



REGION 9

SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94105

Transmitted by Email Only

Jennifer Carr, P.E.
Administrator
Nevada Division of Environmental Protection
901 South Stewart Street, Suite 4001
Carson City, Nevada 89701-5249

Re: EPA Approval of the Nevada 2024 Clean Water Act Impaired Waters List

Dear Administrator Carr:

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) hereby approves the subject List, including all water quality-limited segments (WQLS) and associated pollutants identified by the Nevada Division of Environmental Protection (NDEP) requiring a total maximum daily load (TMDL) under CWA section 303(d). EPA finds that Nevada developed its 2024 List consistent with the requirements of CWA section 303(d). EPA's review and rationale for this action is enclosed.

I look forward to our continued partnership to protect Nevada's water quality. Please call me at (415) 972-3337 if you would like to discuss further or contact David Guiliano at (415) 947-4133 or guiliano.dave@epa.gov with specific questions concerning this decision.

Sincerely,

Tomás Torres
Director, Water Division

Enclosure:

EPA Review of Nevada's 2024 CWA Section 303(d) List of Impaired Waters

cc:

Danilo Dragoni, Deputy Administrator, NDEP
Jason Kuchnicki, Chief, Bureau of Water Quality Planning, NDEP
Seth Alm, Supervisor, Bureau of Water Quality Planning, NDEP

Enclosure
EPA analysis of the Nevada 2024 Clean Water Act
Section 303(d) and 305(b) Integrated Report

1. Introduction

This document sets forth the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) reasoning for approving Nevada's 2024 Clean Water Act (CWA) Section 303(d) list (303(d) list). EPA received Nevada's 2024 303(d) list on April 13, 2026, through ATTAINS, EPA's Assessment, Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) Tracking and implementation System (ATTAINS), which is EPA's electronic system for receiving and tracking 303(d) submissions¹, and via email from the Nevada Department of Environmental Protection (NDEP). The submission in both ATTAINS and via email included a letter requesting approval as well as the full Integrated Report.

EPA conducted a complete review of Nevada's 2024 303(d) list and supporting documentation and information, including changes from the previous 303(d) list. Based on this review, EPA has determined that the state's 303(d) list of water quality-limited segments (WQLSs)² still requiring TMDLs (i.e., Category 5 of the state's Integrated Report (IR)) satisfies the requirements of Section 303(d) of the CWA and EPA's implementing regulations. Therefore, EPA hereby approves Nevada's 2024 303(d) list.

EPA's action regarding Nevada's 303(d) list does not extend to any waterbodies, or portions of waterbodies, that are within Indian country, as defined in 18 USC Section 1151. EPA is taking no action with respect to those waters.

2. EPA's Analysis of Nevada's Submission

Section 303(d)(1) of the CWA and the EPA's implementing regulations at 40 CFR 130.7 require states, territories, and authorized Tribes (herein referred to as "states") to identify waters for which effluent limitations required by CWA Section 301(b)(1)(A) and (B) are not stringent enough to implement any applicable water quality standard (WQS). States need not identify on their lists waters where the following controls are adequate to implement applicable standards: 1) technology-based effluent limitations required by the Act, 2) more stringent effluent limitations required by state or local authority, and 3) other pollution control requirements required by state, local, or federal authority. 40 CFR 130.7(b)(1) and (2). CWA 303(d) lists must identify WQLSs still requiring TMDLs. 40 CFR 130.7(b). The definition of "water quality limited segment" in 40 CFR 130.2(j) includes any segment where it is known that water quality does not meet applicable WQSs (referred to as "impaired waters"), and any segment that is not expected to meet applicable WQSs (referred to as "threatened waters"), "even after the application of the technology-based effluent limitations required by" the Act. The term "applicable WQSs" refers to those WQSs established under Section 303 of the Act, including numeric criteria, narrative criteria, waterbody uses and antidegradation requirements. 40 CFR 130.7(b)(3). An

¹ ATTAINS data is publicly accessible via the EPA's How's My Waterway online tool and ATTAINS web and geospatial services. For more information, see <https://www.epa.gov/waterdata/get-data-access-public-attains-data>.

