

**CHAPTER 62-304
TOTAL MAXIMUM DAILY LOADS**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
62-304.100 Scope and Intent.	3
62-304.200 Definitions.	3
62-304.310 Apalachicola River TMDLs.	3
62-304.325 Choctawhatchee River Basin TMDLS (Choctawhatchee River).	3
62-304.330 Pensacola Bay TMDLs.	4
62-304.335 Perdido Bay TMDLs.	5
62-304.405 Lower Suwannee River Basin TMDLs.	6
62-304.415 Lower St. Johns River Basin TMDLs.	6
62-304.425 Nassau Basin TMDLs.	9
62-304.435 Upper East Coast Basin TMDLs Spruce Creek.	9
62-304.500 Ocklawaha Basin TMDLs.	10
62-304.505 Middle St. Johns River TMDLs.	15
62-304.506 Wekiva Springs Study Area TMDLs.	18
62-304.510 Upper St. Johns River TMDLs.	22
62-304.520 Indian River Lagoon TMDLs.	23
62-304.605 Alafia River TMDLs.	24
62-304.610 Hillsborough River Basin TMDLs.	24
62-304.625 Peace River Basin TMDLs.	27

62-304.645	Springs Coast Basin TMDLs.	31
62-304.700	Total Maximum Daily Loads in the Southeast Florida District.	32
62-304.725	Southeast Coast Basin TMDLs.	32
62-304.726	Pompano Canal TMDL.	33
62-304.800	Caloosahatchee River Basin TMDLs.	33

Part I General

62-304.100 Scope and Intent.

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

(2) This chapter is organized in parts, with parts III through VIII listing adopted TMDLs for waters within each of the six Department district offices. This organization is designed to assist the public in finding specific TMDLs. This organization also tracks the Department's watershed management approach, in which the Department has assigned all of the State's basins to a specific Department district office. Some basin boundaries overlap more than one district office and readers are encouraged to check sections for adjacent Districts if they cannot find a TMDL for a given water body.
Specific Authority 403.061, 403.067 FS. Law Implemented 403.061, 403.062, 403.067 FS. History – New 12-22-04.

Part II Definitions

62-304.200 Definitions.

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

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

Part III. TMDLs in the Northwest Florida District.

62-304.310 Apalachicola River TMDLs.

Huckleberry Creek.

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

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

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

(3) The Margin of Safety is implicit.

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

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

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

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

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

(c) The Margin of Safety is implicit.

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

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

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

(c) The Margin of Safety is implicit.

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

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

62-304.330 Pensacola Bay TMDLs.

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

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

(2) The Wasteload Allocation for discharges subject to the Department's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is to address anthropogenic sources in the basin such that in-stream concentrations meet the fecal coliform criteria which, based on the measured concentrations from the 1998 to 2005 period, will require a 61 percent reduction at sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria.

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

(4) The Margin of Safety is implicit.

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

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

62-304.335 Perdido Bay TMDLs.

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

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

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

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

(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit,

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

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

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

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

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

(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit,

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

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

- (a) A Wasteload Allocation for wastewater point sources is not applicable,
 - (b) The Wasteload Allocation for discharges subject to the Department's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is to address anthropogenic sources in the basin such that in-stream concentrations meet the fecal coliform criteria which, based on the measured concentrations from the 1972 to 2006 period, will require a 43 percent reduction at sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria,
 - (c) The Load Allocation for nonpoint sources is to address anthropogenic sources in the basin such that in-stream concentrations meet the fecal coliform criteria which, based on the measured concentrations from the 1972 to 2006 period, will require a 43 percent reduction at sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria,
 - (d) The Margin of Safety is implicit,
 - (e) While the LA and WLA for fecal coliform have been expressed as the percent reductions needed to attain the applicable Class III criteria, it is the combined reductions from both anthropogenic point and nonpoint sources that will result in the required reduction of in-stream fecal concentration. However, it is not the intent of the TMDL to abate natural background conditions.
- Specific Authority 403.061, 403.067 FS. Law Implemented 403.061, 403.062, 403.067 FS. History – New 6-3-08.

