



State of Utah

SPENCER J. COX
Governor

DEIDRE HENDERSON
Lieutenant Governor

Department of
Environmental Quality

Tim Davis
Executive Director

DIVISION OF WATER QUALITY
Candice A. Hasenyager, P.E.
Director

Water Quality Board
James Webb, Chair
Trevor Heaton, Vice Chair
Jeannie Simmonds
Robert Fehr
Michela Harris
Joseph Havasi
Jill Jones
Tim Davis
Candice A. Hasenyager, P.E.
Executive Secretary

Utah Water Quality Board Meeting
MASOB
195 North 1950 West
Salt Lake City, Utah 84116
And
[Google Meet](#)

February 25, 2026
Board Meeting Begins at 8:30 AM

AGENDA

Water Quality Board Meeting Call to Order & Roll Call

James Webb

Minutes:

Approval of Minutes for January 28, 2026
Water Quality Board Meeting

James Webb

Executive Secretary Report

Candice A. Hasenyager

Funding:

1. Change in Scope of Work in St. George City Grant Agreement
Southern Utah Reuse ARPA Grant Program

Andrew Pompeo

Other:

1. Draft 2026 Integrated Report

Alan Ochoa

Public Comment Period

Meeting Adjournment

James Webb

Next Meeting
March 25, 2026, at 8:30 am
MASOB & Via [Google Meet](#)
195 North 1950 West
Salt Lake City, Utah 84116



State of Utah

SPENCER J. COX
Governor

DEIDRE HENDERSON
Lieutenant Governor

Department of
Environmental Quality

Tim Davis
Executive Director

DIVISION OF WATER QUALITY
Candice A. Hasenyager, P.E.
Director

Water Quality Board
James Webb, Chair
Trevor Heaton, Vice Chair
Jill Jones
Jeannie Simmonds
Michela Harris
Joseph Havasi
Trevor Heaton
Robert Fehr
Tim Davis
Candice A. Hasenyager, P.E.
Executive Secretary

MINUTES

**UTAH DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
UTAH WATER QUALITY BOARD**

MASOB

and

Via [Google Meet](#)

January 28, 2026

8:30 am Board Meeting

UTAH WATER QUALITY BOARD MEMBERS PRESENT

James Webb
Michela Harris
Trevor Heaton
Jill Jones
Joe Havasi
Jeannie Simmonds
Rob Fehr
Tim Davis

DIVISION OF WATER QUALITY STAFF MEMBERS' PRESENT

Candice A. Hasenyager
Clanci Hawks
Deidre Beck
Ken Hoffmam
George Meados
Jenifer Robinson
Skyler Davies
Henry Willmes
Christa Hutchison
Adriana Hernandez
Toby Hooker
Dave Pierson
Sami Heuser
Leanna Little-Woolf
Benj Morris
Lonnie Shull
Dan Griffin
Alex Heppner
Jodi Gardberg
Jeffrey Studenka
Daniel Lenz
Allie Rockhill
Tessa Scheuer
Jabob Vanderlaan
Cambria Linville
Amber Loveland
Brendon Quirk
Emily Canton

OTHERS PRESENT

Rob Dubuc
Trevor Schlossnagle
George Love
Calah Worthen
Haley Sousa

Mr. Webb called the Meeting to order at 8:30 AM.

ELECTION FOR VICE CHAIR

Mr. Webb opened the floor for nominations.

Motion: Ms. Jones moved to nominate Trevor Heaton.
Mr. Havasi seconded the motion.
With no further nominations, the nominations were closed.
A vote was held and Mr. Heaton was elected unanimously as the new Vice Chair.

ROLL CALL

Mr. Webb took roll call for the members of the Board.

APPROVAL OF MINUTES - December 10, 2025, Meeting

Motion: Ms. Simmonds moved to approve the meeting minutes.
Michela Harris seconded the motion.
The motion passed unanimously.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY REPORT:

Mrs. Hasenyager addressed the Board with the Following updates:

- Legislative Update
 - Stormwater
 - NRAE Appropriations Committee DEQ meeting on January 30, 2026.
- Board Member replacement, currently accepting applications for a Government Representative who does not represent the Federal Government.
- Consensus FY26 “minibus” appropriations bill that includes funding proposed earlier in the week for U.S. EPA. The bill budgets \$8.816B for the agency, a 3.5% reduction from the FY25 enacted amounts.
- Utah Division of Water Quality has opened applications for state Nonpoint Source Funding for state fiscal year 2027, which begins July 1, 2026.
 - The Nonpoint Source Program is allocated \$1 Million in state funding annually to assist landowners, partner agencies, communities, agricultural producers, NGOs, and watershed groups with voluntary projects that improve water quality and reduce nonpoint sources of water pollution.

Eligible projects include on-the-ground implementation, 9-element watershed planning, technical assistance, and information and education projects among others.

- Draft Integrated Report
 - 30-day public comment period begins February 2nd.
 - Presentation at the next board meeting
 - Section 305(b) of the Clean Water Act (CWA) requires states to submit a biennial report to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) on the quality of their waters. The 2026 Integrated Report (IR) prepared by the Utah Division of Water Quality (DWQ) to meet this federal requirement is a comprehensive analysis of the condition of the State's rivers, streams, canals, lakes, reservoirs, and ponds.
 - Section 303(d) of the CWA requires states to submit a list of waterbodies that do not meet the State's water quality standards as part of the IR. This list guides the State's development of water quality restoration plans (Total Maximum Daily Load plans or TMDLs) for impaired waterbodies to bring them into compliance with their beneficial uses and water quality standards.
 - The IR supports DWQ's commitment to protecting and improving the water quality of Utah's rivers, streams, canals, lakes, reservoirs, and ponds by providing critical information and thorough analyses of water quality conditions, waterbody impairments, statewide trends, and emerging issues. DWQ uses these data to identify areas with impairments and prioritize projects, TMDLs, and best management practices (BMPs) to improve and enhance water quality in affected areas.
- The EPA released a new proposed **Rule 87052** to address CWA Section 401. The proposed rule was published in the Federal Register on Thursday (1/15). There is a 30-day public comment period.
 - *The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is publishing this proposed rule to update and clarify several substantive and procedural requirements for water quality certification under the Clean Water Act (CWA or the Act) Section 401. CWA Section 401 is a direct grant of authority to States (and Tribes that have been approved for "treatment as a State" status) to review for compliance with appropriate Federal, State, and Tribal water quality requirements any discharge into waters of the United States that may result from a proposed activity that requires a Federal license or permit. This proposed rule is intended to clarify several aspects of the certification process consistent with the statutory framework.*
 - *The comment period closes **February 17, 2026. PLPCO February 12, 2026***

WASTEWATER CERTIFICATION:

Recommendation for Appointment to the Utah Wastewater Operator Certification Council for February 1, 2026: Ms. Scheuer has recommended to the Board that Brian Lamar from the North Davis Sewer District and Phil Herald from the Rural Water Association of Utah be reappointed to the Council for the Term February 1, 2026- January 31, 2029. Both would serve as representatives at large, given their extensive experience in wastewater education.

