



FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

MARJORY STONEMAN DOUGLAS BUILDING
3900 COMMONWEALTH BOULEVARD
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA 32399-3000

RICK SCOTT
GOVERNOR

HERSCHEL T. VINYARD JR.
SECRETARY

LONG RANGE PROGRAM PLAN

September 30, 2013

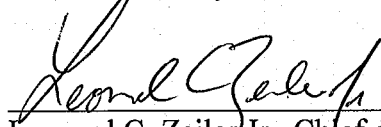
Jerry L. McDaniel, Director
Office of Policy and Budget
Executive Office of the Governor
1701 Capitol
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1300

JoAnne Leznoff, Staff Director
House Appropriations Committee
221 Capitol
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1300

Mike Hansen, Staff Director
Senate Budget Committee
201 Capitol
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1300

Dear Directors:

Pursuant to Chapter 216, Florida Statutes, our Long Range Program Plan (LRPP) for the Department of Environmental Protection is submitted in the format prescribed in the budget instructions. The information provided electronically and contained herein is a true and accurate presentation of our mission, goal, objectives and measures for the Fiscal Year 2014-15 through Fiscal Year 2018-19. 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.



Leonard C. Zeiler Jr., Chief of Staff



Florida
Department of Environmental Protection

"More Protection, Less Process"



Long Range Program Plan



**Fiscal Years:
2014-2015
through
2018-2019**

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 Florida’s freshwater surface waters that meet priority water quality criteria (nutrients and dissolved oxygen): 1) flowing streams; 2) combined lakes (See Objectives 2A, 3B)

Baseline Year: FY 2011-2012	FY 2014- 2015	FY 2015- 2016	FY 2016- 2017	FY 2017- 2018	FY 2018- 2019
55%/70%	55%/70%	55%/70%	55%/70%	55%/70%	55%/70%

Projection Methodology and Influencing Factors

Excessive nutrient (nitrogen and phosphorus) levels and impaired biological conditions are the most significant problems affecting surface waters in Florida. Historically, the Department has used narrative criteria to determine when a waterbody does not meet water quality standards because of an excessive level of nutrients, which is triggered when nutrient concentrations cause an imbalance of natural populations of flora or fauna or the discharge of nutrients causes violations of other water quality standards. The Department’s newly adopted numeric nutrient criteria (NNC) —most of which are in place pending federal approval—represent a different approach to determining nutrient impacts, which will supplement and strengthen the narrative criteria.

Water quality trends over the last 20 years have shown improvements in nutrients and chlorophyll-*a* in estuaries and streams, slight degradation in lakes, and degradation in springs. However, the application of the new NNC will likely indicate that some waters determined in the past to meet the narrative criteria do not meet NNC while others have failed the narrative criteria meet NNC. The implementation protocols for NNC are sensitive to biological health, not merely water chemistry, and to subtle trends in nutrient impacts. Thus, they provide a more accurate and nuanced understanding of water quality. Because NNC are new, it is too early to predict with confidence the expected results of this performance measurement over time.

An additional complication is that the adoption of NNC, and the related adoption of new dissolved oxygen criteria earlier in 2013, will require the Department to change the method for calculating the outcome measure. Department staff is compiling the data necessary for the calculation, but the results will not be available for some time. Until that information is available, the Department cannot reliably predict outcomes in future years and, for that reason, retains the baseline measure as the expected outcome from 2014-15 through 2018-19. Retaining the baseline result as the expected future result would not be unreasonable in any event given that water quality changes occur relatively slowly at this statewide scale. Once the revised calculation, factoring in the new NNC, is available, a revised baseline and projections for future years can be updated.

OUTCOME: Percent of groundwater quality monitoring network wells that reflect good water quality (no exceedances of ground water quality standards). (See Objectives 2A, 3B)

Baseline Year: FY 2006-2007	FY 2014- 2015	FY 2015- 2016	FY 2016- 2017	FY 2017- 2018	FY 2018- 2019
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%
- 2012/2013 – 81.5%

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. Of the seven analytes examined, sodium is responsible for far more water wells failing ground water standards than any other and the failure rate generally has been increasing since 1994. This situation is likely due to extended drought conditions and increased ground water withdrawals associated with continuing growth and development, with the subsequent intrusion of mineralized or saline waters into aquifers—commonly referred to as saltwater intrusion.

Improvements in ground water quality, as reflected in this metric, will be difficult to achieve in light of drought conditions, continuing growth and development, increasing ground water withdrawals, and sea level rise. The exceedance rates for analytes other than sodium during these years were either stable or decreasing. These are long-term trends that are that are unlikely to change rapidly but reflect good groundwater quality overall. This statewide measure is based on a relatively small but statistically valid sample rather than a direct measure of global ground water quality, which cannot be done. It comes with a calculated level of confidence. For example, the 81.5% result for 2012-13 has a confidence interval of $\pm 4.5\%$. This interval indicates that the room for error in the results is limited and if the same analysis were conducted many times the results would be expected to fall within that interval. The result falls within the interval that includes the outcome standard and future year targets.

Sodium results drive this measure now. Because those results are substantially different from and unrelated to the results for the other analytes (pollutants), they have the effect of masking water quality associated with those pollutants. Consideration is being given to splitting the measure into two parts. The change would allow continued tracking of saltwater intrusion and promote a better understanding of the effect of the pollutants (arsenic, cadmium, chromium, fluoride, lead, nitrate+nitrite) on ground water.

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 public water systems with no significant health-based drinking water quality problems.

Baseline Year: 2002	FY 2014- 2015	FY 2015- 2016	FY 2016- 2017	FY 2017- 2018	FY 2018- 2019
93.5%	94%	94%	94%	94%	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 – Office of Emergency Response: 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, 4A)

Baseline Year: FY 2008-2009	FY 2014- 2015	FY 2015- 2016	FY 2016- 2017	FY 2017- 2018	FY 2018- 2019
76%	76%	76%	76%	76%	76%

Projection Methodology and Influencing Factors

One of the Department’s main goals is to mitigate the impact to the environment in the event that a spill of hazardous materials occurs. 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 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.

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

OUTCOME: Percent of contaminated sites with cleanup completed.

Baseline Year: FY 2013-2014 (Projected)	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016	FY 2016-2017	FY 2017-2018	FY 2018-2019
47%	47%	48%	49%	50%	51%

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;
- An extensive review and overhaul of the state-funded petroleum restoration program to improve its efficiency and effectiveness and implement a competitive procurement process for site rehabilitation services;

- Fiscal challenges facing government at all levels, the public and the regulated community; and
- The Department’s continued focus on mission critical activities.

The Department’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, effectively utilizing increased funding for drycleaning solvent contaminated site cleanup, implementing competitive procurement for contracted site rehabilitation services in the large state-funded petroleum restoration program, and continuing to use the Low-Scored Site Initiative (LSSI) to close more sites with a very low threat to human health and the environment.

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

OUTCOME: Percent change in per capita annual emissions of priority pollutants (nitrogen oxides, sulfur dioxide, carbon monoxide, volatile organic compounds) compared with the level 5 years ago.

Baseline Year: FY 2002-2003	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016	FY 2016-2017	FY 2017-2018	FY 2018-2019
2.5%	-3.9%	-4.0%	-4.1%	-4.2%	-4.3%

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 1F – 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 2002-2003	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016	FY 2016-2017	FY 2017-2018	FY 2018-2019
99.1%	99.2%	99.3%	99.4%	99.5%	99.6%

Projection Methodology and Influencing Factors

In Objective 1F, “good and moderate quality air” are defined in *section 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (Part 58, Appendix G), as part of the Air Quality Index (AQI)*. The “good and moderate” categories of the AQI include pollutant concentration less than the National Ambient Air Quality Standard. Monitored Population means population in any county that has one or more air monitors. The time the population breathes good or moderate quality air is determined by reviewing the percentage of days where the AQI was reported as “good or moderate”.

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

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; percent of treated domestic wastewater reuse for beneficial purposes. (See Objective 3B)

Baseline Year: FY 2013-2014 (Projected)	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016	FY 2016-2017	FY 2017-2018	FY 2018-2019
60%/45%	63%/45%	63%/45%	63%/45%	63%/46%	64%/46%

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 Florida's freshwater surface waters that meet priority water quality criteria (nutrients and dissolved oxygen): 1) flowing streams; 2) combined lakes (See Objective 1A, 3B)

Baseline Year: FY 2011-2012	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016	FY 2016-2017	FY 2017-2018	FY 2018-2019
55%/70%	55%/70%	55%/70%	55%/70%	55%/70%	55%/70%

OUTCOME: Percent of groundwater quality monitoring network wells that reflect good water quality (no exceedances of water quality standards). (See Objective 1A, 3B)

Baseline Year: FY 2006-2007	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016	FY 2016-2017	FY 2017-2018	FY 2018-2019
85%	85%	85%	85%	85%	85%

GOAL #3 – PROTECT FLORIDA'S WATER RESOURCES

OBJECTIVE 3A – Office of Emergency Response: 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 1C, 4A)

Baseline Year: 2008-2009	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016	FY 2016-2017	FY 2017-2018	FY 2018-2019
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 Florida's freshwater surface waters that meet priority water quality criteria (nutrients and dissolved oxygen): 1) flowing streams; 2) combined lakes (See Objectives 1A, 2A)

Baseline Year: FY 2006-2007	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016	FY 2016-2017	FY 2017-2018	FY 2018-2019
55%/70%	55%/70%	55%/70%	55%/70%	55%/70%	55%/70%

OUTCOME: Percent of groundwater quality monitoring network wells that reflect good water quality (no exceedances of water quality standards). (See Objectives 1A, 2A)

Baseline Year: FY 2006-2007	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016	FY 2016-2017	FY 2017-2018	FY 2018-2019
85%	85%	85%	85%	85%	85%

Water Resource Management Program:

OUTCOME: Percent of reclaimed water (reuse) capacity relative to total domestic wastewater capacity; percent of treated domestic wastewater reused for beneficial purposes. (See Objective 2A)

Baseline Year: FY 2013-2014 (Projected)	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016	FY 2016-2017	FY 2017-2018	FY 2018-2019
60%/45%	63%/45%	63%/45%	63%/45%	63%/46%	64%/46%

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

Baseline Year: 2002	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016	FY 2016-2017	FY 2017-2018	FY 2018-2019
81%	79%	82%	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 occur.

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

OBJECTIVE 4A – Office of Emergency Response: 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 1C, 3A)

Baseline Year: FY 2008-2009	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016	FY 2016-2017	FY 2017-2018	FY 2018-2019
76%	76%	76%	76%	76%	76%

OBJECTIVE 4B – Waste Management Program: Promote sound waste management practices.

OUTCOME: Percent of municipal solid waste recycled.

Baseline Year: FY 2013-2014 (Projected)	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016	FY 2016-2017	FY 2017-2018	FY 2018-2019
50%	50%	55%	60%	65%	70%

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; and
- The Department’s continued focus on mission critical activities.

The waste reduction program continues to focus on the statewide recycling goal of 75% of municipal solid waste 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 was for the 35 counties over 100,000 in population to recycle 40% of recyclable solid waste by December 31, 2012, with the goal increasing every two years through 2020. The statewide recycling rate for calendar year 2012 was 48%. The Department’s Recycling Business Assistance Center is working to expand and enhance the markets for recyclables in Florida. The Department is promoting its Recycling Recognition Program to encourage private businesses, institutions, schools, public organizations and citizens to increase recycling in order to reach the 75% goal.

