Florida Department of Environmental Protection

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LONG RANGE PROGRAM PLAN

Department of Environmental Protection

Tallahassee, Florida

October 1, 2012

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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 2013-14 through Fiscal Year 2017-18. The internet website address that provides the link to the LRPP located on the Florida Fiscal Portal is http://www.dep.state.fl.us/admin/asp/index.htm. This submission has been approved by Herschel T. Vinyard Jr., Secretary.

Jennifer L. Fitzwater, Chief of Staff

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

Long Range Program Plan

Fiscal Years: 2013-2014 through 2017-2018

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

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 2A, 3B)

Baseline Year: 2006-2007	FY 2013-2014	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016	FY 2016-2017	FY 2017-2018
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%
- 2011/2012 – 65%

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. If approved by EPA, the Department's newly adopted numeric nutrient criteria (NNC) will represent an entirely different approach to determining nutrient impacts and will require a reassessment of this measure and the expected outcomes reflecting performance.

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 new numeric criteria and may, in fact, decrease because the criteria are more rigorous. Implementation of surface water quality restoration programs and projects will reduce nutrient loadings over time and should offset to some degree the expected decrease in the number of surface waters with healthy nutrient levels. It is simply too early to predict with confidence how the results of performance measurement will change.

OUTCOME: Percent of surface waters with healthy biological conditions. (See Objectives 2A, 3B)

Baseline Year: 2006-2007	FY 2013-2014	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016	FY 2016-2017	FY 2017-2018
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%
- 2011/2012 – 89%

Because of the focus on collecting biological information to confirm nutrient impairment in streams as a result of 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 and 2011-12 may decline because current data is weighted towards reference sites (more pristine 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 lower percent is projected for the five-year period ending in 2017-18.

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 restoration projects.

Given the uncertainties and limiting factors associated with the measures associated with healthy biological conditions and healthy nutrient levels (the preceding outcome measure), the Department has developed a single replacement measure designed to better reflect overall surface water quality and surface waterbody health will propose it for consideration by the legislature.

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

Baseline Year: 2006-2007	FY 2013-2014	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016	FY 2016-2017	FY 2017-2018
85%	85%	85%	85%	85%	85%

Projection Methodology and Influencing Factors

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

- 2009/2010 – 85%
- 2010/2011 – 82%
- 2011/2012 – 85%

For this measure, the determination of whether ground water wells meet water quality standards is 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 has been increasing since 1994. This may be due to extended drought conditions and ground water withdrawals, with the subsequent intrusion of mineralized 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 2013-2014	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016	FY 2016-2017	FY 2017-2018
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. Recent rates of phosphate mining in new areas and ongoing reclamation efforts appear to have reached or are nearing a plateau; therefore this performance outcome is expected to remain constant for the foreseeable future.

Given the state of the industry and the fact that Florida law has required reclamation of all lands mined since 1975, the Department may propose eliminating this measure from its core set of LRPP measures. The data would continue to be collected and available.

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

Baseline Year: 2002	FY 2013-2014	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016	FY 2016-2017	FY 2017-2018
93.5%	93.5%	93.5%	93.5%	93.5%	94%

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. Federal rules, which the state must adopt, are subject to routine reevaluation and change and, when changed, pose a significant compliance challenge as drinking water systems adjust to 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. The Department has been able to improve system compliance over the last few years and a moderate additional improvement is expected over time, although this could be affected by the potential federal rule changes noted previously.

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

Baseline Year: 2004	FY 2013-2014	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016	FY 2016-2017	FY 2017-2018
85%	90%	90%	90%	90%	92%

Projection Methodology and Influencing Factors

The compliance rate reported for this measure is a weighted average based on the number of inspections resulting in determinations of significant compliance relative to the total number of inspections completed in a given year for the following programs: Domestic and Industrial Wastewater, Drinking Water, Environmental Resource Protection, Mine Reclamation, Underground Injection Control, Oil & Gas,

NPDES Stormwater, and Beach Management. The rates for the individual programs are already high, generally achieving or exceeding 90%. Assuming Department staff and resources keep up with growth and development, the rates should be expected to remain high.

The compliance rates of the entire Department's regulated sites and facilities are important as a surrogate (or secondary) measure for environmental outcomes—high compliance rates lead to good environmental quality. For that reason, the Department is proposing a weighted compliance rate measure for all regulatory programs for future LRPPs.

OBJECTIVE 1D – Administrative Services 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, 4C)

Baseline Year: FY 08-09	FY 2013-2014	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016	FY 2016-2017	FY 2017-2018
76%	76%	76%	76%	76%	76%

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 Department's former Bureau (now Office) of Emergency Response implemented the Oil and Hazardous Materials Incident Tracking (OHMIT) system in 2006 to improve records management and statistical reporting capabilities. The ability to record and track activity in real-time through the OHMIT system provides a sophisticated means of analyzing trends and projecting future results. The revisions to the projected outcomes in the table correct for what appears to have been an anomalous one-year decline (to 73%) reported in 2010-11 in what has otherwise been a steady result.

OBJECTIVE 1E – 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 2013-2014	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016	FY 2016-2017	FY 2017-2018
Petroleum: 19%; Dry cleaning: 1%; Other sites: 52%	Petroleum: 40%; Drycleaning: 10%; Other sites: 41%	Petroleum: 42%; Drycleaning: 11%; Other sites: 42%	Petroleum: 46%; Drycleaning: 12%; Other sites: 42%	Petroleum: 48%; Drycleaning: 13%; Other sites: 43%	Petroleum: 49%; Drycleaning: 14%; Other 43%

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

Baseline Year: FY 02-03	FY 2013-2014	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016	FY 2016-2017	FY 2017-2018
Percent completed: 30%	Percent completed: 60%	Percent completed: 60%	Percent completed: 61%	Percent completed: 61%	Percent completed: 62%

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).

Increased enforcement on non-government funded waste cleanup sites has resulted in a greater number of determinations that there is no viable responsible party for the cleanup, which means that these sites are turned over to the state lead cleanup group. The increase in the number of sites added to the state lead cleanup list results in a decrease in the completion of "Other sites" and necessitates the adjustment of the projections for these sites in the table above. The economic downturn also 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.

The number of known contaminated sites increases every year as new discoveries are made or accidental discharges occur. The level of effort, complexity and time for cleanup do not always allow the rate of site closures to keep pace with the rate of site discoveries. The use of Risk Based Corrective Action (RBCA) has slightly accelerated the rate of site closures and narrowed that gap, but decreases in funding have limited or curtailed cleanup at many sites, also leading to a decrease in the rate of closure. Funding limitations have also caused a shift from active cleanup strategies to natural attenuation monitoring. Natural attenuation monitoring is a longer term remedy and also contributes to a decrease in the rate of closures.

OBJECTIVE 1F – 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 2013-2014	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016	FY 2016-2017	FY 2017-2018
NOx - 2.5%	-3.4%	-3.5%	-3.6%	-3.7%	-3.8%
SO_2 – 2.5%	-3.4%	-3.5%	-3.6%	-3.7%	-3.7%
CO – 1.25%	-1.34%	-1.35%	-1.36%	-1.37%	-1.4%
VOC – 2.5%	-3.4%	-3.5%	-3.6%	-3.7%	-3.8%

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 1G – 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 2013-2014	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016	FY 2016-2017	FY 2017-2018
99.1%	99.3%	99.4%	99.5%	99.6%	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 1H – 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 2013-2014	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016	FY 2016-2017	FY 2017-2018
100% (24,745 MW)	159% (39,300 MW)	161% (39,750 MW)	161% (39,750 MW)	161% (39,750 MW)	161% (39,750 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 2013-2014	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016	FY 2016-2017	FY 2017-2018
100% (1,121 lb CO2/MW-hr)	76% (848 lb CO2/MW-hr)	75% (836 lb CO2/MW-hr)	75% (836 lb CO2/MW-hr)	75% (636 lb CO2/MW-hr)	75% (836 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. 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.

The changes to the projections in the two tables above result from shifting project schedules, the addition of more efficient projects, and different fuel types.

OBJECTIVE 1I 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 3D, 4B)

Baseline Year: FY 02-03	FY 2013-2014	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016	FY 2016-2017	FY 2017-2018
$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.

GOAL #2 – RESTORE AND PROTECT THE EVERGLADES

OBJECTIVE 2A – 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 3B)

Baseline Year: 2002	FY 2013-2014	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016	FY 2016-2017	FY 2017-2018
51%	61%	61%	62%	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. The Department proposes to revise the reuse measure to include the actual amount of reuse in addition to the treatment capacity built for reuse.

Environmental Assessment and Restoration Program:

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

Baseline Year: 2006-2007	FY 2013-2014	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016	FY 2016-2017	FY 2017-2018
71%	73%	73%	73%	73%	73%

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

Baseline Year: 2006-2007	FY 2013-2014	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016	FY 2016-2017	FY 2017-2018
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 2013-2014	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016	FY 2016-2017	FY 2017-2018
85%	85%	85%	85%	85%	85%

GOAL #3 – PROTECT FLORIDA'S WATER RESOURCES

OBJECTIVE 3A – Administrative Services 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, 4C)

Baseline Year: FY 08-09	FY 2013-2014	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016	FY 2016-2017	FY 2017-2018
76%	76%	76%	76%	76%	76%

OBJECTIVE 3B – 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, 2A)

Baseline Year: 2006-2007	FY 2013-2014	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016	FY 2016-2017	FY 2017-2018
71%	73%	73%	73%	73%	73%

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

Baseline Year: 2006-2007	FY 2013-2014	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016	FY 2016-2017	FY 2017-2018
62%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%

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

Baseline Year: 2006-2007	FY 2013-2014	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016	FY 2016-2017	FY 2017-2018
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 2A)

Baseline Year: 2002	FY 2013-2014	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016	FY 2016-2017	FY 2017-2018
51%	61%	61%	62%	62%	62%

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

Baseline Year: 2002	FY 2013-2014	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016	FY 2016-2017	FY 2017-2018
81%	78%	79%	82%	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. Some of these beaches remain critically eroded.

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. Significantly, the beach program has not been funded at historical levels in recent years, limiting the number of erosion control projects that can be constructed.

OBJECTIVE 3C – Water Resource Management Program: Implement comprehensive water resource management regulatory program.

OUTCOME: Percent of facilities/sites in compliance.

Baseline Year: 2004	FY 2013-2014	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016	FY 2016-2017	FY 2017-2018
85%	90%	90%	90%	90%	92%

OBJECTIVE 3D 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 1I, 4B)

Baseline Year: FY 02-03	FY 2013-2014	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016	FY 2016-2017	FY 2017-2018
$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 –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 2013-2014	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016	FY 2016-2017	FY 2017-2018
94%	95%	95%	95.2%	95.3%	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 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 4B –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 1I,3D)

Baseline Year: FY 02-03	FY 2013-2014	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016	FY 2016-2017	FY 2017-2018
$43 per analysis	$45 per analysis	$45 per analysis	$45 per analysis	$45 per analysis	$45 per analysis

OBJECTIVE 4C – Administrative Services 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 2013-2014	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016	FY 2016-2017	FY 2017-2018
76%	76%	76%	76%	76%	76%

OBJECTIVE 4D – 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 2013-2014	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016	FY 2016-2017	FY 2017-2018
92%	95%	95%	96%	96%	96%

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

Baseline Year: FY 97-98	FY 2013-2014	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016	FY 2016-2017	FY 2017-2018
79%	87%	88%	89%	90%	91%

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 are using remote access laptop computers to perform compliance evaluation inspections. This has reduced the time period between inspection and agency action and improved integration of compliance data with other data about the regulated entity existing in Department databases.

Petroleum storage tank compliance verification contracts with local programs have been consolidated from 37 to 22 and are now performance based. Employing a regional approach to inspections with county governments and local health departments covering multiple counties outside of their own will enable the Department to meet the EPA-mandated goal of inspecting all facilities in a three-period with reduced funding.

LINKAGE TO GOVERNOR'S PRIORITIES

The Department of Environmental Protection (Department) is pleased to present its Long Range Program Plan (LRPP) for FY 2013-2014 through FY 2017-2018. This marks the tenth year that the agency has provided the information in accordance with the LRPP process 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 Florida's air, water, and land. The Department is divided into four primary areas: Regulatory Programs, Land and Recreation, Planning and Management, and Water Policy and Ecosystem Restoration. Florida's environmental priorities include restoring and protecting the water quality in our aquifers, springs, lakes, rivers and coastal waters; restoring America's Everglades; ensuring effective statewide water management and source water protection reducing waste; improving air quality; conserving environmentally-sensitive lands; and providing residents and visitors with recreational opportunities, now and in the future. The Department is committed to providing superior customer service, carrying out its responsibilities cost-effectively, and continuously measuring and improving environmental results.

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. The Governor's key policy priorities are:

1. Accountability Budgeting
2. Reduce Government Spending
3. Regulatory Reform
4. Focus On Job Growth and Retention
5. World Class Education
6. Reduce Property Taxes
7. Phase Out Florida's Corporate Income Tax

Department of Environmental Protection's Priorities

The Department has developed a set of priorities that support its environmental mission, provide direction to its employees, and complement the Governor's priorities.

The Department's top three priorities are:

1. Regulatory Consistency
2. Getting The Water Right
3. Promoting The Best State Park System In The Nation

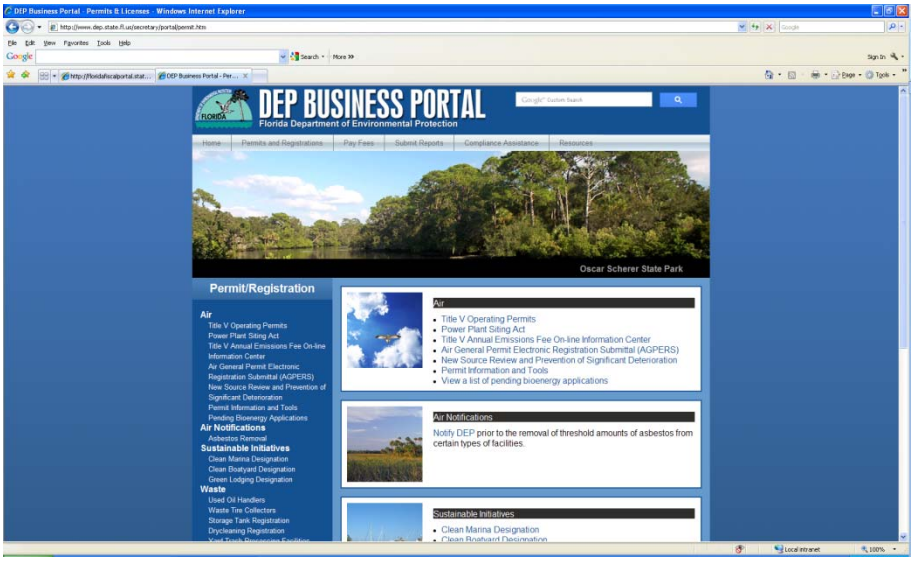
Governor Scott's economic priorities and Department of Environmental Protection priorities:

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 its growing population. Florida's economic success has historically been built on tourism and agriculture, but the vitality of all industries depends on a healthy environment supporting a desirable place to live and do business. 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.

One key way the Department fosters economic and sustainable growth is promoting, and often underwriting, responsibly planned wastewater, drinking water, stormwater, and solid waste management facilities. High quality local environmental infrastructure assures healthy natural resources, attracts job-creating business and industry, increases property values, and supports the exceptional quality of life that Floridians and visitors demand.

The Department continuously examines and adapts its business processes to make sure customers—permit applicants, local governments, and citizen stakeholders—get prompt, professional service. For example, the agency has significantly streamlined permitting, reducing the average time to take final agency action on permit applications by nearly 20% in each of the last two years. One key to streamlining is the Department's business portal (www.dep.state.fl.us/secretary/portal/default.htm), where a growing roster of permit, exemption, payment, and reporting transactions can be conducted online. And to make sure permit holders stay in compliance, the Department continues to expand its outreach and compliance assistance actions, promoting environmental stewardship and trying to prevent air and water quality problems rather than reacting to them once the damage is done.



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

The following section highlights the Department's priorities 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 priorities, goals and objectives reflected in these budget documents establish clear accountability for measuring success. The performance measures emphasize outcome over process and demonstrate what the Department has accomplished and what remains to be done; results are accessible to the public and available to inform policy. The Department continues to adapt its performance measures to account for better data and evolving science and to better ensure public accountability and effective use of state resources. Performance measurement is not limited to annual reporting in the Long Range Performance Plan—the agency has established a publicly available dashboard with an expanding set of metrics staff use to manage programs and by which Floridians can judge success.

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 must meet its mission with less staff and money. The Department is building on past reductions through vigilant oversight of expenses, elimination of unnecessary external regulations and internal processes, and increased outreach to the regulated community to prevent noncompliance and reduce permit processing time. Preventing violations and speeding up permitting decisions saves money by avoiding or preempting unnecessary expenditures.

The Department is committed to continuous improvement. Regular workload and staffing analyses focus on core mission performance, enabling the agency to reduce unnecessary expenditures, target cuts that must be made and redistribute resources where they are most needed. Increasing e-permitting and other e-business will reduce costs in the long run and improve services immediately. The objective is to cut 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:

Regulatory reform, whether eliminating unproductive regulations, streamlining permitting actions or increasing education and outreach is fundamental to the Department's actions. The Department has participated in the Governor's review of agency regulations and is repealing those that add no environmental value and present unnecessary hurdles to doing business in Florida. As already noted, the Department will continue rolling out new e-permitting and other e-business tools throughout the year. Transacting business through direct exchanges of information speeds up agency response, saves staff time, improves data quality and public access, and provides the opportunity to make better management decisions.

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. The Department has evaluated all services, activities and expenditures to determine whether they should be continued, modified or eliminated. The plan gives context to the agency budget and presents 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 interpretations (Ch. 403 and 373, F.S.);
- Conducting and reporting on geoscience research to support natural resource conservation needs including water, minerals and aggregate; maintaining geological samples and data that characterize Florida's natural systems (Ch. 377, F.S.);
- Regulating inland oil and gas exploration and production; conducting and reporting on research to support that regulation (Ch. 377, F.S.);
- Providing programming, network services, desktop support, data management, data storage, and data integration 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 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 beach projects (sections 161.091, 403.1832, 403.1835-1837, 403.1838, 403.8532, 403.890, F.S.);
- Promoting sound waste management 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 and greenways and trails systems (Ch. 258, 260, and 375, F.S.);
- Protecting Florida's submerged lands and coastal uplands (Ch. 253, 258, and 373, F.S.);
- Identifying strategies to maximize the protection and conservation of ocean and coastal resources while recognizing their economic benefits (Ch. 161 and 380, F.S.);
- Carrying out Florida's responsibilities under the federal Clean Air Act, including assuring 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.);
- 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.);
- Acquiring land for conservation, recreation, water resource protection, and state universities and buildings (Ch. 253 and 259, F.S.); and
- 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 is implemented: regulation, cleanup, restoration, land acquisition and conservation, education, recreation, technical assistance, financing, research, and planning. In achieving its mission over the next five years, Department staff will continue to exemplify the values of openness, accountability, and dedication to the public interest and focus on creative solutions beyond simple prescriptive regulation to solve environmental problems.

