2026 Integrated Water Quality Assessment for Florida: Sections 303(d), 305(b), and 314 Report and Listing Update

Division of Environmental Assessment and Restoration
Florida Department of Environmental Protection

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List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

AGM	Annual Geometric Mean
BMAP	Basin Management Action Plan
BMP	Best Management Practice
BPCP	Bacteria Pollution Control Plan
$CaCO_3$	Calcium Carbonate
CB	Confidence Bounds
CHAN	Change Analysis
CWA	Clean Water Act
DEP	Florida Department of Environmental Protection
DO	Dissolved Oxygen
DOH	Florida Department of Health
E. coli	*Escherichia coli*
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
F.A.C.	Florida Administrative Code
FIB	Fecal Indicator Bacteria
F.S.	Florida Statutes
FWC	Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission
FWRA	Florida Watershed Restoration Act
HA	Habitat Assessment
IWR	Identification of Impaired Surface Waters Rule
LVI	Lake Vegetation Index
MDL	Method Detection Limit
mg/kg	Milligrams Per Kilogram
mg/L	Milligrams Per Liter
mL	Milliliter
MS4	Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System
N/A	Not Applicable
NHD	National Hydrography Dataset
NOx	Nitrate+Nitrite
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
OPO_4	Orthophosphate
PCU	Platinum Cobalt Unit
PEC	Probable Effects Concentration
p-value	Probability Value
RAP	Reasonable Assurance Plan
SBIO	Statewide Biological (Database)
SCI	Stream Condition Index
SFWMD	South Florida Water Management District

SK	Seasonal Kendall
SMP	Strategic Monitoring Plan
SSAC	Site-Specific Alternative Criterion/Criteria
STORET	Storage and Retrieval (Database)
TAN	Total Ammonia Nitrogen
TDS	Total Dissolved Solids
TEC	Threshold Effects Concentration
TKN	Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen
TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Load
TN	Total Nitrogen
TP	Total Phosphorus
U.S.	United States
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
WBID	Waterbody Identification (Number)
WIN	Watershed Information Network (Database)
WMD	Water Management District

Executive Summary

Purpose

This report provides an overview of the status and overall condition of Florida's surface water and groundwater quality. It also addresses the 305(b) and 303(d) reporting requirements of the federal Clean Water Act (CWA). Section 305(b) of the CWA requires each state to report every two years to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) on the condition of its surface waters, and Section 303(d) requires each state to report on its impaired waterbodies (those not meeting water quality standards). Using the information, EPA provides the U.S. Congress with a national inventory of water quality conditions and develops priorities for future federal actions to protect and restore aquatic resources.

Issues of Environmental Interest and Water Quality Initiatives

Chapter 1 discusses current issues of environmental interest and ongoing water quality initiatives of the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP), including the following:

- Adoption of 28 updated nutrient Basin Management Action Plans (BMAPs)[1], incorporating requirements of the Clean Waterways Act and HB 1379.
- Completion of revisions to state surface water quality standards during the 2024–2025 Triennial Review, pending EPA approval.
- Continued use of the refined Prioritization 2.0 framework to guide the 2024–2026 TMDL development cycle.

Florida's Integrated Approach to Water Quality Monitoring and Assessment: Bridging Statewide Trends and Local Restoration

Florida's water quality management is a dynamic, adaptive process that transforms scientific data into targeted policy and restoration actions. The 2026 Integrated Water Quality Assessment Report for Florida demonstrates how robust monitoring, rigorous assessment, and evolving regulatory frameworks work together to protect and restore the state's aquatic resources integrating the 305(b) and 303(d) Assessments, which provide complementary perspectives on water quality.

At the heart of Florida's determination of the attainment of applicable water quality standards are two complementary federal monitoring and assessment programs: the 305(b) assessment,

[1]Several of the nutrient BMAPs were administratively challenged and are not currently in effect at the time of publication of this report. However, in every case the previously adopted BMAP is still in effect as are all statutory requirements. Interested parties can access the department's BMAP webpage for information on the currently applicable BMAP for a given waterbody.

reported in **Chapter 2**, and the 303(d) assessment, reported in **Chapter 3**. Although both requirements stem from the Clean Water Act, each has its own function and approach. When taken together, these two programs offer a comprehensive overview of the health of Florida's water—305(b) provides a broad overview, identifying statewide trends and informing policy, while 303(d) delivers focused regulatory action by targeting specific waterbodies for restoration:

- **305(b): Statewide Status and Trends**
  The 305(b) assessment provides a statistically representative, statewide overview of water quality status and trends. Using probabilistic and trend-based monitoring networks, this program estimates the general condition of Florida's rivers, streams, lakes, and groundwater. For example, the 2022 through 2024 Status Network assessment infers that 72% of the state's flowing water miles met the total nitrogen threshold and that 65% of state's lake area met the total phosphorus threshold, highlighting nutrient enrichment as a persistent statewide challenge. Florida's status and trends approach to 305(b) assessments is used to identify broad patterns, emerging issues, and long-term trends, but does not focus on the regulatory status of individual waterbodies.

- **303(d): Impaired Waters Assessment**
  The 303(d) assessment is a targeted, regulatory tool that evaluates whether specific waterbodies and waterbody segments are meeting their applicable designated uses and water quality standards. Using the Identification of Impaired Surface Waters Rule (IWR), this program relies on site-specific data and applicable state water quality standards provided in Chapters 62-302 and 62-303, F.A.C., to identify impaired waters that require restoration. The 303(d) process is the basis for listing impaired waters, prioritizing them for Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) development, and guiding restoration actions. In the most recent biennial assessment cycle, 4,252 waterbody segments were assessed, with 2,230 determined to be impaired. The most common impairments are due to nutrients, fecal indicator bacteria, and dissolved oxygen.

Statewide Probabilistic and Trend Monitoring Results

Chapter 2 presents results from DEP's Status and Trend Monitoring Networks. These analyses are based on data collected from 2022 through 2024. DEP collects physical, chemical, and biological data at freshwater rivers, streams, canals, lakes, and groundwater resources each year. Step trend analyses from Status Monitoring were most recently reported in the *2024 Integrated Report* (DEP 2024a).

The Trend Monitoring Network includes 78 flowing surface water stations and 51 groundwater stations sampled monthly or quarterly to detect changes in water quality over time. Trend analyses are conducted every four years and were also most recently reported in the *2024 Integrated Report* (DEP 2024a).

Results from the 2022–2024 Status and Trend Network data indicate that nutrients and fecal indicator bacteria (FIB) remain the primary statewide impacts to surface water and groundwater. In lakes, phosphorus enrichment is most prevalent, while nitrogen enrichment is most prevalent in flowing waters. Based on nitrogen, phosphorus, and dissolved oxygen thresholds, 39.4% of lake area and 48.5% of flowing water miles are estimated to exceed aquatic life criteria. Chlorophyll *a* exceeds nutrient response thresholds in an estimated 73.4% of lake area. FIB *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*) exceedances occur in an estimated 26.4% of flowing water miles.

Groundwater analyses show total coliform bacteria as the potable-water indicator with the highest exceedance rate: 18.3% of confined wells and 25.0% of unconfined wells exceed the primary drinking water standard.

Designated Use Support in Surface Waters

Chapter 3 summarizes Florida's designated use support determinations based on surface water quality assessments performed under the Identification of Impaired Surface Waters Rule (IWR), Chapter 62-303, F.A.C.

The chapter also provides summary information on IWR delisting actions and the current status of drinking water use support, consistent with statewide assessment process. To meet CWA Section 314 reporting requirements, **Appendix B** lists 436 publicly owned impaired lakes that have an adopted TMDL, have a TMDL under development, or require a TMDL.

Restoration and Implementation

Chapter 4 discusses the process for developing TMDLs for waterbody segments placed on DEP's Verified List of Impaired Waters. Of the 2,230 segments identified as impaired, 1,360 require development of TMDLs. A TMDL establishes the maximum amount of a pollutant that a waterbody can assimilate without exceeding water quality standards. In Florida, DEP may either adopt nutrient TMDLs based on generally applicable criteria (Rules 62-302.531 and 62-302.532, F.A.C.), or as Hierarchy I numeric nutrient site-specific criteria. DEP develops these Hierarchy I nutrient criteria when there is evidence that waterbody response variable (e.g., chlorophyll *a*) differs from that of the waterbodies used to develop the generally applicable numeric criteria.

As of Mar. 1, 2026, DEP has adopted 464 TMDLs for the following parameters:

- 276 were developed for dissolved oxygen, nutrients and/or un-ionized ammonia;
- 179 were developed for bacteria; and
- Seven were for other parameters such as iron, lead and turbidity.
- A statewide TMDL for mercury, based on fish consumption advisories, is in place covering over 1,500 waterbody segments.

DEP encourages local stakeholders to develop and implement alternative restoration plans to meet applicable state water quality standards at the earliest practical time. Once an alternative restoration plan is in place, water quality monitoring activities and projects follow a completion schedule to ensure progress towards water quality restoration. The iterative nature of the watershed management approach allows DEP to evaluate and track the effectiveness of management activities meeting water quality objectives over time.

Conclusion

The 2026 Integrated Water Quality Assessment Report demonstrates how Florida's water quality management process transforms data into action. By integrating DEP's regulatory framework through monitoring, assessment, and restoration, as well as leveraging the complementary strengths of the 305(b) and 303(d) programs, the state identifies and addresses complex and interconnected water quality challenges. This adaptive, science-based approach not only fulfills federal requirements but also protects Florida's waters for future generations. This report would not be possible without the monitoring efforts of organizations throughout the state, including state and local governments, universities, and volunteer groups who agree that our waters are a central part of our state's culture, heritage, and way of life.

Introduction

This report provides an overview of the status and overall condition of Florida's surface water and groundwater quality. Under the federal Clean Water Act (CWA), the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and its state partners have developed an integrated assessment to address water quality monitoring strategies, data quality assurance needs and data interpretation methodologies. Florida uses this Integrated Report process to report on whether water quality standards are being attained, document the availability of data for each waterbody segment, identify water quality trends and provide management information for setting priorities to protect and restore Florida's aquatic resources. The report must be submitted to EPA every two years and must meet the following requirements:

- Section 305(b) of the CWA requires states and other jurisdictions to submit water quality reports to EPA. These 305(b) reports describe surface water and groundwater quality and trends, the extent to which these waters are attaining their designated uses (such as drinking water and recreation) and any major impacts to these resources.

- Section 303(d) of the CWA also requires states to identify waters that are not supporting their designated uses, submit to EPA a list of these impaired waters (referred to as the 303(d) list) and develop TMDLs for them. A TMDL represents the maximum amount of a given pollutant that a waterbody can assimilate and still meet its designated uses.

- Section 314 of the CWA requires states to report on the status and trends of significant publicly owned lakes.

Federal guidance and requirements state that the following information should be provided:

- The extent to which the water quality of the state's waters provides for the protection and propagation of a balanced population of shellfish, fish and wildlife, and allows for recreational activities in and on the water.

- An estimate of the extent to which CWA control programs have improved or will improve water quality and recommendations for future actions.

- An estimate of the environmental, economic, and social costs and benefits needed to achieve CWA objectives and an estimate of the date for such achievements.

- A description of the nature and extent of nonpoint source pollution and recommendations needed to control each category of nonpoint sources.

- An assessment of the water quality of all publicly owned lakes, including lake trends, pollution control measures and publicly owned lakes with impaired uses.

Chapter 1: Issues of Environmental Interest and Water Quality Initiatives

The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) works with many different programs and agencies throughout the state to address issues and problems affecting surface water and groundwater quality. These responsibilities are implemented through a variety of activities, including planning, regulation, watershed management, the assessment and application of water quality standards, nonpoint source pollution management, ambient water quality monitoring, groundwater protection, educational programs, and land management. This chapter describes some ongoing water quality initiatives being undertaken primarily by DEP.

Updated Nutrient Basin Management Action Plans

Florida's primary mechanism for implementing total maximum daily loads (TMDLs) adopted through section 403.067, Florida Statutes (F.S.), is the basin management action plan (BMAP), which is a framework to promote projects and management strategies to restore water quality by reducing pollutant loading. The Florida Department of Environmental Protection's (DEP's Basin Management Action Plans web page contains additional details. BMAPs cannot be completed without significant input from all stakeholders, collaboration with local entities, and stakeholder commitment to implement restoration projects. Although each BMAP is unique and developed for a specific basin, all BMAPs include restoration projects and management strategies, implementation schedules and milestones, allocation or reduction requirements, funding strategies, tracking mechanisms, and extensive water quality monitoring networks.

BMAP implementation uses phased and adaptive management approach that continuously solicits cooperation and agreement from stakeholders on pollutant reduction assignments and allows for course corrections based on monitoring outcomes and emerging data. The foundation of all BMAPs comprises the water quality restoration projects that state and local entities commit to developing and completing. DEP, in cooperation with responsible stakeholders and partner agencies, annually reviews, updates, and assesses these projects to ensure progression towards established milestones. During the collaborative review process, responsible stakeholders may update and revise projects, and DEP may require additional restoration projects. BMAPs are enforceable as they are adopted by Secretarial Order and in accordance with sections 403.121, 403.141, and 403.161, F.S.

As required by section 403.0675, F.S., the 2016 legislation directed DEP to develop a Florida Statewide Annual Report for all BMAPs providing updates on the status of restoration actions. DEP prepares and submits this report to the Governor and Legislature annually by July 1 of each year. DEP has met this deadline in each of the last six years.

DEP completed a major milestone in the state's water quality restoration efforts by updating and adopting 28 nutrient BMAPs through a Secretarial Order issued on June 27, 2025[2]. These updates include requirements set forth in the Clean Waterways Act (Chapter 2020-150, Laws of Florida) and House Bill (HB) 1379 (Laws of Florida Chapter No. 2023-169), reflecting a strengthened and more accountable framework for nutrient reduction across the state.

This legislation strengthens water quality protections and BMAPs. It requires a list of projects that achieve five-year implementation milestones and meet TMDL allocations, a specific list of regional projects to achieve nutrient reductions established for agricultural nonpoint sources, and requires increased coordination with local governments, Water Management Districts (WMDs) and other stakeholders to identify projects. DEP's commitment to transparency and collaboration is reflected in the extensive outreach conducted during the update process, which included more than 60 public meetings and over 100 one-on-one meetings with BMAP stakeholders This dialogue was critical in aligning expectations and fostering buy-in for the BMAP updates.

Alongside regulatory changes, DEP has made substantial enhancements to its scientific and technical frameworks that support the BMAPs. Modeling and nutrient load estimate tools have been updated to improve the precision of nutrient source loading estimates and load allocation distribution. Further, multi-year efforts are underway across various BMAPs to develop or update existing watershed, hydrodynamic and water quality models. This work will provide the necessary technical support for potential updates to allocations to meet the TMDL and achieve the BMAP requirements.

In terms of funding and implementation strategy, DEP has restructured its grant programs to better support the updated BMAP priorities. The former Wastewater Grant Program has evolved into the broader Water Quality Improvement Grant Program. This expanded program now funds not only wastewater projects but also stormwater, agricultural, and regional initiatives, reflecting the multi-sector nature of nutrient pollution sources.

The 2025 BMAP updates represent a significant evolution in Florida’s water quality management framework, embedding clearer accountability, enhanced science, and stronger regulatory tools. DEP is committed to maintaining this momentum, ensuring that Florida’s watersheds are restored for the benefit of current and future generations.

Triennial Review of Water Quality Standards

DEP completed its 2024-2025 Triennial Review of state surface water quality standards, including revisions to Chapter 62-302, Chapter 62-303, and Rule 62-4.242, F.A.C. DEP held a virtual public workshop on September 10, 2024, and presented proposed rule revisions to the Environmental Regulation Commission (ERC) at a hearing held on September 25, 2025. The

[2] Several of the nutrient BMAPs were administratively challenged and are not currently in effect at the time of publication of this report. However, in every case the previously adopted BMAP is still in effect as are all statutory requirements. Interested parties can access the department’s BMAP webpage for information on the currently applicable BMAP for a given waterbody.

ERC members voted to approve all revisions proposed by DEP during this Triennial Review. Revisions were finalized through the state rulemaking process in November 2025 and are currently under review by EPA. The revisions updated Florida's water quality standards and assessment methodologies to better protect Florida's surface water resources by clarifying and refining existing rule language. Revisions also included streamlining the numeric nutrient criteria implementation document to maintain provisions considered by EPA to be water quality standards and focus on the implementation of the numeric nutrient standard for streams, addition of a total ammonia nitrogen (TAN) site specific alternative criteria (SSAC) for the Florida Power and Light (FPL) Martin County plant receiving waters, revisions to DEP's trend test assessment method, and addition of a planning list provision to list waters based on algal health alerts.

2024–2026 Total Maximum Daily Load Prioritization 2.0

Beginning in 2022, DEP implemented a refined "Prioritization 2.0" framework to guide TMDL work through 2032, allowing development of two-year work plans under a decade-scale strategy. Waters are selected for the TMDL priority list through a structured approach to identify those waters that are most suited for site-specific TMDL/BMAP solutions at the present time. The approach retains flexibility: some waters may instead be addressed via statewide TMDLs, through the development of alternative restoration plans, or other restoration paths, particularly when trend data or source studies suggest alternative strategies.

For the 2024–2026 cycle, DEP applied the Prioritization 2.0 screening metrics and numerical rankings across lakes, streams, estuaries, springs, and selected pollutants (nutrients, bacteria, copper) to draft its priority list. A public comment period was held through October 2024. The finalized list is intended to focus resources on waters with the highest potential for successful restoration via TMDL implementation, while preserving adaptability in response to new data or shifting conditions.

Chapter 2: Statewide Probabilistic and Trend Assessments

Chapter 2 fulfills the requirements of Clean Water Act (CWA) Section 305(b), which mandates a statewide, statistically representative assessment of water quality status and trends. It uses probabilistic and trend monitoring networks to provide a broad overview of Florida's water resources, focusing on statistical confidence and statewide/regional patterns. The results are used to assist in water-resource management and policy making by documenting the overall water quality, and water quality changes, of state water resources. They are not intended to identify specific impaired waters for regulatory action.

Background

Initiated in 2000, the DEP probabilistic Status Monitoring Network (Status Network) provides unbiased, cost-effective sampling and assessment of the state's water resources. Florida has adopted a probabilistic design so that the condition of the state's surface and groundwater resources can be estimated with known statistical confidence. Data produced by the Status Network fulfill CWA 305(b) reporting needs and complement CWA 303(d) reporting.

In addition, DEP has designed a Trend Monitoring Network (Trend Network) to monitor water quality changes over time in rivers, streams, canals, and aquifers (via wells). To achieve this goal, fixed locations are sampled at fixed intervals (monthly or quarterly). The Trend Network complements the Status Network by providing spatial and temporal information about water resources and potential changes from anthropogenic or natural influences, including extreme events (e.g., droughts and hurricanes).

Taking guidance from the USEPA document *Elements of a State Monitoring and Assessment Program* (USEPA 2003), DEP developed and annually updates the *Florida Watershed Monitoring Status and Trend Program Design Document* (DEP 2024b), which describes both monitoring networks.

Water Resources Monitored

The Status and/or Trend Monitoring Networks include the following four water resource categories (the *Design Document* contains additional details on each of these resources):

Groundwater (confined and unconfined aquifers)—Groundwater includes those portions of Florida's aquifers with the potential to supply potable water or affect the quality of current potable water supplies. It includes wells classified as F-I (Potable/Single Source)**:** Groundwater in a single-source aquifer, typically surficial, with total dissolved solids (TDS) <3,000) mg/L), G-I (Potable/Single Source): Groundwater in a single-source aquifer with TDS <3,000 mg/L), and G-II (Potable): Groundwater in aquifers with TDS <10,000 mg/L that are not classified as F-I or G-I) in Chapter 62-520, F.A.C., and does not include wells tapping groundwater that lie

directly within or beneath a permitted facility's zone of discharge and water influenced by deep well injection.

Rivers and streams—Rivers and streams include linear waterbodies with perennial flow, defined as waters of the state under Chapters 373 and 403, F.S.

Canals (excluding drainage and irrigation ditches as defined below)—Canals include man-made linear waterbodies that are waters of the state. Subsection 403.803(2), F.S., provides the following definitions: A canal is a trench, the bottom of which is normally covered by water, with the upper edges of its two sides normally above water. Drainage and irrigation ditches are man-made trenches dug for the purpose of draining water from the land, or for transporting water for use on the land, and are not built for navigational purposes.

Lakes (Status Monitoring Network only)—Lakes, for purposes of the Status Network, include natural bodies of standing water and reservoirs that are waters of the state and are designated as lakes and ponds on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) National Hydrography Dataset (NHD). This category does not include many types of artificially created waterbodies, or streams/rivers impounded for agricultural use or private water supply.

DEP does not use the Status or Trend Monitoring Network to monitor estuaries, wetlands, or marine waters.

Summary of Status Network Surface Water Results

Introduction

DEP samples the Status Network to report on surface water resource conditions for the entire state. This section summarizes the statewide results of the combined 2022-2024 assessments. Rather than conducting analyses on individual years, three years of data are aggregated to provide increased confidence in statewide water resource assessments and data sufficiency for regional water resource assessments. The Status Network analysis protocols are provided in the document *Data Analysis Protocols for the Status Network* (DEP 2025).

DEP uses the Status Network to assess the water quality of flowing waters (rivers, streams, canals) and lakes (large lakes and small lakes). **Table 2.1** summarizes the miles of flowing waters, and the acres and numbers of lakes, for the waters assessed. The measurements for these resources are specific to the Status Network and may vary from those identified in other chapters of this report.

Approximately 15 samples were collected annually from each resource, in each of six reporting units (zones). The zones correspond to the state's five water management district (WMD) boundaries, with the South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD) divided into eastern and western regions (DEP 2024b, p. 14).

Table 2.1. Summary of surface water resources assessed by the Status Network's probabilistic monitoring, 2022-2024

Note: The estimates in the table do not include coastal or estuarine waters. These calculations are from the 1:24,000 NHD.

Waterbody Type	Assessed
Flowing Waters (Combined Rivers, Streams, & Canals)	20016 miles / 32212 kilometers
Lakes (Combined Large Lakes and Small Lakes)	3243 lakes (966348 acres / 391067 hectares)

The indicators selected for surface water reporting include total phosphorus (TP), total nitrogen (TN), dissolved oxygen (DO), chlorophyll *a*, *Escherichia coli* bacteria, pH, and total ammonia nitrogen (TAN). Additionally, a combined metric (NPO) based on whether, or not, each flowing water, or lake, site had at least one failure of the TN, TP, and DO thresholds, was included in the analysis. This indicator is used to provide an estimate of the percentage of the water resource potentially impacted by eutrophication.

Tables 2.2a through **2.2d** summarize the indicators and their threshold values. The *Design Document* (DEP 2024b) describes the legislation from which the indicator thresholds were derived and contains a complete list of indicators used in the Status Monitoring Network.

The diversity of Florida's aquatic ecosystems results in large natural variation in some water quality parameters. For example, surface waters dominated by groundwater inflows or flows from wetland areas may have naturally lower DO levels, and many streams with high tannins have naturally low pH.

Table 2.2a. Nutrient thresholds used to assess river, stream, and canal resources

mg/L = Milligrams per liter; TP = Total phosphorus; TN = Total nitrogen
[1] The nutrient thresholds for rivers, streams, and canals depend on the nutrient region (Figure 2.1).
[2] Not applied as criteria, but rather as a threshold used to estimate the impairment of state waters. These thresholds are used in the analysis of Status Monitoring Network data, based on single samples. The analysis and representation of these data are not intended to infer verified impairment, as defined in Chapter 62-303, F.A.C; or non-attainment of the numeric nutrient standard for streams, as defined in paragraph 62-302.531(2)(c), F.A.C.
[3] Not applicable; no numeric threshold. The narrative criterion in paragraph 62-302.530(48)(b), F.A.C., applies.