LINKAGE TO GOVERNOR'S PRIORITIES

The Department of Environmental Protection (Department) is pleased to present its Long Range Program Plan (LRPP) for FY 2014-2015 through FY 2018-2019. This marks the eleventh 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 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. Improving Education
 - o World Class Education
2. Economic Development and Job Creation
 - o Focus on Job Growth and Retention
 - o Reduce Taxes
 - o Regulatory Reform
 - o Phase out Florida's Corporate Income Tax
3. Maintaining Affordable Cost of Living in Florida
 - o Accountability Budgeting
 - o Reduce Government Spending
 - o Reduce Taxes
 - o 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:

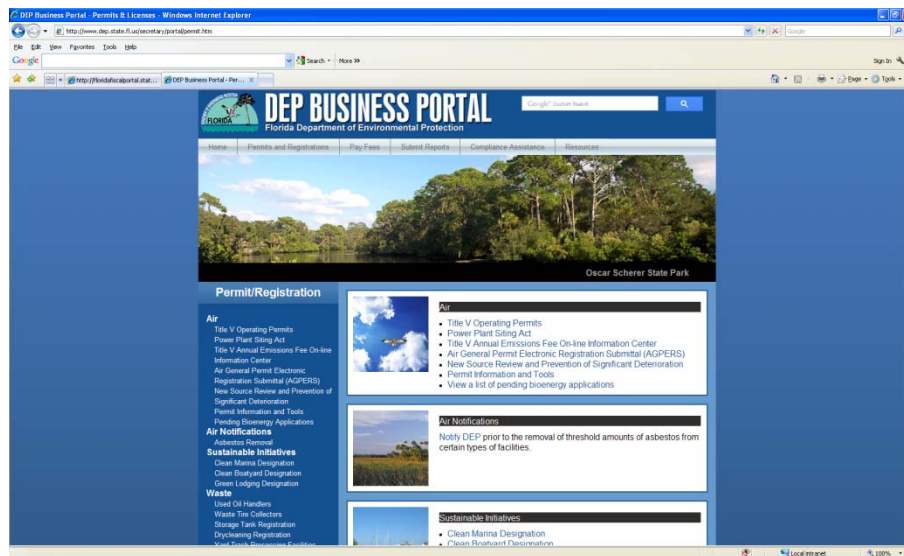
1. Regulatory Consistency
2. Getting The Water Right
3. Promoting The Best State Park System In The Nation

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 50% since 2010. 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 two of the Governor's key priorities.

Governor's Priority #2 – Economic Development and Job Creation

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.

Governor's Priority #3 – Maintaining Affordable Cost of Living in Florida

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.

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.

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 3,118 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.

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.

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. EPA approved the state's numeric nutrient criteria to cover all lakes, rivers, streams, springs and estuaries from Clearwater Harbor to Biscayne Bay. The Department and EPA reached an Agreement in Principle and Path Forward on March 15, 2013. This document establishes the actions necessary to end federal rulemaking for numeric nutrient criteria in Florida and replace them with Florida-adopted criteria by December 2014. During the 2013 legislative session, the Department secured the additional authority necessary to complete the adoption and implementation of numeric criteria establishing specific limits on nutrients in surface waters. This legislation (Senate Bill 1808, now chapter 2013-071, Laws of Florida) further supports the March 15, 2013 Agreement in Principle and Path Forward. The Department submitted numeric nutrient criteria for remaining estuaries and coastal waters in the state to EPA for review and approval is anticipated by September 30, 2013.

Five Year Strategy:

The Department is focused on implementation of the numeric nutrient criteria. 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.
- 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 will establish 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 175 nutrient TMDLs with an additional 6 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 <http://www.dep.state.fl.us/everglade/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 Restoration Strategies Regional Water Quality Plan (Everglades Forever Act; s. 373.4592, F.S.); the Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan (s. 373.026, 373.470, 373.1501 and 373.1502, F.S.); the Northern Everglades and Estuaries Protection Program (s. 373.4595, F.S.), and Foundation Projects including Kissimmee River Restoration, Modified Waters Deliveries to Everglades National Park, the C-111 South Dade Project, and Herbert Hoover Dike Repair and Rehabilitation Project. The Office of Ecosystem Projects is actively involved in all stages of policy, planning, funding, regulation, and implementation of these projects.

Restoration Strategies Regional Water Quality Plan

Florida is building on its \$1.8 billion dollar 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, identified in the Restoration Strategies Regional Water Quality Plan, are intended ultimately to achieve the established phosphorus criterion.

Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan

Florida has partnered with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in implementing the largest ecosystem restoration project in the nation's history: the 30-year, 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. Costs for CERP have increased from \$7.8 billion to \$13.5 billion, based on 2009 estimates from the 2010 CERP Report to Congress. To date, Florida has invested \$2.3 billion dollars towards the State's share of CERP. 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.

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 (NEEP). 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 involves permit application review and issuance, funding, targeted land acquisition, design, engineering, construction, and operations or implementation efforts associated with the following projects¹:

EFA & Restoration Strategies

- C-139 Annex Restoration
- Science Plan for the Everglades Stormwater Treatment Areas
- STA Operations & Maintenance
- STA 1 West 4,700 Acre Expansion
- Eastern Flow-path Flow Equalization Basin (L-8 FEB)
- Everglades Agricultural Area A-1 Flow Equalization Basin
- Acquisition of Mecca farms (L-8 replacement feature for CERP Loxahatchee River Restoration)

¹ Some or all of these features are dependent on authorizations and/or funding from the Federal Government, the SFWMD Governing Board, and the Florida Legislature. Priorities may shift among items and priorities (identified by our customers) over the course of the 5 year planning period are subject to change.

- Acquisition of Duda Moore Haven Property necessary for the 1,800 acre STA expansion
- S-5A Divide Structure Modifications
- S-375 Structure Expansion (G-716)
- L-8 Divide Structure (G-541)

Foundation Projects

- Herbert Hoover Dike Repair and Rehabilitation
- Modified Water Deliveries to Everglades National Park
- C-111 South Dade (Contract 8)
- Tamiami Trail Next Steps Project
- Kissimmee River Restoration Construction
- Kissimmee River Restoration Headwaters Revitalization
- Kissimmee Basin Modeling and Operations Study
- Operational Changes to the Water Conservation Area Regulation Schedules to address High Water Levels
- Everglades Restoration Transition Plan / Combined Operations Plan

CERP/Critical Projects

- Central Everglades Planning Project
- C-43 West Basin Storage Reservoir
- Biscayne Bay Coastal Wetlands – Deering Estates, Cutler Flow Way and remaining portion of the L-31E culverts
- Broward Water Preserve Areas
- Indian River Lagoon South: C-44 Reservoir and STA
- Picayune Strand Restoration Project – Merrit, Faka Union and Miller Pump Stations with associated hydrologic improvements
- Site 1 Impoundment Phase 1 features
- Loxahatchee River Restoration Project
- Southern Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Restoration Watershed Critical Project
- Water Quality Feasibility Studies
- Western Everglades / Seminole Big Cypress Critical Project

NEEPP (overlaps with CERP)

- Taylor Creek/Nubbin Slough Stormwater Treatment Areas
- Dispersed Water Management projects on SFWMD owned lands
- Emergency and Interim Water Storage to address releases from Lake Okeechobee to the Caloosahatchee and St. Lucie River Estuaries
- C-43 Boma – Water Quality Treatment and Testing
- Lake Hicpochee
- Fisheating Creek Feasibility Study
- New Alternative Treatment Technologies
- Lake Okeechobee Basin Management Action Plan Development
- Lakeside Ranch STA Phase I Performance
- Hybrid Wetland Treatment Technology Performance (Lemkin Creek & Grassy Island)

- Various other projects identified in the Northern Everglades Lake Okeechobee Phase II Technical Plan and St. Lucie and Caloosahatchee River Watershed Protection Plans

Continued implementation of the south Florida ecosystem restoration program will ensure the future supply and quality of water to meet Florida's economic and quality of life goals.

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 50% improvements in the time to reach final permitting decisions since 2010. 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.
- Continue to expand the agency's Management 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.
- Increase outreach and educational efforts, while expanding 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 predominantly on the highest risk environmental activities and facilities.
- Target enforcement against chronic and egregious violators to deter future noncompliance and deliver the message to potential violators that there will be consequences if found in violation of environmental rules and statutes.

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 to conserve some 3.9 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.

The park system consists of 171 properties comprising over 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. 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. The Florida Park Service manages 2,761 historic and archaeological sites and buildings including 8 National Historic Landmarks. These resources provide a broad array of unique interpretive and educational opportunities for residents and visitors and fulfill the division's statutory responsibility of providing perpetual preservation historic sites.

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 2.2 million acres. In cooperation with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), CAMA manages approximately 400,000 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. The Department works closely 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.

PROGRAM NARRATIVE

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 continued 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 and 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 two years, OTIS will focus on the following major initiatives:

Enterprise Self-Service Authorization

A major step towards streamlining permitting is to move the permitting application process online and automate the permit review and approval process, where possible. This makes permitting quicker and easier for Florida's businesses and private citizens, improving customer service and allowing the Department to reallocate resources.

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 22 distinct on-line processes representing 44 permits, exemptions, payments, or reports available to DEP customers. Customers have submitted over 9,076 transactions to date. Most recently, we have implemented the General Permit for Yard Trash Disposal or Indoor Waste Processing facilities and the Wastewater/Drinking Water Operator Certification Program (OCP) Examination Retake application. 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/.

Application Development and Software Development Infrastructure Upgrades

This upcoming year, OTIS will perform an upgrade to its Oracle Middle-tier infrastructures from a 32-bit to a 64-bit operating system. This involves upgrading to Java 7 and remediating applications for IE 8, IE 9, and Windows 8 environments. These upgrades are being performed to enhance DEP's operational capabilities and provide a lower overhead on DEP's application's servers. The upgrades also address security and performance issues.

Management Dashboard

Over the past year, OTIS has been working closely with the Secretary's Office, Divisions and Offices of DEP, to standardize, measure, and graphically represent information in the DEP Management Dashboard. This strategic software application allows users to measure the health, goals, progress, and success of different program areas, activities, and service levels of DEP. Users are able to navigate through carefully constructed metrics, provided in an easy to consume, graphical format. This upcoming year DEP will be providing additional management metrics to the dashboard with a focus on aiding the regulatory districts in managing staff and activities.

Paperless Initiative

OTIS is working with DEP Divisions/Districts/Offices to support the agency's initiative to reduce the amount of paper consumed. OTIS' primary role in the Paperless Initiative is to support offices in their implementation of paperless processes. Paper production is a resource-intensive endeavor that depends heavily on forests, water and energy - all things that DEP works to preserve. Sound paper reduction policies will be created and built around one basic principle—use less paper. This can be achieved by using a variety of technologies, many of which are already available to DEP staff. Additionally, new technologies are being identified that can provide additional opportunities for DEP to function with less paper.

A website has been created to aid in communicating the existing technologies available to reduce paper and streamline existing paper-based processes. This site will also guide program areas in getting started with Paperless Process Improvement, and communicate success stories from DEP offices that have already implemented paper reduction activities. Additional efforts made to adopt available technical options and/or other strategies for this initiative include:

- Creating an enterprise document management solution through uniform taxonomy and consolidation of document management systems within DEP;
- Coordinating with the Department of Financial Services to pilot an e-signature product for an agency-wide implementation of e-signature;

- Creating scanning standards and utilizing the Prison Rehabilitative Industries and Diversified Enterprises (PRIDE) for agency-wide scanning initiatives;
- Creating a Service Desk support workflow to address any incoming service tickets related to paperless processes;
- Creating a tracking and reporting system for compliance purposes; and
- Creating a single web portal for all DEP Forms to aid in the implementation e-forms and e-signature.

IT Asset Management

OTIS is establishing an enterprise IT Asset Management Plan for the agency, which includes best business practices of maximizing the functional and financial value of our IT assets through strategic acquisitions, allocations, operations, and dispositions while meeting the needs of our business partners, and agency as a whole. This life cycle approach will aim to employ enterprise oversight and direction through collaborative efforts with all DEP Divisions/Districts/Offices while clearly defining, streamlining, and communicating the IT asset business. Manage Engine's Asset Explorer software, DEP's IT asset management system, is at the core of this implementation effort. This system will drive strategic tracking and managing of the financial, physical, licensing, and contractual aspects of DEP's IT assets through their life cycle. Implementing an effective IT asset management system will enable DEP to account for IT asset management costs and associated risks in a transparent and dependable way. The flow of that information into IT financial management programs will enable DEP to make sound funding and architectural decisions about IT sourcing from a business perspective. OTIS will serve as oversight while providing quality assurance reviews, and quarterly audit reports for compliance purposes.

Web Content Management System

During the past year OTIS has focused on determining a cost-effective way to provide website administrators a centralized content management system to improve security and consistency throughout the Department's website. After issuing a request for quotes, OTIS recently purchased the Pantheon Drupal platform and is in the process of configuration. Basic wireframes for the redesigned site have been produced. During the next fiscal year, the goals are to finalize platform configuration, provide formal Drupal training to the OTIS web development team, create the required content types, establish a site theme, and work with the Department's web administrators to begin reconstructing the department's website.

