Florida Department of Environmental Protection

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September 1, 2015

Gracy Danois, Chief
Assessment, Listing, and TMDL Section
US EPA Region 4
61 Forsyth Street SW
Atlanta, GA 30303-8960

SENT VIA ELECTRONIC MAIL

Dear Ms. Danois:

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) grant policy requires work plans for state categorical program grants. The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) previously agreed to a work plan associated with the Clean Water Act (CWA) Section 106 grant to the State of Florida for federal fiscal year 2015 (FY15). As part of that work plan, DEP agreed to provide EPA a priority framework document which addresses how our 303(d) and total maximum daily load (TMDL) programs will implement the new long term vision for CWA Section 303(d). The department submitted its priority framework document to EPA via email to Amy Feingold on August 8, 2014. The August 2014 submittal reflected review comments from EPA Region 4, and it included all of the minimum required elements for a priority framework document.

While that document was labeled "draft," the August 2014 version should still be considered the final FDEP priority framework document for purposes of the 106 work plan. Our August 2014 priority framework document focused on Florida's transition away from a pace-driven TMDL development schedule based on meeting consent decree requirements. It described our new approach based on recovery potential screening.

Our prioritization efforts last summer, as documented in the August 2014 report, generated a two year TMDL development schedule for FY15 and FY16. This letter updates that approach by (1) explaining the significant changes to the department's priority setting process since last summer, and (2) expanding the planning horizon for TMDL development out through 2022, in keeping with the 303(d) long term vision. We are providing this information for your consideration, review, and input as a stakeholder.

Background

The department's approach to restoring waters in Florida is outlined in the August 2014 priority framework document. The department adopts water quality standards based on the water body classification (i.e., its designated use, such as a drinking water supply or recreational water) and type (such as a lake, stream, spring, or estuary). After setting the

criteria, the department collects water quality data through its own monitoring programs and in collaboration with municipalities and other agencies and monitoring groups. We assess this data against the applicable water quality criteria to determine which water bodies are considered impaired. One pathway to restore these impaired waters involves establishing scientifically-based restoration goals (i.e., the TMDLs). These goals set limits to the amount of pollutants that may be present in a water body if the water body is to be considered healthy. In order to meet these restoration goals, the department facilitates coordination among local stakeholders to develop broad-based plans to achieve reductions in pollutant loading. We have historically implemented these five main phases of restoration activities in a rotating basin approach, as shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Idealized Rotating Basin Approach to Water Quality Restoration

Basin Group	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Group 1	BMAP	Implement	Monitor	303(d) Assessment	TMDL	BMAP	Implement
Group 2	TMDL	BMAP	Implement	Monitor	303(d) Assessment	TMDL	BMAP
Group 3	303(d) Assessment	TMDL	BMAP	Implement	Monitor	303(d) Assessment	TMDL
Group 4	Monitor	303(d) Assessment	TMDL	BMAP	Implement	Monitor	303(d) Assessment
Group 5	Implement	Monitor	303(d) Assessment	TMDL	BMAP	Implement	Monitor

Last year's priority setting approach was grounded in the rotating basin concept, which continues to be an important component of the department's water quality restoration approach, especially as it relates to ensuring statewide coverage of our monitoring and assessment program. The department recognizes, however, that developing TMDLs and basin management action plans (BMAPs) often takes longer than one year. More importantly, the TMDL/BMAP path to restoration is not always the most efficient or cost effective approach. In some parts of the state, and for some types of water body impairments, a straight to implementation approach makes more sense and will achieve cleaner water faster. As noted in the department's recent reasonable assurance guidance, "early implementation of restoration activities is more cost effective, and may allow the department to forgo certain regulatory steps" like TMDLs and BMAPs, which "focuses limited local and state resources directly on measures that will improve water quality."[1]

Likewise, for the verified impairments where TMDLs are necessary or desirable, the department must focus its efforts and prioritize its workload because it cannot work on all the water bodies at once. One important change from last year's TMDL priority setting

[1] Guidance on Developing Restoration Plans as Alternatives to TMDLs—Assessment Category 4b and 4e Plans. DEP, Division of Environmental Assessment and Restoration, Water Quality Assessment Program. June 2015. http://www.dep.state.fl.us/water/watersheds/assessment/docs/4b4ePlansGuidance.pdf

effort is a new focus on waters where the TMDL/BMAP approach is the best of the available options for restoration. The department's resultant list of priorities are therefore best interpreted as "those impaired waters where the department expects to develop a site-specific TMDL."