² EPA uses the term, WQLS, to reflect the combination of a water segment and an applicable WQS that is not attained or is threatened. For example, if a segment is not meeting three applicable WQSs then there are three WQLSs for that segment.

impaired or threatened water must be on the 303(d) list and requires a TMDL unless the state can demonstrate that no pollutant(s) causes or contributes to the impairment³ or one or more of the three types of requirements described earlier in this paragraph become stringent enough to implement applicable WQs. In addition, in developing their CWA 303(d) lists, states must meet several procedural, submission, and content requirements as described in this decision document.

States must submit their 303(d) lists to EPA on April 1 of every even-numbered year. 40 CFR 130.7(d)(1). EPA must approve or disapprove the 303(d) list not later than 30 days after submission. EPA approves a list only if it meets the requirements of 40 CFR 130.7(b). 40 CFR 130.7(d)(2). If EPA approves the listing(s), the state must incorporate the listing(s) into its current Water Quality Management (WQM) plan. If EPA disapproves a listing decision(s), EPA must, not later than 30 days after the date of such disapproval, identify waters for inclusion on the 303(d) list. EPA then must promptly issue a public notice seeking comment on the listing(s). After considering public comment and making any revisions EPA deems appropriate, EPA must transmit the listing(s) to the state, and the state must incorporate the listing(s) into its WQM plan. Id.

The statutory and regulatory requirements, and EPA's review of the state's compliance with the requirements, are described in detail in this document. To the extent that any EPA-approved listing decisions are unchanged from prior approved 303(d) list actions, EPA incorporates the reasoning of those previous list actions unless otherwise noted.

A. Supporting documentation for making listing determinations

EPA regulations at 40 CFR 130.7(b)(6) require states to include, as part of their submissions to EPA, documentation to support the state's determination to include or not include waters on its 303(d) list. Such documentation must include, at a minimum, the information discussed in the subsections below.

i. Description of the methodology used to develop the 303(d) list. 40 CFR 130.7(b)(6)(i).

EPA regulations at 40 CFR 130.7(b)(6) require states to include a description of the methodology used to develop the 303(d) list.⁴ EPA does not approve or disapprove assessment methodologies. Instead, in acting on CWA 303(d) lists, EPA evaluates whether the state, territory, or authorized tribe met listing requirements in determining whether applicable WQs are met and included waters requiring TMDLs on its 303(d) list. 2024 Integrated Reporting Memorandum (IR Memo) at 15.

EPA considered the state's methodology, included in Nevada's Integrated Report in Appendix A, as part of its review of the state's 303(d) list. EPA finds that Nevada provided a description of its methodologies used for determining whether its waters are achieving the state's WQs, satisfying the regulatory requirement to provide a "description of the methodology used to develop the list." 40 CFR 130.7(b)(6)(i).

ii. Description of the data and information used to identify waters. 40 CFR 130.7(b)(6)(ii).

³ See CWA Sections 303(d)(1)(A) and 303(d)(1)(C); 40 CFR 130.7(b)(4); 2006 Integrated Reporting Memorandum, page 60; 2024 Integrated Reporting Memorandum, pages 18-19. EPA Integrated Reporting Memoranda may be found at <https://www.epa.gov/tmdl/integrated-reporting-guidance-under-cwa-sections-303d-305b-and-314>.

⁴ EPA's Integrated Reporting Memoranda provide more information on assessment methods. See 2006 Integrated Reporting Memorandum at 29.

EPA regulations at 40 CFR 130.7(b)(6)(ii) require states to provide a description of the data and information used to identify waters, including a description of the data and information used by the state as required by 40 CFR 130.7(b)(5). Nevada’s 2024 Integrated Report includes this description in Section 3.1, and in Appendix A, methodology. Nevada summarizes “existing and readily available data” as follows:⁵

- Previous 303(d)/305(b) Nevada Water Quality Integrated Reports.
- NDEP water quality monitoring program data including continuous stream monitoring data, lake monitoring data, field and laboratory data.⁶
- Data, information, and water quality issues reported by local, state, territorial, Federal agencies, tribal governments, the public, industry, academic institutions, NGOs, and others.
- Assessments of nonpoint sources of pollution, per Section 319 of the CWA.
- Source-water assessments conducted under Section 1453 of the Safe Drinking Water Act.
- Results of dilution calculations, trend analyses, or predictive models for determining the physical, chemical, or biological integrity of streams, rivers, and lakes.
- Fish consumption, harmful algal bloom, or other health advisories issued by the Nevada Division of Public and Behavioral Health, and described on the Nevada Department of Wildlife website at <https://www.ndow.org/blog/mercury-infish/>
- Data submitted in response to the data solicitation published in the Integrated Report process (see Attachment 7 of the Nevada Water Quality Integrated Report)

