



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

REGION 7
901 NORTH 5TH STREET
KANSAS CITY, KANSAS 66101

JAN 05 2012

Mr. William Ehm
Environmental Services
Iowa Department of Natural Resources
Henry Wallace State Office Building
502 East 9th Street
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Dear Mr. Ehm:

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has completed its review of revisions to Iowa's Water Quality Standards under Iowa's Code of State Regulations (567 Iowa Administrative Code, Chapter 61). The Iowa Department of Natural Resources sent revisions to Iowa's WQS to the EPA for review and approval, as required under federal regulations at 40 CFR §131.20, by letter dated January 31, 2011. The new or revised WQS were approved by the Iowa Environmental Protection Commission on October 19, 2010; published in the Code of State Regulations on November 17, 2010, and formally received by the EPA with the Attorney General certification on February 3, 2011. This WQS package includes a Surface Water Classification document (a rule-referenced document) that IDNR revised to be consistent with the EPC's decision. Today, the EPA is acting on the waters contained in that revised SWC document, dated December 22, 2010.

Under Section 303(c) of the Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. § 1313(c), states are to review their WQS at least every three years and submit any revised or new WQS to EPA for review and approval. Federal regulations at 40 CFR §§ 131.20, 131.21 and 131.22 implement these requirements. As part of the review process, IDNR held six public hearings on the proposed rules between April 1 and April 9, 2010, to receive public input and comment on the proposed WQS revisions. The IDNR also solicited public comment during the Use Attainability Analyses assessment process. Based on our review, Iowa's public participation process is consistent with and satisfies the procedural requirements of 40 CFR § 131.20.

TODAY'S DECISION

As Director of the Water, Wetlands and Pesticides Division, I am charged with the responsibility of reviewing and approving or disapproving new or revised state WQS under Section 303(c) of the CWA. With this letter, the EPA is approving and/or disapproving the new or revised WQS submitted by the DNR and will reserve action on 13 water body segments that have not been designated with a recreational use or an aquatic life use, some which may have been affected by drought conditions, and 41 water body segments affected by drought conditions. Today's action will affect 518 use designations. EPA is not taking action on certain provisions included in the IDNR's submission that are not new or revised WQS. The provisions addressed in today's decision are listed below. The enclosure to this letter provides a more detailed description of the EPA's rationale for approving or disapproving the new or revised WQS and for not taking action on provisions that are not new or revised WQS.



SECTION I – ITEMS THE EPA IS APPROVING

- A. Revisions to the December 22, 2010, Iowa Surface Water Classification Document to designate Class A2 secondary contact recreational uses for 252 water bodies (Table 1).
- B. Resegmentation on certain water bodies and use designations for 114 segments (Table 2).
- C. A subset or revisions to the SWC to designate Class A3 children’s recreational uses for 64 water bodies (Table 9).
- D. Revision of aquatic life uses with the exceptions noted in the tables (captured in Tables 1-6 and 9).

SECTION II – ITEMS THE EPA IS DISAPPROVING

- A. Designated use changes for water bodies in which data did not support removing a primary contact recreational use (Tables 3 and 5).
- B. Designated use changes for water bodies in which public comments indicate that a higher recreational use is an attainable use (Table 4).
- C. Designated use changes for water bodies in which no assessment was performed within the stream segment (Table 5).
- D. Designated use changes for water bodies that rely on data collected outside the recreational season (Table 5).
- E. Designated use changes for water bodies in which the data contained errors (Table 5).
- F. Designated use changes for water bodies in which the aquatic life use changes are not supported by data (Tables 5 and 6).

SECTION III – ITEMS THAT REQUIRE NO ACTION BY THE EPA

- A. Legal descriptions in the SWC Document containing errors needing corrections (Table 6).
- B. Revisions to the SWC Document that do not constitute new or revised WQS (Table 8).

SECTION IV – ITEMS ON WHICH EPA IS RESERVING ACTION

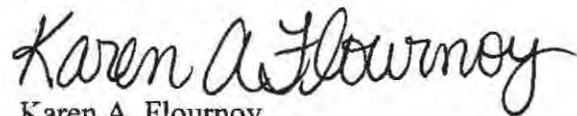
- A. Waters that have not been designated with a recreational use (Table 7).
- B. Recommendations to remove a primary contact recreational use rely on data collected during possible drought conditions (Table 5).

The EPA initiated consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service under Section 7(a)(2) of the Endangered Species Act in September 2006. Section 7(a)(2) requires that federal agencies, in consultation with the Services, ensure that their actions are not likely to jeopardize the existence of federally-listed species or result in the adverse modification of designated critical habitat of such species. As of today, this consultation has not been completed. By approving the standards, “subject to the results of consultation under Section 7(a)(2) of the Endangered Species Act,” the EPA retains the discretion to revise its approval decisions if the consultation identifies deficiencies in the WQS.

We look forward to continuing to work with IDNR to update its water quality standards through the triennial review process. If you have any questions regarding this matter, please contact John DeLashmit, Chief, Water Quality Management Branch, at (913) 551-7821 or delashmit.john@epa.gov.

The staff contact regarding this letter and enclosure is John Reyna, and he may be reached at (913) 551-7021.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Karen A. Flourney". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Karen A. Flourney
Director
Water, Wetlands and Pesticides Division

Enclosures

cc: Ms. Lori McDaniel, IDNR

ENCLOSURE

THE EPA REGION 7 ACTION ON THE IOWA 2010 WATER QUALITY STANDARDS REVISIONS

Under Section 303(c) of the Clean Water Act, the Administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency is charged with reviewing and approving or disapproving state-adopted water quality standards. This authority has been delegated to the ten EPA Regional Administrators and, in EPA Region 7, further delegated to the Director of the Water, Wetlands and Pesticides Division. To determine if new or revised state WQS are consistent with the CWA and its implementing regulations, pursuant to the EPA Code of Federal Regulations at 40 CFR §§ 131.5 and 131.6, the EPA must review the WQS and determine:

- 1) Whether the state has adopted water uses which are consistent with the requirements of the CWA;
- 2) Whether the state has adopted criteria that protect the designated water uses;
- 3) Whether the state has followed its legal procedures for revising or adopting standards;
- 4) Whether the state standards which do not include the uses specified in Section 101(a)(2) of the CWA are based upon appropriate technical and scientific data and analyses, and
- 5) Whether the state submission meets the minimum requirements for water quality standards submissions to the EPA (See 40 CFR § 131.6).

The Iowa Department of Natural Resources has authority to develop surface WQS that apply to “Waters of the State,” which had been defined in Iowa state regulations to mean:

Any stream, lake, pond, marsh, watercourse, waterway, well, spring, reservoir, aquifer, irrigation system, drainage system, and any other body or accumulation of water, surface or underground, natural or artificial, public or private, which are contained within, flow through or border upon the State or any portion thereof. 455B.171.

Background – Relevant Regulatory Text from the Federal Water Quality Standards Regulation at 40 CFR § 131.10 related to Designated Uses and Use Attainability Analyses

The EPA’s regulation at 40 CFR § 131.10 describes the regulatory requirements related to designated uses. Consistent with CWA Sections 101(a)(2) and 303(c)(2)(A), 40 CFR § 131.10 provides the following requirements:

- (a) Each state must specify appropriate water uses to be achieved and protected. The classification of the waters of the state must take into consideration the use and value of water for public water supplies, protection and propagation of fish, shellfish, and wildlife, recreation in and on the water, agricultural, industrial, and other purposes including navigation. In no case shall a state adopt waste transport or waste assimilation as a designated use for any waters of the United States.
- (b) In designating uses of a water body and the appropriate criteria for those uses, the state shall take into consideration the water quality standards of downstream waters and shall ensure that its water quality standards provide for the attainment and maintenance of the water quality standards of downstream waters.

(c) States may adopt sub-categories of a use and set the appropriate criteria to reflect varying needs of such sub-categories of uses, for instance, to differentiate between cold water and warm water fisheries.

(d) At a minimum, uses are deemed attainable if they can be achieved by the imposition of effluent limitations required under Sections 301(b) and 306 of the CWA and cost-effective and reasonable best management practices for nonpoint source control.

(e) Prior to adding or removing any use, or establishing sub-categories of a use, the state shall provide notice and an opportunity for a public hearing under § 131.20(b) of this regulation.

(f) States may adopt seasonal uses as an alternative to reclassifying a water body or segment thereof to uses requiring less stringent water quality criteria. If seasonal uses are adopted, water quality criteria should be adjusted to reflect the seasonal uses, however, such criteria shall not preclude the attainment and maintenance of a more protective use in another season.

(g) States may remove a designated use which is not an existing use, as defined in § 131.3, or establish subcategories of a use if the state can demonstrate that attaining the designated use is not feasible because:

- (1) Naturally occurring pollutant concentrations prevent the attainment of the use; or
- (2) Natural, ephemeral, intermittent or low flow conditions or water levels prevent the attainment of the use, unless these conditions may be compensated for by the discharge of sufficient volume of effluent discharges without violating state water conservation requirements to enable uses to be met; or
- (3) Human caused conditions or sources of pollution prevent the attainment of the use and cannot be remedied or would cause more environmental damage to correct than to leave in place; or
- (4) Dams, diversions, or other types of hydrologic modifications preclude the attainment of the use, and it is not feasible to restore the water body to its original condition or to operate such modification in a way that would result in the attainment of the use; or
- (5) Physical conditions related to natural features of the water body, such as the lack of a proper substrate, cover, flow, depth, pools, riffles, and the like, unrelated to water quality, preclude attainment of aquatic life protection uses; or
- (6) Controls more stringent than those required by Sections 301(b) and 306 of the CWA would result in substantial and widespread economic and social impact.

(h) States may not remove designated uses if:

- (1) They are existing uses, as defined in § 131.3, unless a use requiring more stringent criteria is added; or
- (2) Such uses will be attained by implementing effluent limits required under Sections 301(b) and 306 of the CWA and by implementing cost-effective and reasonable best management practices for nonpoint source control.

(i) Where existing water quality standards specify designated uses less than those which are presently being attained, the state shall revise its standards to reflect the uses actually being attained.

- (j) A state must conduct a use attainability analysis as described in § 131.3(g) whenever:
- (1) The state designates or has designated uses that do not include the uses specified in Section 101(a)(2) of the CWA; or
 - (2) The state wishes to remove a designated use that is specified in Section 101(a)(2) of the CWA or to adopt subcategories of uses specified in Section 101(a)(2) of the CWA which require less stringent criteria.
- (k) A state is not required to conduct a use attainability analysis under this regulation whenever designating uses which include those specified in Section 101(a)(2) of the CWA.

The EPA's regulatory definition of a UAA is found in 40 CFR § 131.3(g): "Use attainability analysis is a structured, scientific assessment of the factors affecting attainment of a designated use, which may include chemical, physical, biological, and economic factors as described in § 131.10(g)." The purpose of a UAA is to determine the highest attainable use for a water body and provide the supporting documentation when a state or tribe refines its designated uses. The EPA requires that a UAA provide sufficient information to support a technical and legally defensible determination that a "fishable/swimmable" use is not attainable and to support the designation of any use that does not include the "fishable/swimmable" use (40 CFR § 131.6(f)). In other words, there must be an adequate scientific and technical rationale in the administrative record to support the resulting use change. The UAAs must have sufficient data and information to demonstrate that attaining the fishable and/or swimmable use is not feasible (using one or more of the 40 CFR § 131.10(g) factors as cited above), and the analysis must identify and result in the adoption of the "highest attainable use," which should reflect the factors and constraints that were evaluated as part of the UAA process. In identifying the highest attainable use, the same regulatory factors and the data analysis applied to support removing a use should also be applied to determine the highest attainable use. The EPA interprets the CWA's objectives at Sections 303(c) and 101(a)(2) of the CWA to mean that, "wherever attainable," waters must protect the CWA Section 101(a)(2) uses and that states should be striving to attain the CWA Section 101(a)(2) uses by designating the attainable use as close to a CWA Section 101(a)(2) use as possible (i.e., the highest attainable use).

IDNR's WQS Submission

The Iowa Department of Natural Resources submitted a Water Quality Standards package to the EPA for review and approval, as required under federal regulations at 40 CFR § 131.20, by letter dated January 31, 2011. The submittal contains all of the IDNR's new or revised use designations. The Surface Water Classification document in the January 31, 2011, submission contains many revised use designations that reflect the IDNR's recommendations and actions of the Iowa Environmental Protection Commission. The EPA's review of the SWC document, dated December 22, 2010, focused on those revisions made to the previous SWC document, dated November 11, 2009, to ensure newly adopted use designation changes are consistent with the UAAs submitted and are supported by appropriate data and information.

In addition to the IDNR's January 31, 2011 submission, the IDNR provided supplemental information on October 20, 2011, as supporting documentation to explain why the sampling point(s) on the end(s) of a stream segment were representative of the entire stream segment. The documentation further explains why the department considers the sampling point(s) as being representative and therefore evidence that an assessment was conducted within the stream reach. In several instances, the EPA notes which streams

were assessed only at the end point(s) and the IDNR provided a discussion on theories and principles used to make validations on why the location of the sampling point(s) are representative.

The IDNR conducted the UAAs pursuant to its June 22, 2005, *Recreational Use Assessment and Attainability Analysis Protocol* (Recreational Use Protocol) and the March 22, 2006, *Warm Water Stream Assessment and Attainability Analysis Protocol*; the Protocols are intended to provide guidelines to any party interested in conducting UAA investigations which provide scientifically defensible field information on the existing and attainable uses of the state's waters. The Protocols specify that field information should be gathered during base flow¹ conditions, and should include a visual inspection of the targeted water body at a minimum of three (3) road crossings and other publicly accessible locations which can include city, county and state parks. According to the Recreational Use Protocol, areas of public use are to be included when analyzing stream uses prior to proposing a change in the recreational use designation to secondary contact recreation or when removing a recreational use designation. In addition, the Recreational Use Protocol directs the user to solicit information from the public to obtain data regarding uses occurring on the targeted water bodies. This includes interviews of the public who are present at a site while the UAA is being conducted, waterside landowners, local residents, and the county conservation offices. In an effort to fulfill its obligation to gather public comments, in some cases the IDNR also left postage-paid interview postcards at nearby residences during site assessments to encourage comment as part of their UAA public participation process.

As discussed above, the IDNR relied on Iowa's June 22, 2005, Recreational Use Protocol to conduct the recreational UAAs and to evaluate depth data collected and the extent to which the depth of the waters were sufficient to support primary contact recreational uses. Although the 2008 revision to the Iowa Recreational Use Protocol contained no specific depth criteria the UAA conclusions submitted to the EPA repeatedly relied on the depth criteria guidelines from the 2005 Recreational Use Protocol, which IDNR used to determine the attainability of primary contact recreation. For example, in reaching the conclusion that primary contact recreation is attainable, many UAAs state: "There were areas assessed that reached the average depths of 19 inches or greater required to support primary contact recreational uses...." The IDNR's June 22, 2005, Recreational Use Protocol provides the following guidance:

The field data submitter may show that naturally caused ephemeral², intermittent³, or low-flow conditions exist in the water body and may prevent the attainment of recreational uses or preclude the attainment of the Class A1 use designation. Stream studies should be conducted during the recreational season (March 15 to November 15) unless sufficient evidence can be provided outside this season. In order to support primary contact recreation, a maximum depth of at least one (1.0) meter (3.28 feet)

¹ Iowa's Recreational Use Assessment and Attainability Analysis Protocol define "base flow" as: "...that portion of a stream's flow contributed by sources of water other than precipitation runoff. This refers to a fair weather flow sustained primarily by springs or groundwater seepage, wastewater discharges, irrigation return flows, releases from reservoirs, or some combination of these."

² *Ephemeral stream* is a stream that flows only in direct response to precipitation in the immediate watershed or in response to the melting of a cover of snow and ice, and which has a channel bottom that is always above the local water table [30 CFR 701.5].

³ *Intermittent stream* is defined as a stream that flows only part of the time. Flow generally occurs for several weeks or months in response to seasonal precipitation, due to groundwater discharge, in contrast to an ephemeral stream, which flows but a few hours or days following a single storm. [USEPA Terminology Reference System, http://oaspub.epa.gov/trs/trs_proc_qry.navigate_term?p_term_id=13328&p_term_cd=TERMDIS].

Intermittent stream means—A stream or reach of a stream that is below the local water table for at least some part of the year, and obtains its flow from both surface runoff and ground water discharge [30 CFR 701.5].

in the deepest pool or an average depth of at least one-half (0.5) meter (1.64 feet) must be maintained during base flow conditions (see paragraph on Base Flow Conditions on Page 14). The average depth criterion is met if more than 50 percent (%) of all of the water surveyed from an observation point is at least 0.5 meter in depth.

Iowa's 2007 revision of its Recreational Use Protocol contains language similar to that quoted above. The potential affect of the revised language is significant. The 2007 language reads, "The average depth criterion is met if more than 50% of all of the water surveyed in the assessed reach is at least 0.5 meter in depth." Interpreting this sentence literally would result in finding that primary contact recreation would be attainable on a stream reach, which may be miles in length, only if the average depth in more than 50 percent of the reach is greater than a 0.5 meter. This Recreational Use Protocol provision is an unreasonable interpretation of 40 CFR § 131.10(g)(2). Primary contact recreation can take place in an isolated pool within a stream reach, even if 50 percent or less of the surveyed reach has an average depth less than 0.5 meter. In other words, primary contact recreation may take place in isolated pools within a stream reach even if the pools are not representative of the reach as a whole. Potential recreational users will seek out pools for recreation without regard to whether the pools are representative of the remainder of the stream segment. Therefore, primary contact recreation is attainable if it is possible at any location within the stream reach.

The EPA's Review of Iowa's UAAs and Subsequent Designated Use Changes

Tables 1- 6 and 9 provided at the end of this Enclosure constitute the revisions upon which the EPA is taking action today. Tables 1, 2 and 9 include revisions to the Surface Water Classification⁴ document where the IDNR provided sufficient information to support a change to the designated use or the segment length of a water body. Tables 3-5 include revisions to the SWC document where the EPA has determined that the IDNR's recommendation to change the recreational use was not adequately justified. Table 6 includes revisions to the December 2010 SWC document where the EPA has discovered errors to the streams' legal description which must be corrected during or before the state's next triennial review of water quality standards. Table 7 includes the list of streams where the EPA is reserving action on the IDNR's recommendation to assign no recreational use. Table 8 includes revisions to the SWC document where the EPA has determined that the IDNR made administrative changes which do not effect a change in the use designations. Some stream segments, noted in the tables with an asterisk, appear in multiple tables because the EPA has more than one basis for disapproving the use revision or corrections are needed. For example, the EPA disapproved some use revisions because the UAA contained multiple errors *and* there were public comments that indicated the water was being used for primary contact recreational use activities or follow-up on a public comment is needed.

The EPA reviewed the IDNR's UAAs to determine if they were sufficient to make a technically and legally defensible demonstration that the Class A1 primary contact recreational use is not attainable. Where the IDNR failed to assign any recreational use strictly on the basis that attaining the designated use is not feasible because of 131.10(g)(2), the EPA is reserving action on determining if the UAAs were sufficient to justify removing all recreational uses. The EPA conducted its analysis pursuant to its implementing federal regulations, specifically 40 CFR §§ 131.5, 131.6(a), (b), (f) and 131.10. These Sections govern states' adoption of designated uses by requiring states to: (1) adopt use designations consistent with the provisions of Sections 101(a)(2) and 303(c)(2) of the CWA (40 CFR § 131.6(a)), (2) submit methods used and analyses conducted to support WQS revisions (40 CFR § 131.6(b)), (3) submit

⁴ Subrule 61.3(5) of the Iowa WQS; a rule-referenced document.

general information which will aid the agency in determining the adequacy of the scientific basis of the standards which do not include the uses specified in Section 101(a)(2) of the CWA (40 CFR § 131.6(f)), and (4) set forth the circumstances and process by which states adopt and revise their designated uses as discussed previously in this enclosure (40 CFR § 131.10). This is required to enable the Agency to determine whether the state standards, which do not include the uses specified in Section 101(a)(2), are based upon appropriate technical and scientific data and analyses as required under 40 CFR § 131.5. The EPA considered the Iowa 2005 Protocol when reviewing and evaluating the recreational UAAs because the UAA conclusions repeatedly reference the depth criteria guidelines as noted above. Ultimately, however, the EPA relied upon the factors set forth in 40 CFR § 131.10(g) in reviewing IDNR's revisions to its designated uses.

The EPA also evaluated the aquatic life UAAs (conducted concurrently with the recreational UAAs) and the supporting data provided by IDNR as a basis for revising many of the warm water aquatic life uses for the waters listed in Tables 1-6, 8 and 9. As noted in the EPA's February 11, 2008, WQS approval action on previous Iowa WQS revisions, the numeric criteria for all three of Iowa's aquatic life uses, Classes B(WW-1), B(WW-2), and B(WW-3), are equivalent to the EPA's recommendations published pursuant to Section 304(a) of the CWA. All three of these categories are considered by the EPA to be Section 101(a)(2) uses. Therefore, waters placed into or moved between these warm water aquatic life use categories requires scientific rationale for the use change and the EPA approval, but do not require a UAA to support the change in designated use. Based on our review, we have determined that the aquatic life use designation changes in Tables 1-6, 8 and 9, with the exception of Skillet Creek (segment 305) in the Des Moines River basin (no aquatic life use has been assigned in the SWC), Unnamed Creek (segment 138) in the Skunk River basin (no aquatic life use has been assigned in the SWC), Spring Creek (segment 142) in the Iowa Cedar River basin (no aquatic life use has been assigned in the SWC), and Unnamed Creek (segment 250) in the Northeast Iowa River basin (no aquatic life use has been assigned in the SWC), are consistent with the water quality standards requirements of CWA Sections 101(a)(2), 303(c)(2) and the EPA's implementing regulations at 40 CFR § 131.

SECTION I – WATER QUALITY STANDARDS THE EPA IS APPROVING

A. A subset of revisions to the Surface Water Classification to designate Class A2 secondary contact recreational uses

The IDNR has defined secondary contact recreational use as: "Waters in which recreational or other uses may result in contact with the water that is either incidental or accidental. Class A2 uses include fishing, commercial and recreational boating, any limited contact incidental to shoreline activities and activities in which users do not swim or float in the water body while on a boating activity." Based on the definitions for Iowa's use designations in Chapter 61 of the Iowa Administrative Code 567, the Class A2 use designation alone is not considered by the EPA to be a Section 101(a)(2) recreational use as it does not protect for immersion in the water. Iowa has sub-categorized its recreational uses by specifying three designated uses for the protection of recreational activities: (1) primary contact recreation, which is intended to protect individuals during full body contact activities, such as swimming; (2) secondary contact recreation, which is intended to protect individuals from health effects that may result from ingestion and exposure during partial contact with the waters, such as wading; and (3) children's recreation, which is intended to protect children while playing in and around the water body. Since the state established a less stringent criteria to protect SCR uses, a UAA must be conducted before adopting the SCR use for a specific water pursuant to 40 CFR § 131.10(j)(2).

Table 1 of this Enclosure lists waters in which IDNR designated a water body with the Class A2 secondary contact recreational use and removed the Class A1 primary contact recreational use. This use change lowers the level of protection afforded to waters with the Class A1 primary contact recreational use because the Class A2 secondary contact recreational use is protected with less stringent criteria for pathogens.

The EPA evaluated the depth data and other available data to determine whether the information supported the state's conclusion that the Class A1 primary contact recreational uses were not attainable for these waters. The EPA also evaluated the IDNR's determination that the stream assessments were conducted during representative stream flow conditions; this information is essential to ensure the attainability of the use is adequately assessed. The IDNR has also explained to the EPA⁵ that "there is no blanket requirement to disinfect but disinfection will be necessary to meet the permit limits based on either primary or secondary contact recreation uses. Our rules apply *E. coli* limits as "end of pipe" limits, mixing zones are not used."

The IDNR focused primarily on whether the size, depth and flow of the water would be sufficient to support activities which may result in prolonged and direct contact with the water and involve considerable risk of ingesting water in quantities sufficient to pose a health hazard. As described above, IDNR assigned a secondary contact recreational use to water bodies where the maximum depth measurements were less than one meter or the average depth was less than 0.5 meter and no other information indicated that primary contact recreation was attainable.

The IDNR's conclusions in the UAAs for the water bodies in Table 1 are supported by the field data sheets which state that the depth measurements demonstrate that there is not adequate depth for primary contact recreation in the stream; in addition, no other information, such as public comments, was received for these waters. In cases where the depth and/or flows are sufficiently low, the factor listed at 40 CFR § 131.10(g)(2) is relevant in assessing whether primary contact recreational uses are attainable. That factor specifies that a designated use may be removed if attaining the designated use is not feasible because "natural, ephemeral, intermittent or low flow conditions or water levels prevent the attainment of the use, unless these conditions may be compensated for by the discharge of sufficient volume of effluent discharges without violating state water conservation requirements to enable uses to be met."

The EPA has determined that these assessments were conducted during a normal seasonal stream flow condition where water levels may prevent the attainment of the primary contact recreational use. The EPA accepts the IDNR's approach to designate secondary contact recreation in instances where water levels are not sufficient to support primary contact recreation activities during the months when primary contact recreation would otherwise take place as long as: (1) these assessments were conducted during normal seasonal stream flow conditions, and; (2) there is no other information indicating that primary contact recreation is attainable. Relying upon depth measurements as a basis for determining that water levels are not sufficient to support primary contact recreation is consistent with previous EPA decisions. (See Water Quality Standards for Kansas; Final Rule 68 FR 40428 and the EPA's determination under Section 303(c)(4)(B) of the CWA in the state of Missouri; dated October 31, 2006).

The IDNR's proposal to designate these waters with a secondary contact recreation use is consistent with the goals of Section 101(a)2 of the CWA and the EPA's implementing regulations. The IDNR has stated in its conclusions, "While the creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, it

⁵ See: IDNR letter from Wayne Gieselmann to William A. Spratlin, dated June 23, 2010.

is being used for other forms of in-stream recreation as evidence of use was observed.” The EPA provides further explanations of the agency’s evaluation of the data and information in Table 1. The EPA approves these designated use changes because they are consistent with the CWA and the EPA’s implementing regulations at 40 CFR §§ 131.6 and 131.10.

B. Re-segmentation of Certain Water Bodies and Use Designations

Some of the SWC revisions to the streams listed in Table 2 modify the legal descriptions to reflect or update appropriate geographic locations and to identify their position in the watershed. Some revised stream segments listed in Table 2 represent a shortening of stream segments because the IDNR split stream segments into two or more separate segments. The EPA is acting on the specific stream segments that retained the Class A1 primary contact recreational use as identified in Table 2. The EPA must also act on each of the remaining segments which resulted from the re-segmentation and which did not retain the Class A1 primary contact recreational use. The EPA’s actions on the segments which were created by a re-segmentation are depicted in Tables 1, 3 - 7 and 9. The EPA provides further explanations of the agency’s evaluation of the data and information in Table 2. The EPA approves these revisions because they are consistent with the CWA and the EPA’s implementing regulations at 40 CFR §§ 131.6 and 131.10.

C. A subset of revisions to the Surface Water Classification to designate Class A3 children’s recreational uses

The IDNR designated all of the waters listed in Table 9 with children’s recreational uses, Class A3 and removed the Class A1 primary contact recreational use. This use revision does not lower the level of recreational protection, as both the Class A1 and Class A3 uses are supported by the same numeric criteria for pathogens. Because IDNR assigned a recreational use that is equivalent to a designation that meets the Section 101(a)(2) recreational use requirement, the EPA approves the use designations identified in Table 9, which are in accordance with the requirements of the CWA and the EPA’s implementation regulations at 40 CFR §§ 131.5(a) and 131.10. The majority of the use designation changes occurred as a result of public comments indicating that children recreate in a stream. The EPA believes public involvement is an important step in the UAA process and commends the IDNR’s effort to solicit public comments. Public comments are considered to be a source of relevant information when considering a designated use.

D. Revision of Aquatic Life Uses

The revisions to the aquatic life use designations are shown in Tables 1 - 6 and 9. As noted in the EPA’s February 11, 2008 action, the numeric criteria for all three of Iowa’s aquatic life uses, Classes B(WW-1), B(WW-2) and B(WW-3), are equivalent to the EPA’s criteria recommendations published pursuant to Section 304(a) of the CWA. All three of these categories are considered by the EPA to be Section 101(a)(2) uses. Therefore, waters placed into or moved between these warm water aquatic life use categories require a justification and the EPA approval, but do not require a UAA to support the change in designated use. When Iowa applied the fishable/swimmable uses, as described in Chapter 61.3(1)b, to many waters of the state, those waters were classified with the Class B (WW-1) aquatic life use as a default use. It is appropriate for Iowa to move these waters into an aquatic life use classification that most accurately describes the aquatic life residing in those waters. Although the IDNR was not required to conduct UAAs for these streams, the UAAs submitted by the IDNR explain the rationale for revising the designated aquatic life use. With the exception of Skillet Creek (segment 305) in the Des Moines River basin (no aquatic life use has been assigned in the SWC), Unnamed Creek (segment 138) in the

Skunk River basin (no aquatic life use has been assigned in the SWC), Spring Creek (segment 142) in the Iowa Cedar River basin (no aquatic life use has been assigned in the SWC) and Unnamed Creek (segment 250) in the Northeast Iowa River basin (no aquatic life use has been assigned in the SWC), the EPA approves these revisions because they are consistent with the CWA and EPA's implementing regulations at 40 C.F.R §§ 131.6 and 131.10.

SECTION II – WATER QUALITY STANDARDS THE EPA IS DISAPPROVING

The EPA's review of many of Iowa's UAAs identified the following six recurring situations associated with the data submitted for the assessed water body segments: (1) instances where the depth data did not support removing the Class A1 primary contact recreational use or depth data is discounted due to perceived "elevated flow"; (2) instances where a public comment indicated a Class A1 primary contact recreational use is attainable, yet the state removed the Class A1 use; (3) instances where there was no data to support a change in designated use; (4) instances where data collected outside the recreational season do not support removing the Class A1 primary contact recreational use; (5) instances where the UAAs and/or supporting data contains significant errors making it difficult to review the recommendation and (6) instances where a general use, rather than an aquatic life use, is recommended despite the presence of water. For these situations, the data and information provided in the submission were not adequate to provide the necessary scientific and technical rationale to support changing the designated use from Class A1 to Class A2 or to remove an aquatic life use. Therefore, the EPA must disapprove changing the designated use from Class A1 to Class A2 for the waters listed in Tables 3 - 5. To resolve this disapproval, the state must delete the Class A2 designated uses from its December 2010 SWC document.

A. Depth data indicate the Class A1 primary contact recreational use is an attainable use (see Table 3)

As discussed above, the IDNR's 2005 protocol set forth depth criteria guidelines. This Protocol described primary contact recreation as attainable if a water body segment meets an average depth of 0.5 meter where more than 50 percent of the water surveyed from an observation point is at least 0.5 meter in depth or if a maximum depth of at least one meter is observed at any point. Although the IDNR revised its Protocol in February 2008 to delete any reference to depth criteria, IDNR continued to rely upon the depth criteria for all of the waters it assessed as demonstrated in the UAA field sheets, except for the waters set forth in Table 3. The IDNR cites 40 CFR § 131.10(g)(2) as the justification for removing the Class A1 primary contact recreational use for the waters identified in Table 3.

For those waters listed in Table 3, the EPA evaluated the depth data contained in the UAA field sheets provided by the IDNR and these data indicate that the depths measured are sufficient to support a Class A1 primary contact recreational use. Assessed sites within all of the waters listed in Table 3 met the depth guidelines of an average depth of 0.5 meter, or a maximum depth of one meter. However, the IDNR changed the use designation because more than 50 percent of the reach did not exceed an average depth of 0.5 meter. In several UAAs, depth data was adjusted by the field teams with an assertion that the water body was exhibiting an "elevated flow." This elevated flow is usually attributed to previous precipitation events, but no specific data was presented to corroborate these assertions. As explained above, the EPA disagrees with this approach because primary contact recreation is attainable if it is possible at any location within a stream reach. Federal regulations, at 40 CFR § 131.10, do not allow removal of a use designation if that use is attainable. Therefore, the EPA disapproves the revisions to the designated use for the waters listed in Table 3. To resolve this disapproval, the state must delete the

Class A2 designated uses from the December 2010 SWC document. The EPA provides further explanations of the agency's evaluation of the data and information in Table 3.

B. Public comments indicate that a higher recreational use is an attainable use
(see Table 4)

The EPA evaluated public comments, interview and survey results, photographic evidence and surrounding land uses as provided with the UAAs. For the two waters listed in Table 4, however, other evidence was received, either by on-line comment or postcard, as provided in the UAAs, indicating that a primary contact recreational use is attainable despite the absence of depth exceeding the IDNR's depth criteria guidelines. Table 4 provides water body-specific data that further supports the EPA's decision. The IDNR cites 40 CFR § 131.10(g)(2) as the justification for removing the Class A1 primary contact recreational use for the four waters identified in Table 4. It is important and necessary to consider relevant public comment and testimony when recommending a change to the designated use.

