2026 WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT PLAN UPDATE









Houston-Galveston Area Council

TEXAS COMMISSION ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

EPA

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WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT PLAN UPDATE

Fiscal Year 2026

PREPARED IN COOPERATION WITH THE TEXAS COMMISSION ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY AND UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Texas Integrated Report	Texas Integrated Report of Surface Water Quality for Clean Water Act Sections 305(b) and 303(d)
BIG	Bacteria Implementation Group
CCN	Certificate of Convenience and Necessity
CRP	Clean Rivers Program
CWA	Clean Water Act
CWSRF	Clean Water State Revolving Fund
DMR	Discharge Monitoring Report
DQO	Data Quality Objective
ECHO	Enforcement and Compliance History Online
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
EPS	Early Permitting System
FY	Fiscal Year
GBEP	Galveston Bay Estuary Program
GIS	Geographic Information System
GPS	Global Positioning System
H-GAC	Houston-Galveston Area Council
HWAP	Homeowner Wastewater Assistance Program
ICIS-NPDES	Integrated Compliance Information System – National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
I&I	Inflow and Infiltration
I-Plan	Implementation Plan
MGD	Million Gallons Per Day
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPN	Most Probable Number
MUD	Municipal Utility District
NCTCOG	North Central Texas Council of Governments
NRAC	Natural Resources Advisory Committee
OSSF	On-Site Sewage Facility
PARIS	Permit Application and Registration Information Systems
PUC	Public Utility Commission of Texas
QAPP	Quality Assurance Project Plan
QA/QC	Quality Assurance/Quality Control
SAB	Service Area Boundary
SEP	Supplemental Environmental Project
SSO	Sanitary Sewer Overflow
TCEQ	Texas Commission on Environmental Quality
TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Load
TPDES	Texas Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
TWC	Texas Water Code
TWDB	Texas Water Development Board

WPP	Watershed Protection Plan
WQMP	Water Quality Management Plan
WWTF	Wastewater Treatment Facility

INTRODUCTION

Within the Houston metropolitan region and surrounding counties there are a variety of water quality issues, with elevated levels of bacteria being the most prevalent. Contaminants from both point and nonpoint sources continue to impair the region's streams, rivers, lakes, and bays. To address water quality impairments and concerns and develop and implement watershed-based plans, it is important to have current and accessible data, including geospatial data of regional wastewater infrastructure. Evaluating effluent discharge quality and quantity, as well as the frequency, amounts, and potential causes of unauthorized discharges, is also a key component of planning efforts to address water quality in the region.

The Houston-Galveston Area Council's (H-GAC's) Regional Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP) Update helps address the water quality issues affecting the region by acquiring, compiling, and analyzing water and wastewater data and subsequently making these data accessible to various programs, projects, and stakeholder groups for planning purposes. Examples include Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) studies and Watershed Protection Plans (WPP) for various stakeholder groups around the region. The WQMP is updated annually, and these updates are used to guide planning and implementation measures to support current and future efforts and inform decision-makers in their evaluations.

This WQMP Update is a report from H-GAC on Fiscal Year (FY) 2026 activities conducted under contracts 582-25-00048 and 582-26-00051, with funding through a United State Environmental Protection Agency Clean Waters Act (EPA CWA) § 604(b) grant administered by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality(TCEQ). This report will primarily focus on the progress achieved in the task objectives set forth in the Project Scope of Work for contract 582-25-00048. This WQMP Update will also include updates for contract 582-26-00051, where applicable. The tasks under contract 582-25-00048 include:

1. Project Administration
2. Quality Assurance
3. Wastewater Infrastructure, Data and Permit Update
4. Conformance Review for Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) Projects
5. On-Site Sewage Facility (OSSF) Mapping Tool Expansion Feasibility Study and Project Planning
6. Assessment of Communities Converted from OSSF to Sanitary Sewer
7. Method Testing for Optimal Assessments of Regional Equity
8. WQMP Coordination
9. Water Quality Education and Outreach
10. Final Report

The H-GAC's WQMP Update report will become part of the State's WQMP after completion of its public participation process, acceptance by the H-GAC's Board of Directors, and certification by the TCEQ.

PROJECT BACKGROUND

H-GAC is a voluntary association of local governments in the Houston-Galveston region, an area that covers approximately 12,500 square miles and is home to more than 7.5 million people. H-GAC's service area encompasses 13 counties: Austin, Brazoria, Chambers, Colorado, Fort Bend, Galveston, Harris, Liberty, Matagorda, Montgomery, Walker, Waller, and Wharton (Map 1). H-GAC is the designated water quality planning agency for the region and is responsible for the development of the regional WQMP.

Annual WQMP Updates are used to guide planning for implementation measures that control and/or prevent water quality problems. The purpose of this WQMP Update is to support current and future planning decisions concerning water quality efforts, wastewater infrastructure development, watershed management, and related issues on both regional and state levels.

Development of the WQMP Update involves acquiring, compiling, and evaluating water and wastewater data, as well as a series of special studies and coordination activities, as requested by the State. The data and information compiled by H-GAC are combined with data from the TCEQ to form a series of integrated data sets to allow for meaningful evaluation of infrastructure and water quality decisions. The CWA § 604(b) grant requires the WQMP to be updated as needed to fill information gaps and to revise earlier approved and certified plans. Any updates to the plan need to include only the elements of the plan that are new or require modification. This update revises only the information specifically addressed in the included sections. Previously certified and approved WQMPs remain in effect.

The annual WQMP Update is reviewed by the Natural Resources Advisory Committee (NRAC), a policy and technical advisory committee that advises H-GAC's Board of Directors on issues related to natural resources. Its membership includes diverse representatives from local governments, natural resource management agencies, environmental organizations, and the private sector. An opportunity is provided to both the NRAC and the public to review and submit comments on the WQMP Update before the report is finalized. After review, comments are incorporated into the report to produce the final report that is submitted to H-GAC's Board of Directors. Once accepted by the Board, the report is submitted to the TCEQ for review and approval. H-GAC's WQMP Update will become part of the State WQMP after it is certified by the TCEQ.

HISTORICAL WQMP UPDATES

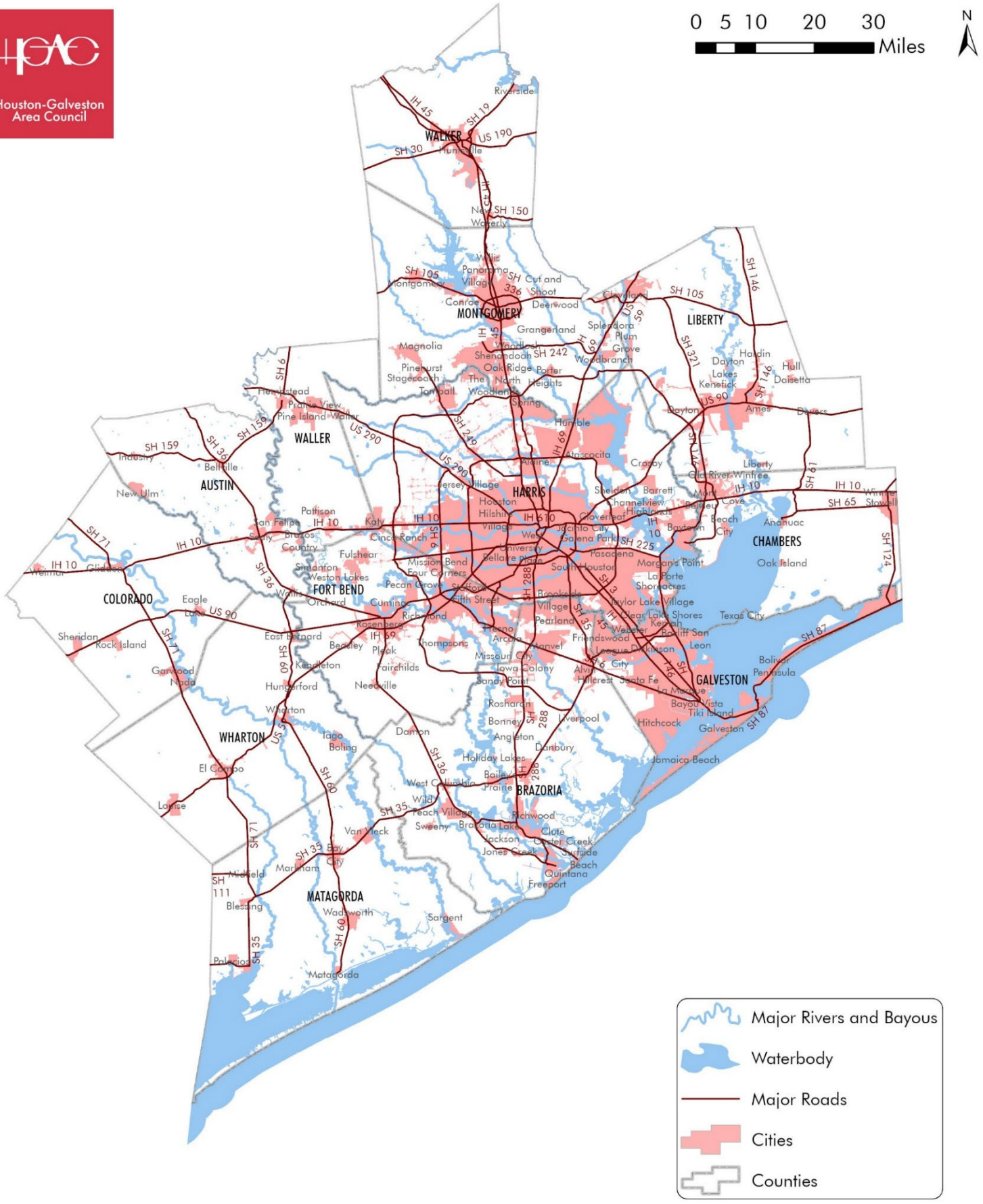
Under previous WQMP projects, H-GAC sought to address aspects of the information and data needs related to water quality issues facing the region. These projects typically have been a mix of both ongoing efforts and short-term special studies. Some of the project efforts have been continuous, such as wastewater data collection and maintenance and development of an online OSSF mapping tool. Other efforts have been stand-alone research relating to specific data needs or questions, such as Geographic Information System (GIS) analyses for infrastructure consolidation, Phase II stormwater permit implementation, and support for the Coastal Communities project. This balance of continuous and stand-alone efforts allows for the long-term accumulation of data while retaining flexibility to address specific issues.

The ongoing efforts in the FY 2026 WQMP contracts 582-25-00048 and 582-26-00051 focus on:

- Updating and improving existing regional wastewater infrastructure databases (wastewater treatment facility [WWTF] outfalls and service area boundaries [SABs]);
- Improving spatial datasets of potential unpermitted OSSF locations using 9-1-1 addressing;
- Support of local watershed-based plans;
- Coordination and public outreach in support of a Supplemental Environmental Project (SEP) to repair or replace failing OSSFs within the region;
- Expansion of On-Site Sewage Facility Mapping Tool;

Two significant stand-alone efforts in the FY 2026 WQMP contracts 582-25-00048 and 582-26-00051 include:

- Collaborative planning activities to determine and select projects that directly benefit disadvantaged communities.
- Assessment of communities converted from OSSF to sanitary sewer; and



Map 1. H-GAC Regional Map

PROJECT SIGNIFICANCE

Already one of the largest metropolitan statistical areas in the United States, the Houston-Galveston region continues to grow at a rapid pace, resulting in a proportional increase in population growth and land development. Development, and its accompanying utility infrastructure, continues into counties beyond the urban core. Existing water and wastewater infrastructure systems continue to age and face challenges related to drought and flooding. With the region expected to gain several million additional residents by 2040, these challenges will be exacerbated in the future.

Within the region, there are a variety of water quality impairments and concerns. The majority of stream segments in the region fail to meet the standard criteria defined in the Texas Surface Water Quality Standards. Many of those water bodies are listed with impairments or concerns in the 2024 Texas Integrated Report of Surface Water Quality for Clean Water Act Sections 305(b) and 303(d) (Texas Integrated Report)[1]. Approximately 80 percent of the region's streams are unable to meet one or more state water quality standards, with the most pervasive issue being elevated bacteria levels in exceedance of the primary contact recreation standard (**Map 2**). The bacteria in the region's lakes, creeks, streams, and bayous come from a variety of sources, including human waste, domestic animal waste, pet waste, and wildlife. These wastes may enter the water through point sources (discrete "end-of-pipe" discharges, such as wastewater effluent) or diffusely through nonpoint sources, carried by precipitation runoff flowing over the land. While some bacteria are naturally occurring, development brings additional bacterial sources and a greater potential impact to water bodies. Careful planning is necessary to address these additional sources.

In addition to the identified water quality issues, numerous developmental challenges exist in the region. The wastewater infrastructure that serves the region's increasing population has expanded and developed much like the region itself. As the population has expanded and spread into less urban areas, there has been a proliferation of smaller sized WWTFs and the creation of a diffuse network of infrastructure to provide utility service to this population. This is partially due to the area's flat topography, as larger centralized WWTFs would require a significant number of costly lift stations to consolidate flow. Due to the availability to fund infrastructure through political subdivisions like Municipal Utility Districts (MUDs) and other special districts, many areas of the region have a wastewater treatment network that is widespread rather than limited by the bounds of a traditional, centralized model. Development through this model has created a patchwork of wastewater infrastructure, which offers both future challenges and opportunities for local decision-makers.

[1] https://www.tceq.texas.gov/waterquality/assessment/2024-integrated-report

Lastly, many communities in the region have relied on OSSFs for their wastewater treatment and disposal. The growth in population, along with the aging of many of the OSSFs, may contribute to water quality impairments and concerns. As a result, communities may work with local improvement districts and MUDs to transition aging and failing OSSFs to sanitary sewer systems.

One of the primary objectives of the WQMP Update is to collect and analyze data related to wastewater infrastructure in the region. Wastewater infrastructure is a potential contributor of bacteria into area waterways through improperly treated effluent discharges, from sanitary sewer overflows (SSOs), and from leaks throughout the collection and conveyance systems. Self-reported data from WWTF Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs) and SSO violation reports can be analyzed to better evaluate the potential impacts these sources have on bacteria impairments throughout the region. As the population continues to increase at a rapid pace, and the infrastructure continues to age, the integrity of these treatment and collection systems may be harmed. It is important to continuously monitor these systems over time to ensure decision-makers and water resource managers have the necessary information to implement best management practices, repairs and replacements, and transition OSSFs to sanitary sewer systems in areas with the most need.

The population is expected to continue to rapidly grow in the coming decades, and the ability to make informed decisions regarding water quality and wastewater infrastructure development will be crucial in planning for the region's future. The accumulation, maintenance, and analysis of regional wastewater and effluent quality data can help inform regional solutions to water quality issues.

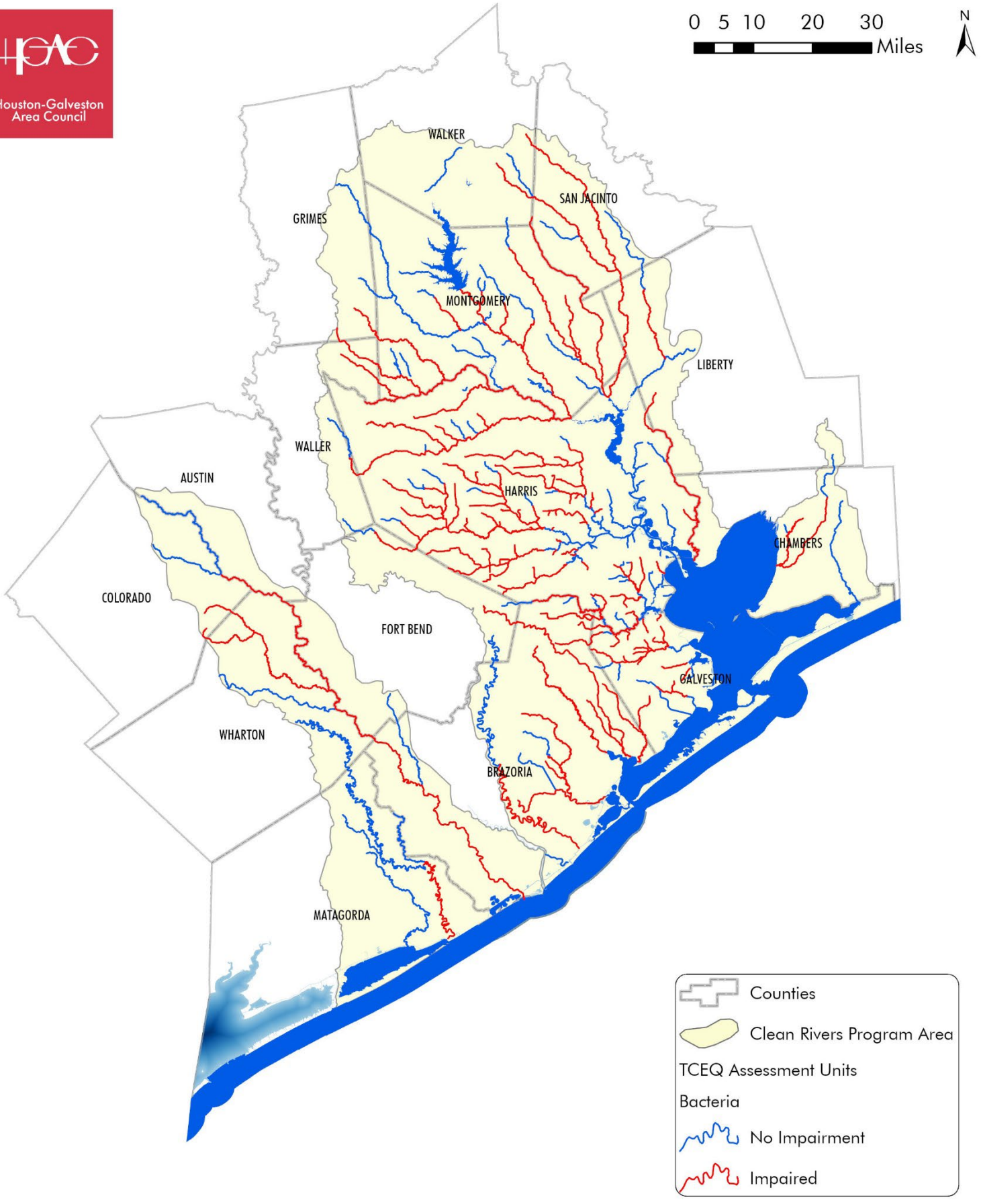
In areas that are not served by a sanitary sewer collection system, which includes a sizable portion of the region, wastewater is treated through use of decentralized OSSFs, such as aerobic treatment units or conventional septic systems. These OSSFs collect, treat, and disperse wastewater generated by a home or business at the site where it was generated. The use of an OSSF is allowable to treat up to 5,000 gallons of wastewater per day. For volumes above that threshold, a wastewater discharge permit from TCEQ is required.

When properly designed, sited, and maintained, these systems are an effective form of wastewater treatment. However, if an OSSF fails, which can occur for numerous reasons (improper design, system overload, improper operation, mechanical failure, lack of proper maintenance, etc.), it can contribute to groundwater or surface water contamination through the release of untreated or partially treated wastewater.

Another one of the primary objectives of the WQMP Update is to maintain a geospatial database of permitted OSSFs and an estimate of the number and locations of unpermitted OSSFs. Typically, these unpermitted OSSFs are "grandfathered" systems that were installed prior to 1989, when the State began requiring that systems be permitted. For the FY 2026 WQMP Update, H-GAC employed methodology developed in earlier WQMP updates which uses 9-1-1 addressing for estimating the potential locations of these unpermitted systems.

Within the H-GAC region there are densely populated areas of older, low-income communities that are supported by aging and failing OSSF wastewater treatment. Often these communities are associated with open channel drainage and ditches that flow into bayous. Neighborhoods like these may be candidates to move from OSSF to municipal sanitary sewer. As part of H-GAC's '25/'26 WQMP Contract 582-25-00048, H-GAC conducted a special study that assessed changes in fecal indicator bacteria in waterways of communities previously served by OSSF wastewater treatment that have since been convertedg to sanitary sewer. These results can be used to support best management practices and decision-making for future efforts to remediate the impact of failing OSSFs on water quality. Details of this study are listed below, under the OSSF Planning, Coordination and Outreach section.

From a regional perspective, the water quality and wastewater infrastructure decisions facing the region are more effectively considered on a watershed basis, as contaminants do not adhere to political boundaries. This is particularly important for watersheds that serve as significant sources of drinking water, such as Lake Houston. H-GAC maintains a large store of relevant and accessible data to provide useful information, analysis, and viable recommendations. The data collection and analysis tasks completed under this WQMP Update project have significant value for a variety of efforts in the region, such as the development of WPPs and TMDLs to address known water quality issues in local waterways.



Map 2. Bacteria Impairments in the Clean Rivers Program Area (from the 2024 Integrated Report)

HOW DOES H-GAC UTILIZE DATA ACQUIRED THROUGH THE WQMP PROJECT?

Internal Data Collection and Regional Data Sharing

Wastewater permit data, SABs, and OSSF location data acquired under this WQMP Update project serve to augment existing data sets, inform project decisions on related efforts, and expand internal capabilities of both the H-GAC and TCEQ to incorporate and produce future data and analyses. For example, WQMP acquired data were used by the Houston-area Bacteria Implementation Group (BIG), Basins 11 and 13 TMDL efforts, the Galveston Bay Estuary Program (GBEP), the Clean Rivers Program (CRP), and others.

Regional Project Coordination

Maintaining and expanding data resources allows H-GAC and TCEQ to better understand and facilitate regional coordination between parties involved in wastewater infrastructure decisions and general water quality/watershed protection efforts. Participation in regional groups and coordination efforts helps ensure decisions benefit from the resources compiled under the WQMP.

Other examples of the uses for data acquired through the WQMP are:

- Source Water Protection - a substantial portion of the region's population is served by treated surface water originating in local rivers and lakes. The infrastructure planning and watershed coordination activities of this WQMP Update project help foster a greater understanding of the relationship between water quality issues and steps to help protect drinking water sources.
- CWSRF Project Review - data and analyses allow H-GAC staff to assist state and federal granting agencies in the review of regional grant applications. These reviews ensure potential projects concur with regional priorities and regional data projections.
- Education and Outreach - data gathered under this WQMP Update project have been used as a focal point or basis for several education efforts, including the OSSF location database and various facilitated meetings, such as the ongoing NRAC.
- Best Management Practice - data gathered and analyzed under the WQMP Update will be used to assess the best management practice of converting communities with OSSFs to sanitary sewer systems.

PROJECT TASK OBJECTIVES

The WQMP Update is a report from H-GAC on FY 2026 activities conducted under Contracts 582-25-00048 and 582-26-00051, with funding through a CWA § 604(b) grant by the EPA and administered through the TCEQ.

This WQMP Update report focuses on the progress achieved in the Task Objectives set forth in the Project Scope of Work for both Contracts 582-25-00048 and 582-26-00051. The Task Objectives for this project include:

- Project Administration
- Quality Assurance
- Wastewater Infrastructure, Data and Permit Update
- Conformance Review for CWSRF Projects
- Support Watershed Planning
- OSSF Planning, Coordination, and Outreach Activities
- Assessment of Communities Converted from OSSF to Sanitary Sewer
- OSSF Mapping Tool Expansion Feasibility Study
- Method Testing for Optimal Assessments of Regional underserved areas
- WQMP Coordination
- Public Participation Plan
- Final Report

This WQMP Update report, the contract deliverable for WQMP coordination, focuses on the data acquisition, analysis, and methodology performed for:

- Wastewater Infrastructure, Data and Permit Update
- Conformance Review for CWSRF Projects
- Watershed Planning Support
- OSSF Planning, Coordination, and Outreach Activities
- Assessment of Communities Converted from OSSF to Sanitary Sewer
- OSSF Mapping Tool Expansion Feasibility Study
- Method Testing for Optimal Assessments of Regional of underserved areas

Project-related tasks for Project Administration and Quality Assurance will be discussed in a separate Project Final Report (Task 9). A description of each project task for both contracts is provided in **Table 1 and Table 2**.

Each of the primary data acquisition and analysis Task Objectives serves to maintain, expand, or implement H-GAC's store of water quality and wastewater infrastructure data. Each Task Objective is described in a separate section of the WQMP Update report, and includes methodologies, results and observations, and discussion (as appropriate). Some of the deliverables generated for this project are large electronic datasets unsuitable for full inclusion in a printed version of this report. However, copies of the full electronic data are available, with representative portions of the data included in this report.

For some analyses presented in this report, such as the WWTF outfalls and OSSF permits, a 15-county area, including Grimes and San Jacinto counties, is considered due to the location of watersheds of interest. These two counties are included in the area monitored by H-GAC as part of its ambient surface water quality monitoring program (known as the Clean Rivers Program).

Table 1. WQMP Project Task Objective Descriptions, 582-25-00048

Task #	Task	Objective
1	Project Administration	To effectively administer, coordinate, and monitor all work performed under this project including technical and financial supervision and submittal of Progress Reports.
2	Quality Assurance	To refine, document, and implement data quality objectives (DQOs) and quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) activities that ensure data of known and acceptable quality are generated by this project.
3	Wastewater Infrastructure, Data and Permit Update	To collect and integrate wastewater infrastructure and permit data to support planning for wastewater treatment facilities and water quality projects in the Performing Party's region, and to support TCEQ in their WQMP update process.
4	Conformance Review for CWSRF Projects	To review and provide input on CWSRF loan applications in the Performing Party's region and ensure conformance with the latest WQMP.
5	OSSF Mapping Tool Expansion Feasibility Study and Project Planning	To conduct planning activities to evaluate the possible expansion of the Performing Party's current OSSF Mapping Tool in future project years. Efforts will include determining the feasibility of acquiring and incorporating permit records from other potential collaborating entities (ex: councils of government, river authorities, authorized agents, TCEQ regional offices, watershed coordinators, etc.) to expand the geographical reach of the tool and provide a repository for OSSF permit data for use in watershed-based planning activities. The Performing Party will also begin evaluating OSSF permit data alongside regional equity data to better target additional programs and tasks towards disadvantaged communities and vulnerable populations.
6	Assessment of Communities Converted from OSSF to Sanitary Sewer	To assess changes in fecal indicator bacteria in waterways of communities previously served by OSSF wastewater treatment since converting to sanitary sewer. Results of these assessments can be used to support decision-making for future efforts to remediate the impact of failing OSSFs on water quality.
7	Method Testing for Optimal Assessments of Regional Equity	To collaborate with TCEQ and a technical advisory committee to optimize a method for identifying factors contributing to vulnerable populations and determine the feasibility of scaling results to the assessment unit level for use in the development of watershed projects.
8	WQMP Coordination	To provide TCEQ with an annual comprehensive report on water quality management planning activities and documentation that the Performing Party's Board of Directors has accepted the Final WQMP Update Report for the Gulf Coast region.
9	Water Quality Education and Outreach	To provide educational information to the public to improve understanding of watersheds, water quality challenges, wastewater management, water supply, and public actions necessary to conserve water and improve water quality.
10	Final Report	To produce a Final Report that summarizes all completed Task activities and conclusions reached during the project. The Final Report will discuss the extent to which project goals and purposes have been achieved. The Final Report should emphasize successes, failures, and lessons learned.