Motion: Ms. Jones moved to authorize Phil Herald and Brian Lamr to represent on the Council for the term February 1, 2026, to January 31, 2029.
Mr. Havasi seconded the motion.
The motion passed unanimously.

COMPLIANCE & ENFORCEMENT:

Request for Approval of Settlement Docket No. I23-08 for Citation Oil & Gas Corp:

Mr. Quirk requested Board approval of Settlement Docket No. I23-08.

Motion: Mr. Heaton moved for approval of the Settlement of Docket No. I23-08 for Citation Oil & Gas Corp.
Ms. Simmonds seconded the motion.
The motion passed unanimously.

Request for Approval of Settlement Docket No. I23-11 for Citation Oil & Gas:

Mr. Quirk requested Board approval of Settlement Docket No. I23-11.

Motion: Ms. Jones moved for approval of the Settlement of Docket No. I23-11 for Citation Oil & Gas Corp.
Mr. Fehr seconded the motion.
The motion passed unanimously.

OTHER:

PUBLIC COMMENTS: None

MEETING ADJOURNMENT

Motion: Ms. Jones moved to adjourn the meeting.
Ms. Simmonds seconded the motion.
The motion passed unanimously.

Page 5
January 28, 2026
Water Quality

Minutes

To view the full recording of the January 28, 2026 Water Quality Board Meeting, you may view it here [Google Meet](#)

Next Meeting – February 25, 2026
Meeting begins at 8:30 am

In-Person
MASOB
195 North 1950 West
Board Room 1015
Salt Lake City, UT 84116

James Webb, Chair
Utah Water Quality Board

PENDING



State of Utah

SPENCER J. COX
Governor

DEIDRE HENDERSON
Lieutenant Governor

Department of
Environmental Quality

Tim Davis
Executive Director

DIVISION OF WATER QUALITY
Candice A. Hasenyager, P.E.
Director

Water Quality Board
James Webb, Chair
Trevor Heaton, Vice Chair
Jeannie Simmonds
Robert Fehr
Michela Harris
Joseph Havasi
Jill Jones
Tim Davis
Candice A. Hasenyager, P.E.
Executive Secretary

MEMORANDUM

TO: Water Quality Board

THROUGH: Candice Hasenyager

FROM: Andrew Pompeo, P.E.

DATE: February 25, 2026

SUBJECT: Change in Scope of Work in St. George City Grant Agreement
Southern Utah Reuse ARPA Grant Program

Background

St. George City (City) received a funding authorization from the Water Quality Board (Board) under the Southern Utah Reuse Grant program funded through the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA). The City received funding directed at a water storage reservoir to store treated effluent from the St. George Regional Water Reclamation Facility (SGRWRF). Funding was authorized in the amount of \$1,934,000 for construction of the Graveyard Wash Reservoir.

The Graveyard Wash Reservoir is vital to the City and Washington County as a whole, as it will impound Type I Reuse Water produced at the SGRWRF during the winter months, to be used later as outdoor irrigation water during the summer months. In addition, reuse water impounded in the Graveyard Wash Reservoir can be exchanged for high quality surface water that is currently delivered to various canal companies and used for agricultural purposes. The City has worked extensively with the Washington County Water Conservancy District in developing a comprehensive plan optimizing existing water sources in order to sustain the anticipated growth that is expected to occur in the region over the next two decades.

The City intended to spend the funds prior to the December 31, 2026, time constraint, required for ARPA funding, however, the amount of time that has been spent on obtaining necessary environmental permitting, and some restrictions on construction timing to accommodate various wildlife activities have delayed the project to the point that it is uncertain whether the authorized funds will be spent by the end of this year.

St. George City's Request

The City requests consideration from the Board to amend the Southern Utah Reuse Grant Agreement to allow the funds to be used for other projects that are directly tied to reuse within St. George and Washington County. Specifically, that the Southern Utah Reuse Grant Agreement be amended to include reimbursement of the recent expansion of the SGRWRF, which was recently completed.

The expansion included the replacement of the headworks facility and the UV Disinfection facility (completed in 2020), and the conversion of the oxidation ditches to an A2O (anaerobic-anoxic-oxic) treatment process (completed in 2025). This expansion project not only increases the capacity of SGRWRF from 17 MGD to 25.4 MGD, but it also reduces the phosphorus, total nitrogen, and Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) from the plant effluent, allowing SGRWRF to produce more Type I Reuse water. The City has spent approximately \$35,000,000 on the second phase of the project, beginning in 2021. The City respectfully requests allowing the \$1,934,000 grant to be used to reimburse a portion of this project.

Staff Discussion

In accordance with the U.S. Department of Treasury's Final Rule on ARPA, all funds must be expended by no later than December 31, 2026. In addition, the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget (GOPB) has directed that 80% of ARPA funds should be expended by June 2026 or run the risk of being pulled back.

The upgrade of a wastewater treatment plant is eligible for ARPA funding. In addition, staff believe the completed upgrade has a reasonable nexus for production of Type I reuse water for eligibility under the Board's Southern Utah Reuse Grant Program. Overall, staff is supportive of the City's request to amend the grant agreement.

Staff Recommendation

Staff recommends the Board motion to authorize the Scope of Work Project Statement in the St. George City ARPA Grant Agreement to be amended to:

“This project will fund the upgrade of St. George Regional Water Reclamation Facility biological treatment system to produce Type I Reuse water. The funds in this Grant Agreement may be used for the construction of the A2O treatment system to meet Type I Reuse standards at the St. George Water Reclamation Facility.”



State of Utah

SPENCER J. COX
Governor

DEIDRE HENDERSON
Lieutenant Governor

Department of
Environmental Quality

Tim Davis
Executive Director

DIVISION OF WATER QUALITY
Candice A. Hasenyager, P.E.
Director

Water Quality Board
James Webb, Chair
Trevor Heaton, Vice Chair
Jill Jones
Jeannie Simmonds
Michela Harris
Joseph Havasi
Robert Fehr
Tim Davis
Candice A. Hasenyager, P.E.
Executive Secretary

MEMORANDUM

TO: Water Quality Board

THROUGH: Director Candice Hansenyager, Division of Water Quality

FROM: Alan Ochoa, Integrated Report Coordinator

DATE: 2/25/2026

SUBJECT: Draft 2026 Integrated Report

Board Action: None

The rules and regulations of the federal Clean Water Act (CWA) require the Utah Division of Water Quality (DWQ) to report the condition of all Utah surface waters to the Environmental Protection Agency for approval every other year. The Integrated Report contains two key reporting elements defined by the CWA:

- **Statewide reporting under CWA Section 305(b):** Section 305(b) reporting summarizes the overall condition of Utah 's surface waters and estimates the relative importance of key water quality concerns.
- **Water quality assessments under CWA Section 303(d):** Section 303(d) requires states to identify waters that are not attaining beneficial uses according to state water quality standards. The Utah 303(d) List also prioritizes the total maximum daily loads (TMDL) required for each listed waterbody and the cause of nonattainment.

