FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

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LONG RANGE PROGRAM PLAN

September 30, 2014

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House Appropriations Committee
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Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1300

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Senate Committee on Appropriations
201 Capitol
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1300

Dear Directors:

Pursuant to Chapter 216, Florida Statutes, our Long Range Program Plan (LRPP) for the Department of Environmental Protection is submitted in the format prescribed in the budget instructions. The information provided electronically and contained herein is a true and accurate presentation of our mission, goals, objectives and measures for the Fiscal Year 2015-16 through Fiscal Year 2019-20. 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: 2015-2016 through 2019-2020

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 2015-2016	FY 2016-2017	FY 2017-2018	FY 2018-2019	FY 2019-2020
55%/70%	55%/70%	55%/70%	55%/70%	55%/70%	55%/70%*

**The Department proposes to change the methodology for determining the outcome measures reflecting surface water quality but, until that change is approved and sufficient data have been reviewed using the methodology, there is no basis for changing the projected future year results. (see Exh IV)*

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 relatively newly adopted and federally approved numeric nutrient criteria (NNC) represent a more refined 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, with some degradation in lakes and springs. The application of the new NNC, over time, will indicate that some waters determined in the past to meet the narrative criteria do not meet NNC while others that have failed the narrative criteria in the past now meet NNC. This is because 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 understanding of water quality. Because NNC are still relatively new, it is too early to predict with confidence how the picture of nutrient impacts on surface water quality will change over time.

Adoption of NNC, and the related adoption of new dissolved oxygen criteria in 2013, require the Department to expand how the outcome measure reflecting surface water quality is calculated and reported. Given the proposed new criteria, it is more appropriate, and a more accurate depiction of water quality, to report the results for Total Nitrogen, Total Phosphorus and dissolved oxygen individually. The Department has prepared a Validity and Reliability form to explain the rationale for the new methodology and to characterize its validity and reliability.

Department staff has compiled the data necessary for the new calculations for the three-year period 2011-2103, and the results are as follows:

Percent of Florida's freshwater surface waters that meet priority water quality criteria (nutrients and dissolved oxygen)			
Resource	**Total Nitrogen**	**Total Phosphorus**	**Dissolved Oxygen**
Small Lakes	88.3% ± 2.4	91.2% ± 2.0	91.4% ± 1.9
Large Lakes	86.1% ± 1.9	66.3% ± 4.4	97.1%± 1.1
Streams	65.7% ± 3.2	78.7% ± 2.0	81.3% ± 2.4
Rivers	71.2% ± 2.4	84.3% ± 1.4	98.0% ± 0.9

The percentages in the tables reflect the sampling results meeting the given criterion. The number following the percentage in each cell represents the statistically derived margin of error (confidence interval).

As with the current measure calculation, the table represents statewide measures of water quality based on relatively small but statistically valid sample sizes. The measures come with calculated levels of confidence. For example, the 88.3% result for small lakes in the table above has a confidence interval of ±2.4%. 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 4.8% (±2.4%) interval.

The Department proposes to retain the outcome measure wording but revise how it is calculated and reported, as illustrated in the table above. Documentation of the proposed change is included in the related Validity and Reliability Form included in the LRPP submittal. Until the proposed measure is approved, there is no reasonable basis for changing the future year projections for the existing measure.

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 2015-2016	FY 2016-2017	FY 2017-2018	FY 2018-2019	FY 2019-2020
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%
- 2013/2014 – 80%

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, with the exception of sodium, reflect good groundwater quality overall. This statewide measure is based on a relatively small but statistically valid sample with a calculated level of confidence. For example, the 80% result for 2013-14 has a confidence interval of ±4.7%. 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 for the reporting year falls fractionally outside the interval that includes the outcome standard and future year targets.

Sodium results drive this measure. 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 drinking water quality problems.

Baseline Year: 2002	FY 2015-2016	FY 2016-2017	FY 2017-2018	FY 2018-2019	FY 2019-2020
93.5%	94%	94%	94%	94%	94.5%

Projection Methodology and Influencing Factors

The Drinking Water Program has been meeting this goal annually for a number of years and should continue to do so. 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 2015-2016	FY 2016-2017	FY 2017-2018	FY 2018-2019	FY 2019-2020
76%	76%	76%	76%	76%	76%

Projection Methodology and Influencing Factors

One of the Department's 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 2015-2016	FY 2016-2017	FY 2017-2018	FY 2018-2019	FY 2019-2020
47%	55%	56%	57%	58%	59%

Projection Methodology and Influencing Factors

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

- Past experience in implementing the program;
- Changes in federal regulations, state statutes and administrative rules, as well as major regulatory deadlines or milestones to be implemented over the next five years;
- 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; 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 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 number of known contaminated sites varies every year as new discoveries are made or accidental discharges may occur. The amount of time that is needed to complete cleanup activities is generally based on a number of factors such as the size and complexity of the site, and the local site geology. As a result, the number of sites identified for cleanup activities can temporarily increase as the rate of site cleanup and closure may not keep pace with the rate of new site discoveries. The Department's focus on utilization of Risk Based Corrective Actions is expected to increase the cost-effectiveness of the selected

cleanup strategies and ultimately increase site closure rates. Conversely, focusing on the lowest cost approaches, where appropriate, and switching from active cleanup strategies to longer-term natural attenuation approaches will decrease the rate of site closures for a period of time.

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 2015-2016	FY 2016-2017	FY 2017-2018	FY 2018-2019	FY 2019-2020
2.5%	-4.0%	-4.1%	-4.2%	-4.3%	-4.4%

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 2015-2016	FY 2016-2017	FY 2017-2018	FY 2018-2019	FY 2019-2020
99.1%	99.3%	99.4%	99.5%	99.6%	99.7%

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 2015-2016	FY 2016-2017	FY 2017-2018	FY 2018-2019	FY 2019-2020
60%/45%	63/45%	63%/45%	63%/46%	64%/46%	65%/46%

Projection Methodology and Influencing Factors

Florida's annual reuse inventory provides a summary of facility listings and types of reuse activities and their capacities and is the basis for reporting this measure. It can be found at: http://www.dep.state.fl.us/water/reuse/inventory.htm. The 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 the statewide percentage of total domestic wastewater capacity is expected to slowly increase. Section 403.086, F.S., requires that ocean outfall facilities provide 60 percent reuse by December 31, 2025. This requirement will eventually increase the percent of reclaimed water capacity relative to total domestic wastewater capacity. However, this change is not anticipated to occur with significance until the statutorily established deadline approaches.

Environmental Assessment and Restoration Program:

OUTCOME: Percent of 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 2015-2016	FY 2016-2017	FY 2017-2018	FY 2018-2019	FY 2019-2020
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 2015-2016	FY 2016-2017	FY 2017-2018	FY 2018-2019	FY 2019-2020
85%	85%	85%	85%	85%	85%

OBJECTIVE 2B – Water Policy and Ecosystems Restoration Program: To complete the scheduled restoration strategies milestones by the dates referenced in the Restoration Strategies Regional Water Quality Plan and associated documents.

OUTCOME: This is a pass/fail measure. Percent of scheduled restoration activities completed over the last year as required by the Restoration Strategies Water Quality Plan and associated documents.

Baseline Year: FY 2012-2013	FY 2015-2016	FY 2016-2017	FY 2017-2018	FY 2018-2019	FY 2019-2020
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Projection Methodology and Influencing Factors

To address water quality concerns associated with existing flows to the Everglades Protection Area (EPA), the South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD or District), FDEP, and USEPA engaged in technical discussions starting in 2010. The primary objectives were to establish a Water Quality Based Effluent Limit (WQBEL) that would achieve compliance with the State of Florida's numeric phosphorus criterion in the EPA and to identify a suite of additional water quality projects to work in conjunction with the existing Everglades Stormwater Treatment Areas (STAs) to meet the WQBEL.

Based on the collaborative effort described above, a suite of projects have been identified that would achieve the WQBEL. The Restoration Strategies Regional Water Quality Plan (http://www.dep.state.fl.us/everglades/files/sta/restoration_strat_regional_plan.pdf) describes those resulting projects and the evaluation tools and assumptions that were utilized in the technical evaluation. The projects have been divided into three flow paths (Eastern, Central and Western), which are delineated by the source basins that are tributary to the existing Everglades STAs. The identified projects primarily consist of Flow Equalization Basins (FEBs), STA expansions, and associated infrastructure and conveyance improvements.

Each project milestone verifies timely progress and implementation of the Restoration Strategies Regional Water Quality Plan, with the ultimate goal (post 2025) of meeting the WQBEL standard for total phosphorus in discharges to the EPA. (For more information about the required activities and schedule go to page 5 from the following link: http://www.dep.state.fl.us/everglades/files/sta/CO_EFA_12-1149_08152012.pdf

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 2015-2016	FY 2016-2017	FY 2017-2018	FY 2018-2019	FY 2019-2020
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 2015-2016	FY 2016-2017	FY 2017-2018	FY 2018-2019	FY 2019-2020
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 2015-2016	FY 2016-2017	FY 2017-2018	FY 2018-2019	FY 2019-2020
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 2015-2016	FY 2016-2017	FY 2017-2018	FY 2018-2019	FY 2019-2020
60%/45%	63%/45%	63%/45%	63%/46%	64%/46%	65%/46%

OUTCOME: Percent of Florida's 825 miles of sandy beaches that protect uplands, wildlife, and recreation.

Baseline Year: 2002	FY 2015-2016	FY 2016-2017	FY 2017-2018	FY 2018-2019	FY 2019-2020
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 critically eroded or they are not currently under management. The miles of critically eroded shoreline, which are used as the basis for this measure, are adjusted annually by the Department based on storm impacts or natural recovery. This number was adjusted upward significantly 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 but are not yet actively managed. The ability to achieve these objectives assumes no extraordinary storm events like those in 2004 and 2005 occur, and that restoration and management of previously impacted shoreline is implemented.

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 2015-2016	FY 2016-2017	FY 2017-2018	FY 2018-2019	FY 2019-2020
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 2015-2016	FY 2016-2017	FY 2017-2018	FY 2018-2019	FY 2019-2020
50%	55%	60%	65%	70%	75%

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 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 34 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 2015-2016 through FY 2019-2020. This marks the twelfth 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 three 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 through sound economic and environmental policies. The Governor's key policy priorities are:

1. Improving Education
    - World Class Education
2. Economic Development and Job Creation
    - Focus on Job Growth and Retention
    - Reduce Taxes
    - Regulatory Reform
    - Phase out Florida's Corporate Income Tax
3. Maintaining Affordable Cost of Living in Florida
    - Accountability Budgeting
    - Reduce Government Spending
    - Reduce Taxes
    - 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:

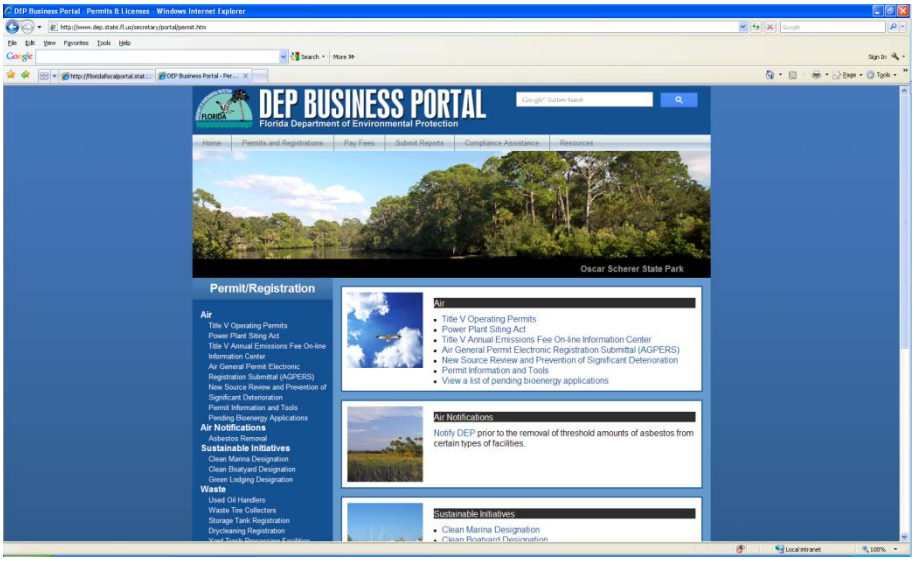
1. Regulatory Consistency
2. Getting The Water Right
3. Promoting The Best State Park System In The Nation

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 65 percent since 2010. 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 effective regulations, it is equally critical to remove unnecessary and burdensome regulations.

Department of Environmental Protection's support of this priority:

Regulatory reform, whether eliminating ineffective 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 provide no environmental value. 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 makers. 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 tax payer resources.

Reduce Government Spending
Governor Scott understands that it 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:

The Department continues 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 3,095 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 161 nationally recognized state parks, ten 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; adopt nutrient restoration goals; calculate protective effluent limits for wastewater dischargers; and adopt basin-wide restoration plans. Florida's most significant surface water quality problem is excess nutrient levels. For that reason, the Department determined that it would be necessary to establish specific numeric nutrient criteria and began the complicated scientific, technical and administrative work of developing criteria in 2002. In 2009, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) issued a formal determination that Florida needed such criteria and began to promulgate federal criteria for Florida.

Florida continued its effort to develop state numeric nutrient criteria and selected a "dose-response" approach, investigating the effects of nutrients on biological communities, to develop scientifically sound 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 estuaries. The rules set numeric standards to prevent harm to natural populations of aquatic plants and animals and to assure the protection of other designated uses. The initial set of numeric nutrient criteria was 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 and has subsequently sent additional criteria for federal approval.

The Department and EPA reached an Agreement in Principle and Path Forward on March 15, 2013 laying out the actions necessary to end federal rulemaking for numeric nutrient criteria in Florida and replace them with Florida-adopted criteria by December 2014. Consistent with that agreement, the Department has continued to submit each additional component of the state's numeric nutrient criteria for federal approval. Most recently, the Department held three public workshops in August 2014 to present criteria for all remaining estuaries. The criteria are expected to be presented to the Environmental Regulation Commission for approval on November 19, 2014.

Based on the March 2013 agreements, and in response to Florida's continued progress in adopting rigorous numeric nutrient criteria, on April 2, 2014 EPA published its intention to withdraw all overlapping federal nutrient criteria. On September 25, 2014 EPA published a notice in the Federal Register formally withdrawing its criteria and deferring to DEP's numeric nutrient criteria. This action will allow Florida to implement the most comprehensive nutrient reduction standards in the nation for rivers, lakes, streams, springs, estuaries, and coastal waters. The federal action becomes final and effective on October 27, 2014..

Five Year Strategy:

The Department is now 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:

- Ongoing training of 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.
- Continue collection of data necessary to initiate the adoption of site specific alternative criteria (also known as SSAC), for nutrients, 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 endpoints equivalent to numeric criteria; and
- Are more appropriate than a statewide criterion because they are sensitive to unique local conditions.

As of September 2014, Florida has adopted 197 nutrient TMDLs. The state has also adopted 14 Basin Management Action Plans encompassing nearly 5.9 million watershed acres specifically to restore waterbodies impaired by excess nutrients.

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; section 373.4592, F.S.); the Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan (sections 373.026, 373.470, 373.1501 and 373.1502, F.S.); the Northern Everglades and Estuaries Protection Program (section 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 projects[1]:

Everglades Forever A & Restoration Strategies

- C-139 Annex 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 and are subject to change.

