CHAPTER 62-304
TOTAL MAXIMUM DAILY LOADS

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Part I General

62-304.100 Scope and Intent.

(1) This chapter establishes Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs), and their allocations, for waters that have been verified to be impaired by a pollutant pursuant to Chapter 62-303, F.A.C.

(2) This chapter is organized in parts, with parts III through VIII listing adopted TMDLs for waters within each of the six Department district offices. This organization is designed to assist the public in finding specific TMDLs. This organization also tracks the Department's watershed management approach, in which the Department has assigned all of the State's basins to a specific Department district office. Some basin boundaries overlap more than one district office and readers are encouraged to check sections for adjacent Districts if they cannot find a TMDL for a given water body.

Specific Authority 403.061, 403.067 FS. Law Implemented 403.061, 403.062, 403.067 FS. History – New 12-22-04.

Part II Definitions

62-304.200 Definitions.

Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) shall be defined as set forth in Section 403.031, F.S.

Specific Authority 403.061, 403.067 FS. Law Implemented 403.031, 403.061, 403.062, 403.067 FS. History – New 5-24-01, Repromulgated 12-22-04.

Part III. TMDLs in the Northwest Florida District.

62-304.300 St. Marks River Basin TMDLs.

Munson Slough TMDLs. Munson Slough TMDL for Fecal Coliform. The Total Maximum Daily Load for Munson Slough is 400 counts/100mL for fecal coliform, and is allocated as follows:

(1) The Wasteload Allocation (WLA) for discharges subject to the Department's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is to address anthropogenic sources in the basin such that in-stream concentrations meet the fecal coliform criteria which, based on the measured concentrations from the 2006 period, will require a 31.6 percent reduction at sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria at Roberts Ave., and for the 2006 period, will require a 96.9 percent reduction at sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria at Springhill Road, and for the 1992 to 2007 period, will require a 91.5 percent reduction at sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria at Capital Circle S. W.

(2) The Load Allocation (LA) for nonpoint sources is to address anthropogenic sources in the basin such that in-stream concentrations meet the fecal coliform criteria which, based on the measured concentrations from the 2006 period, will require a 31.6 percent reduction at sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria at Roberts Ave., and for the 2006 period, will require a 96.9 percent reduction at sources contributing to

exceedances of the criteria at Springhill Road, and for the 1992 to 2007 period, will require a 91.5 percent reduction at sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria at Capital Circle S. W.

(3) The Margin of Safety is implicit.

(4) While the LA and WLA for fecal coliform have been expressed as the percent reductions needed to attain the applicable Class III criteria, it is the combined reductions from both anthropogenic point and nonpoint sources that will result in the required reduction of in-stream fecal concentration. However, it is not the intent of the TMDL to abate natural background conditions.

Specific Authority 403.061, 403.067 FS. Law Implemented 403.061, 403.062, 403.067 FS. History–New 10-21-08.

62-304.305 Ochlockonee River Basin TMDLs.

(1) Telogia Creek Planning Unit. Juniper Creek TMDLs.

(a) Juniper Creek TMDL for Dissolved Oxygen. The Total Maximum Daily Load for Juniper Creek is based on achieving the Class 3 fresh water minimum dissolved oxygen criterion of 5.0 mg/L, and is allocated as follows:

1. The Wasteload Allocation (WLA) for discharges subject to the Department's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is to address anthropogenic sources in the basin such that in-stream concentrations meet the total nitrogen (TN) criteria which, based on the measured concentrations from the 1979 to 2006 period, will require a 18.18 percent reduction at sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria,

2. The Load Allocation (LA) for nonpoint sources is to address anthropogenic sources in the basin such that in-stream concentrations meet the total nitrogen (TN) criteria which, based on the measured concentrations from the 1979 to 2006 period, will require a 18.18 percent reduction at sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria, and

3. The Margin of Safety is implicit,

4. While the LA and WLA for dissolved oxygen has been expressed as the percent reduction needed to attain the applicable Class III criteria, it is not the intent of the TMDL to abate natural background conditions.

(b) Juniper Creek TMDL for Fecal Coliform. The Total Maximum Daily Load for Juniper Creek is 400 counts/100mL for fecal coliform, and is allocated as follows:

1. The Wasteload Allocation for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is to address anthropogenic sources in the basin such that in-stream concentrations meet the fecal coliform criteria which, based on the measured concentrations from the 1992 to 2007 period, will require a 48.1 percent reduction at sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria,

2. The Load Allocation for nonpoint sources is to address anthropogenic sources in the basin such that in-stream concentrations meet the fecal coliform criteria which, based on the measured concentrations from the 1992 to 2007 period, will require a 48.1 percent reduction at sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria, and

3. The Margin of Safety is implicit,

4. While the LA and WLA for fecal coliform have been expressed as the percent reductions needed to attain the applicable Class III criteria, it is the combined reductions from both anthropogenic point and nonpoint sources that will result in the required reduction of in-stream fecal concentration. However, it is not the intent of the TMDL to abate natural background conditions.

(2) South Ochlockonee River Planning Unit. Black Creek TMDLs. The Total Maximum Daily Load for the freshwater segment of Black Creek is 400 counts/100mL for fecal coliform, and is allocated as follows:

(a) The Wasteload Allocation for discharges subject to the Department's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is to address anthropogenic sources in the basin such that in-stream concentrations meet the fecal coliform criteria which, there currently are no NPDES point sources located in Black Creek,

(b) The Load Allocation for nonpoint sources is to address anthropogenic sources in the basin such that in-stream concentrations meet the fecal coliform criteria which, based on the measured concentrations from the 1992 to 2007 period, will require a 39.6 percent reduction at sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria, and

(c) The Margin of Safety is implicit,

(d) While the LA and WLA for fecal coliform have been expressed as the percent reductions needed to attain the applicable Class III criteria, it is the combined reductions from both anthropogenic point and nonpoint sources that will result in the required reduction of in-stream fecal concentration. However, it is not the intent of the TMDL to abate natural background conditions.

(3) North Ochlockonee River Planning Unit. Swamp Creek TMDLs. The Total Maximum Daily Load for Swamp Creek is 400 counts/100mL for fecal coliform, and is allocated as follows:

(a) The Wasteload Allocation for discharges subject to the Department's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is to address anthropogenic sources in the basin such that in-stream concentrations meet the fecal coliform criteria which, based on the measured concentrations from the 1992 to 2007 period, will require a 69.2 percent reduction at sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria,

(b) The Load Allocation for nonpoint sources is to address anthropogenic sources in the basin such that in-stream concentrations meet the fecal coliform criteria which, based on the measured concentrations from the 1992 to 2007 period, will require a 69.2 percent reduction at sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria, and

(c) The Margin of Safety is implicit,

(d) While the LA and WLA for fecal coliform have been expressed as the percent reductions needed to attain the applicable Class III criteria, it is the combined reductions from both anthropogenic point and nonpoint sources that will result in the required reduction of in-stream fecal concentration. However, it is not the intent of the TMDL to abate natural background conditions.

Specific Authority 403.061, 403.067 FS. Law Implemented 403.061, 403.062, 403.067 FS. History–New 10-21-08.

62-304.310 Apalachicola River TMDLs.

Huckleberry Creek.

The Total Maximum Daily Load for Huckleberry Creek is a median of 6.85×10^9 colonies/day for fecal coliform, and is allocated as follows:

(1) The Wasteload Allocation for discharges subject to the Department's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permitting Program is to meet the Class III water quality criteria for fecal coliform in Chapter 62-302, F.A.C.

(2) The Load Allocation for nonpoint sources is a median of 6.85×10^9 colonies/day for fecal coliform, which constitutes a 68.33 percent reduction of current fecal coliform loading, and

(3) The Margin of Safety is implicit.

Specific Authority 403.061, 403.067 FS. Law Implemented 403.061, 403.062, 403.067 FS. History–New 6-22-05.

62-304.325 Choctawhatchee River Basin TMDLS (Choctawhatchee River).

(1) Fecal Coliform TMDL. The fecal coliform Total Maximum Daily Load for the Choctawhatchee River from the state line to Wrights Creek is an annual median of 4.913×10^{13} colonies/day, and is allocated as follows:

(a) The Wasteload Allocation for wastewater point sources is for each facility to meet its permit limits for fecal coliform,

(b) The Load Allocation for nonpoint sources is a 60 percent reduction of in-stream fecal coliform concentrations, and

(c) The Margin of Safety is implicit.

(2) Total Coliform TMDL. The total coliform Total Maximum Daily Load for the Choctawhatchee River from the state line to Wrights Creek is an annual median of 2.948×10^{14} colonies/day, and is allocated as follows:

(a) The Wasteload Allocation for wastewater point sources is for each facility to meet its permit limits for coliform,

(b) The Load Allocation for nonpoint sources is a 62 percent reduction of in-stream total coliform concentrations, and

(c) The Margin of Safety is implicit.

(3) Unless specifically stated, "in-stream fecal coliform concentrations" and "in-stream total coliform concentrations" shall be the average concentrations for the year the Secretary adopted the verified list that first listed the waterbody as impaired for the parameter of concern.

Specific Authority 403.061, 403.067 FS. Law Implemented 403.061, 403.062, 403.067 FS. History – New 8-3-06.

62-304.330 Pensacola Bay TMDLs.

Fecal Coliform TMDL for Bayou Chico, Jones Creek, Jackson Creek, Bayou Chico Beach and Sanders Beach. The Total Maximum Daily Load is 400 counts/100 ml and is allocated as follows:

(1) A Wasteload Allocation for wastewater point sources is not applicable.

(2) The Wasteload Allocation for discharges subject to the Department's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater Permitting

Program is to address anthropogenic sources in the basin such that in-stream concentrations meet the fecal coliform criteria which, based on the measured concentrations from the 1998 to 2005 period, will require a 61 percent reduction at sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria.

(3) The Load Allocation for nonpoint sources is to address anthropogenic sources in the basin such that in-stream concentrations meet the fecal coliform criteria which, based on the measured concentrations from the 1998 to 2005 period, will require a 61 percent reduction at sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria.

(4) The Margin of Safety is implicit.

(5) While the LA and WLA for fecal coliform have been expressed as the percent reductions needed to attain the applicable Class III criteria, it is the combined reductions from both anthropogenic point and nonpoint sources that will result in the required reduction of in-stream fecal concentration. However, it is not the intent of the TMDL to abate natural background conditions.

Specific Authority 403.061, 403.067 FS. Law Implemented 403.061, 403.062, 403.067 FS. History – New 6-3-08.

62-304.335 Perdido Bay TMDLs.

(1) Fecal Coliform TMDL for Elevenmile Creek (US 90). The Total Maximum Daily Load is 400 counts/100 ml and is allocated as follows:

(a) The Wasteload Allocation for wastewater point sources subject to the Department's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permitting Program is to meet the Class III water quality criteria for fecal coliform in Chapter 62-302, F.A.C.,

(b) The Wasteload Allocation for discharges subject to the Department's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is to address anthropogenic sources in the basin such that in-stream concentrations meet the fecal coliform criteria which, based on the measured concentrations from the 1972 to 2006 period, will require a 63 percent reduction at sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria,

(c) The Load Allocation for nonpoint sources is to address anthropogenic sources in the basin such that in-stream concentrations meet the fecal coliform criteria which, based on the measured concentrations from the 1972 to 2006 period, will require a 63 percent reduction at sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria,

(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit,

(e) While the LA and WLA for fecal coliform have been expressed as the percent reductions needed to attain the applicable Class III criteria, it is the combined reductions from both anthropogenic point and nonpoint sources that will result in the required reduction of in-stream fecal concentration. However, it is not the intent of the TMDL to abate natural background conditions.

(2) Fecal Coliform TMDL for Elevenmile Creek (State Road 297A). The Total Maximum Daily Load is 400 counts/100 ml and is allocated as follows:

(a) The Wasteload Allocation for wastewater point sources subject to the Department's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permitting Program is to meet the Class III water quality criteria for fecal coliform in Chapter 62-302, F.A.C.,

(b) The Wasteload Allocation for discharges subject to the Department's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is to address anthropogenic sources in the basin such that in-stream concentrations meet the fecal coliform criteria which, based on the measured concentrations from the 1972 to 2006 period, will require a 66 percent reduction at sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria,

(c) The Load Allocation for nonpoint sources is to address anthropogenic sources in the basin such that in-stream concentrations meet the fecal coliform criteria which, based on the measured concentrations from the 1972 to 2006 period, will require a 66 percent reduction at sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria,

(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit,

(e) While the LA and WLA for fecal coliform have been expressed as the percent reductions needed to attain the applicable Class III criteria, it is the combined reductions from both anthropogenic point and nonpoint sources that will result in the required reduction of in-stream fecal concentration. However, it is not the intent of the TMDL to abate natural background conditions.

(3) Fecal Coliform TMDL for Tenmile Creek. The Total Maximum Daily Load for Fecal Coliforms for Tenmile Creek is 400 counts/100 ml and is allocated as follows:

(a) A Wasteload Allocation for wastewater point sources is not applicable,

(b) The Wasteload Allocation for discharges subject to the Department's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is to address anthropogenic sources in the basin such that in-stream concentrations meet the fecal coliform criteria which, based on the measured concentrations from the 1972 to 2006 period, will require a 43 percent reduction at sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria,

(c) The Load Allocation for nonpoint sources is to address anthropogenic sources in the basin such that in-stream concentrations meet the fecal coliform criteria which, based on the measured concentrations from the 1972 to 2006 period, will require a 43 percent reduction at sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria,

(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit,

(e) While the LA and WLA for fecal coliform have been expressed as the percent reductions needed to attain the applicable Class III criteria, it is the combined reductions from both anthropogenic point and nonpoint sources that will result in the required reduction of in-stream fecal concentration. However, it is not the intent of the TMDL to abate natural background conditions.

Specific Authority 403.061, 403.067 FS. Law Implemented 403.061, 403.062, 403.067 FS. History – New 6-3-08.

Part IV. TMDLs in the Northeast Florida District.

62-304.405 Lower Suwannee River Basin TMDLs.