Nutrient Region[1]	TP Threshold[2] (mg/L)	TN Threshold[2] (mg/L)	Designated Use
Panhandle West	≤ 0.06	≤ 0.67	Aquatic Life
Panhandle East	≤ 0.18	≤ 1.03	Aquatic Life
North Central	≤ 0.30	≤ 1.87	Aquatic Life
Peninsula	≤ 0.12	≤ 1.54	Aquatic Life
West Central	≤ 0.49	≤ 1.65	Aquatic Life
South Florida	N/A[3]	N/A[3]	Aquatic Life

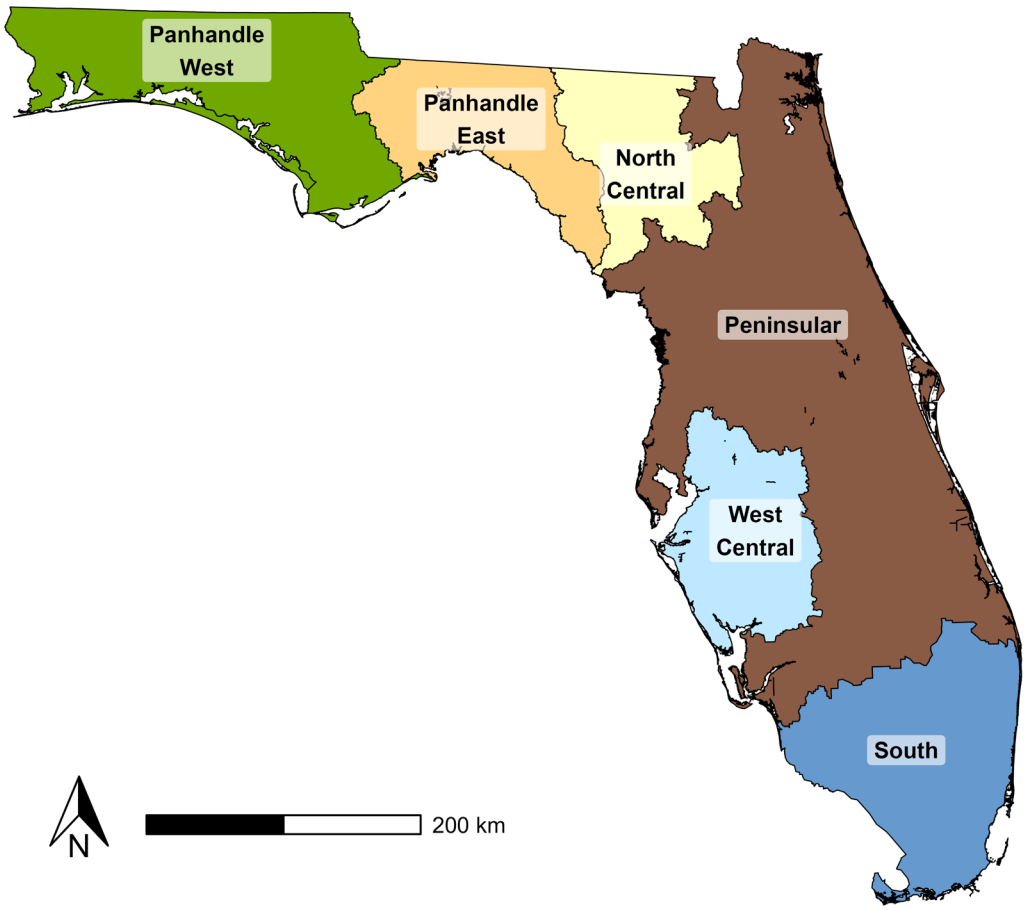

Figure 2.1. Nutrient regions for river, stream, and canal resources

Table 2.2b. Nutrient thresholds used to assess lake resources

PCU = Platinum cobalt units; $CaCO_3$ = Calcium carbonate; µg/L = Micrograms per liter; mg/L = Milligrams per liter; TP = Total phosphorus; TN = Total nitrogen

[1]Not applied as criteria, but rather as a threshold used to estimate the impairment of state waters. These thresholds are used in the analysis of Status Monitoring Network data, based on single samples, and using the maximum TN and TP threshold values for each lake color and alkalinity grouping. The analysis and representation of these data are not intended to infer verified impairment, as defined in Chapter 62-303, F.A.C.

[2]For lakes with color > 40 PCU in the West Central Nutrient Region (Figure 2.1), the TP threshold is ≤ 0.49 mg/L.

Lake Color and Alkalinity	Chlorophyll *a* Threshold[1] (µg/L)	TP Threshold[1] (mg/L)	TN Threshold[1] (mg/L)	Designated Use
Color > 40 PCU	≤ 20	≤ 0.16[2]	≤ 2.23	Aquatic Life
Color ≤ 40 PCU and Alkalinity > 20 mg/L $CaCO_3$	≤ 20	≤ 0.09	≤ 1.91	Aquatic Life
Color ≤ 40 PCU and Alkalinity ≤ 20 mg/L $CaCO_3$	≤ 6	≤ 0.03	≤ 0.93	Aquatic Life

Table 2.2c. DO thresholds used to assess surface water resources

DO = Dissolved oxygen.
[1]The DO threshold for lakes, rivers, streams, and canals depends on the bioregion (Figure 2.2).
[2]Not applied as criteria, but rather as a threshold used to estimate the impairment of state waters. These thresholds are used in the analysis of Status Monitoring Network data, based on single samples. The analysis and representation of these data are not intended to infer verified impairment, as defined in chapter 62-303, F.A.C.

Bioregion[1]	DO Threshold[2] (% saturation)	Designated Use
Panhandle	≥ 67	Aquatic Life
Big Bend	≥ 34	Aquatic Life
Northeast	≥ 34	Aquatic Life
Peninsula	≥ 38	Aquatic Life
Everglades	≥ 38	Aquatic Life

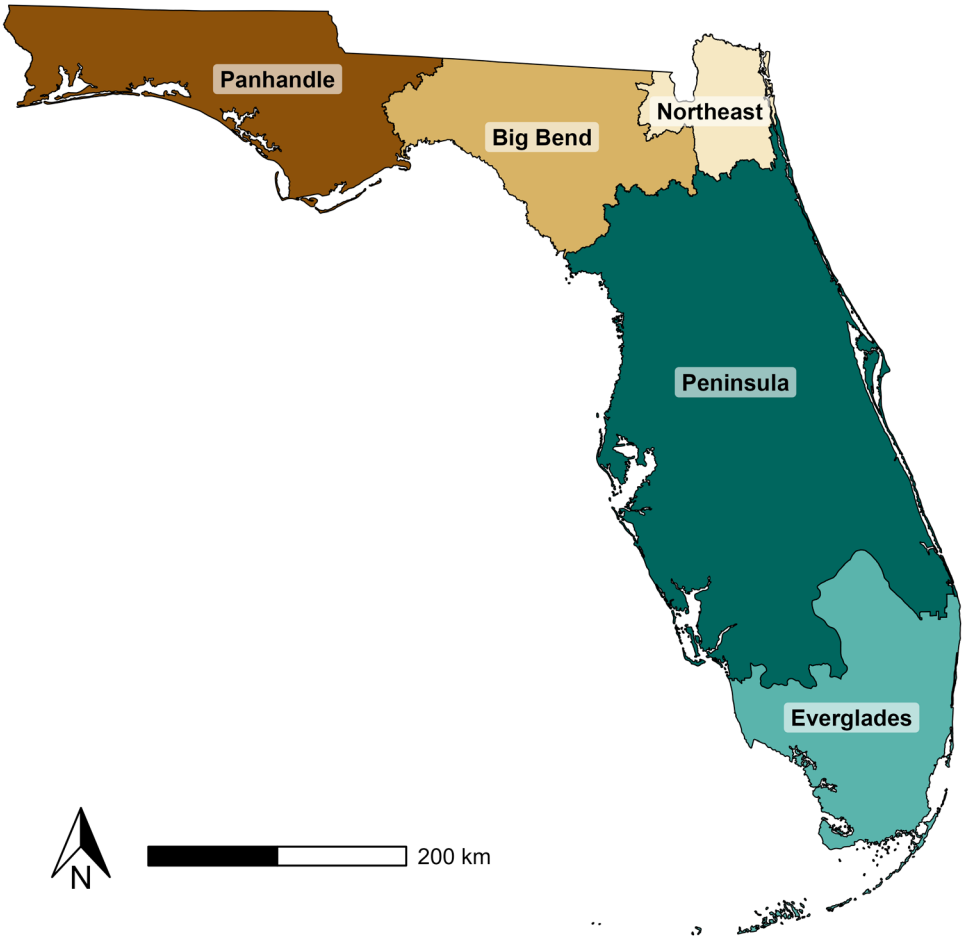

Figure 2.2. Bioregions for lake, river, and stream resources

Table 2.2d. Additional indicators for aquatic life and recreation use with water quality thresholds

E. coli = *Escherichia coli*; µg/L = Micrograms per liter; mL = Milliliters, pH = potential of hydrogen; su = Standard units; TAN = Total ammonia nitrogen; HA = Habitat Assessment
[1]Not criteria, but rather a threshold used to estimate the impairment of state waters. [2]HA scores below this level indicate poor or marginal habitat which will likely cause stream condition index failures – refer to Stream Condition Index Stressor Identification study p 15 (DEP 2020).
These thresholds are used in the analysis of Status Monitoring Network data, based on single samples. The analysis and representation of these data are not intended to infer verified impairment, as defined in Chapter 62-303, F.A.C. The chlorophyll thresholds apply to rivers, streams, and canals only. The HA scores apply to rivers and streams only. Table 2.2b lists chlorophyll criteria for lakes.
[3]Chapter 62-302, F.A.C.

Indicator/Aquatic Life and Recreation Use (Surface Water)	Threshold
Chlorophyll *a*[1]	≤ 20 µg/L
E. coli	≤ 410 colonies/100 mL
pH	≥ 6, ≤ 8.5 su
TAN	See DEP's Ammonia Criteria[3]
HA[2]	HA score ≥ 80

Results for Flowing Waters and Lakes

The following pages present the statewide surface water Status Network results for flowing waters and lakes. **Figures 2.3** and **2.4** show sample site locations for each surface water resource. **Table 2.3a** explains the terms used in the statewide summary tables. **Tables 2.3b** and **2.3c** list statewide results for each indicator by resource. Regional results for each zone are presented in Appendix A. Statewide and regional summaries of water quality for individual water resources assessed (rivers, streams, canals, large lakes, and small lakes) are available through the Status Network Water Quality Report Cards.

Table 2.3a. Explanation of terms used in Tables 2.3b and 2.3c

Term	Explanation
Analyte	Indicators chosen to assess condition of waters of state.
Target Population	Estimate of actual extent of resource from which threshold results were calculated. Excludes % of waters determined to not fit definition of resource type.
Number of Samples	Number of samples used for statistical analysis.
% Meeting Threshold	Estimate of target population percentage that meets specific indicator's threshold value.
Meeting Threshold 95% Confidence Bounds (CB)	Upper and lower bounds for 95% confidence of % meeting specific indicator's threshold value.
Assessment Period	Duration of probabilistic survey sampling event.

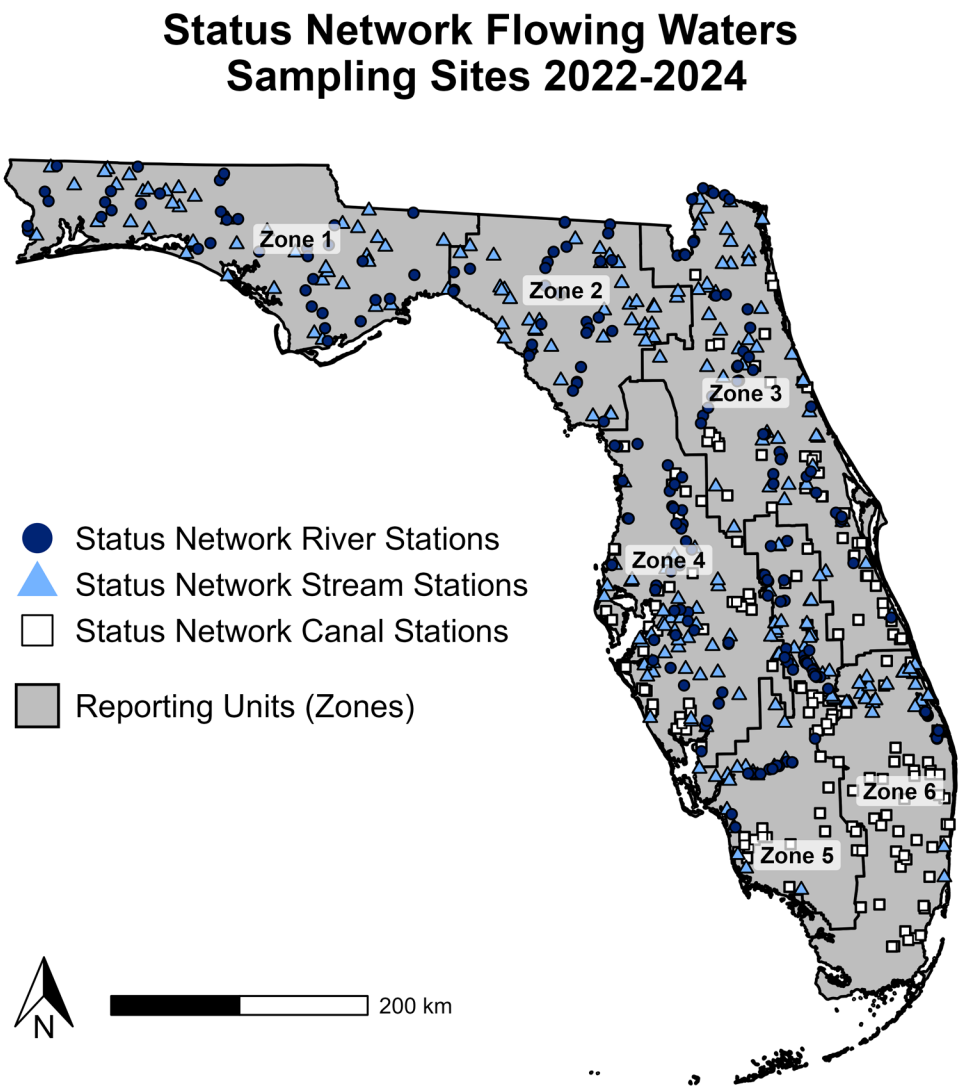

Figure 2.3. Statewide Status Network flowing waters sampling locations

Table 2.3b. Statewide percentage of flowing waters meeting threshold values for indicators calculated using probabilistic monitoring design

CB = Confidence bounds; TN = Total Nitrogen; TP = Total Phosphorus; DO = Dissolved Oxygen; NPO = combined metric (meeting thresholds for three indicators: TN, TP, DO); TAN = Total Ammonia Nitrogen; CHL = Chlorophyll *a*; pH = potential of hydrogen; EC = *Escherichia coli; HA = Habitat Assessment*

[1]Of the 110 pH threshold failures, 105 were below the threshold and 5 were above the threshold.

[2]Habitat Assessment not applicable to canals.

Analyte	Target Population (miles)	Number of Samples	% Meeting Threshold	Meeting Threshold 95% CB	Assessment Period
TN	20016	615	71.5	66.1-76.9	2022-2024
TP	20016	615	82.3	79.3-85.2	2022-2024
DO	20016	681	79.1	74.6-83.7	2022-2024
NPO	20016	615	51.5	45.7-57.4	2022-2024
TAN	20016	681	100	100	2022-2024
CHL	20016	673	93.5	92.2-94.9	2022-2024
pH[1]	20016	681	69.7	64.1-75.3	2022-2024
EC	20016	669	73.6	68.9-78.4	2022-2024
HA[2]	17657	453	89.3	85.7-92.9	2022-2024

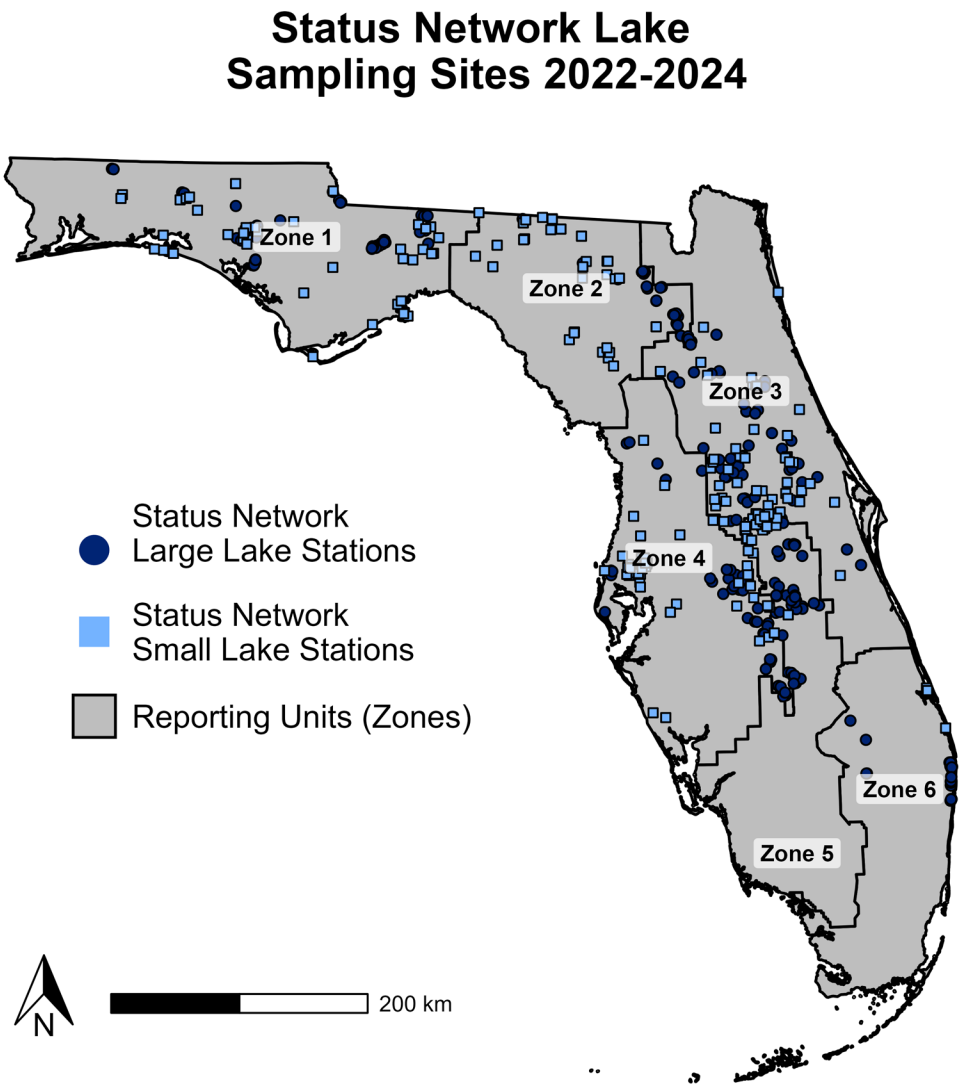

Figure 2.4. Statewide Status Network lake sampling locations

Table 2.3c. Statewide percentage of lakes meeting threshold values for indicators calculated using probabilistic monitoring design

CB = Confidence bounds; TN = Total Nitrogen; TP = Total Phosphorus; DO = Dissolved Oxygen; NPO = combined metric (meeting thresholds for three indicators: TN, TP, DO); TAN = Total Ammonia Nitrogen; CHL = Chlorophyll *a*; pH = potential of hydrogen; EC = *Escherichia coli*.
[1]Of the 173 pH threshold failures, 112 were below the threshold and 61 were above the threshold.

Analyte	Target Population (acres)	Number of Samples	% Meeting Threshold	Meeting Threshold 95% CB	Assessment Period
TN	966348	486	94.3	91.9-96.6	2022-2024
TP	966348	487	64.6	62.5-66.6	2022-2024
DO	966348	487	99.1	98.6-99.7	2022-2024
NPO	966348	486	60.6	58.0-63.1	2022-2024
TAN	966348	485	100	100	2022-2024
CHL	966348	485	26.6	23.0-30.3	2022-2024
pH[1]	966348	485	61.7	39.7-83.7	2022-2024
EC	966348	475	100	100	2022-2024

Sediment Quality Evaluation

BACKGROUND

From the five Status Network surface water resource categories, DEP selected large and small lakes for sediment contaminant evaluation, since lakes integrate runoff within watersheds. Sediment contaminants such as metals, pesticides, and excess nutrients come from upland runoff and discharges, organic decomposition, and atmospheric deposition. DEP has no established sediment criteria or standards, but DEP does use scientifically defensible thresholds (guidelines) to evaluate Florida sediments. DEP freshwater sediment guidelines are based on a weight-of-evidence approach based on studies containing paired sediment chemistry and biological responses from benthic organisms (*Development and Evaluation of Numerical Sediment Quality Assessment Guidelines for Florida Inland Waters* (MacDonald Environmental Sciences and USGS 2003)). The weight-of-evidence approach created two guidelines for each contaminant: a lower guideline, the threshold effects concentration (TEC), and a higher guideline, the probable effects concentration (PEC). A value below the TEC indicates a low probability of harm to sediment-dwelling organisms. Conversely, sediment values above the PEC have a high probability of biological harm. **Table 2.4a** lists the PEC for each metal analyzed.

Table 2.4a. DEP freshwater sediment PEC threshold for metals

mg/kg = Milligrams per kilogram

Metal	PEC (mg/kg)
Arsenic	33.0
Cadmium	5.0
Chromium	110.0
Copper	150.0
Silver	2.2
Nickel	49.0
Lead	130.0
Mercury	1.1
Zinc	460.0

SEDIMENT EVALUATION FOR LAKES

Staff collected sediment samples from a total of 471 lake sites from 2022 to 2024 (224 from small lakes and 247 from large lakes.) Samples were analyzed for certain abundant metals (aluminum and iron) and a suite of trace metals. **Table 2.4b** lists the statewide results. Regional results for each zone are presented in Appendix A. Statewide and regional summaries of sediment sample results for individual water resources assessed (large lakes and small lakes) are available through the Status Network Water Quality Report Cards.

Table 2.4b. Statewide percentage of lakes meeting PEC values, 2022-2024

CB = Confidence bounds; Ag = Silver; As = Arsenic; Cd = Cadmium; Cr = Chromium; Cu = Copper; Hg = Mercury; Ni = Nickel; Pb = Lead; Zn = Zinc; Met = combined metric (not exceeding PEC thresholds for any of the following nine indicators: Ag, As, Cd, Cr, Cu, Hg, Ni, Pb, Zn)

Analyte	Target Population (acres)	Number of Samples	% Meeting Threshold	Meeting Threshold 95% CB	Assessment Period
Ag	966348	470	100	100	2022-2024
As	966348	470	99.3	98.0-100.0	2022-2024
Cd	966348	470	100	100	2022-2024
Cr	966348	470	99.7	99.3-100.0	2022-2024
Cu	966348	470	99.2	98.1-100.0	2022-2024
Hg	966348	471	100	100	2022-2024
Ni	966348	470	99.1	97.6-100.0	2022-2024
Pb	966348	470	99.0	97.8-100.0	2022-2024
Zn	966348	470	100	100	2022-2024
Met	966348	471	97.0	94.7-99.4	2022-2024

Discussion of Flowing Waters and Lakes

The water quality results provided in **Tables 2.3b** and **2.3c** indicate that for recreational usage and aquatic life support, Florida's flowing waters and lakes show indications of nutrient enrichment that may affect water quality. This is evidenced by the results for TN, TP, and the response variables DO and chlorophyll *a*. A notable difference between the water resources is that approximately 26.6% of the total lake area is inferred to pass the chlorophyll *a* threshold for lakes, whereas 93.5% of flowing water miles are inferred to pass the chlorophyll *a* threshold for fresh surface waters. Chlorophyll *a* in lakes had the lowest threshold passing percentage for aquatic life support among all surface water indicators reported. Concerning bacteria, there is a distinct difference between flowing waters' and lakes' results, with lakes showing no threshold failures, and 73.6% of flowing waters expected to pass the threshold with a 95% confidence bounds of 68.9 - 78.4%.

The department is addressing these water quality challenges through the development and implementation of basin management action plans (BMAPs), alternative restoration plans (ARPs), and total maximum daily loads (TMDLs). For more information on these types of restoration plans, refer to Chapters 3 and 4 of this document.

Metals results from lakes indicate that sediment quality is generally good for aquatic life support. An inspection of the indicators listed in **Table 2.4b** shows that < 1% of lake area is expected to have PEC exceedances for each of the individual metal indicators. Small lakes' sediment quality is typically worse than that of large lakes, as small lakes are affected more by sedimentation simply because of the higher lake-shore-to-lake-area ratio. In peninsular Florida, lakes also often have algae blooms or excessive nuisance vegetation, which in turn prompt the application of copper-based aquatic herbicides by property owners.

Summary of Status Network Groundwater Results

Introduction

DEP has monitored groundwater quality since 1986 in both confined and unconfined aquifers. The Status Network groundwater monitoring program uses a probabilistic monitoring design to estimate confined and unconfined aquifer water quality across the state. This estimate, by necessity, is based on well sampling representing both aquifer types. These wells include private, public, monitoring, and agricultural irrigation wells. Rather than conducting analyses on individual years, three years of data were aggregated to provide increased confidence in the results of statewide water resource assessments and data sufficiency for regional water resource assessments. The Status Network analysis protocols are provided in the document *Data Analysis Protocols for the Status Network* (DEP 2025).

The assessment period for this report is January 2022 through December 2024. **Table 2.5** lists the groundwater indicators used in the analyses and their drinking water standards (thresholds). Analytes include fluoride, arsenic, cadmium, chromium, lead, nitrate+nitrite (NOx), sodium, and total coliform bacteria, all of which are threats to drinking water quality.

Table 2.5. Status Network physical/other indicators for potable water supply for groundwater with water quality thresholds

mg/L = Milligrams per liter; µg/L = Micrograms per liter; mL = Milliliter; N = Nitrogen; MPN = most probable number.
[1] Thresholds noted in Table 2.5 are Maximum Contamination Levels of Primary Drinking Water Standards as defined in 62-550, F.A.C.

Indicator	Threshold for Potable Water Supply (Groundwater)[1]
Fluoride	≤ 4 mg/L
Arsenic	≤ 10 µg/L
Cadmium	≤ 5 µg/L
Chromium	≤ 100 µg/L
Lead	≤ 15 µg/L
Nitrate+Nitrite	≤ 10 mg/L as N
Sodium	≤ 160 mg/L
Total Coliform Bacteria	≤ 4 counts (MPN)/100 mL

Results for Confined and Unconfined Aquifers

The following pages present the statewide groundwater Status Network results for confined and unconfined aquifers. **Figure 2.5** shows the sampling site locations for both groundwater resources. **Table 2.6a** explains the terms used in the statewide summary tables. **Tables 2.6b** and **2.6c** list the statewide results for each indicator by aquifer resource. Statewide and regional summaries of water quality results for both confined aquifers and unconfined aquifers are available through the Status Network Water Quality Report Cards.

Table 2.6a. Legend for terms used in Tables 2.6b and 2.6c

CB = Confidence bounds

Term	Explanation
Analyte	Indicators chosen to base assessment of condition of waters of state.
Target Population	Total number of wells in list frames from which inferences were calculated. Excludes % of wells that were determined not to fit definition of resource.
Number of Samples	Number of samples used for statistical analysis.
% Meeting Threshold	Estimate of target population percentage that meets specific indicator's threshold value.
Meeting Threshold 95% CB	Upper and lower bounds for 95% confidence of % meeting specific indicator's threshold value.
Assessment Period	Duration of probabilistic survey's sampling event.