Table 2. WQMP Project Task Objective Descriptions, 582-26-00051

Task #	Task	Objective
1	Project Administration	To effectively administrate, coordinate, and monitor all work performed under this project including technical and financial supervision and submittal of Progress Reports.
2	Quality Assurance	To refine, document, and implement data quality objectives (DQOs) and quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) activities that ensure data of known and acceptable quality are generated by this project.
3	Wastewater Infrastructure, Data and Permit Update	To collect and integrate wastewater infrastructure and permit data to support planning for wastewater treatment facilities and water quality projects in the Performing Party's region, including to support the WQMP update process. Additionally, to perform outreach related to employment in the wastewater industry.
4	Conformance Review for CWSRF Projects	To review and provide input on CWSRF loan applications in the H-GAC region and ensure conformance with the latest WQMP.
5	Support Watershed Planning	To support watershed planning and sharing of regional information on water quality and related topics in the Performing Party's region. Meetings may be in-person or virtual.
6	OSSF Program Update, Coordination, and Outreach	To administer and coordinate the Performing Party's OSSF program activities. These activities include maintaining and updating the existing spatial database of permitted OSSFs and projected unpermitted OSSF locations. These activities will support an existing SEP to repair or replace failing OSSFs within the watershed, coordinate regional water quality and wastewater infrastructure projects, and provide outreach and educational activities.
7	Expansion of On-Site Sewage Facility Mapping Tool	To determine the feasibility and interest of using the Performing Party's current OSSF Mapping Tool to host OSSF data from interested partners. The tool can provide a repository for OSSF permit data for use in watershed-based planning activities by the partner. The feasibility of incorporating an interested partner's OSSF data will be evaluated individually. The Performing Party will supply the partners with a template and the existing approach to updating the OSSF Mapping Tool. This will assist partners and the Performing Party to better target additional OSSF programs.
8	Water Quality Education and Outreach	To provide educational information to the public to improve understanding of watersheds, water quality challenges, wastewater management, water supply, and public actions necessary to conserve water and improve water quality.
9	Regional WQMP Update	To provide TCEQ with an annual comprehensive report on water quality management planning activities and documentation that the Performing Party's Board of Directors has accepted the Final WQMP Update Report for the Gulf Coast region.
10	Final Report	To produce a Final Report that summarizes all completed Task activities and conclusions reached during the project. The Final Report will discuss the extent to which project goals and purposes have been achieved and information about methods used. The Final Report should emphasize successes, failures, and lessons learned.

WASTEWATER INFRASTRUCTURE, DATA, AND PERMIT UPDATE

The goal of this task is to collect and integrate wastewater infrastructure and permit data to support planning for WWTFs and water quality projects in the Houston-Galveston region and to support TCEQ in their WQMP Update process. Primary components of this task are:

- Wastewater Infrastructure Data Update
- Wastewater DMR Data Analysis

The acquisition and analysis of data collected under this task adhered to approved Quality Assurance Project Plans) QAPPs and Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) methods.

WASTEWATER INFRASTRUCTURE DATA UPDATE

For the Wastewater Infrastructure Data Update task, H-GAC acquires data and updates the SABs and related permitted domestic wastewater outfalls for the region's wastewater collection and treatment facilities. The annual updated GIS map layers include the boundaries of the wastewater collection systems within the region and the geographic location of WWTF outfalls.

To update the WQMP, H-GAC uses a series of data sets related to the Texas Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (TPDES)-permitted wastewater facilities in the region. These are the SAB dataset and the Wastewater Outfalls data set. The primary task under this project is to update and continue to integrate these data sources.

To approach this task, H-GAC set out to address the following questions:

- Is there a corresponding SAB for every domestic outfall?
- What are the differences between the current and previous outfall locations for current domestic permits?
- Are there any data errors that need to be reported to TCEQ?

Wastewater Outfall GIS Layer Update

The wastewater outfall layer is maintained by TCEQ. This GIS layer identifies the location of TPDES-permitted WWTF outfalls for the state. Each year, as part of the WQMP Update process, H-GAC acquires updated wastewater outfalls GIS dataset from TCEQ. The Wastewater Outfalls data for this year's report were acquired on 3/11/26 from the TCEQ GIS website[2].

For this project, H-GAC examined the domestic wastewater outfalls in the 15-county region for the period of 1/1/25 to 12/31/25. In the metadata for the GIS layer provided by TCEQ,

[2] https://gis-tceq.opendata.arcgis.com/datasets/wastewater-outfalls/explore

the outfalls are classified with descriptors. The outfalls examined for this project include those categorized as "D" or "W" in the data dictionary. The "D" category represents domestic outfalls at <1 millions of gallons per day (MGD) domestic sewage. The "W" category includes wastewater outfalls ≥1 MGD domestic sewage or process water, including WWTF discharge.

As the focus of this analysis is on domestic discharges, the "D" category was automatically included in H-GAC's evaluation. To determine which facilities in the "W" category were domestic and which were industrial, the permit numbers were queried using TCEQ's water quality permit registry[3].

Permits in the "W" category identified as Public Domestic Wastewater or Private Domestic Wastewater were included in the domestic wastewater outfall layer. Industrial discharges were excluded from analysis, as these are tied to a single location and not a traditional SAB.

SAB GIS Layer Update

The SAB dataset is a GIS layer maintained by H-GAC. This file contains a spatial representation of the SABs of the permitted domestic wastewater dischargers in the region. Typically, these boundaries include municipalities, MUDs, water control and improvement districts, other public districts, and private utilities that serve an area greater than a single facility. Industrial permittees are not included in the SAB dataset as these dischargers typically only serve a single facility.

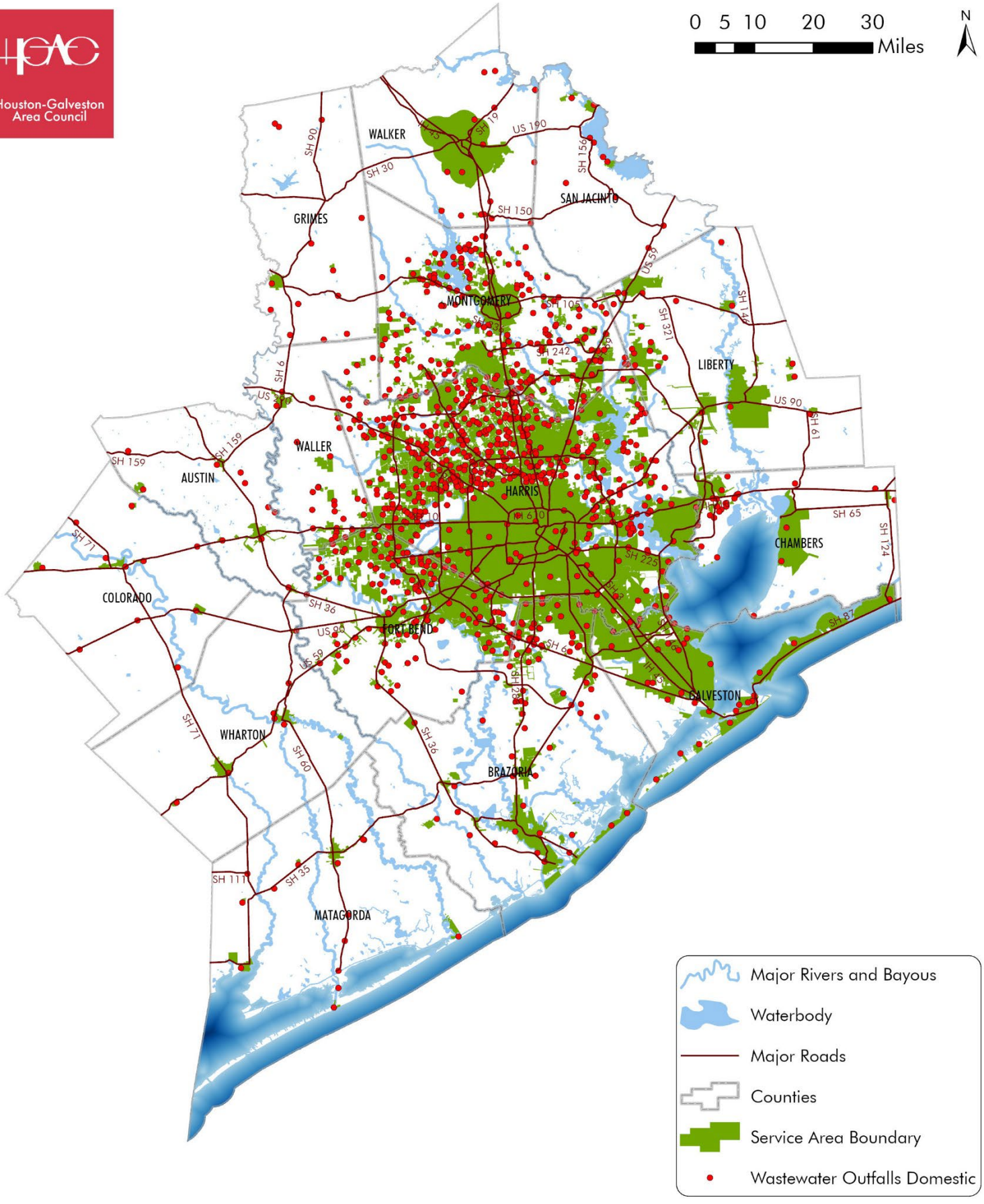
H-GAC uses data from multiple sources (MUD records, EPA and TCEQ permit databases, etc.) to update the SAB and outfall layer data sets. In addition, H-GAC also utilized the Public Utility Commission of Texas' (PUC) Certificates of Convenience and Necessity (CCN) dataset to match outfalls to SABs. A CCN grants the holder the exclusive right to provide retail water and/or sewer utility service to a defined geographic area. If a CCN is issued, it may serve as a proxy for the SAB, as the CCN holder is required to provide continuous and adequate service within its CCN boundary.

A manual review of the GIS outfall layer and SABs was performed to identify outfalls without an associated SAB. To address small private systems without an associated SAB and to help develop boundaries for these systems, the SAB dataset was compared to other sources of boundary data, such as city boundaries and the CCNs available through the PUC. These city boundaries and CCNs can serve as proxies for the SAB until H-GAC staff can receive verification from these individual entities. These proxy boundaries were added to the SAB GIS layer.

[3] https://www6.tceq.texas.gov/wqpaq/index.cfm

Updated data sets were submitted to TCEQ in digital format with this report. These data sets created under this project are listed in Appendix A. These data sets are too large to include in the report but are available upon request.

The SABs alongside domestic outfall locations are shown in **Map 3**. The new outfalls and SAB GIS layers will be used to inform other programs and projects, such as the CRP, the BIG, and various TMDL and WPP projects.



Map 3. Domestic Wastewater Outfalls and SABs, 2025

WASTEWATER DMR DATA ANALYSIS

The Wastewater DMR Data Analysis for this project involves the acquisition and analysis of self-reported discharge monitoring data for regional permitted facilities. The WQMP Update specifically evaluates bacteria discharges, but other constituents may be evaluated if a water body-specific or facility-specific need is identified, or if requested by stakeholders.

As part of the analysis for the WQMP Update, H-GAC acquired self-reported DMR data for permitted facilities through TCEQ and EPA to evaluate bacteria permit limit exceedances for the period of 2021 to 2025.

As defined in the Texas Surface Water Quality Standards, the *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*) geometric mean criterion for primary contact recreation for ambient surface water is 126 most probable number (MPN) per 100 milliliters (mL), and 399 MPN/100 mL for single grab samples. For enterococci, which is the designated indicator organism for tidal segments, the criterion for the geometric mean is 35 MPN/100 mL, with a single sample criterion of 89 MPN/100 mL. TCEQ does not apply the single sample criterion for their assessment. In most cases, these standards are applied as an effluent permit limit for WWTFs. In the region, the majority of TPDES permits have effluent limitations set for *E. coli*. However, some permits have enterococci as the indicator organism where the effluent is discharged into tidal waters. Select WWTFs may have more stringent bacteria permit limits depending on site-specific conditions or participation in TMDL projects, such as the BIG.

Effluent discharges from WWTFs are regulated by TCEQ, with water quality limits specified in each discharger's permit. Both TCEQ and Harris County Pollution Control Services perform effluent monitoring for compliance with water quality permits through their inspection and enforcement programs. These effluent discharge limits are also monitored by WWTF personnel on a frequency dependent on facility size, location, wastewater type (domestic or industrial), and other factors. Results from field measurements (pH, dissolved oxygen, instantaneous flow, etc.) and laboratory analyses (biochemical oxygen demand, total suspended solids, ammonia, etc.) from these required monitoring events are submitted to the TCEQ monthly as a DMR.

Evaluating trends in permit exceedances for indicator bacteria is important in understanding the impact WWTFs may have on overall surface water quality. DMRs are the most comprehensive data available for the broad regional evaluations conducted under the WQMP Update, even though there are some inherent uncertainties. As with any self-reported data, there is an expectation that some degree of uncertainty or variation from normal conditions may occur. Additionally, samples are collected at the weir and not at the end of the outfall pipe, so results generated do not consider potential bacterial regrowth in the outfall pipe.

Data acquired under this task continues to be widely used by local projects and entities. Water quality protection efforts, including the various WPPs, TMDLs, and the CRP, use these data to guide and inform planning decisions.

For this project, H-GAC staff evaluated the occurrence of self-reported bacteria violations through domestic WWTF DMRs in the region for the period of 2021 to 2025. Evaluations were based on the regulatory permit limits specific to each facility and considered the number of exceedances and bacteria loadings by year and by WWTF size. Data analyzed for this project are self-reported by WWTFs.

DMR data for this analysis were acquired from EPA's Enforcement and Compliance History Online (ECHO) Integrated Compliance Information System – National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (ICIS-NPDES) Permit Limit and Discharge Monitoring Datasets webpage[4] on 3/6/26. H-GAC also included Harris County WWTF inspection data acquired from the Harris County Pollution Control division on 04/06/2026. These data were used in the DMR SAS analysis to compare with EPA data.

The acquisition and analysis of wastewater DMR data and effluent permit limit data adhered to updated QAPPs and QA/QC methods.

Permitted Outfalls in the Region

The number of permittees can change from year to year, and multi-year comparisons are based on the current wastewater outfall GIS layer. Therefore, slight variations may be present from the data presented in this report and previous or subsequent reports. Differences between the TCEQ and EPA data sets are likely due to new permits approved by TCEQ but have not yet been entered into the EPA Registry. Data presented in this report are accurate as of the date the data were acquired, but previous or subsequent data could be slightly different based upon the number of outfalls present at the time of data acquisition.

Based on the GIS data acquired from TCEQ, there are 1,524 permittees in the TCEQ Outfall Layer for 2025, with the EPA Registry showing 1,510 permittees (**Table 3**). For 2024, there were 1,443 permittees in the TCEQ Outfall Layer and 1,432 in the EPA Registry. Compared to the 2024 data set, there was an increase of 81 permittees in the TCEQ Outfall Layer and 78 permittees in the EPA Registry for 2025. Of the permittees in the EPA Registry, self-reported DMR data (of any type) were submitted in 2025 for 879 outfalls, with bacteria data being submitted for 876 outfalls.

[4] https://echo.epa.gov/tools/data-downloads/icis-npdes-dmr-and-limit-data-set

Table 3. Wastewater Permittees in the Houston-Galveston Region, 2024 and 2025

WWTF Type	Number of Permittees 2024	Number of Permittees 2025	Difference
Permittees in the TCEQ Outfall Layer	1,443	1,524	81
Permittees in the EPA Registry	1,432	1,510	78
Permittees submitting DMR data (any type)	1,073	1,094	21
Permittees submitting DMR bacteria data	938	959	21

A summary of the WWTFs submitting DMR data in 2024 and 2025 is provided in **Table 4**. The number of permittees (all WWTF types) submitting DMR data increased from 1,073 in 2024 to 1,094 in 2025 (**Table 4**). The number of permittees submitting bacteria data increased from 938 to 959. For the domestic WWTFs in 2025, 879 submitted DMR bacteria data, and 215 industrial facilities submitted bacteria data.

Table 4. Permittees Submitting DMR Data, 2024 and 2025

WWTF Type	Permittees Submitting DMR Data (any type) in 2024	Permittees Submitting DMR Bacteria Data in 2024	Permittees Submitting DMR Data (any type) in 2025	Permittees Submitting DMR Bacteria Data in 2025
Domestic	859	855	879	876
Industrial	215	83	215	83
TOTAL	**1,073**	**938**	**1,094**	**959**

The subsequent analyses presented in this report pertain to the domestic WWTFs, as these provide wastewater treatment for a defined service area, unlike an industrial facility that provides treatment for a single location. To determine permit exceedance rates, analyses only consider those results from WWTFs with a permit limit. If a facility reports results but has no established effluent permit limit, those results are not included in the analyses. Number of WWTFs Reporting Bacteria DMR Data by WWTF Relative Facility Size

For many of the analyses in this report, WWTFs are evaluated on relative facility size, as categorized by daily flow in MGD. Those facility size categories and the number of facilities per category are shown in **Table 5**. Permittees submitting DMR bacteria data in 2025 total 959 (**Table 4**).

Table 5. Number of WWTFs Reporting Bacteria DMR Data by WWTF Relative Facility Size

WWTF Facility Size by MGD	Number of Facilities, 2020 to 2025	Percentage of Facilities
Variable/Intermittent	116	12.0%
<0.1 MGD	270	27.8%
0.1 to 0.5 MGD	254	26.2%
0.5 to 1 MGD	139	14.3%
1 to 5 MGD	138	14.2%
5 to 10 MGD	33	3.4%
>10 MGD	20	2.1%
TOTAL	**970**	**100%**

Within the region, the largest number of WWTFs are in the <0.1 MGD category (27.8% of facilities) followed by those in the 0.1 to 0.5 MGD category (26.2% of facilities). Combined, these two categories represent over half of the permitted domestic facilities submitting bacteria data in the region. Considering regional growth patterns and the proliferation of MUDs and other special districts, it is expected that the number of these smaller facilities would be very high in the region. WWTFs in the >10 MGD category represents the smallest group, at 2.1% of all facilities.

Bacteria DMR Data Analysis and Permit Exceedances

In 2025, WWTFs within the region self-reported a combined 9,137 bacteria geometric mean results and 9,442 bacteria daily maximum/single grab sample results. These records include only those outfalls with permit limits. Facilities that test and report data but do not have a permit limit are not included in these numbers. The number of reported results by year (2021 to 2025) are shown in **Table 6** and **Table 7.**

Table 6. Bacteria DMR Data Permit Geometric Mean Samples by Year

Bacteria Parameter	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
E. coli	7,133	7,310	7,480	7,667	7,886
Enterococci	1,216	1,211	1,218	1,248	1,251
TOTAL	8,349	8,521	8,698	8,915	9,137

Table 7. Bacteria DMR Data Permit Daily Maximum/Grab Samples by Year

Bacteria Parameter	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
E. coli	7,290	7,468	7,674	7,893	8,172
Enterococci	1,230	1,232	1,225	1,261	1,270
TOTAL	8,520	8,700	8,899	9,154	9,442

Of these reported results for 2025, 137 of the geometric mean results (1.5%) and 505 of the daily maximum/single grab sample results (5.3%) exceeded permit limits (**Table 8**). Overall, there is a 98.5% compliance with geometric mean permit limit results, and a 94.7% compliance for daily maximum/single grab sample results for effluent monitoring samples reported in 2025.

Table 8. Bacteria DMR Data Reported and Permit Exceedance Rates, 2025

Bacteria Data Reported	Geometric Mean Results	Daily Maximum / Single Grab Sample Results
Total Results Reported	9137	9442
Total Exceeding Limit	137	505
Percent Exceedance	1.5%	5.3%
Percent Compliance	98.5%	94.7%

Geometric mean and single grab bacteria effluent reporting and compliance data for 2025 were also evaluated by relative facility size. The data in **Table 9** and **Table 10** show the number of geometric mean and daily maximum/single grab sample results reported, the number exceeding permit limits, and the percent exceedance for each of the WWTF relative facility size categories. For geometric mean results in 2025, percent exceedances ranged from 0.49% (0.5 to 1 MGD) to 1.91% (0.1 to 0.5 MGD). For daily maximum/single grab sample results, percent exceedances ranged from 3.06% (< 0.1 MGD) to 11.43% (> 10 MGD).

Table 9. Bacteria DMR Data Permit Geometric Mean Sample Exceedance Rates by Relative Facility Size, 2025

Relative Facility Size	Results Reported	Results Exceeding Permit Limit	Percent Exceedance
Variable/Intermittent	1204	20	1.66%
< 0.1 MGD	1,387	24	1.73%
0.1 to 0.5 MGD	2,618	50	1.91%
0.5 to 1 MGD	1,647	8	0.49%
1 to 5 MGD	1,655	26	1.57%
5 to 10 MGD	390	7	1.79%
> 10 MGD	236	2	0.85%
TOTAL	**9,137**	**137**	**1.50%**

Table 10. Bacteria DMR Data Permit Daily Maximum/Grab Sample Exceedance Rates by Relative Facility Size, 2025

Relative Facility Size	Results Reported	Results Exceeding Permit Limit	Percent Exceedance
Variable/Intermittent	1195	70	5.86%
< 0.1 MGD	1,407	43	3.06%
0.1 to 0.5 MGD	2,903	93	3.20%
0.5 to 1 MGD	1,647	80	4.86%
1 to 5 MGD	1,655	148	8.94%
5 to 10 MGD	390	43	11.03%
> 10 MGD	245	28	11.43%
TOTAL	**9,442**	**505**	**5.35%**

As presented in **Table 9** and **Table 10**, WWTFs in the 0.1 to 0.5 MGD category have the largest number of samples reported (both geometric mean and single grab samples), with the smallest number being for facilities in the >10 MGD category. WWTFs in the 5 to 10 MGD category have the highest percentage exceedance rate for geometric mean samples at 1.79%, while > 10 MGD category has the highest percentage exceedance rate for daily maximum/single grab samples at 11.43%. WWTFs in the 5 to 10 MGD category collect samples at a greater frequency than most facilities due to their flow volume.

Geometric mean and single grab bacteria sampling and compliance data were also evaluated by year. The data in **Table 11** and **Table 12** show the number of geometric mean and daily maximum/single grab sample results reported, the number exceeding permit limits, and the percent of samples exceeding permit limits for each year (2021 to 2025). In general, results indicate that a small number of bacteria permit exceedances are reported annually. For 2025, 137 of 9,137 geometric mean results, or 1.50%, were reported as exceedances. Of the 9,442 daily maximum/single grab samples reported in 2025, 505 results, or 5.28%, were reported as permit exceedances in the self-reported DMR data.

Table 11. Bacteria DMR Data Permit Geometric Mean Sample Exceedance Rates by Year

Year	Results Reported	Results Exceeding Permit Limit	Percent Results Exceeding Permit Limit	Percent Compliance
2021	8,349	75	0.90%	99.10%
2022	8,521	70	0.80%	99.20%
2023	8,698	123	1.40%	98.59%
2024	8,915	208	2.30%	97.70%
2025	9,137	137	1.50%	98.50%

Table 12. Bacteria DMR Data Permit Daily Maximum/Grab Sample Exceedance Rates by Year

Year	Results Reported	Results Exceeding Permit Limit	Percent Results Exceeding Permit Limit	Percent Compliance
2021	8,520	251	2.94%	97.10%
2022	8,700	241	2.80%	97.20%
2023	8,899	445	5.00%	95.00%
2024	9,154	563	6.20%	93.83%
2025	9,442	505	5.28%	94.72%

In 2025, rates of compliance were high across all relative facility size categories, with at least 98.50% of geometric mean results and 94.72% of daily maximum/single grab samples meeting effluent permit limits. Compared to previous years, however, percent exceedance was greater overall for both geometric mean and daily maximum/grab samples in 2025. H-GAC will investigate the increased exceedance rate and will continue to assess the compliance rates in future annual updates to observe whether an increasing trend develops for exceedances.

Year-to-year bacteria DMR permit exceedance data were also analyzed by relative facility size. The bacteria permit limit exceedance rates for each facility size category for geometric mean and daily maximum/single grab samples for the period of 2021 to 2025 are presented in **Table 13** and **Table 14**.

Table 13. Bacteria DMR Data Geometric Mean Sample Permit Exceedance Rates by Relative Facility Size and Year

Relative Facility Size	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Variable/Intermittent	1.80%	1.20%	2.70%	2.30%	1.70%
<0.1 MGD	1.30%	1.00%	1.70%	2.90%	1.70%
0.1 to 0.5 MGD	0.90%	1.10%	1.50%	3.40%	1.90%
0.5 to 1 MGD	0.50%	0.30%	0.50%	1.00%	0.50%
1 to 5 MGD	0.70%	0.80%	1.00%	1.20%	1.60%
5 to 10 MGD	0.00%	0.00%	1.70%	4.30%	1.80%
>10 MGD	0.90%	0.00%	2.10%	2.50%	0.08%

Table 14. Bacteria DMR Data Daily Maximum/Single Grab Sample Permit Exceedance Rates by Relative Facility Size and Year

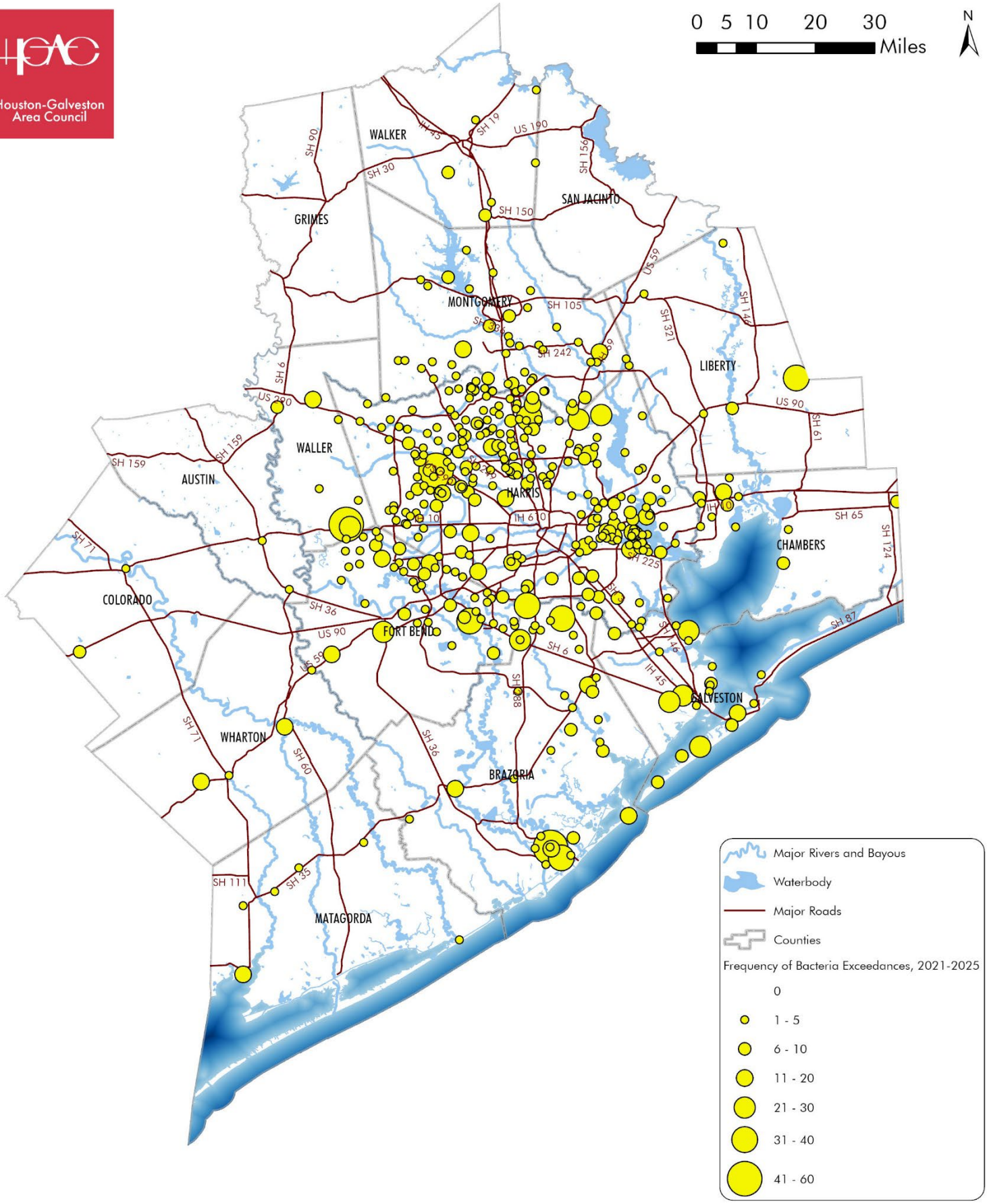
Relative Facility Size	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Variable/Intermittent	3.40%	1.70%	5.20%	6.30%	5.90%
<0.1 MGD	1.70%	1.90%	2.90%	4.40%	3.10%
0.1 to 0.5 MGD	1.50%	2.20%	2.40%	3.80%	3.20%
0.5 to 1 MGD	2.10%	1.90%	4.30%	5.00%	4.90%
1 to 5 MGD	4.90%	4.30%	8.00%	8.20%	8.90%
5 to 10 MGD	5.00%	4.40%	14.20%	17.80%	11.0%
>10 MGD	11.30%	9.60%	12.90%	15.30%	11.4%

Permit exceedances for geometric mean permit limits are generally low. Higher permit exceedance rates are observed with the daily maximum/single grab samples as compared to the geometric mean results, especially for facilities in the 5 to 10 and >10 MGD range. To an extent, this is to be expected. For smaller facilities, dischargers may only have to sample once per quarter or once per month. For larger facilities with higher flow volumes, sampling frequency may increase to weekly or daily, with multiple single grab results for each facility each month, but only one geometric mean result reported.