(1) Middle Suwannee Planning Unit.

(a) Suwannee River (downstream of the confluence with the Withlacooche River).

1. The Total Maximum Daily Loads for Suwannee River are to achieve 0.35 mg/L nitrate-N for the discharge from Suwannee River, and are allocated as follows:

a. The Wasteload Allocation (WLA) for wastewater sources is not applicable,

b. The WLA for discharges subject to the Department's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater (NPDES) Permitting Program is not applicable,

c. The Load Allocation (LA) for nonpoint sources is to meet a monthly average of 0.35 mg/L nitrate-N. The range of percent reduction necessary to achieve the LA is estimated between 0 and 51 percent depending on the month and location within the basin. Achievement of the TMDL constitutes achievement of a percent reduction, and

d. The Margin of Safety is implicit.

(b) Branford Springs.

1. The Total Maximum Daily Load for Branford Springs is to achieve a monthly average of 0.35 mg/L nitrate-N, and is allocated as follows:

a. The WLA for wastewater sources is not applicable,

b. The WLA for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is not applicable,

c. The LA for nonpoint sources is to meet a monthly average of 0.35 mg/L nitrate-N. The percent reduction is an estimated 61 percent. Achievement of the TMDL constitutes meeting the water quality target, and

d. The Margin of Safety is implicit.

(c) Falmouth Springs.

1. The Total Maximum Daily Load for Falmouth Springs is to achieve a monthly average of 0.35 mg/L nitrate-N, and is allocated as follows:

a. The WLA or wastewater sources is not applicable,

b. The WLA for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is not applicable,

c. The LA for nonpoint sources is to meet a monthly average of 0.35 mg/L nitrate-N. The percent reduction is an estimated 62 percent. Achievement of the TMDL constitutes meeting the water quality target, and

d. The Margin of Safety is implicit.

(d) Royal Springs.

1. The Total Maximum Daily Load for Royal Springs is to achieve a monthly average of 0.35 mg/L nitrate-N, and is allocated as follows:

a. The WLA for wastewater sources is not applicable,

b. The WLA for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is not applicable,

c. The LA for nonpoint sources is to meet a monthly average of 0.35 mg/L nitrate-N. The percent reduction is an estimated 74 percent. Achievement of the TMDL constitutes meeting the water quality target, and

d. The Margin of Safety is implicit.

(e) Ruth Springs.

1. The Total Maximum Daily Load for Ruth Springs is to achieve a monthly average of 0.35 mg/L nitrate-N, and is allocated as follows:

a. The WLA for wastewater sources is not applicable,

b. The WLA for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is not applicable,

c. The LA for nonpoint sources is to meet a monthly average 0.35 mg/L nitrate-N. The percent reduction is an estimated 92 percent. Achievement for the TMDL constitutes meeting the water quality target, and

d. The Margin of Safety is implicit.

(f) Troy Springs.

1. The Total Maximum Daily Load for Troy Springs is to achieve a monthly average of 0.35 mg/L nitrate-N, and is allocated as follows:

a. The WLA for wastewater sources is not applicable,

b. The WLA for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is not applicable,

c. The LA for nonpoint sources is to meet a monthly average of 0.35 mg/L nitrate-N. The percent reduction is an estimated 81 percent. Achievement of the TMDL constitutes meeting the water quality target, and

d. The Margin of Safety is implicit.

(2) Lower Suwannee Planning Unit.

(a) Fanning Springs.

1. The Total Maximum Daily Load for Fanning Springs is to achieve a monthly average of 0.35 mg/L nitrate-N, and is allocated as follows:

a. The WLA for wastewater sources is not applicable,

b. The WLA for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is not applicable,

c. The LA for nonpoint sources is to meet a monthly average of 0.35 mg/L nitrate-N. The percent reduction is an estimated 92 percent. Achievement of the TMDL constitutes meeting the water quality target, and

d. The Margin of Safety is implicit.

(b) Manatee Springs.

1. The Total Maximum Daily Load for Manatee Springs is to achieve a monthly average of 0.35 mg/L nitrate-N, and is allocated as follows:

a. The WLA for wastewater sources is not applicable,

b. The WLA for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is not applicable,

c. The LA for nonpoint sources is to meet a monthly average of 0.35 mg/L nitrate-N. The percent reduction is an estimated 79 percent. Achievement of the TMDL constitutes meeting the water quality target, and

d. The Margin of Safety is implicit.

(c) Lower Suwannee Estuary.

1. The Total Maximum Daily Load for Lower Suwannee Estuary is to achieve a monthly average of 0.35 mg/L nitrate-N, and is allocated as follows:

a. The WLA for wastewater sources is not applicable,

b. The WLA for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is not applicable,

c. The LA for nonpoint sources is to meet a monthly average of 0.35 mg/L nitrate-N. The range of percent reduction necessary to achieve the LA is estimated between 30 and 58 percent on the month and location within the basin. Achievement of the TMDL constitutes meeting the water quality target, and

d. The Margin of Safety is implicit.

Specific Authority 403.061, 403.067 FS. Law Implemented 403.061, 403.062, 403.067 FS. History – New 12-3-03, Amended 11-16-08.

62.304.410 Santa Fe Basin TMDLs.

Santa Fe River Planning Unit.

1. Santa Fe River TMDLs.

(a) Santa Fe River TMDL for nutrient and dissolved oxygen impairments: The Total Maximum Daily Load for nutrients in the Santa Fe River (below river rise) is to achieve a monthly average of 0.35 mg/L nitrate-N, and is allocated as follows:

1. The Wasteload Allocation (WLA) for wastewater sources is not applicable,

2. The WLA for discharges subject to the Department's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program are to meet a monthly average in-stream ambient water quality target of 0.35 mg/L nitrate-N. The range of percent reduction necessary to achieve the LA is estimated between 13 and 35 percent depending on the month and location within the basin. Achievement of the TMDL constitutes meeting the water quality target, and

3. The Load Allocations (LA) for nonpoint sources are to meet a monthly average of 0.35 mg/L nitrate-N. The range of percent reduction necessary to achieve the LA is estimated between 13 and 35 percent depending on the month and location within the basin. Achievement of the TMDL constitutes meeting the water quality target, and

4. The Margin of Safety is implicit.

(2) New River TMDLs.

(a) New River TMDL for fecal coliform impairment. The Total Maximum Daily Load for New River 400 counts/100mL for fecal coliform, and is allocated as follows:

1. The WLA for wastewater point sources is not applicable,

2. The WLA for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is not applicable,

3. The LA for nonpoint sources is to address anthropogenic sources in the basin such that in-stream concentrations meet the fecal coliform criteria which, based on the measured concentrations from the 1995 to 2007 period, will require a 45 percent reduction at sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria, and

4. The Margin of Safety is implicit.

5. While the LA for fecal coliform has been expressed as the percent reductions needed to attain the applicable Class III criteria, it is not the intent of the TMDL to abate natural background conditions.

(b) New River TMDL for dissolved oxygen impairment. The Total Maximum Daily Load for the New River is allocated as follows:

1. The WLA for wastewater point sources is not applicable,

2. The WLA for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES Municipal Permitting Program is not applicable,

3. The LA for nonpoint sources is to address anthropogenic sources in the basin such that there is a 38 percent reduction of current anthropogenic total nitrogen (TN) loading to the upper portion of the New River, a 13 percent reduction of current anthropogenic total nitrogen (TN) loading to the lower portion of the New River, and a 38 percent reduction of current anthropogenic total phosphorus (TP) loading to the lower portion of the New River, based on measured concentrations from the 1995 to 2006 period.

(3) Alligator Lake TMDLs. Alligator Lake TMDL for nutrient and dissolved oxygen impairments: The TMDL for nutrients in Alligator Lake is 42,595 pounds/year of total nitrogen (a 28.4 percent reduction) and 3,050 pounds/year of total phosphorus (a 61.2 percent reduction) and is allocated as follows:

(a) The WLA for wastewater sources is not applicable,

(b) The WLA for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is not applicable,

(c) The LAs for nonpoint sources are 42,595 pounds/year of total nitrogen and 3,050 pounds/year of total phosphorus, and

(d) The Margin of safety is implicit.

Specific Authority 403.061, 403.07 FS. Law Implemented 403.061, 403.062, 403.067 FS. History - New 11-16-08, Amended 12-7-08.

62-304.415 Lower St. Johns River Basin TMDLs.

Lower St. Johns River.

(1) The Total Maximum Daily Load for the freshwater segments of the Lower St. Johns River, which is that portion of the river from Buffalo Bluff to Black Creek, is 500,325 kilograms per year (kg/y) of Total Phosphorus (TP) and 8,571,563 kg/y of Total Nitrogen (TN), and is allocated as follows:

(a) The Wasteload Allocation for point sources discharging to the freshwater portion of the river is 46,357 kg/y of TP and 236,695 kg/y of TN,

(b) The Load Allocation for nonpoint sources is 453,968 kg/y of TP and 8,334,868 kg/y of TN, and

(c) The Margin of Safety is implicit.

(2) The Total Maximum Daily Load for the marine segments of the Lower St. Johns River, which is that portion of the river from Black Creek to the mouth, is 1,376,855 kilograms per year (kg/y) of Total Nitrogen (TN), and is allocated as follows:

(a) The Wasteload Allocation for point sources discharging to the marine portion of the river is 1,027,590 kg/y of TN,

(b) The Load Allocation for nonpoint sources discharging to the marine portion of the river is 349,265 kg/y of TN, and

(c) The Margin of Safety is implicit.

(3) Durbin Creek. The Total Maximum Daily Load for Durbin Creek is 400 counts/100 mL for fecal coliform, and is allocated as follows:

(a) The Wasteload Allocation for discharges subject to the Department's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is a 63 percent reduction of current anthropogenic fecal coliform loading,

(b) The Load Allocation for nonpoint sources is a 63 percent reduction of current fecal coliform loading, and

(c) The Margin of Safety is implicit.

(4) Goodbys Creek. The Total Maximum Daily Load for Goodbys Creek is 400 counts/100 mL for fecal coliform, and is allocated as follows:

(a) The Wasteload Allocation for discharges subject to the Department's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is an 87 percent reduction of current anthropogenic fecal coliform loading,

(b) The Load Allocation for nonpoint sources is an 87 percent reduction of current fecal coliform loading, and

(c) The Margin of Safety is implicit.

(5) Hogan Creek. The Total Maximum Daily Load for Hogan Creek is 400 counts/100 mL for fecal coliform, and is allocated as follows:

(a) The Wasteload Allocation for discharges subject to the Department's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is a 92 percent reduction of current anthropogenic fecal coliform loading,

(b) The Load Allocation for nonpoint sources is a 92 percent reduction of current fecal coliform loading, and

(c) The Margin of Safety is implicit.

(6) Miramar Creek. The Total Maximum Daily Load for Miramar Creek is 400 counts/100 mL for fecal coliform, and is allocated as follows:

(a) The Wasteload Allocation for discharges subject to the Department's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is a 92 percent reduction of current anthropogenic fecal coliform loading,

(b) The Load Allocation for nonpoint sources is a 92 percent reduction of current fecal coliform loading, and

(c) The Margin of Safety is implicit.

(7) Butcher Pen Creek. The Total Maximum Daily Load for Butcher Pen Creek is 400 counts/100 mL for fecal coliform, and is allocated as follows:

(a) The Wasteload Allocation for wastewater discharges subject to the Department's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is to meet the applicable water quality criteria for fecal coliforms,

(b) The Wasteload Allocation for discharges subject to the Department's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is an 83 percent reduction of current anthropogenic fecal coliform loading,

(c) The Load Allocation for nonpoint sources is an 83 percent reduction of current fecal coliform loading, and

(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.

(8) Cedar River. The Total Maximum Daily Load for the Cedar River is 400 counts/100 mL for fecal coliform and 2,400 counts/100 mL for total coliform, and is allocated as follows:

(a) The Wasteload Allocation for discharges subject to the Department's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is an 83 percent reduction of current anthropogenic fecal coliform loading and an 81 percent reduction of current anthropogenic total coliform loading,

(b) The Load Allocation for nonpoint sources is an 83 percent reduction of current fecal coliform loading and an 81 percent reduction of total coliform loading, and

(c) The Margin of Safety is implicit.

(9) Williamson Creek. The Total Maximum Daily Load for Williamson Creek is 400 counts/100 mL for fecal coliform and 2,400 counts/100 mL for total coliform, and is allocated as follows:

(a) The Wasteload Allocation for discharges subject to the Department's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is an 83 percent reduction of current anthropogenic fecal coliform loading and a 66 percent reduction of current anthropogenic total coliform loading,

(b) The Load Allocation for nonpoint sources is an 83 percent reduction of current fecal coliform loading and a 66 percent reduction of total coliform loading, and

(c) The Margin of Safety is implicit.

(10) Wills Branch. The Total Maximum Daily Load for Wills Branch is 400 counts/100 mL for fecal coliform and 2,400 counts/100 mL for total coliform, and is allocated as follows:

(a) The Wasteload Allocation for discharges subject to the Department's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is an 80 percent reduction of current anthropogenic fecal coliform loading and an 81 percent reduction of current anthropogenic total coliform loading,

(b) The Load Allocation for nonpoint sources is an 80 percent reduction of current fecal coliform loading and an 81 percent reduction of total coliform loading, and

(c) The Margin of Safety is implicit.

(11) Moncrief Creek. The Total Maximum Daily Load for Moncrief Creek is 400 counts/100 mL for fecal coliform and 2,400 counts/100 mL for total coliform, and is allocated as follows:

(a) The Wasteload Allocation for discharges subject to the Department's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is an 83 percent reduction of current anthropogenic fecal coliform loading and a 98 percent reduction of current anthropogenic total coliform loading,

(b) The Load Allocation for nonpoint sources is an 83 percent reduction of current fecal coliform loading and a 98 percent reduction of total coliform loading, and

(c) The Margin of Safety is implicit.

