

## Section I

### Notice of Development of Proposed Rules and Negotiated Rulemaking

**STATE BOARD OF ADMINISTRATION**

RULE NO.: 19-8.028  
 RULE TITLE: Reimbursement Premium Formula  
 PURPOSE AND EFFECT: To discuss proposed amendments to Rule 19-8.028, F.A.C., Reimbursement Premium Formula.  
 SUBJECT AREA TO BE ADDRESSED: Premium formula requirements for the 2021-2022 contract year.  
 RULEMAKING AUTHORITY: 215.555, FS.  
 LAW IMPLEMENTED: 215.555, FS.

A RULE DEVELOPMENT WORKSHOP WILL BE HELD AT THE DATE, TIME AND PLACE SHOWN BELOW:  
 DATE AND TIME: March 16, 2021, 9:00 a.m. (ET) to conclusion of meeting.

PLACE: Conference Call in Number: 1 (888)585-9008, Participant Code 973-664-296

Pursuant to the provisions of the Americans with Disabilities Act, any person requiring special accommodations to participate in this workshop/meeting is asked to advise the agency at least 7 days before the workshop/meeting by contacting: Mary Linzee Branham, Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund, P. O. Box 13300, Tallahassee, Florida 32317-3300; (850) 413-1335; marylinzee.branham@sbafla.com. If you are hearing or speech impaired, please contact the agency using the Florida Relay Service, 1(800)955-8771 (TDD) or 1(800)955-8770 (Voice).

THE PERSON TO BE CONTACTED REGARDING THE PROPOSED RULE DEVELOPMENT AND A COPY OF THE PRELIMINARY DRAFT, IF AVAILABLE, IS: Mary Linzee Branham at the telephone number or e-mail address listed above.

THE PRELIMINARY TEXT OF THE PROPOSED RULE DEVELOPMENT IS NOT AVAILABLE.

**DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS**

RULE NO.: 33-602.211  
 RULE TITLE: Restraint of Pregnant Inmates  
 PURPOSE AND EFFECT: : Rulemaking is necessary to amend an existing rule to establish processes and procedures related to the placement of pregnant inmates in restrictive housing in accordance with § 944.241, F.S., as amended by the Florida Legislature in 2020.  
 SUBJECT AREA TO BE ADDRESSED: Pregnant inmates  
 RULEMAKING AUTHORITY: 944.09, 944.241 FS.  
 LAW IMPLEMENTED: 944.241 FS.  
 IF REQUESTED IN WRITING AND NOT DEEMED UNNECESSARY BY THE AGENCY HEAD, A RULE

DEVELOPMENT WORKSHOP WILL BE NOTICED IN THE NEXT AVAILABLE FLORIDA ADMINISTRATIVE REGISTER.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Americans with Disabilities Act, any person requiring special accommodations to participate in this workshop/meeting is asked to advise the agency at least 5 days before the workshop/meeting by contacting: Lauren Sanchez, 501 South Calhoun Street, Tallahassee, Florida 32399; lauren.sanchez@fdc.myflorida.com If you are hearing or speech impaired, please contact the agency using the Florida Relay Service, 1(800)955-8771 (TDD) or 1(800)955-8770 (Voice).

THE PERSON TO BE CONTACTED REGARDING THE PROPOSED RULE DEVELOPMENT AND A COPY OF THE PRELIMINARY DRAFT, IF AVAILABLE, IS: Jason Holman, Assistant General Counsel, 501 South Calhoun Street, Tallahassee, Florida 32399, jason.holman@fdc.myflorida.com.

THE PRELIMINARY TEXT OF THE PROPOSED RULE DEVELOPMENT IS:

33-602.211 Restraint of Pregnant Inmates.

(1) Definitions.

(a) through (b) No change.

(c) Senior correctional officer: refers to a staff member with the rank of correctional officer lieutenant or above.

(d)(e) Third trimester: refers, for the purposes of this rule, to the period of time from the start of the 28th week of pregnancy.

(2) through (9) No change.

(10) Miscellaneous.

(a) When a pregnant inmate is placed in Medical Isolation, a Medical Housing Unit, or the Infirmary, to protect the health and safety of the pregnant inmate or others, or to preserve the security and order of the institution, the senior correctional officer or above must make a report utilizing Form DC6-1016, Report of Placement in Restrictive Housing for Pregnant Inmates (MEDICAL), clearly stating the following:

1. The individualized reason restrictive housing is necessary;

2. The reason less restrictive means are not available; and,

3. Whether a qualified healthcare professional at the correctional institution objects to the placement.

A copy of the report must be provided to the pregnant prisoner within 12 hours after placement in a Medical Isolation, a Medical Housing Unit, or the Infirmary. Form DC6-1016 is hereby incorporated by reference. A copy of this form is available from the Forms Control Administrator, 501 South Calhoun Street, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2500,

<http://www.flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-XXXXX>. The effective date of the form is XX/XX.

Rulemaking Authority 944.09, 944.241 FS. Law Implemented 944.241 FS. History–New 9-24-12, Amended 1-10-18,

**DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN AND FAMILIES**

**Mental Health Program**

RULE NOS.:      RULE TITLES:  
 65E-25.001      Assessment and Evaluation Procedures  
 65E-25.002      Education and Training Requirements for  
                     Multidisciplinary Team Members  
 65E-25.003      Criteria for Recommendation that  
                     Involuntary Civil Commitment Petition be  
                     Filed

65E-25.005      Basic Treatment Plan Components  
 65E-25.006      Notification of Examination

PURPOSE AND EFFECT: The Department intends to amend rule chapter 65E-25, F.A.C., to align them with current law and practice. The rules have not been amended since they were adopted in 2001.

SUBJECT AREA TO BE ADDRESSED: Sexually Violent Predators

RULEMAKING AUTHORITY: 394.930, FS.

LAW IMPLEMENTED: 394.913, 394.9135, 394.9155, 394.930, FS.

IF REQUESTED IN WRITING AND NOT DEEMED UNNECESSARY BY THE AGENCY HEAD, A RULE DEVELOPMENT WORKSHOP WILL BE NOTICED IN THE NEXT AVAILABLE FLORIDA ADMINISTRATIVE REGISTER.

THE PERSON TO BE CONTACTED REGARDING THE PROPOSED RULE DEVELOPMENT AND A COPY OF THE PRELIMINARY DRAFT, IF AVAILABLE, IS: Jodi Abramowitz. Jodi can be reached at Jodi.Abramowitz@myflfamilies.com or (850)717-4470.

THE PRELIMINARY TEXT OF THE PROPOSED RULE DEVELOPMENT IS AVAILABLE AT NO CHARGE FROM THE CONTACT PERSON LISTED ABOVE.

**Section II  
 Proposed Rules**

**DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL REGULATION**

**Board of Architecture and Interior Design**

RULE NOS.:      RULE TITLES:  
 61G1-23.010      Responsible Supervising Control Over  
                     Architectural or Interior Design Work.  
 61G1-23.015      Demonstrating the Application of  
                     Responsible Supervising Control Over  
                     Architectural or Interior Design Work.  
 61G1-23.020      Responsible Supervising Control of  
                     Documents for Exempt Buildings Which  
                     Require an Architect’s or Registered Interior  
                     Designer’s Seal and Signature for Building  
                     Permit Purposes.  
 61G1-23.025      Standards for Architectural or Registered  
                     Interior Design Supervision in Construction  
                     or Marketing Offices.  
 61G1-23.030      Standards for Architectural Supervision in  
                     Construction or Marketing Offices

PURPOSE AND EFFECT: The proposed rule amendments are intended to update provisions in the rules due to statutory changes, rule title change, and for clarity. For Rule 61G1-23.030, F.A.C., the Board proposes the repeal of the rule due to unnecessary language.

SUMMARY: Substantial rewording of the rules’ texts and repeal of Rule 61G1-23.030, F.A.C.

**SUMMARY OF STATEMENT OF ESTIMATED REGULATORY COSTS AND LEGISLATIVE RATIFICATION:**

The Agency has determined that this will not have an adverse impact on small business or likely increase directly or indirectly regulatory costs in excess of \$200,000 in the aggregate within one year after the implementation of the rule. A SERC has not been prepared by the Agency.

The Agency has determined that the proposed rule is not expected to require legislative ratification based on the statement of estimated regulatory costs or if no SERC is required, the information expressly relied upon and described herein: During discussion of the economic impact of this rule at its Board meeting, the Board, based upon the expertise and experience of its members, determined that a Statement of Estimated Regulatory Costs (SERC) was not necessary and that the rule will not require ratification by the Legislature. No person or interested party submitted additional information regarding the economic impact at that time.

Any person who wishes to provide information regarding a statement of estimated regulatory costs, or provide a proposal for a lower cost regulatory alternative must do so in writing within 21 days of this notice.

RULEMAKING AUTHORITY: 481.203(16), 481.2055 FS.

LAW IMPLEMENTED: 481.203(16), 481.205(4), 481.221(4), (6), 481.223, 481.225, 481.229 FS.

IF REQUESTED WITHIN 21 DAYS OF THE DATE OF THIS NOTICE, A HEARING WILL BE SCHEDULED AND ANNOUNCED IN THE FAR.

THE PERSON TO BE CONTACTED REGARDING THE PROPOSED RULE IS: Amanda Ackermann, Executive Director, Board of Architecture and Interior Design, 2601 Blair Stone Road, Tallahassee, FL 32399-0790, (850)717-1400 or by electronic mail – Amanda.Ackermann@myfloridalicense.com.

THE FULL TEXT OF THE PROPOSED RULE IS:

Substantial rewording of Rule 61G1-23.010 follows. See Florida Administrative Code for present text.

61G1-23.010 Responsible Supervising Control Over Architectural or Interior Design Work.

The preparation of architectural or registered interior design work, defined in Section 481.203(6), (8), F.S., must occur under the responsible supervising control of an architect or registered interior designer licensed in this State. Such control ensures that the required professional standard of care is applied, in order to safeguard the public from harm and confirm that the owner's needs and requirements as well as applicable codes and standards are met.

(1) The person responsible for the exercise of responsible supervisory control over architectural or interior design work shall be the person who signs and seals the documents related to the work.

(2) The responsible supervising control which is required of architects or registered interior designers prior to signing and sealing architectural or interior design documents, respectively, as that term is used in Section 481.221(6), (7), F.S., shall mean:

(a) Direct contact between the architect or registered interior designer and his/her client.

1. The client shall have direct uninterrupted access to the architect or registered interior designer at all times, during the preparation of all architectural or interior design work. Access shall begin with the start of the work and continue, without interruption until the work is completed or construction of the project is completed.

(b) To avoid ambiguity, the architect or registered interior designer and their client should have a clear written agreement, describing in detail, the work to be done and all pertinent requirements such as, but not limited to time for performance and general expectations.

(c) The architect or registered interior designer shall have direct participation in and detailed knowledge of the work, during its progress. Such involvement shall include, but not be limited to:

1. Direct preparation of research, investigations, designs or documents.

2. Regular review and examination, with commentary on designs or documents while their preparation is progressing.

3. Meetings with clients, at times appropriate to the progress of the work, for the review of project goals, requirements and expectations.

4. Meetings with others, having authority over the work, such as: representatives of agencies having jurisdiction over the project, contractors, manufacturers, consultants.

5. Review, examination, modification, approval and adoption of work prepared by others to be incorporated in the work.

6. Review, comment on and revision, as necessary, of the various documents required for execution of the work.

(3) An architect or registered interior designer must demonstrate that they are exercising responsible supervisory control over multiple projects through one of the requirements set forth by Sections 481.225(1)(g) and 481.225(1)(o), F.S., and these rules.

(4) An architect or registered interior designer shall provide responsible supervising control personally or through direct employment of others who may themselves be licensed or who are duly trained and knowledgeable.

(5) Indirect employment arrangements, such as independent contractors, may not provide responsible supervising control on behalf of a licensee or registrant, unless there is a specific written agreement governing those services, which details the duties and responsibilities of the architect or registered interior designer and the independent contractor with respect to responsible supervising control, as described in (2) above.

(6) Notwithstanding the above provisions, an architect's or registered interior designer's duty to exercise responsible supervisory control over his/her work, is undelegable.

Rulemaking Authority 481.203(16), 481.2055 FS. Law Implemented 481.205(4), 481.221(4), 481.223, 481.225 FS. History—New 11-21-94, Amended 7-3-03, \_\_\_\_\_.

Substantial rewording of Rule 61G1-23.015 follows. See Florida Administrative Code for present text.

61G1-23.015 Demonstrating the Application of Responsible Supervising Control Over Architectural or Interior Design Work.

The Board may, as part of its investigation of a complaint against a licensee or registrant, required that an architect or registered interior designer provide evidence which demonstrates that the architect or registered interior designer has provided an appropriate level of Responsible Supervising Control over a project or projects.

(1) Evidence demonstrating Responsible Supervising Control shall consist of project records, customary to architectural or interior design practice by an architect or registered interior designer, as appropriate, exercising the required professional standard of care, such as:

- (a) Written project agreements.
- (b) Records memorializing meetings between project participants.
- (c) Communications between project participants.
- (d) Documentation of research, or investigations conducted on behalf of the project.
- (e) Design sketches at various stages of development, indicating the progress of the project.
- (f) Notations memorializing reviews, corrections or revisions of documents prepared for the project.

(2) Evidence may be presented in any medium which can be readily reviewed by the Board and must be sufficient to demonstrate the application of Responsible Supervising Control across the duration of the Project timeline.

(3) Determination of the sufficiency of evidence presented will be by the Board, or its Probable Cause Panel, as appropriate.

Rulemaking Authority 481.2055 FS. Law Implemented 481.203(16), 481.205(4), 481.221(6), 481.223, 481.225 FS. History—New 11-21-94

Substantial rewording of Rule 61G1-23.020 follows. See Florida Administrative Code for present text.

61G1-23.020 Responsible Supervising Control of Documents for Exempt Buildings Which Require an Architect’s or Registered Interior Designer’s Seal and Signature for Building Permit Purposes.

The procedures set forth in Rule 61G1-23.010, F.A.C., shall also be followed when an architect or registered interior designer is required by local building ordinance to sign and seal plans for buildings which unlicensed persons are authorized to

design under the exceptions contained in Sections 481.229(1)(a)-(c), F.S.

Rulemaking Authority 481.2055 FS. Law Implemented 481.221(4), 481.223, 481.225 FS. History—New 11-21-94, Amended 5-13-04,

Substantial rewording of Rule 61G1-23.025 follows. See Florida Administrative Code for present text.

61G1-23.025 Standards for Architectural or Registered Interior Design Supervision in Construction or Marketing Offices.

(1) An architectural or registered interior design office which is a construction or site office is considered as offering architectural or interior design services to the public, and therefore, such office must comply with the requirements of Rule 61G1-23.010, F.A.C., above.

(2) An architect or registered interior designer shall not be required to be assigned to a marketing office. A marketing office is defined as an office of an architectural qualified business organization or registered interior design business wherein no production of drawings, specifications, reports or other professional work occurs and is intended solely for the purpose of advertising or marketing an architectural qualified business organization or registered interior design business’ services to the public. The client contact permitted as a marketing office by non-registered persons shall only include marketing qualifications and capabilities of the business. No other professional activities shall be performed at this office.

(3) Any architect, registered interior designer or architectural qualified business organization or registered interior design business can advertise in any medium, even if an office is not physically present in the area of the advertisement. Such advertisement or listing, however, shall not mislead the public into believing that the phone number and address given is capable of offering architectural or interior design services to the public if in fact the phone or address listed is not an architectural or registered interior design office and shall be clearly listed or designated as a marketing office only or a construction or site office, as applicable.

Rulemaking Authority 481.2055 FS. Law Implemented 481.221(4), 481.223, 481.225, 481.229 FS. History—New 11-21-94, Amended 5-13-04, \_\_\_\_\_.

61G1-23.030 Standards for Architectural Supervision in Construction or Marketing Offices.

Rulemaking Authority 481.2055 FS. Law Implemented 481.221(4), 481.223, 481.225, 481.229 FS. History—New 11-21-94, Amended 5-13-04, Repealed \_\_\_\_\_.

NAME OF PERSON ORIGINATING PROPOSED RULE:  
Board of Architecture and Interior Design

NAME OF AGENCY HEAD WHO APPROVED THE PROPOSED RULE: Board of Architecture and Interior Design  
 DATE PROPOSED RULE APPROVED BY AGENCY HEAD: June 30, 2020  
 DATE NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULE DEVELOPMENT PUBLISHED IN FAR: July 31, 2020

**DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION**

**RULE NOS: RULE TITLES:**

- 62-304.100 Scope and Intent
- 62-304.300 St. Marks Basin TMDLs
- 62-304.305 Ochlockonee Basin TMDLs
- 62-304.310 Apalachicola River Basin TMDLs
- 62-304.315 Chipola River Basin TMDLs
- 62-304.325 Choctawhatchee River Basin TMDLs
- 62-304.330 Pensacola Bay Basin TMDLs
- 62-304.335 Perdido Bay Basin TMDLs
- 62-304.400 Upper Suwannee River Basin TMDLs
- 62-304.405 Lower Suwannee River Basin TMDLs
- 62-304.406 Aucilla River Basin TMDLs
- 62-304.410 Santa Fe River Basin TMDLs
- 62-304.415 Lower St. Johns River Basin TMDLs
- 62-304.425 Nassau Basin TMDLs
- 62-304.435 Upper East Coast Basin TMDLs
- 62-304.500 Ocklawaha River Basin TMDLs
- 62-304.505 Middle St. Johns River Basin TMDLs
- 62-304.506 Wekiva Springs Study Area TMDLs
- 62-304.510 Upper St. Johns River TMDLs
- 62-304.515 Kissimmee River Basin TMDLs.
- 62-304.520 Indian River Lagoon Basin TMDLs
- 62-304.600 Tampa Bay Basin TMDLs
- 62-304.605 Alafia River TMDLs
- 62-304.610 Hillsborough River Basin TMDLs
- 62-304.615 Manatee River Basin TMDLs
- 62-304.620 Little Manatee River Basin TMDLs
- 62-304.625 Peace River Basin TMDLs
- 62-304.640 Withlacoochee Basin TMDLs
- 62-304.645 Springs Coast Basin TMDLs
- 62-304.700 Total Maximum Daily Loads in the Southeast Florida District
- 62-304.705 St. Lucie Basin TMDLs
- 62-304.710 Loxahatchee Basin TMDLs
- 62-304.715 Lake Worth Lagoon basin TMDLs
- 62-304.725 Southeast Coast Basin TMDLs
- 62-304.726 Pompano Canal TMDL
- 62-304.735 Everglades Basin TMDLs
- 62-304.800 Caloosahatchee River Basin TMDLs
- 62-304.805 Charlotte Harbor Basin TMDLs
- 62-304.810 Everglades West Coast Basin TMDLs
- 62-304.900 Statewide TMDLs

**PURPOSE AND EFFECT:** The purpose of the rulemaking is to streamline and otherwise cleanup various provisions in Chapter 62-304, F.A.C. For instance, duplicative text in individual Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) will be consolidated in one location in the rule chapter. These revisions

will not substantively change any adopted TMDLs or their allocations in the rule chapter. The department also is proposing to delete several total coliform TMDLs that still remain in four rule sections (rules 62-304.415, .500, .505, and .610). The total coliform criteria were removed from state water quality standards 14 years ago and have been replaced with superior bacteriological indicators.

**SUMMARY:** The department is proposing revisions to Chapter 62-304, F.A.C., which contains state adopted TMDLs. These revisions primarily entail editorial changes to the rule, which are intended to improve the clarity of the rule. The following changes will add clarity and make the overall rule more concise without changing the underlying TMDLs: (1) Removal of definitions from individual rule sections and moving these definitions to section 62.304.100, F.A.C.; (2) Adding text clarifying that the margin of safety is implicit to section 62.304.100, F.A.C., unless otherwise stated and removing this text from each individual rule section; (3) Adding text stating that TMDLs are not designed to abate natural background conditions to section 62.304.100, F.A.C., and removing this text from individual rule sections; (4) Providing clarifications regarding implementation of aggregated allocations and stormwater reductions; and, (5) Clarifying that the attainment of a TMDL is determined using the same assessment procedures as determining attainment of water quality criteria.

The department also is proposing to remove all total coliform TMDLs from the rule to reflect changes in Florida’s water quality standards. Specifically, the change is being made because 1) the total coliform criteria were withdrawn from Rule 62-302.530, F.A.C., in 2006 because the measure was shown to be an unreliable indicator of human pathogens, and 2) Florida adopted EPA’s fecal indicator water quality criteria for enterococci and E. coli. criteria in 2015. The newer fecal indicator criteria were developed based on the latest scientific research, including studies that showed a stronger link, than the previous criteria, between illness and fecal contamination in recreational waters. This rulemaking has been given an OGC case number 20-1619.

**SUMMARY OF STATEMENT OF ESTIMATED REGULATORY COSTS:** The Agency has determined that this will not have an adverse impact on small business or likely increase directly or indirectly regulatory costs in excess of \$200,000 in the aggregate within one year after the implementation of the rule. A SERC has not been prepared by the agency.

Pursuant to paragraph 403.067(6)(c), Florida Statutes, the proposed rules do not require legislative ratification.

Any person who wishes to provide information regarding a statement of estimated regulatory costs, or provide a proposal

for a lower cost regulatory alternative must do so in writing within 21 days of this notice.

RULEMAKING AUTHORITY: 403.061, 403.067 FS.

LAW IMPLEMENTED: 403.061, 403.062, 403.067 FS.

IF REQUESTED WITHIN 21 DAYS OF THE DATE OF THIS NOTICE, A HEARING WILL BE SCHEDULED AND ANNOUNCED IN THE FAR.

THE PERSON TO BE CONTACTED REGARDING THE PROPOSED RULE IS: Ken Weaver, Division of Environmental Assessment and Restoration, Water Quality Evaluation and TMDL Program, Mail Station 3555, Florida Department of Environmental Protection, 2600 Blair Stone Road, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400, telephone (850)245-8414.

THE FULL TEXT OF THE PROPOSED RULE IS:

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) The following abbreviations shall apply throughout this chapter: “TMDL” is Total Maximum Daily Load; “WLA” is Wasteload Allocation; “LA” is Load Allocation; “TN” is Total Nitrogen; “TP” is Total Phosphorus; “DO” is Dissolved Oxygen; “BOD” is Biochemical Oxygen Demand; “CBOD” is Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand; “AGM” is Annual Geometric Mean; “NPDES” is National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System; “MS4” is Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System; and “Department” is Florida Department of Environmental Protection.

~~(3)(2) The rule sections in this chapter are organized according to Florida’s geographic regions. 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 geographic region district office and readers are encouraged to check rule sections in for adjacent geographic regions Districts if they cannot find a TMDL for a given water body.~~

(4) Unless a TMDL contains an explicitly quantified margin of safety, the margin of safety is implicit for all TMDLs adopted in this chapter.

(5) TMDLs and their wasteload and load allocations are not self-implementing. Implementation of TMDLs and their allocations is conducted through other regulatory programs and the requirements of those programs. Load reductions required

of individual sources may be adjusted through these other programs as long as the reductions are consistent with achieving the overall allocations set forth in the TMDL. Aggregated allocations for a category of sources are not intended to be applied uniformly to individual sources in that category, unless otherwise specified.

(6) Stormwater reductions are included in both the MS4 WLA and LA, as applicable. However, in determining the overall stormwater reductions needed, the Department does not differentiate between the MS4 WLA and the LA, and instead applies the same overall reductions to both as if the two categories were a single category source, unless otherwise specified.

(7) Pollutant reductions to attain a TMDL can come from many sources. The Department’s primary focus is obtaining reductions from the anthropogenic causes. It is not the intent of any of the TMDLs listed in this chapter to abate natural background conditions.

(8) Where a TMDL is expressed as a load with a duration other than daily, the daily load shall equal the identified load divided by the number of days in the expressed duration. Where a TMDL is expressed as a concentration, the daily load shall equal the expressed concentration multiplied by the daily average flow over the period of record. These daily expressions are for informational purposes only.

(9) Attainment of a TMDL is determined using the same assessment methodology as determining attainment of water quality criteria.

(10) A nutrient TMDL shall not constitute a site specific numeric interpretations of the narrative nutrient criterion pursuant to paragraph 62-302.531(2)(a), F.A.C., unless the notice of proposed rulemaking states that the Department intends for the proposed TMDL rule to establish such a site specific interpretation for the waterbody, and the Department has held a public meeting and asked for public comment during the rulemaking process.

Rulemaking Authority 403.061, 403.067 FS. Law Implemented 403.061, 403.062, 403.067 FS. History—New 12-22-04, Amended

NORTHWEST FLORIDA TMDLs

62-304.300 St. Marks River Basin TMDLs.

(1) Munson Slough Above Lake Munson. The bacteriological TMDL Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) for Munson Slough is 400 counts/100mL for fecal coliform, and is allocated as follows:

(a) The ~~WLA Wasteload Allocation (WLA)~~ for wastewater point sources is not applicable;

(b) The WLA for discharges subject to the Department’s ~~NPDES MS4 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.; ~~and~~

(c) The ~~LA 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.

~~(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) Upper Wakulla River. The nitrate-nitrite TMDL to address the biological impairment is an in-stream monthly mean concentration of 0.35 mg/L 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 ~~MS4 Municipal Stormwater~~ Permitting Program is not applicable; ~~and~~-

(c) The LAs for nonpoint sources are to address anthropogenic sources in the basin such that in-stream nitrate-nitrite concentrations meet the TMDL target, which, based on the mean concentrations from the 2002-2007 period, will require a 56.2 % ~~percent~~ reduction of nitrate-nitrite at sources contributing to the observed biological impairment.

~~(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.~~

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

(3) Munson Slough Above Lake Munson. The DO dissolved oxygen TMDLs are BOD 5-day biological oxygen demand (BOD5) of 2.00 mg/L, TN total nitrogen (TN) of 0.72 mg/L, and TP total phosphorus (TP) of 0.15 mg/L and are allocated as follows:

(a) The WLA for wastewater point sources is not applicable;:-

(b) The WLA for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES ~~MS4 Municipal Stormwater~~ Permitting Program is to address anthropogenic sources in the basin such that in-stream concentrations meet the DO dissolved oxygen criterion and TMDL concentrations, which, based on the median concentrations from the 1973-2007 period, will require a 50 % ~~percent~~ reduction for BOD BOD5, an 8.35 % ~~percent~~ reduction for TN, and a 17.53 % ~~percent~~ reduction for TP at sources contributing to exceedances of the criterion and TMDLs; ~~and~~.

(c) The LAs for nonpoint sources are to address anthropogenic sources in the basin such that in-stream concentrations meet the DO dissolved oxygen criterion and the TMDL concentrations, which, based on the median concentrations from the 1973-2007 period, will require a 50 % ~~percent~~ reduction for BOD5, an 8.35 % ~~percent~~ reduction for TN, and a 17.53 % ~~percent~~ reduction for TP at sources contributing to exceedances of the criterion and TMDLs.

~~(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.~~

~~(e) While the WLA and LAs for BOD5, TN, and TP have been expressed as the concentrations and 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 BOD5, TN, and TP concentrations. However, it is not the intent of the TMDL to abate natural background conditions.~~

(4) Lake Munson. The turbidity TMDL is 31 Nephelometric turbidity units (NTUs) 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 ~~MS4 Municipal Stormwater~~ Permitting Program is to address anthropogenic sources in the basin such that in-lake concentrations meet the TMDL concentration, which, based on the median concentrations from the 1986-2007 period, will require a 31.9 % ~~percent~~ reduction at sources contributing to exceedances; ~~and~~-

(c) The LAs for nonpoint sources are to address anthropogenic sources in the basin such that in-lake concentrations meet the TMDL concentration, which, based on the median concentrations from the 1986-2007 period, will require a 31.9 % ~~percent~~ reduction at sources contributing to exceedances of the TMDL.

~~(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.~~

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

(5) Lake Munson. The DO dissolved oxygen and nutrient [Trophic State Index (TSI)] TMDLs are in-lake concentrations for BOD BOD5 of 2.00 mg/L, TN of 0.765 mg/L, and TP of 0.044 mg/L and are allocated as follows:

(a) The WLA for wastewater sources is not applicable;—

(b) The WLA for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES MS4 Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is to address anthropogenic sources in the basin such that in-lake concentrations meet the DO dissolved oxygen criterion and the nutrient TMDL concentrations, which, based on the mean concentrations from the 2004-2008 period, will require a 50 % percent reduction for BOD BOD5, a 32.5 % percent reduction for TN, and a 76.7 % percent reduction for TP at sources contributing to exceedances; and—

(c) The LAs for nonpoint sources are to address anthropogenic sources in the basin such that in-lake concentrations meet the DO dissolved oxygen criterion and the TMDL concentrations, which, based on the mean concentrations from the 2004-2008 period, will require a 50 % percent reduction for BOD BOD5, a 32.5 % percent reduction for TN, and a 76.7 % percent reduction for TP at sources contributing to exceedances of the DO dissolved oxygen criterion and BOD BOD5 and nutrients TMDL concentrations.

~~(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.~~

~~(e) While the WLA and LAs for BOD5, TN and TP have been expressed as the concentrations and 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-lake BOD5, TN, and TP concentrations. However, it is not the intent of the TMDL to abate natural background conditions.~~

(6) Munson Slough Below Lake Munson. The DO dissolved oxygen TMDL is an in-stream concentration for BOD BOD5 of 2.00 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 MS4 Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is to address anthropogenic sources in the basin such that in-stream concentrations meet the DO dissolved oxygen criterion and BOD BOD5 TMDL concentration, which, based on the mean concentration from the period 1986-2007, will require a 52.9 % percent reduction for BOD BOD5 at sources contributing to exceedances; and—

(c) The LAs for nonpoint sources are to address anthropogenic sources in the basin such that in-stream concentrations meet the DO dissolved oxygen criterion and the BOD TMDL BOD5TMDL concentration, which, based on the mean concentrations from the 1986-2007 period, will require a 52.9 % percent reduction for BOD BOD5 at sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria.

~~(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.~~

~~(e) While the WLA and LAs for BOD5 have been expressed as the concentration and percent reduction needed to attain the applicable Class III dissolved oxygen criterion, it is the combined reductions from both anthropogenic point and nonpoint sources that will result in the required reduction of in-stream BOD5 concentrations. However, it is not the intent of the TMDL to abate natural background conditions.~~

(7) Munson Slough Below Lake Munson. The un-ionized ammonia impairment is addressed by reductions in total ammonia. The total ammonia TMDL is an in-stream concentration of 0.32 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 MS4 Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is to address anthropogenic sources in the basin such that in-stream un-ionized ammonia concentrations meet the water quality criterion, which, based on the mean concentration from the period 1971-2007, will require a 33.3 % percent reduction of total ammonia at sources contributing to exceedances; and—

(c) The LAs for nonpoint sources are to address anthropogenic sources in the basin such that in-stream un-ionized ammonia concentrations meet the water quality criterion, which, based on the mean concentrations from the 1971-2007 period, will require a 33.3 % percent reduction of total ammonia at sources contributing to exceedances.

~~(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.~~

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

Rulemaking Authority 403.061, 403.067 FS. Law Implemented 403.061, 403.062, 403.067 FS. History—New 10-21-08, Amended 3-22-12, 6-7-13,\_\_\_\_\_.

62-304.305 Ochlockonee River Basin TMDLs.

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

~~(1)(a) Juniper Creek TMDL for Dissolved Oxygen. The DO TMDL Total Maximum Daily Load for Juniper Creek is based on achieving the Class 3 fresh water minimum DO~~

dissolved oxygen criterion of 5.0 mg/L, and is allocated as follows:

(a)1. The ~~WLA Wasteload Allocation (WLA)~~ for discharges subject to the Department's ~~NPDES MS4 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 ~~TN 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

(b)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.

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

(a)1. The ~~WLA Wasteload Allocation~~ for discharges subject to the Department's ~~NPDES MS4 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, and

(b)2. The ~~LA 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.

(3)(2) South Ochlockonee River Planning Unit. Black Creek TMDLs. The bacteriological TMDL 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 ~~WLA Wasteload Allocation~~ for discharges subject to the Department's ~~NPDES MS4 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 ~~LA 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.

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

(a) The ~~WLA Wasteload Allocation~~ for discharges subject to the Department's ~~NPDES MS4 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; and

(b) The ~~LA 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.

(5)(4) Lake Tallavana. The nutrient TMDL Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) for Lake Tallavana is a seven-

year average of annual loads of 11,757 kilograms per year (kg/year) TN and 785 kg/year TP which are intended to achieve the applicable ~~AGM annual geometric mean~~ chlorophyll *a* criterion for high color lakes, 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 ~~MS4 Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) Permitting Program~~ is not applicable; ~~and~~

(c) The ~~LA Load Allocation (LA)~~ for nonpoint sources is a 25% reduction of TN and an 83% reduction of TP based on average loads from the 2002-2012 period; ~~and~~

~~(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.~~

~~(e) While the LA and WLA for TN and TP has been expressed as the percent reduction needed to attain the applicable Class III nutrient criteria, it is the combined reductions from both anthropogenic point and nonpoint sources that will result in the restoration of nutrient conditions in the impaired waterbody. However, it is not the intent of this TMDL to abate natural background conditions.~~

Rulemaking Authority 403.061, 403.067 FS. Law Implemented 403.061, 403.062, 403.067 FS. History—New 10-21-08, Amended 5-17-18, \_\_\_\_\_.

#### 62-304.310 Apalachicola River Basin TMDLs.

(1) Huckleberry Creek. The ~~bacteriological TMDL Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL)~~ for Huckleberry Creek is a median of  $6.85 \times 10^9$  colonies/day for fecal coliform, and is allocated as follows:

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

(b) The ~~LA Load Allocation (LA)~~ for nonpoint sources is a median of  $6.85 \times 10^9$  colonies/day for fecal coliform, which constitutes a ~~68.33 % percent~~ reduction of current fecal coliform loading; ~~and~~

~~(c) The Margin of Safety is implicit.~~

(2) Flat Creek. The ~~bacteriological fecal coliform TMDL~~ for Flat Creek is 400 counts/100mL for fecal coliform, and is allocated as follows:

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

(b) The WLA for discharges subject to the NPDES ~~MS4 Municipal Stormwater~~ Permitting Program, to address anthropogenic sources in the basin such that in-stream concentrations meet the fecal coliform criteria, is not applicable; ~~and~~

(c) 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 January 2007 to December 2007 period, will require a ~~38 % percent~~ 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.~~

(3) Little Gully Creek. The TMDLs to address the low DO dissolved oxygen and nutrient impairments are an 11.3 % percent reduction in both TN total nitrogen (TN) and TP total phosphorus (TP) and are allocated as follows:

(a) The WLA for point sources is not applicable;

(b) The WLA for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES ~~MS4 Municipal Stormwater~~ Permitting Program, to address anthropogenic sources in the basin such that in-stream concentrations meet the DO dissolved oxygen criteria and nutrient targets, is not applicable; ~~and~~

(c) The LA for nonpoint sources is an 11.3 % percent reduction in current anthropogenic loadings of both TN and TP; ~~and~~

~~(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.~~

~~(e) While the LA for nutrients has been expressed as the percent reductions needed to attain the applicable Class III criteria, it is the reductions from anthropogenic nonpoint sources that will result in the required reduction of nutrients. However, it is not the intent of the TMDL to abate natural background conditions.~~

(4) Sweetwater Creek. The ~~bacteriological fecal coliform TMDL~~ for Sweetwater Creek is 400 counts/100 mL for fecal coliform, 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 ~~MS4 Municipal Stormwater~~ Permitting Program, to address anthropogenic sources in the basin such that in-stream concentrations meet the fecal coliform criteria, is not applicable; ~~and~~

(c) 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 January 2007 to December 2007 period, will require a ~~40 % percent~~ 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.~~

Rulemaking Authority 403.061, 403.067 FS. Law Implemented 403.061, 403.062, 403.067 FS. History—New 6-22-05, Amended 10-15-09,\_\_\_\_\_.

62-304.315 Chipola River Basin TMDLs.

(1) Otter Creek. The bacteriological TMDL fecal coliform total maximum daily load (TMDL) for Otter Creek is 400 counts/100mL for fecal coliform, and is allocated as follows:

(a) The WLA Waste load Allocation (WLA) for wastewater sources is not applicable;

(b) The WLA for discharges subject to the Department’s NPDES MS4 National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is not applicable; and

(c) The LA 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 2001 to 2008 period, will require a 35 % percent 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.~~

(2) Jackson Blue Spring and Merritts Mill Pond. The nitrate-nitrite TMDL is an in-stream monthly mean concentration of 0.35 mg/L 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 MS4 National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is not applicable; and.

(c) The LA Load Allocations for nonpoint sources is are to address anthropogenic sources in the basin such that in-stream nitrate-nitrite concentrations meet the TMDL target, which, based on the mean concentrations from the 2000-2011 period, will require a 90 % percent reduction of nitrate-nitrite.

~~(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.~~

Rulemaking Authority 403.061, 403.067 FS. Law Implemented 403.061, 403.062, 403.067 FS. History—New 10-15-09, Amended 5-7-13,\_\_\_\_\_.

62-304.325 Choctawhatchee River Basin TMDLs.

(1) Choctawhatchee River. The bacteriological TMDL fecal coliform Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) for the

Choctawhatchee River from the state line to Wrights Creek is an annual median of  $4.913 \times 10^{13}$  colonies/day, and is allocated as follows:

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

(b) The WLA for discharges subject to the Department’s NPDES MS4 National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is not applicable; and

(c) The LA 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 average measured concentrations for the year the Secretary adopted the verified list that first listed the waterbody as impaired for fecal coliform, will require a 60 % 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 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) Alligator Creek. The bacteriological TMDL for Alligator Creek is 400 counts/100mL for fecal coliform, 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 MS4 National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is not applicable; and

(c) 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 2002 to 2009 period, will require a 94 % percent reduction of sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria; and,

~~(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.~~

~~(e) While the LA for fecal coliform has 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 concentration. However, it is not the intent of the TMDL to abate natural background conditions.~~

(3) Camp Branch. The bacteriological TMDL for Camp Branch is 400 counts/100mL for fecal coliform, and is allocated as follows:

(a) The WLA for wastewater point sources must meet the facility's permit condition. The WLA is granted to the City of Bonifay Wastewater Treatment Facility (WWTF);

(b) The WLA for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES ~~MS4 Municipal Stormwater~~ Permitting Program is not applicable; and

(c) 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 2002 to 2009 period, will require an 88 ~~percent~~ 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.~~

(4) Minnow Creek. The bacteriological TMDL for Minnow Creek is 400 counts/100mL for fecal coliform, 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 ~~MS4 Municipal Stormwater~~ Permitting Program is not applicable; and

(c) 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 2002 to 2009 period, will require an 81 ~~percent~~ reduction of sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria; and,

~~(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.~~

~~(e) While the LA for fecal coliform has 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 concentration. However, it is not the intent of the TMDL to abate natural background conditions.~~

(5) Minnow Creek. The DO dissolved oxygen TMDLs for Minnow Creek are 21,310 lbs/year of TN and 3,195 lbs/year of TP, and are allocated as follows:

(a) The WLA for wastewater point sources is not applicable;

(b) The WLA for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES ~~MS4 Municipal Stormwater~~ Permitting Program is not applicable; and

(c) The LAs for nonpoint sources are to address anthropogenic sources in the basin such that in-stream

concentrations meet the DO dissolved oxygen criterion, which, based on the average of the calculated loadings from the 2003 – 2008 period, will require a 30 ~~percent~~ reduction of TN and 31 ~~percent~~ reduction of TP at sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria; and,

~~(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.~~

~~(e) While the LAs for TN and TP 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 TN and TP concentrations. However, it is not the intent of the TMDL to abate natural background conditions.~~

(6) Sikes Creek. The bacteriological TMDL for Sikes Creek is 400 counts/100mL for fecal coliform, 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 ~~MS4 Municipal Stormwater~~ Permitting Program is not applicable; and

(c) 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 2002 to 2009 period, will require a 48 ~~percent~~ reduction of sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria; and,

~~(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.~~

~~(e) While the LA for fecal coliform has 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 concentration. However, it is not the intent of the TMDL to abate natural background conditions.~~

(7) Sikes Creek. The DO dissolved oxygen TMDL for Sikes Creek is 21,819 lbs/year of TN, 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 ~~MS4 Municipal Stormwater~~ Permitting Program is not applicable; and

(c) The LA for nonpoint sources is to address anthropogenic sources in the basin such that in-stream concentrations meet the DO dissolved oxygen criterion, which, based on the average of the calculated loadings from the 2004-2008 period, will require a 24 ~~percent~~ reduction of TN at sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria; and,

~~(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.~~

~~(e) While the LA for TN has 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 TN concentration. However, it is not the intent of the TMDL to abate natural background conditions.~~

Rulemaking Authority 403.061, 403.067 FS. Law Implemented 403.061, 403.062, 403.067 FS. History—New 8-3-06, Amended 8-26-10, 10-12-10, \_\_\_\_\_.

62-304.330 Pensacola Bay Basin TMDLs.

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

(a) ~~A WLA Wasteload Allocation (WLA) for wastewater point sources is not applicable;~~

(b) ~~The WLA for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES MS4 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; and:~~

(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 1998 to 2005 period, will require a 61 % 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) ~~The Blackwater River (Tidal). Fecal Coliform TMDL. The bacteriological TMDL fecal coliform Total Maximum Daily Load for the Blackwater River (Tidal) is 400 counts/100 mL, for fecal coliform, and is allocated as follows:~~

(a) ~~The WLA for the Milton Wastewater Treatment Facility (Permit Number FL0021903) is that the facility must meet its permit limits for fecal coliform;~~

(b) ~~The WLA for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES MS4 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 2011 period, will~~

require a 7 % percent reduction at sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria; and

(c) ~~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 2003 to 2011 period, will require a 7 % 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 coliform concentrations. However, it is not the intent of these TMDLs to abate natural background conditions.~~

(3) ~~The East Bay River (Marine Portion). Fecal Coliform TMDL. The bacteriological TMDL for the East Bay River (Marine Portion) is 43 counts/100mL for fecal coliform, 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 MS4 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 2011 period, will require a 92 % percent reduction of sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria; and~~

(c) ~~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 2003 to 2011 period, will require a 92 % percent 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 II 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.~~

(4) ~~The Escambia River. Fecal Coliform TMDL. The bacteriological TMDL for the Escambia River is 400 counts/100mL for fecal coliform, 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 MS4 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 2011 period, will require a 5 % ~~percent~~ reduction of sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria; and

(c) 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 2003 to 2011 period, will require a 5 % ~~percent~~ 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.~~

(5) ~~Texar Bayou. Fecal—Coliform—TMDL.~~ The bacteriological TMDL for Texar Bayou is 400 counts/100mL for fecal coliform, 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 MS4 ~~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 2011 period, will require a 49 % ~~percent~~ reduction of sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria; and

(c) 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 2003 to 2011 period, will require a 49 % ~~percent~~ 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.~~

(6) ~~Carpenter Creek. Fecal—Coliform—TMDL.~~ The bacteriological TMDL for Carpenter Creek is 400 counts/100mL for fecal coliform, 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 MS4 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 2006 and 2012, will require a 28 % ~~percent~~ reduction of sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria; and

(c) 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 2006 and 2012, will require a 28 % ~~percent~~ 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.~~

(7) ~~Turkey Creek. Fecal—Coliform—TMDL.~~ The bacteriological TMDL for Turkey Creek is 400 counts/100mL for fecal coliform, 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 MS4 Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is not applicable; and

(c) 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 2006, 2007, and 2009, will require a 73 % ~~percent~~ reduction of sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria. ~~;~~ and,

~~(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.~~

~~(e) While the LA 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) ~~Yellow River. Fecal—Coliform—TMDL.~~ The bacteriological TMDL for the Yellow River is 400 counts/100mL for fecal coliform, 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 MS4 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 2011 period, will

require a 60 % ~~percent~~ reduction of sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria; and

(c) 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 2003 to 2011 period, will require a 60 % ~~percent~~ 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.~~

(9) Judges Bayou (freshwater). The DO TMDL for the freshwater sections of Judges Bayou is a 74 % ~~percent~~ reduction in TN total nitrogen (TN) to address a dissolved oxygen impairment, 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 MS4 Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is to address anthropogenic sources in the basin such that in-stream concentrations meet the TN target which, based on reference stream concentrations for the 2003-2010 period, will require a 74 % ~~percent~~ reduction of TN for sources contributing to the DO dissolved oxygen impairment; and;

(c) The LA for nonpoint sources is to address anthropogenic sources in the basin such that in-stream concentrations meet the TN target which, based on reference stream concentrations from the 2003 to 2010 period, will require a 74 ~~percent~~ reduction of TN for sources contributing to the dissolved oxygen impairment.

~~(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.~~

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

(10) North Escambia Bay and Judges Bayou (marine). The TP total phosphorus (TP) TMDL for the Pensacola Bay estuary required to restore the marine sections of North Escambia Bay and Judges Bayou is 601,345 lbs/year, a 35% ~~percent~~ reduction in TP from the 2002-2009 period to address nutrient impairments. The existing TN total nitrogen (TN) loading to the Pensacola Bay estuary is 16,795,853 lbs/year, and no reduction is required. The TMDL is allocated as follows:

(a) The WLA for wastewater point sources discharging to the lower Escambia River and areas adjacent to the impaired waters is divided between GulfPower Company (NPDES permit FL0002275), Pace Water System, Inc. (NPDES permit FL0102202), and Ascend Performance Materials LLC (NPDES permit FL0002488). The allocation to GulfPower Company for TP is 2,852 lbs/year and 21,392 lbs/year for TN. The allocation to Pace Water System, Inc. for TP is 3,852 lbs/year and 32,052 lbs/year for TN. The allocation to Ascend Performance Materials, LLC for TP is 5,147 lbs/year 73,171 lbs/yr for TN; and

(b) The WLA for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES MS4 Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is to address anthropogenic sources in the basin such that in-stream concentration meet the TP and TN targets which, based on modeled concentration for the 2002-2009 period, will require a 35 % ~~percent~~ reduction of TP and a 0 (zero) % ~~percent~~ reduction in TN for sources contributing to the nutrient impairment; and,

(c) The LA for nonpoint sources is to address anthropogenic sources in the basin such that in-stream concentrations meet the TN and TP targets which, based on modeled concentrations from the 2002 to 2009 period, will require a 35 % ~~percent~~ reduction of TP and a 0 (zero) % ~~percent~~ reduction in TN for sources contributing to the nutrient impairment; and;

~~(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.~~

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

~~(d)(f)~~ The Department will establish the detailed allocation for sources in paragraphs (b) and (c), above, pursuant to Section 403.067(6)(a), F.S.

(11) Bayou Chico (marine). The TMDL for the marine sections of Bayou Chico is a 30 % ~~percent~~ reduction in TN total nitrogen (TN) and a 30 % ~~percent~~ reduction for TP total phosphorus (TP) to address a nutrient impairment, and is allocated as follows:

(a) The WLA for wastewater point sources is not applicable; and

(b) The WLA for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES MS4 Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is to address anthropogenic sources in the basin such that in-stream concentrations meet the TN and TP targets which, based on modeled concentrations for the "2002-2009 period," and will require a 30 % ~~percent~~ reduction of both TN and TP for sources contributing to the nutrient impairment; and;

(c) The LA for nonpoint sources is to address anthropogenic sources in the basin such that in-stream

concentrations meet the TN and TP targets which, based on modeled concentrations from the 2002 to 2009 period, will require a 30 % ~~percent~~ reduction of both TN and TP for sources contributing to the nutrient impairment.;

~~(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.~~

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

Rulemaking Authority 403.061, 403.067 FS. Law Implemented 403.061, 403.062, 403.067 FS. History—New 6-3-08, Amended 11-14-12, 2-27-13, 6-7-13,\_\_\_\_\_.

62-304.335 Perdido Bay Basin TMDLs.

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

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

~~(b) The WLA for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES MS4 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; and~~

~~(c) The LA 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 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 bacteriological TMDL Total Maximum Daily Load is 400 counts/100 ml for fecal coliform and is allocated as follows:~~

(a) The WLA for wastewater point sources subject to the Department's NPDES 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 WLA for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES MS4 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; and

(c) 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 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 bacteriological TMDL Total Maximum Daily Load for Fecal Coliforms for Tenmile Creek is 400 counts/100 ml for fecal coliform 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 MS4 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; and~~

~~(c) 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 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.~~

(4) ~~Fecal Coliform TMDL for Brushy Creek.~~ The bacteriological TMDL for Brushy Creek is 400 counts/100mL for fecal coliform, 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 MS4 ~~Municipal Stormwater~~ Permitting Program is not applicable; and

(c) 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 2004 to 2011 period, will require a 64 % ~~percent~~ reduction of sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria.; and;

~~(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.~~

~~(e) While the LA for fecal coliform has been expressed as the percent reductions needed to attain the applicable Class III criteria, it is the combined reductions from all anthropogenic 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.~~

Rulemaking Authority 403.061, 403.067 FS. Law Implemented 403.061, 403.062, 403.067 FS. History—New 6-3-08, Amended 11-14-12, \_\_\_\_\_.

NORTHEAST FLORIDA TMDLs

62-304.400 Upper Suwannee River Basin TMDLs.