Change is the one constant in environmental protection, and the rate of technological change in every aspect of government and the private sector presents opportunities, challenges and risks. Technology-driven gains in productivity and efficiency are accompanied by exponentially increasing streams of data demanding ever-faster analysis and decision-making. Data are no substitute for judgment, however, and it will be human choices and leadership that set new directions in governance to enhance Florida's quality of life.

AGENCY OVERVIEW AND PROGRAM DISCUSSION

The Florida Department of Environmental Protection is among the most diverse agencies in state government. More than 3,226 agency employees serve the people of Florida. The Department's responsibilities go well beyond the routine functions of environmental agencies in many other states that protect air quality, water quality and ensure proper waste management. It also is responsible for 160 nationally recognized state parks, nine state greenways and trails and other spectacular outdoor areas open for public enjoyment. The agency manages the Florida Forever land acquisition and management program, through which sensitive lands are purchased for conservation and recreation, preserving these lands from future development; it also administers all state-owned submerged lands under Florida's public trust doctrine.

The Department is uniquely challenged by the sheer area of Florida and the diversity of its natural resources. From the St. Mary's River on the Florida-Georgia border to Key West, Florida extends some 447 miles, while the driving distance across the Panhandle is more than 360 miles and from Pensacola to Key West, more than 800 miles. In a state as vast as Florida, 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 field-based initiatives and programs around the state. These offices are staffed with professionals who are expert in helping Floridians serve as good stewards of the state's air and water quality and its unique wild lands and habitats.

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 19 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 whole: protection and restoration of Florida's environment. For additional programmatic, organizational and contact information, please visit the Department's web site at www.dep.state.fl.us.

MAJOR INITIATIVES FOR ACHIEVING THE DEPARTMENT'S PRIORITIES

Numeric Nutrient Criteria

Monitoring and assessment of Florida's surface and ground waters are cornerstones of the Department's water quality protection program, and Florida has collected significantly more water quality data than any other state. One key use of the data is to assess whether individual waterbodies have significant nutrient (nitrogen and phosphorus) problems; promulgate nutrient restoration goals; calculate protective effluent limits for wastewater dischargers; and adopt basin-wide restoration plans.

The Department, after extensive work and public discussion, has crafted water quality standards, by rule, to limit phosphorus and nitrogen in order to restore and protect Florida's lakes, rivers, streams, springs, and selected estuaries. The rules set numeric standards to prevent harm to natural populations of aquatic plants and animals. They were approved for adoption by the Environmental Regulation Commission on December 8, 2011, and filed as duly adopted on June 13, 2012, after being upheld by an administrative law judge. As required by the federal Clean Water Act, the Department submitted the rules to EPA (on that same date) and a response is pending. Certain key rule components will only go into effect if EPA 1) approves the entire rule, 2) rescinds federally proposed nutrient criteria, and 3) determines the rule addresses EPA's January 2009 Determination requiring adoption of nutrient criteria for Florida on an expedited schedule. (Note: nutrient criteria for estuarine systems would go into effect upon simple EPA approval.) The effective date for the federally promulgated nutrient criteria is January 6, 2013, allowing EPA time to complete its review of Florida's rule. Assuming EPA approval, it is unclear whether EPA would rescind the federal criteria until expected legal challenges are resolved.

A "dose-response" approach, investigating the effects of nutrients on biological communities, was used to develop scientifically sound numeric nutrient criteria. This process required extensive methods development, staff training, and quality assurance oversight to ensure the defensibility of the resulting products. Highly technical procedures have been used, including habitat assessment for streams and lakes, benthic invertebrate indices for streams and lakes, a vegetation index for lakes, and a periphyton index for streams. 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 resulting numeric nutrient criteria are added to Florida's longstanding narrative nutrient criteria, which consider the balance, or imbalance, in natural populations of aquatic flora and fauna.

Five Year Strategy:

The Department is now focused on implementation of the nutrient rule, anticipating EPA approval. Because nutrient impacts express themselves differently in different waterbody types and conditions, the Department will continue working with stakeholders to collect floral and faunal measurements to augment existing nutrient data, enabling site-specific application of the nutrient criteria. Priorities for implementation include:

- Train Department staff, local government staff, and various stakeholders on practical implementation of the rule to ensure that necessary, quality-assured data are available for decision-making.
- Collect data and undertake administrative actions necessary to initiate the adoption of site specific numeric nutrient criteria (also known as SSAC) for targeted surface waters.

- For nutrient Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs—specific waterbody restoration targets) adopted in the future, take the necessary additional administrative steps to adopt them as localized interpretations of narrative nutrient criteria.
- Initiate ERC adoption of numeric nutrient criteria for panhandle estuaries (Perdido Bay to Apalachicola Bay) and compile the technical information for the remaining estuaries to ensure that criteria for all Florida estuaries are in place by July 2015. (EPA also is required to propose numeric nutrient criteria for estuarine waters and South Florida flowing waters by November 30, 2012 and finalize them by September 30, 2015).
- Provide assistance to stakeholders seeking to conduct the Use Attainability Analyses required in order to reclassify waterbodies, where appropriate, which would also include adoption of at least one SSAC for either nutrients or dissolved oxygen.

The Department's rule establishes previously adopted nutrient TMDLs as interpretations of the narrative nutrient criteria 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.

Florida has currently adopted 136 nutrient TMDLs with an additional 38 pending adoption.

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 stretches southward 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.

Everglades restoration is an enormous undertaking, and involves a combination of research, planning, engineering, construction, operation, land acquisition, and monitoring exploited to different degrees in different areas of the overall ecosystem based on the particular needs of those areas. The remaining projects and activities will take place over the course of more than a decade. Their scope and complexity is vastly more than can be outlined in this document. The summaries below give a broad overview of the current circumstances and projects and the work anticipated over the next five years. Much more information, including the plans referenced in the text below, is available on the Department's Everglades Restoration website at www.dep.state.fl.us/secretary/everglades/default.htm.

Restoration Efforts

The Department and the South Florida Water Management District are implementing several ongoing, overarching ecosystem restoration programs. These programs include the Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan (s. 373.026, 373.470, 373.1501 and 373.1502, F.S.); the Everglades Construction Program (Everglades Forever Act; s. 373.4592, F.S.); and the Northern Everglades and Estuaries Protection Program (s. 373.4595, F.S.).

Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan

Florida has partnered with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in implementing the largest environmental restoration project in the nation's history: the 30-year, $13.5 billion Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan (CERP). CERP, 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 with extensive research experience in the South Florida ecosystem using the best available data and state-of-the-art scientific and engineering methodologies.

Everglades Construction Project Program

Florida is building on its investment to restore water quality, particularly by reducing and controlling the total phosphorus loads entering the Everglades Protection Area. Under the first phase of the Everglades Construction Project, the State constructed ~60,000 acres of stormwater treatment areas (STAs). Florida has committed to spending up to an additional $880 million to improve conveyance features, expand existing STAs by ~7,000 acres and construct ~110,000 acre feet of storage upstream of these STAs to optimize operations. These actions are intended ultimately to achieve the established phosphorus criterion.

Northern Everglades and Lake Okeechobee

Florida recognized the importance of the Northern Everglades in June 2007 by passing the Northern Everglades and Estuaries Protection Program. This legislation expands the Lake Okeechobee Protection Program to safeguard and restore the entire Northern Everglades system, focusing on the Caloosahatchee and St. Lucie river basins, 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.

Five Year Strategy

Over the next five years, the strategy for restoring the greater Everglades includes land acquisition, design, engineering, and construction or implementation efforts associated with the following projects:

- Lakeside Ranch STA, Phase II
- Biscayne Bay Coastal Wetlands – Deering Estates, Cutler Flow Way and a portion of the L-31E project features
- Indian River Lagoon South C-44 Reservoir and STA
- Herbert Hoover Dike Rehabilitation
- Tamiami Trail Modifications and Conveyance/Seepage Control features associated with Modified Water Deliveries to ENP
- STA 1 West 4,700 Acre Expansion
- Eastern and Central Flow-path Flow Equalization Basins
- Implementation of the legislatively approved Lake Okeechobee Watershed, St. Lucie River Watershed, and Caloosahatchee River Watershed Protection Plans.
- Implementing the Nutrient Source Control and Research and Water Quality Monitoring Programs within the Lake Okeechobee, St. Lucie River, and Caloosahatchee River Watersheds.
- Loxahatchee River Restoration Project
- C-139 Annex Restoration
- Additional source controls in the Everglades Agricultural Area
- The State's Science Plan under Phase II of the Everglades Construction Project

In addition, the following projects are scheduled for completion:

- The Central Everglades Planning Project
- Picayune Strand Restoration Project – Merrit and Faka Union Pump Stations with associated hydrologic improvements
- Tamiami Trail 1 Mile Eastern Bridge associated with Modified Water Deliveries to ENP
- Site 1 Impoundment Phase 1 features
- Kissimmee River Restoration project
- Eastern Flow-path Flow Equalization Basin and related conveyance improvements
- Central Flow-path Everglades Agricultural Area A-1 Flow Equalization Basin
- Taylor Creek/Nubbin Slough Storage and Treatment Area

Regulatory Reform

A cornerstone of Governor Scott's priorities is accountability in state regulation. Critical regulations that safeguard the environment and public health must be maintained; those that suppress job growth and stifle economic prosperity for no reason, those that promote process over outcome, must be eliminated. The Department has participated in the Governor's review of agency regulations and is repealing those that add no environmental value.

The Department has also streamlined its permitting processes, achieving nearly 20% improvements in the time to reach final permitting decisions in each of the last two years. One key to streamlining permitting is the Department's business portal (www.dep.state.fl.us/secretary/portal/default.htm), where more and more permit, exemption, payment, and reporting transactions can be conducted online.

The Department continues to expand its outreach and compliance assistance actions, promoting environmental stewardship and trying to prevent air and water quality problems rather than reacting to them once the damage is done. These efforts include providing pre-application assistance to property owners and businesses applying for permits, and offering compliance seminars for consultants and industry representatives to promote better understanding of state and federal rules governing environmental impacts.

Five Year Strategy:

Over the next five years the Department will:

- Take advantage of every opportunity to streamline permit processing through the adoption of exemptions, certifications, and general permits that retain or advance environmental and public health protection.
- Expand online permitting, reporting, payments, and other business transactions through its Business Portal.
- Exploit other technologies to solve problems suited to technological solutions without losing site of the common sense, low-tech solutions needed every day.
- Continue to build the agency's Environmental Stewardship Dashboard to measure performance and environmental outcomes, and adapt programs and strategies to promote continuous improvement and better outcomes.
- Adopt only those regulations essential to safeguarding the environment and public health and ensure that they are clear and compelling.
- Expand assistance to regulated homeowners, businesses, industries and industry representatives,

contractors, engineering and environmental consultants, and other stakeholders to prevent noncompliance and environmental harm.
- Focus compliance inspections first and foremost on the highest risk environmental activities and facilities.
- Target enforcement against chronic and egregious violators to deter future noncompliance and deliver the message to everyone that clear and compelling rules mean what they say.

Increased Recreational Opportunities

The Department is charged with the protection, administration, management, supervision, development and conservation of Florida's natural and cultural resources. This mandate is accomplished by acquisition and management of public outdoor recreation and conservation areas in ways that contribute to a healthy ecosystem.

State Lands: Since 1963, Florida has invested approximately $7.9 billion through successive land acquisition programs to conserve some 3.8 million acres of land for environmental preservation, conservation and outdoor recreation purposes. The Division of State Lands administers these programs on behalf of the Governor and Cabinet who sit as the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund. The division also provides administrative oversight for approximately 12 million acres of state owned lands, including 700 freshwater springs, 4,510 islands of ten acres or more and 7,000 lakes.

Division of Recreation and Parks: Florida's award-winning state parks are gems of natural beauty and cultural diversity. Properties in the park system are managed according to the natural and cultural resources they contain and the desired balance between resource preservation and public use.

As of July 2012, the park system consists of 171 properties comprising nearly 790,000 acres of land and water. 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 and, on July 1, 2011, the division 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 Florida. 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.

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, specifically those with exceptional biological, aesthetic and scientific value as aquatic preserves. These areas offer prime opportunities for fishing, boating, swimming, paddling and other water-related recreation. CAMA manages 41 aquatic preserves, including 37 saltwater and four freshwater systems, encompassing more than 1.8 million acres. 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 the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission to manage the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary, which 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 continually identifies current and future outdoor recreation needs while preserving the resources sufficient to meet those needs. 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 are also an important component. Coordinated at the state level, agencies and suppliers work in tandem, 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, non-profit organizations and other private interests.
- Provide more opportunities for resource-based, user-oriented recreation in urban and rural areas, from primitive to fully developed settings.
- Support programs to broaden the public's participation in outdoor recreation.
- Improve access to recreational opportunities for people 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 are significant and many are open to public access. A perception exists, however, that public conservation lands are "locked up" after they are purchased, and that the public loses access. The Department works with other public land management agencies to take steps to ensure that public access is adequately considered, including:

- Open public land for appropriate public access as soon as possible after acquisition in ways that do not compromise resources or the missions of the managing agencies.
- Review public access and recreation plans to determine where additional public access can be provided without compromising resources or their management missions.
- Work with local governments for local acquisition and management of environmentally significant lands that do not meet criteria for state purchase. These lands play an indispensable role in meeting Florida's overall conservation and recreation needs.

Tourism is vital to a healthy and competitive Florida economy. Planning an outdoor recreation system must take into account the substantial demand that tourists and seasonal residents place on resources and facilities. In turn, all public recreation providers and land management agencies have a role in promoting and marketing Florida's outdoor recreation opportunities to residents and domestic and international travelers. Key marketing objectives include:

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

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

The Administrative Services areas include Executive Direction and Support Services, and the Office of Technology and Information Services. These programs provide leadership, direction and support services to the agency. As the agency continues to look for new and more efficient ways to deliver its services to the people of Florida, the demand for services rendered by programs in the Administrative Services area is expected to increase. Numerous initiatives are underway to improve technology support, enhance customer service, broaden communication with the public, increase transparency and ensure accountability, including paperless solutions to streamline administrative and regulatory processes, and implementation of the Florida Accountability Contract Tracking System (FACTS). To the greatest extent possible, the Administrative Services programs contemplate meeting these challenges 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 provide 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.

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:

<u>Enterprise Self-Service Authorization</u>
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 permitting quicker and easier for Florida's businesses and private citizens, improving customer service and allowing the Department to reallocate resources to understaffed areas.

The Department's Enterprise Self-Service Authorization (ESSA) system is flexible and expandable, providing 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. The system makes use of an XML framework supported by reusable components to enable rapid development with a consistent and robust user experience. It is being adapted to a wide range of agency transactions.

Currently there are 16 distinct on-line processes representing 31 permits, exemptions, payments, or reports available to DEP customers. Customers have submitted over 3,700 transactions to date. Most recently, we have implemented the Noticed General Permits for Stormwater Systems < 10 acres (NGP

10/2) and Air General Permits for 16 different facility types. Over the next several years, we will be placing additional general permitting, registrations, certification and reporting processes online.

All of these authorizations and other online services are offered through the Department's Business Portal at www.dep.state.fl.us/secretary/portal/.

Data Center Consolidation

The Department is in the implementation phase of a legislatively-mandated Data Center Consolidation project. The Department began its transition phase in July 2011 for a programmed move by December 31, 2012, to the Northwood Shared Resource Center (NSRC). A significant rewiring project in the agency's own data center is expected to push the actual consolidation out to mid-January to ensure DEP aligns with NSRC wiring standards.

During the current implementation period, the Department will avoid expanding or adding to present services offered from the DEP current data center to minimize budget and operational issues between DEP and NSRC. Additionally, the consolidation has reduced agency staff, which has limited our ability to maintain the skills needed to support Department services that are not part of the Data Center Consolidation plan. OTIS has supplemented lost staff through contracted staff augmentation and reassignment of FTEs. OTIS will work with NSRC to continually assess the operational and cost aspects of moving a significant amount of our IT infrastructure, and the long-term budget effects of being serviced by this data center.

Application Development and Database Infrastructure Upgrades

This past year, the Department completed upgrades to its application services infrastructure, including upgrades to its Oracle database environment. This upcoming year will include an upgrade to its Oracle Middle-tier infrastructures from a 32-bit to a 64-bit operating system. OTIS is also looking at expanding its development solutions by establishing a .NET enterprise option. This will include development, testing, and production servers as well as new development standards and procedures.

Information Security Program and Risk Management Program

OTIS is updating the agency's Information Security Strategic Plan (ISSP), having successfully incorporated the state's new security rule 71A-1 into a rewrite of our agency security directive DEP-390 in 2012. OTIS will begin conducting risk and vulnerability assessments to determine agency compliance with the new state policies and will take appropriate steps to bring the agency into compliance.

Department Organization

The Department's Executive Leadership directs a highly professional staff organized into three major services, each led by a Deputy Secretary. These services—Regulatory Programs, Water Policy and Ecosystem Restoration, and Land and Recreation—have separate statutory authorities and responsibilities but are integrated across these boundaries through intra-agency teams and ad hoc working groups. The primary programs in each of the three services are summarized below. More information is available from the agency's website at www.dep.state.fl.us/.

REGULATORY PROGRAMS

The Department implements a diverse range of programs to protect and restore air and water quality, clean up contamination, provide technical and laboratory assistance, conduct emergency response, reduce coastal erosion, and finance local environmental infrastructure. The major budgetary components comprising the Regulatory Programs are the Florida Geological Survey, Office of Emergency Response,

District Regulatory Programs, Air Resources Management, Environmental Assessment and Restoration, Waste Management, and Water Resource Management. The core components of these programs are described in the following sections.

