

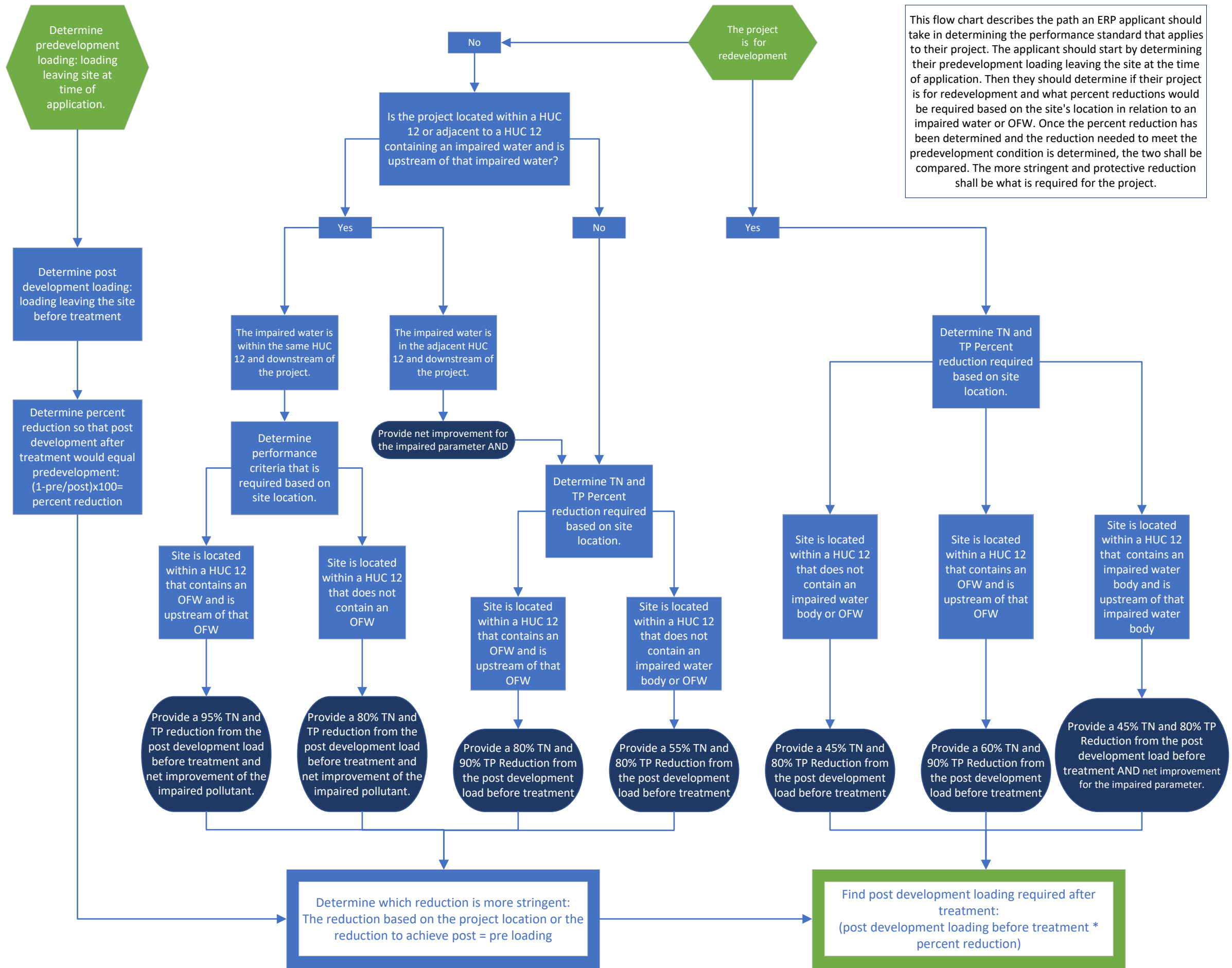
Definitions

“Redevelopment” means the construction on sites having existing commercial, industrial, institutional, roadway, or residential land uses, excluding silviculture or agriculture, where the existing land use has not been previously permitted under Part IV of Chapter 373 F.S., where all or part of the existing impervious surface is removed and replaced with new impervious surface, which has the same or lesser area as the existing impervious surface, and the same or less intense land use, based on respective EMC values.

“Hydrologic Unit Code” or “HUC” means the hydrologic cataloging unit assigned to a geographic area representing a surface watershed drainage basin. A complete list of Hydrologic Unit Codes, descriptions, names, and drainage areas, including subregions, can be found in the United State Geological Survey (USGS) Water-Supply Paper 2294, entitled “Hydrologic Unit Maps.” A nationally consistent watershed dataset that is subdivided into six levels (12-digit HUCs or HUC 12) is available from the USGS and United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) National Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) National Cartographic and Geospatial Centers (NCGC) and linked on the Department’s website:
<https://fddep.maps.arcgis.com/apps/mapviewer/index.html?webmap=ef1fbbf08fec46de8b1acaa8a8abcfac>.

“Impaired water” means a water body or water body segment that does not meet its applicable water quality standards as set forth in Chapters 62-302 and 62-4, F.A.C., due in whole or in part to discharges of pollutants from point or nonpoint sources. Impaired waters include those waters on the verified list of impaired waters pursuant to Part IV of Chapter 62-303, F.A.C.; waters with a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) pursuant to Chapter 62-304, F.A.C.; waters with an alternative restoration plan pursuant to Chapter 62-303.600, F.A.C.; as well as waters with other evidence demonstrating that water quality standards are not being met. Pursuant to Rule 62-303.150, F.A.C., the inclusion of a water on the planning or study lists shall not be used as evidence of a waterbody failing to meet applicable water quality standards.

OFW: Outstanding Florida Water
 TN: Total Nitrogen
 TP: Total Phosphorus



This flow chart describes the path an ERP applicant should take in determining the performance standard that applies to their project. The applicant should start by determining their predevelopment loading leaving the site at the time of application. Then they should determine if their project is for redevelopment and what percent reductions would be required based on the site's location in relation to an impaired water or OFW. Once the percent reduction has been determined and the reduction needed to meet the predevelopment condition is determined, the two shall be compared. The more stringent and protective reduction shall be what is required for the project.