

Operations & Maintenance

Success Indicator:	1) Compliance with Baseline 50-year Plan
Definition:	This indicator removed based on further program consideration
Data Source(s):	
Reporting Period:	
Reporting Frequency:	
Aligned Strategy:	
Why is Success Indicator important:	
Example:	
Target(s):	
Target definition source:	
Subject matter expert(s):	

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Success Indicator:	2) Compliance with current fiscal year budget-driven segment of the 50-year Plan
Definition:	<p>Budget for capital projects that are “green” divided by total budget for capital projects.</p> <p>All capital construction projects are prioritized based on engineering condition, functional capacity, and emergency response of the structures, pump stations, levees, and canals. This is to ensure that the infrastructure is in appropriate condition to perform according to original intent design.</p>
Data Source(s):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10-Year Capital Projects Plan • 50-Year Plan
Reporting Period:	Fiscal Year (FY) (October 1–September 30)
Reporting Frequency:	Annually, end of fiscal year
Aligned Strategy:	Refurbish infrastructure to design conditions
Why is Success Indicator important:	<p>Much of the South Florida Water Management District infrastructure is nearing the end of its design lifespan. The Operations & Maintenance Program has performed routine maintenance, which has effectively extended the lifespan of many structures. However, many structures have experienced normal deterioration beyond the scope of maintenance activities. Operations & Maintenance program staff evaluate the condition of control structures, pump stations, canals, and District facilities, and makes recommendations for the Capital Projects Program. This success indicator is important because it is a measure of compliance against actual budgets.</p>
Example:	<p>FY2008 budget for capital projects that ended FY2008 as “green” according to Annual Work Plan Report = \$X</p> <p>FY2008 total budget for capital projects = \$Y</p> <p>$\\$X/\\$Y = Z\%$ compliance</p>
Target(s):	Completion of 90% of budgeted projects, weighted by individual project budgets
Target definition source:	Operation & Maintenance Annual Work Plan
Subject matter expert(s):	Alex Damian

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Success Indicator:	3) 95% compliance with permit requirements
Definition:	Percentage of permits fully in compliance; compliance with regulatory permits obtained, and statutory requirements relating to continuing Operations and Maintenance activities. This does not include permits for projects with finite durations. Examples include Title V air emissions permits; spill prevention, controls, and countermeasures plans for petroleum, oil, and lubricant containment; the Lake Okeechobee Operating Permit; and hazardous waste accumulation and disposal.
Data Source(s):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permits and plans maintained by the Maintenance Engineering Section • Notices of violations
Reporting Period:	Fiscal Year
Reporting Frequency:	Annually, end of fiscal year
Aligned Strategy:	Operate within environmental regulations
Why is Success Indicator important:	Ensures that the District continues a tradition of environmental excellence and fully complies with applicable federal, state, and local regulatory requirements
Example:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All Title V permit reporting is submitted on time and emission ceilings are not breached • All Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure plans are complete and posted with required facility modifications and training complete • Hazardous waste is properly accumulated and shipped to disposal in accordance with applicable regulations • Full compliance with operating provisions of the Lake Okeechobee Operating Permit
Target(s):	95% of permits fully in compliance
Target definition source:	Operation & Maintenance Annual Work Plan
Subject matter expert(s):	Ralph Hayden