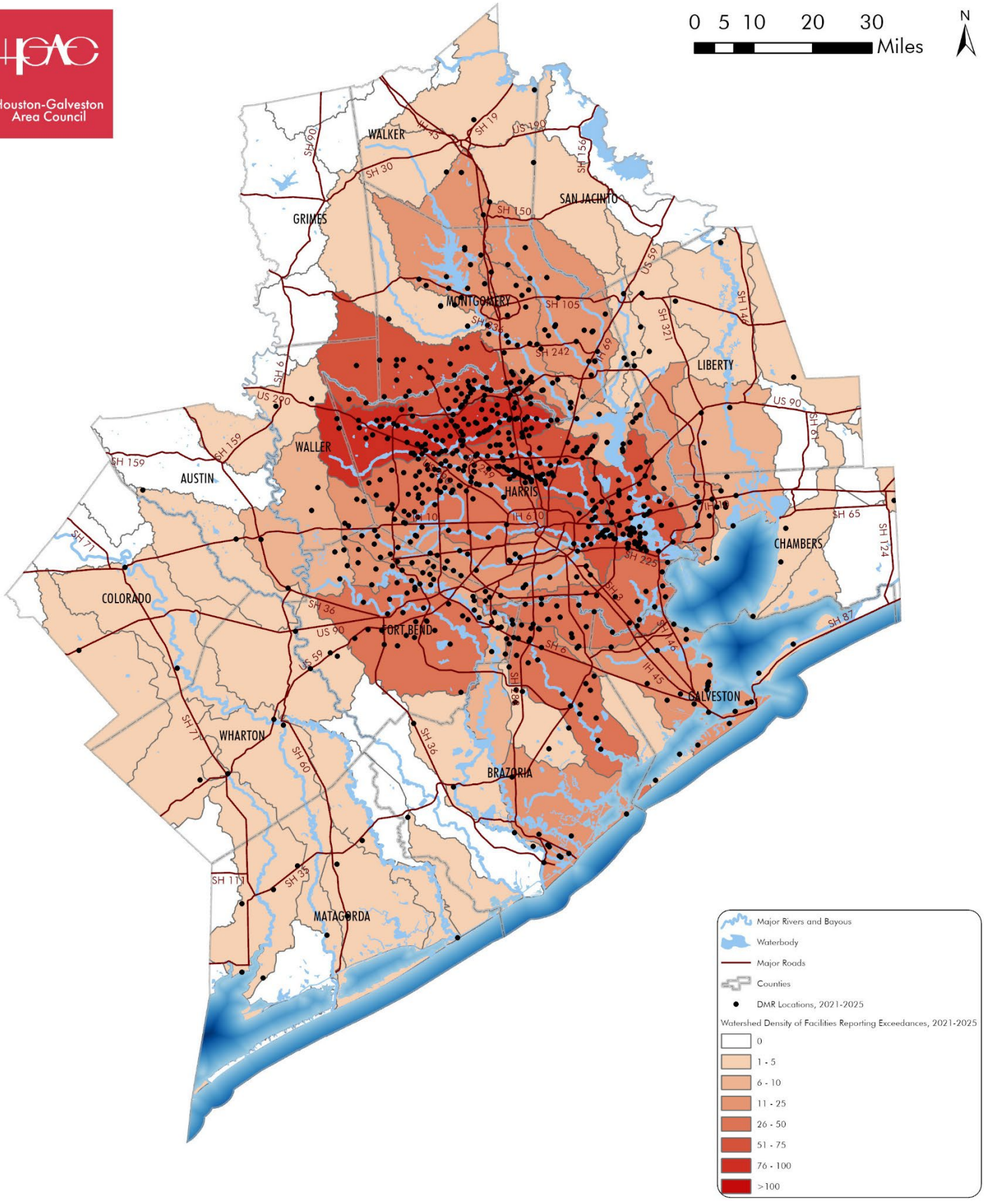
Overall, bacteria permit limit exceedance rates are low, and WWTFs in the region are typically within permit compliance. However, it is important to remember that these DMR data are self-reported and therefore have some inherent uncertainty. In many cases, these samples are collected at the same time each day, which may bias the results if sample collection is postponed until conditions are ideal.

Frequency and Density of Permit Exceedances

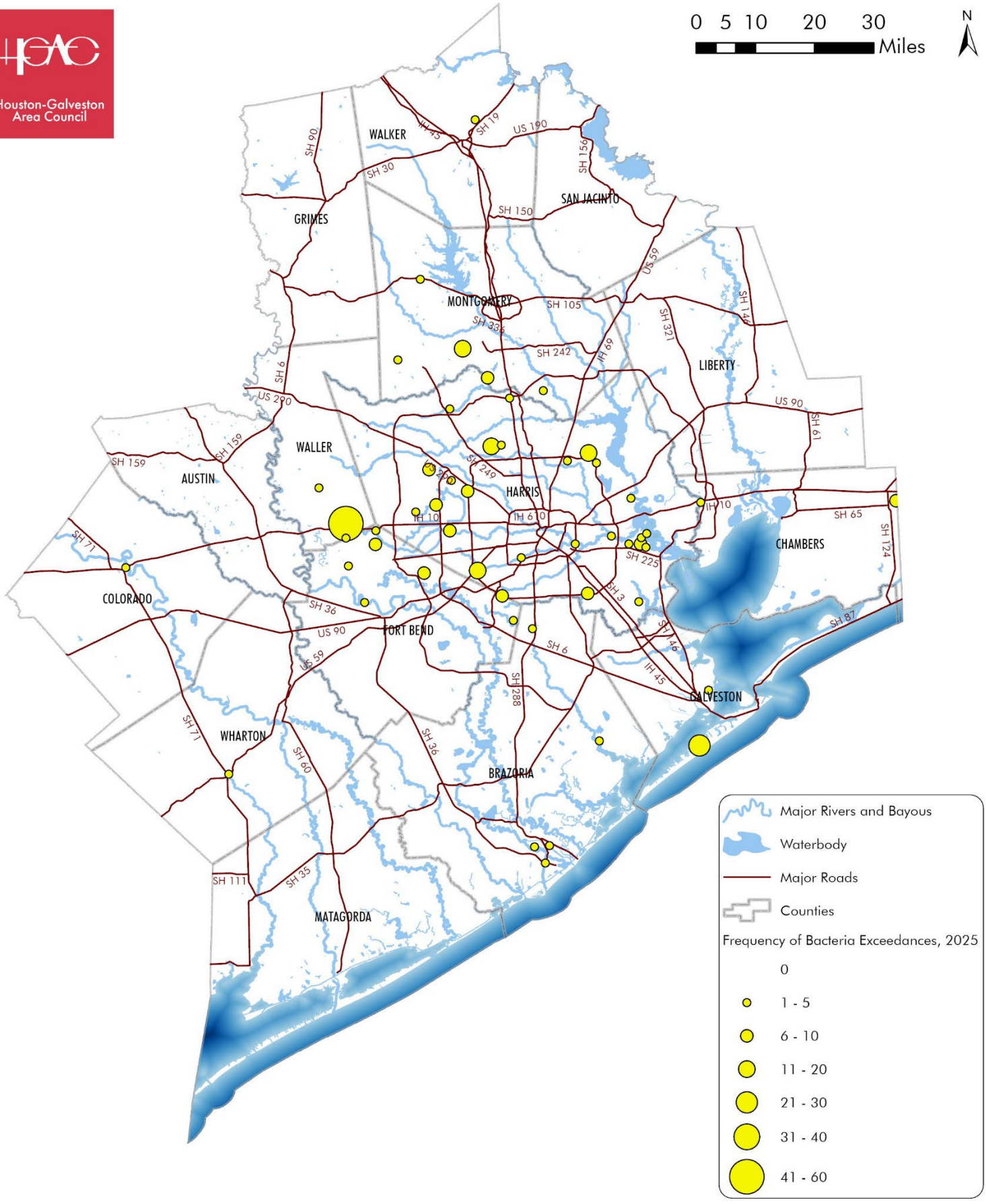
Violations are mapped based on WWTF addresses and SAB data. **Map 4** and **Map 5** show the frequency of bacteria exceedances and density of reporting facilities for the period of 2021 to 2025, respectively. **Map 6** and **Map 7** show the frequency of bacteria exceedances and density of reporting facilities for 2025, respectively. On **Map 5** and **Map 7**, watersheds that have no outfalls located within their boundary are shown in white to indicate that there is no data. On **Map 4** and **Map 6**, no symbols appear in areas with no reported exceedances. These maps illustrate areas in the region that have the highest rate of permit exceedances based on the reported DMR data acquired from TCEQ and EPA. Except for the city of Houston, it is evident that more populated urban and suburban areas in the region experience the greatest number of bacteria violations compared to more rural watersheds along the region's perimeter. It should be noted that spatial analysis of DMR exceedances is based on the location of WWTF outfalls. The density of WWTF outfalls in urban and suburban centers is much greater than the less populated watersheds in the region, therefore it would be expected that the number of DMR bacteria exceedances would also be higher.



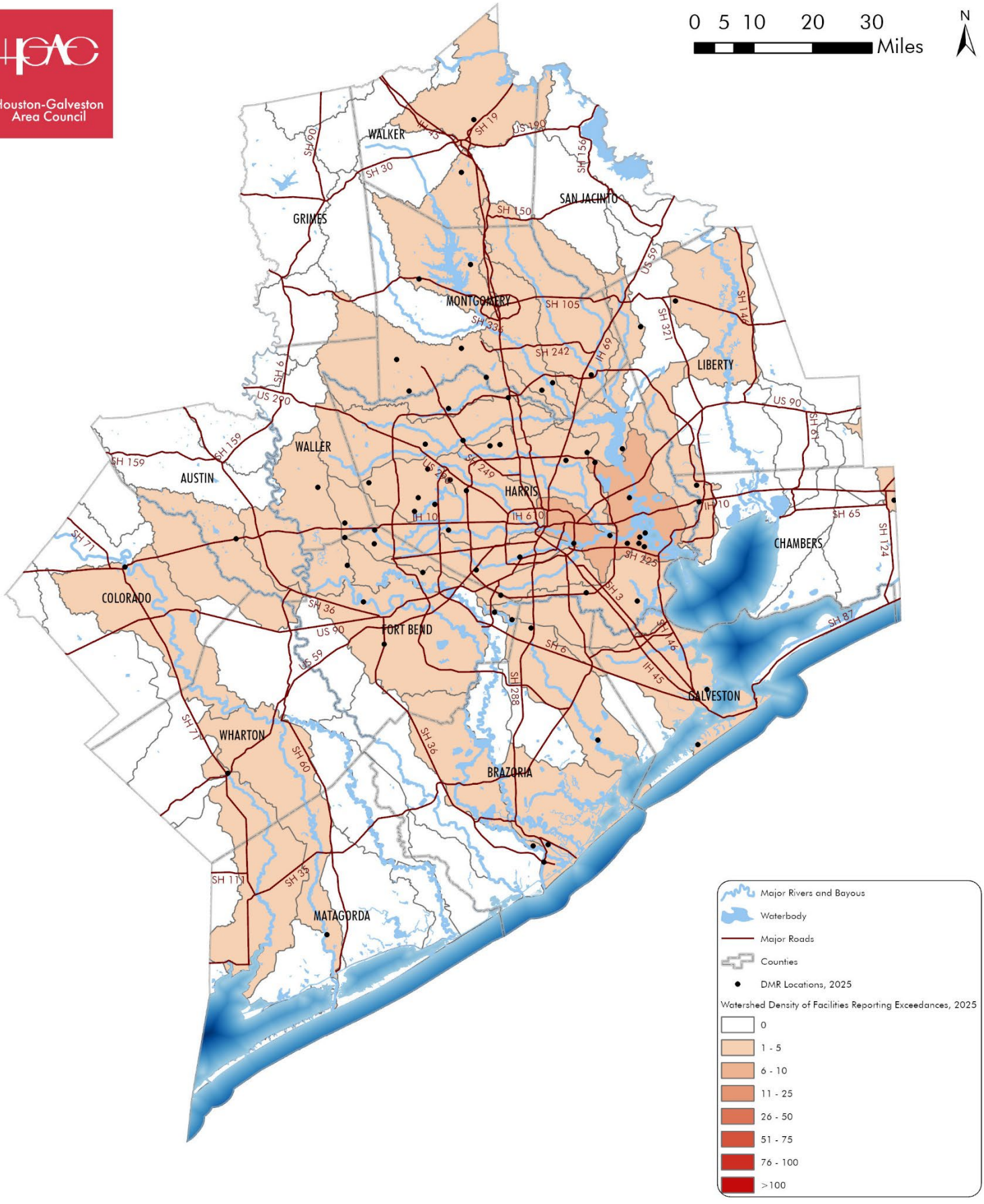
Map 4. DMR Bacteria Violation Occurrences, 2021 to 2025



Map 5. DMR Bacteria Violation Density by Watershed, 2021 to 2025



Map 6. DMR Bacteria Violation Occurrences, 2025



Map 7. DMR Bacteria Violation Density by Watershed, 2025

Total WWTF Annual Discharge

The total discharge from domestic WWTFs for each year was calculated based upon the reported average daily discharges as reported in the DMRs. These results, reported in MGD, are shown in **Table 15**. For 2025, there was a total reported discharge of 621 MGD.

Table 15. Total Reported Discharge (in MGD) from Domestic WWTFs by Year

Discharge	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Total Reported Discharge, MGD	617	581	593	648	621

Estimated WWTF Daily *E. coli* Load

The estimated *E. coli* daily loads (in Millions MPN per day) from domestic WWTFs are shown in **Table 16**. Results are shown by year and relative facility size and are based on WWTF effluent discharge rates and average *E. coli* geometric mean concentrations reported by facility size.

For the period of 2021 to 2025, WWTFs in the 1 to 5 MGD size category contributed the most bacteria loading. In 2025, the estimated bacteria loading for this facility size category was 30,154.1 million MPN/Day (or 3,02 x 10^{11} MPN/Day). WWTFs in the <0.1 MGD size category contributed to the least amount of bacteria loading. Although this category represents the largest number of facilities--270 WWTFs, or 27.8% of the total number of facilities (as shown in **Table 5**) the relatively low flow rates for this category help minimize the amount of bacteria loading entering local waterways. Load calculations were not performed for intermittent/variable facilities due to the infrequent nature of their discharges and variability of their flow rates.

Table 16. Estimated Daily *E. coli* Load (in Million MPN/Day) from Domestic WWTFs by Relative Facility Size and Year

Relative Facility Size	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
<0.1 MGD	391.1	389.0	518.9	650.2	513.7
0.1 to 0.5 MGD	2,539.0	2,724.3	3,124.2	4,807.2	3,774.7
0.5 to 1 MGD	3,832.3	3,682.7	5,542.1	5,216.4	5,324.5
1 to 5 MGD	17,840.2	16,185.5	23,014.7	24,869.0	30,154.1
5 to 10 MGD	4,169.4	5,230.1	9,110.9	10,870.2	11,880.4
>10 MGD	13,489.8	9,747.9	20,265.1	20,326.3	8,109.8

SSO DATA ANALYSIS

What is an SSO?

SSOs are defined as any type of unauthorized discharge of untreated or partially treated wastewater from a collection system or its components (manholes, lift stations, clean-outs, etc.) before reaching a treatment facility. Issues such as blockages, significant inflow and infiltration (I&I) of excess water flowing into sewer pipes from stormwater (inflow) or

groundwater (infiltration), poor operation and maintenance, or inadequate capacity to collect, store, or treat the wastewater can result in SSOs.

Unlike treated WWTF effluent, SSOs represent a high, if episodic, risk because they can have bacterial concentrations several orders of magnitude higher than treated sewage. Untreated sewage can contain large volumes of raw fecal matter, making areas with sizable and/or chronic SSO issues a significant human health risk under certain conditions.

SSOs are self-reported to the TCEQ, with each event linked to the water quality permit number for the facility or subscriber reporting the violation. A permitted facility may be a municipality, municipal water district, private individual, or company. A subscriber system is a sewer system that conveys flow to a WWTF that is owned by a separate entity. The term is not intended to indicate individual private lateral lines, such as a homeowner's connection to a sewer system.

As specified in 30 TAC § 327.32(c) – Texas Reporting Requirement for Small Wastewater Spills, permitted facilities are required to report SSOs to TCEQ within 24-hours of becoming aware of the event and provide a written notification within five days. A monthly summary is also required. Exceptions are made for accidental discharges of less than 1,000 gallons, which only must be reported monthly provided they are controlled or removed before entering a waterway or adversely affecting a source of public or private drinking water. Information reported must include (at a minimum) the location, volume, and content of the discharge, a description of the discharge and its cause, dates and times of the discharge, and steps taken to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the discharge.

SSO Data Analysis Methods

H-GAC incorporated SSO exceedance data for the period of 1/1/25 to 12/31/25 into their ongoing analysis. Statewide SSO data were acquired from TCEQ on 3/16/26 and filtered to examine data from TCEQ Region 12 (Houston). Analysis included an overview of the total number of permittees reporting SSOs, the causes of SSOs, and the estimated overflow volume by cause.

SSO volumes are self-reported estimates based on visual observations or estimated calculations. Therefore, the values reported can be subjective based on the best professional judgment of the individual reporting the event. Additionally, it is possible that SSOs may go undetected in certain conditions and are therefore not documented or reported to the TCEQ. However, self-reported SSO violation reports are the most comprehensive source of data that can be used to evaluate SSO events and their potential impact to regional water quality.

The frequency of SSO violations by watershed was also evaluated and mapped for this project. Violations were mapped based on the SAB linked to each WWTF reporting the event. SAB data was acquired through municipality, private utility, and public MUD records. SABs are updated annually to reflect things like collection system expansions and other

changes or updates. However, spatial analysis of SSOs is limited due to unavailable or unusable SAB information. Private utilities in smaller communities, for example, may not maintain usable records of their SABs while SABs do not exist for most package facilities, industrial WWTFs, and other subscribers.

Additionally, due to inconsistent reporting of SSO event addresses and location data, frequency maps were generated using the address of the WWTF's permitted outfall itself rather than the actual location of the SSO event. Therefore, watersheds with insufficient SAB data or no WWTF located within its boundaries may be mapped as having no data (as is done in **Map 9**) even if SSO events were common in those areas.

Domestic Wastewater Permittees Reporting SSOs

H-GAC evaluated the number of domestic wastewater permittees submitting SSO violation reports by year compared to the number of permittees in the region submitting DMR data. The number of domestic WWTFs submitting DMRs and reporting SSOs for the period of 2021 to 2025 are presented in **Table 17**.

Table 17. Domestic WWTFs Submitting DMRs and Reporting SSOs Each Year

Year	Domestic Permittees Submitting DMRs	Domestic Permittees Reporting SSOs	Percentage Permittees Reporting SSOs
2021	781	235	29.73%
2022	803	224	27.69%
2023	830	245	29.07%
2024	856	258	29.34%
2025	876	247	28.20%

In 2025, SSO violations are reported for 28.2% of the domestic WWTFs that submit DMR data within the region.

Number and Volume of SSOs

The total number of SSO violations and the estimated flow volume for the region was calculated based on self-reported data. This information is presented in **Table 18**. In2025 there were 1,484 events reported in the data provided by TCEQ. The total volume for these events was 3,716,000 gallons.

Table 18. Reported SSOs and Estimated Discharge Volume, 2025

Year	Number of SSOs Reported	Estimated Volume (x1000 Gallons)
2025	1,484	3,716

Causes of SSOs

To determine the primary causes of SSO events, the number of SSO events by reported SSO cause (as reported to TCEQ by the permittees) was calculated. It should be noted, however, that categorization depends on the accuracy of the data reported by the permittees and that while a single cause is listed on the SSO report, many SSOs are caused

by a combination of factors. For example, fats/oils/grease collecting in lift station pumps can cause overflows in high rain events when excess water is in the system. The event may be listed as lift station failure, but fats/oils/grease and I&I of stormwater are additional causative elements in this example.

In reviewing the data, H-GAC evaluated not only the listed cause, but also the comments associated with the event to determine if a different cause was more appropriate. For example, if the cause was listed as equipment failure but the equipment failed due to a power failure, then the cause was changed to power outage for this analysis. If the cause was listed as I&I but a blockage by grease was mentioned in the comments field, the cause of the SSO was changed to line blockage – fats/oils/grease, as the blockage would have caused the excess water to backup and overflow. The number of SSOs for 2025 by cause and the volume of discharge (in thousands of gallons) for each reported cause is shown in Table 19.

H-GAC used all information available; however, due to inconsistencies and incomplete reports, there are instances where a cause cannot be determined. We recommend standardization and training for SSO data reporting. Understanding the cause of SSOs is critical to implementing best management practices to minimize overflows that impact our water ways.

Table 19. **Number and Volume of Reported SSOs, 2025**

Reported Cause	Number of SSO Events	Percentage of SSO Events	Volume (x1,000 gallons)	Percentage of SSO Discharge Volume
Collection System Structural Failure	145	9.77%	695.8	18.72%
WWTF Operation or Equipment Malfunction	111	7.48%	239.0	6.43%
Lift Station Failure	106	7.14%	317.6	8.55%
Power Failure	1	0.07%	4.5	0.12%
Rain/Inflow/Infiltration	534	35.98%	1,896.2	51.03%
Severe Weather/ Natural Disaster	0	0.00%	0.0	0.00%
Line Blockage – Fats/Oils/Grease	331	22.30%	203.4	5.47%
Line Blockage – Rags/Wipes	26	1.75%	121.6	3.27%
Line Blockage – Other Causes	108	7.28%	104.2	2.80%
Human Error	2	0.13%	6.0	0.16%
Unknown Cause	120	8.09%	127.6	3.43%
TOTAL	**1484**	**100.00%**	**3,715.9**	**100.00%**

Note: SSO events are often due to multiple causes and are reported as a single cause based upon the best professional judgment of the person reporting the SSO. Due to the uncertainty and variability of estimating discharge from these events, volumes reported should only be considered estimates.

The most common cause listed for reported SSOs in 2025 is rain/inflow/infiltration with 927 events reported. This value was nearly matched by the sum of all the other reported causes which equal 875 SSO events combined. The reported source with the largest volume of discharge was also rain/inflow/infiltration with a 2025 total volume of 4,999,200 gallons.

Figure 1 shows the reported cause categories as a percentage of the total number of SSO events. **Figure 2** shows the percentage of total volume discharged for each cause category with the one-time high-volume event reported for line blockage – other causes exempted.

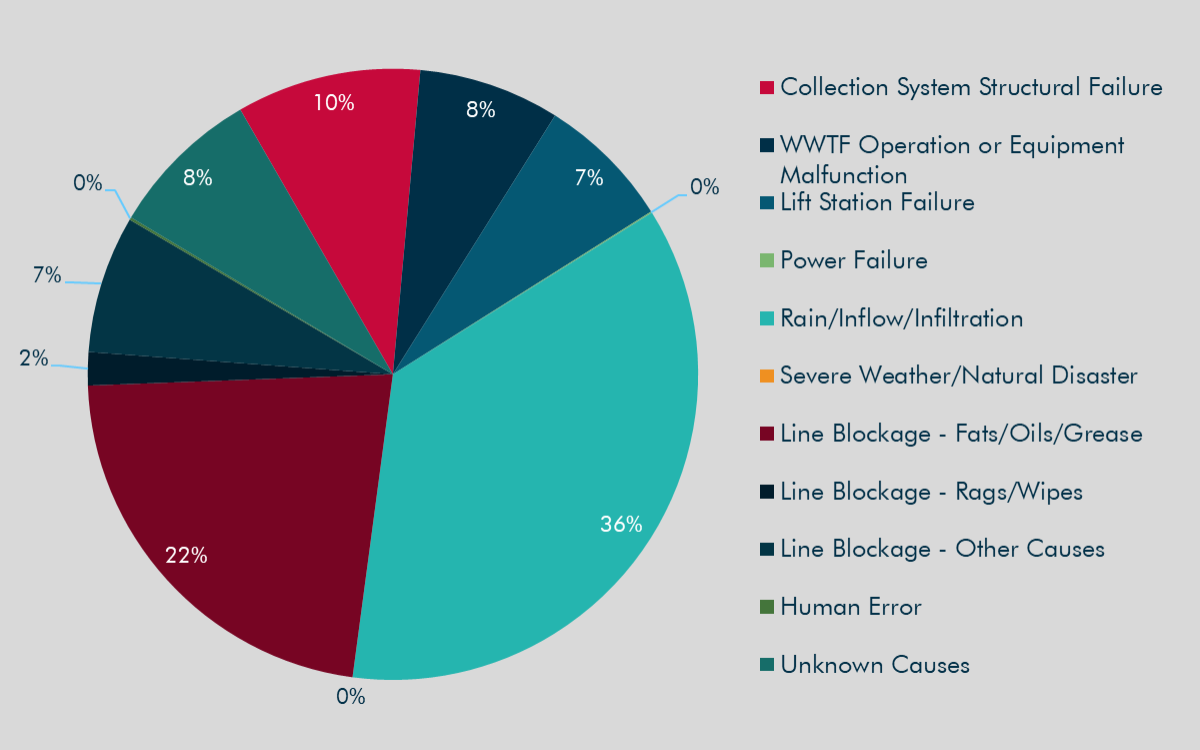


Figure 1. Number of Reported SSO Events, 2025

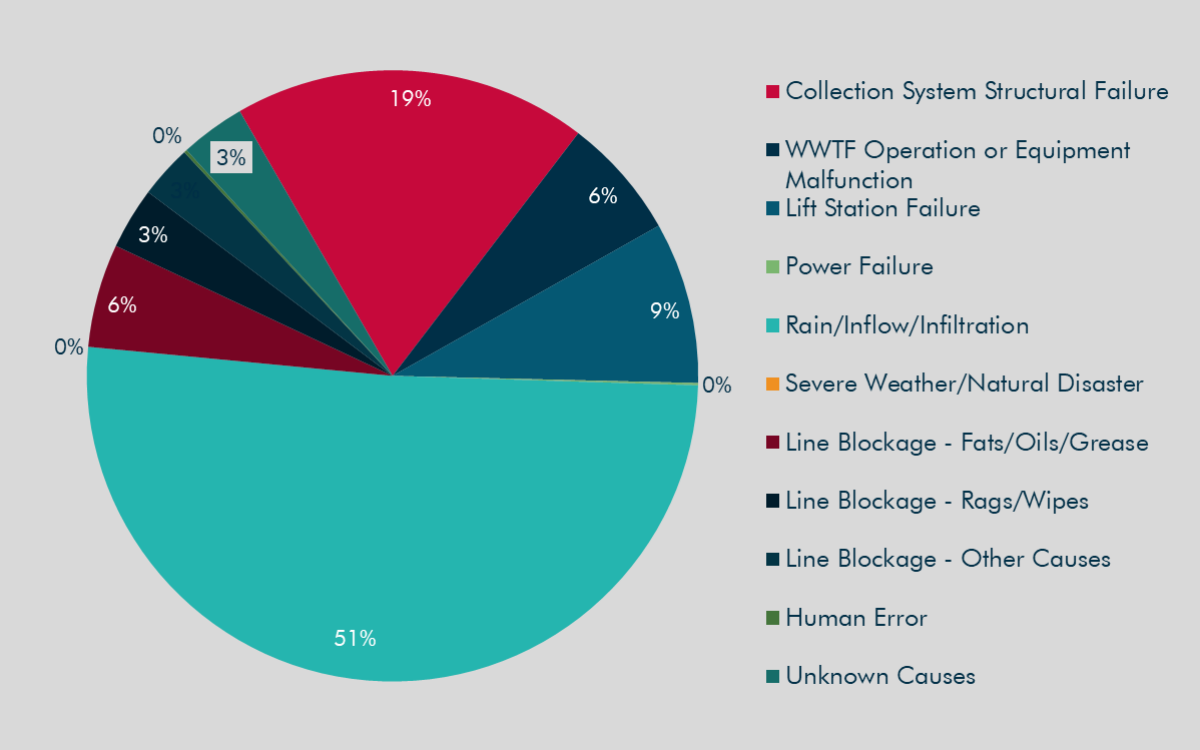


Figure 2. Volume of Reported SSO Events, 2025

Year- To- Year Comparison of SSO Causes

The number of SSO events by cause category were determined for each year from 2021 to 2025. These data are shown as reported values in **Table 20** and as percent of total annual reports in **Table 21** and in **Figure 3**.