- 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
- S-5A Divide Structure Modifications
- S-375 Structure Expansion (G-716)
- L-8 Divide Structure (G-541)

Foundation Projects

- Herbert Hoover Dike Culvert Repair and Rehabilitation
- Herbert Hoover Dike Dam Safety Modification Study Modified Water Deliveries to Everglades National Park
- C-111 South Dade (Contracts 8 and 9)
- Tamiami Trail Modifications: 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
- S-356 Incremental Field Tests Combined Operations Plan for C-111 South Dade and Modified Water Deliveries to Everglades National Park

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 – Merritt, Faka Union and Miller Pump Stations with associated hydrologic improvements
- Site 1 Impoundment Phase 1 and Phase II features
- Loxahatchee River Restoration Project
- Southern Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Restoration Watershed Critical Project
- Water Quality Feasibility Studies
- Western Everglades / Seminole Big Cypress Critical Project
- Lake Okeechobee Watershed Project (also NEEPP)

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

- Rolling Meadows Wetland Restoration
- Fisheating Creek Feasibility Study
- New Alternative Treatment Technologies
- Lake Okeechobee Basin Management Action Plan Development
- Lakeside Ranch STA Phase I Performance and Phase II Design/Construction
- Hybrid Wetland Treatment Technology Performance (Lemkin Creek & Grassy Island)
- Istokpoga Marsh Improvement District Water Quality Project
- 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. The Department has participated in the Governor's review of agency regulations and is repealing those that provide no environmental value.

The Department has also streamlined its permitting processes, achieving nearly 65 percent 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 an increasing number of 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.

- 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 eight 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 budget, contract management, and procurement services; project management and business analysis support; IT strategic planning and technical standards oversight. Over the next two years, OTIS will focus on the following major initiatives:

Application Development and Software Development Infrastructure Upgrades
This upcoming year, OTIS will embark on a major upgrade to its Oracle Middle-tier infrastructures as the core architecture has changed. This upgrade will position the Department's core applications for the next decade of operational capabilities. The effort will be mitigated by performing this upgrade in parallel with the current environment.

The Software Development Infrastructure will be enhanced to better serve the Department's development community with a new generation of tools and controls for tracking, issue resolution, information sharing, and code development.

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 many 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 52 distinct on-line processes representing permits, exemptions, payments, or reports available to DEP customers. Customers have submitted more than 19,512 transactions to date. Most recently, OTIS implemented the Annual Wet slip Revenue Report (AWRR) for the Division of State Lands, SRF Payments for the Division of Water Resource Management, Petroleum Storage Tanks for the Division of Waste Management, as well as the Statewide Electronic Resource Permitting (SWERP) also for the Division of Water Resource Management. Over the next several years, the Department 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/.

Disaster Recovery
OTIS will be assessing the Department's ability to recover from a range of disasters and developing reaction plans to address its most critical risks. This assessment and remediation will be done in concert with the newly created Agency for State Technology.

IT Asset Management
OTIS is establishing an enterprise IT Asset Management Plan for the Department, 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 Department Divisions, Districts, and Offices while clearly defining, streamlining, and communicating the IT asset business. Manage Engine's Asset Explorer software, Department'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 the Departments IT assets through their life cycle. Implementing an effective IT asset management system will enable the Department 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 the Department to make sound funding and architectural decisions about IT sourcing from a business perspective. OTIS will serve an oversight role while providing quality assurance reviews, and quarterly audit reports for compliance purposes.

Information Security Program and Risk Management Program
OTIS is updating the agency's Information Security Strategic Plan, having successfully incorporated the state's new security rule 71A-1 into a rewrite of our agency security directive DEP-390 in 2012. OTIS has been conducting risk and vulnerability assessments to determine agency compliance with the new state policies and is taking appropriate steps to bring the agency into compliance.

Paperless Initiative
OTIS is working with programs throughout the Department to support the agency's initiative to reduce the amount of paper consumed. Paper production is a resource-intensive endeavor that depends heavily on forests, water and energy - all things that the Department 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 the Department staff.

Additionally, new technologies are being identified that can provide additional opportunities for the Department 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 the Department;
- 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 Internal and External Department Forms to aid in the implementation e-forms and e-signature.
- Coordinating the purchase of an enterprise agreement for Adobe Acrobat Professional XI for standardization.
- Coordinating the purchase of a Forms Work Flow tool, Adobe LiveCycle to further streamline processes and automate the flow of related information throughout our administrative and mission-critical department functions.

Server Reconfiguration and Refresh

OTIS had identified three significant areas of risk and opportunity in its server and storage configuration; these three efforts have multiple dependencies on each other. OTIS staff in conjunction with division support will address these three areas throughout the FY 2014-15 with coordinated oversight. They include:

- Upgrade and/or replacement of Windows 2003 Servers before July 2015 (end of life for Windows 2003 Server.
- Migration and remediation of IIS applications from Windows 2003 Servers and consolidation to Enterprise Server Farms.
- Migration from existing Enterprise SAN to new NSRC provided VNX storage device. Existing Enterprise SAN is reaching end of life and the directory structure requires extensive reorganization.

Technology Refresh Plan

OTIS will be assessing the Department's infrastructure, application portfolio and services to develop a comprehensive plan which will allow the forecasting of expenditures, avoidance of risk, and effective use of resources. This planning effort may result in Legislative Budget Requests and will drive parts of OTIS' Work Plan for the foreseeable future.

Web Content Management System (CMS)

During the past year, OTIS has made significant progress with implementing the Drupal content management system. Several DEP Divisions have transitioned to the new Content Management System (CMS), are in production, and have received training. The CMS Intranet project is scheduled for completion in December, 2014.

Portions of the new CMS Internet site is being developed. Requirements have been gathered for specific program areas and the web team is in the process of creating the content types, views, and requested functionality within Drupal. The Department's Internet site is scheduled for completion in November, 2015.

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 disseminates geologic data. These data and associated geoscience services are used by government agencies, industry, private consultants and the public to make regulatory and land management- decisions and to support other environmental protection and conservation efforts. The data and interpretations are used, among other things, for land-use planning, understanding Florida's mineral resources, waste disposal and cleanup determinations, geological hazard assessments and mitigation, aquifer vulnerability determinations, springs protection, groundwater recharge potentiometric surface and geological mapping, and aquifer storage and recovery and general water-quality issues. The FGS anticipates a continuously increasing 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

The Office of Emergency Response (OER) provides programmatic oversight for the environmental response and preparedness, including organizational internal readiness. 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 field responders handle incidents involving oil and hazardous substances, including biomedical wastes, that present an imminent hazard, or threat of hazard, to the health, welfare and safety of the public or environment. OER oversees hazardous materials forensics for administrative and criminal cases. OER Tallahassee also provides staffing and coordination of statewide response efforts at the State Emergency Operations Center during declared disasters.
Our professional field responders are augmented by response assistants, both from the district compliance and assistance programs. These responders provide incident assessment, hazard identification, and response 24 hours/day, seven days/week. On a yearly basis responders handle an average of 1800 incidents, including on-scene emergency cleanup and resource damage assessment. Responsible parties generally cleanup sites while responders provide oversight and technical assistance. However, if the responsible party is unknown or uncooperative, OER responders conduct the cleanup using contracted resources and seek reimbursement from the responsible party whenever possible. The Emergency Response

Program 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 manages day-to-day program responsibilities, policy implementation, office administration, budgeting and accounting, press relations and other administrative functions. 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 conduct 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 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; and
- Emergency response.

The districts process the vast majority of permit applications in the Department. The average time for acting on these applications improved nearly 28 percent between 2012 and 2013, and the Department is on track for a similar improvement in 2014. Timely permitting decisions promote economic activity, 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 percent or better in most programs.

The Department's six district offices 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 3,700 regulated domestic and industrial facilities that discharge billions of gallons of treated wastewater each day. DWRM also regulates the management practices of thousands of municipal, industrial, and construction-related stormwater discharges. The Division's Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) provides $200-$300 million every year in low-interest loans to local governments to build wastewater and stormwater systems to protect water quality and implement conservation and reuse programs to preserve future water supplies. DWRM's Disadvantaged Small Community Grant (DSCG) program awards more than $20 million annually to small municipalities, packaging the grants with low-interest CWSRF loans to leverage local resources and build better infrastructure.

Protecting wetlands is critical to preserving water quality and wildlife habitat, including breeding and fledging areas. They are also vital to slowing the flow of stormwater runoff and reducing flooding. DWRM and district staff reviews activities that alter surface water flow or affect wetlands and other surface waters, including activities affecting sovereign (state-owned) submerged lands. The Environmental Resource Permit (ERP) program is implemented in conjunction with Florida's five water management districts and two local governments (Broward County and Hillsborough County EPC) 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 2008 through September 2013.

Permitting actions and wetland gains and losses (acres) authorized by the ERP program (ERP did not exist comprehensively in Northwest Florida until 2010)

10/08 to 09/13	Individual Permits issued (includes WMD Std GPs)	Applications Denied	Applications Withdrawn	Exemptions Verified	General Permits Verified	Acreage Permanently Lost	Acreage Temporarily Disturbed	Acreage Preserved	Acreage Created	Acreage Improved	Mitigation Bank Credits Used
NWFWMD	1355	87	87	121	504	96.99	12.86	1711.90	32.96	108.32	*
SWFWMD	8435	258	771	1573	690	1889.29	425.84	13401.34	3245.77	3820.67	*
SJWMD	2924	452	731	311	465	2841.47	347.43	17423.55	194.91	4002.07	708.74
SFWMD	6509	188	652	315	327	5554.72	0	27879.90	5899.22	73279.33	*
SRWMD	292	20	65	265	592	27.92	31.00	35.14	.30	153.11	*
WMD Subtotal	19515	1005	2306	2585	2578	10410.39	817.13	60451.83	9373.16	81363.90	*
DEP	8598	797	1839	18818	3238	1379.04	471.07	697.32	15.74	572.57	*
Grand Total	28113	1802	4145	21403	5816	11789.43	1288.20	61149.15	9388.90	81936.47	*

*Data not currently available

The 2012 legislative session brought major changes to ERP through passage of House Bill 7003, which required the Department to adopt a streamlined rule, applicable statewide, to increase consistency and clarity in ERP program implementation. The Statewide Environmental Resource Permitting (SWERP) rule was effective in October 2013. The Department is currently undertaking some rule revisions and rule cleanup as a Phase II of SWERP, with an anticipated revised rule to be effective at the end of 2014. 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 are currently in development. Revisions to the E-permitting application will follow after the rule is revised.

DWRM also continues to seek expansion of the State Programmatic General Permit (SPGP) under which the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) 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 continues to work with the Corps, the water management districts, and delegated local programs to expand the SPGP to the water Management Districts and local governments. St. Johns River Water Management District (SJRWMD) and Hillsborough County currently have SPGP delegation from the Corps. Southwest Florida Water Management District (SWFWMD) is currently in discussion with the Corps regarding SPGP delegation SJRWMD and the Department has been working with the Corps in the delegation of Regional General Permit for limited wetland filling (SAJ-111).

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 2013 Reuse Inventory, available at www.dep.state.fl.us/water/reuse/inventory.htm, approximately 66 percent of Florida's wastewater treatment capacity is devoted to reuse and about 45 percent of the wastewater is productively reused every day. The following table reflects current reuse activities in Florida ("mgd" signifies million gallons per day).

Reuse Type	Number of Systems[(a)]	Reuse Capacity[(b)] (mgd)	Reuse Flow[(b)] (mgd)	Reported Area[(b,c)] (acres)	Adjusted Area[(b,c)] (acres)
Public Access Areas & Landscape Irrigation					
Golf Course Irrigation	194	322.5	123.0	68,088	71,242
Residential Irrigation	133	455.7	184.1	144,462	160,274
Other Public Access Areas	152	216.2	78.8	41,869	53,767
Subtotal	247	988.4	385.8	244,064	276,297
Agricultural Irrigation					
Edible Crops[(d)]	18	25.3	13.0	14,799	14,799
Other Crops	116	138.2	58.1	22,670	24,802
Subtotal	124	163.5	71.1	36,433	38,565
Ground Water Recharge					
Indirect Potable Reuse Rapid Infiltration Basins	178	219.1	98.8	14,799	14,799
Absorption Fields	16	6.2	2.1	491	491
Surface Water Augmentation	0	0	0	NA	NA
Injection	0	0	0	NA	NA
Subtotal	183	225.3	101.0	15,290	15,290
Industrial					
At Treatment Plant	104	84.7	59.0	803	2,055
At Other Facilities	42	140.1	66.4	4,854	11,270
Subtotal	123	224.9	125.4	5,657	13,325
Toilet Flushing	17	1.6	0.4	NA	NA
Fire Protection	2	2.0	0	NA	NA
Wetlands	10	76.7	33.4	5,440	5,440
Other Uses	16	12.5	2.5	254	273
2013 Totals	**434**	**1,690.9**	**719.5**	**317,493**	**358,177**
2012 Totals	438	1,710.7	724.9	309,095	351,148
% Change	-0.9%	-1.2%	0.7%	+2.7%	+2.0%

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

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

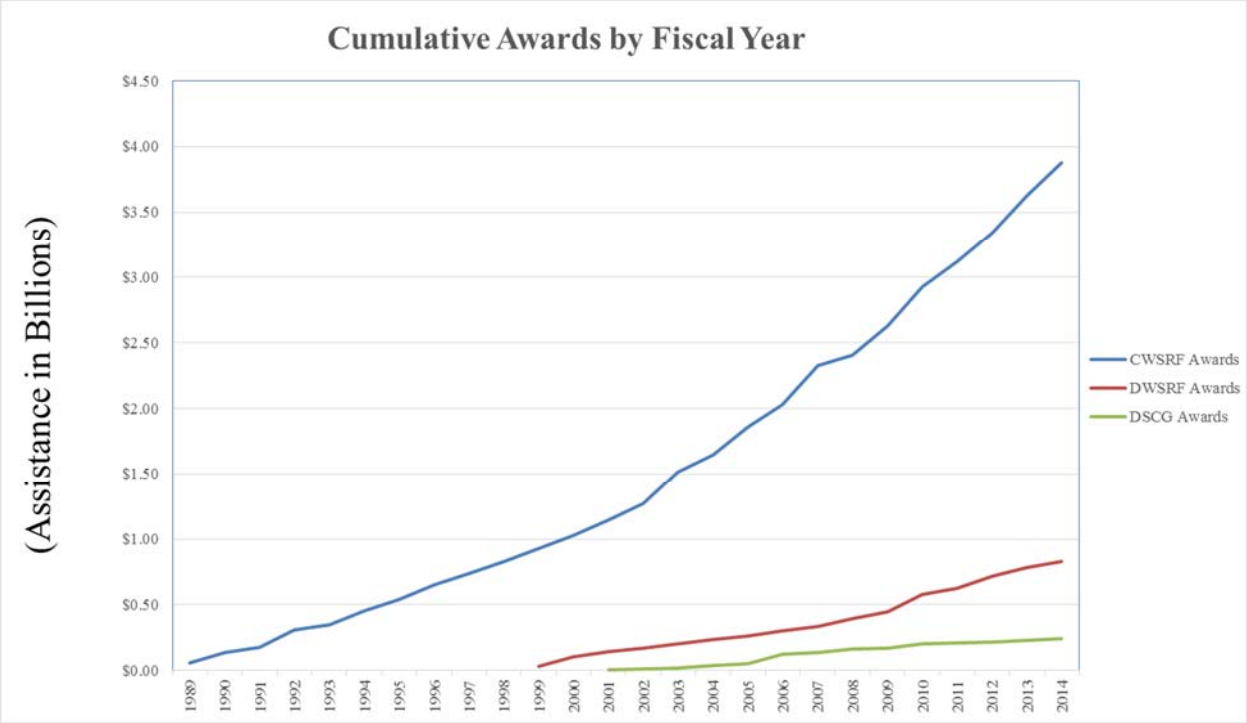
(c) Some facilities did not report the acreage where reclaimed water was applied. For a better representation of the actual acreage, the averages of the reported areas were used to adjust the acreage totals to include the non-reported values.