Part IV. TMDLs in the Northeast Florida District.

62-304.405 Lower Suwannee River Basin TMDLs.

Fenholloway River

The Total Maximum Daily Load for the Fenholloway River is a 61 percent reduction in Total Coliforms from nonpoint sources, and is allocated as follows:

- (1) The Wasteload Allocation for point sources discharging wastewater to the Fenholloway River or its tributaries is for all permittees to meet the Class III criteria for Total Coliforms.
- (2) The Load Allocation for nonpoint sources is a 61 percent reduction in loading, and
- (3) The Margin of Safety is implicit.

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

62-304.415 Lower St. Johns River Basin TMDLs.

Lower St. Johns River.

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

- (a) The Wasteload Allocation for point sources discharging to the freshwater portion of the river is 46,357 kg/y of TP and 236,695 kg/y of TN,
- (b) The Load Allocation for nonpoint sources is 453,968 kg/y of TP and 8,334,868 kg/y of TN, and

- (c) The Margin of Safety is implicit.
- (2) The Total Maximum Daily Load for the marine segments of the Lower St. Johns River, which is that portion of the river from Black Creek to the mouth, is 1,376,855 kilograms per year (kg/y) of Total Nitrogen (TN), and is allocated as follows:
 - (a) The Wasteload Allocation for point sources discharging to the marine portion of the river is 1,027,590 kg/y of TN,
 - (b) The Load Allocation for nonpoint sources discharging to the marine portion of the river is 349,265 kg/y of TN, and
 - (c) The Margin of Safety is implicit.
- (3) Durbin Creek. The Total Maximum Daily Load for Durbin Creek is 400 counts/100 mL for fecal coliform, and is allocated as follows:
 - (a) The Wasteload Allocation for discharges subject to the Department's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is a 63 percent reduction of current anthropogenic fecal coliform loading,
 - (b) The Load Allocation for nonpoint sources is a 63 percent reduction of current fecal coliform loading, and
 - (c) The Margin of Safety is implicit.
- (4) Goodbys Creek. The Total Maximum Daily Load for Goodbys Creek is 400 counts/100 mL for fecal coliform, and is allocated as follows:
 - (a) The Wasteload Allocation for discharges subject to the Department's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is an 87 percent reduction of current anthropogenic fecal coliform loading,
 - (b) The Load Allocation for nonpoint sources is an 87 percent reduction of current fecal coliform loading, and
 - (c) The Margin of Safety is implicit.
- (5) Hogan Creek. The Total Maximum Daily Load for Hogan Creek is 400 counts/100 mL for fecal coliform, and is allocated as follows:
 - (a) The Wasteload Allocation for discharges subject to the Department's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is a 92 percent reduction of current anthropogenic fecal coliform loading,
 - (b) The Load Allocation for nonpoint sources is a 92 percent reduction of current fecal coliform loading, and
 - (c) The Margin of Safety is implicit.
- (6) Miramar Creek. The Total Maximum Daily Load for Miramar Creek is 400 counts/100 mL for fecal coliform, and is allocated as follows:
 - (a) The Wasteload Allocation for discharges subject to the Department's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is a 92 percent reduction of current anthropogenic fecal coliform loading,
 - (b) The Load Allocation for nonpoint sources is a 92 percent reduction of current fecal coliform loading, and
 - (c) The Margin of Safety is implicit.
- (7) Butcher Pen Creek. The Total Maximum Daily Load for Butcher Pen Creek is 400 counts/100 mL for fecal coliform, and is allocated as follows:

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

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

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

(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.

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

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

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

(c) The Margin of Safety is implicit.

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

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

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

(c) The Margin of Safety is implicit.

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

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

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

(c) The Margin of Safety is implicit.

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

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

Program is an 83 percent reduction of current anthropogenic fecal coliform loading and a 98 percent reduction of current anthropogenic total coliform loading,

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

(c) The Margin of Safety is implicit.

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

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

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

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

(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.