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Success Indicator:	4) 99% flood protection achieved for rainfall events within project design standards
Definition:	<p>Percentage of time in the acceptable range. Moving water within operating criteria is accomplished through 24-hour real-time monitoring of hydrometeorological parameters, such as stage, flow, and rainfall, and making operational changes at regional water control structures, as needed. Unacceptable: Canal levels are above or below stage criteria due to human error. Acceptable: Canal stages are within the optimum levels for the climatic conditions being experienced, and human error has not resulted in damage due to flooding or unacceptable low water levels. Note: Rainfall deficit and extremes may result in canal stages above or below design optimum but not because of human error.</p> <p>Technical measuring devices, such as stilling wells, are used in combination with either Motorola Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (MOSCAD) or Remote Acquisition Control Unit (RACU) and data collection criteria, which is compared to the established operating criteria.</p>
Data Source(s):	District's DBHYDRO database; U.S. Geological Survey data; U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) operating criteria; Stormwater Treatment Area operating criteria; Data Collection and Validation Program database; Information Management System database
Reporting Period:	Fiscal Year
Reporting Frequency:	Annually, end of fiscal year
Aligned Strategy:	Maintain stages within operating criteria.
Why is Success Indicator important:	<p>Moving water within operating criteria is key in balancing and improving the District mission elements of flood control, water supply, water quality, and natural systems. By maintaining water stages at the major structures within the criteria, the system will be at optimum performance to aid in flood control, prevent saltwater intrusion, provide water supply, and improve water quality.</p> <p>The District is responsible for operating the Central & Southern Florida (C&SF) Project according to operating criteria defined by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and by federal Consent Decree. There are over 600 gravity flow, water control structures and 60 pump stations. The system is monitored continuously to ensure that water levels are maintained within set criteria designed to prevent damage to property and the natural environment. Even with a sophisticated computerized control and data acquisition system, there is always potential for human error. Constant evaluation and continued development of tools to assist water managers and operators can minimize the potential for human errors that compromise either flood control or water supply.</p>
Example:	<p>Operators monitor system stages and notify water managers if any stages are outside of operating criteria. Alarms also sound if conditions result in stages outside of operating criteria.</p> <p>On an annual basis, water levels are plotted against operating criteria to determine if stages were maintained within operating criteria.</p>
Target(s):	Operate within the criteria 99% of the time
Target definition source:	DBHYDRO database; Water Conditions Reports
Subject matter expert(s):	Susan Sylvester, Matahel Ansar

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Success Indicator:	5) 99% of planned structure maintenance performed on schedule
Definition:	Maintenance schedule compliance; all maintenance performed based on industry standards and manufacture requirements
Data Source(s):	SAP Plant Maintenance Module; Operation & Maintenance Manuals; Annual Work Plans
Reporting Period:	Fiscal Year
Reporting Frequency:	Annually
Aligned Strategy:	Maintain structures and pump stations to meet operational demands
Why is Success Indicator important:	The operation, maintenance, and refurbishment of water control structures and pump stations are critical to moving water to meet operational demands, and to ensure the movement of water through critical water control structures and pump stations to meet demands for flood control and water supply deliveries.
Example:	<p>Structure Maintenance Plant Maintenance (PM)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Major Gate Overhauls — 10-Year Salt Water, 15-Year Fresh Water • Monthly PM Schedule — Any structure equipped with a stationary emergency backup generator, such as major gated spillways and telemetry sites • Quarterly PM Schedule — Any structure that has the ability to regulate the water elevation by manual or automated control such as gated culverts • Semiannual PM Schedule — Any structure that does not have the means to mechanically control water elevations, such as weirs and flow-through culverts <p>Pump Station PM</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weekly Pump Station PM — Test run all equipment • Monthly Pump Station PM — Routine pump station service • 1500 Hour PM – Main engine services • Main Engine Overhaul — 20,000 to 30,000-hour refurbishments
Target(s):	Complete 99% of planned maintenance
Target definition source:	Operations & Maintenance Annual Work Plans
Subject matter expert(s):	Alex Damian; Fred Remen; Joel Arrieta)