Table 20. Number of Reported SSOs by Cause

Reported Cause	2022	2023	2024	2025	2025
Collection System Structural Failure	178	73	73	107	145
WWTF Operation or Equipment Malfunction	265	15	88	113	111
Lift Station Failure	123	57	109	117	106
Power Failure	5	4	4	8	1
Rain/Inflow/Infiltration	266	193	582	927	534
Severe Weather/Natural Disaster	37	0	0	98	0
Line Blockage – Fats/Oils/Grease	456	698	482	281	331
Line Blockage – Rags/Wipes	73	7	13	21	26
Line Blockage – Other Causes	155	195	102	124	108
Human Error	1	9	3	2	2
Unknown Cause	18	15	13	4	120
TOTAL	**1,577**	**1,266**	**1,469**	**1,802**	**1,484**

Table 21. Percentage of Reported SSOs by Cause

Reported Cause	2022	2023	2024	2025	2025
Collection System Structural Failure	11.29%	5.77%	4.97%	5.94%	9.77%
WWTF Operation or Equipment Malfunction	16.80%	1.19%	5.99%	6.27%	7.48%
Lift Station Failure	7.80%	4.50%	7.42%	6.49%	7.14%
Power Failure	0.32%	0.32%	0.27%	0.44%	0.07%
Rain/Inflow/Infiltration	16.88%	15.25%	39.62%	51.44%	35.98%
Severe Weather/Natural Disaster	2.34%	0.00%	0.00%	5.44%	0.00%
Line Blockage – Fats/Oils/Grease	28.91%	55.13%	32.81%	15.60%	22.30%
Line Blockage – Rags/Wipes	4.63%	0.55%	0.89%	1.17%	1.75%
Line Blockage – Other Causes	9.83%	15.40%	6.94%	6.88%	7.28%
Human Error	0.06%	0.71%	0.20%	0.11%	0.13%
Unknown Cause	1.14%	1.18%	0.89%	0.22%	8.09%
TOTAL	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**

Total numbers of annual events reported are fairly consistent throughout the five-year period and have been most often been caused by blockages, specifically those related to fats/oils/grease. Data from 2025 differs from previous years in reports related to rain/inflow/infiltration outnumbered SSOs caused by blockages. Clogged pipes can also be an underlying cause for rain/inflow/infiltration events and may contribute to the high occurrence of rain/inflow/infiltration reports in 2025.

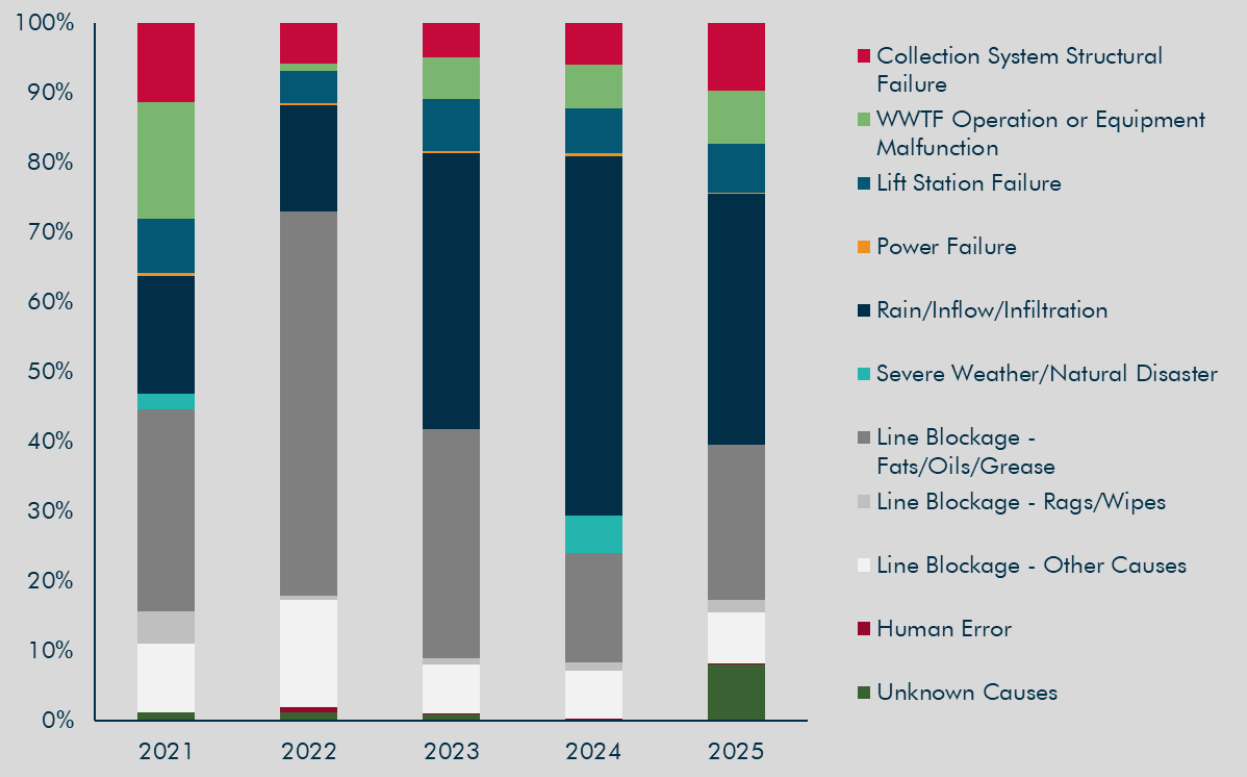
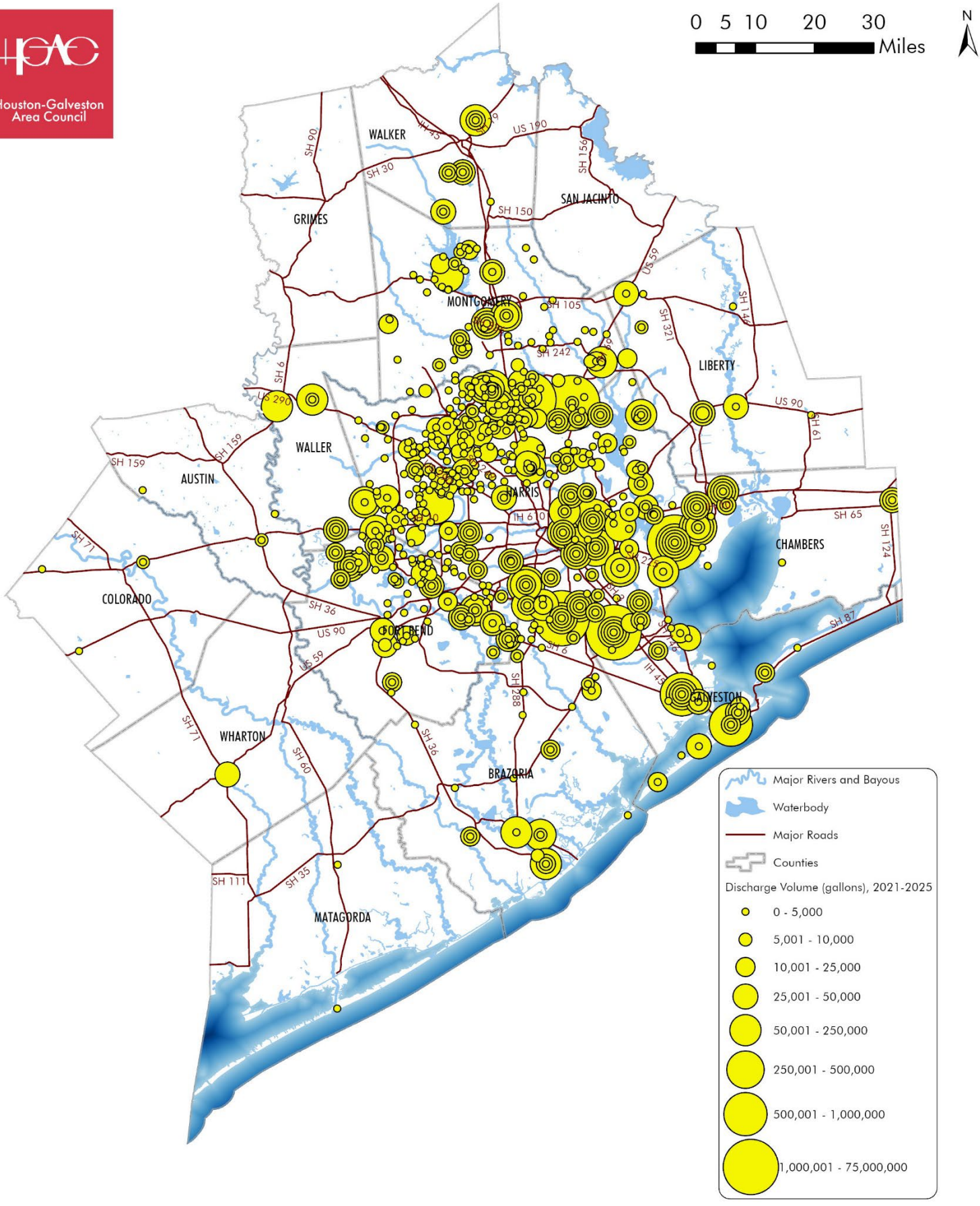


Figure 3. Percent Reported SSO Events by Cause, 2021 to 2025

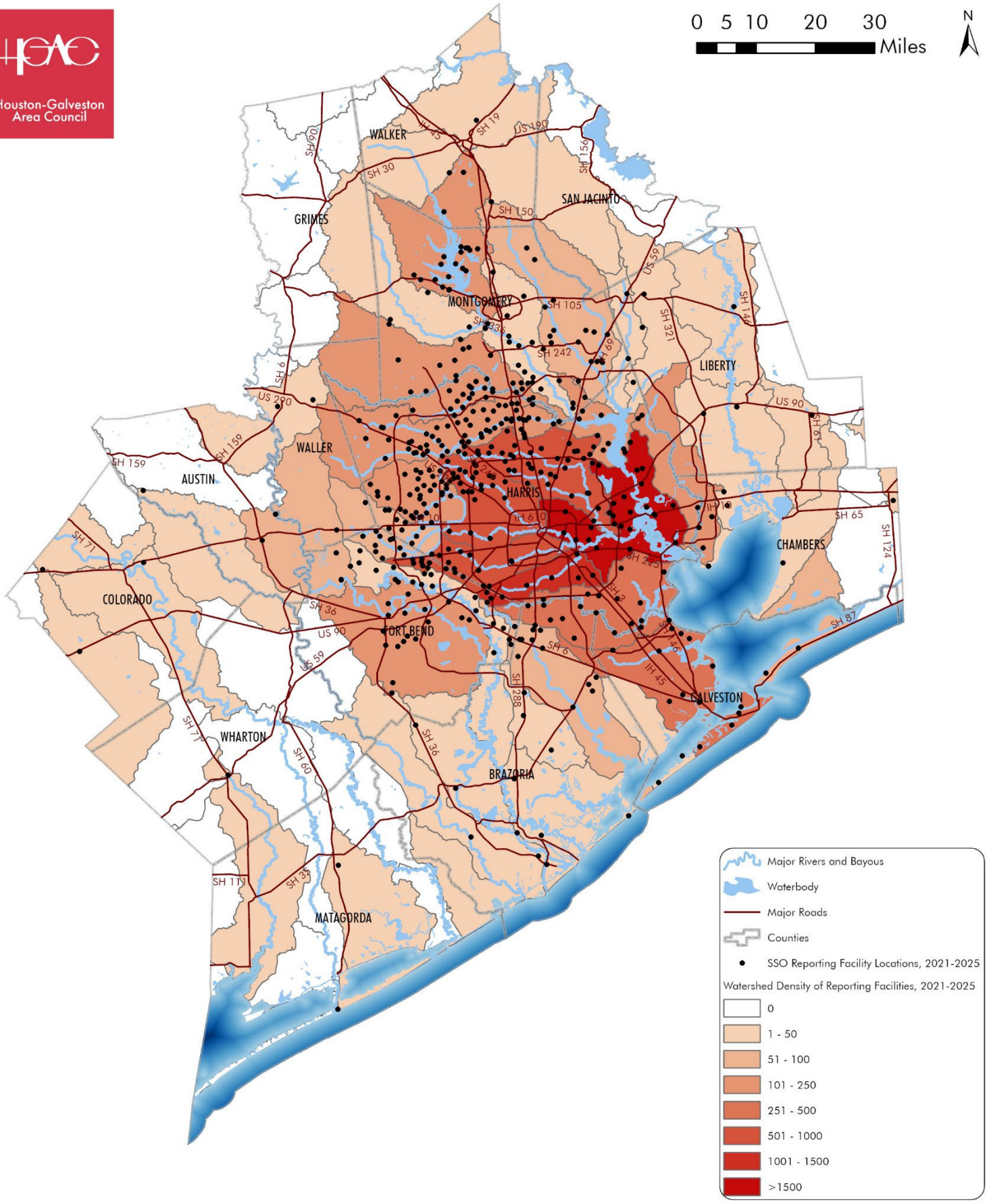
Frequency and Density of SSO Occurrences

SSO events are mapped based on WWTF addresses and SAB data. **Map 8** and **Map 9** show the volume and density of SSOs for the period of 2021 to 2025, respectively. **Map 10** and **Map 11** show the volume and density for 2025, respectively. On **Map 9** and **Map 11**, watersheds with no SSOs reported within their boundary are shown in white to indicate that there are no reported data (all potential reporting entity locations are indicated in **Map 3**). On **Map 8** and **Map 10**, no symbols appear in areas where SSOs were not reported.

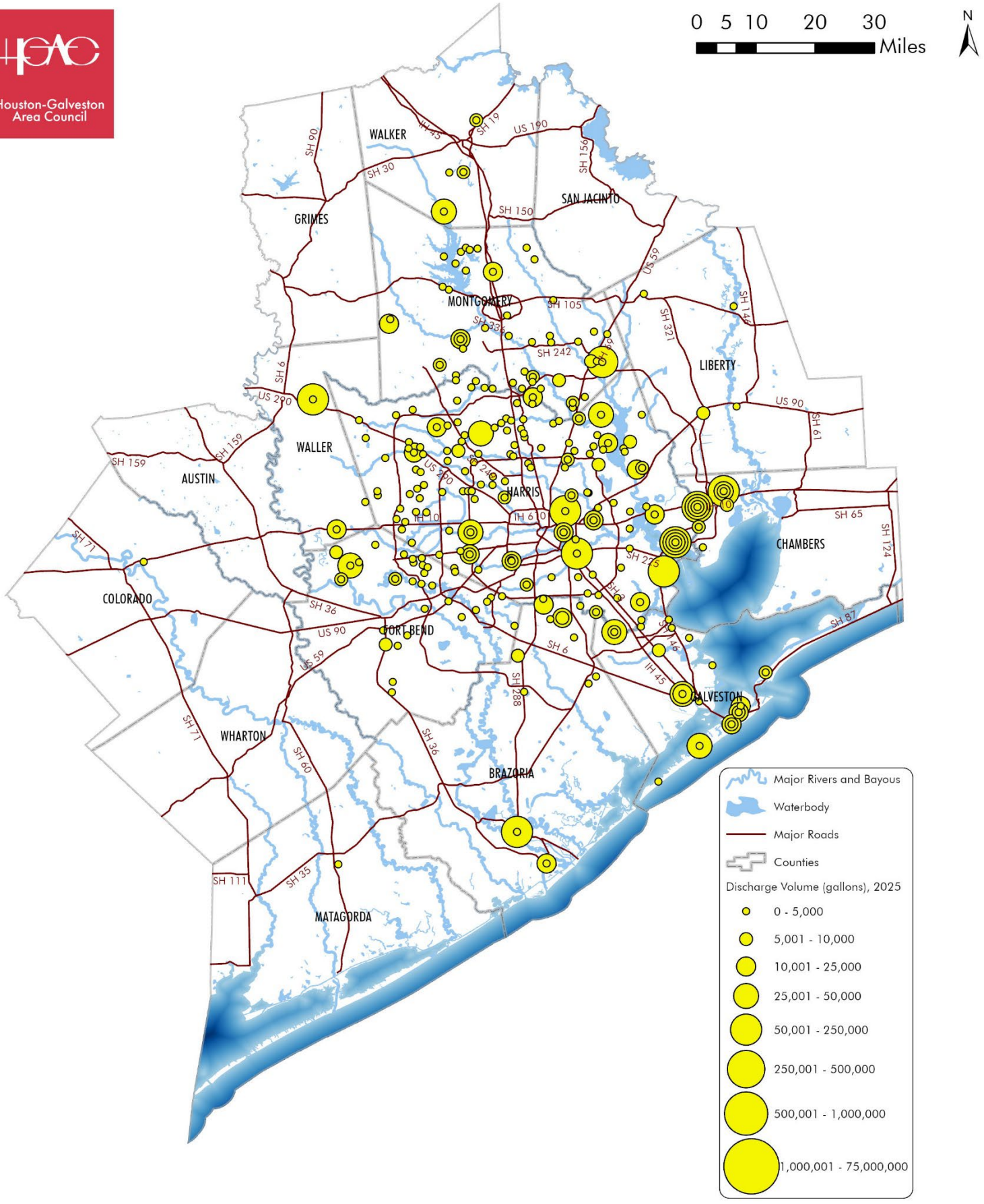
Except for central Harris County, which has a low density of outfalls, more populated urban and suburban watersheds throughout the region are experiencing higher rates of SSO events compared to the more rural, smaller communities. This is likely due to larger populations putting added strain on the collection systems overall, including contributing fats/oils/grease to the collection system, resulting in a greater frequency of blockages. However, it should be noted that some rural communities with small WWTFs and package facilities may be underrepresented due to staff and resource limitations resulting in a greater likelihood of SSOs going undetected. Also, the amount of impervious cover in urban areas may make SSOs more visibly identifiable, whereas rural systems may have long runs of pipe between connections or running though undeveloped areas where they may go unseen. Further, the age of the infrastructure should be considered, as older systems will be more likely to experience structural failures such as line breaks.



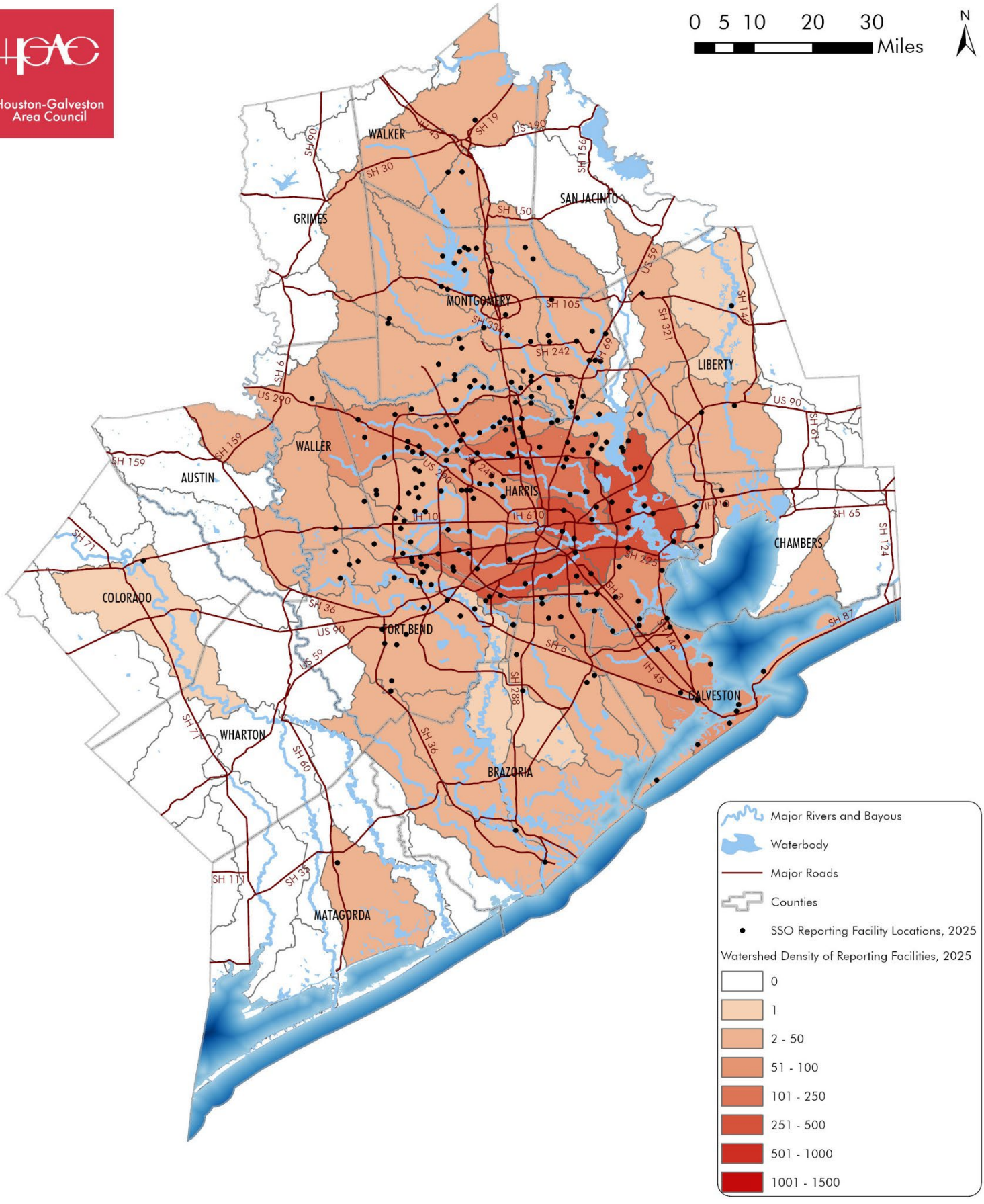
Map 8. SSO Occurrences and Volumes, 2021 to 2025



Map 9. SSO Density by Watershed, 2021 to 2025



Map 10. SSO Occurrences and Volumes, 2025



Map 11. SSO Density by Watershed, 2025

WASTEWATER INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT OUTREACH

Through years of collaboration with wastewater professionals on various tasks for the WQMP Update, H-GAC became aware of a growing concern among wastewater permittees regarding a shortage of operators. Large numbers of operators are approaching retirement age or beginning to retire. An estimated 31% of wastewater workers in Texas will retire by 2028 meaning approximately 1,700 positions will need to be filled. Currently there are not enough people interested in replenishing the workforce to make up for these losses. Many people are not aware that wastewater careers exist, or that becoming licensed as a Class D wastewater operator does not require a college degree. Licensing requirements include:

- earning a high school diploma or general equivalency diploma (GED);
- completing a basic wastewater operation training course; and
- passing the licensing exam.

In March 2023, H-GAC brought together wastewater permittees, training providers, educational institutions, and workforce development organizations to better understand this concern in the region.

Discussions in the initial stakeholder meeting mirrored the statewide concerns that not enough people were being trained to replace retired wastewater operators. This group committed to find new and novel approaches to attract new talent to the industry. One approach has been to collaborate with school districts to make students aware that jobs in water and wastewater operations are careers offering stability, benefits, and an opportunity to protect the environment (which speaks to many young people). Additionally, several groups are providing training for operators including the Water Environment Association of Texas, Texas Rural Water Association, and Texas Engineering Extension Service-Houston Community College.

The stakeholder group also focused on how Workforce Development funds can be used to help support the costs for training and apprenticeships to help ease the cost of hiring while providing on-the-job training for new operators.

During FY 2024 and 2025, H-GAC and the Association of Water Board Directors co-hosted nine stakeholder meetings centered on the development of a website to share water and wastewater operator training and employment information. H-GAC purchased three URLs for the site:

- Texaswaterjobs.org
- Texaswatercareers.com
- Texaswatercareers.org

In FY 2026 H-GAC held four stakeholder meetings to finalize the website content, look, and structure. After consensus by the stakeholder group, the Texas Water Careers website[5] was launched and live on 10/02/25.

H-GAC presented the TexasWaterCareers.com website at a joint meeting with the Texas Workforce Commission and Water 4 Vets on 10/20/25. The aim was to inform these groups about the website content and provide a link for use on their websites to reach the veteran audience (**Figure 4**).

[5] https://www.texaswatercareers.com/

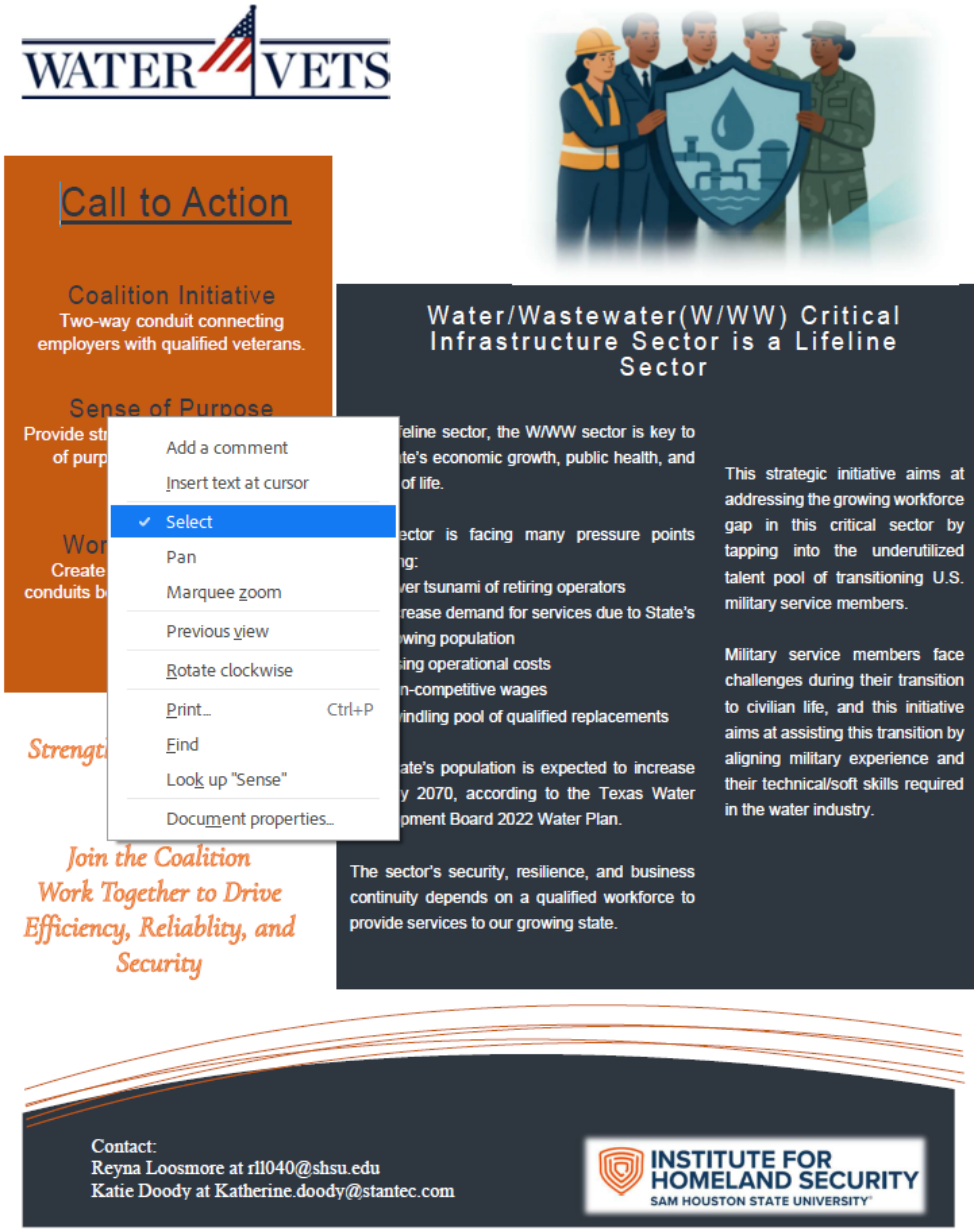


Figure 4. Water 4 Vets Website

H-GAC continues to collaborate with stakeholders to develop Inter Local Agreements allowing H-GAC to receive funds from partner stakeholders to conduct maintenance, development, and promotion of the TexasWaterCareers.com website so that limited TCEQ funds will not have to fully fund all tasks. Tasks will include:

- Maintenance and updates to the website (new training providers, new links to career pages, new career information);
- Graphics, video or ad production for print material, website, or social media posts;
- Social media posts;
- Media buys;

- Purchase of domain names; and
- Travel for video production or promotion of the website at conferences and public-facing events (career days, water, and wastewater industry events).

