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**Joint Meeting**

**State Affairs Committee**

Representative Stephen L. "Steve" Precourt, Chair

**Agriculture & Natural Resources**

**Subcommittee**

Representative Matthew H. "Matt" Caldwell, Chair

**Thursday, September 26, 2013**

**9:00 AM**

**Morris Hall (17 HOB)**

Will Weatherford  
Speaker

# **Committee Meeting Notice**

## **HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

### **State Affairs Committee**

**Start Date and Time:** Thursday, September 26, 2013 09:00 am  
**End Date and Time:** Thursday, September 26, 2013 12:00 pm  
**Location:** Morris Hall (17 HOB)  
**Duration:** 3.00 hrs

#### **JOINT MEETING WITH AGRICULTURE & NATURAL RESOURCES SUBCOMMITTEE**

Presentation on Florida's Petroleum Cleanup Program by the Department of Environmental Protection

Public Comment

**NOTICE FINALIZED on 09/19/2013 14:58 by Love.John**

# Florida Department of Environmental Protection



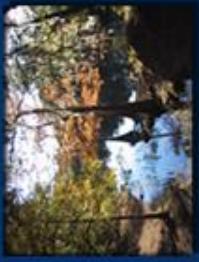
# Petroleum Restoration Program

Jeff Littlejohn, P.E.

Deputy Secretary for Regulatory Programs

House State Affairs Committee and House Agriculture &  
Natural Resources Subcommittee

September 26, 2013



# *Background*



- Clean Groundwater is Critical in Florida:
  - >90% of Drinking Water
  - >70% of Industrial Water
  - >50% of Agricultural Water
- Florida's groundwater is especially vulnerable to contamination



## Background

- Regulation of Petroleum Storage Tanks began in 1984 with the creation of the Federal Underground Storage Tank Program
- Florida followed suit with its own law in 1986 entitled the State Underground Petroleum Environmental Response Act (SUPER Act).



## Background

- In 1986, the Legislature created the Early Detection Incentive Program (EDI) and the Inland Protection Trust Fund (IPTF) to fund the cleanup of petroleum contamination.
- More than 25,000 sites reported
  - IPTF is funded by an excise tax on petroleum products imported to the state.



## Background

- The original Petroleum Restoration Program operated as a Reimbursement Program
- By 1996, the Program was in arrears for \$0.5 billion in unpaid reimbursement claims.
- In 1996, a report by the Attorney General documented abuse, inefficiencies and fraud, leading to major changes to the Program.



## *Background*

- 1996 Program overhaul:
  1. Cleanup sites in priority order
  2. Risk-based corrective action principles
  3. Use “preapproved contractors”
  4. Tasks approved by the Department
  5. Reimbursed at fixed rates



## *Current Status*

- Total number of sites      25,192

As of August 2013:

- Eligible sites cleaned up      7,100
  - Eligible sites underway      3,500
  - Eligible sites awaiting clean up      6,700
- =====

Total eligible for state funding      17,300

- Remaining 7,800 sites are to be cleaned up by owners without state-funds.



## *Recent Events*

- Department review of all programs undertaken.
- In 2012, concerns surfaced about the financial operation and effectiveness of the Program.
  1. Inspector General review
  2. 2013 Proviso and the Implementing Bill
- Significant changes made



# *Inspector General*

- 1. Contractor Selection by Site Owners**
  - Fails to meet Government Auditing Standards
  - Lack of internal controls to prevent fraud
  - Opportunity for manipulation, remuneration
  - Recommended DEP solicit and award contracts
  
- 2. Subcontractor Selection**
  - Subs related to Prime Contractor
  - Informal bid process not followed
  - Unqualified subs, further subcontracting
  - Recommended DEP control process



# Inspector General

3. Site Manager/Field Inspector Oversight
  - Site Managers do not visit sites
    - Inadequate oversight of field conditions
    - Inadequate number of field inspections
    - Recommended new expectations set
4. State Owned Equipment
  - Excessive costs, incentive to overpay
  - Lack of accountability/controls
  - Low incentive to maintain equipment
    - Recommended stricter controls or switch to equipment leasing