(1) Upper Suwannee River Basin Fecal Coliform ~~TMDLs, Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs).~~ For each Class III surface water of the state in the Upper Suwannee River Basin verified as impaired for fecal coliform, the TMDL is 400 counts/100 mL fecal coliform and shall be allocated as follows:

(2) The ~~WLA Wasteload Allocation (WLA) for the NPDES National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) wastewater point sources is not applicable;~~

(3) The WLA for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES ~~MS4 Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) Permitting Program is not applicable; and~~

(4) The ~~LA Load Allocation (LA) for nonpoint sources is to address anthropogenic sources in the basin such that the in-waterbody concentrations meet the 400 counts/100 mL fecal coliform criterion.; and;~~

~~(5) The Margin of Safety is implicit.~~

~~(6) While the LA for fecal coliform is expressed as the in-waterbody concentration needed to attain the applicable Class III criteria, it is the combined reductions from all anthropogenic~~

~~sources that will result in the required reduction of in-waterbody fecal coliform concentration. It is not the intent of the TMDL to abate natural background conditions.~~

Rulemaking Authority 403.061, 403.067 FS. Law Implemented 403.061, 403.062, 403.067 FS. History—New 9-14-14, Amended \_\_\_\_\_.

62-304.405 Lower Suwannee River Basin TMDLs.

(1) Lower Suwannee River Basin Fecal Coliform ~~TMDLs, Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs).~~ For each Class III surface water of the state in the Lower Suwannee River Basin verified as impaired for fecal coliform, the TMDL is 400 counts/100 mL fecal coliform and shall be allocated as follows:

(a) The ~~WLA Wasteload Allocation (WLA) for the NPDES National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) wastewater point sources is not applicable;~~

(b) The WLA for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES ~~MS4 Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) Permitting Program is not applicable; and~~

(c) The LA for nonpoint sources is to address anthropogenic sources in the basin such that the in-waterbody concentrations meet the 400 counts/100 mL fecal coliform criterion.; and;

~~(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.~~

~~(e) While the LA for fecal coliform is expressed as the in-waterbody concentration needed to attain the applicable Class III criteria, it is the combined reductions from all anthropogenic sources that will result in the required reduction of in-waterbody fecal coliform concentration. It is not the intent of the TMDL to abate natural background conditions.~~

(2) Suwannee River (downstream of the confluence with the Withlacoochee River), Middle Suwannee Planning Unit. The TMDLs for the Suwannee River (downstream of the confluence with the Withlacoochee River) are to achieve 0.35 mg/L nitrate-nitrite for the discharge from Suwannee River, and are allocated as follows:

~~(a) Suwannee River (downstream of the confluence with the Withlacoochee River).~~

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

~~(a)1. The WLA Wasteload Allocation (WLA) for wastewater point sources is not applicable.;~~

~~(b)2. The WLA for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES MS4 National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater (NPDES) Permitting Program is not applicable; and;~~

~~(c)3. The LA Load Allocation (LA) for nonpoint sources is to meet a monthly average of 0.35 mg/L nitrate-nitrite, 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,~~

~~4. The Margin of Safety is implicit.~~

~~(3)(b) Branford Springs. The TMDL for Branford Springs is to achieve a monthly average of 0.35 mg/L nitrate-nitrite, and is allocated as follows:~~

~~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)1. The WLA for wastewater point sources is not applicable;~~

~~(b)2. The WLA for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES MS4 Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is not applicable; ~~and,~~~~

~~(c)3. The LA for nonpoint sources is to meet a monthly average of 0.35 mg/L nitrate-nitrite. ~~nitrate-N~~. The percent reduction is an estimated 61 ~~%~~. ~~percent~~. Achievement of the TMDL constitutes meeting the water quality target;~~;~~ ~~and,~~~~

~~4. The Margin of Safety is implicit.~~

~~(4)(e) Falmouth Springs. The TMDL for Falmouth Springs is to achieve a monthly average of 0.35 mg/L nitrate-nitrite, and is allocated as follows:~~

~~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)1. The WLA for wastewater point sources is not applicable;~~

~~(b)2. The WLA for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES MS4 Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is not applicable; ~~and,~~~~

~~(c)3. The LA for nonpoint sources is to meet a monthly average of 0.35 mg/L nitrate-nitrite. ~~nitrate-N~~. The percent reduction is an estimated 62 ~~%~~. ~~percent~~. Achievement of the TMDL constitutes meeting the water quality target;~~;~~ ~~and,~~~~

~~4. The Margin of Safety is implicit.~~

~~(5)(d) Royal Springs. The TMDL for Royal Springs is to achieve a monthly average of 0.35 mg/L nitrate-nitrite, and is allocated as follows:~~

~~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)1. The WLA for wastewater point sources is not applicable;~~

~~(b)2. The WLA for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES MS4 Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is not applicable; ~~and,~~~~

~~(c)3. The LA for nonpoint sources is to meet a monthly average of 0.35 mg/L nitrate-nitrite. ~~nitrate-N~~. The percent reduction is an estimated 74 ~~%~~. ~~percent~~. Achievement of the TMDL constitutes meeting the water quality target;~~;~~ ~~and,~~~~

~~4. The Margin of Safety is implicit.~~

~~(6)(e) Ruth Springs. The TMDL for Ruth Springs is to achieve a monthly average of 0.35 mg/L nitrate-nitrite, and is allocated as follows:~~

~~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)1. The WLA for wastewater point sources is not applicable;~~

~~(b)2. The WLA for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES MS4 Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is not applicable; ~~and,~~~~

~~(c)3. The LA for nonpoint sources is to meet a monthly average of 0.35 mg/L nitrate-nitrite. ~~nitrate-N~~. The percent reduction is an estimated 92 ~~%~~. ~~percent~~. Achievement of the TMDL constitutes meeting the water quality target;~~;~~ ~~and,~~~~

~~4. The Margin of Safety is implicit.~~

~~(7)(f) Troy Springs. The TMDL for Troy Springs is to achieve a monthly average of 0.35 mg/L nitrate-nitrite, and is allocated as follows:~~

~~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)1. The WLA for wastewater point sources is not applicable;~~

~~(b)2. The WLA for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES MS4 Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is not applicable; ~~and,~~~~

~~(c)3. The LA for nonpoint sources is to meet a monthly average of 0.35 mg/L nitrate-nitrite. ~~nitrate-N~~. The percent reduction is an estimated 81 ~~%~~. ~~percent~~. Achievement of the TMDL constitutes meeting the water quality target;~~;~~ ~~and,~~~~

~~4. The Margin of Safety is implicit.~~

~~(3) Lower Suwannee Planning Unit.~~

~~(8)(a) Fanning Springs. The TMDL for Fanning Springs is to achieve a monthly average of 0.35 mg/L nitrate-nitrite, and is allocated as follows:~~

~~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)1. The WLA for wastewater point sources is not applicable;~~

~~(b)2. The WLA for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES MS4 Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is not applicable; ~~and,~~~~

~~(c)3. The LA for nonpoint sources is to meet a monthly average of 0.35 mg/L nitrate-nitrite. ~~nitrate-N~~. The percent reduction is an estimated 92 ~~%~~. ~~percent~~. Achievement of the TMDL constitutes meeting the water quality target;~~;~~ ~~and,~~~~

~~4. The Margin of Safety is implicit.~~

~~(9)(b)~~ Manatee Springs. The TMDL for Manatee Springs is to achieve a monthly average of 0.35 mg/L nitrate-nitrite, and is allocated as follows:

~~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)1-~~ The WLA for wastewater point sources is not applicable;~~;~~

~~(b)2-~~ The WLA for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES MS4 Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is not applicable; ~~and;~~

~~(c)3-~~ The LA for nonpoint sources is to meet a monthly average of 0.35 mg/L nitrate-nitrite, nitrate-N. The percent reduction is an estimated 79 %. ~~percent~~. Achievement of the TMDL constitutes meeting the water quality target; ~~and;~~

~~4. The Margin of Safety is implicit.~~

~~(10)(e)~~ Lower Suwannee Estuary. The TMDL for Lower Suwannee Estuary is to achieve a monthly average of 0.35 mg/L nitrate-nitrite, and is allocated as follows:

~~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)1-~~ The WLA for wastewater point sources is not applicable;~~;~~

~~(b)2-~~ The WLA for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES MS4 Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is not applicable; ~~and;~~

~~(c)3-~~ The LA for nonpoint sources is to meet a monthly average of 0.35 mg/L nitrate-nitrite, nitrate-N. The range of percent reduction necessary to achieve the LA is estimated between 30 and 58 % ~~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.~~

Rulemaking Authority 403.061, 403.067 FS. Law Implemented 403.061, 403.062, 403.067 FS. History—New 12-3-03, Amended 11-16-08, 9-14-14, \_\_\_\_\_.

62-304.406 Aucilla River Basin TMDLs.

(1) Wacissa River. The nutrient TMDL Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) for the Wacissa River is an in-stream monthly arithmetic mean concentration of 0.20 mg/L nitrate-nitrite, nitrate, and is allocated as follows:

(a) The WLA wasteload allocation (WLA) for wastewater point sources is not applicable;

(b) The WLA for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES MS4 National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) Permitting Program is a 39% reduction of nitrate-nitrite based on average concentrations from the 2005-2015 period; and

(c) The LA Load Allocation (LA) for nonpoint sources is a 39% reduction of nitrate-nitrite based on average loads from the 2005-2015 period; ~~and;~~

~~(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.~~

~~(e) While the LA and WLA for nitrate has been expressed as the percent reduction needed to attain the applicable Class III nutrient criteria, it is the combined reductions from both anthropogenic point and nonpoint sources that will result in the restoration of nutrient conditions in the impaired waterbody. However, it is not the intent of this TMDL to abate natural background conditions.~~

(2) Wacissa Springs. The nutrient TMDL for Wacissa Springs is a monthly arithmetic mean of 0.24 mg/L nitrate-nitrite at the spring vent, 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 MS4 Permitting Program is a 38% reduction of nitrate-nitrite based on average concentrations from the 2005-2015 period; and

(c) The LA Load Allocation (LA) for nonpoint sources is a 38% reduction of nitrate-nitrite based on average loads from the 2005-2015 period; ~~and;~~

~~(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.~~

~~(e) While the LA and WLA for nitrate has been expressed as the percent reduction needed to attain the applicable Class III nutrient criteria, it is the combined reductions from both anthropogenic point and nonpoint sources that will result in the restoration of nutrient conditions in the impaired waterbody. However, it is not the intent of this TMDL to abate natural background conditions.~~

Rulemaking Authority 403.061, 403.067 FS. Law Implemented 403.061, 403.062, 403.067 FS. History—New 5-30-17, Amended \_\_\_\_\_.

62-304.410 Santa Fe River Basin TMDLs.

(1) Santa Fe River TMDLs. Santa Fe River TMDL for nutrient and dissolved oxygen impairments: The TMDL 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-nitrite, nitrate-N, and is allocated as follows:

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

(b) The WLA for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES MS4 National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is are to meet a monthly average in-stream ambient water quality target of 0.35 mg/L nitrate-nitrite, 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

(c) The ~~LA Load Allocations (LA)~~ for nonpoint sources ~~is~~ are to meet a monthly average of 0.35 mg/L nitrate-nitrite, 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,~~

~~(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.~~

~~(2) New River TMDLs.~~

~~(2)(a) New River TMDL, for fecal coliform impairment.~~

The bacteriological TMDL Total Maximum Daily Load for New River 400 counts/100mL for fecal coliform, and is allocated as follows:

~~(a)1-~~ The WLA for wastewater point sources is not applicable; ~~;~~

~~(b)2-~~ The WLA for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES MS4 Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is not applicable; ~~and;~~

~~(c)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.~~

~~(3)(b) New River TMDL, for dissolved oxygen impairment. The DO TMDL Total Maximum Daily Load for the New River is allocated as follows:~~

~~(a)1-~~ The WLA for wastewater point sources is not applicable; ~~;~~

~~(b)2-~~ The WLA for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES MS4 Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is not applicable; ~~and;~~

~~(c)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 TN total nitrogen (TN) loading to the upper portion of the New River, a 13 % percent reduction of current anthropogenic TN total nitrogen (TN) loading to the lower portion of the New River, and a 38 % percent reduction of current anthropogenic TP total phosphorus (TP) loading to the lower portion of the New River, based on measured concentrations from the 1995 to 2006 period.

~~(4)(3) Alligator Lake TMDLs. Alligator Lake TMDL for nutrient and dissolved oxygen impairments. The nutrient and DO TMDL for nutrients in Alligator Lake is 42,595 pounds/year of TN total nitrogen (a 28.4 % percent reduction)~~

and 3,050 pounds/year of TP total phosphorus (a 61.2 % percent reduction) 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 MS4 Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is not applicable; ~~and~~

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

~~(d) The Margin of safety is implicit.~~

~~(5)(4) Santa Fe River Basin Fecal Coliform TMDLs. For each Class III surface water of the state in the Santa Fe River Basin verified as impaired for fecal coliform, the TMDL is 400 counts/100 mL fecal coliform and shall be allocated as follows:~~

(a) The WLA for NPDES wastewater point sources is established by their NPDES permit conditions included to attain the fecal coliform criteria;

(b) The WLA for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES MS4 Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) Permitting Program is to address anthropogenic sources in the basin such that the in-waterbody concentrations meet the 400 counts/100 mL fecal coliform criterion; ~~and~~

(c) The LA for nonpoint sources is to address anthropogenic sources in the basin such that the in-waterbody concentrations meet the 400 counts/100 mL fecal coliform criterion; ~~and;~~

~~(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.~~

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

Rulemaking Authority 403.061, 403.067 FS. Law Implemented 403.061, 403.062, 403.067 FS. History—New 11-16-08, Amended 12-7-08, 9-14-14, \_\_\_\_\_.

62-304.415 Lower St. Johns River Basin TMDLs.

~~Lower St. Johns River.~~

(1) Lower St. Johns River (freshwater segments from Buffalo Bluff to Black Creek). The TMDL 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 TP Total Phosphorus (TP) and 8,571,563 kg/y of TN, Total Nitrogen (TN); and is allocated as follows:

(a) The WLA 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; ~~and~~

(b) The LA 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) Lower St. Johns River (marine segments). The TMDL 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 TN Total Nitrogen (TN), and is allocated as follows:

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

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

(a) The WLA Wasteload Allocation for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES MS4 National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is a 63 % ~~percent~~ reduction of current anthropogenic fecal coliform loading; ~~and~~

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

(a) The WLA Wasteload Allocation for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES MS4 National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is an 87 % ~~percent~~ reduction of current anthropogenic fecal coliform loading; ~~and~~

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

(a) The WLA Wasteload Allocation for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES MS4 National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is a 92 % ~~percent~~ reduction of current anthropogenic fecal coliform loading; ~~and~~

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

(a) The WLA Wasteload Allocation for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES MS4 National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is a 92 % ~~percent~~ reduction of current anthropogenic fecal coliform loading; ~~and~~

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

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

(b) The WLA Wasteload Allocation for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES MS4 National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is an 83 % ~~percent~~ reduction of current anthropogenic fecal coliform loading; ~~and~~

(c) The LA 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 bacteriological TMDL 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 WLA Wasteload Allocation for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES MS4 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 LA 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 bacteriological TMDL 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 WLA Wasteload Allocation for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES MS4 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 LA 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 bacteriological TMDL 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 WLA Wasteload Allocation for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES MS4 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 LA 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 bacteriological TMDL 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 WLA Wasteload Allocation for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES MS4 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 LA 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 bacteriological TMDL Total Maximum Daily Load for the Ribault River is 400 counts/100 mL for fecal coliform, and is allocated as follows:

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

(b) The WLA Wasteload Allocation for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES MS4 National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is a 50 % ~~percent~~ reduction of current anthropogenic fecal coliform loading; and

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

~~(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.~~

(13) Big Davis Creek. The bacteriological TMDL Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) for Big Davis Creek is 400 counts/100mL for fecal coliform, and is allocated as follows:

(a) The WLA Wasteload Allocation (WLA) for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES MS4 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 1995 to 2007 period, will require a 69 % ~~percent~~ reduction of sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria; and

(b) The LA 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 1995 to 2007 period, will require a 69 % ~~percent~~ reduction of sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria.;

~~(c) The Margin of Safety is implicit; and,~~

~~(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.~~

(14) Big Fishweir Creek. The bacteriological TMDL for Big Fishweir Creek is 400 counts/100mL for fecal coliform, and is allocated as follows:

(a) The WLA for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES MS4 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 1996 to 2008 period, will require a 87 % ~~percent~~ reduction of sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria; and

(b) 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 1996 to 2008 period, will require a 87 % ~~percent~~ reduction of sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria.;

~~(c) The Margin of Safety is implicit; and,~~

~~(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.~~

(15) Block House Creek. The bacteriological TMDL for Block House Creek is 400 counts/100mL for fecal coliform, and is allocated as follows:

(a) The WLA for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES MS4 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 1991 to 2006 period, will

require a 82 % ~~percent~~ reduction of sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria; and

(b) 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 1991 to 2006 period, will require a 82 % ~~percent~~ reduction of sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria.;

~~(c) The Margin of Safety is implicit; and,~~

~~(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.~~

(16) Deep Bottom Creek. The bacteriological TMDL for Deep Bottom Creek is 400 counts/100mL for fecal coliform, and is allocated as follows:

(a) The WLA for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES MS4 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 2007 period, will require a 82 % ~~percent~~ reduction of sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria; and

(b) 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 1999 to 2007 period, will require a 82 % ~~percent~~ reduction of sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria.;

~~(c) The Margin of Safety is implicit; and,~~

~~(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.~~

(17) Deer Creek. The bacteriological TMDL for Deer Creek is 400 counts/100mL for fecal coliform, and is allocated as follows:

(a) The WLA for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES MS4 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 1995 to 2007 period, will require a 86 % ~~percent~~ reduction of sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria; and

(b) 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 86 % ~~percent~~ reduction of sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria.;

~~(c) The Margin of Safety is implicit; and,~~

~~(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.~~

(18) McCoy Creek. The bacteriological TMDL for McCoy Creek is 400 counts/100mL for fecal coliform, and is allocated as follows:

(a) The WLA for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES MS4 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 1995 to 2007 period, will require a 84 % ~~percent~~ reduction of sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria; and

(b) 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 84 % ~~percent~~ reduction of sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria.;

~~(c) The Margin of Safety is implicit; and,~~

~~(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.~~

(19) Miller Creek. The bacteriological TMDL for Miller Creek is 400 counts/100mL for fecal coliform, and is allocated as follows:

(a) The WLA for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES MS4 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 1991 to 2007 period, will require a 92 % ~~percent~~ reduction of sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria; and

(b) 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 1991 to 2007 period, will require a 92 % ~~percent~~ reduction of sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria;‡

~~(c) The Margin of Safety is implicit; and,~~

~~(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.~~

(20) New Castle Creek. The bacteriological TMDL for New Castle Creek is 400 counts/100mL for fecal coliform, and is allocated as follows:

(a) The WLA for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES MS4 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 1991 to 2006 period, will require a 84 % ~~percent~~ reduction of sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria; and

(b) 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 1991 to 2006 period, will require a 84 % ~~percent~~ reduction of sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria;‡

~~(c) The Margin of Safety is implicit; and,~~

~~(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.~~

(21) Open Creek. The bacteriological TMDL for Open Creek is 400 counts/100mL for fecal coliform, and is allocated as follows:

(a) The WLA for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES MS4 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 1996 to 2007 period, will require a 60 % ~~percent~~ reduction of sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria; and

(b) 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 1996 to 2007 period, will require a 60 % ~~percent~~ reduction of sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria;‡

~~(c) The Margin of Safety is implicit; and,~~

~~(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.~~

(22) Sherman Creek. The bacteriological TMDL for Sherman Creek is 400 counts/100mL for fecal coliform, and is allocated as follows:

(a) The WLA for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES MS4 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 1996 to 2008 period, will require a 71 % ~~percent~~ reduction of sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria; and

(b) 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 1996 to 2008 period, will require a 71 % ~~percent~~ reduction of sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria;‡

~~(c) The Margin of Safety is implicit; and,~~

~~(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.~~

(23) Terrapin Creek. The bacteriological TMDL for Terrapin Creek is 400 counts/100mL for fecal coliform, and is allocated as follows:

(a) The WLA for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES MS4 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 1995 to 2007 period, will require a 71 % ~~percent~~ reduction of sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria; and

(b) 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 71 % ~~percent~~ reduction of sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria;‡

~~(c) The Margin of Safety is implicit; and,~~

~~(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.~~

(24) Trout River, freshwater segment. The bacteriological TMDL for the freshwater segment of Trout River is 400 counts/100mL for fecal coliform, and is allocated as follows:

(a) The WLA for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES MS4 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 1996 to 2007 period, will require a 66 % ~~percent~~ reduction of sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria; and

(b) 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 1996 to 2007 period, will require a 66 % ~~percent~~ reduction of sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria; and

~~(c) The Margin of Safety is implicit; and,~~

~~(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.~~

(25) Trout River, marine segment. The bacteriological TMDL for the marine segment of Trout River is 400 counts/100mL for fecal coliform, and is allocated as follows:

(a) The WLA for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES MS4 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 1996 to 2007 period, will require a 60 % ~~percent~~ reduction of sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria; and

(b) 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 1996 to 2007 period, will require a 60 % ~~percent~~ reduction of sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria; and

~~(c) The Margin of Safety is implicit; and,~~

~~(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.~~

(26) Arlington River. The TMDL for Arlington River is a 30 % ~~percent~~ reduction in TN total nitrogen (TN) to address a nutrient impairment, 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 MS4 Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is to address anthropogenic sources in the basin such that in-stream concentrations meet the TN target which, based on the measured concentrations from the 1973 to 2008 period, will require a 30 % ~~percent~~ reduction of TN for sources contributing to the nutrient impairment; and

(c) The LA for nonpoint sources is to address anthropogenic sources in the basin such that in-stream concentrations meet the TN target which, based on the measured concentrations from the 1973 to 2008 period, will require a 30 % ~~percent~~ reduction of TN for sources contributing to the nutrient impairment; and

~~(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit;~~

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

~~(d)(f) The percent reduction for TN identified in this TMDL is established to be consistent with the TMDLs for TN identified in subsections (1) and (2) of this rule. The required reductions are not additive to the extent they are protective of this waterbody and the mainstem of the Lower St. John's River.~~

(27) Black Creek. The TMDL for Black Creek is a lead concentration of 0.545 ug/L and is allocated as follows:

(a) The WLA for wastewater facilities discharging lead is that they shall not exceed the lead criterion;

(b) The WLA for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES MS4 Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is to address anthropogenic sources in the basin such that in-stream concentrations meet the lead criterion which, based on the measured concentrations from the 2001 to 2008 period, will require a 73.2 % ~~percent~~ reduction from sources contributing to exceedances of the lead criterion; and

(c) The LA for nonpoint sources is to address anthropogenic sources in the basin such that in-stream concentrations meet the lead criterion which, based on the measured concentrations from the 2001 to 2008 period, will require a 73.2 % ~~percent~~ reduction from sources contributing to exceedances of the lead criterion; and

~~(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit; and,~~

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

(28) Black Creek – South Fork. The TMDL for the Black Creek – South Fork is a lead concentration of 0.545 ug/L and is allocated as follows:

(a) The WLA for wastewater point sources discharging lead is that they shall not exceed the lead criterion;

(b) The WLA for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES ~~MS4 Municipal Stormwater~~ Permitting Program is to address anthropogenic sources in the basin such that in-stream concentrations meet the lead criterion which, based on the measured concentrations from the 2001 to 2008 period, will require a 76.8 % ~~percent~~ reduction from sources contributing to exceedances of the lead criterion; and

(c) The LA for nonpoint sources is to address anthropogenic sources in the basin such that in-stream concentrations meet the lead criterion which, based on the measured concentrations from the 2001 to 2008 period, will require a 76.8 % ~~percent~~ reduction from sources contributing to exceedances of the lead criterion.;

~~(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit; and,~~

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

(29) Doctors Lake. The TMDL for Doctors Lake is a 50 % ~~percent~~ reduction in TN to address the nutrient impairment, 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 ~~MS4 Municipal Stormwater~~ Permitting Program is to address anthropogenic sources in the basin such that in-stream concentrations meet the TN which, based on the measured concentrations from the 1971 to 2008 period, will require a 50 % ~~percent~~ reduction of TN for sources contributing to exceedances of the nutrient criteria; and

(c) The LA for nonpoint sources is to address anthropogenic sources in the basin such that in-stream concentrations meet the TN target which, based on the measured concentrations from the 1971 to 2008 period, will require a 50 % ~~percent~~ reduction of TN for sources contributing to exceedances of the nutrient criteria.;

~~(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit;~~

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

~~(d)(f) The percent reduction for TN identified in this TMDL is established to be consistent with the TMDLs for TN identified in subsections (1) and (2), of this rule. The required reductions are not additive to the extent they are protective of this waterbody and the mainstem of the Lower St. John's River.~~

(30) Dog Branch. The TMDLs for Dog Branch are a 30 % ~~percent~~ reduction in TN and a 30 % ~~percent~~ reduction in ~~TP total phosphorus (TP)~~ to address low ~~DO Dissolved Oxygen (DO)~~ and nutrient impairments, and are allocated as follows:

(a) The WLA for wastewater point sources is not applicable;

(b) The WLA for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES ~~MS4 Municipal Stormwater~~ Permitting Program is to address anthropogenic sources in the basin such that in-stream concentrations meet the TN and TP targets which, based on the measured concentrations from the 1985 to 2008 period, will require a 30 % ~~percent~~ reduction in TN and a 30 % ~~percent~~ reduction in TP from sources contributing to exceedances of the DO and nutrient criteria; and

(c) The LAs for nonpoint sources are to address anthropogenic sources in the basin such that in-stream concentrations meet the TN and TP targets which, based on the measured concentrations from the 1985 to 2008 period, will require a 30 % ~~percent~~ reduction of TN and a 30 % ~~percent~~ reduction of TP from sources contributing to exceedances of the DO and nutrient criteria.;

~~(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit;~~

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

~~(d)(f) The percent reductions for TN and TP identified in this TMDL are established to be consistent with the TMDLs for TN and TP identified in subsections (1) and (2), as applicable, of this rule. The required reductions are not additive to the extent they are protective of this waterbody and the mainstem of the Lower St. John's River.~~

(31) Greene Creek. The bacteriological TMDL for Greene Creek is 400 counts/100mL for fecal coliform, 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 ~~MS4 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 2002 to 2008 period, will require a 45 % ~~percent~~ reduction of sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria; and

(c) 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 2002 to 2008 period, will require a 45 % ~~percent~~ reduction of sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria.;

~~(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit; and,~~

~~(e) While the LA and WLA for fecal coliform has 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.~~

(32) Grog Branch. The bacteriological TMDL for Grog Branch is 400 counts/100mL for fecal coliform, 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 ~~MS4 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 2001 to 2008 period, will require a 59 % ~~percent~~ reduction of sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria; and

(c) 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 2001 to 2008 period, will require a 59 % ~~percent~~ reduction of 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.~~

(33) Julington Creek. The bacteriological TMDL for Julington Creek is 400 counts/100mL for fecal coliform, 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 ~~MS4 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 2001 to 2008 period, will require a 59 % ~~percent~~ reduction of sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria; and

(c) 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 2001 to 2008 period, will require a 59 % ~~percent~~ reduction of 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.~~

(34) Little Black Creek. The bacteriological TMDL for Little Black Creek is 400 counts/100mL for fecal coliform, and is allocated as follows:

(a) The WLA for the Ridaught Landing Wastewater Treatment Facility is that it must meet its NPDES permit conditions;

(b) The WLA for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES ~~MS4 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 2001 to 2008 period, will require a 27 % ~~percent~~ reduction of sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria; and

(c) 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 2001 to 2008 period, will require a 27 % ~~percent~~ reduction of 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.~~

(35) Middle Trout River. The TMDLs for Middle Trout River are a 30 % ~~percent~~ reduction in TN and a 70 % ~~percent~~ reduction in TP to address the DO and nutrient impairments, and are allocated as follows:

(a) The WLA for wastewater point sources is not applicable;

(b) The WLA for discharges subject to the Department’s NPDES MS4 Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is to address anthropogenic sources in the basin such that in-stream concentrations meet the TN and TP targets which, based on the measured concentrations from the 1967 to 2008 period, will require a 30 % ~~percent~~ reduction of TN and a 70 % ~~percent~~ reduction of TP from sources contributing to exceedances of the DO and nutrient criteria; and

(c) The LAs for nonpoint sources are to address anthropogenic sources in the basin such that in-stream concentrations meet the TN and TP targets which, based on the measured concentrations from the 1967 to 2008 period, will require a 30 % ~~percent~~ reduction of TN and a 70 % ~~percent~~ reduction of TP from sources contributing to exceedances of the DO and nutrient criteria.;

~~(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit;~~

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

~~(d)(f) The percent reduction for TN identified in this TMDL is established to be consistent with the TMDLs for TN identified in subsections (1) and (2), of this rule. The required reductions are not additive to the extent they are protective of this waterbody and the mainstem of the Lower St. John’s River.~~

(36) Mill Creek. The bacteriological TMDL for Mill Creek is 400 counts/100mL for fecal coliform, 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 MS4 ~~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 2002 to 2008 period, will

require a 72 % ~~percent~~ reduction of sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria; and

(c) 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 2002 to 2008 period, will require a 72 % ~~percent~~ reduction of 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.~~

(37) Mill Creek. The TMDLs for Mill Creek are a 30 % ~~percent~~ reduction in TN and a 30 % ~~percent~~ reduction in TP to address the DO and nutrient impairments, and are allocated as follows:

(a) The WLA for wastewater point sources is not applicable;

(b) The WLA for discharges subject to the Department’s NPDES MS4 ~~Municipal Stormwater~~ Permitting Program is to address anthropogenic sources in the basin such that in-stream concentrations meet the TN and TP targets which, based on the measured concentrations from the 1992 to 2008 period, will require a 30 % ~~percent~~ reduction of TN and a 30 % ~~percent~~ reduction of TP from sources contributing to exceedances of the DO and nutrient criteria; and

(c) The LA for nonpoint sources is to address anthropogenic sources in the basin such that in-stream concentrations meet the TN and TP targets which, based on the measured concentrations from the 1992 to 2008 period, will require a 30 % ~~percent~~ reduction of TN and a 30 % ~~percent~~ reduction of TP from sources contributing to exceedances of the DO and nutrient criteria.;

~~(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit;~~

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

~~(d)(f) The percent reductions for TN and TP identified in this TMDL are established to be consistent with the TMDLs for TN and TP identified in subsections (1) and (2), as applicable, of this rule. The required reductions are not additive to the extent they are protective of this waterbody and the mainstem of the Lower St. John’s River.~~

(38) Ortega River. The bacteriological TMDL for Ortega River is 400 counts/100mL for fecal coliform, 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 MS4 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 2001 to 2008 period, will require a 72 % ~~percent~~ reduction of sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria; and

(c) 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 2001 to 2008 period, will require a 72 % ~~percent~~ reduction of 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.~~

(39) Ortega River. The TMDL for Ortega River is a 30 % ~~percent~~ reduction in TN to address the DO and nutrient impairments, 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 MS4 Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is to address anthropogenic sources in the basin such that in-stream concentrations meet the TN target which, based on the measured concentrations from the 1967 to 2008 period, will require a 30 % ~~percent~~ reduction of TN from sources contributing to exceedances of the DO and nutrient criteria; and

(c) The LA for nonpoint sources is to address anthropogenic sources in the basin such that in-stream concentrations meet the TN target which, based on the measured concentrations from the 1967 to 2008 period, will require a 30 % ~~percent~~ reduction of TN from sources contributing to exceedances of the DO and nutrient criteria.;

~~(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit;~~

~~(e) While the LA and WLA for TN have been expressed as the percent reductions needed to attain the applicable Class III DO and nutrient criteria, it is the combined reductions from both anthropogenic point and nonpoint sources that will result in the required reduction of in stream TN concentration.~~

~~However, it is not the intent of the TMDL to abate natural background conditions; and,~~

~~(d)(f) The percent reduction for TN identified in this TMDL is established to be consistent with the TMDLs for TN identified in subsections (1) and (2) of this rule. The required reductions are not additive to the extent they are protective of this waterbody and the mainstem of the Lower St. John's River.~~

(40) Peters Creek. The bacteriological TMDL for Peters Creek is 400 counts/100mL for fecal coliform, 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 MS4 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 2007 period, will require a 41 % ~~percent~~ reduction of sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria; and

(c) 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 2004 to 2007 period, will require a 41 % ~~percent~~ reduction of 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.~~

(41) Peters Creek. The TMDL for Peters Creek is a lead concentration of 0.545 ug/L and is allocated as follows:

(a) The WLA for wastewater point sources discharging lead is that they shall not exceed the lead criterion;

(b) The WLA for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES MS4 Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is to address anthropogenic sources in the basin such that in-stream concentrations meet the lead criterion which, based on the measured concentrations from the 2001 to 2008 period, will require a 80 % ~~percent~~ reduction from sources contributing to exceedances of the lead criterion; and

(c) The LA for nonpoint sources is to address anthropogenic sources in the basin such that in-stream concentrations meet the lead criterion which, based on the measured concentrations from the 2001 to 2008 period, will require a 80 % ~~percent~~ reduction from sources contributing to exceedances of the lead criterion.;

~~(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit; and,~~

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

(42) Pottsburg Creek. The bacteriological TMDL for Pottsburg Creek is 400 counts/100mL for fecal coliform, 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 MS4 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 2001 to 2007 period, will require a 50 % ~~percent~~ reduction of sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria; and

(c) 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 2001 to 2007 period, will require a 50 % ~~percent~~ reduction of 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.~~

(43) Sixteen Mile Creek. The TMDLs for Sixteen Mile Creek are a 30 % ~~percent~~ reduction in TN and a 30 % ~~percent~~ reduction in TP to address the DO impairment, and are allocated as follows:

(a) The WLA for wastewater point sources is not applicable;

(b) The WLA for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES MS4 Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is to address anthropogenic sources in the basin such that in-stream concentrations meet the TN total nitrogen and TP total phosphorus targets which, based on the measured concentrations from the 1987 to 2008 period, will require a 30 % ~~percent~~ reduction of TN and a 30 % ~~percent~~ reduction of TP from sources contributing to exceedances of the DO criteria; and

(c) The LAs for nonpoint sources are to address anthropogenic sources in the basin such that in-stream

concentrations meet the TN and TP targets which, based on the measured concentrations from the 1987 to 2008 period, will require a 30 % ~~percent~~ reduction of TN and a 30 % ~~percent~~ reduction of TP from sources contributing to exceedances of the DO criteria.;

~~(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit;~~

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

~~(d)(f)~~ The percent reductions for TN and TP identified in this TMDL are established to be consistent with the TMDLs for TN and TP identified in subsections (1) and (2), as applicable, of this rule. The required reductions are not additive to the extent they are protective of this waterbody and the mainstem of the Lower St. John's River.

(44) Strawberry Creek. The bacteriological TMDL for Strawberry Creek is 400 counts/100mL for fecal coliform, 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 MS4 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 2001 to 2007 period, will require a 58 % ~~percent~~ reduction of sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria; and

(c) 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 2001 to 2007 period, will require a 58 % ~~percent~~ reduction of 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.~~

(45) Swimming Pen Creek. The TMDL for Swimming Pen Creek is a 30 % ~~percent~~ reduction in TN to address the DO and nutrient impairments, 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 ~~MS4 Municipal Stormwater~~ Permitting Program is to address anthropogenic sources in the basin such that in-stream concentrations meet the TN target which, based on the measured concentrations from the 1973 to 2008 period, will require a 30 % ~~percent~~ reduction of TN from sources contributing to exceedances of the DO and nutrient criteria; and

(c) The LA for nonpoint sources is to address anthropogenic sources in the basin such that in-stream concentrations meet the TN target which, based on the measured concentrations from the 1973 to 2008 period, will require a 30 % ~~percent~~ reduction of TN from sources contributing to exceedances of the DO and nutrient criteria.;

~~(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit;~~

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

~~(d)(f) The percent reduction for TN identified in this TMDL is established to be consistent with the TMDLs for TN identified in subsections (1) and (2) of this rule. The required reductions are not additive to the extent they are protective of this waterbody and the mainstem of the Lower St. John's River.~~

(46) Cormorant Branch. The bacteriological TMDL for Cormorant Branch is 400 counts/100mL for fecal coliform, 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 ~~MS4 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 2001 to 2007 period, will require a 73 % ~~percent~~ reduction of sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria; and

(c) 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 2001 to 2007 period, will require a 73 % ~~percent~~ reduction of 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.~~

(47) Craig Creek. The bacteriological TMDL for Craig Creek is 400 counts/100mL for fecal coliform, 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 ~~MS4 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 2001 to 2007 period, will require an 87 % ~~percent~~ reduction of sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria; and

(c) 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 2001 to 2007 period, will require an 87 % ~~percent~~ reduction of 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.~~

(48) Fishing Creek. The bacteriological TMDL for Fishing Creek is 400 counts/100mL for fecal coliform, and is allocated as follows:

(a) The WLA for wastewater point sources must meet the facility's permit condition. The WLA is granted to Jacksonville Heights Wastewater Reclamation Facility;

(b) The WLA for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES ~~MS4 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 2001 to 2008 period, will require a 69 % ~~percent~~ reduction of sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria; and

(c) 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 2001 to 2008 period, will require a 69 % ~~percent~~ reduction of 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.~~

(49) Greenfield Creek. The bacteriological TMDL for Greenfield Creek is 400 counts/100mL for fecal coliform, 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 ~~MS4 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 2001 to 2008 period, will require a 70 % ~~percent~~ reduction of sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria; and

(c) 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 2001 to 2008 period, will require a 70 % ~~percent~~ reduction of 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.~~

(50) Hopkins Creek. The bacteriological TMDL for Hopkins Creek is 400 counts/100mL for fecal coliform, 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 ~~MS4 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 2001 to 2007 period, will require a 67 % ~~percent~~ reduction of sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria; and

(c) 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 2001 to 2007 period, will require a 67 % ~~percent~~ reduction of 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.~~

(51) Crescent Lake. The nutrient TMDL for Crescent Lake is a seven-year average of annual loads of 462,059 kilograms per year (kg/year) TN and 26,289 kg/year TP, which are intended to achieve AGM annual geometric mean chlorophyll *a* concentration of 15 µg/L not to be exceeded more than one in any three-calendar year period, and is allocated as follows:

(a) The WLA for the City of Bunnell Wastewater Treatment Facility is 5,761 kg/year for TN and 318 kg/year for TP. The WLA for Crescent City Wastewater Treatment Facility is that it must meet the facility's NPDES permit conditions;

(b) The WLA for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES ~~MS4 Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4)~~ Permitting Program is a 34% reduction of TN and a 58% reduction of TP based on average concentrations from the 2000-2013 period;

(c) The ~~LA Load Allocation (LA)~~ for nonpoint sources is a 34% reduction of TN and a 58% reduction of TP based on average loads from the 2000-2013 period; and,

~~(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.~~

~~(e) While the LA and WLA for TN and TP has been expressed as the percent reduction needed to attain the applicable Class III nutrient criteria, it is the combined reductions from both anthropogenic point and nonpoint sources that will result in the restoration of nutrient conditions in the impaired waterbody. However, it is not the intent of this TMDL to abate natural background conditions.~~

Rulemaking 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, 7-27-09, 11-2-09, 7-21-10, 5-30-17, \_\_\_\_\_.

62-304.425 Nassau River Basin TMDLs.

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

~~(2)(a) The WLA Wasteload Allocation~~ for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES ~~MS4 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; and

~~(3)(b) The LA 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.~~

Rulemaking Authority 403.061, 403.067 FS. Law Implemented 403.031, 403.061, 403.062, 403.067 FS. History—New 5-1-07, Amended \_\_\_\_\_.

62-304.435 Upper East Coast Basin TMDLs.

(1) Spruce Creek (Freshwater Segment). The ~~bacteriological TMDL 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 WLA Wasteload Allocation (WLA) for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES MS4 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 1997 to 2005 period, will require a 53 % percent reduction at sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria; and~~

(b) ~~The LA 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 1997 to 2005 period, will require a 53 % 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.~~

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

(a) The WLA for discharges subject to the Department's ~~NPDES MS4 National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater~~ Permitting Program is a 25 % percent

reduction of current anthropogenic BOD 5-day biochemical oxygen demand (BOD<sub>5</sub>) loading, and a 27 percent reduction of current anthropogenic TP total phosphorus (TP) loading based on measured concentrations from the 1992 to 2005 period; and

(b) The LA for nonpoint sources is a 25 % percent reduction of current anthropogenic BOD 5-day biochemical oxygen demand (BOD<sub>5</sub>) loading, and a 27 % percent reduction of current anthropogenic TP total phosphorus (TP) loading based on measured concentrations from the 1992 to 2005 period; and

(c) ~~The Margin of Safety is implicit.~~

(3) ~~Fecal Coliform TMDL~~ for Pellicer Creek. The bacteriological TMDL for Pellicer Creek is 43 counts/100mL for fecal coliform, 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 MS4 ~~Municipal Stormwater~~ Permitting Program is not applicable; and

(c) 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 2004, 2005, and 2009, will require a 94 % percent reduction of sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria; and

(d) ~~The Margin of Safety is implicit; and,~~

(e) ~~While the LA for fecal coliform has been expressed as the percent reductions needed to attain the applicable Class II criteria, it is the combined reductions from all anthropogenic 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.~~

(4) Tomoka River (Fresh Water Segment). The TMDL to address the nutrient impairment in the freshwater segment of Tomoka River is an annual average TN total nitrogen (TN) and TP total phosphorus (TP) concentration of 0.78 mg/L and 0.065 mg/L, respectively, 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 MS4 ~~Municipal Stormwater~~ Permitting Program (MS4) is a 30 % percent reduction of current anthropogenic TN loading, and a 30 % percent reduction of current anthropogenic TP loading based on measured concentrations from the 1992 to 2011 period; and

(c) The LA for nonpoint sources is a 30 % percent reduction of current anthropogenic TN and TP loadings based on measured concentrations from the 1992 to 2011 period; and

(d) ~~The Margin of Safety is implicit; and,~~

(e) ~~While the LA and WLA for TN and TP 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 TN and TP concentrations. However, it is not the intent of the TMDL to abate natural background conditions.~~

(5) Halifax River (Northern Segment). The TMDL to address the nutrient impairment in the northern segment of Halifax River is an annual average TN total nitrogen (TN) and TP total phosphorus (TP) concentration of 1.13 mg/L and 0.185 mg/L, respectively, and is allocated as follows:

(a) The WLA for the Ormond Beach Wastewater Treatment Facility (WWTF) is 109,666 lbs TN/yr and 18,278 lbs TP/yr. The WLA for the Holly Hill WWTF is 21,933 lbs TN/yr and 7,311 lbs TP/yr. The WLA for the Daytona Beach/Bethune Point WWTF is 182,777 lbs TN/yr and 60,926 lbs TP/yr;

(b) The WLA for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES MS4 ~~Municipal Stormwater~~ Permitting Program (MS4) is a 9 percent reduction of current anthropogenic TN loading based on measured concentrations from the 1995 to 2010 period; and

(c) The LA for nonpoint sources is a 9 percent reduction of current anthropogenic TN loading, based on measured concentrations from the 1995 to 2010 period.;

~~(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit; and,~~

~~(e) While the WLA and LA for TN has been expressed as the pounds allowed and 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 TN concentrations. However, it is not the intent of the TMDL to abate natural background conditions.~~

(6) South Matanzas River (from the City of Palm Coast to the northern portions of Flagler Beach). The TMDL to address the nutrient impairment in the South Matanzas River from the City of Palm Coast to the northern portions of Flagler Beach is an annual TN total nitrogen (TN) and TP total phosphorus (TP) load of 807,418 lbs TN/yr and 86,685 lbs TP/yr, and is allocated as follows:

(a) The WLA for the Palm Coast WWTF#1 is 111,190 lbs TN/yr and 30,466 lbs TP/yr. The WLA for the Palm Coast WWTF #2 facility is WLA is 6,483 lbs TN/yr and 1,625 lbs TP/yr. The WLA for Beverly Beach WWTF is 4,606 lbs TN/yr and 503 lbs TP/yr. The WLA for the Dunes CDD-Reverse Osmosis Concentrate facility is 1,531 lbs TN/yr and 323 lbs TP/yr;

(b) The WLA for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES ~~MS4 Municipal Stormwater~~ Permitting Program (MS4) is a 29 percent reduction of current anthropogenic TN and TP loadings based on measured concentrations from the 1997 to 2009 period; and

(c) The LA for nonpoint sources is a 29 percent reduction of current anthropogenic TN and TP loadings based on measured concentrations from the 1997 to 2009 period.;

~~(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit; and,~~

~~(e) While the WLA and LA for TN and TP have been expressed as the pounds allowed and 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 TN and TP concentrations. However, it is not the intent of the TMDL to abate natural background conditions.~~

Rulemaking Authority 403.061, 403.067 FS. Law Implemented 403.061, 403.062, 403.067 FS. History—New 6-3-08, Amended 11-14-12, 8-18-13, \_\_\_\_\_.

CENTRAL FLORIDA TMDLs

62-304.500 Ocklawaha River Basin TMDLs.

(1) Hatchet Creek. The Iron TMDL for Hatchet Creek is 35.91 pounds per day and is allocated as follows:

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

~~(a)1. The WLA Wasteload Allocation for point sources discharging wastewater to Hatchet Creek is 5.6 pounds per day and for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES MS4 National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is a 30.8 percent reduction in current Iron loading; and,~~

~~(b)2. The LA 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 bacteriological TMDL 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 WLA Wasteload Allocation for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES MS4 National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is a 51 percent reduction in current loading; and

(b) The LA 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 ~~TMDL Total Maximum Daily Load~~ for ~~TP 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 ~~WLA Wasteload Allocation~~ for the Winter Garden WWTF is 1.21 metric tons per year;

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

(a) The ~~WLA Wasteload Allocation~~ for discharges subject to the Department's ~~NPDES MS4 National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater~~ Permitting Program is an 85 % ~~percent~~ reduction in current TP loading; ~~and~~

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

(a) The ~~WLA Wasteload Allocation~~ for discharges subject to the Department's ~~NPDES MS4 National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater~~ Permitting Program is a 67 % ~~percent~~ reduction in current TP loading; ~~and~~

(b) The ~~LA 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 ~~TMDL Total Maximum Daily Load~~ for ~~TP Total Phosphorus (TP)~~ for Lake Eustis is 20,286 pounds/year of TP, and is allocated as follows:

(a) The ~~WLA Wasteload Allocation~~ for discharges subject to the Department's ~~NPDES MS4 National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater~~ Permitting Program is a 43 % ~~percent~~ reduction in current TP loading; ~~and~~

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

~~(c) The Margin of Safety is implicit.~~

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

(a) The ~~WLA Wasteload Allocation~~ for discharges subject to the Department's ~~NPDES MS4 National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater~~ Permitting Program is a 66 % ~~percent~~ reduction in current TP loading; ~~and~~

(b) The ~~LA 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 ~~TP 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 ~~WLA Wasteload Allocation~~ for discharges subject to the Department's ~~NPDES MS4 National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater~~ Permitting Program is a 32 % ~~percent~~ reduction in current TP loading; ~~and~~

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

~~(c) The Margin of Safety is implicit.~~

(9) Lake Wauberg. ~~The TMDL for Lake Wauberg is 2,062 lbs/yr of TN and 374 lbs/yr of TP and is allocated as follows:~~

~~(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:~~

~~(a)1. The WLA Wasteload Allocation for wastewater point sources is not applicable because there are no permitted point sources authorized to discharge wastewater to Lake Wauberg; and,~~

~~(b)2. The LA Load Allocation for nonpoint sources is 2,062 lbs/yr lbs/y of TN and 374 lbs/yr of TP; 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 ~~TP Total Phosphorus (TP)~~ for Lake Yale and Lake Yale Canal is 2,844 pounds/year of TP, and is allocated as follows:

(a) The ~~WLA Wasteload Allocation~~ for discharges subject to the Department's ~~NPDES MS4 National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater~~ Permitting Program is a 10 % ~~percent~~ reduction in current TP loading; ~~and,~~

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

~~(c) The Margin of Safety is implicit.~~

~~(11) Newnans Lake.~~

~~(11) Newnans Lake. (a) The TMDL Total Maximum Daily Load for Total Nitrogen (TN) for Newnans Lake is 85,470 lbs/yr of TN and 10,924 lbs/yr of TP, pounds per year (lbs/y), and is allocated as follows:~~

~~(a)1. The WLA Wasteload Allocation for point sources authorized to discharge wastewater to Newnans Lake is 3,104 lbs/yr lbs/y of TN; and 386 lbs/yr of TP; and~~

~~(b)2-~~ The LA Load Allocation for nonpoint sources is 82,366 lbs/yr lbs/y of TN; and, 10,538 lbs/yr of TP.

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

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

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

(c) The Margin of Safety is implicit.

(13) Palatlahaha River. The TMDLs Total Maximum Daily Loads for the Palatlahaha 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 WLA Wasteload Allocations for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES MS4 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; and

(b) The LA Load Allocations for nonpoint sources is 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 bacteriological TMDL 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 WLA 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 NPDES MS4 National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is a 70 % percent reduction in current loading; and

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

(c) The Margin of Safety is implicit.