Microsoft Office 365

An effort will begin at the start of the fiscal year to implement the Office 365 G3 subscription package as an enterprise service. Office 365 can provide DEP a greatly-expanded set of benefits and services compared to our current systems, including:

- Predictability of annual costs over the term of the agreement;.
- Consistency of desktop configurations; and
- Email provided through geo-redundant cloud services including a financially-backed SLA providing a 99.9% uptime.

In addition to offering the familiar Microsoft Office Suite of Products, Office 365 meets our customers' mobile and social networking expectations in today's changing IT environment. Office 365 will achieve this by giving us the tools to move our data into the cloud onto Microsoft managed hardware. In turn, Office Web Apps and SharePoint Online will allow our customers to store and retrieve data in a secure location that is more accessible, any time, from almost anywhere. Lync will give employees extended communication capabilities to communicate and collaborate using both work and personal devices.

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 Resource Management, 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, groundwater 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 groundwater 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. On a yearly basis OER responds to an average of 1800 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 an average of 800 sites on a yearly basis.

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 Assistant 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 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 21% between 2011 and 2012, and the Department is on track for a similar improvement in 2013. 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.

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, aquifers, 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 \$10 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. The 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 2007 - September 2012 (ERP did not exist comprehensively in Northwest Florida until 2010)

10/07 to 09/12	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
NFWW MD	1421	87	103	87	347	63.94	13.05	2099.95	23.12	76.63	n/a
SWFW MD	9537	257	996	1476	890	2143.55	460.95	16018.43	3763.02	4350.98	*
SJWMD	3578	574	890	370	475	4212.89	375.60	26666.56	214.09	4620.93	1062.58
SFWMD	6045	199	692	280	304	3776.45	0	30695.98	3580.46	71657.09	313.73
SRWMD	258	36	54	249	732	23.60	95.97	87.76	5.80	155.11	0.87
WMD Subtotal	20839	1153	2735	2462	2748	10220.43	945.57	75568.68	7586.49	80860.74	*
DEP	9396	1186	2067	17376	2662	207.97	482.27	970.58	48.71	689.98	*
Grand Total	30235	2339	4802	19838	5410	10428.40	1427.84	76539.26	7635.20	81550.72	*

*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 October 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. The Department is working with the Army Corps of Engineers and the Water Management Districts to expand the SPGP to some of the Water Management Districts.

Water Reuse

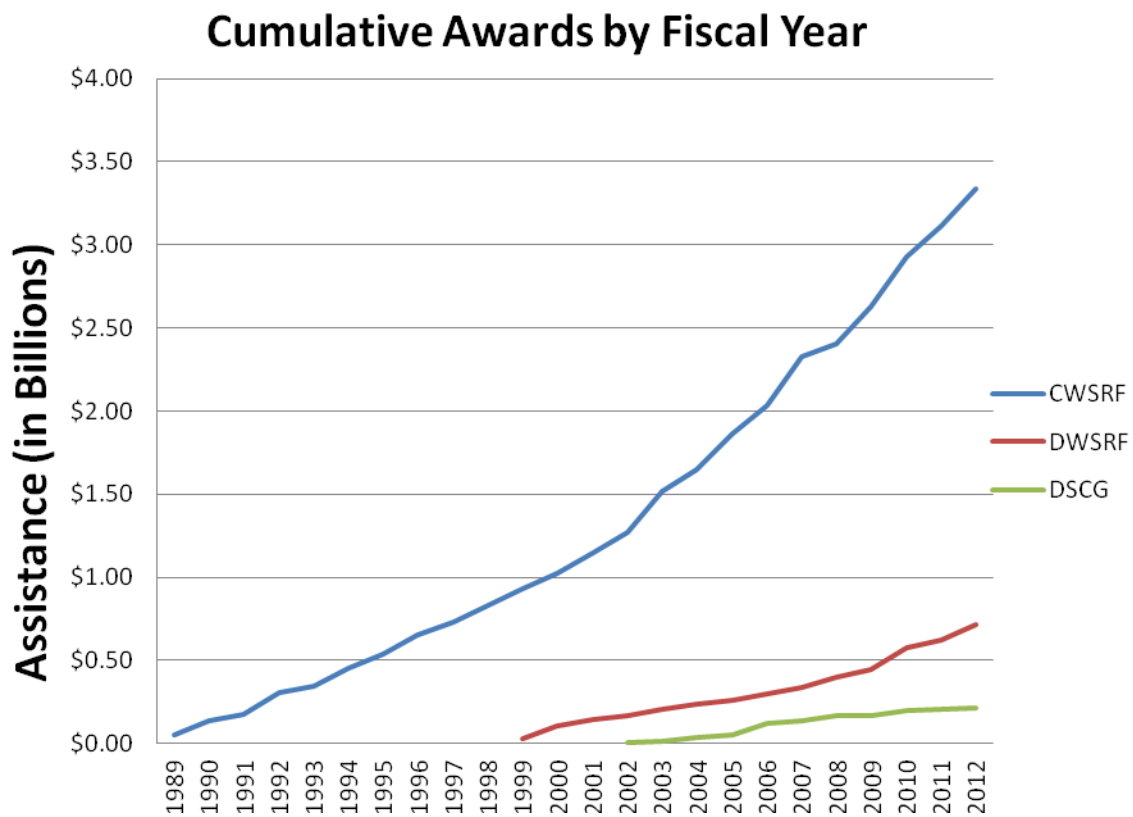
Florida's reclaimed water (reuse) program is by far the most successful in the United States, both in terms of total and per capita reuse. DWRM promotes reuse of highly treated wastewater for irrigation, ground water recharge, architectural uses, and natural systems enhancement to ensure that Florida's water resources are productively used not wasted. The program's rigorous treatment and operational requirements assure public health protection. According to the 2012 Reuse Inventory, available at www.dep.state.fl.us/water/reuse/inventory.htm, approximately 67% of Florida's wastewater treatment capacity is devoted to reuse and about 45% 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)
<u>Public Access Areas & Landscape Irrigation</u>					
Golf Course Irrigation	192	315.6	130.2	66,783	68,772
Residential Irrigation	133	455.9	187.3	138,412	156,495
Other Public Access Areas & Other	145	216.1	79.6	38,868	51,030
Subtotal	247	987.6	397.1	244,064	276,297
<u>Agricultural Irrigation</u>					
Edible Crops ^(d)	18	48.9	18.2	14,056	14,056
Other Crops	117	137.2	54.5	24,752	27,966
Subtotal	126	186.1	72.6	38,808	42,022
<u>Ground Water Recharge & Indirect Potable Reuse</u>					
Rapid Infiltration Basins	176	216.9	93.1	14,885	18,032
Absorption Fields	17	6.6	2.4	494	494
Surface Water Augmentation	0	0	0	NA	NA
Injection	0	0	0	NA	NA
Subtotal	182	223.5	95.6	15,379	18,526
<u>Industrial</u>					
At Treatment Plant	99	85.6	55.5	744	2,329
At Other Facilities	40	135.5	66.7	4,854	6,771
Subtotal	119	221.1	122.3	5,598	9,100
<u>Toilet Flushing</u>	15	1.1	0.4	NA	NA
<u>Fire Protection</u>	3	2.0	0	NA	NA
<u>Wetlands</u>	10	76.6	35.3	5,020	5,020
<u>Other Uses</u>	15	12.6	1.7	228	182
2012 Totals	438	1,710.7	724.9	309,095	351,148
2011 Totals	434	1,618.2	722.0	302,774	333,626
% Change	+0.9%	+5.7%	+0.4%	+2.1%	+5.3%

- 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 State Revolving Fund, 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 2013-14 the Florida Legislature appropriated \$37.5 million. Funding will be allocated to 12 federally-funded projects impacted by Hurricane Sandy and Tropical Storm Debby, three additional federal projects that sustained storm damages, and ten non-federal projects impacted by Hurricane Sandy. That appropriation also provided nearly \$2 million for inlet management and sand source needs assessments, \$1.1 million for post-construction monitoring, and nearly \$1 million for Collier County engineering services.
- 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 mining and minerals regulatory programs 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. According to the U.S. Geological Survey's 2013 Mineral Yearbook, in 2012, 11 States produced more than \$2 billion dollars worth of nonfuel mineral commodities. Florida ranked fourth with a nonfuel raw minerals production valued at \$3.64 billion and accounts for nearly 4.76% of the U.S. total. Florida's principle minerals production in order of value are phosphate rock, stone (crushed), cement (portland), sand and gravel (construction) and zirconium concentrates.

Florida ranks first in phosphate rock production and according to the Florida Industrial and Phosphate Research Institute's website, Florida provides approximately 75 percent of the nation's phosphate fertilizer and about 25 percent of the world supply. Florida ranks ninth in production of crushed stone (in Florida, limestone and dolomite) which is primarily used for road construction. Florida ranks fifth nationally in cement production. Although Florida does not rank in the top10 States in sand and gravel

(construction) production, its production is extremely important economically to the State. Two firms produce heavy minerals (illmenite and rutile) from surface mines in Florida and Virginia. Florida's zirconium concentrates are a co-product of its heavy minerals mining operations. Lastly, of note, Florida and Minnesota are the leading producers of peat in the United States.

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. For FY 2013-14, the Legislature appropriated \$3 million, which will complete reclamation of the next project on the prioritized list and partially fund a second project. Estimated appropriations of \$21.8 million are needed to fully fund the remaining six projects designed to reclaim a total of 3,272 acres. 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 was 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 was released in April of 2013.

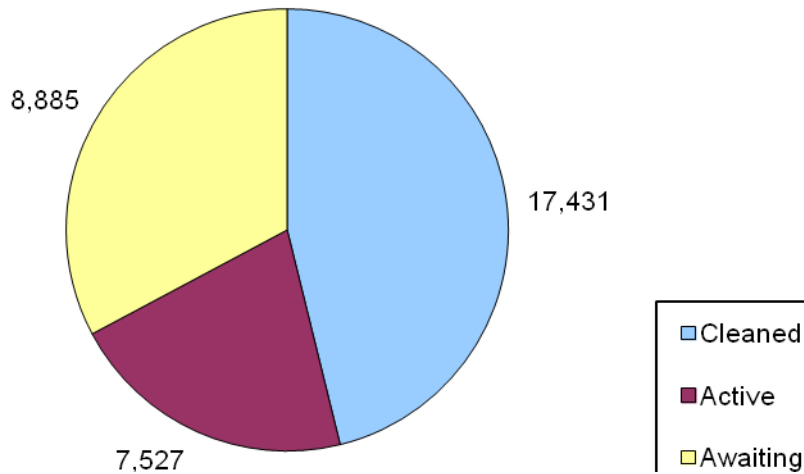
Oil & Gas

The Oil & Gas Program regulates onshore exploration, drilling, and production of crude oil and natural gas. Oil & gas permitting activity has surged since 2011 due to high crude oil prices and industry interest in a new crude oil play in the Lower Sunniland Formation in South Florida. New legislation in 2013 authorizing the Oil & Gas Program to allow and regulate conversion of partially depleted oilfields into underground natural gas storage facilities will challenge the program to develop rules and train for permitting and inspection of these new facilities.

Waste Management

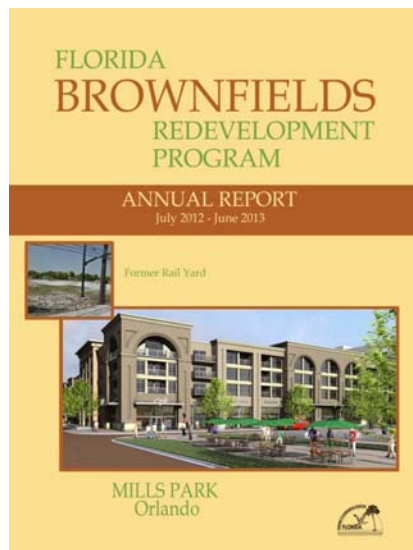
The Department's Division of Waste Management (DWM) protects public health and the environment through management and regulation of solid and hazardous waste and petroleum storage tanks along with the cleanup of soil, ground water, and surface water contamination. Cleanup is funded by government programs 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.

Known Contaminated Sites
(33,843)



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 336 areas as of June 2013, with 186 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 330 tax credit certificates totaling over \$30.5 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 2013-14, cleanup will be underway at more than 2,795 contaminated sites through enforcement actions or voluntary cleanup.

