Framework for Florida's TMDL Prioritization 2.0

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Background

The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) must develop Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) for waterbody segments added to DEP's Verified List of Impaired Waters, as required by the Clean Water Act of 1974 and Florida Watershed Restoration Act (Chapter 403.067, Florida Statutes). A TMDL establishes the maximum amount of a pollutant that a waterbody can receive without causing water quality standard exceedances. As such, TMDL development is an important step toward restoring the state's waters to fully meeting their designated uses described in Rule 62-302.400, Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.).

Although all impaired waters are required to eventually have a TMDL or an equivalent restoration plan developed, there is a need to select which waters will receive TMDLs first. The state has listed hundreds of impaired water segments, which vastly exceeds the number of TMDLs that can be produced each year. TMDL development requires detailed site-specific analysis that constrains the number of TMDLs that can be produced each year. Additionally, waters vary greatly in the magnitude of their impairments and in the threat that these impairments pose to human and ecological health. Therefore, there is a need to prioritize the order in which waters will receive TMDLs, to best use state resources to address pressing water quality issues. For these reasons, DEP must develop a TMDL prioritization and workplan. The first TMDL prioritization was created by DEP in 2014, in which DEP provided EPA with a priority framework document addressing how the 303(d) and TMDL Programs implement Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act (DEP 2015a). The report focused on Florida's transition away from a pace-driven TMDL development schedule and toward a recovery-potential screening approach. In January 2020, DEP updated the approach by (1) explaining the significant changes to its priority-setting process since the summer of 2014, and (2) expanding the planning horizon for TMDL development through 2022.

DEP is initiating the development of a second TMDL prioritization, termed ‘Prioritization 2.0’. Under Prioritization 2.0, DEP will lay out the procedures for prioritizing TMDL development for the 10-year period from 2022 through 2032. DEP will use these procedures to develop TMDL workplans on a biennial basis, which will coincide with the biennial assessment of Impaired Waters. DEP's goals for Prioritization 2.0 will be to select a set of waterbodies where TMDLs are the best tool to guide ecosystem restoration and support community objectives for those waters. Key prioritization factors under consideration are (1) the waterbody type (*e.g.*, estuary, lake, stream), (2) the parameter causing impairment, (3) the magnitude and/or frequency of water quality criterion exceedance, (4) the ecological significance (*e.g.*, Outstanding Florida Waters, Aquatic Preserves, parks), (5) the needs of disadvantaged and/or underserved communities, and (6) the opportunities for stakeholder-led TMDL alternatives (*i.e.*, reasonable assurance plans [RAPs] and pollutant reduction plans). The new TMDL prioritization will be developed with public input and involvement, including public workshops and associated comment periods.

Prioritization 2.0 is expected to maintain a focus on nutrient impairments; however, DEP also intends to initiate a new consolidated TMDL approach to assess fecal indicator bacteria (FIB) impairments beginning in 2022. Under this approach, individual TMDLs will be calculated for all waters verified impaired for FIBs, and all resultant TMDLs will be presented in a single consolidated document, allowing stakeholders to find information on bacteria-impaired waterbodies more easily. It also will use limited state resources more efficiently and speed up the restoration of bacteria-impaired waters.

Vision statement

DEP's approach for developing the prioritization procedures and 2-year works plans is guided by an overall vision to select a set of waters in which TMDLs would be the best tool available. In other words, these would be waters where TMDLS can most effectively guide the restoration of surface waters to protect the ecosystems they support and the human communities which rely on them. In carrying out this vision DEP has three main goals:

1. Working with communities and stakeholders to develop alternative restoration plans (*i.e.,* reasonable assurance plans and pollution control plans) in situations when TMDLs are not the best tool to guide restoration and/or when alternative restoration plans provide a faster and more effective route to restoration (Cleaner Water, Faster).
2. Identifying disadvantaged or underserved communities. These are communities that have historically been underrepresented in 303(d) assessments, in the development of TMDLs, and the restoration process. DEP will engage with those communities to identify their water quality concerns and implement solutions under the purview of DEAR's programs.
3. Continuing to build the TMDL program's technical capacity to develop TMDLs for different waterbody types and parameter combinations throughout the 10-year prioritization period, so that we can address the stream impairments. For example, DEP is working to develop approaches to develop TMDLs for streams that are impaired using the Rapid Periphyton Survey (RPS).

Structure of the TMDL 2.0 Prioritization

Under TMDL Prioritization 2.0, the department will prioritize impaired waters based both on water qualify conditions and logistical considerations inherent in TMDL development. The first step in the process will be to screen for different impairment types to select candidate waters for initial TMDL Development (**Figure 1**). DEP plans to use a set of numerical screening criteria to select waters from the Verified List that will be candidates for TMDL development. The screening methodology varies depending on the type of parameter a given water is impaired for. From the candidate list, the DEP will then create a series of 2-year workplans. These workplans include priority waters which will be completed within the 2-year period, as well as a draft list. DEP will actively work on TMDL development for waters on the draft list; however, it may not complete these TMDLs during the current 2-year period due to modeling complexities, logistical considerations, and/or resource limitations.

