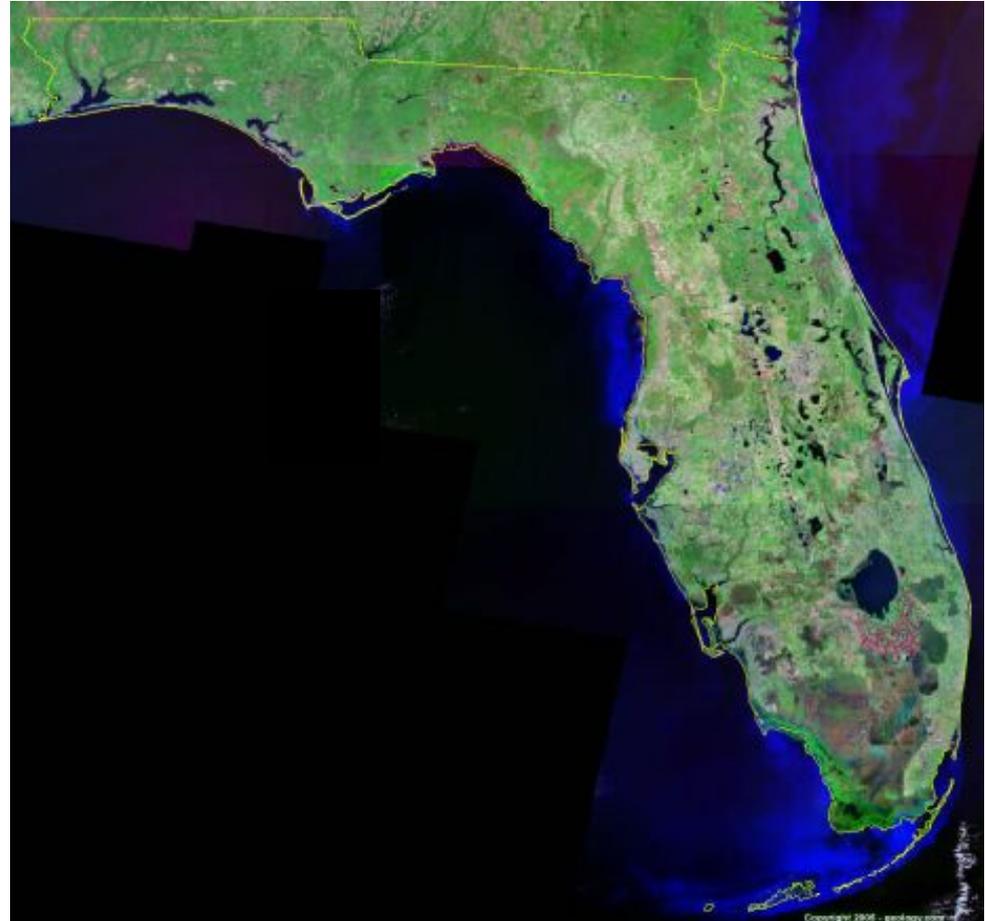


State Specific Training Module for Florida

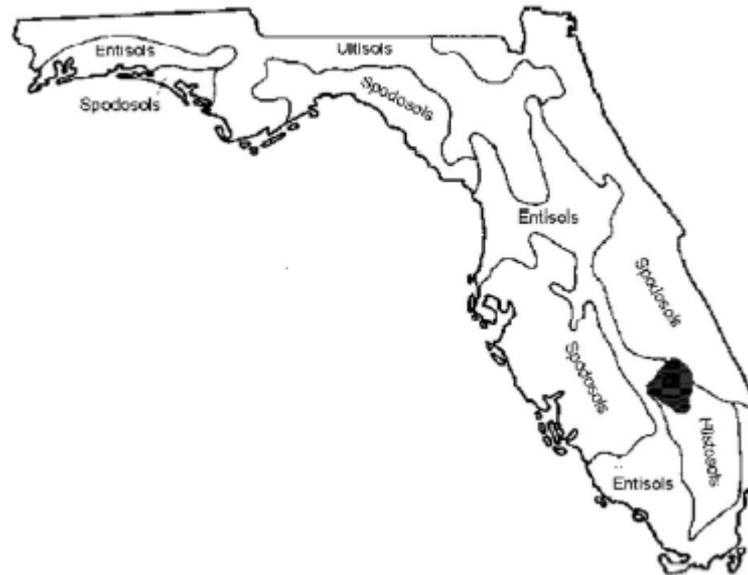


Purpose of this Module

This module will provide some general information that TSPs need to conduct conservation planning in Florida. This information is general in nature so any TSP wishing to work in Florida may need to follow up with additional reading or training to make sure they have the knowledge, skill, licenses, and certifications to conduct conservation planning in this state.