To meet our obligations under the CWA, every two years DWQ assembles and evaluates all existing and readily available water quality data to assess the conditions of surface waters within the State of Utah. These data are used to determine if the waterbody's [designated beneficial uses](#) are supported according to Utah's [water quality standards](#). Beneficial uses assessed in the Integrated Report include drinking water, recreation, aquatic life, agriculture and Great Salt Lake.

On February 2, 2026, DWQ released the Draft 2026 Integrated Report for a 30-day public comment period. The Draft 2026 Integrated Report (and its accompanying data) is available on DWQ's Integrated Report Program's website, at:

[**LINK TO DRAFT 2026 INTEGRATED REPORT**](#)

[**LINK TO PUBLIC COMMENT FORM**](#)

The Draft 2026 Integrated Report includes the 303(d) Assessment Methodology, 305(b) assessment report and 303(d) list of impaired waters. A 30-day public comment period for the 2026 IR Assessment Methodology was previously held January 22 to February 29, 2025. Responses to public comments on the Assessment Methodology are included in the Draft 2026 Integrated Report. Further comments on the Assessment Methodology are out-of-scope for this comment period. For this comment period, the 305(b)-assessment report and 303(d) list of impaired waters are available for review and comment.

Alan Ochoa will present the highlights of the Draft 2026 Integrated Report including the findings summarized in the Executive Summary attached as an addendum to this memo.

Enclosure(s): Draft 2026 Integrated Report Executive Summary



Draft 2026 Integrated Report

Executive Summary

Purpose

Section 305(b) of the Clean Water Act (CWA) requires states to submit a biennial report to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) on the quality of their waters. The 2026 Integrated Report (IR) prepared by the Utah Division of Water Quality (DWQ) to meet this federal requirement is a comprehensive analysis of the condition of the state's rivers, streams, canals, lakes, reservoirs, and ponds.

Section 303(d) of the CWA requires states to submit a list of waterbodies that do not meet the state's water quality standards as part of the IR. This list guides the state's development of water quality restoration plans (Total Maximum Daily Load plans or TMDLs) for impaired waterbodies to bring them into compliance with their beneficial uses and water quality standards.

The IR supports DWQ's commitment to protecting and improving the water quality of Utah's rivers, streams, canals, lakes, reservoirs, and ponds by providing critical information and thorough analyses of water quality conditions, waterbody impairments, statewide trends, and emerging issues. DWQ uses these data to identify areas with impairments and prioritize projects, TMDLs, and best management practices (BMPs) to improve and enhance water quality in affected areas.

Scope

The 2026 IR reports on 918 assessment units (AUs), over fifteen thousand perennial miles of rivers, streams, and canals, and nearly 1.5 million lake, reservoir, and pond acres. The water quality assessment data covers the period between October 1, 2018 and September 30, 2024 and includes updates from previous reports. The data used in the report were collected by DWQ, 9 agencies, and numerous public and private stakeholder groups and individuals.

Methods

The State of Utah sets water quality standards that support designated beneficial uses for Utah's rivers, streams, canals, lakes, reservoirs, and ponds. These designations protect water quality for different uses, including drinking water, recreation, aquatic life, and agriculture. Waterbodies are protected for several combinations of beneficial uses, such as recreation and aquatic life.

Data Collection

The IR uses water quality data collected by DWQ and a number of public and private entities to determine whether assessed waterbodies in the state meet water quality standards and support their designated beneficial uses. Data submitted or obtained by DWQ during the IR data compilation process are integrated into DWQ's assessments and subject to DWQ's data management and quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) processes. Datasets may include laboratory results for water chemistry sampling for conventional (e.g., temperature) and toxic (e.g., metals) parameters, monitoring data specific to lakes, reservoirs, ponds, or flowing surface waters, potential causes of impairments, and macroinvertebrate surveys.

DWQ combines data from individual monitoring sites into a larger spatial scale or Assessment Unit (AU). The Division collects all readily available and credible water quality data for each AU and prepares the data for assessment. Data are assessed according to specific conventional and toxic parameters against beneficial use criteria established in state regulations. DWQ uses these data to categorize the state's assessment units to determine designated beneficial use attainment. The state uses five EPA-approved categories in its assessment determinations:

- Category 1: All beneficial uses attained.
- Category 2: Some beneficial uses attained but there are insufficient data to determine if all beneficial uses are supported.
- Category 3: Insufficient or no data to make a determination.
- Category 4: Impaired for one or more beneficial uses. Does not require the development of a TMDL because one has already been completed (4A), uses are expected to be attained within a reasonable timeframe (4B), or the impairment is not caused by a pollutant (4C).
- Category 5: Impaired for one or more beneficial uses by a pollutant. Requires the development of a TMDL.

Waters determined to be impaired are placed on the state's 303(d) list and prioritized for TMDL development. The TMDLs calculate the pollution reduction levels needed to support designated beneficial uses and meet water quality standards. Once a TMDL is completed and approved by EPA, the assessment unit and parameter covered under the TMDL is transferred from Category 5 (impaired) to Category 4A (approved TMDL in place).

Delistings

DWQ reviews the data submitted during the IR process to determine whether assessment units identified as impaired in previous IRs are now meeting their designated beneficial uses. If DWQ finds during its assessment that waterbodies previously listed as impaired are now meeting water quality standards, it provides a list of the sites proposed for removal from the 303(d) list (Category 5) in the report. DWQ can delist a previously impaired parameter, waterbody, or segment within a waterbody that is currently meeting water quality standards if it can demonstrate good cause to stakeholders and EPA. Good cause includes one or more of the following:

- The impairment was resolved through the implementation of nonpoint source projects and/or revised effluent limits.
- Revised water quality standards and/or beneficial uses put the waterbody into attainment of those standards and/or uses.
- A new listing method consistent with state water quality standards and classifications and federal listing requirements changed the previous listing.
- New data led to a reassessment that demonstrated that applicable standards and uses are being met.
- Flaws in the original analysis led to an incorrect listing.
- Improved modeling applications demonstrated that applicable standards and uses are being met.

AU Resegmentation

When site-specific assessments within a single AU conflict, DWQ may determine that it is appropriate to resegment (i.e. “split”) an existing AU polygon into two or more new AUs rather than aggregate those conflicting assessments into a single AU scale category. AUs where water quality criterion exceedances are clearly isolated to a relatively small, hydrologically distinct portion of the larger AU may be re-segmented to more accurately reflect that variation in water quality. This results in a higher resolution and overall more accurate assessment. DWQ does not consider it appropriate to re-segment an AU when exceedances are observed in multiple locations throughout an AU, or where impaired sites are not hydrologically distinct from unimpaired portions of the AU.

Public Comment Process

DWQ engages its stakeholders early in the process as part of its ongoing commitment to work with the public to safeguard human health and protect and enhance Utah’s waters. Communities and others affected by the decisions under CWA 305(b) and 303(d) are asked to participate in the IR process during three public involvement opportunities before the Division submits the IR to EPA.

1. Public Comment on Assessment Methods

DWQ held a public comment period on the 303(d) Assessment Methods from January 22, 2025, to February 20, 2025, to solicit public input on the assessment methods for the 2026 IR. DWQ did not receive any comments on the Draft 303(d) Assessment Methods.