The public comments associated with the waters in Table 4 were considered to be insufficient by the state because the specific location and/or frequency of the recreational activity were not provided and therefore the comments were not accepted to retain the primary contact recreational use. The EPA disagrees with this conclusion, especially when considering the general nature of the IDNR's public notice of the designated use changes. The public notice for these use changes was provided in the form of an Iowa Notice of Intended Action, dated March 10, 2010. In that NOIA, the public was provided a general list of approximately 500 stream names. The county and/or towns and river basin associated with the stream(s) were provided next to the stream name. The NOIA includes several references to revisions made within the rule-referenced document "Surface Water Classification" which was provided for the public to review on IDNR's website in draft form. Although the public notice states that any person may submit written suggestions or comments on the proposed amendments through April 30, 2010, it did not state that only complete comments would be considered by the IDNR. The public notice provided the following direction to guide the public in making comments: "Any person may submit written suggestions or comments on the proposed amendment through April 30, 2010. If submitted comments are intended to describe recreational activities that occur on specific stream segments, the comment must specify: 1. The type of water recreational activity(ies) (e.g., canoeing, children's play, minnow seining, etc.); 2. Where the activity(ies) took place (e.g., bridge crossing, park, etc.) using Section/Township/Range, latitude/longitude, or map; and 3. The frequency the activity(ies) occurred and when (e.g., 1/month in the summer of 2002)." Furthermore, the public was not informed that comments would be dismissed if they were insufficient in providing all the specific information. The IDNR has an obligation to follow up on the comment to determine whether the public is using the water for primary contact recreational activities before dismissing the comments as insufficient.

Accordingly, the EPA rejects the conclusions in the UAAs conducted for those waters listed in Table 4 as they failed to demonstrate that a primary contact recreational use is not attainable. Therefore, the EPA disapproves the designated use changes for the waters listed in Table 4. To resolve this disapproval, the state must delete the Class A2 designated uses from its December 2010 SWC document. The EPA provides further explanations of the agency's evaluation of the data and information in Table 4.

C. **Designated use changes for water bodies in which no assessment was performed within the stream segment** (see Table 5)

For the waters identified in Table 5, the IDNR stated that low flows or water levels prevented the attainment of the use (131.10(g)(2)). However, in some cases no data was submitted for some of the stream segments. The state's re-segmentation of the original stream segments resulted in stream segments with no recreational use assessment or only a visual (not measured) assessment within the stream segment. Visual assessments can be useful in combination with other supporting data, e.g., depth measurements upstream and downstream from a visual assessment site. The visual assessment alone can not be the basis for removing a primary contact recreational use. In addition, a stream segment with no data gathered from within the segment does not provide sufficient information to justify removing the primary contact recreational use. Each recommended use change must have sufficient data and information to demonstrate that the fishable and/or swimmable use is not attainable (using one or more of the 40 CFR § 131.10(g) factors) within the stream segment. Without data, the IDNR has failed to satisfy the requirements for removing a use as set forth in EPA's regulations at 40 CFR §§ 131.5; 131.6 and 131.10. Therefore, the EPA disapproves the designated use changes for the waters listed in Table 5. To resolve this disapproval, the state must delete the Class A2 designated uses from the December 2010 SWC document. The EPA provides further explanations of the agency's evaluation of the data and information in Table 5.

D. **Recommendations to remove the Class A1 use rely on data collected outside of the recreational season** (see Table 5)

In a comment letter to the IDNR dated October 31, 2007, the EPA recommended that a UAA not be performed outside of the recreational season unless it was conducted to support either a Class A1 or Class A3 use (CWA 101(a)(2) uses to protect human health). The IDNR responded to this comment as follows:

...while assessments will normally be conducted during the recreational use season, the Department believes it would be inappropriate to establish a procedural limitation that prevents the consideration of appropriate representative data solely due to the date on which that data was collected. Conditions outside of the recreational season may be conducive to verification of data or to the collection of original data. For example, when vegetation is diminished or gone during the winter months, evidence of recreational activities may be more readily observable than it would have been when shielded by heavy vegetative cover.

Recreational activities such as swimming, tubing and children's play are not activities normally seen outside Iowa's recreational season (the recreation season is defined as March 15 to November 15 of each year). Data collected from a site solely outside the Iowa recreational season does not provide sufficient justification for removing the primary contact recreational use. The EPA agrees that data collected outside of the recreational season may be conducive to verification of data or the collection of original data. Conversely, data collected from a site exclusively outside the recreational season does not provide sufficient information to justify removing the primary contact recreational use. The IDNR's Recreational Use Assessment and Attainability Analysis Protocol, dated March 19, 2009, lists field assessment procedures for conducting investigations to provide scientifically defensible field information on existing and attainable recreational uses. The IDNR states that, to acquire the best results from a single field survey, the survey for Use Assessments and UAAs should be conducted during base flow periods. Because stream flows experience seasonal variation, the IDNRs reliance on using depth

measurements taken outside of the recreation season as guidance in determining what is attainable for primary contact recreation is not valid. Each recommended use change must have sufficient and reliable data to demonstrate that the fishable and/or swimmable use is not attainable (using one or more of the 40 CFR § 131.10(g) factors); see 40 CFR § 131.5. Accordingly, the EPA has determined that the removal of the uses specified in Section 101(a)(2) of the CWA are not based upon appropriate technical and scientific data and analyses as required by 40 CFR § 131.5. Therefore, the EPA disapproves the designated use changes for the waters listed in Table 5. To resolve this disapproval, the state must delete the Class A2 designated uses from its December 2010 SWC document as discussed above. The EPA provides further explanations of the agency's evaluation of the data and information in Table 5.

E. Data contains significant errors making it difficult to review the recommendation
(see Table 5)

The EPA found multiple errors within the data submitted by the IDNR, making it difficult to verify that the data are sufficient to justify removing a primary contact recreational use. The UAAs for four stream segments identified in Table 5 contain significant errors making it difficult to review the state's recommendations. Each recommended use change must have sufficient and reliable data to demonstrate that the fishable and/or swimmable use is not attainable (using one or more of the 40 CFR § 131.10(g) factors); see 40 CFR § 131.5. Without sufficient and reliable data, the EPA must disapprove the designated use changes for the waters listed in Table 5. To resolve this disapproval, the state must delete the Class A2 designated uses from the December 2010 SWC document as discussed above. The EPA provides further explanations of the agency's evaluation of the data and information in Table 5.

F. A general use, or no use, rather than an aquatic life use, is recommended despite the presence of water (see Table 7)

The IDNR has conducted UAAs to determine appropriate aquatic life uses for its streams. Iowa's WQS define B(WW-3) as:

Warm water (Class "B(WW-3)"). Waters in which flow persists during periods when antecedent soil moisture and ground water discharge levels are adequate; however, aquatic habitat typically consist of non-flowing pools during dry periods of the year. These waters generally include small streams of marginally perennial aquatic habitat status. Such waters support a limited variety of native fish and invertebrate species that are adapted to survive in relatively harsh aquatic conditions.

Iowa's WQS defines general use streams as:

...intermittent watercourses and those watercourses which typically flow only for short periods of time following precipitation and whose channels are normally above the water table. These waters do not support a viable aquatic community during low flow and **do not maintain pooled conditions** (emphasis added) during periods of no flow.

The IDNR removed an aquatic life use designation and assigned a general use, or no use, for twelve water body segments. The UAA for several of the streams demonstrated the existence of perennial or intermittent streams with perennial pools, consistent with the state's Class B(WW-3) aquatic life use definition. At the time of the assessments, the IDNR recorded depth measurements and took photos of

the streams. In addition, the field data sheet indicated that fish were present within the assessment area. The data must demonstrate that these waters do not support a viable aquatic community and do not maintain pooled conditions during periods of no flow. The UAA for these streams did not address the fundamental elements of an aquatic life UAA as documented in the *Technical Support Manual: Water body Surveys and Assessments for Conducting Use Attainability Analyses* (USEPA, 1983). The fundamental issues that should be addressed in an aquatic life UAA are:

- (1) What are the aquatic life use(s) currently being achieved in the water body (status/attainment);
- (2) What are the potential uses that can be attained based on the physical, chemical and biological characteristics of the water body (potential/attainability); and
- (3) What are the causes of any impairment of the uses?

To answer these questions, chemical, physical and biological sampling must be conducted on the stream in question. If quantitative reference information is not available for the stream in question, additional sampling on a local reference stream(s) would be needed to assess stream status and potential. Without the use of quantitative information (data), attainment, attainability and potential sources of impairment cannot be assessed with any degree of confidence. The IDNR has not demonstrated that the aquatic life use for the water bodies is unattainable.

In addition, the EPA examined the UAA where the IDNR field teams assessed aquatic life uses in the water body at only one site. Assessing a stream at only one site may not provide sufficient information to properly characterize the stream. This is particularly true for aquatic life uses, where many of the aquatic species are mobile and can migrate throughout the entire stream segment. Iowa's adoption of the fishable/swimmable uses, as described in Chapter 61.3(1)b, applies to many waters of the state, including intermittent streams with perennial pools. These waters were classified with the Class B (WW-1) aquatic life use as a default use and the IDNR has not demonstrated that the aquatic life uses for these waters are unattainable. Therefore, the EPA disapproves the designated use changes for those waters listed in Table 7, with the exception of Silver Creek (segment 370) in the Northeast River basin (the EPA approves the aquatic life use assigned in the SWC). The EPA disapproves the revisions because they are inconsistent with the CWA and the EPA's implementing regulations at 40 CFR §§ 131.5, 131.6 and 131.10.

To resolve this disapproval, the state may submit a scientific rationale for the use changes that substantiates the removal of the use. The EPA recommends that IDNR revise the December 2010 SWC document to assign an aquatic life use for the water bodies to make it easier for the public to ascertain the use designations of the waterbodies in question. Otherwise, as noted above, the Class B(WW-1) use still applies for these streams. The EPA provides further explanations of the agency's evaluation of the data and information in Table 7.

SECTION III – ITEMS THAT REQUIRE NO ACTION BY THE EPA

A. Legal descriptions in the Surface Water Classification document contain errors that need correction (see Table 6)

Segment legal descriptions provide the general public, the IDNR permitting staff and the EPA with the appropriate specific locations for all designated uses. The EPA has identified several inaccurate legal descriptions while reviewing the SWC document. Table 6 provides a list of stream segments where the legal descriptions contain errors and how the errors may be corrected.

B. Administrative changes (see Table 8)

Section 303(c) of the CWA requires the EPA to review and approve revisions to states' WQS. The IDNR made numerous revisions to the SWC document that do not constitute new or revised WQS. As such, the EPA is not required under Section 303(c) of CWA to review and approve such changes, outlined in Table 8.

SECTION IV – ITEMS ON WHICH THE EPA IS RESERVING ACTION

A. Waters that have not been designated with a recreational use (see Table 7).

The EPA is reserving action on the water body segments listed in Table 7. Action is reserved on the streams until the EPA has sufficient information to conclude that no recreational use is attainable for these water bodies.

B. Recommended use removals rely on data collected during various stages of drought
(see Table 5)

The EPA's review identified many water bodies assessed by the IDNR which were, according to the U.S. Drought Monitor (<http://drought.unl.edu/dm>), in areas that were under the influence of moderate to severe drought. The IDNR's August 2008 response to the EPA comments describes IDNR's general approach to determine representative stream flows. Unfortunately, the IDNR did not submit any waterbody-specific data supporting its determinations that flow in the drought-affected waters was representative of typical conditions.

Some of the measured depths in these drought-affected waters are much shallower than the state's guidelines (0.5 meter average depth, 1 meter maximum depth) and there is no additional information, such as public comments, testimony, etc., for these specific streams indicating whether the primary contact recreational use is attainable. Determining the affect of the drought on these water depths is an inexact science; factors influencing the drought's affect include streambed geometry, underlying geology and waterbody drainage area. Because the EPA lacks the data to reliably determine the affect of the drought, the EPA cannot approve the state's recommendations based upon the UAAs which cite lack of depth and flow. Instead, the EPA is reserving action on these waters until the EPA or the IDNR can gather further information to determine the depth of these waters when the area is unaffected by drought. Water body segments on which the EPA is reserving action are identified in Table 5.

Table 1 - Revisions to Designate Secondary Contact Recreational Uses and Aquatic Life Use Changes; Section I, part A

| | Basin | Index Number | Water Body | County(s) | Recreational use | Aquatic Life Use | 2010 Surface Water Classification Legal Description | Explanation | Approved |
|----|---------|--------------|-------------------|--------------------------|------------------|------------------|---|--|----------|
| 1 | Western | 6 | Keg Creek | Mills | A2 | WW-2 | From the confluence with Snake Creek (SE ¼, SW ¼, S5, T73N, R42W, Mills Co.) to the lower extent of the pool downstream of State Highway 83 (NAD83) UTM Coordinates: X(Easting) 288593.13 Y(Northing) 4594446.27. | The average depth was between 10 and 18 inches with a maximum depth of 23 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The Iowa Department of Natural Resources states: "While the creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, it has the potential to attract secondary contact recreation such as minnow seining at the assessed locations." | Yes |
| 2 | Western | 8* | Keg Creek | Pottawattamie / Harrison | A2 | WW-2 | From the State Highway 83 bridge (NW ¼, NW ¼, S14, T77N, R44W, Pottawattamie Co.) to the confluence with Unnamed Creek (S1/2, S35, T78N, R41W, Harrison Co.). | The average depth was 10 inches with a maximum depth of 26 inches. The stream segment was approximately 2.63 miles and assessed at one end of the stream. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR provided additional information on October 20, 2011, as justification for why the one assessment site at the end of the stream segment was representative of the whole stream segment. The IDNR states: "While the creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, it has the potential to attract secondary contact recreation such as minnow seining at the assessed locations." Also in Table 6. | Yes |
| 3 | Western | 33 | Lime Creek | Sac | A2 | WW-2 | From its mouth (SE ¼, S22, T86N, R37W, Sac Co.) to the road crossing (east line, S13, T86N, R37W, Sac Co.). | The average depth was between 12 and 13 inches with a maximum depth of 24 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "While this reach of Lime Creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, it does possess a remote potential of attracting Class A2 Secondary Contact recreational uses particularly associated with seining, trapping or hunting." | Yes |
| 4 | Western | 36 | Drainage Ditch 60 | Sac | A2 | WW-2 | From its mouth (NW ¼, S23, T86N, R37W, Sac Co.), to the confluence with Unnamed Creek (#1) (NE¼, S13, T86N, R37W, Sac Co.). | The average depth was between 14 and 18 inches with a maximum depth of 35 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR provided additional information on October 20, 2011, as justification for why the one assessment site at the end of the stream segment was representative of the whole stream segment. The stream segment was approximately 1.5 miles. At the end point of the stream, nearly 760 feet of the stream was assessed near the Wastewater Treatment Plant outfall. | Yes |
| 5 | Western | 37 | Unnamed Creek | Sac | A2 | WW-2 | From its mouth (NE ¼, S13, T86N, R37W, Sac Co.) to the City of Wall Lake's wastewater treatment facility outfall (NE ¼, S13, T86N, R37W, Sac Co.). | The average depth was between 8 and 12 inches with a maximum depth of 15 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The stream segment was approximately 0.26 miles. At the end point of the stream, nearly 195 feet of the stream was assessed near the WWTP outfall. The IDNR provided additional information on October 20, 2011, as justification for why the one assessment site at the end of the stream segment was representative of the whole stream segment. | Yes |
| 6 | Western | 38 | Unnamed Creek | Sac | A2 | WW-2 | From the mouth (SE ¼, SW ¼, S9, T88N, R37W, Sac Co.) to the City of Early WWTP outfall (SW ¼, NE ¼, S9, T88N, R37W, Sac Co.). | The average depth was between 8 and 16 inches with a maximum depth of 24 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The stream segment was approximately 0.49 miles. At the end point of the stream, nearly 562 feet of the stream was assessed near the WWTP outfall. The IDNR provided additional information on October 20, 2011, as justification for why the one assessment site at the end of the stream segment was representative of the whole stream segment. | Yes |
| 7 | Western | 58 | Unnamed Creek | Ida / Sac | A2 | WW-2 | From the mouth of Unnamed Creek (SW ¼, S23, T87N, R39W, Ida County) to the confluence with an unnamed creek (NE ¼, S23, T87N, R39W, Ida County). | The average depth was between 6 and 8 inches with a maximum depth of 15 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR provided additional information on October 20, 2011, as justification for why the one assessment site at the end of the stream segment was representative of the whole stream segment. The IDNR states: "The assessed portion of Unnamed Creek passes near the town of Arthur and near a baseball diamond." "Based on analysis of the data from the assessed sites, the department recommends the Class A2 Secondary Contact use designation applies from the mouth of Unnamed Creek (SW ¼, S23, T87N, R39W, Ida County) to the confluence with an unnamed creek (NE ¼, S23, T87N, R39W, Ida County). These recommendations are consistent with types of uses observed in these areas and the ability for the creek and surrounding areas to support such uses." | Yes |
| 8 | Western | 67 | Unnamed Creek | Buena Vista | A2 | WW-2 | From the mouth of Unnamed Creek #1 (S8, T91N, R38W, Buena Vista County) to Highway 7 (S17, T91N, R38W, Buena Vista County). | The average depth was between 2 and 7 inches with a maximum depth of 23 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. No areas demonstrated adequate depth for primary contact recreation. The IDNR states: "There were a couple rural residences located near the creek, but no evidence was found to show that they use the creek for recreational purposes." | Yes |
| 9 | Western | 79 | Mills Creek | O'Brien | A2 | WW-2 | From the confluence with Dry Run Creek (S29, T95N, R41W, O'Brien County) to confluence with W. Br. Mill Cr. (S4, T95N, R41W, O'Brien Co.) | The average depth was between 2 and 13 inches with a maximum depth of 25 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. No areas demonstrated adequate depth for primary contact recreation. The IDNR states: "While Mill Creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, a majority of the assessed segment does possess a potential of attracting Class A2 Secondary Contact recreational uses particularly associated with seining, trapping, or hunting." | Yes |
| 10 | Western | 83* | Willow Creek | Cherokee | A2 | WW-2 | From the mouth (NE ¼, NE ¼, S30, T90N, R41W, Cherokee Co.) upstream to the confluence with Unnamed Creek (NE ¼, NE ¼, S7, T92N, R41W, Cherokee Co.). | The average depth was between 0.25 and 14 inches with a maximum depth of 30 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "The creek passes through rural areas, surrounded by agricultural lands, where there were no formal access areas. The stream was however accessible at its bridge crossings. Footprints and a trap were found at site 760-b suggesting that this portion of the stream is used to trap fur bearing animals." Also in Table 8. | Yes |

| | Basin | Index Number | Water Body | County(s) | Recreational use | Aquatic Life Use | 2010 Surface Water Classification Legal Description | Explanation | Approved |
|----|----------|--------------|------------------------|---------------------|------------------|------------------|---|--|----------|
| 11 | Western | 84* | West Branch Mill Creek | O'Brien | A2 | WW-2 | From its mouth (NE ¼, S4, T95N, R41W, O'Brien Co.) to the confluence with an unnamed tributary (SW ¼, S29, T96N, R41W, O'Brien Co.). | The average depth was between 2 and 6 inches with a maximum depth of 10 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "While this reach of West Branch Mill Creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, it does possess a remote potential of attracting Class A2 Secondary Contact recreational uses particularly associated with trapping or hunting in the lower reach with perennial-like shallow channel stream features." Also in Table 8. | Yes |
| 12 | Western | 91 | Willow Creek | Clay | A2 | WW-2 | Mouth (S17, T94N, R36W, Clay Co.) to the US Highway 71 road crossing (S12, T94N, R37W, Clay Co.). | The average depth was between 2 and 7 inches with a maximum depth of 31 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR provided additional information on October 20, 2011, as justification for why the one assessment site at the end of the stream segment was representative of the whole stream segment. The stream segment was approximately 4.92 miles. The IDNR states: "The creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreation and there were no other types of recreation observed. However, the creek does possess potential of attracting secondary contact recreation, such as trapping or seining for minnows, at low frequencies." | Yes |
| 13 | Western | 101 | Drainage Ditch 61 | Clay / Dickinson | A2 | WW-2 | From 300th Street bridge crossing (North line of S22, T97, R35W, Clay Co.) to the 320th Avenue road crossing (NE ¼, S22, T98N, R35W, Dickinson Co.). | The average depth was between 9 and 18 inches with a maximum depth of 3 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "While Drainage Ditch 61 in the upper reach is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, this portion does possess a remote potential of attracting Class A2 Secondary Contact recreational uses particularly associated with trapping or hunting." | Yes |
| 14 | Western | 113 | Unnamed Creek | Dickinson | A2 | WW-2 | From the mouth (NE ¼, SE ¼, S24, T98N, R37W, Dickinson Co.) to the furthest upstream Magellan Pipeline outfall (S24, T98N, R37W, Dickinson Co.). | The average depth was between 3.5 and 4 inches with a maximum depth of 11 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "Based on analysis of the data from the assessed sites, the department recommends the Class A2 Secondary Contact recreational use designation apply for Unnamed Creek from the mouth (NE ¼, SE ¼, S24, T98N, R37W, Dickinson Co.) to the furthest upstream Magellan Pipeline outfall (S24, T98N, R37W, Dickinson Co.). These recommendations are consistent with types of uses observed in these areas and the ability for the creek and surrounding areas to support such uses" | Yes |
| 15 | Western | 128 | Unnamed Creek | Plymouth / Cherokee | A2 | WW-2 | From its mouth (NW ¼, S24, T92N, R43W, Plymouth Co.) to the 480th Street road crossing (North line of S5, T92N, R42W, Cherokee Co.). | The average depth was between 3 and 6 inches with a maximum depth of 14 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "While Unnamed Creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, this portion does possess a remote potential of attracting Class A2 Secondary Contact recreational uses particularly associated with trapping or hunting." | Yes |
| 16 | Western | 144 | Unnamed Creek | Woodbury | A2 | WW-2 | From its mouth (S25, T87N, R48W, Woodbury Co.) to the culvert outlet (SE ¼, NE ¼, S25, T87N, R48W, Woodbury Co.). | The average depth was between 7 and 10 inches with a maximum depth of 17 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "While Unnamed Creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, this portion does possess a remote potential of attracting Class A2 Secondary Contact recreational uses particularly associated with trapping or hunting." | Yes |
| 17 | Western | 157 | Unnamed Creek | Plymouth | A2 | WW-2 | From the mouth (SW ¼, NE ¼, S2, T91N, R46W, Plymouth Co.) to the 220th Street bridge crossing (N line, S3, T91N, R46W, Plymouth Co.). | The average depth was between 2 and 5 inches with a maximum depth of 19 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "While the creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses and there was no evidence of recreational uses found, there is the potential for incidental contact with the stream." | Yes |
| 18 | Western | 163 | Willow Creek | Plymouth / Sioux | A2 | WW-2 | From the Marble Street road crossing (E. Line, S10, T92N, R45W, Plymouth Co.) to the confluence with Granville Creek (NW 1/4, S17, T94N, R43W, Sioux Co.). | The average depth was between 3 and 15 inches with a maximum depth of 28 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "Although the creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses throughout and there were no recreational uses found or evidence of uses observed, this creek segment does possess potential of attracting secondary or incidental contact recreation at low frequencies." | Yes |
| 19 | Western | 171 | Unnamed Creek | Sioux | A2 | WW-2 | From the mouth (S36, T97N, R43W, Sioux Co.) to the outfall of the City of Sheldon's wastewater treatment facility (S36, T97N, R43W, Sioux Co. (NAD83 UTM Coordinates X(Easting) 266926.05 Y(Northing) 4785011.18)). | The average depth was 6 inches with a maximum depth of 11 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "Although the lack of flow prohibits the attainment of primary contact recreational uses there is the potential for incidental contact with the stream." | Yes |
| 20 | Western | 176 | Westfield Creek | Plymouth | A2 | WW-2 | From the mouth of Westfield Creek (SW ¼, S27, T92N, R49W, Plymouth County) to State Highway 3 (NE ¼, S27, T92N, R49W, Plymouth County). | The average depth was between 4 and 8 inches with a maximum depth of 10 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR provided additional information on October 20, 2011, as justification for why the one assessment site at the end of the stream segment was representative of the whole stream segment. The IDNR states: "Evidence of recreational uses were found near the creek. A campsite was found close to the mouth of Westfield Creek. ATV tracks and footprints were found near the campsite." | Yes |
| 21 | Southern | 18 | Jordan Creek | Pottawattamie | A2 | WW-2 | Mouth (S31, T74N, R39W, Pottawattamie Co.) to the confluence with Unnamed Creek (SE ¼, NE ¼, S23, T75N, R39W, Pottawattamie Co.). | The average depth was between 4 and 15 inches with a maximum depth of 40 inches. The maximum depth was found in a scour hole caused by a snagged tree which is assumed to be temporary in nature. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "While the creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, it has the potential to attract secondary contact recreation such as trapping or minnow seining at the assessed locations." | Yes |

| | Basin | Index Number | Water Body | County(s) | Recreational use | Aquatic Life Use | 2010 Surface Water Classification Legal Description | Explanation | Approved |
|----|----------|--------------|------------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|---|---|-------------------------------|
| 22 | Southern | 19* | Unnamed Creek | Pottawattamie | A2 | WW-2 | From the mouth (SE ¼, NE ¼, S23, T75N, R39W, Pottawattamie Co.) to the road crossing on U.S. Highway 6 (North line, S11, T75N, R31W, Pottawattamie Co.). | The average depth was between 7 and 18 inches with a maximum depth of 25 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "While the creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, it has the potential to attract secondary contact recreation such as trapping or minnow seining at the assessed locations." Also in Table 6. | Yes |
| 23 | Southern | 20 | Unnamed Creek | Pottawattamie | A2 | WW-2 | From the mouth of Unnamed Creek (S36, T76N, R40W, Pottawattamie County) to State Highway 59 (E. Line, S36, T76N, R40W, Pottawattamie County). | The average depth was between 3 and 5 inches with a maximum depth of 24 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "Based on analysis of the data from the assessed sites, the department recommends the Class A2 Secondary Contact use designation apply from the mouth of Unnamed Creek (S36, T76N, R40W, Pottawattamie County) to State Highway 59 (E. Line, S36, T76N, R40W, Pottawattamie County). These recommendations are consistent with types of uses observed in these areas and the ability for the creek and surrounding areas to support such uses." | Yes |
| 24 | Southern | 31 | East Nishnabotna River | Audubon / Carroll | A2 | WW-2 | Confluence with Unnamed Tributary (NW 1/4, S6, T80N, R34W, Audubon Co.) to State Highway 141 just south of the City of Templeton (N. Line, S20, T82N, R35W, Carroll County). | The EPA made a previous action on the recreational use change on June 29, 2010. No action is required by the EPA as the previous action still applies. This action is on the approval to change the aquatic life use. The county name also needs to be corrected. | No action on recreational use |
| 25 | Southern | 37 | Elkhorn Creek | Shelby | A2 | WW-2 | Mouth (S20, T78N, R37W, Shelby Co.) to the confluence with Unnamed Creek (SW ¼, NW ¼, S11, T78N, R37W, Shelby Co.). | The average depth was between 5 and 11 inches with a maximum depth of 20 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "While the creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, it has the potential to attract secondary contact recreation due to the evidence of the recreational uses observed at the assessed locations." | Yes |
| 26 | Southern | 38 | Unnamed Creek | Shelby | A2 | WW-2 | From the mouth (SW ¼, FW ¼, S11, T78N, R37W, Shelby Co.) to the WWTP access road (S2, T78N, R37W, Shelby Co.). | The average depth was between 2 and 4 inches with a maximum depth of inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "While the creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, it has the potential to attract secondary contact recreation such as trapping or minnow seining at the assessed locations." | Yes |
| 27 | Southern | 58 | West Nodaway River | Cass | A2 | WW-2 | From the bridge crossing at 690th Avenue (East line, S16, T74N, R35W, Cass Co.) to the erosion control structure next to 730th Street (NAD83) UTM Coordinates: X(Easting) 349463.57 Y(Northing) 4567375.85. | The average depth was between 7 and 23 inches with a maximum depth of 48 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. Field data sheets indicated a beavers dam and confirmed with photos. The IDNR states: "While the creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, it has the potential to attract secondary contact recreation such as minnow seining at the assessed locations." | Yes |
| 28 | Southern | 61 | Unnamed Creek | Cass | A2 | WW-2 | From the mouth (SE ¼, SW ¼, S32, T75N, R34W, Cass Co.) to the City of Massena WWTP outfall (SW ¼, NW ¼, S32, T75N, R34W, Cass Co.). | The average depth was between 2 and 4 inches with a maximum depth of 24 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR provided additional information on October 20, 2011, as justification for why the one assessment site at the end of the stream segment was representative of the whole stream segment. The IDNR states: "Despite difficult accessibility in the assessed reach, it does possess the potential of attracting secondary contact recreational uses at low frequencies due to the possibility of incidental contact (such as minnow trapping) at the assessed locations." | Yes |
| 29 | Southern | 70 | Unnamed Creek | Adair | A2 | WW-2 | From the mouth (SE ¼, SE ¼, S6, T74N, R32W, Adair Co.) to the confluence with Unnamed Creek #1 (SW ¼, S19, T75N, R32W, Adair Co.). | The average depth was between 3 and 5 inches with a maximum depth of 17 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "While the creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, it has the potential to attract secondary contact recreation such as minnow seining at the assessed locations." | Yes |
| 30 | Southern | 82 | Unnamed Creek | Taylor | A2 | WW-2 | From the mouth (NE ¼, NE ¼, S24, T68N, R34W, Taylor Co.) to the DNR Lake of Three Fires State Park WWTP outfall (SW ¼, NW ¼, S7, T68N, R33W, Taylor Co.). | The average depth was 7 inches with a maximum depth of 9 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "While the creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, it has the potential to attract secondary contact recreation due to the evidence of the recreational uses observed at the assessed locations." | Yes |
| 31 | Southern | 115 | Little River | Decatur | A2 | WW-2 | Iowa-Missouri state line (Decatur Co.) to the Dam at road crossing (SE1/2, NW1/4, S30, T69N, R25W, Decatur Co.) | The average depth was between 1 and 32 inches with a maximum depth of 48 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. Average and Maximum depths were caused by a beaver dam at one site. Although one site may have been affected by a drought, three other sites were not affected by drought. The IDNR states: "While the river is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, it has the potential to attract secondary contact recreation such as minnow seining at the assessed locations based on evidence found during the assessment." | Yes |
| 32 | Southern | 116 | Little River | Decatur | A2 | WW-2 | From the upper extent of the Little River R.A. Watershed Lake (S6, T69N, R25W, Decatur Co.) to the confluence of Unnamed Creek (NW ¼, S18, T70N, R25W, Decatur Co.). | The average depth was between 4 and 8 inches with a maximum depth of 16 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "While the river is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, it has the potential to attract secondary contact recreation such as minnow seining at the assessed locations." | Yes |
| 33 | Southern | 118 | Unnamed Creek | Decatur | A2 | WW-2 | From the mouth (NW ¼, S18, T70N, R25W, Decatur Co.) to the City of Van Wert WWTP outfall (NW ¼, S18, T70N, R25W, Decatur Co.). | The average depth was between 1 and 8 inches with a maximum depth of 20 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "Despite difficult accessibility in the assessed reach, it does possess the potential of attracting secondary contact recreational uses at low frequencies due to the possibility of incidental contact (such as minnow trapping) at the assessed locations." | Yes |

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| 34 | Southern | 162 | Honey Creek | Lucas | A2 | WW-2 | Mouth (S26, T71N, R20W, Lucas Co.) to the erosion control dam (S5, T71N, R20W, Lucas County). | The average depth was between 1 and 10 inches with a maximum depth of 36 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "While the creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, it has the potential to attract secondary contact recreation such as trapping or minnow seining at the assessed locations." | Yes |