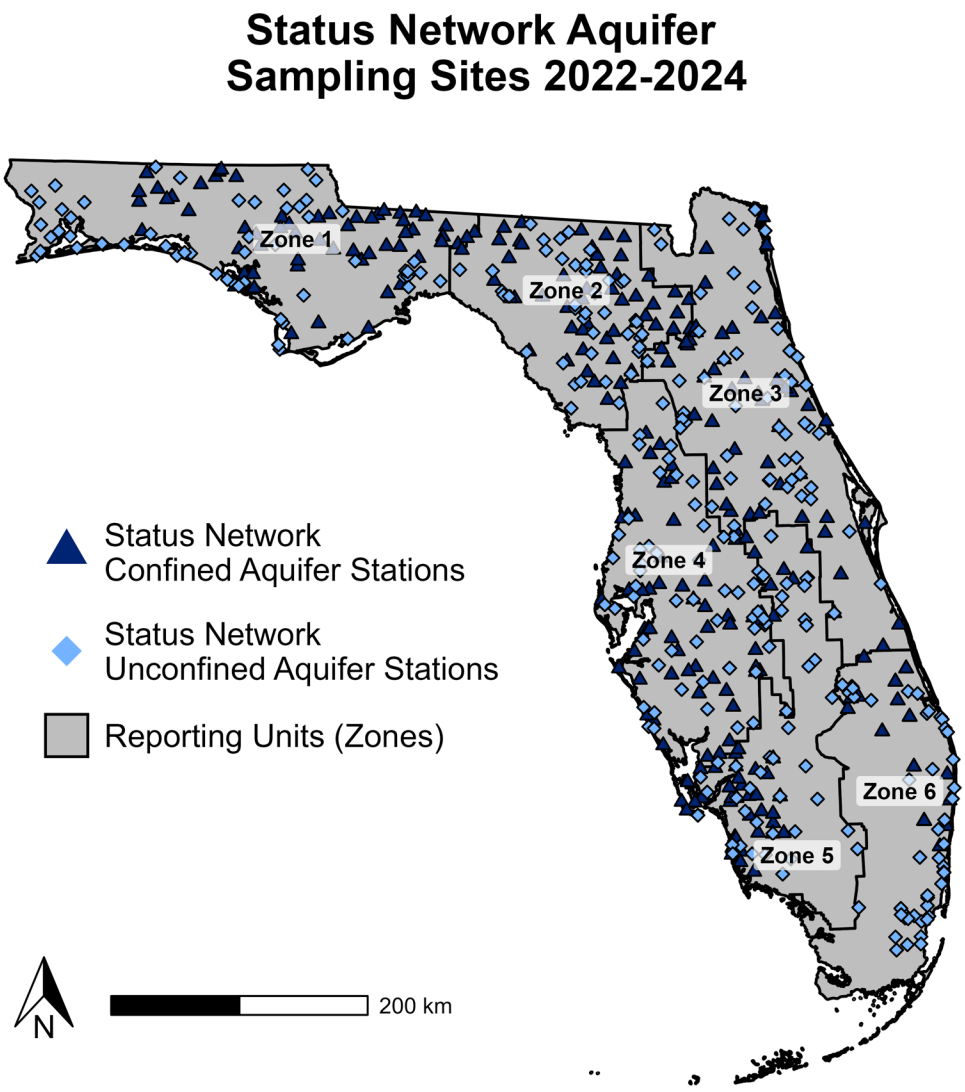

Figure 2.5. Statewide Status Network aquifer sampling locations

Table 2.6b. Statewide percentage of confined aquifer wells expected to meet threshold values for indicators calculated using probabilistic monitoring design

CB = Confidence bounds; As = Arsenic; Cd = Cadmium; Cr = Chromium; Pb = Lead; NOx = Nitrate+Nitrite; Na = Sodium; F = Fluoride; TC = Total Coliform

Analyte	Target Population (# of wells)	Number of Samples	% Meeting Threshold	Meeting Threshold 95% CB	Assessment Period
As	15126	331	98.1	96.2-100.0	2022-2024
Cd	15126	331	100	100	2022-2024
Cr	15126	331	100	100	2022-2024
Pb	15126	331	99.6	99.1-100.0	2022-2024
NOx	15126	330	99.8	99.4-100.0	2022-2024
Na	15126	331	97.2	96.5-98.0	2022-2024
F	15126	331	100	100	2022-2024
TC	15126	258	81.7	75.6-87.9	2022-2024

Table 2.6c. Statewide percentage of unconfined aquifer wells expected to meet threshold values for indicators calculated using probabilistic monitoring design

CB = Confidence bounds; As = Arsenic; Cd = Cadmium; Cr = Chromium; Pb = Lead; NOx = Nitrate+Nitrite; Na = Sodium; F = Fluoride; TC = Total Coliform

Analyte	Target Population (# of wells)	Number of Samples	% Meeting Threshold	Meeting Threshold 95% CB	Assessment Period
As	22213	325	99.1	98.3-99.9	2022-2024
Cd	22213	325	100	99.9-100.0	2022-2024
Cr	22213	325	100	100	2022-2024
Pb	22213	325	99.3	98.8-99.9	2022-2024
NOx	22213	325	98.4	97.0-99.8	2022-2024
Na	22213	325	99.2	98.9-99.6	2022-2024
F	22213	325	100	100	2022-2024
TC	22213	309	75.0	63.8-86.2	2022-2024

Discussion of Confined and Unconfined Aquifers

Water quality results indicate that Florida's potable groundwater is in generally good condition, with all drinking water indicators showing greater than 90% passing values statewide, except for total coliform bacteria. For total coliform, 81.7% of confined aquifer wells and 75% of unconfined aquifer wells are expected to pass the total coliform threshold. Florida's groundwater and surface water are highly interconnected. Therefore, groundwater entering surface water systems may trigger failures of aquatic life support indicators, especially DO and the nutrients

TN and TP.

Water Quality Trend Detection

Background

Trend tests can be categorized into those using data collected throughout a single time period (monotonic trends) and those comparing data collected in two or more nonoverlapping time periods (step trends) (Helsel et. al. 2020). DEP uses the following methods for trend detection in these categories:

Monotonic — Seasonal Kendall (SK) test for individual station water quality indicator trend detection.
Monotonic — Regional Kendall (RKT) test for regional water quality indicator trend detection.
Step — Change Analysis (CHAN) for statewide water quality indicator trend detection.
Step — Mann-Whitney (MW) test for regional water quality indicator trend detection.

Summary of Trend Network SK Analysis and Status Network Statewide CHAN Analysis

DEP's Trend Network consists of fixed sites, with surface water and unconfined aquifer stations sampled monthly and confined aquifer stations sampled quarterly. Using the SK, DEP conducts trend analyses every four years for each station. As of August 2023, 47 of the 78 Surface Water Trend Network stations have co-located USGS, SJRWMD, or SFWMD gauge stations allowing for flow adjustments. All of the Surface Water Trend Network stations and 49 of the 51 Groundwater Trend Network stations have sufficient data for SK analyses. The most recent SK analyses included data collected from November 1998 through December 2022 for surface water and January 2009 through December 2022 for groundwater. SK results are available through the Trend Network Water Quality Report Cards.

DEP used the SK test for analyses at individual surface water and groundwater Trend Network sites primarily because it is a nonparametric test (no underlying data distribution assumptions) and addresses serial correlation effects (biases caused by errors associated with a given time period carrying over into future time periods). For statewide trends, the effects of both serial and spatial correlation must be addressed. To accommodate these needs, DEP used Status Network monitoring data to compare summarized data from one time period (early) with those from another, non-overlapping time period (late). This methodology, called change analysis (CHAN), is described in Dumelle et. al. (2023). Using CHAN, DEP conducts statewide trend analyses every four years for each of the seven water resources monitored as part of the Status Network. DEP's 2024 Integrated Report (2024a) contains the most recent CHAN results.

DEP's SK and CHAN trend analysis protocols are provided in the document *WMS Data Analysis Procedures for Trend Assessments* (DEP 2024c). For SK and CHAN tests, statistical significance

is defined as the probability of rejecting the null hypothesis of no change (probability value [p-value]) is < 5%.

Examination of Regionwide Trends for Florida's Estuaries

The DEP examined the feasibility of using 'found' data for the determination of estuarine water quality trends in each of the department's 28 estuarine numeric nutrient regions (62-302.530(47)(b), F.A.C.). "Found" data refers to pre-existing data that was not originally collected for the specific purpose of the current analysis but can be repurposed to provide insights into environmental trends.

Statewide estuarine water quality data for chlorophyll *a*, TN, nitrate+nitrite (NOx), total Kjeldahl nitrogen (TKN), TP, temperature, and salinity were extracted from the department's enterprise database, the Watershed Information Network (WIN). These data were collected by 63 data providers from many different projects with a broad range of objectives. Using found data from a wide variety of data providers and analytical laboratories presented challenges for data analysis including inconsistent sampling frequencies between stations and a wide range of method detection limits (MDLs) for each analyte.

After performing data extraction and data cleanup, it was determined that there were insufficient data to perform trend analysis for all analytes of interest in all estuarine regions. Essentially all estuarine regions had insufficient data for analyte-specific RKT analysis. This was mainly due to each region not having an adequate number of stations with a period of record of at least 10 years (Helsel and Frans 2006). The MW step trend test was then attempted on two time periods, 2017-2020 vs 2021-2024, using data aggregated by region-year-season-analyte combinations. However, serial autocorrelation and spatial autocorrelation were unable to be addressed by this analysis methodology.

A major challenge for the supplemental analysis of regional estuary trends was the lack of a consistent statewide monitoring strategy for this water resource. As WIN is a relatively new database, initiated in 2017, increasing coordination among data providers and encouraging data providers to load estuary monitoring data to WIN may help to fill these data gaps for future trend analyses. Increasing the number of monitoring locations with long-term (> 10 years) data availability and encouraging long-term monitoring efforts in all regions would provide opportunity for use of monotonic trend analysis methods, such as the RKT.

Chapter 3: Designated Use Support in Surface Waters

Designated Use Support in Surface Waters

Chapter 3 addresses CWA Section 303(d) and DEP's Identification of Impaired Surface Waters Rule (IWR), which require the identification and listing of specific waterbody segments that do not meet water quality standards. This chapter uses targeted, site-specific data and regulatory assessment methodologies to determine designated use support, impairment status, and restoration needs for individual waterbodies. The results directly inform regulatory actions such as TMDL development and restoration planning.

Specifically, Chapter 3 summarizes the state's designated use support determinations and results based on surface water quality assessments performed under the IWR, Chapter 62-303, F.A.C. This chapter explains DEP's watershed management approach and framework for evaluating surface water quality and details the methodology for evaluating designated use attainment. This report summarizes results for those assessments performed through 2024, for the entire state. **Appendix B** lists 436 Class III recreational lakes that are impaired, that already have a TMDL, a TMDL is under development, or requires a TMDL.

Based on the data available at the time of most recent assessment, DEP assessed 4,252 waterbody segments and found 2,230 were not attaining standards (not including Mercury (in fish tissue) impairments covered under the statewide TMDL for mercury). Of these impairments, 1,360 segments require the development of TMDLs. The most frequently identified causes of impairment were dissolved oxygen, nutrients, fecal indicator bacteria (FIB), metals, and biology. The different causes of impairment are described in more detail in **Table 3.4** and include a summary of counts by waterbody type.

Background

Section 303(c) of the Clean Water Act (CWA) requires that water quality standards established by the states and tribes include appropriate designated uses to be achieved and protected for jurisdictional waters. The CWA also establishes the national goal of "fishable and swimmable" for all waters wherever that goal is attainable. The phrase **"fishable and swimmable"** under the Clean Water Act refers to the national goal that U.S. waters should be maintained at a quality suitable for the protection and propagation of fish, shellfish, and wildlife, and for recreation in and on the water. In practical terms, this means waterbodies should be clean enough to support aquatic life and safe for human activities like swimming and boating without posing health risks. **Table 3.1** lists the use support categories evaluated under IWR assessments. The designated uses of a given waterbody are established using the surface water quality classification system in Rule 62-302.400, F.A.C**.** The categories in **Table 3.1** correspond hierarchically to the surface water classifications and the designated uses support

are further discussed in detail below.

Table 3.1. Designated Use Support Categories for Surface Waters in Florida

Designated Use Category Evaluated by Assessments Performed under the IWR	Applicable Surface Water Classification
Aquatic Life Use	Class I, II, III, III-Limited
Primary Contact and Recreation	Class I, II, Ill, III-Limited
Fish and Shellfish Consumption	Class I, II, III, III-Limited
Drinking Water	Class I
Protection of Human Health	Class I, II, III, III-Limited

DEP assesses the health of surface waters through the implementation of the IWR (Chapter 62- 303, F.A.C.). The rule authorized DEP to develop and implement an assessment methodology to assess water quality and determine whether individual surface waters are impaired (i.e., that do not attain water quality standards) under ambient conditions. The IWR is used in conjunction with the state's Surface Water Quality Standards (Chapter 62-302, F.A.C.), as well as in the *Implementation of Florida's Numeric Nutrient Standards, April 2013* and Quality Assurance Rule (Chapter 62-160, F.A.C.), which outlines the sample collection and analysis procedures.

DEP divided Florida's waterbodies into discrete segments for the purpose of assessment and restoration that are applicable to the IWR. The unique waterbody identification units, referred to as WBIDs (WaterBody IDentification), are assessed for impairment based on individual parameters and then placed into one of the five major assessment categories or their subcategories. DEP uses EPA's multicategory, integrated reporting guidance to report use support status. **Table 3.2** lists the state's assessment categories for waterbodies or waterbody segments used in this Integrated Report.

Section 303(d) of the CWA requires states to identify and list waters that do not meet applicable water quality standards. DEP assesses the state's surface waters through the implementation of a Biennial Assessment, under which all basins in Florida are assessed every two years. Through the Biennial Assessment, all assessments in the state have the same assessment period and use consistent application of applicable water quality criteria. The impairment analysis is done based on the best available information, and an updated 303(d) assessment, including revisions to the impaired waters list for the entire state is published for public review and comment every two years. DEP assesses individual basins, identifies impaired waters requiring the development of TMDLs, and works with local stakeholders to develop

alternative restoration plans (such as Reasonable Assurance Plans [RAP] and Pollutant Reduction Plans [PRP]) and basin management action plans (BMAPs) to restore water quality. More information on DEP's implementation of alternative restoration plans is outlined in Chapter 4 and BMAPs in the Statewide Annual Report (STAR).

As part of the assessment process, DEP uses all available data in Florida's Storage and Retrieval (STORET) Database, Watershed information Network (WIN) Database, the successor to Florida STORET, and USGS. WIN, Florida STORET and the Statewide Biological Database (SBIO) are the primary sources for assessment data, but external bioassessment data are also an important source. For assessments performed for the current assessment period, 60% of the data used came from Florida STORET, 38% came from WIN, and approximately 2% came from other sources.

Table 3.2 Assessment Categories for Waterbodies or Waterbody Segments Used in the 2026 Integrated Report

Note: The TMDLs are established only for impairments caused by pollutants. For purposes of the IWR assessment, pollutants are chemical and biological constituents, introduced by humans into a waterbody, that may result in pollution (water quality impairment). Other causes of pollution, such as the physical alteration of a waterbody (e.g., canals, dams, and ditches) are not linked to specific pollutants.

RAP = reasonable assurance plan; ARP = alternative restoration plan; TMDL = total maximum daily load; IWR = Impaired Surface Waters Rule; BMAP = basin management action plan; EPA = U.S. Environmental Protection Agency; DO = dissolved oxygen

Category	Description	Comments
1	Indicates that all designated uses are attained.	There are no waters in EPA Category 1 because DEP does not sample for all uses.
2	Indicates that sufficient data are available to determine that at least one designated use is attained and insufficient data or no information are available to determine if remaining uses are attained.	If attainment is verified for some designated uses of a waterbody or segment, the department will propose partial delisting for those uses that are attained. Future monitoring will be recommended to acquire sufficient data and/or information to determine if the remaining designated uses are attained.
2b	Attains one or more designated uses and a Reasonable Assurance Plan (RAP) has already been completed.	Used for a waterbody that is not impaired for the parameter being assessed and has a RAP that addresses the parameter. If additional data are needed to confirm attainment, the waterbody should be retained in assessment category 4b.
2e	Attains one or more designated uses and an Alternative Restoration Plan (ARP) has already been completed.	Used for a waterbody that is not impaired for the parameter being assessed and has an ARP that addresses the parameter. If additional data are needed to confirm attainment, the waterbody should be retained in assessment category 4e.
2t	Attains one or more designated uses and a state TMDL has been adopted. The waterbody meets applicable water quality standards for the parameter; however, this assessment category does not imply the attainment of required TMDL load reductions or applicable BMAP restoration goals.	Used for a waterbody that is not impaired for the parameter being assessed and has a TMDL that addresses the parameter. If additional data are needed to confirm attainment, the waterbody should be retained in Assessment Category 4a.

Category	Description	Comments
3a	Indicates that no data and/or information are available to determine if any designated use is attained.	Future monitoring will be recommended to acquire sufficient data and/or information to determine if designated uses are attained
3b	Indicates that although some data and/or information are available, available data are insufficient to determine if the designated use is attained.	Future monitoring will be recommended to acquire sufficient data and/or information to determine if designated uses are attained.
3c	Indicates that sufficient data are available to determine that at least one designated use is not attained using the Planning List methodology in the IWR.	These waters are placed on the Planning List and will be prioritized for future monitoring to acquire sufficient data and/or information to determine if designated uses are attained.
4a	Indicates a segment that has been identified as not attaining one or more designated uses, but TMDL development is not needed because a TMDL has already been completed.	After the EPA approves a TMDL for the impaired waterbody or segment, it will be included in a restoration plan or BMAP to reduce pollutant loading toward the attainment of designated use(s).
4b	Indicates a segment that has been identified as not attaining one or more designated uses, but does not require TMDL development because the water will attain water quality standards because of existing or proposed pollution control measures.	Pollutant control mechanisms designed to attain applicable water quality standards within a reasonable time have either already been proposed or are already in place.
4c	Indicates a segment that has been identified as not attaining one or more designated uses, but the impairment is not caused by a pollutant and therefore TMDL development is not needed.	This category includes segments that do not meet their water quality standards because of naturally occurring conditions or pollution; such circumstances more frequently appear linked to impairments for low DO or elevated iron concentrations. In these cases, the impairment observed is not caused by specific pollutants but is believed to be caused by pollution, or to represent a naturally occurring condition.
4d	Indicates a segment that has been identified as not attaining one or more designated uses, but the department does not have sufficient information to determine a causative pollutant; or current data show a potentially adverse trend in nutrients or nutrient response variables; or there are exceedances of stream nutrient thresholds, but the department does not have enough information to fully assess nonattainment of the stream nutrient standard.	This category includes segments that do not meet their water quality standards, but no causative pollutant has been identified or where there are adverse trends in nutrients, nutrient response variables or DO.
4e	Indicates a segment that has been identified as not attaining one or more designated uses, and pollution control mechanisms or restoration activities are in progress or planned to address nonattainment of water quality standards, but the department does not have enough information to fully evaluate whether proposed pollution mechanisms will result in attainment of water quality standards.	Restoration activities for waterbodies in this category have been completed, are planned, or are ongoing such that once the activities are completed or the waterbody has had a chance to stabilize, in the opinion of department staff it will meet its designated uses.

Category	Description	Comments
5	Indicates a segment that has been identified as not attaining one or more designated uses and a TMDL is required.[1]	Waterbodies or segments in this category have been identified as impaired for one or more designated uses by a pollutant or pollutants. Waters in this category are included on the basin-specific Verified List adopted by Secretarial Order and submitted to the EPA as Florida's 303(d) List of impaired waters at the end of Phase 2.

Additionally, the 303(d) assessment is used to develop an annual strategic monitoring plan (SMP). The SMP is a targeted list of waterbodies and parameters that DEP prioritizes for the collection of water chemistry and biological sampling to assist in assessing the health of surface waters. The SMP goal is to ensure that WBIDs have sufficient data to verify whether potentially impaired waters are in fact impaired or not, and those waters that have already been determined to be impaired have more recent data to determine the attainment of applicable water quality standards. These data are combined with other data available at the time of the assessment. The SMP may also support the ability to make 303(d) assessments in future cycles, special projects in need of evaluation, and continuous monitoring efforts. Monitoring is prioritized for waters assessed in assessment category 3c on the Planning List, assessment category 4d on the Study List and additional information is needed (for example, floral or faunal information in waters not attaining the applicable nutrient thresholds), and waters in assessment category 4a that already have a state adopted TMDL, but there are no data providers currently monitoring. All waters in the state are summarized by waterbody type (beach, coastal, estuary, lake, spring, and stream) and assessment category in **Table 3.3.** They are counted only once using a hierarchical approach for each analyte with data as explained in the note below. Additionally, a comparison of the 2024 Integrated Report assessment results and 2026 are provided in **Figures 3.1** and **3.2**.

Table 3.3 Distribution of Assessment Results by Waterbody Type and Assessment Category (Number of WBIDs)

Note: Waterbody assessment categories are counted only once using the following hierarchical approach: Category 5 > 4e > 4d > 4b > 4a > 4c > 2 > 3c > 3c > 3b.

Hierarchy: Category 5 - If there is at least one assessment in Category 5. Category 4e—If there is at least one assessment in Category 4e, and none in 5. Category 4d—If there is at least one assessment in Category 4e, and none of the above. Category 4b—If there is at least one assessment in Category 4b, and none of the above. Category 4a—If there is at least one assessment in Category 4a, and none of the above. Category 4c—If there is at least one assessment in Category 4c, and none of the above. Category 2—If there is at least one assessment in Category 2, and none of the above. This category also includes the subcategories of 2b, 2e, and 2t. Category 3b—If there is at least one assessment in Category 3b, and none of the above.

Waterbody Type	EPA Cat. 2	EPA Cat. 3b	EPA Cat. 3c	EPA Cat. 4a	EPA Cat. 4b	EPA Cat. 4c	EPA Cat. 4d	EPA Cat. 4e	EPA Cat. 5	Number of Waterbody Segments Assessed
Beach	295	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	58	358
Coastal	96	2	0	0	13	0	2	9	26	148
Estuary	99	25	7	10	0	2	49	36	392	620
Lake	436	123	101	75	1	58	170	29	193	1,186
Spring	6	7	1	44	0	39	1	32	27	157
Stream	342	281	84	34	0	15	327	36	664	1,783
Total	1,274	439	195	165	14	114	549	142	1,360	4,252

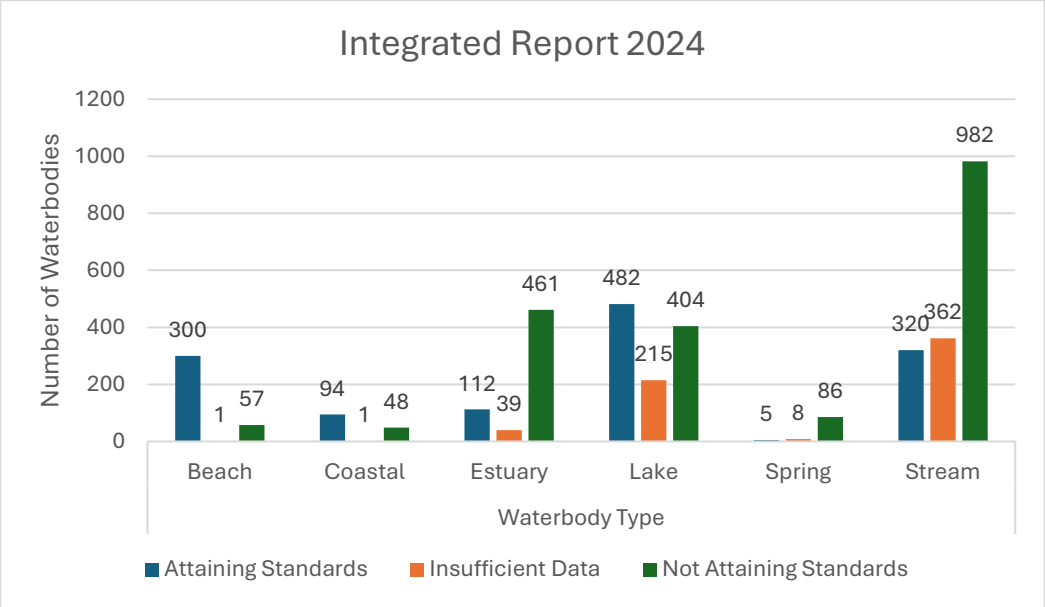

Figure 3.1 Integrated Report 2024 Assessment Summary by Waterbody Type

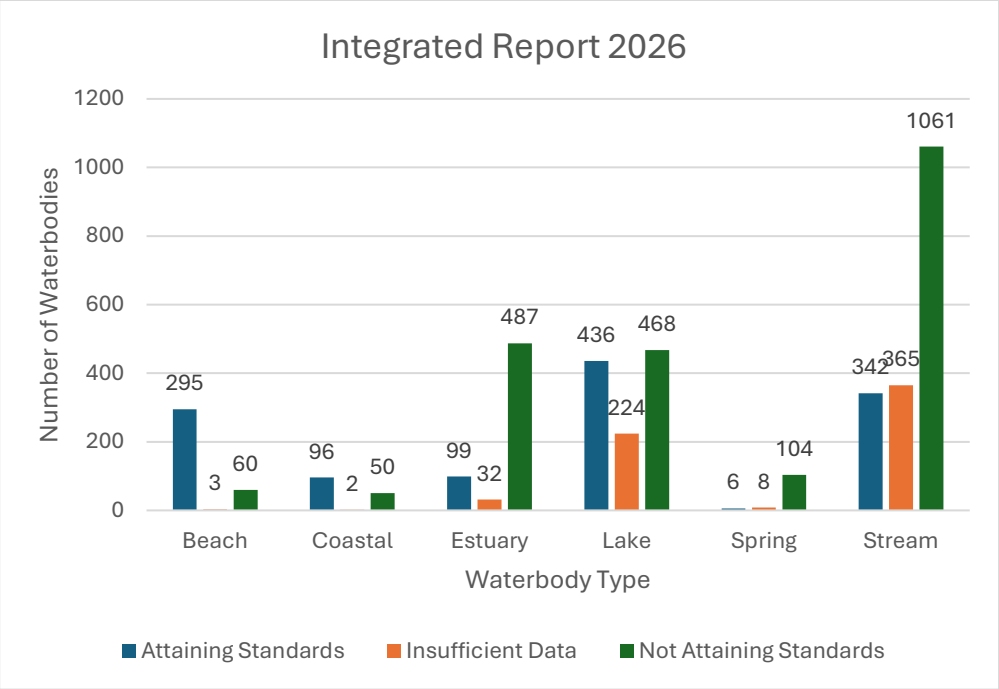

Figure 3.2 Integrated Report 2026 Assessment Summary by Waterbody Type

303(d) Listed Waters

Only those WBID-parameter combinations placed in assessment category 5 are included on the state's Verified List of Impaired Waters that is adopted by Secretarial Order. For these listings, water quality standards are not being met, and the development of a TMDL (see Chapter 4) is required. DEP subsequently submits the list of these waters to EPA as the biennial update to Florida's 303(d) list.