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

62-304.425 Nassau Basin TMDLs.

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

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

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

(c) The Margin of Safety is implicit.

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

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

62-304.435 Upper East Coast Basin TMDLs Spruce Creek.

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

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

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

(c) The Margin of Safety is implicit,

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

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

(a) The Wasteload Allocation for discharges subject to the Department's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is a 25 percent reduction of current anthropogenic 5 day biochemical oxygen demand (BOD₅) loading, and a 27 percent reduction of current anthropogenic total phosphorus (TP) loading based on measured concentrations from the 1992 to 2005 period,

(b) The Load Allocation for nonpoint sources is a 25 percent reduction of current anthropogenic 5 day biochemical oxygen demand (BOD₅) loading, and a 27 percent reduction of current anthropogenic total phosphorus (TP) loading based on measured concentrations from the 1992 to 2005 period,

(c) The Margin of Safety is implicit.

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

Part V. TMDLs in the Central Florida District.

62-304.500 Ocklawaha Basin TMDLs.

(1) Hatchet Creek

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

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

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

3. The Margin of Safety is implicit.

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

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

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

3. The Margin of Safety is implicit.

(2) Hogtown Creek

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

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

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

(c) The Margin of Safety is implicit.

(3) Lake Apopka

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

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

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

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

(4) Lake Beauclair

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

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

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

(c) The Margin of Safety is implicit.

(5) Lake Dora and Dora Canal

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

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

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

(c) The Margin of Safety is implicit.

(6) Lake Eustis and Haines Creek

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

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

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

(c) The Margin of Safety is implicit.

(7) Lake Griffin

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

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

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

(c) The Margin of Safety is implicit.

(8) Lake Harris, Little Lake Harris, and Helena Run

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

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

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

(c) The Margin of Safety is implicit.

(9) Lake Wauberg

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

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

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

3. The Margin of Safety is implicit.

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

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

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

3. The Margin of Safety is implicit.

(10) Lake Yale and Lake Yale Canal

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

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

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

(c) The Margin of Safety is implicit.

(11) Newnans Lake

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

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

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

3. The Margin of Safety is implicit.

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

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

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

3. The Margin of Safety is implicit.

(12) Orange Lake

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

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

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

(c) The Margin of Safety is implicit.

(13) Palatlahaha River

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

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

(c) The Margin of Safety is implicit.

(14) Sweetwater Branch

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

(a) The Wasteload Allocation for point sources discharging wastewater to Sweetwater Branch is for all permittees to meet the Class III criteria for Fecal Coliforms and for discharges subject to the Department's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination

System Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is a 70 percent reduction in current loading,

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

(c) The Margin of Safety is implicit.

(15) Trout Lake

(a) The Total Maximum Daily Load for Trout Lake for Total Nitrogen (TN) is 35,417 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 Trout Lake,

2. The Load Allocation for nonpoint sources is 35,417 lbs/y of TN, and

3. The Margin of Safety is implicit.

(b) The Total Maximum Daily Load for Total Phosphorus (TP) for Trout Lake is 3,221 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 Trout Lake,

2. The Load Allocation for nonpoint sources is 3,221 lbs/y of TP, and

3. The Margin of Safety is implicit.

(16) Tumblin Creek

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

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

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

3. The Margin of Safety is implicit.

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

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

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

3. The Margin of Safety is implicit.

(17) Lake Carlton

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

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

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

(c) The Margin of Safety is implicit.

(18) Ocklawaha River

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

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

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

(c) The Margin of Safety is implicit.

Specific Authority 403.061, 403.067 FS. Law Implemented 403.061, 403.062, 403.067 FS. History – New 8-14-03, Amended 12-3-03, 5-25-05.

62-304.505 Middle St. Johns River TMDLs.

(1) Lake Jesup.

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

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

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

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

(2) Crane Strand Drain.