Stakeholders are also working on a rate schedule for linking career (job listing) pages and training programs to help offset the cost of maintaining and updating the website. An example of graphics that appear on the website is shown in **Figure 5**. On 10/31/25, H-GAC provided a promotional handout to all stakeholders to take to in-person events or share electronically, to help advertise and promote the website. A copy of this brochure that is shared at conferences and seminars such as American Society of Civil Engineers - Environmental and Water Resources Institute 5th Annual Conference is shown in **Figure 6**.

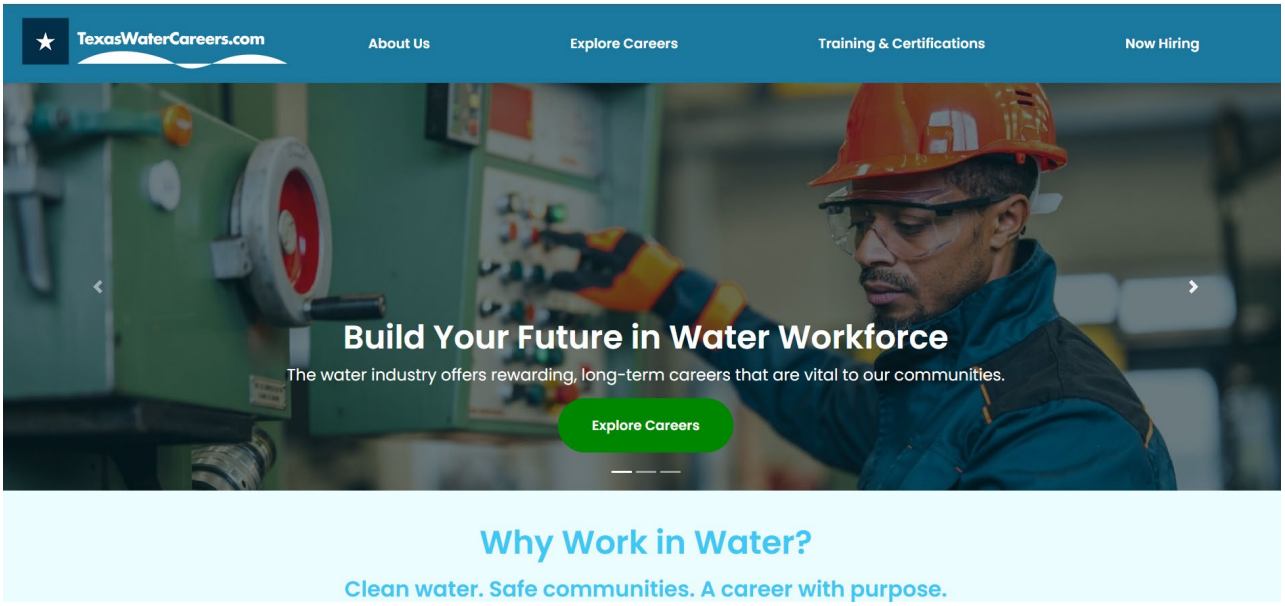


Figure 5. Water & Wastewater Career Path website

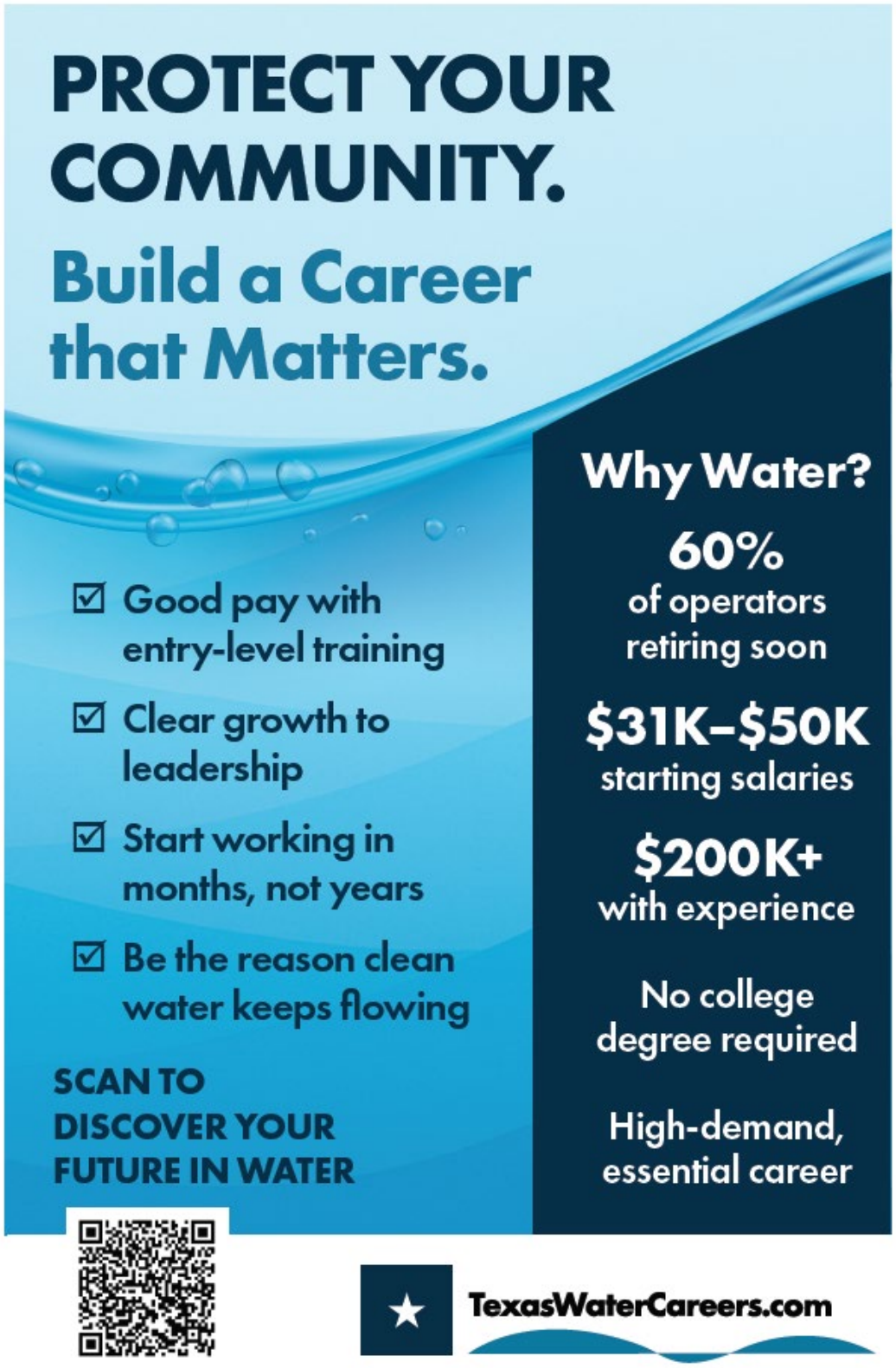


Figure 6. Wastewater Operator Brochure

CONFORMANCE REVIEW FOR CWSRF PROJECTS

The goal of this task is to review and provide input on CWSRF loan applications in the Houston-Galveston region and assure compliance with the latest WQMP. H-GAC responds to requests from TCEQ to review CWSRF applications and assist applicants and TCEQ in the resolution of conflicts between proposed project information and H-GAC's most recently approved WQMP.

In conjunction with H-GAC's role as a regional planning group and the local council of governments for the Houston-Galveston area of the Upper Gulf Coast, staff regularly provides comments on grant proposals of varying types. For the WQMP Update, H-GAC reviews proposals for projects under the Texas Water Development Board (TWDB) CWSRF program. These reviews help ensure regional goals are represented in project funding decisions at various governmental levels.

Entities with WWTF and transport infrastructure make loan applications to TWDB to help with improvements. These applications are reviewed by TCEQ. If requested by TCEQ, H-GAC also completes a review to determine if the applicant has conformed to the regional WQMP. H-GAC reviews the grant application and associated engineering documentation (such as the Preliminary Engineering Report, Environmental Review, population projections, etc.) for concurrence with broad regional planning priorities and goals (such as improving water quality, protecting waterways, reducing bacteria or nutrient loading, etc.).

During this review process, H-GAC staff looks for:

- Population projections that match TWDB, H-GAC, or other relevant forecasts;
- Alternatives that may impact water quality considerations; and
- Concurrence with regional priorities and goals (water quality impacts, etc.).

As part of this Project, H-GAC staff used data gathered under this and previous projects to review and provide comments on three CWSRF project applications during the FY 2026 WQMP Update period. The outcomes of those reviews are shown in **Table 22.** The CWSRF projects reviewed during this year were consistent with regional goals of the WQMP.

Table 22. CWSRF Application Review, FY 2026

Project ID	Requesting Entity	Project Summary	Findings
73991	East Aldine Management District	The proposed project focuses on the renewal and rehabilitation of force mains throughout the city of Houston. Improvements will be implemented on a case-by-case basis, with each force main evaluated for partial or full replacement or rehabilitation, depending on the specific condition and operational needs.	Based upon our review, H-GAC staff finds this project consistent with regional goals as defined in the FY 2025 Houston-Galveston Area Regional Water Quality Management Plan.
73994	City of Houston	The proposed project focuses on the renewal and rehabilitation of lift stations throughout the City of Houston. Improvements will be implemented on a case-by-case basis, with each lift station evaluated for partial or full replacement or rehabilitation, depending on the specific condition and operational needs. All equipment, including mechanical and electrical systems, will be upgraded to meet the City's current standards and codes.	Based upon our review, H-GAC staff finds this project consistent with regional goals as defined in the FY 2025 Houston-Galveston Area Regional Water Quality Management Plan.
73995	City of Houston	The proposed project is to provide a wastewater collection system which will be discharged into the Sunbelt FWSD High Meadows Wastewater Treatment Plant. The system will provide connections to 394 households, 362 are currently inhabited. The system will consist of 29,420 linear feet of 8-inch sanitary sewer gravity line, 76 sanitary manholes, 16,000 linear feet of 4-inch service connections & disable 390 septic systems, 9,685 linear feet of 6-inch force main line, and one new lift station.	Based upon our review, H-GAC staff finds this project consistent with regional goals as defined in the FY 2025 Houston-Galveston Area Regional Water Quality Management Plan.
74019	City of Waller	The proposed project is to repair, replace, and relocation of targeted collection systems within the City of Waller. This includes repair and replacement of 1,595 linear feet of 18" to 21"/24" pipe. Replacement of 3,100 linear feet of 6" to 8" pipe, including manhole replacement. Rehabilitation of 4,600 linear feet of downtown sewer via CIPP lining, pipe bursting, and replacement and associated manhole. Also, the rehabilitation and replacement of 81 various manholes.	Based upon our review, H-GAC staff finds this project consistent with regional goals as defined in the FY 2025 Houston-Galveston Area Regional Water Quality Management Plan.

SUPPORT WATERSHED PLANNING

The goal of this task is to support watershed planning in the Houston-Galveston region and to support regional information sharing on water quality and related topics. Work performed under this task includes:

- Coordination of water quality planning efforts with flood mitigation, resilience, and habitat conservation processes in areas with existing WPPs
- Support for watershed-based plans that are not covered under other contracts
- Facilitation of the NRAC
- Urban forestry support and coordination

COORDINATION OF WATER QUALITY PLANNING EFFORTS

WQMP project staff work closely with other H-GAC staff in the development of watershed-based plans, including TMDLs and WPPs. Data acquired and analyzed under this project are used to inform decisions for these other watershed projects. More information on watershed-based plans in the region is available on H-GAC's Watershed-Based Plans website[6].

SUPPORT FOR WATERSHED-BASED PLANS

Facilitation of regional communication, coordination, and cooperation on water quality efforts through staff presence and participation is an essential component of the WQMP. H-GAC staff routinely attend meetings of, or otherwise support, numerous other organizations involved in water quality efforts throughout the region. Due to the density of work in the Houston-Galveston region, coordination and communication are essential.

During the current project term, staff maintained a presence at, helped coordinate activities for, or provided data for several projects and meetings, including both internal programs and outside organizations. Examples of the groups and projects staff worked on this year include:

- Galveston Bay Estuary Program's 12th State of the Bay Symposium;
- GBEP subcommittee memberships;
- Coordination with the CRP on the development of the Basin Highlights Report;
- Participation in the BIG regional workgroups;
- Participation in the Clean Waters Initiative workshop
- Promotion of OSSF projects, including the SEP for the Homeowner Wastewater Assistance Program;
- Coordination of OSSF educational workshops and failing system assistance for disadvantaged residents in the Greens Bayou watershed;
- Participation in the Watershed Coordinator's Roundtable;

[6] https://www.h-gac.com/watershed-based-plans

- Participation in the NRAC meetings; and
- Coordination with ongoing TMDL, WPP, and other efforts, such as:
    - Houston-Area BIG TMDL
    - Oyster Creek TMDL and I-Plan
    - Chocolate Bay I-Plan (Chocolate Bayou, Mustang Bayou, and Halls Bayou TMDLs)
    - Caney Creek TMDL and I-Plan
    - Upper Oyster Creek TMDL and I-Plan
    - Big Creek TMDL and I-Plan
    - Cotton Bayou TMDL and I-Plan
    - Tarkington Bayou TMDL
    - Bessie's Creek TMDL
    - West Fork San Jacinto River and Lake Creek WPP
    - Cypress Creek WPP
    - Spring Creek WPP
    - Clear Creek WPP
    - East Fork San Jacinto River WPP
    - Greens Bayou WPP
    - Brays and Sims Bayou WPP
    - Implementation of the combined WPPs for the West Fork San Jacinto River, Lake Creek, Spring Creek, and Cypress Creek watersheds
    - Lake Conroe WPP.

TMDL Projects in the Houston- Galveston Region

TMDL is a regulatory process triggered when a water body is listed as impaired for one or more standard criteria as defined in the *Texas Surface Water Quality Standards*. TMDL calculates the maximum amount of a pollutant that a water body can receive and still meet water quality criteria. An Implementation Plan (I-Plan) is then completed with the assistance of watershed stakeholders to reduce pollutant loads to meet the pollutant criterion. The I-Plan contains a series of recommended regulatory and/or non-regulatory best practices, identifies funding sources and implementing partners, and determines a project timeline.

One of the ways the region is addressing bacteria issues is through projects such as the BIG—a partnership between H-GAC, local governments, businesses, and community leaders who developed and implement a shared plan to reduce bacteria. The BIG project area (**Map 12**) is a combination of more than 100 TMDLs in adjacent watersheds. The BIG heavily relies on the information acquired and analyzed under this project. The BIG is using this information to forge an updated I-Plan using lessons learned from over 10 years of implementation and the data trends to better focus implementation strategies with the hope to see additional reduction in fecal bacteria.

As part of the WQMP project, H-GAC provided support for public outreach activities for completed TMDL projects and other TMDL projects being developed in the region, including activities necessary to plan and conduct meetings. H-GAC, with support from TCEQ,

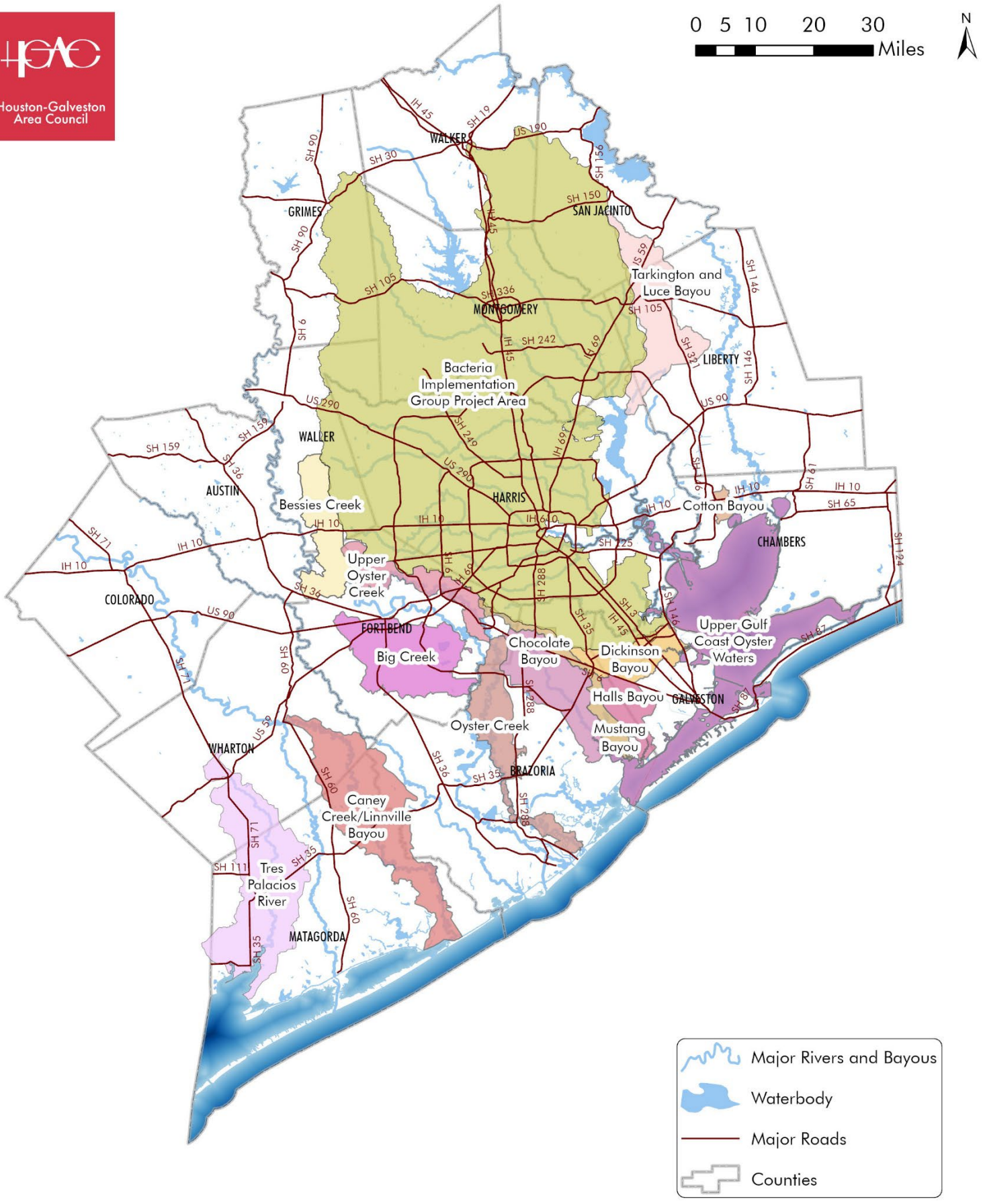
facilitates seven TMDL projects within the H-GAC planning area and partners on two others. Links to the websites for the TMDL projects are included in the Additional Resources section of this report. These projects are shown in **Table 23** and **Map 12**. Please note that the BIG TMDL project area overlaps with several of the WPP and other TMDL projects.

Table 23. FY 2026 Regional TMDL and I-Plan Project Summary

Project Name	TMDL Project Areas	Impairment(s)	I-Plan Status
Chocolate Bay*	Chocolate Bayou, Halls Bayou, Willow Bayou, Mustang Bayou, Persimmon Bayou, New Bayou	Bacteria	The TMDLs are complete. The Chocolate Bay I-Plan has been through the public comment period and is now going through final reviews and approvals by TCEQ.
Oyster Creek*	Oyster Creek	Bacteria	Oyster Creek stakeholders are in their first year of implementation. WQMP data are used at the annual meetings to inform stakeholders on current status and help form decisions.
Caney Creek*	Caney Creek and Linnville Bayou	Bacteria	Caney Creek stakeholders are in their first year of implementation. WQMP data are used at the annual meetings to inform stakeholders on current status and help form decisions.
Big Creek*	Big Creek	Bacteria	Big Creek stakeholders are in their first year of implementation. WQMP data are used at the annual meetings to inform stakeholders on current status and help form decisions.
Cotton Bayou*	Cotton Bayou	Bacteria	Cotton Bayou stakeholders are in their first year of implementation. WQMP data are used at the annual meetings to inform stakeholders on current status and help form decisions.

Project Name	TMDL Project Areas	Impairment(s)	I-Plan Status
Dickinson Bayou	Dickinson Bayou	Bacteria, Dissolved Oxygen	Bacteria I-Plan is complete. Watershed is part of the Coalition of Watersheds. This watershed group is implementing several WPPs and I-Plans within Galveston and Brazoria counties. H-GAC provides WQMP data to the group to assist in its implementation efforts.
Houston-Area BIG*	Buffalo and Whiteoak Bayou, Clear Creek, Houston Metropolitan, East and West Fork of San Jacinto River and Upper Lake Houston, Jarbo Bayou, and Armand Bayou	Bacteria	I-Plan complete and in implementation. H-GAC facilitates the group and uses the WQMP data to inform the group yearly to direct implementation.
Houston Ship Channel	San Jacinto River Tidal, Houston Ship Channel, Buffalo Bayou Tidal, Upper Galveston Bay, and tidal tributaries	Dioxin, PCBs in Fish Tissue	Legacy pollutant sites under Superfund; no TMDL I-Plan is planned.
Tarkington Bayou*	Talkington Bayou	Bacteria	Conducting monitoring; preparing a Technical Support Document in 2026.
Bessie's Creek	Bessie's Creek	Bacteria	Conducting monitoring; preparing a Technical Support Document in 2026.
Upper Oyster Creek*	Upper Oyster Creek	Bacteria, Dissolved Oxygen	I-Plan complete and in implementation. Updated DO TMDL in development. WQMP data used at the annual meeting to inform stakeholders and assist in setting future plans.
Tres Palacios River	Tres Palacios River	Bacteria	Texas Water Resource Institute is facilitating the TMDL I-Plan and WPP watershed stakeholders implementation efforts.
Upper Texas Gulf Coast Oyster Waters	Chocolate Bay, Bastrop Bay, Christmas Bay, Drum Bay, and Galveston Bay: Upper, Trinity, East, West, and Lower Bays	Bacteria	I-Plan complete and in implementation.

* H-GAC facilitated projects



Map 12. TMDL and I-Plan Projects in the Houston-Galveston Region, FY 2026

WPPs in the Houston- Galveston Region

WPPs empower local stakeholders to improve water quality issues using a voluntary, community-driven approach. Plans are based on a template developed by the EPA that seeks to identify causes and sources of pollution, establish improvement goals, identify feasible and effective voluntary measures to address them, and establish metrics of success. WPPs are usually developed in response to an exceedance of one or more state water quality standards in a specific water body, but they can also be implemented as a preventative measure. Unlike TMDL projects that focus on bacteria-related impairments, WPPs can consider a wide range of stakeholder concerns related to water quality and coordinate with related efforts. Implementation activities outlined by WPPs are entirely voluntary, contain no regulatory requirements, and generally focus on nonpoint source pollution.

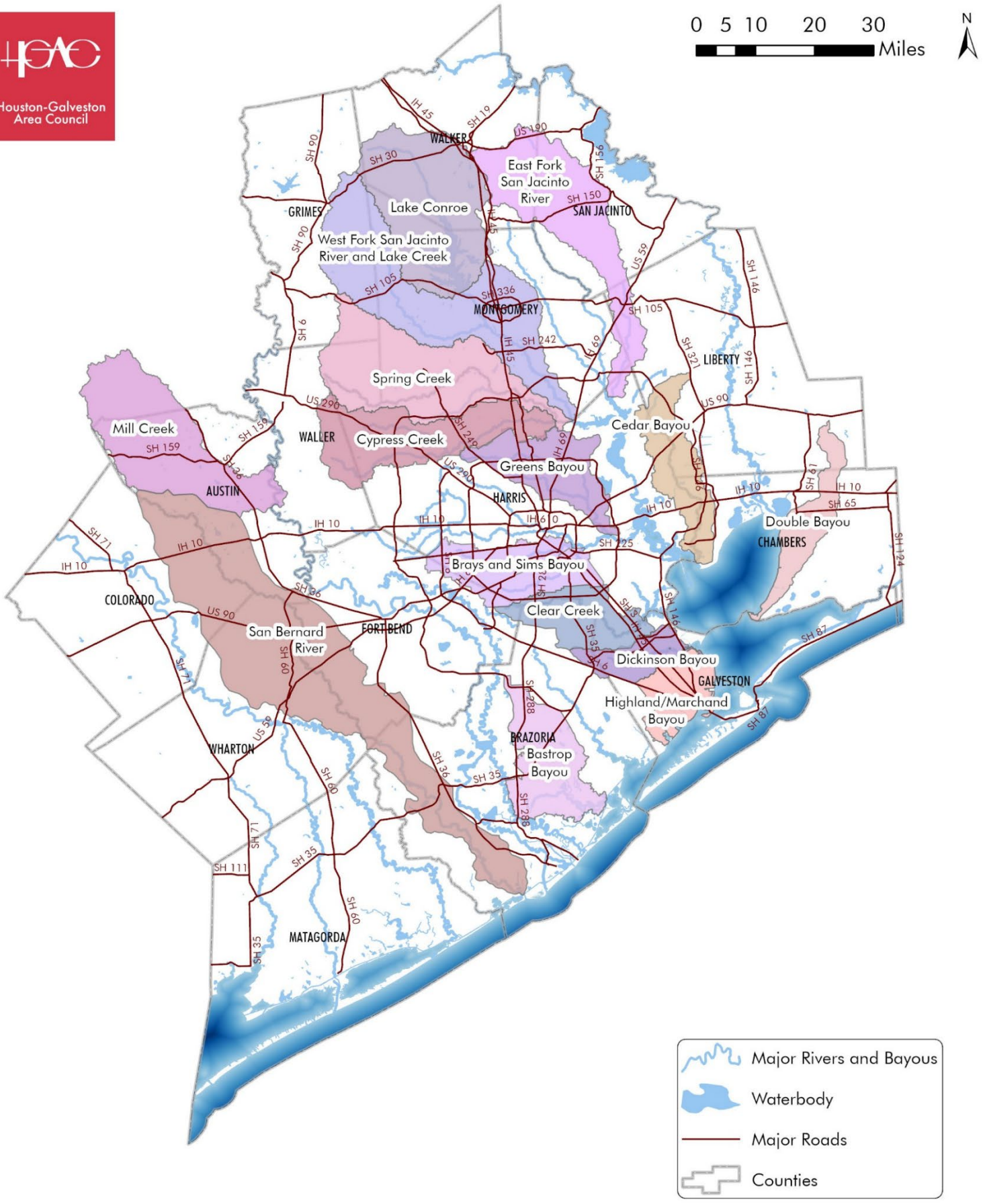
WPPs are developed by voluntary partnerships of local stakeholders, including governments, residents, businesses, community organizations, and agricultural producers. WPPs currently being implemented or developed throughout the region are described in **Table 24** and **Map 13**. Links to the websites for the WPP projects are included in the Additional Resources section of this report.