Florida Geological Survey

The Florida Geological Survey (FGS) collects, interprets, and stores geologic data used by government agencies at all levels, industry, consultants, and the public to make regulatory and land management decisions and conduct other environmental protection and conservation efforts. The data are used, among other things, for land-use planning, understanding Florida's mineral resources, waste disposal and cleanup determinations, hazard assessments, management of stormwater runoff, aquifer vulnerability determinations, springs protection, ground water recharge, and aquifer storage and recovery. In the next five years, the FGS anticipates an increased need for hydrogeologic research and resource assessments in response to the demands for ground water conservation and protection as Florida continues to grow and develop.

Office of Emergency Response

Pollutant discharges or releases of hazardous materials can threaten public health, the environment and the economy if they are not effectively and rapidly controlled. The Office of Emergency Response (OER) handles incidents involving oil and hazardous substances, including biomedical wastes, representing an imminent hazard, or threat of hazard, to the health, welfare and safety of the public or environment. OER also conducts hazardous materials forensics for administrative and criminal cases and coordinates statewide response efforts at the State Emergency Operations Center during declared disasters.

OER's 23 field responders provide incident assessment, hazard identification, and response 24 hours/day, seven days/week. Over the past two years, OER has responded to nearly 3,600 incidents, including on-scene emergency cleanup and resource damage assessment. Responsible parties generally cleanup sites while OER provides oversight and technical assistance. If the responsible party is unknown or uncooperative, however, OER conducts the cleanup using contracted resources and seeks reimbursement from the responsible party whenever possible. OER has overseen or otherwise been responsible for remediating more than 1,750 sites over the past two years.

Regulatory District Offices

The Department's six district regulatory offices in Pensacola, Jacksonville, Orlando, Tampa, Ft. Myers and West Palm Beach provide closer, more personal interaction with regulated interests and citizens across Florida. The districts are generally the Department's front line in permitting, compliance, enforcement, and in helping the public, local governments and businesses better understand and protect Florida's natural resources. District offices 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 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. District programs also respond to policy direction from their Headquarters division counterparts in the Air, Waste and Water programs, which also report to the Deputy Secretary for Regulatory Programs.

District office staff conducts essential components of the permitting, compliance, enforcement, compliance assistance, and public outreach responsibilities for the following Department programs: air,

domestic and industrial wastewater, drinking water, environmental resource permitting, solid and hazardous waste, storage tank regulation, underground injection control, and waste cleanup. District staff also helps implement the watershed management and Total Maximum Daily Load programs. District core responsibilities broadly include:

- Timely 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.

The districts process the vast majority of permit applications in the Department. The average time for acting on these applications improved nearly 19% between 2010 and 2011, and the Department is on track for a similar improvement in 2012. Timely permitting decisions promote a thriving economy; good permitting decisions assure that Floridians enjoy the highest possible quality of life. The districts also conduct the majority of agency site and facility inspections. These onsite reviews of the practices and performance of regulated entities allow the Department to maintain compliance rates of 90% or better in most programs. High compliance means better air and water quality.

The Department's six districts protect Florida's natural resources and serve as positive forces within their local communities. As Florida continues to grow and develop and remains among the top vacation destinations in the world, environmental pressures will grow as well. Strong district office operations are essential if Florida is to maintain environmentally sustainable growth and a vibrant economy.

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. Water resources are intimately linked: lakes often reflect ground water levels, spring flow provides 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. Obvious sources include domestic and industrial wastewater discharges, which have been extensively regulated and significantly reduced over the last four decades. In contrast, "nonpoint sources" of pollution are diffuse, difficult to identify and hard to regulate. They include more than 2.7 million septic tanks, urban and agricultural stormwater, pesticides and fertilizers leaching from urban landscapes and agricultural activities, 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 (DEAR) works closely with the 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. DEAR implements a statewide monitoring network to assess the chemical and biological health

of Florida's surface and ground waters at different scales: 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. DEAR constantly improves the effectiveness and efficiency of water quality monitoring and coordinates with other local and state monitoring agencies through the Florida Water Resources Monitoring Council to reduce duplication and expand the pool of available quality data.

DEAR assesses all of this monitoring data in the context of surface water quality standards established consistent with the federal Clean Water Act. Florida's standards are adopted in chapters 62-302 and 62-303 of the Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.), and include surface water use classifications, numeric and narrative criteria, an anti-degradation policy, and moderating provisions, along with special protections for certain waters, such as Outstanding Florida Waters. Florida's ground water standards are based primarily on public health considerations and are 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.) 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, all adopted in Chapter 62-520, F.A.C.

The Department has largely integrated ground water and surface protection in its watershed management program, which involves: data collection and interpretation to assess the health of water resources; establishment of resource goals and pollutant loading limits for individual waterbodies; and development and implementation of detailed 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, and water quality protection programs, are routinely re-evaluated and improved.

The key to cleaning up Florida's polluted rivers, lakes, streams, and estuaries—after assessing water quality data and determining and verifying specific pollution problems—is establishing the maximum amount of pollutants waterbodies can assimilate and still meet water quality standards through Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) determinations. These TMDLs are publicly adopted by rule and 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, and implementation of urban and agricultural best management practices, among other things.

To date, DEAR has assessed approximately 4,259 (65%) of Florida's waterbodies and identified 2,211 as "impaired" as the result of specific pollutants. The division has completed 325 TMDLs and adopted 11 BMAPs providing the blueprints to restore 81 affected waterbodies. DEAR has 10 more BMAPs under development in 2012 addressing an additional 65 waterbodies. The division also awards millions of dollars a year for local government restoration projects and best management practices. 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 www.dep.state.fl.us/water/tmdl/index.htm.

Essential to the analysis of water quality and other environmental data, DEAR's Bureau of Laboratories conducted more than 135,000 analyses last year and provides biological and chemical laboratory support to many Department and external agency programs, including specialized field sampling, scientific study design, and statistical and narrative interpretation of environmental data. 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

The Department's Division of Water Resource Management (DWRM) is responsible for 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, and its day-to-day permitting and compliance programs are implemented largely in the Department's six regulatory district offices.

Water Resource Protection

Florida law requires high-level treatment and appropriate disposal or reuse from some 4,000 regulated domestic and industrial facilities that discharge billions of gallons of treated wastewater each day. DWRM also regulates the management practices of thousands of municipal, industrial, and construction-related stormwater discharges. The division's Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) provides $200-$300 million every year in low-interest loans to local governments to build wastewater and stormwater systems to protect water quality and implement conservation and reuse programs to preserve future water supplies. DWRM's Disadvantaged Small Community Grant (DSCG) program awards more than $20 million annually to small municipalities, packaging the grants with low-interest CWSRF loans to leverage local resources and build better infrastructure.

Protecting wetlands is critical to preserving water quality and wildlife habitat, including breeding and fledging areas. They are also vital to slowing the flow of stormwater runoff and reducing flooding. DWRM and district staff reviews activities that alter surface water flow 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 under agreements that clearly divide responsibilities by type and location of activity. The following table reflects statewide wetland gains and losses in the context of the ERP program from October 2006 through September 2011.

Permitting actions and wetland gains and losses (acres) authorized by the ERP program, October 2006 - September 2011 (ERP did not exist comprehensively in Northwest Florida until 2010)

10/05 to 09/11	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	1,455	87	101	39	175	63.02	10.48	2,207.94	51.62	72.34	n/a
SWFWMD	11,420	243	1,041	1,098	1,045	2,884.22	598.79	18,047.78	4,665.60	5,450.72	#
SJWMD	4,322	576	863	346	547	6,226.55	432.36	30,617.79	240.71	4,297.51	1,549.99
SFWMD	5,819	212	699	227	1,264	4,845.17	0	16,867.03	2,716.68	71,497.79	#
SRWMD	217	63	53	301	968	21.38	95.93	87.76	20.89	23.63	0.87
WMD Subtotal	23,233	1,181	2,757	2,011	3,999	14,040.34	1137.56	67,828.30	7,695.50	81,341.99	#
DEP	12,623	1,748	2,388	17,645	3,787	454.41	507.13	1,641.65	99.10	1,247.99	#
Grand Total	35,856	2,929	5,145	19,656	7,786	14,494.75	1,644.69	69,469.95	7,794.60	82,589.98	#

*Data not currently available

The 2012 legislative session brought major changes to ERP through passage of HB 7003, which requires the Department to adopt a streamlined rule, applicable statewide, to increase consistency and clarity in ERP program implementation. The rule is under development through a public, highly interactive process

and is expected to be adopted in early 2013. Streamlining and improved consistency will also make implementation of e-permitting easier, with several exemptions and general permits already available through the Department's business portal at www.dep.state.fl.us/secretary/portal/default.htm and others in development. E-permitting will be expanded as quickly and widely as resources allow.

DWRM also continues to seek expansion of the State Programmatic General Permit (SPGP) under which the Army Corps of Engineers allows the Department to grant federal authorization for certain dredge and fill and other in-water activities (private docks and boat ramps, boatlifts, mooring piles, and maintenance dredging, for example). Expanding the SPGP and securing other Corps permitting authority would further streamline the ERP program.

Water Reuse

Florida's reclaimed water (reuse) program is by far the most successful in the United States, both in terms of total and per capita reuse. DWRM promotes reuse of highly treated wastewater for irrigation, ground water recharge, architectural uses, and natural systems enhancement to ensure that Florida's water resources are productively used, not wasted. The program's rigorous treatment and operational requirements assure public health protection. According to the 2011 Reuse Inventory, available at www.dep.state.fl.us/water/reuse/inventory.htm, approximately 64% of Florida's wastewater treatment capacity is devoted to reuse and about 49% of the wastewater is productively reused every day. The following table reflects current reuse activities in Florida ("mgd" signifies million gallons per day).

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	190	307.9	135.6	66,123	67,676
Residential Irrigation	131	429.0 190.3		137,267	153,939
Other Public Access Areas & Other	140 196.8		93.4	37,108	50,705
Subtotal	241 933.7		419.3	240,498	272,320
Agricultural Irrigation					
Edible Crops[(d)] 18		34.2	16.8	14,056	14,056
Other Crops	109	138.6	52.3	24,553	26,592
Subtotal	119 172.8		69.1	38,609	40,648
Ground Water Recharge & Indirect Potable Reuse					
Rapid Infiltration Basins	177	196.9	78.0	12,259	14,909
Absorption Fields	19 9.4		2.4 709		729
Surface Water Augmentation	0 0		0	NA	NA
Injection 0		0	0	NA	NA
Subtotal	185 206.3		80.4	12,968	15,638
Industrial					
At Treatment Plant	98	88.7	53.7	748	NA
At Other Facilities	39 125.2		60.8	4,783	NA
Subtotal	117 213.8		114.5	5,531	NA
Toilet Flushing	14 1.1		0.4	NA	NA
Fire Protection	3 2.0		0	NA	NA
Wetlands	10 75.8		36.1	5,020	5,020
Other Uses	15 12.7		2.1	148	NA
2011 Totals	**434**	**1,618.2**	**722.0**	**302,774**	**333,626**
2010 Totals	429 1,562.2		658.5	299,015	346,256
% Change	+1.2% +3.6%		+9.6%	+1.3%	-3.6%

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

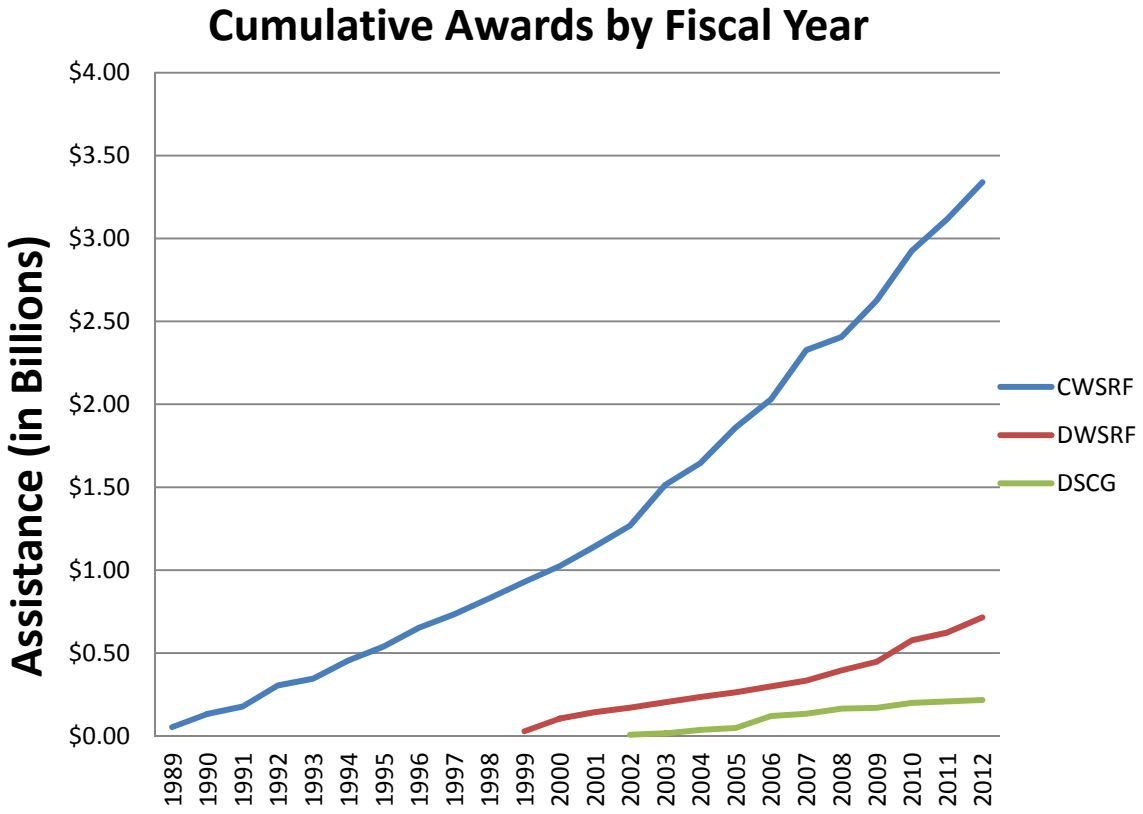
(b) Discrepancies in column totals are due to internal rounding associated with the development of this summary table; totals presented in table are calculated without rounding individual values.

(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 81% 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 drinking water produced from this supply is properly treated and arrives safely at the tap. Florida has more than 5,300 drinking water systems serving its nearly 19 million residents 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. Florida's stringent drinking water quality standards are adopted in rule 62-550, F.A.C., and come almost entirely from federal requirements that are re-evaluated continuously and regularly updated. The drinking water program is implemented in conjunction with the Florida Department of Health.

In order to help local governments provide safe drinking water, DWRM implements the Drinking Water SRF (DWSRF), a low-interest revolving loan program providing more than $60 million annually to improve local government drinking water infrastructure. Financial assistance information on this program and the two other funding programs referenced earlier is included in the graph below.



The Department also implements a comprehensive Source Water Assessment and Protection (SWAP) program to assess potential sources of pollution to public drinking water supplies. Local governments, other interested parties and the general public can use the assessments to develop local pollution prevention strategies. SWAP results are available, county-by-county, at www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp/search.asp, with general information at www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp/Default.htm. Assessments are refined and published as new data are obtained.

Coastal Protection and Restoration

Florida's 825 miles of sandy shoreline fronting the Atlantic, the Gulf and the Straits of Florida attract millions of people annually. Coastal areas are critical to protecting Florida's ecology, public health, safety, and welfare, providing unique wildlife habitat and a buffer against storms.

There currently are 397.9 miles of sandy beaches in Florida identified as critically eroded, 55% of which are under management plans that have reversed or reduced erosion. Erosion results from hurricanes and tropical storms, imprudent coastal development, normal storm systems, sea level rise, and other natural processes. The largest contributors to erosion are artificial and altered inlets that interdict normal long shore movement of sand and sediment. Historic upland development, too close to the shoreline, has eliminated or destabilized protective dunes.

DWRM determines shoreline conditions and trends, restores and manages 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 and financial partnering with local and federal governments. For FY 2012-13 the Florida Legislature appropriated $21.86 million to be allocated to the seven highest priority projects on the Department's local government financial assistance list. Of that amount, $1.3 million is directed to post-construction monitoring, 10% is allocated for the three highest priority inlet management projects, and up to $300,000 from the inlet allocation is available to support sand source needs assessment.
- Regulation of coastal construction that could have a material physical effect on coastal processes seaward of mean high water.
- Coastal monitoring to characterize long-term shoreline erosion trends in order to improve beach management, planning, and regulatory reviews.

DWRM's beach program also plays a critical role in Florida's emergency response activities, including damage assessments, emergency permitting, and coordination with other state and federal response agencies. Staff continues to participate on Natural Resource Damage Assessment teams and work on planning restoration strategies in response to the 2010 Deepwater Horizon oil spill.

Mining and Minerals

DWRM administers a mining and minerals regulatory program to ensure restoration of mined lands and 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. For 2008 the U.S. Geological Survey valued Florida's nonfuel raw mineral production at $3.73 billion, fifth among the states and accounting for nearly 5.25% of the U.S. total. Production of phosphate rock in Florida was more than four times as much as the next highest producing state.

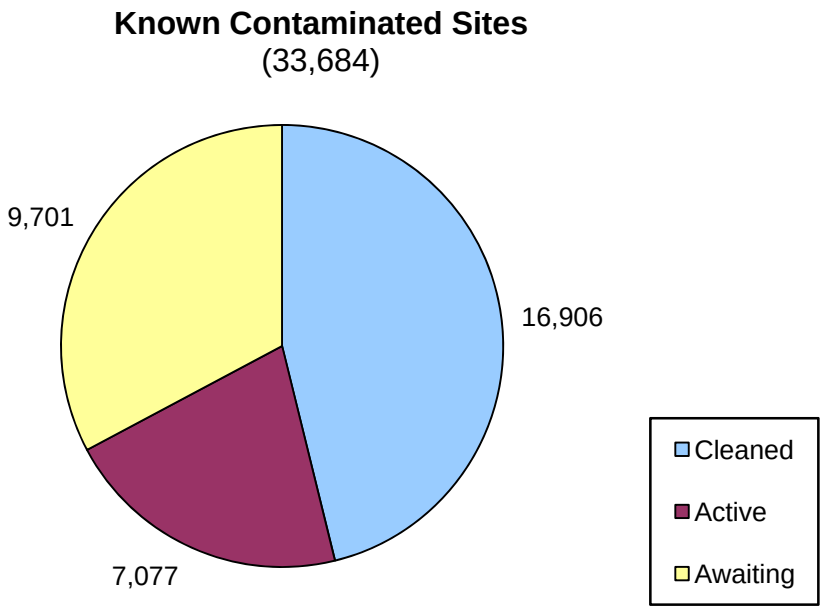
DWRM periodically receives legislative appropriations to fund reclamation of eligible phosphate lands mined before July 1975, when phosphate reclamation became mandatory. Reclamation using these funds is ongoing and thousands of acres remain to be funded and reclaimed. The division implements an innovative Integrated Habitat Network to guide permitting and reclamation and to promote the acquisition of critical conservation lands in the central Florida phosphate-mining district. The Department also is a cooperating agency, along with the EPA, for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Area-wide Environmental Impact Statement for phosphate mining in Central and Southwest Florida, within the Bone Valley formation. The final impact statement is expected to be released in early 2013.