Priority areas for the Waste Management Program in FY 2013-14 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 the DWM over district permitting and enforcement, and guidance on compliance inspection priorities. In FY 2012-13, the waste programs processed 307 solid waste permits, 48 hazardous waste permits and over 29,000 registrations, certifications and other authorizations.

- *Recycling:* The DWM continues to focus on the statewide recycling goal of 75% of municipal solid waste 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 was for the 35 counties over 100,000 population to recycle 40% of recyclable solid waste by December 31, 2012, with the goal increasing every two years through 2020. The statewide recycling rate for



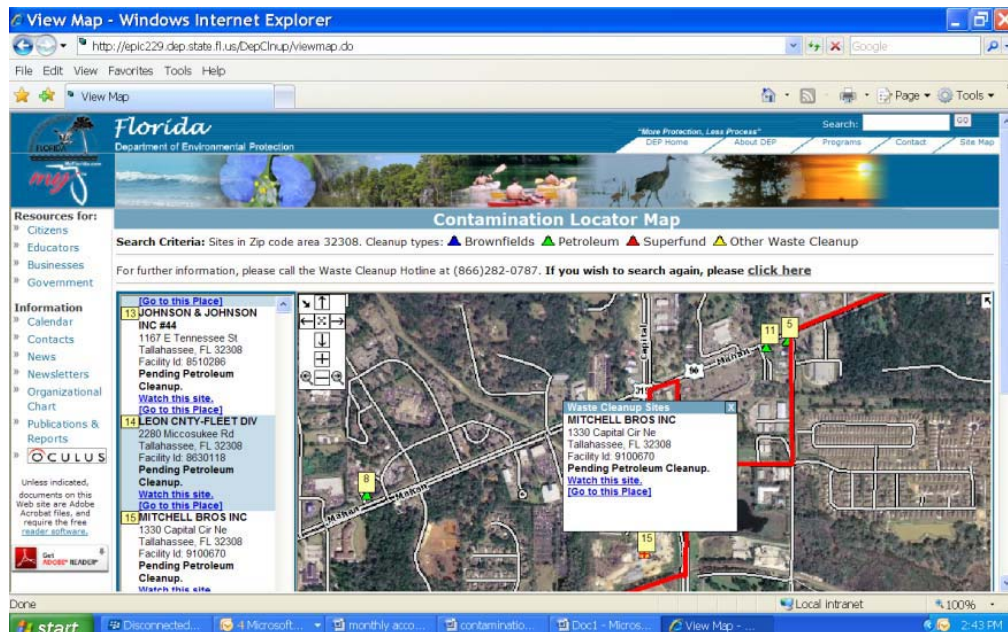
calendar year 2012 was 48%. The Department's Recycling Business Assistance Center is working to expand and enhance the markets for recyclables in Florida (see www.dep.state.fl.us/waste/rbac/). Businesses can also access the Florida Recycling Loan Program for capital to purchase equipment and machinery to expand recycling capacity; information is available at www.dep.state.fl.us/waste/categories/recycling/pages/loan.htm.

- *Petroleum Cleanup and Discharge Prevention:* The DWM is implementing major changes to the Petroleum Cleanup Program to improve the efficiency and cost effectiveness of the program. This includes increasing the number of cleaned sites or no longer actively managed sites by implementing competitive bidding as directed by the 2013 Legislature and employing risk-based closures and other initiatives.

Effective July 1, 2012, the 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:* The 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. The 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. In early 2013, the division outsourced scanning operations to PRIDE Enterprises (Prison Rehabilitative Industries and Diversified Enterprises, Inc.) as a cost effective means of adding older documents to the electronic document management system where they need to be retained by the Department.
- 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 2013, the DWM surpassed 2.7 million data uploads.
- DEP Business Portal – The 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 the DWM databases.



Air Resources Management

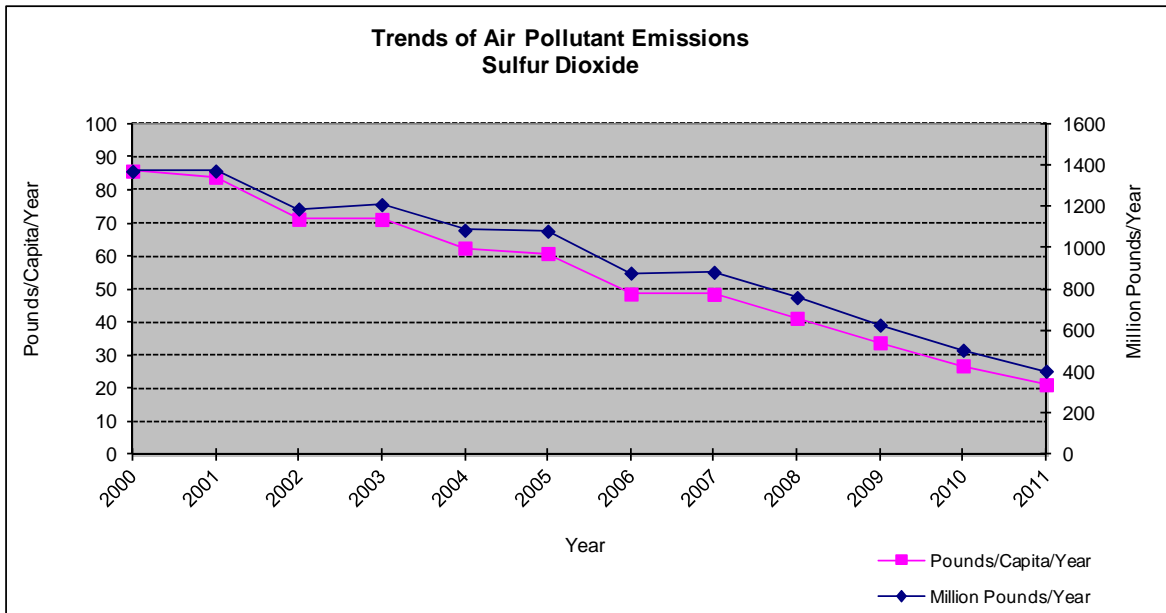
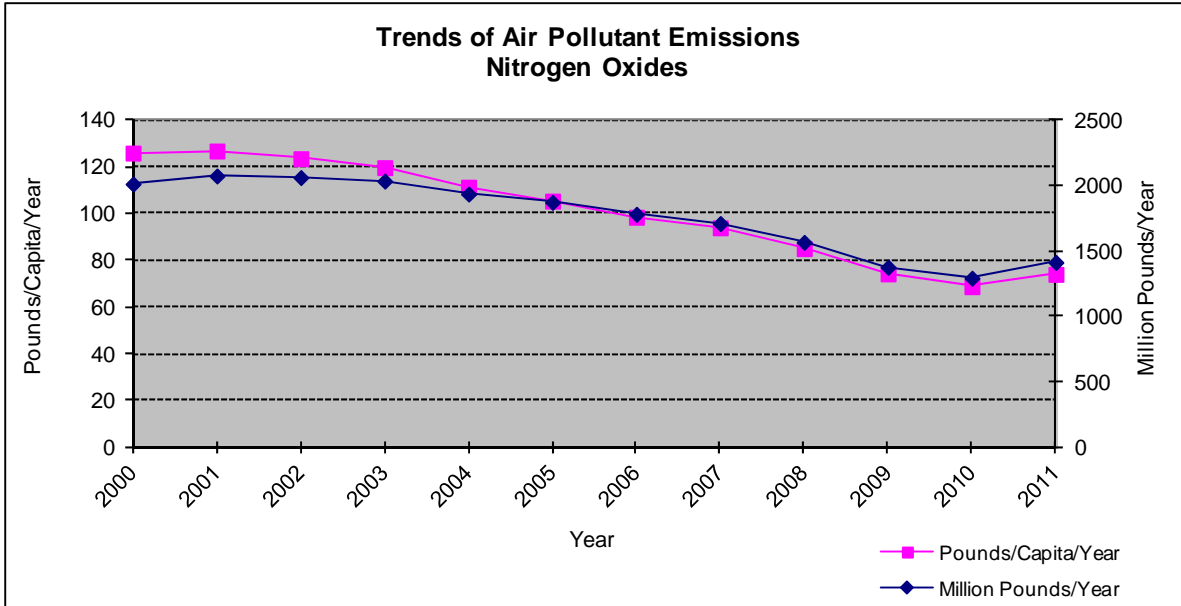
The Department's Division of Air Resources Management (DARM) responsibly manages Florida's air resources through consistent regulation of industry and accountability to our customers. Florida's air program is largely driven by the federal Clean Air Act and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulations as well as state laws in chapter 403, Florida Statutes. The DARM's primary functions include permitting, compliance assistance, compliance determinations and enforcement, emissions inventory, and ambient air monitoring. The DARM directly implements air regulatory actions and also oversees the activities of the Department's six districts and eight Department-approved county air pollution control programs.

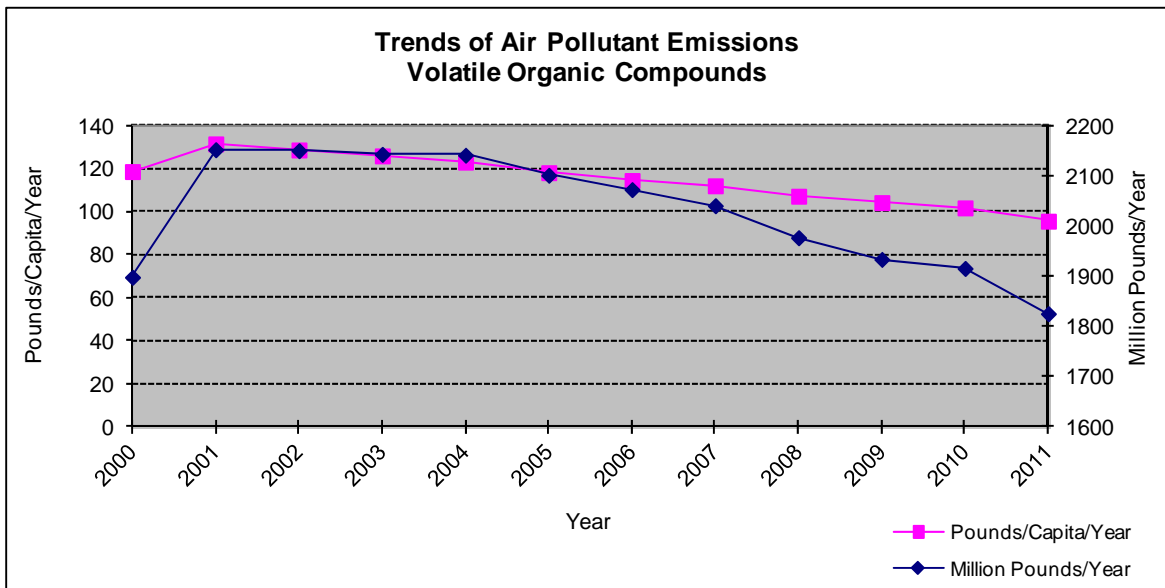
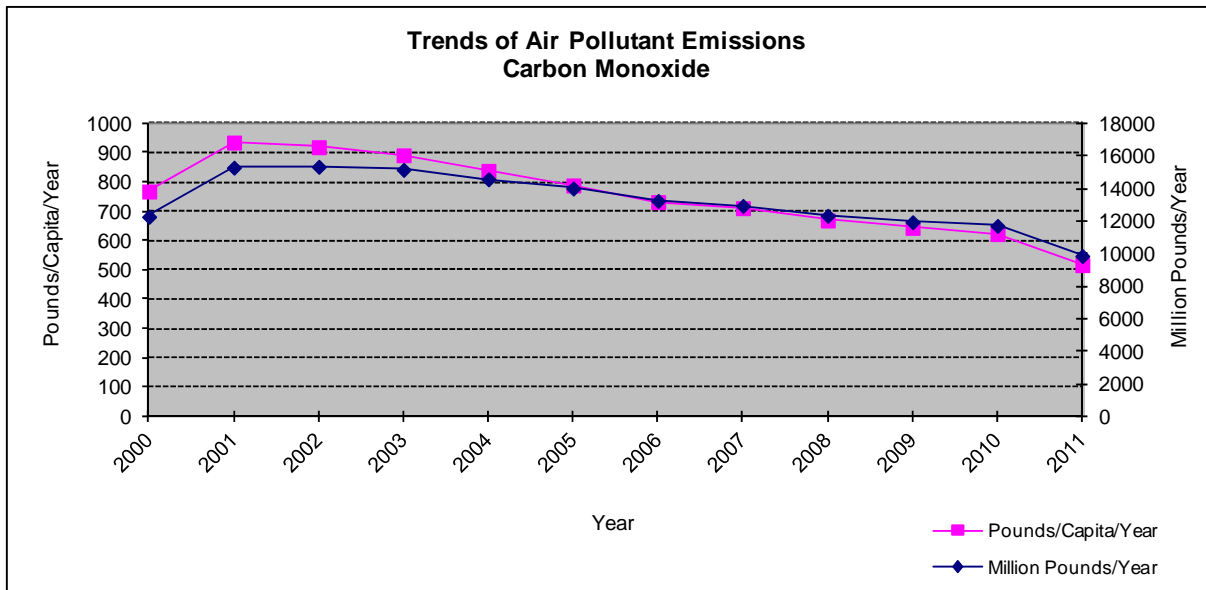
The DARM also uses ambient air quality data to evaluate air pollution levels and trends with respect to the National Ambient Air Quality Standards ("NAAQS"), which EPA established six pollutants, referred to as "criteria" pollutants because they are based on health-related criteria: Lead (Pb), Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂), Carbon Monoxide (CO), Ozone (O₃), Particulate Matter (PM), and Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂).