Soils

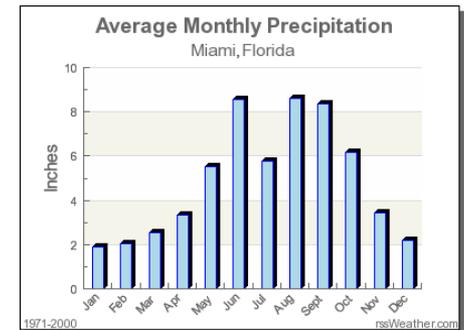
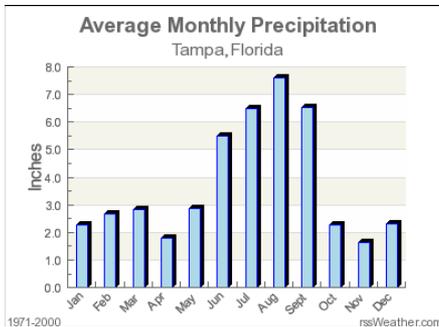
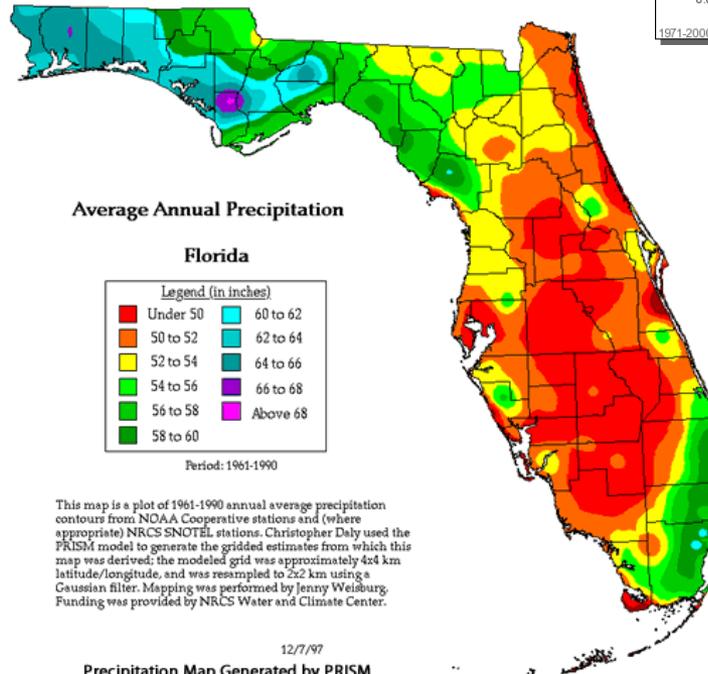
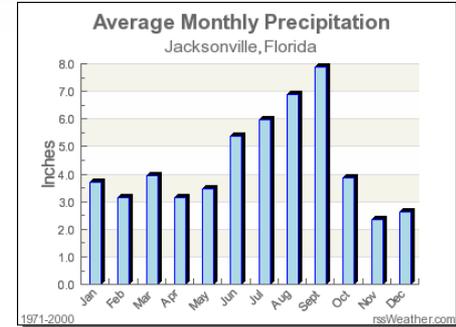
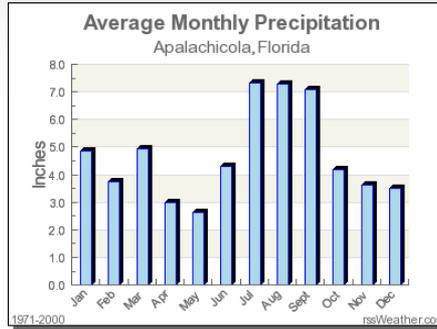
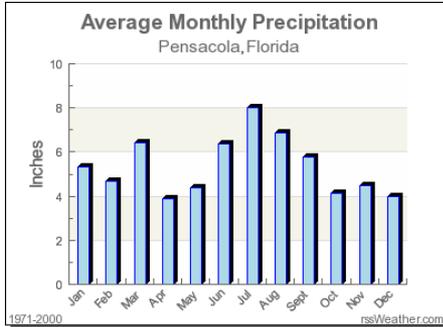
- Entisols (7.5 millions acres), Histosols (4 million acres), Spodosols (8.4 millions acres) and Ultisols (6.9 million acres) are the four dominant soils orders in the state
- Alfisols (4.6 million acres) are fairly common but widely dispersed throughout the state
- Minor amounts of Inceptisols (1 million acres) and Mollisols (1 millions acres) occur



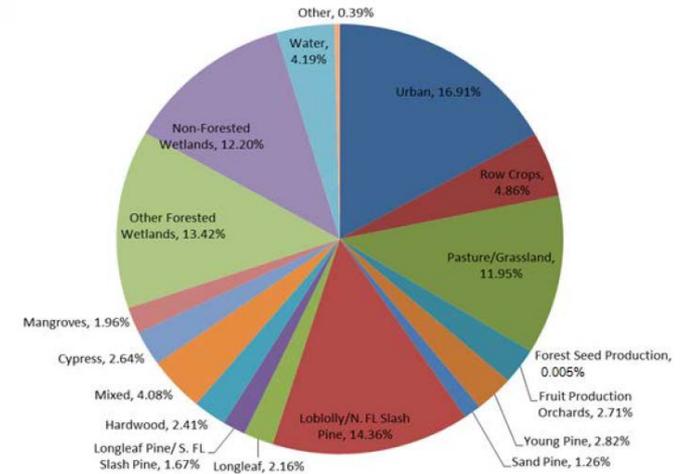
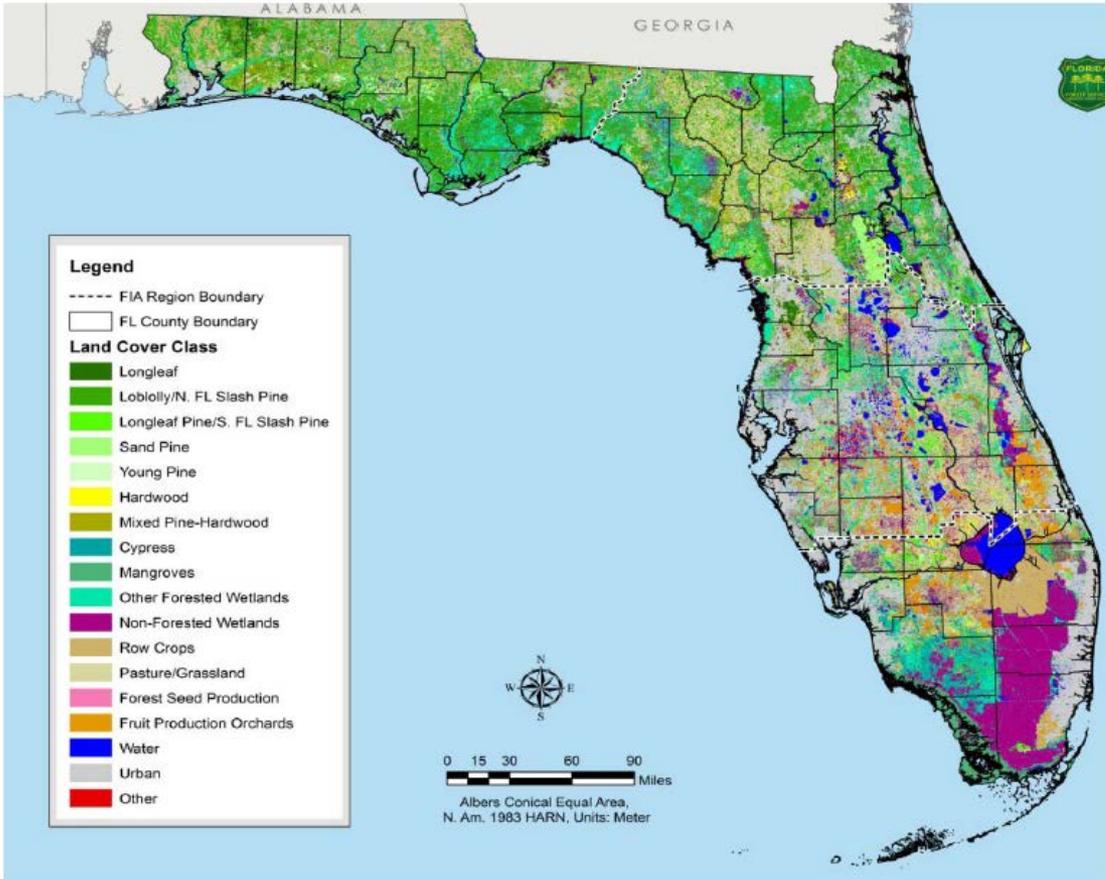
Climate – Minimum Temperatures



Climate – Rainfall Amount and Distribution



Land Cover in Florida



Urban – 17%

Agricultural – 19% (row crops/vegetable, pasture/grazing land, fruit production and orchards)

Wetlands – 29% (forested and non-forested, mangrove, and cypress)