(d) About 86 percent of total area for edible crops is citrus – including oranges, grapefruit, and tangerines.

Drinking Water

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, Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.), and almost entirely based on 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 is 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 404.2 miles of sandy beaches in Florida identified as critically eroded, 54 percent 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.
- 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 Commodity Summaries 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 percent 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 top ten states in sand and gravel (construction) production, its production is extremely important economically to the state. Two firms produce heavy minerals (titanium, 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 implements the Environmental Resources Permit program for the protection of water resources and the control of stormwater at mines. This includes requirements to mitigate for impacts to wetlands. DWRM also requires the reclamation of land disturbed by mining operations. For phosphate mines the requirement to reclaim disturbed land began July 1, 1975. Between July 1975 and December 31, 2010 190,256 acres have been disturbed by mining operations and 134,901 acres (71 percent) have been reclaimed.

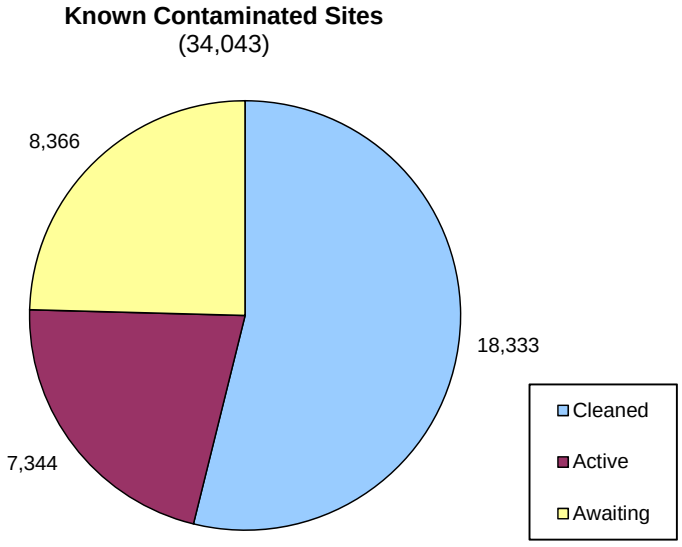
DWRM periodically receives legislative appropriations to fund reclamation of eligible phosphate lands mined before July 1975, when phosphate reclamation became mandatory. Reclamation using these funds is ongoing and thousands of acres remain to be funded and reclaimed. For FY 2014-15, the Florida Legislature appropriated $4.2 million, which will fully fund projects in the order they appear on the Approved Prioritization List. Estimated appropriations of $7.7 million are needed to complete the funding of projects consisting of 864 acres that remain on the Approved Prioritization List. 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.

Oil and Gas

The Oil and Gas Program regulates onshore exploration, drilling, and production of crude oil and natural gas. Oil and 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 and 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

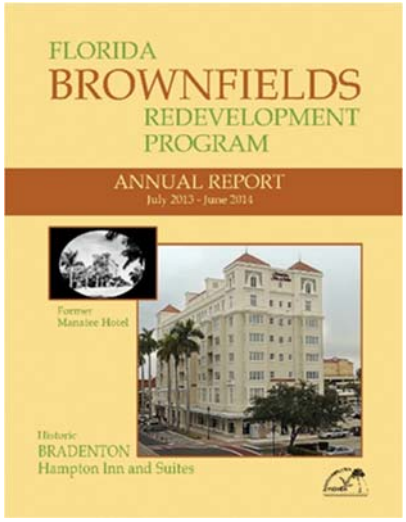
The Department's Division of Waste Management (DWM) protects public health and the environment through management and regulation of solid and hazardous waste and petroleum storage tanks along with the cleanup of soil, ground water and surface water contamination. Cleanup is funded by government programs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



The two largest government funded cleanup programs are Petroleum Restoration Program 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 U.S. 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 362 areas as of June 2014, with 200 executed Brownfield

Site Rehabilitation Agreements. Voluntary cleanup of contaminated sites has increased due to Brownfield Program incentives and the Voluntary Cleanup Tax Credit program. With the July 1, 2014 authorization, the Department has issued 386 voluntary cleanup tax credit certificates totaling more than $35 million since inception of the tax credit program in 1998.



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 2014-15, cleanup will be underway at more than 3,286 contaminated sites through enforcement actions or voluntary cleanup.

Priority areas for the Waste Management Program in FY 2014-15 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 2013-14, the waste programs processed 249 solid waste permits, 39 hazardous waste permits and more than 26,000 registrations, certifications and other authorizations.

- *Recycling*: The DWM continues to focus on the statewide recycling goal of 75 percent of municipal solid waste by 2020 pursuant to section 403.7032, F.S. In 2010, the Florida 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 with a population over 100,000 to recycle 40 percent 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 percent. 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 has implemented major changes to the Petroleum Restoration Program to improve the efficiency and cost effectiveness of the program. This included increasing the number of cleaned sites or no longer actively managed sites by implementing competitive bidding and employing risk-based closures and other initiatives.

  The Petroleum Restoration Program also revised chapter 62-771, F.A.C., Petroleum Contamination Site Priority Ranking rule, which identifies the process by which the Department will:

  (a) Initially score petroleum contamination sites to reflect risk to human health and the environment;

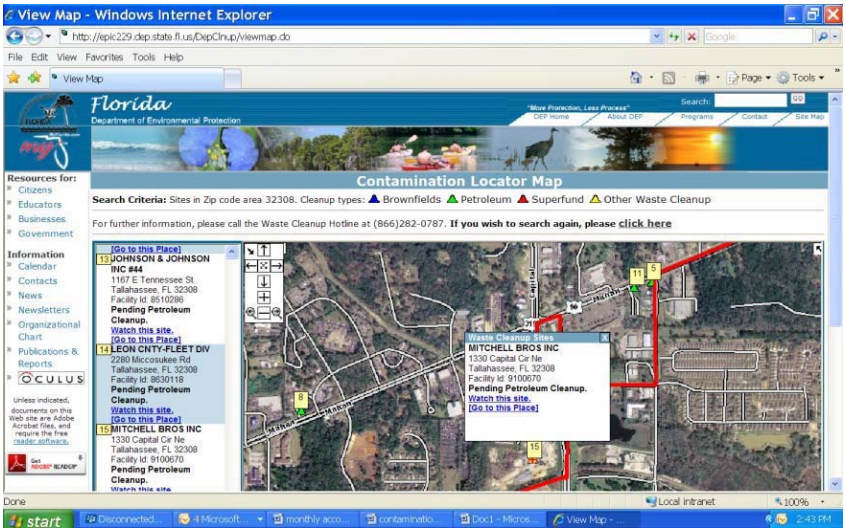
(b) Rescore petroleum contamination sites based on available site-specific data; and
(c) Rank petroleum contamination sites based on score to prioritize the order in which the Department will perform site rehabilitation activities in accordance with chapter 62-780, F.A.C.

The Petroleum Restoration Program also created chapter 62-722, F.A.C., Procurement Procedures for Petroleum Cleanup, which establishes a competitive procurement process for petroleum cleanup as directed by section 287.0595, F.S.

- *Waste Cleanup*: DWM continues to review known contaminated sites that have existed for years without completing cleanup and newer sites that are not moving steadily through site rehabilitation. The review evaluates progress and legal options to compel more timely and effective action by responsible parties and, if no responsible parties are engaged in cleanup, more rigorous efforts by the Department to determine responsibility. DWM also monitors the universe of known contaminated sites to identify those that warrant higher priority for immediate action, including a determination as to the extent of contamination on and off the source property, whether a source is continuing to release contaminants, whether contamination is spreading and whether people are exposed to contamination.

- *Information Technology Initiatives*: 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. 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 2014, the DWM surpassed 3.4 million data uploads.
    - DEP Business Portal – DWM continues to expand online services for registrations and authorizations through the Department's Business Portal.
    - ERIC – The Environmental Restoration Integrated Cleanup project, which was initiated in mid-2012, will consolidate and modernize the input, validation, analysis and reporting of cleanup data from several different DWM databases.



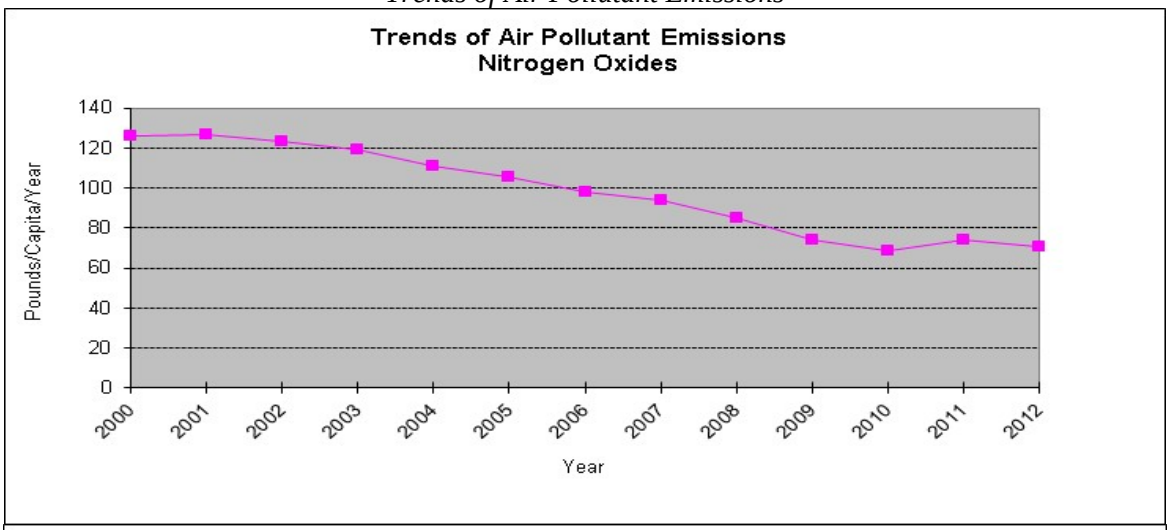
Air Resources Management

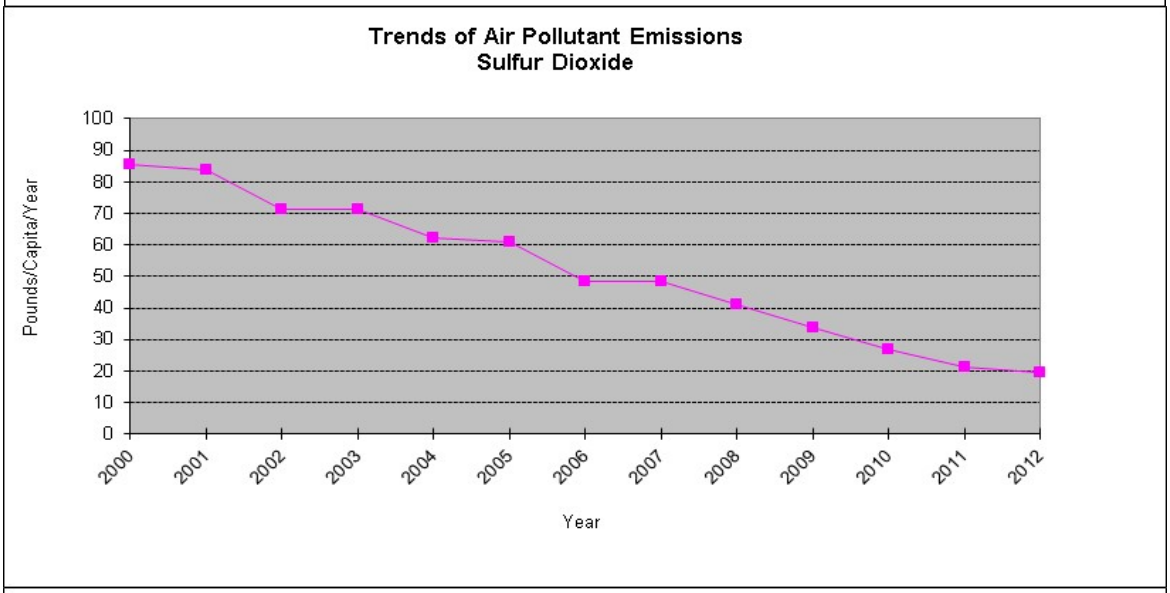
The Department's Division of Air Resources Management (DARM) responsibly manages Florida's air resources through consistent regulation of industry and accountability to our customers. Florida's air program is largely driven by the federal Clean Air Act and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency regulations,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

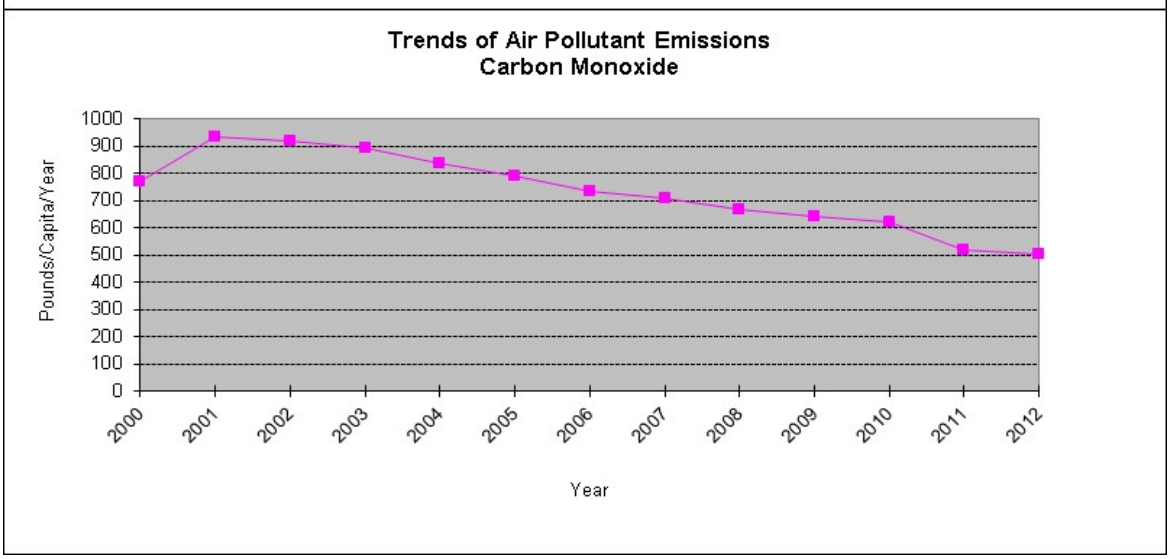
DARM also uses ambient air quality data to evaluate air pollution levels and trends with respect to the National Ambient Air Quality Standards ("NAAQS"), which the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency established for six pollutants, referred to as "criteria" pollutants because they are based on health-related criteria: Lead (Pb), Nitrogen Dioxide (NO_2), Carbon Monoxide (CO), Ozone (O_3), Particulate Matter (PM) and Sulfur Dioxide (SO_2).