DWRM continues to fulfill responsibilities assumed when the bankrupt Mulberry Corporation abandoned two phosphogypsum stack systems in 2001, committing more than $245 million to safeguard and close the sites. Closure construction work at the Piney Point site was completed during 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 and resolve any non-compliance.

The mining and minerals program is also responsible for regulating onshore oil and gas exploration, drilling, and production in Florida. Oil and gas activity has slowed down since crude oil production peaked in Florida in 1978. However, oil industry interest in Florida has increased over the last several years in response to higher crude oil prices, tax incentives, and new technology. 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.

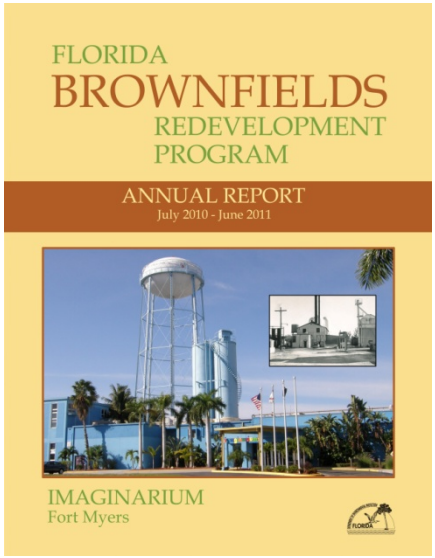
Waste Management

The Department's Division of Waste Management (DWM) protects public health and the environment through management and regulation of solid and hazardous waste and petroleum storage tanks along with the cleanup of soil, ground water, and surface water contamination. Cleanup is funded by government programs or by responsible parties through voluntary actions or enforcement. The universe of known contaminated sites and the status of cleanups are illustrated in the chart below.



The two largest government funded cleanup programs are Petroleum Cleanup and Drycleaning Solvent Cleanup. The Department addresses other contaminated sites as well, including orphan hazardous waste sites, sites on state-owned lands, Superfund sites, Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) sites, and Federal facilities contaminated sites in partnership with the Department of Defense.

The Department promotes cleanup and reuse of contaminated property and economic revitalization of local communities through designation and remediation of Brownfields. The total number of Brownfields increased from 25 areas in 1999 to 312 areas as of July 2012, with 167 executed Brownfield Site Rehabilitation Agreements. Voluntary cleanup of contaminated sites has increased due to Brownfield Program incentives and the Voluntary Cleanup Tax Credit. Since inception of the tax credits in 1998, the Department has issued 284 tax credit certificates totaling over $25.5 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 assistance, 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 enforcement involving responsible parties. For FY 2012-13, cleanup will be underway at over 1,604 contaminated sites through enforcement actions or voluntary cleanup.

Priority areas for the Waste Management Program in FY 2012-13 include:

Permit Streamlining and Regulatory Consistency: A major effort is underway to streamline permitting and improve consistency in compliance and enforcement involving permitting templates and increased review and oversight by DWM over district permitting and enforcement, and guidance on compliance inspection priorities. In FY 2011-12, the waste programs processed 317 solid waste permits, 26 hazardous waste permits and over 34,000 registrations, certifications and other authorizations.

Recycling: DWM continues to focus on the statewide recycling goal of 75% by 2020 pursuant to section 403.7032, F.S. The 2010 Legislature enacted comprehensive recycling legislation setting benchmarks for the goal while the 2012 Legislature revised the factors used to calculate progress. The first benchmark goal for counties is to recycle 40% of recyclable solid waste by December 31, 2012, with the goal increasing every two years through 2020. The statewide recycling rate is currently 31%, indicating a more aggressive approach is needed to meet the 75% goal. The Department's Recycling Business Assistance Center is working to expand and enhance the markets for recyclables in Florida (see 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 www.dep.state.fl.us/waste/categories/recycling/pages/loan.htm.

Petroleum Cleanup and Discharge Prevention: DWM's priority continues to be maintaining continuity on active cleanup sites and finding innovative ways to close sites faster. These include:

- Performance Based Cleanups for state-funded sites to clean them up faster and reduce overall costs with less micro-management.
- Low-Scored Site Initiative (LSSI) to expedite the assessment and potential closure of sites that are less likely to impact human health or the environment. In 2012 the Legislature changed LSSI

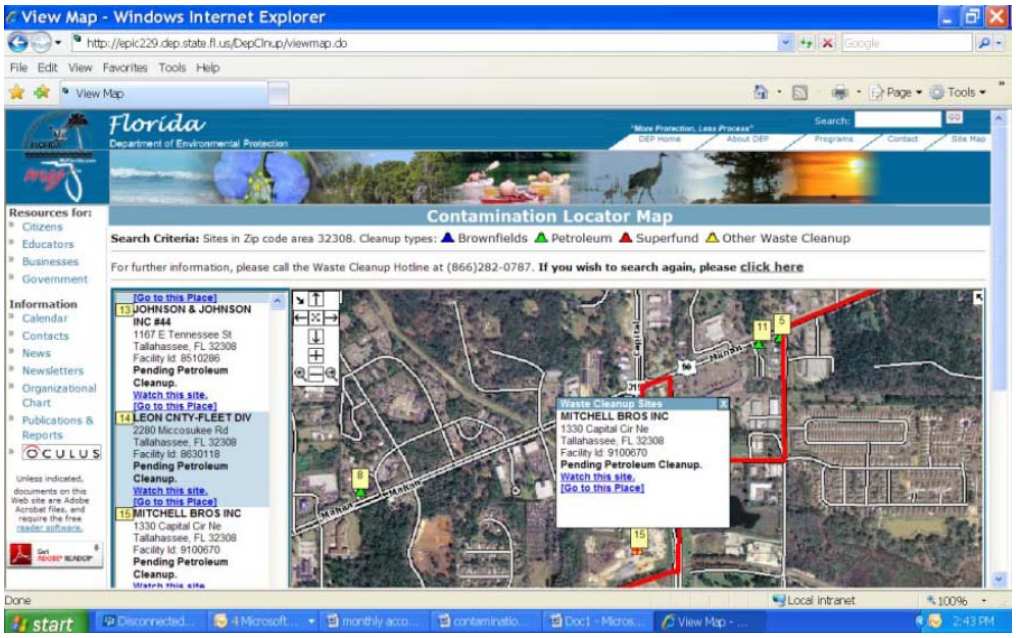
priority scoring to allow more sites to be funded and evaluated for closure options depending on the current conditions of the petroleum discharge
- Petroleum Site Characterization Screening, which over the next 5-8 years will assess approximately 8,100 petroleum contaminated sites not currently in funding range to determine risk, enabling closure where no contamination is detected or expedited cleanup of sites determined to be an imminent threat to the environment or public health.

Effective July 1, 2012, DWM consolidated the number of petroleum storage tank inspection contracts with local governments from 37 to 22. This performance-based, regional approach makes the 22 contracted local governments responsible for multiple jurisdictions, enabling all 67 counties to be covered at a potential state savings of $1.1 million annually.

Waste Cleanup: DWM continues to review known contaminated sites that have existed for years without completing cleanup and newer sites that are not moving steadily through site rehabilitation. The review evaluates 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. DWM also monitors the universe of known contaminated sites to identify those that warrant higher priority for immediate action, including a determination as to the extent of contamination on and off the source property, whether a source is continuing to release contaminants, whether 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 to improving efficiency, providing quality data for sound management decisions, increasing transparency, and making information easy for the public to access. The IT projects in operation or under development in DWM 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.
- CLM – The Contamination Locator Map is an online tool that allows anyone to locate waste contamination sites in the vicinity of any identified location in Florida; it also has a subscription system to notify subscribers when 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 2012, DWM surpassed two million data uploads.
- DEP Business Portal – DWM continues to expand online services for registrations and authorizations through the Business Portal.
- ERIC – The Environmental Restoration Integrated Cleanup project, begun in mid-2012, will consolidate and modernize the input, validation, analysis, and reporting of cleanup data from several different DWM databases.



Air Resource Management

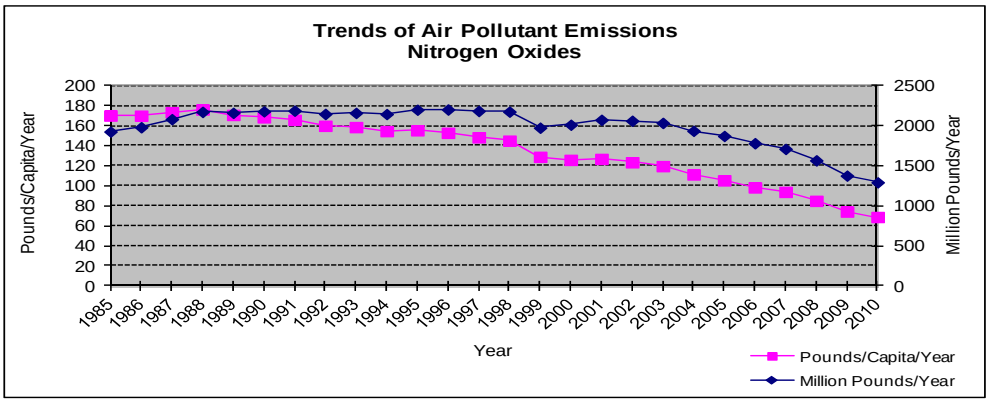
The Department's Division of Air Resource Management (DARM) manages Florida's air resource through consistent regulation of industry and a commitment to customer service. Florida's air program is largely driven by the federal Clean Air Act and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulations as well as state laws in chapter 403, Florida Statutes. DARM's primary functions are permitting, compliance assistance, compliance determinations and enforcement, emissions inventory, and ambient air monitoring. DARM 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.

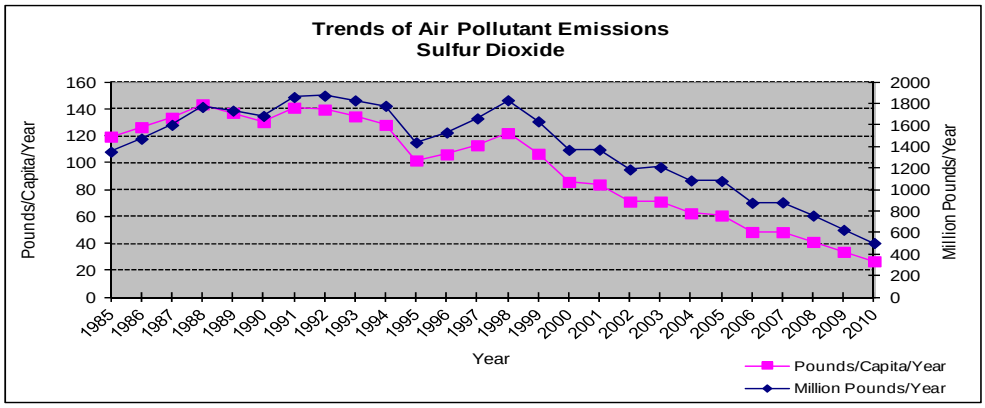
Among DARM's other main responsibilities are monitoring and evaluating air pollution levels and trends with respect to the National Ambient Air Quality Standards ("NAAQS") and implementing the Small Business Environmental Assistance Program. EPA established NAAQS for six pollutants, referred to as "criteria" pollutants because they are based on health-related criteria: Lead (Pb), Nitrogen Dioxide (NO_2), Carbon Monoxide (CO), Ozone (O_3), Particulate Matter (PM), and Sulfur Dioxide (SO_2).

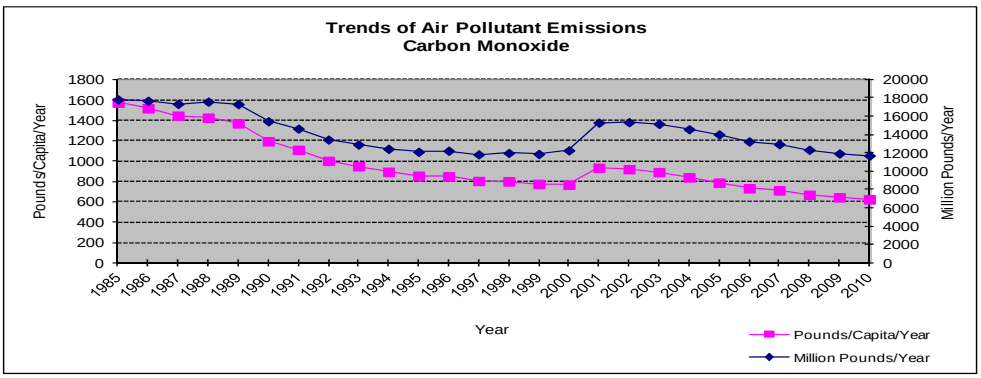
The ambient data required to determine violations of the NAAQS are obtained through Florida's statewide air monitoring network, which consists of 205 monitors located in 37 of the 67 counties. While most monitoring occurs in densely populated areas, instruments are located in rural areas to establish background levels of pollutants. Details on the types and locations of air monitors, along with real-time data, are available at www.dep.state.fl.us/Air/air_quality/monitoring.htm.

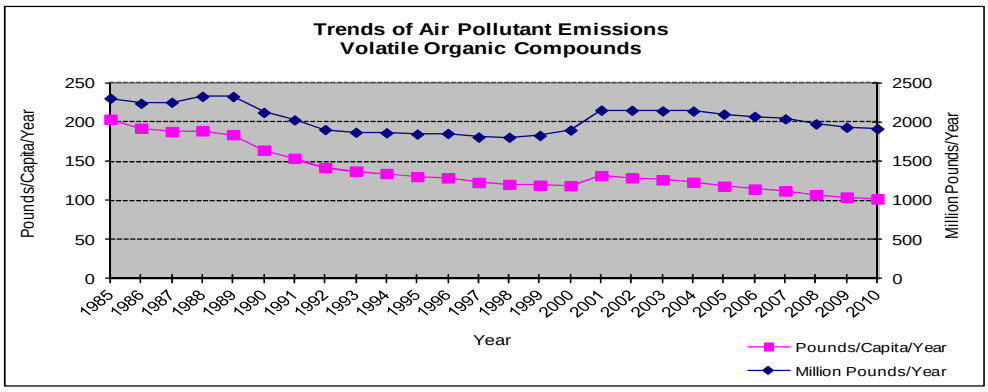
Significantly, Florida has experienced declines in emissions of sulfur dioxide (SO_2), carbon monoxide (CO), volatile organic compounds (VOC) and nitrogen oxides (NO_X) from 1985 until 2010, as illustrated in the four graphs below.

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





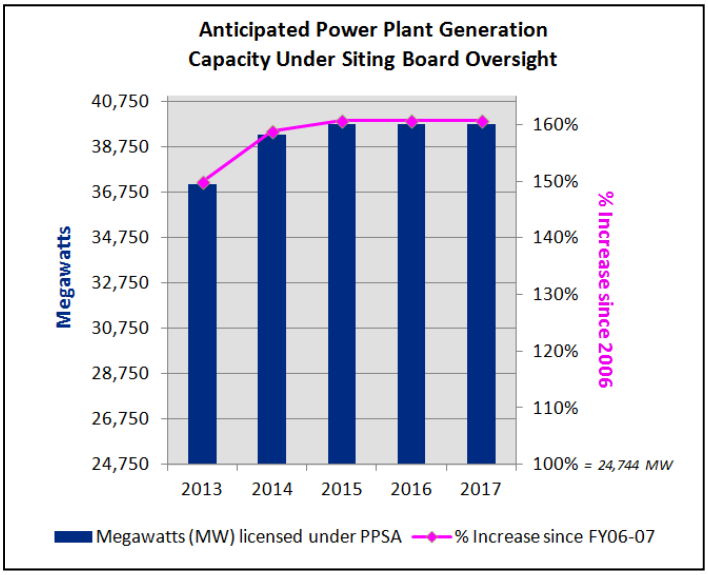




One tool to promote clean air, the Small Business Environmental Assistance Program, was established by Title V of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 to provide compliance advice and technical assistance to small businesses. It encourages pollution prevention opportunities with business trade associations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

Siting Coordination Office

The Department is statutorily designated as the lead agency to coordinate interagency review and certification (licensing) of threshold electrical power plants, electrical transmission lines, and natural gas pipelines. The Siting Coordination Office, 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, which includes all applicable state, regional and local regulatory requirements. 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 office's work deals with threshold power plant siting. The demand related to electric generation capacity is anticipated to increase approximately 16% over the next five years relative to FY 2011-12. The anticipated five-year trend for transmission capacity is steady-state. No natural gas

pipelines are certified under the Natural Gas Pipeline Siting Act. The office 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.

WATER POLICY AND ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION

The Deputy Secretary for Water Policy and Ecosystem Restoration is responsible for three primary program areas that have enormous implications for environmental and water supply protection in Florida: developing statewide water policy and overseeing the water management districts largely responsible for implementing that policy; restoring Florida's Everglades and other, related South Florida ecosystems; and managing Florida's aquatic preserves, including more than four million acres of valuable submerged lands and coastal uplands. These three program areas are outlined below.

Office of Water Policy

Ensuring adequate, high quality water for human use and natural systems is essential to sustaining the state's economy and quality of life. The Department and Florida'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, overseeing the water management districts, and coordinating Department and district water programs. In 2011, the office was moved from the Division of Water Resource Management to the Deputy Secretary for Water Policy and Ecosystem Projects to increase the focus on consistency, regulatory streamlining, and efficient and effective budgeting across the water management districts. The office continues to coordinate closely with the Division of Water Resource Management and all Department programs involved in water resource issues.

Primary responsibilities of the Office of Water Policy include:

- Developing statewide water policies.
- Updating the "Water Resource Implementation Rule," Chapter 62-40, F.A.C., that provides guidance for Department and water management district water 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 on water management district regional water supply plans and reporting annually to the Legislature on the status of water supply planning.
- Coordinating "Conserve Florida," the State's water conservation initiative
- Ensuring consistency among water management district 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. 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. The Florida Everglades once covered almost 11,000 square miles. Subsequent draining of the marshland for agriculture, development and flood control has resulted in the Everglades being only half that size today. This "River of Grass" remains 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 Water Management District's South Florida Ecosystem restoration efforts and bears significant responsibility for activities required through the Everglades Forever Act (EFA, s. 373.4592, 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 Department policy, programmatic, technical, and regulatory responsibilities under these statutes. Actions focus 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 represents the State's interests through policy and program development to ensure a holistic approach to South Florida ecosystem restoration. Staff also participates in formulating and planning projects consistent with governing rules and statutes and that meet restoration goals. Plan elements are complex and require balancing the protection of water and ecological resources with the often competing objectives of water supply and flood control. Projects include the construction and operations of large scale civil works, including reservoirs, impoundments, stormwater treatment areas, all of which improve the quality, timing and distribution of water.

