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

Long Range Program Plan

Fiscal Years:
2012-2013
through
2016-2017

Florida Department of Environmental Protection

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Herschel T. Vinyard Jr.
Secretary

LONG RANGE PROGRAM PLAN

Department of Environmental Protection

Tallahassee, Florida

September 30, 2011

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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 2012-13 through Fiscal Year 2016-17.

This submission has been approved by Herschel T. Vinyard Jr., Secretary.

Jennifer L. Fitzwater

Jennifer L. Fitzwater, Chief of Staff

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 (based on chlorophyll-*a*). (See Objectives 2B, 3D)

Baseline Year: 2006-2007	FY 2012-2013	FY 2013-2014	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016	FY 2016-2017
71%	73%	73%	73%	73%	73%

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

- 2006/2007 – 71%
- 2008/2009 – 73%
- 2009/2010 – 71%
- 2010/2011 – 66%

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 (NNC), an entirely different approach to determining nutrient impacts, will require a reassessment of this measure and the expected outcomes reflecting performance. However, legal challenges already have been filed against EPA questioning the basis for EPA's actions. In the meantime, the Department has initiated its own NNC rulemaking efforts and has held public meetings discussing draft rule language. The outcome cannot be accurately projected until the legal conflicts are resolved.

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, the percentage of waters determined to have healthy levels of nutrients will change with the adoption of criteria, and it is too early to predict with confidence how the results of performance measure will change. On the other hand, the implementation of Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) and Basin Management Action Plans (BMAPs) will reduce nutrient loadings and can, 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 Objectives 2B, 3D)

Baseline Year: 2006-2007	FY 2012-2013	FY 2013-2014	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016	FY 2016-2017
62%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%

Projection Methodology and Influencing Factors

The Department evaluated and found the following percentage of surface waters had healthy biological conditions:

- 2009/2010 – 49%
- 2010/2011 – 89%

Because of the focus on collecting biological information to confirm nutrient impairment in streams as a result of the ongoing numeric nutrient criteria rulemaking, there is a degree of uncertainty regarding future projections for this outcome. It is thought that the 89 percent reported for fiscal year 2010-2011 may decline because current data is weighted towards reference sites that were sampled in support of nutrient and dissolved oxygen criteria development, whereas future stream monitoring will be focused on sampling waters with high nutrient concentrations. To allow for this uncertainty a somewhat lower percent is projected for the above period.

The percent of surface waters with healthy biological conditions is evaluated using a Lake Vegetation Index, Stream Condition Index and other scientific procedures. 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.

The significant increase in the percentage of healthy biological conditions over the last year is largely driven by a change in the assessment methodology that is more consistent with how the program determines impaired waters. In previous years, waters on the planning list for potential biological impairment were included in the percentage of waters that were deemed unhealthy. For the last fiscal year, the percent reflects only waters with sufficient biological data to verify that the water was in fact impaired. The predicted outcomes will need to be revisited once more data are collected this next fiscal year in order to best estimate what the long term trend will be under this new methodology.

OUTCOME: Percent of groundwater quality monitoring network wells that meet water quality standards. (See Objectives 2B, 3D)

Baseline Year: 2006-2007	FY 2012-2013	FY 2013-2014	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016	FY 2016-2017
85%	85%	85%	85%	85%	85%

Projection Methodology and Influencing Factors

The Department evaluated and found the following percentage of ground water wells met water quality standards:

- 2009/2010 – 85%
- 2010/2011 – 82%

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, 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. Improvements may be difficult to achieve in light of over-pumping and sea level rise. The exceedance rates for other analytes were either stable or decreasing. This is a long term performance standard that is unlikely to change rapidly.

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 2012-2013	FY 2013-2014	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016	FY 2016-2017
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 slow increasing rate of phosphate mining in new areas and ongoing reclamation efforts, this performance outcome is expected to remain fairly comparable 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-based drinking water quality problems.

Baseline Year: 2002	FY 2012-2013	FY 2013-2014	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016	FY 2016-2017
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 2012-2013	FY 2013-2014	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016	FY 2016-2017
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, assuming 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). (See Objectives 3A, 4D)

Baseline Year: FY 08-09	FY 2012-2013	FY 2013-2014	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016	FY 2016-2017
76%	73%	73%	73%	73%	73%

Projection Methodology and Influencing Factors
One of Department's main goals is to mitigate the impact to the environment of a spill of hazardous materials. This is accomplished by on-site clean-up activities and recovery of the cost of the clean-up and resultant environmental damages from the responsible party. The Division of Law Enforcement implemented the Oil and Hazardous Materials Incident Tracking (OHMIT) system in 2009 to improve records management and statistical reporting capabilities. The ability to record and track activity in real-time through the OHMIT system provides a more sophisticated means of analyzing trends and projecting future results. The Division recently modified this outcome measure to more accurately reflect the effectiveness of Division resources in regards to its response activities and has been capturing data related to this activity for the past two years. The above numbers reflect a minor correction to the calculated percentage based on additional trending data and an Exhibit III form has been submitted for review to correct these projections.

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). (See Objectives 2C, 3B, 4E)

Baseline Year: FY 08-09	FY 2012-2013	FY 2013-2014	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016	FY 2016-2017
67%	71%	71%	71%	71%	71%

Projection Methodology and Influencing Factors
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 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 prompted the Division to modify this outcome measure to more effectively and accurately reflect the results/impact of the Division's criminal investigative activities. No changes have been suggested to the long range projections at this time.

OBJECTIVE 1F – Administrative Services Program: Reduce and control adverse impacts to the environment and public health by promoting awareness of clean marina practices.
OUTCOME: Ratio of clean facilities to total number of known marinas and boatyards. (See Objectives 3C, 4F, 5H)

Baseline Year: FY 00-01	FY 2012-2013	FY 2013-2014	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016	FY 2016-2017
148/2007 (7.4%)	822/2007 (41%)	912/2007 (45%)	975/2007 (48.5%)	1035/2007 (51.6%)	1095/2007 (54.6%)

Projection Methodology and Influencing Factors
The methodology for calculating reported performance data is as follows: The ratio of clean facilities 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, can affect program performance in the year in which they happen and in following years. Gas prices, the economy, number of staff available to assist marinas, district coordinator availability and volunteer availability are other factors that can affect program performance but to 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). (See Objectives 2D, 4G)

Baseline Year: FY 08-09	FY 2012-2013	FY 2013-2014	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016	FY 2016-2017
22%	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%

Projection Methodology and Influencing Factors
The Florida Administrative Code contains numerous rules created solely for the protection of Florida's natural resources and visitors to state-owned lands. While Bureau of Park Police officers are fully sworn and have authority to enforce all state laws, administrative codes and ordinances, the Bureau is the only state law enforcement entity specifically charged with protecting state-owned lands through environmental rule enforcement. To emphasize the Department's performance in this unique capacity, the above measure intentionally focuses only on Department rule violations.

The Division recently modified this outcome measure to enable it to more effectively gauge productivity and more accurately reflect the results/impact of the Division's policing activities on state property. No changes have been suggested to the long range projections at this time.

With the recent implementation of the SmartCOP data management system, the ability to record and track activity in real-time has vastly improved the statistical reporting and provided a more sophisticated means of analyzing trends and projecting future results.

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 2012-2013	FY 2013-2014	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016	FY 2016-2017
Petroleum: 19%; Dry cleaning: 1%; Other sites: 52%	Petroleum: 38%; Drycleaning: 9%; Other sites: 46%	Petroleum: 40%; Drycleaning: 10%; Other sites: 47%	Petroleum: 42%; Drycleaning: 11%; Other sites: 47%	Petroleum: 46%; Drycleaning: 12%; Other sites: 48%	Petroleum: 48%; Drycleaning: 13%; Other sites: 50%

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

Baseline Year: FY 02-03	FY 2012-2013	FY 2013-2014	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016	FY 2016-2017
Percent completed: 30%	Percent completed: 57%	Percent completed: 58%	Percent completed: 58%	Percent completed: 59%	Percent completed: 59%

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 Division's priority continues to be to maintain cleanup continuity on as many active cleanup sites as possible and to find new and innovative ways to close sites faster and reduce the site backlog. This can be achieved by eliminating programmatic inefficiencies, expanding performance based contracts, and using new statutory authority enacted in 2010 for low score (low risk) site and Long Term Natural Attenuation Monitoring (LTNAM).

The systematic review and emphasis on faster progress via enforcement at non-government funded 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.

OBJECTIVE 1I – Air Resources Management Program: Provide an air monitoring network that retrieves quality assured data.

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 2012-2013	FY 2013-2014	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016	FY 2016-2017
NOx - 2.5%	-3.3%	-3.4%	-3.5%	-3.6%	-3.7%

SO_2 – 2.5%	-3.3%	-3.4%	-3.5%	-3.6%	-3.7%
CO – 1.25%	-1.33%	-1.34%	-1.35%	-1.36%	-1.37%
VOC – 2.5%	-3.3%	-3.4%	-3.5%	-3.6%	-3.7%

Projection Methodology and Influencing Factors

The above projected outcomes 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 1J – Air Resources Management Program: Increase the time that monitored population will breathe good quality air.

OUTCOME: Percent of time that population breathes good or moderate quality air.

Baseline Year: FY 02-03	FY 2012-2013	FY 2013-2014	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016	FY 2016-2017
99.1%	99.2%	99.3%	99.4%	99.5%	99.6%

Projection Methodology and Influencing Factors

In Objective 1J, the concept of "good quality air" is based on section 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (Part 58, Appendix G), as part of the Air Quality Index (AQI). Traditionally, the "good" category of the AQI includes any pollutant concentration that is less than half of its National Ambient Air Quality Standard, or less than its annual standard if one exists. Monitored Population means population in any county that has one or more air monitors. The time the population breathes good quality air is determined by reviewing the percentage of days where the AQI was reported as "good".

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 and as EPA tightens standards, the reductions in emissions respond to maintain a high level of good or moderate air quality.

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 by which electric generation capacity and electric transmission capacity under coordinated Siting oversight exceeds capacity in 2006.

Baseline Year: 2006	FY 2012-2013	FY 2013-2014	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016	FY 2016-2017
100% (24,745 MW)	159% (39,358 MW)	174% (43,108 MW)	176% (43,663 MW)	176% (43,663 MW)	176% (43,663 MW)
100% (3,284,575 Amp-miles) [1]	102% (3,362,359 Amp-miles) [1]	102% (3,362,359 Amp-miles) [1]	102% (3,362,359 Amp-miles) [1]	102% (3,362,359 Amp-miles)[1]	102% (3,362,359 Amp-miles)[1]

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

Baseline Year: 2006	FY 2012-2013	FY 2013-2014	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016	FY 2016-2017

100% (1,121 lb CO2/MW-hr)	76% (856 lb CO2/MW-hr)	75% (843 lb CO2/MW-hr)	75% (843 lb CO2/MW-hr)	75% (843 lb CO2/MW-hr)	75% (843 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). (See Objectives 3F, 4C)

Baseline Year: FY 02-03	FY 2012-2013	FY 2013-2014	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016	FY 2016-2017
$43 per analysis	$45 per analysis	$45 per analysis	$45 per analysis	$45 per analysis	$45 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.

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 from year to year.

Demand for analytical support provided by the Bureau of Laboratories can be unpredictable. For example, during FY 2010-11, the Deepwater Horizon oil spill dramatically changed demands on the Lab. Average cost per analysis may not be a useful measure to assess laboratory efficiency because it is such a sensitive function of laboratory workload composition. The Bureau is now developing more appropriate measures and will propose them during the next planning cycle.

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.)* (See Objectives 4A, 5A)

Baseline Year:	FY 2012-2013	FY 2013-2014	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016	FY 2016-2017

2010-11					
73%	67%	67%	67%	67%	67%

Projection Methodology and Influencing Factors

Florida Forever Performance Measures are collected by the Florida Natural Areas Inventory (an organizational unit 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_Nov2010.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 within Florida Forever Projects 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 2001 to 2011 and reasonable estimates based on analysis of the distribution of resources within Florida Forever projects. Seven resource benchmarks will be analyzed annually:

1. Species
2. Under-Represented Natural Communities
3. Landscapes (spring 2009 data will be updated Nov. 2011)
4. Watersheds
5. Wetland Communities
6. Forestry
7. Aquifer Recharge

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 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 = 10:8:4
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 = 10:8:6
6. Forestry benchmark – priorities P1→ P3 weights = 10:8:5
7. Aquifer Recharge benchmark – priorities P1→P3 weights = 10:8:6

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 seven; e.g., [59%+24%+64%+76%+100%+100%+45%]/7=67%.

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. (See Objective 3D)

Baseline Year: 2002	FY 2012-2013	FY 2013-2014	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016	FY 2016-2017
51%	61%	61%	61%	62%	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. Section 403.086, F.S., requires that ocean outfall facilities provide 60 percent reuse by December 31, 2025. This requirement will eventually increase the percent of reclaimed water capacity relative to total domestic wastewater capacity. However, this change is not anticipated to occur with significance until the statutorily established deadline approaches.

Environmental Assessment and Restoration Program:

OUTCOME: Percent of surface waters with healthy nutrient levels. (See Objective 1A, 3D)

Baseline Year: 2006-2007	FY 2012-2013	FY 2013-2014	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016	FY 2016-2017
71%	73%	73%	73%	73%	73%

OUTCOME: Percent of surface waters with healthy biological conditions. (See Objective 1A, 3D)

Baseline Year: 2006-2007	FY 2012-2013	FY 2013-2014	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016	FY 2016-2017
62%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%

OUTCOME: Percent of groundwater quality monitoring network wells that meet water quality standards. (See Objective 1A, 3D)

Baseline Year: 2006-2007	FY 2012-2013	FY 2013-2014	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016	FY 2016-2017
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). (See Objectives 1E, 3B, 4E)

Baseline Year: FY 08-09	FY 2012-2013	FY 2013-2014	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016	FY 2016-2017
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). (See Objectives 1G, 4G)

Baseline Year: FY 08-09	FY 2012-2013	FY 2013-2014	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016	FY 2016-2017
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). (See Objectives 1D, 4D)

Baseline Year: FY 08-09	FY 2012-2013	FY 2013-2014	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016	FY 2016-2017
76%	73%	73%	73%	73%	73%

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). (See Objectives 1E, 2C, 4E)

Baseline Year: FY 08-09	FY 2012-2013	FY 2013-2014	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016	FY 2016-2017
67%	71%	71%	71%	71%	71%

OBJECTIVE 3C – Administrative Services Program: Reduce and control adverse impacts to the

environment and public health by promoting awareness of clean marina practices.
OUTCOME: Ratio of clean facilities to total number of known marinas and boatyards. (See Objectives 1F, 4F, 5H)

Baseline Year: FY 00-01	FY 2012-2013	FY 2013-2014	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016	FY 2016-2017
148/2007 (7.4%)	822/2007 (41%)	912/2007 (45%)	975/2007 (48.5%)	1035/2007 (51.6%)	1095/2007 54.6%

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 Objectives 1A, 2B)

Baseline Year: 2006-2007	FY 2012-2013	FY 2013-2014	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016	FY 2016-2017
71%	73%	73%	73%	73%	73%

OUTCOME: Percent of surface waters with healthy biological conditions. (See Objective 1A, 2B)

Baseline Year: 2006-2007	FY 2012-2013	FY 2013-2014	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016	FY 2016-2017
62%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%

OUTCOME: Percent of groundwater quality monitoring network wells that meet water quality standards. (See Objective 1A, 2B)

Baseline Year: 2006-2007	FY 2012-2013	FY 2013-2014	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016	FY 2016-2017
85%	85%	85%	85%	85%	85%

Water Resource Management Program:
OUTCOME: Percent of reclaimed water (reuse) capacity relative to total domestic wastewater capacity. (See Objective 2B)

Baseline Year: 2002	FY 2012-2013	FY 2013-2014	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016	FY 2016-2017
51%	61%	61%	61%	62%	62%

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

Baseline Year: 2002	FY 2012-2013	FY 2013-2014	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016	FY 2016-2017
81%	78%	78%	79%	82%	82%

Projection Methodology and Influencing Factors
This outcome is a measure of the percentage of beaches that are providing some upland benefit, meaning they are not critically eroded or under management. 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 the Department'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, the Department 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: 2004	FY 2012-2013	FY 2013-2014	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016	FY 2016-2017
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). (See Objectives 1L, 4C)

Baseline Year: FY 02-03	FY 2012-2013	FY 2013-2014	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016	FY 2016-2017
$43 per analysis	$45 per analysis	$45 per analysis	$45 per analysis	$45 per analysis	$45 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.)* (See Objectives 2A, 5A)

Baseline Year: 2010-2011	FY 2012-2013	FY 2013-2014	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016	FY 2016-2017
73%	67%	67%	67%	68%	67%

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 2012-2013	FY 2013-2014	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016	FY 2016-2017
94%	94.9%	95%	95%	95.2%	95.3%

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). (See Objectives 1L,3F)

Baseline Year: FY 02-03	FY 2012-2013	FY 2013-2014	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016	FY 2016-2017
$43 per analysis	$45 per analysis	$45 per analysis	$45 per analysis	$45 per analysis	$45 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). (See Objectives 1D, 3A)

Baseline Year: FY 08-09	FY 2012-2013	FY 2013-2014	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016	FY 2016-2017
76%	73%	73%	73%	73%	73%

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). (See Objectives 1E, 2C, 3B)

Baseline Year: FY 08-09	FY 2012-2013	FY 2013-2014	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016	FY 2016-2017
67%	71%	71%	71%	71%	71%

OBJECTIVE 4F – Administrative Services Program: Reduce and control adverse impacts to the environment and public health by promoting awareness of clean marina practices.
OUTCOME: Ratio of clean facilities to total number of known marinas and boatyards. (See Objectives 1F, 3C, 5H)

Baseline Year: FY 00-01	FY 2012-2013	FY 2013-2014	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016	FY 2016-2017
148/2007 (7.4%)	822/2007 (41%)	912/2007 (45%)	975/2007 (48.5%)	1035/2007 (51.6%)	1095/2007 54.6%

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). (See Objectives 1G, 4G)

Baseline Year: FY 08-09	FY 2012-2013	FY 2013-2014	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016	FY 2016-2017
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 2012-2013	FY 2013-2014	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016	FY 2016-2017
92%	94%	95%	96%	96%	96%

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%	85%	85%	86%	86%	87%

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 petroleum storage tank, solid waste and hazardous waste programs have implemented new computer software and hardware to assist their compliance inspection efforts. Remote access laptop computers are being used to perform compliance evaluation inspections 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.

Due to reductions in funding, the storage tank program will focus inspections on those facilities known to be out of compliance rather than routine inspections. This may result in a flattening or slight decrease in the compliance rate.

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. (See Objective 5E)

Baseline Year: FY 03-04	FY 2012-2013	FY 2013-2014	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016	FY 2016-2017
7,000 acres	2% 1,346 acres	2% 1,373 acres	2% 1,401 acres	2% 1,429 acres	2% 1,457 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 – INCREASE OPPORTUNITIES TO ENJOY FLORIDA'S STATE PARKS AND OTHER NATURAL RESOURCES

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.)* (See Objectives 2A, 4A)

Baseline Year: 2010-11	FY 2012-2013	FY 2013-2014	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016	FY 2016-2017
73%	67%	67%	67%	67%	67%

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 2012-2013	FY 2013-2014	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016	FY 2016-2017
1.5%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%

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 2012-2013	FY 2013-2014	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016	FY 2016-2017
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 2012-2013	FY 2013-2014	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016	FY 2016-2017
1.3% 17,296,273	1.3% 21,549,549	1.3% 21,829,693	1.3% 22,113,479	1.3% 22,400,954	1.3% 22,692,167

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. (See Objective 4I)

Baseline Year: FY 03-04	FY 2012-2013	FY 2013-2014	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016	FY 2016-2017
7,000 acres	2% 1,346 acres	2% 1,373 acres	2% 1,401 acres	2% 1,429 acres	2% 1,457

OBJECTIVE 5H – Administrative Services Program: Reduce and control adverse impacts to the environment and public health by promoting awareness of clean marina practices.
OUTCOME: Ratio of clean facilities to total number of known marinas and boatyards. (See Objectives 1F, 3C, 4F)

Baseline Year: FY 00-01	FY 2012-2013	FY 2013-2014	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016	FY 2016-2017
148/2007 (7.4%)	822/2007 (41%)	912/2007 (45%)	975/2007 (48.5%)	1035/2007 (51.6%)	1095/2007 54.6%

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 2012-2013	FY 2013-2014	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016	FY 2016-2017
77.9 megabytes per $1	983 megabytes per $1	1,112 megabytes per $1	1,242 megabytes per $1	1,454 megabytes per $1	1,535 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 knowns, 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.

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

LINKAGE TO GOVERNOR'S PRIORITIES

The Department of Environmental Protection (Department) is pleased to present its Long-Range Program Plan (LRPP) for FY 2012- 2013 through FY 2016 - 2017. This marks the ninth 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 four primary areas: Regulatory Programs, Land and Recreation, Planning and Management, and Water Policy. Florida's environmental priorities include restoring and protecting the water quality in our springs, lakes, rivers and coastal waters, restoring America's Everglades, ensuring effective statewide water management, reducing waste, improving air quality, conserving environmentally-sensitive lands and providing citizens and visitors with recreational opportunities, now and in the future. The Department is also committed to providing its programs and services in the most effective and efficient manner through continuous performance improvement efforts.

Governor Scott's Priorities

Governor Scott is proud of our State's commitment to protecting the environment, preserving natural resources, and providing nature-based recreational opportunities for Floridians and visitors. He believes Florida's high quality of life can be sustained only through sound economic and environmental policies. Several of the Governor's key policy priorities address job growth, tax reductions, and higher education. Three priorities are specifically relevant to the Department:

1. Accountability Budgeting
2. Reduce Government Spending
3. Regulatory Reform

Department of Environmental Protection's Goals

The Department has developed a set of goals that support its environmental mission and provide direction for the agency. The strategies that the Department has developed for carrying out that mission also align and complement the Governor's priorities.

The Department's goals are:

1. Protect public health and safety
2. Restore and protect America's Everglades
3. Protect Florida's water resources
4. Protect Florida's natural and environmental resources
5. Increase opportunities to enjoy Florida's state parks and other natural resources.
6. Enhance the Department's effectiveness and efficiency through the use of information and information technology

Governor Scott's economic priorities and Department of Environmental Protection goals:

Florida's future economic growth is directly tied to its ability to preserve its natural resources and provide a reliable and affordable supply of fresh water to Florida's growing population. The Department shares the Governor's view that economic growth 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. 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.

The challenge of fostering economic and sustainable growth 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 is also working to develop clear and consistent explanations of rules and regulations, while promoting a clean and safe environment, healthy natural resources and a properly functioning infrastructure. These strategies support Florida's exceptional quality of life and also serve to attract businesses and individuals to the state.

To further improve its services, the Department is promoting more efficient and user-friendly business-related transactions such as permitting and reporting. The Department is 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 further improve department services, along with allowing improved public access to important permitting and other data. In addition, the Department is expanding its outreach efforts to better assist regulated businesses. Outreach efforts include compliance assistance and seminars designed to prevent problems and increase awareness and understanding of state and federal rules and regulations governing environmental impacts.

Contribution and Alignment of the Department's Goals with Governor Scott's Priorities

The following section highlights the Department's goals and associated programs that most closely align with and support three of the Governor's key priorities.

Governor's Priority #1 – Accountability Budgeting

Governor Scott recognizes that government exists only through the authority and resources granted by its citizens. Therefore, its greatest obligation is to be entirely accountable in all that it does. Florida government must fully embrace a system of Accountability Budgeting that allows all Floridians to easily access information on every tax dollar spent and the resulting measurable benefits.