Forestland – 31% (natural and plantation)

Water – 4%

Major Land Ownership

34.6 million acres in Florida

- 9.75 million acres or 28.2% of the state is public land (federal, state, water management districts, local government, etc.) most of which is managed for public access as conservation lands
- 154,200 acres or 0.4% of the state is tribal lands (Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida and Seminole Tribe of Florida) much of which is managed for agricultural purposes, primarily cattle, by the tribal government
- 24.6 million acres or 71.4% of the state is in private land

Agricultural Production

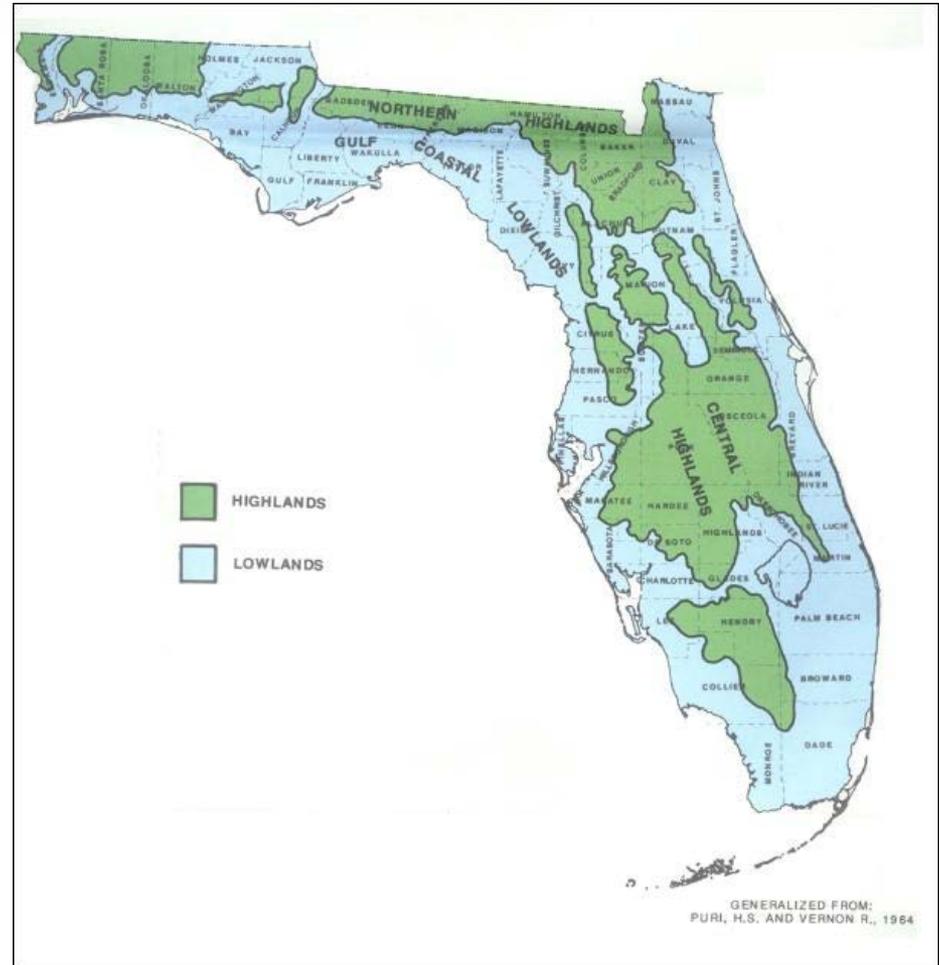
Florida has 47,500 commercial farms, using a total of 9.25 million acres.



Resource Concerns – Soil Erosion

Although Florida is relatively flat, there are differences in elevation. They range from 0 to 345 feet above sea level.

- Classic water erosion issues can occur in the panhandle and the central ridge area of the state.
- Generally, south of I-4, soil erosion is not an issue due to flat topography.



Resource Concerns – Soil Quality Degradation

Subsidence from soil oxidation

- Organic soils occur in areas throughout the peninsula, especially in southern and central Florida. Large organic deposits used for vegetable production occur south of Lake Okeechobee.
- Histosols consist largely of decomposing plant material and are largely underlain by calcareous deposits. With time, the organic matter decomposes and the muck subsides. Thus, the pH in the muck can increase because of proximity to the underlying calcareous material.
- Muck subsidence causes problems for water and nutrient management.



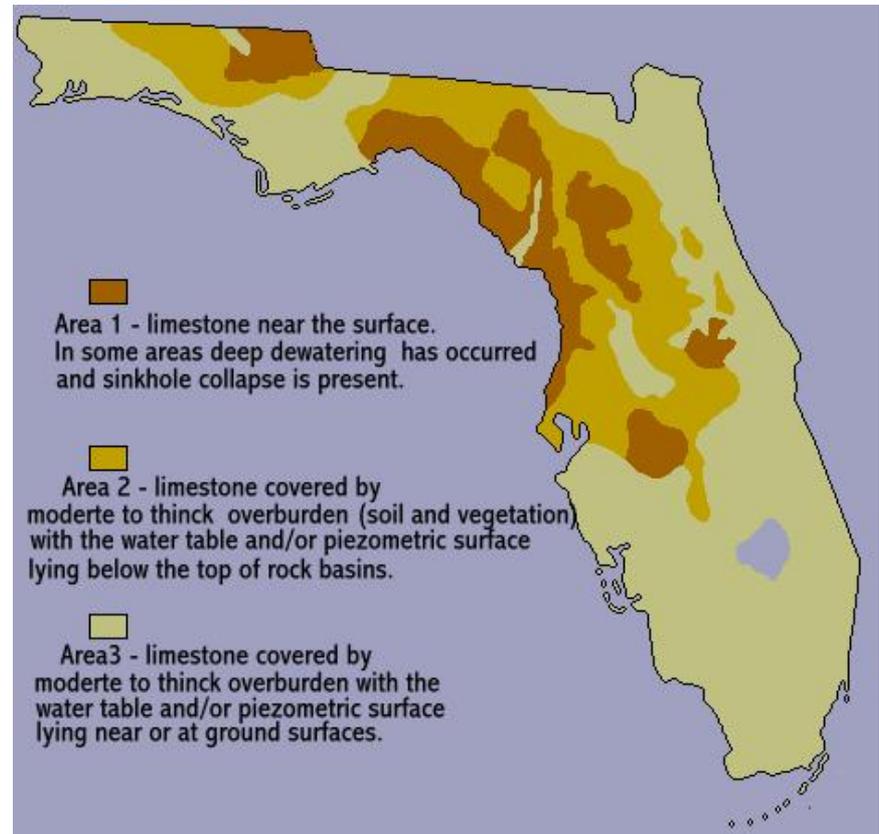
Resource Concerns – Soil Quality Degradation

Subsidence from karst topography

For much of geologic history Florida was below sea level as part of North America's continental shelf. Portions of the Florida peninsula have been above or below sea level at least four times. This created a layer of limestone hundreds (in some places thousands) of feet thick.