# *Inspector General*

## **5. Cost Sharing Agreements**

- Lack of accountability
- Recommended tracking of cost-share payments

## **6. Ability to Pay**

- Lack of accountability
- Owners have provided incomplete or information, omitted property and assets
- Overpaying for financial reviews from CPA firms for level of service provided
- Recommended OIG assume duties



# *Inspector General*

## **7. Site Owners Changing Contractors**

- Owners offered incentives from contractors
- Contractor changes without cause
- Loss of eligibility never imposed on abusers
- Recommended DEP solicit and award contracts

## **8. Contracted Team Costs**

- DEP overpaying for services

## **9. County Programs**

- Costs comparable to DEP staff
- Performance and process inconsistencies



## *Proviso and Implementing Bill*

- In FY 2013-14, the Legislature appropriated \$125 million for site rehabilitation.
- The Proviso and Implementing Bill limited up to \$50 million to fund task assignments, work orders and contracts entered into prior to June 30, 2013.
- After June 30, 2013, the Department can only enter into competitively procured contracts.
- The balance of the appropriation is subject to approval of the Department's plan by the Legislative Budget Commission and rule adoption.



# *Improvement Plan*

- The LBC met on September 12, 2013, and the Department presented our improvement plan.
- Cornerstones
  - ✓ Retain historical cleanup standards and closure processes.
  - ✓ Regain control of site cleanup process and focus on sites posing the greatest threat.
  - ✓ Implement a new program procurement process to competitively procure qualified contractors to conduct site rehabilitation at state-funded sites.
  - ✓ Revise site priority ranking to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the program.



## *LBC Approval*

- The LBC approved our plan to move forward.
- Implementation Actions:
  - Develop a new procurement rule and process
  - Revise site priority ranking rules and procedures
  - Develop a strategic spending plan
  - Develop and implement an equipment divestiture plan



# *Plan Implementation*

- Procurement
  - Immediate Objectives
  - Performance Objectives
  - Competitive Balance
  - Contract Assignment
  - Rule Development
    - ❖ Content
    - ❖ Status
- Site priority ranking
  - Issue
  - Status



# Strategic 5-Year Plan

- Strategic 5-year plan based on mission in paragraph 376.3071(5)(b), F.S.:
  - ...to protect the health of all people under actual circumstances of exposure by incorporating to the maximum extent feasible, risk-based corrective action principles to achieve protection of human health and safety and the environment in a cost-effective manner.
- 2 Strategic Focus Areas
- Measurable performance objectives



## *Plan's Strategic Focus Areas*

- Focus Area #1 – Refining the actual potential risk posed by a site.
- Focus Area #2 – Incorporating risk and sound science into determining the endpoint of active cleanup.



## *Performance Objectives FY 2013-14*

- Target all sites scored 75 and above
- Close a minimum of 400 sites
- Improve LSSI closure rate to >75%
- Reduce O&M, PARM, MNA expenditures by \$6M
- Reinvest savings in backlog site assessments
- Minimum of 400 site assessments in backlog



## *Performance Objectives*

- FY 2014-15:
  - Site Assessments of 550 sites.
  - Close 600 sites.
- FY 2015-16:
  - Site Assessments of 650 sites.
  - Close 700 sites.
- FY 2016-17:
  - Site Assessments of 750 sites.
  - Close 800 sites.



## *Equipment Purchases and Divestiture*

- **Current Status:**
  - 561 systems on project sites.
  - Determined that a phased divestiture approach is the most reasonable course of action.
  - Determined that 66 systems are in storage.
  - Determined that 230 systems are shut down in situ and for at least one year due to the site being in Post Active Remedial Monitoring.
  - Project that 161 systems (out of 230) will not be turned back on since active groundwater remediation is no longer expected.
  - Capitalized replacement parts expenditures over last three-year period = \$800K
  - No longer purchasing systems. New remedial systems will be leased.



## *Vision*

- The Petroleum Restoration Program will:
  1. Provide more fiscal accountability
  2. Lower the cost of site rehabilitation
  3. Address the backlog
  4. Prioritize site cleanup



# Conclusions

- The Department has responded to concerns
  - Refocused on Program mission
  - Reinigorated Program management
  - Systems in place to drive program performance
- Rules under development to solidify changes

# Questions?



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