Department of Environmental Protection's support of this priority:

The Department's goals and objectives as reflected in these budget documents establish clear accountability for measuring success in meeting its mission and objectives. The performance measures demonstrate what the Department has accomplished with its allocated resources. These documents are accessible to the public and are available to inform policy discussions. The Department continues to revise and improve its performance measures to better ensure public accountability and effective use of state resources including an emphasis on outcomes over process.

Governor's Priority #2 – Reduce Government Spending

Governor Scott understands that tough choices are often necessary. In the current economy, it is imperative that governments reduce spending. This is important not only to ensure that government lives within its means but also to return valuable tax dollars to the hardworking families and businesses that make our state a great place to live, work and play.

Department of Environmental Protection's support of this priority:

Like most state agencies, the Department continues to meet its mission with less staff and resources. The Department is continuing to build on these past reductions through multiple efforts that include vigilant oversight of expenses, elimination of unnecessary regulations and processes, and increased outreach to the regulated community to prevent compliance issues and reduce permit time. Preventing compliance issues offers cost-avoidance and reduced permitting time can avoid the cost of permit delays.

The Department is also committed to continuous improvement in agency performance as a mechanism for identifying areas where greater streamlining, efficiency, and value could be added to agency processes and programs. As part of its commitment to performance improvement, the Department is analyzing its workload and staffing needs to better target potential reductions. These types of analysis will work to ensure that staffing can be related to core mission activities and that excess staffing levels can be eliminated based on a more directed need analysis. Strategic projects are being developed, with some completed and some in process, which will look critically at key Department functions to eliminate waste and add value. Efforts to increase the use of technology for e-business and e-permitting should reduce costs and improve services. These efforts will allow the Department to strategically reduce costs without compromising environmental protection.

Governor's Priority #3 - Regulatory Reform

Governor Scott believes in common sense and accountability in state regulation. While it is important to retain regulations that are truly needed, it is equally critical to remove unnecessary and burdensome regulations that suppress job growth and stifle economic prosperity.

Department of Environmental Protection's support of this priority:

A key feature of the Department's efforts to reduce costs is an effort to streamline and improve regulatory processes. The Department has participated in the Governor's review of agency regulations and indentified a substantial number of regulations that can be eliminated or revised to reduce unnecessary regulatory burdens on businesses. The Department is also striving to promote more efficient business-related transactions such as permitting and reporting. The Department is 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.

The Department is also promoting a more pro-active approach to compliance assistance and outreach to the regulated community. These efforts include providing advanced assistance to businesses needing to apply for permits and offering compliance seminars to clarify and increase understanding of state and federal rules and regulations governing environmental impacts. The Department is also developing improved processes that will allow multi-media coordination to simplify and streamline permitting. Emphasis on process improvement is also designed to ensure clear and consistent explanations of rules and regulations.

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:

- 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;
- Increasing focus on transparency and response to an increasingly sophisticated level of knowledge and interest in environmental issues by the public.
- 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.);

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.

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, nine 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: Numeric Nutrient Criteria, the Florida Everglades, Regulatory Reform, and Increasing Recreational Opportunities.

The remainder of the analysis focuses on the Department's nine programs and 22 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

Numeric Nutrient Criteria

Florida has placed substantial emphasis on the monitoring and assessment of its waters as a cornerstone of its water quality program, and, as a result of this valuable objective, has collected significantly more water quality data than any other State. Florida has used this extensive data to, among other things, accurately and scientifically assess whether individual waterbodies are impaired for nutrients; promulgate nutrient restoration goals first through Pollutant Load Reduction Goals ("PLRGs") and then through Total Maximum Daily Loads ("TMDLs"); calculate protective nutrient water quality-based effluent limits ("WQBELs") for NPDES dischargers; and adopt restoration plans setting forth restoration requirements on both point and nonpoint sources on a watershed-wide basis (i.e., Basin Management Action Plans ("BMAPs"), Surface Water Improvement and Management ("SWIM") plans, and legislatively-mandated plans for targeted waters.

One of the key components of the Department's efforts to assess water quality is the development of numeric nutrient standards. The Department has developed a significant body of science towards the development of nutrient criteria for the State's waters over the past 10 years. In response to a number of events, the U.S. EPA intervened and promulgated numeric nutrient criteria for Florida's rivers, lakes, and streams in December 2010 and will promulgate numeric standards for the remainder of Florida's waters by August 2012. The Department has petitioned EPA to withdraw its actions and restore to the state its responsibility for the control of excess nutrients, including the pursuit of nutrient criteria. The Department is currently on schedule to develop standards that can be ratified by the legislature during the 2012 legislative session. Those criteria, if adopted, then ratified by the Legislature, and approved by the U.S. EPA, should supplant the criteria earlier adopted by the U.S. EPA.

In carrying out its efforts to establish numeric nutrient criteria, the Department selected the "dose-response" approach (investigating the effects of nutrients on biological communities) as the primary method for the development of scientifically defensible criteria, and has invested significant resources in the:

- Development of biological assessment tools;
- Documentation of minimally disturbed reference conditions;
- Collection of large amounts of water quality and nutrient data; and
- Initiation of a variety of studies to link nutrients to adverse effects on valued ecological attributes.

This process has required extensive methods development, staff training, and quality assurance oversight to ensure the defensibility of the resulting products. The elements of this development and assessment process to date include such components as habitat assessment for streams and lakes, benthic invertebrate indices for streams and lakes, a vegetation index for lakes, and a periphyton index for streams. These activities represent significant investments in staff time and contractual services, with recent and planned funding associated with nutrient criteria development in Florida totaling nearly $20 million. Extensive documentation of nutrient criteria study results, including statistical analyses and interpretation, are found at: http://www.dep.state.fl.us/water/wqssp/nutrients/ .

The Department's current focus is adopting a nutrient criteria rule by January of 2012 to be ready for ratification by the Legislature during the 2012 legislative session. Most recent efforts this past year focus on the rule development process including public workshops. The Department held public workshops on

potential revisions to Chapters 62-302 and 62-303 regarding nutrient standards on June 14 and 16, 2011(Tallahassee), July 27, 2011 (Leesburg), August 3, 2011 (Tallahassee), and September 13 and 14, 2011 (Tallahassee). Key provisions of the proposed rule include managing nutrients in surface and groundwater at loadings or concentrations that result in protection and maintenance of healthy, well-balanced aquatic communities. The Department intends to maintain the narrative nutrient criterion and numerically interpret it using best available information on a site-specific basis using a systematic, hierarchical approach.

Five Year Strategy:

The Department is working to develop a work plan and schedule for numeric criteria development. This plan will contain a phase schedule for nitrogen and phosphorus development for classes of waters (e.g., lakes and reservoirs, or rivers and streams). Interim milestones include but are not limited to data collection, data analysis, criteria proposal, and criteria adoption consistent with the Clean Water Act. A reasonable timetable would include developing numeric nitrogen and phosphorus criteria for at least one class of waters within the state within three to five years (reflecting water quality and permit review cycles), and completion of criteria development in accordance with a robust, state-specific work plan and phased schedule.

Specific work plan steps include:

- Initiate the adoption of site specific numeric nutrient criteria (also known as SSAC) for targeted surface waters in Florida.
- For all existing TMDLs and all TMDLs adopted in the future, take the necessary additional administrative steps to adopt suitable TMDLs as site specific alternative criteria.
- Provide assistance to stakeholders seeking to establish site specific alternative criteria.

TMDLs and SSACs

The Department also plans to adopt previously adopted nutrient Total Maximum Daily Loads (adopted in Chapter 62-304, FAC) as SSACs. The Department recommends this provision because the TMDLs:

- Establish site specific and sensitive responses to nutrient enrichment for a particular area;
- Are generated using data appropriate for a site specific assessment;
- Establish a protective endpoint equivalent to numeric criteria; and
- Are more appropriate than a statewide criterion because they reflect geographically explicit protective conditions, and it would be counter-productive for statewide nutrient criteria to supersede the TMDL.

Florida has currently adopted 135 nutrient TMDLs with an additional 39 pending adoption.
The recommended revisions to Chapter 62-303 (Impaired Waters Rule, IWR) are designed to update the rule to implement the proposed revisions to Chapter 62-302. The revisions will allow the Department to assess waters for nutrient impairment using the numeric nutrient criteria in addition to the current narrative nutrient impairment thresholds in the IWR, and to assess waters for biological impairment using the new SCI and LVI thresholds.

Basin Management Action Plans (BMAPs) are the "blueprint" for restoring impaired waters by reducing pollutant loadings to meet the allowable loadings established in a TMDL. It represents a comprehensive

set of strategies -- permit limits on wastewater facilities, urban and agricultural best management practices, conservation programs, financial assistance and revenue generating activities, etc. -- designed to implement the pollutant reductions established by the TMDL. These broad-based plans are developed with local stakeholders -- they rely on local input and local commitment -- and they are adopted by Secretarial Order to be enforceable.

Key Process Objectives for establishing numeric nutrient criteria:

- Initiate the adoption of SSAC for targeted surface waters in Florida.
- Ensure pollutant reduction expectations are being met for adopted BMAPs.
- Carry out BMAP process cost-effectively: The obligations of all stakeholders in the affected watersheds were established with consideration of the most cost effective actions. Pollutant trading opportunities were provided to ensure pollutant reduction requirements were met at minimal costs. Adopt restoration goals and plans for impaired water bodies that are important to the livelihoods of local communities.
- Document the progress achieved in reducing pollutants for the following waterbodies: Lower St. John River-Mainstem for nutrients (Duval County); Lower St. John River Tributaries-1 for fecal coliform (Duval, St. Johns, Clay, and Putnam Counties); Long Branch for nutrients and fecal coliform (Orange County); Hillsborough River for fecal coliform (Hillsborough, Polk, and Pasco Counties); Upper Ocklawaha for nutrients (Lake and Orange Counties); and Orange Creek for nutrients and fecal coliform (Alachua and Marion Counties).
- Ensure the pollutant reductions as adopted and documented in the BMAP are being achieved in accordance with the adopted schedule.
- Adopt necessary site specific alternative criteria (SSAC) for those pollutants associated with adopted BMAPs to preserve current restoration plans.
- Adopt nutrient TMDLs for Wakulla Springs (Wakulla County), Lake Munson (Leon County), and Stevenson Creek (Pinellas County) with equitable allocations for each waterbody, and have local community support for the necessary pollution reductions.
- Adopt BMAPs for fecal coliform in Bayou Chico that outline necessary and reasonable steps towards the restoration of the waterbody.
- Ensure that the site specific numeric nutrient criteria alternative provides businesses with an individualized site specific alternative to a broader water quality standard. Permitted discharges could be subject to less intense restrictions if alternative criteria are deemed appropriate.
- Ensure that the site specific numeric nutrient criteria alternative provides local governments with an individualized site specific alternative to a broader water quality standard. If less intense discharge restrictions are appropriate, the local government will be responsible for less pollution abatement.

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.

Restoration Efforts

Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan

Florida has taken the lead in 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 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 April 13, 2010, Florida has acquired approximately 60 percent, or 233,000 acres, of the 391,000 acres of land estimated to implement CERP.
- Design and/or construction is in progress on several projects. The Department's oversight role in the implementation of comprehensive plan components is specifically described in sections 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 section 373.1501, F.S., 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; section 373.4592, F.S.) being implemented by the Department and the South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD).

Five Year Strategy:

Over the next five years, the strategy for restoring the greater Everglades includes the implementation of the following 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 Indian River Lagoon South C-44 Reservoir

- Continue construction of the Herbert Hoover Dike Rehabilitation

Complete construction on the following projects:

- Picayune Strand Restoration Project – Merrit and Faka Union Pump Stations with associated hydrologic improvements
- Tamiami Trail Modifications and Conveyance/Seepage Control features associated with Modified Water Deliveries to ENP
- Site 1 Impoundment Phase 1 features
- Kissimmee River Restoration project

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 has 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 year 2010, 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 continues 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 the 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 covering 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:

- Implementation of the legislatively approved Lake Okeechobee Watershed, St. Lucie River

Watershed, and Caloosahatchee River Watershed Protection Plans. More specifically, implementing the Nutrient Source Control Programs, Construction Projects (water quality and storage projects), and Research and Water Quality Monitoring Programs contained therein.

Regulatory Reform

A cornerstone of Governor Scott's priorities is accountability in state regulation. While it is important to retain regulations that are truly needed, it is equally critical to remove unnecessary and burdensome regulations that suppress job growth and stifle economic prosperity. A key feature of the Department's efforts to reduce costs is an effort to streamline and improve regulatory processes. The Department has participated in the Governor's review of agency regulations and indentified a substantial number of regulations that can be eliminated or revised to reduce unnecessary regulatory burdens on businesses. The Department is also striving to promote more efficient business-related transactions such as permitting and reporting. The Department is 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.

The Department is also promoting a more pro-active approach to compliance assistance and outreach to the regulated community. These efforts include working to provide enhanced pre-application assistance to businesses needing to apply for permits and offering compliance seminars to clarify and increase understanding of state and federal rules and regulations governing environmental impacts. The Department is also developing improved processes that will allow multi-media coordination to simplify and streamline permitting. Emphasis on process improvement is also designed to ensure clear and consistent explanations of rules and regulations.

Five Year Strategy:

The Department will continue to review and improve regulatory processes with an emphasis on streamlining and adding value. A key feature of this effort will be a series of pilot projects to develop and enhance simpler access to regulatory functions such as permitting and compliance and enforcement efforts. The Department is committed to improving internal coordination with a targeted team approach in order to provide single points of entry to make information inquiries, access to process requirements, and resolution of problems easier and more efficient for the public and the regulatory community. Along with this commitment to continuous performance improvement, the Department will also develop and enhance its technical capabilities to offer more processes electronically such as e-business portals for transactions and e-permitting. The Department will also place emphasis on enhancing its web site to make more information available to the public and regulated community and to accomplish that more efficiently.

The Department is also working to improve the compliance process. The Department will continue to increase the number of regulated facilities participating in innovative compliance assistance programs. Department staff will continue to provide enhanced outreach and education efforts to the regulated community to prevent problems and increase compliance rates. One key performance improvement effort is designed to focus compliance resources on problem areas and work to provide incentives for regularly compliant facilities.

The five year strategy includes on-going efforts 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 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 regulations. The integration of an enforcement component to field inspections (remote access laptop) technologies will streamline compliance assessments, improve documentation, and increase responsiveness to facility owners and the public.

Increased Recreational Opportunities

The Department is charged with the protection, administration, management, supervision, development and conservation of Florida's natural and cultural resources. This broad mandate is accomplished by direct acquisition and management of public outdoor recreation and conservation areas, as well as through major initiatives and agency priorities which contribute to a healthy ecosystem.

State Lands: Since 1963, Florida has invested approximately $6.8 billion through successive land acquisition programs to conserve approximately 3.7 million acres of land for environmental preservation, conservation and outdoor recreation purposes. The Division of State Lands (DSL) administers these land acquisition programs on behalf of the Governor and Cabinet who sit as the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund. DSL also provides administrative oversight for approximately 11 million acres of state owned lands, including 700 freshwater springs, 4,510 islands of ten acres or more and 7,000 lakes.

The Department's Land Managers:

Division of Recreation and Parks: In 2010, the Florida Park Service celebrated 75 years of providing resource based recreation while preserving, interpreting and restoring natural and cultural resources of millions of visitors each year. Florida's award-winning state park system represents the finest examples of natural beauty and cultural diversity. Units in the state park system are classified for management according to the natural and cultural resources they contain and the desired balance between resource preservation and public use.

As of July 2011, the system consists of 160 parks, comprising nearly 708,000 acres of land and water. These parks provide diverse opportunities to camp, hike, swim, fish, snorkel or leisurely tube down a crystal clear river. Between 2000 and 2011, nearly 159,000 acres of land and water were added to the state park system. In addition to these areas, on July 1, 2011, the Division of Recreation & Parks assumed management of eight state trails and the Cross Florida Greenway.

Besides providing hundreds of thousands of acres for public recreational use, the state park system is the largest steward of public historic properties in the state. More than 83 parks contain significant historic resources, including almost 300 historic structures and more than 1,500 archaeological sites. These resources provide a broad array of unique interpretive and educational opportunities for residents and visitors.

Greenways and Trails: The Office of Greenways and Trails (OGT) was recently merged into the Division of Recreation and Parks. It continues to provide statewide leadership and coordination to establish, expand and promote greenways and recreational trails in Florida. Established in 1993 to

manage the Marjorie Harris Carr Cross Florida Greenway, OGT's programs have expanded to include management and administration of the Florida Greenways and Trails System through designation of lands and waterways, planning assistance and public information. OGT's activities are governed by the Florida Greenways and Trails Act (Chapter 260, Florida Statutes). The designation of trails includes consideration of both public and private lands and water ways, helping to ensure an inclusive and interconnected system of greenways and trails by encouraging partnerships in conservation, development and management of system components, providing recognition for system components and raising public awareness of the conservation and recreation benefits of the system.

Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas: The Office of Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas (CAMA) is the principal manager of submerged lands and their associated marine and aquatic resources in Florida. The Florida Aquatic Preserve Act of 1975 (Chapter 258, Part II, Florida Statutes) authorizes the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund to maintain state owned submerged lands with exceptional biological, aesthetic and scientific value as aquatic preserves. These areas offer prime opportunities for fishing, boating, swimming, paddling and other water-related types of recreation. CAMA manages Florida's 41 aquatic preserves, including 37 saltwater and four freshwater systems, encompassing more than 1.8 million acres of sovereign submerged lands of the state. In cooperation with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), CAMA manages approximately 430,000 acres of submerged land and coastal uplands in three national estuarine research reserves: Apalachicola, Guana Tolomato Matanzas and Rookery Bay. In addition, CAMA partners with NOAA and Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission to manage the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary. The sanctuary contains 2,900 square nautical miles of submerged lands around the 126-mile long Florida Keys, and encompasses the most extensive living coral reef system in the nation.

Five Year Strategy:

The Department is continually working to identify current and future outdoor recreation needs along with preserving the resource base sufficient to meet those needs. Toward this end, Florida's outdoor recreation program emphasizes interagency cooperation and collaborative partnerships with private interests and non-governmental organizations, and supports efforts to better coordinate local, state and federal land acquisition, resource management and recreational facility development. Private recreation providers add an important component to the state's outdoor recreation supply. Coordinated at the state level, all agencies and suppliers should be working in tandem, and with ample opportunity for the public to participate in decision making. Key goals and objectives include:

- Improve communication, coordination and cooperation among Florida's many public land management agencies and outdoor recreation providers.
- Improve communication, coordination and cooperation between outdoor recreation providers and the public - user groups, non-profit organizations and other private interests.
- Provide additional opportunities for resource-based and user-oriented recreation in both urban and rural areas, with a wide range of facility development from the primitive to the fully developed.
- Support programs to broaden the public's participation in outdoor recreation activities.
- Improve access to recreational opportunities for persons of all ages and abilities.
- Promote a stewardship ethic, encourage volunteerism, and increase the public's understanding of the value and importance of Florida's public lands and their natural and cultural resources.

Florida's public land holdings may be significant, but public access to many areas is inadequate. A perception exists that public conservation lands are "locked up" after they are purchased, and that the public often loses the access that existed before the lands were acquired. While most public land is available for some type of public access, not enough priority has been given to opening land for appropriate recreational use. The Department will work with other public land management agencies to take the following steps to ensure that public access is adequately considered:

- Open public land for appropriate public access as soon as possible after acquisition. This should be done in a way that does not compromise the resources of the lands or the missions of the managing agencies.
- Review public access and recreation plans and their existing access facilities to determine where additional public access can be provided without compromising resources or their management missions.
- Work with local governments to continue acquiring and managing environmentally significant and other conservation lands that do not meet criteria for state purchase. These lands play an indispensable role in the state's overall conservation and recreation land acquisition program, and are vital to meeting many needs for resource-based recreation.

Tourism is vital to Florida and helps fuel the growth of a healthy and competitive state economy. Planning for the state's overall outdoor recreation system must take into account the substantial demand that tourists and seasonal residents place on public outdoor recreation resources and facilities. All public recreation providers and land management agencies should be mindful of the important role they play in Florida's efforts to promote, market and advertise its outdoor recreation opportunities to domestic and international travelers and state residents. Key objectives for supporting Florida's tourism marketing programs and strengthening their relationships with the state's outdoor recreation system include:

- Continuing to expand cooperative marketing relationships with VISIT FLORIDA to emphasize nature-based and cultural heritage tourism and to promote visitation to the state's public conservation and recreation lands.
- Incorporating multilingual, multicultural and diversity considerations in their marketing activities, agency Web sites, on-line brochures and printed interpretive materials.
- Pursuing partnerships with tourism marketing programs in rural communities that are located near under-visited management areas to promote greater exposure of their sites.
- Ensuring that accurate, up-to-date information on public recreation areas is available at VISIT FLORIDA welcome centers located at the state's major highway borders. These centers are key distribution points for maps and guides for automobile travelers.

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 and other support 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 FGS 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 landfill siting review, hazardous waste disposal 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 groundwater transport dynamics), and waste clean-up problems as addressed in Contaminant Assessment Reports and Remedial Action Plans.

Pursuant to Chapter 377, Part 1, F.S., the FGS currently provides geologic interpretations to multiple agencies including the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, the U.S. Geological Survey, the U.S. Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Regulation and Enforcement, the Department (including the Ground Water Monitoring Section, the Underground Injection Program, the Bureau of Beaches and Coastal Systems, the Division of Recreation and Parks, and the Division of State Lands), all five water management districts, regional 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

The Office of Technology & Information Services (OTIS) provides information technology (IT) support services to the Department's divisions and offices in Tallahassee, as well as its six regulatory and five park districts distributed across the state. OTIS manages the Department's communications and networking infrastructure, messaging systems and enterprise databases. OTIS also provides application development and maintenance services, geographic information systems support, an enterprise service desk, IT procurement services, project management and business analysis support, and IT strategic planning and technical standards oversight. Over the next five years, OTIS will focus on the following major initiatives:

Enterprise Self-Service Authorization

A major step towards streamlining permitting is to move the permitting application process online and automate the permit review and approval process, where possible. This makes the permitting process quicker and easier for Florida's businesses and private citizens - thus improving customer service - and reduces the Department's staff workload so resources can be reallocated to understaffed areas.

The Department's Enterprise Self-Service Authorization (ESSA) system is extensible and allows for the online electronic submission of all type of authorizations, including permits, registrations, renewals and notices of intent. ESSA leverages existing enterprise components such as DepPay (our electronic credit card processing system) and MapDirect (our enterprise mapping application). DepPay saves staff time spent manually processing payments, and MapDirect provides a more accurate way for the public to identify site locations, which improves data quality.

Since July 2010, the agency has moved several key authorization processes online. Over the next several years, we will be placing additional general permitting, registrations, certification and reporting processes online.

IT Procurement

OTIS enters its second year of managing the agency's first enterprise Application Maintenance Services contract. This contract is a fixed-price-per-month maintenance services agreement. Currently there are 26 software applications on this contract. OTIS continues to support the agency in procuring IT consulting services by focusing on these key principles:

- Using competitive, fixed-price, deliverables-based contracting versus time- and materials-based contracting wherever possible
- 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
- Centralizing IT contract management in OTIS for all agency project-based IT contracts
- Requiring that the OTIS contracting section review all staff augmentation service procurement
- Adhering to best practices in contract management per Department of Financial Services, National Institute of Government Purchasing and other recognized authorities

Data Center Consolidation

The Department is in Wave 3 of the legislatively-mandated Data Center Consolidation project. Each wave consists of a one-year transition phase followed by a one-year implementation phase. The Department began its transition phase in July 2011 for a planned move by December 31, 2012, to the Northwood Shared Resource Center.