(12) Ribault River. The Total Maximum Daily Load for the Ribault River is 400 counts/100 mL for fecal coliform, and is allocated as follows:

(a) The Wasteload Allocation for wastewater discharges subject to the Department's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permitting Program is to meet the applicable water quality criteria for fecal coliforms,

(b) The Wasteload Allocation for discharges subject to the Department's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is a 50 percent reduction of current anthropogenic fecal coliform loading,

(c) The Load Allocation for nonpoint sources is a 50 percent reduction of current fecal coliform loading, and

(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.

Specific Authority 403.061, 403.067 FS. Law Implemented 403.061, 403.062, 403.067 FS. History – New 12-3-03, Amended 5-15-06, 6-3-08.

62-304.425 Nassau Basin TMDLs.

(1) Unnamed Branch Fecal Coliform TMDL. The fecal coliform Total Maximum Daily Load for Unnamed Branch is 400 counts/100 mL, and is allocated as follows:

(a) The Wasteload Allocation for discharges subject to the Department's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is to address anthropogenic sources in the basin such that in-stream concentrations meet the fecal coliform criteria which, based on the measured concentrations from the 2003 to 2004 period, will require a 46% reduction at sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria,

(b) The Load Allocation for nonpoint sources is to address anthropogenic sources in the basin such that in-stream concentrations meet the fecal coliform criteria which, based on the measured concentrations from the 2003 to 2004 period, will require a 46% reduction at sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria, and

(c) The Margin of Safety is implicit.

(2) While the LA and WLA for fecal coliform have been expressed as the percent reduction needed to attain the applicable Class III criteria, it is the combined reductions from both anthropogenic point and nonpoint sources that will result in the required reduction of in-stream fecal coliform concentrations. However, it is not the intent of these TMDLs to abate natural background conditions.

Specific Authority 403.061, 403.067 FS. Law Implemented 403.031, 403.061, 403.062, 403.067 FS. History – New 5-1-07.

62-304.435 Upper East Coast Basin TMDLs Spruce Creek.

(1) The Total Maximum Daily Load for the freshwater segment of Spruce Creek is 400 counts/100mL for fecal coliform, and is allocated as follows:

(a) The Wasteload Allocation for discharges subject to the Department's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is to address anthropogenic sources in the basin such that in-stream concentrations meet the fecal coliform criteria which, based on the measured concentrations from the 1997 to 2005 period, will require a 53 percent reduction at sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria,

(b) The Load Allocation for nonpoint sources is to address anthropogenic sources in the basin such that in-stream concentrations meet the fecal coliform criteria which, based on the measured concentrations from the 1997 to 2005 period, will require a 53 percent reduction at sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria,

(c) The Margin of Safety is implicit,

(d) While the LA and WLA for fecal coliform have been expressed as the percent reductions needed to attain the applicable Class III criteria, it is the combined

reductions from both anthropogenic point and nonpoint sources that will result in the required reduction of in-stream fecal concentration. However, it is not the intent of the TMDL to abate natural background conditions.

(2) The Total Maximum Daily Load for the marine segment of Spruce Creek is based on achieving the Class 3 marine minimum dissolved oxygen criterion of 4.0 mg/L, and is allocated as follows:

(a) The Wasteload Allocation for discharges subject to the Department's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is a 25 percent reduction of current anthropogenic 5 day biochemical oxygen demand (BOD_5) loading, and a 27 percent reduction of current anthropogenic total phosphorus (TP) loading based on measured concentrations from the 1992 to 2005 period,

(b) The Load Allocation for nonpoint sources is a 25 percent reduction of current anthropogenic 5 day biochemical oxygen demand (BOD_5) loading, and a 27 percent reduction of current anthropogenic total phosphorus (TP) loading based on measured concentrations from the 1992 to 2005 period,

(c) The Margin of Safety is implicit.

Specific Authority 403.061, 403.067 FS. Law Implemented 403.061, 403.062, 403.067 FS. History – New 6-3-08.

Part V. TMDLs in the Central Florida District.

62-304.500 Ocklawaha Basin TMDLs.

(1) Hatchet Creek.

(a) The Total Maximum Daily Load for Iron for Hatchet Creek is 35.91 pounds per day and is allocated as follows:

1. The Wasteload Allocation for point sources discharging wastewater to Hatchet Creek is 5.6 pounds per day and for discharges subject to the Department's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is a 30.8 percent reduction in current Iron loading,

2. The Load Allocation for nonpoint sources is a 30.8 percent reduction in current Iron loading, and

3. The Margin of Safety is implicit.

(b) The Total Maximum Daily Load for Total Coliforms for Hatchet Creek is a 62 percent reduction in Total Coliform loading and is allocated as follows:

1. The Wasteload Allocation for discharges subject to the Department's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is a 62 percent reduction in current loading,

2. The Load Allocation for nonpoint sources is a 62 percent reduction in current loading, and

3. The Margin of Safety is implicit.

(2) Hogtown Creek. The Total Maximum Daily Load for Fecal Coliforms for Hogtown Creek is a 51 percent reduction in Fecal Coliform loading and is allocated as follows:

(a) The Wasteload Allocation for discharges subject to the Department's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is a 51 percent reduction in current loading,

(b) The Load Allocation for nonpoint sources is a 51 percent reduction in current loading, and

(c) The Margin of Safety is implicit.

(3) Lake Apopka. The Total Maximum Daily Load for Total Phosphorus for Lake Apopka, which includes Lake Apopka Outlet and Gourd Neck Spring, is 15.9 metric tons per year, and is allocated as follows:

(a) The Wasteload Allocation for the Winter Garden WWTF is 1.21 metric tons per year,

(b) The Load Allocation for nonpoint sources is 14.16 metric tons per year, and

(c) The Margin of Safety is 0.53 metric tons per year.

(4) Lake Beauclair. The Total Maximum Daily Load for Total Phosphorus (TP) for Lake Beauclair is 7,056 pounds/year of TP, and is allocated as follows:

(a) The Wasteload Allocation for discharges subject to the Department's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is an 85 percent reduction in current TP loading,

(b) The Load Allocation for nonpoint sources is 7,056 pounds TP per year, and

(c) The Margin of Safety is implicit.

(5) Lake Dora and Dora Canal. The Total Maximum Daily Load for Total Phosphorus (TP) for Lake Dora and Dora Canal is 13,230 pounds/year of TP, and is allocated as follows:

(a) The Wasteload Allocation for discharges subject to the Department's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is a 67 percent reduction in current TP loading,

(b) The Load Allocation for nonpoint sources is 13,230 pounds TP per year, and

(c) The Margin of Safety is implicit.

(6) Lake Eustis and Haines Creek. The Total Maximum Daily Load for Total Phosphorus (TP) for Lake Eustis is 20,286 pounds/year of TP, and is allocated as follows:

(a) The Wasteload Allocation for discharges subject to the Department's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is a 43 percent reduction in current TP loading,

(b) The Load Allocation for nonpoint sources is 20,286 pounds TP per year, and

(c) The Margin of Safety is implicit.

(7) Lake Griffin. The Total Maximum Daily Load for Total Phosphorus (TP) for Lake Griffin is 26,901 pounds/year of TP, and is allocated as follows:

(a) The Wasteload Allocation for discharges subject to the Department's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is a 66 percent reduction in current TP loading,

(b) The Load Allocation for nonpoint sources is 26,901 pounds TP per year, and

(c) The Margin of Safety is implicit.

(8) Lake Harris, Little Lake Harris, and Helena Run. The combined TMDL for Total Phosphorus (TP) for Lake Harris, Little Lake Harris, and Helena Run is 18,302 pounds/year of TP, and is allocated as follows:

(a) The Wasteload Allocation for discharges subject to the Department's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is a 32 percent reduction in current TP loading,

(b) The Load Allocation for nonpoint sources is 18,302 pounds TP per year, and

(c) The Margin of Safety is implicit.

(9) Lake Wauberg.

(a) The Total Maximum Daily Load for Total Nitrogen (TN) for Lake Wauberg is 2,062 pounds per year (lbs/y) and is allocated as follows:

1. The Wasteload Allocation for point sources is not applicable because there are no permitted point sources authorized to discharge wastewater to Lake Wauberg,

2. The Load Allocation for nonpoint sources is 2,062 lbs/y of TN, and

3. The Margin of Safety is implicit.

(b) The Total Maximum Daily Load for Total Phosphorus for Lake Wauberg is 374 pounds per year (lbs/y) and is allocated as follows:

1. The Wasteload Allocation for point sources is not applicable because there are no permitted point sources authorized to discharge wastewater to Lake Wauberg,

2. The Load Allocation for nonpoint sources is 374 lbs/y of TP, and

3. The Margin of Safety is implicit.

(10) Lake Yale and Lake Yale Canal. The combined TMDL for Total Phosphorus (TP) for Lake Yale and Lake Yale Canal is 2,844 pounds/year of TP, and is allocated as follows:

(a) The Wasteload Allocation for discharges subject to the Department's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is a 10 percent reduction in current TP loading,

(b) The Load Allocation for nonpoint sources is 2,844 pounds TP per year, and

(c) The Margin of Safety is implicit.

(11) Newnans Lake.

(a) The Total Maximum Daily Load for Total Nitrogen (TN) for Newnans Lake is 85,470 pounds per year (lbs/y), and is allocated as follows:

1. The Wasteload Allocation for point sources authorized to discharge wastewater to Newnans Lake is 3,104 lbs/y of TN,

2. The Load Allocation for nonpoint sources is 82,366 lbs/y of TN, and

3. The Margin of Safety is implicit.

(b) The Total Maximum Daily Load for Total Phosphorus (TP) for Newnans Lake is 10,924 pounds per year (lbs/y), and is allocated as follows:

1. The Wasteload Allocation for point sources authorized to discharge wastewater to Newnans Lake is 386 lbs/y of TP,

2. The Load Allocation for nonpoint sources is 10,538 lbs/y of TP, and

3. The Margin of Safety is implicit.

(12) Orange Lake. The Total Maximum Daily Load for Orange Lake is 15,262 pounds per year (lbs/y) of Total Phosphorus (TP) and is allocated as follows:

(a) The Wasteload Allocation for point sources is not applicable because there are no permitted point sources authorized to discharge wastewater to Orange Lake,

(b) The Load Allocation for nonpoint sources is 15,262 lbs/y of TP, and

(c) The Margin of Safety is implicit.

(13) Palatlakaha River. The Total Maximum Daily Loads for the Palatlakaha River are 43,042 pounds per year of BOD, 16,696 pounds per year of TN, and 2,207 pounds per year of TP, and are allocated as follows:

(a) The Wasteload Allocations for discharges subject to the Department's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program are a 12.8 percent reduction in current BOD loading, a 5.2 percent reduction in current TN loading, and a 7.2 percent reduction in current TP loading,

(b) The Load Allocations for nonpoint sources are 43,042 pounds per year of BOD, 16,696 pounds per year of TN, and 2,207 pounds per year of TP, and

(c) The Margin of Safety is implicit.

(14) Sweetwater Branch. The Total Maximum Daily Load for Fecal Coliforms for Sweetwater Branch is a 70 percent reduction in Fecal Coliform loading from nonpoint sources and is allocated as follows:

(a) The Wasteload Allocation for point sources discharging wastewater to Sweetwater Branch is for all permittees to meet the Class III criteria for Fecal Coliforms and for discharges subject to the Department's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is a 70 percent reduction in current loading,

(b) The Load Allocation for nonpoint sources is a 70 percent reduction in current loading, and

(c) The Margin of Safety is implicit.

(15) Trout Lake.

(a) The Total Maximum Daily Load for Trout Lake for Total Nitrogen (TN) is 9,733 pounds per year (lbs/y), and is allocated as follows:

1. The Wasteload Allocation for wastewater point sources is not applicable because there are no permitted point sources authorized to discharge wastewater to Trout Lake,

2. The Wasteload Allocation for discharges subject to the Department's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is a 60 percent reduction of current Total Phosphorus loading,

3. The Load Allocation for nonpoint sources is 9,733 lbs/y of TN, and

4. The Margin of Safety is implicit.

(b) The Total Maximum Daily Load for Total Phosphorus (TP) for Trout Lake is 521 lbs/y, and is allocated as follows:

1. The Wasteload Allocation for wastewater point sources is not applicable because there are no permitted point sources authorized to discharge wastewater to Trout Lake,

2. The Wasteload Allocation for discharges subject to the Department's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is an 80 percent reduction of current Total Nitrogen loading,

3. The Load Allocation for nonpoint sources is 521 lbs/y of TP, and

4. The Margin of Safety is implicit.

(16) Tumblin Creek.

(a) The Total Maximum Daily Load for Fecal Coliforms for Tumblin Creek is a 74 percent reduction in Fecal Coliform loading from nonpoint sources and is allocated as follows:

1. The Wasteload Allocation for discharges subject to the Department's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is a 74 percent reduction in current loading,

2. The Load Allocation for nonpoint sources is a 74 percent reduction in current loading, and

3. The Margin of Safety is implicit.

(b) The Total Maximum Daily Load for Total Coliforms for Tumblin Creek is a 91 percent reduction in Total Coliform loading from nonpoint sources and is allocated as follows:

1. The Wasteload Allocation for discharges subject to the Department's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is a 91 percent reduction in current loading,

2. The Load Allocation for nonpoint sources is a 91 percent reduction in current loading, and

3. The Margin of Safety is implicit.

(17) Lake Carlton. The Total Maximum Daily Load for Total Phosphorus (TP) for Lake Carlton is 195 pounds/year of TP, and is allocated as follows:

(a) The Wasteload Allocation for discharges subject to the Department's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is a 59 percent reduction in current TP loading,

(b) The Load Allocation for nonpoint sources is 195 pounds TP per year, and

(c) The Margin of Safety is implicit.

(18) Ocklawaha River. The Total Maximum Daily Load for Total Coliforms for the Ocklawaha River above Daisy Creek is a 43.6 percent reduction in Total Coliform loading and is allocated as follows:

(a) The Wasteload Allocation for point sources is not applicable because there are no permitted point sources authorized to discharge wastewater or stormwater to the Ocklawaha River,

(b) The Load Allocation for nonpoint sources is a 43.6 percent reduction in current loading, and

(c) The Margin of Safety is implicit.