Table 24. FY 2026 Regional WPP Project Summary

Project Name	Water Bodies Included	Impairment(s)	Concern(s)	WPP Status
Bastrop Bayou WPP*	Bastrop Bayou, Flores Bayou, Austin Bayou, Brushy Bayou	Bacteria, Dissolved Oxygen	Dissolved Oxygen	WPP accepted by the EPA in 2016; Implementation ongoing
Brays and Sims Bayou WPP*	Brays Bayou, Sims Bayou, Berry Bayou, Bintliff Ditch, Country Club Bayou, Houston Ship Channel, Keegans Bayou, Kuhlman Gully, Mimosa Ditch, Pine Gully, Plum Creek, Poor Farm Ditch, Willow Waterhole	Bacteria, Dissolved Oxygen, PCBs, Dioxins	Dissolved Oxygen, Ammonia, Nitrate, Total Phosphorus	In Development
Cedar Bayou WPP*	Cedar Bayou, Cary Bayou, Adlong Ditch	Bacteria, Dissolved Oxygen, PCBs, Dioxins	Dissolved Oxygen, Macrobenthic Community, Ammonia	WPP accepted by the EPA in 2016; Implementation ongoing
Clear Creek WPP*	Clear Creek, Magnolia Creek, Chigger Creek, Cowart Creek, Cow Bayou, Robinson Bayou, Mary's Creek, Hickory Slough, Turkey Creek, Mud Gully	Bacteria, Dissolved Oxygen, PCBs, Dioxins	Dissolved Oxygen, Ammonia, Nitrate, Total Phosphorus, Phosphorus, Chlorophyll-a	WPP accepted by the EPA in 2024
Cypress Creek WPP*	Cypress Creek, Faulkey Gully, Spring Gully, Little Cypress Creek, Senger Gully, Lemm Gully	Bacteria	Dissolved Oxygen, Habitat, Nitrate, Total Phosphorus	WPP accepted by the EPA in 2021; Implementation ongoing
Dickinson Bayou WPP	Dickinson Bayou, Bensons Bayou, Bordens Gully, Geisler Bayou, Gum Bayou, Cedar Creek	Bacteria, Dissolved Oxygen, PCBs, Dioxins	Dissolved Oxygen	WPP accepted by the EPA in 2009; Implementation ongoing

Project Name	Water Bodies Included	Impairment(s)	Concern(s)	WPP Status
Double Bayou WPP	East Fork Double Bayou, West Fork Double Bayou	Bacteria, Dissolved Oxygen, PCBs, Dioxins	Chlorophyll-a	WPP accepted by the EPA in 2016; Implementation ongoing
East Fork San Jacinto River WPP*	East Fork San Jacinto River, Winters Bayou, Nebletts Creek, Boswell Creek	Bacteria	Bacteria	WPP accepted by the EPA in 2024
Greens Bayou WPP*	Greens Bayou, Houston Ship Channel, Halls Bayou, Big Gulch, Spring Gully, Garners Bayou	Bacteria, PCBs, Dioxins	Bacteria, Dissolved Oxygen, Ammonia, Nitrate, Total Phosphorus, Toxics in Fish Tissue (PCBs)	Draft WPP in review
Highland and Marchand Bayous WPP	Highland Bayou, Marchand Bayou	Bacteria, Dissolved Oxygen, PCBs, Dioxins	Dissolved Oxygen, Chlorophyll-a	WPP accepted by the EPA in 2021; Implementation ongoing
Lake Conroe WPP*	Lake Conroe	None	None	WPP completed in 2015 by San Jacinto River Authority, H-GAC WPP currently being developed
Mill Creek WPP	Mill Creek	Bacteria	Habitat	WPP accepted by the EPA in 2016; Implementation ongoing
San Bernard River WPP*	San Bernard River, Gum Tree Branch, West Bernard Creek, Peach Creek, Mound Creek, Turkey Creek, Snake Creek	Bacteria, Dissolved Oxygen	Dissolved Oxygen, Habitat, Ammonia	WPP accepted by the EPA in 2017; Implementation ongoing
Spring Creek WPP*	Spring Creek, Mill Creek, Panther Branch, Bear Branch, Lake Woodlands, Willow Creek, Walnut Creek, Brushy Creek	Bacteria	Bacteria, Dissolved Oxygen, Fish Community, Nitrate, Total Phosphorus, Cadmium	WPP accepted by the EPA in 2023; Implementation ongoing
West Fork San Jacinto River and Lake Creek WPP*	West Fork San Jacinto River, Whiteoak Creek, Stewarts Creek, Crystal Creek, Lake Creek, Mound Creek	Bacteria	Dissolved Oxygen, Macrobenthic Community, Nitrate	WPP accepted by the EPA in 2019; Implementation ongoing

* H-GAC facilitated projects



Map 13. WPP Projects in the Houston-Galveston Region, FY 2026

Facilitation of the NRAC

As an extension of H-GAC's role as a coordinator of regional planning efforts, H-GAC staff members develop and maintain relationships with other local and state governments, community groups, and other organizations involved in efforts related to the aims of this project. Through this task, H-GAC provides staff for the quarterly NRAC meetings to address regional watershed management and related natural resource issues. The NRAC provides policy recommendations for H-GAC's Board of Directors and serves as a regional roundtable for coordinating environmental efforts. This committee provides an efficient communication network and point of contact for H-GAC staff with other local and regional water quality decision makers.

Four NRAC meetings were held during the project term. Topics discussed at these meetings are presented in **Table 25**.

Table 25. **NRAC Meetings, FY 2026**

Date	Topics Discussed
11/6/2025	• Membership Updates • Environmental Committee Highlights • Environmental Program Highlights • Subcommittee Reports • Topic of the Day: Members discussed ways to improve the impact and appeal of the committee for future meetings
2/5/2026	• Membership Updates • Environmental Committee Highlights • Environmental Program Highlights • Subcommittee Reports • Topic of the Day: Presentation on making the Greens Bayou corridor a wonderful, healthy place to live, work and play
5/7/2026	• Membership Updates • Environmental Committee Highlights • Environmental Program Highlights • Subcommittee Reports • Topic of the Day: Harris County Flood Control District shared lessons learned for environmental compliance and planning during flood control project development
8/6/2026	• Membership Updates • Environmental Committee Highlights • Environmental Program Highlights • Subcommittee Reports • Topic of the Day: Presentation on the FY2026 WQMP Update

Urban Forestry Support and Coordination

Through the Urban Forestry Support and Coordination subtask, H-GAC supports regional efforts to coordinate water quality and forestry efforts, with a focus on riparian and urban areas. Staff from H-GAC continue to serve on and/or coordinate with the following forestry projects:

- Forests in Cities national association of municipal forestry programs, in support of local municipalities, including participation in ongoing meetings, special technical advisory panels, and special research projects;
- Texas Forests and Drinking Water Partnership (leadership role);
- Houston Area Urban Forestry Council (leadership role);
- HOUCan Regional conservation coordination group (participant role); and
- OneHealth regional public health and conservation working group (participant role).

H-GAC staff also actively participated in continuing to develop grant projects and funding resources to promote and fund reforestation plantings and related forestry efforts in the Houston region. A stated goal of many of these efforts is to address multiple benefits, including water quality. H-GAC has supported local governments and organizations with direct support through:

- Assisting the City of Houston with coordination support;
- Assisting the Houston Area Urban Forestry Council in the planning for its annual tree planting competition planting event and urban forestry education events;
- Assisting various entities with letters of support, funding research, program coordination, or other minor data projects to support forestry efforts; and
- Coordinating with H-GAC's Funding Development Program on clients who have forested components in funding development requests.

H-GAC has also continued to represent forestry practices and goals as part of broader projects, including TCEQ TMDL and WPP grant projects in the region, including an ongoing forestry grant project with Texas A&M Fores Service for urban tree plantings in support of implementation of the West Fork San Jacinto WPP. H-GAC has focused on increasing forestry presence and activity in these and other water quality efforts and has built forestry-based recommendations into these plans and guidance.

OSSF PLANNING, COORDINATION, AND OUTREACH

The goal of this task is to administer and coordinate H-GAC's OSSF program activities. These activities include maintaining and continuing to develop the existing spatial database of permitted and projected unpermitted OSSF locations. These activities also provide coordination in support of an existing SEP to repair or replace failing OSSFs within the region, coordinate regional water quality and wastewater infrastructure projects, and provide outreach and education activities.

Work performed under this task includes:

- Permitted OSSF Update

- Unpermitted OSSF Update
- Authorized Agent Coordination
- SEP Coordination and Outreach
- OSSF Outreach and Education

OSSFS IN THE HOUSTON GALVESTON REGION

Decentralized OSSFs are a widespread wastewater treatment technology in the region. OSSFs are relied on for the treatment and disposal of wastewater in areas not conducive to centralized sanitary sewer service. Although they produce treated effluent of a high grade when functioning properly, OSSFs can be appreciable sources of bacterial contamination if they are not properly maintained and functioning. Annually, thousands of OSSFs are designed, sited, permitted, and installed within the region, especially in the rapidly developing unincorporated areas of northern Harris and Montgomery counties, as well as the rural counties along the region's outer boundaries. While new systems are subject to permit requirements as specified in Title 30 Texas Administrative Code Chapter 285 (30 TAC §285), many systems installed prior to 1989 did not require a permit. Specific locations of these unpermitted systems may be unknown. Information about these unpermitted systems is particularly significant because they represent most of all OSSFs in the H-GAC service area.

TCEQ has authority over the regulation and permitting of OSSFs in Texas. In many cases, that authority is delegated by TCEQ to Authorized Agents (counties, municipalities, river authorities, and other responsible entities). As there is no centralized repository for OSSF permitting data, the Agents have traditionally maintained this data in many formats. To ensure a regional, uniform set of data for use by Authorized Agents and water quality planning efforts, H-GAC developed a comprehensive inventory of permitted system locations and likely unpermitted system locations.

During this project year, new data provided by the Authorized Agents were added to H-GAC's regional OSSF permit database. In previous project years, H-GAC utilized parcel and census block data for its estimations. Beginning in FY 2022, this process switched to using 9-1-1 address data to perform the location analysis. This allows H-GAC to estimate the location of these systems with a much higher level of specificity. For more details on the 9-1-1 methodology, please reference the previous WQMP[7].

PERMITTED OSSF UPDATE

For the Permitted OSSF Update, H-GAC staff continued to update the OSSF location database with data from Authorized Agents, including permitted OSSF locations and related permit data as appropriate.

[7] https://www.h-gac.com/water-quality-management-planning

The OSSF database's intent is to provide a comprehensive, spatially explicit inventory for all permitted OSSF locations throughout the region. No such inventory existed before H-GAC's initial database development began. The initial work had collected location data for permitted OSSFs and developed a program under which participating Authorized Agents would submit new system data on a regular basis, including spatial locations.

This information is updated annually and is available to the public through H-GAC's online interactive OSSF Information System[8]. This ArcGIS mapping tool (**Figure 7**) allows the user to view the locations of permitted OSSFs by age, Authorized Agent or permitting authority, and the number of permits per square mile.

[8] https://datalab.h-gac.com/OSSF/

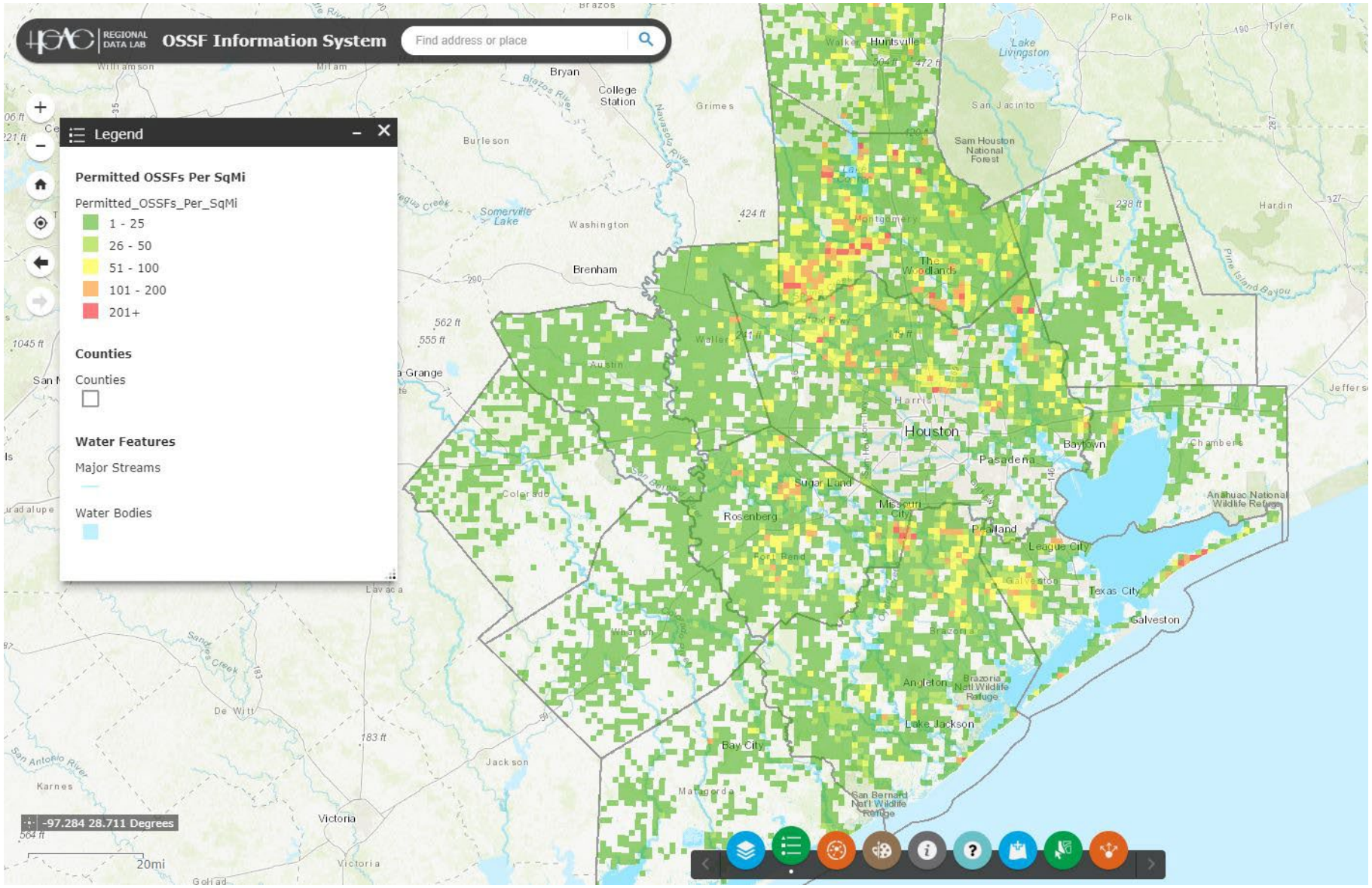


Figure 7. H-GAC's Interactive OSSF Information Systems Mapping Tool

Acquisition of OSSF Permit Data

Authorized Agents typically submit data to H-GAC electronically. Data received from Authorized Agents are reviewed by H-GAC staff and reformatted as necessary for inclusion into the geospatial database. The methods used in the OSSF database update are described in more detail in the H-GAC WQMP Data Acquisition and Geospatial Data QAPP[9]. Any data errors (incorrect GPS coordinates, typographical errors, etc.) were corrected, while identified duplicate records were removed.

The FY 2025 update brings the database current through the end of calendar year 2025. There were 5,950 permitted systems added to the database for 2025. The total permitted systems include first-time data submittals from Colorado County and Brookside Village. Attempts to acquire data from San Jacinto County continue to be unsuccessful.

As of this update, there are 150,465 permitted OSSFs in the database. One permit was removed from the database as a new system replaced it, and one was reported to H-GAC as a duplicate record and was removed. Matagorda, Walker, and San Jacinto counties did not report any data to H-GAC for 2025. Attempts have been made to resume acquisition of this data.

Table 26 shows the number of total permitted systems by authorized agents added in calendar year 2025.

[9] https://www.h-gac.com/community-and-environmental-planning-publications/water-resources

Table 26. Permitted OSSFs Added in 2025

County or Authorized Agent	Permitted Systems Added in 2025
Austin	220
Brazoria	531
Brookside Village	6
Chambers	130
Colorado	157
City of Manvel	0
City of Surfside Village	11
Fort Bend	323
Galveston	274
Grimes*	395
Harris	593
Liberty	381
Matagorda	156
Montgomery	1,360
San Jacinto*	0
San Jacinto River Authority	42
TCEQ Region 12	111
Walker	0
Waller	305
Wharton	164
TOTAL	**5,159**

* These counties are outside H-GAC's 13-County Region but are within H-GAC's CRP area.

Processing Notes for OSSF Permit Data

It is often necessary to further process the data received from Authorized Agents. This includes such tasks as making sure that data is in a consistent format, removing duplicates, verifying or removing permits that are located outside an Authorized Agent's County boundaries, geocoding street addresses to determine latitude and longitude, correcting GPS coordinates that may have been entered incorrectly, and verifying locations using STAR*Map, Bing Geocoder, Google Geocoder, or Google Earth.

Table 27 documents the data processing notes related to the most recent update, including data corrections.

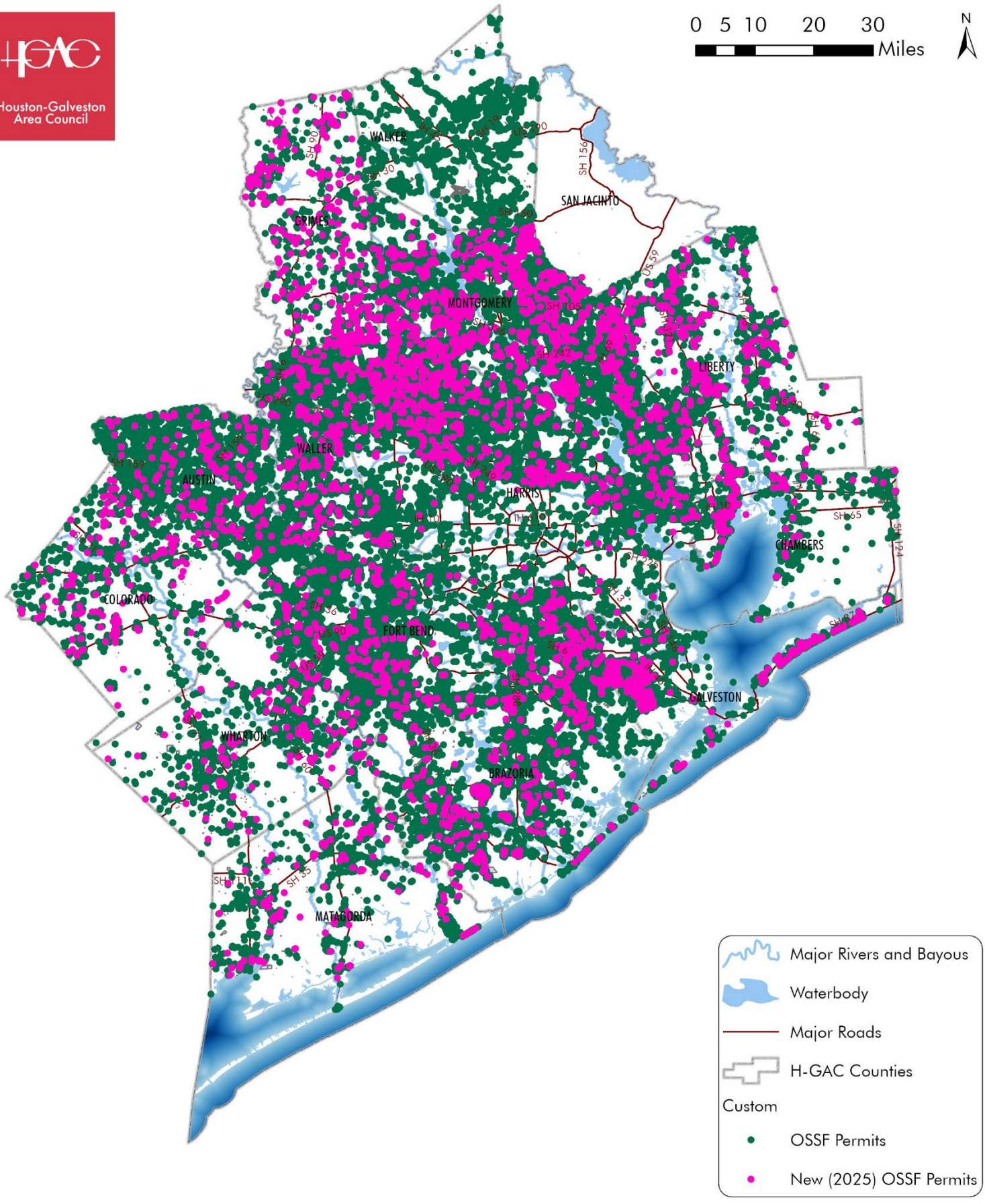
Table 27. OSSF Data Processing and Database Update Notes

County or Authorized Agent	Update Notes
Austin	Submitted annual data, records updated and processed
Brazoria	Submitted monthly data, records updated and processed
Brookside Village	Submitted six records, records updated and processed
Chambers	Submitted monthly data, records updated and processed
City of Manvel	Did not submit data
City of Surfside Beach	Submitted annual data (11 records total) one record was permitted, but has yet to be installed
Colorado	Submitted data for the first time in 7+ years
Fort Bend	Submitted annual data, records updated and processed
Galveston	Submitted monthly data, records updated and processed
Grimes*	Submitted annual data, records updated and processed
Harris	Submitted annual data, records updated and processed.
Liberty	Submitted annual data, records updated and processed
Matagorda	Submitted annual data, records updated and processed
Montgomery	Submitted annual data, records updated and processed
San Jacinto*	Did not submit data
San Jacinto River Authority	Submitted annual data, records updated and processed
TCEQ Region 12	Submitted annual data, records updated and processed
Walker	Did not submit data
Waller	Submitted monthly data, records updated and processed
Wharton	Submitted annual data, records updated and processed

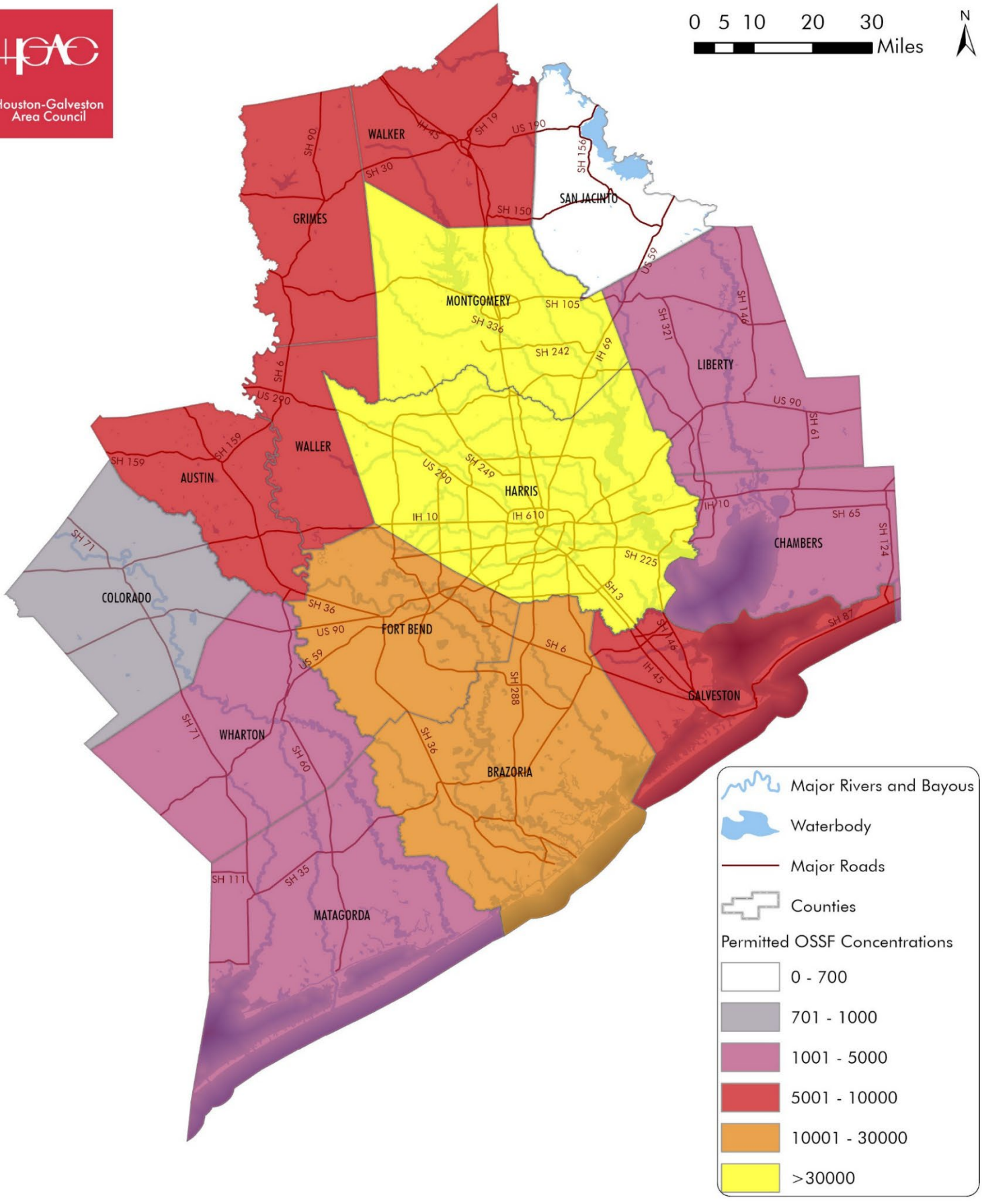
* These counties are outside H-GAC's 13-County Region but are within H-GAC's CRP area.

Locations and Concentrations of Permitted OSSFs in the Houston-Galveston Region

The locations and concentrations of permitted OSSFs in the Houston-Galveston region are shown in **Map 14** and **Map 15**. For the OSSF permits, existing permits are shown in green and new permits (those added in calendar year 2025) are shown in pink.



Map 14. Permitted OSSFs in the Houston-Galveston Region, 2025



Map 15. Concentration of Permitted OSSFs in the Houston-Galveston Region by County, 2025

UNPERMITTED OSSF UPDATE

The OSSF inventory data developed by H-GAC pertains specifically to the permitted OSSFs. For most Authorized Agents, systems began to be permitted after 1989. OSSFs installed prior to this date were not required to have a permit (depending on the county). These systems are "grandfathered" and, in most cases, are not actively tracked unless violation data exist for that site. While many of these systems are well-maintained, aging systems in general pose a greater threat of failure and contamination of groundwater and surface water sources. Many of these older systems may be of a type not suited for the soil type. These unpermitted systems represent an appreciable portion of the systems in service.

The OSSF data has already been used for a variety of watershed protection efforts and other local planning projects. With the projected population expansion and aging infrastructure, additional information about unpermitted system locations will be vital to utility planning and developing watershed-based plans to address water quality impairments and concerns throughout the region.