The ambient data required to determine compliance with the NAAQS are obtained through Florida's statewide air monitoring network, which consists of 206 monitors located in 37 of the 67 counties, covering 90% of Florida's population. While most monitoring occurs in densely populated areas, instruments are also 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 (SO₂), carbon monoxide (CO), volatile organic compounds (VOC) and nitrogen oxides (NO_x) from 1985 until 2011, as illustrated in the four graphs below. The slight increase in nitrogen oxide emissions (NO_x) from 2010 to 2011 is attributable to changes in the EPA model used to calculate on-road mobile emissions, rather than actual emissions increases.

Trends of Air Pollutant Emissions





The DARM also implements the Small Business Environmental Assistance Program, which was established by Title V of the 1990 Clean Air Act Amendments to provide compliance advice and technical assistance to small businesses. The program encourages pollution prevention with business trade associations and small businesses and offers compliance tools, such as industry-specific compliance calendars and fact sheets; free and confidential phone consultations; notification of applicable requirements and facts; referrals to other environmental programs (water, waste); presentations and workshops to public or private organizations; and a hotline directory of key personnel who manage various state environmental programs and services.

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. However, 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 four 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 four 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

Primary responsibilities of the Office of Water Policy include:

- Developing statewide water resource policies.
- Updating the "Water Resource Implementation Rule," Chapter 62-40, F.A.C., that provides guidance for Department and water management districts water programs and activities.
- Reviewing water management districts programs, plans, and rules for consistency with chapter 62-40, F.A.C., and chapter 373, F.S.
- Tracking water management district performance on mission critical activities.
- Working with the United States Geological Survey to produce Water-Use in Florida Report.
- Assisting the Governor's Office in the review of water management districts 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 districts 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 districts regulatory programs.

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 State and 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 (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, have a multitude of stakeholders 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, quantity, timing and distribution of water.

The Office of Ecosystem Projects’ staff coordinates closely with agency partners, primarily the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the South Florida Water Management District, to ensure smooth transition from project planning to permitting and long term operations of water management projects. 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 avoid and minimize 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 inspect projects throughout construction to ensure that the implementation of best management practices and avoidance and minimization of environmental impacts during construction. Completed projects are periodically evaluated for compliance with water quality standards and achievement of water quality improvement through nutrient reduction.

The office supports other Department programs to address issues which cross program boundaries, 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 which oversees development of Minimum Flows and Levels and water reservations. The office also works closely with the Office of Intergovernmental Programs, the divisions of State Lands, Water Resource Management and Waste

Management, and the South and Southeast District Regulatory 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. In November 2012, additional restructuring was put into place to further streamline office functions and improve communication and coordination between staff in Tallahassee and West Palm Beach. Other significant changes over the past year include the movement of the Save Our Everglades Bonding Program from the Division of State Lands' budget entity to the Office of Water Policy and Ecosystem Restoration.

Specific Office responsibilities include:

- Developing and communicating agency policy and assisting in the development of State-led Everglades restoration efforts;
- Representing the Department in Everglades Forever Act, Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan and Northern Everglades and Estuaries Protection Program coordination planning;
- Linking regulatory activities with project planning, biological assessments and engineering and design through internal and external consultation and guidance;
- Regulatory authority over ecosystem restoration projects;
- Inspecting projects and providing environmental compliance assistance;
- Participating in interagency technical groups and committees including the Everglades Technical Oversight Committee, Restoration Coordination & Verification (RECOVER), the Restoration Strategies Science Plan Team, the South Florida Ecosystem Restoration Task Force, Loxahatchee River Management Coordination Council, Biscayne Bay Regional Restoration Coordination Team, and others;
- Technical support for legislative activities related to Everglades restoration;
- Oversight of legislative appropriations for restoration activities;
- Providing 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; and
- Reviewing documents distributed through the Florida State Clearinghouse to ensure consistency with the Florida Coastal Zone Management Act.

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, more than 30 first-magnitude springs and hundreds of smaller 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.

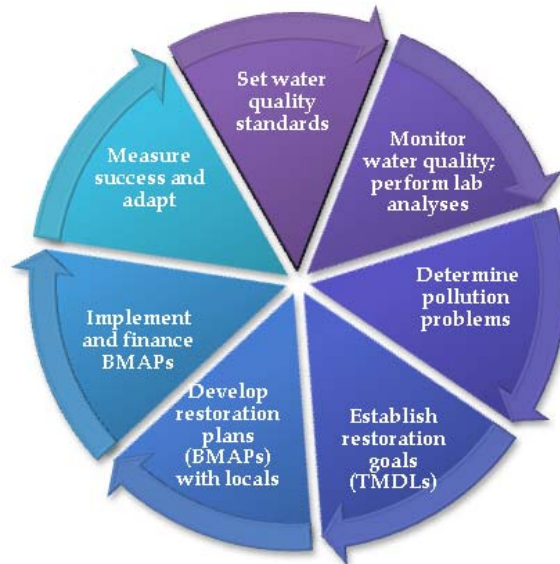
Florida's typically slow moving, warm surface waters are susceptible to contamination from many sources. Obvious sources include domestic and industrial wastewater discharges, which have been extensively regulated and significantly reduced over the last four decades. In contrast, "nonpoint sources" of pollution are diffuse, difficult to identify and hard to regulate. They include an estimated 2.5 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 its broadest scale, monitoring addresses statewide and regional questions to characterize overall water quality trends and conditions. Another component of the network assesses local watersheds and waterbodies to determine whether water quality standards are being met. Finally, monitoring is also used to evaluate regulatory compliance, the effectiveness of urban and agricultural best management practices and the success of restoration programs. 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 (www.dep.state.fl.us/water/monitoring/council/index.htm) to reduce duplication and expand the pool of available quality data.

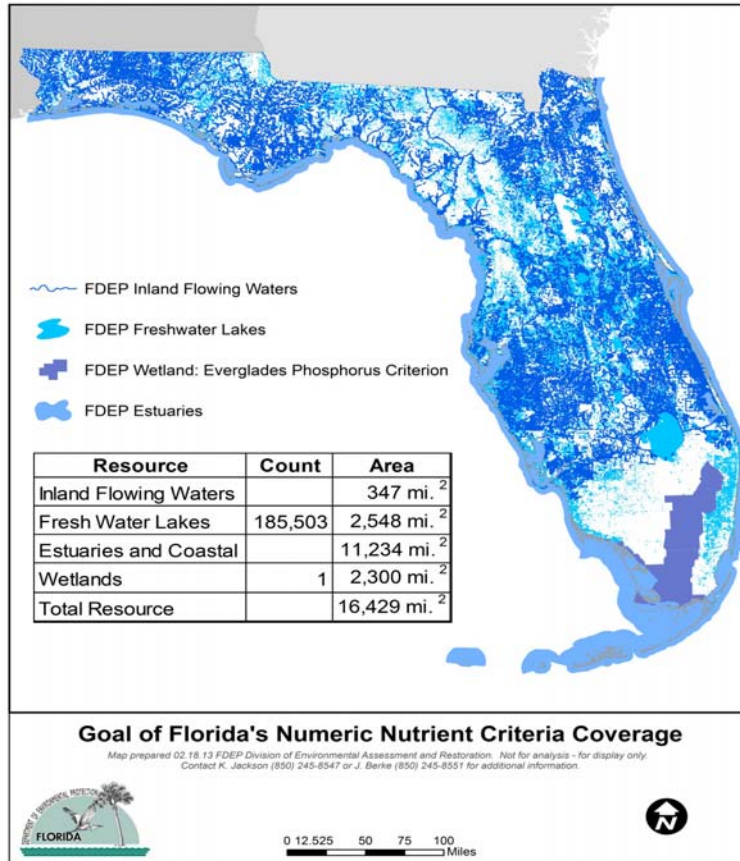
DEAR assesses all of this monitoring data in the context of surface water quality standards established consistent with the federal Clean Water Act. Florida's standards are adopted in chapters 62-302 and 62-303 of the Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.), and include surface water use classifications, 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 graphic below illustrates the watershed management cycle.



The key to cleaning up Florida’s polluted rivers, lakes, streams, springs and estuaries—after assessing water quality data and determining and verifying specific pollution problems—is establishing the amount of pollutants waterbodies can assimilate and still meet water quality standards through Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) determinations. These TMDLs represent water quality restoration goals, grounded in science and publicly adopted by rule, to guide the development and implementation of local 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.

The most challenging surface water quality problem facing Florida is excessive levels of nutrients (nitrogen and phosphorus), which cause algae growth, deplete oxygen levels and compromise aquatic habitats. During the 2013 legislative session, DEAR secured the additional authority necessary to complete the adoption and implementation of numeric criteria establishing specific limits on nutrients in surface waters. This legislation (Senate Bill 1808, now chapter 2013-071, Laws of Florida) supports the March 15, 2013 Agreement in Principle and Path Forward between the Department and EPA, which establish the actions necessary to end federal rulemaking for numeric nutrient criteria in Florida and replace them with Florida-adopted criteria by December 2014. At that point, Florida will have comprehensive numeric nutrient criteria in place as illustrated in the map below.



As of 2012, DEAR has assessed 4,245 (66%) of Florida’s discrete watershed segments and identified 2,262 as “impaired” (not meeting water quality standards) as the result of specific pollutants, including nutrients. Another 1,166 segments have been evaluated but not enough data are yet available to make formal determinations. The division has completed some 400 TMDLs (restoration targets) and adopted 16 BMAPs providing the blueprints to restore 102 affected waterbodies. DEAR has 11 more BMAPs under development in 2013, addressing more than 45 additional waterbodies. The division also awards millions of dollars a year for local government restoration projects and best management practices, including a new funding source established by the Florida Legislature in 2013 specifically to fund springs protection and restoration. 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 127,459 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. In 2013, the Lab has added cutting-edge tools that will allow DEAR to track the sources of certain bacteria in surface waters and the potentially harmful organisms that may go along with them. The Lab also is one of only 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. See <http://www.epa.gov/oemer1n1/> for more information.

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.

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;

In addition to early restoration, the President signed the RESTORE Act into law. The Act creates the Gulf Coast Ecosystem Restoration Council, and outlines five funding categories for Clean Water Act civil and administrative penalties from the Deepwater Horizon oil spill.

The Gulf Environmental Benefit Fund was established by the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation (NFWF) to administer funds arising from plea agreements that resolve the criminal cases against BP and Transocean. The Florida Fish & Wildlife Conservation Commission and the Florida Department of Environmental Protection will work directly with NFWF to identify projects for the State of Florida, in consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. The criminal plea agreement will award \$335.1 million over the period of five years to fund restoration projects in Florida.

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 3.9² million acres of land for environmental, recreational, and preservation purposes. These investments have been implemented 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.

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.

² 3.9 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.

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.

The state land acquisition programs have 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.

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 allows the Department and other agencies to track the ownership of all state-owned lands and facilities. The project began in November 2010 and was completed in February 2013. FL-SOLARIS data is available to the public on the Division's website (http://www.dep.state.fl.us/lands/fl_solaris.htm).