(19) Alachua Sink. The Total Maximum Daily Load for Total Nitrogen for Alachua Sink is a long-term annual average of 256,322 pounds/year, and is allocated as follows:

(a) The Wasteload Allocation for discharges subject to the Department's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Wastewater Permitting Program is 41,003 pounds/year,

(b) The Wasteload Allocation for discharges subject to the Department's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is a 45 percent reduction of current Total Nitrogen loading.

(c) The Load Allocation for nonpoint sources is a 45 percent reduction of current Total Nitrogen loading, and

(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.

Specific Authority 403.061, 403.067 FS. Law Implemented 403.061, 403.062, 403.067 FS. History–New 8-14-03, Amended 12-3-03, 5-25-04, 6-12-06.

62-304.505 Middle St. Johns River TMDLs.

(1) Lake Jesup.

(a) Total Nitrogen. The Total Maximum Daily Load for Total Nitrogen (TN) is 247.3 tons/year, and is allocated as follows:

1. The Wasteload Allocation for wastewater point sources is not applicable,
2. The Wasteload Allocation for discharges subject to the Department's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is a 50 percent reduction of current Total Nitrogen loading,
3. The Load Allocation for nonpoint sources is 247.3 tons/year of TN, and
4. The Margin of Safety is implicit.

(b) Total Phosphorus. The Total Maximum Daily Load for Total Phosphorus (TP) is 19.0 tons/year, and is allocated as follows:

1. The Wasteload Allocation for wastewater point sources is not applicable,
2. The Wasteload Allocation for discharges subject to the Department's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is a 34 percent reduction of current TP loading,
3. The Load Allocation for nonpoint sources is 19.0 tons/year of TP, and
4. The Margin of Safety is implicit.

(2) Crane Strand Drain.

(a) Total Nitrogen. The Total Maximum Daily Load for Total Nitrogen (TN) is 13.5 tons/year, and is allocated as follows:

1. The Wasteload Allocation for wastewater point sources is not applicable,
2. The Wasteload Allocation for discharges subject to the Department's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is a 29 percent reduction of current TN loading,
3. The Load Allocation for nonpoint sources is 13.5 tons/year of TN, and
4. The Margin of Safety is implicit.

(b) Biochemical Oxygen Demand. The Total Maximum Daily Load for BOD is 31.3 tons/year, and is allocated as follows:

1. The Wasteload Allocation for wastewater point sources is not applicable,

2. The Wasteload Allocation for discharges subject to the Department's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is a 57 percent reduction of current BOD loading,

3. The Load Allocation for nonpoint sources is 31.3 tons/year of BOD, and

4. The Margin of Safety is implicit.

(c) Fecal and Total Coliform. The Total Maximum Daily Loads are an annual median of 2.06×10^{11} colonies/day for fecal coliform and an annual median of 1.24×10^{12} colonies/day for total coliform, and are allocated as follows:

1. The Wasteload Allocation for wastewater point sources is not applicable,

2. The Wasteload Allocation for discharges subject to the Department's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is to address anthropogenic sources in the basin to result in a 49 percent reduction of in-stream fecal coliform loadings and a 32 percent reduction of in-stream total coliform loadings,

3. The Load Allocation for nonpoint sources is a 49 percent reduction of in-stream fecal coliform loadings and a 32 percent reduction of in-stream total coliform loadings, and

4. The Margin of Safety is implicit.

5. While the LA and WLA for fecal and total coliform have been expressed as the percent reductions needed to attain the applicable Class III criteria, it is the combined reductions from both anthropogenic point and nonpoint sources that will result in the required reduction of in-stream fecal and total coliform concentrations. However, it is not the intent of these TMDLs to abate natural background conditions.

(3) Fecal and Total Coliform TMDL for Crane Strand. The Total Maximum Daily Loads are an annual median of 2.06×10^{11} colonies/day for fecal coliform and an annual median of 1.24×10^{12} colonies/day for total coliform, and are allocated as follows:

a. The Wasteload Allocation for wastewater point sources is not applicable,

b. The Wasteload Allocation for discharges subject to the Department's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is to address anthropogenic sources in the basin to result in a 49 percent reduction of in-stream fecal coliform loadings and a 32 percent reduction of in-stream total coliform loadings,

c. The Load Allocation for nonpoint sources is a 49 percent reduction of in-stream fecal coliform loadings and a 32 percent reduction of in-stream total coliform loadings, and

d. The Margin of Safety is implicit.

e. While the LA and WLA for fecal and total coliform have been expressed as the percent reductions needed to attain the applicable Class III criteria, it is the combined reductions from both anthropogenic point and nonpoint sources that will result in the required reduction of in-stream fecal and total coliform concentrations. However, it is not the intent of these TMDLs to abate natural background conditions.

(4) Long Branch.

(a) Fecal and Total Coliform. The Total Maximum Daily Loads are an annual median of 4.64×10^{10} colonies/day for fecal coliform and an annual median of 2.79×10^{11} colonies/day for total coliform, and are allocated as follows:

1. The Wasteload Allocation for wastewater point sources is not applicable,

2. The Wasteload Allocation for discharges subject to the Department's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is to address anthropogenic sources in the basin to result in a 32 percent reduction of in-stream fecal coliform loadings and a 22 percent reduction of in-stream total coliform loadings,

3. The Load Allocation for nonpoint sources is a 32 percent reduction of in-stream fecal coliform concentrations and a 22 percent reduction of in-stream total coliform concentrations, and

4. The Margin of Safety is implicit.

5. While the LA and WLA for fecal and total coliform have been expressed as the percent reductions from both anthropogenic point and nonpoint sources that will result in the required reduction of in-stream fecal and total coliform concentrations. However, it is not the intent of these TMDLs to abate natural background conditions.

(b) Biochemical Oxygen Demand. The Total Maximum Daily Load for BOD is 14.96 tons per year, and is allocated as follows:

1. The Wasteload Allocation for wastewater point sources is not applicable,

2. The Wasteload Allocation for discharges subject to the Department's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is a 10 percent reduction of current BOD loading in the tributaries to Long Branch,

3. The Load Allocation for nonpoint sources is a 10% reduction of current BOD loading in the tributaries to Long Branch, and

4. The Margin of Safety is implicit.

(c) Total Phosphorus. The Total Maximum Daily Load for TP is 0.74 tons per year, and is allocated as follows:

1. The Wasteload Allocation for wastewater point sources is not applicable,

2. The Wasteload Allocation for discharges subject to the Department's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is a 30 percent reduction of current TP loading in the tributaries to Long Branch,

3. The Load Allocation for nonpoint sources is a 30% reduction of current TP loading in the tributaries to Long Branch, and

4. The Margin of Safety is implicit.

(d) Total Nitrogen. The Total Maximum Daily Load for TN is 5.20 tons per year, and is allocated as follows:

1. The Wasteload Allocation for wastewater point sources is not applicable,

2. The Wasteload Allocation for discharges subject to the Department's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is a 17 percent reduction of current TN loading in the main channel of Long Branch,

3. The Load Allocation for nonpoint sources is a 17% reduction of current TN loading in the main channel of Long Branch, and

4. The Margin of Safety is implicit.

(5) Unless specifically stated, “current TN loading,” “current BOD loading,” “in-stream fecal coliform loadings,” and “in-stream total coliform loadings” shall be the average loading for the year the Secretary adopted the verified list that first listed the waterbody as impaired for the parameter of concern.

Specific Authority 403.061, 403.067 FS. Law Implemented 403.061, 403.062, 403.067 FS. History – New 8-3-06.

62-304.506 Wekiva Springs Study Area TMDLs.

(1) Wekiwa Spring. The Total Maximum Daily Loads for Wekiwa Spring are to achieve 0.286 mg/L nitrate and 0.065 mg/L total phosphorus for the discharge from Wekiwa Spring, and are allocated as follows:

(a) The Wasteload Allocation for wastewater sources is not applicable,

(b) The Wasteload Allocations for discharges subject to the Department’s National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program are a 79% reduction of nitrate and a 64% reduction of total phosphorus based on data in the period from 1996 through 2006,

(c) The Load Allocations for nonpoint sources are a 79% reduction of nitrate and a 64% reduction of total phosphorus based on data in the period from 1996 through 2006, and

(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.

(2) Wekiva River Upstream Segment. The Total Maximum Daily Loads for the Wekiva River Upstream Segment are to achieve 0.286 mg/L nitrate and 0.065 mg/L total phosphorus in the stream segment, and are allocated as follows:

(a) The Wasteload Allocation for wastewater sources are 2,805 lbs/month of nitrate and 40 lbs/month of total phosphorus. The wasteload allocations are granted to the Wekiva Hunt Club Wastewater Treatment Facility,

(b) The Wasteload Allocations for discharges subject to the Department’s National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program are a 68% reduction of nitrate and a 61% reduction of total phosphorus based on data in the period from 1996 through 2006,

(c) The Load Allocations for nonpoint sources are a 68% reduction of nitrate and a 61% reduction of total phosphorus based on data in the period from 1996 through 2006, and

(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.

(3) Wekiva River Downstream Segment. The Total Maximum Daily Loads for the Wekiva River Downstream Segment are to achieve 0.286 mg/L nitrate and 0.065 mg/L total phosphorus in the stream segment, and are allocated as follows:

(a) The Wasteload Allocations for wastewater sources are 572 lbs/month of total nitrogen and 191 lbs/month of total phosphorus granted to the SCES/Yankee Lake Wastewater Reclamation Facility, and 91 lbs/month of nitrate and 26 lbs/month of total phosphorus granted to the Altamonte Springs Regional Wastewater Reclamation Facility.

(b) The Wasteload Allocations for discharges subject to the Department's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program are a 47% reduction of nitrate and a 57% reduction of total phosphorus based on data in the period from 1996 through 2006,

(c) The Load Allocations for nonpoint sources are a 47% reduction of nitrate and a 57% reduction of total phosphorus based on data in the period from 1996 through 2006, and

(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.

(4) Rock Springs. The Total Maximum Daily Loads for Rock Springs are to achieve 0.286 mg/L nitrate and 0.065 mg/L total phosphorus for the discharge from Rock Springs, and are allocated as follows:

(a) The Wasteload Allocation for wastewater sources is not applicable,

(b) The Wasteload Allocations for discharges subject to the Department's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program are a 81% reduction of nitrate and a 23% reduction of total phosphorus based on data in the period from 1996 through 2006,

(c) The Load Allocations for nonpoint sources are a 81% reduction of nitrate and a 23% reduction of total phosphorus based on data in the period from 1996 through 2006, and

(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.

(5) Rock Springs Run. The Total Maximum Daily Loads for Rock Springs Run are to achieve 0.286 mg/L nitrate and 0.065 mg/L total phosphorus in the stream segment, and are allocated as follows:

(a) The Wasteload Allocation for wastewater sources is not applicable,

(b) The Wasteload Allocations for discharges subject to the Department's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program are a 63% reduction of nitrate and a 58% reduction of total phosphorus based on data in the period from 1996 through 2006,

(c) The Load Allocations for nonpoint sources are a 63% reduction of nitrate and a 58% reduction of total phosphorus based on data in the period from 1996 through 2006, and

(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.

(6) Little Wekiva Canal dissolved oxygen TMDL. The Total Maximum Daily Loads to address the low dissolved oxygen condition in Little Wekiva Canal are 76,554 lbs/year of biochemical oxygen demand and 42,624 lbs/year total nitrogen, and are allocated as follows:

(a) The Wasteload Allocation for wastewater sources is not applicable,

(b) The Wasteload Allocations for discharges subject to the Department's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program are a 11% reduction of biochemical oxygen demand and a 45% reduction of total nitrogen based on data in the period from 1997 through 2005,

(c) The Load Allocations for nonpoint sources are 76,554 lbs/year of biochemical oxygen demand and 42,624 lbs/year total nitrogen based on data in the period from 1997 through 2005, and

(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.

(7) Fecal Coliform TMDL for Little Wekiva Canal and Little Wekiva River: The Total Maximum Daily Load is an annual median of 2.06×10^{11} colonies/day and is allocated as follows:

(a) The Wasteload Allocation for the City of Altamonte Springs Regional Wastewater Reclamation Facility is 1.19×10^{8} colonies/day.

(b) The Wasteload Allocation for discharges subject to the Department's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is to address anthropogenic sources in the basin such that in-stream concentrations meet the fecal coloform criteria which, based on the measured concentrations from the 1996 through 2003 period, will require a 43% reduction at sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria,

(c) The Load Allocation for nonpoint sources is to address anthropogenic sources in the basin such that in-stream concentrations meet the fecal coloform criteria which, based on the measured concentrations from the 1996 through 2003 period, will require a 43% reduction of sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria, and

(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.

(e) While the LA and WLA for fecal coliform have been expressed as the percent reductions needed to attain the applicable Class III criteria, it is the combined reductions from both anthropogenic point and nonpoint sources that will result in the required reduction of in-stream fecal concentration. However, it is not the intent of the TMDL to abate natural background conditions.

(8) Spring Lake. The Total Maximum Daily Loads for Spring Lake are 8,551 lbs/year of total nitrogen and 641 lbs/year of total phosphorus, and are allocated as follows:

(a) The Wasteload Allocation for wastewater sources is not applicable,

(b) The Wasteload Allocations for discharges subject to the Department's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program are a 30% reduction of total nitrogen and a 65% reduction of total phosphorus based on data in the period from 1996 through 2006,

(c) The Load Allocations for nonpoint sources are 8,551 lbs/year of total nitrogen and 641 lbs/year of total phosphorus based on data in the period from 1996 through 2006, and

(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.

(9) Lake Florida. The Total Maximum Daily Loads for Lake Florida are 8,377 lbs/year of total nitrogen and 571 lbs/year of total phosphorus, and are allocated as follows:

(a) The Wasteload Allocation for wastewater sources is not applicable,

(b) The Wasteload Allocations for discharges subject to the Department's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program are a 34% reduction of total nitrogen and a 69% reduction of total phosphorus based on data in the period from 1996 through 2006,

(c) The Load Allocations for nonpoint sources are 8,377 lbs/year of total nitrogen and 571 lbs/year of total phosphorus based on data in the period from 1996 through 2006, and

(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.

