompassing air, water, and land, and habitats supporting plant and animal life.[2]

Ecotourism: The effort to attract visitors to a particular area for the purpose of visiting, enjoying and learning about nature and natural resource-based attractions or locations. In Florida, ecotourism is primarily related to the state's system of nationally prominent State Parks, a growing network of greenways and trails and the state's world-renowned top-rated beaches.

Enterprise Self Service Authorizations system (ESSA): Part of DEP's Internet Portal, ESSA makes on-line registration available for the renewal of the Division of Waste Management's 270 yard trash processing facilities.

Environmental Resource Permitting: A part of the Division of Water Resource Management, this program reviews development that alters the flow of water over the land or affects wetlands and other surface waters.

Environmental Regulation Commission: Established through s. 403.804, F.S., the Commission is the standard-setting authority for the Department, holding regular public meetings including rule adoption hearings.

2 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

EOG: Executive Office of the Governor

EPA: Environmental Protection Agency

Epidemiology: The scientific study of the causes and transmission of disease within a population.

ERC: Environmental Regulation Commission

Erosion: The gradual wearing away of rock or soil by physical breakdown, chemical solution, and transportation of material, as caused, for example, by water, wind, or ice.

ERP: Environmental Resource Permitting

Estimated Expenditures: Includes the amount estimated to be expended during the current fiscal year. These amounts will be computer generated based on the current year appropriations adjusted for vetoes and special appropriations bills.

Estuary: A partially enclosed body of water formed where freshwater from rivers and streams flows into the ocean, mixing with the salty seawater.[3]

FAC: Florida Administrative Code

FCO: Fixed Capital Outlay

FDACS: Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services

FDEP: Florida Department of Environmental Protection

FDLE: Florida Department of Law Enforcement

FDOT: Florida Department of Transportation

FFWCC: Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission

FGCC: Florida Greenways Coordinating Council

FGS: Florida Geological Survey

FIRST: A database system for the Storage Tank Program called "Florida Inspection Reporting for Storage Tanks".

First Magnitude Spring: A spring with a measured flow of at least 100 cubic feet per second.

FITS: Facility Identification Template for States. A set of working guidelines for integrating information about the identity of environmental data based on the collective experience of participant states.

Fixed Capital Outlay: Real property (land, buildings including appurtenances, fixtures and fixed equipment, structures, etc.), including additions, replacements, major repairs, and renovations to real

3 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

property which materially extend its useful life or materially improve or change its functional use, and including furniture and equipment necessary to furnish and operate a new or improved facility.
FLAIR: Florida Accounting Information Resource Subsystem

Florida Coastal Management Program: Transferred in 2002 from the Department of Community Affairs to the Department of Environmental Protection, this program is based on a network of agencies implementing 23 statutes that protect and enhance the state's natural, cultural, and economic coastal resources. The goal of the program is to coordinate local, state, and federal agency activities using existing laws to ensure that Florida's coast is protected.

Florida Forever: Blueprint for conservation of Florida's natural resources through restoration of damaged environmental systems, water resource development and supply, increased public access, public lands management and maintenance, and increased protection of endangered and threatened species and unique natural systems by acquisition of conservation lands; replaced the Preservation 2000 Program.

Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary: The 2,800 square nautical mile area surrounding the entire archipelago of the Florida Keys and including the productive waters of Florida Bay, the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic Ocean.

FRDAP: Florida Recreation Development Assistance Program

F.S.: Florida Statutes

Fuller's Earth: A general term that can be applied to many types of clay that have an exceptional ability to absorb coloring materials from oils of animal, vegetable, and mineral origin. In Florida, the term is narrowly limited. Subsection 378.403(6), Florida Statutes, defines Fuller's Earth as clay possessing a high absorptive capacity consisting largely of the minerals montmorillonite or palygorskite.
FWCC: Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission

FY: Fiscal Year

GAA: General Appropriations Act

Geodetic: A branch of applied mathematics concerned with the determination of the size and shape of the earth and the exact positions of points on its surface and with the description of variations of its gravity field.