~~(15) Trout Lake.~~

~~(15) Trout Lake. (a) The TMDL Total Maximum Daily Load for Trout Lake for Total Nitrogen (TN) is 9,733 pounds lbs/yr of TN and 521 lbs/yr of TP, per year (lbs/y), and is allocated as follows:~~

~~(a)1. The WLA Wasteload Allocation for wastewater point sources is not applicable; because there are no permitted point sources authorized to discharge wastewater to Trout Lake,~~

~~(b)2. The WLA Wasteload Allocation for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES MS4 National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is a 60 % percent reduction of current TP Total Phosphorus loading, and an 80 % reduction of current TN loading; and~~

~~(c)3. The LA Load Allocation for nonpoint sources is 9,733 lbs/y of TN; and, 521 lbs/yr of TP.~~

~~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.~~

~~(16) Tumblin Creek. (a) The bacteriological TMDL 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:~~

~~(a)1. The WLA Wasteload Allocation for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES MS4 National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is a 74 % percent reduction in current loading; and,~~

~~(b)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 TMDL Total Maximum Daily Load for TP Total Phosphorus (TP) for Lake Carlton is 195 pounds/year of TP, and is allocated as follows:~~

~~(a) The WLA Wasteload Allocation for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES MS4 National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is a 59 % percent reduction in current TP loading; and~~

~~(b) The LA 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.~~

~~(18)(19) Alachua Sink. The TMDL Total Maximum Daily Load for TN Total Nitrogen for Alachua Sink is a long-term annual average of 256,322 pounds/year, and is allocated as follows:~~

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

~~(b) The WLA Wasteload Allocation for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES MS4 National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is a 45 % percent reduction of current TN; and Total Nitrogen loading;~~

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

~~(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.~~

~~(19)(20) Silver Springs, Silver Springs Group and Upper Silver River. The nitrate-nitrite TMDL is an in-stream monthly arithmetic mean concentration of 0.35 mg/L and is allocated as follows:~~

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

~~(b) The WLA Wasteload Allocation for surface water discharges subject to the Department's NPDES MS4 National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program are to address anthropogenic sources in the basin such that in-stream nitrate-nitrite concentrations meet the TMDL target, which, based on the mean concentrations from~~

the 2000-2011 period, will require a 79 % percent reduction of nitrate-nitrite; and

~~(c) The LA Load Allocations for nonpoint sources is are to address anthropogenic sources in the basin such that in-stream nitrate-nitrite concentrations meet the TMDL target, which, based on the mean concentrations from the 2000-2011 period, will require a 79 % percent reduction of nitrate-nitrite. nitrate;~~

~~(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.~~

~~(20)(21) Lake Denham. The nutrient TMDL Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) for Lake Denham is a seven-year average of annual loads of 16,468 kilograms per year (kg/year) TN Total Nitrogen (TN) and 593 kg/year TP, Total Phosphorus (TP), which are intended to achieve an AGM annual geometric mean chlorophyll a concentration of 26.8 µg/L, and is allocated as follows:~~

~~(a) The WLA wasteload allocation (WLA) for wastewater point sources is not applicable;~~

~~(b) The WLA for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES MS4 Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) Permitting Program is a 61% reduction of TN and a 61% reduction of TP based on average concentrations from the 2000-2012 period; and~~

~~(c) The LA Load Allocation (LA) for nonpoint sources is a 61% reduction of TN and a 61% reduction of TP based on average loads from the 2000-2012 period; and,~~

~~(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.~~

~~(e) While the LA and WLA for TN and TP has been expressed as the percent reduction needed to attain the applicable Class III nutrient criteria, it is the combined reductions from both anthropogenic point and nonpoint sources that will result in the restoration of nutrient conditions in the impaired waterbody. However, it is not the intent of this TMDL to abate natural background conditions.~~

~~(21)(22) Lake Weir. The nutrient TMDL for Lake Weir is a seven-year average of annual loads of 27,432 kg/year TN and 1,667 kg/year TP, which are intended to achieve the applicable AGM annual geometric mean chlorophyll a criterion for low color and low alkalinity lakes, 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 MS4 Permitting Program is a 19% reduction of TN and a 39% reduction of TP based on average concentrations from the 2000-2012 period; and~~

~~(c) The LA for nonpoint sources is a 19% reduction of TN and a 39% reduction of TP based on average loads from the 2000-2012 period; and,~~

~~(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.~~

~~(e) While the LA and WLA for TN and TP has been expressed as the percent reduction needed to attain the applicable Class III nutrient criteria, it is the combined~~

reductions from both anthropogenic point and nonpoint sources that will result in the restoration of nutrient conditions in the impaired waterbody. However, it is not the intent of this TMDL to abate natural background conditions.

~~(22)~~(23) Marshall Lake. The nutrient TMDL for Marshall Lake is a seven-year average of annual loads of 2,046 kg/year TN and 97 kg/year TP, which are intended to achieve the applicable AGM annual geometric mean chlorophyll *a* criterion for low color and high alkalinity lakes, 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 MS4 Permitting Program is a 35% reduction of TN and a 69% reduction of TP based on average concentrations from the 2000-2012 period; and

(c) The LA Load Allocation (LA) for nonpoint sources is a 35% reduction of TN and a 69% reduction of TP based on average loads from the 2000-2012 period; ~~and,~~

~~(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.~~

~~(e) While the LA and WLA for TN and TP has been expressed as the percent reduction needed to attain the applicable Class III nutrient criteria, it is the combined reductions from both anthropogenic point and nonpoint sources that will result in the restoration of nutrient conditions in the impaired waterbody. However, it is not the intent of this TMDL to abate natural background conditions.~~

(23)(24) Lochloosa Lake. The nutrient TMDL for Lochloosa Lake is a seven-year average of annual loads of 78,163 kg/year TN and 4,505 kg/year TP, which are intended to achieve a seven-year average of AGM annual geometric mean chlorophyll *a* concentration of 38 µg/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 MS4 Permitting Program is not applicable; and

(c) The LA Load Allocation (LA) for nonpoint sources is a 59% reduction of TN and a 41% reduction of TP based on average loads from the 2004-2010 period; ~~and,~~

~~(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.~~

~~(e) While the LA and WLA for TN and TP has been expressed as the percent reduction needed to attain the applicable Class III nutrient criteria, it is the combined reductions from both anthropogenic point and nonpoint sources that will result in the restoration of nutrient conditions in the impaired waterbody. However, it is not the intent of this TMDL to abate natural background conditions.~~

(24)(25) Cross Creek. The nutrient TMDL for Cross Creek is a seven-year average of annual loads of 32,514 kg/year TN and 1,601 kg/year TP, which are intended to achieve a seven-

year average, AGM annual geometric mean chlorophyll *a* concentration of 38 µg/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 MS4 Permitting Program is not applicable; and

(c) The LA Load Allocation (LA) for nonpoint sources is a 43% reduction of TN and a 31% reduction of TP based on average loads from the 2004-2010 period; ~~and,~~

~~(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.~~

~~(e) While the LA and WLA for TN and TP has been expressed as the percent reduction needed to attain the applicable Class III nutrient criteria, it is the combined reductions from both anthropogenic point and nonpoint sources that will result in the restoration of nutrient conditions in the impaired waterbody. However, it is not the intent of this TMDL to abate natural background conditions.~~

(25)(26) Lake Roberts. The nutrient TMDL for Lake Roberts is a seven-year average of annual loads of 1,655 kg/year TN and 100 kg/year TP, which are intended to achieve the applicable AGM annual geometric mean chlorophyll *a* criterion for high color and high alkalinity lakes, 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 MS4 Permitting Program is a 16% reduction of TN and a 28% reduction of TP based on average concentrations from the 2000-2012 period; and

(c) The LA for nonpoint sources is a 16% reduction of TN and a 28% reduction of TP based on average loads from the 2000-2012 period; ~~and,~~

~~(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.~~

~~(e) While the LA and WLA for TN and TP has been expressed as the percent reduction needed to attain the applicable Class III nutrient criteria, it is the combined reductions from both anthropogenic point and nonpoint sources that will result in the restoration of nutrient conditions in the impaired waterbody. However, it is not the intent of this TMDL to abate natural background conditions.~~

Rulemaking 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, 2-5-13, 3-13-17, 5-30-17, \_\_\_\_\_.

62-304.505 Middle St. Johns River Basin TMDLs.

(1) Lake Jesup.

(1) Lake Jesup. (a) Total Nitrogen. The TMDL Total Maximum Daily Load for Lake Jesup Total Nitrogen (TN) is 247.3 tons/year, of TN and 19.0 tons/year of TP, and is allocated as follows:

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

(b)2. The ~~WLA Wasteload Allocation~~ for discharges subject to the Department's ~~NPDES MS4 National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program~~ is a 50 % ~~percent~~ reduction of current ~~TN loading~~ and a 34% reduction of ~~TP loading~~; and ~~Total Nitrogen loading~~;

(c)3. The ~~LA Load Allocation~~ for nonpoint sources is 247.3 tons/year of ~~TN~~; and, ~~19.0 tons/year of TP~~.

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~~.

(2) ~~Crane Strand Drain~~ (a) ~~Total Nitrogen~~. The ~~DO TMDL for Crane Strand Drain Total Maximum Daily Load for Total Nitrogen (TN)~~ is 13.5 tons/year; of ~~TN~~ and 31.3 tons/year of ~~BOD~~, and is allocated as follows:

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

(b)2. The ~~WLA Wasteload Allocation~~ for discharges subject to the Department's ~~NPDES MS4 National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program~~ is a 29 % ~~percent~~ reduction of current ~~TN loading~~; and a 57 % reduction of current ~~BOD loading~~; and

(c)3. The ~~Load Allocation for nonpoint sources~~ is 13.5 tons/year of ~~TN~~; and, ~~31.3 tons/year of BOD~~.

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.

(e) ~~Fecal and Total Coliform~~. The ~~Total Maximum Daily Loads~~ are an annual median of  $2.06 \times 10^{11}$  colonies/day for fecal coliform and an annual median of  $1.24 \times 10^{12}$  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;

4. The ~~Margin of Safety~~ is implicit; and,

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 and Crane Strand Drain~~. The ~~bacteriological TMDL for Crane Strand and Crane Strand Drain Total Maximum Daily Loads~~ are an annual median of  $2.06 \times 10^{11}$  colonies/day for fecal coliform and an annual median of  $1.24 \times 10^{12}$  colonies/day for total coliform, and ~~is~~ are allocated as follows:

(a) The ~~WLA Wasteload Allocation~~ for wastewater point sources is not applicable;

(b) The ~~WLA Wasteload Allocation for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES MS4 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 ~~LA 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;

(d) The ~~Margin of Safety~~ is implicit; and,

(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~~.

~~(4) Long Branch. (a) Fecal and Total Coliform. The bacteriological TMDL is Total Maximum Daily Loads are an annual median of  $4.64 \times 10^{10}$  colonies/day for fecal coliform, and an annual median of  $2.79 \times 10^{11}$  colonies/day for total coliform, and are allocated as follows:~~

~~(a)1. The WLA Wasteload Allocation for wastewater point sources is not applicable;~~

~~(b)2. The WLA Wasteload Allocation for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES MS4 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;~~

~~(c)3. The LA 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;~~

~~4. The Margin of Safety is implicit; and;~~

~~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.~~

~~(5) Long Branch. (b) Biochemical Oxygen Demand. The DO TMDL for Long Branch Total Maximum Daily Load for BOD is 14.96 tons per year, for BOD, 0.74 tons per year TP, and 5.20 tons per year TN, and is allocated as follows:~~

~~(a)1. The WLA Wasteload Allocation for wastewater point sources is not applicable;~~

~~(b)2. The WLA Wasteload Allocation for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES MS4 National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is a 10 % percent reduction of current BOD loading in the tributaries to Long Branch, a 30 % reduction of current TP loading in the tributaries to Long Branch, and a 17 % reduction of current TN loading in the main channel of Long Branch; and~~

~~(c)3. The LA Load Allocation for nonpoint sources is a 10% reduction of current BOD loading in the tributaries to Long Branch; and, , a 30 % reduction of current TP loading in the tributaries to Long Branch, and a 17 % reduction of current TN loading in the main channel of Long Branch.~~

~~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.~~

~~(6) Gee Creek. The bacteriological fecal coliform TMDL for Gee Creek is  $5.63 \times 10^{10}$  counts/day, for fecal coliform, 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 MS4 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 2001 to 2008 period, will require a 79 % percent reduction of sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria; and~~

~~(c) 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 2001 to 2008 period, will require a 79 % percent reduction of 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.

(7) Lake Harney. The DO and nutrient TMDLs for Lake Harney to address the low dissolved oxygen and nutrient impairments are 1,522 tons/year of TN total nitrogen (TN) and 109 tons/year of TP, total phosphorus (TP), and are allocated as follows:

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

(b) The WLAs for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES MS4 Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program to address anthropogenic sources in the basin such that in-stream concentrations meet the DO dissolved oxygen criteria and nutrient targets, based on the measured concentrations from the 1996 to 2003 period, will require a 39 % percent reduction of TN and 33 % percent reduction of TP at sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria; and

(c) The LAs for nonpoint sources to address anthropogenic sources in the basin such that in-stream concentrations meet the DO dissolved oxygen criteria and nutrient targets, based on the measured concentrations from the 1996 to 2003 period, will require a 39 % percent reduction of TN and 33 % percent reduction of TP at sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria;

(d) ~~The Margin of Safety is implicit; and,~~

(e) ~~While the LA and WLA for TN and TP 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 TN and TP concentration. However, it is not the intent of the TMDL to abate natural background conditions.~~

(8) Little Econlockhatchee River. The bacteriological fecal coliform TMDL for the Little Econlockhatchee River is 6.26 x 10<sup>11</sup> counts/day; for fecal coliform, and is allocated as follows:

(a) The WLA for the Iron Bridge Regional Water Reclamation Facility (FL0037966) is that it must meet its NPDES permit limits;

(b) The WLA for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES MS4 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 2001 to 2008 period, will require a 57 % percent reduction of sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria; and

(c) 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 2001 to 2008 period, will require a 57 % percent reduction of 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.~~

(9) Smith Canal. The bacteriological fecal coliform TMDL for Smith Canal is 400 counts/100mL; for fecal coliform, 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 MS4 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 2001 to 2008 period, will require a 67 % percent reduction of sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria; and

(c) 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 2001 to 2008 period, will require a 67 % percent reduction of 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.~~

(10) Smith Canal. The DO TMDL to address the low dissolved oxygen impairment for Smith Canal is 1.95 tons/year of TP, 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 MS4 Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program to address anthropogenic sources in the basin such that in-stream concentrations meet the DO dissolved oxygen criteria, based on the measured concentrations from the 1996 to 2003 period, will require a 26 % percent reduction of TP at sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria; and

(c) The LA for nonpoint sources to address anthropogenic sources in the basin such that in-stream concentrations meet the DO dissolved oxygen criteria, based on the measured concentrations from the 1996 to 2003 period, will require a 26 % percent reduction of TP at sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria;

(d) ~~The Margin of Safety is implicit; and,~~

~~(e) While the LA and WLA for TP 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 TP concentration. However, it is not the intent of the TMDL to abate natural background conditions.~~

(11) Soldier Creek. The bacteriological fecal coliform TMDL for Soldier Creek is  $2.87 \times 10^{10}$  counts/day; for fecal coliform, 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 MS4 Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program to address anthropogenic sources in the basin such that in-stream concentrations meet the fecal coliform criteria, based on the measured concentrations from the 2001 to 2008 period, will require a 37 % percent reduction at sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria; and

(c) 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 2001 to 2008 period, will require a 37 % percent reduction of 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 I 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.~~

(12) St. Johns River above ~~Lake Monroe and~~ Lake Monroe. The DO and nutrient TMDLs for the St. Johns River above Lake Monroe to address the low dissolved oxygen and nutrient impairments are 1,892 tons/year of TN and 143 tons/year of TP, and are allocated as follows:

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

(b) The WLAs for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES MS4 Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program to address anthropogenic sources in the basin such that in-stream concentrations meet the DO dissolved oxygen criteria and nutrient targets, based on the measured concentrations from the 1996 to 2003 period, are a 38 % percent reduction of TN and 31 % percent reduction of TP at sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria; and

(c) The LAs for nonpoint sources to address anthropogenic sources in the basin such that in-stream concentrations meet the DO dissolved oxygen criteria and nutrient targets, based on the measured concentrations from the 1996 to 2003 period, are a 38 % percent reduction of TN and 31 % percent reduction of TP at sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria.;

~~(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit; and,~~

~~(e) While the LA and WLA for TN and TP 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 TN and TP concentration. However, it is not the intent of the TMDL to abate natural background conditions.~~

(13) St. Johns River above Wekiva River. The DO and nutrient TMDLs for the St. Johns River above the Wekiva River to address the low dissolved oxygen and nutrients are 1,906 tons/year of TN and 144 tons/year of TP, and are allocated as follows:

(a) The WLAs for the Sanford/North Wastewater Treatment Facility (FL0020141) are 9 tons/year of TN and 1 ton/year of TP;

(b) The WLAs for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES MS4 Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program to address anthropogenic sources in the basin such that in-stream concentrations meet the DO dissolved oxygen criteria and nutrient targets, based on the measured concentrations from the 1996 to 2003 period, will require a 37 % percent reduction of TN and 31 % percent reduction of TP at sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria; and

(c) The LAs for nonpoint sources to address anthropogenic sources in the basin such that in-stream concentrations meet the DO dissolved oxygen criteria and nutrient targets, based on the measured concentrations from the 1996 to 2003 period, will require a 37 % percent reduction of TN and 31 % percent reduction of TP at sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria.;

~~(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit; and,~~

~~(e) While the LA and WLA for TN and TP 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 TN and TP concentration. However, it is not the intent of the TMDL to abate natural background conditions.~~

(14) St. Johns River Downstream of Lake Harney and St. Johns River above Lake Jesup. The DO and nutrient TMDLs for the St. Johns River Downstream of Lake Harney and the St. Johns River above Lake Jesup to address the low dissolved oxygen and nutrient impairments are 1,697 tons/year of TN and 125 tons/year of TP, and are allocated as follows:

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

(b) The WLAs for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES MS4 Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program to address anthropogenic sources in the basin such that in-stream concentrations meet the DO dissolved oxygen criteria and nutrient targets, based on the measured concentrations from the

1996 to 2003 period, will require a 37 % ~~percent~~ reduction of TN and 32 % ~~percent~~ reduction of TP at sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria; and

(c) The LAs for nonpoint sources to address anthropogenic sources in the basin such that in-stream concentrations meet the DO dissolved oxygen criteria and nutrient targets, based on the measured concentrations from the 1996 to 2003 period, will require a 37 % ~~percent~~ reduction of TN and 32 % ~~percent~~ reduction of TP at sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria.;

~~(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit; and,~~

~~(e) While the LA and WLA for TN and TP 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 TN and TP concentration. However, it is not the intent of the TMDL to abate natural background conditions.~~

(15) Volusia Blue Spring and Volusia Blue Spring Run. The nutrient TMDL is a monthly arithmetic mean nitrate-nitrite concentration of 0.35 mg/L at the spring vent of Volusia Blue Spring and in-stream for Volusia Blue Spring Run, 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 MS4 municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) permitting program is to address anthropogenic sources in the basin such that in-stream nitrate-nitrite concentrations meet the TMDL target, which will require a 45 % ~~percent~~ reduction of nitrate-nitrite based on the mean concentrations from the 2001-2013 period; and

(c) The LA Load Allocation (LA) for nonpoint sources is to address anthropogenic sources in the basin such that in-stream nitrate concentrations meet the TMDL target, which will require a 45 % ~~percent~~ reduction of nitrate-nitrite based on the mean concentrations from the 2001-2013 period.;

~~(d) The Margin of Safety is Implicit.~~

(16) DeLeon Spring. The nutrient TMDL for the DeLeon Spring is an annual arithmetic mean of 0.35 mg/L nitrate-nitrite at the spring vent, 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 MS4 Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) Permitting Program is a 56% reduction of nitrate-nitrite based on average concentrations from the 2009-2016 period; and

(c) The LA for nonpoint sources is a 56% reduction of nitrate-nitrite based on average loads from the 2009-2016 period.;

~~(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.~~

~~(e) While the LA and WLA for nitrate has been expressed as the percent reduction needed to attain the applicable Class III nutrient criteria, it is the combined reductions from both anthropogenic point and nonpoint sources that will result in the restoration of nutrient conditions in the impaired waterbody. However, it is not the intent of this TMDL to abate natural background conditions.~~

(17) Gemini Springs. The nutrient TMDL for Gemini Springs is an annual arithmetic mean of 0.35 mg/L nitrate-nitrite at the spring vent, 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 MS4 Permitting Program is a 74% reduction of nitrate-nitrite based on average concentrations from the 2009-2016 period; and

(c) The LA for nonpoint sources is a 74% reduction of nitrate-nitrite based on average loads from the 2009-2016 period.;

~~(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.~~

~~(e) While the LA and WLA for nitrate has been expressed as the percent reduction needed to attain the applicable Class III nutrient criteria, it is the combined reductions from both anthropogenic point and nonpoint sources that will result in the restoration of nutrient conditions in the impaired waterbody. However, it is not the intent of this TMDL to abate natural background conditions.~~

(18) Lake George. The nutrient TMDL for Lake George is a seven-year average of annual loads of 4,132,773 kilograms per year (kg/year) TN and 219,324 kg/year TP, which are intended to achieve an AGM annual geometric mean chlorophyll *a* concentration of 23 µg/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 MS4 Permitting Program is a 7% reduction of TN and a 29% reduction of TP from the 2003-2013 period; and

(c) The LA for nonpoint sources is a 7% reduction of TN and a 29% reduction of TP based on average loads from the 2003-2013 period.;

~~(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.~~

~~(e) While the LA and WLA for TN and TP have been expressed as the percent reduction needed to attain the applicable Class III nutrient criteria, it is the combined reductions from both point and nonpoint sources that will result in the restoration of nutrient conditions in the impaired waterbody. However, it is not the intent of this TMDL to abate natural background conditions.~~

(19) St. Johns River above Ocklawaha River. The nutrient TMDL for the St. Johns River above the Ocklawaha River is a seven-year average of annual loads of 4,132,773 kg/year TN and 219,324 kg/year TP, which are intended to achieve an AGM annual geometric mean chlorophyll *a* concentration of 22 µg/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 MS4 Permitting Program is a 7% reduction of TN and a 29% reduction of TP from the 2003-2013 period; and

(c) The LA for nonpoint sources is a 7% reduction of TN and a 29% reduction of TP based on average loads from the 2003-2013 period; ~~and,~~

~~(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.~~

~~(e) While the LA and WLA for TN and TP have been expressed as the percent reduction needed to attain the applicable Class III nutrient criteria, it is the combined reductions from both point and nonpoint sources that will result in the restoration of nutrient conditions in the impaired waterbody. However, it is not the intent of this TMDL to abate natural background conditions.~~

(20) St. Johns River below Lake George. The nutrient TMDL for the St. Johns River below Lake George is a seven-year average of annual loads of 4,132,773 kg/year TN and 219,324 kg/year TP, which are intended to achieve an AGM annual geometric mean chlorophyll *a* concentration of 23 µg/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 MS4 Permitting Program is a 7% reduction of TN and a 29% reduction of TP from the 2003-2013 period; and

(c) The LA for nonpoint sources is a 7% reduction of TN and a 29% reduction of TP based on average loads from the 2003-2013 period; ~~and,~~

~~(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.~~

~~(e) While the LA and WLA for TN and TP has been expressed as the percent reduction needed to attain the applicable Class III nutrient criteria, it is the combined reductions from both point and nonpoint sources that will result in the restoration of nutrient conditions in the impaired waterbody. However, it is not the intent of this TMDL to abate natural background conditions.~~

(21) Lake Adair. The nutrient TMDL for Lake Adair is a seven-year average of annual loads of 1,201 pounds per year (lbs/year) TN and 72 lbs/year TP, which are intended to achieve the applicable AGM annual geometric mean chlorophyll *a* criterion for low color and high alkalinity lakes, 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 MS4 Permitting Program is a 45% reduction of TN and a 54% reduction of TP from the 2003-2013 period; and

(c) The LA for nonpoint sources is a 45% reduction of TN and a 54% reduction of TP based on average loads from the 2003-2013 period; ~~and,~~

~~(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.~~

~~(e) While the LA and WLA for TN and TP have been expressed as the percent reduction needed to attain the applicable Class III nutrient criteria, it is the combined reductions from both point and nonpoint sources that will result in the restoration of nutrient conditions in the impaired waterbody. However, it is not the intent of this TMDL to abate natural background conditions.~~

(22) Lake Alma. The nutrient TMDL for Lake Alma is a seven-year average of annual loads of 1,036 lbs/year TN and 91 lbs/year TP, which are intended to achieve an AGM annual geometric mean chlorophyll *a* concentration of 30 µg/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 MS4 Permitting Program is a 43% reduction of TN and a 17% reduction of TP from the 2003-2014 period; and

(c) The LA for nonpoint sources is a 43% reduction of TN and a 17% reduction of TP based on average loads from the 2003-2014 period; ~~and,~~

~~(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.~~

~~(e) While the LA and WLA for TN and TP have been expressed as the percent reduction needed to attain the applicable Class III nutrient criteria, it is the combined reductions from both point and nonpoint sources that will result in the restoration of nutrient conditions in the impaired waterbody. However, it is not the intent of this TMDL to abate natural background conditions.~~

(23) Lake Searcy. The nutrient TMDL for Lake Searcy is a seven-year average of annual loads of 845 lbs/year TN and 96 lbs/year TP, which are intended to achieve the applicable AGM annual geometric mean chlorophyll *a* criterion for high color lakes, 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 MS4 Permitting Program is a 65% reduction of TN and a 38% reduction of TP from the 2003-2014 period; and

(c) The LA for nonpoint sources is a 65% reduction of TN and a 38% reduction of TP based on average loads from the 2003-2014 period; ~~and,~~

~~(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.~~

~~(e) While the LA and WLA for TN and TP have been expressed as the percent reduction needed to attain the applicable Class III nutrient criteria, it is the combined reductions from both point and nonpoint sources that will result in the restoration of nutrient conditions in the impaired waterbody. However, it is not the intent of this TMDL to abate natural background conditions.~~

(24) Bear Gully Lake. The nutrient TMDL for Bear Gully Lake is a seven-year average of annual loads of 23,166 lbs/year TN and 1,387 lbs/year TP, which are intended to achieve the applicable AGM annual geometric mean chlorophyll *a* criterion for high color lakes, 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 MS4 Permitting Program is a 20% reduction of TN and a 18% reduction of TP from the 2003-2014 period; and

(c) The LA for nonpoint sources is a 20% reduction of TN and a 18% reduction of TP based on average loads from the 2003-2014 period; and,

~~(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.~~

~~(e) While the LA and WLA for TN and TP have been expressed as the percent reduction needed to attain the applicable Class III nutrient criteria, it is the combined reductions from both point and nonpoint sources that will result in the restoration of nutrient conditions in the impaired waterbody. However, it is not the intent of this TMDL to abate natural background conditions.~~

(25) Bethel Lake. The nutrient TMDL for Bethel Lake is a seven-year average of annual loads of 4,234 lbs/year TN and 234 lbs/year TP, which are intended to achieve the applicable chlorophyll *a* criterion for high color lakes, 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 MS4 Permitting Program is a 45% reduction of TN (calculated from 7,762 lbs/year) and a 67% reduction of TP (calculated from 715 lbs/year) from the 2002-2013 period; and

(c) The LA for nonpoint sources is a 45% reduction of TN (calculated from 7,762 lbs/year) and a 67% reduction of TP (calculated from 715 lbs/year) based on average loads from the 2002-2013 period; and,

~~(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.~~

~~(e) While the LA and WLA for TN and TP have been expressed as the percent reduction needed to attain the applicable Class III nutrient criteria, it is the combined reductions from both point and nonpoint sources that will result in the restoration of nutrient conditions in the impaired waterbody.~~

(26) Lake Gem. The nutrient TMDL for Lake Gem is a three-year average of annual loads of 1,130 lbs/year TN and 68 lbs/year TP, which are intended to achieve the applicable chlorophyll *a* criterion for low color and high alkalinity lakes, 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 MS4 Permitting Program is a 0% reduction of TN (calculated from 1,130 lbs/year) and a 62% reduction of TP (calculated from 176 lbs/year) from the 2007-2013 period; and

(c) The LA for nonpoint sources is a 0% reduction of TN (calculated from 1,130 lbs/year) and a 62% reduction of TP (calculated from 176 lbs/year) based on average loads from the 2007-2013 period; and,

~~(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.~~

~~(e) While the LA and WLA for TN and TP have been expressed as the percent reduction needed to attain the applicable Class III nutrient criteria, it is the combined reductions from both point and nonpoint sources that will result in the restoration of nutrient conditions in the impaired waterbody.~~

Rulemaking Authority 403.061, 403.067 FS. Law Implemented 403.061, 403.062, 403.067 FS. History—New 8-3-06, Amended 10-15-09, 7-17-14, 10-18-17, 3-26-18, 1-30-20, \_\_\_\_\_.

62-304.506 Wekiva Springs Study Area TMDLs.

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

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

(b) The WLA Wasteload Allocations for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES MS4 National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is are a 79% reduction of nitrate-nitrite and a 64% reduction of TP total phosphorus based on data in the period from 1996 through 2006; and

(c) The LA Load Allocations for nonpoint sources is are a 79% reduction of nitrate-nitrite and a 64% reduction of TP 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 TMDL Total Maximum Daily Loads for the Wekiva River Upstream Segment is are to achieve 0.286 mg/L nitrate-nitrite and 0.065 mg/L TP total phosphorus in the stream segment, and is are allocated as follows:

(a) The WLA Wasteload Allocation for wastewater sources is are 2,805 lbs/month of nitrate-nitrite and 40 lbs/month of TP.

~~total phosphorus. The WLA is wasteload allocations are granted to the Wekiva Hunt Club Wastewater Treatment Facility;~~

~~(b) The WLA Wasteload Allocations for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES MS4 National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is are a 68% reduction of nitrate-nitrite and a 61% reduction of TP total phosphorus based on data in the period from 1996 through 2006; and~~

~~(c) The LA Load Allocations for nonpoint sources is are a 68% reduction of nitrate-nitrite and a 61% reduction of TP 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 TMDL Total Maximum Daily Loads for the Wekiva River Downstream Segment are to achieve 0.286 mg/L nitrate-nitrite and 0.065 mg/L TP total phosphorus in the stream segment, and is are allocated as follows:~~

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

~~(b) The WLA Wasteload Allocations for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES MS4 National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program are a 47% reduction of nitrate-nitrite and a 57% reduction of TP total phosphorus based on data in the period from 1996 through 2006; and~~

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

~~(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.~~

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

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

~~(b) The WLA Wasteload Allocations for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES MS4 National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is are a 81% reduction of nitrate-nitrite and a 23% reduction of TP total phosphorus based on data in the period from 1996 through 2006; and~~

~~(c) The LA Load Allocations for nonpoint sources is are a 81% reduction of nitrate-nitrite and a 23% reduction of TP 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 TMDL Total Maximum Daily Loads for Rock Springs Run is are to achieve 0.286 mg/L nitrate-nitrite and 0.065 mg/L TP total phosphorus in the stream segment, and is are allocated as follows:~~

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

~~(b) The WLA Wasteload Allocations for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES MS4 National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program are a 63% reduction of nitrate-nitrite and a 58% reduction of TP total phosphorus based on data in the period from 1996 through 2006; and~~

~~(c) The LA Load Allocations for nonpoint sources is are a 63% reduction of nitrate-nitrite and a 58% reduction of TP 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 DO TMDL Total Maximum Daily Loads to address the low dissolved oxygen condition in for the Little Wekiva Canal is are 76,554 lbs/year of BOD biochemical oxygen demand and 42,624 lbs/year TN, total nitrogen, and is are allocated as follows:~~

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

~~(b) The WLA Wasteload Allocations for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES MS4 National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is are a 11% reduction of BOD biochemical oxygen demand and a 45% reduction of TN total nitrogen based on data in the period from 1997 through 2005; and~~

~~(c) The LA Load Allocations for nonpoint sources is are 76,554 lbs/year of BOD biochemical oxygen demand and 42,624 lbs/year TN 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 bacteriological TMDL for the Little Wekiva Canal and the Little Wekiva River Total Maximum Daily Load is an annual median of  $2.06 \times 10^{11}$  colonies/day for fecal coliform, and is allocated as follows:~~

~~(a) The WLA Wasteload Allocation for the City of Altamonte Springs Regional Wastewater Reclamation Facility is  $1.19 \times 10^8$  colonies/day; for fecal coliform;~~

~~(b) The WLA Wasteload Allocation for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES MS4 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 1996 through 2003 period, will require a 43% reduction at sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria; and

(c) The ~~LA 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 1996 through 2003 period, will require a 43% reduction of 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.~~

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

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

(b) The ~~WLA Wasteload Allocations~~ for discharges subject to the Department's ~~NPDES MS4 National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater~~ Permitting Program are a 30% reduction of ~~TN total nitrogen~~ and a 65% reduction of ~~TP total phosphorus~~ based on data in the period from 1996 through 2006; and

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

~~(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.~~

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

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

(b) The ~~WLA Wasteload Allocations~~ for discharges subject to the Department's ~~NPDES MS4 National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater~~ Permitting Program ~~is are~~ a 34% reduction of ~~TN total nitrogen~~ and a 69% reduction of ~~TP total phosphorus~~ based on data in the period from 1996 through 2006; and

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

~~(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.~~

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

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

(b) The ~~WLA Wasteload Allocations~~ for discharges subject to the Department's ~~NPDES MS4 National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater~~ Permitting Program are a 42% reduction of ~~TN total nitrogen~~ and a 74% reduction of ~~TP total phosphorus~~ based on data in the period from 1996 through 2006; and

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

~~(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.~~

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

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

(b) The ~~WLA Wasteload Allocations~~ for discharges subject to the Department's ~~NPDES MS4 National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater~~ Permitting Program ~~is are~~ a 40% reduction of ~~TN total nitrogen~~ and a 72% reduction of ~~TP total phosphorus~~ based on data in the period from 1996 through 2006; and

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

~~(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.~~

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

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

(b) The ~~WLA Wasteload Allocations~~ for discharges subject to the Department's ~~NPDES MS4 National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater~~ Permitting Program ~~is are~~ a 26% reduction of ~~TN total nitrogen~~ and a 49% reduction of ~~TP total phosphorus~~ based on data in the period from 1996 through 2006; and

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

~~(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.~~

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

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

~~(b) The WLA Wasteload Allocations for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES MS4 National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is are a 24% reduction of TN total nitrogen and a 70% reduction of TP total phosphorus based on data in the period from 1996 through 2006; and~~

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

~~(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.~~

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

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

~~(b) The WLA Wasteload Allocations for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES MS4 National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program are a 39% reduction of TN total nitrogen and a 66% reduction of TP total phosphorus based on data in the period from 1996 through 2006; and~~

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

~~(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.~~

~~Rulemaking Authority 403.061, 403.067 FS. Law Implemented 403.061, 403.062, 403.067 FS. History—New 6-8-08, Amended \_\_\_\_\_.~~

62-304.510 Upper St. Johns River TMDLs.

(1) St. Johns River Above Lake Poinsett. The TMDL for TP is 89 tons per year, and is allocated as follows:

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

~~(a)1. The WLA Wasteload Allocation for wastewater point sources is 0.023 tons per year of TP; ;~~

~~(b)2. The WLA Wasteload Allocation for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES MS4 National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is a 37 % percent reduction of current TP loading; and;~~

~~(c)3. The LA Load Allocation for nonpoint sources is a 37 % percent reduction of current TP loading; ; and;~~

~~4. The Margin of Safety is implicit.~~

~~(2)(b) St. Johns River Above Lake Pinsett. The TMDL Total Maximum Daily Load for (BOD) Biochemical Oxygen Demand is 1,970 tons per year, and is allocated as follows:~~

~~(a)1. The WLA Wasteload Allocation for wastewater point sources is 1.0 tons per year of BOD; ;~~

~~(b)2. The WLA Wasteload Allocation for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES MS4 National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is a 34 % percent reduction of current BOD loading; and;~~

~~(c)3. The LA Load Allocation for nonpoint sources is a 34 % percent reduction of current BOD loading; ; and;~~

~~4. The Margin of Safety is implicit.~~

~~(3)(2) Lake Hell n' Blazes. The TMDL Total Maximum Daily Load for Total Phosphorus (TP) is 44 tons per year, and is allocated as follows:~~

~~(a) The WLA Wasteload Allocation for wastewater point sources is not applicable; ;~~

~~(b) The WLA Wasteload Allocation for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES MS4 National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is a 52 % percent reduction of current TP loading; and;~~

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

~~(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.~~

~~(4)(3) St. Johns River Above Sawgrass Lake. The TMDL for TP is 57 tons per year, and is allocated as follows:~~

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

~~(a)1. The WLA Wasteload Allocation for wastewater point sources is not applicable; ;~~

~~(b)2. The WLA Wasteload Allocation for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES MS4 National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is a 32 % percent reduction of current TP loading; and;~~

~~(c)3. The LA Load Allocation for nonpoint sources is a 32 % percent reduction of current TP loading; ; and,~~

~~4. The Margin of Safety is implicit.~~

~~(5)(b) St. Johns River Above Sawgrass Lake. The TMDL Total Maximum Daily Load for BOD is 1,264 tons per year, and is allocated as follows:~~

~~(a)1. The WLA Wasteload Allocation for wastewater point sources is not applicable; ;~~

~~(b)2. The WLA Wasteload Allocation for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES MS4 National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is a 37 % percent reduction of current BOD loading; and;~~

~~(c)3. The LA Load Allocation for nonpoint sources is a 37 % percent reduction of current BOD loading,; and,~~

~~4. The Margin of Safety is implicit.~~

~~(d)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.~~

~~Rulemaking Authority 403.061, 403.067 FS. Law Implemented 403.061, 403.062, 403.067 FS. History–New 8-3-06, Amended \_\_\_\_\_.~~

62-304.515 Kissimmee River Basin TMDLs.

~~(1) Lake Holden,; The nutrient total maximum daily load (TMDL) for Lake Holden is 148 lb/year of total phosphorus (TP) and 10,526 lb/year of total nitrogen (TN), and is 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 (NPDES) Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) Permitting Program is a 74.0 % reduction of TP based on the year 2000 landuse and a modeling period from 1996 through 2000; and~~

~~(c) The load allocation (LA) for nonpoint sources is a 74.0 % reduction of TP based on the year 2000 landuse and a modeling period from 1996 through 2000,; and,~~

~~(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.~~

~~(e) While the LA and WLA for TP and TN has been expressed as the percent reduction needed to attain the applicable Class III nutrient criteria, it is the combined reductions from both anthropogenic point and nonpoint sources that will result in the restoration of nutrient conditions in the impaired waterbody. However, it is not the intent of this TMDL to abate natural background conditions.~~

~~(2) Lake Cypress,; The nutrient TMDL for Lake Cypress is 1,374,801 lb/year of TN and 51,175 lb/year of TP, 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 MS4 Permitting Program is a 5.0 % reduction of TN and 35.0 % reduction of TP based on the year 2000 landuse and a modeling period from 2000 through 2006; and~~

~~(c) The LA for nonpoint sources is a 5.0 % reduction of TN and 35.0 % reduction of TP based on the year 2000 landuse and a modeling period from 2000 through 2006,; and,~~

~~(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.~~

~~(e) While the LA and WLA for TP and TN nutrients have been expressed as the percent reductions needed to attain the applicable Class III nutrient criteria, it is the combined reductions from both anthropogenic point and nonpoint sources that will result in the restoration of nutrient conditions in the~~

~~impaired waterbody. However, it is not the intent of the TMDL to abate natural background conditions.~~

~~(3) Lake Marian,; The nutrient TMDL for Lake Marian is 88,122 lb/year of TN and 6,013 lb/year of TP, 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 MS4 Permitting Program is a 55.0 % reduction of TN and 53.0 % reduction of TP based on the year 2000 landuse and a modeling period from 2000 through 2006; and~~

~~(c) The LA for nonpoint sources is a 55.0 % reduction of TN and 53.0 % reduction of TP based on the year 2000 landuse and a modeling period from 2000 through 2006,; and,~~

~~(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.~~

~~(e) While the WLA and LA for TN and TP have been expressed as the percent reductions needed to attain the applicable Class III nutrients criteria, it is the combined reductions from both anthropogenic point and nonpoint sources that will result in the restoration of nutrient conditions in the impaired waterbody. However, it is not the intent of the TMDL to abate natural background conditions.~~

~~(4) Lake Jackson,; The nutrient and dissolved oxygen (DO) TMDL for Lake Jackson is 118,662 lb/year of TN and 5,553 lb/year of TP, 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 MS4 Permitting Program is 20.0 % reduction of TN and 25.0 % reduction of TP based on the year 2000 landuse and a modeling period from 2000 through 2006; and~~

~~(c) The LA for nonpoint sources is 20.0 % reduction of TN and 25.0 % reduction of TP based on the year 2000 landuse and a modeling period from 2000 through 2006,; and,~~

~~(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.~~

~~(e) While the WLA and LA for TN and TP have been expressed as the percent reduction needed to attain the applicable Class III nutrient criteria, it is the combined reductions from both anthropogenic point and nonpoint sources that will result in the restoration of nutrient condition in the impaired waterbody. However, it is not the intent of the TMDL to abate natural background conditions.~~

~~(5) Lake Kissimmee,; The nutrient TMDL for Lake Kissimmee is 2,795,484 lb/year of TN and 126,517 lb/year of TP, 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 MS4 Permitting Program is a 15.0 % reduction of TN and 17 % reduction of TP based on the year 2000 landuse and a modeling period from 2000 through 2006; and~~

(c) The LAs for nonpoint sources are 15% reduction of TN and 17% reduction of TP based on the year 2000 landuse and a modeling period from 2000 through 2006; ~~and;~~

~~(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.~~

~~(e) While the WLA and LA for TN and TP have been expressed as the percent reductions needed to attain the applicable Class III nutrients criteria, it is the combined reductions from both anthropogenic point and nonpoint sources that will result in the restoration of nutrient conditions in the impaired waterbody. However, it is not the intent of the TMDL to abate natural background conditions.~~

(6) Lake Persimmon. The nutrient TMDL for Lake Persimmon is a seven-year ~~rolling~~ average of annual loads of 1,247 pounds per year (lb/year) TN and 58 lb/year TP, which is intended to achieve the applicable AGM annual geometric mean chlorophyll *a* criterion for low color and high alkalinity lakes, 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 MS4 Permitting Program is a 42% reduction of TN (calculated from 2,153 lb/year) and a 51% reduction of TP (calculated from 119 lb/year), which are based on the highest seven-year ~~rolling~~ average of annual loads from the 2005-2016 period; ~~and;~~

(c) The LA for nonpoint sources is a 42% reduction of TN (calculated from 2,153 lb/year) and a 51% reduction of TP (calculated from 119 lb/year), which are based on the highest seven-year ~~rolling~~ average of annual loads from the 2005-2016 period; ~~and~~

~~(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.~~

~~(e) While the LA for TN and TP has been expressed as the percent reduction needed to attain the applicable Class III nutrient criteria, it is the combined reductions from both anthropogenic point and nonpoint sources that will result in the restoration of nutrient conditions in the impaired waterbody. However, it is not the intent of this TMDL to abate natural background conditions.~~

(7) Reedy Lake. The nutrient TMDL for Reedy Lake is an AGM concentration of 0.95 mg/L TN and 0.03 mg/L TP, which are intended to achieve the applicable chlorophyll *a* criterion for low color and high alkalinity lakes, 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 MS4 Permitting Program is a 54% reduction of TN (calculated from 2.05 mg/L) and 0% reduction of TP, which is based on the highest AGM concentrations from the 2000 – 2016 period; ~~and~~

(c) The LA for nonpoint sources is 54% reduction of TN (calculated from 2.05 mg/L) and 0% reduction of TP, which is

based on the highest AGM concentration from the 2000 - 2016 period; ~~and~~

~~(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.~~

~~(e) While the LA for TN and TP has been expressed as the percent reduction needed to attain the applicable Class III nutrient criteria, it is the combined reductions from both anthropogenic point and nonpoint sources that will result in the restoration of nutrient conditions in the impaired waterbody.~~

(8) Lake Ida. The nutrient TMDL for Lake Ida is an AGM concentration of 0.95 mg/L TN and 0.03 mg/L TP, which are intended to achieve the applicable chlorophyll *a* criterion for low color and high alkalinity lakes, 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 MS4 Permitting Program is a 87% reduction of TN (calculated from 7.16 mg/L) and 0% reduction of TP, which is based on the highest AGM concentrations from the 2000 – 2016 period; ~~and~~

(c) The LA for nonpoint sources is 87% reduction of TN (calculated from 7.16 mg/L) and 0% reduction of TP, which is based on the highest AGM concentration from the 2000 - 2016 period; ~~and~~

~~(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.~~

~~(e) While the LA for TN and TP has been expressed as the percent reduction needed to attain the applicable Class III nutrient criteria, it is the combined reductions from both anthropogenic point and nonpoint sources that will result in the restoration of nutrient conditions in the impaired waterbody.~~

(9) Hickory Lake. The nutrient TMDL for Hickory Lake is an AGM concentration of 0.95 mg/L TN and 0.03 mg/L TP, which are intended to achieve the applicable chlorophyll *a* criterion for low color and high alkalinity lakes, 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 MS4 Permitting Program is a 69% reduction of TN (calculated from 3.07 mg/L) and 0% reduction of TP, which is based on the highest AGM concentrations from the 2000 – 2016 period; ~~and~~

(c) The LA for nonpoint sources is 69% reduction of TN (calculated from 3.07 mg/L) and 0% reduction of TP, which is based on the highest AGM concentration from the 2000 - 2016 period; ~~and~~

~~(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.~~

~~(e) While the LA for TN and TP has been expressed as the percent reduction needed to attain the applicable Class III nutrient criteria, it is the combined reductions from both anthropogenic point and nonpoint sources that will result in the restoration of nutrient conditions in the impaired waterbody.~~

(10) Lake Clinch. The nutrient TMDL for Lake Clinch is an AGM concentration of 0.62 mg/L TN and 0.01 mg/L TP,

which are intended to achieve the applicable chlorophyll *a* criterion for low color and low alkalinity lakes, 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 MS4 Permitting Program is a 18 % reduction of TN (calculated from 0.76 mg/L) and 50 % reduction of TP (calculated from 0.02 mg/L), which is based on the highest AGM concentrations from the 2000 – 2016 period; and
- (c) The LA for nonpoint sources is 18 % reduction of TN (calculated from 0.76 mg/L) and 50 % reduction of TP (calculated from 0.02 mg/L), which is based on the highest AGM concentration from the 2000 - 2016 period; and
- ~~(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.~~
- ~~(e) While the LA for TN and TP has been expressed as the percent reduction needed to attain the applicable Class III nutrient criteria, it is the combined reductions from both anthropogenic point and nonpoint sources that will result in the restoration of nutrient conditions in the impaired waterbody.~~

(11) Lake Adelaide. The nutrient TMDL for Lake Adelaide is an AGM concentration of 0.62 mg/L TN and 0.01 mg/L TP, which are intended to achieve the applicable chlorophyll *a* criterion for low color and low alkalinity lakes, 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 MS4 Permitting Program is a 6 % reduction of TN (calculated from 0.66 mg/L) and 50 % reduction of TP (calculated from 0.02 mg/L), which is based on the highest AGM concentrations from the 2000 – 2016 period; and
- (c) The LA for nonpoint sources is 6 % reduction of TN (calculated from 0.66 mg/L) and 50 % reduction of TP (calculated from 0.02 mg/L), which is based on the highest AGM concentration from the 2000 - 2016 period; and
- ~~(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.~~
- ~~(e) While the LA for TN and TP has been expressed as the percent reduction needed to attain the applicable Class III nutrient criteria, it is the combined reductions from both anthropogenic point and nonpoint sources that will result in the restoration of nutrient conditions in the impaired waterbody.~~

Rulemaking Authority 403.061, 403.067 FS. Law Implemented 403.061, 403.062, 403.067 FS. History—New 12-17-13, Amended 11-15-18, 1-30-20.

62-304.520 Indian River Lagoon TMDLs.