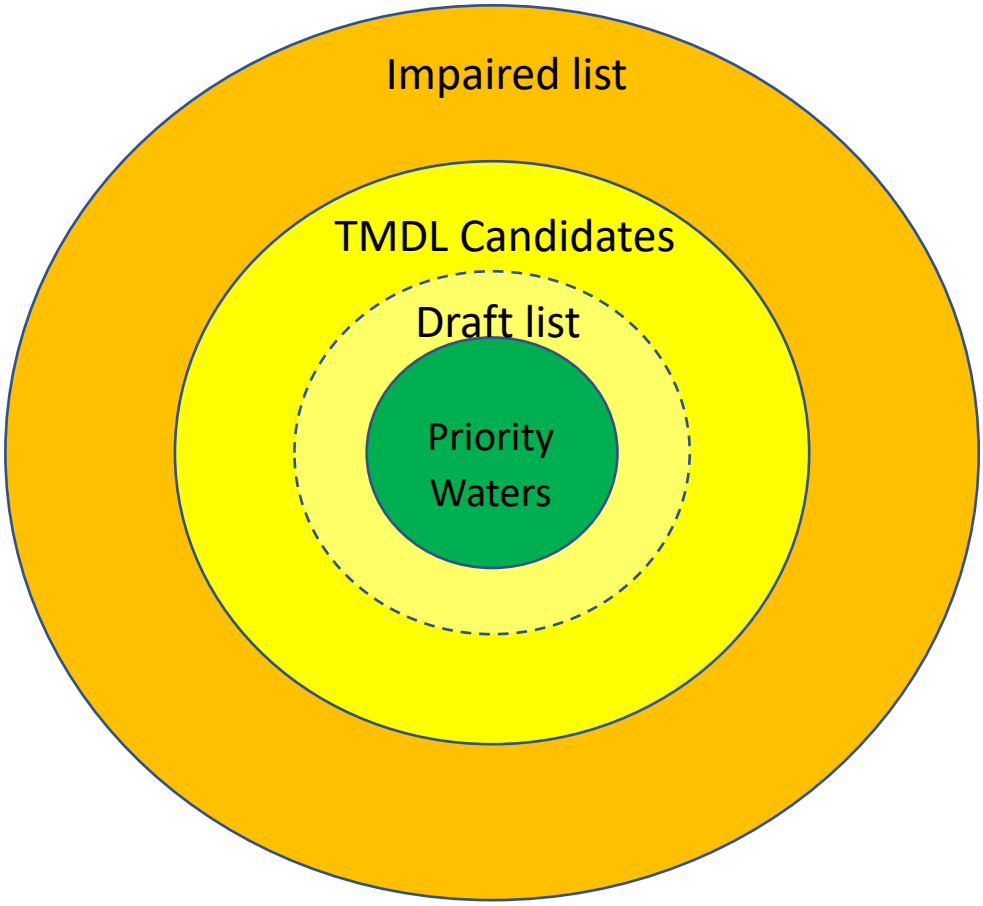

Figure 1. Conceptual TMDL Prioritization approach. Waters included on the Priority Waters and Draft Lists will constitute DEP's 2-year workplan for TMDL development. Waters will be re-evaluated every two years. Individual waters will generally move inwards over the course of the 10-year priority plan.

The universe of all waters which can receive TMDLs is comprised of all waters placed in category 5 on the statewide comprehensive Verified List. These waters are represented in the figure above by the complete circle, extending from the center to the edge. The outer, orange-colored ring contains those impaired waters which do not meet the selection requirements of the inner rings. Each ring moving towards the center meets an additional set of selection criteria. Moving to the inner, nested rings reveals a subset of waters where we have determined that TMDL development would be the best path to restoration. The yellow and green rings contain these TMDL candidate waters, and this is the pool of waters we will draw from for TMDL development.

The two yellow rings are TMDL candidates that are not currently on the TMDL priority waters list. The outer, darker yellow ring represents the candidate pool waters that are not assigned to either the draft list or priority waters lists and for which DEP does not intend to initiate TMDL development activities during the current 2-year workplan period. The inner, lighter yellow ring contains the subset of TMDL candidate waters that are included on the draft list and for which DEP will initiate TMDL development

during the 2-year workplan but may not complete TMDL development within the 2-year period. There are several reasons that a water would be placed on the draft list. The first group includes complex TMDLs that require years of modeling; these will be placed on the draft list once initial model setup work has begun. The second group includes waters, primarily lakes, that DEP may be able to complete in two years, contingent on staffing and workload. These waters are not included on the 2-year priority waters list because the department cannot guarantee that resources will be available to complete these projects. The third group includes waters where the department is working with stakeholders to develop a RAP (e.g., Biscayne Bay, Sarasota Bay). Ideally, the stakeholders will succeed in developing a RAP, but the department may need to develop a TMDL if a RAP is not completed.

The last and most important category is the priority waters list, which is the list of TMDLs that the department intends to complete within the 2-year workplan period. These are a subset of the candidate list that meet the additional requisite logistical and workload constraints. This list corresponds with the innermost, green circle in **Figure 1**.

Timing

DEP proposes to develop a new 2-year workplan on all even-numbered years from 2022 through 2030 (**Table 1**). The candidate pool will also be reviewed and refined on this same schedule. The 2-year schedule aligns with the biennial assessment (BA), which will provide information for re-prioritizing TMDL development every two years. This approach will allow DEP to adaptively remove waters that are no longer impaired, add new impairments to the workplan, receive input from communities on their concerns, and collaborate with stakeholders on alternative restoration plans.

Table 1. Schedule of the TMDL prioritization and 2-year workplans

Year	BA	Prioritization Activity	TMDL Activities
2022		Develop 10-year Prioritization Process and Establish Two-Year Workplan	
2023			
2024		Set 2nd 2-year Workplan (IR)	
2025			
2026		Set 3rd 2-year Workplan (IR)	
2027			
2028		Set 4th 2-year Workplan (IR)	
2029			
2030		Set 5th 2-year Workplan (IR)	
2031			

Approach

The overall procedure is to begin with the comprehensive Verified List and then apply a set of selection criteria to create a candidate pool. Then logistical considerations and other concerns will be considered

to develop the 2-year priority waters and draft lists. This process will be repeated every two years, following the adoption cycle of new Verified Lists, so that the TMDL priorities are based on the latest assessment results. DEP will public notice each new 2-year workplan and will hold at least one public workshop to receive feedback from the public and stakeholders before finalizing the workplan.

There are different modeling approaches and strategies used to address different types of impairments; therefore, the prioritization will be carried out with a separate methodology for each impairment type. Additionally, waterbody type will be considered for nutrient impairments given the differences in criteria expression and numeric nutrient criteria (NNC) derivation methodologies for each waterbody type.

Bacteria

DEP is piloting a new approach for setting TMDLs for FIB Impairments. DEP is calling this new strategy a 'consolidated approach' in which will allow eligible FIB impairments to be combined into one TMDL document and adopted as a group. This consolidated approach significantly increases the pace at which FIB TMDLs can be developed. DEP is piloting this approach in 2022 and in 2023. DEP will determine the spatial scale of future consolidated FIB TMDLs after the completion of the pilot. Regardless, of the spatial scale of the next phase of FIB TMDLS, it is DEP's goal to to address, either via TMDLs or voluntary pollutant reduction plans (4e Plans), all currently FIB impaired waterbodies listed in Table A-3 within the next 5 to 10 years.