For the Unpermitted OSSF Update, H-GAC staff estimated the number and probable locations of unpermitted systems, which were typically installed prior to the requirement that OSSFs be permitted. In previous project years, this analysis was performed using polygons representing parcel and census block data. As of FY 2022, H-GAC began 9-1-1 addressing to estimate the projected locations of potentially unpermitted OSSFs on a county level. This method uses an automated script to interpolate the addresses of these unpermitted systems. Moving forward H-GAC will continue to use this method for the unpermitted OSSF analysis.

The Unpermitted OSSF Update was performed in compliance with the H-GAC WQMP Data Acquisition and Geospatial Data QAPP.

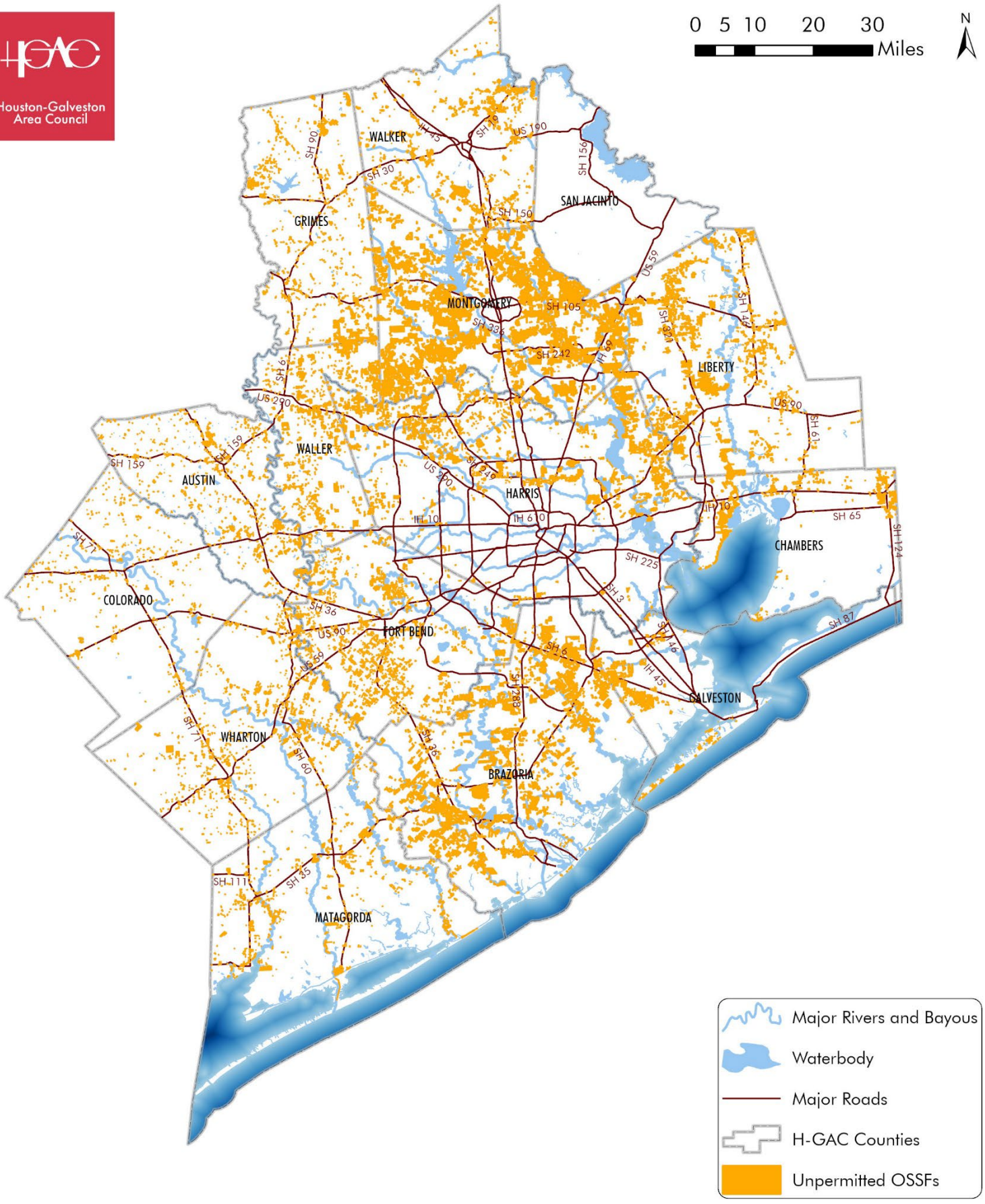
Results of Unpermitted OSSF Analysis Using 9- 1- 1 Addresses

Based on H-GAC's Unpermitted OSSF analysis using 9-1-1 address data, it is projected that there are 196,875 potentially unpermitted OSSFs within the region for calendar year 2025.

Table 28. Summary of Permitted and Unpermitted OSSFs, 2025

County or Authorized Agent	Permitted Systems 2025	Unpermitted Systems 2025	Total OSSFs 2025
Austin	6,202	3,014	9,216
Brazoria	17,358	23,872	41,230
Brookside Village	55	No Data (Estimated by County)	55
Chambers	2,052	6,448	8,500
Colorado	957	1,160	2,117
City of Manvel	334	No Data (Estimated by County)	334
City of Surfside Village	589	No Data (Estimated by County)	589
Fort Bend	15,207	10,504	25,711
Galveston	8,088	7,808	15,896
Grimes	5,718	16,949	22,667
Harris	35,954	35,016	70,970
Liberty	3,596	15,878	19,474
Matagorda	1,825	5,490	7,315
Montgomery	36,719	50,672	87,391
San Jacinto	None Submitted	None Submitted	None Submitted
San Jacinto River Authority	3,424	No Data (Estimated by County)	3,424
TCEQ Region 12	3,464	No Data (Estimated by County)	3,464
Walker	6,015	5,546	11,561
Waller	5,951	8,991	14,942
Wharton	2,082	5,527	7,609
TOTAL	**155,590**	**196,875**	**352,465**

For the most recent analysis of 2025 data, there were 155,590 permitted OSSFs and 196,875 potential unpermitted OSSFs (**Map 16**) for an estimated total of 352,465 OSSFs within the Houston-Galveston region (as shown in **Table 28**).



Map 16. Unpermitted OSSFs in the Houston-Galveston Region, 2025

AUTHORIZED AGENT COORDINATION

H-GAC staff work in coordination with Authorized Agents and their Designated Representatives to receive OSSF permit data submissions for inclusion into the regional OSSF database. For counties in the Coastal Zone (Brazoria, Chambers, Galveston, Harris, and Matagorda), H-GAC facilitates data gathering and sharing with Texas A&M AgriLife Extension, who is currently developing a Coastal Zone OSSF database for TCEQ.

Coordination with Authorized Agents and Designated Representatives has been successful. H-GAC received OSSF permit data from most counties and expected sources (i.e., Cities and River Authorities). H-GAC continues to establish and strengthen relationships with Authorized Agents and Designated Representatives through phone calls and offsite meetings such as the 16th Annual Harris County Onsite Wastewater Seminar held on 5/14/26 and Texas On-site Wastewater Association Annual Conference held on 3/8/26 – 3/10/26.

SEP COORDINATION AND OUTREACH

H-GAC is the Third-Party Administrator for a SEP through the TCEQ (Agreement No. 2012-15). H-GAC's Homeowner Wastewater Assistance Program funds the repair or replacement of malfunctioning or failing OSSFs for homeowners who meet certain income requirements. Funding from this project may also be used to provide extension of first-time sewer service, pump-out service, and water conservation equipment. Homeowners are not charged any portion of the cost of the work performed.

Funding for the SEP program is provided through voluntary contributions by respondents in a TCEQ enforcement action. These respondents negotiated an agreement to perform a TCEQ-approved SEP to offset a portion of the assessed administrative penalty. A new TCEQ Agreement is currently in review and pending Commissioner's approval. The new agreement will include an increase in maximum offset from 33% to 50% and allow SEPs to receive contributions regardless of media violation.

Homeowners under enforcement for violation of TCEQ rules set forth in 30 TAC § 285 are not eligible for assistance under the TCEQ SEP. However, additional funding from other sources may not have the same requirements. Some of these sources can be used to address OSSF issues throughout the region.

Coordination of H-GAC's Homeowner Wastewater Assistance Program (HWAP) occurs through the WQMP project. The WQMP contract does not fund any OSSF repair and replacement projects, as that funding comes from one or more outside sources such as SEP and other third party and private funding sources. However, the WQMP supports the SEP program as a component of the water quality planning process, particularly the outreach and education component of the SEP. Through the SEP, H-GAC can identify failing OSSFs, either through homeowner self-disclosure or through referrals from Authorized Agents or OSSF professionals. This is an important planning tool used by H-GAC in addressing

failing or malfunctioning OSSFs as a major contributor to bacterial impairments in the region. By identifying these systems and then targeting them for repair, replacement, or decommissioning through the SEP, H-GAC can actively contribute to the remediation of these systems.

H-GAC's efforts primarily target priority watersheds (such as those monitored by the CRP or subject to a WPP or TMDL) to identify areas with failing OSSFs and evaluate best management practices to address the issue. Efforts are coordinated with the appropriate H-GAC staff for each watershed project and the local permitting and enforcement agencies.

SEP activities supported by the WQMP include coordinating with elected government officials and enforcement agencies to promote the program and presenting at numerous meetings to inform homeowners and OSSF professionals about the program and the qualifications that applicants must meet to qualify.

As of 7/1/26, through HWAP, which includes TCEQ's SEP as well as additional third-party funding programs, H-GAC has funded the replacement of 37 failed OSSFs and the repair of 19 malfunctioning OSSFs. By the end of this fiscal year H-GAC will have replaced an additional 11 OSSFs and repaired one more system (**Table 29**). Note in **Map 17**, the replacements and repair are noted as complete for the end of the fiscal year. Over the last 12 months, H-GAC has replaced four systems and repaired two systems. H-GAC staff continues to review and update the homeowner waiting list with failing systems. The current waiting list has 48 homeowners pending funds. Staff continue to work diligently to validate these homeowners and address their needs, but funding to assist these homeowners is often a challenge.

Table 29. OSSF Replacements, Repairs, and Pumpouts by County (2019 – 2026)

County	Replacement	Repair	Pumpouts	Active	Waiting
Austin	1	-		-	-
Brazoria	7	9	24	-	13
Chambers	3	-	-	-	2
Colorado	-	-	-	-	-
Fort Bend	-	-	-	-	-
Galveston	3	-	-	-	2
Grimes	-	-	-	-	-
Harris	9	2	-	11	13
Liberty	1	4	-	-	-
Matagorda	3	1	-	-	2
Montgomery	3	2	-	-	6
San Jacinto	-	-	-	-	1
Walker	-	1	-	-	2
Waller	7	-	-	-	2
Wharton	-	-	-	-	-
TBD	-	-	-	-	5
TOTAL	**37**	**19**	**24**	**11**	**48**

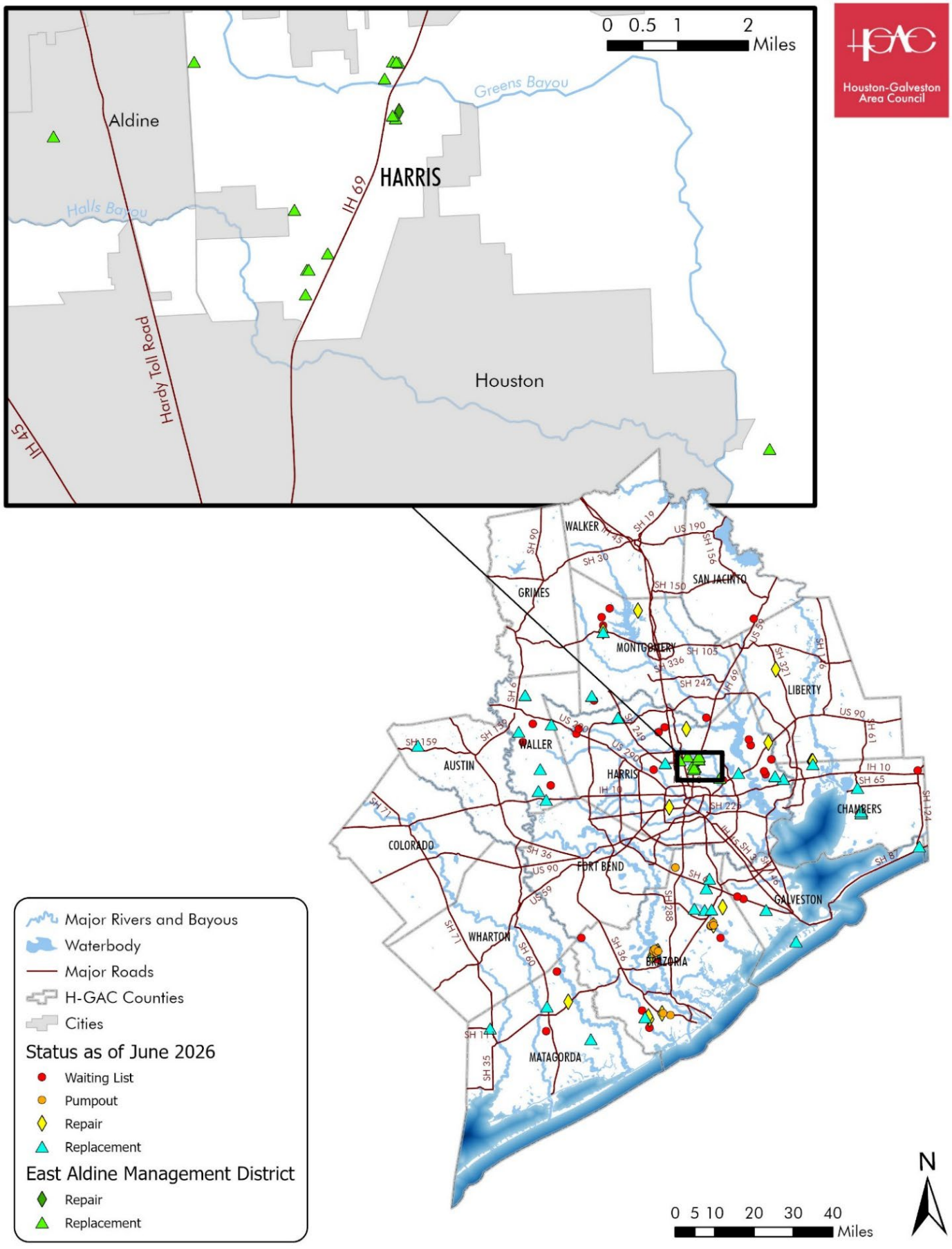
REPAIR AND REPLACEMENT OF FAILING OSSFS IN DISADVANTAGED COMMUNITIES

Occasionally, H-GAC can secure funding to supplement the SEP and the Homeowner Wastewater Assistance Program. In 2024, H-GAC was awarded a grant from the Galveston Bay Estuary Program through the Infrastructure Improvement and Jobs Act to address failing OSSFs in communities with economically disadvantaged residents. An analysis using H-GAC's Regional Equity Tool identified areas where prominent levels of OSSFs existed in census blocks with higher percentages of low-income residents. The areas in and around the East Aldine Management District were chosen as the priority community. Between 2025 and 2026, H-GAC coordinated with partners in the East Aldine Management District to connect with residents, host homeowner education workshops, and identify homeowners to receive OSSFs assistance. Three homeowner education workshops were held between October 2025 and January 2026 with 50 residents attending and applying for assistance. As of June 2026, 14 residents have qualified for assistance and are in the process of receiving repairs or replacements for their failing OSSFs.

TAMINA OSSF ABANDONMENT

In early 2026, H-GAC was presented with an opportunity to assist a Montgomery County community that would not only benefit watershed stakeholders at the community level but also make significant progress in protecting water resources. The City of Shenandoah is working to convert the neighboring community of Tamina from primarily OSSF to sanitary

sewer. However, the funding source for this work did not allow for the decommissioning of old OSSFs on these properties. H-GAC. in cooperation with the Nonpoint Source (NPS) team at TCEQ, adjusted the West Lake Houston Basin Implementation budget to redirect funds to aid in the decommissioning process. Work is ongoing, but it is estimated that approximately 20 homes will benefit from this project.



Map 17. OSSF Repair, Replacement, and Pumpout Projects as of FY 2026

OSSF OUTREACH AND EDUCATION

Homeowner Education Courses

Through H-GAC's OSSF Outreach and Education programs, staff conduct or facilitate educational training on basic OSSF maintenance and operation, and information on H-GAC's Homeowner Wastewater Assistance Program. These educational courses are offered to homeowners, real estate inspectors, and other interested stakeholders as requested.

Outreach conducted through the SEP is a vital component of numerous watershed-based projects. H-GAC uses this program as a vehicle by which homeowners, stakeholders and other interested parties can be educated about the proper operation and maintenance of OSSFs. A list of education and outreach opportunities H-GAC conducted over the past 12 months is listed in (**Table 30**).

Table 30. Homeowner Education and Outreach

Event	Outreach Topic	Location	Date
East Aldine Homeowner Wastewater Assistance Program	OSSF Homeowner Education Workshop	East Aldine Management District, Harris County	10/21/25
East Aldine Homeowner Wastewater Assistance Program	OSSF Homeowner Education Workshop	East Aldine Management District, Harris County	12/6/25
Friends of the River San Bernard Homeowner Wastewater Assistance Program	OSSF Homeowner Education Workshop	Friends of the River San Bernard, Matagorda County	12/13/25
East Aldine Homeowner Wastewater Assistance Program	OSSF Homeowner Education Workshop	East Aldine Management District, Harris County	1/10/26
West Lake Houston OSSF Outreach	OSSF Homeowner Outreach	Northwest Harris County • Conroe • The Woodlands • Cypress	7/29/26

During the project year, H-GAC staff have developed a 5-part homeowner education video in Spanish[10] and shared it on the H-GAC website[11] and on H-GAC's playlist on YouTube (**Figure 8**). An English language video was developed and released on YouTube and on the website last fiscal year.

[10] https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PL9IU4D6EoaV40TUJjV9T8w9u-k9OdGK0h
[11] https://www.h-gac.com/on-site-sewage-facilities



Figure 8. OSSF Homeowner Education – Spanish video series

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICE SPECIAL STUDY

Conversion of OSSF to Sanitary Sewer

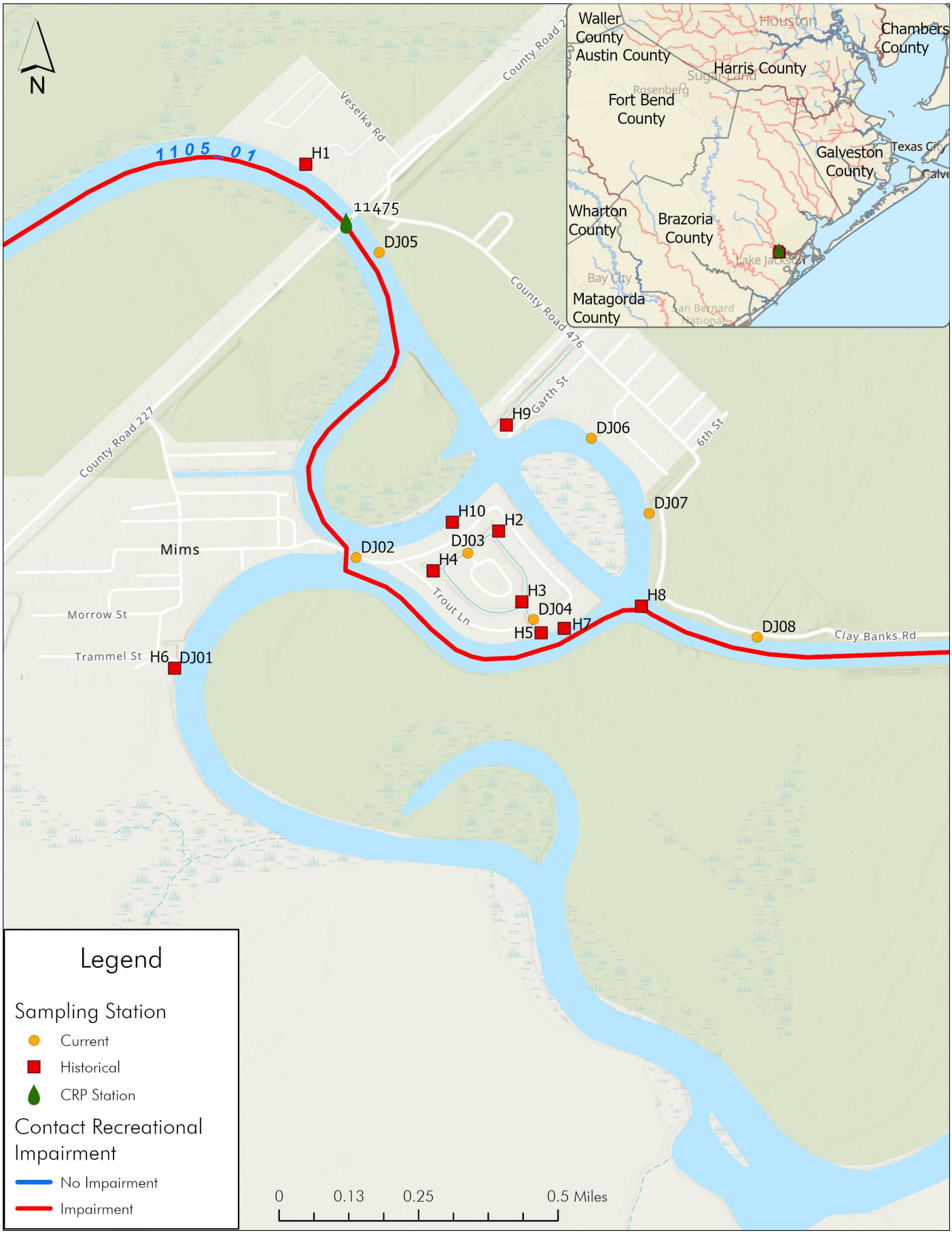
During this project year, H-GAC staff conducted a special study to assess fecal bacteria levels in two areas where OSSFs were converted to sanitary sewer, considered a best management practice reducing bacteria loads into water bodies. Past ambient water quality data collected in the communities of Demi-John Island in Brazoria County and East Aldine Management District in Harris County indicated presence of fecal bacteria contamination. Between 2006 and 2008 bacteria monitoring studies were conducted on Demi-John Island. H-GAC gathered this historical data at Brazoria County Environmental Health Department office from an achieved hard copy of a wastewater feasibility report published in November 2008, by Camp Dresser & McKee Inc.[12], and the Westfield Estates neighborhood in East Aldine[13] that suggested high fecal bacteria loads were likely resulting from malfunctioning or failing OSSFs. As a result, local stakeholders worked together with the homeowners to convert Demi-John Island's 319 homes from OSSF to sanitary sewer. The East Aldine Management District has also worked to convert

[12] Camp Dresser & McKee Inc., Demi John Wastewater Feasibility Report, 2008
[13] https://www.h-gac.com/getmedia/e6e67064-930b-4961-a427-6c88169f36af/westfield_estates_failing_septic_systems_initiative_report

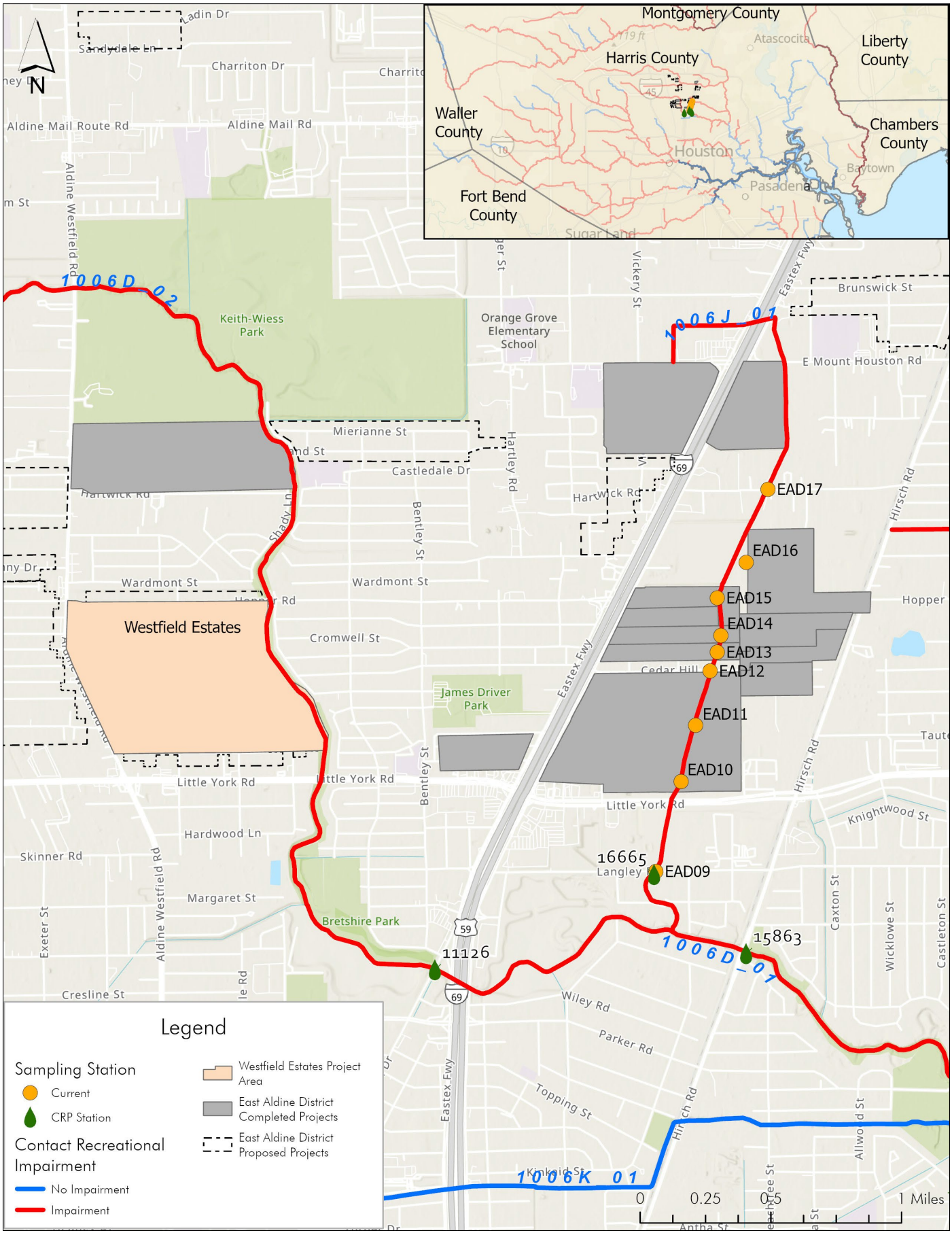
properties with OSSFs to sanitary sewer over the past two decades, with 1,257 homes converted to date.

Methods

Site reconnaissance occurred on 9/22/25, to confirm monitoring locations for the study after a desktop review. Eight sampling locations were selected on Bastrop Bayou Tidal (1105_01) in and around Demi-John Island. When possible, sites corresponded to monitoring sites from the initial 2008 study (**Map 18**). Nine sampling locations were selected on the Unnamed Tributary of Halls Bayou (1006J_01) in the East Aldine community. Although different than the initial Westfield Estates study, this AU (assessment unit) was selected because the entire lower portion of the community on both sides of the waterway had been converted to sanitary sewer, as of 2015. This AU also contains historic data from a CRP monitoring station 16665 (**Map 19**).



Map 18. Sampling locations on Bastrop Bayou Tidal (1105_01)



Map 19. Sample location on Unnamed Tributary of Halls Bayou (1006J_01)

Results

Three sampling events were conducted at all locations on 12/8/25, 2/3/26, and 4/14/26.

Bastrop Bayou Tidal (1105_01)

A total of 70 samples were collected during the 2008 study with results ranging from <10 MPN/100mL to 241,960 MPN/100mL (**Table 31**). Fifty-one percent of samples were greater than the TCEQ single grab standard for PCR1 (89 MPN/100mL). Analysis of all samples collected yielded a geomean of 131.68 MPN/100mL.