2. Publicly Submitted Data Notification

DWQ issues a formal public notification during each IR cycle through website postings and listservs requesting data and information that can be used for the assessment. Whenever possible, DWQ tries to obtain all data and information with sufficient time to compile the information during odd-numbered years.

This provides the Division with adequate time to obtain clarification where necessary and ensures that outside sources of information are used to the greatest extent possible for IR assessments. The 2026 IR Call for Data ran for 30 days from March 3, 2025 to April 1, 2025. Data submitters registered on the DWQ Call for Data website and were provided detailed instructions on how to submit data accurately and effectively to EPA's Water Quality Exchange.

3. Public Comment on 305(b) and 303(d) Decisions

DWQ provides another formal public notification at the end of the IR report writing process, requesting comments on the placement of AUs in the five categories. DWQ responds to the comments in a summary and can revise the IR based on the public's feedback. Public comments and DWQ's response are then submitted to EPA along with the 305(b) report and 303(d) listing decisions.

Findings

DWQ compiled all existing and readily available data and conducted designated beneficial use assessments to determine which waters in the state are supporting or not supporting these uses. The figures, charts, and graphs below offer a view of the state's perennial waterbody miles and acreage, areas and water quality parameters assessed, and waterbodies proposed for delisting.

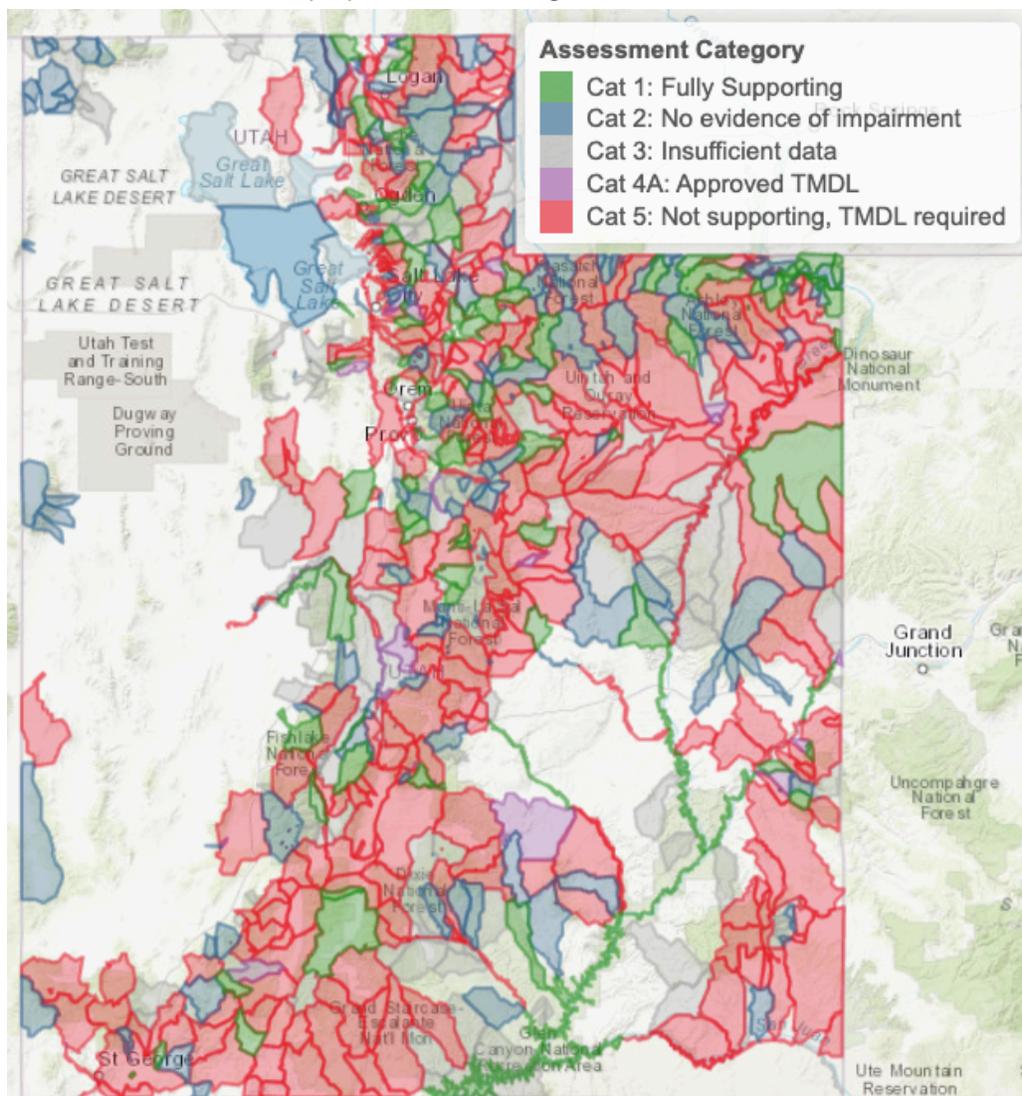


Figure 1. Utah's defined assessment units and assessment categories.

Assessment Totals

- Total AUs reported on: 918
- Total AUs fully supporting (Category 1): 100
- Total AUs with no evidence of impairment (Category 2): 187
- Total AUs with insufficient data (Category 3): 199
- Total AUs with a TMDL in place (Category 4A): 27
- Total AUs requiring a TMDL (Category 5): 405
- Number of data records assessed: ~490,000 discrete samples, ~5.1 million high frequency dissolved oxygen measurements

River, Stream and Canal Assessments

- Total AUs reported on: 775
 - Total perennial miles reported on: 15,820
 - Total monitoring locations assessed and reported on during the period of record: 1,673

In 2026, 29% of assessment units (AUs) and 32% of perennial stream miles were supporting their designated beneficial uses or had no evidence of impairments (Figure 2, Figure 3). Conversely, the 193 AUs (25% of AUs) with insufficient data to make an assessment generally represent only 12% of perennial stream miles. River, stream, and canal AUs are most commonly impaired for dissolved oxygen, pH, and temperature, which make up 34% of 303(d) listings (Figure 4). A majority of these impairments indicate that the waterbody is not meeting its aquatic life beneficial use(s) (Figure 5).