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| 35 | Des Moines | 27 | Pee Dee Creek | Davis | A2 | WW-2 | From its mouth (S27, T70N, R15W, Davis Co.) to the secondary overflow structure associated with the Lake Wapello impoundment (NE ¼, S34, T70N, R15W, Davis Co.). | The average depth was between 2 and 6 inches with a maximum depth of 26 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "While the Pee Dee Creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, it does possess a potential of attracting Class A2 Secondary Contact recreational uses particularly associated with fishing, seining, trapping or hunting." | Yes |
| 36 | Des Moines | 32 | Cornstock Creek | Wapello | A2 | WW-2 | From its mouth (S31, T73N, R14W, Wapello Co.) to the confluence of Menneika Creek (S20, T73N, R14W, Wapello Co.). | The average depth was between 5 and 9 inches with a maximum depth of 29 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "The creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreation and there were no other types of recreation observed. However, the creek does have an open canopy with marginal flow and therefore possesses potential of attracting secondary contact recreation, such as trapping or seining for minnows, at low frequencies." | Yes |
| 37 | Des Moines | 33 | Menneika Creek | Wapello | A2 | WW-2 | From its mouth (S20, T73N, R14W, Wapello Co.) to the confluence of an unnamed tributary (NW ¼, S17, T73N, R14W, Wapello Co.). | The average depth was between 2.5 and 4.5 inches with a maximum depth of 12 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "The creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreation and there were no other types of recreation observed. However, the creek does have an open canopy with marginal flow and therefore possesses potential of attracting secondary contact recreation, such as trapping or seining for minnows, at low frequencies." | Yes |
| 38 | Des Moines | 35 | Middle Avery Creek | Wapello / Monroe | A2 | WW-2 | Mouth (S25, T73N, R15W, Wapello Co.) to the confluence with Packinghouse Creek (SE ¼, S21, T72N, R16W, Monroe Co.). | The average depth was between 1 and 16 inches with a maximum depth of 30 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "Based on analysis of the data from the assessed sites, the department recommends the Class A2 Secondary Contact use designation applies from the mouth (S25, T73N, R15W, Wapello Co.) to the confluence with Packinghouse Creek (SE ¼, S21, T72N, R16W, Monroe Co.). These recommendations are consistent with types of uses observed in these areas and the ability for the creek and surrounding areas to support such uses." | Yes |
| 39 | Des Moines | 36 | Packinghouse Creek | Monroe | A2 | WW-3 | From the mouth (SE ¼, S21, T72N, R16W, Monroe County) to (NAD83) UTM Coordinates: X(Easting) 525291.34 Y(Northing) 4540506.51. | The average depth was between 1 and 8 inches with a maximum depth of 18 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "While the creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, it has the potential to attract secondary contact recreation such as minnow seining at the assessed locations." | Yes |
| 40 | Des Moines | 37 | Unnamed Creek | Wapello | A2 | WW-2 | From the mouth of Unnamed Creek (S25, T73N, R15W, Wapello Co.) to the IP&L Ottumwa outfall (S26, T73N, R15W, Wapello Co.). | The average depth was between 2.5 and 8 inches with a maximum depth of 10 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "The creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreation and there were no other types of recreation observed. Despite the lack of access, the creek does possess potential of attracting secondary contact recreation, such as minnow seining and trapping, at low frequencies." | Yes |
| 41 | Des Moines | 47 | Little Muchiknock Creek | Mahaska | A2 | WW-2 | From the mouth (NE ¼, S34, T75N, R16W, Mahaska Co.) to the confluence with Unnamed Creek (NW ¼, SW ¼, S25, T75N, R16W, Mahaska Co.). | The average depth was between 4 and 10 inches with a maximum depth of 16 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "While the creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, it has the potential to attract secondary contact recreation such as minnow seining at the assessed locations." | Yes |
| 42 | Des Moines | 48 | Unnamed Creek | Mahaska | A2 | WW-2 | From the mouth (S26, T75N, R16W, Mahaska Co.) to the road crossing of 263rd Street (S25, T75N, R16W, Mahaska Co.). | The average depth was between 6 and 9 inches with a maximum depth of 11 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR provided additional information on October 20, 2011, as justification for why the two assessment sites at each end of the stream segment were representative of the whole stream segment. The IDNR states: "Although the creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses throughout and there were no recreational uses found or evidence of uses observed, this creek segment does possess potential of attracting secondary or incidental contact recreation at low frequencies." | Yes |
| 43 | Des Moines | 50 | Unnamed Creek | Mahaska | A2 | WW-2 | From the mouth (NW ¼, SW ¼, S25, T75N, R16W, Mahaska Co.) to the Oskaloosa Southwest WWTP outfall (NW ¼, SW ¼, S25, T75N, R16W, Mahaska Co.). | The average depth was between 9 and 10 inches with a maximum depth of 14 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "While the creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, it has the potential to attract secondary contact recreation such as minnow seining at the assessed locations." | Yes |
| 44 | Des Moines | 51 | Unnamed Creek | Mahaska | A2 | WW-2 | From the mouth (SW ¼, S22, T75N, R16W, Mahaska Co.) to State Highway 92 (SE ¼, S15, T75N, R16W, Mahaska Co.). | The average depth was between 4 and 12 inches with a maximum depth of 22 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "While the creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, it does possess potential of attracting secondary contact recreation such as minnow seining or trapping in the assessed reach." | Yes |
| 45 | Des Moines | 55 | Little Bluff Creek | Mahaska / Monroe | A2 | WW-2 | From the mouth of Little Bluff Creek (NE ¼, S19, T74N, R16W, Mahaska County) to the Mahaska/Monroe County line (S. Line, S35, T74N, R17W, Monroe County). | The average depth was between 1 and 6 inches with a maximum depth of 15 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "The creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreation and there were no other types of recreation observed. However, the creek does possess potential of attracting secondary contact recreation such as trapping and minnow seining at low frequencies." | Yes |
| 46 | Des Moines | 58 | Cedar Creek | Marion / Monroe | A2 | WW-2 | From the confluence with North Cedar Creek (NE ¼, S15, T74N, R18W, Marion Co.) to the confluence with Unnamed Creek (SW ¼, NW ¼, S18, T72N, R17W, Monroe Co.) | The average depth was between 5 and 20 inches with a maximum depth of 32 inches. A beaver dam was recorded as causing a temporary stream elevation. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "While the creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, it has the potential to attract secondary contact recreation such as minnow seining at the assessed locations." | Yes |

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| 47 | Des Moines | 61 | Walnut Creek | Marion | A2 | WW-2 | From the road crossing at Picard Drive (NW ¼, S25, T75N, R18W, Marion Co.) to the confluence with Willow Creek (SE ¼, S21, T75N, R18W, Marion Co.). | The average depth was between 3 and 11 inches with a maximum depth of 15 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "While the creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, it has the potential to attract secondary contact recreation such as trapping or minnow seining at the assessed locations." | Yes |
| 48 | Des Moines | 62 | Coal Creek | Monroe | A2 | WW-2 | From the mouth (SE ¼, NW ¼, S18, T72N, R17W, Monroe Co.) to the confluence with Unnamed Creek (SW ¼, SE ¼, S18, T72N, R17W, Monroe Co.). | The average depth was between 1 and 2 inches with a maximum depth of 14 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "While the creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, it has the potential to attract secondary contact recreation such as trapping or minnow seining at the assessed locations." | Yes |
| 49 | Des Moines | 63 | Unnamed Creek | Monroe | A2 | WW-2 | From the mouth (SW ¼, SE ¼, S18, T72N, R17W, Monroe Co.) to the WWTP outfall (SW ¼, NE ¼, S21, T72N, R17W, Monroe Co.). | The average depth was between 2 and 4 inches with a maximum depth of 16 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "While the creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, it has the potential to attract secondary contact recreation such as minnow seining at the assessed locations." | Yes |
| 50 | Des Moines | 68 | English Creek | Marion | A2 | WW-2 | From the confluence with Tracey Creek (SW ¼, S27, T75N, R20W, Marion Co.) to confluence with Long Br. (S16, T74N, R20W, Marion Co.) | The average depth was between 9 and 14 inches with a maximum depth of 24 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "While English Creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, this short segment does possess a potential of attracting Class A2 Secondary Contact recreational uses particularly associated with trapping, or hunting." | Yes |
| 51 | Des Moines | 76 | Unnamed Creek | Marion | A2 | WW-2 | From its mouth (SW 1/4, S3, T75N, R20W, Marion Co.) to State Highway 92 (SW 1/4, S11, T75N, R20W Marion Co.) | The average depth was 0.5 inches with a maximum depth of 1.5 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "While the lower reach of Unnamed Creek (1) is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, the creek does possess a remote potential of attracting Class A2 Secondary Contact recreational uses particularly associated with trapping or hunting." | Yes |
| 52 | Des Moines | 79 | Unnamed Creek | Lucas | A2 | WW-2 | From the mouth (SW ¼, NW ¼, S15, T72N, R21W, Lucas Co.) to the road crossing at Auburn Road (SE ¼, SW ¼, S21, T72N, R21W, Lucas Co.). | The average depth was between 3 and 13 inches with a maximum depth of 37 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "While the creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, it has the potential to attract secondary contact recreation such as minnow seining at the assessed location." | Yes |
| 53 | Des Moines | 82 | Calhoun Creek | Marion / Jasper | A2 | WW-2 | From the road crossing at Briggs Street (S9, T77N, R20W, Marion Co.) to the Prairie City WWTP outfall (SE ¼, SE ¼, S1, T78N, R21W, Jasper Co.). | The average depth was between 3 and 25 inches with a maximum depth of 42 inches. A beaver dam was recorded as causing a temporary stream elevation. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "While the creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, it has the potential to attract secondary contact recreation such as trapping or minnow seining at the assessed locations." | Yes |
| 54 | Des Moines | 83 | Brush Creek | Jasper | A2 | WW-2 | From the mouth to the dam of the private pond (S35, T78N, R20W, Jasper Co.) | The average depth was between 1.5 and 8 inches with a maximum depth of 25 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "While the creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, it has the potential to attract secondary contact recreation such as minnow seining at the assessed location." | Yes |
| 55 | Des Moines | 85 | Walnut Creek | Jasper | A2 | WW-2 | From the mouth (S13, T77N, R21W, Marion Co.) to the confluence with Unnamed Creek (NE ¼, NE ¼, S9, T78N, R21W, Jasper Co.). | The average depth was between 7 and 14 inches with a maximum depth of 22 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "While the creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, it has the potential to attract secondary contact recreation, such as minnow trapping at the assessed locations." | Yes |
| 56 | Des Moines | 86 | Camp Creek | Polk | A2 | WW-2 | Mouth (Jasper Co.) to the road bridge (NW ¼, S23, T79N, R22W, Polk Co.). | The average depth was between 4 and 19 inches with a maximum depth of 23 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. A beaver dam was recorded as causing a temporary stream elevation. The IDNR states: "While this segment of Camp Creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, it does possess a remote potential of attracting Class A2 Secondary Contact recreational uses particularly associated with fishing, seining, trapping or hunting." | Yes |
| 57 | Des Moines | 89 | Unnamed Creek | Polk | A2 | WW-2 | From its mouth (NW ¼, S14, T79N, R22W, Polk Co.), to the community of Mitchellville's wastewater treatment facility outfall (NE ¼, S11, T79N, R22W, Polk Co.). | The average depth was between 0.5 and 7 inches with a maximum depth of 18 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "While this reach of Unnamed Creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, it does possess a remote potential of attracting Class A2 Secondary Contact recreational uses particularly associated with seining, trapping or hunting." | Yes |
| 58 | Des Moines | 109 | Unnamed Creek | Warren | A2 | WW-2 | From its mouth (SE ¼, SW ¼, S17, T77N, R22W, Warren Co.) to the east-west county road, center S20, T77N, R22W, Warren County | The average depth was between 1 and 2 inches with a maximum depth of 4 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "While the upper reach of Unnamed Creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, it does possess a remote potential of attracting Class A2 Secondary Contact recreational uses particularly associated with seining, trapping or hunting." | Yes |
| 59 | Des Moines | 123 | Middle Creek | Warren | A2 | WW-2 | From the mouth (SE ¼, S10, T77N, R24W, Warren Co.) to the confluence with an unnamed tributary (SE ¼, S9, T77N, R24W, Warren Co.). | The average depth was between 12 and 14 inches with a maximum depth of 22 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "While Middle Creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, this segment of the creek does possess a remote potential of attracting Class A2 Secondary Contact recreational uses particularly associated with seining, trapping or hunting." | Yes |

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| 60 | Des Moines | 125 | Unnamed Creek | Warren | A2 | WW-2 | From its mouth (NW ¼, S30, T77N, R24W, Warren Co.), to the City of Norwalk's wastewater treatment facility's outfall (NW ¼, S30, T77N, R24W, Warren Co.). | The average depth was between 4 and 5 inches with a maximum depth of 9 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "While Unnamed Creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, this segment of the river does possess a remote potential of attracting Class A2 Secondary Contact recreational uses particularly associated with trapping or hunting." | Yes |
| 61 | Des Moines | 137 | Unnamed Creek | Polk | A2 | WW-2 | From its mouth (SE ¼, S22, T78N, R23W, Polk Co.) to the US Highway 65 road crossing (SW ¼, S29, T78N, R23W, Polk Co.). | The average depth was between 6 and 14 inches with a maximum depth of 18 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "While the lower segment of Unnamed Creek #1 is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, this portion does possess a remote potential of attracting Class A2 Secondary Contact recreational uses particularly associated with trapping, hunting, or minnow seining." | Yes |
| 62 | Des Moines | 146 | Unnamed Creek | Polk | A2 | WW-2 | From the mouth (SW ¼, S34, T80N, R23W, Polk Co.) to the Country Living MHP WWTP outfall (NE ¼, NE ¼, S3, T79N, R23W, Polk Co.). | The average depth was between 3 and 7 inches with a maximum depth of 12 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The stream segment was approximately 1.0 mile. At the end point of the stream, nearly 400 feet of the stream was assessed near the WWTP outfall. The IDNR provided additional information on October 20, 2011, as justification for why the one assessment site at the end of the stream segment was representative of the whole stream segment. The IDNR states: "While the creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, it has the potential to attract secondary contact recreation such as minnow seining at the assessed locations." | Yes |
| 63 | Des Moines | 147 | Unnamed Creek | Polk | A2 | WW-2 | From its mouth (SE ¼, NW ¼, S19, T80N, R23W, Polk Co.) to the Interstate 35 crossing (W ½, S19, T80N, R23W, Polk Co.). | The average depth was between 2 and 20 inches with a maximum depth of 32 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "The average depth of 20 inches also occurred at the upstream recreational assessment location at site 167-1. This recreational assessment location was where a series of fallen trees, woody debris and roots masses had temporarily snagged within the stream channel. This accumulation of woody snags had created a small scour area that is temporary in nature and subject to significant modifications during future flood event." | Yes |
| 64 | Des Moines | 153 | Unnamed Creek | Dallas | A2 | WW-2 | From the mouth of Unnamed Creek (S11, T79N, R26W, Dallas Co.) to the Dallas Center wastewater treatment plant outfall (S5, T79N, R26W, Dallas Co.). | The average depth was between 6 and 15 inches with a maximum depth of 20 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "There were some pools observed throughout the assessments, but none that demonstrated depths adequate for primary contact to occur. Therefore Primary contact recreational uses are not considered attainable for Unnamed Creek due to the lack of flow (40 CFR 131.10(g) (2)) throughout the reach to completely fulfill what is considered a Class A1 primary contact recreational use." | Yes |
| 65 | Des Moines | 164 | Unnamed Creek | Dallas | A2 | WW-2 | From the mouth of Unnamed Creek (S9, T79N, R28W, Dallas County) to G Avenue (W. Line, S18, T79N, R28W, Dallas County). | The average depth was between 3 and 5 inches with a maximum depth of 13 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "Based on analysis of the data from the assessed sites, the department recommends the Class A2 Secondary Contact use designation apply from the mouth of Unnamed Creek (S9, T79N, R28W, Dallas County) to G Avenue (W. Line, S18, T79N, R28W, Dallas County). These recommendations are consistent with types of uses observed in these areas and the ability for the creek and surrounding areas to support such uses." | Yes |
| 66 | Des Moines | 168 | Bear Creek | Dallas | A2 | WW-2 | From the confluence with an unnamed tributary (SE ¼, SW ¼, S20, T78N, R28W, Dallas Co.) (NAD83) (UTM Coordinates X(Easting) 408204.43 Y(Northing) 4598563.44). to confluence with an unnamed tributary (SW 1/4, S25, T78N, R29W, Dallas Co.) | The average depth was between 2 and 7 inches with a maximum depth of 11 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "While Bear Creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, this short segment does possess a potential of attracting Class A2 Secondary Contact recreational uses particularly associated with trapping, or hunting." | Yes |
| 67 | Des Moines | 171 | Unnamed Creek | Dallas / Madison | A2 | WW-2 | From the upper extent of the deeper water area under the 365th Street bridge ((NAD83) UTM Coordinates X(Easting) 408783.40 Y(Northing) 4595979.64) to the confluence with Unnamed Creek (#1) (NW ¼, S5, T77N, R28W, Madison Co.). | The average depth was between 3 and 8 inches with a maximum depth of 10 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The stream segment was approximately 1.6 miles. At the beginning of the stream, nearly 143 feet of the stream was assessed. Recreational field data sheet was mislabeled as "s. bear creek. The IDNR provided additional information on October 20, 2011, as justification for why the one assessment site at the end of the stream segment was representative of the whole stream segment. The IDNR states: "While Unnamed Creek (#2) is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, the assessed segment does possess a potential of attracting Class A2 Secondary Contact recreational uses particularly associated with trapping, or hunting." | Yes |
| 68 | Des Moines | 172 | Unnamed Creek | Madison | A2 | WW-2 | From its mouth (NW ¼, S5, T77N, R28W, Madison Co.) to the Community of Earlham's wastewater treatment facility outfall (NE ¼, S6, T77N, R28W, Madison Co.). | The average depth was between 4 and 40 inches with a maximum depth of 46 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. A beaver dam was stated in recreational field data sheet as being about 600 feet downstream from outfall. The IDNR states: "While Unnamed Creek (#1) is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, the assessed segment does possess a potential of attracting Class A2 Secondary Contact recreational uses particularly associated with trapping, or hunting." | Yes |
| 69 | Des Moines | 185 | Unnamed Creek | Guthrie | A2 | WW-2 | From Redwood Avenue culvert outlet (SE ¼, S2, T79N, R31W, Guthrie Co) to the confluence Unnamed Creek (#2) (SE ¼, S2, T79N, R31W, Guthrie Co.). | The average depth was 12 inches with a maximum depth of 13 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "While the upper segment of Unnamed Creek (#1) is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, this portion does possess a remote potential of attracting Class A2 Secondary Contact recreational uses particularly associated with trapping or hunting." | Yes |

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| 70 | Des Moines | 191 | Storm Creek | Carroll | A2 | WW-2 | From its mouth to the confluence with an Unnamed Creek (SW ¼, Section 15, T85N, R35W, Carroll County). | The average depth was between 3 and 12 inches with a maximum depth of 34 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "While Storm Creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, this segment of the creek does possess a remote potential of attracting Class A2 Secondary Contact recreational uses particularly associated with fishing for chubs and minnows, trapping or hunting." | Yes |
| 71 | Des Moines | 192 | Unnamed Creek | Carroll | A2 | WW-2 | From its mouth (SW ¼, NW ¼, S25, T85N, R35W, Carroll Co.), to the confluence of an unnamed creek in the NW ¼, SE ¼, Section 27, T85N, R35W, Carroll County. | The average depth was between 2 and 12 inches with a maximum depth of 30 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "While Unnamed Creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, this segment of the creek does possess a remote potential of attracting Class A2 Secondary Contact recreational uses particularly associated with fishing for chubs and minnows, trapping or hunting." | Yes |
| 72 | Des Moines | 201 | Brushy Creek | Guthrie | A2 | WW-1 | Mouth (Guthrie Co.) to the lowhead dam at Horn Ave. (NW ¼, SE ¼, S5, T80N, R32W, Guthrie Co.). | The average depth was between 8 and 10 inches with a maximum depth of 26 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "While the creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, it has the potential to attract secondary contact recreation such as minnow seining at the assessed locations." | Yes |
| 73 | Des Moines | 203 | Brushy Creek | Guthrie | A2 | WW-1 | From the upper extent of the pool upstream of Horn Ave. (NAD83) UTM Coordinates: X(Easting) 366830.47 Y(Northing) 4625106.40 to Guthrie-Audubon Co. line | The average depth was between 5 and 6 inches with a maximum depth of 22 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "While the creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, it has the potential to attract secondary contact recreation such as minnow seining at the assessed locations." | Yes |
| 74 | Des Moines | 204 | Brushy Creek | Guthrie / Audobon / Carroll | A2 | WW-2 | From the Guthrie-Audobon Co. line to the confluence with Unnamed Creek (SE ¼, S16, T82N, R34W Carroll Co.) | The average depth was between 5 and 6 inches with a maximum depth of 22 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "While the creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, it has the potential to attract secondary contact recreation such as minnow seining at the assessed locations." | Yes |
| 75 | Des Moines | 209 | Halburn Creek | Carroll | A2 | WW-2 | From its mouth (SW ¼, S8, T83N, R35W, Carroll Co.) to the confluence with Unnamed Creek (NW ¼, S18, T83N, R35W, Carroll Co.). | The average depth was between 8 and 13 inches with a maximum depth of 19 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "While Halburn Creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, this portion does possess a remote potential of attracting Class A2 Secondary Contact recreational uses particularly associated with trapping or hunting." | Yes |
| 76 | Des Moines | 210 | Unnamed Creek | Carroll | A2 | WW-2 | From its mouth (NW ¼, S18, T83N, R35W, Carroll Co.) to the City of Halbur's wastewater treatment plant outfall (SW ¼, S18, T83N, R35W, Carroll Co.). | The average depth was between 3 and 7 inches with a maximum depth of 36 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "While Unnamed Creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, this portion does possess a remote potential of attracting Class A2 Secondary Contact recreational uses particularly associated with trapping or hunting." | Yes |
| 77 | Des Moines | 218 | Unnamed Creek | Dallas | A2 | WW-3 | From the upper extent of the pool next to Prospect Avenue (NAD83) UTM Coordinates: X(Easting) 417610.62 Y(Northing) 4608011.28 to the confluence with Unnamed Creek #1 (NW ¼, SW ¼, S27, T79N, R27W, Dallas Co.). | The average depth was 5.5 inches with a maximum depth of 19 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "While the creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, it has the potential to attract secondary contact recreation such as minnow seining at the assessed locations." | Yes |
| 78 | Des Moines | 221 | Unnamed Creek | Dallas | A2 | WW-2 | From the mouth of Unnamed Creek (SW ¼, of the SE ¼, S8, T81N, R28W, Dallas County) to the Tyson Fresh Meats outfall (SE ¼, of the SE ¼, S8, T81N, R28W, Dallas County). | The average depth was between 3.5 and 4 inches with a maximum depth of 10 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "Based on analysis of the data from the assessed sites, the department recommends the Class A2 Secondary Contact use designation apply from the mouth of Unnamed Creek (SW ¼, of the SE ¼, S8, T81N, R28W, Dallas County) to the Tyson Fresh Meats outfall (SE ¼, of the SE ¼, S8, T81N, R28W, Dallas County)." | Yes |
| 79 | Des Moines | 222 | Snake Creek | Greene | A2 | WW-2 | Mouth (S2, T81N, R29W, Dallas Co.) to the bridge crossing at 320th Street (North line, S26, T82N, R29W, Greene Co.) | The average depth was between 3.5 and 4 inches with a maximum depth of 22 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "While the creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, it has the potential to attract secondary contact recreation such as trapping or minnow seining at the assessed locations." | Yes |
| 80 | Des Moines | 224 | Snake Creek | Greene | A2 | WW-2 | From the upper extent of the pool at 320th Street (NAD83) UTM Coordinates: X(Easting) 400416.81 Y(Northing) 4638556.27 to the Rippey WWTP outfall (SW ¼, NE ¼, S11, T82N, R29W, Greene Co.) | The average depth was between 6 and 10 inches with a maximum depth of 18 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The stream segment is approximately 3.15 miles and approximately 222 feet were assessed at the end of the segment. The IDNR provided additional information on October 20, 2011, as justification for why the one assessment site at the end of the stream segment was representative of the whole stream segment. The IDNR states: "While the creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, it has the potential to attract secondary contact recreation such as trapping or minnow seining at the assessed locations." | Yes |

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| 81 | Des Moines | 234* | East Buttrick Creek | Webster | A2 | WW-2 | From the upper extent of the pool at the 290th Street bridge (NAD83) UTM Coordinates: X(Easting) 396823.84 Y(Northing) 4675446.1 to the bridge crossing on U.S. Highway 169 (North line S13, T86N, R29W, Webster Co.) | The average depth was between 1 and 10 inches with a maximum depth of 13 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "While the creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, it has the potential to attract secondary contact recreation such as trapping or minnow seining at the assessed locations." Also in Table 6. | Yes |
| 82 | Des Moines | 284 | West Beaver Creek | Boone / Greene | A2 | WW-2 | From the mouth (SE ¼, SW ¼, S6, T83N, R28W, Boone Co.) to the confluence with Unnamed Creek #2 (SW ¼, SE ¼, S34, T84N, R29W, Greene Co.). | The average depth was between 8 and 25 inches with a maximum depth of 48 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. A beaver dam was recorded as causing a temporary stream elevation. The IDNR states: "Despite difficult accessibility in the assessed reach, it does possess the potential of attracting secondary contact recreational uses at low frequencies due to the possibility of incidental contact (such as minnow trapping) at the assessed locations." | Yes |
| 83 | Des Moines | 285 | Unnamed Creek | Greene | A2 | WW-2 | From the mouth (SW ¼, SE ¼, S34, T84N, R29W, Greene Co.) to the confluence with Unnamed Creek #1 (SE ¼, SW ¼, S28, T84N, R29W, Greene Co.). | The average depth was between 9 and 10 inches with a maximum depth of 35 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. A beaver dam was recorded as causing a temporary stream elevation. The IDNR states: "Despite difficult accessibility in the assessed reach, it does possess the potential of attracting secondary contact recreational uses at low frequencies due to the possibility of incidental contact (such as minnow trapping) at the assessed locations." | Yes |
| 84 | Des Moines | 286 | Unnamed Creek | Greene | A2 | WW-2 | From the mouth (SE ¼, SW ¼, S28, T84N, R29W, Greene Co.) to the road crossing at U Avenue (West line S28, T84N, R29W, Greene Co.). | The average depth was between 6 and 7 inches with a maximum depth of 16 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "Despite difficult accessibility in the assessed reach, it does possess the potential of attracting secondary contact recreational uses at low frequencies due to the possibility of incidental contact (such as minnow trapping) at the assessed locations." | Yes |
| 85 | Des Moines | 288 | Rock Creek | Polk | A2 | WW-2 | From the confluence with the Neal Smith Trail (NAD83) UTM Coordinates X(Easting) 443999.12 Y(Northing) 4616612.12 to Hwy. 415 bridge crossing (S21, T80N, R24W, Polk Co.) | The average depth was between 4 and 9 inches with a maximum depth of 12 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "While this segment of Rock Creek appears too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, it does possess a remote potential of attracting Class A2 Secondary Contact recreational uses particularly associated with stream side hiking, ATV riding, trapping, or possibly hunting." | Yes |
| 86 | Des Moines | 292 | Unnamed Creek | Polk | A2 | WW-2 | From its mouth (SE ¼, S19, T80N, R24W, Polk Co.), to the Hickory Hollow Water Service Inc. facility outfall (NW¼, S20, T80N, R24W, Polk Co.) | The average depth was between 2 and 4 inches with a maximum depth of 11 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "While Unnamed Creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, it does possess a remote potential of attracting Class A2 Secondary Contact recreational uses particularly associated with trapping or hunting." | Yes |
| 87 | Des Moines | 295 | Murphy's Branch | Dallas / Boone | A2 | WW-2 | From its mouth (NE ¼, S11, T81N, R26W, Dallas Co.), to the City of Madrid's wastewater treatment facility outfall (NE ¼, SE ¼, S35, T82N, R26W, Boone Co.). | The average depth was between 2 and 4 inches with a maximum depth of 6 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR provided additional information on October 20, 2011, as justification for why the one assessment site at the end of the stream segment was representative of the whole stream segment. The IDNR states: "While this reach of Murphy Branch is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, it does possess a remote potential of attracting Class A2 Secondary Contact recreational uses particularly associated with seining, trapping or hunting." | Yes |
| 88 | Des Moines | 303 | Bluff Creek | Boone | A2 | WW-2 | From the bridge crossing at H Ave (East line S31, T85N, R27W Boone Co.) to the City of Pilot Mound's wastewater treatment plant outfall (SW ¼, S20, T85N, R27W, Boone Co.) | The average depth was between 6 and 16 inches with a maximum depth of 30 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "While Bluff Creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, it does possess a potential of attracting Class A2 Secondary Contact recreational uses particularly associated with fishing, seining, trapping or hunting." | Yes |
| 89 | Des Moines | 304 | Skillet Creek | Webster | A2 | WW-2 | Mouth (S16, T86N, R27W, Webster Co.) to the US Highway 175 road crossing (S14, T86N, R28W, Webster Co.). | The average depth was between 7 and 12 inches with a maximum depth of 26 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "The creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreation and there were no other types of recreation observed. However, the creek does possess potential of attracting secondary contact recreation, such as trapping or seining for minnows, at low frequencies." | Yes |
| 90 | Des Moines | 306 | Unnamed Creek | Webster | A2 | WW-2 | From its mouth (SE 1/4, S14, T86N, R28W, Webster Co.) to the Dayton WWTP outfall (NW 1/4, S24, T86N, R28W, Webster Co.). | The average depth was between 3 and 4 inches with a maximum depth of 5 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "The creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreation and there were no other types of recreation observed. However, the creek does have an open canopy with marginal flow and therefore possesses potential of attracting secondary contact recreation, such as trapping or seining for minnows, at low frequencies." | Yes |
| 91 | Des Moines | 323 | Drainage Ditch 105 | Hancock | A2 | WW-2 | From its mouth (NE ¼, S17, T95N, R25W, Hancock Co.) to its headwaters. | The average depth was between 2.5 and 6 inches with a maximum depth of 12 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "While Drainage Ditch No. 105 is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, a majority of the assessed segment does possess a potential of attracting Class A2 Secondary Contact recreational uses particularly associated with seining, trapping, or hunting." | Yes |

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| 92 | Des Moines | 354 | Drainage Ditch 51 | Kossuth | A2 | WW-2 | From its mouth (SE ¼, S13, T95N, R29W, Kossuth Co.) to the confluence with Unnamed Creek #1 (NW ¼, S6, T95N, R28W, Kossuth Co.). | The average depth was between 2 and 11 inches with a maximum depth of 18 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "While Drainage Ditch 51 is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, this portion does possess a remote potential of attracting Class A2 Secondary Contact recreational uses particularly associated with trapping or hunting." | Yes |
| 93 | Des Moines | 355 | Unnamed Creek | Kossuth | A2 | WW-2 | From its mouth (NW ¼, S6, T95N, R28W, Kossuth Co.) to the drainage tile outlet (NE ¼, S6, T95N, R28W, Kossuth Co.) (NAD83) UTM Coordinates X(Easting) 402638.84 Y(Northing) 4769947.89. | The average depth was between 4 and 5 inches with a maximum depth of 8 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "While Unnamed Creek #1 is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, this portion does possess a remote potential of attracting Class A2 Secondary Contact recreational uses particularly associated with trapping or hunting." | Yes |
| 94 | Des Moines | 364 | Mud Creek | Kossuth | A2 | WW-2 | Mouth (S1, T97N, R29W, Kossuth Co.) to 70th Ave (W. line, S30, T99N, R29W, Kossuth Co.). | The average depth was between 2 and 9 inches with a maximum depth of 19 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "While the creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses there was evidence of streamside uses found which creates the potential for incidental contact with the stream." | Yes |
| 95 | Des Moines | 377 | Mud Creek | Kossuth | A2 | WW-2 | Iowa-Minnesota state line (S9, T100N, R28W, Kossuth Co.) to the confluence with Union Slough Ditch (S9, T100N, R28W, Kossuth Co.) | The average depth was 14 inches with a maximum depth of 42 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR provided additional information on October 20, 2011, as justification for why the one assessment site at the end of the stream segment was representative of the whole stream segment. The IDNR states: "One maximum depth measurement of 42 inches between 2 boulders in a pool under the bridge was considered adequate for primary contact recreation based on the guidelines used by the department to determine the attainability of primary contact recreational uses. The size of the pool was approximately 2 feet by 2 feet. The pool contained a dangerous boulder substrate that produces a dangerous environment for recreation to occur." | Yes |
| 96 | Des Moines | 380 | Union Slough Ditch | Kossuth | A2 | WW-2 | Mouth (S9, T100N, R28W, Kossuth Co.) to the confluence with Drainage Ditch 80 (NE ¼, NE ¼, S2, T98N, R28W, Kossuth Co.). | The average depth was between 4 and 17 inches with a maximum depth of 28 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "While the creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, it has the potential to attract secondary contact recreation such as trapping at the assessed locations." | Yes |
| 97 | Des Moines | 382 | Drainage Ditch 80 | Kossuth | A2 | WW-2 | Mouth (S9, T100N, R28W, Kossuth Co.) to the confluence with Drainage Ditch 80 (NE ¼, NE ¼, S2, T98N, R28W, Kossuth Co.). | The average depth was between 3 and 15 inches with a maximum depth of 21 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "While the creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, it has the potential to attract secondary contact recreation, such as minnow trapping at the assessed locations." | Yes |
| 98 | Skunk | 31 | Big Creek | Henry | A2 | WW-2 | From the confluence with an unnamed creek (SE ¼, of the SE ¼, S5, T71N, R5W, Henry County) to the confluence with Unnamed Creek (S25, T72N, R5W, Henry County). | The average depth was between 8 and 9 inches with a maximum depth of 13 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "While the creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, it may be used for other forms of instream recreation such as fur trapping or minnow seining." | Yes |
| 99 | Skunk | 36 | Unnamed Creek | Henry / Washington | A2 | WW-2 | From the mouth (S25, T72N, R5W, Henry County) to the Yarmouth Community Building outfall (S20, T72N, R4W, Des Moines County). | The average depth was between 1 and 2 inches with a maximum depth of 12 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR provided additional information on October 20, 2011, as justification for why the one assessment site at the end of the stream segment was representative of the whole stream segment. The IDNR states: "While the creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, it may be used for other forms of instream recreation such as fur trapping or minnow seining." | Yes |
| 100 | Skunk | 67 | East Fork Crooked Creek | Washington / Henry | A2 | WW-2 | Mouth (S24, T74N, R7W, Washington Co.) to the confluence with Unnamed Creek (NW ¼, NE ¼, S1, T73N, R06W, Henry Co.). | The average depth was between 3.5 and 15 inches with a maximum depth of 32 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "While the creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, it has the potential to attract secondary contact recreation due to the evidence of the recreational uses observed at the assessed locations." | Yes |
| 101 | Skunk | 69* | East Fork Crooked Creek | Henry | A2 | WW-2 | From the West line, S6, T73N, R05W, Henry Co. to the confluence with Unnamed Creek (SW ¼, SW ¼, S15, T73N, R05W, Henry Co.) | The average depth was between 4 and 9 inches with a maximum depth of 13 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "While the creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, it has the potential to attract secondary contact recreation due to the evidence of the recreational uses observed at the assessed locations." Also in Table 6. | Yes |
| 102 | Skunk | 70 | Unnamed Creek | Henry | A2 | WW-2 | From the mouth (SW ¼, S15, T73N, R05W, Henry Co.) to the road crossing on 130th Street (SE ¼, SE ¼, S16, T73N, R05W, Henry Co.). | The average depth was between 4 and 6 inches with a maximum depth of 14 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "Despite difficult accessibility in the assessed reach, it does possess the potential of attracting secondary contact recreational uses at low frequencies due to the possibility of incidental contact (such as trapping) at the assessed locations." | Yes |