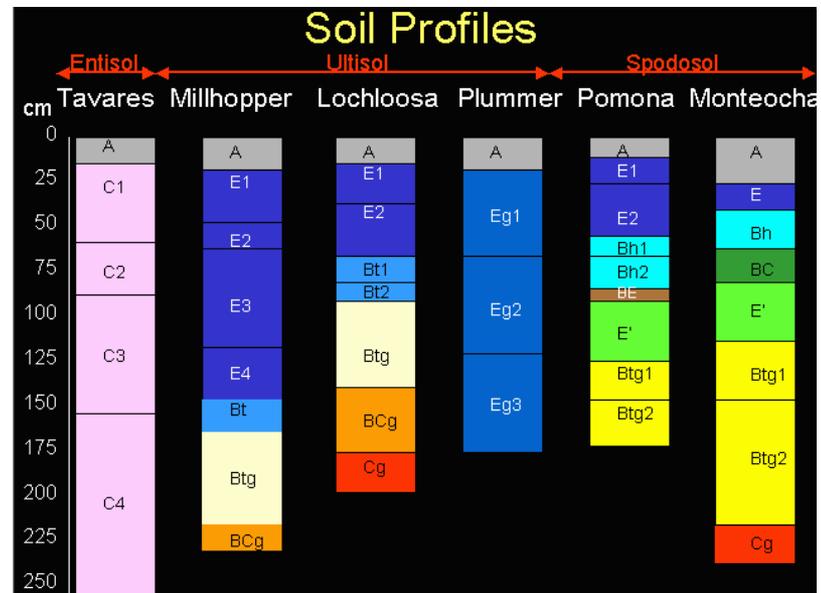
As the Appalachian Mountains eroded, sand and clay were deposited over Florida's limestone layer. Much of the quartz sand covering the state today came from the rocks of that mountain chain.

Sand overlaying porous limestone sets the stage for much of the subsidence and sinkhole concerns in the state



Resource Concerns – Soil Quality Degradation

- Low Organic Matter – In general, all soils in the state except Mollisols and Histosols have low organic matter
- Soil Compaction – In general, mineral soils that are somewhat poorly drained or wetter and soils with loamy or clayey surface layers can have compaction issues



Resource Concerns - Water

Florida is rich with fresh and marine water. In addition to its abundant surface water resources, Florida also sits atop the most plentiful freshwater aquifers in the United States, which supply water to hundreds of springs and provide the base flow for many of Florida's rivers and streams. The state's surface and ground water resources are intimately connected and support our drinking water supplies, agriculture, industry, wildlife habitat, and a thriving recreation-based economy.

All waters in the state are subject to regulation under the provisions found in Florida Statute Title XXVIII, Natural Resources; Conservation Reclamation, and Use, Chapter 373, Water Resources.

Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.) 62-40, Water Resource Implementation Rule, guides the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) and the five (5) water management districts in implementing the Water Resources Act (Chapter 373).

<http://www.dep.state.fl.us/water/rulesprog.htm#erp>



Geologists estimate that there are more than 900 springs in Florida, possibly the largest concentration of freshwater springs on Earth.

Resource Concerns – Water

Ninety percent of this state's population relies on these ground water resources for their drinking water. Additionally, over 50% of all other water needs including agricultural, industry, mining, and electric power generation are supplied by ground water resources.

Water management districts issue consumptive use permits (CUPs) or water use permits (WUPs) that authorize water use. The permits allow water to be withdrawn from surface and groundwater sources for reasonable and beneficial uses such as public supply (drinking water), agricultural irrigation, and industry and power generation.

More information on CUPs can be found at <http://flwaterpermits.com/>



Resource Concerns - Water

Excess/Insufficient Water

- Sands hold very little water; therefore, irrigation management is more critical for crop production in Florida.
- In South Florida, where seepage irrigation is used or fields prone to flooding are cropped using raised beds. Beds generally range from 3 to 8 inches in height, with high beds of 6 to 8 inches preferred where risk of flooding is greatest.
- Raised beds dry faster than if the soil was not bedded, requiring closer attention to irrigation management especially early in the season when root systems are limited.



Resource Concerns - Water

Water Quality Degradation

- Sandy soils are widely used for row crop and vegetable production, but issues with the leaching of mobile nutrients such as nitrogen, potassium and even phosphorus can occur with heavy rain or over irrigation.
- Sands must be managed carefully with regard to fertility programs.



Resource Concerns – Water Quality

Section 303(d) requires the development of Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) for pollutants that impair water bodies and prevent them from meeting state water quality standards. After waters are verified as Impaired, TMDLs are established and adopted by state rule, and Basin Management Action Plans (BMAPs) are developed to assess pollutant sources and implement strategies for improving basin water quality. Agriculture producers in areas with BMAP must adopt Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (FDACS) Best Management Plan or install field border monitoring systems. See the links below for more information.

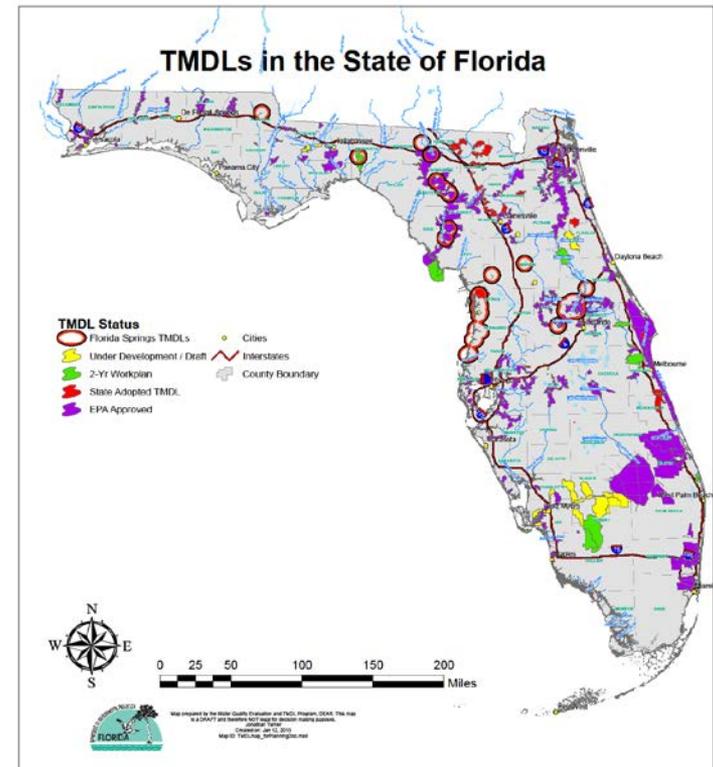
Florida's TMDL Program:

http://www.dep.state.fl.us/water/tmdl/docs/TMDL_Program_Overview.pdf

<http://www.dep.state.fl.us/water/tmdl/index.htm>

Florida's BMAP:

<http://www.dep.state.fl.us/water/watersheds/bmap.htm>



Resource Concerns – Water Quality

Additional site specific issues with water quality and quantity are addressed by both federal and state laws related to Everglades Restoration:

- Restoration initiatives are focused on improving water quality and restoring the hydrology and ecology of the Everglades ecosystem which extends further than many realize - stretching from the Kissimmee Chain of Lakes, to Lake Okeechobee, through the remaining Everglades and on to the waters of the Florida Bay - an area covering 18,000 square miles.
- The Everglades Forever Act, the Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan, the Northern Everglades and Estuaries Protection Program, and related efforts including Kissimmee River Restoration, Critical Projects Program, Herbert Hoover Dike Rehabilitation, and Modified Water Deliveries to Everglades National Park all specifically address either water quality and/or quantity issues in this area.
- Agricultural activities in this area, particularly as they relate to P sources, are subject to additional regulations and permits.
- More information on issues related to Everglades Restoration can be found at <http://www.dep.state.fl.us/everglades/>



Resource Concerns – Water Quality

Coastal Zone Management Area



**FLORIDA
COASTAL
MANAGEMENT
PROGRAM**
Department of Environmental Protection, 3900 Commonwealth Boulevard, MS 47, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-3000

LEGAL BASIS of the Florida Coastal Management Program

Federal Enabling Law: Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 [16 U.S.C. 1451-1464]
U.S. Department of Commerce, NOAA

Purpose: Encourage coastal states to develop comprehensive management programs governing the use and development of coastal resources

Incentives: Federal consistency authority
Annual funding

State Enabling Law: Florida Coastal Management Act of 1978 [Chapter 380, Part II, F.S.]

Purpose: Implement a state coastal management program based on existing Florida laws and rules

Ensure that federal activities are consistent with coastal program authorities

Resource Concerns - Air

Relatively little issue with Criteria Air Pollutants

Florida Nonattainment/Maintenance Status for Each County by Year for All Criteria Pollutants | - Internet Explorer

U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Green Book

Search: All EPA This Area

You are here: [EPA Home](#) » [Green Book](#) » Florida Nonattainment/Maintenance Status for Each County by Year for All Criteria Pollutants

Florida Nonattainment/Maintenance Status for Each County by Year for All Criteria Pollutants

As of July 02, 2014
Listed by County, Pollutant, then Area

Select a State: [AK](#) | [AL](#) | [AR](#) | [AZ](#) | [CA](#) | [CO](#) | [CT](#) | [DC](#) | [DE](#) | [FL](#) | [GA](#) | [GU](#) | [IA](#) | [ID](#) | [IL](#) | [IN](#) | [KS](#) | [KY](#) | [LA](#) | [MA](#) | [MD](#) | [ME](#) | [MI](#) | [MN](#) | [MO](#) | [MS](#) | [MT](#) | [NC](#) | [NE](#) | [NH](#) | [NJ](#) | [NM](#) | [NV](#) | [NY](#) | [OH](#) | [OR](#) | [PA](#) | [PR](#) | [RI](#) | [SC](#) | [TN](#) | [TX](#) | [UT](#) | [VA](#) | [WA](#) | [WI](#) | [WV](#) | [WY](#) |

[Important Notes](#)

County	Pollutant	AreaName	Nonattainment in Year	Redesignation to Maintenance	Classification	Cty NA Whole/Part	Population (2010)	FIPS State/Cnty
FLORIDA								
Broward Co	1-Hr Ozone (1979)	Miami-Fort Lauderdale-W. Palm Beach, FL	92 93 94	04/25/1995	Moderate	Whole	1,748,066	12/011
Duval Co	1-Hr Ozone (1979)	Jacksonville, FL	92 93 94	03/06/1995	Section 185A	Whole	864,263	12/031
Hillsborough Co	1-Hr Ozone (1979)	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	92 93 94 95	02/05/1996	Marginal	Whole	1,229,226	12/057
Hillsborough Co	Lead (2008)	Tampa, FL	10 11 12 13 14	//		Part	4,128	12/057
Hillsborough Co	Sulfur Dioxide (2010)	Hillsborough County, FL	92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13 14	//		Part	17,477	12/057
Miami-Dade Co	1-Hr Ozone (1979)	Miami-Fort Lauderdale-W. Palm Beach, FL	92 93 94	04/25/1995	Moderate	Whole	2,496,435	12/086
Nassau Co	Sulfur Dioxide (2010)	Nassau County, FL	92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13 14	//		Part	6,217	12/089
Palm Beach Co	1-Hr Ozone (1979)	Miami-Fort Lauderdale-W. Palm Beach, FL	92 93 94	04/25/1995	Moderate	Whole	1,320,134	12/099
Pinellas Co	1-Hr Ozone (1979)	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	92 93 94 95	02/05/1996	Marginal	Whole	916,542	12/103

[Important Notes](#)

[Go Top](#)

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http://www.epa.gov/oar/oaqps/greenbk/anayo_fl.html
[Print As-Is](#)

Last updated on 7/2/2014

Resource Concerns - Air

Clean Air Act - Regional Visibility Degradation

Class I areas are areas of national or regional natural, scenic, recreational, or historic value that are given special protection under the Clean Air Act. One of these special protections is preservation of the visibility of scenic vistas within the Class I areas.

In Florida, St. Marks NWR, Chassahowitzka NWR, Everglades NP, are Class I areas where regional visibility is an issue.

Take extra care within 50 miles of these areas when planning Prescribed Burning or other practices that may cause particulate matter formation.



Resource Concerns - Air

Florida DEP regulates certain stationary sources of pollutants. Use of Code 316 and Code 372 may require a FDEP Air General Permit. Consult your Area Office Engineer regarding potential permit requirements if using one of these practices.