Geophysical: A branch of earth science dealing with the physical processes and phenomena occurring especially in the earth and in its vicinity. Geophysics deals with a wide array of geologic phenomena, including the temperature distribution of the Earth's interior; the source, configuration, and variations of the geomagnetic field; and the large-scale features of the terrestrial crust.

Geoscience: A science (such as geology, geophysics, and geochemistry) dealing with the earth.

GIS: Geographic Information System

GR: General Revenue Fund

Graphical User Interface (GUI): A program user interface that takes advantage of the computer's graphics capabilities to make the program easier to use. A user interface can be the keyboard, mouse, computer system menu, or any boundary across which the user and the computer system meet and act on

or communicate with each other.

Greenway: As defined in Chapter 260, F.S., a linear open space established along either a natural corridor, such as a river front, stream valley, or ridgeline, or over land along a railroad right-of-way converted to recreational use, a canal, a scenic road, or other route; any natural or landscaped course for pedestrian or bicycle passage; an open space connector linking parks, nature reserves, cultural features, or historic sites with each other and populated areas; or a local strip or linear park designated as a parkway or green belt.

Groundwater: Water that is found underground in cracks and spaces in soil, sand, and rocks.

HB: House Bill

Heavy Minerals: Dense grains found not only in rocks, but also in different types of sand.

Hydrilla: A submersed plant native to Africa and Southeast Asia that is a major aquatic weed throughout most of the world's warmer climates. Hydrilla was introduced into Florida in the early 1950s and by the early 1990s occupied more than 140,000 acres of public lakes and rivers. Intensive interagency management has reduced the above ground portions of hydrilla to fewer than 50,000 acres.

IHN: Integrated Habitat Network. Serves as a guide for permitting and reclamation in the Central Florida phosphate mining district, with the objective of improving wildlife habitat, benefiting water quality and quantity, and connect the river systems in the mining region with significant environmental features.

IMS: Integrated Management Systems

Indicator: A single quantitative or qualitative statement that reports information about the nature of a condition, entity or activity. This term is sometimes used as a synonym for the word "measure."

Information Technology Resources: Includes data processing-related hardware, software, services, telecommunications, supplies, personnel, facility resources, maintenance, and training.

Input: See Performance Measure.

Invasive Plant or Invasive Exotic Plant: A plant species that is not native to a particular geographic area (in this case, Florida) and has been introduced into that area through intentional or unintentional artificial means.

IOE: Itemization of Expenditure

IT: Information Technology

Judicial Branch: All officers, employees, and offices of the Supreme Court, district courts of appeal, circuit courts, county courts, and the Judicial Qualifications Commission.

Karst: A type of terrain characterized by sinkholes, caves, disappearing streams, springs, rolling topography, and underground drainage systems. Such terrain is created by ground-water dissolving limestone. 4

4 DEP Florida Geological Survey.

Lagoon: A coastal body of shallow water formed where low-lying rock, sand, or coral presents a partial barrier to the open sea.

Lake Worth Lagoon: Historically, Lake Worth Lagoon was a freshwater lake with drainage from a swampy area along the western edge. Today, Lake Worth Lagoon is connected to the Atlantic Ocean by two permanent inlets. The Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway runs the entire length of the Lagoon. Eight causeways and bridges connect the mainland to the barrier island. Twenty-eight marinas and hundreds of private docks are scattered along the shoreline.

Land Management Uniform Accounting Council: Entrusted with compiling conservation land management costs across state agencies and with establishing formulas for identifying land management funding needs.

LAN: Local Area Network

LAS/PBS: Legislative Appropriation System/Planning and Budgeting Subsystem. The statewide appropriations and budgeting system owned and maintained by the Executive Office of the Governor.

LBC: Legislative Budget Commission

LBR: Legislative Budget Request

Legislative Budget Commission: A standing joint committee of the Legislature. The Commission was created to: review and approve/disapprove agency requests to amend original approved budgets; review agency spending plans; issue instructions and reports concerning zero-based budgeting; and take other actions related to the fiscal matters of the state, as authorized in statute. It is composed of 14 members appointed by the President of the Senate and by the Speaker of the House of Representatives to two-year terms, running from the organization of one Legislature to the organization of the next Legislature.