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| 103 | Skunk | 71 | Unnamed Creek | Washington | A2 | WW-2 | From the mouth (SE ¼, NE ¼, S28, T74N, R06W, Washington Co.) to the confluence with Unnamed Creek (SE ¼, NW ¼, S22, T74N, R06W, Washington Co.). | The average depth was between 9 and 16 inches with a maximum depth of 26 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "While the creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, it has the potential to attract secondary contact recreation such as minnow seining at the assessed locations." | Yes |
| 104 | Skunk | 72 | Unnamed Creek | Washington | A2 | WW-2 | From the mouth (SE ¼, NW ¼, S22, T74N, R06W, Washington Co.) to the confluence with Unnamed Creek (NE ¼, NE ¼, S22, T74N, R06W, Washington Co.). | The average depth was 7 inches with a maximum depth of 16 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "While the creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, it has the potential to attract secondary contact recreation such as minnow seining at the assessed locations." | Yes |
| 105 | Skunk | 76 | Unnamed Creek | Keokuk | A2 | WW-2 | From the mouth (East ½ S23, T74N, R10W, Keokuk Co.) to the confluence with Unnamed Creek (SE ¼, NW ¼, S26, T74N, R10W, Keokuk Co.). | The average depth was 3 inches with a maximum depth of 25 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "While the creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses and there was no evidence of recreational uses found, there is the potential for attracting activities such as trapping or minnow seining." | Yes |
| 106 | Skunk | 87 | South Skunk River | Hamilton | A2 | WW-2 | From the north line of the SE¼, S25, T87N, R24W, Hamilton County to the confluence with Drainage Ditch No. 64 (NE ¼, S25, T88N, R24W, Hamilton Co.). | The average depth was between 4 and 17 inches with a maximum depth of 38 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "While this reach of the South Skunk River is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, a majority of the assessed segment does possess a potential of attracting Class A2 Secondary Contact recreational uses particularly associated with seining, trapping, or hunting." | Yes |
| 107 | Skunk | 88 | Drainage Ditch 64 | Hamilton | A2 | WW-2 | From its mouth (NE¼, S25, T88N, R24W, Hamilton Co.) to the road crossing (north line, S6, T88N, R23W, Hamilton Co.). | The average depth was between 8 and 13 inches with a maximum depth of 16 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "While the lower segment of the assessed reach of Drainage Ditch No. 64 is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, it does possess a remote potential of attracting Class A2 Secondary Contact recreational uses particularly associated with seining, trapping, hunting, or possibly fishing." | Yes |
| 108 | Skunk | 95 | Unnamed Creek | Mahaska | A2 | WW-2 | From the mouth of Unnamed Creek (NE ¼, S12, T75N, R15W, Mahaska Co.) to the outfall pipe of the Keomah Village wastewater treatment plant (West Line, SE ¼, S13j T75N, R15W, Mahaska Co.). | The average depth was between 2 and 8 inches with a maximum depth of 24 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "While the creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses and there was no evidence of uses found there is the potential for streamside activities to take place throughout the assessed reach." | Yes |
| 109 | Skunk | 97 | Spring Creek | Mahaska | A2 | WW-2 | From West line, S4, T75N, R15W, Mahaska County to the upstream crossing of Osburn Road (W. line, S20, T75N, R15W, Mahaska County). | The average depth was between 4 and 15 inches with a maximum depth of 23 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "Although the creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses throughout and there was no evidence found of recreational uses, this creek segment does possess potential of attracting secondary contact recreation such as minnow seining or trapping." | Yes |
| 110 | Skunk | 98 | Unnamed Creek | Mahaska | A2 | WW-2 | From the mouth (S7, T75N, R15W, Mahaska Co.) to the outfall of Oskaloosa's NE wastewater treatment plant (S7, T75N, R15W, Mahaska Co.). | The average depth was between 11 and 16 inches with a maximum depth of 24 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "The creek is too shallow and too narrow to support Primary Contact Recreational use, and no other form of recreation was observed; however, the possibility of Secondary Contact recreational uses such as trapping or seining for minnows exists in the assessed reach." | Yes |
| 111 | Skunk | 99 | Unnamed Creek | Mahaska | A2 | WW-2 | From the mouth of Unnamed Creek (SW 1/4, S17, T75N, R15W, Mahaska County) to the culvert outfall (SE 1/4, S18, T75N, R15W, Mahaska County). | The average depth was between 6 and 7 inches with a maximum depth of 12 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "The creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreation and there were no other types of recreation observed. However, the creek does possess potential of attracting secondary contact recreation at low frequencies." | Yes |
| 112 | Skunk | 102 | Unnamed Creek | Jasper | A2 | WW-2 | From the mouth (NE ¼, SE ¼, S7, T79N, R18W, Jasper Co.) to the confluence with Unnamed Creek (SW ¼, SE ¼, S35, T80N, R19W, Jasper Co.). | The average depth was between 8 and 9 inches with a maximum depth of 19 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "Based on analysis of the data from the assessed sites, the department recommends a Class A2 Secondary Contact Recreational Use designation for Unnamed Creek from the mouth (NE ¼, SE ¼, S7, T79N, R18W, Jasper Co.) to the confluence with Unnamed Creek (SW ¼, SE ¼, S35, T80N, R19W, Jasper Co.). These recommendations are consistent with the types of uses observed in the area and the ability for the stream and surrounding area to support such uses." | Yes |
| 113 | Skunk | 104 | Thunder Creek | Mahaska / Marion | A2 | WW-2 | From the mouth of Thunder Creek (S19, T77N, R17W, Mahaska County) to the confluence with Unnamed Creek (SW ¼, S26, T77N, R18W, Marion County). | The average depth was between 6 and 13 inches with a maximum depth of 26 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "The creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreation and there were no other types of recreation observed. However, the creek does possess potential of attracting secondary contact recreation, such as trapping and minnow seining, at low frequencies." | Yes |

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| 114 | Skunk | 107 | Buck Creek | Jasper | A2 | WW-2 | From the mouth (NE ¼, SE ¼, S22, T78N, R19W, Jasper Co.) to the confluence with Unnamed Creek (SE ¼, NE ¼, S30, T78N, R19W, Jasper Co.). | The average depth was between 2 and 13 inches with a maximum depth of 22 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "While the creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, it has the potential to attract secondary contact recreation, such as minnow trapping at the assessed locations." | Yes |
| 115 | Skunk | 108 | Unnamed Creek | Jasper | A2 | WW-2 | From the mouth (SE ¼, NE ¼, S30, T78N, R19W, Jasper Co.) to the confluence with Unnamed Creek (SW ¼, SE ¼, S30, T78N, R19W, Jasper Co.). | The average depth was between 2.5 and 5 inches with a maximum depth of 13 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "While the creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, it has the potential to attract secondary contact recreation such as minnow seining at the assessed locations." | Yes |
| 116 | Skunk | 109 | Unnamed Creek | Jasper | A2 | WW-2 | From the mouth (NE ¼, NE ¼, S15, T78N, R19W, Jasper Co.) to the City of Reasnor WWTP outfall (S11, T78N, R19W, Jasper Co.). | The average depth was between 7 and 9 inches with a maximum depth of 12 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "While the creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, it has the potential to attract secondary contact recreation such as trapping or minnow seining at the assessed locations." | Yes |
| 117 | Skunk | 112 | Benjamin Creek | Jasper | A2 | WW-2 | Mouth (Jasper Co.) to the confluence with Unnamed Creek (NE ¼, NW ¼, S22, T80N, R19W, Jasper Co.) | The average depth was between 3 and 5 inches with a maximum depth of 14 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "While the creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, it has the potential to attract secondary contact recreation such as trapping or minnow seining at the assessed locations." | Yes |
| 118 | Skunk | 113 | Unnamed Creek | Jasper | A2 | WW-2 | From its mouth (NE ¼, S22, T80N, R19W, Jasper Co.) to the confluence with an unnamed tributary (SW ¼, NW ¼, S23, T80N, R19W, Jasper Co.) | The average depth was between 1 and 4 inches with a maximum depth of 17 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "While this reach of Unnamed Creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, a majority of the segment does possess a potential of attracting Class A2 Secondary Contact recreational uses particularly associated with seining, trapping, or hunting." | Yes |
| 119 | Skunk | 114 | Prairie Creek | Jasper | A2 | WW-2 | From its mouth (NE ¼, S22, T80N, R19W, Jasper Co.) to the confluence with an unnamed tributary (SW ¼, NW ¼, S23, T80N, R19W, Jasper Co.) | The average depth was between 2 and 19 inches with a maximum depth of 24 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. A beaver dam was present causing a temporary elevated condition in the stream. The IDNR states: "The creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreation and there were no other types of recreation observed. However, the creek does possess potential of attracting secondary contact recreation, such as minnow seining and trapping, at low frequencies." | Yes |
| 120 | Skunk | 115 | Unnamed Creek | Jasper | A2 | WW-2 | From the mouth (S11, T80N, R20W, Jasper County) to Buchanan Street (N. Line of S23, T81N, R20W, Jasper Co.). | The average depth was between 1 and 8 inches with a maximum depth of 10 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "While the creek is too shallow to support Primary Contact recreational uses, it does possess potential of attracting Secondary Contact recreational uses, such as minnow seining and trapping, at low frequencies." | Yes |
| 121 | Skunk | 117 | Clear Creek | Jasper / Marshall | A2 | WW-2 | Mouth (S2, T80N, R21W, Jasper Co.) to confluence with an unnamed tributary (S 1/2, SW 1/4, S28, T82N, R20W, Marshall Co.) | The average depth was between 5 and 7 inches with a maximum depth of 48 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. A beaver dam was present causing a temporary elevated condition in the stream. The IDNR states: "While the creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, it has the potential to attract secondary contact recreation such as minnow seining at the assessed locations." | Yes |
| 122 | Skunk | 118 | Unnamed Creek | Jasper | A2 | WW-2 | From the mouth (NE ¼, SW ¼, S5, T81N, R20W, Jasper Co.) to the road crossing on 115th Ave. (North line S5, T81N, R20W, Jasper Co.). | The average depth was 11 inches with a maximum depth of 10 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR provided additional information on October 20, 2011, as justification for why the one assessment site at the end of the stream segment was representative of the whole stream segment. The IDNR states: "While the creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, it has the potential to attract secondary contact recreation such as minnow seining at the assessed locations." | Yes |
| 123 | Skunk | 119 | Rock Creek | Story | A2 | WW-2 | From its mouth (S27/34, T82N, R22W, Story Co.) to the Highway 210 bridge (North line, S27, T82N, R22W, Story Co.) | The average depth was between 0.5 and 3 inches with a maximum depth of 15 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "While Rock Creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, this segment of the creek does possess a remote potential of attracting Class A2 Secondary Contact recreational uses particularly associated with trapping or hunting." | Yes |
| 124 | Skunk | 124 | Unnamed Creek | Jasper | A2 | WW-2 | From the mouth (NW ¼, S6, T79N, R20W, Jasper Co.) to the Teen Challenge of the Midlands WWTP outfall (NW ¼, S6, T79N, R20W, Jasper Co.). | The average depth was between 2 and 5 inches with a maximum depth of 7 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "While the creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, it has the potential to attract secondary contact recreation due to the evidence of the recreational uses observed at the assessed locations." | Yes |

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| 125 | Skunk | 139 | Unnamed Creek | Story | A2 | WW-2 | From the mouth (NE ¼, SW ¼, S20, T84N, R24W, Story Co.) to the South Squaw Valley Association outfall (SE ¼, NW ¼, S20, T84N, R24W, Story Co.). | The average depth was between 2 and 4 inches with a maximum depth of 7 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "While the creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, it does possess potential of attracting secondary contact recreation such as minnow seining or trapping." | Yes |
| 126 | Skunk | 147 | North Skunk River | Jasper | A2 | WW-2 | From the confluence with Snipe Creek (S22, T81N, R19W, Jasper Co.) to lower extent of impounded area located at the road crossing (north line S6, T81N, R19W, Jasper Co.). | The average depth was between 6 and 15 inches with a maximum depth of 30 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "While the lower segment of the assessed reach of the North Skunk River is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, it does possess a remote potential of attracting Class A2 Secondary Contact recreational uses particularly associated with seining, trapping, or hunting." | Yes |
| 127 | Skunk | 149 | North Skunk River | Marshall | A2 | WW-2 | From the upper extent of the impounded area created by the broken concrete rubble dam located at the 115th Avenue Bridge (south line, S31, T82N, R19W, Marshall Co.) upstream to the confluence with Unnamed Creek (#2) (SE ¼, S10, T82N, R20W, Marshall Co.). | The average depth was between 6 and 15 inches with a maximum depth of 32 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "While this reach of the North Skunk River is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, it does possess a remote potential of attracting Class A2 Secondary Contact recreational uses particularly associated with fishing, trapping or hunting." | Yes |
| 128 | Skunk | 153 | Rock Creek | Keokuk | A2 | WW-2 | Mouth (S9, T75N, R12W, Keokuk Co.) to the confluence with Smith Creek (NE ¼, SW ¼, S18, T76N, R12W, Keokuk Co.). | The average depth was between 6 and 12 inches with a maximum depth of 26 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "While the creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, it has the potential to attract secondary contact recreation such as trapping at the assessed locations." | Yes |
| 129 | Skunk | 154 | Smith Creek | Keokuk | A2 | WW-2 | From the mouth (NE ¼, SW ¼, S18, T76N, R12W, Keokuk Co.) to the confluence with Unnamed Creek (SE ¼, SW ¼, S25, T77N, R13W, Keokuk Co.). | The average depth was between 5 and 16 inches with a maximum depth of 18 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "While the creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, it has the potential to attract secondary contact recreation, such as minnow trapping at the assessed locations." | Yes |
| 130 | Skunk | 165 | Unnamed Creek | Marshall | A2 | WW-2 | From its mouth (SE ¼, S10, T82N, R20W, Marshall Co.) to the confluence with Unnamed Creek (SW ¼, S1, T82N, R20W, Marshall Co.). | The average depth was between 6 and 9 inches with a maximum depth of 19 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR provided additional information on October 20, 2011, as justification for why the one assessment site at the end of the stream segment was representative of the whole stream segment. The IDNR states: "While Unnamed Creek (#2) is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, a majority of the assessed segment does possess a potential of attracting Class A2 Secondary Contact recreational uses particularly associated trapping, or hunting." | Yes |
| 131 | Skunk | 166 | Unnamed Creek | Marshall | A2 | WW-2 | From its mouth (SW ¼, S1, T82N, R20W, Marshall Co.) to the community of Melbourne's wastewater treatment facility outfall (NE ¼, S12, T82N, R20W, Marshall Co.). | The average depth was between 12 and 14 inches with a maximum depth of 19 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR provided additional information on October 20, 2011, as justification for why the one assessment site at the end of the stream segment was representative of the whole stream segment. The IDNR states: "While the assessed reach of Unnamed Creek #1 is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, the creek does possess a remote potential of attracting Class A2 Secondary Contact recreational uses particularly associated with trapping or hunting." | Yes |
| 132 | Iowa Cedar | 7 | Unnamed Creek | Des Moines | A2 | WW-2 | From the mouth (SE 1/4, S3, T69N, R3W, Des Moines Co.) to the West Burlington WWTP outfall (NW 1/4, S2, T69N, R3W, Des Moines Co.). | The average depth was between 3 and 5 inches with a maximum depth of 8 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "The stream is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses and no signs of use were observed. However, secondary recreational uses are possible on this stretch of the stream by security-checked individuals allowed within the restricted access area." | Yes |
| 133 | Iowa Cedar | 14* | Big Hollow Creek | Des Moines | A2 | WW-2 | Mouth (Des Moines Co.) to UTM Coordinates (NAD83) X(Easting) 64711.04 Y(Northing) 4532689.56 | The average depth was between 6 and 10 inches with a maximum depth of 23 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "While the creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, it may be used for other forms of instream recreation such as fur trapping or minnow seining." Also in Table 6. | Yes |
| 134 | Iowa Cedar | 16 | Big Hollow Creek | Des Moines | A2 | WW-2 | From UTM Coordinates (NAD83) X(Easting) 647119.92 Y(Northing) 4532714.48 to the Big Hollow Lake Dam (S19, T71N, R3W, Des Moines County). | The average depth was 7 inches with a maximum depth of 10 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. One site was assessed on approximately 100 feet at the end of the 1.0 miles stream segment. The IDNR provided additional information on October 20, 2011, as justification for why the one assessment site at the end of the stream segment was representative of the whole stream segment. The IDNR states: "While the creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, it may be used for other forms of instream recreation such as fur trapping or minnow seining." | Yes |
| 135 | Iowa Cedar | 17 | Big Hollow Creek | Des Moines | A2 | WW-2 | From the upper end of Big Hollow Lake (S16, T71N, R3W, Des Moines County) to the confluence with Unnamed Creek (S10, T71N, R3W, Des Moines County). | The average depth was between 1.5 and 4 inches with a maximum depth of 19 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "While the creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, it may be used for other forms of instream recreation such as fur trapping or minnow seining." | Yes |

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| 136 | Iowa Cedar | 18 | Unnamed Creek | Des Moines | A2 | WW-2 | from the mouth of Unnamed Creek (S10, T71N, R3W, Des Moines County) to the U.S. Gypsum - Sperry Plant outfall (S. Line, S3, T71N, R3W, Des Moines County). | The average depth was between 3 and 9 inches with a maximum depth of 9 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "Based on analysis of the data from the assessed sites, the department recommends the Class A2 Secondary Contact use designation applies from the mouth of Unnamed Creek (S10, T71N, R3W, Des Moines County) to the U.S. Gypsum - Sperry Plant outfall (S. Line, S3, T71N, R3W, Des Moines County). These recommendations are consistent with types of uses observed in these areas and the ability for the creek and surrounding areas to support such uses." | Yes |
| 137 | Iowa Cedar | 48 | Turkey Run | Louisa | A2 | WW-2 | From the mouth of Turkey Run (S16, T74N, R3W, Louisa County) to 130th Street (S3, T74N, R3W, Louisa County). | The average depth was between 6 and 9 inches with a maximum depth of 32 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "While the creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, it may be used for other forms of instream recreation such as fur trapping or minnow seining." | Yes |
| 138 | Iowa Cedar | 50 | Johnny Creek | Louisa | A2 | WW-2 | From the mouth of Johnny Creek (S12, T74N, R5W, Louisa County) to 218 th Avenue (S5, T74N, R4W, Louisa County). | The average depth was between 5 and 12 inches with a maximum depth of 32 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "While the creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, it may be used for other forms of instream recreation such as fishing, minnow seining, or fur trapping." | Yes |
| 139 | Iowa Cedar | 79 | Unnamed Creek | Scott | A2 | WW-2 | From 200th Street (N. line, S6, T78N, R2E, Scott County) to I-80 (S30, T79N, R2E, Scott County). | The average depth was between 2 and 10 inches with a maximum depth of 18 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "Based on analysis of the data from the assessed sites, the department recommends the Class A2 Secondary Contact use designation applies from 200th Street (N. line, S6, T78N, R2E, Scott County) to I-80 (S30, T79N, R2E, Scott County). These recommendations are consistent with types of uses observed in these areas and the ability for the creek and surrounding areas to support such uses." | Yes |
| 140 | Iowa Cedar | 89* | Spring Creek | Linn | A2 | WW-2 | From its mouth (S28, T82N, R5W, Linn Co.) to the confluence with Unnamed Creek (#1) (SW ¼, S22, T82N, R5W, Linn Co.). | The average depth was between 3 and 6 inches with a maximum depth of 15 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "While Spring Creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, this segment of the creek does possess a remote potential of attracting Class A2 Secondary Contact recreational uses particularly associated with stream fishing, trapping or hunting." Also in Table 6. | Yes |
| 141 | Iowa Cedar | 90* | Unnamed Creek | Linn | A2 | WW-2 | From its mouth (SW ¼, S22, T82N, R5W, Linn Co.) to the City of Lisbon's wastewater treatment facility outfall (N ½, S14, T82N, R5W, Linn Co.). | The average depth was between 2 and 5 inches with a maximum depth of 7 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "While the lower segment of Unnamed Creek (#1) is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, this portion does possess a remote potential of attracting Class A2 Secondary Contact recreational uses particularly associated with trapping or hunting." Also in Table 6. | Yes |
| 142 | Iowa Cedar | 91* | Unnamed Creek | Linn | A2 | WW-2 | From its mouth (W ½, S14, T82N, R5W, Linn Co.) to the City of Mt Vernon's wastewater treatment facility outfall (NE ¼, S15, T82N, R5W, Linn Co.). | The average depth was between 0.75 and 5 inches with a maximum depth of 8 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR provided additional information on October 20, 2011, as justification for why the one assessment site at the end of the stream segment was representative of the whole stream segment. The IDNR states: "While the lower segment of Unnamed Creek (#2) is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, this portion does possess a remote potential of attracting Class A2 Secondary Contact recreational uses particularly associated with trapping or minnow seining." Also in Table 6. | Yes |
| 143 | Iowa Cedar | 104 | Unnamed Creek | Linn | A2 | WW-2 | From the mouth of Unnamed Creek (S14, T82N, R8W, Linn County) to the confluence with Unnamed Creek (S24, T82N, R8W, Linn County). | The average depth was between 2 and 29 inches with a maximum depth of 38 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. Average and Maximum depths were caused by a beaver dam at one site. The IDNR states: "Based on analysis of the data from the assessed sites, the department recommends the Class A2 Secondary Contact use designation applies from the mouth of Unnamed Creek #2 (S14, T82N, R8W, Linn County) to the confluence with Unnamed Creek #1 (S24, T82N, R8W, Linn County). These recommendations are consistent with types of uses observed in these areas and the ability for the creek and surrounding areas to support such uses." | Yes |
| 144 | Iowa Cedar | 109 | Morgan Creek | Linn | A2 | WW-2 | Mouth (S14, T83N, R8W, Linn Co.) to the road crossing (NE ¼, S22, T83N, R8W, Linn Co.). | The average depth was between 5 and 8 inches with a maximum depth of 29 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "While the Morgan Creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, it does possess a potential of attracting Class A2 Secondary Contact recreational uses particularly associated with fishing, seining, trapping or hunting." | Yes |
| 145 | Iowa Cedar | 111 | Morgan Creek | Linn / Benton | A2 | WW-2 | From the south boundary of the Morgan Creek Park (south line NW ¼, S22, T83N, R8W, Linn Co.) to the confluence with Unnamed Creek (S34, T83N, R9W, Benton Co.). | The average depth was between 3 and 6 inches with a maximum depth of 12 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "While the Morgan Creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, it does possess a potential of attracting Class A2 Secondary Contact recreational uses particularly associated with fishing, seining, trapping or hunting." | Yes |
| 146 | Iowa Cedar | 124 | Unnamed Creek | Linn | A2 | WW-2 | From the mouth (SW ¼, SW ¼, S10, T84N, R08W, Linn Co.) to the FPL Duane outfall (NE ¼, SE ¼, S9, T84N, R08W, Linn Co.). | The average depth was between 3 and 5 inches with a maximum depth of 10 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "While the creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, it has the potential to attract secondary contact recreation such as minnow seining at the assessed locations." | Yes |

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| 147 | Iowa Cedar | 133 | Unnamed Creek | Benton | A2 | WW-2 | From the bridge crossing at 56th Street (S3, T85N, R09W Benton Co.) to the confluence with Unnamed Creek #1 (SE ¼, SW ¼, S34, T86N, R09W, Benton Co.). | The average depth was between 2 and 8 inches with a maximum depth of 18 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. One site was assessed on the approximately 0.78 mile stream reach. The IDNR provided additional information on October 20, 2011, as justification for why the one assessment site at the end of the stream segment was representative of the whole stream segment. The IDNR states: "Based on analysis of the data from the assessed sites, the department recommends the Class A2 Secondary Contact recreational use designation apply for Unnamed Creek #2 from the bridge crossing at 56th Street (S3, T85N, R9W Benton Co.) to the confluence with Unnamed Creek #1 (SE¼, SW¼, S34, T86N, R9W, Benton Co.). These recommendations are consistent with the types of uses observed in these areas and the ability for the creek and surrounding areas to support such uses." | Yes |
| 148 | Iowa Cedar | 139 | Lime Creek | Benton / Buchanan | A2 | WW-1 | From the Brandon Diagonal Boulevard (S26, T87N, R10W, Benton Co.) to the confluence with an unnamed creek (S1, T87N, R10W, Buchanan County). | The average depth was between 4 and 18.5 inches with a maximum depth of 27.5 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "While this portion of the creek appears too shallow to support Class A1 type uses, it may be used for other uses like minnow seining or fur trapping." | Yes |
| 149 | Iowa Cedar | 142* | Spring Creek | Black Hawk | A2 | NA | From the confluence with East Branch Spring Creek (S11, T87N, R11W, Black Hawk County) to the confluence with Unnamed Creek (S12, T88N, R11W, Black Hawk County). | The average depth was between 2 and 9 inches with a maximum depth of 12 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "While this portion of Spring Creek is too shallow to support Primary Contact Recreation type activities, it may be used for other forms of recreational activities like minnow seining or fur trapping." Also in Table 6. | Yes |
| 150 | Iowa Cedar | 166 | Unnamed Creek | Black Hawk | A2 | WW-2 | From the mouth (SW ¼, NW ¼, S9, T89N, R13W, Black Hawk County) to Airport Boulevard (SW ¼, NW ¼, S9, T89N, R13W, Black Hawk County) and then from Washington Street (NE ¼, NW ¼, S9, T89N, R13W, Black Hawk County) to Airport Highway (North Line, S9, T89N, R13W, Black Hawk County). | The average depth was between 6 and 22 inches with a maximum depth of 32 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. Field data sheets indicated a beavers dam and confirmed with photos. The IDNR states: "While the creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, it has the potential for attracting recreational uses such as fur trapping." | Yes |
| 151 | Iowa Cedar | 169 | Unnamed Creek | Black Hawk | A2 | WW-2 | From the mouth of Unnamed Creek #1 (S26, T89N, R14W, Black Hawk County) to the Viking Pump INC, outfall (S25, T89N, R14W, Black Hawk County). | The average depth was between 2 and 6 inches with a maximum depth of 9 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "Based on analysis of the data from the assessed sites, the department recommends the Class A2 Secondary Contact use designation applies from the mouth of Unnamed Creek #1 (S26, T89N, R14W, Black Hawk County) to the Viking Pump INC, outfall (S25, T89N, R14W, Black Hawk County). These recommendations are consistent with types of uses observed in these areas and the ability for the creek and surrounding areas to support such uses." | Yes |
| 152 | Iowa Cedar | 170 | Unnamed Creek | Black Hawk | A2 | WW-2 | From the mouth of Unnamed Creek (NE ¼ of the SE ¼ of S12, T89N, R14W, Blackhawk County) to the Viking Pump INC., Main Plant facility outfall (NW ¼ of the SE ¼ of S12, T89N, R14W, Blackhawk County). | The average depth was between 3 and 14 inches with a maximum depth of 38 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "Based on analysis of the data from the assessed sites, the department recommends the Class A2 Secondary Contact use designation applies from the mouth of Unnamed Creek (NE ¼ of the SE ¼ of S12, T89N, R14W, Blackhawk County) to the Viking Pump INC., Main Plant facility outfall (NW ¼ of the SE ¼ of S12, T89N, R14W, Blackhawk County). These recommendations are consistent with types of uses observed in these areas and the ability for the creek and surrounding areas to support such uses." | Yes |
| 153 | Iowa Cedar | 178 | Middle Fork South Beaver Creek | Grundy / Hardin | A2 | WW-2 | From the mouth of Middle Fork South Beaver Creek (S28, T89N, R17W, Grundy Co.) to the City of Ackley WWTP outfall (SW1/4, SE1/4, S1, T89N, R19W, Hardin Co.) | The average depth was between 4 and 10 inches with a maximum depth of 12 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "The creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreation and there were no other types of recreation observed. However, the creek does possess potential of attracting secondary contact recreation, such as minnow seining and trapping, at low frequencies." | Yes |
| 154 | Iowa Cedar | 179 | Unnamed Creek | Grundy | A2 | WW-2 | From the mouth (NE ¼, NE ¼, S9, T88N, R18W, Grundy Co.) to the confluence with Unnamed Creek #1 (SW ¼, S15, T88N, R18W, Grundy Co.). | The average depth was between 2 and 5 inches with a maximum depth of 28 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "While the creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, it has the potential to attract secondary contact recreation such as minnow seining at the assessed locations." | Yes |
| 155 | Iowa Cedar | 180 | Unnamed Creek | Grundy | A2 | WW-2 | from the mouth (SW ¼, S15, T88N, R18W, Grundy Co.) to the Wellsburg WWTP outfall (SW ¼, S15, T88N, R18W, Grundy Co.). | The average depth was between 5 and 6 inches with a maximum depth of 8 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "While the creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, it has the potential to attract secondary contact recreation such as minnow seining at the assessed locations." | Yes |
| 156 | Iowa Cedar | 185 | West Fork Cedar River | Franklin | A2 | WW-1 | From 210th Street (N. line, S34, T93N, R19W, Franklin Co.) to juncture of Beaverdam and Bailey Crs. (Franklin Co.) | The average depth was between 4 and 8 inches with a maximum depth of 24 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "The creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreation and there was no evidence to support such a designation; however, the creek does possess potential of attracting secondary contact recreation, such as minnow seining and trapping at low frequencies." | Yes |
| 157 | Iowa Cedar | 204 | Cheslea Creek | Cerro Gordo | A2 | WW-2 | From the creeks inlet into the Lester Milligan Park pond (NE 1/4, S17, T96N, R20W, Cerro Gordo Co.) to the Benjamin Avenue road crossing (S 1/2, S17, T96N, R20W, Cerro Gordo Co.). | The average depth was between 9 and 13 inches with a maximum depth of 20 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "Although the creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses throughout, this creek segment does possess potential of attracting secondary or incidental contact recreation at low frequencies." | Yes |