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Success Indicator:	6) 90% of canals/levees passing U.S., Army Corps of Engineers inspection
Definition:	<p>USACE inspections as defined in the following Code of Federal Regulations (CFR):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chapter 90.54.020.11 Reclaimed Water, Water Resources Development Act of 1971, (11) Water management programs, including but not limited to, water quality, flood control, drainage, erosion control, and storm runoff are deemed to be in the public interest • Code of Federal Regulations Title 33, Part 208, Section 208.10, Local Flood Protection Works; Maintenance and Operation of Structures and Facilities • Public Law 91-611 (84 Statute 1818), Section 221 of Flood Control Act of 1970 • ER 1130-2-335, Project Operations, Levee Maintenance Standards and Procedures • ER 1130-2-530, Project Operations, Flood Control Operations and Maintenance Policies • ER 1150-2-301, Local Cooperation, Policies and Procedures
Data Source(s):	Semiannual USACE Reports
Reporting Period:	Pre-storm season (February) and post-storm season (September)
Reporting Frequency:	Semiannually
Aligned Strategy:	Maintain canals and levees to USACE regulations
Why is Success Indicator important:	The structures and facilities constructed by the USACE for local flood protection shall be continuously maintained in such a manner and operated at such times and for such periods as may be necessary to obtain the maximum benefits. CFR, Sec. 208.10 (A).
Example:	<p>Compliance with CRF Sec.208.10 Local Flood Protection Works</p> <p>Channels and floodways -- Maintenance. Periodic inspections of improved channels and floodways will be made by the superintendent to be certain that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The channel or floodway is clear of debris, weeds, and wild growth • The channel or floodway is not being restricted by the depositing of waste materials, building of unauthorized structures, or other encroachments • The capacity of the channel or floodway is not being reduced by the formation of shoals • Banks are not being damaged by rain or wave wash, and that no sloughing of banks has occurred • Riprap sections and deflection dikes and walls are in good condition • Approach and egress channels adjacent to the improved channel or floodway are sufficiently clear of obstructions and debris to permit proper functioning of the project works <p>Levees Maintenance - All times such maintenance as may be required to insure serviceability of the structures in time of flood. Measures shall be taken to promote the growth of sod, exterminate burrowing animals, and to provide for routine mowing of the grass and weeds, removal of wild growth and drift deposits, and repair of damage caused by erosion or other forces. Periodic inspections shall be made to insure that the above</p>

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	<p>maintenance measures are being effectively carried out and, further, to be certain that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• No unusual settlement, sloughing, or material loss of grade or levee cross section has taken place;• No caving has occurred on either the land side or the river side of the levee which might affect the stability of the levee section;• No seepage, saturated areas, or sand boils are occurring;• Toe drainage systems and pressure relief wells are in good working condition, and that such facilities are not becoming clogged;• Drains through the levees and gates on said drains are in good working condition;• No revetment work or riprap has been displaced, washed out, or removed;• Access roads to and on the levee are being properly maintained;• Crown of levee is shaped so as to drain readily, and roadway thereon, if any, is well shaped and maintained;• There is no unauthorized grazing or vehicular traffic on the levees;• Encroachments are not being made on the levee right-of-way which might endanger the structure or hinder its proper and efficient functioning during times of emergency.
Target(s):	90% pass USACE inspection
Target definition source:	CFR 33 Sec. 208.10
Subject matter expert(s):	Fred Remen, Alex Damian, and Joel Arrieta