During the transition and consolidation periods, the Department must seek approval from the Agency for Enterprise Information Technology (AEIT) before expanding any services we offer from our current data center. We remain restricted on what the Department customer requests we can fulfill without AEIT approval. Additionally, the consolidation will reduce our existing systems staff. This staff reduction may affect our ability to maintain the skills needed to support the remaining Department services that are not part of the AEIT Data Center Consolidation plan. OTIS will need to plan for retraining and adjustment of staff skill sets to meet these remaining agency needs. We will also need to assess the operational and cost aspects of moving a significant amount of our IT infrastructure.

Statewide Email Consolidation

The Department's email is scheduled for migration to the new statewide email service by May 2012. OTIS is currently engaged in the initial planning activities with AEIT and the email provider, Affiliated Computer Services. Although email costs across all state agencies are projected to decrease after the consolidation, The Department's email costs are expected to increase once final determination is reached regarding the optional email box features considered for the agency. These optional features include email archiving, external encryption, Blackberry device support, additional mailbox storage, etc. OTIS may have to continue to maintain email archives in support of email-related public records requests or pay the cost of porting its archive of email over to the hosted service to ensure such requests can be met in accordance with statute.

Department Network File Storage

The Department file storage needs continue to rapidly increase. To better support the growing need to store ever increasing amounts of data, OTIS has implemented a Network File Storage Strategy that includes implementing modernized Network Attached Storage and backup services. As part of this project, OTIS will work with agency programs to implement a more efficient file storage, archival and backup system. A long-term component of the strategy is to investigate the use of an agency content management system instead of continuing to rely heavily on network file shares. A content management system may be more efficient and cost-effective in the long-term for the Department's file storage needs.

Application Development and Database Infrastructure Upgrades

This past year, the Department completed upgrades to its application services infrastructure, including upgrades to its Oracle Forms, Middleware and Java development environments. This upcoming year will include upgrades to its Oracle database environment.

Information Security Program and Risk Management Program

OTIS is updating the agency's Information Security Strategic Plan (ISSP), which includes a gap analysis of our current agency security directive DEP-390 against the state's new security rule 71A-1. OTIS will begin conducting risk and vulnerability assessments to determine agency compliance with the new state polices and will take appropriate steps to bring the agency into compliance.

STATE LANDS PROGRAM

The State of Florida continues its commitment to provide clean water, recreational opportunities and shoreline protection for the benefit of its citizens and many visitors.

Land Acquisition

Since 1963, Florida has invested over $6 billion to conserve roughly 3.8[1] million acres of land for environmental, recreational, and preservation purposes. These investments have been implemented through several programs, the most recent being Florida Forever and its predecessor, the Preservation 2000. Through the Florida Forever program, the State has adopted a comprehensive approach to resource restoration through land acquisition. In addition to acquiring land, Florida Forever has focused on protection and restoration of water resources, wildlife habitat, recreation spaces, forests, wetlands and public beaches. This all-inclusive strategy has enabled the State to more effectively identify and address environmental problems caused by tremendous growth. The Florida Forever program was extended in 2008 and underscores the State's commitment to safeguarding our natural, cultural, and historical resources. Understandably, recent fiscal challenges have limited the State's capacity to fund the program at anticipated levels for the last three years.

To achieve its mission, the Division of State Lands coordinates and evaluates land management plans, conducts appraisals, completes surveys and maps for land purchases, and conducts land 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.

The Division of State Lands is currently conducting an in depth analysis of all publicly-owned land in the state, including federal land, county and other local governments. Future land acquisitions must be done in a carefully planned manner to protect natural areas, water bodies and springs and also provide linkages to create safe biological and recreational pathways. We will continue to focus on opportunities to partner with other governmental or non-governmental groups to stretch our funding to increase the acquisition of appropriate lands. A greater focus has begun on less than fee purchases, which can be done with fewer public dollars being expended.

Land Management

Florida law requires that all land owned by the Board of Trustees (BOT) 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 3.8 million acres, land management plans and audits are necessary to ensure that all responsible agencies are managing these conservation lands in accordance with best management practices and the policies of the BOT. The Division must maintain the resources needed 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,

[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.

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 increased 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 over nine 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. Resources will be needed to address this workload and to develop a more aggressive asset management program that introduces proven business principles into traditional government functions 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 hence sold. These lands are being returned to county tax rolls, providing additional revenue for local governments and economic opportunities for Florida's citizens. In addition, staff is providing better real estate services to state agencies and addressing the backlog of submerged lands lease requests. This 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 as well as a more rigid approach to 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 to restore the original position of the corners and establish a geographic or geodetic position on the corner to permanently memorialize its position.

The Division of State Lands maintains an ongoing repository and website (www.labins.org) for PLSS corner records. This website is also an automated distribution center of survey-related data and receives over 400,000 visits per year. 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 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 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 Preservation 2000 and Florida Forever funds. A two-year project, the Florida State Owned Lands and Records Information System Timeline (SOLARIS), which began in November 2010, will allow the Division to track the ownership of all state land and facilities.

All lands held in the name of the BOT will continue to be held in trust for the use and benefit of the people of the state pursuant to section 7, Article II and section 11, Article 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 PROGRAMS

The Department has established six district regulatory offices that provide closer, more personal interaction with regulated interests and citizens across Florida. The districts are, for many regulatory programs, the Department's front line in permitting, compliance determinations and compliance assistance, 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, trade associations and business organizations 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, 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. Guidance on implementation of these programs to promote statewide consistency comes from corresponding program offices at Department Headquarters in Tallahassee. District core responsibilities broadly include:

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

Examples of additional activities conducted at each of the district offices are summarized below.

<u>Northwest District</u>

Since the Deepwater Horizon incident occurred in April 2010, the Northwest District has been fully engaged in response. District duties have included serving as the liaison between the response and local stakeholders; permitting of waste staging sites, worksites, and response activities (solid waste and Environmental Resource Permitting); planning and running technology demonstrations; supporting the Governor and Secretary; responding to state and federal legislative inquiries; providing tours to officials; staffing the Mobile Incident Command office; assisting with the creation of the South Florida Incident Command; staffing the Shoreline Cleanup Assessment Technique (SCAT) teams; providing daily coordination at the Florida BP Branch Office; and, since the end of June 2011, serving as the State's On Scene Coordinator (SOSC) on the Gulf Coast Incident Management Team in New Orleans.

In an effort to improve environmental protection in the area, offer better public service and increase efficiency, the District has implemented Lean (process improvement) principles and practices. To date, more than 90% of employees have been trained in Lean and 19 projects have been implemented. As a

result, the District has observed more organized work areas, improved processes for routing and electronic mailing of documents, and better organization and inventory control for office supplies. The District created standard operating procedures for many administrative processes, including routing and approval of travel authorizations and reimbursements, vehicle maintenance and monthly usage submittals, handling of public records requests, purchasing, and monthly reporting processes. These efforts have reduced errors, increased production and involved staff in collectively improving District operations.

The Northwest District and the Northwest Florida Water Management District completed implementation of the Environmental Resource Permitting (ERP) program in the Panhandle in 2010. These actions have resulted in the streamlined ERP program being brought to the same level of protection for wetlands and stormwater in the panhandle that has been in place in the rest of Florida for many years. The District continues to increase the program's effectiveness in coastal areas, working with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) to implement the "Living Shorelines" initiative, which promotes 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. The district is working with USFWS on a Living Shoreline Best Management Practice Guidebook, educating marine contractors and piloting "green tape" permitting that favors natural shorelines over traditional hardening. See http://www.dep.state.fl.us/northwest/ERP/permitting.htm for more information on the ERP program.

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 are 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 180 Central Florida facilities 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 – 13 of Florida's 31 'Green Yards' are located in the Central District.
- Free assistance to industries to develop and implement 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.
- Served as a test and evaluation site for hydrogen powered vehicles and hydrogen energy stations.
- Established successful partnerships with Government/Military facilities (Kennedy Space Center, Patrick Air Force Base) and industry (Metropolitan Environmental Training Alliance – METRA).

Northeast District

The Northeast District is the largest geographic district, covering 20 counties and a diverse range of facilities. These include two large, expanding U.S. Navy bases, and numerous industries, such as the Jacksonville Port Authority, especially along the Lower St. Johns River. Providing high quality service to nearly two million customers is a top priority and the District has implemented many continuous process improvement (Lean) initiatives to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of all operations.

The Northeast District has also focused considerable effort on improving water quality in the Lower St. Johns River. 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 Northeast District tracks the progress of nutrient reduction projects and 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, nearly half of Florida's springs are located in the Northeast District, in the Suwannee River Basin. The 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 is committed to providing unprecedented customer service to its stakeholders, while addressing myriad activities associated with coastal and inland development, phosphate mining, agriculture, heavy industries, and other activities that result in environmental impacts. The District is home to Tampa Bay, Florida's largest open-water estuary, which encompasses nearly 400 square miles. There also are a variety of scenic waterways, including the Myakka River, Homosassa Springs, Hillsborough River, Manatee River, and portions of the Peace River. Unique coastal landscapes have been set aside for protection: Cockroach Bay, Terra Ceia, Boca Ciega Bay, and Pinellas County aquatic preserves.

Community outreach and public education are especially important in ensuring that business owners, residents, and visitors understand the environment, how to protect it, and how to do business successfully within it. The Southwest District continues to build on its prominent outreach initiatives, which include workshops for regulated stakeholders such as those held recently for concrete batch plants and dry cleaners across the 12-county area. District staff responds each year to thousands of media interviews, public records requests, and citizen and legislative affairs inquiries, using all of these opportunities to strengthen its local relationships. Staff provides prompt, effective service to the owners and customers of more than 2,300 public water systems and 1,100 domestic and industrial wastewater facilities, along with thousands of other regulated sites. For example, during its busiest years, the Environment Resource Permit program processes close to 1,500 permits, including 650 state lands authorization requests.

Southwest District's most prominent outreach initiatives are often related to the waste cleanup program and its 435 active sites. Waste contamination is a particularly complicated, hot-button issue and people are bombarded with inaccurate, inflammatory rhetoric. To promote easy access to accurate, 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 to inform and reassure people that the Department is working to protect them.

The District is enhancing its relationships with stakeholders 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 (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 permitting future discharges by 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 dedicates staff to ensuring all activities are smoothly integrated. Difficult work 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. 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. These activities will now be undertaken in conjunction with the Department's restructured Everglades/South Florida program in Tallahassee Headquarters.
- 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; restoring the ecology and hydrology of South Florida's freshwater wetlands, lakes and streams; protecting the area's coastal resources; and providing sustainable future water supplies.

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 includes the southwest portion of Florida, from Charlotte County south through the 10,000 islands and Monroe County to Key West; it also encompasses rural, inland Highlands, Hendry and Glades counties. The District's primary efforts are driven by residential development, tourism and agriculture, and the commercial, industrial and utility sectors that serve them. The Department's smallest district, the South District has historically relied on partnerships with the regulated community to ensure a sustainable environment and public heath safety.

These partnerships have been a catalyst for the District's "Business Support Approach," directed at informing and educating business owners, creating long term partnerships that 1) reduce business and Department resource needs in permitting and compliance, 2) result in a cleaner environment, 3) create job opportunities, and 4) decrease the need for enforcement. District outreach is integrated with the Regional Planning Counsel, County Economic Development Offices (EDOs), Small Business Development Centers (Florida Gulf Coast University and South Florida Community College), and the Small Business Administration's Service Corps of Retired Executives chapters in the region. Staff participates in "ground breaking" meetings as a partner with the EDOs and companies wanting to create businesses in the area. The District's regulatory staff holds pre-application meetings with applicants to foster communication, offer counsel and ultimately speed-up the permitting process.

A high degree of compliance can be achieved by providing compliance assistance and education to the regulated communities. For this reason, District compliance inspectors work with facilities to evaluate non-compliance issues in depth, find the root causes, and work together to implement corrective action. District staff offers educational workshops and seminars on subjects including asbestos regulation, clean marinas, hazardous waste, clean yards, wastewater treatment operations, and dock construction. Staff also coordinates a short school with Florida Rural Water Association for drinking water and wastewater operators.

The District provides scientific, technical, and field expertise to support Everglades' restoration, aquifer storage and recovery projects, and other water resource initiatives. Water quality is a priority and District staff support the Department's watershed program and local stakeholders in the development and implementation of Total Maximum Daily Loads and Basin Management Action Plans throughout the region. District and local water management district office staffs work together to encourage reuse by both private and local government wastewater facilities; 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 and reduces the demand on freshwater supplies, providing for a more sustainable future.

A unique challenge is presented by the wastewater facilities and local governments in Monroe County. By law, facilities in the County are prohibited from discharging to surface waters and must meet stringent treatment standards established to protect the sensitive aquatic environment of the Florida Keys. The 2010 Legislature extended the deadline to December 21, 2015, by which facilities and local governments in Monroe County must meet the treatment standards, but several local governments have already made significant progress toward this end. District staff will continue to invest extensive time and effort working with the other local governments and private facilities to ensure state law is met.

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 remain strong in the coming years.

OFFICE OF WATER POLICY AND ECOSYSTEM PROJECTS

Office of Water Policy

Ensuring adequate, high quality water for both human use and natural systems is critical to sustaining the state's economy and quality of life. The Department and the state's five water management districts under its general supervisory authority are responsible for water management in four key areas:

- Water quality
- Water supply
- Natural systems
- Flood protection and food plain management.

The Office of Water Policy takes the lead for the Department in developing appropriate water policies based on statutory direction, providing oversight of the water management districts, and ensuring appropriate coordination between the Department and district water programs. The Office has recently been moved from within the Division of Water Resource Management to the Office of the Deputy Secretary for Water Policy and Ecosystem Projects to ensure Secretary-level focus on the issues of water management district consistency, regulatory streamlining, and efficient and effective budgeting. The office will continue to coordinate closely with the Division of Water Resource Management and other parts of the Department involved in water resource issues.

Primary responsibilities of the Office of Water Policy include:

- Developing statewide water policies, including legislation.
- Updating the "Water Resource Implementation Rule," Chapter 62-40, F.A.C., that provides guidance for Department and water management district water-related programs and activities.
- Reviewing water management district programs, plans, and rules for consistency with Chapter 62-40, F.A.C. and Chapter 373, F.S.
- Assisting the Governor's Office in the review of water management district budgets.
- Reviewing and approving minimum flow and level (MFL) priority lists and schedules (s. 373.042, F.S) and reviewing proposed MFL rules.
- Providing guidance and review of the water management districts regional water supply plans, and providing annual reports to the Legislature on the status of water supply planning.
- Coordinating Florida's water conservation initiative known as "Conserve Florida."
- Ensuring appropriate consistency among the water management districts in implementation of regulatory programs.
- Providing staff support to Florida's ongoing negotiations with Georgia and Alabama related to water in the Apalachicola-Chattahoochee-Flint River system.

Office of Ecosystem Projects

The State of Florida has recognized that the greater South Florida ecosystem is unique in the world and one of Florida's greatest treasures. The Florida Everglades once covered almost 11,000 square miles. A century ago, water flowed down the Kissimmee River into Lake Okeechobee, then south through the vast Everglades to Florida Bay, the ultimate destination of the system's uninterrupted sheetflow. Because of

the successful efforts to drain the marshland for agriculture, development and flood control, the Everglades is now half the size it was a century ago. This "River of Grass" is a mosaic of sawgrass marshes, freshwater ponds, prairies and forested uplands that supports a rich plant and wildlife community. Renowned for its wading birds and wildlife, the Everglades is home to dozens of federally threatened and endangered species.

The Office of Ecosystem Projects oversees the South Florida Ecosystem restoration efforts of the South Florida Water Management District and bears significant responsibility for activities required through the Everglades Forever Act (EFA, s. 373.4592, Florida Statutes (F.S.)), the Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan Regulation Act (CERPRA, ss. 373.470, 373.1501 and 373.1502, F.S.) and the Northern Everglades and Estuaries Protection Program (NEEPP, s. 373.4595, F.S.). The Office is responsible for all of the Department's policy, programmatic, technical, and regulatory responsibilities under these statutes. These restoration initiatives are focused on improving water quality and restoring the ecology and hydrology of the greater South Florida's ecosystem which stretches from the Kissimmee Chain of Lakes near Orlando to the Florida Keys.

The Office ensures the State of Florida's interests are represented through policy and program development, which includes legislation, funding, project scheduling, and integration of priorities across the plans referenced above to ensure a holistic approach to South Florida ecosystem restoration. Staff also participates in the formulation and planning of projects to ensure they are consistent with the requirements of the governing rules and statutes and that the projects meet their restoration goals. Plan elements are complex, and require a balanced approach to the protection of water and ecological resources with the often competing objectives of water supply and flood control integral to the existing regional surface water management system of canals and flood control structures. Projects include the construction and operations of large scale civil works including reservoirs, impoundments, stormwater treatment areas, which improve the quality, timing and distribution of water.

As the majority of projects described above have been declared in the public interest through the implementing statutes, the Office implements a regulatory program unique within the agency. Staff coordinate closely with agency partners, including the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and South Florida Water Management District, to ensure smooth transition from project planning to permitting. Projects are evaluated to determine whether or not sufficient information has been provided to demonstrate that the benefits, goals and objectives of restoration activities will outweigh potential environmental impacts, and are conducted in a manner consistent with Florida law. Key consideration is given to impacts to wetlands and endangered species, ensuring water quality standards will be met, that project components will not pose a serious danger to public health safety or welfare, and that projects will achieve design objectives. Staff performs field inspections to ensure implementation of best management practices and avoidance and minimization of environmental impacts during construction. Projects are then tracked to ensure long term compliance, particularly with water quality standards and achievement of water quality improvement related to nutrient reduction, once projects are built and operational.

The Office provides support to other Department programs, notably the Department's Division of Environmental Assessment and Restoration in support of development of TMDLs and BMAPs, and the Office of Water Policy in support of development of MFLs and water reservations. The Office also works closely with the Division of Water Resource Management, Division of Waste Management, South District Office, and Southeast District Office in implementing restoration efforts. Planning activities also include involvement 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.

In July 2011, staff previously in the Division of Environmental Assessment and Restoration and the

Southeast District Office were moved under the Office of Ecosystem Projects to better align resources and program functions. This will improve the services provided by the Division as a result of a streamlined management structure and improved internal communication. Primary Office responsibilities include:

- Coordination of policy and resources for State-led Everglades restoration efforts;
- EFA, CERP and NEEPP program level coordination and technical support;
- Project planning and engineering support;
- Permitting of ecosystem restoration projects;
- Environmental compliance;
- Participation in technical groups and committees including the Everglades Technical Oversight Committee, Restoration Coordination & Verification (RECOVER), South Florida Ecosystem Restoration Task Force;
- Provide technical support for legislative activities related to Everglades restoration, including drafting legislation;
- Management of legislative appropriations for restoration activities;
- Providing technical support to the Office of General Counsel for litigation related to Everglades restoration;
- Coordinating with other Department staff, state and federal agencies, industry representatives, and other groups in developing and implementing water quality, biological, and other research and monitoring programs in the Everglades Protection Area; and evaluating water quality, biological and other data from these programs;
- Reviewing and preparing technical reports on topics related to Everglades restoration;
- Review of documents distributed through the Florida State Clearinghouse to ensure consistency with the Florida Coastal Zone Management Act; and
- Implementing grants in support of Everglades research and monitoring activities.

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT AND RESTORATION

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.

Florida's typically slow moving, warm surface waters are susceptible to contamination from many sources. The most obvious sources are "point source discharges," commonly effluent from domestic and industrial wastewater treatment facilities conveyed through pipes or ditches. These discharges have been extensively regulated and significantly reduced over the last three decades. In contrast, "nonpoint sources" of pollution are diffuse; their origins are difficult to identify and they cannot readily be regulated like point sources. Nonpoint pollution includes Florida's more than 2.7 million septic tanks, urban and agricultural stormwater, leaching of pesticides and fertilizers from urban landscapes and agricultural activities, landfill leachate, improper disposal of solvents and petroleum products, leaking underground storage tanks, hazardous waste dumps, and atmospheric deposition (pollution in rain and dust). Nonpoint source pollution is the leading cause of water quality problems in Florida.

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

The Division assesses data from the monitoring network in the context of water quality standards established in accordance with the requirements of the federal Clean Water Act. States are responsible for reviewing, establishing, and revising surface water quality standards every three years to reflect improved science or new data ("Triennial Review"). Florida's surface water quality standards system is published in chapters 62-302 and 62-303 of the Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.), and includes surface water use classifications, numeric and narrative criteria, an anti-degradation policy, and moderating provisions. Florida also provides special protection to certain waters, such as Outstanding Florida Waters.

Florida's ground water standards are based primarily on public health standards adopted pursuant to the federal and state Safe Drinking Water Acts. (More than 90% of Florida's public drinking water supply comes from ground water.) Florida's ground water standards consist of a classification system based on use and water characteristics, along with narrative "minimum criteria" and specific numeric water quality criteria. They are adopted in Chapter 62-520, F.A.C., and are updated when drinking water criteria change. Ground water quality is protected largely by pollutant limits on ground water discharges. The impact of pollutants from surface water runoff—the nonpoint sources discussed above—is more difficult control. For this reason, the Department has integrated ground water protection with surface water protection in its watershed program, discussed below.

The basic steps in Florida's watershed program are: data collection, management, and interpretation to assess the health of water resources; establishment of aquatic resource goals and pollutant loading limits for individual water bodies; and development and implementation of basin plans to restore water quality.

These activities are undertaken in a continuous cycle that promotes an increasingly refined understanding of basin water quality and assures that restoration actions are routinely re-evaluated and improved.

The key to cleaning up Florida's polluted rivers, lakes, streams, and estuaries is the adoption of Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) determinations, which establish the maximum amount of pollutants a waterbody can assimilate and still meet water quality standards. These TMDLs provide the scientific basis for developing and implementing specific actions—Basin Management Action Plans (BMAPs)—to protect and restore waterbody health. TMDLs are factored into permitting decisions, acquisition of conservation lands, financial assistance for infrastructure construction, implementation of urban and agricultural best management practices, among other things.

The Division has been evaluating the quality of surface waters throughout the state according to a 5-year rotating basin approach since 2000. It has publicly adopted lists of waters that have verified impairments due to exceedances of one or more water quality standards, necessitating the establishment of TMDLs and subsequent clean-up actions. Through the rotating basin strategy, the watershed program continuously identifies pollution problems and adopts TMDLs by rule—to date, more than 270.

Thus far, the program has adopted eight BMAPs providing blueprints for water quality restoration in the affected basins, and has 12 more under development. The Division also has awarded nearly $50 million in grants to local governments around the state to reduce stormwater pollution. (The documentary stamp source of these funds has been eliminated; without it, the Division will not be able to continue financing local government projects.) Detailed information on the impaired waters listing process, the development and adoption of TMDLs and BMAPs, and the overall watershed management cycle is provided at http://www.dep.state.fl.us/water/tmdl/index.htm.

The Division has several other significant responsibilities. Under the Northern Everglades and Estuaries Protection Program (s. 373.4595, F.S.), it helps formulate and plan projects to meet statutory restoration goals. It oversees research contracts to develop a statewide TMDL for mercury in freshwater lakes and streams, with a judicially-mandated deadline of September 30, 2012. The Division also manages the Department's data quality assurance program for water, waste and resource management programs, a prerequisite for receiving money from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

The Division's Bureau of Laboratories conducted roughly 110,000 analyses last year and provides biological and chemical laboratory support to many Department programs, the water management districts, and other state, federal and local agencies. Activities include specialized field sampling, scientific study design, and statistical and narrative interpretation of environmental data. Information generated through all of these activities is fundamental to carrying out the Department's mission to protect Florida's environment, natural resources, and public health. The Lab is one of seven laboratories in an elite Environmental Response Laboratory Network, coordinated by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, to provide analytical support for response and recovery operations following a terrorist attack or other national emergency.

WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

The Department's Division of Water Resource Management (Division) is responsible for a wide range of regulatory, non-regulatory, and financial assistance programs to protect Florida's coastline, rivers, lakes estuaries, springs, and millions of acres of open water and wetlands. It works particularly closely with the Department's Division of Environmental Assessment and Restoration and Florida's five water management districts.