Office staff coordinates 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 sufficient information has been provided to demonstrate that the benefits, goals and objectives of restoration outweigh potential environmental impacts and that they will be conducted consistent with Florida law. Specific consideration is given to wetland and endangered species impacts; ensuring water quality standards will be met; determining that project components will not pose a serious danger to public health safety or welfare; and judging that projects will achieve design objectives. Staff inspects projects to ensure implementation of best management practices and avoidance and minimization of environmental impacts during construction. Completed projects are then tracked for compliance with water quality standards and achievement of water quality improvement related to nutrient reduction.

The office supports other Department programs that address South Florida issues, most notably the Division of Environmental Assessment and Restoration in developing Total Maximum Daily Loads and Basin Management Action Plans, and the Office of Water Policy in overseeing Minimum Flows and Levels and water reservations. The office also works closely with the divisions of Water Resource Management and Waste Management and the South and Southeast Regulatory District Offices in implementing South Florida restoration efforts.

In July 2011, the Department moved staff previously in the Division of Environmental Assessment and Restoration and the Southeast District Office under the Office of Ecosystem Projects to better align and streamline resources and program functions. Specific office responsibilities include:

- Coordinating 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 ecosystem restoration projects;
- Environmental compliance;
- Participating in technical groups and committees including the Everglades Technical Oversight Committee, Restoration Coordination & Verification (RECOVER), South Florida Ecosystem Restoration Task Force;
- Technical support for legislative activities related to Everglades restoration;
- Management of legislative appropriations for restoration activities;
- Technical support to the Office of General Counsel on Everglades restoration litigation;
- 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;
- Reviewing 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.

Office of Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas

The Office of Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas (CAMA) manages submerged lands through a variety of programs, encompassing more than 1.8 million acres in the state's 41 aquatic preserves, 2.3 million acres in the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary (in partnership with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration) and 413,766 acres in Florida's three National Estuarine Research Reserves, which include 56,934 acres of coastal uplands. CAMA also protects the shallow coral reef systems off southeast Florida through the Coral Reef Conservation Program. These lands and waters are highly valuable for low impact recreational activities, such as hiking, biking, nature appreciation, boating, and fishing. Growth and development increased the demand for public outdoor recreation and contributed to the degradation of coastal ecosystems, making management of protected lands and waters more challenging. Given that Florida's coastal economoy exceeds over $550 billion every year, protecting these managed areas is essential.

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 for its own program needs and those of the coastal and ocean science community at large. CAMA 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 through education and outreach is as important to conservation as good resource management. 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 provide resource-based outdoor recreation to more than 750,000 people every year.

CAMA also supports the Natural Resource Damage Assessment (NRDA) process related to the 2010 Deepwater Horizon oil spill, which assesses damage caused by the spill and determines the type and amount of restoration needed. Under an unprecedented agreement with the Natural Resource Trustees for the Deepwater Horizon oil spill, BP agreed to provide $1 billion toward early restoration projects in the Gulf of Mexico to address injuries to natural resources. The Trustees are the five Gulf States, the Department of the Interior (DOI), and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). This 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 their loss of use by the people living, working and visiting the area.

The Trustees will use the money to fund projects such as rebuilding coastal marshes, replenishing damaged beaches, conserving sensitive areas for ocean habitat for injured wildlife, and restoring 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. The Department of Environmental Protection has solicited input for projects through public meetings and county and NGO outreach.

LAND AND RECREATION

The Deputy Secretary for Land & Recreation is responsible for the acquisition and management of lands for conservation and recreational purposes, serving as staff to the Board of Trustees (BOT) of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund (Governor and Cabinet), and for overseeing the nationally renowned Florida State Park system. These diverse program areas preserve and protect what, in many ways, are Florida's environmental signature: the wild, natural places millions visit every year and that are seen in photographs and posters around the world. The two programs are outlined below.

State Lands

Land Acquisition

Since 1963, Florida has invested over $7.9 billion to conserve roughly 3.8[1] million acres of land for environmental, recreational, and preservation purposes. These investments have been implemented

[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.

through several programs, most recently Florida Forever and its predecessor, Preservation 2000. Through the Florida Forever program, Florida 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.

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 and non-conservation lands such as universities, state office buildings and state courts. In addition, the division provides staff support to the Acquisition and Restoration Council, performs geodetic surveys, conducts fresh and tidal shoreline survey work, and tracks and maintains the BOT's land ownership records along with 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 and land owned by Florida's counties and other local governments. Future land acquisitions must be carefully planned to protect natural areas, waterbodies and springs, and also provide linkages to create safe biological and recreational pathways. The Department will continue to partner with other governmental or non-governmental groups to stretch our funding to increase the acquisition of appropriate lands. A greater focus is being placed on less than fee purchases, which can be done with fewer public dollars. The division is also focusing on water resources protection and buffering for military bases in Florida.

Land Management

The Florida Constitution requires that state-owned lands be held in trust, by the BOT, for the use and benefit of the people of Florida; Florida law further requires that the lands be managed to provide the greatest combination of benefits to the people. With Florida's preservation land inventory exceeding 3.8 million acres, land management plans, land use plans and audits are necessary to ensure that all responsible agencies manage the land in accordance with best management practices and BOT policies.

Preservation 2000 and Florida Forever have brought more than 2.4 million acres of land under management. This has increased the demand for land management services and the need for administering and managing uses of state-owned lands via leases and lease amendments, subleases, management agreements and easements, exchanges, and surplus. While acquisition has slowed in the past five years, the number of management-related real estate transactions for state agencies, universities and local governments, plus the private entity requests for use of state lands, has resulted in a substantial increase in workload.

There are over nine million acres of sovereignty-submerged lands within the boundaries of Florida. The shoreline areas of sovereignty-submerged lands have great revenue potential associated with 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 Florida's land resources.

The division continues to expand its efforts to identify lands no longer needed for state purposes that may be declared surplus and sold, returning them to county tax rolls and improving local economies. In addition, staff is providing better real estate services to state agencies and addressing the backlog of submerged lands lease requests, increasing the number of surplus parcels under contract for sale and the

number of submerged land lease files completed over the previous fiscal year. Staff is also identifying and helping lessees who are out of compliance, and dealing more aggressively with those lessees not willing to comply.

The Public Land Survey System (PLSS), established in Florida in 1824, provided for the survey of approximately 250,000 section corners, which are still the geographic basis for all land titles and land ownership boundary descriptions. Age, negligence, and land development activities have compromised the integrity of the PLSS, resulting in uncertainty in boundary location of both public and private lands. The 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 provides for extension and densification of geodetic survey control throughout the state. Ties between the PLSS and the geodetic reference system will allow establishment of a digital cartographic database with unique coordinates identifying land corners, providing consistency throughout land information systems and reducing duplicative mapping.

The determination of tidal datums (reference points) along coastal tidewaters requires continued monitoring through the extension and maintenance of a network of tide control stations. Private sector surveyors must also be properly trained to assure defensible placement of coastal water boundaries. The new generation tide stations collect data to provide an elevation for mean high water at a certain location and can be equipped with sensors to measure current, wind velocity and direction, salinity, dissolved oxygen, etc. Extending the network is important to hurricane and oil spill emergency response activities, commercial and recreational boating, tide height information collection, and many other uses. The Department's mean high water survey repository can be found on www.labins.org along with statewide aerial photography and beach and shore preservation (erosion control line) surveys.

With all of these technological advances, the Division of State Lands is still responsible for maintaining physical records, including original public land records and instruments of the BOT, which are maintained in a vault with more than one million instruments and inventory parcels. The division initiated a computerized information system program for the BOT documents, with an inventory base map and hybrid web-map applications for state agency and public use. The system maps 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 rolls for all 67 counties. The legislatively required Florida State Owned Lands and Records Information System (FL-SOLARIS) project, begun in November 2010 and scheduled to be completed in February 2013, will allow the Department and other agencies to track the ownership of all state-owned lands and facilities. The facility portion has been completed and the first cycle of data entered and made available to the public on the Division's website (www.dep.state.fl.us/lands/links.htm#appraisal0).

Recreation and Parks

Florida's State Parks

The Department is proud to manage 171 nationally recognized and awarded State Parks and Trails. The operation of these parks not only enhances the quality of life for Florida's residents but also provides a major attraction for visitors. In FY 2011-12, 21,132,361 people visited Florida's State Parks, generating nearly $53 million in revenue. The state park system's impact on local economies throughout Florida exceeds $900 million every year. 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.The Florida Park System's 171 park units comprise nearly 790,000 acres. Getting more people into the parks to enjoy what they have to offer is an agency priority, and park attendance has generally been increasing. The Department projects an annual increase in park visitation of 1.3 percent.

Over the next five years, the need for public outdoor recreation land and parks will increase as population growth begins to rebound and visitors continue to flock to Florida. If the Department is to satisfy demands for recreational land acquisition, park development, and park operations, continuing improvement in management practices along with additional resources will be needed.

The Department partners with the private sector for a variety of park services, 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 visitors, including kayak and canoe rentals, boat tours and restaurants. These concessionaires allow us to make additional amenities available to our visitors while providing jobs for the private sector.

Visiting a state park is a wonderful recreational and educational opportunity; an extended stay enables full appreciation of Florida's natural treasures. The Department's central reservations system makes it easy, allowing visitors to reserve overnight accommodations 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.

Office of Greenways and Trails

Effective July 1, 2011, the Office of Greenways and Trails was merged into the Division of Recreation and Parks. Like Florida's parks, greenways and trails offer visitors the opportunity to experience Florida's diverse natural and working landscapes and help conserve the state's native biological diversity and cultural history.

In 1993, the Florida Greenways Commission brought public and private partners together 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 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 the Council completed a five-year implementation plan, "Connecting Florida Communities with Greenways and Trails," which the legislature adopted in 1999, at the same time creating the Florida Greenways and Trails Council.

The five-year implementation drew to a close in 2004, but the Department now works in coordination with the Council to carry out the many programs and efforts established under the plan, including 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, including recent designations that have significantly increased the total acreage.

LAW ENFORCEMENT PROGRAM

In 2012, the Florida Legislature consolidated the functions of conservation law enforcement officers in order to eliminate duplication of functions and increase efficiency. Chapter 2012-88, Laws of Florida, transferred and reassigned the functions and responsibilities of the Department of Environmental Protection's Division of Law Enforcement to the Florida Fish and Wildlife Commission. The former division's Bureau of Emergency Response remains with the Department as the Office of Emergency Management and reports to the Deputy Secretary for Regulatory Programs.

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 in an effort to prevent employee injuries and equipment losses and reduce the Department's auto, civil rights, workers' compensation and general liabilities claims.

- 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.

Florida Geological Survey

Many of the groups in which the Florida Geological Survey (FGS) participates are established in order to fulfill FGS's various statutory responsibilities under s. 377.075, F.S.

- Aquifer Storage and Recovery Everglades Project Delivery Teams – 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 ASR. The cycle testing process tests the recharge and recovery volumes and water quality changes that may occur during operation.

- The Hydrogeology Consortium – Multi-agency/academia/private contractor effort established in 1998 to "cooperatively provide scientific knowledge applicable to ground water resources management and protection."

- The Ground Water Protection Council – Professional organization based in Oklahoma City, established to advocate ground water conservation, management and protection at state, local, national, and international levels.

- The Florida Board of Professional Geologists – Established by the legislature to safeguard the public and environment by ensuring that Professional Geologists meet minimum competence standards.

- Florida Geologic Mapping Advisory Committee – Established to assess, and interpret the geologic natural resources of the state.

- Florida Mineral Lands Assessment Team – Established to inventory and conserve the natural resources of the state.

- The National Water Quality Monitoring Council – Established to assess, conserve and protect potable water resources of the United States through the implementation of more scientifically-based policies by the federal government and the states.

Office of Emergency Management

- 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.

- Florida Commission on Oil Spill Response Coordination – The commission, created through chapter 2011-142, Laws of Florida, is required to report to the Governor and Legislature by January 1, 2013 on, among other things, potential changes to state and federal laws and regulations to improve oversight of offshore drilling, oil spill response, and protection of people and natural resources.

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.

- 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.

- FL_SOLARIS Executive Management Team – Internal agency team established to provide oversight of the development of the Florida State Owned Land and Records Information System.

- Air Force Landscape Planning Initiative: Conservation and Working Lands Group – Internal agency group to locate lands for special operations military units to use for training exercises.

- Florida Surveying and Mapping Council – The purpose of this Council is to promote communication between government and private sector surveyors.

- Land Conservation Task Team – Initiated by the Federal Government to track progress in Everglades restoration, the team provides staff support, through a task assignment to the Florida Natural Areas Inventory, to update land acquisition and conservation mapping for the South Florida Ecosystem Area.

- Eastern Land and Resources Council (ELRC) – Multi-state governmental council that provides a collaborative and unique forum for enhancing land stewardship and conservation, and promotes sound policies and practices among those involved in the acquisition, management, and administration of public lands.

- State Emergency Response Team (SERT) – Volunteers from federal, state, local, and non-governmental organization or private sector entities that have response/recovery/mitigation functions during natural or manmade disasters in the State of Florida.

- Florida Emergency Information Line (FEIL) – Volunteers from state agencies that work to supplement the Emergency Operations Center public phone lines activated during state emergencies.

- Disaster Recovery Center (DRC) – Volunteers from state agencies trained to assist setting up DRC's in affected areas during state disasters.

- Boating Advisory Council – Established by section 327.803, F.S., an 18-member council whose purpose is to make recommendations to the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission and the Department of Economic Opportunity regarding issues affecting the boating community.

- Clean Boating Partnership – The mission is to coordinate public and private resources in a partnership to promote a clean marine environment and foster stewardship of our Florida waters.

- Quarterly Meeting of the Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida – Meets quarterly to discuss various issues related to the Tribe.

District Offices Program

- Miami River Commission – Legislatively created in 1998 (s. 163.06, F. S.), the Commission is 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 Team works to improve water quality going into the St. Lucie River and Indian River Lagoon through research and stormwater projects involving St. Lucie and Martin Counties. It develops, prioritizes, and reviews water quality projects within the St. Lucie Estuary Watershed and Southern Indian River Lagoon for submittal to the Legislature for funding.
- Lake Worth Lagoon Partnership Steering Committee – The Committee includes stakeholders from government agencies, environmental groups, businesses and other interested persons and meets annually to plan and coordinate projects within the Lake Worth Lagoon Management Plan.
- Loxahatchee River Management Coordinating Council – The Council, established by chapter 83-358, Laws of Florida, advises the Department and the South Florida Water Management District on matters that affect administration of the river.

- 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 – The program to protect and restore the bay is a partnership of Pinellas, Hillsborough and Manatee counties, Tampa, St. Petersburg, Clearwater, the Department, the Southwest Florida Water Management District, and the U.S. EPA. It is governed by a Policy Board of

elected officials and a Management Board of top-level bay managers and administrators.

- St. Johns River Restoration Alliance – The Alliance comprises elected officials, agencies, citizens and businesses devoted to water quality improvements and restoration of the St. Johns River.

- Rainbow River Coordination Council – The Council is devoted to protecting the Rainbow River and its recharge basin as well as Rainbow River Springs. The Department's Office of Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas leads the effort, which includes participants from 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, Dunnellon, and the Withlacoochee Regional Planning Council.

- Southwest Florida Water Management District's Comprehensive Watershed Management Initiative – Manages water resources by evaluating interconnected systems of the region's watersheds; the Initiative joins the Department's Southwest District staff with representatives from local governments, other interested organizations and citizens to develop plans to protect and improve the watersheds. The Initiative has four primary goals: 1) identify and prioritize existing and potential water resource issues; 2) develop strategies for remedial or protective actions; 3) implement the strategies; and 4) monitor effectiveness.

- Sarasota Bay National Estuary Program – The program to protect and restore the bay is a partnership of Sarasota and Manatee counties, the Department, the Southwest Florida Water Management District, and the U.S. EPA. It is governed by a Policy Board of elected officials and a Management Board of top-level bay managers and administrators.

- 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 by chapter 98-69, Laws of Florida, the Council is charged with identifying strategies to restore the lake and must "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 Sanctuary was designated in November 1990 to protect the resources of the Florida Keys; the Department actively serves on several management and technical committees.

- City of Punta Gorda Drinking Water Supply Protection – The City of Punta Gorda water supply, which is served by several area streams, has been contaminated by significantly elevated levels of total dissolved solids. A group was formed to investigate the cause of the problem and to implement corrective actions. Periodic district watershed staff participation is based on and section 403.067, F.S.

- Southwest Florida Watershed Council – The Council is a grassroots, multi-county coalition of individuals, organizations, agencies and businesses to address issues affecting the Caloosahatchee and Big Cypress watersheds. The Council ensures that stakeholder concerns are addressed and that long-term management strategies balance the needs of growth and the natural systems. Occasional district watershed staff participation is based on and section 403.067, F.S.

- Water Enhancement Restoration Coalition – Collaboration of private and public sectors formed to: a) foster communication and establish a cooperative network between the private and public sectors to enhance and protect water quality, while recognizing that new projects are essential to the region's economy and quality of life; b) increase permitting certainty and assure that water resources are effectively protected; c) effect long-term net improvement in the water quality of Southwest Florida; and d) cultivate a comprehensive approach to development that will lead to a master conservation plan. Occasional district watershed staff participation is based on section 403.067, F.S.

- Big Cypress Basin Regional Restoration Team – A subgroup of the Southwest Florida Regional Restoration Coordination Team, which facilitates 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.

- Naval Air Station Key West Natural Resources and Environmental Compliance Partnering Team – Serves to "protect and conserve the Florida Keys' natural resources, maintain environmental compliance, and enhance the Navy's ability to meet its mission critical objectives." The partners meet periodically to expedite permits for mission-critical Navy projects in the Keys while protecting natural resources and water quality, such as the ongoing improvements to the NAS airfield runway and recent improvements to Mole Pier in Truman Harbor.