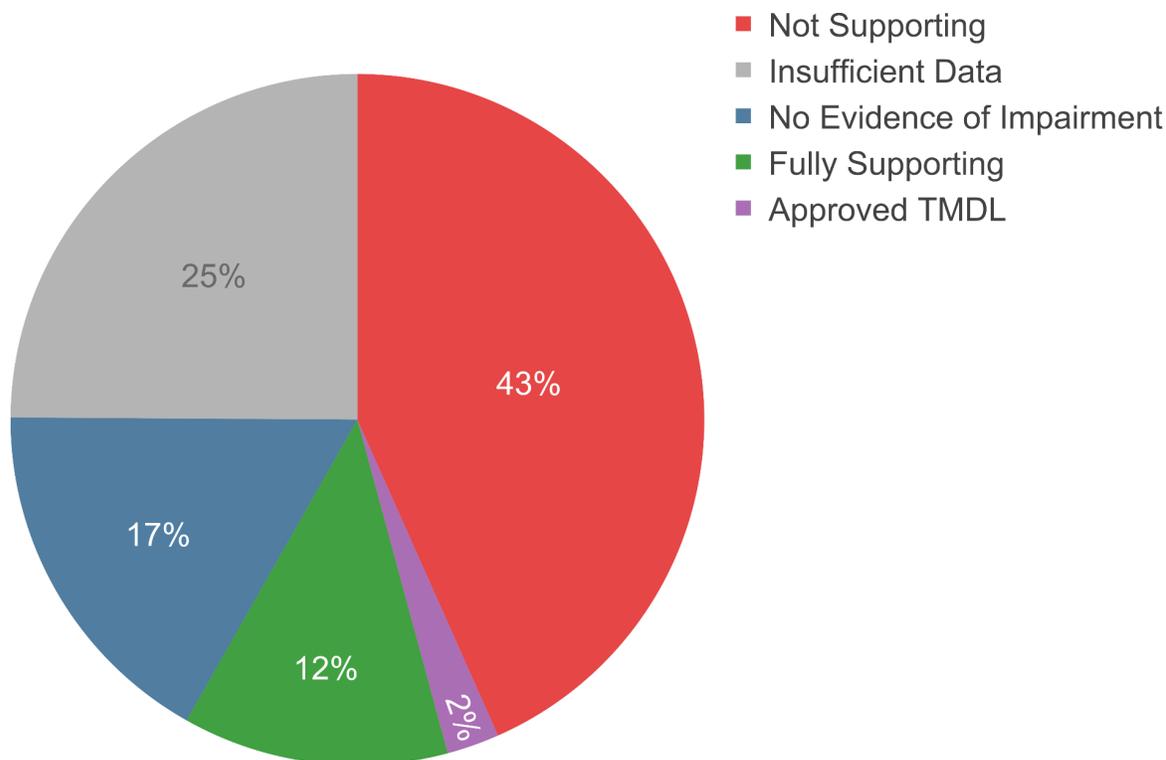


Figure 2. Proportion and number of river, stream, and canal AU's in each assessment category.

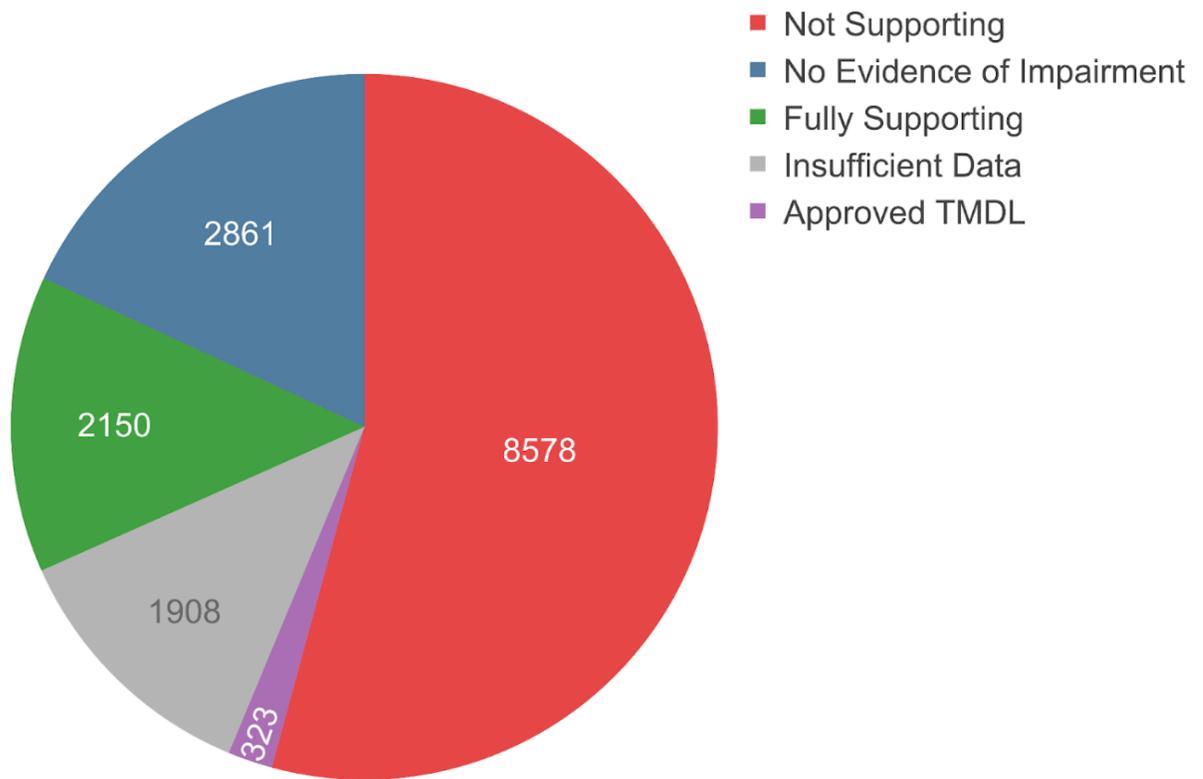


Figure 3. Proportion and number of perennial river, stream, and canal miles in each assessment category.