Water Resource Protection and Restoration

The Division requires high-level treatment and appropriate disposal or reuse from some 4,000 domestic and industrial facilities that discharge billions of gallons of treated wastewater each day. The Division also regulates thousands of municipal, industrial, and construction-related stormwater discharges to ensure they do not degrade water quality. The Division's Clean Water State Revolving Fund (SRF) provides $200-$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. It also awards another $15-$20 million annually in grants for disadvantaged, small municipalities, packaging the grants with low-interest SRF loans to leverage local resources to the maximum extent possible.

Protecting wetlands is also critical to preserving water quality. Wetlands are among Florida's most important natural resources, providing wildlife habitat, including breeding and fledging areas. They are vital to maintaining surface water quality by trapping and removing pollutants, and they reduce flooding by slowing the flow of stormwater runoff. For these reasons, the Division, primarily through the Department's district offices, reviews activities that alter the flow of water over the land or affect wetlands and other surface waters, including activities affecting sovereign (state-owned) submerged lands. This Environmental Resource Permit (ERP) program is implemented in conjunction with Florida's five water management districts and one delegated local government (Broward County) under agreements that prevent duplication by dividing responsibilities by type and location of activity. The actions taken by these agencies, and the acreage of wetlands permitted to be lost, temporarily disturbed, preserved, created, and improved (such as by restoration or enhancement) from October 2005 through September 2010 are shown on the following page in Table 1.

Table 1. Actions taken and acreage of wetland gains and losses authorized by the ERP program, October 2005 through September 2010 (the ERP program did not exist, comprehensively, in Northwest Florida until 2010)

10/05 to 09/10	Individual Permits issued (includes WMD Std GPs)	Applications Denied	Applications Withdrawn	Exemptions Verified	General Permits Verified	Acreage Permanently Lost	Acreage Temporarily Disturbed	Acreage Preserved	Acreage Created	Acreage Improved	Mitigation Bank Credits Used
NWFWMD	1,220	0	82	0	173	82.65	9.89	2,413.43	83.77	78.28	n/a
SWFWMD	12,960	202	1,171	1,408	1,311	2,935.67	541.47	15,633.29	4,332.41	4,409.1	#
SJWMD	5,008	527	853	339	591	7,453.42	173.04	37,341.85	370.44	4,855.64	1,834.89
SFWMD	9,632	189	578	212	1,921	7,702.38	0	19,761.88	2,153.3	72,161.31	#
SRWMD	169	75	56	335	1,170	22.15	75.5	72.36	24.31	34.28	0.87
WMD Subtotal	28,989	993	2,740	2,294	5,166	18,196.27	799.9	75,222.81	6,964.23	81,538.61	#
DEP	17,353	2,263	2,555	19,068	5,199	858.18	507.4	2,601.03	113.86	2,394.96	#
Grand Total	46,342	3,256	5,295	21,362	10,365	19,054.45	1,307.3	77,823.84	7,078.09	83,933.57	#

Data not available currently

Water Reuse

The Division implements a nationally renowned reclaimed water 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 treatment and operational requirements assure public health protection. According to the 2010 Reuse Inventory, available at 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. Florida's reuse program is by far the most successful in the United States, both in terms of total and per capita reuse. Table 2 on the following page, from the 2010 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), which prohibits the construction of new domestic wastewater ocean outfalls, sets a timeline for eliminating existing outfalls (all in Southeast Florida) by 2025, and requires that a majority of the wastewater previously discharged be beneficially reused. The Act is intended to improve coastal water quality and promote sustainable water supplies in heavily developed, densely populated Southeast Florida. The first round of progress reports to the Governor and Legislature, required every five years, has recently been submitted and are under review.

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	189	299.1	117.9	63,354	67,250
Residential Irrigation	129	417.3	163.8	135,821	149,843
Other Public Access Areas & Other	137	203.4	79.2	36,538	59,951
Subtotal	234	919.8	360.8	235,713	277,044
Agricultural Irrigation					
Edible Crops[(d)]	19	32.4	15.9	13,115	13,115
Other Crops	106	134.7	57.3	23,441	25,497
Subtotal	117	167.1	73.2	36,555	38,612
Ground Water Recharge & Indirect Potable Reuse					
Rapid Infiltration Basins	176	204.6	89.7	15,334	16,838
Absorption Fields	20	12.6	5.2	828	828
Surface Water Augmentation	0	0	0	NA	NA
Injection	0	0	0	NA	NA
Subtotal	185	217.2	94.9	16,162	17,665
Industrial					
At Treatment Plant	91	83.1	44.3	738	NA
At Other Facilities	35	82.3	42.3	4,668	NA
Subtotal	107	165.5	86.7	5,406	NA
Toilet Flushing	11	0.8	0.4	NA	NA
Fire Protection	3	2.0	0	NA	NA
Wetlands	11	72.9	38.1	5,000	5,042
Other Uses	20	16.9	4.4	179	NA
2010 Totals	**429**	**1,562.2**	**658.5**	**299,015**	**346,256**
2009 Totals	433	1,538.8	672.9	299,785	336,955
% Change	-0.9%	+0.2%	-2.1%	-0.3%	+2.8%

Notes:

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

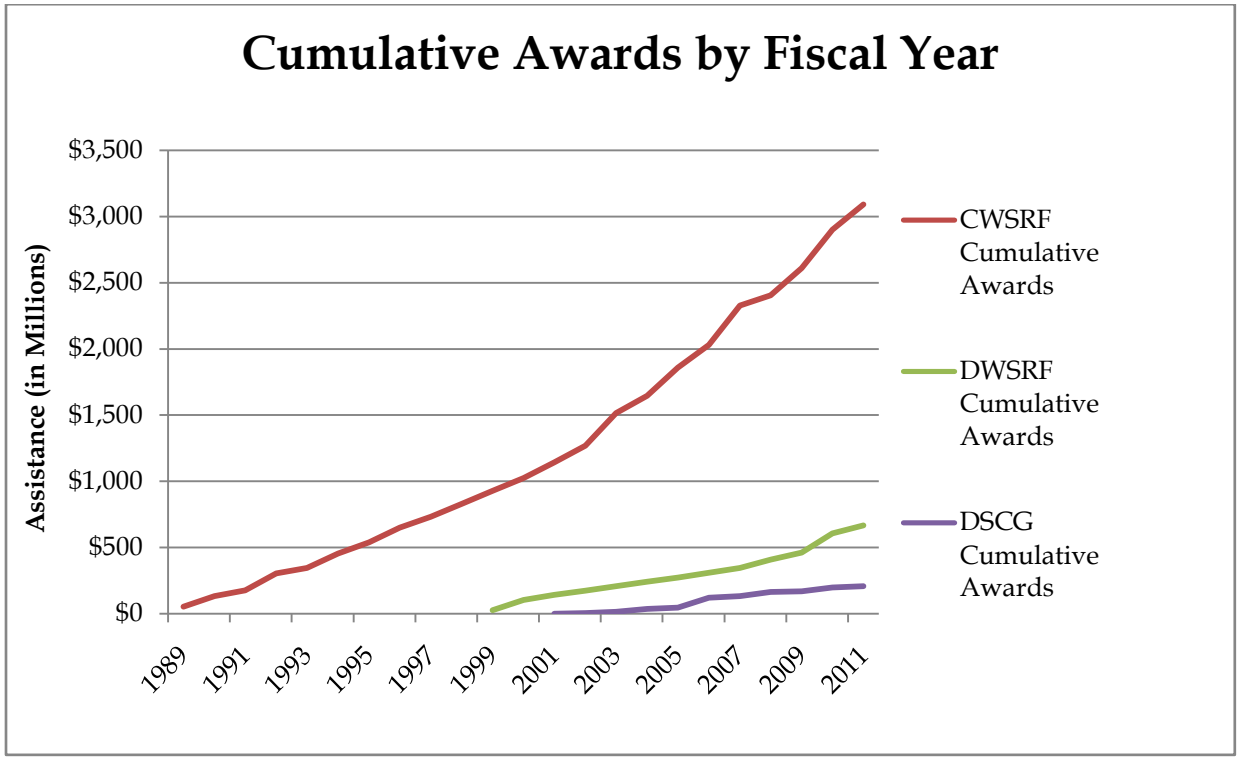
(b) Discrepancies in column totals are due to internal rounding associated with the development of this summary table; totals presented in table are calculated without rounding individual values.

(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 78% of total area for edible crops is citrus – including oranges, grapefruit, and tangerines.

In addition to protecting, conserving and reusing Florida's water supply, the Department must ensure that the drinking water produced from this supply is safe. Florida has more than 5,400 drinking water systems serving its nearly 19 million people and more than 80 million annual visitors. The Department regulates the quality of the drinking water as it is treated and distributed to consumers and works with providers to safeguard ground water and surface water sources. Toward this end, the Division implements the Drinking Water SRF, a low-interest revolving loan program similar to the Clean Water SRF described above, which provides more than $50 million annually to improve local government drinking water

infrastructure. Information on the Division's financial assistance 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. SWAP 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. Local governments, public and private interest groups, and the general public can use assessment information to develop local pollution prevention strategies. SWAP involves: 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 the information available to the public. The results of this ongoing program are available, county-by-county, at www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp/SelectCounty.asp, with general information at www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp/Default.htm. Assessments are refined as new data are obtained.

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 annually. The coastal areas are critical to protecting Florida's ecology, public health, safety, and welfare. They provide unique habitat for birds, wildlife, marine life, and plant life and protect waters that are vital to the food chain.

There currently are 398.6 miles of sandy beaches in Florida identified as critically eroded, of which some 55% are under a management plan that has reversed or reduced erosion. Hurricanes and tropical storms drastically affect coastal erosion in Florida, but erosion also results from imprudent coastal development, 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, too close to the shoreline to allow for shoreline adjustment, 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 determines shoreline conditions and trends, helps restore and manage critically eroded beaches, and protects the beach and dune system through the following programs:

- Beach erosion control, through implementation of the Statewide Strategic Beach Management Plan, the Long-Range Budget Plan, and financial partnering with local, state, and federal governments. For FY 2011/2012 the Legislature appropriated $16.25 million to be allocated in priority order to local governments on the Department's financial assistance list. Appropriations proviso required that 10% of the amount for beach projects be used for the top three inlet management projects on the list and that post-construction monitoring receive 10% of total beach project costs.
- Coastal construction regulation, which regulates activities that could have a material physical effect on coastal processes seaward of mean high water.
- Coastal monitoring to characterize long-term shoreline erosion trends that improve beach management, planning, and regulatory reviews.

Coastal erosion caused by storm systems typically triggers emergency response activities. However, in 2010, the Division's beach program played a critical role in coordinating Florida's response to the Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill and continues to work with local governments and BP representatives and contractors in carrying out responsibilities associated with the Department's Emergency Final Order. Specific guidance is included in the Order for activities that may take place seaward of Coastal Construction Control Lines. Division staff serves on National Resource Damage Assessment Teams and the Gulf Coast Restoration Task Force for planning restoration strategies, as well as continues to work with the panhandle counties to investigate the presence of oil in sand borrow areas used to restore critically eroded beaches.

Mining and Minerals

The Division also administers a mining and minerals regulatory program to ensure the restoration of mined land and the protection of 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. The program also periodically receives legislative appropriations to fund reclamation of eligible phosphate lands mined before July 1975, when phosphate reclamation became a mandatory requirement. The program also has developed an innovative Integrated Habitat Network (IHN) as a guide for permitting and reclamation in the central Florida phosphate-mining district 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.

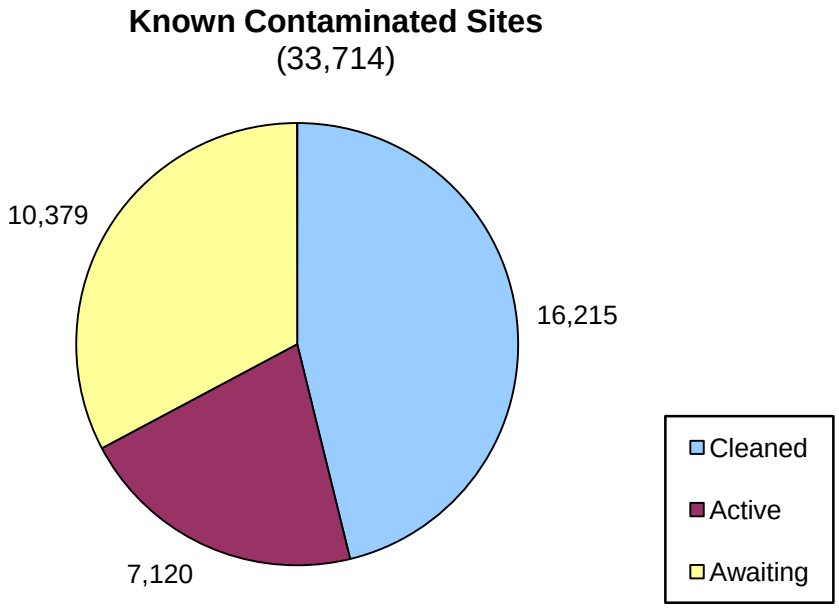
The Division continues to fulfill responsibilities it assumed when the bankrupt Mulberry Corporation abandoned two phosphogypsum stack systems in 2001. The Department has had to spend more than $221 million to safeguard the sites and work toward their closure. Absent unexpected changes, the funding provided through the 2011-2012 fiscal year should allow completion of Department responsibilities and transition of these sites to stable long-term external management. Closure construction work at the Piney Point site was completed during fiscal year 2010 – 2011, and remaining responsibilities were legally transferred to the current property owner. The final anticipated funding request for Mulberry was appropriated for 2011 – 2012, although work will continue for some time. The Department will have to oversee these sites for years to assure proper closure and long-term care.

The mining and minerals program is also responsible for regulating onshore oil and gas exploration, drilling, and production in Florida. Compared to its historical peak, oil and gas activities have slowed down, although there has been a recent increase in activities in response to increased market prices and incentives. This interest in new drilling and geophysical exploration has continued with the recovery of crude oil prices through the first half of 2011. Given the age of several existing production fields, wells will also continue to be scheduled for workovers or plugging and abandonment, requiring increased inspections and permit reviews.

The Department is a cooperating agency, along with the EPA, for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) Areawide Environmental Impact Statement (AEIS) for phosphate mining in Central and Southwest Florida, within the Bone Valley formation. The Division's mining program participates to ensure that local expertise is factored into the AEIS. Another major program effort involves the legislatively mandated Peace River Cumulative Impact Study to assess changes to landform and hydrology in the Peace River basin. Based on the study, the Department developed a management plan that identifies 22 major impacts in the basin caused by agriculture, phosphate mining, urbanization, and climate. The Peace River Management Advisory Committee continues to oversee improvements to the basin undertaken by the Department, the Southwest Florida Water Management District and other implementing agencies. Information on Peace River activities is available at www.dep.state.fl.us/water/mines/index.htm.

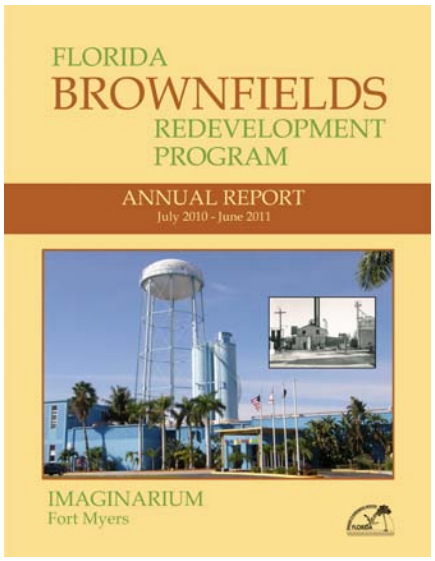
WASTE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

The Department's Division of Waste Management protects public health and the environment through cleanup of soil, ground water, and surface water contamination. With the passage of Florida's 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 2011 exceeds 33,700. As of June 2011, 16,215 sites have been cleaned up, 7,120 sites are in active cleanup, and 10,379 sites are still awaiting cleanup.



The two largest government funded cleanup programs are the Petroleum Cleanup Program and the Drycleaning 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.

The Department is facilitating reuse and economic revitalization of contaminated property through designation and remediation of Brownfields. The total number of Brownfields increased from 25 areas in 1999 to 271 areas as of July 2011, with 159 Brownfield Site Rehabilitation Agreements having been executed. There has been an increase in voluntary cleanup of contaminated sites due to Brownfield Program incentives and the Voluntary Cleanup Tax Credit. Recent legislative changes have further encouraged participation in the Brownfield Program, 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, and increased the Voluntary Cleanup Tax Credit annual cap from $2 million to $5 million. Since the inception of the Voluntary Cleanup Tax Credit Program in 1998, the Department has issued 225 tax credit certificates totaling over $20 million for site rehabilitation conducted.



The Department ensures that regulated entities comply with state environmental laws and federally delegated environmental program requirements through permitting, 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 2011-2012, cleanup will be underway at over 3,200 contaminated sites through district enforcement actions or voluntary cleanup.

Priority areas for the Waste Management Program in FY 2011-12 include:

Permit Streamlining and Regulatory Consistency: A major effort is underway to streamline permitting and improve consistency in compliance and enforcement in the Division and districts. This involves the use of permitting templates and increased review and oversight by the Division over district permitting and enforcement. This will facilitate the regulatory process for companies with multiple facilities in different Department regulatory districts, speeding up permitting and enabling environmentally sound projects to become shovel ready sooner. In FY 2010-11, the waste programs processed 445 solid waste permits, 37 hazardous waste permits and over 36,000 registrations, certifications and other authorizations.

Recycling: The Division continues to focus on the recently established statewide recycling goal of 75% by 2020 pursuant to section 403.7032, F.S. The 2010 Legislature enacted comprehensive recycling legislation aimed at achieving benchmarks towards this goal. The first benchmark is for counties to have a goal of recycling recyclable solid waste by 40% by December 31, 2012. The statewide recycling rate is currently 29%, indicating a more aggressive approach is needed to meet the 75% goal. Toward that end, the Recycling Business Assistance Center (RBAC) is up and running pursuant to the 2010 legislation and is working to expand and enhance the markets for recyclables in Florida (see http://www.dep.state.fl.us/waste/rbac/). Businesses can also access the Florida Recycling Loan Program for capital to purchase equipment and machinery to expand recycling capacity; information is available at http://www.dep.state.fl.us/waste/categories/recycling/pages/loan.htm.

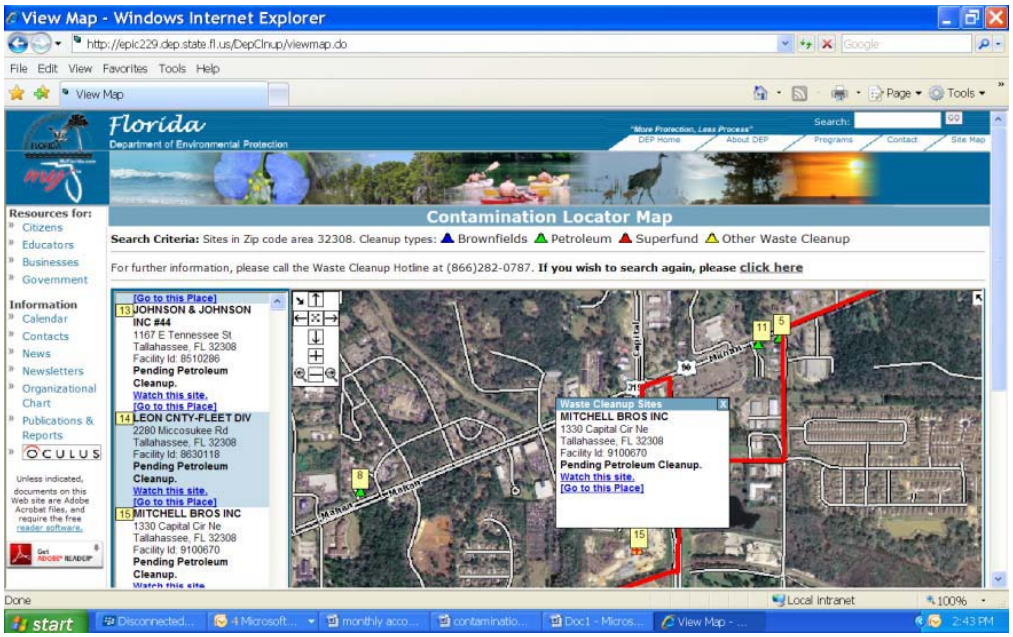
Petroleum Cleanup and Discharge Prevention: The Division's priority continues to be maintaining continuity on as many active cleanup sites as possible and finding new and innovative ways to close sites faster and reduce the site backlog. This can be achieved by eliminating programmatic inefficiencies, expanding performance based contracts, and using new statutory authority enacted in 2010 for low score (low risk) sites and Long Term Natural Attenuation Monitoring. There are more than 8,100 sites in the backlog awaiting cleanup. Compliance efforts of the petroleum program will continue to focus enforcement on non-compliant facilities that did not meet the storage tank secondary containment deadline of December 31, 2009, or the extended September 30, 2011 deadline for those facilities under a Consent Order pursuant to chapter 2010-147, LOF.

Waste Cleanup: The Division continues its review of known contaminated sites that have existed for years without completing cleanup and sites that are relatively "young" but are not moving steadily through the site rehabilitation process. The review includes evaluation of site rehabilitation progress and legal options to compel more timely and effective action by responsible parties and, if no responsible parties are engaged in cleanup, more rigorous efforts by the Department to determine responsibility. Special emphasis is being placed on reducing the number of cleanup sites with no action in the last 730 days.

The Division also monitors the universe of known contaminated sites to identify those that warrant a higher priority for immediate action. This evaluation includes a determination about the extent of contamination on and off the source property, whether a source is continuing to release contaminates to the environment, whether the contamination is spreading, and whether people are exposed to contamination.

Information Technology Initiatives: With funding reductions in state government, investing in Information Technology (IT) is essential. These IT initiatives have improved program efficiency, provided quality data for sound management decisions, increased transparency, and made information easy for the public to access. The IT projects in operation or under development include:

- OCULUS™ – The Division's electronic document management system gives the public and internal users access to millions of documents and has saved money by reducing file room space.
- FIRST/SWIFT – These field applications increase efficiency and accuracy of inspections, data entry, and reporting for the tanks, hazardous waste, and solid waste programs. They are enterprise systems, so components are being reused in other Department regulatory programs.
- CLM – The Contamination Locator Map is an online tool that allows the public to locate waste contamination sites in the vicinity of any identified location in Florida. CLM also provides a service notifying subscribers when specific cleanup milestones have been reached at the selected site.
- ADaPT – This automated data processing tool evaluates and reports ground water data from permits, eliminates paper reports and saves considerable time in reviewing and reporting data. In June 2011, the Division reached the one million mark in data uploads.
- ESSA/DEP Business Portal – The Division continues to expand online services for registrations and authorizations using the Enterprise Self Service Authorizations system (ESSA) as part of the Department Business Portal.



RECREATION AND PARKS PROGRAM

Florida's State Parks

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 2010-2011, 20,442,212 individuals visited Florida's State Parks, generating over $54 million in revenue. Additionally, the state park system's economic impact on local economies throughout the state in FY 2010-2011 exceeded $900 million.

With so many acres of conservation land purchased over the years, a concentrated effort has been made to make these natural areas more accessible to the public and provide recreational opportunities for the fast-growing nature tourism segment of Florida's tourist industry.

One particular service enhancement is the Department's central reservations system, which allows visitors to easily reserve overnight accommodations in Florida State Parks by calling the toll–free number, 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 over 700,000 acres. Though the number of state park units has remained relatively constant over the last five years, new units and acreage have been added to the State Park System. Park attendance has generally increased each fiscal year, and as indicated by outcomes for LRPP Objective 5D, the Department projects an annual increase in park visitation of 1.3 percent.