Calling these waters "priorities" is a nod to the language contained in the EPA 303(d) long term vision and associated guidance. It does not mean that the waters on the list are the only department priorities for restoration. Other impaired waters may be the subject of alternative restoration activities like a statewide TMDL project (for example, the statewide TMDL for mercury or the ongoing project to establish a statewide fecal indicator bacteria TMDL). In addition, some waters may be good candidates for a TMDL alternative, such as a reasonable assurance plan or water quality restoration plan (so called "4b plans" and "4e plans"). Still other waters may have improving water quality trends or additional source identification information suggesting naturally high levels of the given pollutant. Waters labeled a priority by this exercise, therefore, are simply those that are ripe for site-specific TMDL development.

Florida's Overall Approach

Figure 1 presents the major steps the department followed in updating and expanding our priority setting process.

- **Step 1—Florida's Concerns.** We used these concerns to prioritize water bodies for TMDL development. Some concerns—such as the presence of Outstanding Florida Waters and waters with impacts to public health or endangered species—have their origins in Florida's Impaired Waters Rule (IWR), Rule 62-303.500 in the Florida Administrative Code. Other concerns derive from state water quality goals, like springs and nutrient impairments. Others represent administrative efficiency, alignment with federal priorities, or the desire for a public, transparent process.
- **Step 2—Water Bodies Impaired Under New Criteria and Current Data.** Under Florida statutes, the department can only develop TMDLs for water bodies that have been verified as impaired following the procedures of the IWR. As such, the starting point for the process is all of the verified impairments from the department's comprehensive verified list. Florida, however, has implemented new standards for dissolved oxygen and nutrients, so we re-evaluated the comprehensive verified list using recent data and the new criteria. In this step of our analysis, we filtered out the following three types of impairments where site-specific TMDLs are likely to be a lower priority:
    1. Impairments where the available data indicate the water body may no longer be impaired under the new criteria, once it is formally reassessed.
    2. Impairments for mercury, which are addressed by a statewide TMDL.
    3. Impairments based on advisories from other state agencies, such as bathing beach or shellfish consumption advisories.