Legislative Budget Request: A request to the Legislature, filed pursuant to s. 216.023, Florida Statutes, or supplemental detailed requests filed with the Legislature, for the amounts of money an agency or branch of government believes will be needed to perform the functions that it is authorized, or which it is requesting authorization by law, to perform.

LIFE: Learning in Florida's Environment. An initiative administered through the Department's Office of Environmental Education, wherein partnerships are formed between the Department and local school districts. The goal of each LIFE program is to increase student achievement and teacher professional development in science education. It is the state's largest network of outdoor, environmental-science education programs.

LMUAC: Land Management Uniform Accounting Council

L.O.F.: Laws of Florida

Long-Range Program Plan: A plan developed on an annual basis by each state agency that is policy-based, priority-driven, accountable, and developed through careful examination and justification of all programs and their associated costs. Each plan is developed by examining the needs of agency customers and clients and proposing programs and associated costs to address those needs based on state priorities as established by law, the agency mission, and legislative authorization. The plan provides the framework and context for preparing the legislative budget request and includes performance indicators for evaluating the impact of programs and agency performance.

LRPP: Long-Range Program Plan

LWL: Lake Worth Lagoon

Marsh: A tract of soft, wet land usually characterized by grassy vegetation.

Mean High Water Line: **Point used to mark the boundary of** a body of water.

Mercury: A poisonous heavy silver-white metallic chemical element that is liquid at room temperature.

Methyl Mercury: A highly toxic, bioaccumulative form of mercury often created when mercury is mixed with other contaminants, such as sulfate.

METRA: Metropolitan Environmental Training Alliance

MFL: Minimum Flows and Levels

NAAQS: National Ambient Air Quality Standards

Narrative: Justification for each service and activity is required at the program component detail level. Explanation, in many instances, will be required to provide a full understanding of how the dollar requirements were computed.

NASBO: National Association of State Budget Officers

NERR: National Estuarine Research Reserves

NOAA: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

NO_2: Nitrogen Dioxide

Non-Point Source: A physical, visual, touchable avenue that carries nutrients to a waterway. Examples include a ditch or pipe through which wastewater effluent might reach a river, stream, or lake. A large dairy or farm that might collect agricultural runoff in holding ponds and release some of the water via overflow pipe or ditch.

Non-Recurring: Expenditure or revenue that is not expected to be needed or available after the current fiscal year.

O_3: Ozone

Objective: Specific, measurable, intermediate ends that mark progress toward achieving the associated goal.

OCA: Other cost accumulators

OCULUS™: DEP's web-based document management system.

OGT: Office of Greenways and Trails

OPB: Office of Policy and Budget, Executive Office of the Governor

OPS: Other Personal Services

OTIS: Office of Technology and Information Services

Outcome: See Performance Measure.

Other cost accumulators: Refers to accounting codes in the FLAIR system.

Output: See Performance Measure.

Outsourcing: Describes situations where the state retains responsibility for the service, but contracts outside of state government for its delivery. Outsourcing includes everything from contracting for minor administration tasks to contracting for major portions of activities or services that support the agency mission.

Pass Through: Funds the state distributes directly to other entities, e.g., local governments, without being managed by the agency distributing the funds. These funds flow through the agency's budget; however, the agency has no discretion regarding how the funds are spent, and the activities (outputs) associated with the expenditure of funds are not measured at the state level. NOTE: This definition of "pass through" applies ONLY for the purposes of long-range program planning.

PAT: Permitting Action Tree

Pb: Lead

Performance Ledger: The official compilation of information about state agency performance-based programs and measures, including approved programs, approved outputs and outcomes, baseline data, approved standards for each performance measure and any approved adjustments thereto, as well as actual agency performance for each measure.

Performance Measure: A quantitative or qualitative indicator used to assess state agency performance.

- Input: the quantities of resources used to produce goods or services and the demand for those goods and services.
- Outcome: an indicator of the actual impact or public benefit of a service.
- Output: the actual service or product delivered by a state agency.

Phosphogypsum: The solid waste byproduct that results from the wet acid process of making phosphoric acid.

Pipe Clay Areas: Areas of land in which a type of fine, white clay is found.