NDEP solicited data through a public request published on its website and distributed to its email lists on December 1, 2022. NDEP accepted data through March 1, 2023.⁷ The IR describes the data submitted or obtained. The IR states that the main sources of non-NDEP data are local, state, and governmental agencies. The IR includes a list of outside sources of data:⁸

- Barrick Gold Corporation
- City of Las Vegas
- City of Henderson
- Incline Village General Improvement District
- Southern Nevada Water Authority
- Trout Unlimited
- United States Geological Survey

EPA finds that Nevada has provided a description of the data and information that it assembled and evaluated. 40 CFR 130.7(b)(6)(ii). EPA has considered the state’s description as part of its review of the state’s 303(d) list.

⁵ Ibid. Appendix A. p. a-3 and a-4.

⁶ Final Nevada 2024 Water Quality Integrated Report. Nevada Division of Environmental Protection. 2026. Appendix A. p. a-4 to a-6.

⁷ Public Notice from NDEP via email. “PUBLIC NOTICE-Data Request Water Quality Data and Information for the Nevada 2024 Water Quality Integrated Report and Surface Water Quality Assessment (303(d)/305(b)). December 1, 2022.

⁸ Final Nevada 2024 Water Quality Integrated Report. Nevada Division of Environmental Protection. 2026. p. 16, Table 6.

iii. A rationale for any decision to not use any existing and readily available data and information for any one of the categories of waters as described in 40 CFR 130.7(b)(5). 40 CFR 130.7(b)(6)(iii).

EPA regulations at 40 CFR 130.7(b)(6)(iii) require states to provide a rationale for any decision to not use any existing and readily available data and information for any one of the categories of waters as described in 40 CFR 130.7(b)(5). 40 CFR 130.7(b)(6)(iii). EPA evaluates whether a state provides a technical, science-based rationale for decisions not to use data or information in developing the list.⁹ EPA finds Nevada provided a rationale where it did not use data or information it assembled and evaluated to develop its list. 40 CFR 130.7(b)(6)(iii). Nevada submission specified “not all data received during the data solicitation were used for assessment determinations,” with references to data from Lake Las Vegas Annual Monitoring Reports and Vail Resorts’ data for Edgewood Creek at Palisades Drive. The IR states that the Lake Las Vegas data could not be assessed because it was in graphical format and could not be readily compared to the numeric criteria. The Edgewood Creek data was not assessed because it lacked quality assurance and quality control information.¹⁰ Additional documentation from NDEP indicates that the data was not from a waterbody and represented only snowmelt runoff from a wet meadow.¹¹ EPA considered the state’s rationale not to use these data as part of its review of the state’s 303(d) list to be reasonable.

iii. Other reasonable information requested by the Region. 40 CFR 130.7(b)(6)(iv).

EPA regulations at 40 CFR 130.7(b)(6)(iv) require states to provide any other reasonable information requested by EPA. Upon request by EPA, each state must demonstrate good cause for not including a water or waters on the list. Consistent with 40 CFR 130.7(b)(6)(iv), good cause includes, but is not limited to:

- assessment and interpretation of more recent or accurate data in the record demonstrate that the applicable WQS is met;
- more sophisticated water quality modeling;
- flaws in the original analysis that led to the water being listed; or
- changes in conditions.

Good cause may also include, for example (see, e.g., 2006 IR Memo at 58-59):

- existence of an EPA-approved or EPA-established TMDL;
- demonstration that the impairment is being addressed through more stringent effluent limits or other pollution control requirements; or
- demonstration that the impairment is not caused by a pollutant.

EPA did not request additional information from NDEP as part of its review.

iii. Public participation

EPA regulations require states to provide for public participation in the development of their 303(d) lists, including describing their process for involving the public and other stakeholders in their Continuing Planning Processes (CPPs). 40 CFR 130.7(a). States are expected to demonstrate how public

⁹ 2024 IR Memo at FN 15 (citing court cases); 2006 IR Memo at 37 (EPA evaluates whether there is a "reasonable technical rationale").