Water Policy and Ecosystems Restoration Program

- Everglades Technical Oversight Committee - The Committee originated from the Settlement Agreement of July 11, 1991 as a mechanism for technical review and conflict resolution to support the Everglades Program begun by the Agreement and continued in the 1994 Everglades Forever Act (373.4592 F.S.).

- South Florida Ecosystem Restoration Task Force - The Task Force was established by section 528(f) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1996. The Task Force: 1) Coordinates the development of consistent policies, strategies, plans, programs, projects, activities, and priorities addressing the restoration, preservation, and protection of the South Florida ecosystem; 2) Exchanges information regarding programs, projects and activities of the agencies and entities represented on the Task Force to promote ecosystem restoration and maintenance; 3) Facilitates the resolution of interagency and intergovernmental conflicts associated with the restoration of the South Florida ecosystem among the agencies and entities represented on the Task Force; 4) Coordinates scientific and other research associated with the restoration of the South Florida ecosystem; and, 5) Provides assistance and support to agencies and entities represented on the Task Force in their restoration activities.

- Everglades Water Quality Technical Group - The Office in conjunction with USEPA, through an established consent order, consult bi-annually with the SFWMD on the development and implementation of a science plan geared toward identifying the factors that collectively influence phosphorus reduction and treatment performance within the Everglades Stormwater Treatment Areas in order to meet the water quality based effluent limitation (WQBEL) necessary for discharges to comply with the phosphorus criterion under 62-302.540, Florida Administrative Code.

- Water Resources Advisory Commission (WRAC) – An advisory body to the SFWMD Governing Board and the South Florida Ecosystem Restoration Task Force. It is a forum for improving public participation and decision-making about water resource issues in South and Central Florida.

Environmental Assessment and Restoration Program

- The Florida Water Resources Monitoring Council – The Council exists to communicate information about the STORET water data repository, share monitoring data, identify and address overlap and gaps in monitoring programs, catalog monitoring programs, and investigate marine and coastal monitoring initiatives. It comprises the Department, the departments of Health and Agriculture and Consumer Services, the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, the water management districts, local governments, federal agencies, and volunteer organizations.

- Pesticide Review Council – The Council advises the Commissioner of Agriculture on the sale, use, and registration of pesticides and advises government agencies related to their responsibilities regarding pesticides, pursuant to s. 487.0615, F.S. In addition to the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, it includes the Department, the Department of Health, the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, the Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences, the USGS, the water management districts, and stakeholders from environmental, agricultural and chemical industry groups.

- The Gulf of Mexico Alliance (GOMA) - Comprises Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas and a 13-agency federal working group formed in 2004 to increase regional collaboration and enhance the ecological and economic health of the Gulf. The Department is responsible for the Water Quality Team, four workgroups that focus on harmful algal blooms, pathogens, mercury in seafood, and monitoring. The team is collaborating with the GOMA Nutrients Team and the Gulf Coast Ecosystem Restoration Task Force to design a Gulf-wide monitoring network and implement projects to improve data comparability, increase knowledge on pathogen virulence and persistence, understand mercury fate and transport, and standardize algal bloom toxin sampling and analysis.

Water Resource Management Program

- Non-Mandatory Land Reclamation Committee – Created pursuant to s. 378.033, F.S., to advise the Department on non-mandatory land reclamation (reclamation of lands disturbed before July 1975).

- Miami-Dade County Lake Belt Mitigation Committee – An interagency committee created pursuant to s. 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.

- Study Committee on Investor-Owned Water and Wastewater Utility Systems – Created pursuant to chapter 2012-187, Laws of Florida, to identify and develop solutions to issues of concern to investor-owned water and wastewater utility systems, particularly small systems, and their customers. The committee is to report its findings and recommendations to the legislature by February 15, 2013.

Waste Management Program

- Brownfield Areas Loan Guarantee Council – Created pursuant to s. 376.86(1), F.S., to approve or deny the situations and circumstances for a limited state guaranty of up to 5 years of loan guarantees or loan loss reserves for redevelopment of a Brownfield area.

Recreation and Parks Program

Office of 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.

State Park Operations

- 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.

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) Advisoty Council – 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 Resources Management Program

- Small Business Air Pollution Compliance Advisory Council – The council (s. 403.8051, F.S.) comprises 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.

STUDIES IN PROGRESS

Florida Geological Survey

Applied geology, hydrogeology, geophysics, and geochemistry projects are ongoing in collaboration with the private sector, various local governments, state agencies and academia. Examples include understanding the complex behavior of arsenic in the hydrogeological environment as it relates to development of alternative drinking water supplies; characterization and assessment of spring and coastal watersheds; use of deep geological formations for carbon storage and potential geothermal energy generation; and detailed surface and subsurface geologic mapping. The maps, samples, data, and interpretive reports generated from this work are valuable to government, industry and the public.

The FGS also works on offshore and onshore sediment research in support of beach nourishment in cooperation with the U.S. Geological Survey and the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Regulation and Enforcement; and on hydrogeologic modeling in a karst environment, to understand potential impacts of storm surge on drinking water quality, in cooperation with the EPA and the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration.

Environmental Assessment and Restoration

South Florida Canal Aquatic Life Study

The Division is initiating the study to comprehensively assess south Florida canals and their aquatic life. Study objectives are to:

1. Define appropriate and desired aquatic life;
2. Determine interrelationships between aquatic life and other variables that affect them;
3. Evaluate the best attainable condition for the canals; and
4. Identify information that can be used to guide management decisions.

The Division will implement a collaborative study with input from stakeholders having expertise in assessing canal aquatic life or responsibility for canal operation and maintenance.

Onsite Sewage Nitrogen Reduction Strategies Study

The Division works with the Department of Health (lead agency) to identify cost effective technologies to reduce the nutrient loading impact of septic tanks; the study is in its final phase, technology development and testing.

Lake Apopka Restoration Project

The Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, in cooperation with the Department, the St. Johns River Water Management District, Lake County, and the University of Florida, is responsible for developing a prioritized list of restoration projects to improve water quality and ecology in Lake Apopka. Projects may include innovative technologies, habitat restoration, and sediment removal. The Division represents the Department on water quality improvement issues.

Monitoring Networks

The Division is responsible, based on budget proviso, to implement a Statewide Load Monitoring Network and a Numeric Nutrient Monitoring Network. The Load Monitoring Network involves self-contained, high-resolution rainfall, flow, nitrogen, and phosphorus sensors deployed based on the Department's cyclical basin assessment plan. The Numeric Nutrient Monitoring Network is intended to enhance the Department's existing monitoring and improve numeric nutrient criteria determinations.

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 continues to work with 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 continually 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					
Department of Environmental Protection - 37000000					
Program	*Budget Entity &* Performance Measures	Approved Prior Year Standard FY 2011-12	Prior Year Actual FY 2011-12	Approved Standards for FY 2012-13	Requested FY 2013-14 Standard
Administrative Services	*Executive Direction and Support Services - 37010100*				
	Administrative costs as a percent of total agency costs	1.4%	1.68%	1.4%	1.4%
	Administrative positions as a percent of total agency positions	9.5%	6.9%	9.5%	9.5%
	Percent of customer service requests resolved within 10 business days by the Office of Citizen Services	75%	93%	75%	Requesting Deletion
	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%	Requesting Deletion
	Submission of annual grant application to National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within statutory time frame (Yes or No)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Requesting Deletion
	Percent of required subgrant site visits conducted (Office of Intergovernmental Programs)	100%	100%	100%	Requesting Deletion

Performance Measures and Standards – LRPP Exhibit II					
Department of Environmental Protection - 37000000					
Program	*Budget Entity &* Performance Measures	Approved Prior Year Standard FY 2011-12	Prior Year Actual FY 2011-12	Approved Standards for FY 2012-13	Requested FY 2013-14 Standard
	Percent of legal contacts resolved (answered, referred, completed) by the Office of General Counsel	97%	97%	97%	Requesting Deletion
	Percent of legal cases resolved by the Office of General Counsel	50%	73%	50%	Requesting Deletion
	Percent of mentors participating over one year (Office of Communication)	10%	2%	10%	Requesting Deletion
	Percent of Inspector General recommendations agreed upon by management	90%	98%	90%	Requesting Deletion
	Percent of land acquired to implement the Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan	60%	60%	60%	Requesting Deletion
	Percent of press requests completed by reporter deadline	100%	95%	100%	Requesting Deletion
	Percent of Cabinet agenda items passed	83%	83%	83%	Requesting Deletion
	Percent of proposed agenda items that reach Cabinet agenda	95%	56%	95%	Requesting Deletion
	Percent of invoices paid timely as per statutory guidelines	96%	98.8%	96%	Requesting Deletion
	Percent of employee relations issues successfully handled	75%	99%	75%	Requesting Deletion

Performance Measures and Standards – LRPP Exhibit II					
Department of Environmental Protection - 37000000					
Program	*Budget Entity &* Performance Measures	Approved Prior Year Standard FY 2011-12	Prior Year Actual FY 2011-12	Approved Standards for FY 2012-13	Requested FY 2013-14 Standard
	Percent of all budget amendment requests processed and submitted within 5 days of receipt	90%	95%	90%	Requesting Deletion
	Percent of single sources processed within 3 workdays of receipt of complete single source justification from program area	90%	94.7%	90%	Requesting Deletion
	Percent of property inventories received from divisions/districts that are reconciled by the close of the fiscal year	100%	100%	100%	Requesting Deletion
	Percent change from previous year of number of marine facilities participating in clean vessel and clean marina programs	10%	5.76%	10%	Requesting Deletion
	Ratio of clean facilities to total number of known marinas and boatyards	675:2007	771:2007 38.4%	675:2007	Requesting Deletion
	Proposed New Measure: Average permit application time in house (receipt to agency action)	N/A – New Measure	N/A – New Measure	N/A – New Measure	55 Days
	Proposed New Measure: Percent of regulated sites and facilities in compliance	N/A – New Measure	N/A – New Measure	N/A – New Measure	90%

Performance Measures and Standards – LRPP Exhibit II					
Department of Environmental Protection - 37000000					
Program	*Budget Entity &* Performance Measures	Approved Prior Year Standard FY 2011-12	Prior Year Actual FY 2011-12	Approved Standards for FY 2012-13	Requested FY 2013-14 Standard
	Technology and Information Services – 37010300				
	Number of terabytes (converted to megabytes) transported/Bureau of Information Systems budget expended	122.7/$1	984 megabytes / $1	122.7/$1	Requesting Deletion
	Emergency Response – 37010400				
	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) **Proposed Revision:** Percent of pollutant discharge sites remediated by the responsible party/owner in the context of emergency response	76%	76%	76%	76%

Performance Measures and Standards – LRPP Exhibit II					
Department of Environmental Protection - 37000000					
Program	*Budget Entity &* Performance Measures	Approved Prior Year Standard FY 2011-12	Prior Year Actual FY 2011-12	Approved Standards for FY 2012-13	Requested FY 2013-14 Standard
State Lands	*Land Administration – 37100200*				
	Average number of days to closing from Board of Trustees' approval	135	139	135	Requesting Deletion
	Purchase price as a percent of approved value for parcels	90%	83%	90%	Requesting Deletion
	Average percent of Florida Forever Benchmarks met via Board of Trustees land acquisitions	72%	Data not available until December 1, 2012	72%	Requesting Deletion
	Land Management – 37100300				
	Percent of uplands instrument requests/application completed within 12 months of receipt as compared to those received timely	95%	102%	95%	Requesting Deletion
	Percent of submerged lands lease instruments completed within 12 months as compared to those received	95%	95%	95%	Requesting Deletion
	Percent of asset management instrument requests/application completed within 12 months as compared to those received	100%	131%	100%	Requesting Deletion

Performance Measures and Standards – LRPP Exhibit II					
Department of Environmental Protection - 37000000					
Program	*Budget Entity &* Performance Measures	Approved Prior Year Standard FY 2011-12	Prior Year Actual FY 2011-12	Approved Standards for FY 2012-13	Requested FY 2013-14 Standard
	Proposed New Measure: Percentage of Florida Communities Trust Management Plans, Land Use Plans and Land Management Plans meeting land management and conservation goals	N/A – New Measure	N/A – New Measure	N/A – New Measure	85%
MOVED TO FWCC	Percent of Florida's public water bodies in which invasive aquatic plants are under maintenance control	N/A	N/A	N/A	Requesting Deletion
Water Policy and Ecosystems Restoration	*Water Policy and Ecosystems Restoration -37200100*				
	Proposed New Measure: Percent of Florida's 2030 public water supply demand met	N/A – New Measure	N/A – New Measure	N/A – New Measure	5%
	Proposed New Measure: Percent of restoration activities completed over the last year (as required by the Everglades Water Quality Plan)	N/A – New Measure	N/A – New Measure	N/A – New Measure	100%
Environmental Assessment and Restoration	*Water Science and Laboratory Services - 37300100*				
	Average cost per analysis (Number of	$40	$41.42	$40	Requesting Deletion

Performance Measures and Standards – LRPP Exhibit II					
Department of Environmental Protection - 37000000					
Program	*Budget Entity &* Performance Measures	Approved Prior Year Standard FY 2011-12	Prior Year Actual FY 2011-12	Approved Standards for FY 2012-13	Requested FY 2013-14 Standard
	dollars)				
	Percent of surface waters with healthy nutrient levels	71%	65%	71%	Requesting Deletion
	Percent of surface waters with healthy biological conditions	62%	89%	62%	Requesting Deletion
	Percent of groundwater quality monitoring network wells that meet water quality standards **Proposed Revision:** Percent of groundwater quality monitoring wells that reflect good water quality (no exceedances of ground water quality standards)	85%	85%	85%	85%
	Proposed New Measure: Percent of Florida's freshwater surface waters that meet priority water quality criteria (nutrients and dissolved oxygen): 1) flowing streams; 2) combined lakes	N/A – New Measure	N/A – New Measure	N/A – New Measure	1) flowing streams - 55%; 2) combined lakes – 70%
Water Resource Management	*Beach Management – 37350100*				
	Percent of beaches that provide upland protection, wildlife habitat, or	81%	79%	81%	78%

Performance Measures and Standards – LRPP Exhibit II					
Department of Environmental Protection - 37000000					
Program	*Budget Entity &* Performance Measures	Approved Prior Year Standard FY 2011-12	Prior Year Actual FY 2011-12	Approved Standards for FY 2012-13	Requested FY 2013-14 Standard
	recreation according to statutory requirements **Proposed Revision:** Percent of Florida's 825 miles of sandy beaches that protect uplands, wildlife and recreation				
	Water Resource Management – 37350400				
	Percent of reclaimed water (reuse) capacity relative to total domestic wastewater capacity **Proposed Revision:** Percent of reclaimed water (reuse) capacity relative to total domestic wastewater capacity; percent of treated domestic wastewater reused for beneficial purposes	56%	64%	56%	60%; 45%
	Percent of facilities/sites in compliance	90%	92%	90%	Requesting Deletion
	Percent of phosphate mined lands that have been reclaimed; and percent of phosphate mined lands that have been	65%/32%	71%/38%	65%/32%	Requesting Deletion

Performance Measures and Standards – LRPP Exhibit II					
Department of Environmental Protection - 37000000					
Program	*Budget Entity &* Performance Measures	Approved Prior Year Standard FY 2011-12	Prior Year Actual FY 2011-12	Approved Standards for FY 2012-13	Requested FY 2013-14 Standard
	reclaimed and released from reclamation obligations				
	Percent of public water systems with no significant health drinking water quality problems	94%	95.2%	94%	94%
	Net oil and saltwater spilled as a percent of total liquids produced	.0025%	0.0%	.0025%	Requesting Deletion
	Percent of oil and gas facilities in compliance with statutory requirements	94.3%	100%	94.3%	Requesting Deletion
Waste Management	*Waste Management – 37450300*				
	Cumulative percent of petroleum contaminated sites with cleanup completed	19%	38%	19%	Requesting Deletion
	Cumulative percent of drycleaning contaminated sites with cleanup completed	5%	10%	5%	Requesting Deletion
	Cumulative percent of other contaminated sites with cleanup completed	52%	41%	52%	Requesting Deletion
	Percent of regulated solid and hazardous waste facilities in significant compliance with statutory requirements	92%	95%	92%	Requesting Deletion

Performance Measures and Standards – LRPP Exhibit II					
Department of Environmental Protection - 37000000					
Program	*Budget Entity &* Performance Measures	Approved Prior Year Standard FY 2011-12	Prior Year Actual FY 2011-12	Approved Standards for FY 2012-13	Requested FY 2013-14 Standard
	Percent of inspected facilities that generate, treat, store or dispose of hazardous waste in significant compliance	89%	99%	89%	Requesting Deletion
	Percent of regulated petroleum storage tank facilities in significant compliance with state regulations	79%	91%	79%	Requesting Deletion
	Percent of non-government funded contaminated sites with cleanup completed	45%	60%	45%	Requesting Deletion
	Percent of municipal solid waste managed by recycling/waste-to-energy/ landfilling **Proposed Revision:** Percent of municipal solid waste recycled	27%/13%/60%	31%/14%/55%	27%/13%/60%	50%
	Proposed New Measure: Percent of contaminated sites with cleanup completed	N/A – New Measure	N/A – New Measure	N/A – New Measure	47%
Recreation and Parks	*State Park Operations – 37500300*				
	Percent of managed acres with invasive or undesirable species controlled	35%	95%	35%	Requesting Deletion

Performance Measures and Standards – LRPP Exhibit II					
Department of Environmental Protection - 37000000					
Program	*Budget Entity &* Performance Measures	Approved Prior Year Standard FY 2011-12	Prior Year Actual FY 2011-12	Approved Standards for FY 2012-13	Requested FY 2013-14 Standard
	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%	-12.1%	0.3%	Requesting Deletion
	Percent change in number of technical assists provided to local governments from those provided in the previous year	2%	-20%	2%	Requesting Deletion
	Percent change in state park acres from the prior fiscal year	1%	.05%	1%	Requesting Deletion
	Percent change in the number of state parks acres restored or maintained in native state from the prior fiscal year	2%	16.9%	2%	2%
	Percent increase in the number of visitors from the prior fiscal year	1.3%	3.4%	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	1,006	1,320	1,320
	Percent change in the number of degraded areas in National Estuarine	1%	-4.9%	1%	Requesting Deletion