PLSS: Public Land Survey System. A system of 250,000 section corners, created in 1824, which provides the basis for all land titles and land ownership boundary descriptions.

PM: Particulate Matter

PM2.5: Software application under development through the Air Resources Management program

PMC: Program Management Committee

PPM: Project and portfolio management.

Policy Area: A grouping of related activities to meet the needs of customers or clients that reflects major statewide priorities. Policy areas summarize data at a statewide level by using the first two digits of the ten-digit LAS/PBS program component code. Data collection will sum across state agencies when using this statewide code.

Pollution Prevention: Any practice which: a) reduces the amount of any hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant entering any waste stream or otherwise released into the environment (including fugitive emissions) prior to recycling, treatment, or disposal; and b) reduces the hazards to public health and the environment associated with the release of such substances, pollutants, or contaminants. The term includes: equipment or technology modifications, process or procedure modifications, reformulation or redesign of products, substitution of raw materials, and improvements in housekeeping, maintenance, training, or inventory control.

Preservation 2000 Program: Predecessor of Florida Forever land acquisition program that protected more than 1.78 million acres of conservation land.

Preserves: A piece of water or land owned by the government or conservation group, where wildlife, plants, or geographical features are protected or where fish or wild animals are bred.

Primary Service Outcome Measure: The service outcome measure which is approved as the performance measure which best reflects and measures the intended outcome of a service. Generally, there is only one primary service outcome measure for each agency service.

Privatization: Occurs when the state relinquishes its responsibility or maintains some type of partnership role in the delivery of an activity or service.

Program: A set of activities undertaken in accordance with a plan of action organized to realize identifiable goals based on legislative authorization (a program can consist of single or multiple services). For purposes of budget development, programs are identified in the General Appropriations Act for FY 2003-2004 by a title that begins with the word "Program." In some instances a program consists of several services, and in other cases the program has no services delineated within it; the service is the program in these cases. The LAS/PBS code is used for purposes of both program identification and service identification. "Service" is a "Budget Entity" for purposes of the LRPP.

Program Component: An aggregation of generally related objectives which, because of their special character, related workload and interrelated output, can logically be considered an entity for purposes of organization, management, accounting, reporting, and budgeting.

Program Purpose Statement: A brief description of approved program responsibility and policy goals. The purpose statement relates directly to the agency mission and reflects essential services of the program needed to accomplish the agency's mission.

QA: Quality Assurance

Radon: A colorless, odorless, tasteless, and radioactive gas. It is formed during the radioactive decay of Radium-226, which is a decay product in the uranium series. Low concentrations of uranium and its

decay products, especially Radium-226, occur widely in the earth's crust. Thus, radon is naturally occurring and is being generated continuously. A portion of the radon formed during radioactive decay moves through pores in the soil to the soil surface and enters the air, while some remains below the surface and dissolves in ground water.

RBCA: Risk-Based Corrective Action

Recharge Area: An area that allows water to enter the aquifer. Such an area is particularly vulnerable to any pollutants that could be in the water. This is a very slow process whereby water infiltrates the ground surface and then percolates through the sediments until it either reaches a zone of saturation above an impermeable rock layer creating a water table or continues through the rock layer in a number of ways and recharges an aquifer.[5]

Reliability: The extent to which the measuring procedure yields the same results on repeated trials and data are complete and sufficiently error free for the intended use.

Remediation: A remedy or solution to a particular problem, designed to help people with to improve their skills or knowledge; an alternative to litigation.

RRT: Regional Response Team

SaaS: Software as a Service

Salinity: Measure of the concentration or level of salt.

Sanctuary: A place or area of land where wildlife is protected from predators and from being destroyed or hunted by human beings.

SB: Senate Bill

SBAP: Small Business Assistance Program

SBP: State Buffer Preserves

SCITS: Secretary's Correspondence/Information Tracking System

SCO: Siting Coordination Office

SEACO: Southeast Air Coalition for Outreach

Seismic Tomography: A technique for three-dimensional imaging of the Earth's interior by using a computer to compare the seismic records from a large number of stations. Similar in concept to a CAT scan used for medical purposes.

SERT: State Emergency Response Team

Service: See Budget Entity.