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 2012-2013, 25,575,794 people visited Florida's State Parks, generating nearly \$55.7 million in revenue. The state park system's impact on local economies throughout Florida exceeds \$900 million every year.³ 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.

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>.

³ *Florida State Parks Economic Impact Assessment (2012)*

Office of Greenways and Trails

The Office of Greenways and Trails (OGT), within the Division of Recreation and Parks, provides statewide leadership and coordination to establish, expand and promote the Florida Greenways and Trails System (FGTS). The Florida Greenways and Trails System Plan 2013-2017 (Plan) establishes priorities and defines the role of the FGTS in advancing Florida's economy, tourism, health, transportation, recreation, conservation and quality of life. OGT oversees the priority and opportunity maps that define the FGTS, and works in partnership with communities, agencies and organizations to close gaps in the system.

OGT coordinates with communities, agencies and organizations and provides technical assistance regarding the acquisition, development, designation and management of greenways and trails projects that fulfill the FGTS plan and vision. OGT also manages the Florida Greenways and Trails Acquisition Program, a component of Florida Forever, receiving 1.5 percent of the annual appropriation. This acquisition program has helped to acquire the land for all or part of several corridors in Florida's Priority Trails System. The Priority Trails System serves as a framework for systematically "closing gaps" and connecting priority corridors within the FGTS to establish a fully connected and integrated statewide trail network.

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 (ERC) – The powers and duties of the 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 Florida Board of Professional Geologists – Established by the legislature to safeguard the public and environment by ensuring that Professional Geologists meet minimum competence standards.

Office of Emergency Response

- 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 Office 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 Office 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 Office 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 Office 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 Office of Emergency Response to act as lead state Trustee for coastal oil spill issues.

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, F.S., 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 CCB 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 CCB will help to guide future land use planning decisions and recommend market-based incentives that encourage conservation.

- Florida State Owned Land and Records Information System (FL-SOLARIS) Executive Management Team – Internal agency team established to provide oversight of the development of the FL-SOLARIS.
- 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.
- 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.
- Fisheating Creek Settlement Agreement Advisory Board – Court ordered board to advise Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission on the management of the Fisheating Creek Wildlife Management Area.

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.

- 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, and it consists of various technical and advisory committees.
- St. Johns River Alliance – The Alliance is governed by a regional, 34 member Board of Directors that includes elected officials, agencies, citizens and businesses devoted to water quality improvements and restoration of the St. Johns River.
- 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."
- Indian River Lagoon National Estuary Program – The program to protect and restore the lagoon is a partnership of five bordering counties, the Department, the St. Johns River 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 lagoon managers and administrators.

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.).
- Restoration Strategies Science Plan Team – Interagency team required by the Restoration Strategies Regional Water Quality Plan that accompanies the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System

Watershed Permits and associated consent orders for the Everglades Stormwater Treatment Areas (STAs). The team drafted a science plan that will ensure continued research and monitoring to improve and optimize the performance of the STAs.

- South Florida Ecosystem Restoration Task Force (SFERTF) - 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.
 - SFERTF Working Group - Assists the [Task Force](#) in its efforts to coordinate the development of consistent policies, strategies, plans, programs, projects, activities, and priorities addressing the restoration, preservation, and protection of the South Florida ecosystem.
 - SFERTF Science Coordination Group - Continually documents and supports programmatic-level science and other research through updates and implementation of the Task Force's Plan for Coordinating Science.
 - SFERTF Biscayne Bay Regional Restoration Team – Implements an Action Plan developed to integrate and coordinate restoration, enhancement, preservation projects, plans, and activities to help maintain a functioning Biscayne Bay ecosystem. Focus is on maintaining adequate volume and appropriate timing and distribution of freshwater flow to Biscayne Bay.
- Water Resources Advisory Commission (WRAC) – An advisory body to the South Florida Water Management District (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.
- North Florida Regional Water Supply Partnership – This partnership is a collaborative effort among the water management districts, Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP), local elected officials and area stakeholders. It is an initiative by the St. Johns River and Suwannee River water management districts and DEP to protect natural resources and ensure cost-effective and sustainable water supplies in northeast Florida.
- Central Florida Water Initiative (CFWI) - The CFWI builds on the prior work of the Central Florida Coordination Area (CFCA). Both efforts focus on an area that includes southern Lake, Orange, Osceola, Seminole and Polk counties. The three water management districts, along with the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP), Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (DACS), regional public water supply utilities and other stakeholders are collaborating to develop a unified process to address central Florida's current and long-term water supply needs.
- Restoration Coordination and Verification (RECOVER) Leadership Group – Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan interagency team responsible for coordinating and integrating the activities of the RECOVER technical teams and ensuring that the overall focus and direction of the

implementation process remains consistent with the goals of system-wide restoration.

- 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.

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 United States Geological Survey, 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 turned over primary representation in GOMA to the Florida Institute of Oceanography in April 2013, but retains the option of participating in the Water Quality Team, four workgroups that focus on harmful algal blooms, pathogens, mercury in seafood, and monitoring, as well as other GOMA project issue teams.

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.

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.
- 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

- Visit Florida – Florida State Parks is a Visit Florida partner and serves on the Industry Relations Committee and other committees as appropriate.
- 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.

Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas (CAMA)

- Florida 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 annually.
- Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary (NOAA) Advisory 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 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. The Office of Ecosystem Projects is also assisting with this effort.

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

Landfill Sinkhole Technical Advisory Group

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 Landfill 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	<i>Budget Entity & Performance Measures</i>	Approved Prior Year Standard FY 2012-13	Prior Year Actual FY 2012-13	Approved Standards for FY 2013-14	Requested Standard FY 2014-15
Administrative Services	<i>Executive Direction and Support Services - 37010100</i>				
	Administrative costs as a percent of total agency costs	1.4%	1.6%	1.4%	1.4%
	Administrative positions as a percent of total agency positions	9.5%	8.1%	9.5%	9.5%
	Percent of customer service requests resolved within 10 business days by the Office of Citizen Services	75%	93%	DELETED	DELETED
	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%	DELETED	DELETED
	Submission of annual grant application to National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within statutory time frame (Yes or No)	Yes	Yes	DELETED	DELETED

Program	<i>Budget Entity & Performance Measures</i>	Approved Prior Year Standard FY 2012-13	Prior Year Actual FY 2012-13	Approved Standards for FY 2013-14	Requested Standard FY 2014-15
	Percent of required subgrant site visits conducted (Office of Intergovernmental Programs)	100%	100%	DELETED	DELETED
	Percent of legal contacts resolved (answered, referred, completed) by the Office of General Counsel	97%	99%	DELETED	DELETED
	Percent of legal cases resolved by the Office of General Counsel	50%	83%	DELETED	DELETED
	Percent of mentors participating over one year (Office of Communication)	10%	2%	DELETED	DELETED
	Percent of Inspector General recommendations agreed upon by management	90%	98%	DELETED	DELETED
	Percent of land acquired to implement the Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan	60%	60%	DELETED	DELETED
	Percent of press requests completed by reporter deadline	100%	95%	DELETED	DELETED
	Percent of Cabinet agenda items passed	83%	83%	DELETED	DELETED

Program	<i>Budget Entity & Performance Measures</i>	Approved Prior Year Standard FY 2012-13	Prior Year Actual FY 2012-13	Approved Standards for FY 2013-14	Requested Standard FY 2014-15
	Percent of proposed agenda items that reach Cabinet agenda	95%	56%	DELETED	DELETED
	Percent of invoices paid timely as per statutory guidelines	96%	98%	DELETED	DELETED
	Percent of employee relations issues successfully handled	75%	100%	DELETED	DELETED
	Percent of all budget amendment requests processed and submitted within 5 days of receipt	90%	91%	DELETED	DELETED
	Percent of single sources processed within 3 workdays of receipt of complete single source justification from program area	90%	100%	DELETED	DELETED
	Percent of property inventories received from divisions/districts that are reconciled by the close of the fiscal year	100%	100%	DELETED	DELETED

Program	<i>Budget Entity & Performance Measures</i>	Approved Prior Year Standard FY 2012-13	Prior Year Actual FY 2012-13	Approved Standards for FY 2013-14	Requested Standard FY 2014-15
	Percent change from previous year of number of marine facilities participating in clean vessel and clean marina programs	10%	6%	DELETED	DELETED
	Ratio of clean facilities to total number of known marinas and boatyards	675:2007	771:2007 38.4%	DELETED	DELETED
	Approved New Measure for FY 13/14: Average permit application time in house (receipt to agency action)	N/A – New Measure	N/A – New Measure	55 Days	55 Days
	Approved New Measure for FY 13/14: Percent of regulated sites and facilities in compliance	N/A – New Measure	N/A – New Measure	90%	90%
	<i>Technology and Information Services – 37010300</i>				
	Number of terabytes (converted to megabytes) transported/Bureau of Information Systems budget expended	122.7/\$1	Information is not available due to data center consolidation.	DELETED	DELETED

Program	Budget Entity & Performance Measures	Approved Prior Year Standard FY 2012-13	Prior Year Actual FY 2012-13	Approved Standards for FY 2013-14	Requested Standard FY 2014-15
	<i>Emergency Response – 37010400</i>				
	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) Approved Revision for FY 13/14: Percent of pollutant discharge sites remediated by the responsible party/owner in the context of emergency response	76%	76%	76%	76%
State Lands	<i>Land Administration – 37100200</i>				
	Average number of days to closing from Board of Trustees' approval	135	76	DELETED	DELETED
	Purchase price as a percent of approved value for parcels	90%	95%	DELETED	DELETED

Program	<i>Budget Entity & Performance Measures</i>	Approved Prior Year Standard FY 2012-13	Prior Year Actual FY 2012-13	Approved Standards for FY 2013-14	Requested Standard FY 2014-15
	Average percent of Florida Forever Benchmarks met via Board of Trustees land acquisitions	72%	69% * Calculated using data from the Fall of 2012 - New data not available until December 1, 2013	DELETED	DELETED
	<i>Land Management – 37100300</i>				
	Percent of uplands instrument requests/application completed within 12 months of receipt as compared to those received timely	95%	84%	DELETED	DELETED
	Percent of submerged lands lease instruments completed within 12 months as compared to those received	95%	82%	DELETED	DELETED
	Percent of asset management instrument requests/application completed within 12 months as compared to those received	100%	120%	DELETED	DELETED

Program	Budget Entity & Performance Measures	Approved Prior Year Standard FY 2012-13	Prior Year Actual FY 2012-13	Approved Standards for FY 2013-14	Requested Standard FY 2014-15
	Approved New Measure for FY 13/14: 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	85%	85%
Water Policy and Ecosystems Restoration	<i>Water Policy and Ecosystems Restoration - 37200100</i>				
	New Measure for FY 13/14: Percent of Florida’s 2030 public water supply demand met	N/A – New Measure	N/A – New Measure	5%	5%
	New Measure for FY 13/14: 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	100%	100%
Environmental Assessment and Restoration	<i>Water Science and Laboratory Services - 37300100</i>				
	Average cost per analysis (Number of dollars)	\$40	\$37.60	DELETED	DELETED

Program	<i>Budget Entity & Performance Measures</i>	Approved Prior Year Standard FY 2012-13	Prior Year Actual FY 2012-13	Approved Standards for FY 2013-14	Requested Standard FY 2014-15
	Percent of surface waters with healthy nutrient levels	71%	66%	DELETED	DELETED
	Percent of surface waters with healthy biological conditions	62%	89%	DELETED	DELETED
	Percent of groundwater quality monitoring network wells that meet water quality standards Approved Revision for FY 13/14: Percent of groundwater quality monitoring wells that reflect good water quality (no exceedances of ground water quality standards)	85%	81.5%	85%	85%
	Approved New Measure for 13/14: 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	1) flowing streams - 55%; 2) combined lakes – 70%	1) flowing streams - 55%; 2) combined lakes – 70%