(1) ~~Fecal Coliform TMDL~~ for Crane Creek. The bacteriological TMDL Total Maximum Daily Load is an annual median of  $1.23 \times 10^{11}$  colonies/day for fecal coliform, and is allocated as follows:

- (a) The WLA Wasteload Allocation for the Melbourne/Grant Street Wastewater Treatment Facility is 1.21

$\times 10^{10}$  colonies/day. The ~~WLA Wasteload Allocation~~ is only allowed during the maximum five-day Mechanical Integrity Test period, as defined in the Department permit;

- ~~(b) The WLA Wasteload Allocation for discharges subject to the Department’s NPDES MS4 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; and~~

(c) The LA 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; and

- ~~(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) ~~Fecal Coliform TMDL~~ for Eau Gallie River. The bacteriological TMDL Total Maximum Daily Load for Fecal Coliforms for Eau Gallie River is 400 counts/100 ml for fecal coliform, and is allocated as follows:

- (a) A ~~WLA Wasteload Allocation~~ for wastewater point sources is not applicable;
- (b) The ~~WLA Wasteload Allocation~~ for discharges subject to the Department’s ~~NPDES MS4 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; and

(c) The LA 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; and

- ~~(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 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 TN total nitrogen and 9,320 lb/year of TP 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 MS4) Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program are a 35% reduction of TN total nitrogen and a 47% reduction of TP total phosphorus based on the year 2000 landuse and a 30-year long-term average annual rainfall (1975 through 2005); and-~~

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

~~(e) 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 TN total nitrogen and 14,793 lb/year of TP 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 MS4 Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program are a 35% reduction of TN total nitrogen and a 47% reduction of TP total phosphorus based on the year 2000 landuse and a 30-year long-term average annual rainfall (1975 through 2005); and-~~

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

~~(e) 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 TN~~

~~total nitrogen and 11,845 lb/year of TP total phosphorus, and are allocated as follows:~~

(a) ~~The WLA for wastewater sources are 8,151 lb/year of TN total nitrogen and 1,589 lb/year of TP total phosphorus. The WLAs are granted to Cocoa Water Reclamation Facility (5,556 lb/year of TN total nitrogen and 1,423 lb/year of TP total phosphorus), FP & L Cape Canaveral Plant (2,555 lb/year of TN total nitrogen and 146 lb/year of TP total phosphorus), and Reliant Energy-Indian River Plant (40 lb/year TN total nitrogen and 20 lb/year of TP total phosphorus);-~~

(b) ~~The combined rainfall driven nutrient loads of 139,373 lb/year of total nitrogen and 10,256 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 MS4 Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program are a 36% reduction of TN total nitrogen and a 53% reduction of TP total phosphorus based on the year 2000 landuse and a 30-year long-term average annual rainfall (1975 through 2005); and-~~

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

~~(e) 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 TN total nitrogen and 20,592 lb/year of TP total phosphorus, and are allocated as follows:~~

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

(b) ~~The combined rainfall driven nutrient loads of 179,868 lb/year of TN total nitrogen and 20,367 lb/year of TP 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 MS4 Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program are a 36% reduction of TN total nitrogen and a 48% reduction of TP total phosphorus based on the year 2000 landuse and a 30-year long-term average annual rainfall (1975 through 2005); and-~~

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

~~(e) 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 TN total nitrogen and 111,594 lb/year of TP total phosphorus, and are allocated as follows:

(a) The WLA for wastewater sources are 831 lb/year of TN total nitrogen and 122 lb/year of TP total phosphorus. The WLAs are granted to BCUD/South Beaches Wastewater Treatment Facility (173 lb/year of TN total nitrogen and 36 lb/year of TP total phosphorus), Melbourne/Grant Street Wastewater Treatment Facility (182 lb/year of TN total nitrogen and 8 lb/year of TP total phosphorus), and Barefoot Bay Advanced Wastewater Treatment Facility (476 lb/year of TN total nitrogen and 78 lb/year of TP 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 MS4 Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program are a 56% reduction of TN total nitrogen and a 48% reduction of TP total phosphorus based on the year 2000 landuse and a 30-year long-term average annual rainfall (1975 through 2005); and~~

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

~~(e) 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 TN total nitrogen and 53,599 lb/year of TP total phosphorus, and are allocated as follows:

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

lb/year of TP total phosphorus), and IRCUD/South County Reverse Osmosis, Potable Water Treatment Plant (4,636 lb/year of TN total nitrogen and 291 lb/year of TP 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 MS4 Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program are a 56% reduction of TN total nitrogen and a 48% reduction of TP total phosphorus based on the year 2000 landuse and a 30-year long-term average annual rainfall (1975 through 2005); and~~

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

~~(e) 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 116,314 lb/year of TN total nitrogen and 7,825 lb/year of TP total phosphorus, and are allocated as follows:

(a) The WLA for wastewater sources is 1,214 lb/year of TN total nitrogen and 302 lb/year of TP total phosphorus. The WLA is granted to Morton Salt Industrial Wastewater Treatment and Disposal System (1,214 lb/year of TN total nitrogen and 302 lb/year of TP 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 MS4 Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program are a 67% reduction of TN total nitrogen and a 72% reduction of TP total phosphorus based on the year 2000 landuse and a 30-year long-term average annual rainfall (1975 through 2005); and~~

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

~~(e) 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 TN total nitrogen and 12,181 lb/year of TP total phosphorus, and are allocated as follows:

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

~~± WLAs for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES MS4 Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program are a 59% reduction of TN total nitrogen and a 64% reduction of TP total phosphorus based on the year 2000 landuse and a 30-year long-term average annual rainfall (1975 through 2005); and-~~

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

~~(e) 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 TN total nitrogen and 3,247 lb/year of TP 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:~~

~~± WLAs for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES MS4 Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program are a 66% reduction of TN total nitrogen and a 70% reduction of TP total phosphorus based on the year 2000 landuse and a 30-year long-term average annual rainfall (1975 through 2005);±-~~

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

~~(e) 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.~~

(12) Goat Creek Marine Segment:± The nutrient TMDL for the Goat Creek Marine Segment is 18,405 lb/year of TN total nitrogen and 3,376 lb/year of TP total phosphorus, and are allocated as follows:

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

(b) The WLA for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES MS4 Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is not applicable; and

(c) The LA for nonpoint sources is a 36% reduction of TN total nitrogen and no reduction of TP total phosphorus based on the year 2000 landuse and a 30-year long-term average annual rainfall (1975 through 2005);±

~~(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit; and,~~

~~(e) While the LA for nutrients have been expressed as the percent reductions needed to attain the applicable Class II criteria, it is the combined reductions from both anthropogenic point and nonpoint sources that will result in the restoration of nutrient condition in the impaired waterbody. However, it is not the intent of the TMDL to abate natural background conditions.~~

(13) Sykes Creek: The nutrient TMDL for Sykes Creek is 30,030 lb/year of TN total nitrogen and 3,174 lb/year of TP total phosphorus and is allocated as follows:

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

(b) WLA for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES MS4 Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is a 66% reduction of TN total nitrogen and a 70% reduction of TP total phosphorus based on the year 2000 landuse and a 30-year long-term average annual rainfall (1975 through 2005); and

(c) The LA for nonpoint sources are a 66% reduction of TN total nitrogen and a 70% reduction of TP total phosphorus based on the year 2000 landuse and a 30-year long-term average annual rainfall (1975 through 2005);±

~~(d) 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; and,~~

~~(e) While the WLA and LA for nutrients has been expressed as target loadings and the needed percent reductions to attain the applicable Class III criteria, it is the combined reductions from both anthropogenic point and nonpoint sources that will result in the restoration of nutrient condition in the impaired waterbody. However, it is not the intent of the TMDL to abate natural background conditions.~~

(14) Addison Creek:± The dissolved oxygen (DO) TMDL for Addison Creek is 35,605 lb/year of Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) 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 MS4 Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is a 72.3% reduction of BOD based on the year 2000 landuse and a modeling period from 1996 through 2005; and

(c) The LA for nonpoint sources is a 72.3% reduction of BOD based on the year 2000 landuse and a modeling period from 1996 through 2005;±

~~(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit; and,~~

~~(e) While the LA for BOD has been expressed as the percent reduction needed to attain the applicable Class III DO criteria, it is the combined reductions from both anthropogenic point and nonpoint sources that will result in the restoration of DO condition in the impaired waterbody. However, it is not the intent of this TMDL to abate natural background conditions.~~

(15) Eau Gallie River: The DO and nutrient TMDLs for the Eau Gallie River are 28,842 lb/year of TN, 4,307 lb/year of TP, and 70,056 lb/year of BOD and are allocated as follows:

(a) The WLA of TN and TP for the Melbourne Reverse Osmosis is the TN and TP loading limits established in paragraph 62-304.520(6)(a), F.A.C. for the facility. The WLA of BOD is not applicable;

(b) The WLA for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES MS4 Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is a 51.0% reduction of TN, 58.0% reduction of TP, and 86.3% reduction of BOD based on the year 2000 landuse and a modeling period from 1996 through 2005; and

(c) The LA for nonpoint sources is a 51.0% reduction of TN, 58.0% reduction of TP, and 86.3% reduction of BOD based on the year 2000 landuse and a modeling period from 1996 through 2005; and,

~~(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit;~~

~~(e) While the LAs for nutrients and BOD have been expressed as the percent reductions needed to attain the applicable Class III nutrient and DO criteria, it is the combined reductions from both anthropogenic point and nonpoint sources that will result in the restoration of nutrient and DO conditions in the impaired waterbody. However, it is not the intent of the TMDL to abate natural background conditions.~~

(16) Crane Creek: The DO and nutrient TMDLs for Crane Creek is 110,547 lb/year of BOD and the TN and TP percent reduction established in subparagraphs 62-304.520(7)(b) and (c), 62-304.520(7)(b)1. and 2., F.A.C. These TMDLs are allocated as follows:

(a) The WLA of TN and TP for the Melbourne Grant Street Wastewater Treatment Facility is the TN and TP loading limits established in paragraph 62-304.520(7)(a), F.A.C. for the facility. The WLA of BOD granted to the facility is 139 lb/year;

(b) The WLA for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES MS4 Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is a 80.1% reduction of BOD based on the year 2000 landuse and a modeling period from 1996 through 2005, and the TN and TP reductions established in subparagraph 62-304.520(7)(b), 62-304.520(7)(b)1., F.A.C.; and

(c) The LA for nonpoint sources is a 80.1% reduction of BOD based on the year 2000 landuse and a modeling period from 1996 through 2005, and the TN and TP reductions established in subparagraph 62-304.520(7)(c), 62-304.520(7)(b)2., F.A.C.; and,

~~(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit;~~

~~(e) While the WLA and LA for nutrients and BOD have been expressed as the percent reductions needed to attain the applicable Class III nutrients and DO criteria, it is the combined reductions from both anthropogenic point and nonpoint sources that will result in the restoration of nutrient and DO conditions in the impaired waterbody. However, it is not the intent of the TMDL to abate natural background conditions.~~

(17) North Prong Sebastian River: The DO TMDL for the North Prong Sebastian River is 282,346 lb/year of BOD, and is allocated as follows:

(a) The WLA to the Barefoot Bay Advanced Wastewater Treatment Facility is 2,707 lb/year of BOD;

(b) The WLA for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES MS4 Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is 69.7% reduction of BOD based on the year 2000 landuse and a modeling period from 1996 through 2005; and

(c) The LA for nonpoint sources is 69.7% reduction of BOD based on the year 2000 landuse and a modeling period from 1996 through 2005; and,

~~(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit;~~

~~(e) While the WLA and LA for BOD have been expressed as the percent reduction needed to attain the applicable Class III DO criteria, it is the combined reductions from both anthropogenic point and nonpoint sources that will result in the restoration of DO condition in the impaired waterbody. However, it is not the intent of the TMDL to abate natural background conditions.~~

(18) C-54 Canal at Confluence with the Sebastian River: The DO and nutrient TMDLs for C-54 Canal at Confluence with the Sebastian River is 834,397 lb/year of BOD and the TN and TP percent reduction established in subparagraphs 62-304.520(7)(b) and (c), 62-304.520(7)(b)1. and 2., F.A.C. These TMDLs are allocated as follows:

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

(b) The WLA for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES MS4 Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is a 72.3% reduction of BOD based on the year 2000 landuse and a modeling period from 1996 through 2005, and the TN and TP reductions established in subparagraph 62-304.520(7)(b), 62-304.520(7)(b)1., F.A.C.; and

(c) The LAs for nonpoint sources are 72.3% reduction of BOD based on the year 2000 landuse and a modeling period from 1996 through 2005, and the TN and TP reductions established in subparagraph 62-304.520(7)(c), 62-304.520(7)(b)2., F.A.C.; and,

~~(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit;~~

~~(e) While the WLA and LA for nutrients and BOD have been expressed as the percent reductions needed to attain the applicable Class III nutrients and DO criteria, it is the combined reductions from both anthropogenic point and nonpoint sources that will result in the restoration of nutrient and DO conditions~~

~~in the impaired waterbody. However, it is not the intent of the TMDL to abate natural background conditions.~~

(19) South Prong Sebastian River Freshwater Segment and South Prong Sebastian River Estuary Segment: The DO and nutrient TMDLs for the South Prong Sebastian River Freshwater Segment and the South Prong Sebastian River Estuary Segment is 515,178 lb/year BOD and the TN and TP percent reduction established in subparagraphs ~~62-304.520(7)(b) and (c), 62-304.520(7)(b)1. and 2.,~~ F.A.C. These TMDLs are allocated as follows:

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

(b) The WLA for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES ~~MS4 Municipal Stormwater~~ Permitting Program is a 78.2% reduction of BOD based on the year 2000 landuse and a modeling period from 1996 through 2005, and the TN and TP loads reductions established in subparagraph ~~62-304.520(7)(b), 62-304.520(7)(b)1.,~~ F.A.C.; and

(c) The LA for nonpoint sources is a 78.2% reduction of BOD based on the year 2000 landuse and a modeling period from 1996 through 2005, and the TN and TP reductions established in subparagraph ~~62-304.520(7)(c), 62-304.520(7)(b)2.,~~ F.A.C.; and,

~~(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit;~~

~~(e) While the WLA and LA for nutrients and BOD have been expressed as the percent reductions needed to attain the applicable Class III nutrients and DO criteria, it is the combined reductions from both anthropogenic point and nonpoint sources that will result in the restoration of nutrient and DO conditions in these impaired water segments. However, it is not the intent of these TMDLs to abate natural background conditions.~~

(20) Sebastian River above the Indian River: The DO and nutrient TMDLs for the Sebastian River above the Indian River is 1,722,130 lb/year of BOD and the TN and TP percent reduction established in subparagraphs ~~62-304.520(7)(b) and (c), 62-304.520(7)(b)1. and 2.,~~ F.A.C. These TMDLs are allocated as follows:

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

(b) The WLA for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES ~~MS4 Municipal Stormwater~~ Permitting Program is a 74.2% reduction of BOD based on the year 2000 landuse and a modeling period from 1996 through 2005, and the TN and TP reductions established in subparagraph ~~62-304.520(7)(b), 62-304.520(7)(b)1.,~~ F.A.C.; and

(c) The LA for nonpoint sources is a 74.2% reduction of BOD based on the year 2000 landuse and a modeling period from 1996 through 2005, and the TN and TP reductions established in subparagraph ~~62-304.520(7)(b), F.A.C. 62-304.520(7)(b)2.,~~ F.A.C.; and,

~~(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit;~~

~~(e) While the WLA and LA for nutrients and BOD have been expressed as the percent reductions needed to attain the~~

~~applicable Class III nutrient and DO criteria, it is the combined reductions from both anthropogenic point and nonpoint sources that will result in the restoration of nutrient and DO conditions in these impaired water segments. However, it is not the intent of these TMDLs to abate natural background conditions.~~

Rulemaking Authority 403.061, 403.067 FS. Law Implemented 403.061, 403.062, 403.067 FS. History—New 6-3-08, Amended 3-26-09, 4-9-13, 6-7-13, \_\_\_\_\_.

SOUTHWEST FLORIDA TMDLs

62-304.600 Tampa Bay Basin TMDLs.

(1) Allen Creek (tidal). The bacteriological fecal coliform TMDL for Allen Creek (tidal) is 400 counts/100mL for fecal coliform, and is 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 (NPDES MS4) 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 2000 to 2007, will require a 67 % ~~percent~~ reduction of sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria; and

(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 2000 to 2007, will require a 67 % ~~percent~~ reduction of 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) Alligator Creek. The bacteriological fecal coliform TMDL for Alligator Creek is 4.4 x 10<sup>10</sup> counts/day for fecal coliform, 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 ~~MS4 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 51 % ~~percent~~ reduction of sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria; and

(c) 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 51 % ~~percent~~ reduction of 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.~~

(3) Bellows Lake Outlet (also known as East Lake Outfall). The bacteriological fecal coliform TMDL for Bellows Lake Outlet is 400 counts/100mL for fecal coliform, 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 MS4 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 in 2008, will require a 80 % ~~percent~~ reduction of sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria; and

(c) 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 in 2008, will require a 80 % ~~percent~~ reduction of 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.~~

(4) Bishop Creek (freshwater). The bacteriological fecal coliform TMDL for Bishop Creek (freshwater) is 400 counts/100mL for fecal coliform, 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 MS4 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 64 % ~~percent~~ reduction of sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria; and

(c) 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 64 % ~~percent~~ reduction of 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.~~

(5) Bishop Creek (tidal). The bacteriological fecal coliform TMDL for Bishop Creek (tidal) is 400 counts/100mL for fecal coliform, 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 MS4 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 2008, will require a 64 % ~~percent~~ reduction of sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria; and

(c) 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 2008, will require a 64 % ~~percent~~ reduction of 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.~~

(6) Brushy Creek. The bacteriological fecal coliform TMDL for Brushy Creek is 400 counts/100mL for fecal coliform, and is allocated as follows:

(a) The WLA for the Hillsborough County Dale Mabry Advanced Wastewater Treatment Plant (FL0036820) is that it must meet its NPDES permit limits;

(b) The WLA for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES MS4 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 2007 period, will

require a 36 % ~~percent~~ reduction of sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria; and

(c) 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 2004 to 2007 period, will require a 36 % ~~percent~~ reduction of sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria.;

~~(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit; and,~~

~~(e) While the LA and WLA for fecal coliform has 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.~~

(7) Bullfrog Creek (freshwater). The bacteriological fecal coliform TMDL for Bullfrog Creek (freshwater) is  $1.66 \times 10^{11}$  counts/day for fecal coliform, 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 MS4 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 72 % ~~percent~~ reduction of sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria; and

(c) 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 72 % ~~percent~~ reduction of 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.~~

(8) Bullfrog Creek (tidal). The bacteriological fecal coliform TMDL for Bullfrog Creek (tidal) is 400 counts/100mL for fecal coliform, 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 MS4 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 46 % ~~percent~~ reduction of sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria; and

(c) 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 46 % ~~percent~~ reduction of 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.~~

(9) Cross Canal (North). The bacteriological fecal coliform TMDL for Cross Canal (North) is 400 counts/100mL for fecal coliform, 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 MS4 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 2007 period, will require a 59 % ~~percent~~ reduction of sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria; and

(c) 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 2005 to 2007 period, will require a 59 % ~~percent~~ reduction of sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria.;

~~(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit; and,~~

~~(e) While the LA and WLA for fecal coliform has 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.~~

(10) Double Branch. The bacteriological fecal coliform TMDL for Double Branch is 43 counts/100mL for fecal coliform, and is allocated as follows:

(a) The WLA for the Hillsborough County Northwest Regional Wastewater Reclamation Facility (FL0041670) is that it must meet the its NPDES permit conditions;

(b) The WLA for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES MS4 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 85 % ~~percent~~ reduction of sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria; and

(c) 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 85 % ~~percent~~ reduction of 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 II 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.~~

(11) Little Bullfrog Creek. The bacteriological fecal coliform TMDL for Little Bullfrog Creek is 400 counts/100mL for fecal coliform, 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 MS4 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 2007 period, will require a 74 % ~~percent~~ reduction of sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria; and

(c) 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 2004 to 2007 period, will require a 74 % ~~percent~~ reduction of sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria.;

~~(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit; and,~~

~~(e) While the LA and WLA for fecal coliform has 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.~~

(12) Lower Rocky Creek. The bacteriological fecal coliform TMDL for Lower Rocky Creek is 43 counts/100mL for fecal coliform, 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 MS4 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 83 % ~~percent~~ reduction of sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria; and

(c) 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 83 % ~~percent~~ reduction of 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 II 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.~~

(13) Moccasin Creek (tidal). The bacteriological fecal coliform TMDL for Moccasin Creek (tidal) is 400 counts/100mL for fecal coliform, 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 MS4 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, will require a 60 % ~~percent~~ reduction of sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria; and

(c) 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 2005 to 2006 period, will require a 60 % ~~percent~~ reduction of 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.~~

(14) Mullet Creek (freshwater). The bacteriological fecal coliform TMDL for Mullet Creek (freshwater) is 400 counts/100mL for fecal coliform, 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 MS4 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 2005 period, will

require a ~~57 % percent~~ reduction of sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria; and

(c) 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 2005 period, will require a ~~57 % percent~~ reduction of 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.~~

(15) Mullet Creek (tidal). The bacteriological fecal coliform TMDL for Mullet Creek (tidal) is 400 counts/100mL for fecal coliform, 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 ~~MS4 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 2006, will require a ~~49 % percent~~ reduction of sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria; and

(c) 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 2006, will require a ~~49 % percent~~ reduction of 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.~~

(16) Rocky Creek. The bacteriological fecal coliform TMDL for Rocky Creek is 400 counts/100mL for fecal coliform, and is allocated as follows:

(a) WLAs for the Hillsborough County Rivers Oaks Advanced Wastewater Treatment Facility (FL0027821) and the Hillsborough County Northwest Regional Wastewater Reclamation Facility (FL0041670) are that they meet the facilities' permit limits;

(b) The WLA for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES ~~MS4 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 ~~58 % percent~~ reduction of sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria; and

(c) 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 ~~58 % percent~~ reduction of 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.~~

(17) Sweetwater Creek. The bacteriological fecal coliform TMDL for Sweetwater Creek is 400 counts/100mL for fecal coliform, 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 ~~MS4 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 ~~44 % percent~~ reduction of sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria; and

(c) 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 ~~44 % percent~~ reduction of 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.~~

(18) Bellows Lake (also known as East Lake). The TMDLs to address the low DO dissolved oxygen (addresses downstream impairment) and nutrient impairments are an annual average TN of 1.40 mg/L, an annual average TP of 0.055 mg/L, and an annual average BOD BOD<sub>5</sub> of 2.00 mg/L and are allocated as follows:

(a) The WLA for wastewater point sources is not applicable;

(b) The WLAs for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES ~~MS4 Municipal Stormwater~~ Permitting Program are to address anthropogenic sources in the basin such that in-stream concentrations meet the ~~DO dissolved oxygen~~ and nutrient criteria which, based on the measured concentrations in the 2005-2006 period, will require a 30.5 % ~~percent~~ reduction of TN, a 33.3 % ~~percent~~ reduction in TP, and a 63.3 % ~~percent~~ reduction of ~~BOD~~ ~~BOD<sub>5</sub>~~ at sources that are contributing to exceedances of the criteria; and

(c) The LAs for nonpoint sources are to address anthropogenic sources in the basin such that in-stream concentrations meet the ~~DO dissolved oxygen~~ and nutrient criteria which, based on the measured concentrations in the 2005 -2006 period, will require a 30.5 % ~~percent~~ reduction of TN, a 33.3 % ~~percent~~ reduction in TP, and a 63.3 % ~~percent~~ reduction in ~~BOD~~ ~~BOD<sub>5</sub>~~ of sources that are contributing to exceedances of the criteria; and

~~(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.~~

~~(e) While the WLA and LA have been expressed as the percent reductions needed to attain the applicable Class III criteria, it is the reductions from anthropogenic sources that will result in the required reduction of nutrients and BOD<sub>5</sub>. However, it is not the intent of the TMDL to abate natural background conditions.~~

Rulemaking Authority 403.061, 403.067 FS. Law Implemented 403.061, 403.062, 403.067 FS. History—New 11-11-10, Amended 9-9-12, \_\_\_\_\_.

62-304.605 Alafia River TMDLs.

(1) Thirty Mile Creek. The ~~Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL)~~ for Thirty Mile Creek (TML) is a monthly average TN total nitrogen concentration of 3.0 mg/L, and is allocated as follows:

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

(b) The ~~Load Allocation (LA)~~ for nonpoint sources is an annual average TN total nitrogen concentration of 1.6 mg/L; and,

~~(c) The Margin of Safety is implicit.~~

(2) Alafia River Above Hillsborough Bay. The TMDL to address the low ~~DO dissolved oxygen~~ and nutrient impairments for the Alafia River Above Hillsborough Bay is an annual average TN concentration of 0.65 mg/L and is allocated as follows:

(a) The WLA for the Mosaic Fertilizer Riverview Chemical Complex is 5140 lb/year of TN;

(b) The WLA for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES ~~MS4 Municipal Stormwater~~ Permitting Program is to address anthropogenic sources in the basin such that in-stream concentrations meet the Class III marine DO dissolved oxygen and nutrient criteria which, based on the measured concentrations from the 2000 to 2006 period, will require a 54 % ~~percent~~ reduction of TN at sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria; and

(c) The LA for nonpoint sources is to address anthropogenic sources in the basin such that in-stream concentrations meet the Class III marine DO dissolved oxygen and nutrient criteria which, based on the measured concentrations from the 2000 to 2006 period, will require a 54 % ~~percent~~ reduction of TN at sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria; and,

~~(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.~~

~~(e) While the LA and WLA for TN 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 TN concentration. However, it is not the intent of the TMDL to abate natural background conditions.~~

(3) English Creek. The bacteriological fecal coliform TMDL for English Creek is 400 counts/100mL for fecal coliform, 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 ~~MS4 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 2001 to 2008 period, will require a 40 % ~~percent~~ reduction of sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria; and

(c) 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 2001 to 2008 period, will require a 40 % ~~percent~~ 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.~~

(4) Mustang Ranch Creek. The TMDLs to address the low DO dissolved oxygen and nutrient impairments are an annual average TN concentration of 1.73 mg/L and an annual average TP concentration of 0.415 mg/L and are allocated as follows:

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

(b) The WLA for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES ~~MS4 Municipal Stormwater~~ Permitting Program is to address anthropogenic sources in the basin such that in-stream concentrations meet the Class III freshwater DO dissolved oxygen criteria which, based on the measured concentrations for the 2005 to 2007 period, will require a 50 % ~~percent~~ reduction of TN and 45 % ~~percent~~ reduction of TP at sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria; and

(c) The LA for nonpoint sources is to address anthropogenic sources in the basin such that in-stream concentrations meet the Class III freshwater DO dissolved oxygen criteria which, based on the measured concentrations from the 2005 to 2007 period, will require a 50 % ~~percent~~ reduction of TN and 45 % ~~percent~~ reduction of TP at sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria; ~~and~~;

~~(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.~~

~~(e) While the LA and WLA for TN and TP 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 TN and TP concentrations. However, it is not the intent of the TMDL to abate natural background conditions.~~

(5) Mustang Ranch Creek. The bacteriological fecal coliform TMDL for Mustang Ranch Creek is 400 counts/100mL for fecal coliform, 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 ~~MS4 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 2001 to 2008 period, will require an 88 % ~~percent~~ reduction of sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria; and

(c) 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 2001 to 2008 period, will require an 88 % ~~percent~~ 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.~~

(6) Poley Creek. The bacteriological fecal coliform TMDL for Poley Creek is 400 counts/100mL for fecal coliform, 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 ~~MS4 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 2001 to 2008 period, will require a 67 % ~~percent~~ reduction of sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria; and

(c) 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 2001 to 2008 period, will require a 67 % ~~percent~~ 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.~~

(7) Turkey Creek. The bacteriological fecal coliform TMDL for Turkey Creek is 400 counts/100mL for fecal coliform, and is allocated as follows:

(a) The WLA for the Hillsborough County Valrico Advance Wastewater Treatment Facility (AWWTF FL0040983) must meet its NPDES permit conditions;

(b) The WLA for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES ~~MS4 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 2001 to 2008 period, will require a 64 % ~~percent~~ reduction of sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria; and

(c) 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 2001 to 2008 period, will require a 64 % ~~percent~~ 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.~~

~~Rulemaking Authority 403.061, 403.067 FS. Law Implemented 403.061, 403.062, 403.067 FS. History—New 6-22-05, Amended 11-2-09, \_\_\_\_\_.~~

62-304.610 Hillsborough River Basin TMDLs.

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

~~(a) The WLA Wasteload Allocation for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES MS4 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; and,~~

~~(b) The LA 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  $1.1 \times 10^{13}$  colonies/day during moist conditions, which are defined as flows ranging from 124 cfs to 419 cfs, and a median of  $3.88 \times 10^{12}$  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.~~

~~(2)(3) Hillsborough River (Segment 1443E). The bacteriological TMDL 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  $3.34 \times 10^9$  colonies/day for fecal coliform and  $2.00 \times 10^{10}$  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; and~~

~~(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.~~

~~(3)(4) Lake Hunter. The TMDL Total Maximum Daily Load for Lake Hunter is an annual average load of 6,579 pounds/year of TN total nitrogen and 489 pounds/year of TP total phosphorus, and is allocated as follows:~~

~~(a) The WLA Wasteload Allocation for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES MS4 National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is an 80 % percent reduction of current TN total nitrogen and TP total phosphorus loading; and,~~

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

~~(c) The Margin of Safety is implicit.~~

~~(4)(5) Baker Creek. The bacteriological TMDL Total Maximum Daily Load for Baker Creek is a median of  $1.35 \times 10^{11}$  colonies/day for fecal coliform and a median of  $1.37 \times 10^{12}$  colonies/day for total coliform, and is allocated as follows:~~

~~(a) The WLA Wasteload Allocation for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Wastewater Permitting Program is  $8.72 \times 10^9$  colonies/day for fecal coliform;~~

~~(b) The WLA Wasteload Allocation for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES MS4 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; and~~

~~(c) The LA 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.~~

~~(5)(6) Flint Creek. The bacteriological TMDL 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 WLA Wasteload Allocation for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES MS4 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; and~~

~~(b) The LA 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.~~

~~(6)(7) Blackwater Creek. The bacteriological TMDL Total Maximum Daily Loads for Blackwater Creek is a are medians~~

of  $2.07 \times 10^{12}$  colonies/day for fecal coliform and  $1.24 \times 10^{13}$  colonies/day for total coliform during high/moist conditions, which are defined as flows ranging from 33 cfs to 1,370 cfs, and a medians of  $6.75 \times 10^{10}$  colonies/day for fecal coliform and  $4.05 \times 10^{11}$  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 WLA Wasteload Allocation for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Wastewater Permitting Program is 8.72 x  $10^9$  colonies/day for fecal coliform; and

(b) The WLAs Wasteload Allocations for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES MS4 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 LAs 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  $1.06 \times 10^{12}$  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.~~

(7)(9) ~~New River. The bacteriological TMDL Total Maximum Daily Load for the New River is a median of  $6.48 \times 10^{10}$  for fecal coliform and a median of  $3.89 \times 10^{11}$  for total coliform, and is allocated as follows:~~

~~(a) The WLA Wasteload Allocation for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES MS4 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; and~~

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

~~(c) The Margin of Safety is implicit.~~

~~(8)(10) Mill Creek. The bacteriological fecal coliform TMDL for Mill Creek is 400 counts/100mL for fecal coliform, 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 MS4 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 2001 to 2007 period, will require a 66 % percent reduction of sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria; and~~

~~(c) 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 2001 to 2007 period, will require a 66 % percent 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.~~

~~(9)(11) Trout Creek. The bacteriological fecal coliform TMDL for Trout Creek is 400 counts/100mL for fecal coliform, and is allocated as follows:~~

~~(a) The WLA for the Hillsborough County Pebble Creek Village WWTF (FL0039896) must meet its NPDES permit conditions;~~

~~(b) The WLA for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES MS4 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 2001 to 2007 period, will require a 53 % percent reduction of sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria; and~~

~~(c) 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 2001 to 2007 period, will require a 53 % percent reduction of 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.~~

~~(10)(12) Channelized Stream. The TMDLs to address the low DO dissolved oxygen and nutrient impairments are an annual average 1.16 mg/L of TN and an annual average of 0.473 mg/L of TP and are allocated as follows:~~

~~(a) The WLA for wastewater point sources is not applicable;~~

~~(b) The WLAs for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES MS4 Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program are a 52.1 % ~~percent~~ reduction in anthropogenic loadings of TN and a 60.5 % ~~percent~~ reduction in anthropogenic loadings of TP for the 2000-2007 period at sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria; and;~~

~~(c) The LAs for nonpoint sources are a 52.1 % ~~percent~~ reduction in anthropogenic loadings of TN and a 60.5 % ~~percent~~ reduction in anthropogenic loadings of TP for the 2000-2007 period at sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria; and;~~

~~(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.~~

~~(e) While the LA and WLA 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 reductions of in stream TN and TP concentrations. However, it is not the intent of the TMDL to abate natural background conditions.~~

~~(11)(13) Lake Thonotosassa. The nutrient TMDL for Lake Thonotosassa is a seven-year ~~rolling~~ average of annual loads of 46,962 pounds per year (lbs/year) TN and 3,137 lbs/year TP, which is intended to achieve an AGM annual geometric mean chlorophyll *a* concentration of 32 µg/L not to be exceeded more than once in any consecutive 3-year period, 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 MS4 Permitting Program is a 29\_% reduction of TN (calculated from 55,504 lbs/year) and a 89\_% reduction of TP (calculated from 21,943 lbs/year), which are based on the average of annual loads from the 1999-2010 period; and;~~

~~(c) The LA for nonpoint sources is a 29\_% reduction of TN (calculated from 55,504 lbs/year) and a 89\_% reduction of TP (calculated from 21,943 lbs/year), which are based on the average of annual loads from the 1999-2010 period; and~~

~~(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.~~

~~(e) While the LA for TN and TP has been expressed as the percent reduction needed to attain the applicable Class III nutrient criteria, it is the combined reductions from both anthropogenic point and nonpoint sources that will result in the restoration of nutrient conditions in the impaired waterbody.~~

~~However, it is not the intent of this TMDL to abate natural background conditions.~~

~~(12)(14) Flint Creek. The nutrient TMDL for Flint Creek is an AGM annual geometric mean concentration not to be exceeded more than once in any consecutive 3-year period of 1.80 mg/L TN which is intended to achieve an AGM annual geometric mean chlorophyll *a* concentration of 18 µg/L not to be exceeded more than once in any consecutive 3-year period, 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 MS4 Permitting Program is a 28\_% reduction of TN (calculated from 2.49 mg/L), which is based on the highest AGM annual geometric mean concentration from the 1999-2010 period; and;~~

~~(c) The LA for nonpoint sources is a 28\_% reduction of TN (calculated from 2.49 mg/L), which is based on the highest AGM annual geometric mean concentration from the 1999-2010 period; and~~

~~(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.~~

~~(e) While the LA for TN has been expressed as the percent reduction needed to attain the applicable Class III nutrient criteria, it is the combined reductions from both anthropogenic point and nonpoint sources that will result in the restoration of nutrient conditions in the impaired waterbody. However, it is not the intent of this TMDL to abate natural background conditions.~~

~~Rulemaking Authority 403.061, 403.067 FS. Law Implemented 403.061, 403.062, 403.067 FS. History—New 12-22-04, Amended 7-7-10, 6-7-13, 7-23-19, \_\_\_\_\_.~~

62-304.615 Manatee River Basin TMDLs.

(1) Braden River above Ward Lake. The bacteriological fecal coliform Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) for Braden River above Ward Lake is 400 counts/100mL for fecal coliform, and is 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 (NPDES MS4) 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 2001 to 2007 period, will require a 43 % ~~percent~~ reduction of sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria; and

(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 2001 to 2007 period, will

require a 43 % ~~percent~~ 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 I 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) Cedar Creek. The ~~bacteriological fecal coliform~~ TMDL for Cedar Creek is 400 counts/100mL for fecal coliform, 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 ~~MS4 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 2001 to 2008 period, will require a 61 % ~~percent~~ reduction of sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria; ~~and~~

(c) 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 2001 to 2008 period, will require a 61 % ~~percent~~ 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 I 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) Gilly Creek. The ~~bacteriological fecal coliform~~ TMDL for Gilly Creek is 400 counts/100mL for fecal coliform, 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 ~~MS4 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 2001 to 2008 period, will require a 56 % ~~percent~~ reduction of sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria; ~~and~~

(c) 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 2001 to 2008 period, will

require a 56 % ~~percent~~ 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 I 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.~~

(4) Nonsense Creek. The ~~bacteriological fecal coliform~~ TMDL for Nonsense Creek is 400 counts/100mL for fecal coliform, 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 ~~MS4 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 2001 to 2008 period, will require a 57 % ~~percent~~ reduction of sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria; ~~and~~

(c) 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 2001 to 2008 period, will require a 57 % ~~percent~~ 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 I 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.~~

(5) Nonsense Creek. The TMDLs to address the low DO dissolved oxygen condition are an annual median TN of 0.89 mg/L and an annual median BOD 5-day biochemical oxygen demand (BOD<sub>5</sub>) of 2.0 mg/L, and are allocated as follows:

(a) The WLA for wastewater point sources is not applicable;

(b) The WLAs for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES ~~MS4 Municipal Stormwater~~ Permitting Program are a 27 % ~~percent~~ reduction of current anthropogenic TN and a 36 % ~~percent~~ reduction of current anthropogenic total BOD BOD<sub>5</sub> loading based on measured concentrations from the 2001 to 2008 period; ~~and~~

(c) The LAs for nonpoint sources are a 27 % ~~percent~~ reduction of current anthropogenic TN, and a 36 % ~~percent~~ reduction of current anthropogenic total BOD BOD<sub>5</sub> loadings

based on measured concentrations from the 2001 to 2008 period;~~;~~ and,

~~(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.~~

~~(e) While the LA and WLA for TN and BOD<sub>5</sub> have been expressed as the percent reductions needed to attain the applicable Class I criteria, it is the combined reductions from both anthropogenic point and nonpoint sources that will result in the required reduction of in stream TN and BOD<sub>5</sub> concentrations. However, it is not the intent of the TMDL to abate natural background conditions.~~

(6) Rattlesnake Slough. The bacteriological fecal coliform TMDL for Rattlesnake Slough is 400 counts/100mL for fecal coliform, 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 MS4 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 2001 to 2008 period, will require a 48 % ~~percent~~ reduction of sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria; and

(c) 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 2001 to 2008 period, will require a 48 % ~~percent~~ 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 I 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.~~

(7) Rattlesnake Slough. The TMDLs to address the low DO dissolved oxygen and nutrient impairments in Rattlesnake Slough are 0.84 mg/L of total nitrogen (TN), 0.48 mg/L total phosphorus (TP), and 2.4 mg/L of BOD 5-day biochemical oxygen demand (BOD<sub>5</sub>) and are allocated as follows:

(a) The WLA for wastewater point sources is not applicable;

(b) The WLAs for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES MS4 Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program are 30, 21, and 31 % ~~percent~~ reductions of current anthropogenic TN, TP, and BOD BOD<sub>5</sub> loadings, respectively, based on measured concentrations from the 2001 to 2008 period; and

(c) The LAs for nonpoint sources are 30, 21, and 31 % ~~percent~~ reductions of current anthropogenic TN, TP, and BOD BOD<sub>5</sub> loadings, respectively, based on measured concentrations from the 2001 to 2008 period;~~;~~ and,

~~(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.~~

~~(e) While the LA and WLA for nutrients and BOD<sub>5</sub> have been expressed as the percent reductions needed to attain the applicable Class I criteria, it is the combined reductions from both anthropogenic point and nonpoint sources that will result in the required reduction of in stream nutrient and BOD<sub>5</sub>. However, it is not the intent of the TMDL to abate natural background conditions.~~

Rulemaking Authority 403.061, 403.067 FS. Law Implemented 403.061, 403.062, 403.067 FS. History—New 11-2-09, Amended

62-304.620 Little Manatee River Basin TMDLs.

(1) Little Manatee River. The bacteriological fecal coliform Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) for Little Manatee River is 400 counts/100mL for fecal coliform, and is 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 (NPDES MS4) 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 2001 to 2008 period, will require a 79 % ~~percent~~ reduction of sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria; and

(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 2001 to 2008 period, will require a 79 % ~~percent~~ reduction of 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) South Fork Little Manatee River. The bacteriological fecal coliform TMDL for South Fork Little Manatee River is 400 counts/100mL for fecal coliform, 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 MS4 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 2001 to 2008 period, will

require a 43 % ~~percent~~ reduction of sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria; and

(c) 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 2001 to 2008 period, will require a 43 % ~~percent~~ reduction of 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.~~

Rulemaking Authority 403.061, 403.067 FS. Law Implemented 403.061, 403.062, 403.067 FS. History—New 11-2-09, Amended

#### 62-304.625 Peace River Basin TMDLs.

(1) Lake Cannon. The nutrient TMDL for Lake Cannon is an annual in-lake AGM geometric mean concentration of 1.07 mg/L TN Total Nitrogen (TN) and 0.03 mg/L TP Total Phosphorus (TP) which are intended to achieve the applicable AGM annual geometric mean (AGM) chlorophyll a criterion for low color and high alkalinity lakes, 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 MS4 National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Municipal Separate Stormwater Sewer System (MS4) Permitting Program is a 20% reduction of TN (calculated from 1.33 mg/L) and 0% reduction of TP, which is based on the highest AGM concentrations from the 2008 – 2016 period; and

(c) The LA Load Allocation (LA) for nonpoint sources is 20% reduction of TN (calculated from 1.33 mg/L) and 0% reduction of TP, which is based on the highest AGM concentration from the 2008 – 2016 period.;

~~(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.~~

~~(e) While the LA for TN and TP has been expressed as the percent reduction needed to attain the applicable Class III nutrient criteria, it is the combined reductions from both anthropogenic point and nonpoint sources that will result in the restoration of nutrient conditions in the impaired waterbody. However, it is not the intent of this TMDL to abate natural background conditions.~~

(2) Lake Howard. The nutrient TMDL for Lake Howard is an AGM concentration of 1.07 mg/L TN and 0.03 mg/L TP, which are intended to achieve the applicable AGM chlorophyll

a for low color and high alkalinity lakes, 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 MS4 Permitting Program is a 39% reduction of TN (calculated from 1.76 mg/L) and 0% reduction of TP, which is based on the highest AGM concentrations from the 2008 – 2016 period; and

(c) The LA for nonpoint sources is 39% reduction of TN (calculated from 1.76 mg/L) and 0% reduction of TP, which is based on the highest AGM concentration from the 2008 – 2016 period.;

~~(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.~~

~~(e) While the LA for TN and TP has been expressed as the percent reduction needed to attain the applicable Class III nutrient criteria, it is the combined reductions from both anthropogenic point and nonpoint sources that will result in the restoration of nutrient conditions in the impaired waterbody. However, it is not the intent of this TMDL to abate natural background conditions.~~

(3) Lake Idylwild. The nutrient TMDL for Lake Idylwild is an AGM concentration of 1.07 mg/L TN and 0.03 mg/L TP, which are intended to achieve the applicable AGM chlorophyll a for low color and high alkalinity lakes, 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 MS4 Permitting Program is a 31% reduction of the TN (calculated from 1.54 mg/L) and 0% reduction of TP, which is based on the highest AGM concentrations from the 2008 – 2016 period; and

(c) The LA for nonpoint sources is 31% reduction of TN (calculated from 1.54 mg/L) and 0% reduction of TP, which is based on the highest AGM concentration from the 2008 – 2016 period.;

~~(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.~~

~~(e) While the LA for TN and TP has been expressed as the percent reduction needed to attain the applicable Class III nutrient criteria, it is the combined reductions from both anthropogenic point and nonpoint sources that will result in the restoration of nutrient conditions in the impaired waterbody. However, it is not the intent of this TMDL to abate natural background conditions.~~

(4) Lake Jessie. The nutrient TMDL for Lake Jessie is an AGM concentration of 1.07 mg/L TN and 0.03 mg/L TP, which are intended to achieve the applicable AGM chlorophyll a for low color and high alkalinity lakes, 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 MS4 Permitting Program is a 12% reduction of TN (calculated from 1.21 mg/L) and 0% reduction of TP, which is

based on the highest AGM concentrations from the 2008 – 2016 period; and

(c) The LA for nonpoint sources is 12% reduction of TN (calculated from 1.21 mg/L) and 0% reduction of TP, which is based on the highest AGM concentration from the 2008 – 2016 period; and

(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.