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Success Indicator:	7) 80% design conveyance capable.
Definition:	As defined in the following Code of Federal Regulations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chapter 90.54.020.11 RCW, Water Resources Act of 1971 (11) Water management programs, including but not limited to, water quality, flood control, drainage, erosion control and storm runoff are deemed to be in the public interest. • Code of Federal Regulations Title 33, Part 208, Section 208.10, Local Flood Protection Works; Maintenance and Operation of Structures and Facilities. • Public Law 91-611 (84 Statute 1818), Section 221 of Flood Control Act of 1970. • ER 1130-2-335, Project Operations, Levee Maintenance Standards and Procedures. • ER 1130-2-530, Project Operations, Flood Control Operations and Maintenance Policies. • ER 1150-2-301, Local Cooperation, Policies and Procedures.
Data Source(s):	Semiannual USACE Reports
Reporting Period:	Pre-storm season (February) and post-storm season (September)
Reporting Frequency:	Semiannually
Aligned Strategy:	Maintain canals and levees to USACE Regulations
Why is Success Indicator important:	The structures and facilities constructed by the United States for local flood protection shall be continuously maintained in such a manner and operated at such times and for such periods as may be necessary to obtain the maximum benefits. CFR, Sec. 208.10 (A).
Example:	<p>Compliance with CRF Sec.208.10 Local flood protection works</p> <p>Channels and floodways — Maintenance. Periodic inspections of improved channels and floodways shall be made by the Superintendent to be certain that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The channel or floodway is clear of debris, weeds, and wild growth; • The channel or floodway is not being restricted by the depositing of waste materials, building of unauthorized structures or other encroachments; • The capacity of the channel or floodway is not being reduced by the formation of shoals; • Banks are not being damaged by rain or wave wash, and that no sloughing of banks has occurred; • Riprap sections and deflection dikes and walls are in good condition; • Approach and egress channels adjacent to the improved channel or floodway are sufficiently clear of obstructions and debris to permit proper functioning of the project works. <p>Levees Maintenance — All times such maintenance as may be required to insure serviceability of the structures in time of flood. Measures shall be taken to promote the growth of sod, exterminate burrowing animals, and to provide for routine mowing of the grass and weeds, removal of wild growth and drift deposits, and repair of damage caused by erosion or other forces. Periodic inspections shall be made to insure that the above maintenance measures are being effectively carried out and, further, to be certain that:</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No unusual settlement, sloughing, or material loss of grade or levee cross section has taken place; • No caving has occurred on either the land side or the river side of the levee which might affect the stability of the levee section; • No seepage, saturated areas, or sand boils are occurring; • Toe drainage systems and pressure relief wells are in good working condition, and that such facilities are not becoming clogged; • Drains through the levees and gates on said drains are in good working condition; • No revetment work or riprap has been displaced, washed out, or removed; • Access roads to and on the levee are being properly maintained; • Crown of levee is shaped so as to drain readily, and roadway thereon, if any, is well shaped and maintained; • There is no unauthorized grazing or vehicular traffic on the levees; • Encroachments are not being made on the levee right-of-way which might endanger the structure or hinder its proper and efficient functioning during times of emergency.
Target(s):	80% design conveyance
Target definition source:	Code of Federal Regulation 33 Sec. 208.10: The structure and facilities constructed by the United States for local flood protection shall be continuously maintained in such a manner and operated at such times and for such periods as may be necessary to obtain the maximum benefits.
Subject matter expert(s):	Fred Remen, Alex Damian, Joel Arrieta

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Success Indicator:	8) 99% of planned vehicle maintenance performed on schedule
Definition:	Scheduled general maintenance of District vehicles and equipment other than Operations & Maintenance vehicles and equipment.
Data Source(s):	SAP Plant Maintenance Module; Operations and Maintenance – Standard Operating Procedure; Annual Work Plans
Reporting Period:	Fiscal Year
Reporting Frequency:	Annually, end of fiscal year
Aligned Strategy:	Maintain all vehicles and equipment in a safe and acceptable condition
Why is Success Indicator important:	Ensures preventive maintenance is completed on-time to prevent vehicles or equipment failures that may impact the ability to meet operational demands
Example:	<p>Light Vehicles: 0–19,000 pounds</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4,000-mile oil change and inspection with check sheet. <p>Medium Duty Trucks: 19,001–36,000 pounds</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6,000-mile inspection and oil change with check sheet <p>Heavy Duty Trucks: 36,001+ pounds</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12,000-mile inspection and oil change with check sheet <p>24,000-mile Transmission Service</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Service transmissions at 24,000-mile intervals <p>Semiannual inspection</p>
Target(s):	Complete 99% of planned maintenance.
Target definition source:	Operation & Maintenance Annual Work Plan
Subject matter expert(s):	Fred Remen, Alex Damian, Joel Arrieta

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Success Indicator:	9) 90% compliance with electronic communication installation and maintenance schedule
Definition:	<p>Percentage of scheduled Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) installation and maintenance that are in the “Acceptable” range.</p> <p><u>Unacceptable:</u> SCADA system equipment installation is not delivered when promised or turnaround time for critical site equipment maintenance is not timely. Equipment installation and maintenance is not performed within 24 hours of schedule.</p> <p><u>Acceptable:</u> SCADA system equipment is installed by the expected delivery date or critical site equipment maintenance is performed in a timely manner. Equipment installation and maintenance is performed within 24 hours of schedule.</p>
Data Source(s):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operations & Maintenance Resource Area Annual Work Plan • SAP Notification Reports • Engineering (Installation) Section Activities Progress Report
Reporting Period:	Quarterly
Reporting Frequency:	Quarterly
Aligned Strategy:	Maintain SCADA infrastructure to District Standards
Why is Success Indicator important:	Meeting the resource area goal of flood protection requires that water managers have real-time water level data available for decision making, water budgeting, and planning. Installing, upgrading, and maintaining the monitoring network that provides that data are key to the success of flood protection.
Example:	An SAP notification of failure at S-5A filed on Saturday at 1500 hours must be physically addressed by Sunday at 1500 hours
Target(s):	90% compliance with installation and maintenance schedule
Target definition source:	SCADA and Instrumentation Management Site Worksheet database; Historical Trend Analysis
Subject matter expert(s):	Cherry James