Copper

The TMDL section is currently piloting an approach to develop copper TMDLs for impairments in the Naples Bay area. The department will finalize this TMDL in the first prioritization phase and develop a broader approach in 2024 as part of the second 2-year workplan.

Nutrients

Nutrient impairments are more complicated than most other pollution problems given that the waterbody is being stressed by multiple nitrogen and phosphorus species, which can cause varied biological responses. Therefore, the resulting TMDL needs to be able to show how reductions in nitrogen and phosphorus will lead to improvements in biological response variables. Different biological systems respond differently to nutrient inputs, with variations in residence time, color, and salinity being the main modulators of waterbody responses. Additionally, the expression of Florida's NNC varies by waterbody type, so the correct water quality assessment methodology should be applied to the corresponding waterbody type. Similarly, the TMDL program will divide its approach for prioritizing nutrient impairments by system type, with separate methods for selecting streams, lakes, springs, and estuaries for TMDL development. For streams and estuaries, there will be a two-phased approach to selecting waters. First, numerical screens will be used for all nutrient impaired waters to determine (1) which are good candidates for TMDL development, and (2) provide an initial priority ranking. Second, the initial priority ranking will be reviewed against other considerations including logistical and community concerns, the magnitude of the impairment, the ecological significance, and proximity to other impaired waters to develop a logical order in which to address groups of impaired waters.

Stream NNC are more complex than other NNC, incorporate floral and faunal metrics, and vary geographically (**Table 2**). For streams, if a site-specific interpretation pursuant to paragraph 62-302.531(2)(a), F.A.C., (TMDL, SSAC, Level II WQBEL, or Reasonable Assurance Plan) has not been

established, nutrient thresholds are used to interpret the narrative nutrient criterion in combination with biological information. The narrative nutrient criterion in paragraph 62-302.530(48)(b), F.A.C., shall be interpreted as being achieved in a stream segment if the following conditions are met:

- There is floral information supporting a determination that there is not an imbalance in flora and fauna in the system. This determination is based on chlorophyll *a* concentrations, the absence or algal mats or blooms, the absence of nuisance macrophyte growth, and a lack of changes in algal species composition that otherwise would indicate an imbalance in flora or fauna.
- Additionally, there needs to be confirming support from one of two other indicators; either the Stream Condition Index (SCI) or an evaluation of the nutrient thresholds. To meet the SCI requirement, the average score of at least two temporally independent SCIs performed at representative locations and times is 40 or higher, with neither of the two most recent SCI scores less than 35 (*i.e*., no faunal imbalance). Alternatively, the support can include the nutrient concentration not exceeding their thresholds more than once in a 3-year period.

Table 2. Stream nutrient thresholds for total phosphorus and total nitrogen.

Nutrient Watershed Region	Total Phosphorus Nutrient Threshold[1]	Total Nitrogen Nutrient Threshold[1]
Panhandle West	0.06 mg/L	0.67 mg/L
Panhandle East	0.18 mg/L	1.03 mg/L
North Central	0.30 mg/L	1.87 mg/L
Peninsular	0.12 mg/L	1.54 mg/L
West Central	0.49 mg/L	1.65 mg/L
South Florida	No numeric nutrient threshold. The narrative criterion in paragraph 62-302.530(47)(b), F.A.C., applies.	No numeric nutrient threshold. The narrative criterion in paragraph 62-302.530(47)(b), F.A.C., applies.

[1]These values are annual geometric mean concentrations not to be exceeded more than once in any three calendar year period.

DEP established the NNC for streams but also acknowledged that the relationships between nutrients and biological responses are highly influenced by site-specific and mitigating factors. In streams, these mitigating factors can include residence time, canopy cover, water velocity, depth, hydrologic modification, and habitat condition. Habitat and hydrologic modification are known to influence biological communities; therefore, DEP has determined that habitat condition and artificial channelization should be initial screening metrics in setting stream TMDL prioritization. Using this methodology will allow DEP to focus on streams that are primarily stressed by nutrients rather than those where habitat or channelization are the dominant contributing factors. Accordingly, DEP will use the Habitat Assessment (HA) and Artificial Channelization sub-score to select candidates and prioritize streams for TMDL development. Streams will be ranked based on available HA and Artificial Channelization scores as shown in **Table 2**. Streams with high HA scores (HA > 80, Artificial Channelization Score > 5), which are indicative of less disturbed stream channels, will be ranked as higher priorities. Streams will be ranked on a 1 to 4 scale with rank 1 being the highest priority and rank 4 being the lowest. Stream rankings of 1 and 2 will be considered candidates. Stream rankings of 3 and

4 will be initially considered non-candidates. The non-candidate streams will need to undergo either a stream exclusion review or a stressor identification study before being considered for addition to the candidate list.

Table 3. Stream priorities as affected by HA scores and channelization scores

Stream Ranking	HA Score	Artificial Channelization Score	Notes
4	≤40	N/A	Consider a stream exclusion review.
4	>40–80	≤5	
3	>40–80	>5–10	Consider a stream exclusion review and subsequent stressor identification study.
3	>80–100	≤5	
2	>80–100	>5–10	Evaluate against other considerations.
1	>80–100	>10	Evaluate against other considerations.
1	>100	N/A	

For those streams that have relatively intact habitats as indicated by higher HA scores, additional screening criteria will be applied to select streams to be added to the priority and draft lists. The additional screening criteria include the basis of listing, specifically whether the stream was listed for exceeding floral metrics, or a combination of Stream Condition Index (SCI) and the stream thresholds. Streams with Linear Vegetation Survey (LVS) impairments will be considered non-candidates until an empirical relationship between the metric and nutrients is established. Streams with RPS or chlorophyll *a* impairments would be considered for TMDL development, with the HA scores and exceedances of the TN and TP thresholds influencing whether the waterbody would receive an hierarchy 1[1] (H1) TMDL or a non-H1[2] TMDL. Similarly, SCI impairments with a TN and/or a TP impairment would be considered for non-H1 TMDL development. For the first phase of the prioritization, two types of impairments will be considered for TMDL development. First, streams that fail TN and/or TP and SCI, and pass RPS, LVS, and chlorophyll *a* will be considered for non-H1 TMDL development. Second, Streams that fail chlorophyll *a* and pass RPS and LVS will be considered for H1 or non-H1 nutrient TMDL development. The department will work on building capacity to address RPS impairments during the first prioritization phase with the goal of addressing these impairments in the second prioritization phase.