*Local air quality regulations may exist for activities involving odors, fugitive dust, or outdoor burning (excluding Prescribed Burning covered by FFS permit). The following counties have local air quality regulations and some issue air permits: **Duval, Orange, Sarasota, Miami-Dade, Broward, Palm Beach, Hillsborough, and Pinellas**. Practices that may emit odors, dust, or VOCs may require notification or authorization in these counties.*

General Information:

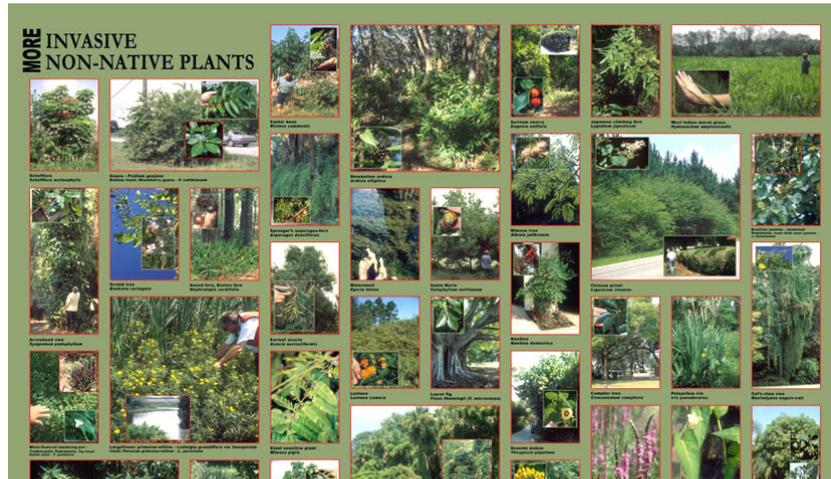
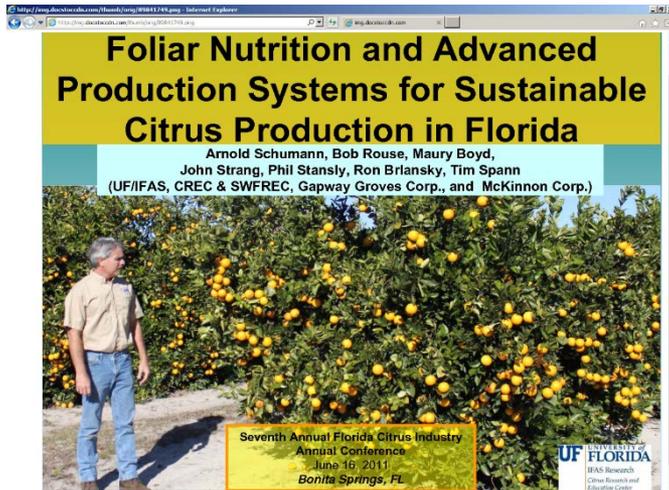
<http://www.dep.state.fl.us/air/emission/permitting.htm>

For information on FDEP Air General Permits:

http://www.dep.state.fl.us/air/emission/air_gp.htm

Resource Concerns - Plants

Degraded Plant Condition



Resource Concerns -Animals

Livestock Production Limitation

Feed and forage quality or quantity is inadequate for the nutritional needs and production goals of the kinds and classes of livestock.

AN117: Florida Cow-Calf Management, 2nd Edition - Feeding the Cow Herd

Figure 4. Effect of maturity on forage protein.

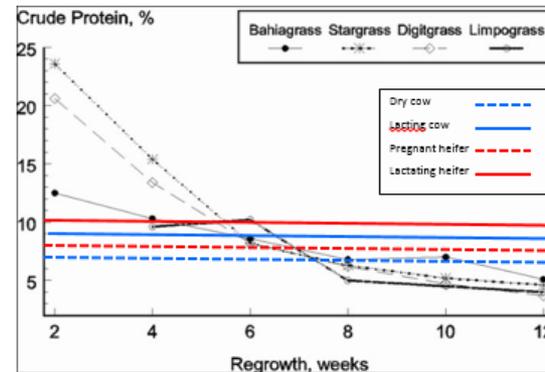
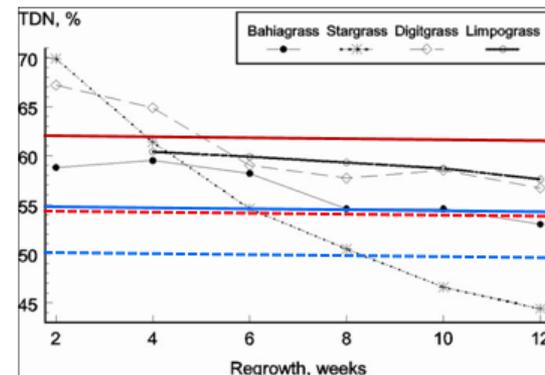


Figure 5. Effect of maturity on forage TDN.



Resource Concerns -Animals

Inadequate Habitat for Fish and Wildlife

Florida Natural Areas Inventory
<http://www.fnai.org/biodiversitymatrix/index.html>

Laws that protect wildlife
[http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/pdffiles/UW/UW07600.pdf](http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/pdf/files/UW/UW07600.pdf)



1018 Thomsville Road
Suite 200-C
Tallahassee, FL 32303
850-524-8207
850-681-9364 fax
www.fnai.org

Florida Natural Areas Inventory
Biodiversity Matrix Query Results
UNOFFICIAL REPORT
Created 1/22/2015
[\(Contact FNAI Data Services Coordinator for an official Standard Data Report\)](#)

NOTE: The Biodiversity Matrix includes only rare species and natural communities tracked by FNAI.

Report for 1 Matrix Unit: 28613



Descriptions

DOCUMENTED - There is a documented occurrence in the FNAI database of the species or community within this Matrix Unit.

DOCUMENTED-HISTORIC - There is a documented occurrence in the FNAI database of the species or community within this Matrix Unit; however the occurrence has not been observed/reported within the last twenty years.

LIKELY - The species or community is *known* to occur in this vicinity, and is considered likely within this Matrix Unit because:

1. documented occurrence overlaps this and adjacent Matrix Units, but the documentation isn't precise enough to indicate which of those Units the species or community is actually located in; or
2. there is a documented occurrence in the vicinity and there is suitable habitat for that species or community within this Matrix Unit.

POTENTIAL - This Matrix Unit lies within the known or predicted range of the species or community based on expert knowledge and environmental variables such as climate, soils, topography, and landcover.

Matrix Unit ID: 28613
0 Documented Elements Found

2 Documented-Historic Elements Found

Scientific and Common Names	Global Rank	State Rank	Federal Status	State Listing
<i>Drymarchon couperi</i> Eastern Indigo Snake	G3	S3	LT	FT
<i>Gopherus polyphemus</i> Gopher Tortoise	G3	S3	C	ST

Resource Concerns –Animals T&E

The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying the USDA eDirectives system. The main content area is titled "Subpart B - Related Environmental Concerns" and contains the following text:

GM_GMSS_FL_190_410_B - Subpart B - Related Environmental Concerns

Subpart B - Related Environmental Concerns

FL410.22 Endangered and Threatened Species of Plants and Animals and State Species of Concern

This document establishes USDA – Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Florida policy for implementing the NRCS-USFWS Consultation Matrix. This programmatic consultation tool streamlines the Endangered Species Act (ESA), Section 7, consultation requirements of NRCS and allows for more efficient and timely implementation of conservation measures and practices. This policy shall be used in conjunction with NRCS national policy, General Manual (GM), Title 190, Part 410, Subpart B, Related Environmental Concerns, Section 410.22(e), Endangered and Threatened Species of Plants and Animals and State Species of Concern, NRCS Policy, located in the national Electronic Directive System at <http://directives.sc.egov.usda.gov/>.