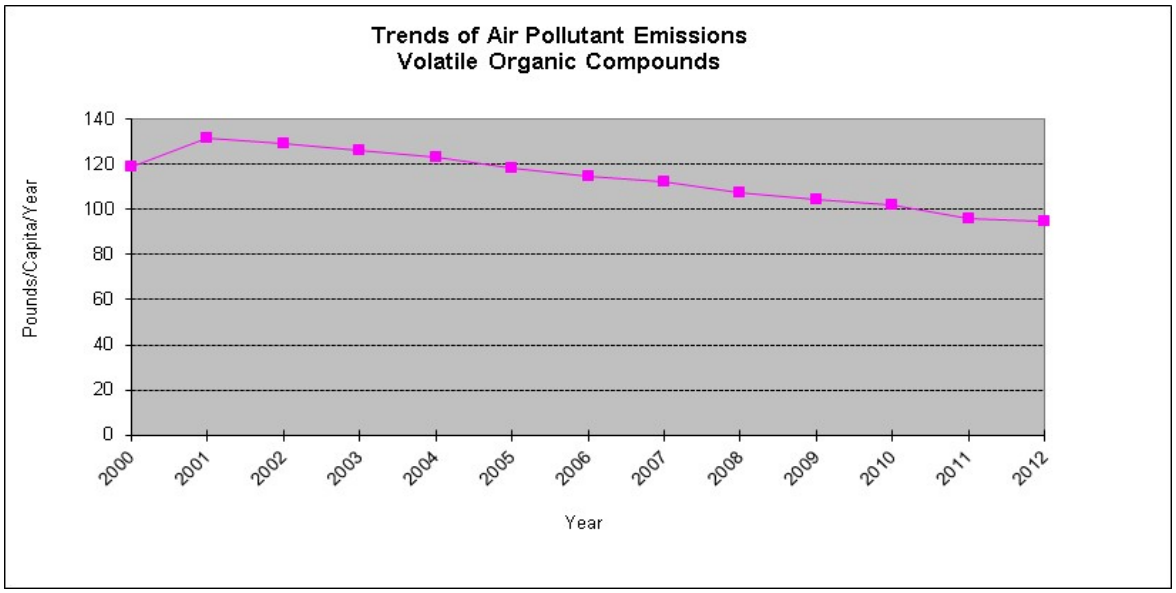
The ambient data required to determine compliance with the NAAQS are obtained through Florida's statewide air monitoring network, which consists of 216 monitors located in 40 of the 67 counties, covering 92 percent of Florida's population. While most monitoring occurs in densely populated areas, instruments 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 SO_2, CO, volatile organic compounds (VOC) and nitrogen oxides (NO_X) from 1985 until 2012, as illustrated in the four graphs on the following pages. The slight increase in NO_x emissions from 2010 to 2011 is attributable to changes in the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency model used to calculate on-road mobile emissions, rather than actual emissions increases.


Trends of Air Pollutant Emissions
Nitrogen Oxides
Pounds/Capita/Year
140
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
2000
2001
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
2011
2012
Year


Trends of Air Pollutant Emissions
Sulfur Dioxide
Pounds/Capita/Year
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
2000
2001
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
2011
2012
Year


Trends of Air Pollutant Emissions
Carbon Monoxide
Pounds/Capita/Year
1000
900
800
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
2000
2001
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
2011
2012
Year



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 partnerships with trade associations, government entities 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, etc.); 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 (Office), in conjunction with the Department's 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 leads 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 U.S. 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 (section 373.042, F.S.) and reviewing proposed MFL rules;
- Providing guidance on water management districts regional water supply plans and reporting annually to the Florida Legislature on the status of water supply planning;
- Coordinating "Conserve Florida," the State's water conservation initiative; and
- 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 (OEP) 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, section 373.4592, F.S.), the Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan (CERPRA, sections 373.470, 373.1501 and 373.1502, F.S.) and the Northern Everglades and Estuaries Protection Program (NEEPP, section 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 both federal and State 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 and 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 of construction 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 proposed activities comply with Florida law. Specific consideration is given to avoid and minimize wetland and endangered species impacts; ensuring water quality standards will be met; determine that project components maintain public health safety or welfare; and confirmation that projects will achieve design objectives. Staff inspect restoration projects throughout construction to ensure compliance with permit conditions including verification that best management practices (BMPs) are implemented. Completed projects are periodically evaluated for compliance with water quality standards and achievement of water quality improvement.

The Office supports other Department programs to support the agency mission. Examples of inter-division support provided by OEP include but are not limited to supporting, the Division of Environmental Assessment and Restoration in developing Total Maximum Daily Loads and implementation of Basin Management Action Plans (BMAPs) 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 offices in implementing various south Florida restoration efforts.

The office is also responsible for monitoring and enforcing the $880 million dollar "Restoration Strategies" consent order which is anticipated to construct the facilities required achieve the water quality needed to protect the Everglades by 2025.

Specific Office responsibilities include:

- Developing and communicating agency policy and assisting in the development of State-led Everglades and other 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/ design through internal and external consultation and guidance;
- Regulatory authority over South Florida ecosystem restoration projects;
- Inspecting projects and providing environmental compliance assistance;
- Participating in interagency technical teams and committees including the Everglades Technical Oversight Committee, Restoration Coordination & Verification (RECOVER), Restoration Strategies Science Plan Team, 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 and financial contracted management of legislative appropriations for restoration

activities;

- Providing technical support to the Office of General Counsel on Everglades restoration litigation;
- Coordinating with other Department programs, 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 and providing comments on documents distributed through the Florida State Clearinghouse to ensure consistency with the Florida Coastal Zone Management Act.

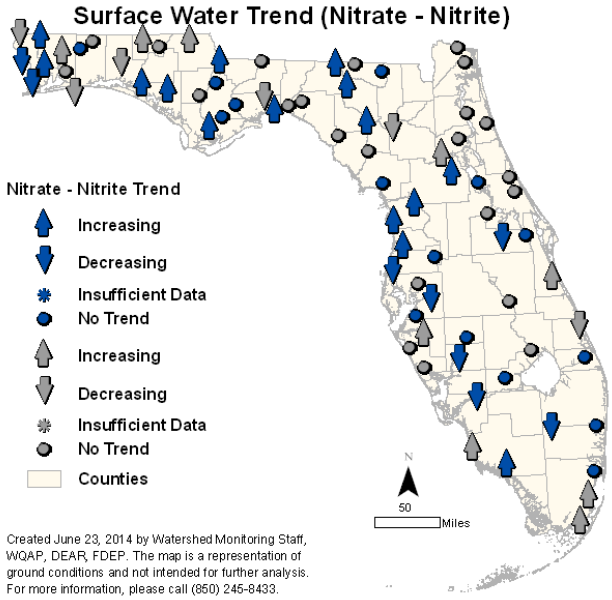
Environmental Assessment and Restoration

According to the Department's 2014 *Integrated Water Quality Assessment* Florida has ~8,400 miles of coastline, nearly 7,750 lakes, more than 1,700 rivers, totaling just under 23,000 miles in length, 33 first-magnitude springs each discharging about 65 million gallons per day, and upwards of 1,000 total springs – almost 17,900 square miles of surface water area in all. These resources provide drinking water, wildlife habitat, 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. (The *Integrated Water Quality Assessment*, which includes a wealth of other information on water resources, is available at www.dep.state.fl.us/water/docs/2014_integrated_report.pdf)

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 2.6 million septic tanks, according to the Florida Department of Health, urban and agricultural stormwater runoff, including pesticides fertilizers and other pollutants; improper disposal of solvents and petroleum products; leaking underground storage tanks; 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, 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. For example, the map below reflects trends in nitrate-nitrite levels in Florida's surface waters over the period 1999-2012.

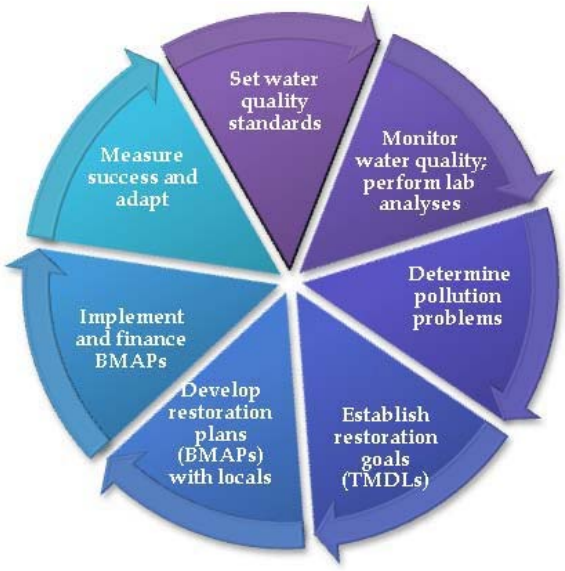


Another component of the network assesses local watersheds and waterbodies to determine whether water quality standards are being met.

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 (http://www.dep.state.fl.us/water/monitoring/council/index.htm) to reduce duplication and expand the pool of available quality data. A newly developed, searchable database of Florida water monitoring activities is online at http://water-cat.usf.edu/ .

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 chapter 62-302, 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 percent 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.



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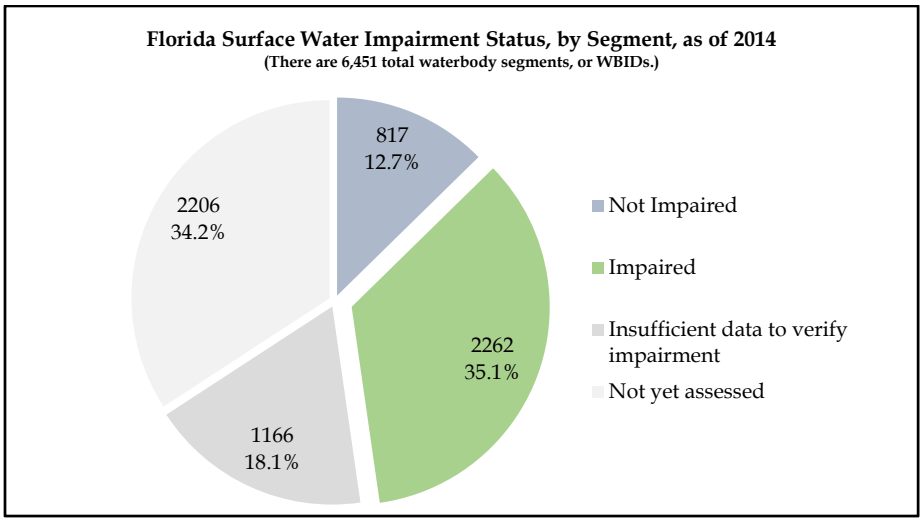
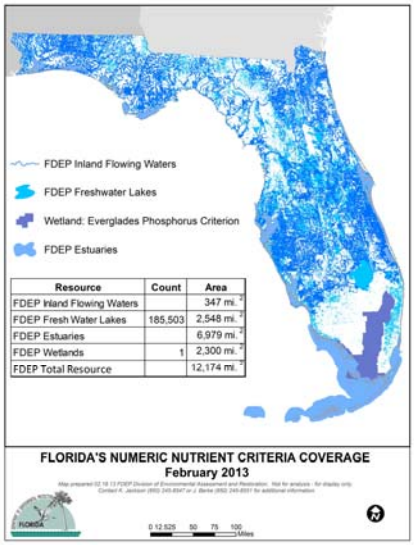
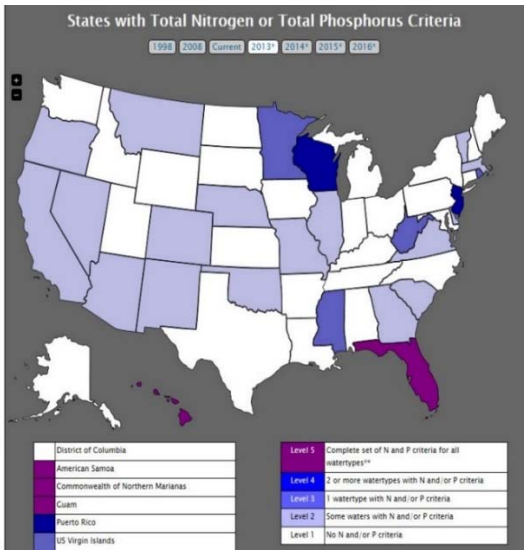
The first step in cleaning up Florida's polluted rivers, lakes, streams, springs and estuaries is assessing water quality data to determine and verify specific pollution problems. As of the date of this plan, DEAR has assessed 4,245 (66 percent) of Florida's discrete watershed segments and identified 2,262 as "impaired" (not meeting water quality standards) as the result of a variety of specific pollutants, including nutrients. Another 1,166 segments have been evaluated but not enough data are yet available to make formal determinations. The pie chart below illustrates the status of water quality assessments to date.



The most challenging surface water quality program facing Florida is excessive levels of Nutrients (nitrogen and phosphorus), which cause algae growth, deplete oxygen levels and compromise aquatic habitats. DEAR developed the most comprehensive numeric nutrient criteria (NNC) in the nation and, in March 2013, reached an agreement with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency that will put these criteria in place for 100 percent of Florida's lakes, rivers, streams, springs, and estuaries, and all but about 1 percent of its surface water overall. The first map below illustrates Florida's comprehensive NNC coverage; the second map is an U.S. Environmental Protection Agency comparison of NNC development among the states.

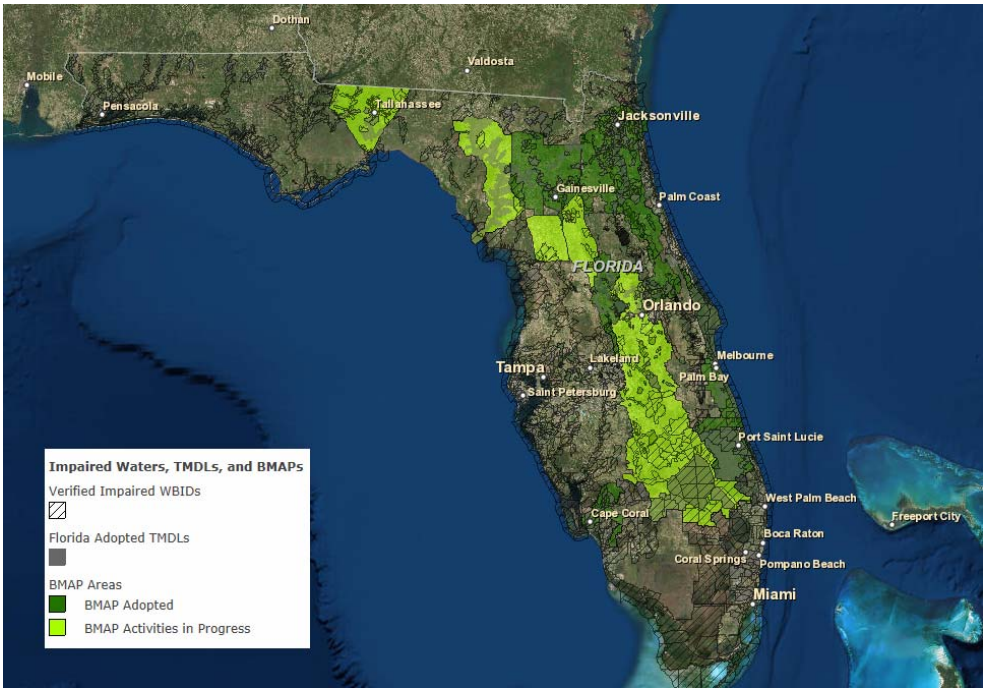




On September 26, 2013, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency approved the last of Florida's proposed estuarine NNC, fulfilling the terms of the March 2013 agreement. On January 7, 2014, Judge Robert L. Hinkle granted the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's motion to discontinue federal NNC rulemaking, which would allow the Department to fully implement Florida's comprehensive NNC. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency proposed withdrawal of the federal NNC on April 2, 2014, with a 60-day comment period through June 2014. On September 25, 2014 the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency published a notice in the Federal Register withdrawing all remaining federal nutrient criteria and deferring to DEP's NNC, which will allow Florida to implement the most comprehensive nutrient reduction standards in the nation for rivers, lakes, streams, springs, estuaries, and coastal waters. The federal action becomes final and effective on October 27, 2014.