Site specific NNC for estuaries have been established based on several different expression and derivation approaches. Estuaries with NNC developed based on adopted TMDLs or Reasonable Assurance Plans will be considered non-candidates for additional TMDL development, given that a TMDL and associated restoration efforts are already in place for these waters. Most estuaries have NNC expressed as annual geometric mean (AGM), annual arithmetic mean (AAM), or values not to be exceeded in more than ten percent of samples over the evaluation period. The AGM and AAM-based NNC were derived using robust long-term datasets. Conversely, the percentage-based criteria were derived in circumstances when DEP had more limited data (less than seven years). Given the limited

[1] Hierarchy 1 (H1) TMDLs establish site specfic numeric interprations of the narrative nutrient crition, which replace the generally applicable NNC for the given waterbody type.

[2] Non-H1 TMDLs are based on attainment of the generally applicable NNC for the given waterbody type and do not establish a site specifice nutrient criterion.

data sets and associated uncertainty in the percentage-based criteria, DEP proposes to re-evaluate the NNC for any impaired estuary with percentage-based NNC before initiating TMDL development. These waters remain non-candidates pending the outcome of the NNC review. The NNC review will involve re-evaluating the NNC for the estuary using DEP's reference period approach including a re-evaluation of the quantitative data screening thresholds, which include the achievement of (1) estuary-specific transparency (where targets were available), (2) chlorophyll *a* (indicating a lack of algal blooms), and (3) attainment of dissolved oxygen criteria (DEP 2015b). The NNC re-evaluation will result in two possible determinations: (1) that the estuary is still in a healthy biological condition (*i.e.*, meeting it's designated use) and the NNC need to be revised, or (2) that that estuary is not biologically healthy and a TMDL or alternative restoration plan is needed. Estuaries for which the later determination is true will be considered for TMDL prioritization during the development of the a subsequent 2-year workplan.

For estuaries with criteria expressed as AGM or AAM concentrations, DEP will prioritize based on the magnitude of exceedance as a means of addressing the most enriched waters first. These estuaries will be ranked in priority from 1 to 3, with rank waters 1 having the highest priority and rank 3 waters given the lowest priority. For waters with AAM- and AGM-based NNC that consistently exceeded their criteria, the magnitude of the NNC criteria will be buffered by 20% for prioritization purposes. Waters that exceed the buffered chlorophyll *a* more than once in a 3-year period will be added to the candidate list with a ranking of 1. Waters that exceed the buffered TN and/or TP criteria more than once in a 3-year period and exceed the adopted chlorophyll *a* criterion will be added to the candidate pool with a priority of 2. Waters that exceed the applicable NNC but did not exceed the buffered criteria for any one of the nutrient analytes would be added to the candidate pool with a priority of 3. As with other nutrient impairments, the 2-year workplan would be selected from waters appearing in the candidate pool based on their ranked priority and other considerations (e.g., geographic proximity to higher ranked waters).

For lakes, data sufficiency screens will be applied to ensure that enough data are available to establish a TMDL and that the impairment represents long-term conditions. Certain waters are susceptible to dry or wet conditions, and we want to ensure that the impairment is reflective of long-term conditions rather than a short-term meteorological event. In addition, models require several years of data to represent the processes occurring in waterbodies. Specifically, DEP is requiring at least five years of TN, TP, and chlorophyll *a* data and confirmation of a chlorophyll *a* impairment in the last biennial assessment in order to put a waterbody in the candidate pool. The 2-year workplan will be developed in consideration of modeling approaches and geographic clustering to address all impairments in a watershed in the same report.

An approach to prioritizing TMDLs for springs will be developed over the first 2-year workplan period (2023–2024). All first-magnitude springs already have adopted TMDLs, as required by the Florida Legislature. DEP will evaluate the best approach(es) to address newly impaired springs.

Other considerations

After selecting the candidate waters based on the described priority rankings, DEP will consider several factors to set the final 2-year workplan. The creation of a short-term workplan involves balancing workload and expected project logistics. Large-scale TMDL projects, which involve complex hydrodynamic and water quality modeling, often take more than two years and will therefore need to

have modeling completed and public outreach in progress before including the water on the 2-year priority waters list. Likewise, DEP must develop tools, translators, and methods to address floral impairments in streams before these waters can be considered for the 2-year workplan. Conversely, DEP has well established approaches to address nutrient impairments in lakes; therefore, the 2-year workplan will continue to include many lakes. DEP will consider the grouping of waters to take advantage of geographical clustering when developing TMDLs. Impaired waters in close proximity can often be addressed in a combined TMDL report and rulemaking effort that saves significant time over approaching TMDLs within separate reports. Waters within, or near a managed area (e.g., OFW, aquatic preserve, park) will be considered a higher priority. Finally, DEP will consider community needs and climate change when establishing the 2-year workplan. Although, as described below, these considerations will be phased into the prioritization framework over the 10-year period as DEP builds its capacity to address and consider these issues.

DEP will begin by evaluating clusters of waters on the candidate pool in order to find the most efficient way to group waters into hydrologically connected modeling domains. Groups of adjacent waters located within the same drainage basin will typically be completed as one TMDL project.

The TMDL section has extensive experience developing TMDLs for lakes and can complete these TMDLs rapidly. Simple and medium complexity lake TMDLs can be completed within one 2-year workplan period and will likely represent a majority of the nutrient TMDLs developed.