(e)(1) NRCS is committed to supporting its customers and partners by providing technical and financial assistance to conserve and improve natural resources on private lands. Within this framework and consistent with legal requirements, the implementation of conservation programs through planning and application of conservation practices and measures shall also provide for the conservation of Federally listed and proposed species and designated and proposed critical habitat to the extent practicable, as well as State listed species, including species of special concern.

(11) Programmatic Consultations – Streamlining

Florida NRCS, through negotiations and concurrence with the three USFWS Field Offices in Florida, has produced a programmatic consultation matrix, which allows for implementation of conservation measures and practices on a more efficient and timely basis.

At the bottom of the page, there are three buttons: "Add to Favorites", "Create PDF", and "Close".

A red arrow points from the "Subpart B - Related Environmental Concerns" section in the left-hand navigation menu to the corresponding section in the main content area.

Resource Concerns - Humans

Cultural Resources

<http://dos.myflorida.com/historical/archaeology/cultural-resource-protection/>

http://efotg.sc.egov.usda.gov/references/public/FL/CUR_FL_3.pdf

<http://efotg.sc.egov.usda.gov/references/public/FL/FL-CUR-04-Defining the Area of Potential Effects.pdf>

CULTURAL RESOURCES SITE REPORT
FL-CPA-46

This report is used for the documentation of known or unknown cultural resource site(s) observed through Cultural Resource Reviews and/or Field Inspection. Only staff who have had CR Training (Modules 1 - 8) may conduct Field Inspections and complete this form. After submitting this report, do not proceed until further guidance from the NRCS SO-EGS CRC/CRS.

NRCS Planner: _____ Date: 1/22/2015
Tract #: _____ Field #: _____
Anticipated Start Date: _____ Site(s)#: _____

Program Activity: EQUIP WHIP EWP WRP CRP Other _____

Cultural Resource Location

Include aerial and topographic plan map with site(s) and Area of Potential Effect(s) of
NOTE: The Area of Potential Effect includes not only the specific conservation practice installation site or construction roads, off-site or on-site borrow and/or disposal areas and any other ground-disturbing activities associated with

USGS Quad Name: _____
County: _____
Township: _____ Range: _____ Section: _____
UTM Coordinates Easting: _____ Northing: _____
Site Dimensions Width (ft): _____

Practice Code	(Refer to Class If)

Ground Cover: _____
Range/Pasture _____
Forest _____
Water _____
APE Surface Visibility %: _____
APE (Acres): _____



Ponce de Leon

Resource Concerns - Humans

http://www.agcensus.usda.gov/Publications/2012/Full_Report/Volume_1,Chapter_1_State_Level/Florida/

Table 60. Selected Farm Characteristics by Race of Principal Operator: 2012 and 2007
[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text.]

Characteristics	All principal operators		Operators reporting one race						
			American Indian or Alaska Native		Asian		Black or African American		
	2012	2007	2012	2007	2012	2007	2012	2007	
FARMS AND LAND IN FARMS									
Farms	number	47,740	47,483	386	349	829	612	1,481	1,269
Land in farms	acres	9,548,342	9,231,570	145,237	61,613	38,625	25,404	92,324	79,026
FARMS BY SIZE									
1 to 9 acres		11,742	12,184	51	96	369	269	366	335
10 to 49 acres		21,013	20,680	228	169	337	249	665	580
50 to 179 acres		8,764	8,543	67	54	87	71	342	256
180 to 499 acres		3,528	3,401	21	24	28	15	94	78
500 acres or more		2,693	2,595	19	6	8	8	24	18
OWNED AND RENTED LAND IN FARMS									
Owned land in farms	farms	45,709	45,796	375	342	788	581	1,387	1,211
	acres	6,891,800	7,010,106	110,460	49,219	23,787	20,390	62,402	53,571
Rented or leased land in farms	farms	8,965	7,717	88	61	100	77	325	268
	acres	2,656,542	2,221,464	34,777	12,394	14,828	5,014	29,922	26,255
TENURE									
Full owners	farms	39,172	39,746	318	288	729	535	1,156	1,001
	acres	5,345,634	5,534,084	17,294	44,750	21,002	18,908	60,933	47,054
Part owners	farms	6,537	6,050	57	54	59	46	231	210
	acres	3,576,370	3,158,512	(D)	15,860	(D)	4,730	35,612	30,782
Tenants	farms	2,031	1,687	11	7	41	31	64	68
	acres	626,438	538,974	(D)	1,003	(D)	1,766	5,779	1,990
MARKET VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS SOLD AND GOVERNMENT PAYMENTS									
Total	farms	47,740	47,483	386	349	829	612	1,481	1,269
	\$1,000	7,741,695	7,830,572	21,579	91,350	88,947	167,133	36,101	23,648
Market value of agricultural products sold	farms	47,740	47,463	386	349	829	612	1,481	1,269
	\$1,000	7,701,532	7,785,228	21,181	91,148	87,686	166,684	34,905	22,825
Crops, including nursery and greenhouse crops	farms	17,287	17,307	114	105	558	401	494	441
	\$1,000	5,969,399	6,256,228	8,990	(D)	74,313	(D)	24,417	(D)
Livestock, poultry, and their products	farms	21,322	21,333	199	171	164	101	650	567
	\$1,000	1,732,133	1,529,000	12,191	(D)	13,374	(D)	10,488	(D)
Government payments	farms	3,954	4,664	46	45	52	36	268	181
	\$1,000	40,164	45,343	398	202	1,261	449	1,196	821
FARMS BY ECONOMIC CLASS									
Less than \$1,000		15,524	14,292	130	131	163	134	551	468
\$1,000 to \$2,499		5,306	6,169	69	38	83	50	218	165
\$2,500 to \$4,999		5,113	5,303	26	40	97	48	201	163
\$5,000 to \$9,999		5,223	4,911	46	38	88	72	190	143
\$10,000 to \$24,999		5,759	5,590	39	42	141	93	159	161
\$25,000 to \$49,999		3,003	3,459	28	14	65	59	56	75

Resource Concerns – Inefficient Energy Use

- No specific licensing requirements for agricultural energy audits in Florida at this time.
- Planning, design, and certification of any energy related conservation practices may require Professional Engineer License or other certification (see page 32)