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| 158 | Iowa Cedar | 205 | Unnamed Creek | Cerro Gordo | A2 | WW-2 | From its mouth (NW 1/4, SE 1/4, S17, T96N, R20W, Cerro Gordo Co.) to the railroad tracks (SW 1/4, SE 1/4, S17, T96N, R20W Cerro Gordo Co.). | The average depth was between 2 and 6 inches with a maximum depth of 20 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "While the lower reach of Unnamed Creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, the creek does possess a remote potential of attracting Class A2 Secondary Contact recreational uses particularly associated with trapping or hunting." | Yes |
| 159 | Iowa Cedar | 209 | Willow Creek | Worth | A2 | WW-2 | From its mouth (SW 1/4, S32, T98N, R21W, Worth Co.) to the confluence with an Unnamed Creek (NW 1/4, S29, T98N, R21W, Worth Co.). | The average depth was between 8 and 12 inches with a maximum depth of 23 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "While Willow Creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, it does possess a potential of attracting Class A2 Secondary Contact recreational uses particularly associated with seining, trapping or hunting." | Yes |
| 160 | Iowa Cedar | 219 | McClure Creek | Butler | A2 | WW-2 | From the mouth (S5, T90N, R15W Butler Co) to the confluence with Unnamed Creek (NE 1/4, SE 1/4, S32, T91N, R15W, Butler Co.). | The average depth was between 7 and 18 inches with a maximum depth of 44 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. A maximum depth of 44 inches was found in a scour hole caused by a log jam which is considered a temporary condition. The IDNR states: "While the stream is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses and there was no evidence of recreational uses found, there is the potential for incidental contact with the stream." | Yes |
| 161 | Iowa Cedar | 220 | Unnamed Creek | Butler | A2 | WW-2 | From the mouth (NE 1/4, SE 1/4, S32, T91N, R15W, Butler Co.) to the North Line of SE 1/4 S32, T91N, R15W, Butler Co. | The average depth was between 2 and 4 inches with a maximum depth of 19 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "While the stream is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses and there was no evidence of recreational uses found, there is the potential for incidental contact with the stream." | Yes |
| 162 | Iowa Cedar | 221 | Feddeke Creek | Butler | A2 | WW-2 | from the mouth (SE 1/4 of S28, T91N, R16W, Butler County) to the confluence with Unnamed Creek (NW 1/4 of S5, T91N, R16W, Butler County). | The average depth was between 6 and 8 inches with a maximum depth of 19 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "Based on analysis of the data from the assessed site, the Department recommends that Secondary Use designation be applied to Feddeke Creek from the mouth (SE 1/4 of S28, T91N, R16W, Butler County) to the confluence with Unnamed Creek (NW 1/4 of S5, T91N, R16W, Butler County)." | Yes |
| 163 | Iowa Cedar | 222 | Unnamed Creek | Butler | A2 | WW-2 | From the mouth (NW 1/4 of S5, T91N, R16W, Butler County) to the outfall pipe for the Allison WWTP (NW 1/4 of S31, T92N, R16W, Butler County). | The average depth was between 4 and 10 inches with a maximum depth of 12 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "Based on analysis of the data from the assessed site, the Department recommends that Secondary Use designation be applied to Unnamed Creek from the mouth (NW 1/4 of S5, T91N, R16W, Butler County) to the outfall pipe for the Allison WWTP (NW 1/4 of S31, T92N, R16W, Butler County)." | Yes |
| 164 | Iowa Cedar | 240 | Bailey Creek | Franklin | A2 | WW-2 | Mouth (Franklin Co.) to Lincoln Street (W. line, S9, T93N, R20W, Franklin County). | The average depth was between 6 and 12 inches with a maximum depth of 22 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "The creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreation; however, the creek does possess potential of attracting secondary contact recreation, such as minnow seining and trapping at low frequencies." | Yes |
| 165 | Iowa Cedar | 243 | Beaverdam Creek | Franklin / Cerro Gordo | A2 | WW-2 | Mouth (confluence with Bailey Cr. S19, T93N, R19W, Franklin Co.) to the confluence with an unnamed creek (SE 1/4, S26, T96N, R22W, Cerro Gordo Co.). | The average depth was between 3 and 16 inches with a maximum depth of 34 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "While the Unnamed Creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, it does possess a potential of attracting Class A2 Secondary Contact recreational uses particularly associated with seining, trapping or hunting. Therefore, the Department recommends assigning a Class A2 Secondary Contact recreational use designation for the Beaverdam Creek from its mouth (confluence with Bailey Creek S19, T93N, R19W, Franklin Co.) to the confluence with an unnamed creek (SE 1/4, S26, T96N, R22W, Cerro Gordo Co.)." Although the IDNR mentioned Unnamed Creek in the narrative, the EPA acknowledged this as a typing error. | Yes |
| 166 | Iowa Cedar | 247 | Unnamed Creek | Cerro Gordo | A2 | WW-2 | From its mouth (SW 1/4, SE 1/4, S26, T96N, R22W, Cerro Gordo Co.) to its headwaters located just upstream of the Clear Lake Sanitary District's outfall. | The average depth was between 3 and 11 inches with a maximum depth of 22 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "While the Unnamed Creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, it does possess a potential of attracting Class A2 Secondary Contact recreational uses particularly associated with seining, trapping or hunting." | Yes |
| 167 | Iowa Cedar | 281 | Smith Creek | Washington | A2 | WW-2 | From its mouth to the eastern boundary of the City of Wellman's city park known as South Park (NE 1/4, S24, T77N, R9W, Washington County). | The average depth was between 3 and 12 inches with a maximum depth of 27 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "While the lower reach of Smith Creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, it does possess a remote potential of attracting Class A2 Secondary Contact recreational uses particularly associated with trapping or hunting." | Yes |
| 168 | Iowa Cedar | 283 | Smith Creek | Washington / Keokuk | A2 | WW-2 | From Highway W38 bridge (S24, T77N, R9W, Washington Co.) to the confluence with an unnamed tributary (SW 1/4, Section 22, T77N, R10W, Keokuk County). | The average depth was between 6 and 11 inches with a maximum depth of 17 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "While Smith Creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, this segment of the creek does possess a remote potential of attracting Class A2 Secondary Contact recreational uses particularly associated with trapping or hunting." | Yes |

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| 169 | Iowa Cedar | 285 | Unnamed Creek | Iowa | A2 | WW-2 | From its mouth (S20, T78N, R10W, Iowa Co.) to the City of Parnell WWTP outfall (S9, T78N, R10W, Iowa Co.). | The average depth was between 2 and 7 inches with a maximum depth of 17 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "The creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreation and there were no other types of recreation observed. However, the creek does possess potential of attracting secondary contact recreation, such as trapping or seining for minnows, at low frequencies." | Yes |
| 170 | Iowa Cedar | 293 | Unnamed Creek | Iowa | A2 | WW-2 | From the mouth (NE ¼, SW ¼, S10, T79N, R10W, Iowa Co.) to the Williamsburg WWTP outfall (SE ¼, NW ¼, S10, T79N, R10W, Iowa Co.). | The average depth was between 8 and 9 inches with a maximum depth of 25 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "Despite difficult accessibility in the assessed reach, it does possess the potential of attracting secondary contact recreational uses at low frequencies due to the possibility of incidental contact (such as minnow trapping) at the assessed locations." | Yes |
| 171 | Iowa Cedar | 294 | Unnamed Creek | Iowa | A2 | WW-2 | From the mouth of Unnamed Creek (NW 1/4, NW 1/4, S7, T79N, R10W, Iowa Co.) to the confluence with an unnamed creek (NW 1/4, S31, T80N, R10W, Iowa Co.). | The average depth was between 5 and 9 inches with a maximum depth of 15 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "The creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreation and there were no other types of recreation observed. However, the creek does possess potential of attracting secondary contact recreation, such as minnow seining and trapping, at low frequencies." | Yes |
| 172 | Iowa Cedar | 300 | Unnamed Creek | Johnson | A2 | WW-2 | From the mouth of Unnamed Creek (2) (S21, T79N, R6W, Johnson Co.) to the Lake Ridge Inc. outfall (Easting 620751.12, Northing 4609848.96, S21, T79N, R6W, Johnson Co.). | The average depth was between 3 and 6 inches with a maximum depth of 6 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "The creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreation and there were no other types of recreation observed. Despite the lack of recreational evidence, strong odors, and heavy sludge; the creek would possess potential of attracting secondary contact recreation, such as minnow seining, if those detrimental factors were absent." | Yes |
| 173 | Iowa Cedar | 306 | Rhine Creek | Johnson | A2 | WW-2 | From its mouth (NE ¼, S28, T80N, R8W, Johnson County) to the railroad tracks crossing (SE ¼, SW ¼, S21, T80N, R8W, Johnson County) | The average depth was between 0 and 6 inches with a maximum depth of 11.5 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "While Rhine Creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, the creek does possess a remote potential of attracting Class A2 Secondary Contact recreational uses particularly associated with trapping or hunting." | Yes |
| 174 | Iowa Cedar | 307 | Unnamed Creek | Iowa | A2 | WW-2 | From the mouth (E. Line, S26, T80N, R09W, Iowa Co.) to the Amana Nordstrom outfall (NE ¼, S5, T79N, R09W, Iowa Co.). | The average depth was between 3 and 12 inches with a maximum depth of 22 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "While the creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, it does possess potential of attracting secondary contact recreation such as minnow seining in the assessed reach." | Yes |
| 175 | Iowa Cedar | 310 | Sanders Creek | Johnson | A2 | WW-2 | From its mouth (SE ¼, S27, T80N, R6W, Johnson Co.) to the Timber Trails Estates' wastewater treatment facility outfall (NW ¼, S26, T80N, R6W, Johnson Co.). | The average depth was between 1 and 12 inches with a maximum depth of 24 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "While the assessed reach of Sanders Creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, it does possess a remote potential of attracting Class A2 Secondary Contact recreational uses particularly associated with trapping, hunting." | Yes |
| 176 | Iowa Cedar | 314 | Hoosier Creek | Linn | A2 | WW-2 | From the Unnamed Cr. (S25, T82N, R7W, Linn Co.) to the 18th Street road crossing (W. line of S29, T82N, R07W, Linn Co.). | The average depth was between 6 and 29 inches with a maximum depth of 36 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. One location was found to have average depths greater than 19 inches, which would be considered capable of supporting primary recreational uses. Those depths were found at site 1096-3, which was the most downstream assessment site on Hoosier Creek. However, as noted above, those depths were found to be caused by a temporary impoundment in the form of a log jam/root mass. The IDNR states: "While Hoosier Creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, this portion does possess a remote potential of attracting Class A2 Secondary Contact recreational uses particularly associated with trapping or hunting." | Yes |
| 177 | Iowa Cedar | 316 | Unnamed Creek | Linn | A2 | WW-2 | From its mouth (S32, T82N, R07W, Linn Co.) to the Walford Road bridge crossing (South line of S29, T82N, R07W, Linn Co.). | The average depth was between 6 and 7 inches with a maximum depth of 24 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "While Unnamed Creek in the lower reach is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, this portion does possess a remote potential of attracting Class A2 Secondary Contact recreational uses particularly associated with trapping or hunting." | Yes |
| 178 | Iowa Cedar | 318 | Plum Creek | Johnson / Linn | A2 | WW-2 | From its mouth (S30, T81N, R07W, Johnson Co.) to the confluence with an unnamed creek (SE ¼, S25, T82N, R08W, Linn Co.). | The average depth was between 2 and 6 inches with a maximum depth of 26 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "While Plum Creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, this portion does possess a remote potential of attracting Class A2 Secondary Contact recreational uses particularly associated with trapping or hunting." | Yes |
| 179 | Iowa Cedar | 319 | Knapp Creek | Johnson / Benton | A2 | WW-2 | Mouth (S34, T81N, R8W, Johnson Co.) to the south line, NW¼, NE¼, S36, T82N, R9W, Benton County. | The average depth was between 2 and 9 inches with a maximum depth of 15 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "While the Knapp Creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, it does possess a potential of attracting Class A2 Secondary Contact recreational uses particularly associated with seining, trapping or hunting." | Yes |

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| 180 | Iowa Cedar | 324* | Unnamed Creek | Iowa | A3 | WW-2 | From the edge of the residential area (Easting 590982.20, Northing 4628146.44, S28, T81N, R9W, Iowa County) to the Amana Colonies Golf Course pond outlet (S21, T81N, R9W, Iowa County). | The average depth was between 1 and 3 inches with a maximum depth of 12 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "Although the creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses throughout and there were no recreational uses observed or evidence of uses found, this creek segment does possess potential of attracting secondary or incidental contact recreation at low frequencies." It is noted that the Use Attainability Analysis document recommends this segment as secondary contact recreational use (A2). The correction should be made in the SWC. Also in Table 6. | Yes |
| 181 | Iowa Cedar | 329 | Little Bear Creek | Iowa | A2 | WW-2 | From the mouth of Little Bear Creek (S4, T80N, R11W, Iowa Co.) to the N. line of S31, T80N, R12W, Iowa Co. | The average depth was between 7 and 24 inches with a maximum depth of 45 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The average and maximum depths were caused by a beaver dam at one site. The IDNR states: "The creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreation and there were no other types of recreation observed. However, the creek does possess potential of attracting secondary contact recreation, such as minnow seining and trapping, at low | Yes |
| 182 | Iowa Cedar | 338 | Unnamed Creek | Benton | A2 | WW-2 | From its mouth (SW ¼, S32, T82N, R12W, Benton Co.) to the road crossing (east/west center line, S29, T82N, R12W, Benton Co.). | The average depth was between 1 and 8 inches with a maximum depth of 26 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "While this lower portion of Unnamed Creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, this portion does possess a remote potential of attracting Class A2 Secondary Contact recreational uses particularly associated with hunting, or trapping." | Yes |
| 183 | Iowa Cedar | 340 | Salt Creek | Benton / Tama | A2 | WW-2 | Mouth (S31, T82N, R12W, Benton Co.) to the confluence with an East Branch Salt Creek (S34, T84N, R13W, Tama Co.) | The average depth was between 7 and 12 inches with a maximum depth of 30 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "While Salt Creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, it does possess a potential of attracting Class A2 Secondary Contact recreational uses particularly associated with fishing, seining, trapping or hunting." | Yes |
| 184 | Iowa Cedar | 342 | East Branch Salt Creek | Tama | A2 | WW-2 | From its mouth (S34, T84N, R13W, Tama Co.) to the City of Dysart's wastewater treatment facility outfall (SW ¼, S23, T85N, R13W, Tama Co.). | The average depth was between 5 and 13 inches with a maximum depth of 35 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "While the East Branch Salt Creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, it does possess a potential of attracting Class A2 Secondary Contact recreational uses particularly associated with fishing, seining, trapping or hunting." | Yes |
| 185 | Iowa Cedar | 344 | Otter Creek | Tama | A2 | WW-2 | Mouth (Tama Co.) to the water control structure for Otter Creek Marsh (S1, T82N, R14W, Tama Co.) | The average depth was between 3 and 13 inches with a maximum depth of 35 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "While Otter Creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, it does possess a potential of attracting Class A2 Secondary Contact recreational uses particularly associated with fishing, seining, trapping or hunting." | Yes |
| 186 | Iowa Cedar | 347* | Deer Creek | Tama | A2 | WW-2 | From the confluence with Minnow Creek (SW¼, S14, T83N, R15W, Tama Co.) to confluence with an unnamed tributary (NE 1/4, SE 1/4, S23, T84N, R16W, Tama Co.) | The average depth was between 6 and 12 inches with a maximum depth of 32 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "While Deer Creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, a majority of the assessed segment does possess a potential of attracting Class A2 Secondary Contact recreational uses particularly associated with seining, trapping, or hunting." Also in Table 6. | Yes |
| 187 | Iowa Cedar | 351 | Unnamed Creek | Tama | A2 | WW-2 | From its mouth (SE ¼, S7, T83N, R16W, Tama Co.) to the headwaters at the City of Le Grand's wastewater treatment lagoon facility outfall (SW ¼, S7, T83N, R16W, Tama Co.). | The average depth was between 3 and 4 inches with a maximum depth of 7 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "While this reach of Unnamed Creek #2 is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, it does possess a remote potential of attracting Class A2 Secondary Contact recreational uses particularly associated with seining, trapping or hunting." | Yes |
| 188 | Iowa Cedar | 364 | Chicken Creek | Marshall | A2 | WW-2 | From the mouth of Chicken Creek (S16, T84N, R18W, Marshall County) to 165th Street (E. Line, S6, T84N, R18W, Marshall County). | The average depth was between 2 and 9 inches with a maximum depth of 14 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "While the creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, it may be used for other forms of instream recreation such as fishing, minnow seining, or fur trapping." | Yes |
| 189 | Iowa Cedar | 374 | Lateral A | Hardin / Hamilton | A2 | WW-2 | From the mouth of Lateral A (S32, T89N, R22W, Hardin County) to the City of Williams wastewater treatment plant outfall (S25, T89N, R23W, Hamilton County). | The average depth was between 5 and 9 inches with a maximum depth of 19 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "While the creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, it may be used for other forms of instream recreation such as fishing, minnow seining, or fur trapping." | Yes |
| 190 | Northeast | 11 | Unnamed Creek | Muscatine | A2 | WW-2 | From its mouth (NW ¼, S23, T77N, R1E, Muscatine Co.) to the Yellow Avenue road crossing (W ½, S14, T77N, R1E, Muscatine Co.). | The average depth was between 1 and 6 inches with a maximum depth of 15 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "While Unnamed Creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, this segment of the creek does possess a remote potential of attracting Class A2 Secondary Contact recreational uses particularly associated with trapping or possibly hunting." | Yes |
| 191 | Northeast | 13 | Donaldson Creek | Scott | A2 | WW-2 | Mouth of Donaldson Creek (S24, T77N, R2E, Scott Co.) to Chapel Hill Rd crossing (S7, T77N, R3E Scott Co.) | The average depth was between 2 and 4 inches with a maximum depth of 26 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "While the creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, it may be used for other forms of instream recreation such as fur trapping or minnow seining." | Yes |

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| 192 | Northeast | 42 | Mason Creek | Scott | A2 | WW-2 | From the mouth (S4, T80N, R3E, Scott Co.) to the outfall of the City of Long Grove's wastewater treatment facility (NW ¼, NE ¼, S34, T80N, R3E, Scott Co.). | The average depth was between 2 and 3 inches with a maximum depth of 15 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "While the creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses and there was no evidence of recreational uses found, there is the potential for incidental contact with the stream." | Yes |
| 193 | Northeast | 46 | Walnut Creek | Scott | A2 | WW-2 | From the mouth of Walnut Creek (S8, T80N, R02E, Scott County) to 20th Avenue (W. Line, S21, T80N, R01E, Scott County). | The average depth was between 2 and 14 inches with a maximum depth of 38 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "Based on analysis of the data from the assessed sites, the department recommends the Class A2 Secondary Contact use designation applies from the mouth of Walnut Creek (S8, T80N, R02E, Scott County) to 20th Avenue (W. Line, S21, T80N, R01E, Scott County). . These recommendations are consistent with types of uses observed in these areas and the ability for the creek and surrounding areas to support such uses." | Yes |
| 194 | Northeast | 51 | Drainage Ditch 11 | Clinton | A2 | WW-2 | From the mouth of Drainage Ditch 11 (S35, T82N, R1E, Clinton Co.) to 140th Street (W. line, S35, T83N, R1E, Clinton Co.). | The average depth was between 7 and 15 inches with a maximum depth of 19 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "The creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreation and there were no other types of recreation observed. However, the creek does possess potential of attracting secondary contact recreation, such as minnow seining and trapping, at low frequencies." | Yes |
| 195 | Northeast | 54* | Mill Creek | Linn / Cedar | A2 | WW-2 | From site 814-2 (SE 1/4, S1, T82N, R06W, Linn Co.) to the confluence with Unnamed Creek (NE ¼, SE ¼, S21, T82N, R02W, Cedar Co.). | The average depth was between 2 and 14 inches with a maximum depth of 28 inches. The IDNR states: "While the creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, it has the potential to attract secondary contact recreation such as minnow trapping." Also in Table 6. | Yes |
| 196 | Northeast | 57 | Walnut Creek | Jones | A2 | WW-2 | From the confluence with Unnamed Creek (SW ¼, SW ¼, S13, T83N, R03W, Jones Co.) to the confluence with Unnamed Creek (SE ¼, NE ¼, S29, T83N, R03W, Jones Co.). | The average depth was between 4 and 7 inches with a maximum depth of 14 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "While the creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, it has the potential to attract secondary contact recreation, such as minnow trapping at the assessed locations." | Yes |
| 197 | Northeast | 59 | Pioneer Creek | Jones / Cedar | A2 | WW-2 | From the mouth (North line, S33, T83N, R03W, Jones Co.) to the confluence with Unnamed Creek #2 (NE ¼, SW ¼, S5, T82N, R03W, Cedar Co.). | The average depth was between 6 and 7 inches with a maximum depth of 20 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. One site was assessed on the approximately 2.2 mile stream reach. The IDNR provided additional information on October 20, 2011, as justification for why the one assessment site at the end of the stream segment was representative of the whole stream segment. The IDNR states: "While the creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, it has the potential to attract secondary contact recreation, such as minnow trapping at the assessed locations." | Yes |
| 198 | Northeast | 60 | Unnamed Creek | Cedar | A2 | WW-2 | From the mouth (NE ¼, SW ¼, S5, T82N, R03W, Cedar Co.) to the confluence with Unnamed Creek (NW ¼, SE ¼, S18, T82N, R03W, Cedar Co.). | The average depth was between 6 and 16 inches with a maximum depth of 24 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "While the creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, it has the potential to attract secondary contact recreation such as minnow seining at the assessed locations." | Yes |
| 199 | Northeast | 61 | Unnamed Creek | Cedar | A2 | WW-2 | From the mouth (NW ¼, SE ¼, S18, T82N, R03W, Cedar Co.) to the WWTP outfall (SW ¼, S18, T82N, R03W, Cedar Co.). | The average depth was between 2 and 4 inches with a maximum depth of 25 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "While the creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, it has the potential to attract secondary contact recreation such as minnow seining at the assessed locations." | Yes |
| 200 | Northeast | 68 | West Branch Buffalo Creek | Buchanan | A2 | WW-2 | From (NAD83) UTM Coordinates X (Easting) 597897.78 Y (Northing) 4720330.14 to (NAD83) UTM Coordinates X (Easting) 597220.52 Y (Northing) 4721096.03 | The average depth was between 5 and 9 inches with a maximum depth of 10 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. Two sites were assessed on the ends of approximately 2.2 mile stream reach. The IDNR provided additional information on October 20, 2011, as justification for why the two assessment sites at each end of the stream segment were representative of the whole stream segment. The IDNR states: "While the stream is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses it does have the potential for attracting streamside recreational uses such as trapping and seining for minnows." | Yes |
| 201 | Northeast | 71* | East Branch Buffalo Creek | Buchanan | A2 | WW-2 | Mouth (S35, T90N, R8W, Buchanan Co.) to confluence with an unnamed tributary (S34, T91N, R8W, Fayette Co.) to 136th Street (S24, T90N, R8W, Buchanan County). | The average depth was 17 inches with a maximum depth of 34 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "While the creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, it may be used for other forms of instream recreation such as fur trapping or minnow seining." Also in Table 6. | Yes |
| 202 | Northeast | 73* | East Branch Buffalo Creek | Buchanan / Fayette | A2 | WW-2 | From Line, S14, T90N, R8W, Buchanan County).to confluence with an unnamed tributary (S34, T91N, R8W, Fayette Co.) | The average depth was 8 inches with a maximum depth of 34 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "While the creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, it may be used for other forms of instream recreation such as fur trapping or minnow seining." Also in Table 6. | Yes |

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| 203 | Northeast | 74 | Unnamed Creek | Buchanan | A2 | WW-3 | From the mouth of Unnamed Creek (W. Line, S13, T90N, R8W, Buchanan County) to the Aurora WWTP outfall (S13, T90N, R18W, Buchanan County). | The average depth was 1 inch with a maximum depth of 14 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "Based on analysis of the data from the assessed sites, the department recommends the Class A2 Secondary Contact use designation applies from the mouth of Unnamed Creek (W. Line, S13, T90N, R8W, Buchanan County) to the Aurora WWTP outfall (S13, T90N, R18W, Buchanan County). These recommendations are consistent with types of uses observed in these areas and the ability for the creek and surrounding areas to support such uses." | Yes |
| 204 | Northeast | 79 | Unnamed Creek | Buchanan | A2 | WW-2 | Mouth (SE 1/4, S28, T88N, R8W, Buchanan Co.) to the City of Winthrop WWTP outfall (S2, T88N, R8W, Buchanan County). | The average depth was between 4 and 14 inches with a maximum depth of 35 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "Based on analysis of the data from the assessed sites, the department recommends the Class A2 Secondary Contact use designation apply from the mouth of Unnamed Creek (SE 1/4, S28, T88N, R8W, Buchanan County) to the City of Winthrop WWTP outfall (S2, T88N, R8W, Buchanan County). These recommendations are consistent with types of uses observed in these areas and the ability for the creek and surrounding areas to support such uses." | Yes |
| 205 | Northeast | 84 | Otter Creek | Buchanan | A2 | WW-1 | From the N. line of S19, T89N, R9W, Buchanan Co. to the N. line of S21, T90N, R9W, Buchanan Co. | The average depth was between 8 and 10 inches with a maximum depth of 22 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. Nearly 6.3 miles of the stream was not assessed. The IDNR states: "While the creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, it does possess the potential for attracting secondary type recreational uses such as minnow seining or trapping. This segment flows primarily through rural agricultural ground where there are no public lands, few residents, and only 3 road crossings in the assessed reach that would show potential for recreational access." | Yes |
| 206 | Northeast | 89 | Otter Creek | Fayette | A2 | WW-2 | From the W. line of S20, T91N, R9W, Fayette Co) to the confluence with an unnamed creek (S6, T91N, R9W, Fayette Co.). | The average depth was between 3 and 8 inches with a maximum depth of 21 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "While the creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, it does possess the potential for attracting secondary type recreational uses such as minnow seining or trapping." | Yes |
| 207 | Northeast | 95 | Little Wapsipinicon River | Fayette / Bremer | A2 | WW-2 | From the upper extent of the low head dam impoundment near the City of Fairbank (S 1/2, S32, T91N, R10W, Fayette Co.) to the Division Street bridge (S25/26, T93N, R11W, Bremer Co.). | The average depth was between 6 and 14 inches with a maximum depth of 35 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "While the upper reach of the Little Wapsipinicon River is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, it does possess a remote potential of attracting Class A2 Secondary Contact recreational uses particularly associated with fishing, trapping, or hunting." | Yes |
| 208 | Northeast | 98 | Unnamed Creek | Buchanan | A2 | WW-2 | From its mouth (SW 1/4, S16, T90N, R10W, Buchanan Co.) to the Iowa Highway 281 bridge (North line, S3, T90N, R10W, Buchanan Co.). | The average depth was between 3 and 12 inches with a maximum depth of 28 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "While Unnamed Creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, this segment of the creek does possess a remote potential of attracting Class A2 Secondary Contact recreational uses particularly associated with trapping or possibly hunting." | Yes |
| 209 | Northeast | 111 | Unnamed Creek | Clinton | A2 | WW-2 | From the mouth (NE 1/4, S29, T81N, R06E, Clinton County) to the South line, S29, T81N, R06E, Clinton County. | The average depth was between 2 and 8 inches with a maximum depth of 14 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "Despite difficult accessibility in the assessed reach, it does possess the potential of attracting secondary contact recreational uses at low frequencies due to the possibility of incidental contact (such as minnow trapping) at the assessed locations." | Yes |
| 210 | Northeast | 120 | Spring Creek | Clinton | A2 | WW-2 | From the mouth of Spring Creek (SE1/4, S16, T83N, R6E, Clinton Co.) to 140th Street (S. line, S21, T83N, R6E, Clinton Co.). | The average depth was between 6 and 16 inches with a maximum depth of 24 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "The creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreation and there were no other types of recreation observed. However, the creek does possess potential of attracting secondary contact recreation, such as minnow seining and trapping, at low frequencies." | Yes |
| 211 | Northeast | 135 | Brush Creek | Jackson | A2 | WW-1 | Mouth (Jackson Co.) to the confluence with Unnamed Creek #2 (S33, T85N, R4E, Jackson County). | The average depth was 13 inches with a maximum depth of 23 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "Based on analysis of the data from the assessed sites, the department recommends the Class A2 Secondary Contact use designation applies from the mouth of Brush Creek (S32, T85N, R4E, Jackson County) to the confluence with Unnamed Creek #2 (S33, T85N, R4E, Jackson County). These recommendations are consistent with types of uses observed in these areas and the ability for the creek and surrounding areas to support such uses." | Yes |
| 212 | Northeast | 142* | Unnamed Creek | Jackson | A2 | WW-2 | apply from the mouth SE 1/4, NW 1/4, S20, T84N, R3E, Jackson Co.) to the stream crossing (NAD83) UTM Coordinates X(Easting) 694955.38 Y (Northing) 4660177.79) | The average depth was between 2 to 3 inches with a maximum depth of 30 inches. The IDNR states: "Based on the data available from the field assessment and the location of the stream, it is likely that recreation could occur relatively infrequently. The depth of the stream does not warrant a Class A1 Primary Contact Recreational use designation, but the potential for secondary contact recreational use does exist." Also in Table 6. | Yes |

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| 213 | Northeast | 151 | North Fork Maquoketa River | Dubuque | A2 | WW-2 | From upper extent of the deeper water run approximately at the Clear Creek Road bridge (S22/23, T90N, R2W, Dubuque Co.) to the confluence with Unnamed Creek (#2) (NW ¼, S18, T90N, R1W, Dubuque Co.). | The average depth was between 10.5 to 17 inches with a maximum depth of 36 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "While this reach of the North Fork Maquoketa River is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, it does possess a remote potential of attracting Class A2 Secondary Contact recreational uses particularly associated with fishing, seining, trapping or hunting." | Yes |
| 214 | Northeast | 154 | Farmers Creek | Jackson | A2 | WW-2 | Mouth (S24, T85N, R2E, Jackson Co.) to UTM Coordinates (NAD83) X(Easting) 696144.93 Y(Northing) 4684914.14. | The average depth was between 4 to 17 inches with a maximum depth of 32 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "While the creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, it may be used for other forms of instream recreation such as fur trapping or minnow seining." | Yes |
| 215 | Northeast | 159 | Otter Creek | Jackson | A2 | WW-2 | Mouth (S21, T86N, R2E, Jackson Co.) to Washington Mills Road (N. Line, S2, T86N, R2E, Jackson County). | The average depth was between 3 to 14 inches with a maximum depth of 17 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "This portion of Otter Creek was too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses; however, secondary recreational uses were found in the forms of remnants of graffiti and evidence through interviews." | Yes |
| 216 | Northeast | 170* | Whitewater Creek | Dubuque | A2 | WW-2 | From the upper extent of the pool at the Dutch Lane road crossing (NAD83) UTM Coordinates: X(Easting) 674408.60 Y(Northing) 4700542.19 to the confluence with Unnamed Creek (SW ¼, NE ¼, S17, T88N, R01E, Dubuque Co.). | The average depth was 16 inches with a maximum depth of 21 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR provided additional information on October 20, 2011, as justification for why the one assessment site at the end of the stream segment was representative of the whole stream segment. The IDNR states: "While the creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, it has the potential to attract secondary contact recreation such as minnow seining at the assessed locations." Also in Table 6. | Yes |
| 217 | Northeast | 171* | Unnamed Creek | Dubuque | A2 | WW-2 | From the mouth (SW ¼, NE ¼, S17, T88N, R01E, Dubuque Co.) to the City of Peosta WWTP outfall (SE ¼, SW ¼, S8, T88N, R01E, Dubuque Co.). | The average depth was 8 inches with a maximum depth of 17 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR provided additional information on October 20, 2011, as justification for why the one assessment site at the end of the stream segment was representative of the whole stream segment. The IDNR states: "While the creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, it has the potential to attract secondary contact recreation such as minnow seining at the assessed locations." Also in Table 6. | Yes |
| 218 | Northeast | 180* | Bear Creek | Dubuque | A2 | NA | From the City of Dyersville corporate limits (west section line, S31, T89N, R2W, Dubuque Co.) to the confluence with Unnamed Creek (SW ¼, S26, T89N, R3W, Delaware Co.). | The average depth was between 3 and 9 inches with a maximum depth of 23 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "While Bear Creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, a majority of the assessed segment does possess a potential of attracting Class A2 Secondary Contact recreational uses particularly associated with seining, trapping, or hunting." Also in Table 6. | Yes |
| 219 | Northeast | 182 | Unnamed Creek | Dubuque | A2 | WW-2 | From its mouth (SW ¼, S26, T89N, R3W, Delaware Co.) to the road crossing (SW ¼, S26, T89N, R3W, Delaware Co.). | The average depth was between 2 and 10 inches with a maximum depth of 37 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "While Unnamed Creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, a majority of the lower segment does possess a potential of attracting Class A2 Secondary Contact recreational uses particularly associated with trapping or hunting influenced by the timbered lands and the deeper water located at the culvert's plunge pool." | Yes |
| 220 | Northeast | 185* | Unnamed Creek | Dubuque | A2 | WW-2 | From its mouth (NW ¼, S33, T90N, R2W, Dubuque Co.), to the confluence with Unnamed Creek (SW ¼, S29, T90N, R2W, Dubuque Co.). | The average depth was between 7 and 13 inches with a maximum depth of 21 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR provided additional information on October 20, 2011, as justification for why the one assessment site at the end of the stream segment was representative of the whole stream segment. The IDNR states: "While the lower reach of Unnamed Creek (#2) is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, it does possess a remote potential of attracting Class A2 Secondary Contact recreational uses particularly associated with trapping or hunting." Also in Table 6. | Yes |
| 221 | Northeast | 186* | Unnamed Creek | Dubuque | A2 | WW-2 | From its mouth (SW ¼, S29, T90N, R2W, Dubuque Co.), to the community of Luxemburg wastewater treatment facility's outfall (S21, T90N, R2W, Dubuque Co.). | The average depth was between 1 and 2.5 inches with a maximum depth of 10 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR provided additional information on October 20, 2011, as justification for why the one assessment site at the end of the stream segment was representative of the whole stream segment. The IDNR states: "While Unnamed Creek (#1) is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, a majority of the assessed segment does possess a potential of attracting Class A2 Secondary Contact recreational uses particularly associated with trapping or hunting." Also in Table 6. | Yes |
| 222 | Northeast | 187 | Bear Creek | Jackson | A2 | WW-1 | Mouth (S13, T84N, R1E, Jackson Co.) to confluence with Beers Cr. (NE 1/4, S22, T84N, R1E, Jackson Co.) | The average depth was 10 inches with a maximum depth of 19 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "While Bear Creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, this segment of the creek does possess a remote potential of attracting Class A2 Secondary Contact recreational uses particularly associated with seining, trapping or hunting." | Yes |