Alternative Restoration Plans

DEP encourages local stakeholders to develop plans at the earliest practical time to restore waters not meeting state water quality standards. The Impaired Waters Rule (IWR) authorizes two types of restoration plans that avoid placement of a waterbody on the Verified list; the optimal time to propose or submit one of these is during the assessment cycle and/or before TMDL development. Waterbodies with restoration plans meeting the requirements of rule 62-303.600, F.A.C. (“4b plans” or “Reasonable Assurance Plans”) are not placed on the Verified List or the 303(d) list. Waterbodies with restoration plans only meeting the requirements of Rule 62-303.390(2)(d), F.A.C. (“4e plans”) are placed on the Study List and the 303(d) list. The 4b and 4e restoration plans are established in a streamlined manner compared to the process leading to BMAPs and are a preferred alternative to the typical regulatory steps by the department as they expeditiously focus limited resources on remedying the identified impairment.

Waters with approved or accepted 4b or 4e plans for the parameter under consideration will not be considered for TMDL development unless the waterbody is placed back into category 5 for the given parameter. DEP will consider the status and expected development and implementation schedule for proposed alternative restoration plans when setting the 2-year priority waters and draft lists. The primary determining factor in this consideration will be whether DEP has a reasonable expectation that the proposed alternative restoration plan will result in water quality restoration sooner than the DEP implemented TMDL route. DEP is considering including proposed reasonable assurance (4b) plans on the draft list as a means of providing public transparency. Alternative restoration plans will be considered by DEP for waters on the 2-year year workplan; however, a plan will only be accepted as an alternative to a TMDL if the planned restoration activities can be initiated before the TMDL is completed by DEP. It is unlikely that DEP will accept an alternative plan in cases where TMDL development has already been initiated.

Climate Change

The department will similarly evaluate climate change and its impact on impaired waters. The department will consider whether there is a nexus between impaired waters and the impacts of climate change that requires immediate attention. Some areas of focus may include the potential for Onsite Sewage Treatment and Disposal System (OSTDS) failures in low-lying coastal areas and decreased stormwater treatment effectiveness caused by "king tide" mitigation pumps. DEP will also consider whether coastal waters will become more susceptible to eutrophication under future climate and sea-level configurations.

References

Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP). 2015a. *Priority Framework Document*. Tallahassee, FL: Division of Environmental Assessment and Restoration. https://floridadep.gov/sites/default/files/PriorityFrameworkDocument.pdf

_____. 2015b. *Numeric Nutrient Criteria for Estuaries Addressed in the August 1, 2013 Report to the Governor and Legislature*. Tallahassee, FL: Division of Environmental Assessment and Restoration, Water Quality Standards Program.

Appendices

Appendix A: Tables containing information on Priority list and Draft list

Table A-1. Nutrients Priority List

WBID	Waterbody	Basin	Approach	WBID
647E	Lake Mcbride	Ochlockonee - St. Marks	TMDL	647E
3168X3	Lake Terrace	Kissimmee River	TMDL	3168X3
3168Y	Lake Lancaster	Kissimmee River	TMDL	3168Y
3168Z4	Lake Giles	Kissimmee River	TMDL	3168Z4
3168Z9	Lake Lawsona	Kissimmee River	TMDL	3168Z9
3169A3	Lake Buchanon	Kissimmee River	TMDL	3169A3
1467	Mud Lake	Withlacoochee	TMDL	1467
1573A	Tiger Lake	Kissimmee River	TMDL	1573A
3366A	Lake Francis	Suwannee	TMDL	3366A

Table A-2. Nutrients Draft List

WBID/ENR	Waterbody	Basin	Analyte	Approach
731/ENRM1	Choctawhatchee Bay	Choctawhatchee River	Nutrients	4e/4b

51B	Chipola River	Chipola River	Biology	TMDL
1567B	Spring Branch	Springs coast	Biology	TMDL
1541C	Briar Creek	Tampa Bay	Biology	TMDL
2705A	Prairie Creek	Ocklawaha River	Nutrients	TMDL
3226F1/ENRR2	Lake Worth Lagoon	Lake Worth Lagoon	Nutrients	4e/4b
3226H5, 3226H6	Biscayne Bay	Biscayne Bay	Nutrients	4e/4b
1488A	Lake Smart	Sarasota Bay - Peace - Myakka	Nutrients	TMDL/4e
1488R	Lake Idyl	Sarasota Bay - Peace - Myakka	Nutrients	TMDL/4e
1497D	Lake Gibson	Sarasota Bay - Peace - Myakka	Nutrients	TMDL/4e
1449A	Lake Deeson	Sarasota Bay - Peace - Myakka	Nutrients	TMDL/4e
1574A	Alligator Lake	Tampa Bay	Nutrients	TMDL
3011D	Lake Lovely	Middle St. Johns	Nutrients	TMDL
3168B2	Lake Michelle	Kissimmee River	Nutrients	TMDL
3168W4	Lake of The Woods	Kissimmee River	Nutrients	TMDL

Table A-3. Bacteria Draft List

WBID	Waterbody	Type	Class	Parameter
1061B	St Andrew Bay (North Segment)	Estuary	2	Enterococci
1061C	St Andrew Bay (Middle Segment)	Estuary	3M	Enterococci
1086	Mill Bayou	Estuary	2	Fecal Coliform
1088	Beatty Bayou	Estuary	2	Fecal Coliform
10F	Escambia River	Estuary	3M	Enterococci
1111	Sandy Creek	Stream	2	Fecal Coliform
1111A	Sandy Creek (Shellfish Portion)	Estuary	2	Fecal Coliform
1111A	Sandy Creek (Shellfish Portion)	Estuary	2	Fecal Coliform (3)
1123	Robinson Bayou	Estuary	2	Fecal Coliform
1128	Pretty Bayou	Estuary	2	Enterococci
1128	Pretty Bayou	Estuary	2	Fecal Coliform
1141A	Parker Creek	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
1141B	Parker Bayou	Estuary	2	Fecal Coliform
1142	Boggy Creek	Stream	2	Fecal Coliform
1142A	Boggy Creek (Shellfish Portion)	Estuary	2	Fecal Coliform
1162	Mule Creek	Stream	2	Fecal Coliform
1209	Eagle Nest Bayou	Estuary	2	Fecal Coliform
123	Alligator Creek	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
1248A	Ochlockonee Bay	Estuary	2	Fecal Coliform (3)
1274	Apalachicola Bay	Estuary	2	Fecal Coliform (3)
1274A	East Bay	Estuary	2	Fecal Coliform