¹⁰ Final Nevada 2024 Water Quality Integrated Report. Nevada Division of Environmental Protection. 2026. p. 16.

¹¹ EPA Email Correspondence from Seth Alm of NDEP. “Data not considered for beneficial use support determinations: *Nevada 2024 Water Quality Integrated Report.*” July 14, 2025.

comments were considered in final decisions. EPA considers whether a state has provided reasoned support for its submission. See 2006 IR Memo at 25-26.

NDEP published its draft 2024 Integrated Report with a Fact Sheet on May 14, 2025 on its website and by email to interested parties. NDEP accepted public comments between May 14, 2025 and July 1, 2025. On June 27, 2025, NDEP extended the public comment period to July 17, 2025. The state's 2024 303(d) list submission to EPA included all public comments received and the state's responses to comments. Comments were submitted by seven entities/agencies, mostly consisting of local and statewide government agencies, with approximately 61 comments overall.

A significant number of comments were limited to minor typographical and technical corrections and NDEP agreed to make the corrections. The majority of comments were submitted by government agencies in the Carson River area regarding concerns and technical critiques of E. coli listings along the Carson River. These included 1) criticisms basing the listing on data from 2017 to 2022, instead of more recent data, 2) a complaint of not being notified of the E. coli data until the draft Integrated Report was published 3) a series of questions about E. coli TMDL development and revisions of nutrient TMDLs, and 4) assertions that once listed, there would never be sufficient data to delist for E. coli. NDEP responded with an explanation of how the E. coli listings along the Carson River are consistent with both the water quality standards and the Integrated Report methodology.

One commenter requested that Nevada add a basic flow-listing methodology for waters that should be listed under Category 4c. The State responded that it intends to develop an approach for evaluating waters with non-pollutant causes in the 2026 Integrated Report.

EPA concludes Nevada provided an opportunity for public comment and demonstrated how it considered public comments in its final decision, through its extensive response to public comments, in Appendix B, of its Integrated Report. consistent with 40 CFR 130.7(a).

iv. Assembling, evaluating, and using data and information

i. Assemble and evaluate data and information

States must assemble and evaluate all existing and readily available water quality-related data and information to develop the CWA 303(d) list. 40 CFR 130.7(b)(5). In reviewing a state's 303(d) list submission, EPA considers whether the state has satisfied the requirements under 40 CFR 130.7(b)(5) to assemble and evaluate all existing and readily available water quality-related data and information when developing their CWA 303(d) list. This includes, at a minimum, all existing and readily available data and information about the following categories of waters: (1) waters identified as partially meeting or not meeting designated uses, or as threatened, in the state's most recent CWA Section 305(b) report; (2) waters for which dilution calculations or predictive modeling indicate non-attainment of applicable WQSS; (3) waters for which water quality problems have been reported by local, state, and federal agencies; members of the public; and academic institutions (these organizations and groups should be actively solicited for research they may be conducting or reporting); and (4) waters identified as impaired or threatened in any CWA Section 319 nonpoint source assessment submitted to EPA. In addition to these minimum categories, states are required to assemble and evaluate any other water quality-related data and information that is existing and readily available. 40 CFR 130.7(b)(5).

EPA reviewed the state's submission, including the state's description of the data and information it assembled and evaluated and finds that the state satisfied the requirement to assemble and evaluate all existing and readily available water quality-related data and information to develop its list under 40 CFR 130.7(b)(5).

ii. Use of data and information

States must use existing and readily available water quality-related data and information in developing the CWA 303(d) list, 40 CFR 130.7(b)(5), unless they provide a rationale not to use them, 40 CFR 130.7(b)(6)(iii). EPA evaluates whether a state provides a technical, science-based rationale for decisions not to use data or information in developing the list.¹²

EPA evaluated whether Nevada provided a technical, science-based rationale for any decisions not to use existing and readily available water quality-related data or information to make a WQS attainment status determination and concluded the state provided such a rationale for the purposes of 40 CFR 130.7(b)(6)(iii). As explained in more detail above in A.ii, the state provided a rationale for not using certain data and information it compiled.

EPA finds the state's rationale not to use certain data and information to be reasonable.