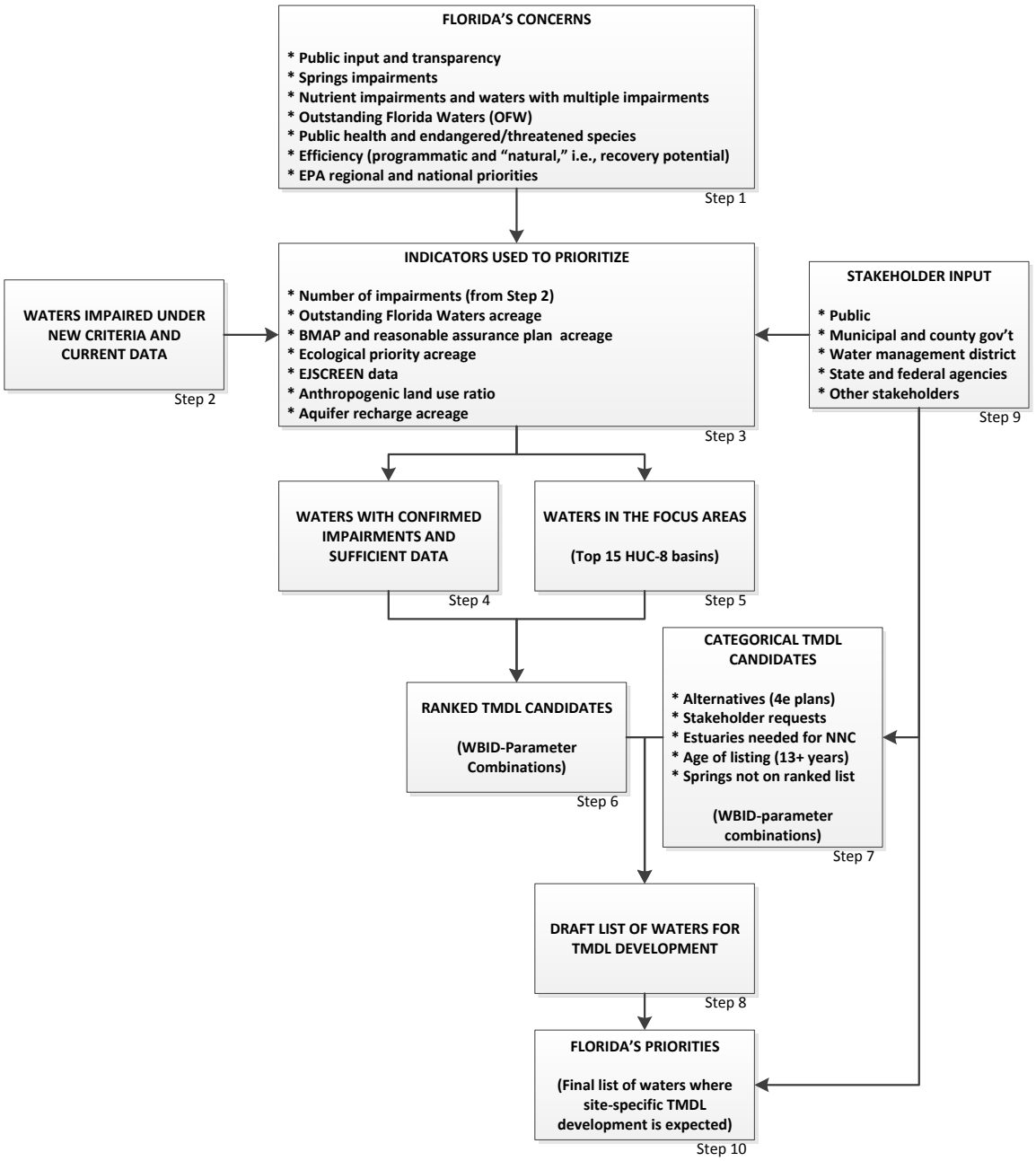


Figure 1. Process Outcomes for Florida's Site-Specific TMDL Priorities

- **Step 3—Indicators Used to Prioritize.** Another change from last year's process involved the scale of the analysis. Last year we gathered indicator data to describe the characteristics of each individually impaired WBID (i.e., each water body segment). To better focus our resources on priority areas, we divided the state into 52 larger basin-based planning areas using the 8-digit hydrologic unit code (HUC) boundaries as per the national hydrography dataset. We then pulled data and calculated our indicator scores at the basin-scale. Expanding to the HUC-8 basin scale allowed us to

better group impaired WBIDs and focus our resources. The specific indicators we used are described in the following section of this letter.

- **Step 4—Waters with Confirmed Impairments and Sufficient Data.** The list from Step 2 includes a subset of water body segments (identified by their water body identifications, or WBIDs) with sufficient nutrient, biological, or dissolved oxygen data to confirm the impairment and proceed with site-specific TMDL development. In this step, we filtered out the fecal coliform related impairments, because there is an ongoing effort to update the fecal indicator bacteria criteria and to implement a statewide TMDL. The Step 4 subset of waters is therefore the candidate list for potential site-specific TMDLs.