The State Park System is continuing to restore the natural and cultural areas under its jurisdiction through restoration of natural processes, removal of exotic plants on 17,237 acres, and prescribed burning and mechanical treatment on 46,346 acres of state park lands in FY 2010-2011.

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

Managing our state parks provides many opportunities to partner with the private sector for a variety of services within the parks, including grounds maintenance, cleaning, water and wastewater services, and life guarding. Additionally, the park system has close to 100 vendors who provide recreational opportunities for our visitors including rental of kayaks and canoes and providing boat tours and managing restaurants. These "concessionaires" allow us to provide additional amenities to our visitors while providing jobs for the private sector.

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 others, the Florida Greenways and Trails Acquisition and Florida Greenways and Trails Designation programs. Currently, 970,808 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."

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 three 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. The lands and waters managed by CAMA have high value for low impact recreational activities, such as hiking, biking, nature appreciation, boating and fishing. Historical population growth 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. Florida's coasts contribute $562 billion to Florida's economy, making protection of natural coastal areas particularly important.

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) has also been formed.

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 its three National Estuarine Research Reserves to conduct education and outreach programs and provides resource-based outdoor recreation to more than 700,000 citizens and visitors each year.

CAMA also serves as one of Florida's trustees in the Natural Resource Damage Assessment (NRDA) process related to the Deepwater Horizon oil spill. The task of NRDA is to assess the damage caused by the oil spill and determine the type and amount of restoration needed. Florida cooperates closely with the other Gulf states and federal agencies to ensure that assessments are applied uniformly.

Under an unprecedented agreement by the Natural Resource Trustees for the Deepwater Horizon oil spill (Trustees), BP has agreed to provide $1 billion toward early restoration projects in the Gulf of Mexico to address injuries to natural resources caused by the spill. The Trustees involved are: Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas, the Department of the Interior (DOI), and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). This early restoration agreement, the largest of its kind ever reached, represents a first step toward fulfilling BP's obligation to fund the complete restoration of injured public resources, including the loss of use of those resources by the people living, working and visiting the area. The Trustees will use the money to fund projects such as the rebuilding of coastal marshes, replenishment of damaged beaches, conservation of sensitive areas for ocean habitat for injured

wildlife, and restoration of barrier islands and wetlands that provide natural protection from storms.

The $1 billion in early restoration projects will be selected and implemented as follows:

- Each state – Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas – will select and implement $100 million in projects;
- The Federal Resource Trustees, NOAA and DOI, will each select and implement $100 million in projects;
- The remaining $300 million will be used for projects selected by NOAA and DOI from proposals submitted by the State Trustees.

All projects must meet the other requirements of the Framework Agreement and be approved by the Trustee Council comprised of all the natural resource trustees.

The Department of Environmental Protection has solicited input for projects since March of 2011 through public meetings and county and NGO outreach.

AIR RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

The Department's Division of Air Resource Management (Division) manages Florida's air resource through consistent regulation of industry and a commitment to customer service. Florida'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 in chapter 403, Florida Statutes. The Division's primary functions are permitting, compliance assurance and enforcement; emissions inventory; and ambient air monitoring. The Division implements certain regulatory actions directly and oversees the Department's six districts and eight contracted county air pollution control programs as they conduct these activities.

The Division was reorganized in July of 2011 to improve efficiency and reduce operating costs. Two benchmarking specialists will review work processes, establish performance metrics, rate overall efficiency and progress, and recommend improvements. These practices are also being applied to the Utility Siting Coordination Office, which has been moved to the Division. As an example, the Division's Office of Permitting and Compliance is now organized into three industrial groups: Chemicals and Combustion, Minerals and Metals, and Power Plants, providing related industries with a single point of contact for addressing permitting and compliance issues.

Because streamlined permitting is critical to doing more with fewer resources, the Division is also implementing the following measures:

- A "parallel review" process for Title V air operation permits, which, if used, would overlap the 30-day public review of the draft permit with the 45-day EPA review of the proposed permit, decreasing time-in-house.
- An Electronic Permit Submittal and Processing (EPSAP) system is available to submit applications for air permits, including Title V operation permits for major sources. The application is submitted and processed electronically, with data uploaded directly into the Air Resource Management System (ARMS) database (http://www.dep.state.fl.us/air/emission/epsap/default.htm).
- Standardized permit templates are available online to promote statewide consistency.
- "Permitting Action Tree (PAT)" is a guidance tool with answers to frequently asked questions regarding Title V requirements (http://www.dep.state.fl.us/air/emission/permitwriters/PAT.pdf).
- The Air General Permit Registration Program offers simplified permitting for 17 specific industrial activities (e.g., concrete batch plants, dry cleaners, and surface coating), allowing owners to register entitlement to operate qualifying facilities in compliance with state regulations and subject to certain restrictions. More than 1,700 facilities operate small businesses under the program.
- Pre-application meetings with applicants to expedite permitting.

The Division also provides training, advice, tools, and discussion forums to district and local programs on handling violations and penalty assessments to promote statewide consistency. The Electronic Access System for Inspection Information Retrieval (EASIIR) is an electronic tool that allows inspectors to download permits to portable tablet computers before or during a field inspection. EASIIR standardizes inspections by prompting inspectors for specific information.

Among the Division's other main responsibilities are monitoring and evaluating air pollution levels and trends with respect to the National Ambient Air Quality Standards ("NAAQS"). EPA established NAAQS for six pollutants, referred to as "criteria" pollutants because they are based on 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 data required to determine violations of the NAAQS are obtained through Florida's statewide air monitoring network, which consists of 216 monitors located in 37 of the 67 counties. While most monitoring occurs in densely populated areas, instruments are located in rural areas to establish background levels of pollutants. Details on the types and locations of air monitors, along with real-time data, are available at http://www.dep.state.fl.us/Air/air_quality/monitoring.htm. The lead monitoring program will be enlarged by the end of 2010 to meet the requirements of the recently revised NAAQS and, by January 2013, additional SO_2 and NO_2 monitors are expected to be required based on soon to be revised NAAQS. Also, three National Core (NCore) sites will run in Broward, Hillsborough and Wakulla counties and will include, at 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.

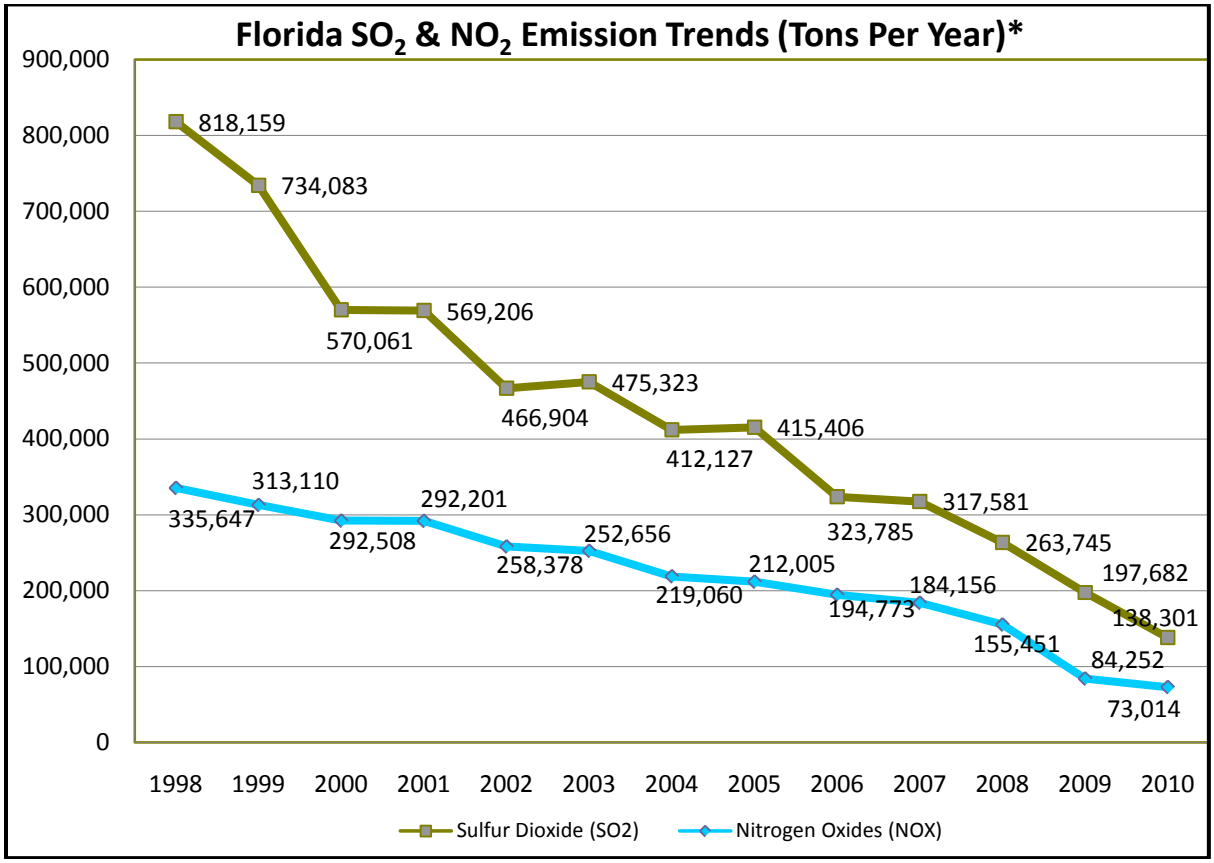
EPA is expected to tighten the ozone ambient air quality standard during 2011-2013. Some areas of Florida may be in violation of the new standard and are expected to be designated by EPA as "nonattainment" areas for ozone. These violations will exist simply because EPA is changing the standard, not because air quality is getting worse. In fact, ozone levels and related health impacts are expected to improve 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.

Other pollutants of concern in Florida are nitrogen dioxide (NO_2), sulfur dioxide (SO_2), and airborne lead (Pb), and EPA has recently tightened the NAAQS for all three. EPA considers a small area near a secondary lead smelter in Tampa to be nonattainment for lead as a result of past emissions; however, the smelter is being completely rebuilt by new owners and is not expected to cause lead violations in the future. EPA may designate one or two areas as nonattainment for SO_2 in 2012. The SO_2 violations have been measured in very small areas dominated, in each case, by a single industrial source. The Division is coordinating efforts to ensure that these violations are eliminated as soon as possible. Additional air quality monitoring and modeling data, to be developed in 2013-2014, will be needed to determine whether other areas of Florida will violate the new NO_2 and SO_2 standards.

In 2010, EPA promulgated rules to regulate greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions through the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) of Air Quality program. As of July 1, these federal rules are in full effect. Sources emitting 100,000 tons of GHG per year or more are considered major stationary sources and must obtain Title V air Operation permits. New sources and projects at existing sources that result in emissions increases of 75,000 tons of GHG per year or more now trigger PSD preconstruction review and must implement Best Available Control Technology (BACT). Because Florida law does not recognize GHG as a regulated pollutant, EPA will implement GHG preconstruction review requirements according to a federal implementation plan. EPA can take up to 12 months to issue a final permit after receiving a complete application, whereas Florida has a 90-day processing time clock to issue a draft permit. To add certainty to new construction projects and speed up the review process, the Department may consider accepting delegation from EPA for this federal program.

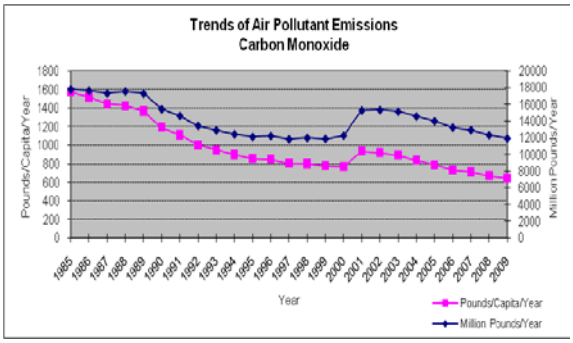
The Division is working with electric utilities to reduce emissions from older power generating facilities pursuant to federal requirements. In 2007, the Department completed rule development to implement the federal Clean Air Interstate Rule (CAIR), which resulted in significant emissions reductions of nitrogen oxides and sulfur dioxide from the electric utility sector in 2009 and 2010 thanks to major company investments in pollution control equipment. In July of 2011, the federal version of CAIR was revised and is now the Cross-State Air Pollution Rule; the Division is evaluating the impact of this change. One consequence is that electric utilities will be required to implement the Best Available Retrofit Technology on some of the oldest units to reduce regional haze in the national parks. In the last several years, Florida

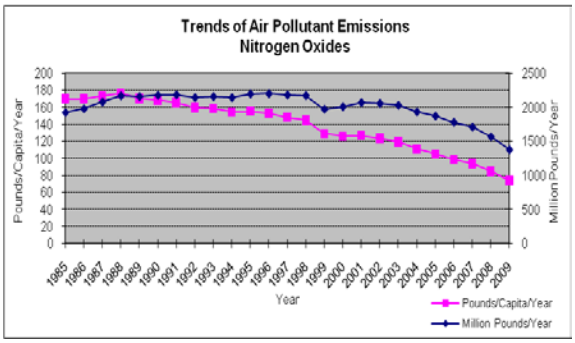
has experienced a decline in emissions of NO_x and SO_2 as noted on the chart below.

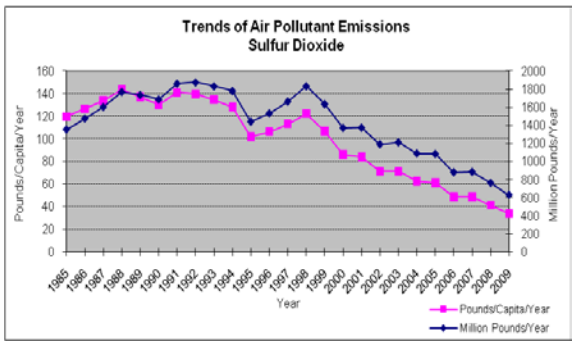


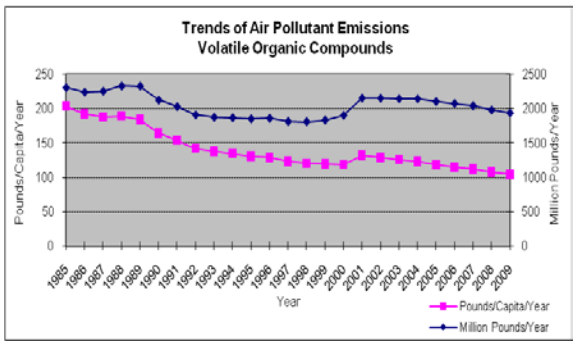
The graphs shown below and on the next page illustrate the trends from the emissions of sulfur dioxide (SO_2), carbon monoxide (CO), volatile organic compounds (VOC) and nitrogen oxides (NO_X) from 1985 until 2009.

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







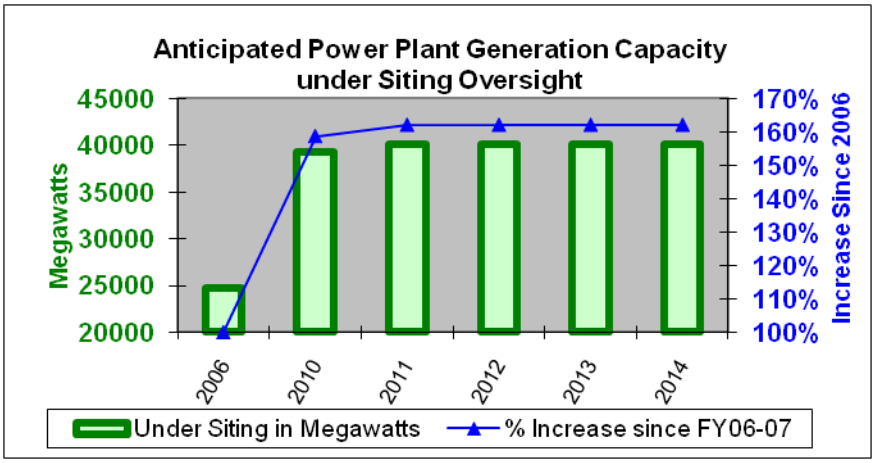


The Division employs staff proficient in stack testing concepts, individual test methods and continuous emissions monitoring systems (CEMS). These experts provide district and local program air staff with technical assistance in the quality control and quality assurance reviews of CEMS at facilities, including Relative Accuracy Test Assessments, ensuring that emission data reported to the Department and the EPA are reliable.

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

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, performs the administrative and legal tasks of the coordination process. The Governor and Cabinet, acting as the Siting Board, is the actual licensing entity. Certification is an umbrella permit for affected state, regional and local agencies and includes all applicable regulatory activities. Certification can also include authorization to use or connect to lands or works of state agencies. It is a life-of-the-facility permit authorizing construction, operation, and maintenance.



The majority of the SCO's work deals with threshold power plant siting and related legislative and policy matters. The demand on the Siting program related to electric generation capacity is anticipated to increase 31% over the next five years relative to the FY 2010-2011 baseline. The anticipated five-year trend for transmission capacity is steady-state, but with a slight increase in SCO service demand. Currently, no natural gas pipelines are certified under the Natural Gas Pipeline Siting Act. However, the SCO received an application from the Florida Power & Light Company in the summer of 2009 for the construction and installation of a 278-mile pipeline to deliver natural gas along portions of the east coast; the application is currently in abeyance. The SCO also oversees and performs compliance reviews for two additional program areas dealing with electric and magnetic fields and the eligibility of certain pollution control equipment for ad valorem tax reductions.

LAW ENFORCEMENT PROGRAM

Historically, economic and population growth placed pressure on Florida's environment and resources, and increases the potential for environmentally harmful events such as spills of hazardous substances and crimes against the environment.

The catastrophic Deepwater Horizon incident was a stark reminder of the environmental risks associated with a growing population. Following the incident, the Department was appointed as the lead State agency for the oil spill response, and fully activated the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) immediately after the incident occurred. Since that time, sworn law enforcement personnel and emergency responders from the Division of Law Enforcement (Division) have provided support services to the SEOC and at the various unified command centers. Although the Deepwater Horizon event was a tragic environmental disaster, the specialized law enforcement and forensic services available within the Division enabled the Department to ensure the protection of citizens, visitors and businesses in the impacted area and minimize environmental damages.

Environmental Investigations

The Division initiates criminal environmental investigations to protect the state's environment, natural resources and lands, and arrests violators involved in major environmental criminal activity. Special Agents in the Criminal Investigations Bureau (CIB) 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. Over the past two years, the Criminal Investigations Bureau has opened over 1,500 new criminal environmental investigations, closed nearly 1,700 cases, and made 370 arrests.

The Division is constantly seeking ways 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 regulated facilities and reduce the average time between confirmation of significant non-compliance and initiation of formal enforcement actions. It will also work with states attorneys to encourage more aggressive prosecution and restitution through the courts for criminal violations.

One extremely successful innovation has been the "#DEP" phone number, which allows cellular phone users within Florida to report environmental crimes to the State Warning Point call center. This initiative has been highly effective in increasing public awareness, with 61 percent of the Division's criminal environmental investigations over the past two years being initiated as a direct result of the #DEP hotline. Another important innovation has been the implementation of SmartCOP as a case tracking and data management tool. 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's close association with other environmental and law enforcement organizations is equally important. Division staff works jointly with federal agents, focusing on domestic and environmental security/violations. CIB members are active in regional task forces in Jacksonville, Tampa and Miami. The task forces bring together subject matter experts from various agencies including sheriffs' offices, the EPA-CID, the FWCC, the Federal Park Service and Dade Environmental Regulatory Management (DERM), with a primary focus on environmental crimes. The CIB also has a staff member assigned to

the Joint Terrorism Task Force (JTTF) in Dade County.

Patrol on State Lands

State recreational lands managed by the Department are an economic engine for the State of Florida. If park visitation declines due to concerns over visitor safety and security, the state's economy could be negatively affected. The Bureau of Park Police is the arm of the Department tasked with ensuring visitor safety and security.

Through its Bureau of Park Police, the Division provides enforcement services for 160 state parks, 89,097 acres of greenways and trails, 41 aquatic preserves, three National Estuarine Research Reserves and a National Marine Sanctuary. Each officer covers an average of 11,000 non-contiguous acres, and at the current annual park visitation rate, every officer is responsible for more than 300,000 visitors each year, or an average of 1,000 citizen contacts each day.

Park Police officers are sworn State Law Enforcement Officers with full powers of arrest and 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 State Park System. Park Police routinely respond to a wide range of service calls including removal or destruction of park property and resources, assistance with fires and smoking materials, incidents involving endangered animal/plant life, alcohol/drug related incidents, trespassing complaints, firearms violations, 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. 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 require enforcement actions to address issues 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.

While Park Police maximizes volunteer law enforcement through its reserve officer program, over half of the parks have no full-time law enforcement officers assigned to daily patrol. There are also no officers that patrol overnight, though park camping and cabin facilities generate over two million overnight visitors annually. 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 decline, fewer outside police agencies have available officers to respond when Park Police officers are not present.

The implementation of SmartCOP as an activity tracking and data management system in 2009 has improved the safety and increased the efficiency of our officers allowing personnel to enter incident and arrest data on-site from their mobile data terminal. 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.

Emergency Response

Pollutant discharges or releases of hazardous materials, along Florida's coast as well as inland, can present a significant threat to public health, the environment and the economy if they are not effectively and rapidly handled. As seen with the Deepwater Horizon 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.

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 health, welfare and safety of the public or the environment. Typically these are inland and coastal spills of 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 a day, seven days a week. Over the past two years, BER personnel responded to nearly 3,600 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 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 1,940 sites have been remediated over the past two years either by or under the oversight of BER.

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

Division Domestic Security Activities

Division personnel from all disciplines actively participate in the Department -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 United States. The team is comprised of criminal investigators, emergency responders, uniformed law enforcement officers and representatives from the Department, Florida Department of Health, Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Florida Department of Law Enforcement, Florida Department of Transportation, Florida Department of Financial Services, Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, Florida Highway Patrol, the Broward County Sheriff's Office and the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency. The Division contributes its unique enforcement and forensic 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) operated by the Florida Department of Law Enforcement. The Department's fusion

member provides intelligence support 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

- The Department of Environmental Protection Diving Safety Advisory Board – Internal agency board established to provide a state of the art dive safety process in compliance with state and federal dive safety standards and regulations.

- The Department of Environmental Protection Safety Advisory Board – Internal agency board established to provide a safe workplace for Department 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.

- The Department of Environmental Protection Boating Safety Advisory Board – Internal agency board established to train Department staff in proper boating techniques, recommend improvement and identify corrective measures to eliminate or control recognized hazards.

- 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) – A ten-member council created by the Legislature (four [4] of which are Governor appointed; four [4] 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 conservation lands.

- Land Management Uniform Accounting Council (LMUAC) – The Land Management Uniform Accounting Council is created within the Department of Environmental Protection by section 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 section 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 Department, the university system, the Water Management Districts, and other interested parties to develop and implement BMP Programs that are economically and technically feasible.

- Upland Ecosystem Restoration Project (UERP) – The Upland Ecosystem Restoration Project is a cooperative partnership between Tall Timbers Research Station and Land Conservancy, 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.

- 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 section 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. Johns River Restoration Alliance – Devoted to the restoration of the Lower St. Johns 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 Department, 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 South Florida Ecosystem Restoration Task Force. 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

- Aquifer Storage and Recovery Everglades Project Delivery Teams – Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Program (section 377.075 (4), F.S.) – Established to address environmental and water availability 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 development of this important alternative water. The ASR cycle testing 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 in 1998 to "*cooperatively provide scientific knowledge applicable to ground water resources management and protection*."

- The Ground Water Protection Council (section 377.075 (4), F.S.) – A professional organization based in Oklahoma City established to advocate ground water conservation, management and protection at the State, local, national and international levels.