D. Identification of waters for inclusion on the 303(d) list

EPA regulations at 40 CFR 130.7(b)(6) require states to provide documentation to support the state's determination to include or not include its waters on the 303(d) list. EPA reviewed the state's submission, including its assessment methodology and additional supporting documentation for its listing determinations.

i. Approval of identification of waters for inclusion on the 303(d) list

EPA determined that the estimated 549 listings across 245 waterbodies included on Nevada's 2024 303(d) list are listed consistent with the CWA 303(d) and 40 CFR 130.7 requirements, and EPA is approving all waters the state included on the 303(d) list. EPA's approval of the 303(d) list is based on EPA's review of the state's submission including the description of the data and information concerning individual waters, documentation to support decisions to rely or not rely on particular data and information, and a description of how data and information were applied to make WQS attainment status determinations. EPA also considered applicable public comments and responses. Nevada's 303(d) list is found in Attachment 3 of the 2024 Integrated Report and newly added 303(d) listings are found in Attachment 3-1. The number of listings by pollutant category most common pollutants are:¹³

Listings by pollutant category

- 110 listings for metals other than mercury
- 89 listings for nutrients
- 85 listings for temperature
- 53 listings for mercury

¹² See footnote 11.

¹³ *Category 5 Assessment Units, 303(d) List: 2024 Assessment Cycle*. Final Nevada 2024 Water Quality Integrated Report. Nevada Division of Environmental Protection. 2026. Attachment 3.

- 50 listings for salinity/total dissolved solids/chlorides/sulfates
- 47 listings for turbidity
- 39 listings for pathogens
- 25 listings for toxic inorganics
- 23 listings for pH/acidity/caustic conditions
- 19 listings for organic enrichment/oxygen depletion
- 7 listings for other causes

Listings by most common specific pollutant

- 85 listings for temperature
- 84 listings for total phosphorus
- 56 listings for iron
- 39 listings for mercury in fish tissue
- 37 listings for *Escherichia coli*

ii. Approval of exclusion of waters identified on previous 303(d) lists

Compared to its 2020/2022 list, Nevada's 2024 303(d) list removed 150 listings, across 88 waterbodies, and fully delists 22 waterbodies for all pollutants, as shown in Attachment 4 and 4-1 of the 2024 Integrated Report. Highlights of these delistings are as follows:¹⁴

Delistings by pollutant

- 73 delistings of beryllium (*statewide water quality standards revised in 2023*)
- 21 delistings of cadmium (*statewide water quality standards revised in 2020*)
- 16 delistings of silver
- 9 delistings of iron
- 6 delistings of turbidity
- 5 delistings of temperature
- 4 delistings of total suspended solids
- 3 delistings of fluoride
- 2 delistings of lead, manganese, pH, and selenium
- 1 delisting of ammonia, copper, dissolved oxygen, *E. coli*, total phosphorus, and zinc

The majority of delistings are due to recent changes in statewide water quality standards. The revised statewide criteria considered for this list are for beryllium to protect human health (approved by EPA on December 14, 2023; for cadmium to protect aquatic life (approved by EPA November 20, 2020) and for selenium to protect aquatic life (approved by EPA August 26, 2022). These pollutants account for 65% of all delistings in Nevada's 2024 list. Nevada also delisted impairments related to toxics data consistent with its methodology for pollutant levels below the detection methods:

If a criterion is less than the detection reporting limit of a method that is acceptable to the Division, laboratory results which show that the substance was not detected at quantifiable

¹⁴ *Delisted Impairments:2024 Assessment Cycle*. Final Nevada 2024 Water Quality Integrated Report. Nevada Division of Environmental Protection. 2026. Attachment 4.

*levels shall be deemed to show compliance with the standard unless other information indicates that the substance may be present.*¹⁵

To reduce errors associated with percentage of samples, this cycle, Nevada also revised its methodology for delistings decisions for certain pollutants.¹⁶

Geographic distribution of delistings

The delistings in the 2024 Integrated Report were most common in the Humboldt and Truckee River regions, but delistings were present in all regions of the state overall.

In reviewing the state's 2024 303(d) list, EPA carefully considered the state's decision to remove previously impaired WQLSs from the 303(d) list submission, its justification for those removals, any applicable public comments and responses, and the methodology used in making those decisions. NDEP did not receive any comments opposing the delistings.