(10) Lake Orienta. The Total Maximum Daily Loads for Lake Orienta are 6,092 lbs/year of total nitrogen and 451 lbs/year of total phosphorus, and are allocated as follows:

(a) The Wasteload Allocation for wastewater sources is not applicable,

(b) The Wasteload Allocations for discharges subject to the Department's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program are a 42% reduction of total nitrogen and a 74% reduction of total phosphorus based on data in the period from 1996 through 2006,

(c) The Load Allocations for nonpoint sources are 6,092 lbs/year of total nitrogen and 451 lbs/year of total phosphorus based on data in the period from 1996 through 2006, and

(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.

(11) Lake Adelaide. The Total Maximum Daily Loads for Lake Adelaide are 3,003 lbs/year of total nitrogen and 228 lbs/year of total phosphorus, and are allocated as follows:

(a) The Wasteload Allocation for wastewater sources is not applicable,

(b) The Wasteload Allocations for discharges subject to the Department's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program are a 40% reduction of total nitrogen and a 72% reduction of total phosphorus based on data in the period from 1996 through 2006,

(c) The Load Allocations for nonpoint sources are 3,003 lbs/year of total nitrogen and 228 lbs/year of total phosphorus based on data in the period from 1996 through 2006, and

(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.

(12) Lake Lawne. The Total Maximum Daily Loads for Lake Lawne are 21,692 lbs/year of total nitrogen and 2,005 lbs/year of total phosphorus, and are allocated as follows:

(a) The Wasteload Allocation for wastewater sources is not applicable,

(b) The Wasteload Allocations for discharges subject to the Department's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program are a 26% reduction of total nitrogen and a 49% reduction of total phosphorus based on data in the period from 1996 through 2006,

(c) The Load Allocations for nonpoint sources are 21,692 lbs/year of total nitrogen and 2,005 lbs/year of total phosphorus based on data in the period from 1996 through 2006, and

(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.

(13) Silver Lake. The Total Maximum Daily Loads for Silver Lake are 6,241 lbs/year of total nitrogen and 370 lbs/year of total phosphorus, and are allocated as follows:

(a) The Wasteload Allocation for wastewater sources is not applicable,

(b) The Wasteload Allocations for discharges subject to the Department's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program are a 24% reduction of total nitrogen and a 70% reduction of total phosphorus based on data in the period from 1996 through 2006,

(c) The Load Allocations for nonpoint sources are 6,241 lbs/year of total nitrogen and 370 lbs/year of total phosphorus based on data in the period from 1996 through 2006, and

(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.

(14) Bay Lake. The Total Maximum Daily Loads for Bay Lake are 1,428 lbs/year of total nitrogen and 109 lbs/year of total phosphorus, and are allocated as follows:

(a) The Wasteload Allocation for wastewater sources is not applicable,

(b) The Wasteload Allocations for discharges subject to the Department's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program are a 39% reduction of total nitrogen and a 66% reduction of total phosphorus based on data in the period from 1996 through 2006,

(c) The Load Allocations for nonpoint sources are 1,428 lbs/year of total nitrogen and 109 lbs/year of total phosphorus based on data in the period from 1996 through 2006, and

(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.

Specific Authority 403.061, 403.067 FS. Law Implemented 403.061, 403.062, 403.067 FS. History – New 6-8-08.

62-304.510 Upper St. Johns River TMDLs.

(1) St. Johns River Above Lake Poinsett.

(a) The Total Maximum Daily Load for Total Phosphorus (TP) is 89 tons per year, and is allocated as follows:

1. The Wasteload Allocation for wastewater point sources is 0.023 tons per year of TP,

2. The Wasteload Allocation for discharges subject to the Department's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is a 37 percent reduction of current TP loading,

3. The Load Allocation for nonpoint sources is a 37 percent reduction of current TP loading, and

4. The Margin of Safety is implicit.

(b) The Total Maximum Daily Load for (BOD) Biochemical Oxygen Demand is 1,970 tons per year, and is allocated as follows:

1. The Wasteload Allocation for wastewater point sources is 1.0 tons per year of BOD,

2. The Wasteload Allocation for discharges subject to the Department's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is a 34 percent reduction of current BOD loading,

3. The Load Allocation for nonpoint sources is a 34 percent reduction of current BOD loading, and

4. The Margin of Safety is implicit.

(2) Lake Hell n' Blazes. The Total Maximum Daily Load for Total Phosphorus (TP) is 44 tons per year, and is allocated as follows:

(a) The Wasteload Allocation for wastewater point sources is not applicable,

(b) The Wasteload Allocation for discharges subject to the Department's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is a 52 percent reduction of current TP loading,

(c) The Load Allocation for nonpoint sources is a 52 percent reduction of current TP loading, and

(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.

(3) St. Johns River Above Sawgrass Lake.

(a) The Total Maximum Daily Load for Total Phosphorus (TP) is 57 tons per year, and is allocated as follows:

1. The Wasteload Allocation for wastewater point sources is not applicable,

2. The Wasteload Allocation for discharges subject to the Department's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is a 32 percent reduction of current TP loading,

3. The Load Allocation for nonpoint sources is a 32 percent reduction of current TP loading, and

4. The Margin of Safety is implicit.

(b) The Total Maximum Daily Load for BOD is 1,264 tons per year, and is allocated as follows:

1. The Wasteload Allocation for wastewater point sources is not applicable,

2. The Wasteload Allocation for discharges subject to the Department's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is a 37 percent reduction of current BOD loading,

3. The Load Allocation for nonpoint sources is a 37 percent reduction of current BOD loading, and

4. The Margin of Safety is implicit.

(4) Unless specifically stated, "current TP loading" and "current BOD loading" shall be the average loading for the year the Secretary adopted the verified list that first listed waterbody as impaired for the parameter of concern.

Specific Authority 403.061, 403.067 FS. Law Implemented 403.061, 403.062, 403.067 FS. History – New 8-3-06.

62-304.520 Indian River Lagoon TMDLs.

(1) Fecal Coliform TMDL for Crane Creek. The Total Maximum Daily Load is an annual median of 1.23×10^{11} colonies/day and is allocated as follows:

(a) The Wasteload Allocation for the Melbourne/Grant Street Wastewater Treatment Facility is 1.21×10^{10} colonies/day. The Wasteload Allocation is only allowed during the maximum five-day Mechanical Integrity Test period, as defined in the Department permit,

(b) The Wasteload Allocation for discharges subject to the Department's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is to address anthropogenic sources in the basin such that in-stream concentrations meet the fecal coliform criteria which, based on the measured concentrations from the 1999 through 2007 period, will require a 56 percent reduction at sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria,

(c) The Load Allocation for nonpoint sources is to address anthropogenic sources in the basin such that in-stream concentrations meet the fecal coliform criteria which, based on the measured concentrations from the 1999 through 2007 period, will require a 56 percent reduction at sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria,

(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit,

(e) While the LA and WLA for fecal coliform have been expressed as the percent reductions needed to attain the applicable Class III criteria, it is the combined reductions from both anthropogenic point and nonpoint sources that will result in the required reduction of in-stream fecal concentration. However, it is not the intent of the TMDL to abate natural background conditions.

(2) Fecal Coliform TMDL for Eau Gallie River. The Total Maximum Daily Load for Fecal Coliforms for Eau Gallie River is 400 counts/100 ml and is allocated as follows:

(a) A Wasteload Allocation for wastewater point sources is not applicable,

(b) The Wasteload Allocation for discharges subject to the Department's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is to address anthropogenic sources in the basin such that in-stream concentrations meet the fecal coliform criteria which, based on the measured concentrations from the 1999 through 2007 period, will require an 81 percent reduction at sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria,

(c) The Load Allocation for nonpoint sources is to address anthropogenic sources in the basin such that in-stream concentrations meet the fecal coliform criteria which, based on the measured concentrations from the 1999 through 2007 period, will require an 81 percent reduction at sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria,

(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit,

(e) While the LA and WLA for fecal coliform have been expressed as the percent reductions needed to attain the applicable Class III criteria, it is the combined reductions from both anthropogenic point and nonpoint sources that will result in the required reduction of in-stream fecal concentration. However, it is not the intent of the TMDL to abate natural background condition.

(3) Indian River above Max Brewer Causeway: The Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) for the Indian River above Max Brewer Causeway are 177,220 lb/year of total nitrogen and 9,320 lb/year of total phosphorus, and are allocated as follows:

(a) The Wasteload Allocation (WLA) for wastewater sources is not applicable,

(b) The combined rainfall-driven nutrient loads of 177,220 lb/year of total nitrogen and 9,320 lb/year of total phosphorus based on the year 2000 landuse and a 30-year long-term average annual rainfall (1975 through 2005), to be allocated as follows:

1. WLAs for discharges subject to the Department's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program are a 35% reduction of total nitrogen and a 47% reduction of total phosphorus based on the year 2000 landuse and a 30-year long-term average annual rainfall (1975 through 2005).

2. The LAs for nonpoint sources are a 35% reduction of total nitrogen and a 47% reduction of total phosphorus based on the year 2000 landuse and a 30-year long-term average annual rainfall (1975 through 2005).

(c) The Margin of Safety is implicit. Not including the direct atmospheric deposition in the calculation makes the estimation of needed percent reduction more stringent and therefore adds to the margin of safety.

(4) Indian River above NASA Causeway: The TMDLs for the Indian River above NASA Causeway are 173,232 lb/year of total nitrogen and 14,793 lb/year of total phosphorus, and are allocated as follows:

(a) The WLA for wastewater sources is not applicable,

(b) The combined rainfall-driven nutrient loads of 173,232 lb/year of total nitrogen and 14,793 lb/year of total phosphorus based on the year 2000 landuse and a 30-year long-term average annual rainfall (1975 through 2005), to be allocated as follows:

1. WLAs for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program are a 35% reduction of total nitrogen and a 47% reduction of total phosphorus based on the year 2000 landuse and a 30-year long-term average annual rainfall (1975 through 2005).

2. The LAs for nonpoint sources are a 35% reduction of total nitrogen and a 47% reduction of total phosphorus based on the year 2000 landuse and a 30-year long-term average annual rainfall (1975 through 2005).

(c) The Margin of Safety is implicit. Not including the direct atmospheric deposition in the calculation makes the estimation of needed percent reduction more stringent and therefore adds to the margin of safety.

(5) Indian River above 520 Causeway: The TMDLs for the Indian River above 520 Causeway are 147,524 lb/year of total nitrogen and 11,845 lb/year of total phosphorus, and are allocated as follows:

(a) The WLA for wastewater sources are 8,111 lb/year of total nitrogen and 1,609 lb/year of total phosphorus. The WLAs are granted to Cocoa Water Reclamation Facility (5,556 lb/year of total nitrogen and 1,423 lb/year of total phosphorus), FP & L Cape Canaveral Plant (2,555 lb/year of total nitrogen and 146 lb/year of total phosphorus), and Reliant Energy-Indian River Plant (40 lb/year total nitrogen).

(b) The combined rainfall-driven nutrient loads of 139,413 lb/year of total nitrogen and 10,236 lb/year of total phosphorus based on the year 2000 landuse and a 30-year long-term average annual rainfall (1975 through 2005), to be allocated as follows:

1. WLAs for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program are a 36% reduction of total nitrogen and a 53% reduction of total phosphorus based on the year 2000 landuse and a 30-year long-term average annual rainfall (1975 through 2005).

2. The LAs for nonpoint sources are a 36% reduction of total nitrogen and a 53% reduction of total phosphorus based on the year 2000 landuse and a 30-year long-term average annual rainfall (1975 through 2005).

(c) The Margin of Safety is implicit. Not including the direct atmospheric deposition in the calculation makes the estimation of needed percent reduction more stringent and therefore adds to the margin of safety.

(6) Indian River above Melbourne Causeway: The TMDLs for the Indian River above Melbourne Causeway are 189,068 lb/year of total nitrogen and 20,592 lb/year of total phosphorus, and are allocated as follows:

(a) The WLA for wastewater sources are 9,200 lb/year of total nitrogen and 225 lb/year of total phosphorus. The WLAs are granted to Rockledge Wastewater Treatment Facility (30 lb/year of total nitrogen and 30 lb/year of total phosphorus), and Melbourne Reverse Osmosis (9,170 lb/year of total nitrogen and 195 lb/year of total phosphorus).

(b) The combined rainfall-driven nutrient loads of 179,868 lb/year of total nitrogen and 20,367 lb/year of total phosphorus based on the year 2000 landuse and a 30-year long-term average annual rainfall (1975 through 2005), to be allocated as follows:

1. WLAs for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program are a 36% reduction of total nitrogen and a 48% reduction of total phosphorus based on the year 2000 landuse and a 30-year long-term average annual rainfall (1975 through 2005).

2. The LAs for nonpoint sources are a 36% reduction of total nitrogen and a 48% reduction of total phosphorus based on the year 2000 landuse and a 30-year long-term average annual rainfall (1975 through 2005).

(c) The Margin of Safety is implicit. Not including the flushing effects of Sebastian Inlet and the direct atmospheric deposition in the calculation makes the estimation of needed percent reduction more stringent and therefore adds to the margin of safety.

(7) Indian River above Sebastian Inlet and the northern South Indian River: The TMDLs for the Indian River above Sebastian Inlet and the northern South Indian River are 684,715 lb/year of total nitrogen and 111,594 lb/year of total phosphorus, and are allocated as follows:

(a) The WLA for wastewater sources are 831 lb/year of total nitrogen and 122 lb/year of total phosphorus. The WLAs are granted to BCUD/South Beaches Wastewater Treatment Facility (173 lb/year of total nitrogen and 36 lb/year of total phosphorus), Melbourne/Grant Street Wastewater Treatment Facility (182 lb/year of total nitrogen and 8 lb/year of total phosphorus), and Barefoot Bay Advanced Wastewater Treatment Facility (476 lb/year of total nitrogen and 78 lb/year of total phosphorus).