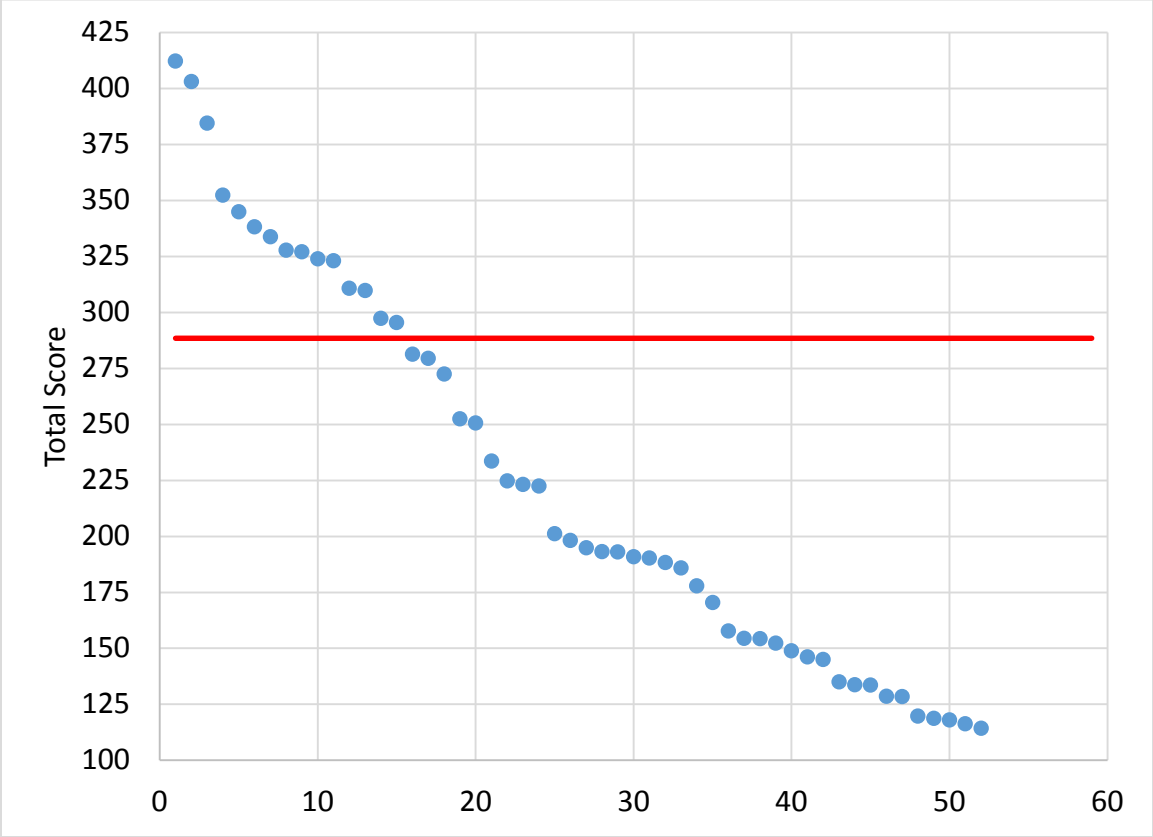


Figure 2. HUC-8 Basins Sorted by Sum of Normalized Indicator Scores

- **Step 5—Waters in the Focus Areas.** Summing the indicator scores for each HUC-8 basin and ranking the results in order revealed a natural break-point in the results (see Figure 2). The top 15 HUC-8 basins represent the focus area for this priority setting exercise.
- **Step 6—Ranked TMDL Candidates.** The ranked TMDL candidate waters are those that are located in the focus areas (i.e., the top 15 HUC-8 basins from Step 5) and that are on the list of waters with confirmed impairments and sufficient data (i.e., the results from Step 4). The focus area basins contain more than 70 percent of the site-

specific TMDL candidates. These pollutant-WBID combinations are included in the draft list of waters for site-specific TMDL development as "ranked WBIDs" because they were selected as a result of the priority ranking of their HUC-8 basin.

- **Step 7—Categorical TMDL Candidates.** In addition to the ranked WBIDs, the department intends to develop site-specific TMDLs for some water bodies regardless of their basin's rank. These "categorical WBIDs" include those where stakeholders have petitioned for TMDL development, estuaries where TMDLs are needed to complete obligations related to implementing our new numeric nutrient criteria, and some impairments that will reach 13 years old prior to the conclusion of the plan in FY22.
- **Step 8—Draft List of Waters for TMDL Development.** The draft list of waters for site-specific TMDL development is the combination of the ranked and categorical WBIDs. An important internal step involved having our TMDL developers review the draft list. They were able to add and remove some waters from the list based on their expertise and knowledge of the local water bodies. The resulting draft list for public comment reflects the review and input from department staff and management.
- **Step 9—Stakeholder Input.** Outreach to the public, local governments, other agencies, and other stakeholders has continued since the conclusion of priority setting efforts last year. For example, stakeholder comments and interactions influenced the inclusion of some WBIDs on the categorical list, and we have provided updates at Florida Stormwater Association meetings and Water Management District workshops. In late August and early September, the department will present the draft list of waters for site-specific TMDL development in a series of public workshops held across the state. We will be taking comment not only on the draft list, but also on the process we used and the indicators we selected.
- **Step 10—Florida's Priorities.** The list of priorities submitted to EPA with this letter will meet the requested federal timeline for setting priorities. Any changes to the list resulting from stakeholder comments can be incorporated during the detailed negotiations of one-year and two-year TMDL development schedules that will occur in September and October 2015.

This process is intended to select those impaired waters where site-specific TMDLs are appropriate and are the most likely solution for successful restoration. The priority setting process is time consuming, and while annual and two-year plans will need to be developed, the department does not intend to re-prioritize every year. Instead, two check-in periods will allow time to incorporate future IWR database runs and assessment lists, to re-prioritize the workload, and to complete any lagging TMDLs (see Table 2).