~~(e) While the LA for TN and TP has been expressed as the percent reduction needed to attain the applicable Class III nutrient criteria, it is the combined reductions from both anthropogenic point and nonpoint sources that will result in the restoration of nutrient conditions in the impaired waterbody. However, it is not the intent of this TMDL to abate natural background conditions.~~

(5) Lake Lulu. The nutrient TMDL for Lake Lulu is an AGM concentration of 1.07 mg/L TN and 0.03 mg/L TP, which are intended to achieve the applicable AGM chlorophyll a for low color and high alkalinity lakes, 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 MS4 Permitting Program is a 35% reduction of TN (calculated from 1.64 mg/L) and 0% reduction of TP, which is based on the highest AGM concentrations from the 2008 – 2016 period; and

(c) The LA for nonpoint sources is 35% reduction of TN (calculated from 1.64 mg/L) and 0% reduction of TP, which is based on the highest AGM concentration from the 2008 – 2016 period; and

~~(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.~~

~~(e) While the LA for TN and TP has been expressed as the percent reduction needed to attain the applicable Class III nutrient criteria, it is the combined reductions from both anthropogenic point and nonpoint sources that will result in the restoration of nutrient conditions in the impaired waterbody. However, it is not the intent of this TMDL to abate natural background conditions.~~

(6) Lake May. The nutrient TMDL for Lake May is an AGM concentration of 1.07 mg/L TN and 0.03 mg/L TP, which are intended to achieve the applicable AGM chlorophyll a for low color and high alkalinity lakes, 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 MS4 Permitting Program is a 44% reduction of TN (calculated from 1.90 mg/L) and a 57% reduction of TP (calculated from 0.07 mg/L), which is based on the highest AGM concentrations from the 2008 – 2016 period; and

(c) The LA for nonpoint sources is 44% reduction of TN (calculated from 1.90 mg/L) and 57% reduction of TP (calculated from 0.07 mg/L), which is based on the highest AGM concentration from the 2008 – 2016 period; and

~~(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.~~

~~(e) While the LA for TN and TP has been expressed as the percent reduction needed to attain the applicable Class III nutrient criteria, it is the combined reductions from both anthropogenic point and nonpoint sources that will result in the restoration of nutrient conditions in the impaired waterbody. However, it is not the intent of this TMDL to abate natural background conditions.~~

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

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

(b) The WLA Wasteload Allocation for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES MS4 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 LA 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 nutrient TMDL for Lake Shipp is an AGM concentration of 1.07 mg/L TN and 0.03 mg/L TP, which are intended to achieve the applicable AGM chlorophyll a for low color and high alkalinity lakes, 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 MS4 Permitting Program is a 49% reduction of TN (calculated from 2.08 mg/L) and 0% reduction of TP, which is based on the highest AGM concentrations from the 2008 – 2016 period; and

(c) The LA for nonpoint sources is 49% reduction of TN (calculated from 2.08 mg/L) and 0% reduction of TP, which is based on the highest AGM concentration from the 2008 – 2016 period; and

~~(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.~~

~~(e) While the LA for TN and TP has been expressed as the percent reduction needed to attain the applicable Class III nutrient criteria, it is the combined reductions from both anthropogenic point and nonpoint sources that will result in the restoration of nutrient conditions in the impaired waterbody. However, it is not the intent of this TMDL to abate natural background conditions.~~

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

(a) The WLA Wasteload Allocation for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES MS4 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; and

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

(a) The ~~WLA Wasteload Allocation~~ for discharges subject to the Department’s ~~NPDES MS4 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; and

(b) The ~~LA 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 bacteriological TMDL fecal coliform Total Maximum Daily Load for Peace Creek Drainage Canal is a median of  $3.62 \times 10^{11}$  colonies/day; for fecal coliform, and is allocated as follows:

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

(b) The ~~WLA Wasteload Allocation~~ for discharges subject to the Department’s ~~NPDES MS4 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; and

(c) The ~~LA 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 subsections (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.~~

~~(12)(13) Lake Bonny: The nutrient Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) for Lake Bonny is an annual in-lake AGM geometric mean concentration of 0.89 mg/L TN Total Nitrogen (TN) and 0.04 mg/L TP, and is allocated as follows:~~

~~(a) The WLA wasteload allocation (WLA) for wastewater point sources is not applicable;~~

~~(b) The WLA for discharges subject to the Department’s NPDES MS4 Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) Permitting Program is a 64% reduction of TN and a 60% reduction of TP based on mean concentrations from the 2002-2012 period; and~~

~~(c) The LA Load Allocation (LA) for nonpoint sources is a 64% reduction of TN and a 60% reduction of TP based on mean concentrations from the 2002-2012 period; ~~and~~,~~

~~(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.~~

~~(e) While the LA and WLA for TN and TP has been expressed as the percent reduction needed to attain the applicable Class III nutrient criteria, it is the combined reductions from both anthropogenic point and nonpoint sources that will result in the restoration of nutrient conditions in the impaired waterbody. However, it is not the intent of this TMDL to abate natural background conditions.~~

~~(13)(14) Lake Hollingsworth: The nutrient TMDL for Lake Hollingsworth is an annual in-lake AGM geometric mean concentration of 0.86 mg/L TN and 0.03 mg/L TP, which is intended ~~intended~~ to achieve the applicable AGM ~~annual~~ geometric mean chlorophyll *a* criterion for low color, high alkalinity lakes, 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 MS4 Permitting Program is a 68% reduction of TN (calculated from 2.66 mg/L) and a 75% reduction of TP (calculated from 0.12 mg/L), which are the highest AGMs annual geometric based on mean concentrations from the 2002-2012 period; and

(c) The LA for nonpoint sources is a 68% reduction of TN (calculated from 2.66 mg/L) and a 75% reduction of TP (calculated from 0.12 mg/L), which are the highest AGMs annual geometric based on mean concentrations from the 2002-2012 period; and

~~(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.~~

~~(e) While the LA and WLA for TN and TP has been expressed as the percent reduction needed to attain the applicable Class III nutrient criteria, it is the combined reductions from both anthropogenic point and nonpoint sources that will result in the restoration of nutrient conditions in the impaired waterbody. However, it is not the intent of this TMDL to abate natural background conditions.~~

~~(14)(15) Lake Lena: The nutrient TMDL for Lake Lena is an annual in-lake AGM geometric mean concentration of 1.14 mg/L TN, 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 MS4 Permitting Program is a 42% reduction of TN based on mean concentrations from the 2003-2012 period; and~~

~~(c) The LA for nonpoint sources is a 42% reduction of TN based on mean concentrations from the 2003-2012 period; and~~

~~(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.~~

~~(e) While the LA and WLA for TN has been expressed as the percent reduction needed to attain the applicable Class III nutrient criteria, it is the combined reductions from both anthropogenic point and nonpoint sources that will result in the restoration of nutrient conditions in the impaired waterbody. However, it is not the intent of this TMDL to abate natural background conditions.~~

~~(15)(16) Deer Lake: The nutrient TMDL for Deer Lake is an annual in-lake AGM geometric mean concentration of 1.42 mg/L TN, 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 MS4 Permitting Program is a 12% reduction of TN based on mean concentrations from the 2005-2012 period; and~~

~~(c) The LA for nonpoint sources is a 12% reduction of TN based on mean concentrations from the 2005-2012 period; and~~

~~(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.~~

~~(e) While the LA and WLA for TN has been expressed as the percent reduction needed to attain the applicable Class III nutrient criteria, it is the combined reductions from both~~

~~anthropogenic point and nonpoint sources that will result in the restoration of nutrient conditions in the impaired waterbody. However, it is not the intent of this TMDL to abate natural background conditions.~~

~~(16)(17) Lake Haines. The nutrient TMDL for Lake Haines is an AGM annual geometric mean concentration of 1.05 mg/L TN and 0.03 mg/L TP, which is intended to achieve the applicable AGM annual geometric mean chlorophyll *a* criterion for high color lakes, 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 MS4 Permitting Program is a 33% reduction of TN (calculated from 1.56 mg/L) and a 0% reduction of TP (calculated from 0.03 mg/L), which are the highest annual geometric mean concentrations from the 2003-2016 period; and~~

~~(c) The LA for nonpoint sources is a 33% reduction of TN (calculated from 1.56 mg/L) and a 0% reduction of TP (calculated from 0.03 mg/L), which are the highest annual geometric mean concentration from the 2003-2016 period; and~~

~~(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.~~

~~(e) While the LA and WLA for TN and TP has been expressed as the percent reduction needed to attain the applicable Class III nutrient criteria, it is the combined reductions from both anthropogenic point and nonpoint sources that will result in the restoration of nutrient conditions in the impaired waterbody. However, it is not the intent of this TMDL to abate natural background conditions.~~

~~(17)(18) Lake Rochelle. The nutrient TMDL for Lake Rochelle is an AGM annual geometric mean concentration of 1.05 mg/L TN and 0.03 mg/L TP, which is intended to achieve the applicable AGM annual geometric mean chlorophyll *a* criterion for low color, high alkalinity lakes, 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 MS4 Permitting Program is a 32% reduction of TN (calculated from 1.54 mg/L) and a 0% reduction of TP (calculated from 0.03 mg/L), which are the highest AGM annual geometric mean concentrations from the 2003-2016 period; and~~

~~(c) The LA for nonpoint sources is a 32% reduction of TN (calculated from 1.54 mg/L) and a 0% reduction of TP (calculated from 0.03 mg/L), which are the highest AGM annual geometric mean concentrations from the 2003-2016 period; and~~

~~(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.~~

~~(e) While the LA and WLA for TN and TP has been expressed as the percent reduction needed to attain the~~

~~applicable Class III nutrient criteria, it is the combined reductions from both anthropogenic point and nonpoint sources that will result in the restoration of nutrient conditions in the impaired waterbody. However, it is not the intent of this TMDL to abate natural background conditions.~~

~~(18)(19) Lake Conine. The nutrient TMDL for Lake Conine is an AGM annual geometric mean concentration of 1.05 mg/L TN and 0.03 mg/L TP, which is intended to achieve the applicable AGM annual geometric mean chlorophyll *a* criterion for low color, high alkalinity lakes, 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 MS4 Permitting Program is a 36% reduction of TN (calculated from 1.65 mg/L) and a 57% reduction of TP (calculated from 0.07 mg/L), which are the highest annual geometric mean concentrations from the 2003-2016 period; and~~

~~(c) The LA for nonpoint sources is a 36% reduction of TN (calculated from 1.65 mg/L) and a 57% reduction of TP (calculated from 0.07 mg/L), which are the highest AGM annual geometric mean concentrations from the 2003-2016 period; and~~

~~(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.~~

~~(e) While the LA and WLA for TN and TP has been expressed as the percent reduction needed to attain the applicable Class III nutrient criteria, it is the combined reductions from both anthropogenic point and nonpoint sources that will result in the restoration of nutrient conditions in the impaired waterbody. However, it is not the intent of this TMDL to abate natural background conditions.~~

~~(19)(20) Lake Alfred. The nutrient TMDL for Lake Alfred is an AGM annual geometric mean concentration of 1.69 mg/L TN and 0.03 mg/L TP, which is intended to achieve the applicable AGM annual geometric mean chlorophyll *a* criterion for low color, high alkalinity lakes, 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 MS4 Permitting Program is a 16% reduction of TN (calculated from 2.00 mg/L) and a 0% reduction of TP (calculated from 0.03 mg/L), which are the highest AGM annual geometric mean concentrations from the 2003-2016 period; and~~

~~(c) The LA for nonpoint sources is a 16% reduction of TN (calculated from 2.00 mg/L) and a 0% reduction of TP (calculated from 0.03 mg/L), which are the highest annual geometric mean concentrations from the 2003-2016 period; and~~

~~(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.~~

~~(e) While the LA and WLA for TN and TP has been expressed as the percent reduction needed to attain the applicable Class III nutrient criteria, it is the combined reductions from both anthropogenic point and nonpoint sources that will result in the restoration of nutrient conditions in the impaired waterbody. However, it is not the intent of this TMDL to abate natural background conditions.~~

~~(20)(21) Lake Blue. The nutrient TMDL for Lake Blue is an AGM annual geometric mean concentration of 1.16 mg/L TN and 0.03 mg/L TP, which is intended to achieve the applicable AGM annual geometric mean chlorophyll *a* criterion for low color, high alkalinity lakes, 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 MS4 Permitting Program is a 66% reduction of TN (calculated from 3.45 mg/L) and a 67% reduction of TP (calculated from 0.09 mg/L), which are the highest AGM annual geometric mean concentrations from the 2003-2016 period; and~~

~~(c) The LA for nonpoint sources is a 66% reduction of TN (calculated from 3.45 mg/L) and a 67% reduction of TP (calculated from 0.09 mg/L), which are the highest AGM annual geometric mean concentrations from the 2003-2016 period; and~~

~~(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.~~

~~(e) While the LA and WLA for TN and TP has been expressed as the percent reduction needed to attain the applicable Class III nutrient criteria, it is the combined reductions from both anthropogenic point and nonpoint sources that will result in the restoration of nutrient conditions in the impaired waterbody. However, it is not the intent of this TMDL to abate natural background conditions.~~

~~(21)(22) Lake Marianna. The nutrient TMDL for Lake Marianna is an AGM annual geometric mean concentration of 1.00 mg/L TN and 0.03 mg/L TP, which is intended to achieve the applicable AGM annual geometric mean chlorophyll *a* criterion for low color, high alkalinity lakes, 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 MS4 Permitting Program is a 44% reduction of TN (calculated from 1.79 mg/L) and a 0% reduction of TP (calculated from 0.03 mg/L), which are the highest AGM annual geometric mean concentrations from the 2003-2016 period; and~~

~~(c) The LA for nonpoint sources is a 44% reduction of TN (calculated from 1.79 mg/L) and a 0% reduction of TP (calculated from 0.03 mg/L), which are the highest AGM~~

~~annual geometric mean~~ concentrations from the 2003-2016 period, ~~and~~

~~(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.~~

~~(e) While the LA and WLA for TN and TP has been expressed as the percent reduction needed to attain the applicable Class III nutrient criteria, it is the combined reductions from both anthropogenic point and nonpoint sources that will result in the restoration of nutrient conditions in the impaired waterbody. However, it is not the intent of this TMDL to abate natural background conditions.~~

~~(22)(23) Lake Ariana. The nutrient TMDL for Lake Ariana is an AGM annual geometric mean concentration of 0.97 mg/L TN and 0.03 mg/L TP, which is intended to achieve the applicable AGM annual geometric mean chlorophyll *a* criterion for low color, high alkalinity lakes, 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 MS4 Permitting Program is a 36% reduction of TN (calculated from 1.51 mg/L) and a 0% reduction of TP (calculated from 0.03 mg/L), which are the highest AGM annual geometric mean concentrations from the 2003-2016 period; ~~and~~~~

~~(c) The LA for nonpoint sources is a 36% reduction of TN (calculated from 1.51 mg/L) and a 0% reduction of TP (calculated from 0.03 mg/L), which are the highest AGM annual geometric mean concentrations from the 2003-2016 period, ~~and~~~~

~~(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.~~

~~(e) While the LA and WLA for TN and TP has been expressed as the percent reduction needed to attain the applicable Class III nutrient criteria, it is the combined reductions from both anthropogenic point and nonpoint sources that will result in the restoration of nutrient conditions in the impaired waterbody. However, it is not the intent of this TMDL to abate natural background conditions.~~

~~(23)(24) Eagle Lake. The nutrient TMDL for Eagle Lake is an AGM annual geometric mean concentration of 0.63 mg/L TN and 0.01 mg/L TP, which is intended to achieve the applicable AGM annual geometric mean chlorophyll *a* criterion for low color, low alkalinity lakes, 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 MS4 Permitting Program is a 38% reduction of TN (calculated from 1.01 mg/L) and a 50% reduction of TP (calculated from 0.02 mg/L), which are the highest AGM annual geometric mean concentrations from the 2003-2016 period; ~~and~~~~

~~(c) The LA for nonpoint sources is a 38% reduction of TN (calculated from 1.01 mg/L) and a 50% reduction of TP~~

(calculated from 0.02 mg/L), which are the highest AGM annual geometric mean concentrations from the 2003-2016 period, ~~and~~

~~(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.~~

~~(e) While the LA and WLA for TN and TP has been expressed as the percent reduction needed to attain the applicable Class III nutrient criteria, it is the combined reductions from both anthropogenic point and nonpoint sources that will result in the restoration of nutrient conditions in the impaired waterbody. However, it is not the intent of this TMDL to abate natural background conditions.~~

~~(24)(25) Lake Eloise. The nutrient TMDL for Lake Eloise is an AGM concentration of 1.07 mg/L TN and 0.03 mg/L TP, which are intended to achieve the applicable AGM chlorophyll *a* for low color and high alkalinity lakes, 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 MS4 Permitting Program is a 33% reduction of TN (calculated from 1.59 mg/L) and 0% reduction of TP, which is based on the highest AGM concentrations from the 2008 – 2016 period; ~~and~~~~

~~(c) The LA for nonpoint sources is 33% reduction of TN (calculated from 1.59 mg/L) and 0% reduction of TP, which is based on the highest AGM concentration from the 2008 – 2016 period, ~~and~~~~

~~(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.~~

~~(e) While the LA for TN and TP has been expressed as the percent reduction needed to attain the applicable Class III nutrient criteria, it is the combined reductions from both anthropogenic point and nonpoint sources that will result in the restoration of nutrient conditions in the impaired waterbody. However, it is not the intent of this TMDL to abate natural background conditions.~~

~~(25)(26) Lake Hartridge. The nutrient TMDL for Lake Hartridge is an AGM concentration of 1.07 mg/L TN and 0.03 mg/L TP, which are intended to achieve the applicable AGM chlorophyll *a* for low color and high alkalinity lakes, 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 MS4 Permitting Program is a 36% reduction of TN (calculated from 1.66 mg/L) and 0% reduction of TP, which is based on the highest AGM concentrations from the 2008 – 2016 period; ~~and~~~~

~~(c) The LA for nonpoint sources is 36% reduction of TN (calculated from 1.66 mg/L) and 0 % reduction of TP, which is based on the highest AGM concentration from the 2008 – 2016 period, ~~and~~~~

~~(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.~~

~~(e) While the LA for TN and TP has been expressed as the percent reduction needed to attain the applicable Class III nutrient criteria, it is the combined reductions from both anthropogenic point and nonpoint sources that will result in the restoration of nutrient conditions in the impaired waterbody. However, it is not the intent of this TMDL to abate natural background conditions.~~

(26)(27) Lake McLeod. The nutrient TMDL for Lake McLeod is a seven-year average of annual loads of 8,172 lbs/year TN and 609 lbs/year TP, which are intended to achieve the applicable chlorophyll *a* criterion for low color and low alkalinity lakes, 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 MS4 Permitting Program is a 21% reduction of TN (calculated from 10,330 lbs/year) and a 46% reduction of TP (calculated from 1,120 lbs/year) from the 2001-2016 period; and

(c) The LA for nonpoint sources is a 21% reduction of TN (calculated from 10,330 lbs/year) and a 46% reduction of TP (calculated from 1,120 lbs/year) based on average loads from the 2001-2016 period; and,

~~(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.~~

~~(e) While the LA and WLA for TN and TP have been expressed as the percent reduction needed to attain the applicable Class III nutrient criteria, it is the combined reductions from both point and nonpoint sources that will result in the restoration of nutrient conditions in the impaired waterbody.~~

Rulemaking Authority 403.061, 403.067 FS. Law Implemented 403.061, 403.062, 403.067 FS. History—New 5-1-07, Amended 2-19-15, 8-19-18, 10-29-19, 1-30-20, \_\_\_\_\_.

62-304.640 Withlacoochee River Basin TMDLs.

(1) Rainbow Springs Group and Rainbow Springs Group Run. The nitrate-nitrite TMDL is an in-stream monthly mean concentration of 0.35 mg/L and is allocated as follows:

(a) The ~~Wasteload Allocation (WLA)~~ for wastewater sources is not applicable; and

(b) The WLA for discharges subject to the Department's ~~NPDES MS4 National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater~~ Permitting Program is to address anthropogenic sources in the basin such that in-stream nitrate-nitrite concentrations meet the TMDL target, which, based on the mean concentrations from the 2000-2010 period, will require a 82 % ~~percent~~ reduction of nitrate-nitrite; and

(c) The ~~LAs Load Allocations~~ for nonpoint sources are to address anthropogenic sources in the basin such that in-stream nitrate-nitrite concentrations meet the TMDL target, which,

based on the mean concentrations from the 2000-2011 period, will require a 82 % ~~percent~~ reduction of nitrate-nitrite.

~~(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.~~

(2) Lake Juliana. The nutrient TMDL for Lake Juliana is an AGM annual geometric mean of 1.03 mg/L Total Nitrogen (TN), which is intended to achieve the applicable AGM annual geometric mean chlorophyll *a* criterion for low color, high alkalinity lakes, 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 Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4)~~ Permitting Program is a 40% reduction of TN based on mean concentrations from the 2003-2013 period; and

(c) The ~~Load Allocation (LA)~~ for nonpoint sources is a 40 % reduction of TN based on mean concentrations from the 2003-2013 period; and,

~~(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.~~

~~(e) While the LA and WLA for TN have been expressed as the percent reduction needed to attain the applicable Class III nutrient criteria, it is the combined reductions from both anthropogenic point and nonpoint sources that will result in the restoration of nutrient conditions in the impaired waterbody. However, it is not the intent of this TMDL to abate natural background conditions.~~

(3) Gum Springs (Alligator Springs). The nutrient TMDL for Gum Springs (Alligator Springs) is an annual geometric mean (AGM) of 0.35 mg/L nitrate-nitrite at the spring vent, 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 MS4 Permitting Program is a 78 % reduction of nitrate-nitrite (calculated from 1.58 mg/L), which is based on the highest AGM concentration from the 2009 – 2017 period; and

(c) The LA for nonpoint sources is 78 % reduction of nitrate-nitrite (calculated from 1.58 mg/L), which is based on the highest AGM from the 2009 - 2017 period; and

~~(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.~~

~~(e) While the LA for nitrate-nitrite has been expressed as the percent reduction needed to attain the applicable Class III nutrient criteria, it is the combined reductions from both anthropogenic point and nonpoint sources that will result in the restoration of nutrient conditions in the impaired waterbody. However, it is not the intent of this TMDL to abate natural background conditions.~~

(4) Wilson Head Spring. The nutrient TMDL for Wilson Head Spring is an AGM of 0.35 mg/L nitrate-nitrite at the spring vent, 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 MS4 Permitting Program is a 43 % reduction of nitrate-

nitrite (calculated from 0.61 mg/L), which is based on the highest AGM concentration from the 2009 – 2017 period; ~~and~~

(c) The LA for nonpoint sources is 43 % reduction of nitrate-nitrite (calculated from 0.61 mg/L), which is based on the highest AGM from the 2009 - 2017 period; ~~and~~

~~(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.~~

~~(e) While the LA for nitrate nitrite has been expressed as the percent reduction needed to attain the applicable Class III nutrient criteria, it is the combined reductions from both anthropogenic point and nonpoint sources that will result in the restoration of nutrient conditions in the impaired waterbody. However, it is not the intent of this TMDL to abate natural background conditions.~~

(5) Blue Spring (Citrus County). The nutrient TMDL for Blue Spring (Citrus County) is an AGM of 0.35 mg/L nitrate-nitrite at the spring vent, 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 MS4 Permitting Program is a 61 % reduction of nitrate-nitrite (calculated from 0.90 mg/L), which is based on the highest AGM concentration from the 2009 – 2017 period; ~~and~~

(c) The LA for nonpoint sources is 61 % reduction of nitrate-nitrite (calculated from 0.90 mg/L), which is based on the highest AGM from the 2009 - 2017 period; ~~and~~

~~(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.~~

~~(e) While the LA for nitrate nitrite has been expressed as the percent reduction needed to attain the applicable Class III nutrient criteria, it is the combined reductions from both anthropogenic point and nonpoint sources that will result in the restoration of nutrient conditions in the impaired waterbody. However, it is not the intent of this TMDL to abate natural background conditions.~~

(6) Lake Agnes. The nutrient TMDL for Lake Agnes is a seven-year average of annual loads of 10,896 lbs/year TN and 618 lbs/year TP, which are intended to achieve the applicable chlorophyll *a* criterion for low color and low alkalinity lakes, 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 MS4 Permitting Program is a 41 % reduction of TN (calculated from 18,552 lbs/year) and a 69 % reduction of TP (calculated from 1,979 lbs/year) from the 2000-2016 period; ~~and~~

(c) The LA for nonpoint sources is a 41 % reduction of TN (calculated from 18,552 lbs/year) and a 69 % reduction of TP (calculated from 1,979 lbs/year) based on average loads from the 2000-2016 period; ~~and~~

~~(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.~~

~~(e) While the LA and WLA for TN and TP have been expressed as the percent reduction needed to attain the~~

~~applicable Class III nutrient criteria, it is the combined reductions from both point and nonpoint sources that will result in the restoration of nutrient conditions in the impaired waterbody.~~

Rulemaking Authority 403.061, 403.067 FS. Law Implemented 403.061, 403.062, 403.067 FS. History—New 5-7-13, Amended 12-11-16, 10-29-19, 1-30-20, \_\_\_\_\_.

62-304.645 Springs Coast Basin TMDLs.

(1) Klosterman Bayou Run Tidal Segment. The bacteriological TMDL 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 (WLA)~~ for discharges subject to the Department's ~~National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES MS4) 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; ~~and~~

(b) 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 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 bacteriological TMDLs Total Maximum Daily Loads for the Saint Joes Creek freshwater segment are established as follows: the Main Channel is a median of  $4.1 \times 10^{10}$  colonies/day for fecal coliform and the Miles Creek tributary is a median of  $3.2 \times 10^{10}$  colonies/day for fecal coliform, and are allocated as follows:

(a) The WLA for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES ~~MS4 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; ~~and~~

(b) 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 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 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 the TMDL to abate natural background conditions.~~

(3) 34th Street Basin ~~Fecal Coliform TMDL~~. The bacteriological fecal coliform TMDL Total Maximum Daily Load for the 34th Street Basin is 400 counts/100 mL for fecal coliform, 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 MS4 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 2008 to 2011 period, will require a 98 % ~~percent~~ reduction at sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria; and

(c) 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 2008 to 2011 period, will require a 98 % ~~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 coliform concentrations. However, it is not the intent of these TMDLs to abate natural background conditions.~~

(4) Clam Bayou Drain ~~Fecal Coliform TMDL~~. The bacteriological TMDL for the Clam Bayou Drain is 400 counts/100mL for fecal coliform, 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 MS4 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 2011 period, will require a 86 % ~~percent~~ reduction of sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria; and

(c) 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 2004 to 2011 period, will

require a 86 % ~~percent~~ reduction of 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.~~

(5) Clam Bayou (East Drainage) ~~Fecal Coliform TMDL~~. The bacteriological TMDL for the Clam Bayou (East Drainage) is 400 counts/100mL for fecal coliform, 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 MS4 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 2011 period, will require a 95 % ~~percent~~ reduction of sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria; and

(c) 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 2004 to 2011 period, will require a 95 % ~~percent~~ reduction of 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.~~

(6) Clam Bayou Drain (Tidal) ~~Fecal Coliform TMDL~~. The bacteriological TMDL for the Clam Bayou Drain (Tidal) is 400 counts/100mL for fecal coliform, 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 MS4 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 2010, will require a 90 % ~~percent~~ reduction of sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria; and

(c) 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 2010, will require a 90 %

~~percent~~ 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.~~

(7) Cedar Creek (Tidal) ~~Fecal Coliform TMDL~~. The bacteriological TMDL for Cedar Creek (Tidal) is 400 counts/100mL for fecal coliform, 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 MS4 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 2011 period, will require a 88 % ~~percent~~ reduction of sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria; and

(c) 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 2004 to 2011 period, will require a 88 % ~~percent~~ 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) Cedar Creek ~~Fecal Coliform TMDL~~. The bacteriological TMDL for Cedar Creek is 400 counts/100mL for fecal coliform, 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 MS4 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 2010 period, will require a 87 % ~~percent~~ reduction of sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria; and

(c) 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 2004 to 2011 period, will

require a 87 % ~~percent~~ 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.~~

(9) Curlew Creek Freshwater Segment ~~Fecal Coliform TMDL~~. The bacteriological TMDL for the Curlew Creek Freshwater Segment is 400 counts/100mL for fecal coliform, and is allocated as follows:

(a) The WLA for the Mid-County Wastewater Treatment Plant (Permit Number FL0034789) is that the facility must meet its permit limit;

(b) The WLA for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES MS4 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 2011 period, will require a 90 % ~~percent~~ reduction of sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria; and

(c) 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 2004 to 2011 period, will require a 90 % ~~percent~~ 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.~~

(10) McKay Creek (Tidal) ~~Fecal Coliform TMDL~~. The bacteriological TMDL for McKay Creek (Tidal) is 400 counts/100mL for fecal coliform, 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 MS4 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 2004 and 2010, will require no reduction from the existing condition, but must continue to meet applicable water quality standards; and

(c) 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 2004 and 2010, will require no reduction from the existing condition; ~~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.~~

(11) McKay Creek ~~Fecal Coliform~~ TMDL. The bacteriological TMDL for McKay Creek is 400 counts/100mL for fecal coliform, 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 MS4 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 2010 period, will require a 91 % ~~percent~~ reduction of sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria; and

(c) 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 2005 and 2010 period, will require a 91 % ~~percent~~ 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.~~

(12) Pinellas Park Ditch No. 1 (Tidal Segment) ~~Fecal Coliform~~. The bacteriological TMDL for Pinellas Park Ditch No. 1 (Tidal Segment) is 400 counts/100mL for fecal coliform, 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 MS4 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 2004, 2006, and 2008, will require a 77 % ~~percent~~ reduction of sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria; and

(c) 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 2004, 2006, and 2008, will require a 77 % ~~percent~~ 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.~~

(13) Curlew Creek Tidal Segment. The TMDL to address the low DO dissolved oxygen and nutrient impairments is an annual average TN concentration of 0.95 mg/L and is allocated as follows:

(a) The WLA for the Mid-County Wastewater Treatment Plant is 4,245 lb/year of TN;

(b) The WLA for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES MS4 Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is to address anthropogenic sources in the basin such that in-stream concentrations meet the Class III marine DO dissolved oxygen and nutrient criteria which, based on the measured concentrations in the year 2011, will require a 15 % ~~percent~~ reduction of TN at sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria; and

(c) The LA for nonpoint sources is to address anthropogenic sources in the basin such that in-stream concentrations meet the Class III marine DO dissolved oxygen and nutrient criteria which, based on the measured concentrations in the year 2011, will require a 15 % ~~percent~~ reduction of TN at sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria; ~~and;~~

~~(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit;~~

~~(e) While the LA and WLA for TN have been expressed as the pounds allowed and 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 TN concentration. However, it is not the intent of the TMDL to abate natural background conditions.~~

(14) McKay Creek Tidal Segment. The TMDLs to address the low DO dissolved oxygen and nutrient impairments are an annual TN load of 15,563 lb/year and an annual 5-day BOD load of 32,505 lb/year and are allocated as follows:

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

(b) The WLA for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES MS4 Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is to address anthropogenic sources in the basin such that in-stream concentrations meet the DO dissolved oxygen criterion and nutrient criterion, expressed as a chlorophyll a target, which, based on the calculated loadings from the 2002 – 2011 period,

will require a 45 % ~~percent~~ reduction of TN and 45 % ~~percent~~ reduction of 5-day BOD at sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria; and

(c) The LAs for nonpoint sources are to address anthropogenic sources in the basin such that in-stream concentrations meet the DO dissolved oxygen criterion and nutrient criterion, expressed as a chlorophyll a target, which, based on the calculated loadings from the 2002 – 2011 period, will require a 45 % ~~percent~~ reduction of TN and 45 % ~~percent~~ reduction of 5-day BOD at sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria; ~~and~~,

~~(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit;~~

~~(e) While the LAs for TN and 5 day BOD 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 TN and 5 day BOD concentrations. However, it is not the intent of the TMDL to abate natural background conditions.~~

(15) Stevenson Creek Tidal Segment. The TMDLs Total Maximum Daily Loads for the Stevenson Creek tidal segment, to address nutrients and low DO dissolved oxygen, are 39,915 lbs/year of TN and 85,471 lbs/year of five-day CBOD carbonaceous biochemical oxygen demand (CBOD<sub>5</sub>), and are allocated as follows:

(a) The WLAs for the Marshall Street Wastewater Treatment Plant are 76,157 lbs/year of CBOD CBOD<sub>5</sub> and 33,509 lbs/year of TN total nitrogen;

(b) The WLAs for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES MS4 permitting program address anthropogenic sources in the basin and are 9,314 lbs/year of CBOD CBOD<sub>5</sub> and 6,406 lbs/year of TN total nitrogen;

(c) Achievement of the total WLAs for the TMDLs by combining the Marshall Street WWTP and the MS4 discharges is allowed without reallocation of the individual WLAs; and

~~(d) The LA for this TMDL is not applicable; and,~~

~~(e) The Margin of Safety is Implicit.~~

~~(f) While the WLAs for CBOD<sub>5</sub> and TN have been expressed as the load (in pounds) 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 CBOD<sub>5</sub> and TN. However, it is not the intent of the TMDL to abate natural background conditions.~~

(16) Weeki Wachee Spring and Weeki Wachee River (Freshwater Segment). The nutrient TMDLs are an annual arithmetic mean nitrate-nitrite concentration of 0.28 mg/L at the spring vent of Weeki Wachee Spring and an in-stream annual arithmetic mean nitrate-nitrite concentration of 0.20 mg/L for the Weeki Wachee River (freshwater segment).

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

(b) The WLA for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES MS4 permitting program is to address anthropogenic sources in the basin such that in-stream nitrate-nitrite concentrations meet the TMDL target, which will require a 71.1 % ~~percent~~ reduction of nitrate-nitrite in Weeki Wachee Spring and a 77.3 % ~~percent~~ reduction of nitrate-nitrite in the freshwater segment of the Weeki Wachee River, based on mean concentrations from the 2004-2012 period; and-

(c) The LA for nonpoint sources is to address anthropogenic sources in the basin such that in-stream nitrate-nitrite concentrations meet the TMDL target, which will require a 71.1 % ~~percent~~ reduction of nitrate-nitrite in Weeki Wachee Spring and a 77.3 % ~~percent~~ reduction of nitrate-nitrite in the freshwater segment of the Weeki Wachee River, based on mean concentrations from the 2004-2012 period.

~~(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.~~

(17) Kings Bay. The nutrient TMDL is an annual arithmetic mean TN concentration of 0.28 mg/L and an annual arithmetic mean TP concentration of 0.032 mg/L, and is allocated as follows:

(a) The WLA for wastewater sources is not applicable;-

(b) The WLA for surface water discharges subject to the Department's NPDES MS4 permitting program is not applicable; and-

(c) The LA for nonpoint sources is to address anthropogenic sources in the estuary such that TN and TP concentrations meet the TMDL targets, which will require a 22 % ~~percent~~ reduction of TN and a 14 % ~~percent~~ reduction of TP, based on the mean concentrations from the 2004-2012 period.

~~(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.~~

(18) Hunter Spring, House Spring, Idiot's Delight Spring, Tarpon Spring, and Black Spring. The nutrient TMDLs are an annual arithmetic mean nitrate-nitrite concentration of 0.23 mg/L and an annual arithmetic mean orthophosphate concentration of 0.028 mg/L and are allocated as follows:

(a) The WLA for wastewater sources is not applicable;-

(b) The WLA for surface water discharges subject to the Department's NPDES MS4 permitting program is not applicable; and-

(c) The LAs for nonpoint sources are to address anthropogenic sources in the spring such that nitrate-nitrite and orthophosphate concentrations meet the TMDL targets, which will require a 64 % ~~percent~~ reduction of nitrate-nitrite for Hunter Spring, a 53 % ~~percent~~ reduction of nitrate-nitrite for House Spring, a 26 % ~~percent~~ reduction of nitrate-nitrite and a 7 % ~~percent~~ reduction of orthophosphate for Idiot's Delight Spring, a 21 % ~~percent~~ reduction of nitrate-nitrite and a 10 % ~~percent~~ reduction of orthophosphate for Tarpon Spring, and a 26 % ~~percent~~ reduction of nitrate-nitrite for Black Spring based on the mean concentrations from the 2004-2012 period.

~~(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.~~

(19) Chassahowitzka Main Spring, Chassahowitzka #1 Spring and Crab Creek Spring. The nutrient TMDLs are an annual arithmetic mean nitrate-~~nitrite~~ concentration of 0.23 mg/L at the spring vent of Chassahowitzka Main Spring, Chassahowitzka #1 Spring and Crab Creek Spring, and are allocated as follows:

(a) The WLA for NPDES wastewater sources is not applicable;:-

(b) The WLAs for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES MS4 permitting program are to address anthropogenic sources in the basin such that in-spring nitrate-~~nitrite~~ concentrations meet the TMDL target, which will require a 62 % ~~percent~~ reduction of nitrate-~~nitrite~~ for Chassahowitzka Main Spring, a 64 % ~~percent~~ reduction of nitrate-~~nitrite~~ for Chassahowitzka #1 Spring, and a 64 % ~~percent~~ reduction of nitrate-~~nitrite~~ for Crab Creek Spring, based on mean concentrations from the 2004 – 2013 period; ~~and~~:-

(c) The LAs for nonpoint sources are to address anthropogenic sources in the basin such that in-spring nitrate-~~nitrite~~ concentrations meet the TMDL target, which will require a 62 % ~~percent~~ reduction of nitrate-~~nitrite~~ for Chassahowitzka Main Spring, a 64 % ~~percent~~ reduction of nitrate-~~nitrite~~ for Chassahowitzka #1 Spring, and a 64 % ~~percent~~ reduction of nitrate-~~nitrite~~ for Crab Creek Spring, based on mean concentrations from the 2004 – 2013 period.

~~(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.~~

(20) Chassahowitzka River-Baird Creek. The nutrient TMDL is an annual arithmetic mean TN concentration of 0.25 mg/L, and is allocated as follows:

(a) The WLA for NPDES wastewater sources is not applicable;:-

(b) The WLA for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES MS4 permitting program is to address anthropogenic sources in the basin such that in-stream TN concentrations meet the TMDL target, which will require a 57 % ~~percent~~ reduction of TN, based on mean concentrations from the 2004 – 2013 period; ~~and~~:-

(c) The LA for nonpoint sources is to address anthropogenic sources in the basin such that in-stream TN concentrations meet the TMDL target, which will require a 57 % ~~percent~~ reduction of TN, based on mean concentrations from the 2004 – 2013 period.

~~(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.~~

(21) Baird #1 Spring and Ruth Spring. The nutrient TMDLs are an annual arithmetic mean nitrate-~~nitrite~~ concentration of 0.23 mg/L at the spring vent of Baird #1 Main Spring and Ruth Spring, and are allocated as follows:

(a) The WLA for NPDES wastewater sources is not applicable;:-

(b) The WLAs for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES MS4 permitting program are to address anthropogenic

sources in the basin such that in-spring nitrate-~~nitrite~~ concentrations meet the TMDL target, which will require a 21 % ~~percent~~ reduction of nitrate-~~nitrite~~ for Baird #1 Spring and a 67 % ~~percent~~ reduction of nitrate-~~nitrite~~ for Ruth Spring, based on mean concentrations from the 2004 – 2013 period; ~~and~~:-

(c) The LAs for nonpoint sources are to address anthropogenic sources in the basin such that in-spring nitrate-~~nitrite~~ concentrations meet the TMDL target, which will require a 21 % ~~percent~~ reduction of nitrate-~~nitrite~~ for Baird #1 Spring and a 67 % ~~percent~~ reduction of nitrate-~~nitrite~~ for Ruth Spring, based on mean concentrations from the 2004 – 2013 period.

~~(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.~~

(22) Betejay Spring. The nutrient TMDL is an annual arithmetic mean nitrate-~~nitrite~~ concentration of 0.23 mg/L at the spring vent of Betejay Spring, and is allocated as follows:

(a) The WLA for NPDES wastewater sources is not applicable;:-

(b) The WLA for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES MS4 permitting program is to address anthropogenic sources in the basin such that in-spring nitrate-~~nitrite~~ concentrations meet the TMDL target, which will require a 49 % ~~percent~~ reduction of nitrate-~~nitrite~~, based on mean concentrations from the 2004 – 2013 period; ~~and~~:-

(c) The LA for nonpoint sources is to address anthropogenic sources in the basin such that in-spring nitrate-~~nitrite~~ concentrations meet the TMDL target, which will require a 49 % ~~percent~~ reduction of nitrate-~~nitrite~~, based on mean concentrations from the 2004 – 2013 period.

~~(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.~~

(23) Homosassa #1 Spring, Homosassa #2 Spring, Homosassa #3 Spring, Pumphouse Springs and Trotter Springs. The nutrient TMDLs are an annual arithmetic mean nitrate-~~nitrite~~ concentration of 0.23 mg/L at the spring vent of Homosassa #1 Spring, Homosassa #2 Spring, Homosassa #3 Spring, Pumphouse Springs and Trotter Springs, and are allocated as follows:

(a) The WLA for NPDES wastewater sources is not applicable;:-

(b) The WLAs for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES MS4 permitting program are to address anthropogenic sources in the basin such that in-spring nitrate-~~nitrite~~ concentrations meet the TMDL target, which will require a 65 % ~~percent~~ reduction of nitrate-~~nitrite~~ for Homosassa #1 Spring, a 63 % ~~percent~~ reduction of nitrate-~~nitrite~~ for Homosassa #2 Spring, a 66 % ~~percent~~ reduction of nitrate-~~nitrite~~ for Homosassa #3 Spring, a 65 % ~~percent~~ reduction of nitrate-~~nitrite~~ for Pumphouse Springs, and a 68 % ~~percent~~ reduction of nitrate-~~nitrite~~ for Trotter Springs, based on mean concentrations from the 2004 – 2013 period; ~~and~~:-

(c) The LAs for nonpoint sources are to address anthropogenic sources in the basin such that in-spring nitrate-

nitrite concentrations meet the TMDL target, which will require a 65 % ~~percent~~ reduction of nitrate-nitrite for Homosassa #1 Spring, a 63 % ~~percent~~ reduction of nitrate-nitrite for Homosassa #2 Spring, a 66 % ~~percent~~ reduction of nitrate-nitrite for Homosassa #3 Spring, a 65 % ~~percent~~ reduction of nitrate-nitrite for Pumphouse Springs, and a 68 % ~~percent~~ reduction of nitrate-nitrite for Trotter Springs, based on mean concentrations from the 2004 – 2013 period.

~~(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.~~

(24) Bluebird Springs. The nutrient TMDL is an annual arithmetic mean nitrate-nitrite concentration of 0.23 mg/L at the spring vent of Bluebird Spring, and is allocated as follows:

(a) The WLA for NPDES wastewater sources is not applicable;-

(b) The WLA for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES MS4 permitting program is to address anthropogenic sources in the basin such that in-spring nitrate-nitrite concentrations meet the TMDL target, which will require a 69 % ~~percent~~ reduction of nitrate-nitrite, based on mean concentrations from the 2004 – 2013 period; ~~and-~~

(c) The LA for nonpoint sources is to address anthropogenic sources in the basin such that in-spring nitrate-nitrite concentrations meet the TMDL target, which will require a 69 % ~~percent~~ reduction of nitrate-nitrite, based on mean concentrations from the 2004 – 2013 period.

~~(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.~~

(25) Hidden River Main Spring and Hidden River #2 Spring. The nutrient TMDLs are an annual arithmetic mean nitrate-nitrite concentration of 0.23 mg/L at the spring vent of Hidden River Main Spring and Hidden River #2 Spring, and are allocated as follows:

(a) The WLA for NPDES wastewater sources is not applicable;-

(b) The WLAs for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES MS4 permitting program are to address anthropogenic sources in the basin such that in-spring nitrate-nitrite concentrations meet the TMDL target, which will require a 76 % ~~percent~~ reduction of nitrate-nitrite for Hidden River Main Spring and a 75 % ~~percent~~ reduction of nitrate-nitrite for Hidden River #2 Spring, based on mean concentrations from the 2004 – 2013 period; ~~and-~~

(c) The LAs for nonpoint sources are to address anthropogenic sources in the basin such that in-spring nitrate-nitrite concentrations meet the TMDL target, which will require a 76 % ~~percent~~ reduction of nitrate-nitrite for Hidden River Main Spring and a 75 % ~~percent~~ reduction of nitrate-nitrite for Hidden River #2 Spring, based on mean concentrations from the 2004 – 2013 period.

~~(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.~~

(26) Magnolia-Aripeka Springs Group. The nutrient TMDL is an annual arithmetic mean nitrate-nitrite

concentration of 0.23 mg/L at the spring vents in the Magnolia-Aripeka Springs Group, and is allocated as follows:

(a) The WLA for NPDES wastewater sources is not applicable;-

(b) The WLA for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES MS4 permitting program is to address anthropogenic sources in the basin such that in-spring nitrate-nitrite concentrations meet the TMDL target, which will require a 77 % ~~percent~~ reduction of nitrate-nitrite based on mean concentrations from the 2004 – 2014 period; ~~and-~~

(c) The LA for nonpoint sources is to address anthropogenic sources in the basin such that in-spring nitrate-nitrite concentrations meet the TMDL target, which will require a 77 % ~~percent~~ reduction of nitrate-nitrite based on mean concentrations from the 2004 – 2014 period.

~~(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.~~

(27) Jenkins Creek Spring. The nutrient TMDL is an annual arithmetic mean nitrate-nitrite concentration of 0.23 mg/L at the spring vent of Jenkins Creek Spring, and is allocated as follows:

(a) The WLA for NPDES wastewater sources is not applicable;-

(b) The WLA for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES MS4 permitting program is to address anthropogenic sources in the basin such that in-spring nitrate-nitrite concentrations meet the TMDL target, which will require a 73 % ~~percent~~ reduction of nitrate-nitrite for Jenkins Creek Spring, based on mean concentrations from the 2004 – 2014 period; ~~and-~~

(c) The LA for nonpoint sources is to address anthropogenic sources in the basin such that in-spring nitrate-nitrite concentrations meet the TMDL target, which will require a 73 % ~~percent~~ reduction of nitrate-nitrite for Jenkins Creek Spring, based on mean concentrations from the 2004 – 2014 period.

~~(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.~~

(28) Wilderness-Mud-Salt Springs Group. The nutrient TMDL is an annual arithmetic mean nitrate-nitrite concentration of 0.23 mg/L at the spring vents in the Wilderness-Mud-Salt Springs Group, and is allocated as follows:

(a) The WLA for NPDES wastewater sources is not applicable;-

(b) The WLA for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES MS4 permitting program is to address anthropogenic sources in the basin such that in-spring nitrate-nitrite concentrations meet the TMDL target, which will require a 62 % ~~percent~~ reduction of nitrate-nitrite based on mean concentrations from the 2004 – 2014 period; ~~and-~~

(c) The LA for nonpoint sources is to address anthropogenic sources in the basin such that in-spring nitrate-

nitrite concentrations meet the TMDL target, which will require a 62 % ~~percent~~ reduction of nitrate-nitrite based on mean concentrations from the 2004 – 2014 period.

~~(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.~~

Rulemaking Authority 403.061, 403.067 FS. Law Implemented 403.061, 403.062, 403.067 FS. History—New 6-3-08, Amended 11-14-12, 6-7-13, 11-25-13, 6-18-14, 6-4-15, 12-11-16, \_\_\_\_\_.

SOUTHEAST FLORIDA TMDLs

62-304.700 Lake Okeechobee Basin TMDLs. Total Maximum Daily Loads in the Southeast Florida District. Lake Okeechobee.

(1) The ~~TMDL Total Maximum Daily Load~~ for ~~TP 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 Section 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 Sections 403.067 and 373.4595, F.S. Nonpoint sources of phosphorus that comply with the provisions of Section 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.

Rulemaking Authority 403.061, 403.067 FS. Law Implemented 373.4595, 403.061, 403.062, 403.067 FS. History—New 5-24-01, Amended \_\_\_\_\_.

62-304.705 St. Lucie River 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 ~~TP total phosphorus~~ and 0.72 mg/L ~~TN 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~~

~~MS4) Municipal Stormwater~~ Permitting Program are a 21.4\_% reduction of ~~TN total nitrogen~~ and a 41.3\_% reduction of ~~TP total phosphorus; and~~

~~(c) The Load Allocations (LAs) for nonpoint sources are a 21.4\_% reduction of TN total nitrogen and a 41.3\_% reduction of TP 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 ~~TP total phosphorus~~, 0.72 mg/L ~~TN total nitrogen~~, and 2.0 mg/L ~~BOD 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 ~~TN total nitrogen~~, 15,765 lbs/year ~~TP total phosphorus~~ and 2.0 mg/L ~~BOD 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 ~~MS4 Municipal Stormwater~~ Permitting Program are 25.0\_% reduction of ~~TN total nitrogen~~, 42.2\_% reduction of ~~TP total phosphorus~~, and 74.0\_% reduction of ~~BOD biological oxygen demand; and~~

(c) The LAs for nonpoint sources are 25.0\_% reduction of ~~TN total nitrogen~~, 42.2\_% reduction of ~~TP total phosphorus~~, and 74.0\_% reduction of ~~BOD 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 ~~TP total phosphorus~~ and 0.72 mg/L ~~TN 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 ~~TN total nitrogen~~ and 11,672 lbs/year ~~TP 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 ~~MS4 Municipal Stormwater~~ Permitting Program are 28.8\_% reduction of ~~TN total nitrogen~~ and 58.1\_% reduction of ~~TP total phosphorus; and~~

(c) The LAs for nonpoint sources are 28.8\_% reduction of ~~TN total nitrogen~~ and 58.1\_% reduction of ~~TP 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 ~~TP total phosphorus~~, 0.72 mg/L ~~TN total nitrogen~~, and 2.0 mg/L ~~BOD 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 ~~TN total nitrogen~~, 39,258 lbs/year ~~TP total phosphorus~~ and 2.0 mg/L ~~BOD 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 ~~MS4 Municipal Stormwater~~ Permitting Program are 51.8% reduction of ~~TN total nitrogen~~, 72.2% reduction of ~~TP total phosphorus~~, and 33.3% reduction of ~~BOD biological oxygen demand~~; and

(c) The LAs for nonpoint sources are 51.8% reduction of ~~TN total nitrogen~~, 72.2% reduction of ~~TP total phosphorus~~, and 33.3% reduction of ~~BOD 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 ~~TP total phosphorus~~ and 0.72 mg/L ~~TN 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 ~~TN total nitrogen~~ and 27,248 lbs/year ~~TP 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 ~~MS4 Municipal Stormwater~~ Permitting Program are 51.7% reduction of ~~TN total nitrogen~~ and 78.6% reduction of ~~TP total phosphorus~~; and

(c) The LAs for nonpoint sources are 51.7% reduction of ~~TN total nitrogen~~ and 78.6% reduction of ~~TP 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 ~~TP total phosphorus~~ and 0.72 mg/L ~~TN 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 ~~TN total nitrogen~~ and 2,752 lbs/year ~~TP 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 ~~MS4 Municipal Stormwater~~ Permitting Program are 38.4% reduction of ~~TN total nitrogen~~ and 57.2% reduction of ~~TP total phosphorus~~; and

(c) The LAs for nonpoint sources are 38.4% reduction of ~~TN total nitrogen~~ and 57.2% reduction of ~~TP 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 ~~TP total phosphorus~~ and 0.72 mg/L ~~TN 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 ~~TN total nitrogen~~ and 10,178 lbs/year ~~TP 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 ~~MS4 Municipal Stormwater~~ Permitting Program are

47.1% reduction of ~~TN total nitrogen~~ and 61.8% reduction of ~~TP total phosphorus~~; and

(c) The LAs for nonpoint sources are 47.1% reduction of ~~TN total nitrogen~~ and a 61.8% reduction of ~~TP 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 ~~TP total phosphorus~~ and 0.72 mg/L ~~TN 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 ~~TN total nitrogen~~ and 3,373 lbs/year ~~TP 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 ~~MS4 Municipal Stormwater~~ Permitting Program are 23.9% reduction of ~~TN total nitrogen~~ and 51.2% reduction of ~~TP total phosphorus~~; and

(c) The LAs for nonpoint sources is 23.9% reduction of ~~TN total nitrogen~~ and 51.2% reduction of ~~TP 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 ~~TP total phosphorus~~, 0.72 mg/L ~~TN total nitrogen~~, and 2.0 mg/L ~~BOD 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 ~~TN total nitrogen~~, 27,330 lbs/year ~~TP total phosphorus~~ and 2.0 mg/L ~~BOD 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 ~~MS4 Municipal Stormwater~~ Permitting Program are 51.2% reduction of ~~TN total nitrogen~~, 55.0% reduction of ~~TP total phosphorus~~, and 69.7% reduction of ~~BOD biological oxygen demand~~; and

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

~~(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.~~

(10) St. Lucie River (North Fork). The bacteriological TMDL for the St. Lucie River (North Fork) is 400 counts/100mL for fecal coliform, and is allocated as follows:

(a) The WLA for wastewater sources is not applicable; and

(b) The WLA for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES ~~MS4 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 2007 period, will require a 66% ~~percent~~ reduction of sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria; and

(c) 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 2003 to 2007 period, will require a 66 % ~~percent~~ reduction of 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.~~

(11) Tenmile Creek. The bacteriological TMDL for the Tenmile Creek is 400 counts/100mL for fecal coliform, 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 MS4 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 and 2007 period, will require a 81 % ~~percent~~ reduction of sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria; and.

(c) 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 2005 and 2007 period, will require a 81 % ~~percent~~ reduction of 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.~~

Rulemaking Authority 403.061, 403.067 FS. Law Implemented 403.061, 403.062, 403.067 FS. History—New 3-26-09, Amended 5-14-12, \_\_\_\_\_.

62-304.710 Loxahatchee River Basin TMDLs.

(1) Southwest Fork Loxahatchee. The bacteriological TMDL for the Southwest Fork Loxahatchee is 43 counts/100mL for fecal coliform, and is allocated as follows:

(2) The ~~wasteload allocation (WLA)~~ for the Loxahatchee Environmental Control District (Permit #FL0034649) is its ~~National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)~~ permit conditions;

(3) The WLA for discharges subject to the Department’s NPDES MS4 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 2001 to 2007 period, will require a 91 % ~~percent~~ reduction of sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria; and

(4) 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 2001 to 2007 period, will require a 91 % ~~percent~~ reduction of sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria; and

~~(5) The Margin of Safety is implicit.~~

~~(6) While the LA and WLA for fecal coliform have been expressed as the percent reductions needed to attain the applicable Class II 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.~~

Rulemaking Authority 403.061, 403.067 FS. Law Implemented 403.061, 403.062, 403.067 FS. History—New 5-14-12, Amended \_\_\_\_\_.

62-304.715 Lake Worth Lagoon Basin TMDLs.