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

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

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

1. The Wasteload Allocation for wastewater point sources is not applicable,
2. The Wasteload Allocation for discharges subject to the Department's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is a 57 percent reduction of current BOD loading,

3. The Load Allocation for nonpoint sources is 31.3 tons/year of BOD, and
4. The Margin of Safety is implicit.
- (c) Fecal and Total Coliform. The Total Maximum Daily Loads are an annual median of 2.06×10^{11} colonies/day for fecal coliform and an annual median of 1.24×10^{12} colonies/day for total coliform, and are allocated as follows:
 1. The Wasteload Allocation for wastewater point sources is not applicable,
 2. The Wasteload Allocation for discharges subject to the Department's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is to address anthropogenic sources in the basin to result in a 49 percent reduction of in-stream fecal coliform loadings and a 32 percent reduction of in-stream total coliform loadings,
 3. The Load Allocation for nonpoint sources is a 49 percent reduction of in-stream fecal coliform loadings and a 32 percent reduction of in-stream total coliform loadings, and
 4. The Margin of Safety is implicit.
 5. While the LA and WLA for fecal and total coliform have been expressed as the percent reductions needed to attain the applicable Class III criteria, it is the combined reductions from both anthropogenic point and nonpoint sources that will result in the required reduction of in-stream fecal and total coliform concentrations. However, it is not the intent of these TMDLs to abate natural background conditions.
- (3) Fecal and Total Coliform TMDL for Crane Strand. The Total Maximum Daily Loads are an annual median of 2.06×10^{11} colonies/day for fecal coliform and an annual median of 1.24×10^{12} colonies/day for total coliform, and are allocated as follows:
 - a. The Wasteload Allocation for wastewater point sources is not applicable,
 - b. The Wasteload Allocation for discharges subject to the Department's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is to address anthropogenic sources in the basin to result in a 49 percent reduction of in-stream fecal coliform loadings and a 32 percent reduction of in-stream total coliform loadings,
 - c. The Load Allocation for nonpoint sources is a 49 percent reduction of in-stream fecal coliform loadings and a 32 percent reduction of in-stream total coliform loadings, and
 - d. The Margin of Safety is implicit.
 - e. While the LA and WLA for fecal and total coliform have been expressed as the percent reductions needed to attain the applicable Class III criteria, it is the combined reductions from both anthropogenic point and nonpoint sources that will result in the required reduction of in-stream fecal and total coliform concentrations. However, it is not the intent of these TMDLs to abate natural background conditions.
- (4) Long Branch.
 - (a) Fecal and Total Coliform. The Total Maximum Daily Loads are an annual median of 4.64×10^{10} colonies/day for fecal coliform and an annual median of 2.79×10^{11} colonies/day for total coliform, and are allocated as follows:
 1. The Wasteload Allocation for wastewater point sources is not applicable,

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

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

4. The Margin of Safety is implicit.

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

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

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

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

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

4. The Margin of Safety is implicit.

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

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

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

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

4. The Margin of Safety is implicit.

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

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

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

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

4. The Margin of Safety is implicit.

(5) Unless specifically stated, "current TN loading," "current BOD loading," "in-stream fecal coliform loadings," and "in-stream total coliform loadings" shall be the

average loading for the year the Secretary adopted the verified list that first listed the waterbody as impaired for the parameter of concern.

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

62-304.506 Wekiva Springs Study Area TMDLs.

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

(a) The Wasteload Allocation for wastewater sources is not applicable,
(b) The Wasteload Allocations for discharges subject to the Department's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program are a 79% reduction of nitrate and a 64% reduction of total phosphorus based on data in the period from 1996 through 2006,

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

(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.

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

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

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

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

(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.

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

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

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

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

(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.

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

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

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

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

(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.

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

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

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

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

(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.

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

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

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

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

(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.

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

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

(b) The Wasteload Allocation for discharges subject to the Department's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is to address anthropogenic sources in the basin such that in-stream concentrations meet the fecal 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,

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

(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.

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

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

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

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

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

(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.

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

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

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

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

(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.