Table 31. Enterococci results from seven sampling events conducted in 2008 on Bastrop Bayou Tidal (1105_01)

Sample Date	Enterococci (MPN/100mL)									
	Site ID									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
7/7/2008	24.0	372.0	188.0	868.0	32.0	16.0	904.0	12.0	24.0	20.0
7/22/2008	16.0	28.0	12.0	36.0	124.0	24.0	2452.0	24.0	24.0	24.0
8/4/2008	4.0	140.0	44.0	44.0	36.0	124.0	<242,000	BRL	24.0	176.0
8/11/2008	20.0	32.0	60.0	112.0	196.0	1664.0	<242,000	24.0	188.0	1192.0
8/18/2008	488.0	96.0	396.0	356.0	780.0	3400.0	748.0	180.0	692.0	116.0
8/25/2008	16.0	28.0	32.0	100.0	88.0	108.0	<242,000	12.0	116.0	100.0
9/2/2008	48.0	312.0	124.0	604.0	68.0	1800.0	242,000.0	20.0	16.0	40.0

* BRL = below result limit

In 2025-2026, a total of 24 samples were collected on Bastrop Bayou Tidal with results ranging from less than 10 MNP/100mL to 602 MPN/100mL (**Table 32**). Thirteen percent of samples were greater than the TCEQ single grab standard for PCR1 (89 MPN/100mL). Analysis of all samples collected yielded a geomean of 27.24 MPN/100mL. Site DJ03, with the highest bacteria result of 602 and 241 MPN/100mL, was the central most sample location inside the residential community of Demi John Island and was sampled 10 days after significant rainfall in the area.

Table 32. Enterococcus results from three sampling events conducted in 2025-2026 on Bastrop Bayou Tidal (1105_01)

Sample Date	Enterococcus (MPN/100mL)							
	Site ID							
	DJ01	DJ02	DJ03	DJ04	DJ05	DJ06	DJ07	DJ08
12/8/2025	41.0	10.0	10.0	41.0	<10.0	10.0	20.0	<10.0
2/3/2026	31.0	30.0	602.0	110.0	74.0	63.0	74.0	20.0
4/14/2026	10.0	<10.0	241.0	20.0	20.0	52.0	10.0	31.0

Unnamed Tributary of Halls Bayou (1006J_01)

Between 12/8/25 and 4/14/26 a total of 27 samples were collected on Unnamed Tributary of Halls Bayou with results ranging from 52 MPN/100mL to greater than 24,200 MPN/100mL (Table 33). Forty-eight percent of samples were greater than the TCEQ single grab criterion for freshwater PCR1 (399 MPN/100mL). Analysis of all samples collected yielded a geomean of 444.79 MPN/100mL. The highest value of greater than 24,200 MPN/100 mL was located at the most downstream location on the tributary (EAD09) where field staff noted a potential unhoused encampment in the woods adjacent to the site. Sites EAD 13-16 are located about 0.5 kilometers from one another between Rosemary Lane and Van Zandt Street.

Table 33. *E. coli* (MPN/100mL) results from three sampling events conducted in 2025-2026 on Unnamed Tributary of Halls Bayou (1006J_01)

Sample Date	*E. Coli* (MPN/100mL)								
	Site ID								
	EAD09	EAD10	EAD11	EAD12	EAD13	EAD14	EAD15	EAD16	EAD17
12/8/2025	1,330.0	480.0	631.0	860.0	1,270.0	2,280.0	441.0	52.0	420.0
2/3/2026	>24,200.0	63.0	173.0	86.0	132.0	189.0	323.0	213.0	364.0
4/14/2026	368.0	199.0	383.0	379.0	404.0	536.0	1,530.0	1,140.0	364.0

CRP Site 16665 is located at Langley Road on 1006J_01 and corresponds with sample location EAD09. Conversion projects occurred on this AU between 2006-2015. Before conversion, from 2000-2005, the geomean was 2,269.98 MPN/100mL and after conversion from 2016-2025 was 552.30 MPN/100mL.

Overall, this sampling demonstrates that decreases in ambient bacteria levels can be achieved following conversions from OSSFs to sanitary sewer. For Demi John, a factor that may have assisted in the decrease in ambient bacteria is all the OSSFs within the project area were replaced in a short period of time. This allowed for more conclusive before and after analysis at Demi John project area. On the other hand, East Aldine covers a large geographic area. Some sections in East Aldine that have had their OSSFs replaced are immediately adjacent to sections that still have failing systems. In addition, within the East Aldine area there remains on-going sources of bacteria from anthropogenic sources such as unsheltered encampments, domestic pets, and livestock. Continued education in these

areas will be beneficial at minimizing these sources. Long-term monitoring is critical in these watersheds to identify impairments and demonstrate the success of the implementation of best management practices.

OSSF MAPPING TOOL EXPANSION FEASIBILITY STUDY

The purpose of this task is to determine the feasibility and interest of using H-GAC's current OSSF Mapping Tool to host OSSF data from additional interested partners. Under previous contracts H-GAC began working with North Central Texas Council of Governments (NCTCOG) to provide a repository for OSSF permit data for use in watershed-based planning activities by the partner. Although the current contracts do not include partners such as NCTCOG in the scope of work, H-GAC continues to collaborate with NCTCOG on OSSF data sharing and spatial data under an approved QAPP.

COLLABORATIVE PLANNING ACTIVITIES

H-GAC is coordinating and facilitating planning activities with NCTCOG and exploring opportunities with future potential collaborators to determine the feasibility of incorporating their OSSF permit data into H-GAC's OSSF Mapping Tool. This task includes planning meetings and presentations (virtual, hybrid, or in-person) with collaborators to facilitate discussion of technical issues, data quality objectives, contractual and budgetary considerations, and other pertinent issues for developing an expanded OSSF Mapping Tool in future project years. Planning and coordination meetings continue to be held with NCTCOG and other potential partners. NCTCOG submitted a "test" dataset from Denton County to H-GAC on 10/14/2024. H-GAC reviewed and processed this dataset to further align for hosting on the mapping tool. Internally, H-GAC collaborated with our Data Analytics and Research department to determine the best approach to host this additional layer. On 11/05/2024, the dataset was added to H-GAC's Spatial Database Engine and added to the OSSF Mapping Tool. Between October to December 2025, NCTCOG transferred 33 datasets from various counties within their jurisdiction. To date, H-GAC has reviewed and processed 29 datasets. While a few remaining datasets were sent back with questions and comments, H-GAC intends to host these datasets on the OSSF Mapping Tool when all are completed.

SUMMARY

The FY 2026 WQMP Update Report summarizes the activities conducted under TCEQ Contracts 582-25-00048and 582-26-00051. For this year's project, H-GAC acquired and analyzed WWTF infrastructure data for the Houston-Galveston area region. Both the permitted wastewater discharger GIS layer, and the SAB GIS layer were updated as part of this work, expanding the data repository that H-GAC maintains. These data are used throughout multiple H-GAC programs, such as the CRP, as well as in the development of watershed-based plans, such as WPPs and TMDLs.

A primary component of the WQMP Update involves the acquisition and analysis of self-reported DMR data. These data are important for evaluating potential sources of bacteria in area water bodies. Analysis of WWTF effluent monitoring data provides a means by which decision makers and water resource managers can evaluate the role wastewater infrastructure plays in regional water quality issues. The analysis provided in this report shows WWTFs are typically operating within compliance of their effluent discharge permit limits for bacteria. However, considering the volume of discharge and the potential for high bacteria loading in the case of a system malfunction, it is prudent to continue to monitor the DMR data closely. The DMR data acquired through this project are important for other watershed-based projects within the region, most notably the BIG TMDL project. Through addressing issues such as WWTF discharge permit limits, the BIG has been successful in reducing bacteria loading in the region's water bodies.

As part of the WQMP Update, H-GAC also analyzed self-reported SSO data for the region. SSO data are of great interest due to the potential for acute loading of extremely elevated levels of human fecal bacteria. H-GAC analyzed the frequency, volume, and root causes of SSOs. In 2025, the number of permittees submitting DMRs increased slightly, but the percentage of permittees reporting SSOs decreased slightly compared to 2024 reporting. The total number of SSOs in 2025 shows a 19 percent decrease over 2024, but the total volume of reported SSOs in 2025 significantly decreased year to year over 2024. Often SSO datasets are problematic due to the subjective manner of reporting, which makes it difficult to develop any trends. Developing specific trends would require a long-term analysis of the data. Moving forward, with the right visual tools for the data sets, perhaps that kind of analysis can be achieved.

H-GAC continues to develop and foster relationships with interested parties in the region's watersheds and coordinate regional water quality activities. H-GAC has been a leader in TMDL and WPP efforts, and the coordination activities of the WQMP Update mesh well with the overall approach of outreach, targeted studies, and implementation activities. By having multiple water quality projects concurrently within the same organization, H-GAC can achieve vertical integration between base data sources, internal analysis, watershed planning efforts, and external coordination.

The OSSF Database development that started in previous projects continued during this year and will be an ongoing effort that will be continually updated. This project deliverable remains useful in H-GAC's various watershed planning efforts. H-GAC acquires OSSF permit data from Authorized Agents throughout the region and consolidates the data into a regional database. In 2025, Authorized Agents submitted just over 5,000 new permits to be included in the regional database. An estimation of unpermitted OSSFs is also performed through this project. As of 2025, H-GAC's regional database contained over 340,500 permitted and unpermitted OSSFs. Using conservative estimates, if roughly 14% of these OSSFs are failing or in need of repair, that represents almost 48,000 OSSFs that may be adversely affecting the environment. The number, location, and density of these OSSFs are important considerations in the development of watershed-based plans. This information is also useful in targeting OSSF homeowner education and outreach programs or OSSF repair and replacement initiatives.

H-GAC is the Third-Party Administrator for the SEP to repair or replace malfunctioning or failed OSSFs for qualifying homeowners within the region. Through this SEP, H-GAC addresses failing systems within the region. Although the WQMP contract does not fund any OSSF repair or replacement, many of the coordination, outreach, and education activities are conducted through this Project.

The accumulated data sets, the GIS analyses, and other deliverables generated through this Project have been submitted electronically to TCEQ. Where allowable and appropriate, data from this Project will be used to support other related efforts.

This WQMP Update Report, once accepted by the H-GAC Board of Directors and certified by TCEQ, will be incorporated into the State's WQMP.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

The following resources are provided for additional information on topics discussed in this report:

HOUSTON- GALVESTON AREA COUNCIL

H-GAC Main Page
https://www.h-gac.com/Home

Water Quality Management Planning
https://www.h-gac.com/water-quality-management-planning

OSSFs
https://www.h-gac.com/on-site-sewage-facilities

OSSF Information System
https://datalab.h-gac.com/ossf

Clean Rivers Program (CRP)
https://www.h-gac.com/clean-rivers-program

CRP 2025 Basin Highlights Report
https://www.h-gac.com/getmedia/1340e01e-a767-4a06-9c63-8c5fee3efe35/2025-Basin-Highlights-Report

Water Resources Information Map (WRIM)
https://h-gac.com/go/wrim

NRAC
https://www.h-gac.com/board-of-directors/advisory-committees/natural-resources-advisory-committee

Clean Waters Initiative Workshops
https://www.h-gac.com/clean-water-initiative-workshops

BIG Project TMDL
https://www.h-gac.com/bacteria-implementation-group

Coastal Communities Tools & Resources
https://www.coastalcommunitiestx.com/get-tools.html

TEXAS WATER DEVELOPMENT BOARD

CWSRF Loan Program
http://www.twdb.texas.gov/financial/programs/CWSRF/index.asp

TEXAS COMMISSION ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

TCEQ GIS Data
https://gis-tceq.opendata.arcgis.com/

Texas Surface Water Quality Standards
https://www.tceq.texas.gov/waterquality/standards

Texas Integrated Report of Surface Water Quality Clean Water Act Sections 305(b) and 303(d)
https://www.tceq.texas.gov/waterquality/assessment

Texas Clean Rivers Program
https://www.tceq.texas.gov/waterquality/clean-rivers/index.html

State WQMP
https://www.tceq.texas.gov/permitting/wqmp

TMDL Program
https://www.tceq.texas.gov/waterquality/tmdl/index.html

Nonpoint Source Program
https://www.tceq.texas.gov/waterquality/nonpoint-source/index

Wastewater and Stormwater Permitting
https://www.tceq.texas.gov/permitting/wastewater

SEP
https://www.tceq.texas.gov/compliance/enforcement/sep

OSSF Rules and Regulations
https://www.tceq.texas.gov/permitting/ossf/ossfregulators.html

GBEP
https://gbep.texas.gov/

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

ECHO
https://echo.epa.gov/

ECHO Facility Search - Enforcement and Compliance Data
https://echo.epa.gov/facilities/facility-search?mediaSelected=cwa

ECHO ICIS-NPDES Permit Limit and Discharge Monitoring Datasets
https://echo.epa.gov/tools/data-downloads/icis-npdes- dmr-and-limit-data-set

ECHO Water Pollution Search
https://echo.epa.gov/trends/loading-tool/water-pollution-search

Municipal Wastewater
https://www.epa.gov/npdes/municipal-wastewater

Septic Systems (Onsite/Decentralized Systems)
https://www.epa.gov/septic

Septic Systems Outreach Toolkit
https://www.epa.gov/septic/septic-systems-outreach-toolkit

REGIONAL TMDL PROJECTS

BIG Project TMDL
https://www.h-gac.com/bacteria-implementation-group

Upper Oyster Creek TMDL
https://www.h-gac.com/watershed-based-plans/upper-oyster-creek-tmdl-and-implementation-plan

San Jacinto – Brazos Coastal Basin (Basin 11) TMDL
https://www.h-gac.com/watershed-based-plans/san-jacinto-brazos-coastal-basin-tmdl-and-implementation-plan

Brazos – Colorado Coastal Basin (Basin 13) TMDL
https://www.h-gac.com/watershed-based-plans/brazos-colorado-coastal-basin-tmdl-and-implementation-plan

Cotton Bayou TMDL
https://www.h-gac.com/watershed-based-plans/cotton-bayou-tmdl

Big Creek TMDL
https://www.h-gac.com/watershed-based-plans/big-creek-tmdl

Dickinson Bayou TMDL
https://agrilife.org/dickinsonbayou/watershed-information/

Upper Texas Gulf Coast Oyster Waters TMDL
https://www.tceq.texas.gov/waterquality/tmdl/74-uppercoastoyster.html

Houston Ship Channel TMDL
https://www.h-gac.com/watershed-based-plans/houston-ship-channel-and-galveston-bay-tmdl-and-implementation-plan

REGIONAL WPP PROJECTS

Bastrop Bayou WPP
http://www.houstontx.gov/planhouston/sites/default/files/plans/bb_watershed_protection_plan.pdf

Brays & Sims Bayou WPP
https://www.h-gac.com/watershed-based-plans/brays-sims-bayou

Cedar Bayou WPP
https://www.h-gac.com/getmedia/b3ea3b36-a3c5-4ddf-bab9-e0ccdba6657b/WPP-Cedar-Bayou

Clear Creek WPP
https://www.h-gac.com/watershed-based-plans/clear-creek

Cypress Creek WPP
https://www.h-gac.com/watershed-based-plans/cypress-creek

Dickinson Bayou WPP
https://agrilife.org/dickinsonbayou/watershed-information/

Double Bayou WPP
https://www.doublebayou.org/

East Fork San Jacinto River WPP
https://eastforkpartnership.weebly.com/

Greens Bayou WPP
https://greensbayoupartnership.weebly.com/

Highland and Marchand Bayous WPP
https://agrilife.org/highlandbayou/files/2021/05/Highland-Bayou-Coastal-Basin-5.12.2021-FINAL.pdf

Lake Conroe WPP
http://www.sjra.net/wp-content/uploads/2014/12/Lake-Conroe-Watershed-Protection-Plan.pdf

Mill Creek WPP
https://millcreek.tamu.edu/watershed-protection-plan/

San Bernard River WPP
https://www.h-gac.com/watershed-based-plans/san-bernard-river-watershed-protection-plan

Spring Creek WPP
https://www.h-gac.com/watershed-based-plans/spring-creek

West Fork San Jacinto River and Lake Creek WPP
https://www.h-gac.com/watershed-based-plans/west-fork-san-jacinto-river-lake-creek

West Lake Houston Basin Implementation Project
https://www.h-gac.com/watershed-based-plans/west-lake-houston-implementation

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: WASTEWATER DATA UPDATE AND COORDINATION DATA DELIVERABLES

The following Contract Deliverables were submitted electronically with this report:

GIS LAYERS

- Wastewater Outfalls GIS Layer
- SAB GIS Layer

MAPS

- SAB_2025_Outfalls_Map
- DMR_frequency_2021-2025
- DMR_frequency_2025
- DMR_wtshd_density_2021-2025
- DMR_wtshd_density_2025
- SSO_discharge_volume_2021-2025
- SSO_ discharge_volume _2025
- SSO_wtshd_density _2021-2025
- SSO_wtshd_density _2025

DATA ANALYSIS

- Region 12 DMR Analysis SAS Output File

APPENDIX B: OSSF DATABASE UPDATE DATA DELIVERABLES

The following Contract Deliverables were submitted electronically with this report:

GIS LAYERS

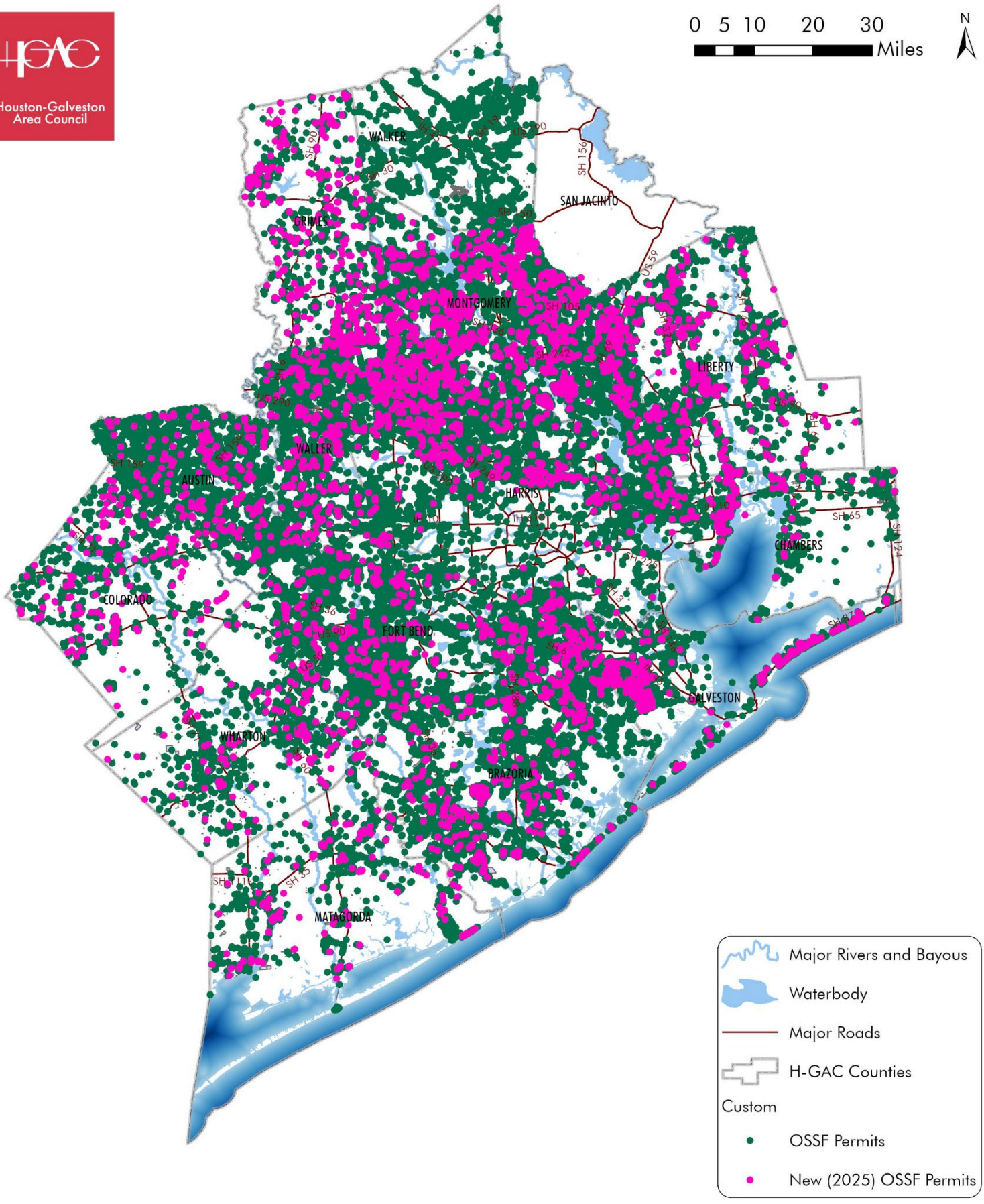
- Permitted OSSF Database
- Unpermitted OSSF Analysis

MAPS

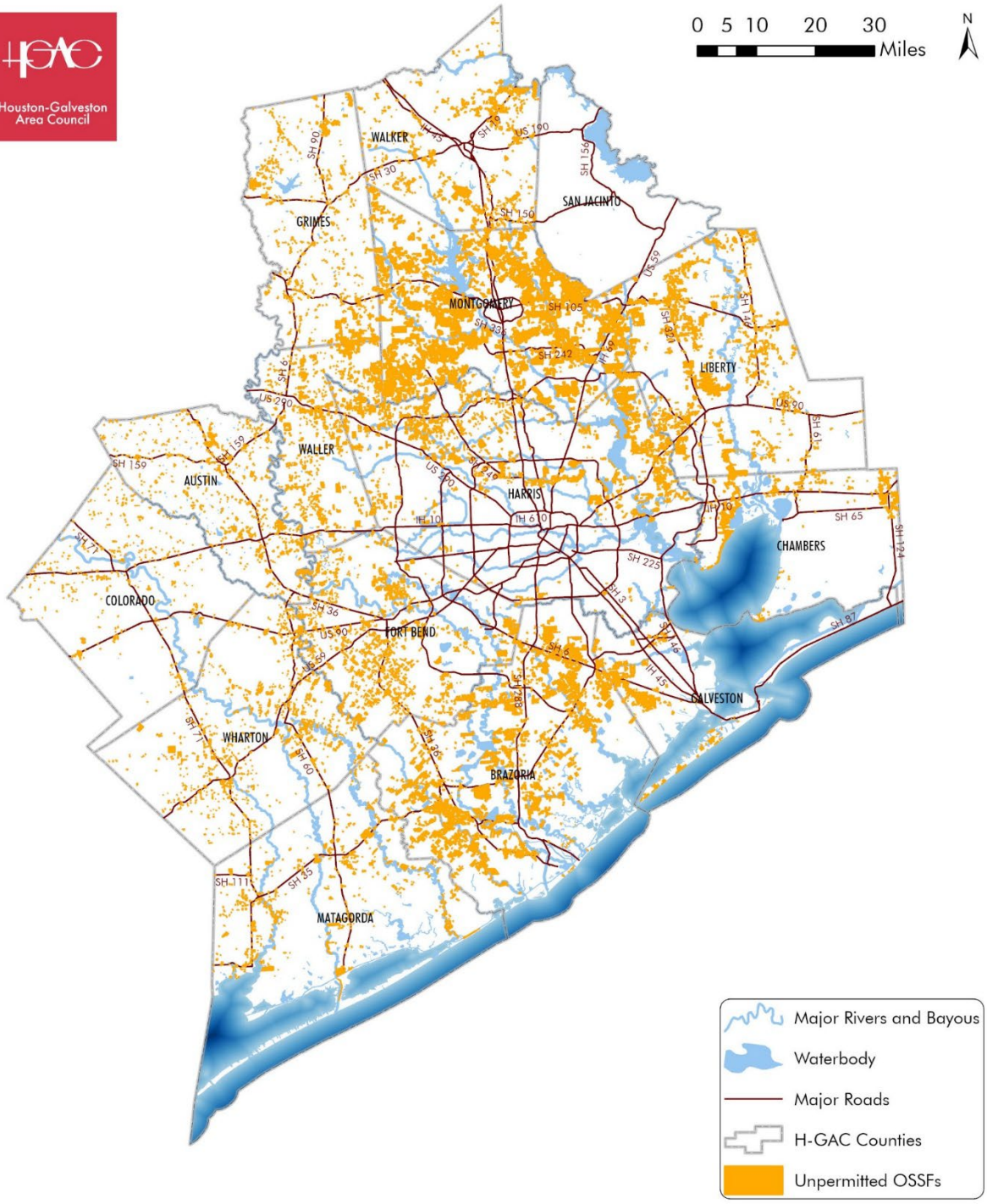
- 2025_Permitted_OSSFs
- 2025_Permitted_OSSF_Concentrations
- 2025_Unpermitted_OSSFs
- SEP and East Aldine_18Jun26

APPENDIX C: MAPS OF PERMITTED AND UNPERMITTED OSSFS

MAP C-01A. Regional Permitted OSSFs, 2025
MAP C-01B. Regional Potential Unpermitted OSSFs, 2025



Map C-01A. Regional Permitted OSSFs, 2025



Map C-01B. Regional Potential Unpermitted OSSFs, 2025

APPENDIX D: WQMP UPDATE TIMELINE

The *WQMP Update Report* summarizes all contract activities and findings relevant to the water quality goals of the Houston-Galveston region. A draft of this Update Report was made available for public comment in accordance with Texas Water Code (TWC) Section 26.037 to allow interested parties the opportunity to comment and provide input into the WQMP Update. The report has also been submitted to H-GAC's NRAC for review and comment.

Comments received will be addressed in the Final WQMP Update Report. A table documenting comments received and H-GAC's written response to those comments will be incorporated into the Final WQMP Report as an Appendix (see Appendix F). The Final WQMP Update Report will be submitted to H-GAC's Board of Directors for acceptance. Once accepted by the Board, the Update will be certified by TCEQ for inclusion in the State's WQMP.

The timeline presented in **Table E-1** was established to meet the requirements of TWC Section 26.037 related to the public comment period for the report.

Table E-1. WQMP Report Review, Acceptance, and Submittal Timeline

Task	Due Date
WQMP Update Draft Report and Project Data Deliverables due to TCEQ	7/1/2026
Thirty-Day Public Comment Period Opens	7/1/2026
Send Draft WQMP Update Report electronically to NRAC members for review	7/1/2026
Upload Draft WQMP Update Report to H-GAC's website	7/1/2026
Public Comment Period closes	7/31/2026
Revise Draft WQMP Update Report to address public comments	7/1/26 – 7/31/26
Present Final WQMP Update Report to NRAC for recommendation to Board of Directors	8/6/2026
H-GAC Board of Directors Meeting	8/18/2026
Upload Final WQMP Report to H-GAC's website	8/31/2026
Submit Final WQMP Update Report and documentation of public comment period to TCEQ	8/31/2026

APPENDIX E: WQMP UPDATE FINAL REPORT DOCUMENTATION

The following contract deliverables are submitted electronically with the digital version of this report:

- Documentation of Public Participation
- Comments received on the FY 2026 WQMP Update Report
- Response to comments on the FY 2026 WQMP Update Report

Documentation of Participation in the WQMP Update

- To ensure the public has an opportunity to participate in the WQMP Update and provide comments on the report, a 30-day public comment period opened on 7/1/26.
- The Draft WQMP Update Report was sent electronically to members of the NRAC for review and comment on 7/1/26.
- The Draft WQMP Update Report document was posted on H-GAC's website for public review and comment on 7/1/26.
- The Public Comment period closed on 7/31/26.
- The Draft WQMP Update Report was updated to address public comments and comments from the NRAC.
- The Final WQMP Update Report, incorporating comments submitted by the public and NRAC, was presented to the NRAC on 8/6/26 as part of a public meeting.
- The Final WQMP Update Report was submitted to the H-GAC Board of Directors for acceptance on 8/18/26.
- The Final WQMP Update Report was submitted to TCEQ for certification on 8/31/26.

APPENDIX F: PUBLIC COMMENT

Public Comments on WQMP Update

From	Page #	Comment	Response