EPA concludes the state's decisions to remove WQLSs previously identified as part of the 303(d) list are reasonable, based on all existing and readily available water quality-related data and information, applicable WQSs, and sound science, and the removal decisions are properly justified.

iii. Identification of pollutants causing or expected to cause a violation of applicable WQSs (40 CFR 130.7(b)(4))

As part of their CWA 303(d) lists, states are required to identify the pollutants causing or expected to cause violations of the applicable WQSs. 40 CFR 130.7(b)(4). This includes a pollutant that by itself or in combination with other pollutants causes or is expected to cause violations of applicable WQSs. States must identify on their 303(d) lists all pollutants that are known to be causing or are expected to cause violations of the applicable WQSs. 40 CFR 130.7(b)(4), see also, 2024 IR memo at 17-19. For listed waters, if the available data and information do not support identification of pollutants causing or expected to cause the exceedance, list submissions would identify the pollutant as "unknown."

Consistent with 40 CFR 130.7(b)(4), Nevada appropriately identified the pollutants that were causing or expected to cause a violation of the applicable WQS.

iv. Priority ranking and two-year TMDL development (40 CFR 130.7(b)(4))

The CWA and EPA's regulations require states to establish a priority ranking for the waters on their CWA 303(d) list "taking into account the severity of the pollution and the uses to be made of such waters." CWA Section 303(d)(1)(A); 40 CFR 130.7(b)(4). The regulations at 40 CFR 130.7(b)(4) provide that this priority ranking must include "all listed water quality limited segments still requiring TMDLs" and further require that states submit their priority rankings to EPA as a component of their biennial CWA 303(d) lists. Additionally, the regulations require that the priority ranking identify the waters targeted for TMDL development in the next two years. 40 CFR 130.7(b)(4)

¹⁵ NAC 445A.1236(1)(c)

¹⁶ Final Nevada 2024 Water Quality Integrated Report. Nevada Division of Environmental Protection. 2026. Appendix A. p. a-4 to a-6.

Nevada's description of how all listed WQLSs are prioritized for TMDL development, including identification of waters targeted for TMDL development in the next two years, identified as "high" priority, is included in Attachment 3 of Nevada's 2024 Integrated Report.¹⁷ Nevada's priority ranking took into account the severity of pollution by 1) assigning high priority to waters impaired for both Aquatic Life (AQL) and Full Contact Recreation Uses (RWC) uses, 2) assigning high priority to newly-listed bacteria listings so that they may be included in the high priority statewide TMDL currently being developed and 3) by assigning "medium" priority to developing TMDLs for waters impaired by nutrients but not bacteria, indicating a lesser priority for impairments of AQL but not RWC. Nevada considered public comments by prioritizing the update of Carson River Nutrient TMDLs for waters still impaired.¹⁸

EPA's review of Nevada's submission finds that the state established a priority ranking for all waters on the CWA 303(d) list, taking into account the severity of the pollution and the uses to be made of such waters.¹⁹ In addition, the state identified the waters targeted for TMDL development in the next two years.

v. Tribal Consultation by the EPA

EPA's policy is to consult on a government-to-government basis with federally recognized tribal governments when EPA actions and decisions may affect Tribes. To promote coordination and consultation, all Tribes that may be affected by EPA's action on the state's CWA 303(d) list were identified, notified of the upcoming state's list submission for EPA action, and offered the opportunity to engage in consultation with EPA. Specifically, 27 tribes plus the Inter-Tribal Council of Nevada, and the Upper Snake River Tribes Foundation were offered the opportunity to consult on this action. No tribes requested consultation.

3. Summary of the EPA's decision on the 2024 CWA 303(d) list

After careful review of Nevada's final CWA 303(d) list submission package, EPA determined that Nevada's 2024 303(d) list meets the requirements of Section 303(d) of the CWA and EPA's implementing regulations. Therefore, EPA approves Nevada's 2024 303(d) list.

¹⁷ NDEP. Email correspondence from Seth Alm, NDEP to David Guiliano, US EPA. Dated May 28, 2026.

¹⁸ Final Nevada 2024 Water Quality Integrated Report. Nevada Division of Environmental Protection. 2026. p. 42-47.

¹⁹ In addition to these two statutory factors, states may also consider other factors when prioritizing TMDLs. See 57 Fed. Reg. 33040, 33,044-45 (July 24, 1992).