Program	<i>Budget Entity & Performance Measures</i>	Approved Prior Year Standard FY 2012-13	Prior Year Actual FY 2012-13	Approved Standards for FY 2013-14	Requested Standard FY 2014-15
Water Resource Management	<i>Beach Management – 37350100</i>				
	Percent of beaches that provide upland protection, wildlife habitat, or recreation according to statutory requirements Approved Revision for FY 13/14: Percent of Florida’s 825 miles of sandy beaches that protect uplands, wildlife and recreation	81%	79%	78%	78%
	<i>Water Resource Management – 37350400</i>				
	Percent of reclaimed water (reuse) capacity relative to total domestic wastewater capacity Approved Revision for FY 13/14: Percent of reclaimed water (reuse) capacity relative to total domestic wastewater capacity; percent of treated domestic wastewater reused for beneficial purposes	56%	67%	60%; 45%	60%; 45%

Program	<i>Budget Entity & Performance Measures</i>	Approved Prior Year Standard FY 2012-13	Prior Year Actual FY 2012-13	Approved Standards for FY 2013-14	Requested Standard FY 2014-15
	Percent of facilities/sites in compliance	90%	94%	DELETED	DELETED
	Percent of phosphate mined lands that have been reclaimed; and percent of phosphate mined lands that have been reclaimed and released from reclamation obligations	65%/32%	83%/42%	DELETED	DELETED
	Percent of public water systems with no significant health drinking water quality problems	94%	97%	94%	94%
	Net oil and saltwater spilled as a percent of total liquids produced	0.0025%	0.0023%	DELETED	DELETED
	Percent of oil and gas facilities in compliance with statutory requirements	94.3%	99.5%	DELETED	DELETED
Waste Management	<i>Waste Management – 37450300</i>				
	Cumulative percent of petroleum contaminated sites with cleanup completed	19%	40%	DELETED	DELETED
	Cumulative percent of drycleaning contaminated sites with cleanup completed	5%	10%	DELETED	DELETED

Program	<i>Budget Entity & Performance Measures</i>	Approved Prior Year Standard FY 2012-13	Prior Year Actual FY 2012-13	Approved Standards for FY 2013-14	Requested Standard FY 2014-15
	Cumulative percent of other contaminated sites with cleanup completed	52%	39%	DELETED	DELETED
	Percent of regulated solid and hazardous waste facilities in significant compliance with statutory requirements	92%	98%	DELETED	DELETED
	Percent of inspected facilities that generate, treat, store or dispose of hazardous waste in significant compliance	89%	99%	DELETED	DELETED
	Percent of regulated petroleum storage tank facilities in significant compliance with state regulations	79%	89%	DELETED	DELETED
	Percent of non-government funded contaminated sites with cleanup completed	45%	62%	DELETED	DELETED
	Percent of municipal solid waste managed by recycling/waste-to-energy/landfilling Approved Revision for FY 13/14: Percent of municipal solid waste recycled	27%/13%/60%	30%/17%/52%	50%	50%

Program	Budget Entity & Performance Measures	Approved Prior Year Standard FY 2012-13	Prior Year Actual FY 2012-13	Approved Standards for FY 2013-14	Requested Standard FY 2014-15
	Approved New Measure for FY 13/14: Percent of contaminated sites with cleanup completed	N/A – New Measure	N/A – New Measure	47%	47%
Recreation and Parks	<i>State Park Operations – 37500300</i>				
	Percent of managed acres with invasive or undesirable species controlled	35%	38%	DELETED	DELETED
	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	0.3%	0.9%	DELETED	DELETED
	Percent change in number of technical assists provided to local governments from those provided in the previous year	2%	22%	DELETED	DELETED
	Percent change in state park acres from the prior fiscal year	1%	0.0010%	DELETED	DELETED
	Percent change in the number of state parks acres restored or maintained in native state from the prior fiscal year	2%	5%	2%	2%
	Percent increase in the number of visitors from the prior fiscal year	1.3%	2.4%	1.3%	1.3%

Program	<i>Budget Entity & Performance Measures</i>	Approved Prior Year Standard FY 2012-13	Prior Year Actual FY 2012-13	Approved Standards for FY 2013-14	Requested Standard FY 2014-15
	<i>Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas – 37500400</i>				
	Total number of degraded acres in National Estuarine Research Reserves enhanced or restored	1,320	1,872	1,320	1,320
	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	1%	1%	DELETED	DELETED
	Percent change of managed lands infested by invasive plants	1%	0.3%	DELETED	DELETED
	Percent increase in number of visitors	0%	0.5%	1.3%	1.3%
	Number of sea grass monitoring stations	166	175	DELETED	DELETED
	Number of water quality monitoring stations	117	211	DELETED	DELETED
	Number of vessel groundings investigated	27	21	DELETED	DELETED

Program	Budget Entity & Performance Measures	Approved Prior Year Standard FY 2012-13	Prior Year Actual FY 2012-13	Approved Standards for FY 2013-14	Requested Standard FY 2014-15
Air Resources Management					
	<i>Utility Siting and Coordination – 37550300</i>				
	Percent change in electric generation capacity under coordinated Siting oversight compared to 2006	159%	151%	DELETED	DELETED
	Percent change in electric transmission capacity under coordinated Siting oversight compared to 2006	102%	102%	DELETED	DELETED
	Percent change in pounds of carbon dioxide generated per MW from certified electrical power plants compared to 2006	77%	80%	DELETED	DELETED
	<i>Air Resources Management – 37550500</i>				
	Percent of population living in areas monitored for air quality	90%	91.4%	DELETED	DELETED
	Percent of time population breathes good or moderate quality air	99.1%	99.7%	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%	-24.8%	DELETED	DELETED

Program	<i>Budget Entity & Performance Measures</i>	Approved Prior Year Standard FY 2012-13	Prior Year Actual FY 2012-13	Approved Standards for FY 2013-14	Requested Standard FY 2014-15
	Percent change in pounds of annual emissions of sulfur dioxide per capita compared with the level 5 years ago	2.5%	-56.5%	DELETED	DELETED
	Percent change in pounds of annual emissions of carbon monoxide compared with the level 5 years ago	1.25%	-21.43%	DELETED	DELETED
	Percent change in pounds of annual emission of volatile organic compounds compared with the level 5 years ago	2.5%	-16.5%	DELETED	DELETED
	Percent of Title V facilities in significant compliance with state regulations	96%	97.92%	DELETED	DELETED
	Approved New Measure for FY 13/14: Percent change in per capita annual emissions of priority pollutants (nitrous oxides, sulfur dioxide, carbon monoxide, volatile organic compounds) compared with the level 5 years ago	N/A – New Measure	N/A – New Measure	-3.8%	-3.8%

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:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Performance Assessment of <u>Outcome</u> Measure | <input type="checkbox"/> Revision of Measure |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Performance Assessment of <u>Output</u> Measure | <input type="checkbox"/> Deletion of Measure |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Adjustment of GAA Performance Standards | |

Approved Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference
1.4%	1.6%	.2% Over	14.29%

Factors Accounting for the Difference:

Internal Factors (check all that apply):

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Personnel Factors | <input type="checkbox"/> Staff Capacity |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Competing Priorities | <input type="checkbox"/> Level of Training |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Previous Estimate Incorrect | <input type="checkbox"/> 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 \$2.5 m compared to FY 2011-12.

External Factors (check all that apply):

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Resources Unavailable | <input type="checkbox"/> Technological Problems |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Legal/Legislative Change | <input type="checkbox"/> Natural Disaster |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Target Population Change | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Identify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> This Program/Service Cannot Fix The Problem | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Current Laws Are Working Against The Agency Mission | |

Explanation:

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

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Training | <input type="checkbox"/> Technology |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Personnel | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Identify) |

Recommendations:

LRPP Exhibit III: PERFORMANCE MEASURE ASSESSMENT

Department: Environmental Protection

Program: Environmental Assessment and Restoration

Service/Budget Entity: Water Science and Laboratory Services

Measure: Percent of groundwater quality monitoring network wells that meet water quality standards

Action:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Performance Assessment of <u>Outcome</u> Measure | <input type="checkbox"/> Revision of Measure |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Performance Assessment of <u>Output</u> Measure | <input type="checkbox"/> Deletion of Measure |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Adjustment of GAA Performance Standards | |

Approved Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference
85%	81.5%	3.5% Under	4.1%

Factors Accounting for the Difference:

Internal Factors (check all that apply):

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Personnel Factors | <input type="checkbox"/> Staff Capacity |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Competing Priorities | <input type="checkbox"/> Level of Training |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Previous Estimate Incorrect | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Identify) |

Explanation:

N/A

External Factors (check all that apply):

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Resources Unavailable | <input type="checkbox"/> Technological Problems |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Legal/Legislative Change | <input type="checkbox"/> Natural Disaster |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Target Population Change | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Identify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> This Program/Service Cannot Fix The Problem | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Current Laws Are Working Against The Agency Mission | |

Explanation:

The determination of whether ground water wells meet water quality standards is based on statewide sampling for seven common analytes: arsenic, cadmium, chromium, fluoride, lead, nitrate-nitrite, and sodium. Sodium is responsible for far more water wells failing ground water standards than any other. The failure rate has been increasing and sodium now drives the results. The increasing failure rate is likely due to extended drought conditions and increased ground water withdrawals associated with continuing growth and development, with the subsequent intrusion of mineralized or saline waters into aquifers—commonly referred to as saltwater intrusion.

This is a statewide measure based on a relatively small but statistically valid sample rather than a direct measure of global ground water quality, which cannot be done. It comes with a calculated level of confidence. For example, the 81.5% result for 2012-13 has a confidence interval of $\pm 4.5\%$. This interval indicates that the room for error in the results is limited and if the same analysis were conducted many times the results would be expected fall within that interval.

The result reported for 2012-13 falls within the confidence interval that includes the outcome standard as well as future year targets. Statistically, then, the result does not fall below the standard. However, the fact that sodium has come to completely dominate the results of the measure, thereby masking the other water quality parameters, the Division is considering splitting the measure into two parts. The change would allow continued tracking of saltwater intrusion and promote a better understanding of the effect of the pollutants (arsenic, cadmium, chromium, fluoride, lead, nitrate-nitrite) on ground water.

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

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Training | <input type="checkbox"/> Technology |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Personnel | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Identify) |

Recommendations:

As noted, the Division is considering splitting the measure into two parts to allow continued tracking and better understand of the effects of saltwater intrusion while at the same time promoting a clearer picture of the impact of the true pollutants on ground water.

LRPP Exhibit III: PERFORMANCE MEASURE ASSESSMENT

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

Action:

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Performance Assessment of <u>Outcome</u> Measure | <input type="checkbox"/> Revision of Measure |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Performance Assessment of <u>Output</u> Measure | <input type="checkbox"/> Deletion of Measure |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Adjustment of GAA Performance Standards | |

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

Factors Accounting for the Difference:

Internal Factors (check all that apply):

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Personnel Factors | <input type="checkbox"/> Staff Capacity |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Competing Priorities | <input type="checkbox"/> Level of Training |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Previous Estimate Incorrect | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Identify) |

Explanation:

N/A

External Factors (check all that apply):

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resources Unavailable | <input type="checkbox"/> Technological Problems |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Legal/Legislative Change | <input type="checkbox"/> Natural Disaster |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Target Population Change | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Identify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> This Program/Service Cannot Fix The Problem | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 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. The Division's beach program has not received \$30 million since FY 2007/08 given revenue shortfalls in the trust fund. This shortfall limits the number of erosion control projects that can be constructed. Despite revenue shortfalls, the performance results remain fairly close to the approved standard. The Division's beach program will see an increase in state funding beginning FY 2013/14 for erosion control projects and as a result will enable progress in increasing the percentage of beaches that protect uplands, wildlife, and recreation according to statutory requirements. The increased performance results will not be apparent until the completion of the projects which may take several years.