- The Florida Springs Institute – A non-profit organization to promote the protection and conservation of Florida springs. Established in 2010.

- 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.

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

- The National Water Quality Monitoring Council (Under leadership of the EPA and the USGS with participation by several Federal Agencies and selected States) (section 377.075 (4)(f), F.S.) – Established to assess, conserve and protect potable water resources of the USA through the implementation of more scientifically-based policies by the federal government and the States.

Environmental Assessment and Restoration

- Department Biocriteria Committee (Department, Water Management Districts, Reedy Creek, FL Counties, etc.) – This Department committee is dedicated to improving bioassessement Quality Assurance (QA), incorporating biological assessment into routine Department functions, and establishing statewide biological criteria. This group is still active, meeting once or twice a year for training, QA testing, and methods development. The next meeting will be scheduled for the fall 2011, and potentially will include a basin study, QA testing, and marine methods training (Fyke net deployment).

- Cyanobacteria Sampling and Analysis Standardization Workgroup (Department, Department of

Health, Water Management Districts, Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services) – This interagency workgroup was formed in response to a need identified by the Harmful Algal Bloom (HAB) Public Health Technical Panel, a subgroup of the HAB Task Force. This group is still active, meeting once or twice a year for training, QA testing, and methods development. The next meeting will be scheduled for the fall 2011, and potentially will include a basin study, QA testing, and marine methods training (Fyke net deployment).

- 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 initiative has been on hold pending funding, and the Division hopes to rejuvenate the effort with partners such as the Gulf of Mexico Alliance and Florida Water Resources Monitoring Council.

- Harmful Algal Bloom Task Force (Department, Florida Wildlife Conservation Commission, Department of Health, Water Management Districts) – This task force was formed to coordinate state research efforts into causes and cures for blooms of harmful algal species, such as red tide, *Pfiesteria*, and harmful blue-green algaes. The task force is not active as in years past.

- The Florida Water Resources Monitoring Council (Department, Department of Health, Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, Water Management Districts, Local Governments, Federal Agencies, Volunteer Monitoring Organization) – The Council operated from 2006-2008 and recently has been reinitiated with the purpose of furthering collaborative efforts to: communicate information about STORET, share monitoring data, identify overlap and gaps in monitoring programs to remove redundancy, participate in formulation of a catalog of monitoring programs, and investigate marine/coastal monitoring initiatives (including liaison with the Gulf of Mexico and South Atlantic Alliances). The Council has the opportunity to participate in development of a comprehensive, multi-metric coastal/marine monitoring program with tiers to address large scale, regional scale and site-specific monitoring. Collaborative efforts may open doors to federal funding.

- Florida Fish Consumption Advisories Committiee (Department, Department of Health, Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission) – The committee develops guidance for Floridians about the amounts and types of fish to consume in order to both minimize the threats of mercury, pesticides, and other toxic chemicals that accumulate in the fish we eat, as well as to gain the health benefits associated with eating fish. The group meets several times a year and in July 2011 held a statewide workshop on Fish Consumption Advisories (sponsored by University of Florida Sea Grant and the Florida Medical Association) for purposes of improving Florida's advisories.

- Everglades Mercury and Sulfur Group (Department, South Florida Water Management District, U.S. Geological Survey) – This group was established to discuss the relationship and effects of Mercury and Sulfur in the Everglades. Workshops have been held the previous three years, most recently in June 2011. Sulfur loading reduction is possibly the best short-term means to reduce levels of harmful methyl mercury in the Everglades.

- Gulf of Mexico Mercury Study (Department, Department of Health, Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, Water Management Districts, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Stakeholders from the Five Gulf States including

State Agencies, Local Governments, Universities, and Citizens, Electric Power Research Institute, etc.) – As part of this study, a workshop on Gulf mercury will be held in October 2011 with the objective of identifying the research necessary to determine the level of reductions in mercury needed so that Gulf fish are safe to eat. Grant opportunities to fund this research will be discussed. This far, the effort has attracted more than $300,000 in research grant funding from NOAA.

- Pesticide Review Council (Department, Department of Health, Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, U.S. Geological Survey, Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences, Water Management Districts, Stakeholders from Environmental Groups, Agricultural Groups, and Chemical Industries) – This council was 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).

- Miami-Dade County Lake Belt Mitigation Committee – An interagency committee created pursuant to section 373.41492, F.S., to approve expenditures of mitigation fee funds to conduct projects to offset the impacts of limestone mining within the Miami-Dade County Lake Belt Area.

- 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 the Department 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 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 section 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 springs. Several of the State's major spring systems 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 of 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 – CAMA participates in 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 – CAMA participates in 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. 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. The Department's 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, the Department's 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, the Department's 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, the Department's 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, geophysics, and geochemistry projects are underway in collaboration with the private sector, various local governments, state agencies and academia; examples include characterization and assessment of spring and coastal watersheds, application of deep geological formations for carbon storage and potential geothermal energy generation through aquifer or strata heat exchange. Also included are detailed surface and subsurface geologic mapping which provides valuable input regarding risk (i.e., sinkholes and aquifer contamination potential; health and safety) as well as support of natural resource assessments, land-use decisions, and groundwater protection efforts and activities related to resource sustainability and economic growth. Maps, samples, data and interpretive reports are of high value to industry and the public. Human health is also addressed through continued study and understanding of the complex behavior of arsenic in the hydrogeological environment as it relates to development of alternative drinking water supplies.

Cooperating agencies include the water management districts, the Department of Business and Professional Regulation, the Department of Financial Services, the Board of Governors, Department of State, Department of Transportation and several state universities and municipal governments.

The Department is also involved in cooperative projects with Federal agencies. Offshore and onshore sediment research in support of beach nourishment and therefore tourism exists in cooperation with the U.S. Department of the Interior's U.S. Geological Survey and the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Regulation and Enforcement (BOEMRE) (formerly the Minerals Management Service). Hydrogeologic modeling in a karst environment to understand potential impacts of storm surge on drinking water quality is in cooperation with the Environmental Protection Agency and the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA).

Division of Environmental Assessment and Restoration

The Bureau of Laboratories is establishing more efficient and cost effective microbiological sample hold times for the TMDL program. EPA currently requires samples to be analyzed within eight hours of sample collection. This short hold time is not efficient and results in field staff having to make shorter field trips and more frequent trips to the Fed Ex office. Establishing longer hold times would increase the productivity of field samplers by allowing them to visit more sites per day and would decrease expenses by allowing the analyses to be performed at the Department's Central Laboratory at cost rather than at contract laboratories.

The Bureau of Laboratories is also improving methods for the analysis of pesticides, wastewater tracers (galaxolide and tonalide), petroleum products and chemical warfare agents (under contract with EPA). Last year, the chemistry section installed unique, state-of-the-art analytical equipment pursuant to a 100% funded contract with the Department of Homeland Security to support the analysis of chemical warfare agents in the event of a terrorist attack. That funding agreement also allowed our laboratory to use the equipment for its routine mission. Therefore, more robust, sensitive and efficient methods are being developed to support Department programs at little additional cost to the State. For example, to support the on-going investigation underway in Deland, FL, a very selective and sensitive method was developed on the new equipment for the analysis of dieldrin. That method allows the laboratory to verify presence of dieldrin at levels well below the drinking water standard of 2 parts-per-trillion (ng/L).

In addition to those efforts, the Bureau of Laboratories is working to lower detection limits for nutrient

measurements, optimizing existing methodologies and investigating new technologies for the analysis of ammonia, cyanide and mercury. The new technologies for ammonia, cyanide and mercury have the promise of increasing the efficiency for those labor-intensive analyses by automating some of the procedures.

On Site Treatment and Disposal Systems (OSTDS)

The Department has been working with a modeling team at the Florida State University Department of Scientific Computing to develop a cost-effective and simplified transport model that can be efficiently used state-wide to estimate nitrogen loading from septic tanks to nearby surface waters. This model and its supporting users' manual and documentation are available free online at the following link: http://people.sc.fsu.edu/~mye/ArcNLET/index.html. This will allow managers to deploy limited resources most effectively when addressing pollution issues from septic tanks.

Low Impact Development (LID) Projects

Under contract with the Department, the University of Central Florida through its Stormwater Academy is evaluating the effectiveness of, and developing educational materials, on the use of a number of LID practices. To achieve pollution reduction requirements, it is critical for local governments to quantify the amount of reduction attained by various LID practices. The University is evaluating an integrated stormwater and gray water reuse system using the Florida Showcase Green Envirohome (FSGE) in Brevard County, also used to educate builders and students. The research will provide data and analysis that quantify volume reduction and water quality improvement. In addition, data is being collected to evaluate the effectiveness green roofing (e.g. water quality, runoff volumes) and pervious concrete at meeting pollution reduction goals.

BMP Development

The Bureau of Watershed Restoration is collecting information and data on best management practices that will allow more cost effective and successful pollution reduction practices under the Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) program. These efforts include an evaluation of biological nutrient uptake technologies at regional storm water facilities, sensors to evaluate optimum fertilizer applications and data related to nutrient uptake by plants. This also includes an evaluation of nutrient uptake in the application of reuse water. Most of this information is necessary to ensure that the most cost effective practices are implemented to reduce nutrient pollution.

Water Quality Standards

The Division of Environmental Assessment and Restoration is also focused on collecting and analyzing data to establish more accurate water quality criteria and expressing water quality criteria in a manner that avoids imposing costs to the public that are not associated with any environmental value. This effort will revise existing criteria that lead to false impairments and allow DEAR and local officials to focus activities on waters truly in need of restoration. The two prime examples of this effort are the development of numeric nutrient standards and the development of revised dissolved oxygen criteria for marine and fresh waters. In addition, DEAR is proposing to collect data for Florida canals to determine the best ecological standards necessary for their unique ecosystem, rather than applying standards that treat canals the same as natural rivers. If successful, aligning regulatory expectations with available canal science would save millions of dollars currently associated with imposing improper regulatory expectations. This allows funds dedicated to environmental programs to be redirected to protection and restoration of valuable, natural habitats across the State.

Division of Water Resource Management

The Statewide Environmental Resource Permit is the subject of an ongoing Senate Environmental Preservation and Conservation Committee Interim Project (#2012-121), due September 1, 2011, and also part of the Department's recommended legislation for the 2012 session. The Environmental resource permitting (ERP) program under part IV of chapter 373, F.S., is the main regulatory program shared by the Department and the Water Management Districts (WMDs). Currently, there is no statewide rule that governs all environmental resource permits (ERPs) issued by the department or the WMDs. They have differing interpretations and implementation of rule provisions. The differences between the department and the WMDs create procedural and practical inconsistencies for applicants in applying for and complying with ERPs. The Interim Project will review the ERP program to determine where inconsistencies exist in rule interpretation and implementation between the department and the WMDs. The project will provide findings and recommendations concerning development of a statewide ERP rule for adoption by the department and the WMDs.

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 works within the framework of the Governor's statewide priorities to identify the environmental and regulatory issues that should be addressed during the next five years. These broad and ongoing efforts include monitoring and assessing Florida's waters, restoring America's Everglades, promoting regulatory accountability by identifying and eliminating unnecessary and burdensome regulations, and providing citizens and visitors with year-round, nature-based recreational opportunities.

In addition, the agency may also be called upon to provide leadership in situations where sudden challenges create immediate threats to Florida's environment and economy. In 2010, 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 led and coordinated critical natural resource preservation, cleanup and damage assessment activities.

The Department of Environmental Protection constantly develops, evaluates and improves strategies needed to address these broad ranging challenges. Because we live in a constantly evolving world of technological, industrial and environmental change, it is imperative to initiate solutions rather than respond to problems. 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					
Program	*Budget Entity &* Performance Measures	Approved Prior Year Standard FY 2010-11	Prior Year Actual FY 2010-11	Approved Standards for FY 2011-12	Requested FY 2012-13 Standard
Administrative Services	*Executive Direction and Support Services - 37010100*				
	Administrative costs as a percent of total agency costs	1.4%	1.2%	1.4%	1.3%
	Administrative positions as a percent of total agency positions	9.5%	7.5%	9.5%	7.7%
	Percent of customer service requests resolved within 10 business days by the Office of Citizen Services	75%	92%	75%	90%
	Percent of annual Florida Coastal Management Program statutory update requests filed with National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within 6 months after Florida Statutes revised	100%	100%	100%	100%
	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	100%	100%	100%	100%

Performance Measures and Standards – LRPP Exhibit II					
Program	*Budget Entity &* Performance Measures	Approved Prior Year Standard FY 2010-11	Prior Year Actual FY 2010-11	Approved Standards for FY 2011-12	Requested FY 2012-13 Standard
	of Intergovernmental Programs)				
	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%	77%	50%	50%
	Measure requested to be deleted: Percent of mentors participating over one year (Office of Communication)	10%	2.65%	10%	**Measure requested to be deleted**
	Proposed New Measure: Percent of LIFE Field Experiences with a statistically significant gain from average pretest score to average post-test score	NA -- New Measure	NA -- New Measure	NA -- New Measure	94%
	Proposed New Measure: Percent of Florida School Districts with at least one active Learning in Florida's Environment (LIFE) Program site	NA -- New Measure	NA -- New Measure	NA -- New Measure	23%
	Measure requested to be deleted: The percentage of	20%	0%	20%	**Measure requested to be deleted**

Performance Measures and Standards – LRPP Exhibit II					
Program	*Budget Entity &* Performance Measures	Approved Prior Year Standard FY 2010-11	Prior Year Actual FY 2010-11	Approved Standards for FY 2011-12	Requested FY 2012-13 Standard
	bills filed at the request of the Department that become enrolled				
	Percent of Inspector General recommendations agreed upon by management	90%	100%	90%	90%
	Percent of land acquired to implement the Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan.	60%	61%	60%	62%
	Percent of press requests completed by reporter deadline	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Percent of Cabinet agenda items passed	83%	87%	83%	83%
	Percent of proposed agenda items that reach Cabinet agenda	95%	97%	95%	95%
	Percent change from previous year of number of marine facilities participating in clean vessel and clean marina programs	10%	8.64%	10%	10%
	Ratio of clean facilities to total number of known marinas and boatyards	675:2007 34%	729:2007 36%	675:2007 34%	822:2007 41%
	Percent of invoices paid timely as per statutory guidelines	96%	99.94%	96%	96%
	Percent of employee relations issues successfully	95%	95%	95%	95%

Performance Measures and Standards – LRPP Exhibit II					
Program	*Budget Entity &* Performance Measures	Approved Prior Year Standard FY 2010-11	Prior Year Actual FY 2010-11	Approved Standards for FY 2011-12	Requested FY 2012-13 Standard
	handled				
	Percent of all budget amendment requests processed and submitted within 5 days of receipt	90%	91%	90%	90%
	Measure requested to be deleted: Percent of single sources processed within 3 workdays of receipt of complete single source justification from program area	90%	100%	90%	**Measure requested to be deleted**
	Percent of property inventories received from divisions/districts that are reconciled by the close of the fiscal year	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Florida Geological Survey - 3701020				
	Proposed new measure: Annual percent increase in strategic geologic mapping for mineral and aggregate resources, aquifer protection, sinkhole distribution and energy resources.	NA – New Measure	NA – New Measure	NA – New Measure	50%
	Technology and Information Services - 37010300				

Performance Measures and Standards – LRPP Exhibit II					
Program	*Budget Entity &* Performance Measures	Approved Prior Year Standard FY 2010-11	Prior Year Actual FY 2010-11	Approved Standards for FY 2011-12	Requested FY 2012-13 Standard
	Number of terabytes transported/Bureau of Information Systems budget expended	122.7/$1	724/$1	122.7/$1	983/$1
	Proposed New Measure: Percent of surveyed customers' service desk services rated as satisfactory or higher.	NA – New Measure	NA – New Measure	NA – New Measure	90%
State Lands	*Land Administration – 37100200*				
	Average number of days to closing from Board of Trustees' approval	135	124	135	135
	Purchase price as a percent of approved value for parcels	90%	92%	90%	90%
	Average percent of Florida Forever Benchmarks met via Board of Trustees land acquisitions	72%	67%	72%	67%
	Land Management – 37100300				
	Proposed New Measure: Percent of audits completed compared to audit requests received within a 12 month period	N/A – New Measure	N/A – New Measure	NA – New Measure	100%
	Percent of uplands instrument	95%	91%	95%	95%

Performance Measures and Standards – LRPP Exhibit II					
Program	*Budget Entity &* Performance Measures	Approved Prior Year Standard FY 2010-11	Prior Year Actual FY 2010-11	Approved Standards for FY 2011-12	Requested FY 2012-13 Standard
	requests/applications completed within 12 months of receipt as compared to those received timely				
	Percent of submerged lands lease instruments completed within 12 months as compared to those received	95%	87%	95%	95%
	Percent of asset management instrument requests/applications completed within 12 months as compared to those received	100%	107%	100%	100%
	Proposed New Measure: Percent of commercial land leases reviewed that are significantly in compliance with the terms of the agreement.	NA – New Measure	NA – New Measure	NA – New Measure	N/A – Replaced by Proposed New Measure
	Proposed New Measure: Percent of upland commercial land leases reviewed that are significantly in compliance with the terms of the agreement.	N/A – New Measure	N/A – New Measure	N/A – New Measure	95%
	Proposed New Measure: Percent of revenue collected as compared to what	NA – New Measure	NA – New Measure	NA – New Measure	90%

Performance Measures and Standards – LRPP Exhibit II					
Program	*Budget Entity &* Performance Measures	Approved Prior Year Standard FY 2010-11	Prior Year Actual FY 2010-11	Approved Standards for FY 2011-12	Requested FY 2012-13 Standard
	was billed.				
Environmental Assessment and Restoration	*Water Science and Laboratory Services - 37300100*				
	Average cost per analysis (Number of dollars)	$40	$45.66	$40	$45
	Percent of surface waters with healthy nutrient levels	71%	66%	71%	66%
	Percent of surface waters with healthy biological conditions	62%	89%	62%	80%
	Percent of groundwater quality monitoring network wells that meet water quality standards	85%	82%	85%	82%
Water Resource Management	*Beach Management - 37350100*				
	Percent of beaches that provide upland protection, wildlife habitat, or recreation according to statutory requirements	81%	78%	81%	78%
	Measures for former BE 37350200 – Water Resource Protection and Restoration. Request to move measures for Water				

Performance Measures and Standards – LRPP Exhibit II					
Program	*Budget Entity &* Performance Measures	Approved Prior Year Standard FY 2010-11	Prior Year Actual FY 2010-11	Approved Standards for FY 2011-12	Requested FY 2012-13 Standard
	Resource Protection and Restoration (37350200) and Water Supply to new BE Water Resource Management – 37350400. (Based FY 11-12 approved reorganization).				
	Percent of reclaimed water (reuse) capacity relative to total domestic wastewater capacity	56%	62%	56%	61%
	Percent of facilities/sites in compliance	90%	93.6%	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%	71%/38%	65%/32%	65%/32%
	Percent of public water systems with no significant health drinking water quality problems	94%	96%	94%	94%
	Net oil and saltwater spilled as a percent of total liquids produced	.0025%	.00013%	.0025%	.0025%

Performance Measures and Standards – LRPP Exhibit II					
Program	*Budget Entity &* Performance Measures	Approved Prior Year Standard FY 2010-11	Prior Year Actual FY 2010-11	Approved Standards for FY 2011-12	Requested FY 2012-13 Standard
	Percent of oil and gas facilities in compliance with statutory requirements	94.3%	99%	94.3%	94.3%
Waste Management	*Request to move measures for Waste Cleanup (37450100) and Waste Control (37450200) to new BE Waste Management – 37350400. (Based FY 11-12 approved reorganization).*				
	Cumulative percent of petroleum contaminated sites with cleanup completed	19%	37%	19%	38%
	Cumulative percent of drycleaning contaminated sites with cleanup completed	5%	9%	5%	9%
	Cumulative percent of other contaminated sites with cleanup completed	52%	46%	52%	46%
	Percent of regulated solid and hazardous waste facilities in significant compliance with statutory requirements	92%	96%	92%	94%
	Percent of inspected facilities that generate, treat, store or dispose of	89%	97%	89%	92%

Performance Measures and Standards – LRPP Exhibit II					
Program	*Budget Entity &* Performance Measures	Approved Prior Year Standard FY 2010-11	Prior Year Actual FY 2010-11	Approved Standards for FY 2011-12	Requested FY 2012-13 Standard
	hazardous waste in significant compliance				
	Percent of regulated petroleum storage tank facilities in significant compliance with state regulations	79%	89%	79%	85%
	Percent of non-government funded contaminated sites with cleanup completed	45%	57%	45%	57%
	Percent of municipal solid waste managed by recycling/waste-to-energy/ landfilling	27%/13%/60%	29%/16%/55%	27%/13%/60%	29%/16%/55%
Recreation and Parks	*Land Management - 37500100*				
	Percent of managed acres with invasive or undesirable species controlled	35%	35%	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	.3%	4.7%	0.3%	.3%
	Recreational Assistance to Local Governments - 37500200				
	Measure requested to be deleted:	2%	0%	2%	**Measure requested to be deleted**

Performance Measures and Standards – LRPP Exhibit II					
Program	*Budget Entity &* Performance Measures	Approved Prior Year Standard FY 2010-11	Prior Year Actual FY 2010-11	Approved Standards for FY 2011-12	Requested FY 2012-13 Standard
	Percent change in number of technical assists provided to local governments from those provided in the previous year				
	State Park Operations - 37500300				
	Percent change in state park acres from the prior fiscal year	1%	12.5%	1%	1%
	Percent change in the number of state parks acres restored or maintained in native state from the prior fiscal year	2%	-29%	2%	2%
	Percent increase in the number of visitors from the prior fiscal year	1.3%	1.7%	1.3%	1.3%
	Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas – 37500400				
	Total number of degraded acres in National Estuarine Research Reserves enhanced or restored	1,320	1,982	1,320	1,373
	Percent change in the number of degraded areas in National Estuarine Research Reserves enhanced or restored from those enhanced or	1%	22%	1%	2%

Performance Measures and Standards – LRPP Exhibit II					
Program	*Budget Entity &* Performance Measures	Approved Prior Year Standard FY 2010-11	Prior Year Actual FY 2010-11	Approved Standards for FY 2011-12	Requested FY 2012-13 Standard
	restored in the previous fiscal year				
	Percent change of managed lands infested by invasive plants	1%	2.6%	1%	1%
	Percent increase in number of visitors	0%	4.9%	0%	2%
	Number of sea grass monitoring stations	166	232	166	190
	Number of water quality monitoring stations	117	239	117	210
	Number of vessel groundings investigated	27	40	27	27
Air Resources Management	*Request to move measures for Air Pollution Prevention (37550100) and Air Pollution Control (37550200). Request to move to new BE Air Resources Management – 37550500. (Based on FY 11-12 approved reorganization.)*				
	Percent of population living in areas monitored for air quality	90%	90.85%	90%	90.1%
	Percent of time population breathes good or moderate quality air	99.1%	99.8%	99.1%	99.2%

Performance Measures and Standards – LRPP Exhibit II					
Program	*Budget Entity &* Performance Measures	Approved Prior Year Standard FY 2010-11	Prior Year Actual FY 2010-11	Approved Standards for FY 2011-12	Requested FY 2012-13 Standard
	Percent change in pounds of annual emissions of nitrogen oxides per capita compared with the level 5 years ago	2.5%	33.29%	2.5%	3.3%
	Requesting revision to above measure (wording only; unit of measure to remain the same): Percent change in annual emissions per capita of nitrogen oxides (NOx) as compared to five years prior.				
	Percent change in pounds of annual emissions of sulfur dioxide per capita compared with the level 5 years ago	2.5%	45.87%	2.5%	3.3%
	Requesting revision to above measure (wording only; unit of measure to remain the same): Percent change in annual emissions per capita of sulfur dioxide (SO_2) as compared to five years prior.				
	Percent change in pounds of annual emissions of carbon monoxide compared with the level 5 years ago	1.25%	23.21%	1.25%	1.33%

Performance Measures and Standards – LRPP Exhibit II					
Program	*Budget Entity &* Performance Measures	Approved Prior Year Standard FY 2010-11	Prior Year Actual FY 2010-11	Approved Standards for FY 2011-12	Requested FY 2012-13 Standard
	Requesting revision to above measure (wording only; unit of measure to remain the same): Percent change in annual emissions per capita of carbon monoxide (CO) as compared to five years prior.				
	Percent change in pounds of annual emission of volatile organic compounds compared with the level 5 years ago	2.5%	15.31%	2.5%	3.3%
	Requesting revision to above measure (wording only; unit of measure to remain the same): Percent change in annual emissions per capita of volatile organic compounds (VOC) as compared to five years prior.				
	Percent of Title V facilities in significant compliance with state regulations	96%	98%	96%	97%
	Utility Siting and Coordination - 37550300				
	Percent change in electric generation capacity under	159%	144.7%	159%	159%

Performance Measures and Standards – LRPP Exhibit II					
Program	*Budget Entity &* Performance Measures	Approved Prior Year Standard FY 2010-11	Prior Year Actual FY 2010-11	Approved Standards for FY 2011-12	Requested FY 2012-13 Standard
	coordinated Siting oversight compared to 2006				
	Requesting revision to above measure: Percent by which electric generation capacity under coordinated Siting oversight exceeds capacity in 2006.				
	Percent change in electric transmission capacity under coordinated Siting oversight compared to 2006	102%	102%	102%	102%
	Requesting revision to above measure: Percent by which electric transmission capacity under coordinated Siting oversight exceeds capacity in 2006.				
	Measure requested to be deleted: Percent change in pounds of carbon dioxide generated per MW from certified electrical power plants compared to 2006	77%	81%	77%	**Measure requested to be deleted**
Law Enforcement	*Environmental Investigations – 37600100*				

Performance Measures and Standards – LRPP Exhibit II					
Program	*Budget Entity &* Performance Measures	Approved Prior Year Standard FY 2010-11	Prior Year Actual FY 2010-11	Approved Standards for FY 2011-12	Requested FY 2012-13 Standard
	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).	67%	90%	67%	67%
	Patrol on State Lands - 37600200				
	Percent of incidents that were Department of Environmental Protection rule violations (incidents include written warnings, citations, and arrests)	22%	28%	22%	22%
	Emergency Response - 37600300				
	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)	76%	72%	76%	73%

LRPP Exhibit III: PERFORMANCE MEASURE ASSESSMENT

Department: __Florida Department of Environmental Protection
Program: _Office of External Affairs_____
Service/Budget Entity: _Administrative Services_37010100___
Measure: _ Percent of mentors participating over one year (Office of Communication)_

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
10%	2.65%	7.35 percentage points under	???