Performance Measures and Standards – LRPP Exhibit II					
Department of Environmental Protection - 37000000					
Program	*Budget Entity &* Performance Measures	Approved Prior Year Standard FY 2011-12	Prior Year Actual FY 2011-12	Approved Standards for FY 2012-13	Requested FY 2013-14 Standard
	Research Reserves enhanced or restored from those enhanced or restored in the previous fiscal year				
	Percent change of managed lands infested by invasive plants	1%	-3.7%	1%	Requesting Deletion
	Percent increase in number of visitors	0%	6.9%	0%	1.3%
	Number of sea grass monitoring stations	166	185	166	Requesting Deletion
	Number of water quality monitoring stations	117	279	117	Requesting Deletion
	Number of vessel groundings investigated	27	36	27	Requesting Deletion
Air Resources Management					
	Utility Siting and Coordination – 37550300				
	Percent change in electric generation capacity under coordinated Siting oversight compared to 2006	159%	145%	159%	Requesting Deletion
	Percent change in electric transmission capacity under coordinated Siting oversight compared to 2006	102%	102%	102%	Requesting Deletion
	Percent change in pounds of carbon dioxide generated per MW from	77%	81%	77%	Requesting Deletion

Performance Measures and Standards – LRPP Exhibit II					
Department of Environmental Protection - 37000000					
Program	*Budget Entity &* Performance Measures	Approved Prior Year Standard FY 2011-12	Prior Year Actual FY 2011-12	Approved Standards for FY 2012-13	Requested FY 2013-14 Standard
	certified electrical power plants compared to 2006				
	Air Resources Management – 37550500				
	Percent of population living in areas monitored for air quality	90%	91.4%	90%	Requesting Deletion
	Percent of time population breathes good or moderate quality air	99.1%	99.6%	99.1%	99.1%
	Percent change in pounds of annual emissions of nitrogen oxides per capita compared with the level 5 years ago	2.5%	34.7%	2.5%	Requesting Deletion
	Percent change in pounds of annual emissions of sulfur dioxide per capita compared with the level 5 years ago	2.5%	55.9%	2.5%	Requesting Deletion
	Percent change in pounds of annual emissions of carbon monoxide compared with the level 5 years ago	1.25%	21.0%	1.25%	Requesting Deletion
	Percent change in pounds of annual emission of volatile organic compounds compared with the level 5 years ago	2.5%	13.8%	2.5%	Requesting Deletion
	Percent of Title V facilities in significant	96%	98.2%	96%	Requesting Deletion

Performance Measures and Standards – LRPP Exhibit II					
Department of Environmental Protection - 37000000					
Program	*Budget Entity &* Performance Measures	Approved Prior Year Standard FY 2011-12	Prior Year Actual FY 2011-12	Approved Standards for FY 2012-13	Requested FY 2013-14 Standard
	compliance with state regulations				
	Proposed New Measure: Percent change in per capita annual emissions of priority pollutants (nitrous oxides, sulfur dioxide, carbon monoxide, volatile organic compounds) compared with the level 5 year ago	N/A – New Measure	N/A – New Measure	N/A – New Measure	(3.80%)
Law Enforcement **MOVED TO FWCC**	*Environmental Investigations – 37600100*				
	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).	N/A	N/A	N/A	Requesting Deletion
	Patrol on State Lands - 37600200				
	Percent of incidents that were Department of Environmental Protection rule violations (incidents include written warnings, citations,	N/A	N/A	N/A	Requesting Deletion

Performance Measures and Standards – LRPP Exhibit II					
Department of Environmental Protection - 37000000					
Program	*Budget Entity &* Performance Measures	Approved Prior Year Standard FY 2011-12	Prior Year Actual FY 2011-12	Approved Standards for FY 2012-13	Requested FY 2013-14 Standard
	and arrests)				

LRPP Exhibit III: PERFORMANCE MEASURE ASSESSMENT

Department: Environmental Protection
Program: Administrative Services
Service/Budget Entity: Executive Direction and Support Services/37010100
Measure: Administrative costs as a percent of total agency costs

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
1.4%	1.68%	.28% Over	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:
Total administrative costs as a percent increased due to a decline in overall expenditures at the department level, rather than an increase in administrative costs. Administrative costs decreased by $1.8m compared to FY 2010-11.

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

Management Efforts to Address Differences/Problems (check all that apply):
☐ Training ☐ Technology
☐ Personnel ☐ Other (Identify)
Recommendations:
The Department is requesting to increase the standard for this performance measure.

LRPP Exhibit III: PERFORMANCE MEASURE ASSESSMENT

Department: Environmental Protection
Program: Administrative Services
Service/Budget Entity: Executive Direction and Support Services /37010100
Measure: Percent of mentors participating over one year (Office of Communication)

Action:

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

Approved Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference
10%	2%	8% Under	8%

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

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

Explanation:
This voluntary effort is no longer an agency priority, and staff has less flexibility in their schedules.

External Factors (check all that apply):

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

Explanation:
Program no longer a priority of the Governor.

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

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

Recommendations:
The Department is proposing to delete this measure.

LRPP Exhibit III: PERFORMANCE MEASURE ASSESSMENT

Department: Environmental Protection
Program: Administrative Services
Service/Budget Entity: Executive Direction and Support Services/37010100
Measure: Percent of press requests completed by reporter deadline

Action:

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

Approved Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference
100%	95%	5% Under	5%

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

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

Explanation:
In some instances, reporter deadlines do not meet the same time standards we need to gather the sufficient data needed to fulfill the request.

External Factors (check all that apply):

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

Explanation:
Reporter request sometimes take a large amount of research before an accurate answer is crafted.

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

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

Recommendations:
The Department is proposing to delete this measure.

LRPP Exhibit III: PERFORMANCE MEASURE ASSESSMENT

Department: Environmental Protection
Program: Administrative Services
Service/Budget Entity: Executive Direction and Support Services/37010100
Measure: Percent of proposed agenda items that reach Cabinet agenda

Action:

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

Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference
95%	56%	39% Under	41.1%

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

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

Explanation:
During the review process, it was determined that some of the items submitted needed further review to be consistent with the rules, statutes, and/or policies of the department prior to being placed on a Cabinet agenda.

External Factors (check all that apply):

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

Explanation:
Three Cabinet Meetings originally scheduled did not occur. This resulted in all proposed items for these meetings to not reach the Cabinet agenda.

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

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

Recommendations:
Delete measure as it does not properly evaluate performance expectations of the Office of Cabinet Affairs. The outcome of this measure is not controlled by staff's performance within the Office of Cabinet Affairs.

LRPP Exhibit III: PERFORMANCE MEASURE ASSESSMENT

Department: Environmental Protection
Program: Administrative Services
Service/Budget Entity: Executive Direction and Support Services/37010100
Measure: Percent change from previous year of number of marine facilities participating in Clean Vessel and Clean Marina Programs

Action:

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

Approved Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference
10%	5.76%	4.24% Under	42.4%

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

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

Explanation:
District coordinators have less time allotted to Clean Marina activity.

External Factors (check all that apply):

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

Explanation:
Economic conditions prevent marine facilities from acquiring funds to purchase equipment. Continued perception of the economy contributes to decisions to purchase capital improvements.

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

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

Recommendations:
Continued partnerships among private and public entities will increase the available partners to assist marinas. Clean Marina management continues to increase outreach and training measures for internal staff and external marine facilities and increased level of customer assistance through the Clean Marina designation process and grant processes for pumpouts. The Department is proposing to delete this measure.

LRPP Exhibit III: PERFORMANCE MEASURE ASSESSMENT

Department: Environmental Protection
Program: Administrative Services
Service/Budget Entity: Executive Direction and Support Services/37010100
Measure: Ratio of clean facilities to total number of known marinas and boatyards

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

Approved Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference
675:2007 34%	771:2007 38.4%	Over	4.4% over

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 approved standard was not changed from last year's request to change from 675:2007 to 791:2007.

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

Management Efforts to Address Differences/Problems (check all that apply):
☐ Training ☐ Technology
☐ Personnel ☐ Other (Identify)
Recommendations:
The Department is proposing to delete this measure.

LRPP Exhibit III: PERFORMANCE MEASURE ASSESSMENT

Department: Environmental Protection
Program: State Lands (Bureau of Land Acquisition)
Service/Budget Entity: Land Administration/37100200
Measure: Average number of days to closing from Board of Trustees' approval

Action:

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

Approved Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference
135 days	139 days	4 days over	3% over

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

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

Explanation:

External Factors (check all that apply):

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

Explanation:
A title issue (probate needed for an estate matter) caused a delay in closing.

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

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

Recommendations:
Continue to monitor closings closely and assist sellers with their curative efforts, when possible. The Department is proposing to delete this measure.

LRPP Exhibit III: PERFORMANCE MEASURE ASSESSMENT

Department: Environmental Protection
Program: Environmental Assessment and Restoration
Service/Budget Entity: Water Science and 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	$41.42	$1.42 Over	3.6%

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:

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:
The Department is proposing to delete this measure.

LRPP Exhibit III: PERFORMANCE MEASURE ASSESSMENT

Department: Environmental Protection
Program: Environmental Assessment and Restoration
Service/Budget Entity: Water Science and Laboratory Services/37300100
Measure: Percent of surface waters with healthy nutrients levels

Action:

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

Approved Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference
71%	65%	6% Under	8.5%

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

- ☐ Personnel Factors
- ☐ Competing Priorities
- ☐ Previous Estimate Incorrect
- ☐ Staff Capacity
- ☐ Level of Training
- ☒ 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 73%, 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
- ☐ Legal/Legislative Change
- ☐ Target Population Change
- ☐ This Program/Service Cannot Fix The Problem
- ☐ Current Laws Are Working Against The Agency Mission
- ☐ Technological Problems
- ☐ Natural Disaster
- ☐ Other (Identify)

Explanation:

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

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

Recommendations:
The Department is requesting to delete this measure.

LRPP Exhibit III: PERFORMANCE MEASURE ASSESSMENT

Department: Environmental Protection
Program: Water Resource Management
Service/Budget Entity: Beach Management/37350100
Measure: Percent of beaches that provide upland protection, wildlife habitat, or recreation according to statutory requirements

Action:
☒ Performance Assessment of Outcome Measure ☒ Revision of Measure (see below)
☐ Performance Assessment of Output Measure ☐ Deletion of Measure
☐ Adjustment of GAA Performance Standards
Proposed Revision: *Percent of Florida's 825 miles of sandy beaches that protect uplands, wildlife and recreation*

Approved Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference
81%	79%	2% Under	2.5%

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:

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:
State funding to restore critically eroded beaches is distributed from the Ecosystem Management and Restoration Trust Fund in the amount of the lesser of $30 million or a percentage of available funds in the trust fund each fiscal year. The Division's beach program has not received $30 million since FY 2007/08 given revenue shortfalls in the trust fund, which has resulted in reduced financial support for construction of new projects to restore the remaining critically eroded shorelines. Despite revenue shortfalls, the performance results are fairly close to the approved standard. This may be attributed to the relatively unchanged number of critically eroded miles added to the list due to several recurrent calm hurricane seasons.

Management Efforts to Address Differences/Problems (check all that apply):
☐ Training ☐ Technology
☐ Personnel ☐ Other (Identify)
Recommendations:
Reduce the approved standard by 3% unless other stable funding can be secured such that long range planning can be made more dependable. The Department is requesting a revision to this measure.

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%	41%	11% Under	21.6%

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:
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. Decreases in funding have limited or curtailed cleanup at many sites also leading to a decrease in the rate of closure. Funding limitations have also caused a shift from active cleanup strategies to natural attenuation monitoring. Natural attenuation monitoring is a longer term remedy and also contributes to a decrease in the rate of closures.

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

Recommendations:
Staff and industry have received specialized training in the use of RBCA principles. Additional training will be held as needed. The Department is proposing to delete this measure.

LRPP Exhibit III: PERFORMANCE MEASURE ASSESSMENT

Department: Environmental Protection
Program: Recreation and Parks
Service/Budget Entity: State Park Operations/Land Management/37500300
Measure: 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

Action:

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

Approved Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference
0.3%	-12.1%	11.8% Under	3900%

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

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

Explanation:
The Division of Recreation and Parks assumed control of the Cross Florida Greenways on July 1, 2011 from the Office of Greenways and Trails. The division began to work with the surveying bureau in the Division of State Lands to generate a more accurate boundary for the property. During this process, it became apparent that nearly 10,000 acres had been mistakenly double-counted in the original boundary survey.

External Factors (check all that apply):

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

Explanation:
In addition to the calculation error previously mentioned, the Legislature did not provide funding for state parks additions and inholdings land acquisition in FY 2011-2012 and FY 2012-2013.

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

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

Recommendations:
The Department is requesting to delete this measure.

LRPP Exhibit III: PERFORMANCE MEASURE ASSESSMENT

Department: Environmental Protection
Program: Recreation and Parks
Service/Budget Entity: State Park Operations/37500300
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%	-18%	20% Under	2000%

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 measure was created years ago when the Florida Recreation Development Assistance Program was annually receiving tens of millions of dollars. This program has not been funded for 3 of the past 4 years and was funding at only $300,000 during the other year. Because the program has not been funded, the need to provide technical assistance to local governments has been significantly reduced in recent years.

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 with the exception of one year and this measure is no longer valid.

Management Efforts to Address Differences/Problems (check all that apply):
☐ Training ☐ Technology
☐ Personnel ☒ Other (Identify)
Recommendations:
The Department is requesting to delete this measure.

LRPP Exhibit III: PERFORMANCE MEASURE ASSESSMENT

Department: Environmental Protection
Program: Recreation and Parks
Service/Budget Entity: State Park Operations/37500300
Measure: Percent change in state parks acres from the prior fiscal year

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

Approved Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference
1%	0.5%	0.5% Under	50%

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 measure was created years ago when the division was annually receiving millions of dollars to purchase land to increase state park acreage. Funding has not been provided for 3 of the past 4 years. Because this has not been funded, the division has had a limited ability to increase the amount of state park acreage.

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

Explanation:
The Legislature did not provide additions and inholdings land acquisition funding to state parks for FY 2011-2012 and FY 2012-2013.

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

Recommendations:
The Department is requesting to delete this measure.

LRPP Exhibit III: PERFORMANCE MEASURE ASSESSMENT

Department: Environmental Protection
Program: Recreation and Parks
Service/Budget Entity: Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas (CAMA)/37500400
Measure: Total number of degraded acres in National Estuarine Research Reserves enhanced or restored

Action:

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

Approved Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference
1,320	1,006	314 Under	23.8%

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 Office of CAMA had turnover of controlled burn staff. The resulting under performance in number of degraded acres restored or enhanced was a result of this staff turnover.

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:

LRPP Exhibit III: PERFORMANCE MEASURE ASSESSMENT

Department: Environmental Protection
Program: Recreation and Parks
Service/Budget Entity: Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas (CAMA)/37500400
Measure: Percent change in the number of degraded areas in the National Estuarine Research Reserve enhanced or restored from those enhanced or restored in the previous fiscal year

Action:

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

Approved Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference
1%	-4.9%	5.9% Under	590%

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

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

Explanation:
The Office of CAMA had turnover of controlled burn staff. The resulting actual performance of the percent change in degraded acres restored or enhanced was a direct result of this staff turnover.

External Factors (check all that apply):

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

Explanation:

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

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

Recommendations:
The Department is proposing to delete this measure.

LRPP Exhibit III: PERFORMANCE MEASURE ASSESSMENT

Department: Environmental Protection
Program: Air Resources 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

Approved Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference
159%	145%	14% Under	8.8%

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:

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. When forecasting performance results for FY11-12, FPL's Turkey Point Units 6 & 7 project was slated for certification during FY12-13; however certification has been once again been pushed back to FY13-14 due to schedule changes as approved by the ALJ, ending in lower performance results than expected for FY11-12. 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:
The Department is proposing to delete this measure.

LRPP Exhibit III: PERFORMANCE MEASURE ASSESSMENT

Department: Environmental Protection
Program: Air Resources 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

Approved Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference
77%	81%	4% Over	5.2%

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:
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 the following fiscal year, ending in lower performance results than expected for FY11-12. 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:
The Department is proposing to delete this measure.

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

Department: Environmental Protection
Program: Administrative Services
Service/Budget Entity: Executive Direction and Support Services/37010100
Measures: Two new measures and one revised (reworded) measure are proposed:

- New: *Average permit application time in house (receipt to agency action)*
- New: *Percent of regulated sites and facilities in compliance*
- Revised: *Percent of pollutant discharge sites remediated by the responsible party/owner in the context of emergency response*

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:

Average permit application time in house (receipt to agency action) – New measure. The data source is the Department's enterprise Permit Application (PA) database. The measure is included on the agency's Environmental Stewardship Dashboard and is calculated automatically, and updated nightly by way of the PA "Doppler" reporting system, using coded database queries and formulae, to yield the collective average time in days from application receipt until final agency action for permits and regulatory authorizations across all Department regulatory programs.

Percent of regulated sites and facilities in compliance – New measure. The data sources are multiple Department enterprise compliance databases for the Air, Water and Waste programs, including ARMS (air), PWS (drinking water), WAFR (wastewater and stormwater), COMET (various), SWIFT (waste), FIRST (waste), STCM (waste), BCMS (beaches), and several smaller tracking systems for mining operations, oil and gas operations, and underground injection wells. The data are included on the agency's Environmental Stewardship Dashboard, which reflects individual program inspection-based compliance rates. Each compliance rate—the number of inspections determined to be in significant compliance divided by the total number of inspections—is derived automatically using coded database queries and formulae. For purposes of reporting this measure as a single metric, the underlying data for the individual compliance rates are aggregated to provide a weighted overall result, which is necessary since the numbers of inspections vary from program to program.

Percent of pollutant discharge sites remediated by the responsible party/owner in the context of emergency response – Revised measure. The wording of the measure has been slightly revised for clarity. It accounts for emergency response duties remaining with the Department after the agency's environmental law enforcement component was transferred to the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission. The data sources and methodology remain the same, with the metric being derived from the Oil and Hazardous Materials Incident Tracking (OHMIT) system, which provides the

ability to record and track response and remediation activity in real-time and the means of analyzing trends and projecting future results .

Validity:

For both measures, the data used and calculated results are direct reflections of permitting times and compliance rates.

Reliability:

For both measures, the data sources are, with minor exceptions, enterprise data systems with built in data reliability checks. The calculations are done by way of automated queries that, given the same data, would produce exactly the same results every time. The calculation to report the aggregated compliance rate for all regulatory programs is a simple, repeatable calculation to appropriately weight the overall result based on the different numbers of inspections in each program.

A marginally less reliable component of the compliance measure involves the use of non-enterprise tracking systems for several programs. These programs have the smallest numbers of inspections and least affect the overall compliance rate. Furthermore, the compliance rate calculations are simple and easily repeated, so the results for even the non-enterprise systems would be expected to be generally reliable.