1303	Quincy Creek (Potable Portion)	Stream	1	Escherichia coli
1303A	Quincy Creek	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
1341I	Crystal River	Estuary	2	Fecal Coliform
1341I	Crystal River	Estuary	2	Fecal Coliform (3)
1426	Pony Creek	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
1440F	Anclote River Freshwater Segment	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
1443F	Hillsborough River (below Reservoir)	Estuary	3M	Enterococci
1455	Trout Creek	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
1474	Brooker Creek	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
1475	Hollin Creek	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
1482	Blackwater Creek	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
1495B	Itchepackesassa Creek	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
1498	Brushy Creek	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
1501A	Lake Lena Run	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
1507	Rocky Creek	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
1507A	Rocky Creek (Channel A)	Estuary	2	Enterococci
1507A	Rocky Creek (Channel A)	Estuary	2	Fecal Coliform
1507A	Rocky Creek (Channel A)	Estuary	2	Fecal Coliform (3)
1508	Klosterman Bayou	Estuary	3M	Enterococci
1508A	Klosterman Bayou Run	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
1513E	Double Branch (Freshwater Segment)	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
1513F	Double Branch (Estuarine Segment)	Estuary	2	Enterococci
1516	Sweetwater Creek	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
1517	Rocky Creek (Upper-Mid Segment)	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
1522E	Baker Creek East	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
1527B	Bee Branch	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
1529	Cow Branch	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
1530	Moccasin Creek Tidal	Estuary	3M	Enterococci
1533	Campbell Branch	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
1536E	Palm River	Estuary	3M	Enterococci
1538A	Curlew Creek Freshwater Segment	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
1539	Peace Creek Drainage Canal	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
1541C	Briar Creek	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
1542	Pemberton Creek	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
1547	Seffner Canal	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
1550	Jerry Branch	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
1555Z	Sulphur Springs	Spring	3M	Enterococci
1563	Rocky Creek (Lower Segment)	Estuary	2	Enterococci
1567B	Spring Branch	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
1567C	Stevenson Creek (Fresh Segment)	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
1568	Howell Branch	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
1569	Bishop Creek (Tidal)	Estuary	3M	Enterococci
1569A	Bishop Creek	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
1570	Henry Street Canal	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
1570A	Sweetwater Creek (Tidal Segment)	Estuary	3M	Enterococci
1575A	Mullet Creek	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli

1576	Mango Drain	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
1577A	Pepper Mound Creek	Estuary	3M	Enterococci
1579	Bellows Lake (East Lake) Outlet	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
1584B	McKay Bay	Estuary	3M	Enterococci
1584C	East Bay	Estuary	3M	Enterococci
1587A	Woods Creek	Estuary	3M	Enterococci
1592	Little Alafia River below Medard Reservoir	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
1592B	Little Alafia River above Medard Reservoir	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
1594	Fish Creek	Estuary	3M	Enterococci
1599	Uceta Yard Drain	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
1601A	Tampa Bay Channel	Estuary	2	Fecal Coliform
1603	Direct Runoff to Bay	Estuary	2	Fecal Coliform
1604	Allen Creek (Tidal)	Estuary	3M	Enterococci
1604B1	Allen Creek	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
1604B2	Allen Creek Canal	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
1605D	Delaney Creek (Tidal)	Estuary	3M	Enterococci
160A	Shoal River	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
1614	Rattlesnake Creek	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
1615	Drainage to McKay Bay	Estuary	3M	Enterococci
1621G	Alafia River above Hillsborough Bay	Estuary	3M	Enterococci
1622D	Lake Garfield Drain	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
1625	Cross Canal (North)	Estuary	3M	Enterococci
1628	Archie Creek	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
1628A	Archie Creek (Tidal)	Estuary	3M	Enterococci
1631	Bear Branch	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
1632	Delaney Creek Popoff Canal	Estuary	3M	Enterococci
1635B	Buckhorn Creek	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
1636	Port Sutton Ditch	Estuary	3M	Enterococci
1639	Thirtymile Creek	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
1641	Cross Canal (South)	Estuary	3M	Enterococci
1642	Sloman Branch	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
1643	Church Creek	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
1649	McCullough Branch	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
1651	McDonald Branch	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
1652	West Branch	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
1657	Little Fishhawk Creek	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
1659	Rice Creek	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
1660	Bell Creek	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
1662A	Pinellas Park Ditch No 1 (Fresh Segment)	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
1665A	Mizelle Creek	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
1666	Bullfrog Creek	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
1666A	Bullfrog Creek (Tidal Segment)	Estuary	3M	Enterococci
1667	Moccasin Creek	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
1669	Bell Creek Reservoir	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
1674	Pelleham Branch	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
1675	Owens Branch	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli

1676A	Dug Creek	Estuary	3M	Enterococci
1682	Kitchen Branch	Estuary	3M	Enterococci
1683	Smacks Bayou	Estuary	2	Enterococci
1683	Smacks Bayou	Estuary	2	Fecal Coliform
1683	Smacks Bayou	Estuary	2	Fecal Coliform (3)
1684	Halls Branch	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
1685B	Reedy Creek	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
1686	Tadpole Creek	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
1688	Little Bullfrog Creek	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
1696	Booker Creek	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
1700	Coffeepot Bayou	Estuary	2	Enterococci
1700	Coffeepot Bayou	Estuary	2	Fecal Coliform
1700	Coffeepot Bayou	Estuary	2	Fecal Coliform (3)
1701A	Bear Creek	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
1701B	Bear Creek (Tidal Portion)	Estuary	3M	Enterococci
1708	Newman Branch	Estuary	3M	Enterococci
1709D	Little Bayou - Basin Q	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
1709F	Frenchmans Creek - Basin U	Estuary	2	Fecal Coliform
1709F	Frenchmans Creek - Basin U	Estuary	2	Fecal Coliform (3)
1711	Hurrah Creek	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
1716B	Clam Bayou Drain	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
1716C1	Clam Bayou (East Drainage-North)	Estuary	3M	Enterococci
1724	Carlton Branch	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
1725	Wolf Branch Cutoff Canal	Estuary	3M	Enterococci
1732	Pierce Branch	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
1742A1	Little Manatee River	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
1742B	Little Manatee River (North Fork)	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
1742C1	Little Manatee River (Tidal)	Estuary	3M	Enterococci
1749	Dug Creek	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
1754	Lake Wimauma Drain	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
1768	Alderman Creek	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
1771	Heritage Park Creek	Estuary	3M	Enterococci
1778	Cockroach Bay	Estuary	2	Enterococci
1778	Cockroach Bay	Estuary	2	Fecal Coliform
1778	Cockroach Bay	Estuary	2	Fecal Coliform (3)
1780	Wildcat Creek	Estuary	3M	Enterococci
1782	Carlton Branch (South Segment)	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
1789	Piney Point Creek	Estuary	3M	Enterococci
1790	Little Manatee River (South Fork)	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
1825A	Frog Creek (Tidal Segment)	Estuary	3M	Enterococci
1840	Gilley Creek	Stream	1	Escherichia coli
1848B	Manatee River above Braden River	Estuary	3M	Enterococci
1848D1	Wares Creek (Estuarine Segment)	Estuary	3M	Enterococci
1872A	Mill Creek (Estuarine Segment)	Estuary	3M	Enterococci
1876	Braden River below Ward Lake	Estuary	3M	Enterococci
1885A	West Cedar Hammock	Estuary	3M	Enterococci

1887	Sugarhouse Creek	Estuary	3M	Enterococci
1896	Bowlees Creek	Estuary	3M	Enterococci
1899	Gap Creek	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
1933	Owen Creek	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
1936	Whitaker Bayou (Tidal)	Estuary	3M	Enterococci
1936A	Walker Creek	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
1937	Philippi Creek	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
1939	Brandy Branch	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
1940	Howard Creek	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
1941	Philippe Creek Tributary	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
1947	Philippi Creek (Tidal)	Estuary	3M	Enterococci
1953A	Drain to Hudson Bayou	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
1966	Philippe Creek Tributary	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
1971	Clark Lake	Lake	3F	Escherichia coli
1971A	Clark Lake Drainage	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
1975A	Clower Creek	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
1975B	Matheny Creek	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
1983A	Upper Lemon Bay	Estuary	2	Enterococci
1983A	Upper Lemon Bay	Estuary	2	Fecal Coliform (3)
1984A	North Creek (Tidal)	Estuary	3M	Enterococci
1991B	Myakka River	Estuary	2	Fecal Coliform (3)
1991C	Myakka River	Estuary	2	Enterococci
1991C	Myakka River	Estuary	2	Fecal Coliform (3)
1995	Myrtle Slough	Stream	1	Escherichia coli
1997	Hawthorne Creek	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
2001	Hog Bay	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
2009B	Curry Creek (Tidal Portion)	Estuary	3M	Enterococci
2015A	Hatchett Creek	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
2028	Runoff to Peace River	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
2030	Alligator Creek (Tidal Segment)	Estuary	3M	Enterococci
2039	Forked Creek	Estuary	3M	Enterococci
2042	Woodmere Creek	Estuary	3M	Enterococci
2049	Gottfried Creek	Estuary	3M	Enterococci
2050	Goldfish Creek	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
2053	Trailer Park Canal	Estuary	2	Fecal Coliform
2055	Tippecanoe Bay	Estuary	2	Fecal Coliform
2059	Cleveland Cemetery Ditch	Estuary	3M	Enterococci
2078A	Coral Creek (West Branch)	Estuary	2	Fecal Coliform
2078A	Coral Creek (West Branch)	Estuary	2	Fecal Coliform (3)
2148B	Nassau River	Estuary	3M	Enterococci
2203	Trout River (Middle Reach)	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
2204	Terrapin Creek	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
2205C	ICWW (Duval County; St Johns County)	Estuary	3M	Enterococci
2210	West Branch Blockhouse Creek	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
2231	Sixmile Creek (North Branch)	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
2232	Sixmile Creek	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli

2233	Long Branch	Estuary	3M	Enterococci
2235	Newcastle Creek	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
2238	Little Sixmile Creek	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
2244	Cowhead Creek	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
2246	Jones Creek	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
2249A	Ortega River	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
2249B	McGirts Creek	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
2254	Red Bay Branch	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
2262B	Cedar River	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
2270A	Hogpen Creek (Marine Segment)	Estuary	3M	Enterococci
2278	Silversmith Creek	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
2284B	Little Pottsburg Creek (Freshwater Portion)	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
2290	Cedar Swamp Creek	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
2305	Wills Branch (South Prong)	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
2306	New Rose Creek	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
2308	Eagle Run	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
2319	Bennett Branch	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
2338	Unnamed Branch	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
2351	Julington Creek	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
2370	Oldfield Creek	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
2385	Mandarin Drain	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
2442	Marshall Creek	Estuary	2	Fecal Coliform
2493	Moultrie Creek	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
2535A	Moses Creek (Marine Segment)	Estuary	2	Fecal Coliform
2580A	Pellicer Creek	Estuary	2	Fecal Coliform
2580A	Pellicer Creek	Estuary	2	Fecal Coliform (3)
262A	Gilberts Mill Creek	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
2634	Tomoka River	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
2641	Unnamed Branch	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
2672A	Rose Bay	Estuary	3M	Enterococci
2674	Spruce Creek	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
2674A	Spruce Creek	Estuary	3M	Enterococci
2674B	Strickland Bay	Estuary	3M	Enterococci
2963A1	Indian River above Sebastian Inlet	Estuary	2	Fecal Coliform (3)
2963B1	Indian River above Melbourne Causeway	Estuary	2	Fecal Coliform (3)
2990	Salt Creek	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
2991	Econlockhatchee River	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
2992	Black Hammock	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
3023	Crane Strand	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
3024A	Tributary to Little Econlockhatchee River	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
3037	Avalon Branch	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
3085B	Crane Creek	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
3166	Moore Creek	Estuary	3M	Enterococci
3168B	Boggy Creek	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
3193	St Lucie River	Estuary	3M	Enterococci
3194	St Lucie River (North Fork)	Estuary	3M	Enterococci