Table 2. Overall Timeline for Long Term Vision Priorities (FY16 through FY22)

State Fiscal Year	Federal Fiscal Year	Calendar Quarter	Comments
SFY 15-16		July to Sept 2015	Establish plan
	FY16	Oct to Dec 2015	Beginning of plan
		Jan to Mar 2016	
		Apr to Jun 2016	
SFY 16-17		July to Sept 2016	Annual planning
	FY17	Oct to Dec 2016	
		Jan to Mar 2017	
		Apr to Jun 2017	
SFY 17-18		July to Sept 2017	Annual planning
	FY18	Oct to Dec 2017	
		Jan to Mar 2018	
		Apr to Jun 2018	
SFY 18-19		July to Sept 2018	Annual planning
	FY19	Oct to Dec 2018	Check-in period 1 (re-prioritize)
		Jan to Mar 2019	
		Apr to Jun 2019	
SFY 19-20		July to Sept 2019	Annual planning
	FY20	Oct to Dec 2019	
		Jan to Mar 2020	
		Apr to Jun 2020	
SFY 20-21		July to Sept 2020	Annual planning
	FY21	Oct to Dec 2020	
		Jan to Mar 2021	
		Apr to Jun 2021	
SFY 21-22		July to Sept 2021	Annual planning
	FY22	Oct to Dec 2021	
		Jan to Mar 2022	
		Apr to Jun 2022	Check-in period 2 (re-prioritize)
SFY 22-23		July to Sept 2022	
	FY23	Oct to Dec 2022	New plan begins

Indicators Used to Prioritize

Applying indicators at the scale of the 8-digit HUC basin allowed for a different perspective to determining priority waters in Florida. Where last year's approach ranked each WBID individually without accounting for other impairments in the same basin, our revised approach starts with 52 larger basin-sized planning units. Indicators were then calculated for the following basin-scale characteristics:

- **Indicator A—Number of impairments (from Step 2).** This indicator is the number of WBIDs from Step 2 that are within the borders of each HUC-8 basin.
- **Indicator B—Outstanding Florida Water acres.** This indicator is based on the number of acres of Outstanding Florida Water within the basin divided by the total acreage of the basin.
- **Indicator C—BMAP and reasonable assurance (RA) plan acres.** Similarly, this indicator is the ratio of acres within the basin that are also within the boundary of one or more BMAPs, RA plans, or both, compared to the total acreage of the basin.
- **Indicator D—Wildlife/ecological importance.** To derive this score, the department used the same ecological watershed index as last year, following the "Southeastern Ecological Framework" analysis of ecological significance. The ratio used for this indicator is the acreage within the basin identified as either a priority or significant ecological area divided by the total acreage of the basin.
- **Indicator E—Environmental justice.** For this indicator, the department used data from EPA's EJSCREEN, which is an environmental justice screening and mapping tool that uses demographic and environmental data to highlight places that may have higher environmental burdens and vulnerable populations. The ratio used for this indicator is the acreage within the basin identified as having communities combining environmental burdens and vulnerable populations, divided by the total acreage of the basin.
- **Indicator F—Anthropogenic land use.** This indicator derives from dividing the acreage assigned to an anthropogenic land use category by the total acreage of the basin (i.e., anthropogenic plus natural land use types).
- **Indicator G—Aquifer recharge area.** This indicator accounts for impacts to springs areas and surface waters with significant ground water inputs. Its score is based on the areal percentage of the basin where anthropogenic land uses intersect high aquifer recharge zones.

Before combining the indicator scores, each was normalized on a scale from 0 to 100. For example, the Upper St. Johns River HUC-8 basin had 74 WBIDs impaired under the new criteria and using current data (i.e., the Step 2 results), which was the most of any HUC-8 basin. The normalized score for this indicator for this basin was 100, and we assigned normalized scores for the other basins as follows:

$$\frac{\#\ WBIDs\ from\ Step\ 2\ in\ the\ basin}{74} * 100 = Normalized\ indicator\ score$$

We followed a similar approach to normalize the scores for the other indicators. This approach applied equal weight to each of the selected indicators. We then used the sum of the normalized scores for each basin to select the focus areas (i.e., the top 15 basins).

Summary of Approach

The department's mechanism for prioritizing its TMDL development schedule was to use a recovery potential screening approach to choose impaired waters where site-specific TMDLs are most appropriate and most likely to succeed. We considered factors (indicators) at the scale of 8-digit HUC basins. The selected factors included stressor indicators (number of impairments, aquifer recharge area) as well as social indicators (Outstanding Florida Waters, BMAP and RA plan areas, environmental justice) and ecological indicators (wildlife index, percent anthropogenic land use). These indicators reflect EPA national and regional priorities by focusing on nutrient impairments and environmental justice areas. The public will have an opportunity to comment on the process at the upcoming public meetings.