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

Department: Environmental Protection
Program: State Lands
Service/Budget Entity: Land Management/37100300
Measure: New: *Percentage of Florida Communities Trust Management Plans, Land Use Plans and Land Management Plans meeting land management and conservation goals*

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 plans are in compliance when they are submitted within the required timeframe, inspected, evaluated, and managed according to all statutory and rule guidelines set forth in the plan. Percentage calculation of the measure is derived by dividing the number of plans in compliance by the total number of plans. The Division of State Lands has developed a plan schedule that will be used to track the total number of plans. The program areas maintain tracking systems for reporting plan compliance. Those tracking systems will be used to identify plan compliance with statutory and rule requirements.

Validity:

Effective land management is a key priority for the Division of State Lands. The measure is designed to determine whether the division is meeting those specific requirements that comprise this core program objective.

Reliability:

If used as designed, the plan schedule and tracking system will provide program staff and managers accurate and consistent data and information to derive this measure.

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

Department: Environmental Protection
Program: Water Policy and Ecosystems Restoration
Service/Budget Entity: Water Policy and Ecosystems Restoration/37200100
Measures: Two new measures are proposed:

- *Percent of Florida's 2030 public water supply demand met*
- P*ercent of restoration activities completed over the last year (as required by the Everglades Water Quality Plan)*

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:

Percent of Florida's 2030 public water supply demand met – Public water supply is the largest sector of overall water demand in Florida and is distinguished from supplies for agriculture; power generation; commercial, industrial and institutional; recreational irrigation; and domestic self-supplies. Water demand is the amount of fresh water needed in the future for actual use and does not account for losses occurring during withdrawal, treatment, or distribution of the water. Public water supply use is tied most closely to population growth; population projections for the measure come from the University of Florida's Bureau of Economic and Business Research medium projections as required in s. 373.709, F.S., for the purposes of regional water supply planning. Additional data on demand and water supply come from Florida's five water management districts and include consumptive use permitting data, reported water withdrawals, other utility water use reports, and information on the development and implementation of conservation and non-conservation water projects. The percent of the 2030 water supply demand met in any given year is calculated as follows:

> *(Quantity, in millions of gallons per day, of public supply demand met by all water projects* ***divided by*** *the 2010-2030 increase in demand, also in mgd)* ***multiplied by*** *100*

The data used for the calculation are compiled in a spreadsheet maintained by the Office of Water Policy and the calculation itself is performed by an automated formula.

As required by the Everglades Water Quality Plan, the percent of restoration activities completed over the last year – The activities serving as the basis for this determination are identified in the referenced plan, year by year. The measure is a simple accounting of the number of activities completed in a given year divided by the number of activities required by the plan for that year. This information will be housed in a simple database currently (as of September 2012) under development.

Validity:

Measurement of public water supply demand has been conducted and reported for many years, but has not been included in the agency's LBR/LRPP measures in the past. Historically, it has been reported in the Annual Status Report on Regional Water Supply Planning, the latest version of which is available at http://www.dep.state.fl.us/water/waterpolicy/index.htm. The measure appropriately reflects Florida's ability over time to meet public water supply demand.

The data source for the Everglades measure is the *Everglades Water Quality Plan* and the activities detailed therein. The method for calculating the measure is binary: the activities due for the year will either be complete or incomplete. The reported result will be a direct reflection of plan completion.

Reliability:

The public water supply demand measure is somewhat complicated and is based on population projections over an extended period of time, the relationship between population growth and water supply demand, and yearly water supply and water project data. From year to year, inputs of multiple variables may change. However, as public water supply demand has been tracked and reported for many years and is an integral part of a statutorily required water supply planning process, the measure should be considered reliable for its intended purpose: long-term water supply planning.

As noted, the method for calculating the Everglades measure is binary: the activities due for the year will either be complete or incomplete. As the activities are tangible and can easily be determined as either complete or incomplete, the measure is reliable and comparable from year to year.

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

Department: Environmental Protection
Program: Environmental Assessment and Restoration
Service/Budget Entity: Water Science and Laboratory Services/37300100
Measures: One new measure and one revised (reworded) measure are proposed:

- New: *Percent of Florida's freshwater surface waters that meet priority water quality criteria (nutrients and dissolved oxygen): 1) flowing streams; 2) combined lakes*
- Revised: *Percent of groundwater quality monitoring wells that reflect good water quality (no exceedances of ground water quality standards)*

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:

Percent of Florida's freshwater surface waters that meet priority water quality criteria (nutrients and dissolved oxygen): 1) flowing streams; 2) combined lakes – New measure. The original data source for this measure is the Department's Status Monitoring Network, which uses an unbiased, randomized sampling design that allows for statistically valid estimates of statewide surface water quality for combined flowing "streams" (rivers and streams) and "combined" lakes (large and small). (Because of the different characteristics of canals and estuaries, they are not currently included in the measure but may be in the future.) Data from the monitoring network are stored in the GWIS data system and validated through a quality assured in-house review process. The reportable results are produced through a series of automated data scripts.

Exceedences of nutrients (nitrogen and phosphorus) and dissolved oxygen are tallied per station sampled. For a station to be determined to "meet priority water quality criteria," neither criterion may be exceeded. The measure will be reported, in the case of flowing streams, as the percentage of linear kilometers expected to meet the criteria; and for combined lakes, as the percentage of hectares expected to pass the criteria. Because the data come from a randomized network designed to report a statistically valid overall assessment of water quality based on a subset of waters, there will be a confidence level associated with each year's report. The confidence level is expected to vary between ±2% and ±5%.

Percent of groundwater quality monitoring wells that reflect good water quality (no exceedances of ground water quality standards) – Revised measure. The wording of this measure has been slightly revised for clarity, but the data sources and methodology remain the same. Data are from the unbiased, randomized Ground Water Quality Monitoring Network, which are then stored in the GWIS data system and validated through a quality assured in-house review process. The reportable results are produced through a series of automated data scripts.

Validity:

Both measures represent reasonable, statistically-based estimates of statewide water quality. In the case of surface water quality, the estimate relates to two of the most significant water quality parameters representing threats to lakes and streams. For and ground water quality, the estimate is based on a wider range of parameters affecting ground water quality. Both use randomly sampled water quality measurement stations.

Reliability:

The measurements are both based on data from randomly sampled water quality measurement stations that are part of longstanding networks that were developed and are maintained according to strict standard operating procedures and protocols. The data are housed in a quality-assured database and the measures outputs are produced by automated scripts run against the analyzed data. Each measurement result is accompanied by a statistical confidence level. Measurement results are calculated the same way every time and are comparable from year to year.

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

Department: Environmental Protection
Program: Water Resource Management
Service/Budget Entity: Beach Management/37350100
Measures: *Percent of Florida's 825 miles of sandy beaches that protect uplands, wildlife and recreation.*

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:

This measure has simply been reworded for clarity and simplicity; the data sources and methodology for calculating it remain the same. The measure is a reflection of progress in addressing critical erosion that threatens uplands, wildlife and recreation. The inventory of Florida's erosion problem addresses only "sandy beaches," the areas fronting on the Atlantic Ocean, Straits of Florida, Gulf of Mexico, and roughly seventy coastal barrier tidal inlets. Erosion problems are classified, according to adopted criteria, as either critical or noncritical. The percent of beaches that protect uplands, wildlife and recreation is a combination of the miles of beaches where erosion is not critical plus the miles of critically eroded beaches that have been restored and are under management. Critically eroded areas are determined by periodic formal surveys, the results of which are detailed, county by county, in "Critically Eroded Beaches in Florida," published as often as changes in critical erosion warrant.

Validity:

The measure appropriately reflects the status of Florida's sandy beaches in protecting uplands, wildlife and recreation, whether through pre-emptive means in the permitting of coastal construction or restoration (erosion control) projects and active beach management.

Reliability:

The measuring procedure involves quality-assured surveying processes, including direct project observation, and is based on standardized criteria to yield comparable results from year to year.

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

Department: Environmental Protection
Program: Water Resource Management
Service/Budget Entity: Water Resource Management/37350400
Measures: *Percent of reclaimed water (reuse) capacity relative to domestic wastewater capacity; percent of treated domestic wastewater reused for beneficial purposes.*

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:

This measure is being revised to include an additional, significant component to reflect the daily volume of beneficially used reclaimed water (reuse) in addition to tracking the increasing availability of treatment capacity to produce reclaimed water.

The data source for this measure remains the information provided annually by the owners of domestic wastewater treatment facilities of 100,000 gallons per day or more as required by rule 62-610, Florida Administrative Code. The information is then entered into the Department's "Reuse Inventory Database," a Microsoft Access 2003 database. Comparative information for facilities not engaged in reuse activities is obtained from the Department's wastewater facility regulation ORACLE database, WAFR.

The measure has two parts. The reuse capacity component is derived by dividing the capacity of permitted domestic wastewater facilities to produce reclaimed water by their total treatment capacity, in millions of gallons per day (mgd). The percent of domestic wastewater reused for beneficial purposes is derived by dividing the amount reused by the total amount of domestic wastewater actually treated, in mgd. The most recent reuse inventory is available at http://www.dep.state.fl.us/water/reuse/inventory.htm.

Validity:

The measure is the most direct and appropriate reflection of reuse capacity and actual reuse possible.

Reliability:

The data sources have been consistent over time, both the annual reports from which data are drawn and which require specific information, and the databases housing the wastewater facility information. The measuring procedures would yield the same results given the same data, and do yield comparable results from year to year for both reuse capacity and actual reuse.

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

Department: Environmental Protection
Program: Waste Management
Service/Budget Entity: Waste Management/37450300
Measures: One new measure and one revised measure are proposed:

- New: *Percent of contaminated sites with cleanup completed*
- Revised: *Percent of municipal solid waste recycled*

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:

Percent of contaminated sites with cleanup completed – New measure. While identified as a new measure, it is more accurately characterized as an aggregation of previous measures, with no changes to data sources. The Department has recently adopted a single, comprehensive cleanup rule, consolidating a number of separate rules.

Upon demonstration that a site meets the cleanup requirements provided in the new rule, chapter 62-780, Florida Administrative Code, the Department issues a Site Rehabilitation Completion Order. Data documenting completion of the cleanups are entered into the appropriate database: STCM for petroleum sites; Hazard for drycleaning, federal Superfund and state-lead hazardous waste sites; SITS for state-owned land cleanup sites; and COMET for non-government funded sites. The new measure represents a count of contaminated sites where rehabilitation has been completed divided by the total count of known contaminated sites.

Percent of municipal solid waste recycled – Revised measure. All 67 counties provide the Department with data on municipal solid waste recycled, landfilled, and disposed via waste-to-energy. Data are published on the Waste Management division's website (www.dep.state.fl.us/waste/categories/recycling/) in Table 5A: Final Disposition of Municipal Solid Waste in Florida. The legislature established a 75% recycling goal (by 2020) and required the methodology for measuring progress towards that goal to give recycling credit to wastes that were previously counted in the waste-to-energy category. Thus, the percentage of municipal solid waste managed by recycling is calculated by dividing tons recycled plus recycling credits from waste-to-energy (or credits for tons sent to counties that use it in waste-to-energy) by the total tons collected. The measure is designed to be consistent with sections 403.706(2)(a), and 403.706(4), F.S., which establish benchmarks for counties to reach the 75% recycling goal by 2020 and the recycling credits used in calculating recycling rates, respectively. The first benchmark for counties is a goal of recycling recyclable solid waste by 40% by December 31, 2012; the following two-year benchmark is 50% by December 31, 2014.

The percent landfilled and percent disposed via waste-to-energy in the previous measure are being dropped because legislative changes to the calculation of recycling credits render the calculation of these components misleading.

Validity:

In the case of the revised recycling measure, the data source and method are identical to those used for the original measure. The new cleanup measure is simply an aggregation of previous measures, again with no change in data sources or calculation methodologies other than to aggregate all types of cleanup sites. The reported results appropriately reflect recycling rates and cleanup completion, respectively.

Reliability:

The data sources and calculation methodologies are complete and have been used repeatedly and reliably in the past. The aggregation of completed cleanups for all types of cleanup sites is simple addition since the meaning of and documentation for completion of cleanup is the same for all sites. Cleanup completion data for all sites are housed in demonstrably reliable database systems. Thus, the measuring procedures for both measures will yield the same level of accuracy each time.

LRPP Exhibit V: Identification of Associated Activity Contributing to Performance Measures	
Approved Performance Measures for FY 2012-2013	**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 2012-2013	**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 2012-2013	**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 2012-2013	**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 2012-2013	**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 2012-2013	**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 2012-2013	**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 2012-2013	**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 2011-12 OPERATING	FIXED CAPITAL OUTLAY
TOTAL ALL FUNDS GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT	390,619,740	1,401,237,479
ADJUSTMENTS TO GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT (Supplementals, Vetoes, Budget Amendments, etc.)	3,102,378	-313,880,181
FINAL BUDGET FOR AGENCY	393,722,118	1,087,357,298

SECTION II: ACTIVITIES * MEASURES	Number of Units	*(1) Unit Cost*	*(2) Expenditures (Allocated)*	*(3) FCO*
Executive Direction, Administrative Support and Information Technology (2)				1,500,000
Coordinate And Evaluate Land Management Plans * Number of projects/ proposals evaluated and corresponding acres	51	23,359.10	1,191,314	
Conduct Appraisals * Number of appraisals completed on projects on current list (as amended)	33	24,719.67	815,749	
Survey And Map Lands For Purchase * Number of mapping products completed on projects on current list (as amended) and corresponding acres	27	36,243.93	978,586	
Conduct Land Acquisition Negotiations * Number of parcels (ownerships) negotiated and corresponding acres.	5	109,794.00	548,970	
Perform Closings On State Land Acquisitions * Number of parcels (ownerships) closed and corresponding acres	111	21,743.88	2,413,571	471,484,452
Public Land Leasing * Number of instruments executed.	1,348	6,370.90	8,587,975	
Surplusing Property * Number of parcels sold.	60	10,778.50	646,710	
Habitat Restoration * Area of estuarine habitat restored (hundreds of square feet)	1,160	92.92	107,782	
Oversee Responsible Party Cleanups Through Enforcement * Number of known contaminated sites being cleaned up by responsible parties	2,874	1,070.66	3,077,083	
Process Water Resource Permits * Number of permits processed	16,276	1,474.83	24,004,252	
Assure Compliance With Statutory Requirements * Number of regulatory inspections	20,476	946.29	19,376,160	
Provide Technical Assistance, Public Education And Outreach * Number of technical assistance, public education and outreach contacts	37,618	84.86	3,192,132	
Fund Priority Public Health And Water Resource Protection And Restoration Projects * Number of projects funded	49	257,632.53	12,623,994	298,298,764
Establish Water Quality Criteria And Standards * Number of water quality standards established	1	2,112,124.00	2,112,124	
Monitor, Assess And Prioritize Impaired Surface And Ground Waters * Number of stations monitored annually in the statewide water quality status monitoring network	690	5,969.34	4,118,845	
Develop Total Maximum Daily Load Determinations For Impaired Waters * Number of total maximum daily loads adopted	21	142,543.33	2,993,410	6,385,000
Fund Mine Reclamation Projects *	19	128,011.11	2,432,211	
Authorize/Encourage (or Require) Reuse Of Reclaimed Water Through Department And Water Management District Permitting Programs *	1,618	373.12	603,704	
Fund Eligible Alternative Water Supply Projects Through The State Revolving Fund And Other Funding Programs *	10	5,900.60	59,006	
Implement Design And Construction Projects * Miles of critically eroding beach under a management plan	222	5,552.83	1,232,728	16,251,074
Monitor Beach Erosion * Miles of beaches monitored	215	8,473.52	1,821,806	
Review And Approve Permits * Number of permits issued	1,509	1,370.44	2,067,994	
Compliance Assurance For Beach Management * Enforcement or compliance inspections conducted	4,238	176.75	749,065	
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	471	3,279.75	1,544,760	2,200,000
Manage Government-funded Cleanups Of Hazardous Waste Contaminated Sites *	124	26,129.60	3,240,070	5,000,000
Manage Government-funded Cleanups Of Drycleaning Contaminated Sites *	186	4,555.25	847,277	4,000,000
Manage Government-funded Cleanups Of Petroleum Contaminated Sites *	3,183	7,052.64	22,448,561	136,969,857
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	3,245	1,214.82	3,942,077	
Conduct Solid And Hazardous Waste Compliance Assurance * Number of inspections conducted	4,862	2,346.42	11,408,299	
Conduct Petroleum Storage Systems Compliance Assurance * Number of inspections conducted	16,174	779.34	12,605,014	
Reduce Waste *	29	76,442.62	2,216,836	
Conduct Site Investigations *	15	64,534.33	968,015	
Conduct Site Technical Reviews *	1,003	2,772.50	2,780,817	
Fund Waste Management Projects *	33	15,693.09	517,872	2,400,000
Monitor Ambient Air Quality *	1,092	6,468.52	7,063,629	
Analyze Air Quality And Emissions *	5,628	197.94	1,113,989	
Implement The Federal Clean Air Act *	51	8,619.37	439,588	
Review And Approve Air Resource Permits * Number of air resource permits issued	1,461	5,270.11	7,699,627	
Air Compliance Assurance * Number of facility inspections	6,863	1,234.15	8,469,996	
Small Business Assistance *	27,537	2.27	62,418	
Coordination Of Siting Acts, Other Certifications And Report Reviews * Number of certifications and follow-ups of specified facilities	76	6,765.34	514,166	
Conduct Geologic Research Projects * Number of projects completed	425	7,045.01	2,994,129	
Analyze Biological And Chemical Samples * Number of analyses completed	137,176	51.40	7,051,262	
Interpret Environmental Data * Number of man hours expended	17,424	91.93	1,601,835	
Resource Management * Number of acres managed	786,403	30.21	23,756,519	113,596,222
Visitor Services/Recreation * Number of visitors	21,884,995	3.83	83,821,297	9,450,000
Provide Grants And Technical Assistance To Local Governments * Number of technical assistance consultations	4,175	34.29	143,166	
Conduct Criminal Investigations * Number of investigations conducted	948	3,688.49	3,496,691	
Conduct Public Education And Training * Number of days training events are conducted	190	2,846.92	540,915	
Patrol State Lands * Number of patrol hours	129,424	65.29	8,450,275	
On-site Emergency Response, Off-site Coordination And Assistance And Cost Recovery * Number of incidents reported	1,834	2,060.11	3,778,233	
TOTAL			319,272,504	1,067,535,369

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	31,060,631	19,821,928
TOTAL BUDGET FOR AGENCY (Total Activities + Pass Throughs + Reversions) - Should equal Section I above. (4)	393,722,000	1,087,357,297

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