Whether the problem is nutrients or another pollutant, it is essential to establish the level of pollutants an impaired waterbody can assimilate and still meet its water quality standards. To do so, DEAR undertakes Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) determinations. Each TMDL sets a specific, scientifically determined water quality restoration goal, which is adopted by rule to guide the development and implementation of local Basin Management Action Plans (BMAPs). These plans provide the blueprints to restoring waterbody health. TMDLs and BMAPs 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 actions.

DEAR to date has completed 363 TMDLs (restoration targets) and adopted 19 BMAPs designed to restore 126 affected waterbodies or waterbody segments and nearly six million acres of related watersheds. DEAR currently has 11 more BMAPs under development addressing more than 45 additional waterbodies. The Division also awards millions of dollars a year for local government restoration projects and best management practices. The map below depicts the current coverage of DEAR's TMDLs and BMAPs. Detailed information on the impaired waters listing process, the development and adoption of TMDLs and BMAPs, and the overall watershed management cycle is available at http://www.dep.state.fl.us/water/.



Essential to the analysis of water quality and other environmental and public health data, DEAR's Bureau of Laboratories conducted more than 146,744 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 and 2014, the Bureau added cutting-edge tools, including DNA analysis that allow DEAR to track the sources of bacteria that indicate the presence of potentially harmful organisms. Isolating the sources of these bacteria will enable the development of cost-effective restoration measures.

DEAR 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/oemerln1/ 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 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 U.S. 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 Resources and Ecosystems Sustainability, Tourist Opportunities and Revived Economies of the Gulf Coast State (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 and Wildlife Conservation Commission and the Department will work directly with NFWF to identify projects for the State of Florida, in consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and NOAA. 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 and 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 more than $7.9 billion to conserve roughly 3.9[1] 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 (Division) 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.

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 funding to increase the acquisition of appropriate lands. The Division is focusing on less-than-fee purchases, springs, water resource protection and buffering for military bases in Florida.

Land Management

The Florida Constitution requires that state-owned lands be held in trust, by the BOT, for the use and benefit of the people of Florida; Florida law further requires that the lands be managed to provide the greatest combination of benefits to the people. With Florida's preservation land inventory exceeding 3.9 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 more than nine million acres of sovereignty-submerged lands within the boundaries of Florida.

[1] 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.

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. A more aggressive asset management program that introduces proven business principles into traditional government functions to effectively manage Florida's land resources is in progress.

The Division continues 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. Selling surplus land also allows the Division to make better use of state assets by using funds, received from sales, for conservation management purposes and to acquire conservation lands with higher resource value. Over $4 million in non-conservation lands were sold in FY 2013-14. Currently, over $43 million worth of surplus non-conservation land has been sold and the money received is available for these purposes.

Improved real estate services are being provided to state agencies and the public. The Division is steadily decreasing the backlog of submerged land lease requests, increasing the number of surplus parcels under contract for sale and increasing the number of submerged land lease files completed over the previous fiscal year. The Division is also more actively identifying lessees who are out of compliance, offering compliance assistance and dealing more firmly 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 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 maintains an ongoing repository and website (http://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 http://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 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: at http://www.dep.state.fl.us/lands/fl_solaris.htm.

Recreation and Parks

Florida 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 2013-14, 27,170,451 people visited Florida's State Parks, generating nearly $58.2 million in revenue. The state park system's impact on local economies throughout Florida exceeds $900 million every year.[2] 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 State Park System's 171 park units comprise nearly 790,000 acres. Attracting more visitors to 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. The concessionaires allow the Department to make additional amenities available to visitors while providing jobs for the private sector.

Visiting a state park is a wonderful recreational and educational opportunity; an extended stay enables a 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, (800)326-3521, or (866)I CAMP FL. Reservations are also available online at http://floridastateparks.reserveamerica.com/.

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 2013-17 FGTS Plan (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. 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.

[2] *Florida State Parks Economic Impact Assessment (2012)*

TASK FORCES, STUDIES IN PROGRESS

TASK FORCES

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

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 (F.S.), 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 improvements 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 section 377.075, F.S.

- Big Cypress Swamp Advisory Committee – Created to ensure proper oil well and facility siting and safeguards within the Big Cypress Swamp watershed. The Director of the FGS, acting as the State Geologist, serves as the Chair. Other members include representatives from the oil industry and an organized conservation group; a botanist; and a hydrologist (section 377.42, F.S.).

- Contaminated Media Forum – The Contaminated Media Forum serves as a venue for interested parties to discuss a wide variety of topics relating to evolving policy, scientific, and application issues

associated with contaminated site cleanup and the re-use of a variety of media using risk-based management principles.

- The Florida Board of Professional Geologists – Established by the Legislature in chapter 492, F.S., to safeguard the public and environment by ensuring that Professional Geologists meet minimum competency standards. The chief of the Bureau of Geology in the Department of Environmental Protection serves as an ex officio member of the board.
- Florida Geoscience Workgroup – The Florida Geoscience Workgroup is comprised of representatives from the Department and Water Management Districts (WMDs). The workgroup is an agency-based forum to discuss geoscience issues facing the Department and WMD program areas fostering communication about data and research and providing educational opportunities for geoscientists in the form of webinars.

- Florida Water Resources Monitoring Council (FWRMC) – The FWRMC is a council of stakeholders from many disciplines and organizations that participate in water resource monitoring and management. The council will ultimately coordinate Florida water resources monitoring efforts at the federal, state and local levels. Council authority for statewide coordination and cooperation are described in subsection 373.026(3), F.S.

- Salinity Network Workgroup – This is a subgroup of the FWRMC working on developing indices for groundwater levels and groundwater quality. The group will develop protocols for saltwater encroachment monitoring and the special protocols for sampling the freshwater/saltwater interface.

Office of Emergency Response

- State Emergency Response Team (SERT) – The State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (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 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 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.

- State Domestic Security Working Group (SWG) – The SWG is the interagency, multi-disciplinary team responsible for implementing state all-hazard domestic security priorities in accordance with the Executive Office of the Governor's Homeland Security Advisor and State Administrative Advisor.

The SWG devises policy for specialty response teams and coordinates statewide projects funded through the federal State Homeland Security Grant Program.

STATE LANDS

- Acquisition and Restoration Council (ARC) – A ten(10) member council created by the Florida 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 [1] appointed by the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission). ARC's duties include making recommendations to the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund (BOT) on the acquisition, management and disposal of state-owned conservation lands.

- Land Management Uniform Accounting Council (LMUAC) – The Land Management Uniform Accounting Council was created within the Department by section 259.037, F.S., and is formed by seven (7) state agency directors. LMUAC's duties include compiling conservation land management costs across state agencies and establishing 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 and 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 OAWP 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, university system, Water Management Districts, and other interested parties to develop and implement BMP Programs that are economically and technically feasible.

- Upland Ecosystem Restoration Project – 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 three 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. This public-private partnership will create, publish online 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 – This internal agency team was established to provide oversight of the development of the FL-SOLARIS.

- Air Force Landscape Planning Initiative: Conservation and Working Lands Group – This internal agency group works 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 – This multi-state governmental council 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 – Volunteers from state agencies work to supplement the Emergency Operations Center public phone lines activated during state emergencies.

- Disaster Recovery Center (DRC) – Volunteers from state agencies are trained to assist in 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 of the Clean Boating Partnership is to coordinate public and private resources to promote a clean marine environment and foster stewardship of Florida's 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 – This court ordered board advises the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission on the management of the Fisheating Creek Wildlife Management Area.

DISTRICT OFFICES

- Miami River Commission – Legislatively created in 1998 (section 163.06, F.S.), the Commission is the official clearinghouse for all public policy and projects related to the Miami River. The Commission's mission is to help ensure that government agencies, businesses and residents speak with one voice on river issues.

- Tampa Bay Estuary Program – This Program protects and restores Tampa Bay through a partnership of Pinellas, Hillsborough and Manatee counties, the cities of Tampa, St. Petersburg, and Clearwater, the Department, Southwest Florida Water Management District, and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency is governed by a Policy Board of elected officials and a Management Board of top-level bay managers and administrators and 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 – This 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 – This Program protects and restores Sarasota Bay through a partnership of Sarasota and Manatee counties, the Department, Southwest Florida Water Management District, and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. The Program 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 – This Program is a 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 – This Program protects and restores the Indian River Lagoon through a partnership of the Lagoon's five bordering counties, the Department, St. Johns River Water Management District and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. It is governed by a Policy Board of elected officials and a Management Board of top-level lagoon managers and administrators.

- Hillsborough River Interlocal Planning Board/Hillsborough River Technical Advisory Council – the Hillsborough River Interlocal Planning Board (River Board) is an organization consisting of three elected officials representing the geographical location of the Hillsborough River. It is supported by the Hillsborough River Technical Advisory Council (Council), comprised of eight agency representatives (the Department is one of the eight agencies) and three citizen members. The River Board and Council developed a Master Plan for the Hillsborough River, incorporating policies broadly pertaining to water quality and quantity; safety and use of the River; and protection of wildlife and its habitat along the river.

- Tampa Bay Nitrogen Management Consortium (NMC) – The NMC consists of local governments, regulatory agencies, private industries and agricultural interests collaborating to achieve nitrogen management goals in Tampa Bay. NMC is a unique voluntary partnership funded by contributions from participants. A Co-Chair from industry and a Co-Chair from local government in conjunction with representatives of the Tampa Bay Estuary Program provide oversight of the NMC.

WATER POLICY AND ECOSYSTEMS RESTORATION

- Everglades Technical Oversight Committee - The Committee originated from the July 11, 1991 Settlement Agreement 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 (section 373.4592, F.S.).

- Restoration Strategies Science Plan Team – This interagency team required by the Restoration Strategies Regional Water Quality Plan, 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. The focus is on maintaining adequate volume and appropriate timing and distribution of freshwater flow to Biscayne Bay.

- Water Resources Advisory Commission – This advisory body to the South Florida Water Management District Governing Board and the South Florida Ecosystem Restoration Task Force serves as 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, the Department, local elected officials and area stakeholders. It is an initiative by the St. Johns River and Suwannee River water management districts and the Department 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. Both efforts focus on an area that includes southern Lake, Orange, Osceola, Seminole and Polk counties. St. Johns River, Southwest Florida and South Florida water management districts, along with the Department, Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, 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 – The Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan interagency team is 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 Loxahatchee River.

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT AND RESTORATION

- 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, Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, water management districts, local governments, federal agencies and volunteer organizations.

- Gulf of Mexico Alliance (GOMA) – GOMA, which comprises Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas and a 13-agency federal working group, was formed in 2004 to increase regional collaboration and enhance the ecological and economic health of the Gulf of Mexico. The Department transferred the state's 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

- Non-Mandatory Land Reclamation Committee – The Committee was created pursuant to section 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 – This interagency committee created pursuant to section 373.41492, F.S., to approve expenditures of mitigation fee funds to conduct projects to offset the impacts of limestone mining within the Miami-Dade County Lake Belt Area.

WASTE MANAGEMENT

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

RECREATION AND PARKS

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

- Florida Attractions Association – Florida State Parks is a member of the Florida Attractions Association that promotes and advances the interests of the attraction industry.

- Florida Trail of Indian Heritage – Florida State Parks is a member of the network of archaeological sites, history museums, heritage interpreters and county, state and national parks working together to promote responsible site visitation and public education of Florida's Indian heritage.

- Florida Association of Destination and Marketing Organizations – Florida State Parks is a member of the organization that is the single unifying voice for all of Florida's destination marketing organizations, providing insight and direction as Florida enters a new millennium marked by an increasing competitive tourism marketplace.

- Florida Recreation and Park Association – Florida State Parks is a member of the organization that provides professional development, networking and resources to its members. The organization also provides advocacy for parks and recreation interests.

- National Recreation and Park Association – Florida State Parks is a member of the organization that is dedicated to advancing park, recreation and conservation efforts that enhance the quality of life for all people.

- Wekiva River System Advisory Management Council – Florida State Parks is a member of the 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 –Florida State Parks is a member of the Florida's North, Central and South Prescribed Burning Councils with multi-agencies who develop fire management policies and coordination for the State of Florida.

- Florida Greenways and Trails Council – Pursuant to chapter 260, F.S., this advisory council reports on greenways and trails issues statewide.

- Florida Bicycle and Pedestrian Partnership Council – The Office of Greenways and Trails represents the Department on this Council. The Council was established in 2010 by the Florida Department of

Transportation (DOT) to make policy recommendations to DOT and transportation partners throughout Florida on the state's walking, bicycling and trail facilities.

Florida State Parks

- Citizens Multimodal Advisory Committee – The Office of Greenways and Trails, represents the Department on this Committee and makes recommendations to the Capital Region Transportation Planning Agency Board regarding the development of an efficient, safe and cost-effective transportation system that considers the needs of users of all modes of transportation, including bicycle/pedestrian and transit.

- Florida Off-Highway Vehicle (OHV) Advisory Committee – The Office of Greenways and Trails represents the Department on this Committee, (chapter 261, F.S.). The Committee members are appointed by the Commissioner of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Service to establish policies to guide the Department regarding the OHV Recreation Program and the system of OHV recreation areas and trails.

- Florida Scenic Highways Advisory Committee – The Office of Greenways and Trails represents the Department on this committee, (section 335.093, F.S.). The Florida Scenic Highways Program (FSHP) was developed "to preserve, maintain, protect and enhance Florida's outstanding cultural, historical, archeological, recreational, natural and scenic resources". The Committee advises the Florida Department of Transportation on whether the candidate corridors have met all requirements specified in the FSHP Manual, rule 14.15.016, F.A.C.

- Florida's Prescribed Burning Councils – Florida State Parks' serve as a member of Florida's North Central, and South Prescribed Burning Councils, which are with multi-agencies who develop fire management policies and facilitate 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 assists 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 Advisory Council – Formed by a Memorandum of Understanding signed by the Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund, the Council provides oversight and direction to the management of the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary.

- U.S. Coral Reef Task Force (Interior/Commerce) – Created through Executive Order 13089 by the President of the United States, 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

- Small Business Air Pollution Compliance Advisory Council – The council, established in section 403.8051, F.S., is comprised of seven members from different small business groups across the state to review and advise the Department on the effectiveness of the Small Business Environmental Assistance Program.

- Florida Air Monitoring Advisory Committee – The Advisory Committee exists to identify and address air monitoring quality assurance issues, and to provide guidance and training to the statewide Quality Assurance (QA) Coordinators. It comprises QA representatives from the Department and nine local air monitoring agencies.

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 gas or fluid 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 Florida Geological Survey also works on offshore and onshore sediment research in support of beach nourishment and sea-floor characterization in cooperation with the U.S. Geological Survey, the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Regulation and Enforcement and the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission; and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency sinkhole potential mapping with the Florida Division of Emergency Management.

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT AND RESTORATION

South Florida Canal Aquatic Life Study

The Division of Environmental Assessment and Restoration has initiated a 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 is working with 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. Information on the study is available at www.dep.state.fl.us/water/bioassess/docs/bcpost/2013/SouthFloridaCanalAquaticLife-Oct2013.pdf.

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 has been extended at least another year. Information on the study is available at www.floridahealth.gov/healthy-environments/onsite-sewage/research/nitrogen-reduction.html

Septage Land Application Study

During the 2014 Legislative Session, two bills (House Bill 1113 and Senate Bill 1160) called for a study on available options for disposing or reusing septage – the waste pumped out of septic tank systems and other onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems. While the bills did not pass, the Division is undertaking a variation on the study with a targeted completion date of January 2016. Current law [section 381.0065(6), F.S.] would prohibit the land application of septage after that date, so the Division's study is intended to inform the Legislature's discussion on the disposition of septage in the future. The study will include monitoring and data collection at representative septage application sites, a survey of septage haulers and treatment facilities, groundwater modeling and literature review.

WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Domestic Wastewater Ocean Outfalls

Section 403.086(9), F.S., prohibits construction of new domestic wastewater ocean outfalls, sets out a timeline for elimination of existing domestic wastewater ocean outfalls by 2025, and requires that a majority of the wastewater previously discharged be beneficially reused. The Division of Water Resource Management is responsible for submitting two reports to the Legislature in 2015. The first report, due February 15, requires recommendations for any necessary changes to the statute. The second report, due July 1, requires an update on the progress of implementation of the statute.

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 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

Performance Measures and Standards – LRPP Exhibit II					
Department of Environmental Protection - 37000000					
Program	*Budget Entity & Performance Measures*	Approved Prior Year Standard FY 2013-14	Prior Year Actual FY 2013-14	Approved Standards for FY 2014-15	Requested Standard FY 2015-16
Administrative Services	*Executive Direction and Support Services - 37010100*				
	Administrative costs as a percent of total agency costs	1.4%	1.65%	1.4%	1.4%
	Administrative positions as a percent of total agency positions	9.5%	8.3%	9.5%	9.5%
	Average permit application time in house (receipt to agency action)	55 Days	27.2 Days	55 Days	55 Days
	Percent of regulated sites and facilities in compliance	90%	96%	90%	90%
	Emergency Response – 37010400				
	Percent of pollutant discharge sites remediated by the responsible party/owner in the context of emergency response	76%	79%	76%	76%
State Lands	*Land Management – 37100300 transferred to Land Administration and Management 37100400*				

Program	*Budget Entity & Performance Measures*	Approved Prior Year Standard FY 2013-14	Prior Year Actual FY 2013-14	Approved Standards for FY 2014-15	Requested Standard FY 2015-16
	Proposed New Measure: Percentage of Land Use Plans and Land Management Plans meeting land management and conservation goals.	N/A - New Measure	N/A - New Measure	N/A - New Measure	85%
	Proposed New Measure: Percent of days to process land management instruments from assignment to work in ILMS to the mail out of the lease for lessee signature to 45 days or less.	N/A - New Measure	N/A - New Measure	N/A - New Measure	75%
	Proposed New Measure: Percentage of acreage protected with resource value of 18 or greater. (As rated by Florida Natural Areas Inventory)	N/A - New Measure	N/A - New Measure	N/A - New Measure	50%
	Percentage of Florida Communities Trust Management Plans, Land Use Plans and Land Management Plans meeting land management and conservation goals	85%	Land Mgt Plans 71% Land Use Plans 84% FCT is now in Operations	85%	DELETE

Program	*Budget Entity & Performance Measures*	Approved Prior Year Standard FY 2013-14	Prior Year Actual FY 2013-14	Approved Standards for FY 2014-15	Requested Standard FY 2015-16
Water Policy and Ecosystems Restoration	*Water Policy and Ecosystems Restoration - 37200100*				
	Percent of Florida's 2030 public water supply demand met	5%	*75.3% *Measure taken from FFY13 when the standard was 15%. FFY14 data will be available November 1, 2014	5%	5%
	Percent of restoration activities completed over the last year (as required by the Everglades Water Quality Plan)	100%	100%	100%	100%
Environmental Assessment and Restoration	*Water Science and Laboratory Services - 37300100*				
	Percent of groundwater quality monitoring wells that reflect good water quality (no exceedances of ground water quality standards)	85%	80%	85%	85%

Program	*Budget Entity & Performance Measures*	Approved Prior Year Standard FY 2013-14	Prior Year Actual FY 2013-14	Approved Standards for FY 2014-15	Requested Standard FY 2015-16
	Percent of Florida's freshwater surface waters that meet priority water quality criteria (nutrients and dissolved oxygen): 1) flowing streams; 2) combined lakes **Proposed Revision:** Percent of Florida's freshwater surface waters that meet priority water quality criteria--Total Nitrogen (TN), Total Phosphorus (TP), Dissolved Oxygen, (DO)--in large lakes, small lakes, rivers, and streams	1) flowing streams - 55%; 2) combined lakes – 70%	1) flowing streams - 52%; 2) combined lakes – 60%	1) flowing streams - 55%; 2) combined lakes – 70%	Large lakes: TN - 85%; TP - 65%; DO - 95% Small Lakes: TN - 85%; TP - 90%; DO - 90% Rivers: TN - 70%; TP - 82%; DO - 95% Streams: TN - 65%; TP - 75%; DO - 80%;
Water Resource Management	*Beach Management – 37350100*				
	Percent of Florida's 825 miles of sandy beaches that protect uplands, wildlife and recreation	78%	78%	78%	78%
	Water Resource Management – 37350400				

Program	*Budget Entity & Performance Measures*	Approved Prior Year Standard FY 2013-14	Prior Year Actual FY 2013-14	Approved Standards for FY 2014-15	Requested Standard FY 2015-16
	Percent of reclaimed water (reuse) capacity relative to total domestic wastewater capacity; percent of treated domestic wastewater reused for beneficial purposes	60%; 45%	66%; 45%	60%; 45%	60%; 45%
	Percent of public water systems with no significant health drinking water quality problems	94%	98%	94%	94%
Waste Management	*Waste Management – 37450300*				
	Percent of municipal solid waste recycled	50%	49%	50%	50%
	Percent of contaminated sites with cleanup completed	47%	54%	47%	47%
Recreation and Parks	*State Park Operations – 37500300*				
	Percent change in the number of state parks acres restored or maintained in native state from the prior fiscal year	2%	32%	2%	2%

Program	*Budget Entity & Performance Measures*	Approved Prior Year Standard FY 2013-14	Prior Year Actual FY 2013-14	Approved Standards for FY 2014-15	Requested Standard FY 2015-16
	Percent increase in the number of visitors from the prior fiscal year	1.3%	6.2%	1.3%	3.0%
	Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas – 37500400				
	Total number of degraded acres in National Estuarine Research Reserves enhanced or restored	1,320	1,320	1,320	1,320
	Percent increase in number of visitors	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%
Air Resources Management					
	Air Resources Management – 37550500				
	Percent of time population breathes good or moderate quality air	99.1%	99.9%	99.1%	99.1%
	Percent change in per capita annual emissions of priority pollutants (~~nitrous~~ nitrogen oxides, sulfur dioxide, carbon monoxide, volatile organic compounds) compared with the level 5 years ago	-3.8%	Nitrogen Oxides -24.57% Sulfur Dioxide -60.05% Carbon Monoxide -29.19% Volatile Organic Compounds -15.47%	-3.8%	-3.8%

Assessment of Performance for Approved Performance Measures –

LRPP Exhibit III

LRPP Exhibit III: PERFORMANCE MEASURE ASSESSMENT

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

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

Approved Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference
1.4%	1.65%	.25% Over	17.86%

Factors Accounting for the Difference:
Internal Factors (check all that apply):
☐ Personnel Factors ☐ Staff Capacity
☐ Competing Priorities ☐ Level of Training
☐ Previous Estimate Incorrect ☒ Other (Identify)
Explanation:
Total administrative costs as a percent increased due to a decline in overall expenditures at the department level.

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

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

LRPP Exhibit III: PERFORMANCE MEASURE ASSESSMENT

Department: Environmental Protection
Program: State Land/Office of Environmental Services
Service/Budget Entity: Land Administration/37100200
Measure: Percentage of Florida Communities Trust Management Plans and Land Management Plans meeting land management and conservation goals.

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

Approved Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference
85%	78%	Under	7%

Factors Accounting for the Difference:
Internal Factors (check all that apply):
☐ Personnel Factors ☒ Staff Capacity
☐ Competing Priorities ☐ Level of Training
☐ Previous Estimate Incorrect ☐ Other (Identify)
Explanation: During the measured time period, the focus of the Division changed from land management activities to conservation land assessment in response to legislative direction.

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

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

LRPP Exhibit III: PERFORMANCE MEASURE ASSESSMENT

Department: Environmental Protection
Program: Environmental Assessment and Restoration
Service/Budget Entity: Water Science and Laboratory Services/37300100
Measure: Percent of groundwater quality monitoring wells that reflect good water quality (no exceedances of ground water quality standards).

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

Approved Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference
85%	80%	5%	6%

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

External Factors (check all that apply):
☐ Resources Unavailable
☐ Legal/Legislative Change
☐ Target Population Change
☐ This Program/Service Cannot Fix the Problem
☐ Current Laws Are Working Against the Agency Mission
☐ Technological Problems
☐ Natural Disaster
☒ Other (Identify)
Explanation: The performance results for the current reporting period fall 6% below the standard. This value is only marginally outside the statistically calculated margin of error for the results, which is ±4.7%, and suggests that the measured change may be insignificant. The margin of error (confidence 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 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 to the point that sodium now drives the results. Increasing sodium levels are 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.

The fact that sodium dominates the results masks other water quality parameters. For this reason, the Department 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):

☐ Training ☐ Technology

☐ Personnel ☒ Other (Identify)

Recommendations: As noted, the Department has considered splitting the measure into two parts to allow continued tracking and better understanding 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. That proposal may be made in the future.

The Department's Office of Water Policy is working with Florida's five water management districts to more aggressively develop and implement minimum flow and level (MFL) determinations and, in turn, implement recovery strategies, including alternative water supply development and stronger consumptive use permitting, where warranted. Implementation of these MFLs and recovery strategies will, over time, further reduce the demand on water quantity and begin to restore depleted systems.

LRPP Exhibit III: PERFORMANCE MEASURE ASSESSMENT

Department: Environmental Protection
Program: Environmental Assessment and Restoration
Service/Budget Entity: Water Science and Laboratory Services/37300100
Measure: Percent of Florida's freshwater surface waters that meet priority water quality criteria (nutrients and dissolved oxygen): 1) flowing streams; 2) combined lakes.

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

Approved Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference
1) flowing streams - 55%; 2) combined lakes – 70%	1) flowing streams - 52%; 2) combined lakes – 60%	1) 3%; 2) 10%	1) 5%; 2) 14%

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

External Factors (check all that apply):
☐ Resources Unavailable
☐ Legal/Legislative Change
☐ Target Population Change
☐ This Program/Service Cannot Fix the Problem
☐ Current Laws Are Working Against the Agency Mission
☐ Technological Problems
☐ Natural Disaster
☒ Other (Identify)
Explanation: As has been noted in previous iterations of the LRPP, significant portions of the universe of sources of excessive nutrient levels do not fall within DEP's regulatory jurisdiction. Agriculture, onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems and urban fertilizer use are notable examples. Weather conditions—drought and rain cycles—also influence nutrient concentrations.

Addressing these sources through collaborative Basin Management Action Plan (BMAP) implementation under section 403.067, F.S., is a long-term process. The agency cannot simply make adjustments in policy or practice that will improve outcome performance in the short run. Lasting water quality improvements often take years, even decades, to materialize as restoration projects are built and operated and legacy pollutants flush out of the ecosystem. In the interim, on a yearly basis, the reported measures for statewide water quality are likely to rise and fall without a definitive trend.

The reported outcome measure for flowing streams—52 percent meeting the priority water quality criteria—is within 5 percent of the approved standard. Given that the statistically determined margin for error in the reported outcome is 2.9 percent, a 5 percent deviation is not significant.

The reported outcome for combined lakes—60 percent meeting the priority water quality criteria—is 14 percent below the established standard, which is significant. The driver of the change is an increase in Total Phosphorus (TP) levels, particularly in large lakes. Large lakes represent ~97.5 percent of lake water area in Florida and the measure outcome reflects that fact. While water quality has declined, that fact cannot with certainty be attributed to an increase in controllable pollutant source contributions; it is a single-year report and no trend can yet be assumed.

There are several possible reasons for the decline other than a real change in controllable pollutant source contributions.

Florida's newly adopted numeric nutrient criteria are more sensitive to nutrient impacts and biological effects, which may be reflected in the reported measure.

Interestingly, the water quality in small lakes is substantially better than large lakes, especially with respect to TP, and 9 percent better than the standard (76 percent versus 70 percent). Large lakes (again, ~97.5 percent of lake water area in Florida) are sampled in April and May, small lakes in September and October. Pulses of nutrients from late winter through early summer are more likely to taken up by the flora of small lakes throughout the subsequent aquatic plant growing season. However, large lake flora are still developing in April and May (sampling time) in many areas of the state and much less TP uptake will have occurred.

Annual rainfall has increased in the past two years after a two year period of drought (2010, 2011). The additional rain has contributed more surface water runoff into the lakes, likely with significant pulses of nutrients in larger storms. While this would affect both large and small lakes, depending on geography, large lakes drain significantly larger areas of potential pollutants and would likely be more affected by the nutrient pulses.

With the lowering of the water table during the two drought years, the rise of the water table in the last two years may have liberated TP in the aquifer system, affecting the lakes within the Status Monitoring Network that are influenced by ground water.

It is not possible to isolate any one of these as the most significant factor in the reported outcome measure, and the result may reflect the interaction of all of them. More years of data will be required to determine if there is a trend and what factors are most responsible.

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

☐ Training ☐ Technology
☐ Personnel ☒ Other (Identify)

Recommendations: As noted in the previous section, the Department cannot make short-term adjustments in policy or practice that will improve short-term outcome performance. The agency proposes to continue to focus on the assessment and identification of nutrient water quality problems, the establishment of aggressive restoration goals (Total Maximum Daily Loads), and the implementation of comprehensive restoration plans (BMAPs). In addition, the implementation

of Florida's more rigorous numeric nutrient criteria through the permitting of wastewater and stormwater systems will reduce the up-front impact of nutrients on surface waters.

And, notwithstanding the statewide measure, within watersheds where BMAP implementation is underway, water quality is benefitting. For example, after the first year after adoption of the St. Lucie River and Estuary BMAP, including projects implemented in anticipation of the BMAP, total nutrient reductions are 185 tons per year of Total Nitrogen (TN) and 53 tons per year of TP. These reductions represent about 35 percent (TN) and 26 percent (TP) of the nutrient reductions targeted in phase 1 (the first five years) of the BMAP.

As another example, after five years of BMAP implementation, wastewater treatment facilities and urban stormwater systems in the freshwater reach of the Lower St. Johns River have exceeded their required TN and TP reductions while agriculture has achieved 52 percent of its TN reductions and 33 percent of its TP reductions. In the marine reach, wastewater facilities again have exceeded the required TN reductions while urban stormwater systems so far have achieved 42 percent of the TN reductions. (There are no TP requirements in the marine portion of the river.)

The targeted activities being implement through BMAPs process are making improvements in watersheds across Florida. Over the long term, these improvements will express themselves in statewide measures of water quality.

LRPP Exhibit III: PERFORMANCE MEASURE ASSESSMENT

Department: Environmental Protection
Program: Waste Management
Service/Budget Entity: Waste Management/37450300
Measure: Percent of Municipal Solid Waste Recycled

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

Approved Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference
50% FY 2013-14	49%	1%	2%

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

External Factors (check all that apply):
☐ Resources Unavailable ☐ Technological Problems
☐ Legal/Legislative Change ☐ Natural Disaster
☐ Target Population Change ☒ Other (Identify)
☐ This Program/Service Cannot Fix the Problem
☐ Current Laws Are Working Against the Agency Mission
Explanation: Per statute, this data is collected from counties annually on a calendar (not fiscal) year basis. The reported performance results are based on the most recent available information which is for the 2013 calendar year. Calendar year data for 2014 is not available at this time. Statute sets a 50 percent goal for calendar year 2014. We expect that goal to be achieved.