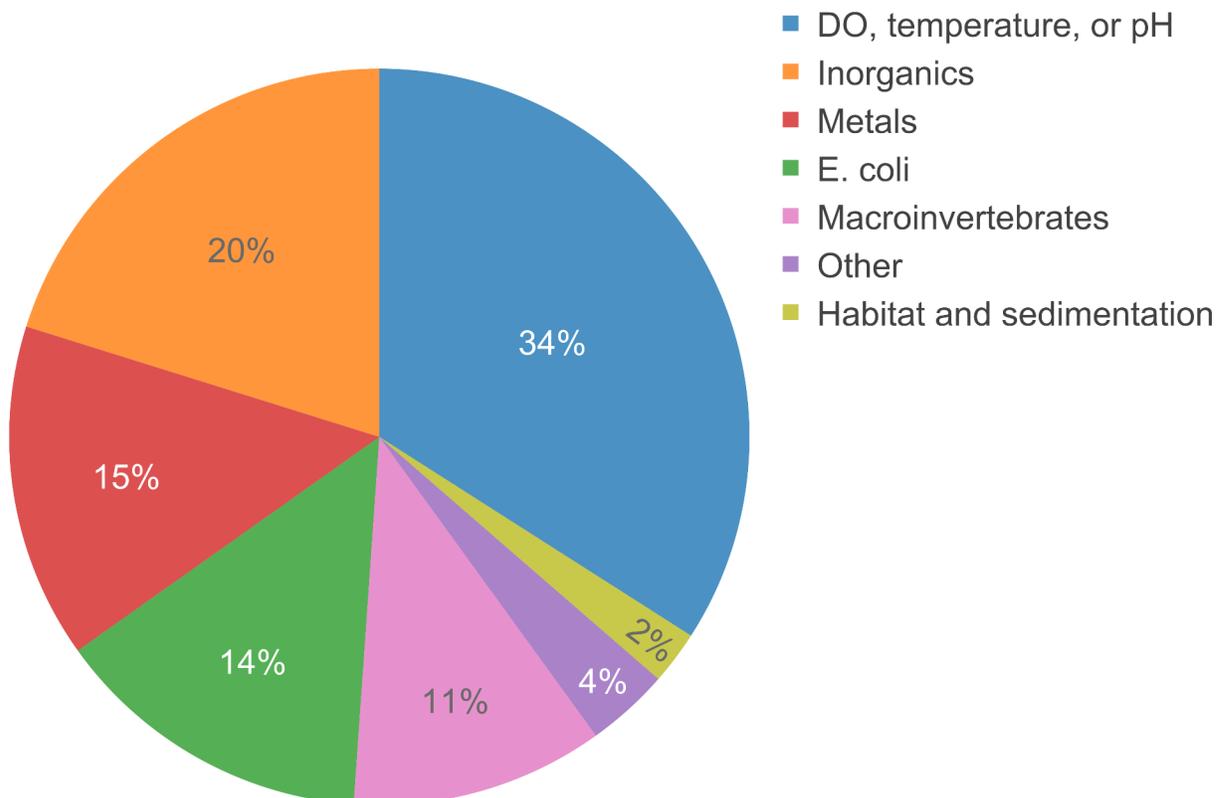


Figure 4. Proportion and number of river, stream, and canal AU impairments by parameter category.

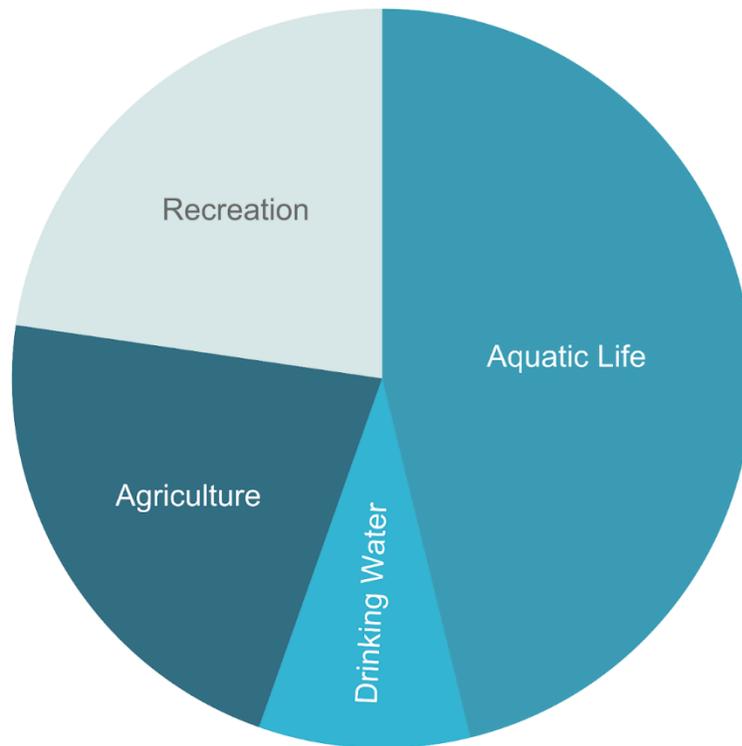


Figure 5. Pie chart of river and stream impairments by use type.

Lake, Reservoir, and Pond Assessments

Assessments

- Total AUs reported on: 143
- Total lake acres reported on: 1.47 million (includes Great Salt Lake at 1.1 million acres)

In lake, reservoir, and pond assessments, large discrepancies in the acreage represented by AUs led to striking differences in the percentage of AUs and acres in each assessment category. While 69 AUs are not supporting one or more beneficial uses, that accounts for only 11% of total lake acres assessed (Figure 6, Figure 7). This is due to the overwhelming representation of the Great Salt Lake in acreage calculations. Additionally, 60 AUs and 52% of total lake acres assessed are either fully supporting all designated uses or show no evidence of impairment. Similar to rivers and streams, a majority of impairments are linked to dissolved oxygen, pH, or temperature (Figure 8). The vast majority of impairments indicate that the waterbody is not meeting its aquatic life beneficial use(s) (Figure 9).

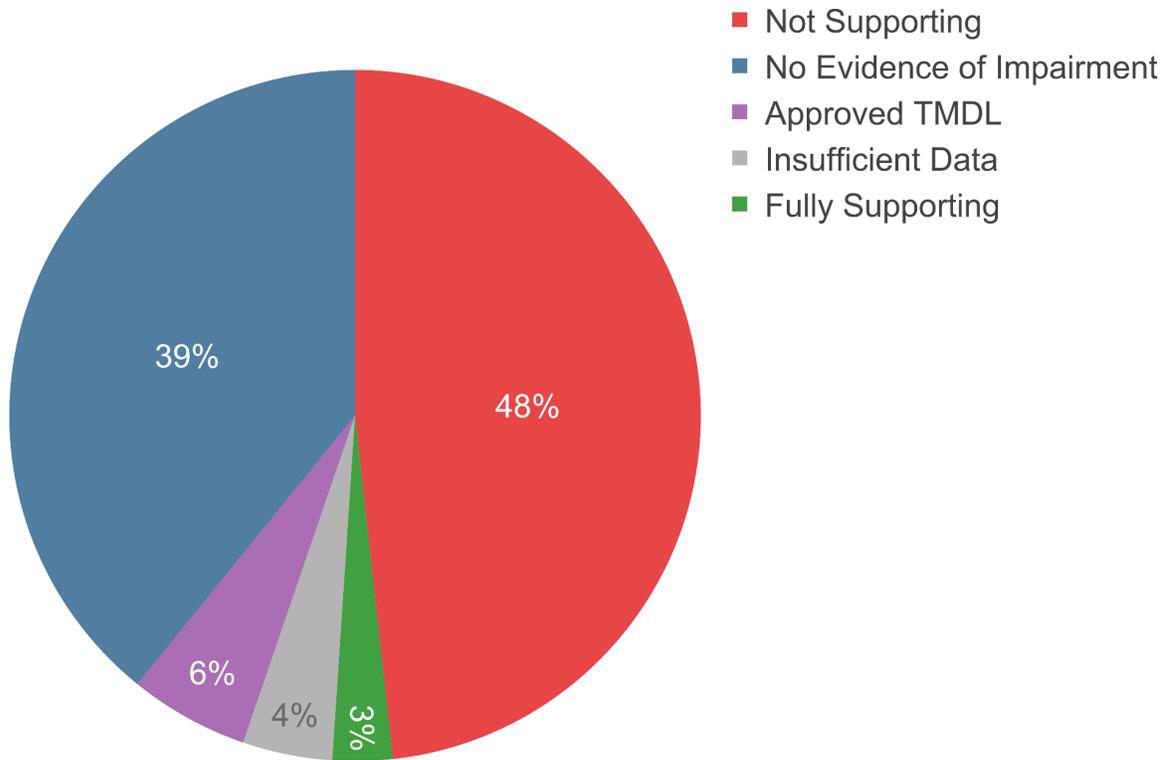


Figure 6. Proportion and number of lake, reservoir, and pond AU's in each assessment category.