(1) E-1 Canal. The bacteriological TMDL for E-1 Canal is 400 counts/100mL for fecal coliform, and is allocated as follows:

(2) The ~~wasteload allocation (WLA)~~ for wastewater sources is not applicable.;

(3) The WLA for discharges subject to the Department’s ~~National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES MS4)~~ Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is to address anthropogenic sources in the basin such that in-stream concentration meets the fecal coliform criteria which, based on the measured concentrations from the 2003 to 2008 period, will require a 94 % ~~percent~~ reduction of sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria; and.

(4) The ~~load allocation (LA)~~ for nonpoint sources is to address anthropogenic sources in the basin such that in-stream concentration meets the fecal coliform criteria which, based on the measured concentrations from the 2003 to 2008 period, will require a 94 % ~~percent~~ reduction of sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria.

~~(5) The Margin of Safety is implicit.~~

~~(6) 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.~~

~~Rulemaking Authority 403.061, 403.067 FS. Law Implemented 403.061, 403.062, 403.067 FS. History—New 5-14-12, Amended~~

62-304.725 Southeast Coast Basin TMDLs.

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

~~(a) The Wasteload Allocation (WLA) for discharges subject to the Department's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES MS4) 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 (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 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.~~

~~(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 coliform concentrations. However, it is not the intent of these TMDLs to abate natural background conditions.~~

~~(2) C-14 (Cypress Creek Canal). The bacteriological TMDL for C-14 (Cypress Creek Canal) is 400 counts/100mL for fecal coliform, 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 MS4 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 2010 period, will require a 22% percent reduction of sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria; and.~~

~~(c) 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 2003 to 2010 period, will require a 22% percent reduction of 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) C-13 West (Middle River Canal). The bacteriological TMDL for the C-13 West (Middle River Canal) is 400 counts/100mL for fecal coliform, 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 MS4 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 and 2010 period, will require a 22% percent reduction of sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria; and.~~

~~(c) 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 2003 and 2010 period, will require a 22% percent reduction of 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.~~

~~(4) C-13 East (Middle River Canal). The bacteriological TMDL for the C-13 East (Middle River Canal) is 400 counts/100mL for fecal coliform, 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 MS4 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 and 2010 period, will require a 67% percent reduction of sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria; and.~~

~~(c) 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 2003 and 2010 period, will require a 67% percent reduction of 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.~~

(5) C-12. The bacteriological TMDL for the C-12 is 400 counts/100mL for fecal coliform, 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 MS4 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 and 2010 period, will require a 52 % ~~percent~~ reduction of sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria; and:-

(c) 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 2003 and 2010 period, will require a 52 % ~~percent~~ reduction of 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.~~

(6) New River (North Fork). The bacteriological TMDL for the New River (North Fork) is 400 counts/100mL for fecal coliform, 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 MS4 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 and 2010 period, will require a 94 % ~~percent~~ reduction of sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria; and:-

(c) 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 2003 and 2010 period, will require a 94 % ~~percent~~ reduction of 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.~~

(7) New River Canal (South). The bacteriological TMDL for the New River Canal (South) is 400 counts/100mL for fecal coliform, 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 MS4 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 and 2010 period, will require a 69 % ~~percent~~ reduction of sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria; and:-

(c) 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 2003 and 2010 period, will require a 69 % ~~percent~~ reduction of 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.~~

(8) North New River. The bacteriological TMDL for the North New River is 400 counts/100mL for fecal coliform, 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 MS4 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 and 2010 period, will require a 31 % ~~percent~~ reduction of sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria; and:-

(c) 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 2003 and 2010 period, will require a 31 % ~~percent~~ reduction of 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.~~

(9) Dania Cut-off Canal. The bacteriological TMDL for the Dania Cutoff Canal is 400 counts/100mL for fecal coliform, 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 MS4 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 and 2010 period, will require a 78 % ~~percent~~ reduction of sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria; and:-

(c) 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 2003 and 2010 period, will require a 78 % ~~percent~~ reduction of 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.~~

(10) South New River Canal (C-11). The bacteriological TMDL for the South New River Canal (C-11) is 400 counts/100mL for fecal coliform, 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 MS4 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 and 2010 period, will require a 31 % ~~percent~~ reduction of sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria; and:-

(c) 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 2003 and 2010 period, will require a 31 % ~~percent~~ reduction of 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.~~

(11) C-11 East. The bacteriological TMDL for the C-11 East is 400 counts/100mL for fecal coliform, 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 MS4 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 and 2010 period, will require a 93 % ~~percent~~ reduction of sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria; and:-

(c) 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 2003 and 2010 period, will require a 93 % ~~percent~~ reduction of sources contributing to exceedances of the criteri.

~~(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.~~

(12) Las Olas Isles Finger Canal System. The bacteriological TMDL for the Las Olas Isles Finger Canal System is 400 counts/100mL for fecal coliform, 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 MS4 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 and 2010 period, will require a 58 % ~~percent~~ reduction of sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria; and:-

(c) 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 2003 and 2010 period, will require a 58 % ~~percent~~ reduction of 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.~~

(13) C-8 (Biscayne) Canal. The bacteriological TMDL for the C-8 (Biscayne) Canal is 400 counts/100mL for fecal coliform, 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 MS4 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 and 2010 period, will require a 40 % ~~percent~~ reduction of sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria; and:-

(c) 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 2003 and 2010 period, will require a 40 % ~~percent~~ reduction of 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.~~

(14) C-7 (Little River) Canal. The bacteriological TMDL for the C-7 (Little River) Canal is 400 counts/100mL for fecal coliform, 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 MS4 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 and 2010 period, will require a 74 % ~~percent~~ reduction of sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria; and:-

(c) 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 2003 and 2010 period, will require a 74 % ~~percent~~ reduction of 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.~~

(15) C-6 (Miami River). The bacteriological TMDL for the C-6 (Miami River) is 400 counts/100mL for fecal coliform, 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 MS4 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 and 2010 period, will require a 66 % ~~percent~~ reduction of sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria; and:-

(c) 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 2003 and 2010 period, will require a 66 % ~~percent~~ reduction of 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.~~

(16) C-6 (Miami River) Lower Segment. The bacteriological TMDL for the C-6 (Miami River) Lower Segment is 400 counts/100mL for fecal coliform, 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 MS4 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 and 2010 period, will require a 80 % ~~percent~~ reduction of sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria; and:-

(c) 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 2003 and 2010 period, will require a 80 % ~~percent~~ reduction of 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.~~

(17) C-6 (Miami) Canal. The bacteriological TMDL for the C-6 (Miami) Canal is 400 counts/100mL for fecal coliform, 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 ~~MS4 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 and 2010 period, will require a 40 % ~~percent~~ reduction of sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria; and.

(c) 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 2003 and 2010 period, will require a 40 % ~~percent~~ reduction of 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.~~

Rulemaking Authority 403.061, 403.067 FS. Law implemented 403.061, 403.062, 403.067 FS. History–New 5-1-07, Amended 5-14-12, \_\_\_\_\_.

62-304.726 Pompano Canal TMDL.

(1) Pompano Canal. The TMDL 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:

~~(2)(1) There are no permitted NPDES National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System wastewater discharges to the Pompano Canal. As such, the Wasteload Allocation (WLA) for wastewater discharges is not applicable;~~

~~(3)(2) The WLA Wasteload Allocation for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES MS4 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; and~~

~~(4)(3) The LA 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.~~

Rulemaking Authority 403.061, 403.067 FS. Law Implemented 403.061, 403.062, 403.067 FS. History–New 6-3-08, Amended \_\_\_\_\_.

62-304.735 Everglades Basin TMDLs.

(1) West Palm Beach Canal Fecal Coliform TMDL. The bacteriological TMDL for the West Palm Beach Canal is 400 counts/100mL for fecal coliform, and is allocated as follows:

~~(2)(a) The wasteload allocation (WLA) for wastewater sources is not applicable;~~

~~(3)(b) The WLA for discharges subject to the Department's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES MS4) Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is not applicable; and~~

~~(4)(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 2005, 2006, and 2008, will require a 62 % ~~percent~~ reduction of sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria; and;~~

~~(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.~~

~~(2) While the LA for fecal coliform has been expressed as the percent reduction needed to attain the applicable Class III criteria, it is the combined reductions from all anthropogenic 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.~~

Rulemaking Authority 403.061, 403.067 FS. Law Implemented 403.061, 403.062, 403.067 FS. History–New 7-30-13, Amended \_\_\_\_\_.

#### SOUTH FLORIDA TMDLs

62-304.800 Caloosahatchee River Basin TMDLs.

(1) Nine Mile Canal Fecal Coliform Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) for Nine Mile Canal. The bacteriological fecal coliform TMDL for Nine Mile Canal is 400 counts/100 mL for fecal coliform, 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 MS4) 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, based on the measured concentrations from the 1997 to June 30, 2004 period; and

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

based on the measured concentrations from the 1997 to June 30, 2004 period; ~~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) Tidal Caloosahatchee Estuary Downstream of S-79. The TMDL for the Tidal Caloosahatchee estuary downstream of the S-79 Franklin Lock is 9,086,094 pounds of ~~Total Nitrogen (TN)~~ per year, which represents, based on model simulated flows and concentrations from 2003 through 2005, a 22.8% reduction. This load reduction will be allocated as follows:

(a) The WLA for point sources discharging to the estuary will remain unchanged from the permits currently in effect as of the date of this rule;

(b) The WLA for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES ~~MS4 Municipal Stormwater~~ Permitting Program will have a 22.8% load reduction relative to its overall contribution to the anthropogenic load;

(c) The LA for nonpoint sources downstream of the S-77 lock will have a 22.8% load reduction relative to the contribution to the overall anthropogenic load; and

(d) The ~~m~~Margin of ~~s~~afety is both implicit and explicit (in the form of an added 3% reduction in TN total nitrogen).

(3) Trout Creek. The bacteriological TMDL for Trout Creek is 400 counts/100mL for fecal coliform, 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 ~~MS4 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 2002 to 2010 period, will require a 58 % ~~percent~~ reduction of sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria; and

(c) 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 2002 to 2010 period, will require a 58 % ~~percent~~ 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.~~

(4) Townsend Canal. The ~~dissolved oxygen (DO)~~ TMDL for Townsend Canal is a seven-year ~~rolling~~ average of annual loads of 300,564 pounds per year (lbs/year) TN, 28,749 lbs/year ~~Total Phosphorus (TP)~~, and 673,151 lbs/year ~~biochemical oxygen demand (BOD)~~, and is allocated as follows:

(a) The WLA for wastewater point sources is not applicable; ~~and;~~

(b) The WLA for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES MS4 Permitting Program is a 37% reduction of TN (calculated from 480,366 lbs/year), 38% reduction of TP (calculated from 46,063 lbs/year), and a 37% reduction of BOD (calculated from 1,077,001 lbs/year), which are based on the highest seven-year ~~rolling~~ average of annual loads from the 1996-2014 period; and;

(c) The LA for nonpoint sources is a 37% reduction of TN (calculated from 480,366 lbs/year), a 38% reduction of TP (calculated from 46,063 lbs/year), and a 37% reduction of BOD (calculated from 1,077,001 lbs/year), which are based on the highest seven-year ~~rolling~~ average of annual loads from the 1996-2014 period.

~~(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.~~

~~(e) While the LA for TN, TP and BOD have been expressed as the percent reduction needed to attain the applicable Class III DO criteria, it is the combined reductions from both anthropogenic point and nonpoint sources that will result in the restoration of nutrient conditions in the impaired waterbody. However, it is not the intent of this TMDL to abate natural background conditions.~~

(5) Long Hammock Creek Basin. The DO TMDL for Canal 3, the 42-Foot Canal, and the Hilliard Canal within the Long Hammock Creek Basin is a seven-year ~~rolling~~ average of annual loads of 330,381 lbs/year TN, 25,384 lbs/year TP, and 773,946 lbs/year BOD, and is allocated as follows:

(a) The WLA for wastewater point sources is not applicable; ~~and;~~

(b) The WLA for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES MS4 Permitting Program is a 42% reduction of TN (calculated from 569,554 lbs/year), a 42% reduction of TP (calculated from 43,774 lbs/year), and a 42% reduction of BOD (calculated from 1,334,760 lbs/year), which are based on the highest seven-year ~~rolling~~ average of annual loads from the 1996-2014 period; and;

(c) The LA for nonpoint sources is a 42% reduction of TN (calculated from 569,554 lbs/year), a 42% reduction of TP (calculated from 43,774 lbs/year), and a 42% reduction of BOD (calculated from 1,334,760 lbs/year), which are based on the highest seven-year ~~rolling~~ average of annual loads from the 1996-2014 period; ~~and~~

~~(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.~~

~~(e) While the LA for TN, TP and BOD have been expressed as the percent reduction needed to attain the applicable Class III DO criteria, it is the combined reductions from both anthropogenic point and nonpoint sources that will result in the restoration of nutrient conditions in the impaired waterbody. However, it is not the intent of this TMDL to abate natural background conditions.~~

(6) Lake Hicpochee. The DO TMDL for Lake Hicpochee is a seven-year ~~rolling~~ average of annual loads of 4,175,743 lbs/year TN, 227,423 lbs/year TP, and 5,768,701 lbs/year BOD, 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 MS4 Permitting Program is a 2% reduction of TN (calculated from 4,282,254 lbs/year), a 2% reduction of TP (calculated from 232,916 lbs/year), and a 3% reduction of BOD (calculated from 5,927,159 lbs/year), which are based on the highest seven-year ~~rolling~~ average of annual loads from the 1996-2014 period; ~~and~~.

(c) The LA for nonpoint sources is a 2% reduction of TN (calculated from 4,282,254 lbs/year), a 2% reduction of TP (calculated from 232,916 lbs/year), and a 3% reduction of BOD (calculated from 5,927,159 lb/year), which are based on the highest seven-year ~~rolling~~ average of annual loads from the 1996-2014 period; ~~and~~.

~~(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.~~

~~(e) While the LA for TN, TP and BOD have been expressed as the percent reduction needed to attain the applicable Class III DO criteria, it is the combined reductions from both anthropogenic point and nonpoint sources that will result in the restoration of nutrient conditions in the impaired waterbody. However, it is not the intent of this TMDL to abate natural background conditions.~~

(7) C-19 Canal. The DO TMDL for C-19 Canal is a seven-year ~~rolling~~ average of annual loads of 78,114 lbs/year TN, 5,167 lbs/year TP, and 186,354 lbs/year BOD, 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 MS4 Permitting Program is a 48% reduction of TN (calculated from 150,963 lbs/year), a 48% reduction of TP (calculated from 9,896 lbs/year), and a 48% reduction of BOD (calculated from 361,071 lbs/year), which are based on the highest seven-year ~~rolling~~ average of annual loads from the 1996-2014 period; ~~and~~.

(c) The LA for nonpoint sources is a 48% reduction of TN (calculated from 150,963 lbs/year), a 48% reduction of TP (calculated from 9,896 lbs/year), and a 48% reduction of BOD (calculated from 361,071 lbs/year), which are based on the

highest seven-year ~~rolling~~ average of annual loads from the 1996-2014 period.

~~(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.~~

~~(e) While the LA for TN, TP and BOD have been expressed as the percent reduction needed to attain the applicable Class III DO criteria, it is the combined reductions from both anthropogenic point and nonpoint sources that will result in the restoration of nutrient conditions in the impaired waterbody. However, it is not the intent of this TMDL to abate natural background conditions.~~

(8) S-4 Basin. The DO TMDL for the Disston Main Canal, Flaghole Canal, L-1 Canal, Ninemile Canal and Industrial Canal within the S-4 Basin is a seven-year ~~rolling~~ average of annual loads of 430,844 lbs/year TN, 28,622 lbs/year TP, and 664,946 lbs/year BOD, 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 MS4 Permitting Program is a 23% reduction of TN (calculated from 559,666 lbs/year), a 27% reduction of TP (calculated from 39,269 lbs/year), and a 28% reduction of BOD (calculated from 931,071 lbs/year), which are based on the highest seven-year ~~rolling~~ average of annual loads from the 1996-2014 period; ~~and~~.

(c) The LA for nonpoint sources is a 23% reduction of TN (calculated from 559,666 lbs/year), 27% reduction of TP (calculated from 39,269 lbs/year), and a 28% reduction of BOD (calculated from 931,071 lbs/year), which are based on the highest seven-year ~~rolling~~ average of annual loads from the 1996-2014 period.

~~(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.~~

~~(e) While the LA for TN, TP and BOD have been expressed as the percent reduction needed to attain the applicable Class III nutrient criteria, it is the combined reductions from both anthropogenic point and nonpoint sources that will result in the restoration of nutrient conditions in the impaired waterbody. However, it is not the intent of this TMDL to abate natural background conditions.~~

Rulemaking Authority 403.061, 403.067 FS. Law Implemented 403.061, 403.062, 403.067 FS. History--New 8-3-06, Amended 8-13-09, 8-26-10, 8-13-19, \_\_\_\_\_.

62-304.805 Charlotte Harbor Basin TMDLs.

(1) Coral Creek – East Branch. The ~~Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs)~~ to address the low DO ~~dissolved oxygen~~ condition for Coral Creek – East Branch are 0.74 mg/L ~~total~~ nitrogen (TN), 0.044 mg/L ~~total~~ phosphorus (TP), and 2.0 mg/L five-day BOD ~~biochemical oxygen demand (BOD<sub>5</sub>)~~, 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 (NPDES MS4) Municipal Stormwater~~ Permitting Program to address anthropogenic sources in the basin such that in-stream concentrations meet the DO dissolved oxygen criteria, based on the measured concentrations from the January 2007 to December 2007 period, will require a 31 % ~~percent~~ reduction of TN, a 36 % ~~percent~~ reduction of TP, and a 33 % ~~percent~~ reduction of BOD ~~BOD<sub>5</sub>~~ at sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria; ~~and~~

(c) The ~~Load Allocation (LA)~~ for nonpoint sources is to address anthropogenic sources in the basin such that in-stream concentrations meet the DO dissolved oxygen criteria which, based on the measured concentrations from the January 2007 to December 2007 period, will require a 31 % ~~percent~~ reduction of TN, a 36 % ~~percent~~ reduction of TP, and a 33 % ~~percent~~ reduction of BOD ~~BOD<sub>5</sub>~~ at sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria; ~~and~~,

~~(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.~~

~~(e) While the LA and WLA for TN and TP 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 TN and TP concentrations. However, it is not the intent of the TMDL to abate natural background conditions.~~

(2) Gottfried Creek. The bacteriological TMDL for Gottfried Creek is 400 counts/100mL for fecal coliform, 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 MS4 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 2008 period, will require a 74 % ~~percent~~ reduction of sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria; ~~and~~

(c) 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 2005 to 2008 period, will require a 74 % ~~percent~~ 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.~~

(3) North Prong of Alligator Creek. The bacteriological TMDL for the North Prong of Alligator Creek is 400 counts/100mL for fecal coliform, 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 MS4 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 and 2007 period, will require a 72 % ~~percent~~ reduction of sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria; ~~and~~

(c) 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 2005 and 2007 period, will require a 72 % ~~percent~~ 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 I 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.~~

(4) Sanibel Slough West. The nutrient TMDL for Sanibel Slough West is a three-year average of annual loads of 1,903 kilograms per year (kg/year) TN and 241 kg/year TP, which are intended to achieve an AGM annual geometric mean chlorophyll *a* concentration of 11 µg/L not to be exceed more than once in any consecutive three-year period, 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 MS4 Permitting Program is a 26% reduction of TN and a 34% reduction of TP from the 2007-2013 period; ~~and~~

(c) The ~~Load Allocation (LA)~~ for nonpoint sources is a 26 % reduction of TN and a 34% reduction of TP based on average loads from the 2007-2013 period; ~~and~~,

~~(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.~~

~~(e) While the LA and WLA for TN and TP has been expressed as the percent reduction needed to attain the applicable Class III nutrient criteria, it is the combined reductions from both anthropogenic point and nonpoint sources that will result in the restoration of nutrient conditions in the impaired waterbody. However, it is not the intent of this TMDL to abate natural background conditions.~~

(5) Sanibel Slough East. The nutrient TMDL for Sanibel Slough East is a three-year average of annual loads of 1,091 kg/year TN and 123 kg/year TP, which are intended to achieve

an ~~AGM annual geometric mean~~ chlorophyll *a* concentration of 21 µg/L not to be exceeded more than once in any consecutive three-year period, 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 MS4 Permitting Program is a 54% reduction of TN and a 74% reduction of TP based on average loads from the 2007-2013 period; ~~and~~

(c) The LA for nonpoint sources is a 54% reduction of TN and a 74% reduction of TP based on average loads from the 2007-2013 period; ~~and~~;

~~(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.~~

~~(e) While the LA and WLA for TN and TP has been expressed as the percent reduction needed to attain the applicable Class III nutrient criteria, it is the combined reductions from both anthropogenic point and nonpoint sources that will result in the restoration of nutrient conditions in the impaired waterbody. However, it is not the intent of this TMDL to abate natural background conditions.~~

Rulemaking Authority 403.061, 403.067 FS. Law Implemented 403.061, 403.062, 403.067 FS. History—New 10-15-09, Amended 8-26-10, 10-18-17, \_\_\_\_\_.

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 bacteriological TMDL Total Maximum Daily Load is 400 counts/100 ml for fecal coliform, and is allocated as follows:~~

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

~~(b)b. The WLA for discharges subject to the Department's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES MS4) 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; ~~and~~;~~

~~(c)e. 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)2- Hendry Creek Marine Dissolved Oxygen TMDL. The TMDLs Total Maximum Daily Loads to address the low DO 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)a. The WLA for wastewater point sources is not applicable;~~

~~(b)b. The WLA for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES MS4 Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is a 44 % percent reduction of current anthropogenic TN loading based on measured concentrations from the 2000 to 2007 period; ~~and~~;~~

~~(c)e. 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.~~

~~(3)(b) Hendry Creek TMDLs. Hendry Creek DO Dissolved Oxygen TMDL. The TMDL Total Maximum Daily Load to address the low DO dissolved oxygen condition is an annual median TN of 0.6 mg/L in Hendry Creek, and is allocated as follows:~~

~~(a)1- The WLA for wastewater point sources is not applicable;~~

~~(b)2- The WLA for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES MS4 Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is a 44 % percent reduction of current anthropogenic TN loading based on measured concentrations from the 2000 to 2007 period; ~~and~~;~~

~~(c)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.~~

~~(4)(e) Imperial River TMDLs. The Imperial River DO Dissolved Oxygen TMDL. The TMDLs Total Maximum Daily Loads to address the low DO dissolved oxygen condition is an annual median TN total nitrogen of 0.74 mg/L in the Imperial River, and is allocated as follows:~~

~~(a)1- The WLA for wastewater point sources is not applicable;~~

~~(b)2- The WLA for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES MS4 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; ~~and~~;~~

~~(c)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.~~

~~(5)(a) The Cocohatchee River TMDLs. The Cocohatchee River Fecal Coliform TMDL. The bacteriological TMDL Total Maximum Daily Load is 43 counts/100 ml for fecal coliform and is allocated as follows:~~

~~(a)1- The WLA for wastewater point sources is not applicable;;~~

~~(b)2- The WLA for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES MS4 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; and;~~

~~(c)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.~~

~~(6)(b) The Gordon River Extension TMDLs. The Gordon River Extension DO Dissolved Oxygen TMDL. The TMDLs Total Maximum Daily Loads to address the low DO dissolved oxygen condition is an annual median TN of 0.74 mg/L in the Gordon River Extension, and is allocated as follows:~~

~~(a)1- The WLA for wastewater point sources is not applicable;;~~

~~(b)2- The WLA for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES MS4 Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is a 29 % percent reduction of current anthropogenic TN loading based on measured concentrations from the 2000 to 2007 period; and;~~

~~(c)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.;~~

~~4. The Margin of Safety is implicit.~~

~~(7)(e) Lake Trafford TMDLs.~~

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

~~(a)1- The WLA for wastewater point sources is not applicable;;~~

~~(b)2- The WLA for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES MS4 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; and;~~

~~(c)3- 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.;~~

~~d. The Margin of Safety is implicit.~~

~~(8)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)1- The WLA for wastewater point sources is not applicable;;~~

~~(b)2- The WLA for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES MS4 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; and;~~

~~(c)3- 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.;~~

~~d. The Margin of Safety is implicit.~~

~~(9)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)1- The WLA for wastewater point sources is not applicable;;~~

~~(b)2- The WLA for discharges subject to the Department's NPDES MS4 Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is a 60 % percent reduction of current anthropogenic TN loading, based on measured concentrations from the 2000 to 2007 period; and;~~

~~(c)3- 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.;~~

~~d. The Margin of Safety is implicit.~~

Rulemaking Authority 403.061, 403.067 FS. Law Implemented 403.061, 403.062, 403.067 FS. History—New 10-21-08, Amended

STATEWIDE TMDLs

62-304.900 Statewide TMDLs.

The statewide mercury (total) TMDL for all fresh and marine waters in Florida is allocated as follows:

(1) The ~~Wasteload Allocation (WLA)~~ for all industrial and domestic wastewater sources holding NPDES permits in Florida, other than those sources covered under subsection 62-304.900(2), F.A.C., is 23 kg/yr mercury (total). Pursuant to paragraph 62-620.100(3)(m), F.A.C., domestic wastewater facilities with a permitted capacity of greater than one million gallons per day and all industrial discharges, other than once-through cooling waters at industrial wastewater facilities and those sources covered under subsection 62-304.900(2), F.A.C., that demonstrate quantifiable mercury (total) levels in their effluent (using clean techniques, such as EPA Method 1631e) will be required to prepare and implement a mercury minimization plan addressing sources of mercury (total) within their jurisdiction;

(2) The WLA for discharges subject to the Department’s NPDES ~~MS4 Municipal Stormwater~~ Permitting Program or for other discharges primarily treating stormwater and not expected to add mercury (total) to their discharge, is generally not applicable; however, a permittee or co-permittee may be required to reduce mercury loads if sources of mercury (total) under the direct control of that permittee or co-permittee are found to exist; and

(3) The ~~Load Allocation (LA)~~ for nonpoint sources is to address anthropogenic sources in the basin is an 86% reduction of mercury (total) from atmospheric sources; ~~and~~

~~(4) The Margin of Safety is implicit.~~

~~(5) While the LA for mercury has been expressed as the percent reduction needed to attain the applicable narrative criteria, it is the combined reductions from both anthropogenic point and nonpoint sources that will result in the required reductions. However, it is not the intent of the TMDL to abate natural background conditions.~~

Rulemaking Authority 403.061, 403.067 FS. Law Implemented 403.061, 403.062, 403.067 FS. History–New 6-7-13, Amended \_\_\_\_\_.

NAME OF PERSON ORIGINATING PROPOSED RULE:  
Julie Espy, Director, Division of Environmental Assessment and Restoration

NAME OF AGENCY HEAD WHO APPROVED THE PROPOSED RULE: Noah Valenstein, Secretary

DATE PROPOSED RULE APPROVED BY AGENCY HEAD: February 17, 2021

DATE NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULE DEVELOPMENT PUBLISHED IN FAR: March 29, 2019

### Section III Notice of Changes, Corrections and Withdrawals

#### DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL REGULATION

##### Board of Professional Engineers

RULE NO.: 61G15-35.003      RULE TITLE: Qualification Program for Special Inspectors of Threshold Buildings  
NOTICE OF CHANGE

Notice is hereby given that the following changes have been made to the proposed rule in accordance with subparagraph 120.54(3)(d)1., F.S., published in Vol. 46 No. 178, September 11, 2020 issue of the Florida Administrative Register.

A previous Notice of Change published for the rule on January 22, 2021, in Vol. 47, No. 14, of the Florida Administrative Register. The changes are in response to written comments submitted by the staff of the Joint Administrative Procedures Committee.

61G15-35.003 Qualification Program for Special Inspectors of Threshold Buildings and Special Inspectors of Threshold Buildings (Limited).

(1) through (3) No change.

(4) Application for Special Inspectors of Threshold Buildings (Limited).

(a) The instructions and application form for Special Inspectors of Threshold Buildings (Limited), Form FBPE/011 (12/20) is hereby incorporated by reference, “Application for Special Inspector of Threshold Building (Limited) Certification.” Copies of Form FBPE/011 may be obtained from the Board office or by downloading it from the internet website [www.fbpe.org/licensure/application-process](http://www.fbpe.org/licensure/application-process) or at <https://www.flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref->

(b) through (d) No change.

(5) through (7) No change.

Rulemaking Authority 471.008, 471.015(7) FS. Law Implemented 471.015(7), 553.79(5)(a) FS. History–New 4-19-01, Amended 7-7-02, 4-5-04, 11-29-04, 2-4-13, 2-28-16, 6-6-16, 6-26-17, 4-8-18, 12-27-18, 5-31-20, \_\_\_\_\_.

The following changes have been made to incorporated Form FBPE/011:

- \* Page 1 title of the application changed.
- \* Page 2 is an instruction page.
- \* Page 3 is specifically for Structural Design project.
- \* Page 4 is specifically for Structural Field Inspection project.
- \* Page 5 letter of recommendation for Special Inspector (Limited) Certification

THE PERSON TO BE CONTACTED REGARDING THE PROPOSED RULE IS: Zana Raybon, Executive Director, Board of Professional Engineers, 2639 North Monroe Street, Suite B-112, Tallahassee, FL 32303; 850-521-0500, or by email: zraybon@fbpe.org.

**DEPARTMENT OF FINANCIAL SERVICES**

**Division of State Fire Marshal**

RULE NOS.:	RULE TITLES:
69A-37.039	Prescribed Forms for Training and Certification
69A-37.065	Programs of Study and Vocational Courses

**NOTICE OF CHANGE**

Notice is hereby given that the following changes have been made to the proposed rule in accordance with subparagraph 120.54(3)(d)1., F.S., published in Vol. 45 No. 141, July 22, 2019 issue of the Florida Administrative Register.

The following changes to Rule 69A-37.039 incorporate changes that became effective on January 11, 2021. Those changes are the addition of paragraphs (2)(ddd), (eee), and (fff) for the Aircraft Rescue and Fire Fighting (ARFF) Driver Task Book, the Aircraft Rescue and Fire Fighting (ARFF) Officer Portfolio Workbook, and the Aircraft Rescue and Fire Fighting (ARFF) Firefighter Task Book. Those changes were published in the Vol. 46, No. 188, September 25, 2020, issue of the Florida Administrative Register.

The following changes to Rule 69A-37.039 also incorporate changes that became effective on February 8, 2021. Those changes were the addition of paragraph (2)(ggg) for the Application for Firefighter Cancer Decontamination Equipment Grant Program and revisions to paragraphs (2)(a), (f), (i), and (j), for the Application for Firefighter Certification Examination, the Verification of Training Hours/Firefighter I and II, the Application for Practical Examination for Retention of Firefighter Certification, and the Preliminary Equivalency Application Firefighter Minimum Curriculum Requirements. Those changes were published in the Vol. 46, No. 244, December 17, 2020, issue of the Florida Administrative Register.

69A-37.039 Prescribed Forms for Training and Certification.

- (1) No change.
- (2) The following forms are hereby adopted and incorporated by reference in this rule:
  - (a) through (ggg) No change.
  - (hhh)~~(ddd)~~ Form DFS-K4-2204, “Firesafety Inspector II Task Book,” eff. 02/21, ~~02/18~~ <insert DOS website address>.
  - (iii)~~(eee)~~ Form DFS-K4-2205, “Application for Firesafety Inspector III Certification,” eff. 02/21, ~~01/18~~ <insert DOS website address>.

Rulemaking Authority 633.104, 633.128(1), 633.135(3), 633.216(9), 633.406(2), 633.408, 633.418(1), 633.508(2) FS. Law Implemented 633.112(1), 633.128, 633.135, 633.138, 633.216, 633.406, 633.408, 633.412, 633.415, 633.418, 633.508(2) FS. History—New 9-7-81, Formerly 4A-37.20, 4A-37.39, Amended 11-26-85, 1-3-90, 6-30-91, 3-20-95, 9-13-98, 12-10-01, Formerly 4A-37.039, Amended 3-19-09, 8-27-12, 8-20-13, 11-18-13, 2-15-15 (f), 2-15-15 (ee)-(ii), 7-13-16, 3-7-17, 5-18-17, 2-19-18, 1-1-19, 1-11-21, 2-8-21, \_\_\_\_\_.

The effective date of Form DFS-K4-2204 and Form DFS-K4-2205 have been changed to 02/21. Form DFS-K4-2205 has also been amended to add language allowing the \$30 application to be paid online.

The following changes to Rule 69A-37.065 incorporate changes that were published in the Vol. 46, No. 188, September 25, 2020 issue of the FAR to add the Aircraft Rescue and Fire Fighting Program in subsection (11). Those changes took effect on February 24, 2021.

69A-37.065 Programs of Study and Vocational Courses

The following programs of study are developed and revised by the Florida State Fire College, pursuant to sections 633.128, 633.406, 633.408, 633.418, and 633.508, F.S.:

- (1) No change.
- (2) Fire Officer Program. This is an advanced training and certification program designed for firefighters having supervisory and management responsibilities. This program is based on the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 1021, Standard for Fire Officer Professional Qualifications. This program is intended to prepare students for service as fire department company and chief officers at four progressive levels of competency. The applicant may provide proof of equivalent education and training approved by the Bureau of Fire Standards and Training (“Bureau”) and meeting the criteria outlined under this subsection (2).

(a) Fire Officer I Certification. The ~~Bureau will~~ Division shall issue a Fire Officer I Certificate of Competency to a firefighter who meets the program requirements of paragraph (2)(a), and the qualifications for Fire Officer I set forth by the ~~Bureau~~ Division in Form DFS-K4-2106, “Fire Officer I Task Book,” which is incorporated by reference in subsection 69A-37.039(2), F.A.C., and can be obtained where indicated in subsection 69A-37.039(1), F.A.C.

1. through 2. No change.

3. Instructor Qualifications. An instructor providing training under this paragraph (2)(a), must be qualified by the ~~Bureau of Fire Standards and Training within the Division.~~ Qualified instructors are:

a. No change.

~~b. Instructors with requisite faculty credentials as determined by the United States Fire Administration National Fire Academy; or~~

b.e. Instructors with requisite faculty credentials as determined by the respective regionally accredited or nationally accredited university or college; or

~~c.d.~~ Instructors who hold an active Single Course Exemption Certification issued by the ~~Bureau~~ Division as outlined in subsection 69A-37.059(4), F.A.C.; or

d.e. Instructors who hold an active Fire Officer I, II, III, or IV Certification issued by the ~~Bureau~~ Division ~~after November 18, 2013,~~ and an active Instructor I, II, or III Certification issued by the ~~Bureau;~~ or Division.

~~e.f.~~ Instructors who hold an active Firesafety Inspector I, ~~Firesafety Inspector II, or III~~ Certification, or Fire Code Administrator Certification issued by the ~~Bureau~~ Division and an active Instructor I, II, or III Certification issued by the ~~Bureau~~ Division may teach the course “Building Construction for the Fire Service.”

4. No change.

(b) Fire Officer II Certification. The ~~Bureau will~~ Division shall issue a Fire Officer II Certificate of Competency to a firefighter who meets the program requirements of paragraph (2)(b), and the qualifications for Fire Officer II set forth by the ~~Bureau~~ Division in Form DFS-K4-2107, “Fire Officer II Task Book,” which is incorporated by reference in subsection 69A-37.039(2), F.A.C., and can be obtained where indicated in subsection 69A-37.039(1), F.A.C.

1. through 2. No change.

3. Instructor Qualifications. An instructor providing training under paragraph (2)(b), must be qualified by the ~~Bureau of Fire Standards and Training within the Division.~~ Qualified instructors are:

a. No change.

~~b. Instructors with requisite faculty credentials as determined by the United States Fire Administration National Fire Academy; or~~

c. through d. redesignated b. through c. No change.

~~d.e.~~ Instructors who hold an active Fire Officer II, III, or IV Certification issued by the ~~Bureau~~ Division ~~after November 18, 2013,~~ and an active Instructor II or III Certification issued by the ~~Bureau;~~ or Division.

e.f. Instructors who hold an active Firesafety Inspector I, ~~Firesafety Inspector II, or III~~ Certification, or Fire Code Administrator Certification issued by the ~~Bureau~~ Division and an active Instructor II or III Certification issued by the ~~Bureau~~ Division may teach the courses “Fire Prevention Practices” and “Private Fire Protection Systems I.”

4. No change.

(c) Fire Officer III Certification. The ~~Bureau will~~ Division shall issue a Fire Officer III Certificate of Competency to a firefighter who meets the program requirements of paragraph (2)(c), and the qualifications for Fire Officer III set forth by the ~~Bureau~~ Division in Form DFS-K4-2108, “Fire Officer III Portfolio Workbook,” which is incorporated by reference in subsection 69A-37.039(2), F.A.C., and can be obtained where indicated in subsection 69A-37.039(1), F.A.C.

1. through 2. No change.

3. Instructor Qualifications. An instructor providing training under this paragraph (2)(c), must be qualified by the ~~Bureau of Fire Standards and Training within the Division.~~ Qualified instructors are:

a. No change.

~~b. Instructors with requisite faculty credentials as determined by the United State Fire Administration National Fire Academy; or~~

b. e. Instructors with requisite faculty credentials as determined by the respective regionally accredited or nationally accredited university or college; or

~~c. d.~~ Instructors who hold an active Single Course Exemption Certification issued by the ~~Bureau~~ Division as outlined in subsection 69A-37.059(4), F.A.C.; or

d. e. Instructors who hold an active Fire Officer III or IV Certification issued by the ~~Bureau~~ Division ~~after November 18, 2013,~~ and an active Instructor II or III Certification issued by the ~~Bureau;~~ or Division.

e. f. Instructors who hold an active Fire Code Administrator Certification issued by the ~~Bureau~~ Division and an active Instructor II or III Certification issued by the ~~Bureau~~ Division may teach the courses “Analytical Approaches ~~to~~ in Public Fire Protection,” “Chief Officer,” or “Ethical and Legal Issues for the Fire Service.”

4. No change.

(d) Fire Officer IV Certification. The ~~Bureau will~~ Division shall issue a Fire Officer IV Certificate of Competency to a firefighter who meets the program requirements of paragraph (2)(d), and the qualifications for Fire Officer IV set forth by the ~~Bureau~~ Division in Form DFS-K4-2109, “Fire Officer IV

Portfolio Workbook,” which is incorporated by reference in subsection 69A-37.039(2), F.A.C., and can be obtained where indicated in subsection 69A-37.039(1), F.A.C.

1. through 2. No change.

3. Instructor Qualifications. An instructor providing training under this paragraph (2)(d), must be qualified by the Bureau of Fire Standards and Training within the Division. Qualified instructors are:

a. No change.

~~b. Instructors with requisite faculty credentials as determined by the United State Fire Administration National Fire Academy; or~~

~~b.~~ b. e. Instructors with requisite faculty credentials as determined by the respective regionally accredited or nationally accredited university or college; or

~~c.~~ c. d. Instructors who hold an active Single Course Exemption Certification issued by the Bureau Division as outlined in subsection 69A-37.059(4), F.A.C.; or

~~d.~~ d. e. Instructors who hold an active Fire Officer IV Certification issued by the Bureau Division after November 18, 2013, and an active Instructor III Certification issued by the Bureau; or Division.

~~e.~~ e. f. Instructors who hold an active Fire Code Administrator Certification issued by the Bureau Division and an active Instructor III Certification issued by the Bureau Division may teach the courses “Community Risk Reduction,” and “Personnel Management for the Fire and Emergency Services.”

4. No change.

(e) No change.

~~(3) Firesafety Inspector Program. This program is intended to prepare students for service as municipal fire inspectors or equivalent positions and consists of Firesafety Inspector I and Firesafety Inspector II.~~

~~(a) Firesafety Inspector I.~~

~~1. Length of Program. This program consists of no fewer than five courses, vocational or academic, of not less than 200 clock hours.~~

~~2. Content of Program. The program includes coursework in fire prevention practices, fire protection systems, fire codes and standards, building construction, and review of building plans.~~

~~3. Instructor Qualifications.~~

~~a. An Instructor I must hold certification as a Firesafety Inspector I.~~

~~b. Instructor II or III may teach provided he or she has successfully completed the course.~~

~~4. Requirements for certification:~~

~~a. Successful completion of all required course work.~~

~~b. Passing a state examination with a score of 70% or higher.~~

~~e. Submission of the required application (Form DFS K4-1023), which is incorporated by reference in subsection 69A-37.039(2), F.A.C., and can be obtained where indicated in subsection 69A-37.039(1), F.A.C., with all supporting documentation and fees, to the Bureau of Fire Standards and Training.~~

~~(b) Firesafety Inspector II.~~

~~1. Length of Program. This program consists of no fewer than four courses, vocational or academic, of not less than 160 hours or the equivalent of interactive instruction, as approved by the Bureau of Fire Standards and Training.~~

~~2. Content of Program. The program includes coursework in fire chemistry, fire protection systems, origin and cause, and public education or public information.~~

~~3. Instructor Qualifications.~~

~~a. An Instructor I must hold a certificate of competency as a Fire Safety Inspector II.~~

~~b. Instructor II or III may teach provided he or she has successfully completed the course.~~

~~4. Requirements for certificate of competency:~~

~~a. Successful completion of all required course work.~~

~~b. Certification as a Fire Safety Inspector I.~~

~~e. Submission of the required application (Form DFS K4-1446), which is incorporated by reference in subsection 69A-37.039(2), F.A.C., and can be obtained where indicated in subsection 69A-37.039(1), F.A.C., with all supporting documentation and fees, to the Bureau of Fire Standards and Training.~~

(4) through (6) renumbered as (3) through (5) No change.

~~(6)(7) Florida Urban Search and Rescue (FLUSAR) Program. This is a voluntary advanced training program designed for firefighters having search and rescue responsibilities. This program is based on the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 1670, Standard on Operations and Training for Technical Search and Rescue Incidents. This program is intended to prepare individuals for service as search and rescue responders in the five disciplines of FLUSAR. The applicant may provide proof of equivalent education and training approved by the Bureau of Fire Standards and Training (Bureau) and meet the criteria outlined under this subsection.~~

~~(a) FLUSAR Vehicle and Machinery Rescue Operations. The Bureau will ~~shall~~ record completion of training in the Bureau’s Division’s database when the individual meets the program requirements of this paragraph (6)(a), and the qualifications for FLUSAR Vehicle and Machinery Rescue Operations set forth by the Bureau herein.~~

1. Program Requirements. The individual must complete the courses required under this paragraph (6)(a) section, or courses determined by the Bureau to be equivalent. This program shall consist of a course in FLUSAR Vehicle and

Machinery Rescue Operations (40 Hours) or that of equivalent interactive instruction, as approved by the Bureau.

2. Approved Courses. This course must be approved by the Bureau and meet the curriculum requirements of the program. This course ~~must shall~~ be delivered by the Bureau, an education or training provider, a fire service provider, or a regionally or nationally accredited college or university as outlined in subsections 69A-37.084(5) and (6), F.A.C. These providers ~~must shall~~ deliver this course using the ~~Syllabus for syllabus~~, FLUSAR Vehicle and Machinery Rescue Operations (Rev. 07/19 Eff. \_\_\_\_\_ 05/16), ~~http://www.flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-07235~~, which is hereby incorporated by reference ~~and can be~~, found at this link: ~~<insert new DOS website address>~~; or on the Bureau's website:

~~http://www.myfloridacfo.com/Division/SFM/BFST/Training/FLUSAR.htm~~  
~~/documents/VehicleandMachineryRescueOperationsLevelHSyllabus.pdf~~. This provider shall have access to use all equipment, FLUSAR Vehicle and Machinery Rescue Operations and Technician Equipment List (Eff. 05/16), ~~http://www.flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-07236~~, hereby incorporated by reference, listed at this link: ~~http://www.myfloridacfo.com/Division/SFM/BFST/Training/documents/FLUSARVehicleMachineryRescueOperationsandTechnicianEquipmentList.pdf~~, to deliver this course.

a. Requests for class offering approval ~~must shall~~ be ~~electronically~~ submitted using the Bureau's Class Offering Request, Form DFS-K4-2167, ~~via at this link~~: ~~https://floridastatefirecollege.org/provider/pr\_offering\_app.asp~~, which is incorporated by reference in subsection 69A-37.039(2), F.A.C., and can be obtained where indicated in subsection 69A-37.039(1), F.A.C.

b. The provider ~~must shall~~ prepare a record of all students enrolled in the course prior to the first day of the course.

c. The provider ~~must shall~~ record a final grade for each student within 10 days after course completion.

d. Students must complete the course with a grade of 70% or higher in order to meet the course requirement under this ~~paragraph (6)(a) section~~.

e. No change.

3. Instructor Qualifications. An instructor providing training under this ~~paragraph (6)(a) section~~ must be qualified and approved by the Bureau. All instructors ~~must shall~~ ~~electronically~~ submit an Instructor Approval Request, Form DFS-K4-2168, ~~via at this link~~: ~~https://floridastatefirecollege.org/provider/pr\_instructor\_app.asp~~, which is incorporated by reference in subsection 69A-37.039(2), F.A.C., and can be obtained where indicated in subsection 69A-37.039(1), F.A.C., and be approved by the

Bureau prior to the first day of the course. Qualified instructors are:

a. through c. No change.

d. Instructors who hold an active Single Course Exemption Certification issued by the ~~Bureau Division~~ as outlined in subsection 69A-37.059(4), F.A.C.; or

e. Florida Instructor I, II, or III, as defined in rule 69A-37.059, F.A.C., who has completed the required courses under this paragraph ~~(6) (7)(a)~~, which is recorded in the Bureau's database. These instructors are known as Adjunct Instructors and are approved to teach courses under the supervision of a Lead Instructor; or

f. Florida Instructor I, II, or III, as defined in rule 69A-37.059, F.A.C., who has completed the required courses under this paragraph ~~(6) (7)(a)~~, and has previously taught this course as an Adjunct Instructor which was recorded in the Bureau's database. These instructors are known as Lead Instructors.

4. FLUSAR Vehicle and Machinery Rescue Operations Certificate of Completion. The Bureau ~~will shall~~ record the completion of FLUSAR Vehicle and Machinery Rescue Operations training in the Bureau database when the individual has:

a. through b. No change.

(b) FLUSAR Vehicle and Machinery Rescue Technician. The Bureau ~~will shall~~ record completion of training in the ~~Bureau's Division's~~ database when the individual meets the program requirements of this paragraph ~~(6)(b)~~, and the qualifications for FLUSAR Vehicle and Machinery Rescue Technician set forth by the Bureau herein.

1. Program Requirements. The individual must complete the courses required under this ~~paragraph (6)(b) section~~, or courses determined by the Bureau to be equivalent. This program shall consist of not less than 80 hours of training and shall consist of the following courses or that of equivalent interactive instruction, as approved by the Bureau.

a. through b. No change.

2. Approved Courses. The courses must be approved by the Bureau and meet the curriculum requirements of the program. The courses ~~must shall~~ be delivered by the Bureau, an education or training provider, a fire service provider, or a regionally or nationally accredited college or university as outlined in subsections 69A-37.084(5) and (6), F.A.C. These providers ~~must shall~~ deliver these courses using the ~~Syllabus for syllabus~~, FLUSAR Vehicle and Machinery Rescue Technician Level II (Rev. 11/19 Eff. \_\_\_\_\_ 05/16), ~~http://www.flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-07237~~, which is hereby incorporated by reference ~~and can be~~, found at this link: ~~<insert new DOS website address>~~; or on the Bureau's website:

~~http://www.myfloridacfo.com/Division/SFM/BFST/Training/FLUSAR.htm~~

~~/documents/VehicleandMachineryRescueTechnicianLevelHSyllabus.pdf~~. Providers shall have access to use all equipment, FLUSAR Vehicle and Machinery Rescue Operations and Technician Equipment List (Eff. 05/16), <http://www.flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-07238>, hereby incorporated by reference, listed at this link: <http://www.myfloridacfo.com/Division/SFM/BFST/Training/documents/FLUSARVehicleMachineryRescueOperationsandTechnicianEquipmentList.pdf>, to deliver these courses, to deliver these courses.

a. Requests for class offering approval ~~must~~ shall be electronically submitted using the Bureau's Class Offering Request, Form DFS-K4-2167, ~~via at this link:~~ [https://floridastatefirecollege.org/provider/pr\\_offering\\_app.asp](https://floridastatefirecollege.org/provider/pr_offering_app.asp), which is incorporated by reference in subsection 69A-37.039(2), F.A.C., and can be obtained where indicated in subsection 69A-37.039(1), F.A.C.

b. The provider ~~must~~ shall prepare a record of all students enrolled in the course prior to the first day of the course.

c. The provider ~~must~~ shall record a final grade for each student within 10 days after course completion.

d. Students must complete the course with a grade of 70% or higher in order to meet the course requirement under this paragraph (6)(b) section.

e. No change.