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

Performance Measure Validity and Reliability – LRPP Exhibit IV

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

Department: Environmental Protection
Program: State Lands/Bureau of Real Estate Services; Office of Environmental Services
Service/Budget Entity: Land Administration and Management/37100400
Measure: Percentage of acreage protected annually through acquisition with resource value of 18 or greater. (As rated by Florida Natural Areas Inventory)

Action (check one):

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

Data Sources and Methodology: Sources of data are the Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI) Triage Data Analysis and the Acquisition Process Information System (APIS) acquisition acreage. The Inventory maintains the boundaries of all current Florida Forever environmental land acquisition projects approved by the State's Acquisition and Restoration Council and administered by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Division of State Lands, for the State Board of Trustees (BOT). These lands have been proposed for acquisition because of outstanding natural resources, opportunity for natural resource-based recreation, or historical and archaeological resources. The data is updated approximately every two to four months. The Percentage is derived from taking the total number of acreage acquired within a fiscal year with a resource value of 18 or greater and using that figure to determine a percentage of the total number of acres acquired.

Validity: Will allow the Division of State Lands during a given year to provide an overall assessment of the quality of natural and recreational resources protected through land acquisitions. FNAI triage data analysis was developed under contract specifically to assess the ability of potential acquisitions to fulfill statutory measures of success for the Florida Forever Program. Assessment methodology and data are continuously updated with help of an advisory group of technical experts**.**

Reliability: FNAI operates under strict quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) standards for their data documentation and analysis. APIS data is governed by internal QA/QC guidelines.

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

Department: Environmental Protection
Program: State Lands/Bureau of Public Land Administration
Service/Budget Entity: Land Administration and Management/37100400
Measure: Percent of days to process land management instruments from assignment to work in ILMS to the mail out of the lease for lessee signature to 45 days or less.

Action (check one):

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

Data Sources and Methodology: Data sources are the Integrated Land Management System (ILMS), Submerged & Upland Public Revenue System (SUPRS), and Excel Spreadsheet**.** The number of days is automatically tracked in the ILMS system. Percentage calculation of the measure is derived by dividing the number of instruments in compliance by the total number of instruments.

Validity: The databases were created to track work load throughout the process from the time of application to closure**.**

Reliability: The database and spreadsheet tracking of the process is reliable. The only errors would be from incorrect data entry.

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

Department: Environmental Protection
Program: State Lands/Office of Environmental Services
Service/Budget Entity: Land Administration and Management/37100400
Measure: Percentage of Land Use Plans and Land Management Plans meeting land management and conservation goals.

Action (check one):

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

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

Validity: High level of reliability because staff review is followed by review by the Acquisition and Restoration Council for management plans and opportunity for public comment. For land use plans, quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) is performed by supervisory staff. Effective land management is a key priority for the Division of State Lands. The measure is designed to determine whether the division is meeting those specific requirements that comprise this core program objective.

Reliability: Reliability as only affected by human error in data entry, for which QA/QC will be increased when current data migrates to the Integrated Land Management System (ILMS). If used as designed, the plan schedule and tracking system will provide program staff and managers accurate and consistent data and information to derive this measure.

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

Department: Environmental Protection
Program: Environmental Assessment and Restoration
Service/Budget Entity: Water Science and Laboratory Services/37300100
Measure: Percent of Florida's freshwater surface waters that meet priority water quality criteria (nutrients and dissolved oxygen): 1) flowing streams; 2) combined lakes

The Department proposes to revise the measure above to reflect adoption and approval of Florida's numeric nutrient criteria. It is similar to the current measure, but more accurately and sensitively reflects surface water quality conditions. The rationale for the change is explained in the form below.

Proposed Revised Measure: Percent of Florida's freshwater surface waters that meet priority water quality criteria—Total Nitrogen (TN), Total Phosphorus (TP), Dissolved Oxygen (DO)—in large lakes, small lakes, rivers, and streams.

Action (check one):

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

Currently, the outcome measure for flowing streams and combined lakes is calculated using a combined metric based on historical criteria for Total Nitrogen (TN) and Total Phosphorus (TP), which are nutrients, and dissolved oxygen (DO), a criterion that may indicate nutrient pollution. For each waterbody type, the results for TN, TP and DO at each sampling site (station) in the Department's Status Monitoring Network are evaluated collectively—unless all three of the parameters meet water quality criteria at that station, the station is determined to "fail." The inverse of the failure rate for all stations sampled, after accounting for the extent of the resources statewide, is reported as the "percent of Florida's freshwater surface waters that meet priority water quality criteria."

The current methodology was developed before the Department's adoption of new DO and nutrient criteria (specifically, numeric nutrient criteria, or NNC) in 2013 and 2014. With the new criteria, it is no longer appropriate to combine the results into a collective sampling station "failure" rate. Doing so inappropriately masks the individual result values for the three parameters, potentially making water quality appear worse (or better) than truly representative metrics.

With the new criteria for TN, TP and DO, the Department believes reporting them individually in relation to lakes and flowing streams will provide a more accurate and nuanced picture of statewide water quality. As with the current calculation, the results for the three individual parameters are based on relatively small but statistically valid sample sizes. This is the only practical way to report statewide water quality because it is not feasible to measure all surface waters in all places at all times. Because the measure is statistically representative, the measures come with calculated levels of statistical confidence. (See sections on validity and reliability.)

Department staff has compiled the data necessary for the proposed calculations for the three-year period 2011-2103, and the results are as follows:

Percent of Florida's freshwater surface waters that meet priority water quality criteria (nutrients and dissolved oxygen)			
Resource	**Total Nitrogen**	**Total Phosphorus**	**Dissolved Oxygen**
Small Lakes	88.3% ± 2.4	91.2% ± 2.0	91.4% ± 1.9
Large Lakes	86.1% ± 1.9	66.3% ± 4.4	97.1%± 1.1
Streams	65.7% ± 3.2	78.7% ± 2.0	81.3% ± 2.4
Rivers	71.2% ± 2.4	84.3% ± 1.4	98.0% ± 0.9

The results in the tables reflect the percentage of statewide lake area and stream length that meet each criterion. The number following the percentage in each cell represents the statistically derived margin of error. For example, the 88.3 percent result for TN in small lakes above has a confidence interval of ±2.4 percent. 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 4.8 percent (±2.4%) interval.

Data Sources and Methodology:

The data source for the measure is the General Water Information System, known as GWIS, an enterprise Oracle database.

In order to determine the results reported for the measure, Department staff collect water samples from sampling sites for lakes and streams in the Status Monitoring Network (http://www.dep.state.fl.us/water/monitoring/status.htm). The samples are submitted to and analyzed by the Department's Laboratory before being uploaded into GWIS. Data collection, handling and analysis are all governed by detailed protocols and quality assurance procedures. Once in GWIS, the data are reviewed by Watershed Monitoring Program staff before being deemed suitable for distribution or use.

For the measure calculation, data collected each year during each rolling three-year period, ending with the most recent fiscal year, are compared with the numeric nutrient criteria for TN, TP and DO to determine exceedances. The automated procedures employ statistical calculations to account for several factors, including statewide lake area and stream length.

The statistical program establishes the margin of error (±) for each result, which reflects variability in the data. (See the table above.) The smaller the margin of error, the more confidence there is that the results are representative of statewide water quality. The procedures employ scripts originally developed by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. The scripts and their output are stored on a Department server: \\tlhwrm\sol z\data analysis\Status combined 2011, 2012, and 2013.

The data for lakes and flowing waters are kept separate because the natural characteristics of these resources and, in turn, the effect of nutrients and dissolved oxygen are so different.

Validity:

Validity is defined as "the appropriateness of the measuring instrument in relation to the purpose for which it is being used." The outcome measure reflects the reporting of water quality sampling

results relative to specified water quality criteria, which are adopted in Department rule (chapter 302, Florida Administrative Code).

The only way to determine whether any individual waterbody meets an adopted water quality criterion is to analyze water quality samples taken from that waterbody. The only practical way to report on the statewide status of Florida's surface waterbodies is to sample a statistically representative subset of waterbodies for one or more criteria. Sampling all waters at all times is physically impossible.

Nutrient pollution is the most significant water quality problem in Florida both in terms of its widespread impact and its deleterious effects on aquatic life. For that reason, nutrients and nutrient-related parameters (TN, TP and DO) have been selected to generally represent statewide water quality. The Department makes information about statewide water quality, including other water quality parameters, publicly available through Water Quality Report Cards. See http://www.dep.state.fl.us/water/monitoring/report-cards.htm.

The Department's Status Monitoring Network measures Florida's freshwater conditions with a known statistical confidence. In the case of surface waters, samples are collected at random and unbiased locations in each of six zones for small lakes of 10-25 acres; large lakes over 25 acres; rivers; streams; canals; and spring vents. Each resource is sampled during the same month(s) or "index period" each year, which allows for direct comparisons over time.

Of interest for this LRPP measure, the samples are analyzed for nutrients and dissolved oxygen. The direct measurements are then extrapolated, through the use of validated statistical procedures, to reflect statewide water quality. This approach is an appropriate and practical means for portraying an overall picture of surface water quality in Florida.

Reliability:

Reliability is defined as "the extent to which the measuring procedure yields the same results on repeated trials and data is complete and sufficiently error free for the intended use."

As noted in the section on validity, the water quality data are gathered, analyzed and reported according to strict operating and quality assurance procedures. The measure is calculated annually based on data gathered each year during rolling three-year periods, ending with the most recent fiscal year. The water quality sample results are compared with adopted numeric nutrient criteria for TN, TP and DO to determine exceedances. The automated data calculations account for the statewide extent of lakes (area) and flowing waters (length) in order to report the percentage of statewide lake area and stream length that meet the criteria with a statistically derived margin of error.

Because these measures are statistical projections of statewide surface water quality based on representative sampling conducted in a randomized surface water monitoring network, a confidence level is associated with each result. Water quality samples are collected across Florida throughout the year to capture locational and seasonal differences. The results are then analyzed and processed through the use of data validation routines. The resulting data are weighted so that a disproportionate number of results from one region of the state will not skew the statewide results.

The statistical program used for the Status Monitoring Network establishes a 95 percent "confidence interval" for the data, which expresses the overall uncertainty associated with the

results. The margin of error (±) is the measurement of variability in the data. The smaller the margin of error, the more confidence there is that the results are representative of statewide water quality. These “inferential statistics” arise out of the fact that there is a certain amount of naturally occurring error in any representative sample set. Inferential statistics account for the use of relatively small data sets—in this case, a limited number of water quality sampling sites in surface waterbodies—to make generalizations about larger populations—in this case, waterbodies statewide—from which the data sets are drawn.

Referring back to the table above, the confidence intervals of the results range from ±0.9% to ±4.4 percent. These intervals indicate the marginal room for error in the results and reflect that if the same analysis were conducted repeatedly, the results always would be expected to fall within that interval. Thus, the measuring procedure yields the same results on repeated trials and the data are sufficiently error free for the purpose at hand.

As noted, the scripts and data output are stored on a Department server: \\tlhwrm\sol z\data analysis\Status combined 2011, 2012, and 2013.

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

Department: Environmental Protection
Program: Recreation and Parks
Service/Budget Entity: State Park Operations /37500300
Measure: Percent increase in the number of visitors from the prior fiscal year

Action (check one):

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

Data Sources and Methodology:
The Division tracks state park visitation through a combination of historical park visitation increases and parks or parks facilities being added in a given fiscal year. A steady increase in park visitation is a reasonable expectation. As park visitation increases, the Division reevaluates the level of staffing and other resources needed to maximize the efficient and effective operation of Florida's state parks.

Proposed Standard/Target:
3.00 percent, based on analyses of current and past visitation data.

Validity:
The approved standard has been set at 1.3 percent since fiscal year 2011-12. Each year state parks visitation has exceeded this standard. Visitation in state parks since fiscal year 2012-13 exceeded the set approved standard of service by 4 percent.

Reliability:
The past three years, visitation in state parks has increased over 2.1 million. If the economy continues to improve, the visitation at state parks should steadily increase.

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

Department: Environmental Protection
Program: Air Resources Management
Service/Budget Entity: Air Resources/37550500
Measure: 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.

Action (check one):

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

When the revised measure was established, the word 'nitrous' was entered in place of the correct term 'nitrogen' for the pollutant Nitrogen Oxides (NO_x).

Data Sources and Methodology:
Air Resources Management System (ARMS).
-Annual Operation Reports (AOR): Major, synthetic minor, and other stationary sources of air pollutant emissions are required to report their annual emissions for each pollutant.
-Vehicle miles traveled data from the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT).
-Population data are obtained from the United States Census Bureau.
-On-road mobile source emissions are calculated using the EPA approved MOVES emissions factor model and annual county-specific vehicle-miles-traveled data obtained from the FDOT.
-Off-road mobile source emissions are calculated using EPA non road mobile model and emission factors developed by the EPA and population statistics (EPA National Emissions Trend Database).
-Stationary point source emissions are based on AOR data stored in Florida's Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) Air Resource Management System (ARMS) database.
-Stationary area source emissions are based on statistical extrapolation of national data (EPA National Emissions Trend Database).
-Total emissions for each pollutant, for the calendar year, are divided by the population estimate for the year.

Validity: The validity of the data is sound and has been quality assured before being entered into ARMS.

Reliability: The reliability of the data is excellent and the results are repeatable.

Associated Activities Contributing to Performance Measures – LRPP Exhibit V

LRPP Exhibit V: Identification of Associated Activity Contributing to Performance Measures	
Approved Performance Measures for FY 2014-2015	**Associated Activities Title**
Administrative Services Program	
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
Water Policy and Ecosystems Restoration Program	
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
	DELETE - Analyze biological and chemical samples

LRPP Exhibit V: Identification of Associated Activity Contributing to Performance Measures	
Approved Performance Measures for FY 2014-2015	**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
	NEW - Develop total maximum daily load determinations for impaired waters
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 2014-2015	**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

LRPP Exhibit V: Identification of Associated Activity Contributing to Performance Measures	
Approved Performance Measures for FY 2014-2015	**Associated Activities Title**
Waste Management Program	
Percent of municipal solid waste recycled	Reduce waste
	Fund waste management projects
	NEW - Pass through funding
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

LRPP Exhibit V: Identification of Associated Activity Contributing to Performance Measures	
Approved Performance Measures for FY 2014-2015	**Associated Activities Title**
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
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

SECTION I: BUDGET	FISCAL YEAR 2013-14 OPERATING	FIXED CAPITAL OUTLAY
TOTAL ALL FUNDS GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT	397,227,615	892,060,488
ADJUSTMENTS TO GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT (Supplementals, Vetoes, Budget Amendments, etc.)	40,499,827	-13,613,701
FINAL BUDGET FOR AGENCY	437,727,442	878,446,787