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

- (a) The Wasteload Allocation for wastewater sources is not applicable,
 - (b) The Wasteload Allocations for discharges subject to the Department's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program are a 42% reduction of total nitrogen and a 74% reduction of total phosphorus based on data in the period from 1996 through 2006,
 - (c) The Load Allocations for nonpoint sources are 6,092 lbs/year of total nitrogen and 451 lbs/year of total phosphorus based on data in the period from 1996 through 2006, and
 - (d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.
- (11) Lake Adelaide. The Total Maximum Daily Loads for Lake Adelaide are 3,003 lbs/year of total nitrogen and 228 lbs/year of total phosphorus, and are allocated as follows:
- (a) The Wasteload Allocation for wastewater sources is not applicable,
 - (b) The Wasteload Allocations for discharges subject to the Department's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program are a 40% reduction of total nitrogen and a 72% reduction of total phosphorus based on data in the period from 1996 through 2006,
 - (c) The Load Allocations for nonpoint sources are 3,003 lbs/year of total nitrogen and 228 lbs/year of total phosphorus based on data in the period from 1996 through 2006, and
 - (d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.
- (12) Lake Lawne. The Total Maximum Daily Loads for Lake Lawne are 21,692 lbs/year of total nitrogen and 2,005 lbs/year of total phosphorus, and are allocated as follows:
- (a) The Wasteload Allocation for wastewater sources is not applicable,
 - (b) The Wasteload Allocations for discharges subject to the Department's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program are a 26% reduction of total nitrogen and a 49% reduction of total phosphorus based on data in the period from 1996 through 2006,
 - (c) The Load Allocations for nonpoint sources are 21,692 lbs/year of total nitrogen and 2,005 lbs/year of total phosphorus based on data in the period from 1996 through 2006, and
 - (d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.
- (13) Silver Lake. The Total Maximum Daily Loads for Silver Lake are 6,241 lbs/year of total nitrogen and 370 lbs/year of total phosphorus, and are allocated as follows:
- (a) The Wasteload Allocation for wastewater sources is not applicable,
 - (b) The Wasteload Allocations for discharges subject to the Department's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program are a 24% reduction of total nitrogen and a 70% reduction of total phosphorus based on data in the period from 1996 through 2006,
 - (c) The Load Allocations for nonpoint sources are 6,241 lbs/year of total nitrogen and 370 lbs/year of total phosphorus based on data in the period from 1996 through 2006, and
 - (d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.

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

(a) The Wasteload Allocation for wastewater sources is not applicable,
(b) The Wasteload Allocations for discharges subject to the Department's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program are a 39% reduction of total nitrogen and a 66% reduction of total phosphorus based on data in the period from 1996 through 2006,

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

(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.
Specific Authority 403.061, 403.067 FS. Law Implemented 403.061, 403.062, 403.067 FS. History – New 6-8-08.

62-304.510 Upper St. Johns River TMDLs.

(1) St. Johns River Above Lake Poinsett.

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

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

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

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

4. The Margin of Safety is implicit.

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

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

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

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

4. The Margin of Safety is implicit.

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

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

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

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

- (d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.
 - (3) St. Johns River Above Sawgrass Lake.
 - (a) The Total Maximum Daily Load for Total Phosphorus (TP) is 57 tons per year, and is allocated as follows:
 - 1. The Wasteload Allocation for wastewater point sources is not applicable,
 - 2. The Wasteload Allocation for discharges subject to the Department's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is a 32 percent reduction of current TP loading,
 - 3. The Load Allocation for nonpoint sources is a 32 percent reduction of current TP loading, and
 - 4. The Margin of Safety is implicit.
 - (b) The Total Maximum Daily Load for BOD is 1,264 tons per year, and is allocated as follows:
 - 1. The Wasteload Allocation for wastewater point sources is not applicable,
 - 2. The Wasteload Allocation for discharges subject to the Department's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is a 37 percent reduction of current BOD loading,
 - 3. The Load Allocation for nonpoint sources is a 37 percent reduction of current BOD loading, and
 - 4. The Margin of Safety is implicit.
 - (4) Unless specifically stated, "current TP loading" and "current BOD loading" shall be the average loading for the year the Secretary adopted the verified list that first listed waterbody as impaired for the parameter of concern.
- Specific Authority 403.061, 403.067 FS. Law Implemented 403.061, 403.062, 403.067 FS. History – New 8-3-06.