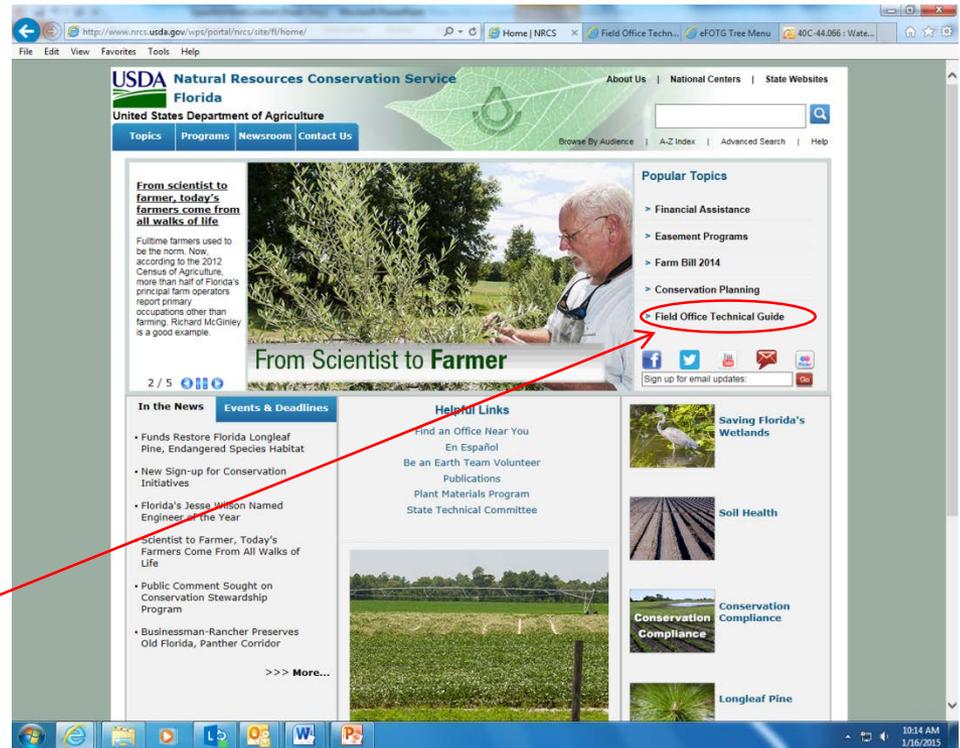
Top 15 Conservation Practices Used in Florida

Practice Code	Practice Name
590	Nutrient Management
382	Fence
595	IPM
512	Forage and Biomass Planting
614	Watering Facility
516	Livestock Pipeline
533	Pumping Plant
314	Brush Management
642	Water Well
338	Irrigation Field Ditch
528	Prescribed Grazing
449	Irrigation Water Management
394	Fire Break
340	Cover Crop
328	Conservation Crop Rotation

Review of State FOTG Requirements

Vegetative and Engineering Practices

Specific information regarding the conservation practices used in the state and their accompanying guidance and specification documents are located in Section IV of the Florida FOTG which can be accessed from the Florida NRCS homepage



Review of State Laws Pertaining to NRCS Engineering Conservation Practices

Florida Statute Title XXXII, Regulation of Professions and Occupations, Chapter 471, Engineering, Section 471.005 defines the term “Engineering”.

[http://www.fbpe.org/documents/published/Legal/Statutes%20and%20Rules/chapter 471 as of 8.22.14.pdf](http://www.fbpe.org/documents/published/Legal/Statutes%20and%20Rules/chapter%20471%20as%20of%208.22.14.pdf)

Conservation practices deemed as “engineering” by NRCS, **may be considered “engineering”** by the Florida Board of Professional Engineers (FBPE, <http://www.fbpe.org/>).

Review of State Laws Pertaining to NRCS Conservation Practices

Nutrient Management

- As of January 2015, there are no specific state licensing or certification requirements for individuals developing nutrient management plans in the state.
- Incentive programs sponsored by the Florida Dep. Agriculture and Consumer Services <http://www.freshfromflorida.com/Divisions-Offices/Agricultural-Water-Policy> or agricultural water use permits issued by the various [water management districts](#) in the state may require conservation plans developed by a NRCS Certified Nutrient Management Specialists

Review of State Laws

More information on the current Florida Administrative Code and Florida Administrative Register can found at the Florida Department of State website (<https://www.flrules.org/>).

Expected TSP Workflow

- The State Resource Conservationist (SRC) will be responsible for reviewing TSP conservation planning for the National Planner Certification.
- Subsequent conservation plans will be reviewed by the District Conservationist (DC) at the local USDA Service Center.
- The SRC will conduct plan reviews for TSP planner certification renewals.
- TSPs will work with the local District Conservationist to make sure the proper environmental evaluations (NRCS.CPA.52) are completed.

Certificate of Completion

After viewing the State Specific Training module, please print and sign the completion certificate on the following slide.

The certificate is your acknowledgement that based on the information provided in this module, you have the proper knowledge, skills and ability to conduct planning in this state.

Send the signed certificate to the State TSP Coordinator. Copy the below link to your browser for a list of State TSP Coordinators.

<https://techreg.sc.egov.usda.gov/RptStateContact4Admin.aspx>

STATE SPECIFIC TRAINING MODULE COMPLETION CERTIFICATE

I, _____, hereby verify I have viewed and understand the
TSP Name
content of the Florida State Specific Training Module and affirm I have the
knowledge, skills and ability to conduct conservation planning services in that
state.

TSP signature

Date

Non-Discrimination Statement

Non-Discrimination Policy

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) prohibits discrimination against its customers, employees and applicants for employment on the bases of race, color, national origin, age, disability, sex, gender identity, religion, reprisal, and where applicable, political beliefs, marital status, familial or parental status, sexual orientation, or all or part of an individual's income is derived from any public assistance program, or protected genetic information in employment or in any program or activity conducted or funded by the Department. (Not all prohibited bases apply to all programs and/or employment activities.)

To File an Employment Complaint

If you wish to file an employment complaint, you must contact your agency's EEO Counselor within 45 days of the date of the alleged discriminatory act, event, or in the case of a personnel action. Additional information can be found online at http://www.ascr.usda.gov/complaint_filing_file.html

To File a Program Complaint

If you wish to file a Civil Rights program complaint of discrimination, complete the USDA Program Discrimination Complaint Form, found online at http://www.ascr.usda.gov/complaint_filing_cust.html, or at any USDA office, or call (866) 632-9992 to request the form. You may also write a letter containing all of the information requested in the form. Send your completed complaint form or letter to us by mail at U.S. Department of Agriculture, Director, Office of Adjudication, 1400 Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20250-9419, by fax at (202) 690-7442, or email at program.intake@usda.gov

Persons with Disabilities

Individuals who are deaf, hard of hearing or have speech disabilities and you wish to file either an EEO or program complaint please contact USDA through the Federal Relay Service at (800) 877-8339 or (800) 845-6136 (in Spanish).

Persons with disabilities, who wish to file a program complaint, please see information above on how to contact us by mail or by email. If you require alternative means of communication for program information (e.g., Braille, large print, audiotope, etc.), please contact USDA's TARGET Center at (202) 720-2600 (voice and TDD).

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program

For any other information dealing with Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) issues, persons should either contact the USDA SNAP Hotline Number at (800) 221-5689, which is also in Spanish, or call the State Information/Hotline Numbers.

All Other Inquiries

For any other information not pertaining to civil rights, please refer to the listing of the USDA Agencies and Offices.