(b) The combined rainfall-driven nutrient loads of 683,884 lb/year of total nitrogen and 111,472 lb/year of total phosphorus based on the year 2000 landuse and a 30-year long-term average annual rainfall (1975 through 2005), to be allocated as follows:

1. WLAs for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program are a 56% reduction of total nitrogen and a 48% reduction of total phosphorus based on the year 2000 landuse and a 30-year long-term average annual rainfall (1975 through 2005).

2. The LAs for nonpoint sources are a 56% reduction of total nitrogen and a 48% reduction of total phosphorus based on the year 2000 landuse and a 30-year long-term average annual rainfall (1975 through 2005).

(c) The Margin of Safety is implicit. Not including the flushing effects of Sebastian Inlet and the direct atmospheric deposition in the calculation makes the estimation of needed percent reduction more stringent and therefore adds to the margin of safety.

(8) Central and southern South Indian River: The TMDLs for the Central and southern South Indian River are 278,273 lb/year of total nitrogen and 53,599 lb/year of total phosphorus, and are allocated as follows:

(a) The WLA for wastewater sources is 25,391 lb/year of total nitrogen and 1,949 lb/year of total phosphorus. The WLAs are granted to Vero Beach Wastewater Treatment Facility (12,173 lb/year of total nitrogen and 916 lb/year of total phosphorus), Vero Beach Demineralization Concentrate (2,985 lb/year of total nitrogen and 487 lb/year of total phosphorus), IRCUD/Hobart Park Demineralization Concentrate (2,759 lb/year of total nitrogen and 96 lb/year of total phosphorus), IRCUD/West Regional Wastewater Treatment Facility (2,838 lb/year of total nitrogen and 159 lb/year of total phosphorus), and IRCUD/South County Reverse Osmosis, Potable Water Treatment Plant (4,636 lb/year of total nitrogen and 291 lb/year of total phosphorus).

(b) The combined rainfall-driven nutrient loads of 252,882 lb/year of total nitrogen and 51,650 lb/year of total phosphorus based on the year 2000 landuse and a 30-year long-term average annual rainfall (1975 through 2005), to be allocated as follows:

1. WLAs for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program are a 56% reduction of total nitrogen and a 48% reduction of total phosphorus based on the year 2000 landuse and a 30-year long-term average annual rainfall (1975 through 2005),

2. The LAs for nonpoint sources are a 56% reduction of total nitrogen and a 48% reduction of total phosphorus based on the year 2000 landuse and a 30-year long-term average annual rainfall (1975 through 2005).

(c) The Margin of Safety is implicit. Not including the flushing effects of Sebastian Inlet and the direct atmospheric deposition in the calculation makes the estimation of needed percent reduction more stringent and therefore adds to the margin of safety.

(9) Banana River above Barge Canal: The TMDLs for the Banana River above Barge Canal are 115,314 lb/year of total nitrogen and 7,825 lb/year of total phosphorus, and are allocated as follows:

(a) The WLA for wastewater sources is 1,214 lb/year of total nitrogen and 302 lb/year of total phosphorus. The WLA is granted to Morton Salt Industrial Wastewater Treatment and Disposal System (1,214 lb/year of total nitrogen and 302 lb/year of total phosphorus).

(b) The combined rainfall-driven nutrient loads of 115,100 lb/year of total nitrogen and 7,523 lb/year of total phosphorus based on the year 2000 landuse and a 30-year long-term average annual rainfall (1975 through 2005), to be allocated as follows:

1. WLAs for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program are a 67% reduction of total nitrogen and a 72%

reduction of total phosphorus based on the year 2000 landuse and a 30-year long-term average annual rainfall (1975 through 2005).

2. The LAs for nonpoint sources are a 67% reduction of total nitrogen and a 72% reduction of total phosphorus based on the year 2000 landuse and a 30-year long-term average annual rainfall (1975 through 2005).

(c) The Margin of Safety is implicit. Not including the direct atmospheric deposition in the calculation makes the estimation of needed percent reduction more stringent and therefore adds to the margin of safety.

(10) Banana River below 520 Causeway and Banana River above 520 Causeway: The TMDLs for the Banana River below 520 Causeway and Banana River above 520 Causeway are 144,780 lb/year of total nitrogen and 12,181 lb/year of total phosphorus, and are allocated as follows:

(a) The WLA for wastewater sources is 6,173 lb/year of total nitrogen and 1,221 lb/year of total phosphorus. The WLAs are granted to Cape Canaveral Water Reclamation Facility (2,151 lb/year of total nitrogen and 158 lb/year of total phosphorus), and Cocoa Beach Water Reclamation Facility (4,022 lb/year of total nitrogen and 1,063 lb/year of total phosphorus).

(b) The combined rainfall-driven nutrient loads of 138,607 lb/year of total nitrogen and 10,960 lb/year of total phosphorus based on the year 2000 landuse and a 30-year long-term average annual rainfall (1975 through 2005), to be allocated as follows:

1. WLAs for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program are a 59% reduction of total nitrogen and a 64% reduction of total phosphorus based on the year 2000 landuse and a 30-year long-term average annual rainfall (1975 through 2005).

2. The LAs for nonpoint sources are a 59% reduction of total nitrogen and a 64% reduction of total phosphorus based on the year 2000 landuse and a 30-year long-term average annual rainfall (1975 through 2005).

(c) The Margin of Safety is implicit. Not including the direct atmospheric deposition in the calculation makes the estimation of needed percent reduction more stringent and therefore adds to the margin of safety.

(11) Newfound Harbor: The TMDLs for Newfound Harbor are 30,661 lb/year of total nitrogen and 3,247 lb/year of total phosphorus, and are allocated as follows:

(a) The WLA for wastewater sources is not applicable,

(b) The combined rainfall-driven nutrient loads of 30,661 lb/year of total nitrogen and 3,247 lb/year of total phosphorus based on the year 2000 landuse and a 30-year long-term average annual rainfall (1975 through 2005), to be allocated as follows:

1. WLAs for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program are a 66% reduction of total nitrogen and a 70% reduction of total phosphorus based on the year 2000 landuse and a 30-year long-term average annual rainfall (1975 through 2005).

2. The LAs for nonpoint sources are a 66% reduction of total nitrogen and a 70% reduction of total phosphorus based on the year 2000 landuse and a 30-year long-term average annual rainfall (1975 through 2005).

(c) The Margin of Safety is implicit. Not including the direct atmospheric deposition in the calculation makes the estimation of needed percent reduction more stringent and therefore adds to the margin of safety.
Specific Authority 403.061, 403.067 FS. Law Implemented 403.061, 403.062, 403.067 FS. History–New 6-3-08, Amended 3-26-09.

Part VI TMDLs in the Southwest Florida District.

62-304.605 Alafia River TMDLs.

Thirty Mile Creek
The Total Maximum Daily Load for Thirty Mile Creek is a monthly average total nitrogen concentration of 3.0 mg/L, and is allocated as follows:

(1) The Wasteload Allocation for discharges subject to the Department's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permitting Program is a monthly average total nitrogen concentration of 3.0 mg/L,

(2) The Load Allocation for nonpoint sources is an annual average total nitrogen concentration of 1.6 mg/L, and

(3) The Margin of Safety is implicit.
Specific Authority 403.061, 403.067 FS. Law Implemented 403.061, 403.062, 403.067 FS. History – New 6-22-05.

62-304.610 Hillsborough River Basin TMDLs.

(1) Sparkman Branch
The Total Maximum Daily Load for Sparkman Branch is a median of 6.52×10^8 colonies/day for fecal coliform and a median of 3.911×10^9 colonies/day for total coliform, and is allocated as follows:

(a) The Wasteload Allocation for discharges subject to the Department's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is a 59.3 percent reduction of current fecal coliform loading and an 86.1 percent reduction of total coliform loading,

(b) The Load Allocation for nonpoint sources is a 59.3 percent reduction of current fecal coliform loading and an 86.1 percent reduction of total coliform loading, and

(c) The Margin of Safety is implicit.

(2) Hillsborough River (Segment 1443D)
The Total Maximum Daily Load for the Hillsborough River (Segment 1443D) for total coliform is a median of 1.1×10^{13} colonies/day during moist conditions, which are defined as flows ranging from 124 cfs to 419 cfs, and a median of 3.88×10^{12} colonies/day loading during dry conditions, which are defined as flows ranging from 27 cfs to 91 cfs, and is allocated as follows:

(a) The Wasteload Allocation for discharges subject to the Department's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is a 62.3 percent reduction of current total coliform loading during moist conditions, and a 26.5 percent reduction of total coliform loading during dry conditions, and

(b) The Load Allocation for nonpoint sources is a 62.3 percent reduction of current total coliform loading during moist conditions, and a 26.5 percent reduction of total coliform loading during dry conditions, and

(c) The Margin of Safety is implicit.

(3) Hillsborough River (Segment 1443E)

The Total Maximum Daily Load for the Hillsborough River (Segment 1443E) is 400 counts/100 mL for fecal coliform and 2,400 counts/100 mL for total coliform, and is allocated as follows:

(a) The Wasteload Allocation for discharges subject to the Department's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Wastewater Permitting Program is 3.34×10^9 colonies/day for fecal coliform and 2.00×10^{10} colonies/day for total coliform,

(b) The Wasteload Allocation for discharges subject to the Department's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is a 51.2 percent reduction of current fecal coliform loading and a 52.9 percent reduction of total coliform loading,

(c) The Load Allocation for nonpoint sources is a 51.2 percent reduction of current fecal coliform loading and a 52.9 percent reduction of total coliform loading, and

(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.

(4) Lake Hunter

The Total Maximum Daily Load for Lake Hunter is an annual average load of 6,579 pounds/year of total nitrogen and 489 pounds/year of total phosphorus, and is allocated as follows:

(a) The Wasteload Allocation for discharges subject to the Department's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is an 80 percent reduction of current total nitrogen and total phosphorus loading,

(b) The Load Allocation for nonpoint sources is an annual average load of 6,579 pounds/year of total nitrogen and 489 pounds/year of total phosphorus, and

(c) The Margin of Safety is implicit.

(5) Baker Creek

The Total Maximum Daily Load for Baker Creek is a median of 1.35×10^{11} colonies/day for fecal coliform and a median of 1.37×10^{12} colonies/day for total coliform, and is allocated as follows:

(a) The Wasteload Allocation for discharges subject to the Department's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Wastewater Permitting Program is 8.72×10^9 colonies/day for fecal coliform,

(b) The Wasteload Allocation for discharges subject to the Department's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is a 44.4 percent reduction of current fecal coliform loading and a 41.5 percent reduction of total coliform loading,

(c) The Load Allocation for nonpoint sources is a 44.4 percent reduction of current fecal coliform loading and a 41.5 percent reduction of total coliform loading, and

(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.

(6) Flint Creek

The Total Maximum Daily Load for Flint Creek is 400 counts/100 mL for fecal coliform and 2,400 counts/100 mL for total coliform, and is allocated as follows:

(a) The Wasteload Allocation for discharges subject to the Department's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is a 51.2 percent reduction of current fecal coliform loading and a 41.5 percent reduction of total coliform loading,

(b) The Load Allocation for nonpoint sources is a 51.2 percent reduction of current fecal coliform loading and a 41.5 percent reduction of total coliform loading, and

(c) The Margin of Safety is implicit.

(7) Blackwater Creek

The Total Maximum Daily Loads for Blackwater Creek are medians of 2.07×10^{12} colonies/day for fecal coliform and 1.24×10^{13} colonies/day for total coliform during high/moist conditions, which are defined as flows ranging from 33 cfs to 1,370 cfs, and medians of 6.75×10^{10} colonies/day for fecal coliform and 4.05×10^{11} colonies/day for total coliform during dry conditions, which are defined as flows ranging from 2 cfs to 14 cfs, and is allocated as follows:

(a) The Wasteload Allocation for discharges subject to the Department's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Wastewater Permitting Program is 8.72×10^{9} colonies/day for fecal coliform.

(b) The Wasteload Allocations for discharges subject to the Department's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program are a 71.6 percent reduction of current fecal coliform loading and a 62.6 percent reduction of current total coliform loading during high/moist conditions, and a 58.1 percent reduction of fecal coliform loading and a 48.0 percent reduction in total coliform loading during dry conditions, and

(c) The Load Allocations for nonpoint sources are a 71.6 percent reduction of current fecal coliform loading and a 62.6 percent reduction of current total coliform loading during high/moist conditions, and a 58.1 percent reduction of fecal coliform loading and a 48.0 percent reduction in total coliform loading during dry conditions, and

(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.

(8) Cypress Creek

The Total Maximum Daily Load for Cypress Creek is a median of 1.06×10^{12} colonies/day for total coliform, and is allocated as follows:

(a) The Wasteload Allocation for discharges subject to the Department's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is a 57.6 percent reduction of current total coliform loading, and

(b) The Load Allocation for nonpoint sources is a 57.6 percent reduction of current total coliform loading, and

(c) The Margin of Safety is implicit.

(9) New River

The Total Maximum Daily Load for the New River is a median of 6.48×10^{10} for fecal coliform and a median of 3.89×10^{11} for total coliform, and is allocated as follows:

(a) The Wasteload Allocation for discharges subject to the Department's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater Permitting

Program is a 35.3 percent reduction of current fecal coliform loading and a 43.6 percent reduction of total coliform loading,

(b) The Load Allocation for nonpoint sources is a 35.3 percent reduction of current fecal colifrom loading and a 43.6 percent reduction of total coliform loading, and

(c) The Margin of Safety is implicit.

Specific Authority 403.061, 403.067 FS. Law Implemented 403.061, 403.062, 403.067 FS. History – New 12-22-04.

62-304.625 Peace River Basin TMDLs.

(1) Lake Cannon. The Total Maximum Daily Load for Lake Cannon for Total Phosphorus (TP) is 143 kilograms per year (kg/year), and is allocated as follows:

(a) The Wasteload Allocation for wastewater sources is not applicable because there are no permitted point sources authorized to discharge wastewater to the lake,

(b) The Wasteload Allocation for discharges subject to the Department's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is a 54 percent reduction of the average TP loading for the 1990 to 1999 period,

(c) The Load Allocation for nonpoint sources is 129 kg/year of TP, and

(d) The Margin of Safety is 14 kg/year of TP.