62-304.520 Indian River Lagoon TMDLs.

- (1) Fecal Coliform TMDL for Crane Creek. The Total Maximum Daily Load is an annual median of 1.23×10^{11} colonies/day and is allocated as follows:
 - (a) The Wasteload Allocation for the Melbourne/Grant Street Wastewater Treatment Facility is 1.21×10^{10} colonies/day. The Wasteload Allocation is only allowed during the maximum five-day Mechanical Integrity Test period, as defined in the Department permit,
 - (b) The Wasteload Allocation for discharges subject to the Department's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is to address anthropogenic sources in the basin such that in-stream concentrations meet the fecal coliform criteria which, based on the measured concentrations from the 1999 through 2007 period, will require a 56 percent reduction at sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria,
 - (c) The Load Allocation for nonpoint sources is to address anthropogenic sources in the basin such that in-stream concentrations meet the fecal coliform criteria which, based on the measured concentrations from the 1999 through 2007 period, will require a 56 percent reduction at sources contributing to exceedances of the criteria, 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) Fecal Coliform TMDL for Eau Gallie River. The Total Maximum Daily Load for Fecal Coliforms for Eau Gallie River is 400 counts/100 ml and is allocated as follows:

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

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

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

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

Part VI TMDLs in the Southwest Florida District.

62-304.605 Alafia River TMDLs.

Thirty Mile Creek

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

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

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

(3) The Margin of Safety is implicit.

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

62-304.610 Hillsborough River Basin TMDLs.

(1) Sparkman Branch

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

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

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

(c) The Margin of Safety is implicit.

(2) Hillsborough River (Segment 1443D)

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

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

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

(c) The Margin of Safety is implicit.

(3) Hillsborough River (Segment 1443E)

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

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

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

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

(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.

(4) Lake Hunter

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

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

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

(c) The Margin of Safety is implicit.

(5) Baker Creek

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

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

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

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

(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.

(6) Flint Creek

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

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

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

(c) The Margin of Safety is implicit.

(7) Blackwater Creek

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

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

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

58.1 percent reduction of fecal coliform loading and a 48.0 percent reduction in total coliform loading during dry conditions, and

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

(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.

(8) Cypress Creek

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

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

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

(c) The Margin of Safety is implicit.

(9) New River

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

(a) The Wasteload Allocation for discharges subject to the Department's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program is a 35.3 percent reduction of current fecal coliform loading and a 43.6 percent reduction of total coliform loading,

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

(c) The Margin of Safety is implicit.

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

62-304.625 Peace River Basin TMDLs.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(c) The Margin of Safety is implicit.

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

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

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

(c) The Margin of Safety is implicit.

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

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

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

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

(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.

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

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

62-304.645 Springs Coast Basin TMDLs.

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

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

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

(c) The Margin of Safety is implicit.

(2) Saint Joes Creek Freshwater Segment. The Total Maximum Daily Loads for the Saint Joes Creek freshwater segment are established as follows: the Main Channel is a median of 4.1×10^{10} colonies/day for fecal coliform and the Miles Creek tributary is a median of 3.2×10^{10} colonies/day for fecal coliform, and are allocated as follows:

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

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

(c) The Margin of Safety is implicit,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(4) For purposes of this subsection, all existing direct inflows into Lake Okeechobee shall be considered to be nonpoint sources.

Specific Authority 403.061, 403.067 FS. Law Implemented 373.4595, 403.061, 403.062, 403.067 FS. History – New 5-24-01.

62-304.725 Southeast Coast Basin TMDLs.

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

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

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

(c) The Margin of Safety is implicit.

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

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

62-304.726 Pompano Canal TMDL.

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

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

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

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

(4) The Margin of Safety is implicit.

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

62-304.800 Caloosahatchee River Basin TMDLs.

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

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

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

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

(d) The Margin of Safety is implicit.

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

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

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