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: This item relates to a voluntary program and is not a core function of the agency. Staff reductions and the associated increase in workloads, makes it increasingly difficult to recruit and sustain state employees for volunteer efforts such as this.

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: This performance measure does not address a core function of the agency.

Management Efforts to Address Differences/Problems (check all that apply):
☐ Training ☐ Technology
☐ Personnel ☒ Other (Identify)
Recommendations: This effort is not currently an agency priority

Office of Policy and Budget – July 2011

LRPP Exhibit III: PERFORMANCE MEASURE ASSESSMENT

Department: Department of Environmental Protection
Program: Office of Legislative Affairs
Service/Budget Entity: _37010100_____
Measure: The percentage of bills filed at the request of the Department that become enrolled

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
20%	0%	20%	20%

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:
Due to the nature of the Office of Legislative Affairs, agency legislative concepts cannot be predetermined. OLA also falls under the direction of the Executive Office of the Governor.

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:
N/A

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

LRPP Exhibit III: PERFORMANCE MEASURE ASSESSMENT

Department: Environmental Protection
Program: Clean Marina
Service/Budget Entity: External Affairs 30010100
Measure: Percent change from previous years 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

Approved Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference
10%	8.64%	Under	1.36%

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:
Planned marina workshops and training events were canceled due to department travel restrictions. This led to less face to face contact with marinas.

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:
Economic conditions prevent marine facilities from acquiring funds to purchase equipment. Continued perception of economic conditions contribute to decisions to purchase capital improvements.

Management Efforts to Address Differences/Problems (check all that apply):
☒ Training ☐ Technology
☐ Personnel ☒ Other (Identify)
Recommendations:
Clean Marina management continues increased outreach and training measures for marine facilities, increased level of customer service providing assistance through grant process, and increased staff training.

LRPP Exhibit III: PERFORMANCE MEASURE ASSESSMENT

Department: Environmental Protection
Program: State Lands (Bureau of Land Acquisition)
Service/Budget Entity: 37100200 Land Administration
Measure: Purchase price as a percent of approved value for parcels

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
90%	92%	Over	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:
We were 2% over the goal due to the following: 1) some acquisitions were previously negotiated; 2) some had federal monies attached and the appraised value had to be disclosed to the seller which makes it more difficult to strategically negotiate.

Management Efforts to Address Differences/Problems (check all that apply):
☐ Training ☐ Technology
☐ Personnel ☒ Other (Identify)
Recommendations:
We will continue to be strategic in our negotiations.

LRPP Exhibit III: PERFORMANCE MEASURE ASSESSMENT

Department: Environmental Protection
Program: State Lands (OES)
Service/Budget Entity: 37100200 Land Administration
Measure: Average percent of Florida Forever Benchmarks met via Board of Trustees land acquisitions.

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
72%	67%	5	5%

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: Data used in calculations have been replaced with updated, more accurate information and now includes aquifer recharge, which decreased our actual performance measure and reduces the standard to 67%.

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: Because the Florida Forever program was not funded by the Legislature, our expected performance increase will remain flat as the remaining very limited funds are expended.

Management Efforts to Address Differences/Problems (check all that apply):
☐ Training ☐ Technology
☐ Personnel ☒ Other (Identify)
Recommendations: An LBR was proposed that allowed funds raised from surplus Board of Trustees land sales to be used for land acquisition purposes but Governor line-item vetoed the spending authority.

LRPP Exhibit III: PERFORMANCE MEASURE ASSESSMENT

Department: Environmental Protection
Program: State Lands
Service/Budget Entity: Land Management 37100300
Measure: Percent of uplands requests/ applications completed within 12 months of receipt as compared to those received timely.

Action:
X 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
95%	91%	Under	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 process for completing the instruments includes coordination with external customers/state agencies. Instruments may not be returned in a timely manner as a result of circumstances beyond the control of the external customer/state agency.

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

LRPP Exhibit III: PERFORMANCE MEASURE ASSESSMENT

Department: Environmental Protection
Program: State Lands
Service/Budget Entity: Land Management 37100300
Measure: Percent of submerged land leases completed within 12 months compared to those received.

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

Approved Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference
95%	87%	under	8%

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 Department's district offices have placed a stronger emphasis on resolving ongoing compliance and enforcement cases on submerged land leases. This resulted in a 35% increase in leases that were sent during the third quarter by the district offices.

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: Management has authorized the utilization of additional personnel to process instruments as their time permits.

LRPP Exhibit III: PERFORMANCE MEASURE ASSESSMENT

Department: Environmental Protection
Program: Bureau of Laboratories
Service/Budget Entity: Laboratory Services 37300100
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	$45.66	$5.66	14.1

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:

LRPP Exhibit III: PERFORMANCE MEASURE ASSESSMENT

Department: Environmental Protection
Program: Environmental Assessment and Restoration
Service/Budget Entity: 37300100
Measure: Percentage of surface waters with healthy nutrients

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
71%	66%	Under	5%

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 decrease in this measure is due to a change in how it is calculated. We previously calculated this measure using partial, draft results stored within our Impaired Waters database. For this assessment, we calculated the percentage on the assessments performed over the last 5 year cycle because they have been vetted and evaluated by internal staff and the public. If we used the previous method, the performance results would be 71%, but we feel this approach is more accurate and will provide a better indicator of program performance over the long run.

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: Revise target to reflect change in calculation method.

LRPP Exhibit III: PERFORMANCE MEASURE ASSESSMENT

Department: Environmental Protection
Program: Environmental Assessment and Restoration
Service/Budget Entity: Watershed Monitoring 37300100
Measure: Percent of ground water quality monitor wells that meet water quality standards

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%	82%	-3%	-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: While the performance results were below the performance standard, the difference is not statistically significant and is due to changes in the monitoring network design. The standard for this indicator was derived from data collected from a monitoring network that sampled significantly more wells (1550 samples) over a longer period of time (3 years) than are currently being reported on (270 samples in one year). This was due to a monitoring design change in 2009 allowing for annual assessments. Because of this sample size reduction, the error envelope around the current performance standard has increased and the current value of 82% is not outside the bounds of this statistic.

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: Revise target to 82% to reflect change in network design.

LRPP Exhibit III: PERFORMANCE MEASURE ASSESSMENT

Department: Environmental Protection
Program: Water Resource Management
Service/Budget Entity: 37350100 Beach Management
Measure: Percent of beaches that provide upland statutory 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:

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 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 the Department's critical erosion assessment following the devastating hurricanes and tropical storms that hit Florida in 2004 and 2005. The *Critically Eroded Beaches Report* is available at http://www.dep.state.fl.us/beaches/publications/tech-rpt.htm#2005.

Florida added 35 miles of critically eroded shoreline in 2005 and another 20.2 miles in 2006. The increase in the miles of critically eroded beach associated with the storms decreased the percentage of beaches that protect uplands, wildlife and recreational opportunities and caused the reported measure (77%) to fall below the 2006-07 standard of 81%. Furthermore, because of the devastating nature of the 2004 and 2005 and the long-term nature of recovery efforts, the number of miles of critically eroding shoreline cannot be quickly restored.

As noted in last year's analysis, given the devastating consequences of the 2004 and 2005

storms, it will be years before the affected beaches can be removed from critical erosion status. For that reason, the Department recommended an adjustment to the standard along with an estimation of the progress expected in meeting the measure over the next five years:

2012-13 -- 78%
2013-14 -- 78%
2014-15 -- 79%
2015-16 -- 82%
2016-17 -- 82%

The ability to achieve these objectives assumes no extraordinary storm events like those in 2004 and 2005.

Management Efforts to Address Differences/Problems (check all that apply):
☐ Training ☐ Technology
☐ Personnel ☒ Other (Identify)
Recommendations:
The Department's continuing implementation of hurricane recovery projects and additional beach renourishment projects will enable progress in increasing the percentage of beaches that protect uplands, wildlife, and recreation according to statutory requirements.

LRPP Exhibit III: PERFORMANCE MEASURE ASSESSMENT

Department: Environmental Protection
Program: Waste Management
Service/Budget Entity: Waste Management 37450300
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%	46%	-6%	-0.11%

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.

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.

LRPP Exhibit III: PERFORMANCE MEASURE ASSESSMENT

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:
☐ 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%	0%	-2%	100%

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 has not funded the Florida Recreation Assistance Development Program (FRDAP) grants to local government since FY 2008-2009 and this measure is no longer valid.

Management Efforts to Address Differences/Problems (check all that apply):
☐ Training ☐ Technology
☐ Personnel ☒ Other (Identify)
Recommendations: The agency can request the Legislature provide FRDAP grant funding and hope there is available funds for them.

LRPP Exhibit III: PERFORMANCE MEASURE ASSESSMENT

Department: _Environmental Protection_
Program: _Recreation & Parks_
Service/Budget Entity: _State Park Operations/(37500300)_
Measure: _Percent change in number of state park acres restored or maintained in native state from the prior years._

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
91,374	64,855	-26,519	-29%

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 weather (droughts) affected state parks ability to conduct prescribed burns on park land and thus reduced our acres restored.

Management Efforts to Address Differences/Problems (check all that apply):
☐ Training ☐ Technology
☐ Personnel ☒ Other (Identify)
Recommendations: Conduct prescribed burns whenever the conditions allow us to, which will increase our state park acres restored or maintained in their native state.

LRPP Exhibit III: PERFORMANCE MEASURE ASSESSMENT

Department: Environmental Protection
Program: Coastal and Aquatic Managed Area
Service/Budget Entity: _37500400_____
Measure: _Percent change of managed lands infested by invasive plants

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
1%	2.6%	1.6%	1.61%

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:
Reductions in staff and funding within our program as well as at the FWCC Bureau of Invasive Plants resulted in less acres controlled and expansion of the infested area.

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:
Will continue to seek funding from FWCC and any other sources available, including use of volunteer labor.

LRPP Exhibit III: PERFORMANCE MEASURE ASSESSMENT

Department: Environmental Protection
Program: Siting Coordination Office (SCO)/Air Resource Management
Service/Budget Entity: Utility Siting and Coordination / 37550300
Measure: Percent change in electric generation capacity under coordinated Siting oversight 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 FY11-12 Standard to 145% due to reasons below*)

Approved Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference
159%	144.7%	Under	14.3%

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:
Electric generation capacity under Siting oversight is a direct reflection of the number and size of certified projects. In 2009 when forecasting performance results for FY10-11, FPL's Turkey Point Units 6 & 7 project was slated for certification that fiscal year; however certification was at that time pushed to FY11-12, ending in lower performance results than expected for FY10-11. The changes within the certification schedule were largely due to FPL's desire to fully address outstanding issues raised by affected agencies. Subsequently, that same project has experienced additional schedule changes as approved by the ALJ, and certification is now scheduled for FY12-13. As a result, we are requesting to lower the approved standard for FY11-12 to 145%.

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

LRPP Exhibit III: PERFORMANCE MEASURE ASSESSMENT

Department: Environmental Protection
Program: Siting Coordination Office (SCO)/Air Resource Management
Service/Budget Entity: Utility Siting and Coordination / 37550300
Measure: Percent change in pounds of carbon dioxide generated per MW 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 *(see V&R Form)*

Approved Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference
77%	81%	Under	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:
Note: CO2 emissions relate directly to fuel type and unit efficiency – the lower the metric, the better the overall performance. 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. FPL's Turkey Point Nuclear Units 6 & 7 (Nuclear = 0 CO_2 emissions) project was slated for certification last fiscal year; however certification was pushed to following fiscal years, ending in lower performance results than expected for FY10-11. The changes within the certification schedule were largely due to FPL's desire to fully address outstanding issues raised by affected agencies.

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

☐ Training ☐ Technology ☐ Personnel ☐ Other (Identify)
Recommendations:

LRPP Exhibit III: PERFORMANCE MEASURE ASSESSMENT

Department: Department of Environmental Protection
Program: Emergency Prevention, Preparedness and Response
Service/Budget Entity: Emergency Response 37600300
Measure: 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).

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
76%	72%	-4%	6%

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: From July through September 2010, the Bureau of Emergency response spent the majority of available hours responding to the Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill incident leading to reduced staff resource capacity to respond to other incidents and significantly impacted efforts to ensure remediation was handled by the responsible parties/owners for prior incidents.

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 baseline standard for this outcome measure was originally calculated at 76% using a sampling of a data from a partial fiscal year. Since that time, the bureau's records management system (OHMIT) has been modified to accurately capture data on remediation by responsible parties/owners for each incident. Based on the actual data averages for FY 09-10 and FY 10-11, the standard should be 73 percent.

Management Efforts to Address Differences/Problems (check all that apply):
☐ Training ☐ Technology ☐ Personnel ☒ Other (Identify)
Recommendations: The bureau is requesting an update to the performance measurement standard to more accurately reflect the percentage of incidents that were remediated by the responsible party/owner.

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

Department: Environmental Protection
Program: Administrative Services
Service/Budget Entity: Executive Direction and Support Services
Measure: Percent of customer service requests resolved within 10 business days by the Office of Citizen Services (synonymous with Public Services), The percentage standard is currently set at 75%

Action (check one):
X Requesting revision to approved performance measure.
It is proposed that the percentage standard be increased from 75% to 90% based on analysis of the 2010-2011 performance at the current 10 day standard and the 2009-2010 performance converted from the standard at that time to the current 10 day standard.
☐ Change in data sources or measurement methodologies.
☐ Requesting new measure.
☐ Backup for performance measure.

Data Sources and Methodology:
Office of Public Services (formerly Citizen Services) utilizes an online data system, the Correspondence Information Tracking System (CITS), developed specifically for this program in order to track all aspects of the citizen issue to include subject matter, citizen information, date received, and resolution information. The system has the capacity to run reports on performance. In order to run reports, the following parameters are specified: The year (calendar) is specified, the quarter within that year to be assessed is identified (e.g. 1st quarter is January – March), the number of days within which the record was completed is entered as 10, and the "type" of record is specified as "all types". The resulting report produces a percentage of performance for the quarter achieved within the specified timeframe (10 days in this case). The report is run for each quarter of a fiscal year and the percentages for each quarter are averaged to produce a yearly performance percentage.

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 review, there is a high probability that the measure is valid as stated.

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 this review, there is a high probability that the measure is reliable subject to verification of procedures and data testing results.

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

Department: Department of Environmental Protection
Program: Administrative Services
Service/Budget Entity: Executive Direction and Support Services
Measure: Percent of LIFE Field Experiences with a statistically significant gain from average pretest score to average posttest score

Action (check one):

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

Data Sources and Methodology:
The Office of Environmental Education manages the Learning in Florida's Environment program which is designed to increase student achievement in science, promote environmental literacy and encourage students to pursue academic and career paths in STEM fields (science, technology, engineering, and mathematics). After the data for a given Field Experience is entered into the spreadsheet, summary statistics are calculated, including total number of students, average pre-test score, average post-test score, difference (avg. post-test score – avg. pre-test score), percent change ((avg. post-test score – avg. pre-test score/avg. pre-test score) x 100)), percentage of students scoring 80% or above on the post-test, the percentage of students who raised their score pre-test to post-test, and a paired t-test (with a 95% significance level).

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 review, there is a high probability that the measure is valid as stated.

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 this review, there is a high probability that the measure is reliable subject to verification of procedures and data testing results

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

Department: Environmental Protection
Program: Administrative Services
Service/Budget Entity: Florida Geological Survey (FGS)
Measure: Annual Percent Increase in Strategic Geologic Mapping for Mineral and Aggregate Resources, Aquifer Protection, Sinkhole Distribution and Energy Resources

Action (check one):

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

Data Sources and Methodology:
The DEP/FGS is requesting this new performance measure as indicative of overall performance in support of economic development as well as public health and safety. Geologic mapping can have a benefit/cost ratio up to 50:1. Geologic maps help identify mineral, rock, and water resources. Thoughtful development of these resources provides a long-term ability to meet our needs for sustainable development, construction, industry, transportation, agriculture and tourism. Geologic and hydrogeologic characterizations also facilitate wise use of our lands to minimize costly environmental disasters such as damage from sinkhole activity.

Data source will be the areal extent of geologic maps completed for contract deliverables, DEP/FGS publications, and cooperative projects. Examples of the types of maps to be included are surficial geology maps, geomorphology maps, aquifer vulnerability maps, aquifer thickness maps, springshed delineation maps, sinkhole distribution maps, potentiometric surface maps, mineral resource maps, etc.

Methodology will be to total the area mapped for each product and determine the overall total per fiscal year. The percent increase will be determined in comparison to the prior fiscal year once a baseline is established.

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 review, there is a high probability that the measure is valid as stated.

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 this review, there is a high probability that the measure is reliable subject to verification of procedures and data testing

results

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

Department: Environmental Protection
Program: State Lands
Service/Budget Entity: Land Management
Measure: Percent of audits completed compared to audit requests received within a 12 month period

Action (check one):

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

This performance measure is for the new Audit program in the Bureau of Public Land Administration.

Data Sources and Methodology:
Submerged land leases are audited at renewal, modification or assignment. The auditors receive an annual list of renewals created from the Integrated Land Management System (ILMS). Audits for modifications or assignments are performed as the requests are received. Items to be considered are compliance with lease terms, Florida Administrative Code and Florida Statutes. Completed audit data is input into the Submerged and Upland Revenue System (SUPRS).

Commercial leases are audited at renewal or once every five years whichever comes first. The auditors receive an annual list of leases that are up for renewal or are five years from the last audit performed from the Asset Management Section. Items to be considered are compliance with lease terms, Florida Administrative Code and Florida Statutes. Completed audit data is input into an MS Excel report until Asset Management data is migrated into SUPRS.

The total number of completed audits per annum is collected from the SUPRS audit data entries and the Asset Management report spreadsheet. The total number of completed audits performed is divided by the total number of audits requested via the ILMS report and Asset Management Section report in order to present the percentage of audits completed compared to audits requested that were received within a 12 month period.

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 review, there is a high probability that the measure is valid as stated.

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 this review, there is a high probability that the measure is reliable subject to verification of procedures and data testing results

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

Department: Environmental Protection
Program: State Lands
Service/Budget Entity: Land Management
Measure: Percent of upland commercial leases reviewed/inspected that are significantly in compliance with the terms of the agreement

Action (check one):

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

Part of Asset Management's (AM) responsibility is ensuring lease compliance. Therefore it is recommended to have a measure to reflect the success of this activity.

Data Sources and Methodology:
A FoxPro Database operated and maintained by BPLA AM section. In addition to the FoxPro Database hunt camps inspections and violations are also tracked in an Access Database. Based on review/inspection results entered into the above listed databases the number of leases significantly in compliance are divided by the number of leases reviewed/inspected resulting in the measure percentage.

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 review, there is a high probability that the measure is valid as stated.

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 this review, there is a high probability that the measure is reliable subject to verification of procedures and data testing results.

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

Department: Environmental Protection
Program: State Lands
Service/Budget Entity: Land Administration
Measure: Average percent of Florida Forever Benchmarks met via Board of Trustees land acquisitions.

Action (check one):

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

Data Sources and Methodology:
The Florida Natural Areas Inventory's (FNAI) "F-Trac" data will be updated annually to reflect collection of new information. Recently developed aquifer recharge data was added to the F-TRAC evaluation system to more comprehensively measure the program's performance across more Florida Forever goals as legislatively defined. Additionally, performance is now measured within Florida Forever projects instead of statewide because the Division is limited to acquiring only property within projects. Projection Methodology and Influencing Factors:

Florida Forever Performance Measures are collected by the Florida Natural Areas Inventory (an organizational unit 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_Nov2010.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 within Florida Forever projects 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 2001 to 2011 and reasonable estimates based on analysis of the distribution of resources within Florida Forever projects. Seven resource benchmarks will be analyzed annually:

1. Species

2. Under-Represented Natural Communities
3. Landscapes (spring 2009 data will be updated Nov. 2011)
4. Watersheds
5. Wetland Communities
6. Forestry
7. Aquifer Recharge

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 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 = 10:8:4
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 = 10:8:6
6. Forestry benchmark – priorities P1→ P3 weights = 10:8:5
7. Aquifer Recharge benchmark – priorities P1→ P3 weights = 10:8:6

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 <u>*adjusted*</u> 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 seven;
e.g.,[59%+24%+64%+76%+100%+100%+45%]/7=67%.

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 review, there is a high probability that the measure is valid as stated.

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 this review, there is a high probability that the measure is reliable subject to verification of procedures and data testing results.

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

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

Action (check one):

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

Data Sources and Methodology:
The Bureau of Laboratories requests to change the standard from $40 to $45. Because average cost per analysis is such a sensitive function of laboratory workload composition (i.e. the types of analyses requested by clients), it may not be a useful measure of laboratory efficiency. The Bureau is now developing more appropriate measures and will propose them during the next planning cycle.

Validity:
The validity of this proposed revision is still under review pending further information and data pertaining to methodology. A completed assessment will be made prior to the agency officially requesting this change.

Reliability:
The reliability of this proposed revision is still under review pending further information and data pertaining to methodology. A completed assessment will be made prior to the agency officially requesting this change.