3. Instructor Qualifications. An instructor providing training under this paragraph (6)(b) section must be qualified and approved by the Bureau. All instructors ~~must~~ shall electronically submit an Instructor Approval Request, Form DFS-K4-2168, ~~via at this link:~~ [https://floridastatefirecollege.org/provider/pr\\_instructor\\_app.asp](https://floridastatefirecollege.org/provider/pr_instructor_app.asp), which is incorporated by reference in subsection 69A-37.039(2), F.A.C., and can be obtained where indicated in subsection 69A-37.039(1), F.A.C., and be approved by the Bureau prior to the first day of the course. Qualified instructors are:

a. through c. No change.

d. Instructors who hold an active Single Course Exemption Certification issued by the Bureau Division as outlined in subsection 69A-37.059(4), F.A.C.; or

e. Florida Instructor I, II, or III, as defined in rule 69A-37.059, F.A.C., who has completed the required courses under this paragraph ~~(6) (7)(b)~~, which are recorded in the Bureau's database. These instructors are known as Adjunct Instructors and are approved to teach courses under the supervision of a Lead Instructor; or

f. Florida Instructor I, II, or III, as defined in rule 69A-37.059, F.A.C., who has completed the required courses under this paragraph ~~(6) (7)(b)~~, and has previously taught this course as an Adjunct Instructor which was recorded in the Bureau's database. These instructors are known as Lead Instructors.

4. FLUSAR Vehicle and Machinery Rescue Technician Certificate of Completion. The Bureau ~~will~~ shall record the completion of FLUSAR Vehicle and Machinery Rescue Technician training in the Bureau database when the individual has:

a. No change.

b. Submitted the required Form DFS-K4-2157, "Vehicle Machinery Rescue Technician Task Book," which is incorporated by reference in subsection 69A-37.039(2), F.A.C., and can be obtained where indicated in subsection 69A-37.039(1), F.A.C., to the Bureau ~~of Fire Standards and Training~~.

(c) FLUSAR Rope Rescue Operations. The Bureau ~~will~~ shall record completion of training in the Bureau's Division's database when the individual meets the program requirements of this paragraph ~~(6)(c)~~, and the qualifications for FLUSAR Rope Rescue Operations set forth by the Bureau herein.

1. Program Requirements. The individual must complete the courses required under this paragraph (6)(c) section, or a course determined by the Bureau to be equivalent. This program shall consist of a course in FLUSAR Rope Rescue Operations (40 Hours) or that of equivalent interactive instruction, as approved by the Bureau.

2. Approved Courses. This course must be approved by the Bureau and meet the curriculum requirements of the program. This course ~~must~~ shall be delivered by the Bureau, an education or training provider, a fire service provider, or a regionally or nationally accredited college or university as outlined in subsections 69A-37.084(5) and (6), F.A.C. These providers ~~must~~ shall deliver this course using the Syllabus for syllabus, FLUSAR Rope Rescue Operations (Rev. 11/19 Eff. 05/16), ~~<http://www.flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-07239>~~, which is hereby incorporated by reference and can be found at this link: <insert new DOS website address>; or on the Bureau's website:

<http://www.myfloridacfo.com/Division/SFM/BFST/Training/FLUSAR.htm> ~~/documents/RopeOpsSyllabus.pdf~~. This provider shall have access to use all equipment, FLUSAR Rope Rescue Operations and Technician Equipment List (Eff. 05/16), <http://www.flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-07240>, hereby incorporated by reference, listed at this link: <http://www.myfloridacfo.com/Division/SFM/BFST/Training/documents/FLUSARRopeRescueOperationsandTechnicianEquipmentList.pdf>, to deliver this course.

a. Requests for class offering approval ~~must~~ shall be electronically submitted using the Bureau's Class Offering Request, Form DFS-K4-2167, ~~via at this link:~~ [https://floridastatefirecollege.org/provider/pr\\_offering\\_app.asp](https://floridastatefirecollege.org/provider/pr_offering_app.asp), which is incorporated by reference in subsection 69A-37.039(2), F.A.C., and can be obtained where indicated in subsection 69A-37.039(1), F.A.C.

b. The provider ~~must shall~~ prepare a record of all students enrolled in the course prior to the first day of the course.

c. The provider ~~must shall~~ record a final grade for each student within 10 days after course completion.

d. Students must complete the course with a grade of 70% or higher in order to meet the course requirement under this ~~paragraph (6)(c) section~~.

e. No change.

3. Instructor Qualifications. An instructor providing training under this ~~paragraph (6)(c) section~~ must be qualified by the Bureau. All instructors ~~must shall~~ electronically submit an Instructor Approval Request, Form DFS-K4-2168, ~~via at this link~~:

[https://floridastatefirecollege.org/provider/pr\\_instructor\\_app.asp](https://floridastatefirecollege.org/provider/pr_instructor_app.asp), which is incorporated by reference in subsection 69A-37.039(2), F.A.C., and can be obtained where indicated in subsection 69A-37.039(1), F.A.C., and be approved by the Bureau prior to the first day of the course. Qualified instructors are:

a. through c. No change.

d. Instructors who hold an active Single Course Exemption Certification issued by the ~~Bureau Division~~ as outlined in subsection 69A-37.059(4), F.A.C.; or

e. Florida Instructor I, II, or III, as defined in rule 69A-37.059, F.A.C., who has completed the required courses under this paragraph ~~(6) (7)(c)~~, which are recorded in the Bureau's database. These instructors are known as Adjunct Instructors and are approved to teach courses under the supervision of a Lead Instructor; or

f. Florida Instructor I, II, or III, as defined in rule 69A-37.059, F.A.C., who has completed the required courses under this paragraph ~~(6) (7)(c)~~, and has previously taught this course as an Adjunct Instructor which was recorded in the Bureau's database. These instructors are known as Lead Instructors.

4. FLUSAR Rope Rescue Operations Certificate of Completion. The Bureau ~~will shall~~ record the completion of FLUSAR Rope Rescue Operations training in the Bureau database when the individual has:

a. No change.

b. Submitted the required Form DFS-K4-2150, "Rope Rescue Operations Task Book," which is incorporated by reference in subsection 69A-37.039(2), F.A.C., and can be obtained where indicated in subsection 69A-37.039(1), F.A.C., to the Bureau ~~of Fire Standards and Training~~.

(d) FLUSAR Rope Rescue Technician. The Bureau ~~will shall~~ record completion of training in the ~~Bureau's Division's~~ database when the individual meets the program requirements of this paragraph ~~(6)(d)~~, and the qualifications for FLUSAR Rope Rescue Technician set forth by the Bureau herein.

1. Program Requirements. The individual must complete the courses required under this ~~paragraph (6)(d) section~~, or a

course determined by the Bureau to be equivalent. This program shall consist of not less than 80 hours of training and shall consist of the following courses or that of equivalent interactive instruction, as approved by the Bureau.

a. through b. No change.

2. Approved Courses. This course must be approved by the Bureau and meet the curriculum requirements of the program. This course ~~must shall~~ be delivered by the Bureau, an education or training provider, a fire service provider, or a regionally or nationally accredited college or university as outlined in subsections 69A-37.084(5) and (6), F.A.C. These providers ~~must shall~~ deliver this course using the ~~Syllabus for syllabus~~, FLUSAR Rope Rescue Technician (Rev. 11/19 Eff. 05/16), ~~<http://www.flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-07241>~~, which is hereby incorporated by reference ~~and can be~~ found at this link: ~~<insert new DOS website address>~~; or on the Bureau's ~~website~~:

~~<http://www.myfloridacfo.com/Division/SFM/BFST/Training/FLUSAR.htm>~~ ~~/documents/RopeTechSyllabus.pdf~~. This provider shall have access to use all equipment, FLUSAR Rope Rescue Operations and Technician Equipment List (Eff. 05/16), ~~<http://www.flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-07242>~~, hereby incorporated by reference, listed at this link: ~~<http://www.myfloridacfo.com/Division/SFM/BFST/Training/documents/FLUSARRopeRescueOperationsandTechnicianEquipmentList.pdf>~~, to deliver these courses.

a. Requests for class offering approval ~~must shall~~ be ~~electronically~~ submitted using the Bureau's Class Offering Request, Form DFS-K4-2167, ~~via at this link~~: ~~[https://floridastatefirecollege.org/provider/pr\\_offering\\_app.asp](https://floridastatefirecollege.org/provider/pr_offering_app.asp)~~, which is incorporated by reference in subsection 69A-37.039(2), F.A.C., and can be obtained where indicated in subsection 69A-37.039(1), F.A.C.

b. The provider ~~must shall~~ prepare a record of all students enrolled in the course prior to the first day of the course.

c. The provider ~~must shall~~ record a final grade for each student within 10 days after course completion.

d. Students must complete the course with a grade of 70% or higher in order to meet the course requirement under this ~~paragraph (6)(d) section~~.

e. No change.

3. Instructor Qualifications. An instructor providing training under this ~~paragraph (6)(d) section~~ must be qualified by the Bureau. All instructors ~~must shall~~ electronically submit an Instructor Approval Request, Form DFS-K4-2168, ~~via at this link~~:

~~[https://floridastatefirecollege.org/provider/pr\\_instructor\\_app.asp](https://floridastatefirecollege.org/provider/pr_instructor_app.asp)~~, which is incorporated by reference in subsection 69A-37.039(2), F.A.C., and can be obtained where indicated in subsection 69A-37.039(1), F.A.C., and be approved by the

Bureau prior to the first day of the course. Qualified instructors are:

- a. through c. No change.
- d. Instructors who hold an active Single Course Exemption Certification issued by the Bureau Division as outlined in subsection 69A-37.059(4), F.A.C.; or
- e. Florida Instructor I, II, or III, as defined in rule 69A-37.059, F.A.C, who has completed the required courses under this paragraph ~~(6) (7)~~(d), which is recorded in the Bureau’s database. These instructors are known as Adjunct Instructors and are approved to teach courses under the supervision of a Lead Instructor; or
- f. Florida Instructor I, II, or III, as defined in rule 69A-37.059, F.A.C, who has completed the required courses under this paragraph ~~(6) (7)~~(d), and has previously taught this course as an Adjunct Instructor which was recorded in the Bureau’s database. These instructors are known as Lead Instructors.

4. FLUSAR Rope Rescue Technician Certificate of Completion. The Bureau will shall record the completion of FLUSAR Rope Rescue Technician training in the Bureau database when the individual has:

- a. No change.
- b. Submitted the required Form DFS-K4-2151, “Rope Rescue Technician Task Book,” which is incorporated by reference in subsection 69A-37.039(2), F.A.C., and can be obtained where indicated in subsection 69A-37.039(1), F.A.C., to the Bureau ~~of Fire Standards and Training~~.

(e) FLUSAR Confined Space Rescue Operations. The Bureau will shall record completion of training in the Bureau’s Division’s database when the individual meets the program requirements of this paragraph ~~(6)(e)~~, and the qualifications for FLUSAR Confined Space Rescue Operations set forth by the Bureau herein.

1. Program Requirements. The individual must complete the courses required under this ~~paragraph (6)(e) section~~, or a course determined by the Bureau to be equivalent. This program shall consist of not less than 64 hours of training and shall consist of the following courses or that of equivalent interactive instruction, as approved by the Bureau.

- a. through b. No change.
- 2. Approved Courses. This course must be approved by the Bureau and meet the curriculum requirements of the program. This course must shall be delivered by the Bureau, an education or training provider, a fire service provider, or a regionally or nationally accredited college or university as outlined in subsections 69A-37.084(5) and (6), F.A.C. These providers must shall deliver this course using the Syllabus for syllabus, FLUSAR Confined Space Rescue Operations (Rev. 11/19 Eff. 05/16), <http://www.flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-07243>, which is hereby incorporated by reference and can be, found at

this link: ~~<insert new DOS website address>~~; or on the Bureau’s website:

<http://www.myfloridacfo.com/Division/SFM/BFST/Training/FLUSAR.htm> ~~/documents/ConfinedSpaceRescueOpsSyllabus.pdf~~. This provider shall have access to use all equipment, FLUSAR Confined Space Rescue Operations and Technician Equipment List (Eff. 05/16), <http://www.flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-07245>, hereby incorporated by reference, listed at this link: <http://www.myfloridacfo.com/Division/SFM/BFST/Training/documents/FLUSARConfinedSpaceOperationsandTechnicianEquipmentList.pdf>, to deliver these courses.

a. Requests for class offering approval must shall be electronically submitted using the Bureau’s Class Offering Request, Form DFS-K4-2167, via at this link: [https://floridastatefirecollege.org/provider/pr\\_offering\\_app.asp](https://floridastatefirecollege.org/provider/pr_offering_app.asp), which is incorporated by reference in subsection 69A-37.039(2), F.A.C., and can be obtained where indicated in subsection 69A-37.039(1), F.A.C.

b. The provider must shall prepare a record of all students enrolled in the course prior to the first day of the course.

c. The provider must shall record a final grade for each student within 10 days after course completion.

d. Students must complete the course with a grade of 70% or higher in order to meet the course requirement under this ~~paragraph (6)(e) section~~.

e. No change.

3. Instructor Qualifications. An instructor providing training under this ~~paragraph (6)(e) section~~ must be qualified by the Bureau. All instructors must shall electronically submit an Instructor Approval Request, Form DFS-K4-2168, via at this link:

[https://floridastatefirecollege.org/provider/pr\\_instructor\\_app.asp](https://floridastatefirecollege.org/provider/pr_instructor_app.asp), which is incorporated by reference in subsection 69A-37.039(2), F.A.C., and can be obtained where indicated in subsection 69A-37.039(1), F.A.C., and be approved by the Bureau prior to the first day of the course. Qualified instructors are:

- a. through c. No change.
- d. Instructors who hold an active Single Course Exemption Certification issued by the Bureau Division as outlined in subsection 69A-37.059(4), F.A.C.; or
- e. Florida Instructor I, II, or III, as defined in rule 69A-37.059, F.A.C., who has completed the required courses under this paragraph ~~(6) (7)~~(e), which is recorded in the Bureau’s database. These instructors are known as Adjunct Instructors and are approved to teach courses under the supervision of a Lead Instructor; or
- f. Florida Instructor I, II, or III, as defined in rule 69A-37.059, F.A.C., who has completed the required courses under

this paragraph (6) ~~(7)~~(e), and has previously taught this course as an Adjunct Instructor which was recorded in the Bureau’s database. These instructors are known as Lead Instructors.

4. FLUSAR Confined Space Rescue Operations Certificate of Completion. The Bureau will shall record the completion of FLUSAR Confined Space Rescue Operations training in the Bureau database when the individual has:

a. No change.

b. Submitted the required Form DFS-K4-2148, “Confined Space Rescue Operations Task Book,” which is incorporated by reference in subsection 69A-37.039(2), F.A.C., and can be obtained where indicated in subsection 69A-37.039(1), F.A.C., to the Bureau of Fire Standards and Training.

(f) FLUSAR Confined Space Rescue Technician. The Bureau will shall record completion of training in the Bureau’s ~~Division’s~~ database when the individual meets the program requirements of this paragraph (6)(f), and the qualifications for FLUSAR Confined Space Rescue Technician set forth by the Bureau herein.

1. Program Requirements. The individual must complete the courses required under this paragraph (6)(f) section, or a course determined by the Bureau to be equivalent. This program shall consist of not less than 80 hours of training and shall consist of the following courses or that of equivalent interactive instruction, as approved by the Bureau.

a. through c. No change.

2. Approved Courses. This course must be approved by the Bureau and meet the curriculum requirements of the program. This course must shall be delivered by the Bureau, an education or training provider, a fire service provider, or a regionally or nationally accredited college or university as outlined in subsections 69A-37.084(5) and (6), F.A.C. These providers must shall deliver this course using the Syllabus for syllabus, FLUSAR Confined Space Rescue Technician (Rev. 11/19 ~~Eff. 05/16~~),

<http://www.flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-07246>, which is hereby incorporated by reference and can be, found at this link: <insert new DOS website address>; or on the Bureau’s website:

<http://www.myfloridacfo.com/Division/SFM/BFST/Training/FLUSAR.htm>

[/documents/ConfinedSpaceRescueTechSyllabus.pdf](#). This provider shall have access to use all equipment, FLUSAR Confined Space Rescue Operations and Technician Equipment List (Eff. 05/16), <http://www.flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-07247>, hereby incorporated by reference, listed at this link: <http://www.myfloridacfo.com/Division/SFM/BFST/Training/documents/FLUSARConfinedSpaceOperationsandTechnicianEquipmentList.pdf>, to deliver these courses.

a. Requests for class offering approval must shall be electronically submitted using the Bureau’s Class Offering Request, Form DFS-K4-2167, via at this link: [https://floridastatefirecollege.org/provider/pr\\_offering\\_app.asp](https://floridastatefirecollege.org/provider/pr_offering_app.asp), which is incorporated by reference in subsection 69A-37.039(2), F.A.C., and can be obtained where indicated in subsection 69A-37.039(1), F.A.C.

b. The provider must shall prepare a record of all students enrolled in the course prior to the first day of the course.

c. The provider must shall record a final grade for each student within 10 days after course completion.

d. Students must complete the course with a grade of 70% or higher in order to meet the course requirement under this paragraph (6)(f) section.

e. No change.

3. Instructor Qualifications. An instructor providing training under this paragraph (6)(f) section must be qualified by the Bureau. All instructors must shall electronically submit an Instructor Approval Request, Form DFS-K4-2168, via at this link:

[https://floridastatefirecollege.org/provider/pr\\_instructor\\_app.asp](https://floridastatefirecollege.org/provider/pr_instructor_app.asp), which is incorporated by reference in subsection 69A-37.039(2), F.A.C., and can be obtained where indicated in subsection 69A-37.039(1), F.A.C., and be approved by the Bureau prior to the first day of the course. Qualified instructors are:

a. through c. No change.

d. Instructors who hold an active Single Course Exemption Certification issued by the Bureau Division as outlined in subsection 69A-37.059(4), F.A.C.; or

e. Florida Instructor I, II, or III, as defined in rule 69A-37.059, F.A.C., who has completed the required courses under this paragraph (6) ~~(7)~~(f), which are recorded in the Bureau’s database. These instructors are known as Adjunct Instructors and are approved to teach courses under the supervision of a Lead Instructor; or

f. Florida Instructor I, II, or III, as defined in rule 69A-37.059, F.A.C., who has completed the required courses under this paragraph (6) ~~(7)~~(f), and has previously taught this course as an Adjunct Instructor which was recorded in the Bureau’s database. These instructors are known as Lead Instructors.

4. FLUSAR Confined Space Rescue Technician Certificate of Completion. The Bureau will shall record the completion of FLUSAR Confined Space Rescue Technician training in the Bureau database when the individual has:

a. No change.

b. Submitted the required Form DFS-K4-2149, “Confined Space Rescue Technician Task Book,” which is incorporated by reference in subsection 69A-37.039(2), F.A.C., and can be obtained where indicated in subsection 69A-37.039(1), F.A.C., to the Bureau of Fire Standards and Training.

(g) FLUSAR Trench Rescue Operations. The Bureau will ~~shall~~ record completion of training in the Bureau's Division's database when the individual meets the program requirements of this paragraph (6)(g), and the qualifications for FLUSAR Trench Rescue Operations set forth by the Bureau herein.

1. Program Requirements. The individual must complete the courses required under this paragraph (6)(g) section, or a course determined by the Bureau to be equivalent. This program shall consist of not less than 64 hours of training and shall consist of the following courses or that of equivalent interactive instruction, as approved by the Bureau.

a. through b. No change.

2. Approved Courses. This course must be approved by the Bureau and meet the curriculum requirements of the program. This course must shall be delivered by the Bureau, an education or training provider, a fire service provider, or a regionally or nationally accredited college or university as outlined in subsections 69A-37.084(5) and (6), F.A.C. These providers must shall deliver this course using the Syllabus for ~~syllabus~~, FLUSAR Trench and Excavation Rescue Operations (Rev. 11/19 Eff. \_\_\_\_\_ 05/16), <http://www.flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-07248>, which is hereby incorporated by reference and can be found at this link: <insert new DOS website address>; or on the Bureau's website:

<http://www.myfloridacfo.com/Division/SFM/BFST/Training/FLUSAR.htm> ~~/documents/TrenchRescueOpsSyllabus.pdf~~. This provider shall have access to use all equipment, FLUSAR Trench Rescue Operations and Technician Equipment List (Eff. 05/16),

<http://www.flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-07249>, hereby incorporated by reference, listed at this link: <http://www.myfloridacfo.com/Division/SFM/BFST/Training/documents/FLUSARTrenchRescueOperationsandTechnicianEquipmentList.pdf>, to deliver these courses.

a. Requests for class offering approval must shall be electronically submitted using the Bureau's Class Offering Request, Form DFS-K4-2167, via at this link: [https://floridastatefirecollege.org/provider/pr\\_offering\\_app.asp](https://floridastatefirecollege.org/provider/pr_offering_app.asp), which is incorporated by reference in subsection 69A-37.039(2), F.A.C., and can be obtained where indicated in subsection 69A-37.039(1), F.A.C.

b. The provider must shall prepare a record of all students enrolled in the course prior to the first day of the course.

c. The provider must shall record a final grade for each student within 10 days after course completion.

d. Students must complete the course with a grade of 70% or higher in order to meet the course requirement under this paragraph (6)(g) section.

e. No change.

3. Instructor Qualifications. An instructor providing training under this paragraph (6)(g) section must be qualified by the Bureau. All instructors must shall electronically submit an Instructor Approval Request, Form DFS-K4-2168, via at this link:

[https://floridastatefirecollege.org/provider/pr\\_instructor\\_app.asp](https://floridastatefirecollege.org/provider/pr_instructor_app.asp), which is incorporated by reference in subsection 69A-37.039(2), F.A.C., and can be obtained where indicated in subsection 69A-37.039(1), F.A.C., and be approved by the Bureau prior to the first day of the course. Qualified instructors are:

a. through c. No change.

d. Instructors who hold an active Single Course Exemption Certification issued by the Bureau Division as outlined in subsection 69A-37.059(4), F.A.C.; or

e. Florida Instructor I, II, or III, as defined in rule 69A-37.059, F.A.C., who has completed the required courses under this paragraph (6) ~~(7)~~(g), which are recorded in the Bureau's database. These instructors are known as Adjunct Instructors and are approved to teach courses under the supervision of a Lead Instructor; or

f. Florida Instructor I, II, or III, as defined in rule 69A-37.059, F.A.C., who has completed the required courses under this paragraph (6) ~~(7)~~(g), and has previously taught this course as an Adjunct Instructor which was recorded in the Bureau's database. These instructors are known as Lead Instructors.

4. FLUSAR Trench Rescue Operations Certificate of Completion. The Bureau will shall record the completion of FLUSAR Trench Rescue Operations training in the Bureau database when the individual has:

a. No change.

b. Submitted the required Form DFS-K4-2154, "Trench Rescue Operations Task Book," which is incorporated by reference in subsection 69A-37.039(2), F.A.C., and can be obtained where indicated in subsection 69A-37.039(1), F.A.C., to the Bureau ~~of Fire Standards and Training~~.

(h) FLUSAR Trench Rescue Technician. The Bureau will shall record completion of training in the Bureau's Division's database when the individual meets the program requirements of this paragraph (6)(h), and the qualifications for FLUSAR Trench Rescue Technician set forth by the Bureau herein.

1. Program Requirements. The individual must complete the courses required under this paragraph (6)(h) section, or a course determined by the Bureau to be equivalent. This program shall consist of not less than 80 hours of training and shall consist of the following courses or that of equivalent interactive instruction, as approved by the Bureau.

a. through c. No change.

2. Approved Courses. This course must be approved by the Bureau and meet the curriculum requirements of the program. This course must shall be delivered by the Bureau, an education or training provider, a fire service provider, or a regionally or nationally accredited college or university as outlined in subsections 69A-37.084(5) and (6), F.A.C. These providers must shall deliver this course using the Syllabus for syllabus, FLUSAR Trench and Excavation Rescue Technician (Rev. 11/19 Eff. \_\_\_\_\_ 05/16) <http://www.flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-07250>, which is hereby incorporated by reference and can be, found at this link: <insert new DOS website address>; or on the Bureau's website:

<http://www.myfloridacfo.com/Division/SFM/BFST/Training/FLUSAR.htm> [/documents/TrenchRescueTechSyllabus.pdf](http://www.myfloridacfo.com/Division/SFM/BFST/Training/documents/TrenchRescueTechSyllabus.pdf). This provider shall have access to use all equipment, FLUSAR Trench Rescue Operations and Technician Equipment List (Eff. 05/16),

<http://www.flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-07251>, hereby incorporated by reference, listed at this link: <http://www.myfloridacfo.com/Division/SFM/BFST/Training/documents/FLUSARTrenchRescueOperationsandTechnicianEquipmentList.pdf>, to deliver these courses.

a. Requests for class offering approval must shall be electronically submitted using the Bureau's Class Offering Request, Form DFS-K4-2167, via at this link: [https://floridastatefirecollege.org/provider/pr\\_offering\\_app.asp](https://floridastatefirecollege.org/provider/pr_offering_app.asp), which is incorporated by reference in subsection 69A-37.039(2), F.A.C., and can be obtained where indicated in subsection 69A-37.039(1), F.A.C.

b. The provider must shall prepare a record of all students enrolled in the course prior to the first day of the course.

c. The provider must shall record a final grade for each student within 10 days after course completion.

d. Students must complete the course with a grade of 70% or higher in order to meet the course requirement under this paragraph (6)(h) section.

e. No change.

3. Instructor Qualifications. An instructor providing training under this paragraph (6)(h) section must be qualified by the Bureau. All instructors must shall electronically submit an Instructor Approval Request, Form DFS-K4-2168, via at this link:

[https://floridastatefirecollege.org/provider/pr\\_instructor\\_app.asp](https://floridastatefirecollege.org/provider/pr_instructor_app.asp), which is incorporated by reference in subsection 69A-37.039(2), F.A.C., and can be obtained where indicated in subsection 69A-37.039(1), F.A.C., and be approved by the Bureau prior to the first day of the course. Qualified instructors are:

a. through c. No change.

d. Instructors who hold an active Single Course Exemption Certification issued by the Bureau Division as outlined in subsection 69A-37.059(4), F.A.C.; or

e. Florida Instructor I, II, or III, as defined in rule 69A-37.059, F.A.C., who has completed the required courses under this paragraph (6) (7)(h), which are recorded in the Bureau's database. These instructors are known as Adjunct Instructors and are approved to teach courses under the supervision of a Lead Instructor; or

f. Florida Instructor I, II, or III, as defined in rule 69A-37.059, F.A.C., who has completed the required courses under this paragraph (6) (7)(h), and has previously taught this course as an Adjunct Instructor which was recorded in the Bureau's database. These instructors are known as Lead Instructors.

4. FLUSAR Trench Rescue Technician Certificate of Completion. The Bureau will shall record the completion of FLUSAR Trench Rescue Technician training in the Bureau database when the individual has:

a. No change.

b. Submitted the required Form DFS-K4-2155, "Trench Rescue Technician Task Book," which is incorporated by reference in subsection 69A-37.039(2), F.A.C., and can be obtained where indicated in subsection 69A-37.039(1), F.A.C., to the Bureau of ~~Fire Standards and Training~~.

(i) FLUSAR Structural Collapse Rescue Operations. The Bureau will shall record completion of training in the Bureau's Division's database when the individual meets the program requirements of this paragraph (6)(i), and the qualifications for FLUSAR Structural Collapse Rescue Operations set forth by the Bureau herein.

1. Program Requirements. The individual must complete the courses required under this paragraph (6)(i) section, or a course determined by the Bureau to be equivalent. This program shall consist of not less than 80 hours of training and shall consist of the following courses or that of equivalent interactive instruction, as approved by the Bureau.

a. through b. No change.

2. Approved Courses. This course must be approved by the Bureau and meet the curriculum requirements of the program. This course must shall be delivered by the Bureau, an education or training provider, a fire service provider, or a regionally or nationally accredited college or university as outlined in subsections 69A-37.084(5) and (6), F.A.C. These providers must shall deliver this course using the Syllabus for syllabus, FLUSAR Structural Collapse Rescue Operations (Rev. 11/19 Eff. \_\_\_\_\_ 05/16), <http://www.flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-07252>, which is hereby incorporated by reference and can be, found at this link: <insert new DOS website address>; or on the Department's \_\_\_\_\_ website:

<http://www.myfloridacfo.com/Division/SFM/BFST/Training/>

[FLUSAR.htm /documents/StructuralCollapseOpsSyllabus.pdf](#). This provider shall have access to use all equipment, FLUSAR Structural Collapse Rescue Operations and Technician Equipment List (Eff. 05/16), <http://www.flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-07254>, hereby incorporated by reference, listed at this link: <http://www.myfloridacfo.com/Division/SFM/BFST/Training/documents/FLUSARStructuralCollapseOperationsandTechnicianEquipmentList.pdf>, to deliver these courses.

a. Requests for class offering approval ~~must~~ shall be electronically submitted using the Bureau's Class Offering Request, Form DFS-K4-2167, ~~via at this link:~~ [https://floridastatefirecollege.org/provider/pr\\_offering\\_app.asp](https://floridastatefirecollege.org/provider/pr_offering_app.asp), which is incorporated by reference in subsection 69A-37.039(2), F.A.C., and can be obtained where indicated in subsection 69A-37.039(1), F.A.C.

b. The provider ~~must~~ shall prepare a record of all students enrolled in the course prior to the first day of the course.

c. The provider ~~must~~ shall record a final grade for each student within 10 days after course completion.

d. Students must complete the course with a grade of 70% or higher in order to meet the course requirement under this paragraph (6)(i) section.

e. No change.

3. Instructor Qualifications. An instructor providing training under this paragraph (6)(i) section must be qualified by the Bureau. All instructors ~~must~~ shall electronically submit an Instructor Approval Request, Form DFS-K4-2168, ~~via at this link:~~ [https://floridastatefirecollege.org/provider/pr\\_instructor\\_app.asp](https://floridastatefirecollege.org/provider/pr_instructor_app.asp), which is incorporated by reference in subsection 69A-37.039(2), F.A.C., and can be obtained where indicated in subsection 69A-37.039(1), F.A.C., and be approved by the Bureau prior to the first day of the course. Qualified instructors are:

a. through c. No change.

d. Instructors who hold an active Single Course Exemption Certification issued by the ~~Bureau Division~~ as outlined in subsection 69A-37.059(4), F.A.C.; or

e. Florida Instructor I, II, or III, as defined in Rule 69A-37.059, F.A.C., who has completed the required courses under this paragraph ~~(6) (7)~~(i), which are recorded in the Bureau's database. These instructors are known as Adjunct Instructors and are approved to teach courses under the supervision of a Lead Instructor; or

f. Florida Instructor I, II, or III, as defined in rule 69A-37.059, F.A.C., who has completed the required courses under this paragraph ~~(6) (7)~~(i) and has previously taught this course as an Adjunct Instructor which was recorded in the Bureau's database. These instructors are known as Lead Instructors.

4. FLUSAR Structural Collapse Rescue Operations Certificate of Completion. The Bureau ~~will~~ shall record the completion of FLUSAR Structural Collapse Rescue Operations training in the Bureau database when the individual has:

a. No change.

b. Submitted the required Form DFS-K4-2152, "Structural Collapse Rescue Operations Task Book," which is incorporated by reference in subsection 69A-37.039(2), F.A.C., and can be obtained where indicated in subsection 69A-37.039(1), F.A.C., to the Bureau ~~of Fire Standards and Training~~.

(j) FLUSAR Structural Collapse Rescue Technician. The Bureau ~~will~~ shall record completion of training in the ~~Bureau's Division's~~ database when the individual meets the program requirements of this paragraph ~~(6)(j)~~, and the qualifications for FLUSAR Structural Collapse Rescue Technician set forth by the Bureau herein.

1. Program Requirements. The individual must complete the courses required under this ~~paragraph (6)(j) section~~, or a course determined by the Bureau to be equivalent. This program shall consist of not less than 360 hours of training and shall consist of the following courses or that of equivalent interactive instruction, as approved by the Bureau.

a. through j. No change.

2. Approved Courses. This course must be approved by the Bureau and meet the curriculum requirements of the program. This course ~~must~~ shall be delivered by the Bureau, an education or training provider, a fire service provider, or a regionally or nationally accredited college or university as outlined in subsections 69A-37.084(5) and (6), F.A.C. These providers ~~must~~ shall deliver this course using the Syllabus for syllabus, FLUSAR Structural Collapse Rescue Technician, (Rev. 11/19 Eff. ~~05/16~~), ~~http://www.flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-07255~~, which is hereby incorporated by reference and can be found at this link: ~~<insert new DOS website address>~~; or on the Bureau's website:

<http://www.myfloridacfo.com/Division/SFM/BFST/Training/FLUSAR.htm /documents/StructuralCollapseTechnician.pdf>. This provider shall have access to use all equipment, Structural Collapse Rescue Operations and Technician Equipment List, (Eff. 05/16), <http://www.flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-07256>, hereby incorporated by reference, listed at this link: <http://www.myfloridacfo.com/Division/SFM/BFST/Training/documents/FLUSARStructuralCollapseOperationsandTechnicianEquipmentList.pdf>, to deliver these courses.

a. Requests for class offering approval ~~must~~ shall be electronically submitted using the Bureau's Class Offering Request, Form DFS-K4-2167, ~~via at this link:~~ [https://floridastatefirecollege.org/provider/pr\\_offering\\_app.asp](https://floridastatefirecollege.org/provider/pr_offering_app.asp), which is incorporated by reference in subsection 69A-

37.039(2), F.A.C., and can be obtained where indicated in subsection 69A-37.039(1), F.A.C.

b. The provider ~~must shall~~ prepare a record of all students enrolled in the course prior to the first day of the course.

c. The provider ~~must shall~~ record a final grade for each student within 10 days after course completion.

d. Students must complete the course with a grade of 70% or higher in order to meet the course requirement under this ~~paragraph (6)(j) section~~.

e. No change.

3. Instructor Qualifications. An instructor providing training under this ~~paragraph (6)(j) section~~ must be qualified by the Bureau. All instructors ~~must shall electronically~~ submit an Instructor Approval Request, Form DFS-K4-2168, ~~via at this link:~~

[https://floridastatefirecollege.org/provider/pr\\_instructor\\_app.asp](https://floridastatefirecollege.org/provider/pr_instructor_app.asp), which is incorporated by reference in subsection 69A-37.039(2), F.A.C., and can be obtained where indicated in subsection 69A-37.039(1), F.A.C., and be approved by the Bureau prior to the first day of the course. Qualified instructors are:

a. through c. No change.

d. Instructors who hold an active Single Course Exemption Certification issued by the ~~Bureau Division~~ as outlined in subsection 69A-37.059(4) F.A.C.; or

e. Florida Instructor I, II, or III, as defined in rule 69A-37.059, F.A.C., who has completed the required courses under this paragraph ~~(6) (7)(j)~~, which are recorded in the Bureau’s database. These instructors are known as Adjunct Instructors and are approved to teach courses under the supervision of a Lead Instructor; or

f. Florida Instructor I, II, or III, as defined in rule 69A-37.059, F.A.C., who has completed the required courses under this paragraph ~~(6) (7)(j)~~, and has previously taught this course as an Adjunct Instructor which was recorded in the Bureau’s database. These instructors are known as Lead Instructors.

4. FLUSAR Rescue Specialist Certificate of Completion. The Bureau ~~will shall~~ record the completion of FLUSAR Rescue Specialist training in the Bureau database when the individual has:

a. No change.

b. Submitted the required Form DFS-K4-2153, “Structural Collapse Rescue Technician Task Book,” which is incorporated by reference in subsection 69A-37.039(2), F.A.C., and can be obtained where indicated in subsection 69A-37.039(1), F.A.C., to the Bureau ~~of Fire Standards and Training~~; and,

c. Submit the required Form DFS-K4-2161, “Application for FLUSAR Rescue Specialist Certificate of Completion,” with all supporting documentation and fees, to the Bureau ~~of Fire Standards and Training~~.

(k) Courses submitted for equivalency under subparagraphs ~~(6) (7)(a)1., (b)1., (c)1., (d)1., (e)1., (f)1., (g)1., (h)1., (i)1., (j)1., (k)1., (l)1., and (m)1., will shall~~ be reviewed by the Bureau ~~of Fire Standards and Training~~. The Bureau ~~of Fire Standards and Training will shall~~ approve any course in subsection ~~(6) (7)~~, which meets the criteria provided in this paragraph. Requests for approval ~~must shall~~ be submitted in writing to the Bureau ~~of Fire Standards and Training~~, 11655 North West Gainesville Road, Ocala, Florida 34482-1486. The following factors ~~will shall~~ be used to determine course equivalency: course title, course grade or record of course completion, number of academic credits earned, course hours attended, course description, course syllabus, student learning outcomes, and course objectives. All requests for course equivalency ~~must shall~~ include, at a minimum:

1. through 5. No change.

(8) through (11) renumbered (7) through (10) No change. Rulemaking Authority 633.104, 633.128(2)(a), 633.406~~(4)(b), (f), (2), 633.408, 633.418(1), 633.508(2) FS. Law Implemented 633.128, 633.132, 663.132, 633.406(4), 633.408, 633.418, 633.508(2) FS. History—New 12-10-01, Formerly 4A-37.065, Amended 8-27-12, 11-18-13, 2-15-15, 8-3-15, 7-13-16, 5-18-17, 2-24-21~~.

The Department has made substantive revisions to the syllabi listed below.

The Syllabus for FLUSAR Vehicle Machinery Rescue Operations was amended to include the updated applicable job performance requirements of the NFPA 1670, Standard on Operations and Training for Technical Search and Rescue Incidents; include instructor qualifications; update the course description; include a plan of instruction; and change the effective date.

The Syllabus for FLUSAR Vehicle Machinery Rescue Technician was amended to include the updated applicable job performance requirements of the NFPA 1670, Standard on Operations and Training for Technical Search and Rescue Incidents; include instructor qualifications; update the course description; include a plan of instruction; and change the effective date.

The Syllabus for FLUSAR Rope Rescue Operations was amended to include the updated applicable job performance requirements of the NFPA 1670, Standard on Operations and Training for Technical Search and Rescue Incidents; include instructor qualifications; update the course description; include a plan of instruction; and change the effective date.

The Syllabus for FLUSAR Rope Rescue Technician was amended to include the updated applicable job performance requirements of the NFPA 1670, Standard on Operations and Training for Technical Search and Rescue Incidents; include

instructor qualifications; update the course description; include a plan of instruction; and change the effective date.

The Syllabus for FLUSAR Confined Space Rescue Operations was amended to include the updated applicable job performance requirements of the NFPA 1670, Standard on Operations and Training for Technical Search and Rescue Incidents; include instructor qualifications; update the course description; include a plan of instruction; and change the effective date.

The Syllabus for FLUSAR Confined Space Technician was amended to include the updated applicable job performance requirements of the NFPA 1670, Standard on Operations and Training for Technical Search and Rescue Incidents; include instructor qualifications; update the course description; include a plan of instruction; and change the effective date.

The Syllabus for FLUSAR Trench and Excavation Rescue Operations was amended to include the updated applicable job performance requirements of the NFPA 1670, Standard on Operations and Training for Technical Search and Rescue Incidents; include instructor qualifications; update the course description; include a plan of instruction; and change the effective date.

The Syllabus for FLUSAR Trench and Excavation Rescue Technician was amended to include the updated applicable job performance requirements of the NFPA 1670, Standard on Operations and Training for Technical Search and Rescue Incidents; include instructor qualifications; update the course description; include a plan of instruction; and change the effective date.

The Syllabus for FLUSAR Structural Collapse Rescue Operations was amended to include the updated applicable job performance requirements of the NFPA 1670, Standard on Operations and Training for Technical Search and Rescue Incidents; include instructor qualifications; update the course description; include a plan of instruction; and change the effective date.

The Syllabus for FLUSAR Structural Collapse Rescue Technician was amended to include the updated applicable job performance requirements of the NFPA 1670, Standard on Operations and Training for Technical Search and Rescue Incidents; include instructor qualifications; update the course description; include a plan of instruction; and change the effective date.

## Section IV Emergency Rules

NONE

## Section V Petitions and Dispositions Regarding Rule Variance or Waiver

### DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL REGULATION

Division of Hotels and Restaurants

RULE NO.: RULE TITLE:

61C-5.001 Safety Standards

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on February 23, 2021, the Department of Business and Professional Regulation, Division of Hotels and Restaurants, Bureau of Elevator Safety, received a petition for Uptown Boca at 20977 Uptown Ave, Boca Raton, FL. Petitioner seeks an emergency variance of the requirements of ASME A17.1, 2013 Edition, Section 2.8.1, as adopted by Rule 61C-5.001, Florida Administrative Code that requires non-elevator equipment not be placed in the elevator hoistway which poses a significant hardship. Any interested person may file comments within 5 days of the publication of this notice with Division of Hotels and Restaurants, Bureau of Elevator Safety, 2601 Blair Stone Road, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1013 (VW2021-021).

A copy of the Petition for Variance or Waiver may be obtained by contacting: Division of Hotels and Restaurants, Bureau of Elevator Safety, 2601 Blair Stone Road, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1013. [chr.elevators@myfloridalicense.com](mailto:chr.elevators@myfloridalicense.com).

### DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL REGULATION

Division of Hotels and Restaurants

RULE NO.: RULE TITLE:

61C-5.001 Safety Standards

The Department of Business and Professional Regulation, Division of Hotels and Restaurants, Bureau of Elevator Safety hereby gives notice: On February 25, 2021, the Division issued an order. The Final Order was in response to a Petition for an emergency Variance from Ritz-Carlton Residences at 401 Quay Commons, Sarasota, FL, filed February 11, 2021, and advertised on February 18, 2021, in Vol. 47, No. 33, of the Florida Administrative Register. No comments were received in response to the petition. The Final Order on the Petition for Variance grants the Petitioner a variance from Rule 2.8.2.2, ASME A17.1, 2013 edition, as adopted by Rule 61C-5.001 Florida Administrative Code that requires non-elevator

equipment not be placed in the elevator shaft because the Petitioner has demonstrated that the purpose of the underlying statute has been met and that Petitioner would suffer a substantial hardship if required to comply with this rule (VW2021-016).

A copy of the Order or additional information may be obtained by contacting: Division of Hotels and Restaurants, Bureau of Elevator Safety, 2601 Blair Stone Road, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1013. [chr.elevators@myfloridalicense.com](mailto:chr.elevators@myfloridalicense.com).

## Section VI Notice of Meetings, Workshops and Public Hearings

### DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND CONSUMER SERVICES

Division of Agricultural Environmental Services  
The Pest Control Enforcement Advisory Council (PCEAC) announces a public meeting to which all persons are invited.

DATE AND TIME: March 10, 2021, 10:00 a.m.  
PLACE: Due to COVID 19, this meeting will be held via GoToMeeting ONLY. GoToMeeting: <https://global.gotomeeting.com/join/995272909>

Teleconference information: United States: (408)650-3123, participant code/conference room: 995-272-909

GENERAL SUBJECT MATTER TO BE CONSIDERED: To address the business of the Council.

A copy of the agenda may be obtained by contacting: Mr. Jerry Everton, Chief, Bureau of Licensing and Enforcement, (850)617-7997, [Gerald.Everton@fdacs.gov](mailto:Gerald.Everton@fdacs.gov).

For more information, you may contact: Mr. Jerry Everton, Chief, Bureau of Licensing and Enforcement, (850)617-7997, [Gerald.Everton@fdacs.gov](mailto:Gerald.Everton@fdacs.gov).

### DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

The FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION, DISTRICT SEVEN announces a public meeting to which all persons are invited.

DATE AND TIME: Friday, March 12, 2021, 10:00 a.m. – 12:00 Noon

PLACE: Morningside Recreational Complex, 2400 Harn Blvd, Clearwater, FL 33764

Online via GoTo Webinar:  
<https://attendee.gotowebinar.com/register/1845730791256261131>

GENERAL SUBJECT MATTER TO BE CONSIDERED: You are invited to attend and participate in the Kick-off Meeting for the Drew Street (SR 590) Corridor Study and Concept Evaluation.

The Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) District Seven has scheduled an Elected Officials and Agencies Project

Kick-off Meeting to provide an overview of the Drew Street Corridor Study from North Osceola Avenue to US 19 being conducted in Pinellas County, Florida.

This project will be coordinated with Pinellas County, the City of Clearwater, Forward Pinellas Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) and the Pinellas Suncoast Transit Authority (PSTA) to develop potential solutions that establish a safer multimodal environment utilizing a context-sensitive approach. This study will build upon a community-based Drew Street Concept Plan, completed in September 2018 to evaluate the recommendations from the study, identify additional alternatives, and ultimately provide an engineering analysis of impacts and design considerations of the preferred concepts. The study will determine how best to meet the needs of current and future users, and establish a long-term plan to guide evolution of the corridor that appropriately correlates the balance between land use and transportation planning.

At the Kick-Off Meeting, the study team will provide an overview of the study process and project schedule and will work cooperatively with attendees to identify community issues, goals and preferences in the project study area. Additional current and future Drew Street project information may be found at this website: <https://www.fdotd7studies.com/projects/drewstreet/>.

The meeting will be held online via GoTo Webinar at: <https://attendee.gotowebinar.com/register/1845730791256261131>. Those who cannot access the virtual meeting, or would like to attend in person, may participate at Morningside Recreational Complex, 2400 Harn Blvd, Clearwater, FL 33764. If you prefer to attend the meeting in person, please RSVP to FDOT Project Manager Brian Shroyer via email, [brian.shroyer@dot.state.fl.us](mailto:brian.shroyer@dot.state.fl.us), to ensure proper COVID protocols can be followed.

Written comments can be mailed to: Brian Shroyer, CPM, Project Manager, Florida Department of Transportation District Seven, Planning & Environmental Management Office (PLEMO) MS 7-500, 11201 N. McKinley Drive, MS 7-500, Tampa, FL 33612, emailed to: [brian.shroyer@dot.state.fl.us](mailto:brian.shroyer@dot.state.fl.us) or provided on the “Send us your comments” page on the project website at <https://www.fdotd7studies.com/projects/drewstreet/>. FDOT welcomes and appreciates everyone’s participation. If you have questions about the project or the scheduled meeting, or would like to obtain more information, please contact Brian Shroyer, CPM, Project Manager, at 1(813)975-6449 or 1(800)226-7220 or visit our project website at <https://www.fdotd7studies.com/projects/drewstreet/>.

Comuníquese con nosotros  
Nos importa mucho la opinión del público sobre el proyecto. Si usted tiene preguntas o comentarios, o simplemente desea más información sobre este proyecto, por favor comuníquese con

nuestro representante, Manuel Flores al teléfono 1(813)975-4248 o al correo electrónico manuel.flores@dot.state.fl.us.

Public participation is solicited without regard to race, color, national origin, age, sex, religion, disability or family status.

The environmental review, consultation, and other actions required by applicable federal environmental laws for this project are being, or have been, carried out by the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) pursuant to 23 U.S.C. §327 and a Memorandum of Understanding dated December 14, 2016 and executed by the Federal Highway Administration and FDOT.

A copy of the agenda may be obtained by contacting: Brian Shroyer, CPM, Project Manager, at 1(813)975-6449 or 1(800)226-7220 or visit our project website at <https://www.fdotd7studies.com/projects/drewstreet/>.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Americans with Disabilities Act, any person requiring special accommodations to participate in this workshop/meeting is asked to advise the agency at least 7 days before the workshop/meeting by contacting: Mr. Alex Henry, Public Involvement Coordinator, Florida Department of Transportation, District Seven, MS 7-500, 11201 N. McKinley Drive, Tampa, FL 33612, 1(813)975-6405. If you are hearing or speech impaired, please contact the agency using the Florida Relay Service, 1(800)955-8771 (TDD) or 1(800)955-8770 (Voice).

For more information, you may contact: Mr. Alex Henry, Public Involvement Coordinator, Florida Department of Transportation, District Seven, MS 7-500, 11201 N. McKinley Drive, Tampa, FL 33612, 1(813)975-6405.

#### REGIONAL PLANNING COUNCILS

East Central Florida Regional Planning Council

The East Central Florida Regional Planning Council announces a public meeting to which all persons are invited.

DATE AND TIME: Wednesday, March 24, 2021, 1:00 p.m.

PLACE: 455 N. Garland Avenue, 2nd Floor, Orlando, FL 32801 and VIRTUAL. Please contact Jenifer Rupert for log-in information.

GENERAL SUBJECT MATTER TO BE CONSIDERED: Bi-monthly meeting of the Council Subcommittee for Regional Resilience Collaborative

A copy of the agenda may be obtained by contacting: Jenifer Rupert at (407)245-0300 or [jrupert@ecfrpc.org](mailto:jrupert@ecfrpc.org).

Pursuant to the provisions of the Americans with Disabilities Act, any person requiring special accommodations to participate in this workshop/meeting is asked to advise the agency at least two (2) days before the workshop/meeting by contacting: Jenifer Rupert at (407)245-0300 or [jrupert@ecfrpc.org](mailto:jrupert@ecfrpc.org). If you are hearing or speech impaired, please contact the agency using the Florida Relay Service, 1(800)955-8771 (TDD) or 1(800)955-8770 (Voice).

For more information, you may contact: Jenifer Rupert at 407/245-0300 or [jrupert@ecfrpc.org](mailto:jrupert@ecfrpc.org).

#### REGIONAL PLANNING COUNCILS

East Central Florida Regional Planning Council

The East Central Florida Regional Planning Council announces a public meeting to which all persons are invited.

DATE AND TIME: Wednesday, March 24, 2021, 3:00 p.m. – 4:00 p.m.

PLACE: VIRTUAL MEETING, Link to be posted on [www.ecfrpc.org](http://www.ecfrpc.org).