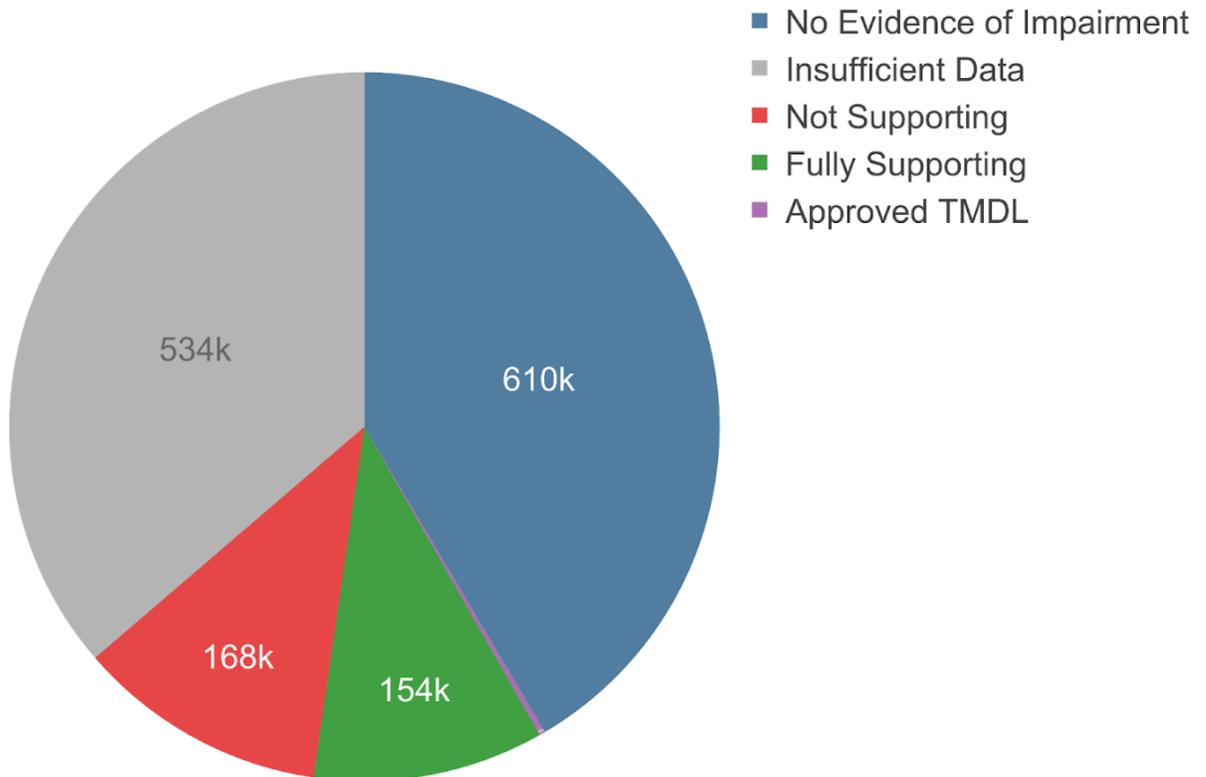


Figure 7. Proportion and number of lake, reservoir, and pond acres in each assessment category.

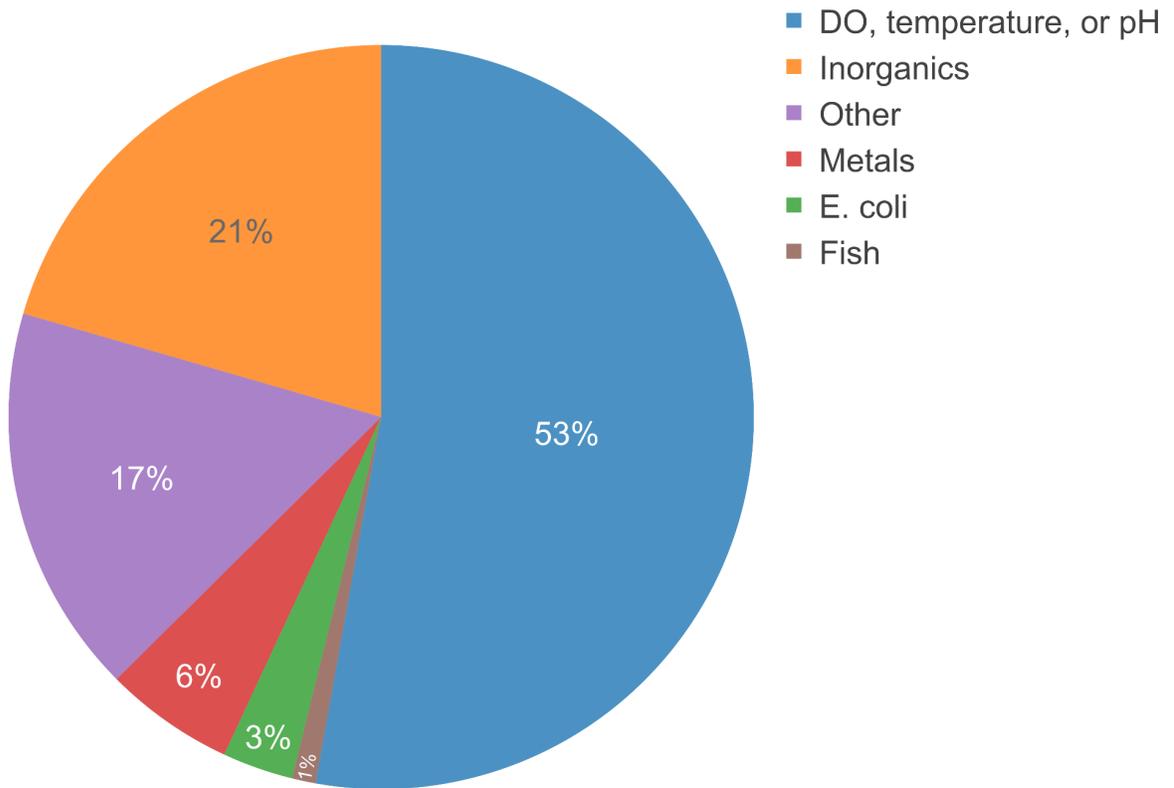


Figure 8. Proportion and number of lake, reservoir, and pond AU impairments by parameter category.