(2) Lake Howard. The Total Maximum Daily Load for Lake Howard for Total Phosphorus (TP) is 143 kilograms per year (kg/year), and is allocated as follows:

(a) The Wasteload Allocation for wastewater sources is not applicable because there are no permitted point sources authorized to discharge wastewater to the lake,

(b) The Wasteload Allocation for discharges subject to the Department's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is a 63 percent reduction of the average TP loading for the 1990 to 1999 period,

(c) The Load Allocation for nonpoint sources is 126 kg/year of TP, and

(d) The Margin of Safety is 17 kg/year of TP.

(3) Lake Idylwild. The Total Maximum Daily Load for Lake Idylwild for Total Phosphorus (TP) is 64 kilograms per year (kg/year), and is allocated as follows:

(a) The Wasteload Allocation for wastewater sources is not applicable because there are no permitted point sources authorized to discharge wastewater to the lake,

(b) The Wasteload Allocation for discharges subject to the Department's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is a 43 percent reduction of the average TP loading for the 1990 to 1999 period,

(c) The Load Allocation for nonpoint sources is 59 kg/year of TP, and

(d) The Margin of Safety is 5 kg/year of TP.

(4) Lake Jessie. The Total Maximum Daily Load for Lake Jessie for Total Phosphorus (TP) is 140 kilograms per year (kg/year), and is allocated as follows:

(a) The Wasteload Allocation for wastewater sources is not applicable because there are no permitted point sources authorized to discharge wastewater to the lake,

(b) The Wasteload Allocation for discharges subject to the Department's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is a 50 percent reduction of the average TP loading for the 1990 to 1999 period,

(c) The Load Allocation for nonpoint sources is 127 kg/year of TP, and

(d) The Margin of Safety is 13 kg/year of TP.

(5) Lake Lulu. The Total Maximum Daily Load for Lake Lulu for Total Phosphorus (TP) is 84 kilograms per year (kg/year), and is allocated as follows:

(a) The Wasteload Allocation for wastewater sources is not applicable because there are no permitted point sources authorized to discharge wastewater to the lake,

(b) The Wasteload Allocation for discharges subject to the Department's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is a 55 percent reduction of the average TP loading for the 1990 to 1999 period,

(c) The Load Allocation for nonpoint sources is 75 kg/year of TP, and

(d) The Margin of Safety is 9 kg/year of TP.

(6) Lake May. The Total Maximum Daily Load for Lake May for Total Phosphorus (TP) is 88 kilograms per year (kg/year), and is allocated as follows:

(a) The Wasteload Allocation for wastewater sources is not applicable because there are no permitted point sources authorized to discharge wastewater to the lake,

(b) The Wasteload Allocation for discharges subject to the Department's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is a 58 percent reduction of the average TP loading for the 1990 to 1999 period,

(c) The Load Allocation for nonpoint sources is 79 kg/year of TP, and

(d) The Margin of Safety is 9 kg/year of TP.

(7) Lake Mirror. The Total Maximum Daily Load for Lake Mirror for Total Phosphorus (TP) is 55 kilograms per year (kg/year), and is allocated as follows:

(a) The Wasteload Allocation for wastewater sources is not applicable because there are no permitted point sources authorized to discharge wastewater to the lake,

(b) The Wasteload Allocation for discharges subject to the Department's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is a 28 percent reduction of the average TP loading for the 1990 to 1999 period,

(c) The Load Allocation for nonpoint sources is 51 kg/year of TP, and

(d) The Margin of Safety is 4 kg/year of TP.

(8) Lake Shipp. The Total Maximum Daily Load for Lake Shipp for Total Phosphorus (TP) is 97 kilograms per year (kg/year), and is allocated as follows:

(a) The Wasteload Allocation for wastewater sources is not applicable because there are no permitted point sources authorized to discharge wastewater to the lake,

(b) The Wasteload Allocation for discharges subject to the Department's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is a 65 percent reduction of the average TP loading for the 1990 to 1999 period,

(c) The Load Allocation for nonpoint sources is 84 kg/year of TP, and

(d) The Margin of Safety is 13 kg/year of TP.

(9) Wahneta Farms Drainage Canal. The fecal coliform Total Maximum Daily Load for Wahneta Farms Drainage Canal Creek is 400 counts/100 mL, and is allocated as follows:

(a) The Wasteload Allocation for discharges subject to the Department's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is to address anthropogenic sources in the basin such that in-stream concentrations meet the fecal coliform criteria which, based on the measured concentrations from the 1999 to 2004 period, will require a 39% reduction at sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria,

(b) The Load Allocation for nonpoint sources is to address anthropogenic sources in the basin such that in-stream concentrations meet the fecal coliform criteria which, based on the measured concentrations from the 1999 to 2004 period, will require a 39% reduction at sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria, and

(c) The Margin of Safety is implicit.

(10) Peace River Above Bowlegs Creek. The fecal coliform Total Maximum Daily Load for the Peace River Above Bowlegs Creek is a median of 2.29×10^{12} colonies/day under "moist conditions," which are defined as flows ranging from 99 to 665 cubic feet per second (cfs), and a median of 1.66×10^{11} colonies/day under "dry conditions," which are defined as flows ranging from 6.4 to 35 cfs, and is allocated as follows:

(a) The Wasteload Allocation for discharges subject to the Department's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is to address anthropogenic sources in the basin such that in-stream concentrations meet the fecal coliform criteria which, based on the measured concentrations from the 1993 to 2003 period, will require a 23% reduction at sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria during moist conditions and a 52% reduction at sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria during dry conditions,

(b) The Load Allocations for nonpoint sources is to address anthropogenic sources in the basin such that in-stream concentrations meet the fecal coliform criteria which, based on the measured concentrations from the 1993 to 2003 period, will require a 23% reduction at sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria during moist conditions and a 52% reduction at sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria during dry conditions, and

(c) The Margin of Safety is implicit.

(11) Peace Creek Drainage Canal. The fecal coliform Total Maximum Daily Load for Peace Creek Drainage Canal is a median of 3.62×10^{11} colonies/day, and is allocated as follows:

(a) The Wasteload Allocation for discharges subject to the Department's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Wastewater Permitting Program is to meet applicable water quality criteria for fecal coliform,

(b) The Wasteload Allocation for discharges subject to the Department's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is to address anthropogenic sources in the basin such that in-stream concentrations meet the fecal coliform criteria which, based on the measured concentrations from the 1992 to 2004 period, will require a 62% reduction at sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria,

(c) The Load Allocation for nonpoint sources is to address anthropogenic sources in the basin such that in-stream concentrations meet the fecal coliform criteria which, based on the measured concentrations from the 1992 to 2004 period, will require a 62% reduction at sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria, and

(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.

(12) While the Load Allocation and Wasteload Allocation for fecal coliform as set forth in sub-sections (9),(10) and (11) above have been expressed as the percent reductions needed to attain the applicable Class III criteria, it is the combined reductions from both anthropogenic point and nonpoint sources that will result in the required reduction of in-stream fecal coliform concentrations. However, it is not the intent of these Total Maximum Daily Loads to abate natural background conditions.
Specific Authority 403.061, 403.067 FS. Law Implemented 403.061, 403.062, 403.067 FS. History – New 5-1-07.

62-304.645 Springs Coast Basin TMDLs.

(1) Klosterman Bayou Run Tidal Segment. The Total Maximum Daily Load for Klosterman Bayou Run is 400 counts/100 ml for fecal coliform, and is allocated as follows:

(a) The Wasteload Allocation for discharges subject to the Department's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is to address anthropogenic sources in the basin such that in-stream concentrations meet the fecal coliform criteria which, based on the measured concentrations from the 2005 to 2006 period, is a 52 percent reduction of current fecal coliform loading,

(b) The Load Allocation for nonpoint sources is to address anthropogenic sources in the basin such that in-stream concentrations meet the fecal coliform criteria which, based on the measured concentrations from the 2005 to 2006 period, is a 52 percent reduction of current fecal coliform loading, and

(c) The Margin of Safety is implicit.

(2) Saint Joes Creek Freshwater Segment. The Total Maximum Daily Loads for the Saint Joes Creek freshwater segment are established as follows: the Main Channel is a median of 4.1×10^{10} colonies/day for fecal coliform and the Miles Creek

tributary is a median of 3.2 x 10^{10} colonies/day for fecal coliform, and are allocated as follows:

(a) The Wasteload Allocation for discharges subject to the Department's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is to address anthropogenic sources in the basin such that in-stream concentrations meet the fecal coliform criteria which, based on the measured concentrations from the 2004 to 2006 period, is a 50 percent reduction of current fecal coliform loading to the Saint Joes Creek Main Channel and based on the measured concentrations from the 2005 to 2006 period, is a 57 percent reduction of fecal coliform loading to the Saint Joes Creek Miles Creek tributary,

(b) The Load Allocation for nonpoint sources is to address anthropogenic sources in the basin such that in-stream concentrations meet the fecal coliform criteria which, based on the measured concentrations from the 2004 to 2006 period is a 50 percent reduction of current fecal coliform loading to the Saint Joes Creek Main Channel and based on the measured concentrations from the 2005 to 2006 period, is a 57 percent reduction of fecal coliform loading to the Saint Joes Creek Miles Creek tributary,

(c) The Margin of Safety is implicit,

(d) While the Load Allocation and Wasteload Allocation for fecal coliform have been expressed as the percent reductions needed to attain the applicable Class III criteria, it is the combined reductions from both anthropogenic point and nonpoint sources that will result in the required reduction of in-stream fecal coliform concentrations. However, it is not the intent of the TMDL to abate natural background conditions.

Specific Authority 403.061, 403.067 FS. Law Implemented 403.061, 403.062, 403.067 FS. History – New 6-3-08.

62-304.700 Total Maximum Daily Loads in the Southeast Florida District.

Lake Okeechobee.

(1) The Total Maximum Daily Load for total phosphorus for Lake Okeechobee shall be 140 metric tons, including atmospheric deposition. Attainment of the TMDL shall be calculated using a 5-year rolling average of the monthly loads calculated from measured flow and concentration values.

(a) Implementation shall be in accordance with s. 373.4595, F.S.

(b) Management strategies shall be implemented in a phased approach.

(c) This TMDL shall be re-evaluated and, if appropriate, either increased or decreased through subsequent rulemaking as new research and data become available, but no later than 5 years from the effective date of this rule.

(2) The TMDL for Lake Okeechobee is allocated to the sum of the nonpoint source inflows to the Lake.

(3) For purposes of this TMDL, nonpoint sources of phosphorus shall be controlled in accordance with the provisions of s. 403.067, F.S. and s. 373.4595, F.S. Nonpoint sources of phosphorus that comply with the provisions of s. 373.4595, F.S., shall be deemed to be in compliance with this TMDL.

(4) For purposes of this subsection, all existing direct inflows into Lake Okeechobee shall be considered to be nonpoint sources.
Specific Authority 403.061, 403.067 FS. Law Implemented 373.4595, 403.061, 403.062, 403.067 FS. History – New 5-24-01.

62-304.705 St. Lucie Basin TMDLs.

(1) St. Lucie Estuary (Lower & Middle Estuary) WBID 3193: The Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) for the St. Lucie Estuary, based on data in the period from 1996 through 2005, are to achieve 0.081 mg/L total phosphorus and 0.72 mg/L total nitrogen at Roosevelt Bridge and are allocated as follows:

(a) The Wasteload Allocation (WLA) for wastewater sources is not applicable,

(b) The WLAs for discharges subject to the Department's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program are a 21.4% reduction of total nitrogen and a 41.3% reduction of total phosphorus,

(c) The Load Allocations (LAs) for nonpoint sources are a 21.4% reduction of total nitrogen and a 41.3% reduction of total phosphorus, and

(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.

(2) North Fork St. Lucie River (Freshwater) WBID 3194: The TMDLs for the North St. Lucie (Freshwater) are to achieve 0.081 mg/L total phosphorus, 0.72 mg/L total nitrogen, and 2.0 mg/L biological oxygen demand for this segment. Based on data in the period from 1996 to 2005, the cumulative load from all sources is 140,134 lbs/year total nitrogen, 15,765 lbs/year total phosphorus and 2.0 mg/L biological oxygen demand allocated as follows:

(a) The WLA for wastewater sources is not applicable,

(b) The WLAs for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program are 25.0% reduction of total nitrogen, 42.2% reduction of total phosphorus, and 74.0% reduction of biological oxygen demand,

(c) The LAs for nonpoint sources are 25.0% reduction of total nitrogen, 42.2% reduction of total phosphorus, and 74.0% reduction of biological oxygen demand, and

(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.

(3) North Fork St. Lucie Estuary (Estuarine North Fork) WBID 3194B: The TMDLs for the North Fork St. Lucie Estuary (Estuarine North Fork) are to achieve 0.081 mg/L total phosphorus and 0.72 mg/L total nitrogen in this estuary segment. Based on data in the period from 1996 to 2005, the cumulative load from all sources is 103,174 lbs/year total nitrogen and 11,672 lbs/year total phosphorus allocated as follows:

(a) The WLA for wastewater sources is not applicable,

(b) The WLAs for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program are 28.8% reduction of total nitrogen and 58.1% reduction of total phosphorus,

(c) The LAs for nonpoint sources are 28.8% reduction of total nitrogen and 58.1% reduction of total phosphorus, and

(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.

(4) C-24 Canal WBID 3197: The TMDLs for the C-24 Canal are to achieve 0.081 mg/L total phosphorus, 0.72 mg/L total nitrogen, and 2.0 mg/L biological oxygen demand for the canal segment. Based on data in the period from 1996 to 2005, the

cumulative load from all sources is 348,957 lbs/year total nitrogen, 39, 258 lbs/year total phosphorus and 2.0 mg/L biological oxygen demand allocated as follows:

(a) The WLA for wastewater sources is not applicable,

(b) The WLAs for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program are 51.8% reduction of total nitrogen, 72.2% reduction of total phosphorus, and 33.3% reduction of biological oxygen demand,

(c) The LAs for nonpoint sources are 51.8% reduction of total nitrogen, 72.2% reduction of total phosphorus, and 33.3% reduction of biological oxygen demand, and

(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.