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Success Indicator:	10) 90% of land at an acceptable level of exotics infestation
Definition:	<p>Unacceptable: Land with more than 10% exotic coverage to include medium and high level infestations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heavy: Percentage of area with more than 50% exotics coverage. • Medium: Percentage of area with less than 50% exotics coverage but more than 10%. <p>Acceptable: Land with less than or equal to 10% exotic coverage to include low and maintenance level infestations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low: Percentage of area with 10% or less exotics coverage but more than 1% exotics coverage. Regular maintenance treatments are required to keep the area clear • Maintenance: Percentage of area with 1% or less exotics coverage <p>Total Acres Treated: Total acres covered while implementing exotic control measures (manual, chemical, and mechanical)</p>
Data Source(s):	Weed Data and Reporting (WEEDAR) Data Management System
Reporting Period:	Fiscal Year
Reporting Frequency:	Annually, end of fiscal year
Aligned Strategy:	Manage natural resources effectively
Why is Success Indicator important:	The Operations & Maintenance Program has management responsibilities for invasive exotic species in the Water Conservation Areas, Lake Okeechobee, and the Stormwater Treatment Areas. In the absence of control efforts, these species adeptly establish themselves in natural communities, thereby displacing native species and, over time, creating monocultures completely devoid of Florida's native biodiversity. Constructed wetlands require diligent vegetation management activities to ensure optimal water treatment performance.
Example:	Percentage of area with an acceptable exotic infestation
Target(s):	District lands with less than 10% exotic coverage
Target definition source:	Vegetation Management Standard Operating Procedures
Subject matter expert(s):	Dan Thayer, Francois Laroche

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Success Indicator:	11) 90% of canals at an acceptable level of aquatic plant infestation
Definition:	<p>For Flood Control Project Assets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain 99% of canal unobstructed by targeted floating plants and 100% clear around water control structures. The 100%-clear zone around structures means one-quarter-mile upstream and immediately downstream of the structure. • Maintain more than 50% of water column unobstructed by targeted submerged aquatic vegetation in accordance with prioritized work plans and 100% clear around water control structures as defined above. • Maintain targeted emergent aquatic vegetation 90% clear of water body only when impairment of intended use occurs. The impairment of use can mean either water movement or accessibility. • Maintain targeted ditchbank or fenceline vegetation in accordance with prioritized work plans. Structures and rip-rap should be maintained 100% vegetation-free. <p>For Lakes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain 99.9% of the water body unobstructed by targeted floating plants. For example, the maintenance goal for Lake Kissimmee, a 35,000-acre lake, would be 35 acres or less of the lake surface covered by floating weeds. • Maintain submerged and emergent plants in the water body in accordance with interagency objectives (i.e., fisheries, water flow, navigation, and habitat stabilization) and available funding.
Data Source(s):	WEEDAR Data Management System.
Reporting Period:	Fiscal Year
Reporting Frequency:	Annually, end of fiscal year
Aligned Strategy:	Control vegetation that impedes system effectiveness
Why is Success Indicator important:	<p>Aquatic Plants disrupt the ability of the District to effectively manage water resources. Research done by U.S. Department of Agriculture personnel in 1963 demonstrated the problems caused by aquatic vegetation on the ability of channels to meet design flow of water. It was found that a cover of floating plants can reduce flow in medium-to-large channels by nearly half, and that submerged weeds cut the flow by as much as 97%. Another study done by the University of Florida and funded by the USACE in 1985 attempted to quantify the benefits of maintaining low levels of water hyacinth. The results indicated that maintaining low levels of floating aquatic plants (below 5% coverage) can reduce annual herbicide usage by a factor of 2.6, and reduce organic deposition by a factor of 4.0.</p> <p>It is anticipated that by implementing these standards, the water bodies in the District will be maintained in a balanced condition, keeping invasive exotic pest plants at the lowest possible level while encouraging native communities to thrive and still allow for the proper movement of water for flood protection and water supply.</p>
Example:	For 2008: 89% of C&SF canals at acceptable levels of aquatic infestation
Target(s):	90% of canals at an acceptable level of aquatic plant infestation
Target definition source:	Vegetation Management Standard Operating Procedures
Subject matter expert(s):	Dan Thayer