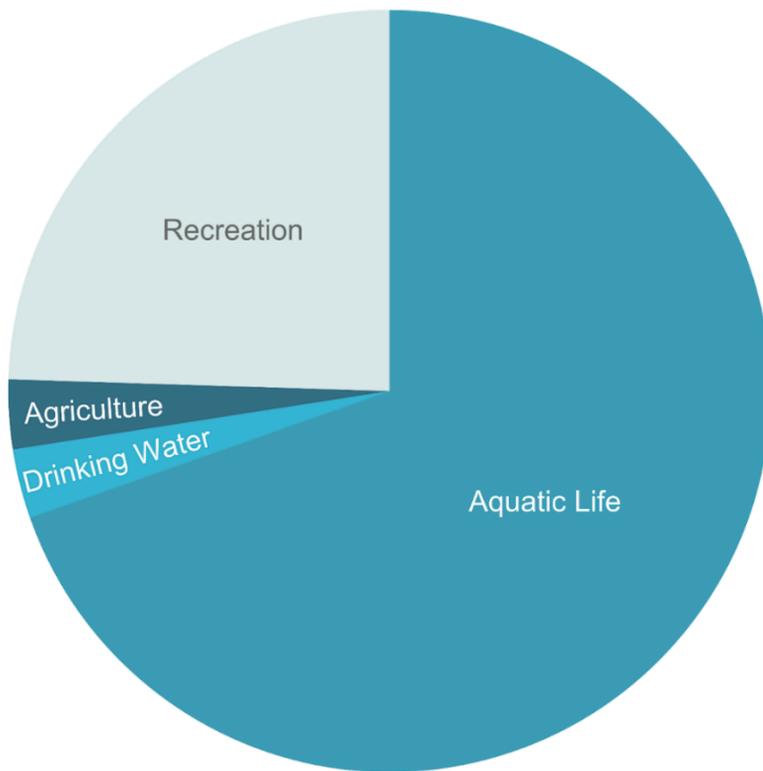


Figure 9. Pie chart of lake, reservoir, and pond impairments by use type.

Delistings

Forty-four river and stream AUs and 14 lake and reservoir AUs were delisted for one or more parameters.

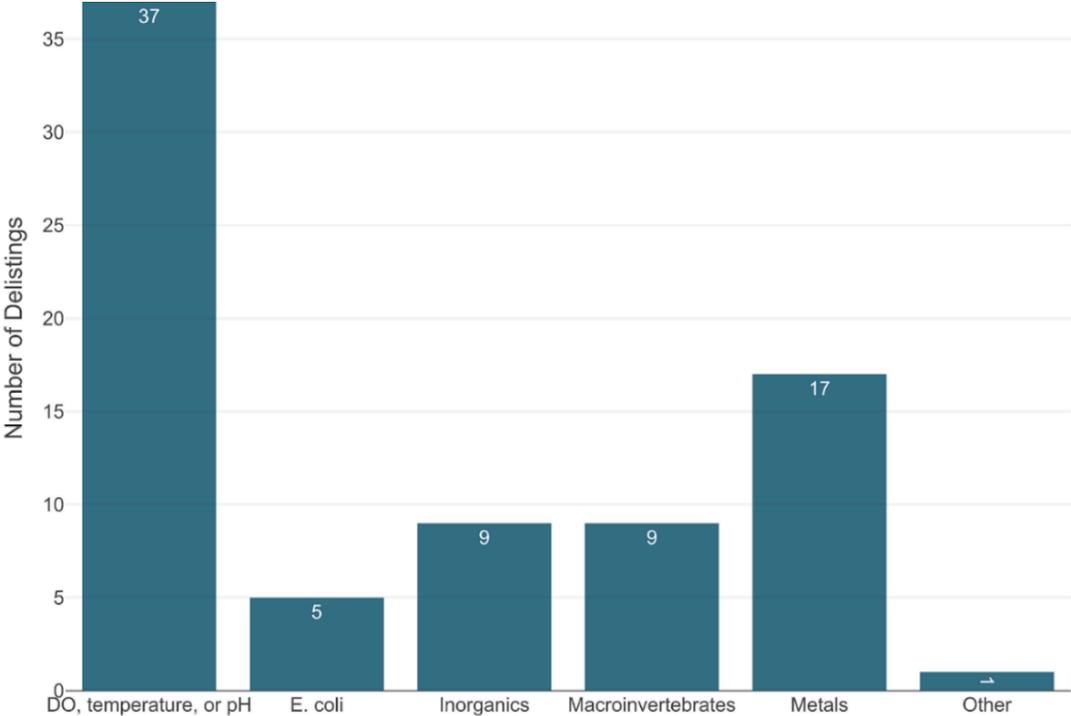


Figure 10. Number of AU delistings by parameter type across all assessed waterbodies.

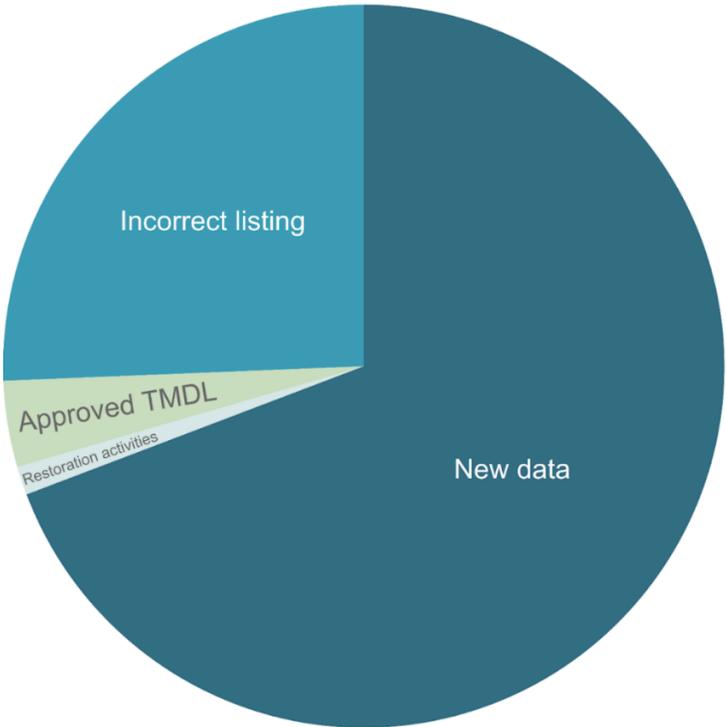


Figure 11. Pie chart of delisting reasons across all assessed waterbodies.

Comparison of 2026 IR Results with 2024 IR Findings

The Assessment Unit (AU) categorization in the 2026 IR shows several key shifts from the 2024 IR. The number of AUs with Insufficient Data (Category 3) decreased by 17 AUs, a 7.87% decrease. Most of these AUs moved into the Impaired category (Category 5), which increased by 16 AUs or a 4.11% increase. Minor changes were observed in other categories: Fully Supporting (Category 1) decreased by 1 AU (-1.00%), No Evidence of Impairments (Category 2) increased by 3 AUs (1.63%), and TMDLs in place (Category 4A) decreased by 1 AU (-3.57%).

Table 1. Comparison of the 2026 IR findings with the 2024 IR findings.

Category	2024 IR	2026 IR	Change	% Change
Cat 1 - Fully Supporting	101	100	-1	1%
Cat 2 - No Evidence of Impairments	184	187	+3	1.63%
Cat 3 - Insufficient Data	216	199	-17	-7.87%
Cat 4A - TMDL in place	28	27	-1	-3.57%
Cat 5 - Impaired TMDL needed	389	405	+16	4.11%

Recommendations

Priority Waters

The CWA requires the development of total maximum daily load (TMDL) plans for all impaired waterbodies on the 303(d) List but recognizes the limitations in data, time, and staff resources to accomplish this task. Taking these limitations into account, the CWA requires states to prioritize where they will dedicate resources toward TMDL development.