Although water quality standards are not met for WBID-parameter combinations in assessment category 4, these waterbodies are not included on the state's Verified List because a TMDL is not currently required. Nevertheless, waterbodies in subcategories 4d or 4e are not attaining standards and TMDLs may be required later if restoration activities are unsuccessful, and therefore these waterbodies are placed on the 303(d) list and the state's Study List.

IWR Methodology for Evaluating Impairments

DEP evaluates the quality of waters of the state by using the science-based assessment methodology described in Chapter 62-303, F.A.C. The methodology provides a detailed process for determining the attainment of applicable water quality standards. Two distinct steps, as follows, are aimed at identifying impaired waters: using a statistical methodology to identify waterbody segments that exceed water quality criteria ("potentially impaired waters") and

subjecting these segments to further review such as confirming anthropogenic sources. The methodology described in the IWR specifies data sufficiency requirements and statistical confidence levels that assessment results must meet to accurately characterize the quality of waters of the state.

In addition to providing assessment and listing thresholds, the IWR also addresses data quality objectives and describes the requirements for delisting segments that were previously included on the Verified List.

For additional detail on DEP's assessment and listing and delisting methodology for surface waters please refer to the Consolidated Assessment and Listing Methodology (CALM). This document details DEP's assessment objectives and strategy, how DEP determines whether applicable water quality standards are being attained or not, and how DEP communicates the assessment findings to stakeholders, including decision makers, the public, and EPA.

Evaluation and Determination of Use

Evaluation of Aquatic Life-Based Use Support

Aquatic life-based use support refers to the propagation and maintenance of a healthy, well-balanced population of fish and wildlife. To determine aquatic life-based use support, the IWR methodology uses three distinct types of data (Rule 62-303.310, F.A.C.):

1. Comparisons of discrete water quality measurements with class-specific numeric criteria from the Florida Surface Water Quality Standards as described in Rule 62-303.320, F.A.C.
2. Comparisons of results calculated for multimetric biological indices with waterbody type-specific biological assessment thresholds as described in Rule 62-303.330, F.A.C.
3. Comparisons of annual summary statistics with numeric values based on an interpretation of narrative nutrient criteria from the Florida Standards as described in Rule 62-303.350, F.A.C.

Evaluations performed under the IWR rely primarily on discrete sample data obtained primarily from USGS, Florida STORET and WIN. Subject to data sufficiency and data quality requirements, exceedances of applicable criteria and/or threshold values indicate that aquatic life-based use support is not achieved. However, the IWR allows some waterbodies with values not meeting the DO saturation criterion that have healthy Stream Condition Index (SCI) assessments to be omitted from the Verified List because there is evidence that the aquatic life use is being met on a site-specific basis. Florida's DO saturation criterion is unique among aquatic life support criteria. It is based on the DO level needed for a healthy SCI. In contrast, other aquatic life criteria use different methods that do not correspond to an SCI

score. Water quality parameters that meet the listing requirements for the Planning List are further evaluated for impairment using the most recent 7.5 years of data in the Verified Period, but applying the data sufficiency requirements in Rule 62-303.420, F.A.C.

Evaluation of Primary Contact and Recreation Use Support

When a Class I, II or III waterbody fails to meet its applicable water quality criteria for bacteriological quality, the waterbody is assessed as impaired under the IWR. Subject to data sufficiency and data quality requirements, exceedances of applicable thresholds indicate that primary contact and recreation use support is not attained. For FIB assessments evaluated using the binomial distribution of discrete water quality samples, DEP applies the assessment logic to guide decision making as shown in **Figure 2** in the CALM. This evaluation takes into consideration the exceedance ratios and whether land use, chemical tracers or molecular markers indicate potential anthropogenic sources of FIB. The process also includes a review of management actions being implemented by local and state agencies through the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) program, such as through Bacteria Pollution Control Plans (BPCPs).

The IWR methodology determines primary contact and recreation use attainment by evaluating the following:

1. Comparisons of discrete water quality measurements with specific numeric criteria values for FIB, consisting of comparisons with the relevant class-specific numeric criteria from the Florida Surface Water Quality Standards described in Rule 62-303.360, F.A.C.
2. Evaluation of beach closures. This information must be based on bacteriological data, issued by the appropriate governmental agency, as described in Rule 62-303.360, F.A.C.
3. Comparison of summary measures of bacteriological data with threshold values described in Rule 62-303.360, F.A.C.

Besides being used for the assessment of beach advisories, Florida Department of Health (DOH) reports the bacteriological results to WIN that are used as the basis for these advisories and DEP combines these data with bacteriological results from other data providers statewide for chemical analysis of the water column. Bacteriological results loaded to WIN from other data providers statewide are subject to data sufficiency and data quality requirements, and exceedances of applicable criteria indicate that recreational use support is not achieved. Parameters that meet the listing requirements for the Planning List are further evaluated for impairment using the most recent 7.5 years of data in the Verified Period, but applying the data sufficiency requirements in Rule 62-303.460, F.A.C.

Evaluation of Fish and Shellfish Consumption Use Support

The evaluation of fish and shellfish consumption use support relies on the evaluation of both quantitative and qualitative information described in Rule 62-303.370, F.A.C.:

1. Comparisons of discrete water quality measurements with specific numeric criteria values for FIB, consisting of comparisons with the relevant class-specific numeric criteria from the Florida Water Quality Standards (and other similarly worded numeric threshold values, as outlined in Rule 62-303.320, F.A.C.).
2. Evaluation of fish advisories issued by DOH or another authorized governmental entity.
3. Evaluation of shellfish-harvesting actions taken by Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (DACS), provided those actions were based on bacteriological contamination or water quality data.

In addition, if DOH has issued a fish consumption advisory, or if DACS has classified a Class II shellfish harvesting area as anything other than approved for shellfish harvesting or propagation, that segment is verified as impaired and determined not to meet its designated use. Parameters that meet the listing requirements for the Planning List are further evaluated for impairment using the most recent 7.5 years of data in the Verified Period, but applying the data sufficiency requirements in Rule 62-303.470, F.A.C.

Evaluation of Drinking Water Use Attainment

The evaluation of drinking water use attainment is based on the following type of information (Rule 62-303.380, F.A.C.):

1. Comparisons of discrete water quality measurements with class-specific threshold values or numeric criteria from the Florida Water Quality Standards in Rule 62-303.320, F.A.C.

Parameters that meet the listing requirements for the Planning List are further evaluated for impairment using the most recent 7.5 years of data in the Verified Period, but applying the data sufficiency requirements in Rule 62-303.480, F.A.C.

Assessment Results

In Florida, the most frequently identified causes of impairment for rivers and streams, lakes, and estuarine segments are DO, nutrients (TN and TP), chlorophyll *a*, biology

(macroinvertebrates in streams and submerged macrophytes for lakes) and FIB. The assessment results presented below reflect the most recent impaired waters listing updates compiled from the Biennial Assessment 2022 - 2024. Revisions to the Verified List and Delist List were adopted by Secretarial Order on August 16, 2024. As part of the impaired waters listing process, two virtual public meetings were held on October 18 and 25, 2023 to present a general overview of the assessment and listing process, data exclusions, and other technical changes implemented that may have differed from the previous biennial assessment. These meetings were publicly noticed through the GovDelivery email system and through the Florida Administrative Register. DEP also held a public comment period to receive written and verbal comments that ended on November 10, 2023. Stakeholder comments and DEP's responses were publicly shared through the DEP website and included in the DEP's submittal package submitted to EPA that ultimately gets published to EPA's How's My Waterway.

Table 3.4 lists the 15 most frequently identified impairments by waterbody type followed by **Table 3.5,** which lists the 15 most frequently identified parameters that attain water quality standards by waterbody type. **Tables 3.6** and **3.7** and **Figures 3.3** through **3.6** present the distribution of the impairment specific subgroup summary assessments for FIB and nutrients by waterbody type and EPA reporting category, respectively. DEP has adopted 179 fecal coliform TMDLs; however, they are established based on the previous FIB parameter of fecal coliform and does not address the new FIB parameters of enterococci and *Escherichia coli*. For the 2026 Integrated Report, DEP accounted for waterbodies with fecal coliform TMDLs and placed the applicable FIB parameter in assessment category 2t if the parameter assessed is not impaired. For those waterbodies that fail the new FIB parameter and are placed on the Verified List of Impaired Waters, TMDLs will be developed for those waterbodies and the existing fecal coliform TMDLs will be removed and replaced with the new FIB parameters.

Table 3.4. Fifteen Most Frequently Identified Impairments by Waterbody Type

SEAS Shellfish Environmental Assessment Section (DACS)
Note: Counts exclude assessments in Category 4c.

Identified Cause	Lake	Stream	Coastal	Estuary	Spring	Beach	Total Impairments Identified
Dissolved Oxygen (Percent Saturation)	82	535	1	164	8		790
Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)	241	211	8	69	2		531
Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a)	223	129	9	155			516
Nutrients (Total Nitrogen)	200	181	17	116	1		515
Escherichia coli	8	363					371
Biology	191	107					298
Iron	7	142	1	92			242
Enterococci			1	206	1		208
Fecal Coliform	4	113		64			181
Nutrients (Macrophytes)		126			1		127
Nutrients (Nitrate-Nitrite)	1	16	1	2	102		122
Fecal Coliform (SEAS Classification)			10	106			116
Copper	1	5	10	48	1		65
Lead	17	44		2			63
Nutrients (Algal Mats)	1	29			33		63

Table 3.5. Fifteen Most Frequently Identified Attaining Standards by Waterbody Type

Identified Cause	Lake	Stream	Coastal	Estuary	Spring	Beach	Total Attaining Standards
Turbidity	803	1,105	91	534	142	0	2,675
pH	588	938	82	522	141	0	2,271
Specific Conductance	794	1,164	0	0	112	0	2,070
Total Ammonia	791	1,151	0	0	119	0	2,061
Dissolved Oxygen (Percent Saturation)	736	758	92	407	22	0	2,015
Nutrients (Total Nitrogen Trend)	605	769	58	379	60	0	1,871
Nutrients (Total Phosphorus Trend)	593	778	69	366	63	0	1,869
Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a)	520	747	59	325	0	0	1,651
Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a Trend)	569	624	44	371	10	0	1,618
Fluoride	355	810	23	249	80	0	1,517
Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)	513	743	42	194	0	0	1,492
Nutrients (Total Nitrogen)	545	735	35	150	0	0	1,465
Dissolved Oxygen (Trend)	364	521	41	334	75	0	1,335
Alkalinity	484	592	0	0	115	0	1,191
Arsenic	222	464	8	154	72	0	920

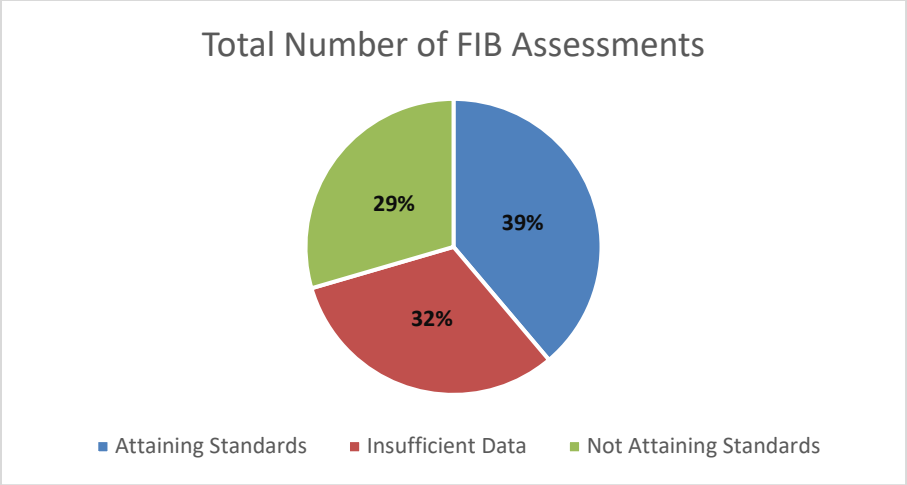

Figure 3.3 Summary of Assessment Results for FIB

Table 3.6 Assessment Results for FIB by Waterbody Type and Assessment Category (Number of WBIDs)

Note: There are no waters in EPA Category I (attaining all designated uses) because DEP does not sample for all uses. Category 2 comprises waters attaining all the uses that are sampled for.

Waterbody Type	EPA Cat. 2	EPA Cat. 3a	EPA Cat. 3b	EPA Cat. 3c	EPA Cat. 4a	EPA Cat. 4b	EPA Cat. 4c	EPA Cat. 4d	EPA Cat. 4e	EPA Cat. 5	Total Number of Assessments
Beach	295	0	1	2	2					58	358
Coastal	91	53	6					1		10	161
Estuary	98	296	59	17				22	18	282	792
Lake	284	842	336	1				5		7	1,475
Spring	6	152	14							1	173
Stream	388	2,428	470	41				35	16	426	3,804
Total	1,162	3,771	886	61	2	0	0	63	34	784	6,763

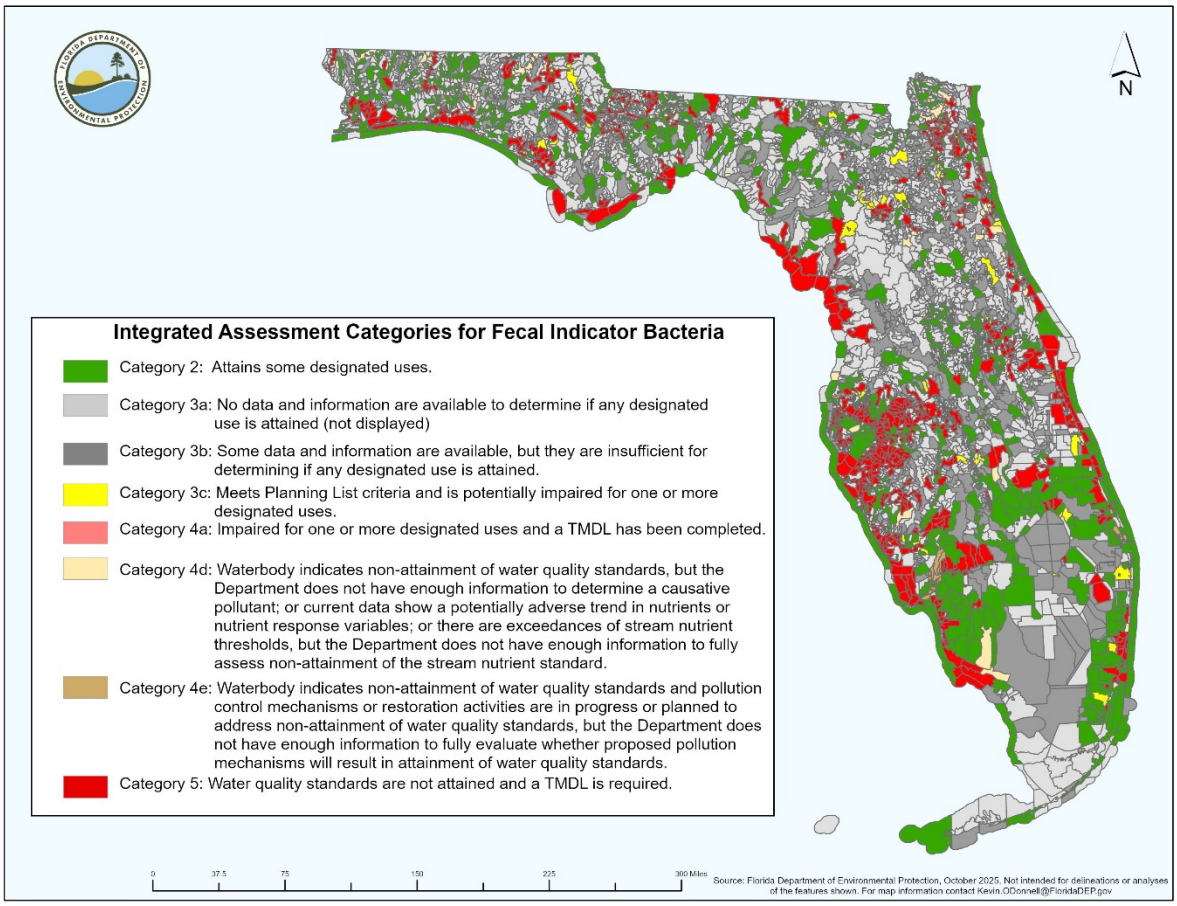

Figure 3.4 Results of Florida's Surface Water Quality Assessment: EPA Assessment Categories and DEP Subcategories for FIB

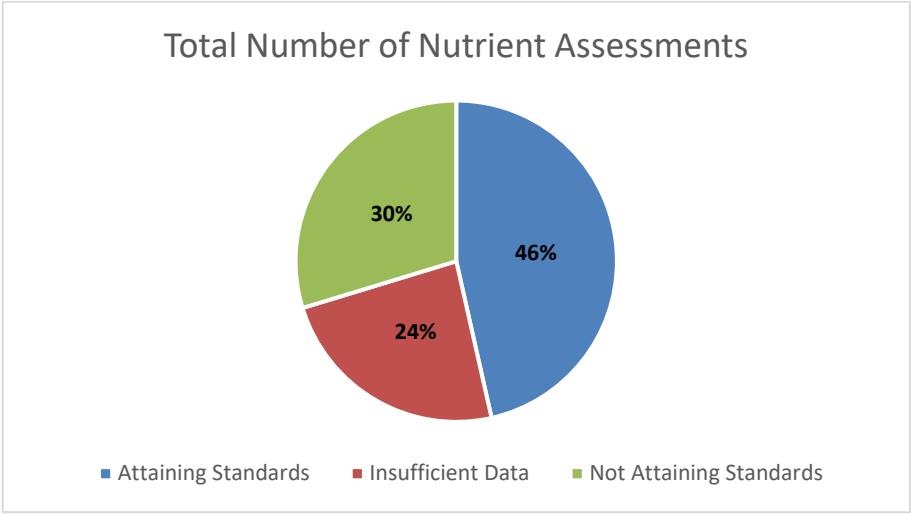

Figure 3.5 Summary of Assessment Results for Nutrients

Table 3.7 Assessment Results for Nutrients by Waterbody Type and Assessment Category (Number of WBIDs)

Note: There are no waters in EPA Category I (attaining all designated uses) because DEP does not sample for all uses. Category 2 comprises waters attaining all the uses that are sampled for.

Waterbody Type	EPA Cat. 2	EPA Cat. 3a	EPA Cat. 3b	EPA Cat. 3c	EPA Cat. 4a	EPA Cat. 4b	EPA Cat. 4c	EPA Cat. 4d	EPA Cat. 4e	EPA Cat. 5	Total Number of Assessments
Coastal	50	48	19			23			10	11	161
Estuary	290	210	63	6	50	3			38	132	792
Lake	545	318	281	41	105	1			27	157	1,475
Spring	38	18	11	3	45				32	26	173
Stream	784	2,138	397	54	39			201	24	167	3,804
Total	1,707	2,732	771	104	239	27		201	131	493	6,405

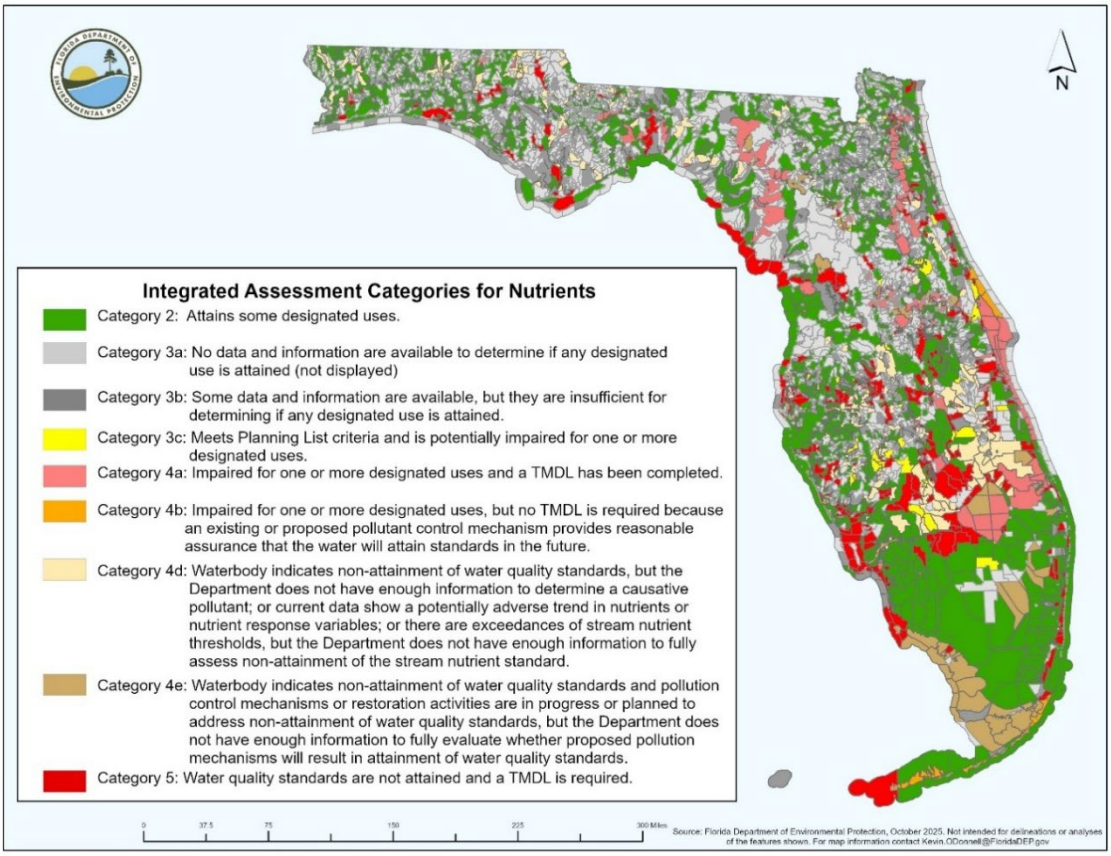

Figure 3.6 Results of Florida's Surface Water Quality Assessment: EPA Assessment Categories and DEP Subcategories for Nutrients

Lake Trends for Nutrients

Lakes are a particular focus of EPA's Integrated Report guidance, under Section 314 of the CWA. **Appendix B** lists 436 publicly owned lakes (some lakes may be under ownership of one entity, but are used for recreation) identified as impaired, for which a TMDL will be needed. Currently, 10 of these lakes are on DEP's priority list for TMDL development to be completed in the next two years. In addition, all 436 publicly owned lakes are covered by a statewide TMDL for mercury in fish tissue.

Although assessments performed to identify impaired lake segments evaluate current nutrient status, the IWR incorporates additional methodologies to evaluate lake nutrient enrichment trends over time. The nutrient criteria in effect when the assessments in this report were performed are based on numeric criteria for chlorophyll *a,* TN and TP. These criteria rely on the direct evaluation of trends in the nutrient parameters (i.e., TN and TP), as well as trends in the nutrient response variable (chlorophyll *a),* for identifying nutrient trends over time. Paragraph 62-303.352(l)(c), F.A.C., provides details of the current methodology to identify both long- and short-term trends indicative of declining lake water quality.

The results presented in this report (**Appendix B**) were developed using the Numeric Nutrient Criteria (DEP 2013a), as well as both long- and short-term trends, as follows:

For Planning List assessments, there is a statistically significant increasing trend in the annual geometric mean (AGM) at the 95% confidence level in TN, TP or chlorophyll *a* over a 10-year period using a Mann's one-sided, upper-tail test for trend, as described in *Nonparametric Statistical Methods* by M. Hollander and D. Wolfe (1999), pp. 376 and 724, which were incorporated by reference in Rule 62-303.351, F.A.C.

For Study List assessments, there is a statistically significant increasing trend in the AGM at the 95% confidence level in TN, TP or chlorophyll *a* over a 7.5-year period using a Mann's one-sided, upper-tail test for trend, as described in *Nonparametric Statistical Methods* (Hollander and Wolfe 1999), pp. 376 and 724, which were incorporated by reference in Rule 62-303.351, F.A.C.

If the waterbody was placed on the Study List for an adverse trend in nutrient response variables pursuant to paragraph 62-303.390(2)(a), F.A.C., DEP must analyze the potential risk of nonattainment of the narrative nutrient criteria in paragraph 62-302.530(47)(b), F.A.C. This analysis must take into consideration the current concentrations of nutrient response variables, the slope of the trend, and the potential sources of nutrients (natural and anthropogenic). If there is a reasonable expectation that the waterbody will become impaired within five years, DEP must place the waterbody on the Verified List to develop a TMDL that establishes a numeric interpretation pursuant to paragraph 62- 302.531(2)(a), F.A.C.

Because the IWR methodology focuses on the identification of impaired waters in the state, DEP's trend evaluation uses a one-sided statistical test. This means the methodology is not designed to identify water quality improvement trends over time. However, water quality improvement for a lake segment may be suggested if the AGM from the 10-year assessment period indicates impairment, and the AGM from the 7.5-year assessment period does not show an increasing trend.