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Success Indicator:	12) 75% of Right-Of-Way permit compliance or resolution <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of encroachments resolved • Percentage resolution of issues with initially non-compliant permit • Percentage of permits resolved
Definition:	As defined in the following codes and regulations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Code of Federal regulations Title 33, Part 208, Section 208.1, Local Flood Protection Works; Maintenance and Operation of Structures and Facilities • ER 1130-2-335, Project operations, Levee Maintenance Standards and Procedures • ER -2-530, Project Operations, Flood Control Operations and Maintenance Policies • ER 1150-2-301, Local Cooperation, Policies and Procedures • CESAJ-CO, USACE Regulation No. 1130-2-1, 15 August 1997 • SFWMD Permit Information manual, September 1999 • SFWMD, Right of Way Information Manual
Data Source(s):	Quarterly Right-of-Way Work Load Report
Reporting Period:	Fiscal Year
Reporting Frequency:	Quarterly
Aligned Strategy:	Manage Rights-of-Way in compliance with District policies and USACE requirements
Why is Success Indicator important:	Control of encroachment and trespassing to ensure that District operations are not hindered during times of emergency, routine maintenance, and refurbishment.
Example:	Encroachments are not being made on the Rights-of-Way, which might endanger the structure or hinder its proper and efficient functioning during times of emergency or its functioning in time of flood. Channels and floodways are not in danger of being restricted by debris weeds, wild growth, unauthorized structures, or other encroachments
Target(s):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 70% of encroachment resolved • 95% resolution of issues with initially non-compliant permit holders • 60% of permits resolved to completion
Target definition source:	District Right-of-Way Enforcement Manual; District Right-of-Way Permit Information Manual.
Subject matter expert(s):	Steve Sherman, Laura Lythgoe

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Success Indicator:	13) 95% of planned maintenance performed on schedule
Definition:	General maintenance on District Field Stations buildings and grounds including: roofing, plumbing, painting, electrical lighting, and mowing activities; repair of lock tender residences on Kissimmee River
Data Source(s):	SAP Plant Maintenance Module; Operation and Maintenance Standard Operating Procedures
Reporting Period:	Fiscal Year
Reporting Frequency:	Annually
Aligned Strategy:	Maintain infrastructure to District standards of safety, health, and operation according to intended utilization.
Why is Success Indicator important:	Ensure preventive maintenance activities are completed on time to prevent equipment and infrastructure failures that may adversely impact the ability to meet operational demands and intended utilization.
Example:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weekly, monthly, semiannual, and annual maintenance activities • Air conditioning maintenance • Monthly/quarterly coils and filters cleaning, recharging refrigerant, and overall functionality • Ice machines • Monthly/quarterly checking coils for debris, cleaning, and ensuring proper and safe operability • Facility Electrical Maintenance • Monthly/quarterly verifying integrity of the system, replacing breakers, switches, fuses, etc. as needed in accordance to standards and safety requirements • Plumbing • Monthly/quarterly inspections of the system, and verifying integrity and operability according to standards of operation and safety requirements.
Target(s):	Complete 95% of planned general maintenance
Target definition source:	Operation & Maintenance Annual Work Plan
Subject matter expert(s):	Fred Remen, Alex Damian, Joel Arrieta