SECTION II: ACTIVITIES * MEASURES	Number of Units	(1) Unit Cost	(2) Expenditures (Allocated)	(3) FCO
Executive Direction, Administrative Support and Information Technology (2)				1,500,000
Coordinate And Evaluate Land Management Plans * **Number of projects/ proposals evaluated and corresponding acres**	6	296,674.67	1,780,048	
Conduct Appraisals * **Number of appraisals completed on projects on current list (as amended)**	135	6,072.82	819,831	
Survey And Map Lands For Purchase * **Number of mapping products completed on projects on current list (as amended) and corresponding acres**	28	39,601.00	1,108,828	
Conduct Land Acquisition Negotiations * **Number of parcels (ownerships) negotiated and corresponding acres.**	38	13,454.11	511,256	
Perform Closings On State Land Acquisitions * **Number of parcels (ownerships) closed and corresponding acres**	40	51,063.78	2,042,551	223,451,871
Public Land Leasing * **Number of instruments executed.**	1,168	6,956.70	8,125,430	
Surplusing Property * **Number of parcels sold.**	73	8,017.93	585,309	
Oversee Responsible Party Cleanups Through Enforcement * **Number of known contaminated sites being cleaned up by responsible parties**	2,500	1,184.71	2,961,771	
Process Water Resource Permits * **Number of permits processed**	11,876	1,921.14	22,815,509	
Assure Compliance With Statutory Requirements * **Number of regulatory inspections**	13,816	1,184.71	16,367,981	
Provide Technical Assistance, Public Education And Outreach * **Number of technical assistance, public education and outreach contacts**	70,957	34.41	2,441,959	
Fund Priority Public Health And Water Resource Protection And Restoration Projects * **Number of projects funded**	45	468,210.09	21,069,454	291,759,417
Establish Water Quality Criteria And Standards * **Number of water quality standards established**	176	34,492.49	6,070,678	
Monitor, Assess And Prioritize Impaired Surface And Ground Waters * **Number of stations monitored annually in the statewide water quality status monitoring network**	1,282	3,166.95	4,060,034	
Develop Total Maximum Daily Load Determinations For Impaired Waters * **Number of total maximum daily loads adopted**	18	144,441.72	2,599,951	9,385,000
Fund Mine Reclamation Projects * **Number of mine reclamation projects underway**	14	172,353.86	2,412,954	3,000,000
Authorize/Encourage (or Require) Reuse Of Reclaimed Water Through Department And Water Management District Permitting Programs * **Reclaimed water capacity in average millions of gallons per day**	1,691	23,884.45	40,388,604	119,226,327
Implement Design And Construction Projects * **Miles of critically eroding beach under a management plan**	227	4,781.15	1,085,322	37,456,300
Monitor Beach Erosion * **Miles of beaches monitored**	96	14,528.47	1,394,733	
Review And Approve Permits * **Number of permits issued**	847	2,192.94	1,857,419	
Compliance Assurance For Beach Management * **Enforcement or compliance inspections conducted**	1,237	521.17	644,682	
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**	306	5,233.33	1,601,399	958,000
Manage Government-funded Cleanups Of Hazardous Waste Contaminated Sites * **Number of known contaminated sites being cleaned up**	349	9,143.28	3,191,005	4,500,000
Manage Government-funded Cleanups Of Drycleaning Contaminated Sites * **Number of known contaminated sites being cleaned up**	192	4,460.20	856,359	5,500,000
Manage Government-funded Cleanups Of Petroleum Contaminated Sites * **Number of known contaminated sites being cleaned up**	4,590	4,349.07	19,962,237	133,339,654
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**	27,045	129.68	3,507,239	
Conduct Solid And Hazardous Waste Compliance Assurance * **Number of inspections conducted**	5,268	2,215.77	11,672,695	
Conduct Petroleum Storage Systems Compliance Assurance * **Number of inspections conducted**	29,624	308.23	9,130,977	
Reduce Waste * **Number of local household hazardous waste collection center grants funded**	5	388,248.40	1,941,242	
Conduct Site Investigations * **Number of site investigations conducted annually**	28	34,013.89	952,389	
Conduct Site Technical Reviews * **Number of technical reviews conducted annually**	938	2,052.98	1,925,691	
Fund Waste Management Projects * **Number of projects funded**	33	15,696.21	517,975	3,000,000
Monitor Ambient Air Quality * **Number of quality assurance audit activities performed on ambient monitoring operations**	1,105	6,007.77	6,638,590	
Analyze Air Quality And Emissions * **Number of emission points reviewed and analyzed**	4,988	184.59	920,714	
Implement The Federal Clean Air Act * **Number of Clean Air Act plans produced**	3	137,237.33	411,712	
Review And Approve Air Resource Permits * **Number of air resource permits issued**	1,303	5,219.15	6,800,547	
Air Compliance Assurance * **Number of facility inspections**	1,971	3,843.18	7,574,911	
Small Business Assistance * **Number of Small Business Assistance Program contacts per year**	44,709	1.32	59,003	
Coordination Of Siting Acts, Other Certifications And Report Reviews * **Number of certifications and follow-ups of specified facilities**	70	6,097.07	426,795	
Conduct Geologic Research Projects * **Number of projects completed**	610	4,764.33	2,906,240	
Analyze Biological And Chemical Samples * **Number of analyses completed**	146,744	54.07	7,934,189	
Interpret Environmental Data * **Number of man hours expended**	25,326	70.81	1,793,247	
Resource Management * **Number of acres managed**	84,530	210.83	17,821,320	
Visitor Services/Recreation * **Number of visitors**	28,045,721	3.36	94,362,693	36,986,612
On-site Emergency Response, Off-site Coordination And Assistance And Cost Recovery * **Number of incidents reported**	1,899	1,931.54	3,667,995	
TOTAL			347,721,468	870,063,181

SECTION III: RECONCILIATION TO BUDGET			
PASS THROUGHS			
TRANSFER - STATE AGENCIES		59,557,623	
AID TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS			
PAYMENT OF PENSIONS, BENEFITS AND CLAIMS			
OTHER			
REVERSIONS		30,448,417	16,883,604
TOTAL BUDGET FOR AGENCY (Total Activities + Pass Throughs + Reversions) - Should equal Section I above. (4)		437,727,508	886,946,785

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

CO_2: Carbon Dioxide

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

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

COT: Commercial-Off-the-Shelf System

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

CWM: Comprehensive Watershed Management

DACS: Department of Agricultural and Consumer Services

D3-A: A legislative budget request (LBR) exhibit, which presents a narrative explanation and justification for each issue for the requested years.

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

NO_2: Nitrogen Dioxide

Non-Point Source: A physical, visual, touchable avenue that carries nutrients to a waterway. Examples include a ditch or pipe through which wastewater effluent might reach a river, stream, or lake. A large dairy or farm that might collect agricultural runoff in holding ponds and release some of the water via overflow pipe or ditch.

Non-Recurring: Expenditure or revenue that is not expected to be needed or available after the current fiscal year.

O_3: Ozone

Objective: Specific, measurable, intermediate ends that mark progress toward achieving the associated goal.

OCA: Other cost accumulators

OCULUS™: The Department's web-based document management system.

OGT: Office of Greenways and Trails

OPB: Office of Policy and Budget, Executive Office of the Governor

OPS: Other Personal Services

OTIS: Office of Technology and Information Services

Outcome: See Performance Measure.

Other Cost Accumulators: Refers to accounting codes in the FLAIR system.

Output: See Performance Measure.

Outsourcing: Describes situations where the state retains responsibility for the service, but contracts outside of state government for its delivery. Outsourcing includes everything from contracting for minor administration tasks to contracting for major portions of activities or services that support the agency mission.

Pass Through: Funds the state distributes directly to other entities, e.g., local governments, without being managed by the agency distributing the funds. These funds flow through the agency's budget; however, the agency has no discretion regarding how the funds are spent, and the activities (outputs) associated with the expenditure of funds are not measured at the state level. NOTE: This definition of "pass through" applies ONLY for the purposes of long-range program planning.

PAT: Permitting Action Tree

Pb: Lead

Performance Ledger: The official compilation of information about state agency performance-based programs and measures, including approved programs, approved outputs and outcomes, baseline data, approved standards for each performance measure and any approved adjustments thereto, as well as actual agency performance for each measure.

Performance Measure: A quantitative or qualitative indicator used to assess state agency performance.

- Input: the quantities of resources used to produce goods or services and the demand for those goods and services.
- Outcome: an indicator of the actual impact or public benefit of a service.
- Output: the actual service or product delivered by a state agency.

Phosphogypsum: The solid waste byproduct that results from the wet acid process of making phosphoric acid.

Pipe Clay Areas: Areas of land in which a type of fine, white clay is found.

PLSS: Public Land Survey System. A system of 250,000 section corners, created in 1824, which provides the basis for all land titles and land ownership boundary descriptions.

PM: Particulate Matter

PM2.5: Software application under development through the Air Resources Management program

PMC: Program Management Committee

PPM: Project and portfolio management.

Policy Area: A grouping of related activities to meet the needs of customers or clients that reflects major statewide priorities. Policy areas summarize data at a statewide level by using the first two digits of the ten-digit LAS/PBS program component code. Data collection will sum across state agencies when using this statewide code.

Pollution Prevention: Any practice which: a) reduces the amount of any hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant entering any waste stream or otherwise released into the environment (including fugitive emissions) prior to recycling, treatment, or disposal; and b) reduces the hazards to public health and the environment associated with the release of such substances, pollutants, or contaminants. The term includes: equipment or technology modifications, process or procedure modifications, reformulation or redesign of products, substitution of raw materials, and improvements in housekeeping, maintenance, training, or inventory control.

Preservation 2000 Program: Predecessor of Florida Forever land acquisition program that protected more than 1.78 million acres of conservation land.

Preserves: A piece of water or land owned by the government or conservation group, where wildlife, plants, or geographical features are protected or where fish or wild animals are bred.

Primary Service Outcome Measure: The service outcome measure which is approved as the performance measure which best reflects and measures the intended outcome of a service. Generally, there is only one primary service outcome measure for each agency service.

Privatization: Occurs when the state relinquishes its responsibility or maintains some type of partnership role in the delivery of an activity or service.

Program: A set of activities undertaken in accordance with a plan of action organized to realize identifiable goals based on legislative authorization (a program can consist of single or multiple services). For purposes of budget development, programs are identified in the General Appropriations Act for FY 2003-2004 by a title that begins with the word "Program." In some instances a program consists of several services, and in other cases the program has no services delineated within it; the service is the program in these cases. The LAS/PBS code is used for purposes of both program identification and service identification. "Service" is a "Budget Entity" for purposes of the LRPP.

Program Component: An aggregation of generally related objectives which, because of their special character, related workload and interrelated output, can logically be considered an entity for purposes of organization, management, accounting, reporting, and budgeting.

Program Purpose Statement: A brief description of approved program responsibility and policy goals. The purpose statement relates directly to the agency mission and reflects essential services of the program needed to accomplish the agency's mission.

QA: Quality Assurance

Radon: A colorless, odorless, tasteless, and radioactive gas. It is formed during the radioactive decay of Radium-226, which is a decay product in the uranium series. Low concentrations of uranium and its decay products, especially Radium-226, occur widely in the earth's crust. Thus, radon is naturally occurring and is being generated continuously. A portion of the radon formed during radioactive decay moves through pores in the soil to the soil surface and enters the air, while some remains below the surface and dissolves in ground water.

RBCA: Risk-Based Corrective Action

Recharge Area: An area that allows water to enter the aquifer. Such an area is particularly vulnerable to any pollutants that could be in the water. This is a very slow process whereby water infiltrates the ground surface and then percolates through the sediments until it either reaches a zone of saturation above an impermeable rock layer creating a water table or continues through the rock layer in a number of ways and recharges an aquifer.

Reliability: The extent to which the measuring procedure yields the same results on repeated trials and data are complete and sufficiently error free for the intended use.

Remediation: A remedy or solution to a particular problem, designed to help people with to improve their skills or knowledge; an alternative to litigation.

RRT: Regional Response Team

SaaS: Software as a Service

Salinity: Measure of the concentration or level of salt.

Sanctuary: A place or area of land where wildlife is protected from predators and from being destroyed or hunted by human beings.

SB: Senate Bill

SBAP: Small Business Assistance Program

SBP: State Buffer Preserves

SCITS: Secretary's Correspondence/Information Tracking System

SCO: Siting Coordination Office

SEACO: Southeast Air Coalition for Outreach

Seismic Tomography: A technique for three-dimensional imaging of the Earth's interior by using a computer to compare the seismic records from a large number of stations. It is similar in concept to a CAT scan used for medical purposes.

SERT: State Emergency Response Team

Service: See Budget Entity.

SFERTF: South Florida Ecosystem Restoration Task Force

SFWMD: South Florida Water Management District

SFY: State Fiscal Year

Significant Compliance (Waste Program): A facility that has not committed a significant non-compliance violation (SNC), also known as a "Major" or "Moderate" violation, which actually resulted in, or is reasonably expected to result in, pollution in a manner that represents a significant threat to human health or the environment.

Sinkhole: A natural depression in the land surface, .caused by the dissolution of limestone.

Sinkhole Dumping: Improper disposal of waste into sinkholes.

Siting: A procedure for the selection, licensing and utilization of sites for electrical generating facilities, including their sites, for electrical transmission lines and natural gas pipelines. .

Silviculture: A branch of forestry dealing with the development and care of forests with respect to human objectives.

SJRWMD: St. Johns River Water Management District

Sludge: The solids in sewage that separate out during treatment.

Small Business Assistance Program: Established by Title V of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990, this program resides in the Division of Air Resource Management and provides technical and regulatory assistance to small businesses in the state.

SO_2: Sulfur Dioxide

Source Water Assessment and Protection: A program designed to assess potential sources of water pollution, so that strategies for reducing those threats can be developed and implemented.

STA: Stormwater Treatment Area.

Standard: The level of required performance for an outcome or output.

Sulfate: A salt or ester of sulfuric acid; this chemical is often found in runoff from farms.

SWAP: Source Water Assessment and Protection

SWFRRCT: Southwest Florida Regional Restoration Coordination Team

SWFWMD: Southwest Florida Water Management District

SWIFT: A database system for the Solid and Hazardous Waste Program called "Solid Waste Information Field Tracking."

SWOT: Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats

TCS: Trends and Conditions Statement

Terabytes: An information unit of one trillion bytes.

TF: Trust Fund

TMDL: Total Maximum Daily Load

Toxicology: The scientific study of poisons, especially their effects on the body and their antidotes.

Trails: Linear corridors and their adjacent land or water that provide public access for recreation or authorized alternative modes of transportation.

Trust Fund: A state investment fund over which an agency (e.g., the Florida Department of Environmental Protection) has legal management authority.

UF: University of Florida

Unit Cost: The average total cost of producing a single unit of output – goods and services for a specific agency activity.

UNIX: A computer programming language

Upland: Ground elevated above the lowlands along rivers or between hills.

Upland Buffer: Uplands that provide a protective barrier for adjacent lowlands or coastal areas.

UPS: Uninterrupted Power Supply

U.S. EPA: United States Environmental Protection Agency

USF&WS: United States Fish and Wildlife Service

USGS: United States Geological Survey

Validity: The appropriateness of the measuring instrument in relation to the purpose for which it is being used.

VC: Video conferencing.

VPN: Virtual Private Network. An expansion of the Department's computer network, which provides home and remote high-speed, secure access to agency email and network computers.

VOC: Volatile Organic Compound

WACS: The Department's Water Assurance Compliance System database.

Water Hyacinth: A plant native to South America that is now considered a major weed species in more than 50 countries. The floating water hyacinth was introduced into Florida in the 1880s and covered more than 120,000 acres of public lakes and navigable rivers by the early 1960s. Since then, intensive management efforts coordinated by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers have reduced water hyacinth to approximately 2,000 acres statewide.

Water Lettuce: A floating plant native to South America that is considered to be one of the worst weeds in the subtropical and tropical regions of the world. In Florida, it was first recorded in 1765; its introduction is linked to early shipping commerce between Florida and South America. Today, water-lettuce is commonly found in the central and southern portions of the state, but new infestations of water-lettuce have been found in North Florida's spring-fed rivers and lakes. Because of intensive statewide management efforts, water-lettuce populations are maintained at low population densities.

Watershed: The land area that drains into a particular lake, river, or ocean.

WCI: Water Conservation Initiative

Web-Enabled: Information formatted in such a manner that it can be placed on an Internet web site.

Wetland: Those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface water or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support - and under normal circumstances do support - a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soils.

WMD: Water Management District

WWSRF: Wastewater State Revolving Fund