Impairment Summary

Tables 3.8 through **3.11** summarize the number and size of waterbody segments/analyte combinations identified as impaired for which a TMDL may be required (i.e., in subcategories 4d, 4e, or 5) for a specific parameter. Since a single WBID may be impaired for multiple analytes, the totals presented do not necessarily reflect the total size of waterbodies identified as impaired, but rather the total of all waterbody segment/analyte combinations.

The number of acres identified as impaired for lakes includes and is influenced largely by the assessment results for Lake Okeechobee. Covering an area of roughly 362,000 acres (based on the area size using the Florida National Hydrography Dataset), Lake Okeechobee is the largest lake in the state and is included among the Category 5 waters.

In addition, all fresh waters listed as impaired for mercury in fish tissue prior to 2013 were addressed by a statewide TMDL completed in 2012. These segments have been delisted and placed in assessment category 4a. As new assessments are carried out, if data indicate additional impairments in WBIDs not originally included in the TMDL list, the waterbodies are placed on the draft Verified List for review and public comment. DEP then reviews these listings to confirm whether they are or are not caused by the same sources identified in the existing TMDL. If sources are confirmed to be the same and addressed through the existing statewide TMDL, the waterbodies are added to the TMDL list and placed in assessment category 4a.

Table 3.8 Miles of Rivers/Streams Impaired by Cause

SCI Stream Condition Index; SEAS Shellfish Environmental Assessment Section (DACS)
[1] *Escherichia coli* assessed as a monthly geometric mean.

Identified Cause	Waterbody Type	Units	Number of Stream Segments Identified as Impaired	Total Number of Stream Miles
Dissolved Oxygen (Percent Saturation)	Stream	Miles	512	4,973
Escherichia coli	Stream	Miles	363	2,900
Nutrients (Total Nitrogen)	Stream	Miles	181	2,285
Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)	Stream	Miles	211	2,040
Iron	Stream	Miles	142	1,832
Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a)	Stream	Miles	129	1,238
Nutrients (Macrophytes)	Stream	Miles	126	1,163
Fecal Coliform	Stream	Miles	113	1,035
Biology (SCI)	Stream	Miles	107	962
Lead	Stream	Miles	44	592
Nutrients (Algal Mats)	Stream	Miles	29	368
Nutrients (Nitrate-Nitrite)	Stream	Miles	16	245
Turbidity	Stream	Miles	5	122
Dissolved Oxygen	Stream	Miles	8	107
Specific Conductance	Stream	Miles	6	63
Silver	Stream	Miles	3	58
Total Ammonia	Stream	Miles	3	37
Escherichia coli[1]	Stream	Miles	1	31
Chloride	Stream	Miles	2	30
Copper	Stream	Miles	5	23
Arsenic (in fish tissue)	Stream	Miles	1	10
Dieldrin	Stream	Miles	3	10
Cadmium	Stream	Miles	1	5
Chlordane	Stream	Miles	1	2

Table 3.9 Acres of Lakes Impaired by Cause

LVI = Lake Vegetation Index

Identified Cause	Waterbody Type	Units	Number of Stream Segments Identified as Impaired	Total Water Area for Lake Segments Identified as Impaired
Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)	Lake	Acres	241	737,258
Nutrients (Total Nitrogen)	Lake	Acres	200	475,988
Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a)	Lake	Acres	223	432,438
Turbidity	Lake	Acres	10	335,736
Iron	Lake	Acres	7	295,298
Biology	Lake	Acres	191	159,268
Pesticides (in fish tissue)	Lake	Acres	4	32,361
Dissolved Oxygen (Percent Saturation)	Lake	Acres	82	31,188
Lead	Lake	Acres	17	10,432
pH	Lake	Acres	1	682
Nutrients (Other Information)	Lake	Acres	1	485
Specific Conductance	Lake	Acres	1	363
Escherichia coli	Lake	Acres	8	281
Nutrients (Algal Mats)	Lake	Acres	1	274
Nutrients (Nitrate-Nitrite)	Lake	Acres	1	274
Fecal Coliform	Lake	Acres	4	196
Copper	Lake	Acres	1	122
Silver	Lake	Acres	1	11

Table 3.10 Acres of Estuaries Impaired by Cause

SEAS - Shellfish Environmental Assessment Section (DACS); TN - Total nitrogen; TP - Total phosphorus
[1] Fecal coliform assessed in Class II waters as a median value.

Identified Cause	Waterbody Type	Units	Number of Stream Segments Identified as Impaired	Total Water Area for Estuary Segments Identified as Impaired
Fecal Coliform (SEAS Classification)	Estuary	Acres	106	789,760
Nutrients (Total Nitrogen)	Estuary	Acres	116	604,800
Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a)	Estuary	Acres	155	517,760
Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)	Estuary	Acres	69	295,680
Iron	Estuary	Acres	92	234,240
Nutrients (Other Information)	Estuary	Acres	13	151,040
Dissolved Oxygen (Percent Saturation)	Estuary	Acres	164	134,400
Enterococci	Estuary	Acres	206	83,840
Fecal Coliform[1]	Estuary	Acres	37	53,120
Fecal Coliform	Estuary	Acres	64	42,880
Copper	Estuary	Acres	48	33,280
Aluminum	Estuary	Acres	2	3,840
Dissolved Oxygen	Estuary	Acres	1	3,840
Thallium	Estuary	Acres	1	1,920
Chlordane	Estuary	Acres	1	0
Dioxin (in fish tissue)	Estuary	Acres	1	0
Lead	Estuary	Acres	2	0
Nutrients (Nitrate-Nitrite)	Estuary	Acres	2	0
Selenium	Estuary	Acres	1	0
Turbidity	Estuary	Acres	1	0

Table 3.11 Miles of Coastal Waters Impaired by Cause

SEAS - Shellfish Environmental Assessment Section (DACS)
[1] Fecal coliform assessed in Class II waters as a median value.

Identified Cause	Waterbody Type	Units	Number of Coastal Segments Identified as Impaired	Total Water Size for Coastal Segments Identified as Impaired
Nutrients (Total Nitrogen)	Coastal	Miles	17	423
Nutrients (Other Information)	Coastal	Miles	23	333
Fecal Coliform (SEAS Classification)	Coastal	Miles	10	312
Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a)	Coastal	Miles	9	263
Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)	Coastal	Miles	8	237
Copper	Coastal	Miles	10	181
Fecal Coliform[1]	Coastal	Miles	2	69
Dissolved Oxygen (Percent Saturation)	Coastal	Miles	1	36
Iron	Coastal	Miles	1	33
Nutrients (Nitrate-Nitrite)	Coastal	Miles	1	31
Enterococci	Coastal	Miles	1	9

Biological Assessment

Under the IWR, biological assessments can provide the basis for impairment determinations or can support assessment determinations made for other parameters. This is the case for some waterbodies with naturally low DO concentrations where it may be possible to demonstrate that aquatic life use is fully supported by using biological information. To learn more about the process of assessment determinations and for more information on biological assessment methodologies, please refer to the CALM document.

Biological assessment tools consist of the Stream Condition Index (SCI), for rivers and streams, and Lake Vegetation Index (LVI) for lakes. **Table 3.12** lists the distribution of biological assessment results based on the type of bioassessment (SCI and LVI).

Of the biological data examined for the Biennial Assessment 2022-2024, 496 waterbodies have sufficient data to demonstrate a healthy biological community, and 298 waterbodies fail to meet biological integrity standards and are listed in Categories 4 or 5. Another 700 waterbodies have either insufficient data or inconclusive results to determine attainment and are placed in Categories 3b or 3c.

Table 3.12 Distribution of Biological Assessment Results by Bioassessment Method

Note: There are no waters in EPA Category 1 (attaining all designated uses) because DEP does not sample for all uses. Category 2 comprises waters attaining all the uses that are sampled for.

EPA= U.S. Environmental Protection Agency; SCI= Stream Condition Index; LVI = Lake Vegetation Index

Waterbody Type	EPA Cat. 2	EPA Cat. 3b	EPA Cat. 3c	EPA Cat. 4a	EPA Cat. 4d	EPA Cat. 4e	EPA Cat. 5	Total Number of Assessments
LVI 2012 (Lakes)	185	216	113	1	136	16	38	**705**
SCI 2012 (Streams)	311	252	119	1	87	3	16	**789**
Total	496	468	232	2	223	19	54	**1494**

Delisting Procedures

In addition to the group-specific Verified Lists of Impaired Waters, the department adopts group-specific lists of waters to be removed (delisted) from the Verified List and submitted to EPA revisions to the federal 303(d) List. Delisting assessments are based on provisions of the IWR (Rule 62-303.720, F.A.C.), but there are a variety of reasons why the department might propose that a previously listed water segment be delisted. Reasons for delisting a waterbody include the following:

- Delist (Analysis Flaw) – if it is determined that the original listing was in error.
- Delist (Natural Condition) – if previously verified impaired waterbodies are due to natural conditions.
- Delist (Not Applicable) – if the parameter is no longer assessed to determine impairment.
- Delist (Not Impaired – TMDL Complete) - once a TMDL has been developed to address the pollutant of concern and the waterbody attains the applicable water quality criteria.
- Delist (Not Impaired) – if it can be demonstrated that water quality criteria are currently being met for a waterbody or segment/analyte combination that was previously included on either the 303(d) List or on the State of Florida's Verified List of Impaired Waters.
- Delist (No Data) – if a waterbody was previously listed as impaired for Fecal Coliform (SEAS Classification) but there is no current shellfish harvesting classification information available from the Shellfish Harvest Area Classification Program of the Department of Agriculture.

- Delist (Ongoing Restoration Activities) – if there are ongoing restoration activities, such as a pollutant reduction plan.
- Delist (Reasonable Assurance) – if there are existing or proposed pollutant control mechanisms that will address the impairment, specifically for an adopted Reasonable Assurance Plan.
- Delist (Retired WBID) – if resegmentation is significant enough to split WBIDs due to waterbody classification, type, or sampling station changes, the original WBID is retired and delisted, and the new WBID segments are renumbered. Additional information about this resegmentation is included in the "WBID Resegmentation" section.
- Delist (Study List) – if the causative pollutant previously identified was incorrect.
- Delist (TMDL Complete) – once a TMDL has been developed to address the pollutant of concern, and the waterbody is still impaired.

If a WBID-parameter combination were delisted due to a flaw in the original analysis the reason for delisting is explained in the Comments column of the Delist List. Examples of this type of delisting include: WBID sampling station changes, station data was found to not be representative of the WBID, incorrect waterbody classification or type, and the removal of flawed data.

Delisting waterbodies for nutrients involves evaluating several components because there are multiple types of assessments for nutrients. Please refer to the CALM for additional details and three flow charts (Figures 4 – 6) that illustrate the decision process for delisting waters listed for nutrient-related impairments. For those analytes where the assessment decisions are based on the number of exceedances of numeric water quality criteria, the decision to list (or delist) is specifically defined in the IWR. However, nutrient-related listing and delisting decisions not defined in the same way as other water quality criteria contained in Rule 62-302.530, F.A.C., and EPA has requested that those decisions include site-specific analyses. The site-specific approach to make delisting decisions for nutrient assessments relies on the use of biological or similar data available. The final category for a delisting decision depends on other information that can assist the department in evaluating the waterbody against the *narrative nutrient criteria in paragraph 62-302.530(48)(b), F.A.C.*

In some cases, a WBID may be delisted for nutrients if chlorophyll *a* is not exceeding the magnitude of the criterion but still listed for DO with nutrients (TN or TP) as the causative pollutant. While this can appear confusing, this distinction is important because the resultant TMDL will address the low DO rather than the chlorophyll *a*.

Drinking Water Use Support

While earlier sections of this chapter summarized all assessment results, this section focuses on assessment results for waterbodies designated as Class I (potable water supply). Of Florida's public drinking water systems, 13% receive some or all of their water from a surface water source.

For Class I waters, the nonattainment of criteria unrelated to drinking water use does not necessarily affect a waterbody's suitability as a potable water supply. ln fact, those Class I impairments identified in the IWR assessments have been for uses other than providing safe drinking water (e.g., aquatic life support, recreational). **Table 3.13** lists the status of rivers/streams and lakes/reservoirs designated for drinking water use in each of EPA's 5 reporting categories. Lake Okeechobee is a Class I waterbody and comprises 362,000 acres of the 382,000 total acres of Class I lakes.

Table 3.13 Waterbodies Designated for Drinking Water Use by Assessment Category (Results for Assessments Including Criteria for All Use Support)

* These impairments are not related to criteria specifically designed to protect drinking water supplies.

Assessment Status	Assessment Category	Rivers and Streams	Lakes and Reservoirs
Not Impaired	2	13	6
No Data	3a	20	3
Insufficient Data	3b	13	
Planning List	3c	4	
TMDL Complete	4a		3
Study List	4d	13	6
Ongoing Restoration	4e	1	
Impaired	5	24	9

Chapter 4: TMDLs, Prioritization, and Alternative Restoration Plans

DEP must develop TMDLs for waterbody segments added to DEP's Verified List of Impaired Waters, as required by the CWA and Section 403.067, Florida Statutes (F.S.), which is also commonly known as the Florida Watershed Restoration Act (FWRA). 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 their designated uses. BMAPs and permits issued for point and non-point sources all use TMDLs as part of the basis for their water quality goals.

To date, DEP has adopted a total of 464 TMDLs. Of these, 276 were developed for DO, nutrients, and/or un-ionized ammonia; 179 were developed for bacteria; seven TMDLs are for other parameters, including copper (3), lead (3), one for iron, and one for turbidity. In addition, DEP adopted a statewide TMDL for mercury, based on fish consumption advisories affecting over 1,500 waterbody segments. These TMDLs represent areas in all basin groups and cover many of the largest watersheds in the state (e.g., St. Johns River, St. Lucie Estuary). DEP has more TMDLs in various stages of development.

TMDL Prioritization Framework

DEP has coordinated with EPA Region 4 to implement a TMDL prioritization for the ten years from 2022 - 2032 consistent with EPA's 303(d) TMDL framework, termed the “2022 – 2032 Vision for the Clean Water Act Section 303(d) Program". EPA’s 303(d) TMDL Framework provided guidance to states on how they can prioritize waterbodies through CWA Section 303(d) program activities and other point and nonpoint programs to achieve water quality objectives for the nation’s water resources.

DEP's goals are 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 waterbody type (e.g., estuary, lake, stream, or spring), the parameter causing impairment, the magnitude and/or frequency of a water quality criterion exceedance, evaluating whether an entire estuary nutrient region is impaired, ecological significance (e.g., Outstanding Florida Waters, Aquatic Preserves, parks), and opportunities for stakeholder-led alternative restoration plans (i.e., Reasonable Assurance Plans [RAPs] and Pollutant Reduction Plans [PRPs]). The new TMDL prioritization was developed with public input, including public workshops with comment periods.

The 2022 – 2032 TMDL prioritization (Prioritization 2.0) is expected to maintain the focus on nutrient impairments impacting the state. However, DEP also intends to initiate a new consolidated TMDL approach to address fecal indicator bacteria (FIB) impairments. Under this approach, individual TMDLs will be calculated for all FIB verified impaired waters within a

particular basin, and all resultant TMDLs will be presented in a single regional 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.

DEP initiated this new regional approach for FIB impairments in the Everglades West Coast Basin. This project provides stakeholders an opportunity to become familiar with the new approach, provide comments, and identify needed process improvements before moving to additional basins or statewide implementation. DEP anticipated completing rulemaking for the pilot TMDL in summer 2024; however, revision of the expression of the TMDL and allowable load to include a flow component has delayed rulemaking. DEP has held three public meetings to present the FIB TMDL approach and gain public feedback (the most recent was held on October 14, 2025). DEP is now moving the FIB TMDL through the state rulemaking process to finalize the TMDL. DEP anticipates developing the next set of FIB TMDLs for the Tampa Bay Tributaries Basin and subsequently additional basins to create basin-specific consolidated FIB TMDL reports until all FIB impairments are addressed. The basin-specific consolidated reports will provide TMDLs for all newly identified bacteria-impaired waterbodies and will allow for waters with existing fecal coliform TMDLs to be revised with the new FIB indicator parameters.

Additional information on the 2022 – 2032 TMDL Prioritization 2.0 is available on the DEP website. This webpage includes the TMDL Priority Framework Document, a list of the waters prioritized for TMDL development, and the TMDL Priority Screening Metrics and Rankings used to identify waters.

2024 - 2026 TMDL Priorities Submitted to EPA

DEP has continued to develop, propose, and adopt TMDLs as part of the implementation of the Prioritization 2.0. In September, 2025, DEP submitted progress updates to EPA on the status of developing TMDLs for waterbodies identified on the TMDL Priority List as part of EPA's 2022 Vision Goals (**Table 4.1**). Since the 2024 Integrated Report update, DEP has held several public meetings to present draft nutrient TMDLs for several waterbodies in the Kissimmee River and Middle St. Johns River Basins, as well as two public meetings to present revisions to the draft FIB TMDL covering impaired waters in the Everglades West Coast Basin. EPA approved three copper TMDLs for Haldeman Creek, Rock Creek, and Naples Bay in the Everglades West Coast Basin and DEP has adopted into state rule nutrient TMDLs for Lake Giles in the Middle St. Johns basin. An Alternative Restoration Plan (ARP) for Lake Buchanon was accepted by EPA and DEP to address nutrient impairments because of restoration activities being implemented by the Orange County Environmental Protection Division. TMDL development for nutrients and FIB continues to be a priority for DEP as shown by the extensive list of waterbodies and information provided in the status column in **Table 4.1**.

Table 4.1 TMDL Priority Waterbodies and TMDL Development Status

Basin	WBID Number	Waterbody Name	Parameters Addressed by TMDL	Year Added to the Verified List	TMDL Priority List	Status
Middle St. Johns	3168W3	Lake Wade	Chlorophyll *a*, TN, and TP	2017	Not Included on a Priority List	Public Meeting Held in March 2025; In Rulemaking Development
Kissimmee River	3168W7	Lake Bumby	Chlorophyll *a*, TN, and TP	2017	Not Included on a Priority List	Public Meeting Held in August 2022; Included in Draft TMDL Report; Revising TMDL Approach
Middle St. Johns	3168Y4	Lake Davis	Chlorophyll *a*, TN, and TP	2017	Not Included on a Priority List	Public Meeting Held in March 2025; In Rulemaking Development
Middle St. Johns	3168Y8	Lake Weldona	Chlorophyll *a*	2017	Not Included on a Priority List	Public Meeting Held in March 2025; In Rulemaking Development
Kissimmee River	3168Z4	Lake Giles	Chlorophyll *a*, TN, and TP	2017	2022-2024 Priority List	Public Rule Hearing Held in August 2025; Adopted into State Rule in October 2025
Kissimmee River	3169G3	Lake Fran	Chlorophyll *a*, TN, and TP	2017	Not Included on a Priority List	Public Meeting Held in March 2025; In Rulemaking Development

Basin	WBID Number	Waterbody Name	Parameters Addressed by TMDL	Year Added to the Verified List	TMDL Priority List	Status
Kissimmee River	3169G4	Lake Kozart	Chlorophyll *a*, TN, and TP	2017	Not Included on a Priority List	Public Meeting Held in March 2025; In Rulemaking Development
Kissimmee River	3169G5	Lake Walker	Chlorophyll *a*, TN, and TP	2017	Not Included on a Priority List	Public Meeting Held in March,2025; In Rulemaking Development
Kissimmee River	3169G6	Lake Richmond	Chlorophyll *a*, TN, and TP	2017	Not Included on a Priority List	Public Meeting Held in March,2025; In Rulemaking Development
Kissimmee River	3169G8	Lake Beardall	Chlorophyll *a*, TN, and TP	2017	Not Included on a Priority List	Public Meeting Held in March 2025; In Rulemaking Development
Everglades West Coast	3278Q1	Clay Bay	Copper	2013	Not Included on a Priority List	Removed due to 303(d) Assessment Revisions
Everglades West Coast	3278R1	Haldeman Creek (Lower)	Copper	2013	Not Included on a Priority List	EPA Approved TMDL in 2024
Everglades West Coast	3278R3	Rock Creek	Copper	2013	Not Included on a Priority List	EPA Approved TMDL in 2024

Basin	WBID Number	Waterbody Name	Parameters Addressed by TMDL	Year Added to the Verified List	TMDL Priority List	Status
Everglades West Coast	3278R4	Naples Bay (Coastal Segment)	Copper	2013	Not Included on a Priority List	EPA Approved TMDL in 2024
Middle St. Johns	3168Z9	Lake Lawsona	Chlorophyll *a*, TN, and TP	2017	2022-2024 Priority List	Public Meeting Held in March2025; In Rulemaking Development
Kissimmee River	3169A3	Lake Buchanon	Chlorophyll *a*, TN, and TP	2022	2022-2024 Priority List	EPA Accepted as ARP in March 2025
Middle St. Johns	3168Y	Lake Lancaster	Chlorophyll *a*, TN, and TP	2017	2022-2024 Priority List	Public Meeting Held in March 2025; In Rulemaking Development
Middle St. Johns	3168X3	Lake Terrace	Chlorophyll *a*, TN, and TP	2022	2022-2024 Priority List	Public Meeting Held in March 2025; In Rulemaking Development
Middle St. Johns	3002G	Lake Lotta	Chlorophyll *a*, TN, and TP	2020	Not Included on a Priority List	Public Meeting Held in March 2025; In Rulemaking Development
Middle St. Johns	3002Q	Kasey Lake	Chlorophyll *a*, TN, and TP	2020	Not Included on a Priority List	Public Meeting Held in March 2025; In Rulemaking Development

Basin	WBID Number	Waterbody Name	Parameters Addressed by TMDL	Year Added to the Verified List	TMDL Priority List	Status
Middle St. Johns	3002S	Kelly Lake	Chlorophyll *a*, TN, and TP	2020	Not Included on a Priority List	Public Meeting Held in March 2025; In Rulemaking Development
Withlacoochee	1467	Mud Lake	Chlorophyll *a*, TN, and TP	2022	2022-2024 Priority List	Revaluating TMDL Approach
Suwannee	3366A	Lake Francis	Chlorophyll *a*, TN, and TP	2019	2022-2024 Priority List	Public Meeting Held in July 2025; In Rulemaking Development
Lower St. Johns	2541	Georges Lake	Chlorophyll *a*, TN, and TP	2024	2024-2026 Priority List	Ongoing Watershed Modeling
Lower St. Johns	1938C	Lake Placid	Chlorophyll *a*, TN, and TP	2017	2024-2026 Priority List	Ongoing Watershed Modeling (HSPF)
Suwanee	3341X	Alapaha River Rise	Nitrate	2019	2024-2026 Priority List	Ongoing Watershed Modeling
Kissimmee River	1573A	Tiger Lake	Chlorophyll *a*, TN, and TP	2017	2024-2026 Priority List	Ongoing Water Quality Monitoring
Tampa Bay	1574A	Alligator Lake	Chlorophyll *a*, TN, and TP	2019	2024-2026 Priority List	Ongoing Watershed Modeling
Withlacoochee	1503	Lake Van	Chlorophyll *a*, TN, and TP	2024	2024-2026 Priority List	Ongoing Water Quality Monitoring
Kissimmee River	1893	Huckleberry Lake	Chlorophyll *a*, TN, and TP	2022	2024-2026 Priority List	Ongoing Watershed Modeling (HSPF)

Basin	WBID Number	Waterbody Name	Parameters Addressed by TMDL	Year Added to the Verified List	TMDL Priority List	Status
Middle St. Johns	3168Y9	Lake Eola	Chlorophyll *a*, TN, and TP	2024	2024-2026 Priority List	Ongoing Watershed Modeling
Kissimmee River	1813L	Lake Glenada	Chlorophyll *a*, TN, and TP	2017	2024-2026 Priority List	Ongoing Watershed Modeling (HSPF)
Kissimmee River	1938F	Red Water Lake	Chlorophyll *a*, TN, and TP	2017	2024-2026 Priority List	Ongoing Watershed Modeling (HSPF)
Tampa Bay Tributaries	1621F	Lithia Springs	Nitrate	2015	2024-2026 Priority List	Ongoing Data Analysis
Tampa Bay Tributaries	1635A	Buckhorn Springs	Nitrate	2015	2024-2026 Priority List	Ongoing Data Analysis
Withlacoochee	1476	Lake Mattie	Chlorophyll *a*, TN, and TP	2024	2024-2026 Priority List	Ongoing Watershed Modeling

Alternative Restoration Plans

DEP encourages local stakeholders to develop alternative restoration plans and undertake water quality restoration activities at the earliest practical time. Early restoration activity implementation is more cost-effective and may allow DEP to forgo certain regulatory steps (most notably, the development of TMDLs and BMAPs), focusing limited local and state resources directly on actions that will improve water quality.

Background

In 2013, as part of its *Long-Term Vision for Assessment, Restoration, and Protection under the Clean Water Act Section 303(d) Program*, EPA created an optional subcategory called 5-alt. One goal for this new category was for states to "use alternative approaches," in addition to TMDLs. In 2022, EPA provided an updated Vision for the Clean Water Action Section 303(d) Program and expanded upon the restoration approaches for water quality assessments, restoration plans, and implementation approaches to restore, and protect the Nation's aquatic resources. When suitable, EPA's alternative restoration plan (EPA revised this term to be identified as an "advance

restoration plan" in February 2023) approach allows states to tailor corrective actions to waterbody-specific circumstances more effectively. DEP uses the assessment subcategories 4b for RAPs and 4e for PRPs and track the implementation of projects and changes in water quality as part of the biennial assessment.

The processes of identifying impairment, adopting a TMDL, and implementing a BMAP can be lengthy. ARPs help streamline these processes. ARP development may be preferred over the conventional regulatory approach because the plans may address water quality impairment(s) more expeditiously. Under the IWR, DEP can forgo or delay placing a waterbody on the Verified List and subsequently establishing a TMDL, if there is documented reasonable assurance that pollution control mechanisms will address the impairment effectively. Local stakeholders gather the required information voluntarily and are responsible for providing reasonable assurance documentation to DEP. Failure to provide the required documentation will result in DEP placing the waterbody on the Verified List of Impaired Waters.