(5) C-23 Canal WBID 3200: The TMDLs for the C-23 Canal are to achieve 0.081 mg/L total phosphorus and 0.72 mg/L total nitrogen in the canal segment. Based on data in the period from 1996 through 2005, the cumulative load from all sources is 242,202 lbs/year total nitrogen and 27,248 lbs/year total phosphorus allocated as follows:

(a) The WLA for wastewater sources is not applicable,

(b) The WLAs for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program are 51.7% reduction of total nitrogen and 78.6% reduction of total phosphorus,

(c) The LAs for nonpoint sources are 51.7% reduction of total nitrogen and 78.6% reduction of total phosphorus, and

(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.

(6) South Fork St. Lucie Estuary WBID 3210: The TMDLs for the South Fork St. Lucie Estuary are to achieve 0.081 mg/L total phosphorus and 0.72 mg/L total nitrogen in this estuary segment. Based on data in the period from 1996 through 2005, the cumulative load from all sources is 24,463 lbs/year total nitrogen and 2,752 lbs/year total phosphorus allocated as follows:

(a) The WLA for wastewater sources is not applicable,

(b) The WLAs for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program are 38.4% reduction of total nitrogen and 57.2% reduction of total phosphorus,

(c) The LAs for nonpoint sources are 38.4% reduction of total nitrogen and 57.2% reduction of total phosphorus, and

(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.

(7) South Fork St. Lucie River WBID 3210A: The TMDLs for the South Fork St. Lucie River are to achieve 0.081 mg/L total phosphorus and 0.72 mg/L total nitrogen in this river segment. Based on data in the period from 1996 through 2005, the cumulative load from all sources is 90,471 lbs/year total nitrogen and 10,178 lbs/year total phosphorus allocated as follows:

(a) The WLA for wastewater sources is not applicable,

(b) The WLAs for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program are 47.1% reduction of total nitrogen and 61.8% reduction of total phosphorus,

(c) The LAs for nonpoint sources are 47.1% reduction of total nitrogen and a 61.8% reduction of total phosphorus, and

(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.

(8) Bessey Creek WBID 3211: The TMDLs for Bessey Creek are to achieve 0.081 mg/L total phosphorus and 0.72 mg/L total nitrogen in the creek segment. Based on data in the period from 2000 through 2005, the cumulative load from all sources is 29,981 lbs/year total nitrogen and 3,373 lbs/year total phosphorus allocated as follows:

(a) The WLA for wastewater sources is not applicable,

(b) The WLAs for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is 23.9% reduction of total nitrogen and 51.2% reduction of total phosphorus,

(c) The LAs for nonpoint sources is 23.9% reduction of total nitrogen and 51.2% reduction of total phosphorus, and

(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.

(9) C-44 Canal WBID 3218: The TMDLs for the C-44 Canal are to achieve 0.081 mg/L total phosphorus, 0.72 mg/L total nitrogen, and 2.0 mg/L biological oxygen demand in this canal segment. Based on data in the period from 1996 through 2005, the cumulative load from all sources is 242,929 lbs/year total nitrogen, 27,330 lbs/year total phosphorus and 2.0 mg/L biological oxygen demand allocated as follows:

(a) The WLA for wastewater sources is not applicable,

(b) The WLAs for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program are 51.2% reduction of total nitrogen, 55.0% reduction of total phosphorus, and 69.7% reduction of biological oxygen demand,

(c) The LAs for nonpoint sources are 51.2% reduction of total nitrogen, 55.0% reduction of total phosphorus, and 69.7% reduction of biological oxygen demand, and

(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.

Specific Authority 403.061, 403.067 FS. Law Implemented 403.061, 403.062, 403.067 FS. History–New 3-26-09.

62-304.725 Southeast Coast Basin TMDLs.

(1) Wagner Creek Fecal Coliform TMDL. The fecal coliform Total Maximum Daily Load for Wagner Creek is 400 counts/100 mL, and is allocated as follows:

(a) The Wasteload Allocation for discharges subject to the Department's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is to address anthropogenic sources in the basin such that in-stream concentrations meet the fecal coliform criteria which, based on the measured concentrations from the 1997 to 2006 period, will require an 86% reduction at sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria,

(b) The Load Allocation for nonpoint sources is to address anthropogenic sources in the basin such that in-stream concentrations meet the fecal coliform criteria which, based on the measured concentrations from the 1997 to 2006 period, will require an 86% reduction at sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria, and

(c) The Margin of Safety is implicit.

(2) While the LA and WLA for fecal coliform have been expressed as the percent reductions needed to attain the applicable Class III criteria, it is the combined reductions from both anthropogenic point and nonpoint sources that will result in the required reduction of in-stream fecal coliform concentrations. However, it is not the intent of these TMDLs to abate natural background conditions.

Specific Authority 403.061, 403.067 FS. Law Implemented 403.031, 403.061, 403.062, 403.067 FS. History – New 5-1-07.

62-304.726 Pompano Canal TMDL.

The Total Maximum Daily Load for the Pompano Canal is 11,590.98 pounds per year (lbs/yr) of Total Nitrogen (TN) and 923.66 pounds per year (lbs/yr) of Total Phosphorus (TP), and is allocated as follows:

(1) There are no permitted National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System wastewater discharges to the Pompano Canal. As such, the Wasteload Allocation (WLA) for wastewater discharges is not applicable.

(2) The Wasteload Allocation for discharges subject to the Department's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is a 15.8 percent reduction of current anthropogenic Total Nitrogen (TN) loading and a 13.6 percent reduction of current anthropogenic Total Phosphorus (TP) loading, based on measured concentrations from the 1999 to 2002 time period,

(3) The Load Allocation for nonpoint sources is a 15.8 percent reduction of current anthropogenic Total Nitrogen (TN) loading and a 13.6 percent reduction of current anthropogenic Total Phosphorus (TP) loading based, on measured concentrations from the 1999 to 2002 time period, and

(4) The Margin of Safety is implicit.

Specific Authority 403.061, 403.067 FS. Law Implemented 403.061, 403.062, 403.067 FS. History–New 6-3-08.

62-304.800 Caloosahatchee River Basin TMDLs.

(1) Fecal Coliform TMDL for Nine Mile Canal. The fecal coliform Total Maximum Daily Load for Nine Mile Canal is 400 counts/100 mL, and is allocated as follows:

(a) The Wasteload Allocation for wastewater point sources is not applicable,

(b) The Wasteload Allocation for discharges subject to the Department's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is to address anthropogenic sources in the basin to result in a 36 percent reduction of in-stream fecal coliform concentrations,

(c) The Load Allocation for nonpoint sources is a 36 percent reduction of in-stream fecal coliform concentrations, and

(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.

(e) While the LA and WLA for fecal coliform have been expressed as the percent reductions needed to attain the applicable Class III criteria, it is with the understanding that the combined reductions from anthropogenic point and nonpoint sources should result in the required reduction of in-stream fecal coliform concentrations. However, it is not the intent of this TMDL to abate natural background conditions.

(2) Unless specifically stated, the point from which the reduction of "in-stream fecal coliform concentrations" shall be the average loading for the year the Secretary adopted the verified list that first listed the waterbody as impaired for the parameter of concern.

Specific Authority 403.061, 403.067 FS. Law Implemented 403.061, 403.062, 403.067 FS. History – New 8-3-06.

62-304.810 Everglades West Coast Basin TMDLs.

(1) Estero Bay Planning Unit.

(a) Hendry Creek Marine TMDLs.

1. Hendry Creek Marine TMDL for Fecal Coliform. The Total Maximum Daily Load is 400 counts/100 ml and is allocated as follows:

a. The Wasteload Allocation (WLA) for wastewater point sources is not applicable,

b. The WLA for discharges subject to the Department's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is to address anthropogenic sources in the basin such that in-stream concentrations meet the fecal coliform criteria which, based on the measured concentrations from the 2000 to 2007 period, will require a 57.4 percent reduction at sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria,

c. The Load Allocation (LA) for nonpoint sources is to address anthropogenic sources in the basin such that in-stream concentrations meet the fecal coliform criteria which, based on the measured concentrations from the 2000 to 2007 period, will require a 57.4 percent reduction at sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria,

d. The Margin of Safety is implicit, and

e. While the LA and WLA for fecal coliform have been expressed as the percent reductions needed to attain the applicable Class III criteria, it is the combined reductions from both anthropogenic point and nonpoint sources that will result in the required reduction of in-stream fecal concentration. However, it is not the intent of the TMDL to abate natural background conditions.

2. Hendry Creek Marine Dissolved Oxygen TMDL. The Total Maximum Daily Loads to address the low dissolved oxygen condition is an annual median Total Nitrogen (TN) of 0.6 mg/L in Hendry Creek Marine, and is allocated as follows:

a. The WLA for wastewater point sources is not applicable,

b. The WLA for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is a 44 percent reduction of current anthropogenic TN loading based on measured concentrations from the 2000 to 2007 period,

c. The LA for nonpoint sources is a 44 percent reduction of current anthropogenic TN loading based on measured concentrations from the 2000 to 2007 period, and

d. The Margin of Safety is implicit.

(b) Hendry Creek TMDLs. Hendry Creek Dissolved Oxygen TMDL. The Total Maximum Daily Load to address the low dissolved oxygen condition is an annual median TN of 0.6 mg/L in Hendry Creek, and is allocated as follows:

1. The WLA for wastewater point sources is not applicable,

2. The WLA for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is a 44 percent reduction of current anthropogenic TN loading based on measured concentrations from the 2000 to 2007 period,

3. The LA for nonpoint sources is a 44 percent reduction of current anthropogenic TN loading based on measured concentrations from the 2000 to 2007 period, and

4. The Margin of Safety is implicit.

(c) Imperial River TMDLs. The Imperial River Dissolved Oxygen TMDL. The Total Maximum Daily Loads to address the low dissolved oxygen condition is an annual median total nitrogen of 0.74 mg/L in the Imperial River, and is allocated as follows:

1. The WLA for wastewater point sources is not applicable,

2. The WLA for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is a 24.9 percent reduction of current anthropogenic TN loading based on measured concentrations from the 2000 to 2007 period,

3. The LA for nonpoint sources is a 24.9 percent reduction of current anthropogenic TN loading based on measured concentrations from the 2000 to 2007 period, and

4. The Margin of Safety is implicit.

(2) Southwest Coast Planning Unit.

(a) The Cocohatchee River TMDLs. The Cocohatchee River Fecal Coliform TMDL. The Total Maximum Daily Load is 43 counts/100 ml and is allocated as follows:

1. The WLA for wastewater point sources is not applicable,

2. The WLA for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is to address anthropogenic sources in the basin such that in-stream concentrations meet the fecal coliform criteria which, based on the measured concentrations from the 2000 to 2007 period, will require a 65 percent reduction at sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria,

3. The LA for nonpoint sources is to address anthropogenic sources in the basin such that in-stream concentrations meet the fecal coliform criteria which, based on the measured concentrations from the 2000 to 2007 period, will require a 65 percent reduction at sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria,

4. The Margin of Safety is implicit, and

5. While the LA and WLA for fecal coliform have been expressed as the percent reductions needed to attain the applicable Class II criteria, the combined reductions from both anthropogenic point and nonpoint sources will result in the required reduction of in-stream fecal concentration. However, it is not the intent of the TMDL to abate natural background conditions.

(b) The Gordon River Extension TMDLs. The Gordon River Extension Dissolved Oxygen TMDL. The Total Maximum Daily Loads to address the low dissolved oxygen condition is an annual median TN of 0.74 mg/L in the Gordon River Extension, and is allocated as follows:

1. The WLA for wastewater point sources is not applicable,

2. The WLA for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is a 29 percent reduction of current anthropogenic TN loading based on measured concentrations from the 2000 to 2007 period,

3. The LA for nonpoint sources is a 29 percent reduction of current anthropogenic TN loading based on measured concentrations from the 2000 to 2007 period, and

4. The Margin of Safety is implicit.

(c) Lake Trafford TMDLs.

1. The Lake Trafford Dissolved Oxygen TMDL. The Total Maximum Daily Load for Lake Trafford is based on achieving the Class 3 minimum dissolved oxygen criterion of 5.0 mg/L, and is allocated as follows:

a. The WLA for wastewater point sources is not applicable,

b. The WLA for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is a 60 percent reduction of current anthropogenic TN loading, and a 77 percent reduction of current anthropogenic total phosphorus (TP) loading based on measured concentrations from the 2000 to 2007 period,

c. The LA for nonpoint sources is a 60 percent reduction of current anthropogenic TN loading, and a 77 percent reduction of current anthropogenic TP loading based on measured concentrations from the 2000 to 2007 period, and

d. The Margin of Safety is implicit.

2. The Lake Trafford Nutrient TMDL. The Lake Trafford nutrient TMDL is based on meeting a maximum Trophic State Index (TSI) of 60, and is allocated as follows:

a. The WLA for wastewater point sources is not applicable,

b. The WLA for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is a 60 percent reduction of current anthropogenic TN loading, and a 77 percent reduction of current anthropogenic TP loading based on measured concentrations from the 2000 to 2007 period,

c. The LA for nonpoint sources is a 60 percent reduction of current anthropogenic TN loading, and a 77 percent reduction of current anthropogenic TP loading based on measured concentrations from the 2000 to 2007 period, and

d. The Margin of Safety is implicit.

3. The Lake Trafford Un-ionized Ammonia TMDL. The Lake Trafford un-ionized ammonia TMDL is based on meeting a maximum concentration of 0.02 mg/L, and is allocated as follows:

a. The WLA for wastewater point sources is not applicable,

b. The WLA for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is a 60 percent reduction of current anthropogenic TN loading, based on measured concentrations from the 2000 to 2007 period,

c. The LA for nonpoint sources is a 60 percent reduction of current anthropogenic TN loading, based on measured concentrations from the 2000 to 2007 period, and

d. The Margin of Safety is implicit.

Specific Authority 403.061, 403.067 FS. Law Implemented 403.061, 403.062, 403.067 FS. History–New 10-21-08.