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| 223 | Northeast | 189 | Beers Creek | Jackson / Jones | A2 | WW-2 | Mouth (NE 1/4, S22, T84N, R1E, Jackson Co.) to the county road crossing (W line, S8, T84N, R1W, Jones Co.). | The average depth was between 1.5 and 15 inches with a maximum depth of 25 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "While Beers Creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, this segment of the creek does possess a remote potential of attracting Class A2 Secondary Contact recreational uses particularly associated with trapping or possibly hunting." | Yes |
| 224 | Northeast | 190 | Mineral Creek | Jackson / Jones | A2 | WW-2 | Mouth (S32, T85N, R1E, Jackson Co.) to the bridge crossing at 60th Street (East line S30, T85N, R01W Jones Co.) | The average depth was between 5 and 17 inches with a maximum depth of 26 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "Based on analysis of the data from the assessed sites, the department recommends the Class A2 Secondary Contact use designation apply from the mouth of Mineral Creek (S32, T85N, R1E, Jackson Co.) to the bridge crossing at 60th Street (East line of S30, T85N, R1W, Jones Co.) These recommendations are consistent with the types of uses observed in these areas and the ability for the creek and surrounding areas to support such uses." | Yes |
| 225 | Northeast | 206* | Unnamed Creek | Delaware | A2 | WW-2 | from its mouth (NW 1/4, S29, T88N, R04W, Delaware Co.) to the Gay Street road crossing (SE 1/4, S17, T88N, R04W, DeFaware Co.). | The average depth was between 5 and 6 inches with a maximum depth of 21 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR provided additional information on October 20, 2011, as justification for why the one assessment site at the end of the stream segment was representative of the whole stream segment. The IDNR states: "While Unnamed Creek #2 is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, this portion does possess a remote potential of attracting Class A2 Secondary Contact recreational uses particularly associated with trapping or hunting." Also in Table 6 | Yes |
| 226 | Northeast | 212 | Unnamed Creek | Delaware | A2 | WW-2 | From its mouth (NW 1/4, S32, T89N, R06W, Delaware Co.) to the City of Masonville's wastewater treatment plant outfall at the 212th Street road crossing (NW 1/4, S32, T89N, R06W, Delaware Co.). | The average depth was 2 inches with a maximum depth of 10 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "While Unnamed Creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, this portion does possess a remote potential of attracting Class A2 Secondary Contact recreational uses particularly associated with trapping or hunting." | Yes |
| 227 | Northeast | 218 | Unnamed Creek | Delaware | A2 | WW-2 | From its mouth (NE 1/4, S22, T90N, R6W, Delaware Co.) to the Iowa DNR Backbone State Park – Cabins and Spillway Area wastewater treatment facility outfall (NE 1/4, S22, T90N, R6W, Delaware Co.). | The average depth was between 4 and 18 inches with a maximum depth of 32 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "While Unnamed Creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, a majority of the assessed segment does possess a potential of attracting Class A2 Secondary Contact recreational uses particularly associated with backwater fishing or trapping." | Yes |
| 228 | Northeast | 225 | Unnamed Creek | Jackson | A2 | WW-2 | From the mouth of Unnamed Creek (S33, T86N, R5E, Jackson County) to (N. Line, S32, T86N, R5E, Jackson County) | The average depth was between 1 and 1.5 inches with a maximum depth of 6 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "Based on analysis of the data from the assessed sites, the department recommends the Class A2 Secondary Contact use designation applies from the mouth of Unnamed Creek (S33, T86N, R5E, Jackson County) to (N. Line, S32, T86N, R5E, Jackson County). These recommendations are consistent with types of uses observed in these areas and the ability for the creek and surrounding areas to support such uses." | Yes |
| 229 | Northeast | 244 | Unnamed Creek | Dubuque | A2 | WW-2 | From its mouth (NE 1/4, S23, T88N, R2E, Dubuque Co.), to the Highway 61 crossing (S23, T88N, R2E, Dubuque Co.). | The average depth was between 2 and 4 inches with a maximum depth of 10 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "While this reach of Unnamed Creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, it does possess a very remote potential of attracting Class A2 Secondary Contact recreational uses particularly associated with seining, trapping or hunting." | Yes |
| 230 | Northeast | 249* | Unnamed Creek | Dubuque | A2 | WW-2 | From the mouth (S9, T88N, R2W, Dubuque Co.) to the W. line, S8, T88N, R2W, Dubuque County. | The average depth was between 2.5 and 3 inches with a maximum depth of 8 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "While Unnamed Creek (2) is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses in the lower reach, the creek does possess a remote potential of attracting Class A2 Secondary Contact recreational uses particularly associated with trapping or hunting." Also in Table 6. | Yes |
| 231 | Northeast | 257 | Bloody Run | Dubuque | A2 | WW-2 | From the Hammerand Road crossing (NE 1/4, SE 1/4, S17, T90N, R02E, Dubuque Co.) to the confluence with Unnamed Creek (SE 1/4, NW 1/4, S17, T90N, R02E, Dubuque Co.). | The average depth was 16 inches with a maximum depth of 20 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. One site was assessed on the end of an approximately 0.56 mile stream reach. The IDNR provided additional information on October 20, 2011, as justification for why the one assessment site at the end of the stream segment was representative of the whole stream segment. The IDNR states: "While the creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, it has the potential to attract secondary contact recreation such as minnow seining at the assessed locations." Also, a downstream segment of Bloody Run is classified as a cold water stream. This water body should be assessed using the cold water aquatic life protocol. | Yes |
| 232 | Northeast | 258 | Unnamed Creek | Dubuque | A2 | WW-2 | From the mouth of Unnamed Creek (SE 1/4, S34, T90N, R02E, Dubuque County) to the outlet of Heritage Pond (S3, T89N, R2E) and from the inlet of Heritage Pond (S3, T89N, R2E) to the Valley Hill Trailer Park WWTP's outfall (NE 1/4, S3, T89N, R2E, Dubuque County). | The average depth was between 4 and 15 inches with a maximum depth of 22 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "The creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreation and there were no other types of recreation observed. However, the creek does possess potential of attracting secondary contact recreation, such as minnow seining and trapping, at low frequencies." | Yes |

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| 233 | Northeast | 270 | Unnamed Creek | Dubuque | A2 | WW-2 | From the upper extent of the pond (NW ¼, NW ¼, S28, T90N, R01E, Dubuque Co.) to the WWTP outfall (NE ¼, NW ¼, S29, T90N, R01E, Dubuque Co.). | The average depth was between 3.5 and 16 inches with a maximum depth of 16 inches. Stream was approximately 0.72 miles and assessed at one end of the stream. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR provided additional information on October 20, 2011, as justification for why the one assessment site at the end of the stream segment was representative of the whole stream segment. The IDNR states: "Based on analysis of the data from the assessed sites, the department recommends the Class A2 Secondary Contact recreational use apply for Unnamed Creek apply from the upper extent of the pond (NW ¼, NW ¼, S28, T90N, R01E, Dubuque Co.) to the WWTP outfall (NE ¼, NW ¼, S29, T90N, R01E, Dubuque Co.). The department considers class A2 to be the highest attainable recreational use for this segment." | Yes |
| 234 | Northeast | 271 | Unnamed Creek | Dubuque | A2 | WW-3 | From its mouth (SE ¼, S17, T90N, R1E, Dubuque Co.) to the confluence with a small unnamed waterway entering from the west (SW ¼, NE ¼, S17, T90N, R1E, Dubuque Co.). | The average depth was between 3 and 6 inches with a maximum depth of 14 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "While this reach of Unnamed Creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, it does possess a very remote potential of attracting Class A2 Secondary Contact recreational uses particularly associated with seining, trapping or hunting in the lower reach with perennial-type pooled features." | Yes |
| 235 | Northeast | 294 | Bloody Run Creek | Clayton / Delaware | A2 | CW-1 | Mouth (S36, T91N, R3W, Clayton Co.) to spring source (S3, T90N, R3W, Delaware Co.) | The average depth was between 6 and 16 inches with a maximum depth of 27 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "While the lower approximate 1.5 mile perennial reach of Bloody Run is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, it does possess a potential of attracting Class A2 Secondary Contact recreational uses particularly associated with fishing, seining, trapping or hunting." | Yes |
| 236 | Northeast | 310 | Pine Creek | Clayton | A2 | WW-2 | From the confluence with Brownfield Creek (S26, T91N, R4W, Clayton Co.) to the Clayton/Delaware county line (south line, S32, T91N, R3W, Clayton Co.). | The average depth was 2 inches with a maximum depth of 5 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. One site was assessed on the end of an approximately 3.22 miles stream reach. The IDNR provided additional information on October 20, 2011, as justification for why the one assessment site at the end of the stream segment was representative of the whole stream segment. The IDNR states: "While the lower reach of Pine Creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, it does possess a potential of attracting Class A2 Secondary Contact recreational uses particularly associated with seining, trapping or hunting." Also, a downstream segment of Pine Creek is classified as a cold water stream. This water body should be assessed using the cold water aquatic life protocol. | Yes |
| 237 | Northeast | 321* | Volga River | Fayette | A2 | WW-2 | From O Avenue (West Line S35, T92N, R9W, Fayette Co.) to the confluence of North Branch Volga River (NW ¼, NE ¼, S33, T93N, R9W, Fayette Co.). | The average depth was 4 inches with a maximum depth of 6 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. One site was assessed on the end of approximately 2.40 miles of the stream reach. The IDNR provided additional information on October 20, 2011, as justification for why the one assessment site at the end of the stream segment was representative of the whole stream segment. The IDNR states: "For the portion of the Volga River upstream of Twin Bridges Park, the stream does have the potential for attracting recreational uses such as minnow seining and fur trapping." Also in Table 6. | Yes |
| 238 | Northeast | 343 | Brush Creek | Fayette | A2 | WW-2 | Mouth (S26, T93N, R7W, Fayette Co.) to the bridge crossing at D Ave (E 1/2 S4, T92N, R07W Fayette Co.) | The average depth was between 6 and 16 inches with a maximum depth of 27 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "While this entire portion of the stream was too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, there is the potential for incidental contact with the stream. Activities such as trapping and seining for minnows, as well as other stream side activities, likely take place along portions of the stream." | Yes |
| 239 | Northeast | 360* | Unnamed Creek | Fayette | A2 | WW-2 | From its mouth (SE 1/4, NE 1/4, S10, T92N, R10W, Fayette Co.) to the City of Maynard WWTP outfall (NW 1/4, SE 1/4, S10, T92N, R10W, Fayette Co.). | The average depth was between 1 and 3 inches with a maximum depth of 16 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR provided additional information on October 20, 2011, as justification for why the one assessment site at the end of the stream segment was representative of the whole stream segment. The IDNR states: "While Unnamed Creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, the creek does possess a remote potential of attracting Class A2 Secondary Contact recreational uses particularly associated with trapping or hunting." Also in Table 6. | Yes |
| 240 | Northeast | 363* | Unnamed Creek | Allamakee | A2 | NA | From its mouth (N ½, S32, T95N, R5W, Clayton Co.) to the confluence with Unnamed Creek (#2) (SE ¼, S33, T96N, R6W, Allamakee Co.). | The average depth was between 5 and 10 inches with a maximum depth of 23 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "While the lower reach of Unnamed Creek (#1) is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, it does possess a remote potential of attracting Class A2 Secondary Contact recreational uses particularly associated with trapping or hunting." Also in Table 6. | Yes |
| 241 | Northeast | 368 | Howard Creek | Clayton | A2 | WW-2 | From the upper extent of the deeper water run associated with the Fawn Hollow Road bridge (NE ¼, S24, T94N, R5W, Clayton Co.) to the Farmersburg wastewater treatment facility outfall (S18, T94N, R4W, Clayton Co.). | The average depth was between 6 and 7 inches with a maximum depth of 15 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "While this reach of Howard Creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, it does possess the potential of attracting Class A2 Secondary Contact recreational uses particularly associated with trapping or hunting." | Yes |
| 242 | Northeast | 369 | Silver Creek | Clayton | A2 | WW-2 | Mouth (S16, T94N, R5W, Clayton Co.) to unnamed tributary (E ½, S5, T94N, R5W, Clayton Co.). | The average depth was between 2 and 17 inches with a maximum depth of 19 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "While the lower segment of Silver Creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, this portion with water does possess a remote potential of attracting Class A2 Secondary Contact recreational uses particularly associated with trapping or hunting." | Yes |

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| 243 | Northeast | 371 | Unnamed Creek | Clayton | A2 | WW-2 | From its mouth (N ½, S32, T95N, R5W, Clayton Co.) to U.S. Highway 18 culvert (S14, T95N, R5W, Clayton Co.). | The average depth was between 1 and 7 inches with a maximum depth of 18 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "While the lower reach of Unnamed Creek (#1) is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, it does possess a remote potential of attracting Class A2 Secondary Contact recreational uses particularly associated with trapping or hunting." | Yes |
| 244 | Northeast | 372 | Unnamed Creek | Clayton | A2 | WW-2 | From its mouth (S ½, S16, T95N, R5W, Clayton Co.) to the Swiss Valley Creamery wastewater treatment facility's outfall (S ½, S9, T95N, R5W, Clayton Co.). | The average depth was between 3 and 7 inches with a maximum depth of 7 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "While the lower reach of Unnamed Creek (#2) is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, it does possess a remote potential of attracting Class A2 Secondary Contact recreational uses particularly associated with trapping or hunting." | Yes |
| 245 | Northeast | 378 | Otter Creek | Fayette | A2 | CW-1 | From the N. line, S23, T94N, R7W, Fayette Co. to the confluence with an unnamed tributary (NE 1/4, S23, T94N, R8W, Fayette Co.). | The average depth was 9 inches with a maximum depth of 13 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "Although the creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, this creek segment does possess potential of attracting secondary or incidental contact recreation." | Yes |
| 246 | Northeast | 396 | Bass Creek | Fayette | A2 | WW-2 | W. line S3, T95N, R9W, Fayette Co. to confluence with an unnamed tributary (NE 1/4, S4, T95N, R9W, Fayette Co.). | The average depth was 3 inches with a maximum depth of 20 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "The creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreation and there were no other types of recreation observed. However, the creek does possess potential of attracting secondary contact recreation, such as minnow seining and trapping, at low frequencies." | Yes |
| 247 | Northeast | 397 | Unnamed Creek | Fayette | A2 | WW-2 | From the mouth of Unnamed Creek (NE 1/4, S4, T95N, R9W, Fayette Co.) to Quail Road (S5, T95N, R9W, Fayette Co.). | The average depth was between 3 and 12 inches with a maximum depth of 36 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR provided additional information on October 20, 2011, as justification for why the one assessment site at the end of the stream segment was representative of the whole stream segment. The IDNR states: "The creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreation and there were no other types of recreation observed. However, the creek does possess potential of attracting secondary contact recreation, such as minnow seining and trapping, at low frequencies." | Yes |
| 248 | Northeast | 404 | Chialk Creek | Fayette | A2 | CW-1 | Mouth (S1, T98N, R11W, Howard Co.) to the spring source (SE 1/4, S36, T99N, R11W, Howard Co.). | The average depth was between 6 and 6.5 inches with a maximum depth of 26 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "While the creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, it has the potential to attract secondary contact recreation such as fishing at the assessed locations." | Yes |
| 249 | Northeast | 427 | Williams Creek | Allamakee | A2 | WW-2 | Mouth (S9, T96N, R5W, Allamakee Co.) to the City of Postville's wastewater treatment facility outfall (NE ¼, S33, T96N, R6W, Allamakee Co.). | The average depth was between 3 and 13 inches with a maximum depth of 32 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "While Williams Creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, a majority of the assessed segment does possess a potential of attracting Class A2 Secondary Contact recreational uses particularly associated with seining, trapping, or hunting." | Yes |
| 250 | Northeast | 437 | Unnamed Creek | Allamakee | A2 | WW-2 | From the mouth of Unnamed Creek (1) (S5, T97N, R5W, Allamakee Co.) to 7th Street (S31, T98N, R5W, Allamakee Co.). | The average depth was between 6.5 and 18 inches with a maximum depth of 23 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR provided additional information on October 20, 2011, as justification for why the one assessment site at the end of the stream segment was representative of the whole stream segment. The IDNR states: "The creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreation and there were no other types of recreation observed. However, the creek does possess potential of attracting secondary contact recreation, such as minnow seining and trapping, at low frequencies." | Yes |
| 251 | Northeast | 438 | Unnamed Creek | Allamakee | A2 | WW-2 | From the mouth of Unnamed Creek (2) (S31, T98N, R5W, Allamakee Co.) to the City of Waukon WWTP outfall (S31, T98N, R5W, Allamakee Co.). | The average depth was 8 inches with a maximum depth of 24 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "The creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreation and there were no other types of recreation observed. Despite the lack of access, the creek does possess potential of attracting secondary contact recreation, such as minnow seining and trapping, at low frequencies." | Yes |
| 252 | Northeast | 440 | Unnamed Creek | Allamakee | A2 | WW-2 | From the mouth of Unnamed Creek (1)(SW 1/4, SW 1/4, S15, T97N, R4W, Allamakee County) to the confluence of Unnamed Creek (2)(NE 1/4, SW 1/4, S15, T97N, R4W, Allamakee Co.). | The average depth was between 1 and 8 inches with a maximum depth of 15 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "The creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreation and there were no other types of recreation observed. However, the creek does possess potential of attracting secondary contact recreation, such as minnow seining and trapping, at low frequencies." | Yes |
| 253 | Northeast | 501 | Unnamed Creek | Howard | A2 | WW-2 | Mouth (S21, T100N, R12W, Howard Co.) to the lower extent of the plunge pool at the 35th Street ((NAD 83) Easting 558810.31, Northing 4812805.29). | The average depth was 3 inches with a maximum depth of 5 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR provided additional information on October 20, 2011, as justification for why the one assessment site at the end of the stream segment was representative of the whole stream segment. The IDNR states: "While the lower reach of Unnamed Creek are too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, this segment of the creek does possess a remote potential of attracting Class A2 Secondary Contact recreational uses particularly associated with trapping or hunting." | Yes |

"Public Comments" consist of, but are not limited to: interviews with landowners or persons available during the assessments, survey responses from County Conservation Board member, postcards, and on-line survey results.

* Indicates the water body is also in another table.

Table 2 - Resegmentation on Certain Water Bodies and Use Designations; Section I, part B

| | Basin | Index Number | Water Body | County(s) | Recreational Use | Aquatic Life Use | 2010 Surface Water Classification Legal Description | Explanation | Approved |
|----|---------|--------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|--|---|----------|
| 1 | Western | 5 | Keg Creek | Mills | A1 | WW-2 | Mouth (S6, T71N, R43W, Mills Co.) to the confluence with Snake Creek (SE ¼, SW ¼, S5, T73N, R42W, Mills Co.). | The original segment was subdivided into four segments. The legal description was revised to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use. | Yes |
| 2 | Western | 7* | Keg Creek | Pottawattamie | A1 | WW-2 | From the lower extent of the pool downstream of State Highway 83 (NAD83) UTM Coordinates: X(Easting) 288593.13 Y(Northing) 4594446.27 to the State Highway 83 bridge (NW ¼, NW ¼, S14, T77N, R44W, Pottawattamie Co.) | The original segment was subdivided into four segments. The legal description was revised to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use. Also in Table 6. | Yes |
| 3 | Western | 53 | Battle Creek | Ida | A1 | WW-2 | Mouth (S26, T87N, R41W, Ida Co.) to the confluence with an unnamed creek (S7, T88N, R40W, Ida County). | The original segment was subdivided into two segments. The legal description was revised to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use. | Yes |
| 4 | Western | 92 | Willow Creek | Clay | A1 | WW-2 | From the US Highway 71 road crossing (S12, T94N, R37W, Clay Co.) to confluence with an unnamed tributary (NW1/4, S31, T95N, R37W, Clay Co.) | The original segment was subdivided into two segments. The legal description was revised to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use. | Yes |
| 5 | Western | 95 | Lost Island Outlet Creek | Clay | A1 | WW-2 | From UTM Coordinates (NAD83) X(Easting) 334567.15 Y(Northing) 4775987.24 to X(Easting) 334632.45 Y(Northing) 4775996.85. | The original segment was subdivided into four segments. The legal description was revised to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use. | Yes |
| 6 | Western | 97 | Lost Island Outlet Creek | Clay | A1 | WW-2 | From South 1st Street (S18, T96N, R35W, Clay County). to confluence with Pickerel Run (S17, T96N, R36W, Clay Co.) | The original segment was subdivided into four segments. The legal description was revised to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use. | Yes |
| 7 | Western | 100 | Drainage Ditch 61 | Clay | A1 | WW-2 | From its mouth (S22, T97N, R35W, Clay Co.) to the 300th Street bridge crossing (North line of S22, T97, R35W, Clay Co.). | The new segment was subdivided into two segments. The legal description was revised to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use. | Yes |
| 8 | Western | 116 | Bull Ditch | Dickinson | A1 | WW-2 | From the section line, S33/34, T99N, R36W, Dickinson County to the wetland restoration water control structure (NW ¼, S34, T99N, R36W, Dickinson Co.) | The new segment was subdivided into three segments. The legal description was revised to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use. | Yes |
| 9 | Western | 123 | West Fork Little Sioux River | Monona | A1 | WW-2 | Mouth (S12, T84N, R45W, Monona Co.) to the upper extent of the deep water scour area at the Tamarack Avenue bridge crossing (S1, T90N, R43W, Plymouth Co.) (NAD83) UTM Coordinates: X(Easting) 264047.30 Y(Northing) 4725386.39. | The new segment was subdivided into two segments. The legal description was revised to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use. | Yes |
| 10 | Western | 131 | Farmers-Garretson Outlet Ditch | Monona / Woodbury | A1 | WW-2 | From its mouth (section line, S9/10, T85N, R45W, Monona Co.), to the confluence with Farmers Ditch (SW ¼, S32, T86N, R45W, Woodbury Co.). | The new segment was identified in the Surface Water Classification document. The legal description accurately describes the location of the attainable recreational use. | Yes |

| | Basin | Index Number | Water Body | County(s) | Recreational Use | Aquatic Life Use | 2010 Surface Water Classification Legal Description | Explanation | Approved |
|----|------------|--------------|-----------------------------|------------|------------------|------------------|--|---|----------|
| 11 | Western | 133 | Farmers Ditch | Woodbury | A1 | WW-2 | From the 310th Street bridge (south line, S13, T86N, R46W, Woodbury Co.) (NAD83) (UTM Coordinates X(Easting) 240590.60, Y(Northing) 4683089.79) to the gated outlet pipe (SE¼, SW¼, S13, T86N, R46W, Woodbury Co.) (NAD83) (UTM Coordinates X(Easting) 240593.25, Y(Northing) 4683100.41), | The new segment was subdivided into three segments. The legal description was revised to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use. | Yes |
| 12 | Western | 139 | Elliot Creek | Woodbury | A1 | WW-2 | From the water created by the erosion control structure (NW¼, NW¼, S32, T89N, R45W, Woodbury Co.) (NAD83) (UTM Coordinates X(Easting) 237927.26, Y(Northing) 4709003.55) to county road bridge (S29/32, T89N, R45W, Woodbury Co.), | The new segment was subdivided into four segments. The legal description was revised to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use. | Yes |
| 13 | Western | 140 | Cleghorn Creek | Monona | A1 | WW-2 | From the mouth (S7, T82N, R45W, Monona Co.) to the eastern boundary of the Huff-Warner Access (Easting 240222.04, Northing 4646343.09, S7, T82N, R45W, Monona Co.). | The new segment was subdivided into four segments. The legal description was revised to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use. | Yes |
| 14 | Western | 142 | Cleghorn Creek | Monona | A1 | WW-2 | From the downstream extent of a pooled area (Easting 242006.77, Northing 4648381.54, S5, T82N, R45W, Monona Co.) to 284th Street (S5, T82N, R45W, Monona Co.). | The new segment was subdivided into four segments. The legal description was revised to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use. | Yes |
| 15 | Southern | 6 | Unnamed Creek | Fremont | A1 | WW-2 | From the lower extent of the pool downstream of 300th Ave. (NAD83) UTM Coordinates: X(Easting) 279014.77 Y(Northing) 4511738.99 to the upper extent of the pool (NAD83) UTM Coordinates: X(Easting) 279004.88 Y(Northing) 4511740.54 | The new segment was subdivided into two segments. The legal description was revised to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use. | Yes |
| 16 | Southern | 26 | West Fork Nishnabotna River | Crawford | A1 | WW-2 | From the Manilla WWTP Outfall (S26, T82N, R38W, Crawford County). to confluence with Malony Branch (S29, T83N, R37W, Crawford Co.) | The new segment was subdivided into three segments. The legal description was revised to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use. | Yes |
| 17 | Southern | 53 | West Nodaway River | Montgomery | A1 | WW-1 | Mouth (S33, T71N, R36W, Montgomery Co.) to the confluence with Unnamed Creek (NE ¼, SW ¼, S21, T72N, R36W, Montgomery Co.). | The original segment was subdivided into two segments. The legal description was revised to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use. | Yes |
| 18 | Southern | 57 | West Nodaway River | Cass | A1 | WW-2 | From the lower extent of the pool at 690th Avenue (NAD83) UTM Coordinates: X(Easting) 342949.35 Y(Northing) 4563268.16 to the bridge crossing at 690th Avenue (East line, S16, T74N, R35W, Cass Co.). | The original segment was subdivided into five segments. The legal description was revised to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use. | Yes |
| 19 | Southern | 59 | West Nodaway River | Cass | A1 | WW-2 | From the erosion control structure next to 730th Street (NAD83) UTM Coordinates: X(Easting) 349463.57 Y(Northing) 4567375.85 to the bridge crossing at 730th Street (East line, S6, T74N, R34W, Cass Co.). | The original segment was subdivided into five segments. The legal description was revised to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use. | Yes |
| 20 | Southern | 163 | Honey Creek | Lucas | A1 | WW-2 | From the erosion control dam (S5, T71N, R20W, Lucas County) to the Russell WWTP outfall (NE ¼, SW ¼, S5, T71N, R20W, Lucas Co.). | The original segment was subdivided into two segments. The legal description was revised to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use. | Yes |
| 21 | Des Moines | 53 | Bluff Creek | Mahaska | A1 | WW-2 | From the Hickory Road crossing (S20, T74N, R16W, Mahaska County) to the Galeston Road crossing (W. line, S20, T74N, R16W, Mahaska County). | The original segment was subdivided into three segments. The legal description was revised to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use. | Yes |

| | Basin | Index Number | Water Body | County(s) | Recreational Use | Aquatic Life Use | 2010 Surface Water Classification Legal Description | Explanation | Approved |
|----|------------|--------------|-------------------------|-----------|------------------|------------------|--|---|-----------|
| 22 | Des Moines | 59 | Cedar Creek | Monroe | A1 | WW-2 | From the confluence with Unnamed Creek (SW ¼, NW ¼, S18, T72N, R17W, Monroe Co.) to confluence with Mormon Br. (S5, T71N, R18W, Monroe Co.) | The original segment was subdivided into two segments. The legal description was revised to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use. | Yes |
| 23 | Des Moines | 60 | Walnut Creek | Marion | A1 | WW-2 | From the mouth (NE ¼, NE ¼, S36, T75N, R18W, Marion Co.) to the road crossing at Picard Drive (NW ¼, S25, T75N, R18W, Marion Co.). | The new segment was subdivided into two segments. The legal description was revised to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use. | Yes |
| 24 | Des Moines | 67 | English Creek | Marion | A1 | WW-2 | Mouth (Marion Co.) to the confluence with Tracey Creek (SW ¼, S27, T75N, R20W, Marion Co.). | The original segment was subdivided into two segments. The legal description was revised to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use. | Yes |
| 25 | Des Moines | 81 | Calhoun Creek | Marion | A1 | WW-2 | Mouth (Marion Co.) from the mouth to the road crossing at Briggs Street (S9, T77N, R20W, Marion Co.). | The original segment was subdivided into two segments. The legal description was revised to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use. | Yes |
| 26 | Des Moines | 118 | South Fork Middle River | Guthrie | A1 | WW-2 | Mouth (S35, T78N, R32W, Guthrie Co.) to the confluence with an unnamed tributary (SE ¼, S25, T78N, R33W, Guthrie Co.). | There is no action needed on this water body segment as suggested in ARC 9223B. Data was submitted for review but the SWC did not indicate the UAA recommendation. | No action |
| 27 | Des Moines | 124 | Middle Creek | Warren | A1 | WW-2 | From the confluence with an unnamed tributary (SE ¼, S9, T77N, R24W, Warren Co.) to Lake Colechester Dam (NE 1/4, S1, T77N, R25W, Warren Co.). | The original segment was subdivided into two segments. The legal description was revised to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use. | Yes |
| 28 | Des Moines | 144* | Muchikinock Creek | Polk | A1 | WW-2 | From the road crossing at 62nd Avenue (North Line S9, T79N, R23W, Polk County) to the road crossing at 70th Avenue (North line, S4, T79N, R23W, Polk Co.). | The new segment was subdivided into three segments. The legal description was revised to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use. Also in table 6. | Yes |
| 29 | Des Moines | 165 | Bear Creek | Dallas | A1 | WW-2 | Mouth (S17, T78N, R28W, Dallas Co.) to the upper extent of the apparent impounded area estimated to be 400 feet upstream of the west line SE ¼, NE ¼, S20, T78N, R28W, Dallas County (NAD83) (UTM Coordinates X(Easting) 408786.63 Y(Northing) 4599397.94). | The original segment was subdivided into four segments. The legal description was revised to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use. | Yes |
| 30 | Des Moines | 170 | Unnamed Creek | Dallas | A1 | WW-2 | From the lower extent of the deeper water area under the 365th Street bridge ((NAD83) UTM Coordinates X(Easting) 408788.72 Y(Northing) 4595990.27) to the upper extent of the deeper water area under the 365th Street bridge ((NAD83) UTM Coordinates X(Easting) 408783.40 Y(Northing) 4595979.64). | The new segment was subdivided into three segments. The legal description was revised to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use. | Yes |
| 31 | Des Moines | 184 | Unnamed Creek | Guthrie | A1 | WW-2 | From the west line, S1, T79N, R31W, Guthrie Co.) (NAD 83) (UTM Coordinates X(Easting) 382143.16, Y(Northing) 4614541.00) to the culvert outlet located in the SE¼, S2, T79N, R31W, Guthrie County (NAD 83) (UTM Coordinates X(Easting) 382130.37, Y(Northing) 4614570.60) | The new segment was subdivided into three segments. The legal description was revised to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use. | Yes |
| 32 | Des Moines | 202 | Brushy Creek | Guthrie | A1 | WW-1 | From the lowhead dam at Horn Ave. (NW ¼, SE ¼, S5, T80N, R32W, Guthrie Co.) to the upper extent of the pool upstream of Horn Ave. (NAD83) UTM Coordinates: X(Easting) 366830.47 Y(Northing) 4625106.40 | The new segment was subdivided into three segments. The legal description was revised to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use. | Yes |

| | Basin | Index Number | Water Body | County(s) | Recreational Use | Aquatic Life Use | 2010 Surface Water Classification Legal Description | Explanation | Approved |
|----|------------|--------------|---------------------|---------------------|------------------|------------------|---|--|----------|
| 33 | Des Moines | 207 | Brushy Creek | Carroll | A1 | WW-2 | From the lower extent of the pool at the intersection of 270th Street and Jade Avenue (NAD83) UTM Coordinates: X(Easting) 341105.27 Y(Northing) 4647572.66 to the upper extent of the pool at the intersection of 270th Street and Jade Avenue (NAD83) UTM Coordinates: X(Easting) 341011.52 Y(Northing) 4647677.67 | The new segment was identified in the Surface Water Classification document. The legal description accurately describes the location of the attainable recreational use. | Yes |
| 34 | Des Moines | 217 | Unnamed Creek | Dallas | A1 | WW-2 | From the lower extent of the pool next to Prospect Avenue (NAD83) UTM Coordinates: X(Easting) 417596.09 Y(Northing) 4608014.16 to the upper extent of the pool next to Prospect Avenue (NAD83) UTM Coordinates: X(Easting) 417610.62 Y(Northing) 4608011.28 | The new segment was subdivided into three segments. The legal description was revised to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use. | Yes |
| 35 | Des Moines | 223 | Snake Creek | Greene | A1 | WW-2 | From 320th Street (North line, S26, T82N, R29W, Greene Co.) to the upper extent of the pool at 320th Street (NAD83) UTM Coordinates: X(Easting) 400416.81 Y(Northing) 4638556.27. | The original segment was subdivided into three segments. The legal description was revised to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use. | Yes |
| 36 | Des Moines | 233* | East Buttrick Creek | Webster | A1 | WW-2 | From the lower extent of the pool at the 290th Street bridge (NAD83) UTM Coordinates: X(Easting) 396822.64 Y(Northing) 4675438.61 to the upper extent of the pool at the 290th Street bridge (NAD83) UTM Coordinates: X(Easting) 396823.84 Y(Northing) 4675446.11. | The original segment was subdivided into three segments. The legal description was revised to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use. Also in Table 6. | Yes |
| 37 | Des Moines | 268 | Poor Farm Creek | Buena Vista | A1 | WW-2 | From the lower extent of the pool downstream of 165th Ave. road crossing (NAD83) UTM Coordinates: X(Easting) 329446.22 Y(Northing) 4729981.29 to the upper extent of the pool at the 165th Ave. road crossing (NAD83) UTM Coordinates: X(Easting) 329362.24 Y(Northing) 4729974.02. | The new segment was subdivided into four segments. The legal description was revised to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use. | Yes |
| 38 | Des Moines | 302 | Bluff Creek | Boone | A1 | WW-2 | From the upper end of the impoundment at Don Williams Lake UTM Coordinates (NAD83) x(Easting) 415236.01 Y(Northing) 4664622.49 to the bridge crossing at H Ave (East line S31, T85N, R27W, Boone Co.). | The new segment was subdivided into two segments. The legal description was revised to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use. | Yes |
| 39 | Des Moines | 305* | Skillet Creek | Webster | A1 | NA | From the US Highway 175 road crossing (S14, T86N, R28W, Webster Co.), to confluence with an unnamed tributary (NW 1/4, SE 1/4, S14, T86N, R28W, Webster Co.). | The original segment was subdivided into two segments. The legal description was revised to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use. Also in Table 6. | Yes |
| 40 | Des Moines | 359 | Buffalo Creek | Kossuth | A1 | WW-2 | Mouth (E. line of S20, T97N, R28W, Kossuth Co.) to the confluence with Union Slough (S9, T97N, R28W, Kossuth Co.). | The original segment was subdivided into three segments. The legal description was revised to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use. | Yes |
| 41 | Des Moines | 361 | Buffalo Creek | Kossuth / Winnebago | A1 | WW-2 | From the Titonka WWTP outfall (SW ¼, SE ¼, S4, T97N, R27W, Kossuth Co.) to confluence with D.D. No. 48 (S33, T98N, R26W, Winnebago Co.). | The original segment was subdivided into three segments. The legal description was revised to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use. | Yes |