GENERAL SUBJECT MATTER TO BE CONSIDERED: Leadership Working Group Meeting re: How Did We Grow Action Plan

A copy of the agenda may be obtained by contacting: Tara McCue at (407)245-0300, ext. 327 or [tara@ecfrpc.org](mailto:tara@ecfrpc.org).

Pursuant to the provisions of the Americans with Disabilities Act, any person requiring special accommodations to participate in this workshop/meeting is asked to advise the agency at least two (2) days before the workshop/meeting by contacting: Tara McCue at (407)245-0300, ext. 327 or [tara@ecfrpc.org](mailto:tara@ecfrpc.org). If you are hearing or speech impaired, please contact the agency using the Florida Relay Service, 1(800)955-8771 (TDD) or 1(800)955-8770 (Voice).

For more information, you may contact: Tara McCue at (407)245-0300, ext. 327 or [tara@ecfrpc.org](mailto:tara@ecfrpc.org).

#### REGIONAL PLANNING COUNCILS

Treasure Coast Regional Planning Council

The Treasure Coast Regional Planning Council announces a public meeting to which all persons are invited.

DATE AND TIME: March 11, 2021, 2:00 p.m.

PLACE: Indian River State College Chastain Campus, Wolf High-Technology Center, 2400 SE Salerno Road, Stuart, FL 34997

In accordance with the requirements of Sec. 120.525, Florida Statutes, notice is hereby given that the Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy Committee intends to utilize communications media technology to facilitate attendance of a portion of its voting membership for purposes of constituting a quorum to conduct business, that such attendance will be broadcast publicly at the above meeting location, and also that a minimum of one-third of its voting membership will be physically present at the above meeting location.

The meeting is also being held virtually (GoToMeeting): <https://global.gotomeeting.com/join/145149573>.

You can also dial in using your phone: United States: (312)757-3121, Access Code: 145-149-573

GENERAL SUBJECT MATTER TO BE CONSIDERED: The Treasure Coast Regional Planning Council's Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy Committee will hold its bi-monthly meeting.

A copy of the agenda may be obtained by contacting: Stephanie Heidt at (772)221-4060 or sheidt@tcrpc.org.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Americans with Disabilities Act, any person requiring special accommodations to participate in this workshop/meeting is asked to advise the agency at least 5 days before the workshop/meeting by contacting: Stephanie Heidt at (772)221-4060 or sheidt@tcrpc.org. If you are hearing or speech impaired, please contact the agency using the Florida Relay Service, 1(800)955-8771 (TDD) or 1(800)955-8770 (Voice).

If any person decides to appeal any decision made by the Board with respect to any matter considered at this meeting or hearing, he/she will need to ensure that a verbatim record of the proceeding is made, which record includes the testimony and evidence from which the appeal is to be issued.

For more information, you may contact: Stephanie Heidt at (772)221-4060 or sheidt@tcrpc.org.

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#### REGIONAL PLANNING COUNCILS

##### Treasure Coast Regional Planning Council

The South Florida and Treasure Coast Regional Planning Councils announces a workshop to which all persons are invited.

DATE AND TIME: March 19, 2021, 10:00 a.m.

PLACE: Virtual – GoToMeeting

Please join the meeting from your computer, tablet or smartphone. <https://global.gotomeeting.com/join/385727469>

You can also dial in using your phone. United States: (312)757-3121, Access Code: 385-727-469

GENERAL SUBJECT MATTER TO BE CONSIDERED: The South Florida and Treasure Coast Regional Planning Councils will hold a Joint Workshop to discuss various issues of regional importance.

Attendees may include one or more board members, elected officials and staff from the South Florida and Treasure Coast Regional Planning Councils; Monroe, Miami-Dade, Broward, Palm Beach, Martin, St. Lucie, and Indian River counties and their respective Transportation Planning/Metropolitan Planning Organizations; South Florida Regional Transportation Authority; Southeast Florida Transportation Council; Monroe, Miami-Dade, Broward, Palm Beach, Martin, St. Lucie, and Indian River municipal governments; Florida Department of Environmental Protection; Florida Department of Transportation; and South Florida Water Management District. A copy of the agenda may be obtained by contacting: the South Florida Regional Planning Council, One Oakwood Boulevard, Suite 250, Hollywood, Florida 33020; klerch@sfrpc.com; (954)924-3653 or the Treasure Coast Regional Planning Council, 421 SW Camden Avenue, Stuart, Florida 34994; lgulick@tcrpc.org; (772)221-4060.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Americans with Disabilities Act, any person requiring special accommodations to participate in this workshop/meeting is asked to advise the agency at least 5 days before the workshop/meeting by contacting: the South Florida Regional Planning Council, One Oakwood Boulevard, Suite 250, Hollywood, Florida 33020, klerch@sfrpc.com, (954)924-3653 or the Treasure Coast Regional Planning Council, 421 SW Camden Avenue, Stuart, Florida 34994; lgulick@tcrpc.org; (772)221-4060. If you are hearing or speech impaired, please contact the agency using the Florida Relay Service, 1(800)955-8771 (TDD) or 1(800)955-8770 (Voice).

If any person decides to appeal any decision made by the Board with respect to any matter considered at this meeting or hearing, he/she will need to ensure that a verbatim record of the proceeding is made, which record includes the testimony and evidence from which the appeal is to be issued.

For more information, you may contact: the South Florida Regional Planning Council, One Oakwood Boulevard, Suite 250, Hollywood, Florida 33020, klerch@sfrpc.com, (954)924-3653 or the Treasure Coast Regional Planning Council, 421 SW Camden Avenue, Stuart, Florida 34994, lgulick@tcrpc.org, (772)221-4060.

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#### DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

##### Division of Recreation and Parks

The Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Recreation and Parks, announces a public meeting to which all persons are invited.

DATE AND TIME: March 5, 2021, 1:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.

PLACE: Webinar

GENERAL SUBJECT MATTER TO BE CONSIDERED: The Ocoee Election Day Riots Historical Review and Dedication Committee will hold a meeting to discuss recommendations on state park naming options to recognize the victims of the 1920 Ocoee Election Day Riots.

A copy of the agenda may be obtained by contacting: To register to attend the webinar and obtain a copy of the meeting agenda, please visit [www.floridadep.gov/parks/parks-office-park-planning/content/ocoe-election-day-riots-historical-review-and-dedication](http://www.floridadep.gov/parks/parks-office-park-planning/content/ocoe-election-day-riots-historical-review-and-dedication).

Pursuant to the provisions of the Americans with Disabilities Act, any person requiring special accommodations to participate in this workshop/meeting is asked to advise the agency at least 48 hours before the workshop/meeting by contacting: OcoeeCommittee@FloridaDEP.gov. If you are hearing or speech impaired, please contact the agency using the Florida Relay Service, 1(800)955-8771 (TDD) or 1(800)955-8770 (Voice).

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

Board of Medicine

The Board of Medicine - Probable Cause Panel South announces a public meeting to which all persons are invited.

DATE AND TIME: Friday, March 12, 2021, 2:30 p.m. ET or soon thereafter

PLACE: You may join the meeting from your computer, tablet, or smartphone through the following link: <https://global.gotomeeting.com/join/620057165>. You may also join the meeting using your phone at the following number: 1(872)240-3311, access code: 620-057-165. To maximize your access to the meeting, the Department highly recommends that you download the GoToMeeting app on your computer, tablet, or smartphone prior to the meeting.

GENERAL SUBJECT MATTER TO BE CONSIDERED: The panel will conduct a meeting related to public disciplinary cases.

A copy of the agenda may be obtained by contacting: Sheila Autrey at (850)558-9813 or emailing her at [sheila.autrey@flhealth.gov](mailto:sheila.autrey@flhealth.gov).

If any person decides to appeal any decision made by the Board with respect to any matter considered at this meeting or hearing, he/she will need to ensure that a verbatim record of the proceeding is made, which record includes the testimony and evidence from which the appeal is to be issued.

For more information, you may contact: Sheila Autrey at (850)558-9813 or emailing her at [sheila.autrey@flhealth.gov](mailto:sheila.autrey@flhealth.gov).

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

Board of Osteopathic Medicine

The Boards of Medicine and Osteopathic Medicine’s Joint Committee on Medical Marijuana announces a public meeting to which all persons are invited.

DATE AND TIME: Thursday, March 11, 2021, 12:00 Noon ET or soon thereafter

PLACE: <https://global.gotomeeting.com/join/289689517> or Dial: (571)317-3122, Access Code 289-689-517

GENERAL SUBJECT MATTER TO BE CONSIDERED: General business of the Committee.

A copy of the agenda may be obtained by contacting: Board of Medicine (BOM) Meeting Materials at <https://flboardofmedicine.gov/meeting-information/> or Board of Osteopathic Medicine (BOOM) at <https://floridasosteopathicmedicine.gov/meeting-information/>.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Americans with Disabilities Act, any person requiring special accommodations to participate in this workshop/meeting is asked to advise the agency at least 10 days before the workshop/meeting by contacting: If you are hearing or speech impaired, please contact the agency using the Florida Relay Service, 1(800)955-8771 (TDD) or 1(800)955-8770 (Voice).

If any person decides to appeal any decision made by the Board with respect to any matter considered at this meeting or hearing, he/she will need to ensure that a verbatim record of the proceeding is made, which record includes the testimony and evidence from which the appeal is to be issued.

DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

Mental Health Program

The Department of Children and Families announces a public meeting to which all persons are invited.

DATE AND TIME: March 11, 2021, 1:00 p.m. – 3:00 p.m.

PLACE: Zoom Meeting ID: 981 9377 3435 Meeting Link: <https://fsu-hipaa.zoom.us/j/98193773435>

Phone numbers (by location): (312)626-6799 US (Chicago), (929)205-6099 US (New York), (301)715-8592 US (Washington DC), (346)248-7799 US (Houston), (669)900-6833 US (San Jose), (253)215-8782 US (Tacoma)

GENERAL SUBJECT MATTER TO BE CONSIDERED: Quarterly meeting of the Suicide Prevention Coordinating Council. The purpose of this meeting of the Suicide Prevention Coordinating Council is to provide an update on suicide prevention efforts and continue working on strategies for suicide prevention within Florida.

A copy of the agenda may be obtained by contacting: Anna Gai at [anna.gai@myflfamilies.com](mailto:anna.gai@myflfamilies.com) or (850)717-4265.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Americans with Disabilities Act, any person requiring special accommodations to participate in this workshop/meeting is asked to advise the agency at least 3 days before the workshop/meeting by contacting: Anna Gai at [anna.gai@myflfamilies.com](mailto:anna.gai@myflfamilies.com) or (850)717-4265. If you are hearing or speech impaired, please contact the agency using the Florida Relay Service, 1(800)955-8771 (TDD) or 1(800)955-8770 (Voice).

For more information, you may contact: Anna Gai at [anna.gai@myflfamilies.com](mailto:anna.gai@myflfamilies.com) or (850)717-4265.

DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

Refugee Services

The Palm Beach Area Refugee Task Force announces a public meeting to which all persons are invited.

DATE AND TIME: Friday, March 19, 2021, 10:00 a.m. – 12:00 Noon

PLACE: Meeting will take place via the Microsoft Teams platform. Use the below link to connect to the meeting:

[https://teams.microsoft.com/l/meetup-join/19%3ameeting\\_ZTU4MzNhZDQrNTRjMS00ODMyLTgyYjgtODk0YzY2OGQ2YjA0%40thread.v2/0?context=%7b%22Tid%22%3a%22f70dba48-b283-4c57-8831-cb411445a94c%22%2c%22Oid%22%3a%224c7ac74e-0835-4242-a8cf-f26976fc1c32%22%7d](https://teams.microsoft.com/l/meetup-join/19%3ameeting_ZTU4MzNhZDQrNTRjMS00ODMyLTgyYjgtODk0YzY2OGQ2YjA0%40thread.v2/0?context=%7b%22Tid%22%3a%22f70dba48-b283-4c57-8831-cb411445a94c%22%2c%22Oid%22%3a%224c7ac74e-0835-4242-a8cf-f26976fc1c32%22%7d)

GENERAL SUBJECT MATTER TO BE CONSIDERED: The purpose of the Palm Beach Area Refugee Task Force meeting

is to increase awareness of the refugee populations, share best practices, spot trends in refugee populations, build collaborations between agencies, help create good communication among service providers, get informed about upcoming community events, and discuss refugee program service needs and possible solutions to meeting those needs.

A copy of the agenda may be obtained by contacting: Miriam Rosario at (561)227-6722 or David Draper at (407)317-7335.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Americans with Disabilities Act, any person requiring special accommodations to participate in this workshop/meeting is asked to advise the agency at least 5 days before the workshop/meeting by contacting: Miriam Rosario at (561)227-6722 or David Draper at (407)317-7335. If you are hearing or speech impaired, please contact the agency using the Florida Relay Service, 1(800)955-8771 (TDD) or 1(800)955-8770 (Voice).

For more information, you may contact: Miriam Rosario at (561)227-6722 or David Draper at (407)317-7335.

#### FLORIDA LEAGUE OF CITIES

The Florida Municipal Loan Council announces a public meeting to which all persons are invited.

DATE AND TIME: Thursday, March 25, 2021, 10:00 a.m.

PLACE: One Ocean Resort, 1 Ocean Boulevard, Atlantic Beach, FL 32233, (904)249-7402

GENERAL SUBJECT MATTER TO BE CONSIDERED: Florida Municipal Loan Council (FMLC) general meeting conducted through the use of communications media technology, as authorized by subsection 163.01(18), Florida Statutes. Persons interested in attending may do so in person at One Ocean Resort, 1 Ocean Boulevard, Atlantic Beach, FL 32233, (904)249-7402, where a communications media technology facility will be located.

A copy of the agenda may be obtained by contacting: pmitchell@flcities.com or call: (850)701-3649.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Americans with Disabilities Act, any person requiring special accommodations to participate in this workshop/meeting is asked to advise the agency at least 7 days before the workshop/meeting by contacting: pmitchell@flcities.com or call: (850)701-3649. If you are hearing or speech impaired, please contact the agency using the Florida Relay Service, 1(800)955-8771 (TDD) or 1(800)955-8770 (Voice).

If any person decides to appeal any decision made by the Board with respect to any matter considered at this meeting or hearing, he/she will need to ensure that a verbatim record of the proceeding is made, which record includes the testimony and evidence from which the appeal is to be issued.

For more information, you may contact: pmitchell@flcities.com or call: (850)701-3649.

#### FLORIDA LEAGUE OF CITIES

The Florida Municipal Pension Trust Fund (FMPTF) announces a public meeting to which all persons are invited.

DATE AND TIME: Thursday, March 25, 2021, 11:00 a.m.

PLACE: One Ocean Resort, 1 Ocean Boulevard, Atlantic Beach, FL 32233, (904)249-7402

GENERAL SUBJECT MATTER TO BE CONSIDERED: Florida Municipal Pension Trust Fund (FMPTF) general meeting conducted through the use of communications media technology, as authorized by subsection 163.01(18), Florida Statutes. Persons interested in attending may do so in person at One Ocean Resort, 1 Ocean Boulevard, Atlantic Beach, FL 32233, (904)249-7402, where a communications media technology facility will be located.

A copy of the agenda may be obtained by contacting: pmitchell@flcities.com or call: (850)701-3649.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Americans with Disabilities Act, any person requiring special accommodations to participate in this workshop/meeting is asked to advise the agency at least 7 days before the workshop/meeting by contacting: pmitchell@flcities.com or call: (850)701-3649. If you are hearing or speech impaired, please contact the agency using the Florida Relay Service, 1(800)955-8771 (TDD) or 1(800)955-8770 (Voice).

If any person decides to appeal any decision made by the Board with respect to any matter considered at this meeting or hearing, he/she will need to ensure that a verbatim record of the proceeding is made, which record includes the testimony and evidence from which the appeal is to be issued.

For more information, you may contact: pmitchell@flcities.com or call: (850)701-3649.

#### FLORIDA LEAGUE OF CITIES

The Florida Municipal Investment Trust (FMIVT) announces a public meeting to which all persons are invited.

DATE AND TIME: Thursday, March 25, 2021, 1:00 p.m.

PLACE: One Ocean Resort, 1 Ocean Boulevard, Atlantic Beach, FL 32233, (904)249-7402

GENERAL SUBJECT MATTER TO BE CONSIDERED: Florida Municipal Investment Trust (FMIVT) general meeting conducted through the use of communications media technology, as authorized by Section 163.01(18), Florida Statutes. Persons interested in attending may do so in person at One Ocean Resort, 1 Ocean Boulevard, Atlantic Beach, FL 32233, (904)249-7402, where a communications media technology facility will be located.

A copy of the agenda may be obtained by contacting: Penny Mitchell, email: pmitchell@flcities.com or call: (850)701-3649.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Americans with Disabilities Act, any person requiring special accommodations to

participate in this workshop/meeting is asked to advise the agency at least 7 days before the workshop/meeting by contacting: Penny Mitchell, email: [pmitchell@flcities.com](mailto:pmitchell@flcities.com) or call: (850)701-3649. If you are hearing or speech impaired, please contact the agency using the Florida Relay Service, 1(800)955-8771 (TDD) or 1(800)955-8770 (Voice).

If any person decides to appeal any decision made by the Board with respect to any matter considered at this meeting or hearing, he/she will need to ensure that a verbatim record of the proceeding is made, which record includes the testimony and evidence from which the appeal is to be issued.

For more information, you may contact: Penny Mitchell, email: [pmitchell@flcities.com](mailto:pmitchell@flcities.com) or call: (850)701-3649.

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**FLORIDA LEAGUE OF CITIES**

The Florida Municipal Construction Insurance Trust (FMCIT) announces a public meeting to which all persons are invited.

DATE AND TIME: Thursday, March 25, 2021, 1:00 p.m. or immediately following adjournment of FMIvT.

PLACE: One Ocean Resort, 1 Ocean Boulevard, Atlantic Beach, FL 32233, (904)249-7402

**GENERAL SUBJECT MATTER TO BE CONSIDERED:** Florida Municipal Construction Insurance Trust (FMCIT) general meeting conducted through the use of communications media technology, as authorized by subsection 163.01(18), Florida Statutes. Persons interested in attending may do so in person at One Ocean Resort, 1 Ocean Boulevard, Atlantic Beach, FL 32233, (904)249-7402, where a communications media technology facility will be located.

A copy of the agenda may be obtained by contacting: Penny Mitchell, email: [pmitchell@flcities.com](mailto:pmitchell@flcities.com) or call: (850)701-3649.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Americans with Disabilities Act, any person requiring special accommodations to participate in this workshop/meeting is asked to advise the agency at least 7 days before the workshop/meeting by contacting: Penny Mitchell, email: [pmitchell@flcities.com](mailto:pmitchell@flcities.com) or call: (850)701-3649. If you are hearing or speech impaired, please contact the agency using the Florida Relay Service, 1(800)955-8771 (TDD) or 1(800)955-8770 (Voice).

If any person decides to appeal any decision made by the Board with respect to any matter considered at this meeting or hearing, he/she will need to ensure that a verbatim record of the proceeding is made, which record includes the testimony and evidence from which the appeal is to be issued.

For more information, you may contact: Penny Mitchell, email: [pmitchell@flcities.com](mailto:pmitchell@flcities.com) or call: (850)701-3649.

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**FLORIDA LEAGUE OF CITIES**

The Florida Municipal Insurance Trust (FMIT) announces a public meeting to which all persons are invited.

DATE AND TIME: Friday, March 26, 2021, 9:00 a.m.

PLACE: One Ocean Resort, 1 Ocean Boulevard, Atlantic Beach, FL 32233, (904)249-7402

**GENERAL SUBJECT MATTER TO BE CONSIDERED:** Florida Municipal Insurance Trust (FMIT) general meeting conducted through the use of communications media technology, as authorized by subsection 163.01(18), Florida Statutes. Persons interested in attending may do so in person at One Ocean Resort, 1 Ocean Boulevard, Atlantic Beach, FL 32233, (904)249-7402, where a communications media technology facility will be located.

A copy of the agenda may be obtained by contacting: Penny Mitchell, email: [pmitchell@flcities.com](mailto:pmitchell@flcities.com) or call: (850)701-3649.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Americans with Disabilities Act, any person requiring special accommodations to participate in this workshop/meeting is asked to advise the agency at least 7 days before the workshop/meeting by contacting: Penny Mitchell, email: [pmitchell@flcities.com](mailto:pmitchell@flcities.com) or call: (850)701-3649. If you are hearing or speech impaired, please contact the agency using the Florida Relay Service, 1(800)955-8771 (TDD) or 1(800)955-8770 (Voice).

If any person decides to appeal any decision made by the Board with respect to any matter considered at this meeting or hearing, he/she will need to ensure that a verbatim record of the proceeding is made, which record includes the testimony and evidence from which the appeal is to be issued.

For more information, you may contact: Penny Mitchell, email: [pmitchell@flcities.com](mailto:pmitchell@flcities.com) or call: (850)701-3649.

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**ENTERPRISE FLORIDA, INC.**

The Enterprise Florida, Inc. announces a public meeting to which all persons are invited.

DATE AND TIME: March 1, 2021, 3:00 p.m.

PLACE: Virtual Meeting - Join Zoom Meeting  
<https://zoom.us/j/94589300996?pwd=OUdVc0cxZmFXMDhXaGgzeCsybjRmQT09>

**GENERAL SUBJECT MATTER TO BE CONSIDERED:** Enterprise Florida will hold a New Board Member Orientation meeting for new members of the board.

A copy of the agenda may be obtained by contacting: Katie Richardson, (850)530-4572.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Americans with Disabilities Act, any person requiring special accommodations to participate in this workshop/meeting is asked to advise the agency at least 1 days before the workshop/meeting by contacting: If you are hearing or speech impaired, please contact the agency using the Florida Relay Service, 1(800)955-8771 (TDD) or 1(800)955-8770 (Voice).

For more information, you may contact: Katie Richardson, (850)530-4572.

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CENTRAL FLORIDA EXPRESSWAY AUTHORITY

The Central Florida Expressway Authority announces a public meeting to which all persons are invited.

DATE AND TIME: Tuesday, March 9, 2021, 9:30 a.m. – 11:30 a.m.

PLACE: PLACE: Microsoft Teams (online) Meeting

LINK: <https://bit.ly/2Ngqksc>, 1(872)242-8200, 609899894# United States, Chicago

Phone Conference ID: 609 899 894#

GENERAL SUBJECT MATTER TO BE CONSIDERED: Project No. 599-229

Project Description: CFX Concept, Feasibility, and Mobility (CF&M) Study

Osceola/Brevard County Connectors

The Osceola/Brevard County Connectors Concept, Feasibility, and Mobility Study is evaluating transportation alternatives from Osceola County to I-95 in Brevard County. It will determine if the multiple alternatives are feasible from an engineering and environmental standpoint.

The overall goal of the Osceola/Brevard County Connectors CF&M Study is to assess the feasibility of proposed east-west mobility connections between Osceola County and Interstate 95 in Brevard County, as well as provide connections between existing and future north-south corridors. During this meeting, the CFX study team is expected to present an update on the multiple alternatives being evaluated.

As an advisory resource to CFX and the consultant team, the EAG is an important component of this study. The EAG’s input regarding local needs, concerns and environmental impacts is crucial in the evaluation of the feasibility of the project.

A copy of the agenda may be obtained by contacting: If you have any questions or would like more information about the study, please contact Kathy Putnam, Public Involvement Coordinator, by phone at (407)802-3210, or by email at [ConceptStudies@CFXway.com](mailto:ConceptStudies@CFXway.com) or visit the study webpage at <https://bit.ly/3enL9Ll>.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Americans with Disabilities Act, any person requiring special accommodations to participate in this workshop/meeting is asked to advise the agency at least 7 days before the workshop/meeting by contacting: If you have any questions or would like more information about the study, please contact Kathy Putnam, Public Involvement Coordinator, by phone at (407)802-3210, or by email at [ConceptStudies@CFXway.com](mailto:ConceptStudies@CFXway.com) or visit the study webpage at <https://bit.ly/3enL9Ll>. If you are hearing or speech impaired, please contact the agency using the Florida Relay Service, 1(800)955-8771 (TDD) or 1(800)955-8770 (Voice).

Section VII  
Notice of Petitions and Dispositions  
Regarding Declaratory Statements

NONE

Section VIII  
Notice of Petitions and Dispositions  
Regarding the Validity of Rules

Notice of Petition for Administrative Determination has been filed with the Division of Administrative Hearings on the following rules:

NONE

Notice of Disposition of Petition for Administrative Determination has been filed with the Division of Administrative Hearings on the following rules:

NONE

Section IX  
Notice of Petitions and Dispositions  
Regarding Non-rule Policy Challenges

NONE

Section X  
Announcements and Objection Reports of  
the Joint Administrative Procedures  
Committee

NONE

Section XI  
Notices Regarding Bids, Proposals and  
Purchasing

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

University of Central Florida  
Civil Engineer Continuing Services  
NOTICE TO CIVIL ENGINEERS

The University of Central Florida, on behalf of its Board of Trustees, announces that services in the disciplines Civil Engineer.

Building related projects assigned under this contract may include civil services for new construction, additions, renovations, building maintenance, greenhouses, and other building projects. Site projects assigned under this contract may include civil services for sidewalks, site drainage, roadway work, and other exterior improvements. Projects could be located on the University of Central Florida main campus or off-site campus. The maximum per-project construction cost is \$4,000,000, or studies for which the fee for professional services is less than \$500,000.

These are open-ended contracts, each for a period of one year with an option to renew for four additional one-year periods at the agreement of both parties.

These projects are contingent upon availability of funding.

NOTE: The Selection Committee may reject all proposals and stop the selection process at any time. The University also reserves the right to cancel the project at any time.

Instructions for submitting a proposal can be found on the Project Fact Sheet. The Project Fact Sheet and Professional Qualifications Supplement Form may be obtained on our website [www.fp.ucf.edu](http://www.fp.ucf.edu) or by contacting: Gina Seabrook, Email: [gina.seabrook@ucf.edu](mailto:gina.seabrook@ucf.edu), Phone: (407)823-5894.

We are accepting only electronic submissions, to be uploaded at: <https://ucf.bonfirehub.com/opportunities/39234>.

Submittals must be received by 5:00 p.m. local time March 26, 2021. Late submissions or additional documentation will not be accepted.

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DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION  
DISTRICT BOARD OF TRUSTEES

MIAMI DADE COLLEGE  
11011 S.W. 104th STREET  
MIAMI, FL 33176-3393

Responses to the Invitation to Bid (ITB) listed below will be accepted ELECTRONICALLY, by 3:00 p.m. on March 9, 2021.

Prospective proposers may obtain the ITB solicitation at the Miami Dade College BidNet Direct website, <https://www.bidnetdirect.com/florida/miamidadecollege>

BID NUMBER: 2021-GN-24, BID TITLE: Ultrasound System for Health Sciences

Direct questions regarding this Bid to: Gabriela Newsome, Buyer, e-mail: [GNEWSOME@MDC.EDU](mailto:GNEWSOME@MDC.EDU)

If a person decides to appeal any decision with respect to any matter considered at the above-cited meeting, you will need a record of the proceedings, and for such purpose you may need to ensure that a verbatim record of the proceedings is made, which record includes the testimony and evidence upon which the appeal is to be based. A copy of the agenda may be obtained by writing to: Miami Dade College, Office of the Purchasing

Director, 11011 S.W. 104 Street, Miami, FL 33176 or by calling (305)237-2402.

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DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Florida International University  
FIU CSC A/E Lab Consultant 2021

NOTICE TO PROFESSIONAL CONSULTANTS

The Florida International University Board of Trustees announces that Professional Services in the discipline of Architecture for medical and research laboratory design will be required for Continuing Services projects at FIU.

Project Location: Modesto A. Maidique Campus (MMC), Biscayne Bay Campus (BBC), Engineering Center (EC), and other properties in Florida managed by FIU.

Project Description: Continuing Services Projects are specific projects for architecture and consulting engineering services for renovations, alterations, and additions that have a basic construction budget estimated to be \$4,000,000 or less, or studies for which the fee for professional services is \$500,000 or less. This continuing services contract is for A/E firms with extensive experience in medical and research laboratory design, including construction documents and construction administration.

Term of Contract: Any contract resulting from the selection of a professional consultant (or consultants) to provide these services shall require the consultant to be available on an as-needed basis for the Fiscal Year, July 1 – June 30. Two contracts will be awarded to two different firms. This contract will be awarded for an initial period of one-year with Owner's option to renew the contract, at its sole discretion, for additional one-year periods, however, in no event to exceed a total of five successive years.

Selection Process: Selection of finalists for interviews will be made on the basis of qualifications, including experience and ability; past experience; administrative ability, quality control capability and qualification of the firm's personnel and staff. The final ranking shall be determined based on oral presentations and references. The Selection Committee may reject all proposals and stop the selection process at any time.

Instructions:

Firms desiring to apply for consideration shall submit a letter of application. The letter of application should have attached:

1. A completed "Florida International University Professional Qualifications Supplement (FIUPQS)." The latest version of official FIUPQS forms (FIUPQS\_08\_2015) must be downloaded from the FIU web site at <https://facilities.fiu.edu/projects/A-E-Lab-Consultant2021.htm>. Applications on any other form will not be considered.
2. A copy of the applicant's current Professional Registration Certificate from the appropriate Governing board.

An applicant must be properly registered at the time of application to practice its profession in the State of Florida. If the applicant is a corporation, it must be properly chartered by the Florida Department of State to operate in Florida.

Submit Eight (8) bound copies of the required proposal data and one CD copy in Adobe Acrobat PDF format of the requested qualifications to: Selection Committee, Florida International University, Facilities Planning, Campus Support Complex, 11555 S.W. 17th St., Room CSC142, Modesto A. Maidique Campus, Miami, Florida 33199. Applications that do not comply with the above instructions will not be considered. Application material will not be returned. The University reserves the right to suspend or discontinue the selection process at any time and to return or reject any or all submissions of qualifications without obligation to the respondent. The award of this contract is subject to availability of funds.

**GENERAL REQUIREMENTS:** All applicants must be licensed to practice architecture and engineering as applicable, in the State of Florida, at the time of application. Corporations must be registered to operate in the State of Florida by the Department of State, Division of Corporations, at the time of application. Any plans and specifications prepared by the Design Professional are subject to reuse in accordance with the provisions of Section 287.055, Florida Statutes. As required by Section 287.133, Florida Statutes, a consultant may not submit a proposal for this project if it is on the convicted vendor list for a public entity crime committed within the past 36 months. The selected consultant must warrant that it will neither utilize the services of, nor contract with, any supplier, subcontractor, or consultant in excess of in excess of the threshold amount provided in Section 287.017, Florida Statutes for CATEGORY TWO in connection with this project for a period of 36 months from the date of their being placed on the convicted vendor list. **FIU HAS CREATED STANDARD CONTRACT FORMS AND STANDARD INSURANCE REQUIREMENTS APPLICABLE TO A/E'S FOR A/E SERVICES TO PROVIDE FOR AN EFFICIENT AND EFFECTIVE PROCESS. THESE FORMS ARE AVAILABLE FOR REVIEW AND CAN BE FOUND AT <http://facilities.fiu.edu/formsandstandards.htm>. ALL APPLICANTS SHOULD REVIEW THE APPLICABLE FIU CONTRACT FORM AND STANDARD INSURANCE REQUIREMENTS CAREFULLY PRIOR TO MAKING A DECISION AS TO WHETHER OR NOT TO RESPOND TO THIS ADVERTISEMENT.**

FIU's Standard Contracts for Continuing Services are being revised to (i) be consistent with the increased dollar amount limits for construction and studies per Section 287.055, Florida Statutes, enacted by the 2020 Florida Legislature and BOG Regulation 14.004, and (ii) incorporate the terms of Section 448.095, Florida Statutes, which became effective on January 1, 2021. The selected consultant must certify that it is registered

with and uses the U.S. Department of Homeland Security's E-Verify system to verify the employment eligibility of all new employees hired by the design consultant during the term of the contract. If the design consultant enters into a contract with a subcontractor to perform work or provide services pursuant to the contract, design consultant shall likewise require the subcontractor to comply with the requirements of Section 448.095, Fla. Stat., and the subcontractor shall provide to the design consultant an affidavit stating that the subcontractor does not employ, contract with or subcontract with an unauthorized alien. All applicants should review Section 448.095, Fla. Stat. carefully.

The Project Fact Sheet, describes the selection process schedule for this Project and additional information regarding the Project scope, and may be obtained from the project web site <https://facilities.fiu.edu/projects/A-E-Lab-Consultant2021.htm>.

In order to minimize the possibility of unethical pressures or influences on the recommendations of the Selection Committee, direct contact with the committee members is not permitted. Requests for meetings by individual firms will not be granted. Committee members and selection schedule milestone dates can be found in the Project Fact Sheet.

Once the firm acquires and reviews the required forms including instructions, any question or explanation desired by an applicant regarding the project or any part of the process must be requested in writing to [griffith@fiu.edu](mailto:griffith@fiu.edu) cc: [angpaz@fiu.edu](mailto:angpaz@fiu.edu). Responses to questions and requests for information will be posted on the project web site. An effort will be made to respond to all applicant questions; however, the University is not obligated to and may choose not to answer every question. The last day questions or inquiries will be considered prior to final interviews for this project will be announced on the project web site once the date for interviews has been determined.

Should a change in schedule become necessary, updated information will be posted on the project web site <https://facilities.fiu.edu/projects/A-E-Lab-Consultant2021.htm>. All future notices will be posted on the web site. Applicants should check the web site daily.

**SUBMIT QUALIFICATIONS TO:** Selection Committee, Florida International University, Facilities Planning, Campus Support Complex, 11555 S.W. 17th St., Room #142, Modesto A. Maidique Campus, Miami, Florida 33199. Submittals must be received between 8:30 a.m. – 12:30 p.m. OR 1:30 p.m. – 4:00 p.m. local time, Friday, March 26, 2021. Facsimile (FAX) submittals are not acceptable and will not be considered.

**NORTHWEST FLORIDA AREA AGENCY ON AGING**  
**Request for Proposals for CCE/HCE/ADI Programs**  
 The Northwest Florida Area Agency on Aging, Inc. is receiving sealed bids for designation of Lead Agency for Escambia, Santa Rosa, and Walton Counties to administer the Community Care for the Elderly, Alzheimer’s Disease Initiative and Home Care for the Elderly programs. Provision of services shall be for the contract period beginning July 1, 2021 to June 30, 2022 with the option to renew for an additional five (5) years. Specifications are contained in the Request for Proposal available on February 26, 2021 after 3:00 p.m. CT at the agency website at [www.nwflaaa.org](http://www.nwflaaa.org). Intent to Submit Proposal forms due by March 26, 2021, 4:30 p.m. CT. Proposals are due in the Area Agency office by 4:30 p.m. CT, April 23, 2021. The Area Agency on Aging reserves the right to reject any and all proposals. For further information, contact Anna Dyess at [dyessa@nwflaaa.org](mailto:dyessa@nwflaaa.org).

**DAYTONA STATE COLLEGE**  
 Architectural Services  
**DAYTONA STATE COLLEGE**  
 Architectural Services  
 RFQ #21-013 (Request for Qualifications)  
 Pursuant to the provisions of Section 287.055, Florida Statutes, the “Consultants’ Competitive Negotiations Act”, Daytona State College hereby publicly announces it will consider qualified professional firms, registered to do work in the State of Florida, for small project architectural and/or engineering services. The selected vendor(s) will provide design services as requested by Daytona State College for projects that do not exceed \$4 million in estimated construction costs. Firms desiring consideration must submit proposals no later than 2:00 p.m. on March 22, 2021, to the Facilities Planning Department, Daytona State College, B430A/R108, 1200 W. International Speedway Blvd., Daytona Beach, FL 32114. Interested parties may obtain information by contacting [Sharon.dyke@daytonastate.edu](mailto:Sharon.dyke@daytonastate.edu) or by visiting our website at: <http://www.daytonastate.edu/fp/proposals.html>.  
 END OF AD

**Section XII**  
**Miscellaneous**

**DEPARTMENT OF STATE**

Index of Administrative Rules Filed with the Secretary of State

Pursuant to subparagraph 120.55(1)(b)6. – 7., F.S., the below list of rules were filed in the Office of the Secretary of State between 3:00 p.m., Friday, February 19, 2021 and 3:00 p.m., Thursday, February 25, 2021.

Rule No.	File Date	Effective Date
20-2.007	2/18/2021	3/10/2021
40E-10.021	2/18/2021	3/10/2021
40E-10.031	2/18/2021	3/10/2021
53ER21-16	2/18/2021	2/18/2021
53ER21-17	2/18/2021	2/18/2021
53ER21-18	2/18/2021	2/18/2021
53ER21-19	2/18/2021	2/18/2021
53ER21-20	2/22/2021	2/24/2021
53ER21-21	2/22/2021	2/22/2021
61E14-1.001	2/22/2021	3/14/2021
61G6-5.002	2/19/2021	3/11/2021
61G10-12.002	2/22/2021	3/14/2021
64B4-5.001	2/19/2021	3/11/2021
64B4-5.0015	2/19/2021	3/11/2021
64B8-51.001	2/19/2021	3/11/2021
64B8-51.006	2/22/2021	3/14/2021
64B8-56.002	2/19/2021	3/11/2021
64B12-9.0015	2/24/2021	3/16/2021
64B12-16.003	2/24/2021	3/16/2021
64B20-2.005	2/23/2021	3/15/2021
64B20-4.003	2/23/2021	3/15/2021
64B20-4.004	2/23/2021	3/15/2021
64B20-4.0046	2/23/2021	3/15/2021
64B20-7.001	2/23/2021	3/15/2021
65C-30.006	2/23/2021	3/15/2021
65G-10.001	2/23/2021	7/1/2021
65G-10.005	2/23/2021	7/1/2021
69A-39.003	2/25/2021	3/17/2021

**LIST OF RULES AWAITING LEGISLATIVE APPROVAL SECTIONS 120.541(3), 373.139(7) AND/OR 373.1391(6), FLORIDA STATUTES**

Rule No.	File Date	Effective Date
60FF1-5.009	7/21/2016	**/**/****
60P-1.003	11/5/2019	**/**/****
60P-2.002	11/5/2019	**/**/****
60P-2.003	11/5/2019	**/**/****
64B8-10.003	12/9/2015	**/**/****

**DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAY SAFETY AND MOTOR VEHICLES**

Division of Motor Vehicles  
 Establishment of DG Motorsports LLC dba US1 Scooters, line-make BASH

Notice of Publication for a New Point  
 Franchise Motor Vehicle Dealer in a County of More than 300,000 Population

Pursuant to Section 320.642, Florida Statutes, notice is given that Peace Industry Group, Inc., intends to allow the establishment of DG Motorsports LLC dba US1 Scooters, as a dealership for the sale of motorcycles manufactured by Chongqing Astronautical Bashan Motorcycle Manuf. Co., (line-make BASH) at 805 West Broward Boulevard, Fort Lauderdale, (Broward County), Florida 33312, on or after March 28, 2021.

The name and address of the dealer operator(s) and principal investor(s) of Dg Motorsports LLC are dealer operator(s): Alexis Degrave, 11510 Biscayne Boulevard, Miami, Florida 33181; principal investor(s): Alexis Degrave, 11510 Biscayne Boulevard, Miami, Florida 33181.

The notice indicates intent to establish the new point location in a county of more than 300,000 population, according to the latest population estimates of the University of Florida, Bureau of Economic and Business Research.

Certain dealerships of the same line-make may have standing, pursuant to Section 320.642, Florida Statutes, to file a petition or complaint protesting the application.

Written petitions or complaints must be received by the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles within 30 days of the date of publication of this notice and must be submitted to: Jaime Williams, Administrator, Dealer License Section, Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles, Room A-312 MS-65, Neil Kirkman Building, 2900 Apalachee Parkway, Tallahassee, Florida 32399.

A copy of such petition or complaint must also be sent by US Mail to: Meiredith Huang, Peace Industry Group, Inc., 2885 Pacific Drive Suite B, Norcross, Georgia 30071.

If no petitions or complaints are received within 30 days of the date of publication, a final order will be issued by the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles approving the establishment of the dealership, subject to the applicant's compliance with the provisions of Chapter 320, Florida Statutes.

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAY SAFETY AND MOTOR VEHICLES

Division of Motor Vehicles  
 Establishment of DG Motorsports LLC dba US1 Scooters, line-make BASH

Notice of Publication for a New Point  
 Franchise Motor Vehicle Dealer in a County of More than 300,000 Population

Pursuant to Section 320.642, Florida Statutes, notice is given that Peace Industry group, Inc., intends to allow the establishment of DG Motorsports LLC dba US1 Scooters, as a dealership for the sale of motorcycles manufactured by Chongqing Astronautical Bashan Motorcycle Manuf. Co., line-make (line-make BASH) at 298 Northeast 183 Street, Miami, (Miami-Dade County), Florida 33179, on or after March 28, 2021.

The name and address of the dealer operator(s) and principal investor(s) of Dg Motorsports LLC are dealer operator(s): Alexis Degrave, 11510 Biscayne Boulevard, Miami, Florida 33181; principal investor(s): Alexis Degrave, 11510 Biscayne Boulevard, Miami, Florida 33181.

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DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAY SAFETY AND MOTOR VEHICLES

Division of Motor Vehicles  
 Establishment of DG Motorsports LLC dba US1 Scooters, line-make BASH

Notice of Publication for a New Point  
 Franchise Motor Vehicle Dealer in a County of More than 300,000 Population

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(Miami-Dade County), Florida 33181, on or after March 28, 2021.

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**DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAY SAFETY AND MOTOR VEHICLES**

Division of Motor Vehicles

Establishment of DG Motorsports LLC dba US1 Scooters, line-make RIYA

Franchise Motor Vehicle Dealer in a County of More than 300,000 Population

Pursuant to Section 320.642, Florida Statutes, notice is given that Peace Industry Group, Inc., intends to allow the establishment of DG Motorsports LLC dba US1 Scooters, as a dealership for the sale of motorcycle manufactured by Zhejiang Riya Motorcycle Co., Ltd. (line-make RIYA) at 298 Northeast 183 Street, Miami, (Miami-Dade County), Florida 33179, on or after March 28, 2021.

The name and address of the dealer operator(s) and principal investor(s) of Dg Motorsports LLC are dealer operator(s): Alexis Degrave, 11510 Biscayne Boulevard, Miami, Florida 33181; principal investor(s): Alexis Degrave, 11510 Biscayne Boulevard, Miami, Florida 33181.

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If no petitions or complaints are received within 30 days of the date of publication, a final order will be issued by the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles approving the establishment of the dealership, subject to the applicant's compliance with the provisions of Chapter 320, Florida Statutes.

**AGENCY FOR HEALTH CARE ADMINISTRATION**

Medicaid

State Plan Amendment

The Agency for Health Care Administration announces that it is requesting an amendment to the Medicaid State Plan. The amendment specifies Medication Assisted Treatment (MAT) services and reimbursement as listed in the State Plan. This amendment to the State Plan will not have a fiscal impact. The effective date for this amendment will be October 1, 2020.

Interested parties may contact the following staff for further information:

Cole Giering, Bureau of Medicaid Policy, located at 2727 Mahan Drive, Mail Stop 20, Tallahassee, Florida 32308-5407, by telephone at: (850)412-4196 or by e-mail at: Cole.Giering@ahca.myflorida.com.

**DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION  
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION'S  
NOTICE OF INTENT**

RULE NO.: RULE TITLE:

62-520.500 Water Quality Criteria Exemptions for Installations Discharging Into Class G-I or G-II Ground Water  
The Department of Environmental Protection gives notice of its intent to grant a ground water quality exemption pursuant to the provisions of Rule 62-520.500, F.A.C., to the JEA Northside Generating Station (NGS) (Petitioner) located adjacent to the north shore of the St. Johns River at 4377 Heckscher Drive, Jacksonville, Florida, 32226, Duval County. The file has been

assigned OGC Case No.19-1859. The exemption is for the permitted discharge of treated industrial wastewater to Class G-II ground water. The ground water quality criteria exemption will be incorporated into the current NGS industrial wastewater Permit FL0001031 and is granted for the duration of said permit and for the subsequent renewal of Permit FL000131. The exemption will establish an alternative compliance level for sodium of 3,000 mg/L for compliance wells MWC-22, MWC-32, MWC-33, CW-10i, DW-20i, and CW-33i due to already existing high saline groundwater. The ground water quality exemption is being granted because the Petitioner has demonstrated compliance with the requirements of paragraphs 62-520.500(1)(a)-(f), F.A.C. The Department's file on this matter can be obtained by contacting James Cichon at (850)245-8633 or james.cichon@floridadep.gov.

This action is final and effective on the date filed with the Clerk of the Department unless a petition for an administrative hearing is timely filed under Sections 120.569 and 120.57, F.S., before the deadline for filing a petition. On the filing of a timely and sufficient petition, this action will not be final and effective until further order of the Department.

Because the administrative hearing process is designed to formulate final agency action, the hearing process may result in a modification of the agency action or even denial of the application.

A person whose substantial interests are affected by the Department's action may petition for an administrative proceeding (hearing) under Sections 120.569 and 120.57, F.S. Pursuant to Rule 28-106.201, F.A.C., a petition for an administrative hearing must contain the following information:

- (a) The name and address of each agency affected and each agency's file or identification number, if known;
- (b) The name, address, and telephone number of the petitioner; the name, address, and telephone number of the petitioner's representative, if any, which shall be the address for service purposes during the course of the proceeding; and an explanation of how the petitioner's substantial interests are or will be affected by the agency determination;
- (c) A statement of when and how the petitioner received notice of the agency decision;
- (d) A statement of all disputed issues of material fact. If there are none, the petition must so indicate;
- (e) A concise statement of the ultimate facts alleged, including the specific facts that the petitioner contends warrant reversal or modification of the agency's proposed action;
- (f) A statement of the specific rules or statutes that the petitioner contends require reversal or modification of the agency's proposed action, including an explanation of how the alleged facts relate to the specific rules or statutes; and

(g) A statement of the relief sought by the petitioner, stating precisely the action that the petitioner wishes the agency to take with respect to the agency's proposed action.

The petition must be filed (received by the Clerk) in the Office of General Counsel of the Department at 3900 Commonwealth Boulevard, Mail Station 35, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-3000 or via electronically at Agency\_Clerk@dep.state.fl.us. Also, a copy of the petition shall be mailed to the applicant at the address indicated above at the time of filing.

Petitions for an administrative hearing must be filed within 21 days of publication of the notice or within 21 days of receipt of the written notice, whichever occurs first.

Under subsection 62-110.106(4), F.A.C., a person whose substantial interests are affected by the Department's action may also request an extension of time to file a petition for an administrative hearing. The Department may, for good cause shown, grant the request for an extension of time. Requests for extension of time must be filed with the Office of General Counsel of the Department at 3900 Commonwealth Boulevard, Mail Station 35, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-3000, before the applicable deadline for filing a petition for an administrative hearing. A timely request for extension of time shall toll the running of the time period for filing a petition until the request is acted upon.

Mediation is not available in this proceeding.

Once this decision becomes final, any party to this action has the right to seek judicial review pursuant to Section 120.68, F.S., by filing a Notice of Appeal pursuant to Rules 9.110 and 9.190, Florida Rules of Appellate Procedure, with the Clerk of the Department in the Office of General Counsel, 3900 Commonwealth Boulevard, M.S. 35, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-3000; and by filing a copy of the Notice of Appeal accompanied by the applicable filing fees with the appropriate District Court of Appeal. The Notice of Appeal must be filed within 30 days from the date this action is filed with the Clerk of the Department.

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#### AGENCY FOR HEALTH CARE ADMINISTRATION

Certificate of Need

#### CORRECTION NOTICE OF LETTER OF INTENT DENIAL

The Agency for Health Care Administration published accepted letters of intent for the March 31, 2021 application filing date for the Hospital Facilities & Hospice batching cycle on February 24, 2021. The letter of intent below was accepted in error.

County: Brevard

District: 7A

Date Filed: 02/22/2021

LOI #: H2102025

Facility/Project: Halifax Hospice, Inc.

Applicant: Halifax Hospice, Inc.

Project Description: Establish a new hospice program

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AGENCY FOR HEALTH CARE ADMINISTRATION

Certificate of Need

LETTERS OF INTENT

The Agency for Health Care Administration received and accepted the additional letter of intent for the March 31, 2021 application filing date for the Hospital Facilities & Hospice batching cycle:

County: Manatee District: 6C

Date Filed: 02/22/2021 LOI #: H2102036

Facility/Project: Affinity Care of Manatee County LLC

Applicant: Affinity Care of Manatee County LLC

Project Description: Establish a new hospice program

If requested within 14 days after notice that an application has been filed, a public hearing may be held at the local level within 21 days after April 28, 2021, the date the application is scheduled to be deemed complete. Tentative hearing dates will be published on April 7, 2021.

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DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Office of the Secretary

Florida State Clearinghouse

The state is coordinating reviews of federal activities and federally funded projects as required by subsection 403.061(42), F.S. This includes Outer Continental Shelf activities and other actions subject to federal consistency review under the Florida Coastal Management Program. A list of projects, comments and deadlines, and the address for providing comments, are available at: <https://fldep.dep.state.fl.us/clearinghouse/>. For information, call (850)717-9076. This public notice fulfills the requirements of 15 CFR 930.

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Section XIII

Index to Rules Filed During Preceding  
Week

NOTE: The above section will be published on Tuesday beginning October 2, 2012, unless Monday is a holiday, then it will be published on Wednesday of that week.

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