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

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

Action (check one):

New standard is 78%

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

Data Sources and Methodology:
As noted in last year's analysis, given the devastating consequences of the 2004 and 2005 storms, it will be years before the affected beaches can be removed from critical erosion status. For that reason, DEP recommended an adjustment to the standard along with an estimation of the progress expected in meeting the measure over the next five years:

2012-13 -- 78%
2013-14 -- 78%
2014-15 -- 79%
2015-16 -- 82%
2016-17 -- 82%

The ability to achieve these objectives assumes no extraordinary storm events like those in 2004 and 2005.

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. The *Critically Eroded Beaches Report* is available at http://www.dep.state.fl.us/beaches/publications/tech-rpt.htm#2005.

Florida added 35 miles of critically eroded shoreline in 2005 and another 20.2 miles in 2006. The increase in the miles of critically eroded beach associated with the storms decreased the percentage of beaches that protect uplands, wildlife and recreational opportunities and caused the reported measure (77%) to fall below the 2006-07 standard of 81%. Furthermore, because of the devastating nature of the 2004 and 2005 and the long-term nature of recovery efforts, the number of miles of critically eroding shoreline cannot be quickly restored.

Validity:
The validity of this proposed revision is still under review pending further information and data pertaining to methodology. A completed assessment will be made prior to the agency officially requesting this change.

Reliability:
The reliability of this proposed revision is still under review pending further information and data pertaining to methodology. A completed assessment will be made prior to the agency officially requesting this change.

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

Department: Environmental Protection
Program: Water Resource Management
Service/Budget Entity: Water Resource Management
Measure: Reclaimed water capacity in average millions of gallons per day

Action (check one):

☒ Requesting revision to approved performance measure. —**specifically, requesting a change to the performance standard as described below**. **New standard is 61%**
☐ Change in data sources or measurement methodologies.
☐ Requesting new measure.
☐ Backup for performance measure.

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.

Data Sources and Methodology:
A summary of Florida's reuse inventory including domestic wastewater treatment facilities engaging in one or more reuse activities and types of reuse activities with their corresponding capacities and actual flows can be found in the 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 62-610.870(3), 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 and queried from the Department Water Facilities Regulation (WAFR) database, all of which is entered into a Department Access Reuse database, are used to generate reuse statistics, including percent of the total wastewater treatment capacity that is devoted to reuse (or reuse capacity). Some supplementary data for water reuse caution areas, where special reuse requirements apply, are secured from Florida's water management districts.

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 review, there is a high probability that the measure is valid as stated.

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 this review, there is a high probability that the measure is reliable subject to verification of procedures and data testing results.

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

Department: Environmental Protection
Program: Water Resource Management
Service/Budget Entity: Water Resource Management
Measure: **Percent of phosphate mined lands that have been reclaimed; and percent of phosphate mined lands that have been reclaimed and released from reclamation obligations**

Action (check one):

New standard is 69%/36%

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

Data Sources and Methodology:
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 slow increasing rate of phosphate mining in new areas and ongoing reclamation efforts, this performance outcome is expected to remain fairly comparable in the foreseeable future given the rate of new mining and offsetting reclamation work, as long as Department staff can maintain the current level of reclamation inspections and releases.

Validity:
The validity of this proposed revision is still under review pending further information and data pertaining to methodology. A completed assessment will be made prior to the agency officially requesting this change.

Reliability:
The reliability of this proposed revision is still under review pending further information and data pertaining to methodology. A completed assessment will be made prior to the agency officially requesting this change.

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

Department: Environmental Protection
Program: Waste Management
Service/Budget Entity: Waste Management
Measure: Percent of municipal solid waste managed by recycling/waste-to-energy/land filling

Action (check one):

☒ Requesting revision to approved performance measure. (changing the standard from 27%/13%/60% to 29%/16%/55%)
☐ Change in data sources or measurement methodologies.
☐ Requesting new measure.
☐ Backup for performance measure.

Data Sources and Methodology: Data for tons of municipal solid waste recycled, landfilled, and disposed via waste-to-energy are provided annually to DEP by all 67 counties. Data is published on the Division's website in Table 5A: Final Disposition of Municipal Solid Waste in Florida. The percent of MSW managed by recycling is calculated by dividing tons recycled by the total of tons recycled plus tons landfilled plus tons disposed via waste-to-energy. The percents managed by landfilling and waste-to-energy use the same basic calculation, substituting tons landfilled and waste-to-energy tons in the numerator while keeping the denominator the same. The standard is being adjusted to be consistent with actual results.

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 review, there is a high probability that the measure is valid as stated.

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 this review, there is a high probability that the measure is reliable subject to verification of procedures and data testing results.

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

Department: Environmental Protection
Program: Waste Management
Service/Budget Entity: Waste Management
Measure: Cumulative Percent of Drycleaning Contaminated Sites With Cleanup Completed

Action (check one):

☒ Requesting revision to approved performance measure. (changing the standard from 5% to 9%)
☐ Change in data sources or measurement methodologies.
☐ Requesting new measure.
☐ Backup for performance measure.

Data Sources and Methodology: Upon demonstration that a site meets the cleanup requirements provided in Chapter 62-782, Florida Administrative Code, the Department issues a Site Rehabilitation Completion Order. Data is entered into the Hazard database. Count and divide the number of program eligible drycleaning contaminated sites where rehabilitation has been completed by the total number of known program eligible drycleaning contaminated sites and convert to a percentage. The standard is being adjusted upward to be consistent with actual performance.

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 review, there is a high probability that the measure is valid as stated.

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 this review, there is a high probability that the measure is reliable subject to verification of procedures and data testing results

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

Department: Environmental Protection
Program: Waste Management
Service/Budget Entity: Waste Management
Measure: Percent of inspected facilities that generate, treat, store or dispose of hazardous waste in significant compliance

Action (check one):

☒ Requesting revision to approved performance measure. (changing the standard from 89% to 92%)
☐ Change in data sources or measurement methodologies.
☐ Requesting new measure.
☐ Backup for performance measure.

Data Sources and Methodology:
Data source is the SWIFT (Solid Waste Information Field Tracking). Divide the number of inspected facilities that generate, treat, store, or dispose of hazardous waste determined to be in significant compliance by the number of inspected facilities that generate, treat, store, or dispose of hazardous waste inspected and convert to percentage. The standard is being adjusted upward to be consistent with actual performance.

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 review, there is a high probability that the measure is valid as stated.

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 this review, there is a high probability that the measure is reliable subject to verification of procedures and data testing results

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

Department: Environmental Protection
Program: Waste Management
Service/Budget Entity: Waste Management
Measure: Percent of non-government funded contaminated sites with cleanup completed

Action (check one):

☒ Requesting revision to approved performance measure. (changing the standard from 45% to 57%)
☐ Change in data sources or measurement methodologies.
☐ Requesting new measure.
☐ Backup for performance measure.

Data Sources and Methodology:
Upon demonstration that a site meets the cleanup requirements provided in Chapter 62-780, Florida Administrative Code, the Department issues a Site Rehabilitation Completion Order. Data is entered into the COMET database. Count and divide the number of non-government funded contaminated sites where rehabilitation has been completed by the total number of known non-government funded contaminated sites and convert to a percentage. The standard is being adjusted upward to be consistent with actual performance.

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 review, there is a high probability that the measure is valid as stated.

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 this review, there is a high probability that the measure is reliable subject to verification of procedures and data testing results.

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

Department: Environmental Protection
Program: Waste Management
Service/Budget Entity: Waste Management
Measure: Cumulative Percent of Other Contaminated Sites With Cleanup Completed

Action (check one):

☒ Requesting revision to approved performance measure. (changing the standard from 52% to 46%)
☐ Change in data sources or measurement methodologies.
☐ Requesting new measure.
☐ Backup for performance measure.

Data Sources and Methodology:
Upon demonstration that a site meets the cleanup requirements provided in Chapter 62-780, Florida Administrative Code, the Department issues a Site Rehabilitation Completion Order. Data is entered into the COMET database. Count and divide the number of other contaminated sites where rehabilitation has been completed by the total number of known other contaminated sites and convert to a percentage. The standard is being adjusted downward to be consistent with actual performance.

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 review, there is a high probability that the measure is valid as stated.

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 this review, there is a high probability that the measure is reliable subject to verification of procedures and data testing results

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

Department: Environmental Protection
Program: Waste Management
Service/Budget Entity: Waste Management
Measure: Cumulative Percent of Petroleum Contaminated Sites With Cleanup Completed

Action (check one):

☒ Requesting revision to approved performance measure. (changing the standard from 19% to 38%)
☐ Change in data sources or measurement methodologies.
☐ Requesting new measure.
☐ Backup for performance measure.

Data Sources and Methodology:
Upon demonstration that a site meets the cleanup requirements provided in Chapter 62-770, Florida Administrative Code, the Department issues a Site Rehabilitation Completion Order. Data is entered into the STCM database. Count and divide the number of program eligible petroleum contaminated sites where rehabilitation has been completed by the total number of known program eligible petroleum contaminated sites and convert to a percentage. The standard is being adjusted upward to be consistent with actual performance.

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 review, there is a high probability that the measure is valid as stated.

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 this review, there is a high probability that the measure is reliable subject to verification of procedures and data testing results.

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

Department: Environmental Protection
Program: Waste Management
Service/Budget Entity: Waste Management
Measure: Percent of regulated petroleum storage tank facilities in significant compliance with state regulations

Action (check one):

☒ Requesting revision to approved performance measure. (changing the standard from 79% to 85%)
☐ Change in data sources or measurement methodologies.
☐ Requesting new measure.
☐ Backup for performance measure.

Data Sources and Methodology:
Data source is FIRST (Florida Inspection Reporting for Storage Tanks database). Number of individual storage tank facilities where Aboveground Storage Tank (AST) or Underground Storage Tank (UST) Annual Compliance Inspection was performed during the fiscal year, where the evaluation result of the inspection is "in compliance" or "minor out of compliance" (together deemed "in significant compliance") - divided by the total baseline count of regulated storage tank facilities. Unit of Measure derived for each district, and statewide. The standard is being adjusted upward to be consistent with actual performance.

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 review, there is a high probability that the measure is valid as stated.

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 this review, there is a high probability that the measure is reliable subject to verification of procedures and data testing results.

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

Department: Environmental Protection
Program: Waste Management
Service/Budget Entity: Waste Management
Measure: Percent of Regulated Solid and Hazardous Waste Facilities in Significant Compliance with Statutory Requirements

Action (check one):

☒ Requesting revision to approved performance measure. (changing the standard from 92% to 94%)
☐ Change in data sources or measurement methodologies.
☐ Requesting new measure.
☐ Backup for performance measure.

Data Sources and Methodology:
Data source is the SWIFT (Solid Waste Information Field Tracking). Divide the number of inspected permitted solid waste facilities determined to be in significant compliance by the number of inspected permitted solid waste facilities inspected and convert to percentage. Divide the number of inspected facilities that generate, treat, store, or dispose of hazardous waste determined to be in significant compliance by the number of inspected facilities that generate, treat, store, or dispose of hazardous waste inspected and convert to percentage. The standard is being adjusted upward to be consistent with actual performance.

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 review, there is a high probability that the measure is valid as stated.

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 this review, there is a high probability that the measure is reliable subject to verification of procedures and data testing results

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

Department: Environmental Protection
Program: Recreation & Parks
Service/Budget Entity: Recreational Assistance to Local Governments
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.

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. The program has currently 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 with an established historical track record. However, the program has currently lost funding. Based on reviews of this measure and program in the past, there is a moderate probability the measure is reliable.

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

Department: Environmental Protection
Program: Air Resources Management
Service/Budget Entity: Air Resources Management
Measure: 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).

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

The division is requesting a revision to the approved performance measure to simplify and clarify the measure.

Percent change in annual emissions per capita of the following pollutants, as compared to 5 years prior: nitrogen oxides (NO_x); sulfur dioxide (SO_2); carbon monoxide (CO); volatile organic compounds (VOC).

Data Sources and Methodology:
Data Sources:
Air Resources Management System (ARMS)
-Annual Operating Reports (AOR): Major, synthetic minor, and other stationary sources of air pollutant emissions are required to report their annual emissions for the pollutant.
-Vehicle miles traveled data from Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT).
-Population data are obtained from the U.S. Census.
Methodology:
-Mobile source emissions are calculated using the EPA-approved MOBILE6 emissions factor model and annual county-specific vehicles-miles-traveled data obtained from FDOT.
-Non-road mobile sources emissions are calculated using EPA non road mobile model and emission factors developed by the EPA.
-Minor stationary source emissions are based on statistical extrapolation of national data.
-Total emissions, for the calendar year, are divided by the population estimate for the year.

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 review, there is a high probability that the measure is valid as stated.

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 this review, there is a high probability that the measure is reliable subject to verification of procedures and data testing results

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

Department: Department of Environmental Protection
Program: Law Enforcement
Service/Budget Entity: Emergency Response
Measure: 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).

Action (check one):

☒ Requesting revision to approved performance measure. ***(change to standard only)***
☐ Change in data sources or measurement methodologies.
☐ Requesting new measure.
☐ Backup for performance measure.

Data Sources and Methodology:
The baseline standard for this outcome measure was originally calculated at 76% using a sampling of a data from a partial fiscal year. Since that time, the bureau's records management system (OHMIT) has been modified to accurately capture data on remediation by responsible parties/owners for each incident starting in July 2009. Based on the actual data averages for FY 09-10 and FY 10-11, the standard should be 73 percent.

The new standard for the outcome measure is 73%

The following data sources and methodology statement was provided in FY 2009-10 when the measure was originated:

In April 2006, the bureau implemented the OHMIT system to improve records management capabilities. The prior outcome measure was maintained at that time until the new system could be fully evaluated. After the initial roll-out of the system, enhancements to the OHMIT system were made to ensure data accuracy.

The OHMIT system is Internet technology based and J2EE compliant, allowing headquarters and field office staff to access the same application and data with a FLORIDADEP domain login over the intranet. The system contains normalized relational tables, a user-friendly graphical interface, and established business rules to ensure consistent and clean data entry. Common reports will be predefined; Ad-Hoc reports will be available on an as needed basis using Crystal Reports. The ability to record and track activity in real-time through the OHMIT system provides a more sophisticated means of analyzing trends and projecting future results.

Calls from the public on hazardous material spills are received at the State Warning Point (Emergency Operations Center 24/7 hotline), through the National Response Center, or through one of the Division's field offices. Emergency responders evaluate the information received, determine the required response action and complete an incident report in the OHMIT system.

The responsible party/owner is determined in the process along with remediation (clean-up) requirements.

The Bureau's responders work with contractors and known responsible parties/owners of hazardous materials incidents to ensure a proper clean-up. Through collaborative efforts involving the Division's Criminal Investigations Bureau and uniformed support through the Bureau of Park Police, responders can increase the accountability of responsible parties/owners; thereby directly impacting the proposed measure while ensuring the leanest use of tax-payer dollars.

In the Clean-Up Information screen in the OHMIT system, data on all clean-up activities are captured for each incident. This proposed measure will require a tally of the number of sites remediated by the responsible party or the owner each quarter from the OHMIT data base. This number will be divided by the total number of remediated sites within each quarter.

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 review, there is a high probability that the measure is valid as stated.

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 this review, there is a high probability that the measure is reliable subject to verification of procedures and data testing results

LRPP Exhibit V: Identification of Associated Activity Contributing to Performance Measures	
Approved Performance Measures for FY 2011-2012	**Associated Activities Title**
Administrative Services Program	
Percent of customer service requests resolved within 10 days by the Office of Citizen Services	Customer Service / 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 the Department 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 2011-2012	**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
Annual percent increase in strategic geologic mapping for mineral and aggregate resources, aquifer protection, sinkhole distribution and energy resources	Florida Geological Survey – Geologic Research
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

LRPP Exhibit V: Identification of Associated Activity Contributing to Performance Measures	
Approved Performance Measures for FY 2011-2012	**Associated Activities Title**
Percent of surface waters with healthy nutrient levels	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
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
Percent of groundwater quality monitoring network wells that meet water quality standards	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

LRPP Exhibit V: Identification of Associated Activity Contributing to Performance Measures	
Approved Performance Measures for FY 2011-2012	**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 2011-2012	**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 2011-2012	**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
Percent change in number of technical assists provided to local governments from those provided in the previous year	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
Number of sea grass monitoring stations	Resource Management

LRPP Exhibit V: Identification of Associated Activity Contributing to Performance Measures	
Approved Performance Measures for FY 2011-2012	**Associated Activities Title**
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 nitrogen 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
	Review and approve air resource permits.
	Air compliance assurance

LRPP Exhibit V: Identification of Associated Activity Contributing to Performance Measures	
Approved Performance Measures for FY 2011-2012	**Associated Activities Title**
	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

SECTION I: BUDGET	FISCAL YEAR 2010-11 OPERATING	FIXED CAPITAL OUTLAY
TOTAL ALL FUNDS GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT	441,425,569	1,001,309,848
ADJUSTMENTS TO GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT (Supplementals, Vetoes, Budget Amendments, etc.)	13,215,804	46,848,313
FINAL BUDGET FOR AGENCY	454,641,373	1,048,158,161

SECTION II: ACTIVITIES * MEASURES	Number of Units	*(1) Unit Cost*	*(2) Expenditures (Allocated)*	*(3) FCO*
Executive Direction, Administrative Support and Information Technology (2)				2,100,000
Coordinate And Evaluate Land Management Plans * Number of projects/ proposals evaluated and corresponding acres	17	80,761.24	1,372,941	
Conduct Appraisals * Number of appraisals completed on projects on current list (as amended)	120	6,827.47	819,296	
Survey And Map Lands For Purchase * Number of mapping products completed on projects on current list (as amended) and corresponding acres	55	23,266.25	1,279,644	
Conduct Land Acquisition Negotiations * Number of parcels (ownerships) negotiated and corresponding acres.	24	21,147.29	507,535	
Perform Closings On State Land Acquisitions * Number of parcels (ownerships) closed and corresponding acres	58	402,448.95	23,342,039	501,572,320
Public Land Leasing * Number of instruments executed.	1,384	6,857.32	9,490,533	
Surplusing Property * Number of parcels sold.	21	28,466.14	597,789	
Habitat Restoration * Area of estuarine habitat restored (hundreds of square feet)	1,176	95.14	111,885	
Manage The Downtown Orlando Site Cleanup Through State Funding And Responsible Party Enforcement Action * Number of meetings with responsible parties	12	14,273.67	171,284	
Oversee Responsible Party Cleanups Through Enforcement * Number of known contaminated sites being cleaned up by responsible parties	3,308	975.34	3,226,412	
Process Water Resource Permits * Number of permits processed	17,756	1,466.92	26,046,554	
Assure Compliance With Statutory Requirements * Number of regulatory inspections	16,700	1,250.16	20,877,685	
Provide Technical Assistance, Public Education And Outreach * Number of technical assistance, public education and outreach contacts	25,645	139.90	3,587,688	
Fund Priority Public Health And Water Resource Protection And Restoration Projects * Number of projects funded	49	332,450.37	16,290,068	323,573,816
Establish Water Quality Criteria And Standards * Number of water quality standards established	5	460,723.80	2,303,619	
Monitor, Assess And Prioritize Impaired Surface And Ground Waters * Number of stations monitored annually in the statewide water quality status monitoring network	678	6,953.19	4,714,260	
Develop Total Maximum Daily Load Determinations For Impaired Waters * Number of total maximum daily loads adopted	33	90,593.33	2,989,580	10,250,000
Fund Mine Reclamation Projects * Number of mine reclamation projects underway	21	122,773.86	2,578,251	
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	1,562	3,154.15	4,926,776	
Fund Eligible Alternative Water Supply Projects Through The State Revolving Fund And Other Funding Programs * Number of projects funded	11	27,939.36	307,333	
Implement Design And Construction Projects * Miles of critically eroding beach under a management plan	220	18,465.71	4,062,456	16,536,535
Monitor Beach Erosion * Miles of beaches monitored	224	8,514.13	1,907,164	
Review And Approve Permits * Number of permits issued	1,456	1,447.49	2,107,543	
Compliance Assurance For Beach Management * Enforcement or compliance inspections conducted	5,382	199.20	1,072,076	
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	569	2,797.86	1,591,985	2,200,000
Manage Government-funded Cleanups Of Hazardous Waste Contaminated Sites * Number of known contaminated sites being cleaned up	136	26,381.43	3,587,874	5,000,000
Manage Government-funded Cleanups Of Drycleaning Contaminated Sites * Number of known contaminated sites being cleaned up	188	4,746.92	892,421	4,000,000
Manage Government-funded Cleanups Of Petroleum Contaminated Sites * Number of known contaminated sites being cleaned up	2,560	10,764.10	27,556,107	120,000,000
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	3,793	1,069.21	4,055,522	
Conduct Solid And Hazardous Waste Compliance Assurance * Number of inspections conducted	9,341	1,296.00	12,105,906	
Conduct Petroleum Storage Systems Compliance Assurance * Number of inspections conducted	21,073	789.93	16,646,116	
Reduce Waste * Number of local household hazardous waste collection center grants funded	23	95,965.04	2,207,196	
Conduct Site Investigations * Number of site investigations conducted annually	25	36,878.48	921,962	
Conduct Site Technical Reviews * Number of technical reviews conducted annually	1,173	2,444.46	2,867,351	
Fund Waste Management Projects * Number of projects funded	31	16,831.55	521,778	2,400,000
Monitor Ambient Air Quality * Number of quality assurance audit activities performed on ambient monitoring operations	1,037	8,244.20	8,549,239	
Analyze Air Quality And Emissions * Number of emission points reviewed and analyzed	7,205	155.34	1,119,197	
Implement The Federal Clean Air Act * Number of Clean Air Act plans produced	20	22,142.15	442,843	
Review And Approve Air Resource Permits * Number of air resource permits issued	1,484	5,602.77	8,314,517	
Air Compliance Assurance * Number of facility inspections	9,557	992.66	9,486,857	
Small Business Assistance * Number of Small Business Assistance Program contacts per year	6,250	10.09	63,069	
Coordination Of Siting Acts, Other Certifications And Report Reviews * Number of certifications and follow-ups of specified facilities	94	6,239.36	586,500	
Conduct Geologic Research Projects * Number of projects completed	258	12,064.65	3,112,679	
Analyze Biological And Chemical Samples * Number of analyses completed	130,578	57.28	7,479,615	
Interpret Environmental Data * Number of man hours expended	19,800	82.00	1,623,536	
Resource Management * Number of acres managed	794,393	31.46	24,988,897	14,700,000
Visitor Services/Recreation * Number of visitors	21,145,802	4.36	92,147,805	19,286,845
Provide Grants And Technical Assistance To Local Governments * Number of technical assistance consultations	5,415	315.61	1,709,027	1,500,000
Conduct Criminal Investigations * Number of investigations conducted	669	6,561.14	4,389,401	
Conduct Public Education And Training * Number of days training events are conducted	572	1,011.27	578,444	
Patrol State Lands * Number of patrol hours	122,279	74.47	9,105,760	
On-site Emergency Response, Off-site Coordination And Assistance And Cost Recovery * Number of incidents reported	1,579	2,440.02	3,852,793	

TOTAL			385,194,808		1,023,119,516
SECTION III: RECONCILIATION TO BUDGET					
PASS THROUGHS					
TRANSFER - STATE AGENCIES			43,388,865		
AID TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS					
PAYMENT OF PENSIONS, BENEFITS AND CLAIMS					
OTHER					
REVERSIONS			26,057,555		25,038,642
TOTAL BUDGET FOR AGENCY (Total Activities + Pass Throughs + Reversions) - Should equal Section I above. (4)			454,641,228		1,048,158,158

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.

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.

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

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.

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 the Department'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.

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.

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 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.

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™: The Department'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.

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. It is 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

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