| | Basin | Index Number | Water Body | County(s) | Recreational Use | Aquatic Life Use | 2010 Surface Water Classification Legal Description | Explanation | Approved |
|----|------------|--------------|--------------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|--|--|----------|
| 42 | Des Moines | 378* | Mud Creek | Kossuth | A1 | WW-2 | to confluence with an unnamed tributary (S30, T100N, R28W, Kossuth Co.). | The original segment was subdivided into two segments. The legal description was revised to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use. Also in Table 6. | Yes |
| 43 | Des Moines | 381 | Union Slough Ditch | Kossuth | A1 | WW-2 | From the confluence with Drainage Ditch 80 (NE ¼, NE ¼, S2, T98N, R28W, Kossuth Co.) to outlet control structure (a.k.a. Des Moines R. / Blue Earth R. basin divide (N1/2, S14, T98N, R28W, Kossuth Co.). | The original segment was subdivided into two segments. The legal description was revised to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use. | Yes |
| 44 | Skunk | 15 | Jack Creek | Lee | A1 | WW-1 | from the Mouth of Jack Creek UTM Coordinates (NAD83) X(Easting) 633952.14 Y(Northing) 4488486.01 to Site 250-b X(Easting) 633517.75 Y(Northing) 4488138.29 | The new segment was subdivided into two segments. The legal description was revised to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use. | Yes |
| 45 | Skunk | 30 | Big Creek | Henry | A1 | WW-2 | From the confluence with Lawrence Creek (S5, T71N, R5W, Henry County) to the confluence with an unnamed creek (SE ¼, of the SE ¼, S5, T71N, R5W, Henry County). | The new segment was subdivided into two segments. The legal description was revised to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use. | Yes |
| 46 | Skunk | 68* | East Fork Crooked Creek | Henry | A1 | WW-2 | From the confluence with Unnamed Creek (NW ¼, NE ¼, S1, T73N, R06W, Henry Co.) to the West line, S6, T73N, R05W, Henry County. | The original segment was subdivided into three segments. The legal description was revised to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use. Also in Table 6. | Yes |
| 47 | Skunk | 84 | South Skunk River | Hamilton | A1 | WW-2 | At the scour hole or pool associated with the bridge crossing at Tollman Road UTM Coordinates (NAD83) X(Easting) 450476.83 Y(Northing) 4683531.28 to X(Easting) 450496.86 Y(Northing) 4683539.69 (SW¼, S36, T87N, R24W, Hamilton Co.). | The new segment was subdivided into five segments. The legal description was revised to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use. | Yes |
| 48 | Skunk | 96 | Spring Creek | Mahaska | A1 | WW-2 | From the mouth of Spring Creek (S33, T76N, R15W, Mahaska County) to West line, S4, T75N, R15W, Mahaska County. | The new segment was subdivided into two segments. The legal description was revised to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use. | Yes |
| 49 | Skunk | 121 | West Branch Indian Creek | Story | A1 | WW-2 | From the City of Nevada's wastewater treatment facility outfall channel (S18, T83N, R22W, Story Co.) to confluence with an unnamed tributary (S1, T83N, R23W, Story Co.) | The original segment was subdivided into two segments. The legal description was revised to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use. | Yes |
| 50 | Skunk | 148 | North Skunk River | Jasper / Marshall | A1 | WW-2 | From the broken concrete rubble placed in the river from the bridge crossing at the Jasper/Marshall County line (S6, T81N, R19W, Jasper Co. /S31, T82N, R19W, Marshall Co.). | The new segment was subdivided into three segments. The legal description was revised to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use. | Yes |
| 51 | Iowa Cedar | 15* | Big Hollow Creek | Des Moines | A1 | WW-2 | from UTM Coordinates (NAD83) X(Easting) 64711.04 Y(Northing) 4532689.56 to UTM Coordinates (NAD83) X(Easting) 647119.92 Y(Northing) 4532714.48 | The original segment was subdivided into four segments. The legal description was revised to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use. Also in Table 6. | Yes |
| 52 | Iowa Cedar | 93 | Big Creek | Linn | A1 | WW-2 | From the road crossing in the (NE 1/4, S34, T83N, R6W, Linn Co.) to confluence with E. Big Cr. (SE1/4, S30, T84N, R5W, Linn Co.) | The original segment was subdivided into two segments. The legal description was revised to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use. | Yes |
| 53 | Iowa Cedar | 144 | Unnamed Creek | Black Hawk | A1 | WW-2 | From UTM Coordinates (NAD83) X(Easting) 576554.54 Y(Northing) 4699718.84 to UTM Coordinates (NAD83) X(Easting) 576564.04 to Y(Northing) 4699726.59 | The new segment was subdivided into three segments. The legal description was revised to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use. | Yes |

| | Basin | Index Number | Water Body | County(s) | Recreational Use | Aquatic Life Use | 2010 Surface Water Classification Legal Description | Explanation | Approved |
|----|------------|--------------|-----------------------|------------------------|------------------|------------------|--|--|----------|
| 54 | Iowa Cedar | 146 | Wolf Creek | Black Hawk / Tama | A1 | WW-1 | Mouth (Black Hawk Co.) to confluence with Twelvemile Cr. (Tama Co.) | The original segment was subdivided into two segments. The legal description was revised to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use. | Yes |
| 55 | Iowa Cedar | 147 | Wolf Creek | Tama / Grundy | A1 | WW-2 | Mouth of Twelvemile Cr. (S19, T86N, R13W, Tama Co.) to the road crossing in S31, T86N, R17W, Grundy Co.. | The original segment was subdivided into two segments. The legal description was revised to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use. | Yes |
| 56 | Iowa Cedar | 184 | West Fork Cedar River | Butler / Franklin | A1 | WW-1 | From the confluence with with Maynes Cr (S7, T91N, R17W, Butler Co.) to 210th Street (N. line, S34, T93N, R19W, Franklin Co.). | The original segment was subdivided into two segments. The legal description was revised to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use. | Yes |
| 57 | Iowa Cedar | 241 | Bailey Creek | Franklin / Cerro Gordo | A1 | WW-2 | From Lincoln Street (W. line, S9, T93N, R20W, Franklin County) to confluence with an unnamed tributary (S16, T94N, R22W, Cerro Gordo Co.) | The original segment was subdivided into two segments. The legal description was revised to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use. | Yes |
| 58 | Iowa Cedar | 280 | Lime Creek | Washington | A1 | WW-2 | From the mouth (S9, T77N, R8W, Washington Co.) to the confluence of Smith Creek (S16, T77N, R8W, Washington Co.). | The new segment was identified in the Surface Water Classification document. The legal description accurately describes the location of the attainable recreational use. | Yes |
| 59 | Iowa Cedar | 308 | Rapid Creek | Johnson | A1 | WW-2 | Mouth (S34, T80N, R6W, Johnson Co.) to the confluence with Sanders Creek (SE ¼, S27, T80N, R6W, Johnson Co. Co.). | The original segment was subdivided into two segments. The legal description was revised to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use. | Yes |
| 60 | Iowa Cedar | 309 | Rapid Creek | Johnson | A1 | WW-2 | From the confluence with Sanders Creek (SE¼, S27, T80N, R6W, Johnson Co. Co.) to confluence with an unnamed tributary (E 1/2, S20, T80N, R5W, Johnson Co.). | The original segment was subdivided into two segments. The legal description was revised to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use. | Yes |
| 61 | Iowa Cedar | 322 | Mill Race | Iowa | A1 | WW-1 | From the mouth at Price Creek (S26, T81N, R09W Iowa Co), to the confluence with the Iowa River (S27, T81N, R10W Iowa Co.). | The legal description was revised to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use. | Yes |
| 62 | Iowa Cedar | 335 | Coon Creek | Iowa | A1 | WW-2 | From the downstream side of the bridge (NAD83) UTM Coordinates X(Easting) 576531.81 Y(Northing) 4631100.65 to the upstream side of the bridge (NAD83) UTM Coordinates X(Easting) 576535.29 Y(Northing) 4631110.53. | The new segment was subdivided into three segments. The legal description was revised to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use. | Yes |
| 63 | Iowa Cedar | 341 | Salt Creek | Tama | A1 | WW-2 | From the confluence with an East Branch Salt Creek (S34, T84N, R13W, Tama Co.) to confluence with an unnamed tributary (S28, T85N, R14W, Tama Co.). | The original segment was subdivided into two segments. The legal description was revised to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use. | Yes |
| 64 | Iowa Cedar | 350 | Unnamed Creek | Tama | A1 | WW-2 | From its mouth (SE¼, S7, T83N, R16W, Tama Co.) to the confluence with an Unnamed Creek #2 (SE¼, S7, T83N, R16W, Tama Co.) | The new segment was subdivided into two segments. The legal description was revised to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use. | Yes |
| 65 | Iowa Cedar | 370 | South Fork Iowa River | Hardin | A1 | WW-2 | Confluence with an unnamed tributary (W1/2, S19, T88N, R21W, Hardin Co.) to the confluence with Lateral A (S32, T89N, R22W, Hardin County). | The legal description was revised to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use. | Yes |

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| 66 | Iowa Cedar | 371 | South Fork Iowa River | Hardin / Wright | A1 | WW-2 | From the confluence with Lateral A (S32, T89N, R22W, Hardin County) to confluence with an unnamed tributary (SE1/4, S35, T90N, R23W, Wright Co.). | The legal description was revised to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use. | Yes |
| 67 | Northeast | 33 | Ames Creek | Clinton | A1 | WW-2 | Mouth (S4, T80N, R4E, Clinton Co.) to the bridge crossing on 300th Street (East line, S20, T81N, R04E, Clinton Co.). | The original segment was subdivided into two segments. The legal description was revised to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use. | Yes |
| 68 | Northeast | 34 | Ames Creek | Clinton | A1 | WW-2 | From bridge crossing on 300th Street (East line, S20, T81N, R04E, Clinton Co.) to confluence with an unnamed tributary (S16, T81N, R4E, Clinton Co.). | The original segment was subdivided into two segments. The legal description was revised to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use. | Yes |
| 69 | Northeast | 53* | Mill Creek | Jones / Linn | A1 | WW-2 | Mouth (S28, T83N, R1W, Jones Co.) to Site 814-2 (SE 1/4, S1, T82N, R06W, Linn Co.). | The new segment was subdivided into two segments. The legal description was revised to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use. Also in Table 6. | Yes |
| 70 | Northeast | 58 | Walnut Creek | Jones | A1 | WW-2 | From the confluence with Unnamed Creek (SE ¼, NE ¼, S29, T83N, R03W, Jones Co.) to confluence with White Oak Cr. (S19, T83N, R3W, Jones Co.). | The new segment was subdivided into four segments. The legal description was revised to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use. | Yes |
| 71 | Northeast | 67 | West Branch Buffalo Creek | Buchanan | A1 | WW-2 | From (NAD83) UTM Coordinates X (Easting) 597929.89 Y (Northing) 4720267.97 to (NAD83) UTM Coordinates X (Easting) 597897.78 Y (Northing) 4720330.14. | The original segment was subdivided into five segments. The legal description was revised to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use. | Yes |
| 72 | Northeast | 69 | West Branch Buffalo Creek | Buchanan | A1 | WW-2 | From (NAD83) UTM Coordinates X (Easting) 597220.52 Y (Northing) 4721096.03 to (NAD83) UTM Coordinates X (Easting) 597158.46 Y (Northing) 4721116.63. | The original segment was subdivided into five segments. The legal description was revised to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use. | Yes |
| 73 | Northeast | 83 | Otter Creek | Buchanan | A1 | WW-1 | Mouth (S19, T89N, R9W, Buchanan Co.) to the N. line of S19, T89N, R9W, Buchanan Co. | The original segment was subdivided into three segments. The legal description was revised to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use. | Yes |
| 74 | Northeast | 85 | Otter Creek | Buchanan | A1 | WW-1 | From the N. line of S21, T90N, R9W, Buchanan Co. to Dam at Lake Oelwein. | The original segment was subdivided into three segments. The legal description was revised to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use. | Yes |
| 75 | Northeast | 94 | Little Wapsipinicon River | Buchanan / Fayette | A1 | WW-2 | From the confluence with Buck Cr. (S32, T90N, R10W, Buchanan Co.) to the confluence with an unnamed creek (upper extent of the low head dam impoundment near the City of Fairbank (SE ¼, S32, T91N, R10W, Fayette Co.). | The original segment was subdivided into three segments. The legal description was revised to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use. | Yes |
| 76 | Northeast | 96 | Little Wapsipinicon River | Bremer | A1 | WW-2 | From the Division Street bridge (S25/26, T93N, R11W, Bremer Co.) to confluence with an unnamed tributary (S13, T93N, R11W, Bremer Co.). | The original segment was subdivided into three segments. The legal description was revised to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use. | Yes |
| 77 | Northeast | 110 | Rock Creek | Clinton | A1 | WW-2 | Mouth (S31, T81N, R6E, Clinton Co.) to confluence with an unnamed tributary (S23, T81N, R5E, Clinton Co.). | There is no action needed on this water body segment as suggested in ARC 9223B. Data was submitted for review but the SWC did not indicate the UAA recommendation. | No action |

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| 78 | Northeast | 136 | Brush Creek | Jackson | A1 | WW-1 | From the confluence with Unnamed Creek #2 (S33, T85N, R4E, Jackson County).to N. line (S23, T85N, R3E, Jackson Co.). | The original segment was subdivided into two segments. The legal description was revised to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use. | Yes |
| 79 | Northeast | 148* | North Fork Maquoketa River | Dubuque | A1 & A3 | WW-2 | State Highway 136 (S6, T89N, R02W, Dubuque Co.) to the New Vienna corporate limits (NAD83) (UTM Coordinates X(Easting) 655231.92, Y(Northing) 4712611.80). | The original segment was subdivided into four segments. The legal description was revised to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use. Also in Table 9. | Yes |
| 80 | Northeast | 150 | North Fork Maquoketa River | Dubuque | A1 | WW-2 | From the lower extent of the deeper water run area at the Clear Creek Road Bridge (NAD83) (UTM Coordinates X(Easting) 659580.29, Y(Northing) 4717305.36) to the upper extent of the deeper water run area at the Clear Creek Road Bridge (NAD83) (UTM Coordinates X(Easting) 659608.16, Y(Northing) 4717321.55). | The original segment was subdivided into four segments. The legal description was revised to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use. | Yes |
| 81 | Northeast | 156 | Lyle Creek | Jackson | A1 | WW-1 | Mouth (S8, T85N, R2E, Jackson Co.) to 287th Street (S6, T86N, R2E, Jackson Co.). | The original segment was subdivided into two segments. The legal description was revised to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use. | Yes |
| 82 | Northeast | 157 | Lyle Creek | Jackson / Dubuque | A1 | WW-1 | From the bridge crossing at 287th Street (S6, T86N, R2E, Jackson Co.) to confluence with Buncombe Cr. (S19, T87N, R2E, Dubuque Co.). | The original segment was subdivided into two segments. The legal description was revised to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use. | Yes |
| 83 | Northeast | 169 | Whitewater Creek | Dubuque | A1 | WW-2 | From the lower extent of the pool at the Dutch Lane road crossing (NAD83) UTM Coordinates: X(Easting) 674400.72 Y(Northing) 4700533.60 to the upper extent of the pool at the Dutch Lane road crossing (NAD83) UTM Coordinates: X(Easting) 674408.60 Y(Northing) 4700542.19. | The original segment was subdivided into three segments. The legal description was revised to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use. | Yes |
| 84 | Northeast | 181 | Bear Creek | Dubuque / Delaware | A1 | WW-2 | From the confluence with Unnamed Creek (SW¼, S26, T89N, R3W, Delaware Co.) to confluence with an unnamed tributary (NW 1/4, S2, T89N, R3W, Delaware Co.). | The original segment was subdivided into three segments. The legal description was revised to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use. | Yes |
| 85 | Northeast | 210 | Prairie Creek | Delaware | A1 | WW-2 | Mouth (S29, T89N, R6W, Delaware Co.) to the 110th Avenue road crossing (West line of S29, T89N, R06W, Delaware Co.). | The original segment was subdivided into two segments. The legal description was revised to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use. | Yes |
| 86 | Northeast | 211 | Prairie Creek | Delaware | A1 | WW-2 | From the 110th Avenue road crossing (West line of S29, T89N, R06W, Delaware Co.) to confluence with an unnamed tributary (SW 1/4, NW1/4, S22, T89N, R7W, Buchanan Co.). | The original segment was subdivided into two segments. The legal description was revised to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use. | Yes |
| 87 | Northeast | 222 | Pleasant Creek | Jackson | A1 | WW-2 | From the mouth of Pleasant Creek UTM Coordinates (NAD83) X(Easting) 716056.57 Y(Northing) 4677049.85 to the confluence with Unnamed Creek X(Easting) 716131.89 Y(Northing) 4676216.38 | The original segment was subdivided into two segments. The legal description was revised to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use. | Yes |
| 88 | Northeast | 223 | Pleasant Creek | Jackson | A1 | WW-2 | From the confluence with Unnamed Creek X(Easting) 716131.89 Y(Northing) 4676216.38 to W. line of S11, T85N, R4E, Jackson Co. | The original segment was subdivided into two segments. The legal description was revised to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use. | Yes |

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| 89 | Northeast | 256 | Bloody Run | Dubuque | A1 | WW-2 | From the lower extent of the pool downstream of Hammerand Road (NAD83) UTM Coordinates: X(Easting) 685170.64 Y(Northing) 4719681.05 to the Hammerand Road crossing (NE ¼, SE ¼, S17, T90N, R02E, Dubuque Co.). | The new segment was subdivided into three segments. The legal description was revised to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use. | Yes |
| 90 | Northeast | 286 | Little Turkey River | Clayton | A1 | WW-2 | Mouth (S10, T91N, R2W, Clayton Co.) to the confluence with an unnamed tributary (SW¼, S30, T91N, R2W, Clayton Co.). | The original segment was subdivided into two segments. The legal description was revised to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use. | Yes |
| 91 | Northeast | 289 | Little Turkey River | Clayton | A1 | WW-2 | From the confluence with Bloody Run (S36, T91N, R3W, Clayton Co.)to Clayton-Delaware Co. line. | The original segment was subdivided into two segments. The legal description was revised to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use. | Yes |
| 92 | Northeast | 322 | Volga River | Fayette | A1 | WW-2 | From the confluence of North Branch Volga River (NW ¼, NE ¼, S 33, T93N, R9W, Fayette Co.) to confluence with unnamed tributary (NW1/4, NE1/4, SE1/4, S24, T93N, R10W, Fayette Co.) | The original segment was subdivided into three segments. The legal description was revised to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use. | Yes |
| 93 | Northeast | 357 | Little Volga River | Fayette | A1 | WW-1 | Mouth (S2, T92N, R9W, Fayette Co.) to the City of Maynard WWTP outfall (NW 1/4, SE 1/4, S10, T92N, R10W, Fayette Co.). | The original segment was subdivided into two segments. The legal description was revised to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use. | Yes |
| 94 | Northeast | 358* | Little Volga River | Fayette | A1 | WW-1 | From the City of Maynard WWTP outfall (NW1/4, SE 1/4, S10, T92N, R10W, Fayette Co.) to Hwy.150 bridge crossing (S14/23 line, T92N, R9W, Fayette Co.) | The original segment was subdivided into two segments. The legal description was revised to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use. Also in Table 6. | Yes |
| 95 | Northeast | 367 | Howard Creek | Clayton | A1 | WW-2 | The actual deeper water run upstream and downstream of the Fawn Hollow Road bridge (NE ¼, S24, T94N, R5W, Clayton Co.) | The original segment was subdivided into three segments. The legal description was revised to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use. | Yes |
| 96 | Northeast | 379 | Otter Creek | Fayette | A1 / A2 | CW-1 | From the confluence with an unnamed tributary (NE 1/4, S23, T94N, R8W, Fayette Co.) to confluence with Unnamed Cr. (a.k.a. Glovers Cr) (S22, T94N, R8W, Fayette Co.). | The original segment was subdivided into three segments. The legal description was revised to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use. | Yes |
| 97 | Northeast | 380 | Otter Creek | Fayette | A1 | WW-2 | From the confluence with Unnamed Cr. (a.k.a. Glovers Cr) (S22, T94N, R8W, Fayette Co.) to the E. line (S21, T94N, R8W, Fayette Co.). | The original segment was subdivided into three segments. The legal description was revised to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use. | Yes |
| 98 | Northeast | 382 | Otter Creek | Fayette | A1 | WW-2 | From the Echo Valley Road crossing (S21, T94N, R8W, Fayette Co.) to the confluence with an unnamed tributary (NW 1/4, S17, T94N, R8W, Fayette Co.). | The original segment was subdivided into three segments. The legal description was revised to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use. | Yes |
| 99 | Northeast | 405 | Chialk Creek | Fayette | A1 | CW-1 | From the spring source (SE 1/4, S36, T99N, R11W, Howard Co.) to N. line of (S36, T99N, R11W, Howard Co.). | The original segment was subdivided into two segments. The legal description was revised to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use. | Yes |
| 100 | Northeast | 413 | Unnamed Creek | Clayton | A1 | WW-2 | From its mouth (S17, T93N, R2W, Clayton Co.) to the upper extent of the moderately deeper standing water area (NAD83) (UTM Coordinates X(Easting) 654745.75, Y(Northing) 4748178.38). | The new segment was subdivided into two segments. The legal description was revised to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use. | Yes |

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| 101 | Northeast | 419 | Yellow River | Allamakee | A1 | WW-1 | Mouth (Allamakee Co.) to Highway 51 bridge (SE ¼, S8, T96N, R6W, Allamakee Co.). | The original segment was lengthened to include a more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use and aquatic life use. | Yes |
| 102 | Northeast | 420* | Yellow River | Allamakee | A1 | CW-1 | From the Highway 51 bridge (SE ¼, S8, T96N, R6W, Allamakee Co.) to confluence with the North Fk. Yellow River (S13, T96N, R7W, Winneshiek Co.) | The original segment was shortened to include a more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use and aquatic life use. A new aquatic life use was recommended for this stream segment. Also in Table 8. | Yes |
| 103 | Northeast | 434* | Paint Creek | Allamakee | A1/A2 | CW-1 | From the S. Line (S4, T96N, R3W Allamakee Co.) to the road crossing at Paint Creek Road (S18, T97N, R04W Allamakee Co.) | The legal description was revised to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use. It also extends the stream reach to include stream miles as a cold water stream. Also in Table 8. | Yes |
| 104 | Northeast | 443 | Unnamed Creek | Allamakee | A1 | WW-1 | From the mouth (S3, T98N, R3W, Allamakee Co.) to Power Plant Road (S2, T98N, R3W, Allamakee Co.). | The new segment was subdivided into two segments. The legal description was revised to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use. | Yes |
| 105 | Northeast | 444 | Unnamed Creek | Allamakee | A1 | WW-1 | From the mouth (S2, T98N, R3W, Allamakee Co.) to the outfall (S2, T98N, R3W, Allamakee Co.). | The new segment was subdivided into two segments. The legal description was revised to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use. | Yes |
| 106 | Northeast | 451 | Upper Iowa River | Winneshiek / Howard | A1 | WW-1 | From the Winneshiek-Howard Co. line to the confluence of an unnamed creek (NE ¼, S21, T100N, R12W, Howard Co.). | The original segment was subdivided into two segments. The legal description was revised to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use. | Yes |
| 107 | Northeast | 452 | Upper Iowa River | Howard | A1 | WW-1 | From the confluence of an unnamed creek (NE ¼, S21, T100N, R12W, Howard Co.) to river mile 86 (NE ¼, S12, T100N, R13W, Howard Co.). | The original segment was subdivided into two segments. The legal description was revised to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use. | Yes |
| 108 | Northeast | 455 | Unnamed Creek | Allamakee | A1 | WW-1 | From the mouth (SW ¼, NW ¼, S12, T100N, R04W, Allamakee Co.) to the confluence with Pool Slough (SE ¼, NE ¼, S11, T100N, R04W, Allamakee Co.). | The legal description was revised to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use. | Yes |
| 109 | Northeast | 456 | Pool Slough | Allamakee | A1 | WW-1 | From confluence with Unnamed Creek (NE ¼, NE ¼, S11, T100N, R04W, Allamakee Co.) to the confluence with Unnamed Creek (SE ¼, NE ¼, S11, T100N, R04W, Allamakee Co.). | The legal description was revised to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use. | Yes |
| 110 | Northeast | 502 | Unnamed Creek | Howard | A1 | WW-2 | From the downstream side of the plunge pool created by the 35th Street crossing ((NAD 83) Easting 558810.31, Northing 4812805.29) to the 35th Street crossing (S21, T100N, R12W, Howard Co.). | The original segment was subdivided into five segments. The legal description was revised to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use. | Yes |
| 111 | Northeast | 504 | Unnamed Creek | Howard | A1 | WW-2 | From the downstream side of the plunge pool created by the Jackson Street crossing ((NAD 83) Easting 558553.81, Northing 4811164.31) to the Jackson Street crossing (S28, T100N, R12W, Howard Co.). | The original segment was subdivided into five segments. The legal description was revised to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use. | Yes |
| 112 | Northeast | 505 | Unnamed Creek | Howard | A1 | WW-2 | From the Jackson Street crossing (S28, T100N, R12W, Howard Co.) to confluence with an unnamed tributary (NW1/4, SW1/4, S28, T100N, R12W, Howard Co. (near Lime Springs). | The original segment was subdivided into five segments. The legal description was revised to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use. | Yes |

Table 3 - EPA is Disapproving Because Depth Measurements Indicated Primary Contact is Attainable; Section II, part A

Primary Contact Recreation is attainable if the average depth is at least 19 inches or the maximum depth is 39 inches or greater.

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| 1 | Western | 18* | Unnamed Creek | Pottawattamie | A2 | WW-2 | From the mouth (NE ¼, NE ¼, S7, T74N, R43W, Pottawattamie Co.) to the confluence with Unnamed Creek #1 (SW ¼, S8, T74N, R43W, Pottawattamie Co.). | The average depth was between 4 and 24 inches with a maximum depth of >36 inches. The aquatic life use assessment field data sheet was noted to have average depths of 4-24 inches. The maximum depth of >36" was found under the bridge where the Iowa Department of Natural Resources felt it was a dangerously deep pool. No coordinates were given for the actually site locations. Maps were used to assume locations. Also in Table 6. | No |
| 2 | Western | 35* | Unnamed Creek | Sac | A2 | WW-2 | From its mouth (SW¼, S13, T86N, R37W, Sac Co.) to the Western Iowa Energy's wastewater treatment facility outfall (SW¼, S13, T86N, R37W, Sac Co.). | The average depth was between 15 and 20 inches with a maximum depth of 30 inches. Two Use Attainability Analysis were provided, indicating different use designations. Stream depths were not recorded correctly in the UAA. The Field data sheet indicated average depths that were not recorded in the UAA. Also, site photos did not show that the stream was dry as indicated in the UAA. The Field data sheet was also labeled as "Lime Creek." Also in Table 6. | No |
| 3 | Western | 62* | Unnamed Creek | Ida | A2 | WW-2 | From the mouth of Unnamed Creek (S34, T89N, R39W, Ida County) to the Hellers Carbonic outfall (S35, T89N, R39W, Ida County). | The average depth was between 2 and 30 inches with a maximum depth of 40 inches. No coordinates were provided for the two sites assessed. The IDNR states: "At site 642-2, a manmade concrete dam like structure has been placed in the creek. The concrete structure is backing up water and creating a pool behind it. During the assessment, the average depth of 30 inches and the maximum depth of 40 inches were found in this pool. The pool was very small and only measured about 2 feet wide by 3 feet long." Also in Table 5. | No |
| 4 | Western | 63* | Halfway Creek | Ida / Sac | A2 | WW-2 | Mouth (S22, T89N, R39W, Ida Co.) to the confluence with an unnamed creek (S24, T89N, R38W, Sac County). | The average depth was between 3 and 30 inches with a maximum depth of 49 inches. Two assessment sites did not have coordinates or dates on the field data sheet. Beaver dams were mentioned for two of the three sites where depths indicate primary contact is attainable. Also in Table 5. | No |
| 5 | Western | 112 | Drainage Ditch 46 | Dickinson | A2 | WW-2 | From the mouth (NW ¼, SE ¼, S27, T98N, R37W, Dickinson Co.) to the confluence with Unnamed Creek (NE ¼, SE ¼, S24, T98N, R37W, Dickinson Co.). | The average depth was between 7 and 25 inches with a maximum depth of 32 inches. The IDNR states: "Two average depths of 22 and 25 inches demonstrated adequate depths for primary contact recreation based on guidelines used by the department to determine the attainability of primary contact recreation." | No |
| 6 | Western | 124 | West Fork Little Sioux River | Cherokee | A2 | WW-2 | From the upper extent of the deeper water scour area at the Tamarack Avenue bridge crossing (section line, S1, T90N, R43W, Plymouth Co.) (NAD83) UTM Coordinates: X(Easting) 264047.30 Y(Northing) 4725386.39) to the confluence with Unnamed Creek (S1, T92N, R42W Cherokee Co.). | The average depth was between 9 and 26 inches with a maximum depth of 41 inches. Four assessments were conducted on the stream reach. Site 116-4 average depths were 14 to 26 inches with a maximum depth of 41 inches. Site 116-5 average depth was 20 inches for both up and down stream. A public comment also mentioned the depths for site 116-5 and some possible recreational uses. | No |
| 7 | Western | 127* | Whiskey Creek | Plymouth | A2 | WW-2 | Mouth (Plymouth Co.) to confluence with an unnamed tributary (NW 1/4, S2, T91N, R43W, Plymouth Co.) to the confluence with Unnamed Creek (NW ¼, S24, T92N, R43W, Plymouth Co.). | The average depth was between 4 and 37 inches with a maximum depth of greater than 40 inches. Three assessments were conducted on the stream reach. No coordinates were provided for site assessments. It appears there may be field data sheet errors for sites 1018-2 and 1081-3. Site 1081-2 had a maximum depth that was less than the average depth recorded. Site 1081-3 had a maximum depth as 66 inches. Also, it was stated that a beaver dam was located approximately 1000 feet downstream from the bridge at site 1081-2 but no evidence was provided. Also in Tables 5 and 6. | No |
| 8 | Western | 132* | Farmers Ditch | Woodbury | A2 | WW-2 | From its mouth (SW ¼, S32, T86N, R45W, Woodbury Co.), to the lower extent of the scour area located at the 310th Street bridge (south line, S13, T86N, R46W, Woodbury Co.) (NAD83) (UTM Coordinates X(Easting) 240590.60, Y(Northing) 4683089.79). | The average depth was between 15 and 28 inches with a maximum depth of 39 inches. The IDNR states: "The ditch's widths ranged from 12 to 33 feet and average depths ranging 15 to 28 inches with a maximum depth of greater than 48 inches..When considering the observed elevated flow data, the stream's estimated average depths under normal flow conditions would range from only 7 to 20 inches with a maximum depth of 40 inches (at site 775-1)." Also in Table 5. | No |
| 9 | Western | 134* | Farmers Ditch | Woodbury | A2 | WW-2 | From the upper extent of the deeper water scour area at the gated outlet pipe (SE ¼, SW ¼, S13, T86N, R46W, Woodbury Co.) (NAD83) (UTM Coordinates X(Easting) 240593.25, Y(Northing) 4683100.41) to the confluence with Unnamed Creek (#1) (SE ¼, S28, T87N, R46W, Woodbury Co.). | The average depth was between 16 and 20 inches with a maximum depth of 376 inches. Possible error with maximum depth. The IDNR states: "The ditch's widths ranged from 12 to 33 feet and average depths ranging 15 to 28 inches with a maximum depth of greater than 48 inches..When considering the observed elevated flow data, the stream's estimated average depths under normal flow conditions would range from only 7 to 20 inches with a maximum depth of 40 inches (at site 775-1)." Also in Table 5. | No |
| 10 | Western | 135 | Garretson Ditch | Woodbury | A2 | WW-2 | From its mouth (SW ¼, S32, T86N, R45W, Woodbury Co.), to the confluence with Elliott Creek (NE¼, S31, T88N, R46W, Woodbury Co.). | The average depth was between 11 and 20 inches with a maximum depth of 36 inches. The IDNR discussed elevated flows in the UAA and made adjustments to the measured depths. The UAA states an average depth of 4 to 13 inches and a maximum depth of 29 inches. The field data sheets did not indicated elevated flows. | No |