Work under the prioritized plan will begin with FY16, in October 2015. Public engagement continues to be an important component of the process, has continued since last summer, and will culminate with a series of workshops held throughout the state in August and September. Input from the public will help refine the one-year and two-year TMDL development plans that EPA expects in September and October.

Flexibility is inherent in two scheduled "check-in" periods during which future public comments, new sampling data, new database runs, and new verified impairments can be incorporated. In the first check-in period, the department will catch up on any straggling TMDLs and re-prioritize the second half of the overall plan. In the second check-in period, the department will finalize all remaining TMDLs and re-prioritize to develop the next long term plan under the 303(d) vision.

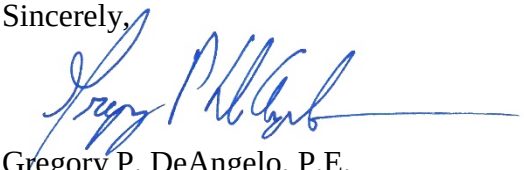
Final Note

The department has recently standardized how we measure and report the extent of waters covered by our various programs (assessment, TMDL, BMAP, etc.). The methodology we will be following calculates the acres of lakes, the number of spring vents, and the miles of streams and coastline. The department will use this methodology to report TMDL progress in many different venues.

The numbers on our web page or other reporting and tracking mechanisms will look different when compared to those EPA will compute by following the methodology in the WQ-27 guidance. The most obvious difference will be in acreage of waters with TMDL coverage—the state's numbers will represent only lake TMDLs, while the federal numbers will represent all the TMDLs.

Please feel free to contact me at gregory.deangelo@dep.state.fl.us or (850)245-7609 with any questions about our approach. You can also contact our new Program Administrator for the Water Quality Evaluation and TMDL Program, Erin Rasnake, at erin.rasnake@dep.state.fl.us or (850)245-8338.

Sincerely,



Gregory P. DeAngelo, P.E.
Deputy Director, Division of Environmental
Assessment and Restoration

cc: Amy Feingold, US EPA Region 4
Laila Hudda, US EPA Region 4
Erin Rasnake, Florida DEP

HUC No.	HUC Name	WBID	Water Body Name	Parameter
03110103	AUCILLA RIVER	3424	WACISSA RIVER	Nutrients/DO/UNNH3
03110103	AUCILLA RIVER	3424Z	WACISSA SPRING	Nutrients/DO/UNNH3
03090205	CALOOSAHATCHEE	3240J	BILLY CREEK	Nutrients/DO/UNNH3
03090205	CALOOSAHATCHEE	3240A	CALOOSAHATCHEE ESTUARY (TIDAL SEGMENT1)	Nutrients/DO/UNNH3
03090205	CALOOSAHATCHEE	3240B	CALOOSAHATCHEE ESTUARY (TIDAL SEGMENT2)	Nutrients/DO/UNNH3
03090205	CALOOSAHATCHEE	3240C	CALOOSAHATCHEE ESTUARY (TIDAL SEGMENT3)	Nutrients/DO/UNNH3
03090205	CALOOSAHATCHEE	3235B	CALOOSAHATCHEE RIVER BETWEEN S-79 AND S-78	Nutrients/DO/UNNH3
03090205	CALOOSAHATCHEE	3240A2	CAPE CORAL	Nutrients/DO/UNNH3
03090205	CALOOSAHATCHEE	3235G	CYPRESS BRANCH	Nutrients/DO/UNNH3
03090205	CALOOSAHATCHEE	3240A4	DEEP LAGOON CANAL	Nutrients/DO/UNNH3
03090205	CALOOSAHATCHEE	3235D	JACKS BRANCH	Nutrients/DO/UNNH3
03090205	CALOOSAHATCHEE	3237C	LAKE HICPOCHEE	Nutrients/DO/UNNH3
03090205	CALOOSAHATCHEE	3237B	LONG HAMMOCK CREEK	Nutrients/DO/UNNH3
03090205	CALOOSAHATCHEE	3237D	NINEMILE CANAL	Nutrients/DO/UNNH3
03090205	CALOOSAHATCHEE	3240Q	POPASH CREEK	Nutrients/DO/UNNH3
03090205	CALOOSAHATCHEE	3235L	TOWNSEND CANAL	Nutrients/DO/UNNH3
03100103	CHARLOTTE HARBOR	2092F	SANIBEL RIVER BASIN	Nutrients/DO/UNNH3
03100207	CRYSTAL RIVER TO ST. PETE	1440A	ANCLOTE RIVER BAYOU COMPLEX (SPRING BAYOU)	Nutrients/DO/UNNH3
03100207	CRYSTAL RIVER TO ST. PETE	1389	JENKINS CREEK SPRING	Nutrients/DO/UNNH3
03100207	CRYSTAL RIVER TO ST. PETE	1391B	MAGNOLIA - ARIPEKA SPRINGS	Nutrients/DO/UNNH3
03100207	CRYSTAL RIVER TO ST. PETE	1512Z	WALL SPRING (HEALTH SPRINGS)	Nutrients/DO/UNNH3
03100207	CRYSTAL RIVER TO ST. PETE	1382G	WILDERNESS-MUD-SALT SPRINGS	Nutrients/DO/UNNH3
03090204	EVERGLADES - WEST COAST	3278U	ROOKERY BAY (COASTAL SEGMENT)	Nutrients/DO/UNNH3
03100205	HILLSBOROUGH RIVER	1522A	FLINT CREEK	Nutrients/DO/UNNH3
03100205	HILLSBOROUGH RIVER	1522B	LAKE THONOTOSASSA	Nutrients/DO/UNNH3
03120003	OCHLOCKONEE RIVER	540A	TALLAVANNA LAKE	Nutrients/DO/UNNH3
03120003	OCHLOCKONEE RIVER	1297D	LAKE TALQUIN	Nutrients/DO/UNNH3