Assessment Categories Used for Restoration Plans

The IWR authorizes two types of restoration plans to postpone placing a waterbody on the Verified List. The first type, waterbodies with restoration plans meeting the requirements of Rules 62-303.600(1) and (2), F.A.C. (i.e., waterbodies with RAPs), are not placed on the Verified List or the 303(d) list under the following provisions:

> **62-303.600 Evaluation of Pollution Control Mechanisms.**
>
> (1) Upon determining that a waterbody is impaired or determining there is an increasing trend in nutrients with a reasonable expectation that the waterbody will become impaired within 5 years, the department shall evaluate whether existing or proposed technology-based effluent limitations and other pollution control programs under local, state, or federal authority are sufficient to result in the attainment of applicable water quality standards.
>
> (2) If, after evaluation of the pollution control mechanisms set forth in subsection (1), the water segment is expected to attain water quality standards in the future and is expected to make reasonable progress towards attainment of water quality standards by the time the next section 303(d) list for the basin is scheduled to be submitted to EPA, the segment shall not be listed on the Verified List. The department's decision shall be based on a plan that provides reasonable assurance that any proposed pollution control mechanisms and expected improvements in water quality in the water segment will attain applicable water quality standards.
>
> (3) For water segments with planned or ongoing restoration activities that will

> address the nonattainment of water quality standards, stakeholders may submit information to the department demonstrating pollutant reduction mechanisms to address the nonattainment.

The second type comprises waterbodies with restoration plans only meeting the requirements of Rule 62-303.390, F.A.C. (PRPs). These are placed on the Study List and the 303(d) list under the following provisions of paragraph 62-303.390(2)(d), F.A.C.:

> A Class I, II, or III water shall be placed on the study list if a waterbody segment where pollution control mechanisms are in place or planned that meet the requirements of subsections 62-303.600(1) and (3), F.A.C., except that there is uncertainty when water quality standards will be attained and the waterbody segment requires additional study.

The difference between a RAP and a PRP depends on the level of certainty when water quality standards will be met in the future. For RAPs, reasonable assurance that pollution control mechanisms will result in the attainment of water quality standards by an agreed-on timeline outlined in the approved document is a requirement. As such, the establishment of a TMDL is unnecessary.

For PRPs, the documentation should provide information on recently completed, ongoing, or planned restoration activities, although detailed information regarding these activities may not be fully known at the time of plan development. General information such as scope and size, funding, estimated start and completion dates, and estimated pollutant reduction benefits helps meet DEP's assurance documentation requirements during the acceptance process. Waterbodies with accepted PRP documents are still included on the 303(d) list, but placement on the Verified List is postponed, allowing for the implementation of the proposed restoration activities and evaluation of progress towards restoration (i.e. status of project completion, subsequent monitoring, water quality trends, and an evaluation of attainment of the applicable water quality standards).

If at any time DEP determines that reasonable assurance or reasonable progress is not being met for either of these plan types, the Verified List will be amended accordingly. Reasonable progress must be made each time a waterbody is evaluated under Chapter 62-303, F.A.C.

While most ARPs are not as large in geographic scale as BMAPs, one of their advantages is that they provide a streamlined, effective tool available to DEP and stakeholders to improve water quality at the local scale and begin the restoration process without relying on TMDL development. For example, PRPs often address impairments for one waterbody and allow for a more rapid recovery within the watershed.

The optimal time to propose or submit one of these plans is prior to the DEP's secretarial adoption of the Verified List of Impaired Waters. This approach ensures that the impairments for the waterbody are not added to the Verified List. However, this is not always possible as local governments need time to prioritize their capital improvement projects, gain funding for implementation, or provide sufficient documentation in support of postponing TMDL development to DEP. Alternatively, for waterbodies already on the Verified List stakeholders can coordinate with DEP prior to initiating TMDL development. This coordination helps ensure that all necessary steps are taken before TMDL development begins, allowing both local stakeholders and DEP to effectively manage their respective resources.

Documenting Reasonable Progress

The determination of whether reasonable progress is being made towards water quality standard attainment is plan and pollutant specific. Documentation must support specific progress towards the restoration of applicable water quality criteria according to the plan's reporting schedule. The document *Guidance on Developing Alternative Restoration Plans* (DEP 2021) is available on DEP's Alternative Restoration Plan web page. Restoration of an impaired waterbody may take many years to fully complete and interim water quality targets may be needed to measure reasonable progress.

Examples of reasonable progress and interim targets include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. A written commitment to implement pollutant controls to reduce loadings within a specified period from stakeholders representing at least 50% of the excess anthropogenic load of the pollutant(s) of concern.

2. Evidence of the percentage reduction (or alternatively, a percentage reduction consistent with meeting the water quality target by the specified date) in the annual anthropogenic loading of the pollutant(s) of concern since the baseline period or the last reporting period, whichever is later.

3. Evidence of the percentage decrease (or alternatively, a percentage decrease consistent with meeting the water quality target by the specified date) in the annual average concentration of the pollutant(s) of concern since the baseline period or the last reporting period, whichever is later.

4. Bioassessment results (or other biological improvements, such as increased seagrass coverage) showing improvement in the health of a waterbody's biological community, as measured by bioassessment procedures similar to those used to determine impairment and conducted under similar conditions.

5. The adoption of a local ordinance that specifically provides water quality goals, restricts growth or loads tied to the pollutant(s) of concern, and contains an

enforcement option if the proposed management measure (or measures) is not implemented as required.

Tracking Improvements Through Time

Once an ARP is in place, activities and projects are completed on a schedule to ensure progress towards water quality restoration. DEP evaluates monitoring data during each biennial assessment to determine progress towards meeting water quality standards. The iterative nature of this approach allows DEP to track the effectiveness of management activities over time (i.e., the implementation of BMAPs, TMDLs, and ARPs; the extent to which water quality objectives are being met; and whether individual waterbodies are no longer impaired). After determining that a waterbody is attaining applicable water quality standards, DEP uses Assessment Subcategories 2b or 2e (**Table 3.2)** to track attainment. For more information on ARPs, DEP's Statewide Alternative Restoration Plan Status web page allows users to view specific plan types, parameters, and waterbodies, and to explore plans by geographic area.

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Appendices

Appendix A: Status Network Reporting Unit (Zone) Analysis Results Calculated using Probabilistic Monitoring Design

For analysis results reported in this Appendix: CB = Confidence bounds; ISD = insufficient data for reporting; PEC = probable effects concentration.

Table A.1. Zone 1 percentage of flowing waters meeting threshold values for indicators calculated using probabilistic monitoring design.

TN = Total Nitrogen; TP = Total Phosphorus; DO = Dissolved Oxygen; NPO = combined metric (meeting thresholds for three indicators: TN, TP, DO); TAN = Total Ammonia Nitrogen; CHL = Chlorophyll *a*; pH = potential of hydrogen; EC = *Escherichia coli*.; *HA = Habitat Assessment*
[1]Of the 29 pH threshold failures, 29 were below the threshold and 0 were above the threshold.
[2]Habitat Assessment not applicable to canals.

Analyte	Target Population (miles)	Number of Samples	% Meeting Threshold	Meeting Threshold 95% CB	Assessment Period
TN	8564	79	67.6	57.0-78.3	2022-2024
TP	8564	79	97.1	93.6-100.0	2022-2024
DO	8564	79	79.6	70.4-88.8	2022-2024
NPO	8564	79	54.2	42.9-65.5	2022-2024
TAN	8564	79	100	100	2022-2024
CHL	8564	79	99.2	98.4-100.0	2022-2024
pH[1]	8564	79	52.7	40.5-64.8	2022-2024
EC	8564	77	73.0	63.3-82.6	2022-2024
HA[2]	8564	49	93.2	86.4-100	2022-2024

Table A.2. Zone 2 percentage of flowing waters meeting threshold values for indicators calculated using probabilistic monitoring design.

TN = Total Nitrogen; TP = Total Phosphorus; DO = Dissolved Oxygen; NPO = combined metric (meeting thresholds for three indicators: TN, TP, DO); TAN = Total Ammonia Nitrogen; CHL = Chlorophyll *a*; pH = potential of hydrogen; EC = *Escherichia coli; HA = Habitat Assessment*.
[1]Of the 15 pH threshold failures, 15 were below the threshold and 0 were above the threshold.
[2]Habitat Assessment not applicable to canals.

Analyte	Target Population (miles)	Number of Samples	% Meeting Threshold	Meeting Threshold 95% CB	Assessment Period
TN	1856	71	67.1	56.6-77.5	2022-2024
TP	1856	71	72.9	63.6-82.2	2022-2024
DO	1856	71	86.5	78.8-94.1	2022-2024
NPO	1856	71	45.8	35.7-55.9	2022-2024
TAN	1856	71	100	100	2022-2024
CHL	1856	70	94.1	88.4-99.7	2022-2024
pH[1]	1856	71	75.8	67.8-83.8	2022-2024
EC	1856	71	72.9	63.3-82.4	2022-2024
HA[2]	1856	71	89.6	82.7-96.5	2022-2024

Table A.3. Zone 3 percentage of flowing waters meeting threshold values for indicators calculated using probabilistic monitoring design.

TN = Total Nitrogen; TP = Total Phosphorus; DO = Dissolved Oxygen; NPO = combined metric (meeting thresholds for three indicators: TN, TP, DO); TAN = Total Ammonia Nitrogen; CHL = Chlorophyll *a*; pH = potential of hydrogen; EC = *Escherichia coli; HA = Habitat Assessment*.
[1]Of the 34 pH threshold failures, 34 were below the threshold and 0 were above the threshold.
[2]Habitat Assessment not applicable to canals.

Analyte	Target Population (miles)	Number of Samples	% Meeting Threshold	Meeting Threshold 95% CB	Assessment Period
TN	3509	135	85.4	79.0-91.9	2022-2024
TP	3509	135	79.3	71.7-86.8	2022-2024
DO	3509	135	81.1	72.8-89.4	2022-2024
NPO	3509	135	65.7	56.3-75.1	2022-2024
TAN	3509	135	100	100	2022-2024
CHL	3509	134	93.7	89.5-97.9	2022-2024
pH[1]	3509	135	70.8	62.1-79.4	2022-2024
EC	3509	133	78.0	69.8-86.2	2022-2024
HA[2]	3206	83	84.3	75.9-92.7	2022-2024

Table A.4. Zone 4 percentage of flowing waters meeting threshold values for indicators calculated using probabilistic monitoring design.

TN = Total Nitrogen; TP = Total Phosphorus; DO = Dissolved Oxygen; NPO = combined metric (meeting thresholds for three indicators: TN, TP, DO); TAN = Total Ammonia Nitrogen; CHL = Chlorophyll *a*; pH = potential of hydrogen; EC = *Escherichia coli; HA = Habitat Assessment*.
[1]Of the 10 pH threshold failures, 8 were below the threshold and 2 were above the threshold.
[2]Habitat Assessment not applicable to canals.

Analyte	Target Population (miles)	Number of Samples	% Meeting Threshold	Meeting Threshold 95% CB	Assessment Period
TN	3396	134	74.3	66.0-82.6	2022-2024
TP	3396	134	57.3	48.2-66.5	2022-2024
DO	3396	134	73.4	64.9-81.9	2022-2024
NPO	3396	134	36.4	27.9-44.9	2022-2024
TAN	3396	134	100	100	2022-2024
CHL	3396	132	90.6	86.6-94.6	2022-2024
pH[1]	3396	134	90.3	84.2-96.4	2022-2024
EC	3396	131	59.3	50.4-68.2	2022-2024
HA[2]	3146	82	94.2	88.5-99.9	2022-2024

Table A.5. Zone 5 percentage of flowing waters meeting threshold values for indicators calculated using probabilistic monitoring design.

TN = Total Nitrogen; TP = Total Phosphorus; DO = Dissolved Oxygen; NPO = combined metric (meeting thresholds for three indicators: TN, TP, DO); TAN = Total Ammonia Nitrogen; CHL = Chlorophyll *a*; pH = potential of hydrogen; EC = *Escherichia coli; HA = Habitat Assessment*.
[1]Of the 17 pH threshold failures, 14 were below the threshold and 3 were above the threshold.
[2]Habitat Assessment not applicable to canals.

Analyte	Target Population (miles)	Number of Samples	% Meeting Threshold	Meeting Threshold 95% CB	Assessment Period
TN	1325	104	51.4	42.9-60.0	2022-2024
TP	1325	104	77.2	69.5-84.9	2022-2024
DO	1325	128	74.3	67.5-81.1	2022-2024
NPO	1325	104	43.2	34.6-51.8	2022-2024
TAN	1325	128	100	100	2022-2024
CHL	1325	126	72.4	66.5-78.4	2022-2024
pH[1]	1325	128	85.1	80.3-90.0	2022-2024
EC	1325	125	83.1	77.3-88.8	2022-2024
HA[2]	764	80	68.8	60.3-77.4	2022-2024

Table A.6. Zone 6 percentage of flowing waters meeting threshold values for indicators calculated using probabilistic monitoring design.

TN = Total Nitrogen; TP = Total Phosphorus; DO = Dissolved Oxygen; NPO = combined metric (meeting thresholds for three indicators: TN, TP, DO); TAN = Total Ammonia Nitrogen; CHL = Chlorophyll *a*; pH = potential of hydrogen; EC = *Escherichia coli; HA = Habitat Assessment*.
[1]Of the 5 pH threshold failures, 5 were below the threshold and 0 were above the threshold.
[2]Habitat Assessment not applicable to canals.

Analyte	Target Population (miles)	Number of Samples	% Meeting Threshold	Meeting Threshold 95% CB	Assessment Period
TN	1365	92	86.3	79.6-93.1	2022-2024
TP	1365	92	45.7	26.1-65.2	2022-2024
DO	1365	134	80.3	72.0-88.7	2022-2024
NPO	1365	92	42.6	22.4-62.7	2022-2024
TAN	1365	134	100	100	2022-2024
CHL	1365	132	83.5	76.0-91.0	2022-2024
pH[1]	1365	134	99.1	98.5-99.7	2022-2024
EC	1365	132	95.4	91.9-99.0	2022-2024
HA[2]	121	88	30.9	20.8-41.0	2022-2024

Table A.7. Zone 1 percentage of lakes meeting threshold values for indicators calculated using probabilistic monitoring design.

TN = Total Nitrogen; TP = Total Phosphorus; DO = Dissolved Oxygen; NPO = combined metric (meeting thresholds for three indicators: TN, TP, DO); TAN = Total Ammonia Nitrogen; CHL = Chlorophyll *a*; pH = potential of hydrogen; EC = *Escherichia coli*.
[1]Of the 42 pH threshold failures, 40 were below the threshold and 2 were above the threshold.

Analyte	Target Population (acres)	Number of Samples	% Meeting Threshold	Meeting Threshold 95% CB	Assessment Period
TN	49248	86	99.9	99.8-100.0	2022-2024
TP	49248	87	97.7	94.0-100.0	2022-2024
DO	49248	87	90.4	83.7-97.0	2022-2024
NPO	49248	86	88.1	80.7-95.5	2022-2024
TAN	49248	87	100	100	2022-2024
CHL	49248	87	50.4	41.5-59.2	2022-2024
pH[1]	49248	87	74.0	65.4-82.7	2022-2024
EC	49248	85	100	100	2022-2024

Table A.8. Zone 2 percentage of lakes meeting threshold values for indicators calculated using probabilistic monitoring design.

TN = Total Nitrogen; TP = Total Phosphorus; DO = Dissolved Oxygen; NPO = combined metric (meeting thresholds for three indicators: TN, TP, DO); TAN = Total Ammonia Nitrogen; CHL = Chlorophyll *a*; pH = potential of hydrogen; EC = *Escherichia coli*.
[1]Of the 46 pH threshold failures, 38 were below the threshold and 8 were above the threshold.

Analyte	Target Population (acres)	Number of Samples	% Meeting Threshold	Meeting Threshold 95% CB	Assessment Period
TN	19625	83	99.9	99.8-100.0	2022-2024
TP	19625	83	97.3	93.1-100.0	2022-2024
DO	19625	83	99.7	99.6-99.8	2022-2024
NPO	19625	83	97.0	92.8-100.0	2022-2024
TAN	19625	83	100	100	2022-2024
CHL	19625	83	65.3	57.0-73.5	2022-2024
pH[1]	19625	83	54.8	44.9-64.7	2022-2024
EC	19625	83	100	100	2022-2024

Table A.9. Zone 3 percentage of lakes meeting threshold values for indicators calculated using probabilistic monitoring design.

TN = Total Nitrogen; TP = Total Phosphorus; DO = Dissolved Oxygen; NPO = combined metric (meeting thresholds for three indicators: TN, TP, DO); TAN = Total Ammonia Nitrogen; CHL = Chlorophyll *a*; pH = potential of hydrogen; EC = *Escherichia coli*.
[1]Of the 31 pH threshold failures, 19 were below the threshold and 12 were above the threshold.

Analyte	Target Population (acres)	Number of Samples	% Meeting Threshold	Meeting Threshold 95% CB	Assessment Period
TN	313038	90	86.9	80.3-93.5	2022-2024
TP	313038	90	95.1	89.9-100.0	2022-2024
DO	313038	90	99.8	99.7-99.9	2022-2024
NPO	313038	90	86.7	80.1-93.3	2022-2024
TAN	313038	90	100	100	2022-2024
CHL	313038	88	38.4	28.3-48.5	2022-2024
pH[1]	313038	90	65.9	54.7-77.1	2022-2024
EC	313038	84	100	100	2022-2024

Table A.10. Zone 4 percentage of lakes meeting threshold values for indicators calculated using probabilistic monitoring design.

TN = Total Nitrogen; TP = Total Phosphorus; DO = Dissolved Oxygen; NPO = combined metric (meeting thresholds for three indicators: TN, TP, DO); TAN = Total Ammonia Nitrogen; CHL = Chlorophyll *a*; pH = potential of hydrogen; EC = *Escherichia coli*.
[1]Of the 19 pH threshold failures, 9 were below the threshold and 10 were above the threshold.

Analyte	Target Population (acres)	Number of Samples	% Meeting Threshold	Meeting Threshold 95% CB	Assessment Period
TN	112893	87	90.6	83.6-97.6	2022-2024
TP	112893	87	95.3	89.7-100.0	2022-2024
DO	112893	87	97.5	93.8-100.0	2022-2024
NPO	112893	87	88.3	80.6-96.1	2022-2024
TAN	112893	85	100	100	2022-2024
CHL	112893	87	48.4	37.9-58.9	2022-2024
pH[1]	112893	85	74.6	65.0-84.3	2022-2024
EC	112893	85	100	100	2022-2024

Table A.11. Zone 5 percentage of lakes meeting threshold values for indicators calculated using probabilistic monitoring design.

TN = Total Nitrogen; TP = Total Phosphorus; DO = Dissolved Oxygen; NPO = combined metric (meeting thresholds for three indicators: TN, TP, DO); TAN = Total Ammonia Nitrogen; CHL = Chlorophyll *a*; pH = potential of hydrogen; EC = *Escherichia coli*.
[1]Of the 23 pH threshold failures, 6 were below the threshold and 17 were above the threshold.

Analyte	Target Population (acres)	Number of Samples	% Meeting Threshold	Meeting Threshold 95% CB	Assessment Period
TN	150332	86	97.8	94.2-100.0	2022-2024
TP	150332	86	95.5	91.7-99.3	2022-2024
DO	150332	86	100	100	2022-2024
NPO	150332	86	95.5	91.7-99.3	2022-2024
TAN	150332	86	100	100	2022-2024
CHL	150332	86	27.3	21.0-33.6	2022-2024
pH[1]	150332	86	63.8	51.4-76.2	2022-2024
EC	150332	84	100	100	2022-2024

Table A.12. Zone 6 percentage of lakes meeting threshold values for indicators calculated using probabilistic monitoring design.

TN = Total Nitrogen; TP = Total Phosphorus; DO = Dissolved Oxygen; NPO = combined metric (meeting thresholds for three indicators: TN, TP, DO); TAN = Total Ammonia Nitrogen; CHL = Chlorophyll a; pH = potential of hydrogen; EC = *Escherichia coli*.
[1]Of the 12 pH threshold failures, 0 were below the threshold and 12 were above the threshold.

Analyte	Target Population (acres)	Number of Samples	% Meeting Threshold	Meeting Threshold 95% CB	Assessment Period
TN	321210	54	100	99.9-100.0	2022-2024
TP	321210	54	2.5	0.1-5.0	2022-2024
DO	321210	54	100	100	2022-2024
NPO	321210	54	2.5	0.1-5.0	2022-2024
TAN	321210	54	100	100	2022-2024
CHL	321210	54	1.2	0.0-2.4	2022-2024
pH[1]	321210	54	50.6	0.0-100.0	2022-2024
EC	321210	54	100	100	2022-2024

Table A.13. Zone 1 percentage of lakes meeting sediment PEC threshold values for indicators calculated using probabilistic monitoring design

Ag = Silver; As = Arsenic; Cd = Cadmium; Cr = Chromium; Cu = Copper; Hg = Mercury; Ni = Nickel; Pb = Lead; Zn = Zinc; Met = combined metric (not exceeding PEC thresholds for any of the following nine indicators: Ag, As, Cd, Cr, Cu, Hg, Ni, Pb, Zn)

Analyte	Target Population (acres)	Number of Samples	% Meeting Threshold	Meeting Threshold 95% CB	Assessment Period
Ag	49248	83	100	100	2022-2024
As	49248	83	100	99.9-100.0	2022-2024
Cd	49248	83	100	100	2022-2024
Cr	49248	83	100	99.9-100.0	2022-2024
Cu	49248	83	100	100	2022-2024
Hg	49248	83	100	100	2022-2024
Ni	49248	83	100	100	2022-2024
Pb	49248	83	100	100	2022-2024
Zn	49248	83	100	100	2022-2024
Met	49248	83	99.9	99.8-100.0	2022-2024

Table A.14. Zone 2 percentage of lakes meeting sediment PEC threshold values for indicators calculated using probabilistic monitoring design

Ag = Silver; As = Arsenic; Cd = Cadmium; Cr = Chromium; Cu = Copper; Hg = Mercury; Ni = Nickel; Pb = Lead; Zn = Zinc; Met = combined metric (not exceeding PEC thresholds for any of the following nine indicators: Ag, As, Cd, Cr, Cu, Hg, Ni, Pb, Zn)

Analyte	Target Population (acres)	Number of Samples	% Meeting Threshold	Meeting Threshold 95% CB	Assessment Period
Ag	19625	80	100	100	2022-2024
As	19625	80	100	100	2022-2024
Cd	19625	80	100	100	2022-2024
Cr	19625	80	100	99.9-100.0	2022-2024
Cu	19625	80	100	100	2022-2024
Hg	19625	81	100	99.9-100.0	2022-2024
Ni	19625	80	100	100	2022-2024
Pb	19625	80	97.0	92.3-100.0	2022-2024
Zn	19625	80	100	99.9-100.0	2022-2024
Met	19625	81	97.1	92.5-100.0	2022-2024

Table A.15. Zone 3 percentage of lakes meeting sediment PEC threshold values for indicators calculated using probabilistic monitoring design

Ag = Silver; As = Arsenic; Cd = Cadmium; Cr = Chromium; Cu = Copper; Hg = Mercury; Ni = Nickel; Pb = Lead; Zn = Zinc; Met = combined metric (not exceeding PEC thresholds for any of the following nine indicators: Ag, As, Cd, Cr, Cu, Hg, Ni, Pb, Zn)

Analyte	Target Population (acres)	Number of Samples	% Meeting Threshold	Meeting Threshold 95% CB	Assessment Period
Ag	313038	89	100	100	2022-2024
As	313038	89	97.8	93.9-100.0	2022-2024
Cd	313038	89	100	100	2022-2024
Cr	313038	89	100	100	2022-2024
Cu	313038	89	97.9	94.4-100.0	2022-2024
Hg	313038	89	100	99.9-100.0	2022-2024
Ni	313038	89	97.3	92.5-100.0	2022-2024
Pb	313038	89	97.8	94.4-100.0	2022-2024
Zn	313038	89	100	99.9-100.0	2022-2024
Met	313038	89	92.8	85.8-99.9	2022-2024

Table A.16. Zone 4 percentage of lakes meeting sediment PEC threshold values for indicators calculated using probabilistic monitoring design

Ag = Silver; As = Arsenic; Cd = Cadmium; Cr = Chromium; Cu = Copper; Hg = Mercury; Ni = Nickel; Pb = Lead; Zn = Zinc; Met = combined metric (not exceeding PEC thresholds for any of the following nine indicators: Ag, As, Cd, Cr, Cu, Hg, Ni, Pb, Zn)

Analyte	Target Population (acres)	Number of Samples	% Meeting Threshold	Meeting Threshold 95% CB	Assessment Period
Ag	112893	87	100	100	2022-2024
As	112893	87	99.9	99.9-100.0	2022-2024
Cd	112893	87	100	100	2022-2024
Cr	112893	87	97.8	94.3-100.0	2022-2024
Cu	112893	87	99.8	99.7-99.9	2022-2024
Hg	112893	87	100	100	2022-2024
Ni	112893	87	100	100	2022-2024
Pb	112893	87	97.7	94.1-100.0	2022-2024
Zn	112893	87	99.9	99.8-100.0	2022-2024
Met	112893	87	95.4	90.4-100.0	2022-2024

Table A.17. Zone 5 percentage of lakes meeting sediment PEC threshold values for indicators calculated using probabilistic monitoring design

Ag = Silver; As = Arsenic; Cd = Cadmium; Cr = Chromium; Cu = Copper; Hg = Mercury; Ni = Nickel; Pb = Lead; Zn = Zinc; Met = combined metric (not exceeding PEC thresholds for any of the following nine indicators: Ag, As, Cd, Cr, Cu, Hg, Ni, Pb, Zn)

Analyte	Target Population (acres)	Number of Samples	% Meeting Threshold	Meeting Threshold 95% CB	Assessment Period
Ag	150332	82	100	100	2022-2024
As	150332	82	100	100	2022-2024
Cd	150332	82	100	100	2022-2024
Cr	150332	82	100	100	2022-2024
Cu	150332	82	100	100	2022-2024
Hg	150332	82	100	100	2022-2024
Ni	150332	82	100	100	2022-2024
Pb	150332	82	100	100	2022-2024
Zn	150332	82	100	100	2022-2024
Met	150332	82	100	100	2022-2024

Table A.18. Zone 6 percentage of lakes meeting sediment PEC threshold values for indicators calculated using probabilistic monitoring design

Ag = Silver; As = Arsenic; Cd = Cadmium; Cr = Chromium; Cu = Copper; Hg = Mercury; Ni = Nickel; Pb = Lead; Zn = Zinc; Met = combined metric (not exceeding PEC thresholds for any of the following nine indicators: Ag, As, Cd, Cr, Cu, Hg, Ni, Pb, Zn)

Analyte	Target Population (acres)	Number of Samples	% Meeting Threshold	Meeting Threshold 95% CB	Assessment Period
Ag	321210	49	100	100	2022-2024
As	321210	49	100	100	2022-2024
Cd	321210	49	100	100	2022-2024
Cr	321210	49	100	100	2022-2024
Cu	321210	49	99.8	99.7-100.0	2022-2024
Hg	321210	49	100	100	2022-2024
Ni	321210	49	100	100	2022-2024
Pb	321210	49	100	100	2022-2024
Zn	321210	49	100	100	2022-2024
Met	321210	49	99.8	99.7-100.0	2022-2024

Appendix B.

