Draft Allocation Methodology

Approach to Updating the Indian River Lagoon Basin Management Action Plans (BMAPs)

The approach below describes how the Load Estimation Tool (LET), developed from the Spatial Watershed Iterative Loading (SWIL) model, is being used to allocate the responsibility of starting nutrient loads to each entity within the BMAP areas. The resulting draft allocations will be discussed with each entity individually, after which any necessary changes will be incorporated into a final version of the allocations.

1) Process SWIL LET shapefile using geographic information system (GIS) to determine each entity's responsible areas by BMAP, Project Zone, and/or Segment Group.
2) Create individual entity shapefiles by assigning areas sequentially, as follows:
    a) Areas associated with new or recent **Regional Projects**
        i) Dispersed Water Management (DWM), Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan (CERP), etc.
        ii) These loads are not included in allocations or total starting loads
    b) Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) and Florida Turnpike **roads and rights-of-way**
    c) Canals and rights-of-way belonging to **water control districts** (WCD), but not the entire district boundary
        i) These loads are not included in allocations
    d) **Natural Lands**: land use levels 3000 (upland non-forested; not including 3300), 4000 (upland forests), 5000 (water), and 6000 (wetlands)
        i) These lands are not included in allocations
    e) **Agricultural lands** land use level 2000 (agriculture) and 3300 (rangeland)
    f) Any community development districts (**CDDs**) that meet the criteria
        i) Criteria: There is development (i.e., roads and infrastructure) within the CDD, the CDD discharges to a Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4), and the CDD pays a stormwater fee and receives a refund of the fee.
        ii) To date, no CDDs have been identified as meeting these criteria
    g) **Municipalities**
    h) Then the remaining areas assigned to each **county**
3) Calculate required reductions
    a) Total starting load for the entire segment group times the TMDL % reduction = total required reduction for segment group
    b) Required reduction assigned to stakeholders based on their percent contribution to the total anthropogenic starting load in the segment group
4) Add the required reductions together for stakeholders in multiple segment groups in the same BMAP
    a) Stakeholders in multiple BMAPs will have separate required reductions for each BMAP