HUC No.	HUC Name	WBID	Water Body Name	Parameter
03120003	OCHLOCKONEE RIVER	1297C	LAKE TALQUIN AT DAM	Nutrients/DO/UNNH3
03080102	OKLAWAHA RIVER	2832A	LAKE DENHAM	Nutrients/DO/UNNH3
03080102	OKLAWAHA RIVER	2872A	LAKE ROBERTS	Nutrients/DO/UNNH3
03080102	OKLAWAHA RIVER	2790A	LAKE WEIR	Nutrients/DO/UNNH3
03080102	OKLAWAHA RIVER	2738A	LOCHLOOSA LAKE	Nutrients/DO/UNNH3
03080102	OKLAWAHA RIVER	2854A	MARSHALL LAKE	Nutrients/DO/UNNH3
03100101	PEACE RIVER	1497A	CRYSTAL LAKE	Nutrients/DO/UNNH3
03100101	PEACE RIVER	1497D	LAKE GIBSON	Nutrients/DO/UNNH3
03090202	SOUTHEAST FLORIDA COAST	3211	BESSEY CREEK	Copper
03090202	SOUTHEAST FLORIDA COAST	3262A	LAKE IDA	Nutrients/DO/UNNH3
03090202	SOUTHEAST FLORIDA COAST	3226A	LOXAHATCHEE RIVER (NORTHWEST FORK)	Nutrients/DO/UNNH3
03090202	SOUTHEAST FLORIDA COAST	3226D	LOXAHATCHEE RIVER	Nutrients/DO/UNNH3
03090202	SOUTHEAST FLORIDA COAST	3226C	LOXAHATCHEE RIVER (SOUTHWEST FORK)	Nutrients/DO/UNNH3
03090202	SOUTHEAST FLORIDA COAST	3245C4	PINE LAKE	Nutrients/DO/UNNH3
03090202	SOUTHEAST FLORIDA COAST	3246	S-4 BASIN	Nutrients/DO/UNNH3
03090202	SOUTHEAST FLORIDA COAST	3194C	SAVANNAS	Nutrients/DO/UNNH3
03090202	SOUTHEAST FLORIDA COAST	3194B	ST LUCIE RIVER (NORTH FORK)	Copper
03090202	SOUTHEAST FLORIDA COAST	3210A	ST LUCIE CANAL	Copper
03090202	SOUTHEAST FLORIDA COAST	3194A	TENMILE CREEK	Nutrients/DO/UNNH3
03090202	SOUTHEAST FLORIDA COAST	3210	ST LUCIE RIVER (SOUTH FORK)	Copper
03090202	SOUTHEAST FLORIDA COAST	3288A	WAGNER CREEK	Copper
03080103	ST JOHNS RIVER, LOWER	2606B	CRESCENT LAKE	Nutrients/DO/UNNH3
03080101	ST JOHNS RIVER, UPPER	3009	BEAR GULLEY LAKE	Nutrients/DO/UNNH3
03080101	ST JOHNS RIVER, UPPER	2997B	LAKE HOWELL	Nutrients/DO/UNNH3
03080101	ST JOHNS RIVER, UPPER	2997R	LAKE ADAIR	Nutrients/DO/UNNH3
03080101	ST JOHNS RIVER, UPPER	2986D	LAKE ALMA	Nutrients/DO/UNNH3
03080101	ST JOHNS RIVER, UPPER	2893A	LAKE GEORGE	Nutrients/DO/UNNH3