Table B.1. Section 314 (CWA) Impaired Lakes in Florida

WBID	Basin Group Name	Waterbody Segment Name	Identified Parameters
1040D	Choctawhatchee - St. Andrew	Tresca Lake	Dissolved Oxygen (Percent Saturation)
10EA	Pensacola	Woodbine Springs Lake	Mercury (in fish tissue)
1165A	Ochlockonee - St. Marks	Otter Lake	Mercury (in fish tissue)
1176A	Ochlockonee - St. Marks	Lake Ellen	Mercury (in fish tissue)
1297X	Ochlockonee - St. Marks	Lake Talquin (West)	Mercury (in fish tissue), Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
1297Y	Ochlockonee - St. Marks	Lake Talquin (Center)	Mercury (in fish tissue), Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
1297Z	Ochlockonee - St. Marks	Lake Talquin (East)	Mercury (in fish tissue), Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
1329B	Withlacoochee	Lake Rousseau	Mercury (in fish tissue)
1329H	Withlacoochee	Lake Lindsey	Dissolved Oxygen (Percent Saturation)
1329L	Withlacoochee	Tank Lake	Dissolved Oxygen (Percent Saturation)
1329M	Withlacoochee	Irvin Lake	Biology, Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
1329P	Withlacoochee	Dowling Lake	Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
1329T	Withlacoochee	Blue Sink (Blue Sink Lake)	Dissolved Oxygen (Percent Saturation), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
1329V	Withlacoochee	Lake Blue Cove	Biology, Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
1329W	Withlacoochee	Bystre Lake	Biology, Mercury (in fish tissue), Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
1329X	Withlacoochee	Spring Lake	Biology
1329Y	Withlacoochee	Mountain Lake	Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
1329Z	Withlacoochee	Neff Lake	Biology, Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
1340A	Withlacoochee	Davis Lake	Dissolved Oxygen (Percent Saturation), Mercury (in fish tissue)
1340C	Withlacoochee	Magnolia Lake	Dissolved Oxygen (Percent Saturation)
1340E	Withlacoochee	Little Lake (Consuella)	Nutrients (Total Nitrogen)
1340H	Withlacoochee	Hernando Lake	Mercury (in fish tissue)

WBID	Basin Group Name	Waterbody Segment Name	Identified Parameters
1340K	Withlacoochee	Cato Lake	Dissolved Oxygen (Percent Saturation)
1340L	Withlacoochee	Cooter Lake	Biology, Dissolved Oxygen (Percent Saturation)
1340N	Withlacoochee	Henderson Lake	Mercury (in fish tissue)
1340Q	Withlacoochee	Tussock Lake	Dissolved Oxygen (Percent Saturation)
1340R	Withlacoochee	Tsala Apopka Lake (Floral City Arm)	Mercury (in fish tissue)
1340V	Withlacoochee	Bradley Lake	Dissolved Oxygen (Percent Saturation)
1340W	Withlacoochee	Point Lonesome Lake	Dissolved Oxygen (Percent Saturation)
1342Y	Withlacoochee	Cherry Lake	Mercury (in fish tissue)
1347	Withlacoochee	Lake Okahumpka	Biology, Mercury (in fish tissue)
1347B	Withlacoochee	Hidden Lake	Biology
1349A	Withlacoochee	Lake Deaton	Mercury (in fish tissue)
1351B	Withlacoochee	Lake Panasoffkee	Mercury (in fish tissue)
1361A	Springs Coast	Skinner Lake	Dissolved Oxygen (Percent Saturation)
1382C	Springs Coast	Tooke Lake	Nutrients (Total Nitrogen)
1391	Springs Coast	Hunters Lake	Mercury (in fish tissue)
1392B	Springs Coast	Lake Hancock	Biology, Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
1392C	Springs Coast	Middle Lake	Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
1402C	Tampa Bay Tributaries	Burrell Lake	Mercury (in fish tissue)
1403	Withlacoochee	Clear Lake	Biology
1409A	Springs Coast	Moon Lake	Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
1423B	Springs Coast	Green Lake	Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
1432A	Springs Coast	Lake Worrell	Dissolved Oxygen (Percent Saturation)
1440C	Tampa Bay Tributaries	Gooseneck Lake	Dissolved Oxygen (Percent Saturation)
1443H	Tampa Bay Tributaries	Hillsborough Reservoir	Dissolved Oxygen (Percent Saturation), Mercury (in fish tissue)
1449A	Sarasota Bay - Peace - Myakka	Lake Deeson	Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
1451D	Tampa Bay Tributaries	Lake Padgett	Biology
1451I	Tampa Bay Tributaries	Commston Lake	Biology

WBID	Basin Group Name	Waterbody Segment Name	Identified Parameters
1451V	Tampa Bay Tributaries	Lake Floyd	Biology
1456A	Springs Coast	Lake Thomas	Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
1456C	Springs Coast	Vienna Lake	Biology
1459	Tampa Bay Tributaries	Banjo Lake	Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
1463D	Tampa Bay	Lake Harvey	Biology
1463E	Tampa Bay	Lake Helen	Biology
1463H	Tampa Bay	Lake Allen	Biology
1463K	Tampa Bay	Lake Virginia	Biology
1463L	Tampa Bay	Lake Thomas	Mercury (in fish tissue)
1463M	Tampa Bay	Little Lake Wilson	Biology, Fecal Coliform, Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a)
1463P	Tampa Bay	Lake Linda	Biology
1464A	Tampa Bay	Black Lake	Dissolved Oxygen (Percent Saturation), Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a)
1464V	Tampa Bay	Lake Hiawatha	Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
1464W	Tampa Bay	Lake Ann (Parker)	Biology, Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
1464X	Tampa Bay	Lake Seminole	Biology
1464Y	Tampa Bay	Lake Geneva	Biology
1466	Withlacoochee	Lake Agnes	Mercury (in fish tissue), Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
1467	Withlacoochee	Mud Lake	Biology, Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
1472B	Kissimmee River	Lake Hatchineha	Biology, Mercury (in fish tissue)
1473W	Tampa Bay	Lake Juanita	Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
1473Z	Tampa Bay	James Lake	Biology
1474A	Tampa Bay	Lake Wastena	Biology, Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
1474W	Tampa Bay	Lake Dead Lady	Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a)
1476	Withlacoochee	Lake Mattie	Biology, Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a)
1478H	Tampa Bay	Lake Reinheimer	Dissolved Oxygen (Percent Saturation)

WBID	Basin Group Name	Waterbody Segment Name	Identified Parameters
1478K	Tampa Bay	Cooper Lake	Biology
1480	Kissimmee River	Lake Marion	Mercury (in fish tissue), Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
1486A	Tampa Bay	Lake Tarpon	Biology, Mercury (in fish tissue), Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a)
14882	Sarasota Bay - Peace - Myakka	Lake Fannie	Biology
1488A	Sarasota Bay - Peace - Myakka	Lake Smart	Biology, Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen)
1488B	Sarasota Bay - Peace - Myakka	Lake Rochelle	Biology, Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
1488C	Sarasota Bay - Peace - Myakka	Lake Haines	Biology, Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
1488D	Sarasota Bay - Peace - Myakka	Lake Alfred	Nutrients (Total Nitrogen)
1488E	Sarasota Bay - Peace - Myakka	Lake Ida (Winter Haven)	Biology
1488P	Sarasota Bay - Peace - Myakka	Lake Martha	Biology
1488R	Sarasota Bay - Peace - Myakka	Lake Idyl	Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
1488U	Sarasota Bay - Peace - Myakka	Lake Conine	Biology, Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
1488Y	Sarasota Bay - Peace - Myakka	Lake Pansy	Biology
1491A	Tampa Bay Tributaries	Lester Lake	Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
1491B	Tampa Bay Tributaries	Galloway Lake	Dissolved Oxygen (Percent Saturation), Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
14922	Sarasota Bay - Peace - Myakka	Lake Joe	Biology
1493D	Tampa Bay	Williams Lake	Biology, Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
1496Z	Tampa Bay	Lake Jackson	Dissolved Oxygen (Percent Saturation)
1497A	Sarasota Bay - Peace - Myakka	Crystal Lake	Biology, Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
1497B	Sarasota Bay - Peace - Myakka	Lake Parker	Biology, Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)

WBID	Basin Group Name	Waterbody Segment Name	Identified Parameters
1497D	Sarasota Bay - Peace - Myakka	Lake Gibson	Biology, Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
1497D1	Sarasota Bay - Peace - Myakka	Lake Crago	Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
1497E	Sarasota Bay - Peace - Myakka	Lake Bonny	Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
1497F	Sarasota Bay - Peace - Myakka	Lake Holloway	Biology
1497G	Sarasota Bay - Peace - Myakka	Lake Mirror	Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
1497H	Sarasota Bay - Peace - Myakka	Lake Morton	Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
1497J	Sarasota Bay - Peace - Myakka	Saddle Creek Lakes	Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
1498Z	Tampa Bay	Dosson Lake	Biology
15001	Sarasota Bay - Peace - Myakka	Little Lake Hamilton	Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen)
15002	Sarasota Bay - Peace - Myakka	Middle Lake Hamilton	Biology, Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
15003	Sarasota Bay - Peace - Myakka	Lake Confusion	Biology
1501	Sarasota Bay - Peace - Myakka	Lake Lena	Nutrients (Total Nitrogen)
1501B	Sarasota Bay - Peace - Myakka	Lake Ariana	Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen)
1501V	Sarasota Bay - Peace - Myakka	Spirit Lake	Nutrients (Total Nitrogen)
1501X	Sarasota Bay - Peace - Myakka	Lake Thomas	Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen)
1502A	Tampa Bay	Lake Estes	Biology
1502C	Tampa Bay	Chapman Lake	Biology, Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a)
1503	Withlacoochee	Lake Van	Biology, Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
15041	Sarasota Bay - Peace - Myakka	Lake Hamilton	Biology, Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
1504A	Sarasota Bay - Peace - Myakka	Lake Henry	Biology

WBID	Basin Group Name	Waterbody Segment Name	Identified Parameters
1506A	Tampa Bay Tributaries	Meadow View Lake	Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
1508B	Springs Coast	Lake Innisbrook	Biology, Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
1513C	Tampa Bay	Lake Raleigh	Biology
1515	Tampa Bay	Horse Lake	Biology
1516E	Tampa Bay	Lake Ellen	Biology
1516F	Tampa Bay	White Trout Lake	Biology
1516G	Tampa Bay	Bird Lake	Biology
1519B	Tampa Bay	Lake Josephine	Biology
1519C	Tampa Bay	Lake Armistead	Biology
1521	Sarasota Bay - Peace - Myakka	Lake Lulu	Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
1521B	Sarasota Bay - Peace - Myakka	Lake Eloise	Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
1521D	Sarasota Bay - Peace - Myakka	Lake Shipp	Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen)
1521E	Sarasota Bay - Peace - Myakka	Lake May	Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
1521F	Sarasota Bay - Peace - Myakka	Lake Howard	Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen)
1521G	Sarasota Bay - Peace - Myakka	Lake Mirror	Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
1521G1	Sarasota Bay - Peace - Myakka	Spring Lake	Biology
1521H	Sarasota Bay - Peace - Myakka	Lake Cannon	Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a)
1521I	Sarasota Bay - Peace - Myakka	Lake Hartridge	Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen)
1521J	Sarasota Bay - Peace - Myakka	Lake Idylwild	Nutrients (Total Nitrogen)
1521K	Sarasota Bay - Peace - Myakka	Lake Jessie	Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
1521L	Sarasota Bay - Peace - Myakka	Lake Marianna	Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen)

WBID	Basin Group Name	Waterbody Segment Name	Identified Parameters
1521P	Sarasota Bay - Peace - Myakka	Deer Lake	Biology
1521Q	Sarasota Bay - Peace - Myakka	Lake Blue	Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
1522B	Tampa Bay Tributaries	Lake Thonotosassa	Biology, Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
1523C	Tampa Bay Tributaries	Cedar Lake (East)	Dissolved Oxygen (Percent Saturation)
1523D	Tampa Bay Tributaries	Lake Eckles	Biology
1529A	Tampa Bay	Saint George Lake	Biology
1530A	Tampa Bay	Moccasin Creek	Fecal Coliform, Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
1532A	Kissimmee River	Lake Pierce	Mercury (in fish tissue), Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
1537	Tampa Bay Tributaries	Lake Wire	Lead
1537A	Tampa Bay Tributaries	Lake Bonnet	Biology, Lead, Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
1539H	Sarasota Bay - Peace - Myakka	Lake Venus	Nutrients (Total Nitrogen)
1543	Tampa Bay Tributaries	Lake Hunter	Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
1543B	Tampa Bay Tributaries	Lake Beulah	Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
1547A	Tampa Bay Tributaries	Lake Valrico	Biology, Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
1547B	Tampa Bay Tributaries	Long Pond	Biology
1547C	Tampa Bay Tributaries	Lake Weeks	Biology
1547D	Tampa Bay Tributaries	Lake Hooker	Biology
1549B	Sarasota Bay - Peace - Myakka	Banana Lake	Biology, Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
1549B1	Sarasota Bay - Peace - Myakka	Lake Stahl	Biology, Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
1549B2	Sarasota Bay - Peace - Myakka	Little Banana Lake	Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
1549C	Sarasota Bay - Peace - Myakka	Lake Bentley	Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a)

WBID	Basin Group Name	Waterbody Segment Name	Identified Parameters
1549D	Sarasota Bay - Peace - Myakka	Lake Horney	Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
1549E	Sarasota Bay - Peace - Myakka	Lake John	Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
1549F	Sarasota Bay - Peace - Myakka	Lake Somerset	Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
1549X	Sarasota Bay - Peace - Myakka	Hollingsworth Lake	Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
1573A	Kissimmee River	Tiger Lake	Mercury (in fish tissue), Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
1573C	Kissimmee River	Lake Rosalie	Biology
1573E	Kissimmee River	Lake Weohyakapka	Mercury (in fish tissue)
1574A	Tampa Bay	Alligator Lake	Biology, Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
1576A	Tampa Bay	Mango Lake	Biology, Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
1579A	Tampa Bay	Bellows Lake (East Lake)	Biology, Dissolved Oxygen (Percent Saturation), *Escherichia coli*, Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
1588A	Sarasota Bay - Peace - Myakka	Lake McLeod	Mercury (in fish tissue), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
1590B	Sarasota Bay - Peace - Myakka	Lake Ashton (Lake Myrtle)	Mercury (in fish tissue)
1597A	Tampa Bay Tributaries	Scott Lake	Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
1603C	Tampa Bay	Beckett Lake	Biology, Dissolved Oxygen (Percent Saturation)
1603E	Tampa Bay	Harbor Lake	Biology
1605B	Tampa Bay	Gornto Lake	Biology
1610	Tampa Bay Tributaries	Carter Road Park Lakes	Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
1613B	Sarasota Bay - Peace - Myakka	Lake Gordon	Mercury (in fish tissue)
1613F	Sarasota Bay - Peace - Myakka	Twin Lakes	Biology
1617A	Sarasota Bay - Peace - Myakka	Lake Effie	Biology, Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
1618	Springs Coast	Lake Seminole	Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus), pH

WBID	Basin Group Name	Waterbody Segment Name	Identified Parameters
1619A	Kissimmee River	Lake Wales	Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen)
1619C	Kissimmee River	Lake Leonore	Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen)
1619D	Kissimmee River	Lake Moody	Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a)
1621G1	Tampa Bay Tributaries	Branwood Dr Pond	Biology
1622	Sarasota Bay - Peace - Myakka	Lake Garfield	Mercury (in fish tissue)
1623L	Sarasota Bay - Peace - Myakka	Lake Hancock	Biology, Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
1623M	Sarasota Bay - Peace - Myakka	Eagle Lake	Biology, Mercury (in fish tissue), Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
1623T	Sarasota Bay - Peace - Myakka	Engle Lake	Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
1623X	Sarasota Bay - Peace - Myakka	Reclaimed Mine Cut Lake	Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
1623Z	Sarasota Bay - Peace - Myakka	Fort Meade Lakes	Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
1650	Springs Coast	Walsingham Reservoir	Mercury (in fish tissue)
1663	Kissimmee River	Crooked Lake	Mercury (in fish tissue)
1677C	Sarasota Bay - Peace - Myakka	Lake Buffum	Biology, Mercury (in fish tissue)
1685A	Kissimmee River	Lake Arbuckle	Mercury (in fish tissue)
1685D	Kissimmee River	Reedy Lake	Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen)
1685E	Kissimmee River	Lake Ida	Nutrients (Total Nitrogen)
1700A	Tampa Bay	Crescent Lake	Biology, Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
1706	Kissimmee River	Lake Clinch	Mercury (in fish tissue), Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
1730	Kissimmee River	Hickory Lake	Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen)
1730B	Kissimmee River	Livingston Lake	Mercury (in fish tissue), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
1730D	Kissimmee River	Lake Adelaide	Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
1730E	Kissimmee River	Pabor Lake	Biology
1731A	Tampa Bay	Lake Maggiore	Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus), Specific Conductance
1758	Kissimmee River	Lake Damon	Biology

WBID	Basin Group Name	Waterbody Segment Name	Identified Parameters
1758E	Kissimmee River	Pansy Lake	Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
1761H	Kissimmee River	Lake Lucas	Dissolved Oxygen (Percent Saturation)
179A	Pensacola	Bear Lake	Mercury (in fish tissue), Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
1807B	Tampa Bay Tributaries	Lake Manatee Reservoir	Biology, Mercury (in fish tissue)
180A	Apalachicola - Chipola	Merritts Mill Pond	Dissolved Oxygen (Percent Saturation), Nutrients (Algal Mats), Nutrients (Nitrate-Nitrite), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen)
1813A	Kissimmee River	Dinner Lake	Mercury (in fish tissue)
1813B	Kissimmee River	Lake Lotela	Mercury (in fish tissue)
1813C	Kissimmee River	Lake Letta	Biology
1813D	Kissimmee River	Lake Tulane	Biology
1813E	Kissimmee River	Bonnet Lake	Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen)
1813G	Kissimmee River	Little Bonnet Lake	Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen)
1813L	Kissimmee River	Lake Glenada	Biology, Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
1842	Kissimmee River	Lake Sebring	Mercury (in fish tissue)
1842B	Kissimmee River	Lake Denton	Nutrients (Total Nitrogen)
1856B	Kissimmee River	Lake Istokpoga	Mercury (in fish tissue), Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
1860B	Kissimmee River	Lake Josephine	Biology, Mercury (in fish tissue)
1860D	Kissimmee River	Lake Jackson	Biology, Mercury (in fish tissue)
1860G	Kissimmee River	Little Lake Jackson	Biology, Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
1891A	Kissimmee River	Red Beach Lake	Mercury (in fish tissue)
1893	Kissimmee River	Huckleberry Lake	Biology, Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
1898	Kissimmee River	Lake Wolf	Biology
1906	Kissimmee River	Lake Charlotte	Biology, Mercury (in fish tissue)
1932A	Kissimmee River	Lake Grassy	Mercury (in fish tissue)
1932B	Kissimmee River	Clay Lake	Mercury (in fish tissue)
1932D	Kissimmee River	Pearl Lake	Biology
1932E	Kissimmee River	Lake Huntley	Mercury (in fish tissue)

WBID	Basin Group Name	Waterbody Segment Name	Identified Parameters
1932G	Kissimmee River	Lake Apthorpe	Mercury (in fish tissue), Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen)
1932I	Kissimmee River	Buck Lake	Nutrients (Total Nitrogen)
1932M	Kissimmee River	Blue Lake	Biology
1938	Kissimmee River	Lake Henry	Biology, Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
1938A	Kissimmee River	Lake June in Winter	Mercury (in fish tissue), Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen)
1938C	Kissimmee River	Lake Placid	Mercury (in fish tissue), Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
1938D	Kissimmee River	Lake Carrie	Biology
1938E	Kissimmee River	Persimmon Lake	Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
1938F	Kissimmee River	Red Water Lake	Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
1938G	Kissimmee River	Lake Francis	Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen)
1938H	Kissimmee River	Lake Annie	Mercury (in fish tissue)
1938I	Kissimmee River	Lake Lachard	Biology
1971	Sarasota Bay - Peace - Myakka	Clark Lake	*Escherichia coli*, Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
1981	Sarasota Bay - Peace - Myakka	Lake Myakka (Lower Segment)	Mercury (in fish tissue)
1981C	Sarasota Bay - Peace - Myakka	Lake Myakka (Upper Segment)	Biology, Mercury (in fish tissue)
2041B	Sarasota Bay - Peace - Myakka	Shell Creek Reservoir (Hamilton Reservoir)	Dissolved Oxygen (Percent Saturation)
2074A	Charlotte Harbor	Alligator Lake	Mercury (in fish tissue)
2105A	Nassau - St. Marys	Hampton Lake	Dissolved Oxygen (Percent Saturation)
210A	Choctawhatchee - St. Andrew	Double Pond	Mercury (in fish tissue)
2213G	Lower St. Johns	St Johns River above Doctors Lake	Mercury (in fish tissue), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
2213H	Lower St. Johns	St Johns River above Julington Creek	Mercury (in fish tissue), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)

WBID	Basin Group Name	Waterbody Segment Name	Identified Parameters
2213I	Lower St. Johns	St Johns River above Black Creek	Mercury (in fish tissue), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
2213J	Lower St. Johns	St Johns River above Palmo Creek	Mercury (in fish tissue), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
2213K	Lower St. Johns	St Johns River above Tocoi	Mercury (in fish tissue), Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
2213L	Lower St. Johns	St Johns River above Federal Point	Mercury (in fish tissue), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
2320B1	Upper East Coast	Lake Vedra	Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
2339	Nassau - St. Marys	Ocean Pond	Lead, Mercury (in fish tissue)
2389	Lower St. Johns	Doctors Lake	Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
2392	Nassau - St. Marys	Palestine Lake	Lead, Mercury (in fish tissue)
239A	Choctawhatchee - St. Andrew	Pate Lake	Mercury (in fish tissue)
24AF	Pensacola	Locklin Lake	Biology, Dissolved Oxygen (Percent Saturation)
2509	Lower St. Johns	Lake Geneva	Lead, Mercury (in fish tissue)
2509C	Lower St. Johns	Lake Magnolia	Mercury (in fish tissue)
2509H	Lower St. Johns	Lake Lily	Lead
2509K	Lower St. Johns	Lowry Lake (Sand Hill Lake)	Mercury (in fish tissue)
2528A	Lower St. Johns	Smith Lake	Dissolved Oxygen (Percent Saturation)
2541	Lower St. Johns	Georges Lake	Mercury (in fish tissue), Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
2543F	Lower St. Johns	Lake Ross	Lead, Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
2543G	Lower St. Johns	Goose Lake	Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
2575	Lower St. Johns	Cue Lake	Mercury (in fish tissue)
2575Q	Lower St. Johns	Mason Lake	Mercury (in fish tissue)
2582	Lower St. Johns	Lake Suggs	Dissolved Oxygen (Percent Saturation), Lead, Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
2582A	Lower St. Johns	Rowan Lake	Dissolved Oxygen (Percent Saturation), Lead, Nutrients (Total Nitrogen)
25A	Pensacola	Lake Stone (Southwest of Century)	Biology, Mercury (in fish tissue), Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)

WBID	Basin Group Name	Waterbody Segment Name	Identified Parameters
2606B	Lower St. Johns	Crescent Lake	Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
2615A	Lower St. Johns	Dead Lake	Mercury (in fish tissue)
2617A	Lower St. Johns	Lake Broward	Mercury (in fish tissue)
2630B	Lower St. Johns	Lake Disston	Lead, Mercury (in fish tissue)
2661A	Lower St. Johns	Caraway Lake	Mercury (in fish tissue)
2667A	Lower St. Johns	Lake Dias	Mercury (in fish tissue)
2671A	Lower St. Johns	Lake Daugharty	Mercury (in fish tissue)
2700	Ocklawaha	Hammocks Lake	Biology, Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
2705B	Ocklawaha	Newnans Lake	Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
2706	Ocklawaha	Lake Moon	Dissolved Oxygen (Percent Saturation), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
2713C	Ocklawaha	Holdens Pond	Dissolved Oxygen (Percent Saturation)
2713D	Ocklawaha	Little Orange Lake	Mercury (in fish tissue), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
2717	Ocklawaha	Kanapaha Lake	Dissolved Oxygen (Percent Saturation), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
2718B	Ocklawaha	Bivans Arm	Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Turbidity
2719A	Ocklawaha	Lake Alice	Mercury (in fish tissue), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
272	Apalachicola - Chipola	Thompson Pond	Dissolved Oxygen (Percent Saturation)
2720A	Ocklawaha	Alachua Sink	Dissolved Oxygen (Percent Saturation), Fecal Coliform, Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
2723A	Ocklawaha	Cowpen Lake	Mercury (in fish tissue)
2732Y	Ocklawaha	Gillis Pond	Nutrients (Total Nitrogen)
2738A	Ocklawaha	Lochloosa Lake	Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
2740B	Ocklawaha	Lake Ocklawaha	Biology, Mercury (in fish tissue)
2741B	Ocklawaha	Wauberg Lake	Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
2748X	Ocklawaha	Key Pond	Dissolved Oxygen (Percent Saturation)
2749A	Ocklawaha	Orange Lake	Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
2771A	Ocklawaha	Lake Eaton	Biology, Mercury (in fish tissue)