SFERTF: South Florida Ecosystem Restoration Task Force

5 *Human impacts on environmental systems* (2000). Princeton Environmental Science Institute.

SFWMD: South Florida Water Management District

SFY: State Fiscal Year

Significant Compliance (Waste Program): A facility that has not committed a significant non-compliance violation (SNC), also known as a "Major" or "Moderate" violation, which actually resulted in, or is reasonably expected to result in, pollution in a manner that represents a significant threat to human health or the environment.

Sinkhole: A natural depression in the land surface, .caused by the dissolution of limestone.

Sinkhole Dumping: Improper disposal of waste into sinkholes.

Siting: A procedure for the selection, licensing and utilization of sites for electrical generating facilities, including their sites, for electrical transmission lines, and natural gas pipelines. .

Silviculture: A branch of forestry dealing with the development and care of forests with respect to human objectives.

SJRWMD: St. Johns River Water Management District

Sludge: The solids in sewage that separate out during treatment.

Small Business Assistance Program: Established by Title V of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990, this program resides in the Division of Air Resource Management and provides technical and regulatory assistance to small businesses in the state.

SO_2: Sulfur Dioxide

Source Water Assessment and Protection: A program designed to assess potential sources of water pollution, so that strategies for reducing those threats can be developed and implemented.

STA: Stormwater Treatment Area.

Standard: The level of required performance for an outcome or output.

Sulfate: A salt or ester of sulfuric acid; this chemical is often found in runoff from farms.

SWAP: Source Water Assessment and Protection

SWFRRCT: Southwest Florida Regional Restoration Coordination Team

SWFWMD: Southwest Florida Water Management District

SWIFT: A database system for the Solid and Hazardous Waste Program called "Solid Waste Information Field Tracking."

SWOT: Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats

TCS: Trends and Conditions Statement

Terabytes: An information unit of one trillion bytes.

TF: Trust Fund

TMDL: Total Maximum Daily Load

Toxicology: The scientific study of poisons, especially their effects on the body and their antidotes.

Trails: Linear corridors and their adjacent land or water that provide public access for recreation or authorized alternative modes of transportation.

Trust Fund: A state investment fund over which an agency (e.g., the Florida Department of Environmental Protection) has legal management authority.

UF: University of Florida

Unit Cost: The average total cost of producing a single unit of output – goods and services for a specific agency activity.

UNIX: A computer programming language

Upland: Ground elevated above the lowlands along rivers or between hills.

Upland Buffer: Uplands that provide a protective barrier for adjacent lowlands or coastal areas.

UPS: Uninterrupted Power Supply

U.S. EPA: United States Environmental Protection Agency

USF&WS: United States Fish and Wildlife Service

USGS: United States Geological Survey

Validity: The appropriateness of the measuring instrument in relation to the purpose for which it is being used.

VC: Video conferencing.

VPN: Virtual Private Network. An expansion of the Department's computer network, which provides home and remote high-speed, secure access to agency email and network computers.

VOC: Volatile Organic Compound

WACS: The Department's Water Assurance Compliance System database.

Water Hyacinth: A plant native to South America that is now considered a major weed species in more than 50 countries. The floating water hyacinth was introduced into Florida in the 1880s and covered more than 120,000 acres of public lakes and navigable rivers by the early 1960s. Since then, intensive management efforts coordinated by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers have reduced water hyacinth to approximately 2,000 acres statewide.

Water Lettuce: A floating plant native to South America that is considered to be one of the worst weeds in the subtropical and tropical regions of the world. In Florida, it was first recorded in 1765; its introduction is linked to early shipping commerce between Florida and South America. Today, water-lettuce is commonly found in the central and southern portions of the state, but new infestations of water-lettuce have been found in North Florida's spring-fed rivers and lakes. Because of intensive statewide management efforts, water-lettuce populations are maintained at low population densities.

Watershed: The land area that drains into a particular lake, river, or ocean.

WCI: Water Conservation Initiative

Web-Enabled: Information formatted in such a manner that it can be placed on an Internet web site.

Wetland: Those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface water or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support - and under normal circumstances do support - a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soils.

WMD: Water Management District

WWSRF: Wastewater State Revolving Fund