3194D	Fivemile Creek	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
3194W	Warner Creek	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
3210A	St Lucie Canal	Estuary	3M	Enterococci
3210C	South Fork St Lucie River (Tidal Segment)	Estuary	3M	Enterococci
3210E	Roebuck Creek	Estuary	3M	Enterococci
3211	Bessey Creek	Estuary	3M	Enterococci
3226F5	Hillsboro and El Rio Canals	Estuary	3M	Enterococci
3226G3	ICWW (Broward County Southern Segment)	Estuary	3M	Enterococci
3226H	ICWW (Miami-Dade County)	Estuary	3M	Enterococci
3226L	Oleta River (Upper Segment)	Estuary	3M	Enterococci
3226M2	Arch Creek (Upper Segment)	Estuary	3M	Enterococci
3235C	Cypress Creek	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
3235E	Bee Branch	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
3235F	Pollywog Creek	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
3235I	Bedman Creek	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
3236A	Telegraph Creek	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
3240A4	Deep Lagoon Canal	Estuary	3M	Enterococci
3240B	Caloosahatchee Estuary (Tidal Segment2)	Estuary	3M	Enterococci
3240B1	Chapel Creek / Bayshore Creek	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
3240C	Caloosahatchee Estuary (Tidal Segment3)	Estuary	3M	Enterococci
3240C1	Palm Creek	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
3240E	Yellow Fever Creek	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
3240E1	Hancock Creek	Estuary	3M	Enterococci
3240F	Daughtrey Creek	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
3240G	Trout Creek	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
3240H	Whiskey Creek (Wyoua Creek)	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
3240L	Powell Creek	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
3240M	Stroud Creek	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
3240N	Owl Creek	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
3240Q	Popash Creek	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
3240U	Winkler Canal	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
3240W	Carrell Canal	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
3258C2	Mullock Creek	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
3258C4	Mullock Creek (Marine Segment)	Estuary	3M	Enterococci
3258D1	Estero River (Marine Segment)	Estuary	3M	Enterococci
3258EA	Imperial River	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
3258EB	Imperial River (Marine Segment)	Estuary	3M	Enterococci
3258F	Oak Creek	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
3258H2	Spring Creek (Marine Segment)	Estuary	3M	Enterococci
3259A	Cocohatchee River	Estuary	2	Enterococci
3264D	E-4 Canal	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
3277A	New River Canal (South)	Estuary	3M	Enterococci
3278D	Cocohatchee (Inland Segment)	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
3278E	Cow Slough	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
3278K	Gordon River Extension	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
3278R1	Haldeman Creek (Lower)	Estuary	3M	Enterococci

3278R2	Haldeman Creek (Upper)	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
3278R3	Rock Creek	Estuary	3M	Enterococci
3278R4	Naples Bay (Coastal Segment)	Estuary	2	Enterococci
3278R4	Naples Bay (Coastal Segment)	Estuary	2	Fecal Coliform
3278R4	Naples Bay (Coastal Segment)	Estuary	2	Fecal Coliform (3)
3278R5	Gordon River (Marine Segment)	Estuary	3M	Enterococci
3278U	Rookery Bay Coastal	Estuary	2	Fecal Coliform
3286C	C-5/Comfort Canal	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
3287	C-7/Little River	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
3288	C-6/Miami River	Estuary	3M	Enterococci
3288B	C-6/Miami River (Lower Segment)	Estuary	3M	Enterococci
3292	Coral Gables Canal	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
3298	Black Creek	Estuary	3M	Enterococci
3315	Withlacoochee River above Suwannee Confluence	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli (2)
3368	Little Creek	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
3389	Sugar Creek	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
3518	Spring Creek	Stream	3F	Fecal Coliform
3699	Waccasassa River	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
376A	Mosquito Creek	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
393	South Mosquito Creek	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
4	Brushy Creek	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
427	Swamp Creek	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
480	Salem Branch	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
487	Flat Creek	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
488	Unnamed Branch	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
49F	Choctawhatchee River	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
52	Cowarts Creek	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
548AA	Escambia Bay (North Segment)	Estuary	3M	Enterococci
548GB	Blackwater Bay (South Segment)	Estuary	2	Fecal Coliform
586	Thompson Bayou	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
628	Black Creek	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
639	Graveyard Branch	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
658	Shaw Still Branch	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
679	Black Creek	Stream	2	Fecal Coliform
692	Boggy Bayou	Estuary	3M	Enterococci
701C	East Bay River (Marine Portion)	Estuary	2	Enterococci
712	Mullet Creek	Estuary	2	Enterococci
716	Caney Branch	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
722	Rocky Bayou	Estuary	2	Enterococci
722	Rocky Bayou	Estuary	2	Fecal Coliform
728	Sweetwater Creek	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
738	Texar Bayou	Estuary	3M	Enterococci
742	Basin Bayou	Stream	2	Fecal Coliform
751	Eagle Creek	Estuary	2	Fecal Coliform
757	Bear Creek	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli

758	Lexington Creek	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
793A	St Marks River (Marine Segment below Wakulla River)	Estuary	2	Fecal Coliform
793A	St Marks River (South Segment)	Estuary	2	Fecal Coliform (3)
797	Perdido Bay (Upper Segment)	Estuary	3M	Enterococci
8038C	Gulf of Mexico (Withlacoochee River)	Coastal	2	Fecal Coliform (3)
833	Tom King Creek	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
843	Cinco Bayou	Estuary	3M	Enterococci
872B	Bridge Creek (Tidal Portion)	Estuary	3M	Enterococci
881A	Direct Runoff to Bay	Estuary	2	Fecal Coliform
881A	Direct Runoff to Bay	Estuary	2	Fecal Coliform (3)
893	Direct Runoff to Bay	Estuary	3M	Enterococci
896	Polk Creek	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
917A	Destin Harbor	Estuary	2	Fecal Coliform
921	Harvey Creek	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli
937	Mack Bayou	Estuary	2	Fecal Coliform
959F	Dune Lake Drain	Stream	3F	Escherichia coli