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

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Training | <input type="checkbox"/> Technology |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Personnel | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Identify) |

Recommendations:

LRPP Exhibit III: PERFORMANCE MEASURE ASSESSMENT

Department: Environmental Protection

Program: Waste Management

Service/Budget Entity: Waste Management

Measure: Cumulative percent of other contaminated sites with cleanup completed

Action:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Performance Assessment of <u>Outcome</u> Measure | <input type="checkbox"/> Revision of Measure |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Performance Assessment of <u>Output</u> Measure | <input type="checkbox"/> Deletion of Measure |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Adjustment of GAA Performance Standards | |

Approved Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference
52%	39%	13% Under	25%

Factors Accounting for the Difference:

Internal Factors (check all that apply):

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Personnel Factors | <input type="checkbox"/> Staff Capacity |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Competing Priorities | <input type="checkbox"/> Level of Training |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Previous Estimate Incorrect | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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):

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resources Unavailable | <input type="checkbox"/> Technological Problems |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Legal/Legislative Change | <input type="checkbox"/> Natural Disaster |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Target Population Change | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Identify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> This Program/Service Cannot Fix The Problem | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 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):

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Training | <input type="checkbox"/> Technology |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Personnel | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Identify) |

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

LRPP Exhibit V: Identification of Associated Activity Contributing to Performance Measures

Approved Performance Measures for FY 2013-2014	Associated Activities Title
Administrative Services	
Administrative costs as a percent of total agency costs	Executive Direction
Administrative positions as a percent of total agency positions	Executive Direction
Percent of pollutant discharge sites remediated by the responsible party/owner in the context of emergency response	On-site emergency response, off-site coordination and assistance and cost recovery
	DELETE - Transfer to Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission to support Marine Patrol
	DELETE - Transfer to Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission to support Park Patrol & Bureau of Investigations
	NEW - Transfer to Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission to support Law Enforcement
State Lands Program	
Percentage of Florida Communities Trust Management Plans, Land Use Plans and Land Management Plans meeting land management and conservation goals	Coordinate and evaluate land acquisition projects/proposals
	Conduct appraisals
	Survey and map lands for purchase
	Conduct land acquisition negotiations
	Perform closings on state land acquisitions
	Public land leasing
	Pass through funding to managing agencies for interim management and long-term management
	Surplusing Property
	NEW - Coordinate and evaluate management plans and land use plans
NEW - Conduct on-site land management reviews	
Water Policy and Ecosystems Restoration	
Percent of Florida's 2030 public water supply demand met	Assure compliance with statutory requirements
	Authorize and encourage (or require) reuse of reclaimed water through department and water management district permitting programs
	Analyze biological and chemical samples

LRPP Exhibit V: Identification of Associated Activity Contributing to Performance Measures

Approved Performance Measures for FY 2013-2014	Associated Activities Title
Percent of restoration activities completed over the last year (as required by the Everglades Water Quality Plan)	Assure compliance with statutory requirements
	Authorize and encourage (or require) reuse of reclaimed water through department and water management district permitting programs
	Analyze biological and chemical samples
Environmental Assessment and Restoration Program	
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
	NEW - Interpret environmental data
	NEW - Analyze biological and chemical samples
Percent of Florida's freshwater surface waters that meet priority water quality criteria (nutrients and dissolved oxygen): 1) flowing streams; 2) combined lakes	Analyze biological and chemical samples
	Interpret environmental data
	DELETE -Executive Direction
	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
	NEW - Assure compliance with statutory requirements
	NEW - Provide technical assistance, public education and outreach

LRPP Exhibit V: Identification of Associated Activity Contributing to Performance Measures

Approved Performance Measures for FY 2013-2014	Associated Activities Title
Water Resource Management Program	
Percent of Florida's 825 miles of sandy beaches that protect uplands, wildlife and recreation	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; percent of treated domestic wastewater reused for beneficial purposes	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
	DELETE - Establish water quality criteria and standards
	DELETE - 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
	DELETE -Fund mine reclamation projects
	NEW - Perform public outreach at reuse workshops and seminars
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
Waste Management Program	
Percent of municipal solid waste recycled	Reduce waste
	Fund waste management projects
	NEW - Pass through funding

LRPP Exhibit V: Identification of Associated Activity Contributing to Performance Measures

Approved Performance Measures for FY 2013-2014	Associated Activities Title
Percent of contaminated sites with cleanup completed	Manage government-funded cleanups of hazardous waste contaminated sites
	Manage government-funded cleanups of drycleaning contaminated sites
	Manage government-funded cleanups of petroleum contaminated sites
	DELETE - Process solid and hazardous waste permit applications, variances, exemptions, certifications and registrations
	DELETE - Conduct solid and hazardous waste compliance assurance
	DELETE - Conduct petroleum storage systems compliance assurance
	DELETE - Reduce waste
	Conduct site investigations
	Conduct site technical reviews
	DELETE - Fund waste management projects
	DELETE - Pass through funding
	Recreation and Parks Program
Percent change 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 increase in number of visitors	Visitor Services/Recreation
	Resource Management
Air Resources Management Program	
Percent of time population breathes 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
	Small Business Assistance
	Conduct education and outreach
	Coordination of Siting Acts, other certifications and report reviews

LRPP Exhibit V: Identification of Associated Activity Contributing to Performance Measures

Approved Performance Measures for FY 2013-2014	Associated Activities Title
Percent change in per capita annual emissions of priority pollutants (nitrous oxides, sulfur dioxide, carbon monoxide, volatile organic compounds) compared with the level 5 years ago	Monitor ambient air quality
	Analyze air quality and emissions
	Implement the Federal Clean Air Act
	Review and approve air resource permits
	Air compliance assurance
	Small Business Assistance
	Coordination of Siting Acts, other certifications and report reviews

LRPP Exhibit V: Identification of Associated Activity Contributing to Performance Measures

Approved Performance Measures for FY 2013-2014	Associated Activities Title
Percent change in per capita annual emissions of priority pollutants (nitrous oxides, sulfur dioxide, carbon monoxide, volatile organic compounds) compared with the level 5 years ago	Monitor ambient air quality
	Analyze air quality and emissions
	Implement the Federal Clean Air Act
	Review and approve air resource permits
	Air compliance assurance
	Small Business Assistance
	Coordination of Siting Acts, other certifications and report reviews

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, DEPARTMENT OF		FISCAL YEAR 2012-13			
SECTION I: BUDGET		OPERATING	FIXED CAPITAL OUTLAY		
TOTAL ALL FUNDS GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT		407,430,151	1,005,555,163		
ADJUSTMENTS TO GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT (Supplementals, Vetoes, Budget Amendments, etc.)		575,917	-3,951,521		
FINAL BUDGET FOR AGENCY		408,006,068	1,001,603,642		
SECTION II: ACTIVITIES * MEASURES		Number of Units	(1) Unit Cost	(2) Expenditures (Allocated)	(3) FCO
Executive Direction, Administrative Support and Information Technology (2)					1,800,000
Coordinate And Evaluate Land Management Plans * Number of projects/proposals evaluated and corresponding acres		10	115,566.20	1,155,662	
Conduct Appraisals * Number of appraisals completed on projects on current list (as amended)		165	4,906.34	809,546	
Survey And Map Lands For Purchase * Number of mapping products completed on projects on current list (as amended) and corresponding acres		39	27,832.51	1,085,468	
Conduct Land Acquisition Negotiations * Number of parcels (ownerships) negotiated and corresponding acres.		18	27,951.00	503,118	
Perform Closings On State Land Acquisitions * Number of parcels (ownerships) closed and corresponding acres		52	38,875.73	2,021,538	438,640,334
Public Land Leasing * Number of instruments executed.		1,278	7,189.15	9,187,735	
Surplusing Property * Number of parcels sold.		41	14,062.61	576,567	
Habitat Restoration * Area of estuarine habitat restored (hundreds of square feet)		1,160	86.80	100,691	
Oversee Responsible Party Cleanups Through Enforcement * Number of known contaminated sites being cleaned up by responsible parties		2,727	1,103.99	3,010,569	
Process Water Resource Permits * Number of permits processed		20,602	1,106.07	22,787,188	
Assure Compliance With Statutory Requirements * Number of regulatory inspections		29,505	593.32	17,505,812	
Provide Technical Assistance, Public Education And Outreach * Number of technical assistance, public education and outreach contacts		54,695	52.24	2,857,351	
Fund Priority Public Health And Water Resource Protection And Restoration Projects * Number of projects funded		43	280,036.37	12,041,564	292,100,388
Establish Water Quality Criteria And Standards * Number of water quality standards established		285	6,690.48	1,906,786	
Monitor, Assess And Prioritize Impaired Surface And Ground Waters * Number of stations monitored annually in the statewide water quality status monitoring network		1,324	2,894.61	3,832,463	
Develop Total Maximum Daily Load Determinations For Impaired Waters * Number of total maximum daily loads adopted		103	27,441.12	2,826,435	7,832,250
Fund Mine Reclamation Projects * Number of mine reclamation projects underway		17	133,135.71	2,263,307	
Authorize/Encourage (or Require) Reuse Of Reclaimed Water Through Department And Water Management District Permitting Programs *		1,711	14,102.05	24,128,538	45,863,535
Fund Eligible Alternative Water Supply Projects Through The State Revolving Fund And Other Funding Programs * Number of projects funded		5	11,262.80	56,314	
Implement Design And Construction Projects * Miles of critically eroding beach under a management plan		227	5,247.29	1,191,134	21,863,814
Monitor Beach Erosion * Miles of beaches monitored		132	13,296.37	1,755,121	
Review And Approve Permits * Number of permits issued		912	2,086.40	1,902,797	
Compliance Assurance For Beach Management * Enforcement or compliance inspections conducted		5,481	129.02	707,148	
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	3,167.54	1,491,910	1,091,630
Manage Government-funded Cleanups Of Hazardous Waste Contaminated Sites * Number of known contaminated sites being cleaned up		127	25,704.39	3,264,458	5,000,000
Manage Government-funded Cleanups Of Drycleaning Contaminated Sites * Number of known contaminated sites being cleaned up		186	4,474.80	832,313	4,000,000
Manage Government-funded Cleanups Of Petroleum Contaminated Sites * Number of known contaminated sites being cleaned up		3,691	5,346.34	19,733,326	133,927,347
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		4,009	983.89	3,944,403	
Conduct Solid And Hazardous Waste Compliance Assurance * Number of inspections conducted		4,174	2,581.67	10,775,873	
Conduct Petroleum Storage Systems Compliance Assurance * Number of inspections conducted		13,210	814.76	10,762,948	
Reduce Waste * Number of local household hazardous waste collection center grants funded		9	232,272.89	2,090,456	
Conduct Site Investigations * Number of site investigations conducted annually		21	44,212.86	928,470	
Conduct Site Technical Reviews * Number of technical reviews conducted annually		1,264	2,102.11	2,657,065	
Fund Waste Management Projects * Number of projects funded		34	15,391.76	523,320	2,400,000
Monitor Ambient Air Quality * Number of quality assurance audit activities performed on ambient monitoring operations		1,083	6,355.09	6,882,565	
Analyze Air Quality And Emissions * Number of emission points reviewed and analyzed		6,397	154.63	989,177	
Implement The Federal Clean Air Act * Number of Clean Air Act plans produced		7	56,529.86	395,709	
Review And Approve Air Resource Permits * Number of air resource permits issued		1,797	4,000.30	7,188,532	
Air Compliance Assurance * Number of facility inspections		6,080	1,332.67	8,102,616	
Small Business Assistance * Number of Small Business Assistance Program contacts per year		26,855	2.10	56,363	
Coordination Of Siting Acts, Other Certifications And Report Reviews * Number of certifications and follow-ups of specified facilities		87	5,384.09	468,416	
Conduct Geologic Research Projects * Number of projects completed		581	4,898.78	2,846,192	
Analyze Biological And Chemical Samples * Number of analyses completed		127,459	56.07	7,146,439	
Interpret Environmental Data * Number of man hours expended		20,700	76.96	1,592,975	
Resource Management * Number of acres managed		81,226	203.49	16,528,676	5,600,000
Visitor Services/Recreation * Number of visitors		930,104	95.07	88,421,052	25,579,400
On-site Emergency Response, Off-site Coordination And Assistance And Cost Recovery * Number of incidents reported		1,854	2,037.78	3,778,038	
TOTAL				315,614,217	985,698,698
SECTION III: RECONCILIATION TO BUDGET					
PASS THROUGHS					
TRANSFER - STATE AGENCIES				56,223,841	
AID TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS					
PAYMENT OF PENSIONS, BENEFITS AND CLAIMS					
OTHER					
REVERSIONS				36,167,862	15,904,943
TOTAL BUDGET FOR AGENCY (Total Activities + Pass Throughs + Reversions) - Should equal Section I above. (4)				408,005,920	1,001,603,641

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.

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

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.

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.

Office of Emergency Response: 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.

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.

CIO: Chief Information Officer

CIP: Capital Improvements Program Plan

Clean Marina: A designation given 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.

CO₂: 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.

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

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

NO₂: Nitrogen Dioxide

Non-Point Source: A physical, visible, 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.

O₃: 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.

SO₂: 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