WBID	Basin Group Name	Waterbody Segment Name	Identified Parameters
2779A	Ocklawaha	Mill Dam Lake	Mercury (in fish tissue)
2781A	Ocklawaha	Halfmoon Lake	Dissolved Oxygen (Percent Saturation), Mercury (in fish tissue)
2782C	Ocklawaha	Lake Bryant	Mercury (in fish tissue)
2783A	Ocklawaha	Doe Lake	Mercury (in fish tissue)
2783B	Ocklawaha	Trout Lake	Mercury (in fish tissue)
2783F	Ocklawaha	Lake Catherine	Mercury (in fish tissue)
2783G	Ocklawaha	Lake Mary	Mercury (in fish tissue)
2785A	Ocklawaha	Smith Lake	Mercury (in fish tissue)
2790A	Ocklawaha	Lake Weir	Mercury (in fish tissue), Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
2790B	Ocklawaha	Little Lake Weir	Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
2797A	Ocklawaha	Ella Lake	Mercury (in fish tissue)
2803A	Ocklawaha	Holly Lake	Mercury (in fish tissue)
2805	Ocklawaha	Northeast Emeralda Marsh Conservation Area	Pesticides (in fish tissue)
2806A	Ocklawaha	Lake Umatilla	Biology
2807A	Ocklawaha	Lake Yale	Mercury (in fish tissue), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
2809	Ocklawaha	Southwest Emeralda Marsh Conservation Area	Dissolved Oxygen (Percent Saturation), Pesticides (in fish tissue)
2811	Ocklawaha	West Emeralda Marsh Conservation Area	Dissolved Oxygen (Percent Saturation), Pesticides (in fish tissue)
2814A	Ocklawaha	Lake Griffin	Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
2816A	Ocklawaha	Eldorado Lake	Mercury (in fish tissue)
2817B	Ocklawaha	Lake Eustis	Biology, Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
2819A	Ocklawaha	Trout Lake	Biology, Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
2821B	Ocklawaha	Lake Joanna	Mercury (in fish tissue), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
2825A	Ocklawaha	Silver Lake	Nutrients (Total Nitrogen)
2829A	Ocklawaha	Lake Lorraine	Dissolved Oxygen (Percent Saturation)
283	Choctawhatchee - St. Andrew	Lake Juniper	Mercury (in fish tissue)

WBID	Basin Group Name	Waterbody Segment Name	Identified Parameters
2831B	Ocklawaha	Lake Dora	Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
2832A	Ocklawaha	Lake Denham	Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
2834C	Ocklawaha	Lake Beauclair	Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
2835D	Ocklawaha	Lake Apopka	Biology, Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus), Pesticides (in fish tissue)
2837A	Ocklawaha	Lake Jem	Biology
2837B	Ocklawaha	Lake Carlton	Biology, Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
2838A	Ocklawaha	Lake Harris	Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
2838B	Ocklawaha	Little Lake Harris	Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
2839A	Ocklawaha	Lake Minneola	Biology, Mercury (in fish tissue)
2839D	Ocklawaha	Lake Cherry	Mercury (in fish tissue)
2839F	Ocklawaha	Lake Emma	Mercury (in fish tissue)
2839M	Ocklawaha	Lake Louisa	Mercury (in fish tissue)
2839N	Ocklawaha	Lake Minnehaha	Mercury (in fish tissue)
2854A	Ocklawaha	Marshall Lake	Biology, Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
2865A	Ocklawaha	Lake Florence	Biology
2872A	Ocklawaha	Lake Roberts	Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
2872B	Ocklawaha	Lake Pearl	Biology
2872C	Ocklawaha	Lake Lily	Dissolved Oxygen (Percent Saturation)
2873C	Ocklawaha	Johns Lake	Biology, Mercury (in fish tissue)
2875B	Ocklawaha	Lake Tilden	Biology
2880A	Ocklawaha	Lake Glona	Mercury (in fish tissue)
2890A	Ocklawaha	Lake Lowery	Mercury (in fish tissue)
2892	Middle St. Johns	Lake Margaret	Mercury (in fish tissue)
28932	Upper St. Johns	Lake Cone at Seminole	Mercury (in fish tissue)

WBID	Basin Group Name	Waterbody Segment Name	Identified Parameters
2893A	Middle St. Johns	Lake George	Mercury (in fish tissue), Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
2893D	Middle St. Johns	Lake Monroe	Biology, Mercury (in fish tissue), Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
2893H	Middle St. Johns	Mullet Lake	Mercury (in fish tissue)
2893I	Upper St. Johns	St Johns River above Puzzle Lake	Dissolved Oxygen (Percent Saturation), Iron, Mercury (in fish tissue)
2893J	Middle St. Johns	Mud Lake	Mercury (in fish tissue)
2893K	Upper St. Johns	Lake Poinsett	Biology, Mercury (in fish tissue)
2893L	Upper St. Johns	St Johns River above Lake Poinsett	Mercury (in fish tissue), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
2893N	Upper St. Johns	St Johns River above Lake Winder	Dissolved Oxygen (Percent Saturation), Mercury (in fish tissue), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
2893O	Upper St. Johns	Lake Washington	Biology, Mercury (in fish tissue)
2893Q	Upper St. Johns	Lake Helen Blazes	Dissolved Oxygen (Percent Saturation), Mercury (in fish tissue), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
2893V	Upper St. Johns	Blue Cypress Lake	Mercury (in fish tissue), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
2893X	Upper St. Johns	St Johns River above Sawgrass Lake	Dissolved Oxygen (Percent Saturation), Mercury (in fish tissue), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
2893X2	Upper St. Johns	Sawgrass Lake	Dissolved Oxygen (Percent Saturation), Mercury (in fish tissue)
2893Y	Upper St. Johns	Lake Winder	Biology, Mercury (in fish tissue)
2893Z	Middle St. Johns	St Johns River below Lake Dexter	Mercury (in fish tissue)
2894	Middle St. Johns	Lake Delancy	Mercury (in fish tissue)
2899B	Middle St. Johns	Lake Kerr	Mercury (in fish tissue)
2899C	Middle St. Johns	Little Lake Kerr	Mercury (in fish tissue)
2902	Middle St. Johns	Louise Lake (Lower Segment)	Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
2905C	Middle St. Johns	Wildcat Lake	Mercury (in fish tissue)
29061	Middle St. Johns	Shaw Lake	Dissolved Oxygen (Percent Saturation)
2916B	Middle St. Johns	South Grasshopper Lake	Mercury (in fish tissue)
2917	Middle St. Johns	Boyd Lake	Mercury (in fish tissue)
2921	Middle St. Johns	Lake Woodruff	Mercury (in fish tissue)
2921C	Middle St. Johns	Lake Dexter	Mercury (in fish tissue)

WBID	Basin Group Name	Waterbody Segment Name	Identified Parameters
2921D1	Middle St. Johns	Tick Island Mud Lake	Mercury (in fish tissue), Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
2921E	Middle St. Johns	Spring Garden Lake	Mercury (in fish tissue)
2925A	Middle St. Johns	Lake Ashby	Biology, Mercury (in fish tissue)
2929B	Middle St. Johns	Lake Norris	Mercury (in fish tissue), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
2929C	Middle St. Johns	Lake Dorr	Mercury (in fish tissue)
2938H	Middle St. Johns	Lake Macy	Mercury (in fish tissue)
2949	Middle St. Johns	Lake Dalhousie	Mercury (in fish tissue)
2951	Middle St. Johns	Lake Marie	Biology
2953	Middle St. Johns	Bethel Lake	Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
2954	Middle St. Johns	Konomac Lake Reservoir	Mercury (in fish tissue)
2956F	Middle St. Johns	Lake Brantley	Mercury (in fish tissue)
2961	Middle St. Johns	Lake Sylvan	Mercury (in fish tissue)
2961A1	Middle St. Johns	Banana Lake	Biology
2961B	Middle St. Johns	Yankee Lake	Dissolved Oxygen (Percent Saturation)
2962C	Middle St. Johns	Lake Minnie	Biology, Dissolved Oxygen (Percent Saturation), Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
2964A	Middle St. Johns	Lake Harney	Mercury (in fish tissue), Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
2964A4	Middle St. Johns	Lake Proctor	Dissolved Oxygen (Percent Saturation)
2964B	Upper St. Johns	Puzzle Lake	Mercury (in fish tissue), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
2964B3	Middle St. Johns	Little Puzzle Lake	Dissolved Oxygen (Percent Saturation), Mercury (in fish tissue)
2964C	Upper St. Johns	Ruth Lake	Dissolved Oxygen (Percent Saturation), Mercury (in fish tissue)
2966A	Upper St. Johns	Buck Lake	Mercury (in fish tissue)
2973F	Middle St. Johns	Deforest Lake	Dissolved Oxygen (Percent Saturation)
2973G	Middle St. Johns	Amory Lake	Biology, Dissolved Oxygen (Percent Saturation)
2978A	Upper St. Johns	Loughman Lake	Mercury (in fish tissue)
2981	Middle St. Johns	Lake Jesup	Biology, Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)

WBID	Basin Group Name	Waterbody Segment Name	Identified Parameters
2986D	Middle St. Johns	Lake Alma	Dissolved Oxygen (Percent Saturation), Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
2986E	Middle St. Johns	Lake Searcy	Biology, Dissolved Oxygen (Percent Saturation), Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
2986F	Middle St. Johns	Greenwood Lake	Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
2987A	Middle St. Johns	Spring Lake	Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
2991D	Middle St. Johns	Horseshoe Lake (South)	Biology
2993	Middle St. Johns	Lake Prevatt	Dissolved Oxygen (Percent Saturation)
2993C	Middle St. Johns	Lake McCoy	Biology
2994H	Middle St. Johns	Lake Griffin	Biology
2994I	Middle St. Johns	Secret Lake	Biology
2994K	Middle St. Johns	Lake Concord	Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
2994K1	Middle St. Johns	Lake Ellen	Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen)
2994L	Middle St. Johns	Lake Jane	Biology
2995	Middle St. Johns	Lake Charm	Biology, Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
2997B	Middle St. Johns	Lake Howell	Biology
2997B1	Middle St. Johns	Lake Ann	Biology
2997L	Middle St. Johns	Lake Winyah	Biology, Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a)
2997P	Middle St. Johns	Lake Concord	Biology
2997R	Middle St. Johns	Lake Adair	Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
2997S	Middle St. Johns	Spring Lake	Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
2997U	Middle St. Johns	Lake Park	Biology
2997V	Middle St. Johns	Lake Gem (Orange County)	Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
2998A	Middle St. Johns	Lake Florida	Biology, Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
2998C	Middle St. Johns	Lake Orienta	Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
2998D	Middle St. Johns	Lake Marion	Biology
2998E	Middle St. Johns	Lake Adelaide	Biology, Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)

WBID	Basin Group Name	Waterbody Segment Name	Identified Parameters
2999B	Middle St. Johns	Noname Lake	Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
3002D	Middle St. Johns	Starke Lake	Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen)
3002E	Middle St. Johns	Lake Prima Vista	Biology, Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen)
3002G	Middle St. Johns	Lake Lotta	Biology, Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
3002I	Middle St. Johns	Lake Rose	Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a)
3002N	Middle St. Johns	Prairie Lake	Biology
3002Q	Middle St. Johns	Kasey Lake	Biology, Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
3002R	Middle St. Johns	Kelly Lake	Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
3002U	Middle St. Johns	Lake Pleasant	Dissolved Oxygen (Percent Saturation)
3002V	Middle St. Johns	Page Lake	Dissolved Oxygen (Percent Saturation)
3003	Middle St. Johns	Lake Pickett	Mercury (in fish tissue)
3004A	Middle St. Johns	Bear Lake	Mercury (in fish tissue)
3004C	Middle St. Johns	Lake Lawne	Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
3004D	Middle St. Johns	Silver Lake	Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
3004G	Middle St. Johns	Bay Lake	Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
3004J	Middle St. Johns	Lake Gandy	Biology
3004K	Middle St. Johns	Lake Orlando	Biology, Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
3004M	Middle St. Johns	Lake Lotus	Biology, Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
3004R	Middle St. Johns	Lake Fairhope	Biology, *Escherichia coli*, Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
3004S	Middle St. Johns	Lake Hill	Biology
3008A	Upper St. Johns	Fox Lake	Mercury (in fish tissue)
3008B	Upper St. Johns	South Lake	Mercury (in fish tissue)
3009	Middle St. Johns	Bear Gully Lake	Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
3009H	Middle St. Johns	Lake Nan	Biology
3009I	Middle St. Johns	Garden Lake	Biology
3011A	Middle St. Johns	Lake Weston	Biology, Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
3011C	Middle St. Johns	Lake Lucien	Mercury (in fish tissue)

WBID	Basin Group Name	Waterbody Segment Name	Identified Parameters
3011D	Middle St. Johns	Lake Lovely	Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a)
3036	Middle St. Johns	Lake Frederica	Mercury (in fish tissue)
3036A1	Middle St. Johns	Lake Barber	Biology
3036B6	Middle St. Johns	Lake G	Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
3064A	Upper St. Johns	Florence Lake	Biology, Dissolved Oxygen (Percent Saturation), Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
3140	Upper St. Johns	Lake Kenansville	Dissolved Oxygen (Percent Saturation), Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
3168A	Kissimmee River	Lake Conway	Mercury (in fish tissue)
3168E	Kissimmee River	Lake Anderson	Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a)
3168F	Kissimmee River	Lake Bass	Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
3168H	Kissimmee River	Lake Holden	Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
3168M	Middle St. Johns	Lake Copeland	Biology, Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
3168N	Middle St. Johns	Lake Olive	Biology
3168W	Kissimmee River	Bear Head Lake	Biology
3168W2	Middle St. Johns	Druid Lake	Dissolved Oxygen (Percent Saturation)
3168W3	Middle St. Johns	Lake Wade	Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
3168W4	Middle St. Johns	Lake of The Woods	Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
3168W5	Kissimmee River	Lake Tyner	Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
3168W6	Kissimmee River	Lake Warren	Dissolved Oxygen (Percent Saturation)
3168W7	Kissimmee River	Lake Bumby	Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus), Silver
3168X1	Kissimmee River	Lake Tennessee (Orange County)	Biology
3168X2	Middle St. Johns	Hourglass Lake	Biology, Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
3168X3	Middle St. Johns	Lake Terrace	Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
3168X5	Kissimmee River	Lake Condel	Biology, *Escherichia coli*, Lead, Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
3168X7	Kissimmee River	Lake Farrar	Biology
3168X9	Kissimmee River	Lake Jane (Orange County)	Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
3168Y	Middle St. Johns	Lake Lancaster	Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
3168Y1	Middle St. Johns	Lake Emerald	Biology

WBID	Basin Group Name	Waterbody Segment Name	Identified Parameters
3168Y2	Middle St. Johns	Lake Como (Orange County)	Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
3168Y4	Middle St. Johns	Lake Davis	*Escherichia coli*, Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
3168Y7	Middle St. Johns	Lake Theresa	Biology, Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
3168Y8	Middle St. Johns	Lake Weldona	Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
3168Y9	Middle St. Johns	Lake Eola	Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
3168Z3	Middle St. Johns	Lake Arnold	Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
3168Z4	Middle St. Johns	Lake Giles	Biology, Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
3168Z6	Middle St. Johns	Lake Cay Dee	Dissolved Oxygen (Percent Saturation)
3168Z9	Middle St. Johns	Lake Lawsona	Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
3169A2	Kissimmee River	Lake Tyler	Biology
3169A3	Kissimmee River	Lake Buchanan	Biology, Dissolved Oxygen (Percent Saturation), Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
3169C	Kissimmee River	Big Sand Lake	Lead, Mercury (in fish tissue)
3169G	Kissimmee River	Clear Lake	Biology
3169G3	Kissimmee River	Lake Fran	*Escherichia coli*, Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
3169G4	Kissimmee River	Lake Kozart	Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
3169G5	Kissimmee River	Lake Walker	Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
3169G6	Kissimmee River	Lake Richmond	Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
3169G8	Kissimmee River	Lake Beardall	Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
3169T	Kissimmee River	Lake Sandy	Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
31702A	Kissimmee River	Lake Floyd (Orange County)	Dissolved Oxygen (Percent Saturation)
3170B	Kissimmee River	Lake Russell	Mercury (in fish tissue)
3170FG	Kissimmee River	Old Lake Davenport	Mercury (in fish tissue)
3170H1	Kissimmee River	Lake Sheen	Mercury (in fish tissue)
3170H2	Kissimmee River	Pocket Lake	Mercury (in fish tissue)
3170Q	Kissimmee River	Lake Butler	Mercury (in fish tissue)

WBID	Basin Group Name	Waterbody Segment Name	Identified Parameters
3170S	Kissimmee River	Lake Down	Mercury (in fish tissue)
3170T	Kissimmee River	Lake Bessie	Mercury (in fish tissue)
3170W	Kissimmee River	Lake Louise	Mercury (in fish tissue)
3170Y	Kissimmee River	Lake Tibet Butler	Mercury (in fish tissue)
3170Z1	Kissimmee River	Little Fish Lake	Mercury (in fish tissue)
3171	Kissimmee River	Lake Hart	Lead, Mercury (in fish tissue)
3171A	Kissimmee River	Lake Mary Jane	Lead, Mercury (in fish tissue)
3171C	Kissimmee River	Red Lake	Copper
3172	Kissimmee River	East Lake Tohopekaliga	Mercury (in fish tissue)
3174	Kissimmee River	Lake Center	Biology
3174D	Kissimmee River	Coon Lake	Biology
3176	Kissimmee River	Alligator Lake	Mercury (in fish tissue)
3177	Kissimmee River	Lake Gentry	Mercury (in fish tissue)
3177A	Kissimmee River	Brick Lake	Mercury (in fish tissue)
3180A	Kissimmee River	Lake Cypress	Mercury (in fish tissue), Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
3183B	Kissimmee River	Lake Kissimmee	Biology, Mercury (in fish tissue), Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
3183G	Kissimmee River	Lake Jackson (Osceola County)	Biology, Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
3184	Kissimmee River	Lake Marian	Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
3212A	Lake Okeechobee	Lake Okeechobee	Iron, Mercury (in fish tissue), Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
3212B	Lake Okeechobee	Lake Okeechobee	Mercury (in fish tissue), Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus), Turbidity
3212C	Lake Okeechobee	Lake Okeechobee	Dissolved Oxygen (Percent Saturation), Mercury (in fish tissue), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
3212D	Lake Okeechobee	Lake Okeechobee	Iron, Mercury (in fish tissue), Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus), Turbidity
3212E	Lake Okeechobee	Lake Okeechobee	Iron, Mercury (in fish tissue), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus), Turbidity
3212F	Lake Okeechobee	Lake Okeechobee	Iron, Mercury (in fish tissue), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus), Turbidity
3212G	Lake Okeechobee	Lake Okeechobee	Iron, Mercury (in fish tissue), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus), Turbidity

WBID	Basin Group Name	Waterbody Segment Name	Identified Parameters
3212H	Lake Okeechobee	Lake Okeechobee	Iron, Mercury (in fish tissue), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus), Turbidity
3212I	Lake Okeechobee	Lake Okeechobee	Mercury (in fish tissue), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus), Turbidity
3245B	Lake Worth Lagoon - Palm Beach Coast	Lake Clarke	Biology, Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
3245C4	Lake Worth Lagoon - Palm Beach Coast	Pine Lake	Biology, *Escherichia coli*, Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
3256A	Lake Worth Lagoon - Palm Beach Coast	Lake Osborne	Biology
3258C7	Everglades West Coast	Gator Lake	*Escherichia coli*
3259W	Everglades West Coast	Lake Trafford	Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus), Turbidity
3262A	Lake Worth Lagoon - Palm Beach Coast	Lake Ida	Biology, Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
3319A	Suwannee	Lake Alcyone	Mercury (in fish tissue)
3321A	Suwannee	Lake Octahatchee	Mercury (in fish tissue)
3322A	Suwannee	Cherry Lake	Mercury (in fish tissue), Nutrients (Other Information)
3366A	Suwannee	Lake Francis	Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
3438A	Suwannee	Peacock Lake	Dissolved Oxygen (Percent Saturation), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
344	Apalachicola - Chipola	Ocheesee Pond	Mercury (in fish tissue)
3459A	Suwannee	Lake Louise	Mercury (in fish tissue)
3472	Suwannee	Tenmile Pond	Dissolved Oxygen (Percent Saturation)
3496A	Suwannee	Low Lake	Dissolved Oxygen (Percent Saturation)
3499A	Suwannee	Lake Jeffery	Mercury (in fish tissue)
3516A	Suwannee	Alligator Lake	Biology, Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
3530B	Suwannee	Swift Creek Pond	Mercury (in fish tissue)
3566	Suwannee	Lake Butler	Mercury (in fish tissue)
3593A	Suwannee	Lake Crosby	Mercury (in fish tissue)
3598B	Suwannee	Lake Rowell	Biology, Mercury (in fish tissue)
3598D	Suwannee	Lake Sampson	Mercury (in fish tissue)
3605G	Suwannee	Santa Fe Lake	Mercury (in fish tissue)
3605H	Suwannee	Lake Alto	Mercury (in fish tissue)

WBID	Basin Group Name	Waterbody Segment Name	Identified Parameters
3635A	Suwannee	Hampton Lake	Mercury (in fish tissue)
3648A	Suwannee	Sunshine Lake	Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
3649A	Suwannee	Waters Lake	Mercury (in fish tissue)
3731A	Suwannee	Lake Marion	Dissolved Oxygen (Percent Saturation)
3738B	Suwannee	Bonable Lake	Mercury (in fish tissue)
38A	Pensacola	Lake Jackson	Mercury (in fish tissue)
442	Ochlockonee - St. Marks	Lake Iamonia	Mercury (in fish tissue)
516	Choctawhatchee - St. Andrew	Compass Lake	Mercury (in fish tissue)
51A	Apalachicola - Chipola	Dead Lakes	Mercury (in fish tissue)
51F	Apalachicola - Chipola	Dead Lakes (West Arm)	Dissolved Oxygen (Percent Saturation)
540A	Ochlockonee - St. Marks	Lake Tallavana	Biology, Dissolved Oxygen (Percent Saturation), Fecal Coliform, Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
546A	Ochlockonee - St. Marks	Lower Dianne Lake	Biology, Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
546C	Ochlockonee - St. Marks	Lake Monkey Business	Biology, Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
555	Choctawhatchee - St. Andrew	Gap Lake	Mercury (in fish tissue)
564A	Ochlockonee - St. Marks	Lake Arrowhead	Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
564B	Ochlockonee - St. Marks	Pine Hill Lake (Bockus Lake)	Biology, Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
564C	Ochlockonee - St. Marks	Petty Gulf Lake	Biology, Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
582B	Ochlockonee - St. Marks	Lake Jackson	Dissolved Oxygen (Percent Saturation)
60	Apalachicola - Chipola	Lake Seminole	Biology
61A	Choctawhatchee - St. Andrew	Sand Hammock Pond	Mercury (in fish tissue)
647A	Ochlockonee - St. Marks	Lake Tom John	Mercury (in fish tissue), Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
647E	Ochlockonee - St. Marks	Lake McBride	Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
647F	Ochlockonee - St. Marks	Lake Kanturk	Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
647G	Ochlockonee - St. Marks	Alford Arm	Dissolved Oxygen (Percent Saturation)

WBID	Basin Group Name	Waterbody Segment Name	Identified Parameters
647I	Ochlockonee - St. Marks	Shakey Pond	Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
647J	Ochlockonee - St. Marks	Lake Killarney	Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
647K	Ochlockonee - St. Marks	Lake Kinsale	Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
662	Choctawhatchee - St. Andrew	Porter Lake	Mercury (in fish tissue)
697A	Perdido	Crescent Lake	Mercury (in fish tissue)
756B	Ochlockonee - St. Marks	Lake Piney Z	Mercury (in fish tissue), Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
756F	Ochlockonee - St. Marks	Lake Lafayette (Upper Segment)	Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
786A	Choctawhatchee - St. Andrew	Bass Lake	Biology, Dissolved Oxygen (Percent Saturation), Turbidity
795A	Choctawhatchee - St. Andrew	Crystal Lake	Biology
807C	Ochlockonee - St. Marks	Lake Munson	Lead, Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Nitrogen), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
878A	Ochlockonee - St. Marks	Lake Bradford	Lead
878D	Ochlockonee - St. Marks	Cascade Lake	Lead
878E	Ochlockonee - St. Marks	Grassy Lake	Dissolved Oxygen (Percent Saturation)
889A	Ochlockonee - St. Marks	Moore Lake	Mercury (in fish tissue)
906A	Choctawhatchee - St. Andrew	Twin Lakes	Dissolved Oxygen (Percent Saturation), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
906B	Choctawhatchee - St. Andrew	Kell Aire Lake	Dissolved Oxygen (Percent Saturation), Nutrients (Chlorophyll-a), Nutrients (Total Phosphorus)
926A1	Apalachicola - Chipola	Lake Mystic	Mercury (in fish tissue)
959G	Choctawhatchee - St. Andrew	Fuller Lake	Dissolved Oxygen (Percent Saturation)
959H	Choctawhatchee - St. Andrew	Allen Lake	Dissolved Oxygen (Percent Saturation)
971C	Ochlockonee - St. Marks	Eagle Lake	Dissolved Oxygen (Percent Saturation)