HUC No.	HUC Name	WBID	Water Body Name	Parameter
03080101	ST JOHNS RIVER, UPPER	3009E	LAKE GEORGIA	Nutrients/DO/UNNH3
03080101	ST JOHNS RIVER, UPPER	2893Q	LAKE HELEN BLAZES	Nutrients/DO/UNNH3
03080101	ST JOHNS RIVER, UPPER	2981	LAKE JESUP	Nutrients/DO/UNNH3
03080101	ST JOHNS RIVER, UPPER	2981A	LAKE JESUP NEAR ST JOHNS RIVER	Nutrients/DO/UNNH3
03080101	ST JOHNS RIVER, UPPER	2893K	LAKE POINSETT	Nutrients/DO/UNNH3
03080101	ST JOHNS RIVER, UPPER	2986E	LAKE SEARCY	Nutrients/DO/UNNH3
03080101	ST JOHNS RIVER, UPPER	2893O	LAKE WASHINGTON	Nutrients/DO/UNNH3
03080101	ST JOHNS RIVER, UPPER	2893Y	LAKE WINDER	Nutrients/DO/UNNH3
03080101	ST JOHNS RIVER, UPPER	2994X	LITTLE LAKE HOWELL	Nutrients/DO/UNNH3
03080101	ST JOHNS RIVER, UPPER	28931	SAWGRASS LAKE	Nutrients/DO/UNNH3
03080101	ST JOHNS RIVER, UPPER	2893I	ST JOHNS RIVER ABOVE PUZZLE LAKE	Nutrients/DO/UNNH3
03080101	ST JOHNS RIVER, UPPER	2893L	ST JOHNS RIVER ABOVE LAKE POINSETT	Nutrients/DO/UNNH3
03080101	ST JOHNS RIVER, UPPER	2893N	ST JOHNS RIVER ABOVE LAKE WINDER	Nutrients/DO/UNNH3
03080101	ST JOHNS RIVER, UPPER	2893X	ST JOHNS RIVER ABOVE SAWGRASS LAKE	Nutrients/DO/UNNH3
03090102	TAYLOR CREEK	3203A	NUBBIN SLOUGH	Nutrients/DO/UNNH3
03090102	TAYLOR CREEK	3205D	OTTER CREEK	Nutrients/DO/UNNH3
03110101	WACCASASSA RIVER	8037C	CEDAR KEY	Nutrients/DO/UNNH3
03110101	WACCASASSA RIVER	8037B	GULF OF MEXICO (LEVY COUNTY)	Nutrients/DO/UNNH3
03110101	WACCASASSA RIVER	8038	GULF OF MEXICO (LEVY COUNTY; WITHLACOOCHEE RIVER)	Nutrients/DO/UNNH3
03100208	WITHLACOOCHEE RIVER, SOUTH	1484B	LAKE JULIANA	Nutrients/DO/UNNH3
03100208	WITHLACOOCHEE RIVER, SOUTH	1467	MUD LAKE	Nutrients/DO/UNNH3
03110203	WITHLACOOCHEE RIVER,NORTH	3315Z	BLUE SPRING (MADISON COUNTY)	Nutrients/DO/UNNH3
03100208	WITHLACOOCHEE RIVER,SOUTH	1351B2	CANAL 485A SPRINGS GROUP	Nutrients/DO/UNNH3
03100208	WITHLACOOCHEE RIVER,SOUTH	1329S	CITRUS BLUE SPRING	Nutrients/DO/UNNH3
03100208	WITHLACOOCHEE RIVER,SOUTH	1338A	GUM SPRINGS (ALLIGATOR SPRINGS)	Nutrients/DO/UNNH3
03100208	WITHLACOOCHEE RIVER,SOUTH	1329R	WILSON HEAD SPRING	Nutrients/DO/UNNH3