| | Basin | Index Number | Water Body | County(s) | Recommended Recreational Use | Aquatic Life Use | 2010 Surface Water Classification Legal Description | Explanation | Recreational Use Approved |
|----|------------|--------------|------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|------------------|---|---|---------------------------|
| 11 | Western | 143* | Cleghorn Creek | Monona / Woodbury | A2 | WW-2 | From 284th Street (S5, T82N, R45W, Monona Co.) to State Highway 141 (S32, T86N, R46W, Woodbury Co.). | The average depth was between 2 and 48 inches with a maximum depth of 48 inches. The IDNR states: "The ditch exhibited perennial conditions at the 6 sites assessed in the 2007 assessment and the 2 sites assessed in the 2008 assessment. Again, USGS drought and historical stream flow data was referenced and the stream flow showed slightly below average flows at the time of the 2007 assessment and slightly above average flows during the time of the 2008 assessment. Based on this information, the information from the 2007 and 2008 assessments pertaining to depths and widths will be the primary data sources for completion of this report." The water body segment was assessed during a D1 stage drought. Also in Table 5. | No |
| 12 | Southern | 25* | West Fork Nishinabotna River | Shelby / Crawford | A2 | WW-2 | From (N. Line, S7, T79N, R38W, Shelby County) to the Manilla WWTP Outfall (S26, T82N, R38W, Crawford County). | The average depth was between 6 and 15 inches with a maximum depth of greater than 48 inches. Field data sheet for assessment site 1026-4 mentioned; >48 in pool below bridge. The IDNR states: "The small pool where the deep hole was found, was a scour hole caused by part of the bridge. The scour hole may not always be present with the shifting sands and silt found in western Iowa rivers." Also in Table 5. | No |
| 13 | Southern | 60 | West Nodaway River | Cass | A2 | WW-2 | From the bridge crossing at 730th Street (East line, S6, T74N, R34W, Cass Co.) to the confluence with Unnamed Creek (SE ¼, SW ¼, S32, T75N, R34W, Cass Co.) | The average upstream depth was 20 inches with a maximum depth of 28 inches. The IDNR states: "An Upstream assessment was conducted at 730th Street, which yielded 1 sampling points. One average depth measurement of 20 inches was found however the stream was elevated 1-4 inches at the time of assessment." | No |
| 14 | Des Moines | 78 | Little White Breast Creek | Lucas | A2 | WW-2 | Mouth (Lucas Co.) to Ellis Lake (S27, T72N, R21W, Lucas Co.) | The average depth was between 1.5 and 19 inches with a maximum depth of 33 inches. It was described in the field data sheet for site 472-3a that deeper pooled areas throughout the reach was likely due to a beaver dam. No evidence was provided to justify this statement. The IDNR states: "One downstream sample location (472-3A) contained an average depth 19 inches which is considered adequate for primary recreation based on the minimum guidelines used by the department to determine the attainability of primary contact recreational use." | No |
| 15 | Des Moines | 145* | Muchiknock Creek | Polk | A2 | WW-2 | From the road crossing at 70th Avenue (North line, S4, T79N, R23W, Polk Co.) to the confluence with Unnamed Creek (SW ¼, S34, T80N, R23W, Polk Co.). | The average depth was 32 inches with a maximum depth of 38 inches. The Recreational UAA recommends a primary contact recreational use. The Surface Water Classification document is marked as a secondary contact recreational use. The IDNR provided additional information on October 20, 2011, as justification for why the one assessment site at the end of the stream segment was representative of the whole stream segment. The IDNR states: "An upstream assessment was conducted at one bridge crossing which yielded 1 sampling points. An average depth measurements of 32 inches was considered adequate for primary contact recreation based on the minimum guidelines used by the department to determine the attainability of primary contact recreation." Also in Table 6. | No |
| 16 | Des Moines | 154 | Frink Creek | Polk | A2 | WW-2 | From its mouth (NE ¼, S13, T78N, R25W, Polk Co.) to the Iowa Highway 28 road crossing (NE ¼, S35, T78N, R25W, Polk Co.). | The average depth was between 4 and 20 inches with a maximum depth greater than 48 inches. Average depths and maximum depths were found on the habitat field data sheets. The IDNR states: "Please note the upper range of average depths, 20 inches, is a data entry error at site 320-1. This value was reported as an estimate in the Stream Habitat Evaluation Form. The form indicated that the estimated stream depths ranged from 6 to 20 inches. The standard procedure is to place a single value in this data field that reflects the estimated average stream depth over the length of the entire habitat assessment. Based on the values provided, the average estimated stream depth was 13 inches. Actual, physical field measurements found an average depth of 14 inches at site 320-1." The maximum depth of greater than 48 inches was not mentioned in the recreational UAA. | No |
| 17 | Des Moines | 166 | Bear Creek | Dallas | A2 | WW-2 | From the upper extent of the apparent impounded area estimated to be 400 feet upstream of the west line SE ¼, NE ¼, S20, T78N, R28W, Dallas County (NAD83) (UTM Coordinates X(Easting) 408786.63 Y(Northing) 4599397.94) to the confluence with an unnamed tributary (SW ¼, SE ¼, S20, T78N, R28W, Dallas Co.) (NAD83) (UTM Coordinates X(Easting) 408324.54 Y(Northing) 4598558.22). | The average depth was 28 inches with a maximum depth of 42 inches. One downstream assessment site on the upstream end of the stream segment was assessed and had an average depth of 28 inches. The IDNR provided additional information on October 20, 2011, as justification for why the one assessment site at the end of the stream segment was representative of the whole stream segment. The IDNR states: "While there was no actual field assessment site was within this very short segment, aerial photography and topographic information indicates the segment has similar characteristics to upstream meandering locations." | No |
| 18 | Des Moines | 322 | Middle Branch Boone River | Hancock | A2 | WW-1 | Mouth (Hancock Co.) to the confluence with Drainage Ditch No. 105 (NE ¼, S17, T95N, R25W, Hancock Co.). | The average depth was between 4 and 25 inches with a maximum depth greater than 33 inches. A recreational field data sheet for site 483-1 mentions "deeper hole at dnst bend unwardable," but no depth measurements were recorded. The IDNR states: "One location was found to have depths greater than 33 inches under normal flow regimes." | No |
| 19 | Des Moines | 336 | Drainage Ditch 219 | Webster | A2 | WW-2 | From the mouth of Drainage Ditch 219 (SE 1/4, S8, T89N, R29W, Webster Co.) to 160th Street (N. line, S5, T89N, R29W, Webster Co.). | The average depth was between 5 and 20 inches with a maximum depth of 42 inches. At the two assessment sites, a maximum depth of 39 inches or greater was recorded. IDNR states: "There are two bridge crossings along Drainage Ditch 219 that would allow for access, though little evidence of recreational uses was found." | No |

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|----|------------|--------------|--------------|-----------|------------------------------|------------------|---|--|---------------------------|
| 20 | Des Moines | 341 | Badger Creek | Webster | A2 | WW-2 | From the confluence/inlet of Badger Lake (S29, T90N, R28W, Webster Co.) to the 130 th Street bridge crossing (North line of S20, T90N, R28W, Webster Co.). | The average depth was between 14 and 20 inches with a maximum depth of 32 inches. Two assessment sites were mentioned in the UAA but only one was used for IDNR's recommendation. IDNR states: "The data indicated the creek's widths range from 10 to 21 feet and the average depth ranged from 14 to 20 inches with a maximum depth of 32 inches." | No |

| | Basin | Index Number | Water Body | County(s) | Recommended Recreational Use | Aquatic Life Use | 2010 Surface Water Classification Legal Description | Explanation | Recreational Use Approved |
|----|------------|--------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|------------------|--|--|---------------------------|
| 21 | Des Moines | 353* | Black Cat Creek | Kossuth / Emmet | A2 | WW-2 | Mouth (S24, T96N, R29W, Kossuth Co.) to the confluence with Drainage Ditch 37 (NW ¼, SW ¼, S9, T98N, R31W, Emmet Co.). | The average depth was between 3 and 20 inches with a maximum depth of 26 inches. Two sites were found to have average depths of 19 inches and 20 inches. The UAA write up mention site 102-4 but the data was not submitted. Two sites were also assessed during a D1 stage drought. IDNR states: "Of these ten sampling points only one had an average depth considered to be adequate for primary contact recreational use (site 102-4)(>0.5 meter (1.64 feet or 19.68 inches))." Also in Table 5. | No |
| 22 | Skunk | 75 | Richard Creek | Washington / Keokuk | A2 | WW-2 | From the mouth of Richland Creek (Section 8, T74N, R9W, Washington Co.) to the confluence with Unnamed Creek (East ½ S23, T74N, R10W, Keokuk Co.). | The average depth was between 4 and 25 inches with a maximum depth of greater than 48 inches. An average depth of 25 inches was recorded on the habitat field data sheet and several locations were noted to have greater than 48 inches downstream. The IDNR states: "An upstream and downstream assessment was conducted at each of the sampling sites yielding 4 sampling points. Of these four sampling points none had average depths considered to be adequate for primary contact recreational uses (1.64 feet or 19.68 inches). There was however one site that had a maximum depth considered to be adequate for primary contact recreational use (1 meter (3.28 feet or 39.36 inches))." | No |
| 23 | Skunk | 94 | Unnamed Creek | Mahaska | A2 | WW-2 | From the mouth of Unnamed Creek (S16, T75N, R14W, Mahaska Co.) to the confluence of an unnamed tributary (SE 1/4, S9, T75N, R14W, Mahaska Co.). | The average depth was between 3 and 4 inches with a maximum depth of greater than 48 inches. A maximum depth of greater than 48 inches was found below a culvert at assessment site 1013-1. Dimensions were approximately 5 foot by 4 foot as described in the field data sheet and UAA. | No |
| 24 | Skunk | 141 | Bear Creek | Story | A2 | WW-2 | Mouth (Story Co.) to the city of Roland WWTP outfall (NW ¼, SE ¼, S22, T85N, R23W, Story Co.). | The average depth was between 1 and 24 inches with a maximum depth of 31 inches. A maximum depth of greater than 48 inches was found below a culvert at assessment site 1013-1. Dimensions were approximately 5 foot by 4 foot as described in the field data sheet and UAA. | No |
| 25 | Skunk | 152 | Cedar Creek | Keokuk | A2 | WW-2 | Mouth (S15, T75N, R12W, Keokuk Co.) to confluence with an unnamed tributary (S34, T76N, R13W, Keokuk Co.). | The average depth was between 6 and 22 inches with a maximum depth of 35 inches. Three sites were assessed on stream segment and all three had average depths at or greater than 19 inches. The IDNR states: "Upstream and downstream assessments were conducted at 3 bridge crossings which yielded 6 sampling points. Three average depth measurements of 22, 20, and 19 inches were considered adequate for primary contact recreation based on the guidelines used by the department to determine the attainability of primary contact recreational uses." | No |
| 26 | Iowa Cedar | 143 | Unnamed Creek | Black Hawk | A2 | WW-2 | From the mouth of Unnamed Creek (S12, T88N, R11W, Black Hawk County) to UTM Coordinates (NAD83) X(Easting) 576554.54 Y(Northing) 4699718.84. | The average depth was 34 inches with a maximum depth greater than 48 inches. One site was assessed on the stream segment. The overall map showed two assessments at the same site but with different coordinates. The photo site data sheet was used in the analysis to determine that the stream had an average and maximum depth that meets the primary contact recreational use. A large body of water was also excluded from receiving a recreational use. | No |
| 27 | Iowa Cedar | 259 | Stewart Creek | Floyd | A2 | WW-2 | From its mouth (SE ¼, S22, T96N, R16W, Floyd Co.) to Verasun Charles City's outfall on the downstream side of the Quarry Road bridge crossing (S28, T96N, R16W, Floyd Co.). | The average depth was between 12 and 14 inches with a maximum depth greater than 45 inches. A maximum depth of 45 inches was found within a culvert under a bridge. No dimensions were provided, only a narrative stating that there were extremely varying physical dimensions. | No |
| 28 | Iowa Cedar | 292 | North Branch Old Mans Creek | Johnson | A2 | WW-2 | From mouth (S31, T79N, R7W, Johnson Co.) to the Black Hawk Rd. crossing (S5, T79N, R8W, Johnson Co.). | The average depth was between 12 and 28 inches with a maximum depth of 39 inches. It was described in the field data sheet for site 837-2 that there was possible damming downstream but no evidence was provided. The UAA states that the overall maximum depth of 39 inches was caused by beaver activity. No evidence was provided to support this statement. | No |
| 29 | Iowa Cedar | 299 | Unnamed Creek | Johnson | A2 | WW-2 | From the mouth of Unnamed Creek (1) (S27, T79N, R6W, Johnson Co.) to the confluence with Unnamed Creek (2) (S21, T79N, R6W, Johnson Co.). | The average depth was between 10 and 27 inches with a maximum depth of 40 inches. It was described in the field data sheet for site 183-1 that there was possible damming downstream but no evidence was provided. The UAA states that the maximum depth was found to be 40 inches in a deep run that is caused by beaver activity. No evidence was provided to support this statement. | No |
| 30 | Iowa Cedar | 317* | Unnamed Creek | Johnson | A2 | WW-2 | From its mouth (SE 1/4, S21, T81N, R7W, Johnson Co.) to the Swisher WWTP outfall (SW 1/4, S8, T81N, R7W, Johnson Co.). | The average depth was between 1 and 22 inches with a maximum depth of 34 inches. The IDNR states: "The average depth found ranged between 1 and 22 inches deep with an overall maximum depth of 34 inches. The average depth of 22 inches was noted to occur in a pooled area of the creek." No dimensions were provided on the pool size. Also in Table 6. | No |
| 31 | Iowa Cedar | 325 | Unnamed Creek | Iowa | A2 | WW-2 | From the mouth (SW ¼, NE ¼, S 29, T 81N, R 10W, Iowa Co.) to (NAD83) UTM Coordinates X (Easting) 579676.92 Y(Northing) 4627433.57 and from (NAD83) UTM Coordinates X (Easting) 579342.35 Y (Northing) 4627360.84 to South Street (North Line of SE ¼, S 30, T 81N, R 10W, Iowa Co.). | The average depth was between 5 and 20 inches with a maximum depth of 26 inches. The IDNR states: "An upstream and downstream assessment was conducted at each of the sampling sites yielding 6 sampling points. Of these six sampling points only one had an average depth considered to be adequate for primary contact recreational use (site 784-2) (>0.5 meter (1.64 feet or 19.68 inches))." | No |

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|----|------------|--------------|----------------------------|-----------|------------------------------|------------------|---|--|---------------------------|
| 32 | Iowa Cedar | 336* | Coon Creek | Iowa | A2 | WW-2 | From the upstream side of the F15 Blvd. bridge ((NAD83) UTM Coordinates X(Easting) 576535.29 Y(Northing) 4631110.53 to the confluence with an unnamed tributary (NE ¼, S11, T81N, R11W, Iowa Co.). | The average depth was between 10 and 13 inches with a maximum depth of 45 inches. A maximum depth of 45 inches was found in a pool measuring 15 feet by 12 feet. The IDNR states: "The maximum depth of greater than 48 inches was found in small scour area under the bridge in an active pasture area at site 853-2." Also in Table 5. | No |
| 33 | Northeast | 66 | West Branch Buffalo Creek | Buchanan | A2 | WW-2 | Mouth (S35, T90N, R8W, Buchanan Co.) to (NAD83) UTM Coordinates X (Easting) 597929.89 Y (Northing) 4720267.97. | The average depth was between 6 and 27 inches with a maximum depth of 44 inches. It was described in the field data sheet for site 765-f that a beaver dam was downstream 1/2 mile but no evidence was provided. The UAA states: "The beaver dam that was found at this location would cause the depths of the stream to be elevated." No evidence was provided to support this statement. | No |
| 34 | Northeast | 112 | Unnamed Creek | Clinton | A2 | WW-2 | From its mouth (NE ¼, S30, T81N, R6E, Clinton Co.) to the railroad crossing (NE ¼, S30, T81N, R6E, Clinton Co.). | The average depth was between 2 and 20 inches with a maximum depth of 29 inches. The UAA states: "The single scour area at site 379-1a, below the rail line crossing had the appearance of a shallow wetland/marshy feature with longer term sustained open water conditions. This was the only deeper water feature within the entire assessed length." | No |
| 35 | Northeast | 139 | Unnamed Creek | Jackson | A2 | WW-2 | From the mouth (S33, T85N, R4E, Jackson County) to the confluence with Unnamed Creek #1 (S23, T85N, R4E, Jackson County). | The average depth was between 4 and 17 inches with a maximum depth of 42 inches. The UAA states: "During the assessment, the average depth of the creek ranged between 4 and 17 inches. At site 1024-2, a small pool was found with a maximum depth of 42 inches." | No |
| 36 | Northeast | 149 | North Fork Maquoketa River | Dubuque | A2 | WW-2 | From the community of New Vienna's corporate limits (NAD83) (UTM Coordinates X(Easting) 655231.92, Y(Northing) 4712611.80) to the lower extent of the deeper water run at the Clear Creek Road bridge (NAD83) (UTM Coordinates X(Easting) 659580.29, Y(Northing) 4717305.36). | The average depth was between 5 and 22 inches with a maximum depth of 42 inches. At site 767-a, an average depth of 19 inches was recorded on the downstream side of bridge. Site 1006-1a had an average of depth of 22" on the downstream side of the bridge. Both assessment sites were within the stream segment. The IDNR states: "The field assessment of the river at site 1006-1a (New Vienna Road Bridge) noted a location where average depths across the stream channel were estimated to be 18 inches during normal flow conditions in a long run-like feature with a maximum depth of 26 inches." A recorded measurement in the data sheet for site 1006-1a was 22 inches. A field data sheet was also labeled as West Fork Maquoketa. | No |
| 37 | Northeast | 272 | Unnamed Creek | Dubuque | A2 | WW-2 | from its mouth (N½, S24, T90N, R1W, Dubuque Co.) to the confluence with a small unnamed spring fed waterway entering from the north (NE¼, S6, T90N, R1E, Dubuque Co.). | The average depth was between 4 and 17 inches with a maximum depth of 40 inches. At site 601-1a, average depths were between 9 and 17 inches with a maximum depth of 40 inches under the bridge. IDNR states: "Under observed flow conditions, the stream's average depths ranged from dry at site 601-2 to 17 inches at site 601-1a with a maximum depth of 40 inches under the bridge at site 601-1a. The waterway's widths ranged from 0 to 12 feet during this flow condition." | No |
| 38 | Northeast | 304 | Elk Creek | Clayton | A2 | WW-1 | From its mouth (S36, T92N, R4W, Clayton Co.) to the confluence with Steeles Branch (S26, T91N, R4W, Clayton Co.). | The average depth was between 8 and 25 inches with a maximum depth of 42 inches. At site 1034-1, an average depth of 19 inches was recorded on the upstream side of bridge. The IDNR states: "Using site photographs and field data, an estimated was made of the waterway's features. The creek's widths ranged from 7 to 42 feet, while the average depth ranged from 6 to 25 inches and a maximum depth of greater than 48 inches occurred at an instream tree root at site 1034-2." Site 1034-2 is not within the stream reach. Also, the recommendation map indicates A1 from the road crossing at site 1034-1 to 90 feet upstream. There is inconsistent information regarding the recommended use in the responsiveness summary. | No |
| 39 | Northeast | 361 | North Branch Volga River | Fayette | A2 | WW-2 | Mouth (S33, T93N, R9W, Fayette Co.) to the confluence with Unnamed Creek (NW ¼, S29, S29, T94N, R9W, Fayette Co.). | The average depth was between 1 and greater than 50 inches with a maximum depth of greater than 50 inches. The IDNR states: "It was noted at site 430-2 that the average depth of the upstream cross section was greater than 50 inches. A maximum depth of greater than 50 inches was also noted with the pooled area at site 430-2. A depth of greater than 48 inches was also noted at site 430-4 in a pooled area caused by a build up of woody debris." | No |
| 40 | Northeast | 414 | Unnamed Creek | Clayton | A2 | WW-3 | From upper extent of moderately deeper standing water (NAD83) (UTM Coordinates X(Easting) 654745.75, Y(Northing) 4748178.38) to the upper extent of isolated pooled areas (NAD83) (UTM Coordinates X(Easting) 654702.39, Y(Northing) 4748398.25). | The average depth was between 0 and 19 inches with a maximum depth of 26 inches. The upstream assessment portion of site 862-1 was used in the analysis where the average depth was 19 inches in approximately 109 feet from the end of the stream segment. The DNR provided additional information on October 20, 2011, as justification for why the two assessment sites at each end of the stream segment were representative of the whole stream segment. The IDNR states: "The field assessment of Unnamed Creek along the lower 700 feet noted an average depths ranging from 19 to 20 inches with no locations having depths greater than 40 inches." | No |
| 41 | Northeast | 435* | Paint Creek | Allamakee | A2 | WW-2 | From the road crossing (S18, T97N, R4W, Allamakee Co.) to the confluence with Rossville Road (S6, T97N, R5W, Allamakee Co.). | The average depth was between 1 and 29 inches with a maximum depth of 40 inches. Two assessment sites within the stream reach had average depths greater than 19 inches. The IDNR states: "There were 6 points (both points at sites 392-a, 392-c, % 392-1) that contained the adequate average depth of 19 inches or greater to meet the minimum guidelines for Class A1, and there were 3 sites (sites 392-a, 392-b, and 392-1) that contained the adequate maximum depth of 40 inches or greater for Class A1." Also in Table 5. | No |

* Indicates the water body is also in another table.

Table 4 - EPA is Disapproving Because Public Comments Indicate that a Higher Recreational Use is an Attainable Use; Section II, part B

| | Basin | Index Number | Water Body | County(s) | Recommended Recreational Use | Aquatic Life Use | 2010 Surface Water Classification Legal Description | Explanation | Recreational Use Approved |
|---|------------|--------------|--------------------------|------------------|------------------------------|------------------|--|---|---------------------------|
| 1 | Western | 94* | Lost Island Outlet Creek | Clay | A2 | WW-2 | Mouth (Clay Co.) to UTM Coordinates (NAD83) X(Easting) 334567.15 Y(Northing) 4775987.24. | There were no depth measurements taken within the stream reach. A maximum depth of 50 inches was found under the bridge, upstream from the segment. A postcard near site 835-a indicated multiple recreational use activities. The location where these activities occurred were stated as being by the bridge but did not specify which side or how far from the bridge the activities occurred. The Iowa Department of Natural Resources did not follow up with the public comment to gain information regarding the extent of the boundaries where the activities occurred by the bridge. Also in Table 5. | No |
| 2 | Des Moines | 232* | East Buttrick Creek | Greene / Webster | A2 | WW-2 | Mouth (S25, T84N, R30W, Greene Co.) to the lower extent of the pool at the 290th Street bridge (NAD83) UTM Coordinates: X(Easting) 396822.64 Y(Northing) 4675438.61. | The average depth was between 4 and 25 inches with a maximum depth of 48 inches. Field data sheets indicated a beavers dam and confirmed with photos. An online public comment mentioned general location of primary contact recreation but did not specify the exact location. The IDNR did not follow up with the public comment to gain information regarding the exact location the activities existed. Also in Table 6 | No |

*Indicates the water body segment is in another table

***Public comments* consist of, but are not limited to: interviews with landowners or persons available during the assessments, survey responses from County Conservation Board members, postcards and on-line survey results.

Table 5 - EPA is Disapproving Because Use Recommendation Was Not Supported by the Data; Section II, parts A, C, D, E and F

(Note: Some water body recommendations are approved as indicated in the Recreational Use Approved column)

| | Basin | Index Number | Water Body | County | Recommended Recreational Use | Aquatic Life Use | 2010 Surface Water Classification Legal Description | Explanation | Recreational Use Approved |
|---|---------|--------------|--------------------------|------------------|------------------------------|------------------|---|--|---------------------------|
| 1 | Western | 34* | Unnamed Creek | Sac | A2 | WW-2 | From its mouth (SW¼, S13, T86N, R37W, Sac Co.), to the confluence with Unnamed Creek (SW¼, S13, T86N, R37W, Sac Co.). | No depth measurements were taken within the stream segment. Therefore, there is no data available to support the removal of a Primary Contact Recreation Use for this water body segment. Also in Table 6. | No |
| 2 | Western | 54 | Battle Creek | Ida | A2 | WW-2 | From the confluence with an unnamed creek (S7, T88N, R40W, Ida County) to the confluence with Unnamed Creek (S5, T88N, R40W, Ida County). | The average depth was between 5 and 8 inches with a maximum depth of 16 inches. The water body segment was assessed during a D1 stage drought. Because the EPA lacks the data to reliably determine the affects of the drought, the EPA cannot approve the state's recommendation. Also, no dates of coordinates were provided on the field data sheets. | Reserve Action |
| 3 | Western | 55 | Unnamed Creek | Ida | A2 | WW-2 | From the mouth of Unnamed Creek (S5, T88N, R40W, Ida County) to German Avenue (E. Line, S6, T88N, R40W, Ida County). | The average depth was between 8 and 11 inches with a maximum depth of 16 inches. The water body segment was assessed during a D1 stage drought. Because the EPA lacks the data to reliably determine the affects of the drought, the EPA can not approve the state's recommendation. | Reserve Action |
| 4 | Western | 62* | Unnamed Creek | Ida | A2 | WW-2 | From the mouth of Unnamed Creek (S34, T89N, R39W, Ida County) to the Hellers Carbonic outfall (S35, T89N, R39W, Ida County). | The average depth was between 2 and 30 inches with a maximum depth of 40 inches. No coordinates were provided for the two sites assessed. The water body segment was assessed during a D1 stage drought. Also in Table 3. | No |
| 5 | Western | 63* | Halfway Creek | Ida / Sac | A2 | WW-2 | Mouth (S22, T89N, R39W, Ida Co.) to the confluence with an unnamed creek (S24, T89N, R38W, Sac County). | The average depth was between 3 and 30 inches with a maximum depth of 49 inches. Two assessment sites did not have coordinates or dates on the field data sheet. Beaver dams were mentioned for two of the three sites where depths indicate primary contact is attainable. Also in Table 3. | No |
| 6 | Western | 94* | Lost Island Outlet Creek | Clay | A2 | WW-2 | Mouth (Clay Co.) to UTM Coordinates (NAD83) X(Easting) 334567.15 Y(Northing) 4775987.24. | There were no depth measurements taken within the stream reach. A maximum depth of 50 inches was found under the bridge, upstream from the segment. A postcard near site 835-a indicated multiple recreational use activities. The location where these activities occurred were stated as being by the bridge but did not specify which side or how far from the bridge the activities occurred. The Iowa Department of Natural Resources did not follow up with the public comment to gain information regarding the extent of the boundaries where the activities occur by the bridge. Also in Table 4. | No |
| 7 | Western | 96 | Lost Island Outlet Creek | Clay | A2 | WW-2 | From X(Easting) 334632.45 Y(Northing) 4775996.85 to South 1st Street (S18, T96N, R35W, Clay County). | The average depth was between 6 and 14 inches with a maximum depth of 20 inches. The water body segment was assessed during a D1 stage drought. Because the EPA lacks the data to reliably determine the affects of the drought, the EPA can not approve the state's recommendation. Two assessment sites were located on the ends of the stream segment. | Reserve Action |
| 8 | Western | 98 | Drainage Ditch 60 | Clay / Palo Alto | A2 | WW-2 | From the mouth of Drainage Ditch 60 (S19, T96N, R35W, Clay County) to 350th Avenue (W. Line, S20, T96N, R34W, Palo Alto County). | The average depth was between 4 and 11 inches with a maximum depth of 33 inches. The water body segment was assessed during a D1 stage drought. Because the EPA lacks the data to reliably determine the affects of the drought, the EPA can not approve the state's recommendation. | Reserve Action |

| | Basin | Index Number | Water Body | County | Recommended Recreational Use | Aquatic Life Use | 2010 Surface Water Classification Legal Description | Explanation | Recreational Use Approved |
|----|---------|--------------|----------------|-----------|------------------------------|------------------|---|---|---------------------------|
| 9 | Western | 115 | Bull Ditch | Dickinson | A2 | WW-2 | From its mouth (SE¼, S32, T99N, R36W, Dickinson Co.) to the section line, S33/34, T99N, R36W, Dickinson County. | The average depth was between 13 and 15 inches with a maximum depth of 28 inches. One site was assessed within the approximately 2- mile long stream segment. A pooled area measuring approximately 1,065 feet was not assessed. The water body segment was assessed during a D1 stage drought. Because the EPA lacks the data to reliably determine the affects of the drought, the EPA can not approve the state's recommendation. | Reserve Action |
| 10 | Western | 117 | Bull Ditch | Dickinson | A2 | WW-2 | From the wetland restoration water control structure (NW¼, S34, T99N, R36W, Dickinson Co.) to the confluence with Unnamed Creek (SW¼, S27, T99N, R36W, Dickinson Co.). | No depth measurements were taken within the stream segment. Therefore, there is no data available to support the removal of a Primary Contact Recreational Use for this water body segment. | No |
| 11 | Western | 127* | Whiskey Creek | Plymouth | A2 | WW-2 | Mouth (Plymouth Co.) to confluence with an unnamed tributary (NW¼, S2, T91N, R43W, Plymouth Co.) to the confluence with Unnamed Creek (NW¼, S24, T92N, R43W, Plymouth Co.). | The average depth was between 4 and 37 inches with a maximum depth of greater than 40 inches. Three assessments were conducted on the stream reach. No coordinates were provided for site assessments. It appears there may be field data sheet errors for sites 1018-2 and 1081-3. Site 1081-2 had a maximum depth that was less than the average depth recorded. Site 1081-3 had the maximum depth as 66 inches. Also, it was stated that a beaver dam was located approximately 1,000 feet downstream from the bridge at site 1081-2 but no evidence was provided. Also in Tables 5 and 6. | No |
| 12 | Western | 132* | Farmers Ditch | Woodbury | A2 | WW-2 | From its mouth (SW¼, S32, T86N, R45W, Woodbury Co.), to the lower extent of the scour area located at the 310th Street bridge (south line, S13, T86N, R46W, Woodbury Co.) (NAD83) (UTM Coordinates X(Easting) 240590.60, Y(Northing) 4683089.79). | The average depth was between 15 and 28 inches with a maximum depth of 39 inches. The water body segment was assessed during a D1 stage drought. Also in Table 3. | No |
| 13 | Western | 134* | Farmers Ditch | Woodbury | A2 | WW-2 | From the upper extent of the deeper water scour area at the gated outlet pipe (SE¼, SW¼, S13, T86N, R46W, Woodbury Co.) (NAD83) (UTM Coordinates X(Easting) 240593.25, Y(Northing) 4683100.41) to the confluence with Unnamed Creek (#1) (SE¼, S28, T87N, R46W, Woodbury Co.). | The average depth was between 16 and 20 inches with a maximum depth of 376 inches. Max depth could be a possible error. The water body segment was assessed during a D1 stage drought. Also in Table 3. | No |
| 14 | Western | 136 | Elliot Creek | Woodbury | A2 | WW-2 | From its mouth (NE¼, S31, T88N, R46W, Woodbury Co.), to the lower extent of the erosion control structure approximately 150 feet downstream of county road bridge (SE¼, S29, T88N, R46W, Woodbury Co.) (NAD83) (UTM Coordinates X(Easting) 235491.15, Y(Northing) 4699824.27 | No depth measurements were taken within the stream segment. Therefore, there is no data available to support the removal of a Primary Contact Recreational Use for this water body segment. | No |
| 15 | Western | 138 | Elliot Creek | Woodbury | A2 | WW-2 | From the confluence with Deer Creek (NE¼, S28, T88N, R46W, Woodbury Co.), to the lower extent of the deeper water created by the erosion control structure approximately 200 feet downstream of county road bridge (S29/32, T89N, R45W, Woodbury Co.) (NAD83) (UTM Coordinates X(Easting) 237927.26, Y(Northing) 4709003.55). | No depth measurements were taken within the stream segment. Therefore, there is no data available to support the removal of a Primary Contact Recreational Use for this water body segment. | No |
| 16 | Western | 141 | Cleghorn Creek | Monona | A2 | WW-2 | From the eastern boundary of the Huff-Warner Access (Easting 240222.04, Northing 4646343.09, S7, T82N, R45W, Monona Co.) to the downstream extent of a pooled area (Easting 242006.77, Northing 4648381.54, S5, T82N, R45W, Monona Co.). | The average depth was 12 inches with a maximum depth of 26 inches. The water body segment was assessed during a D1 stage drought. Because the EPA lacks the data to reliably determine the affects of the drought, the EPA can not approve the state's recommendation. | Reserve Action |

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| 17 | Western | 143* | Cleghorn Creek | Monona / Woodbury | A2 | WW-2 | From 284th Street (S5, T82N, R45W, Monona Co.) to State Highway 141 (S32, T86N, R46W, Woodbury Co.). | The average depth was between 2 and 48 inches with a maximum depth of 48 inches. The water body segment was assessed during a D1 stage drought. Also in Table 3. | No |
| 18 | Western | 196 | Klondike Creek | Lyon | A2 | WW-2 | From the mouth (S21, T99N, R48W, Lyon Co.) to the confluence with Unnamed Creek (NW ¼, NW ¼, S12, T99N, R48W, Lyon Co.). | The average depth was between 2 and 10 inches with a maximum depth of 20 inches. Site coordinates for 831-1 do not match with the overall location on the map. The water body segment was assessed during a D2 stage drought. Because the EPA lacks the data to reliably determine the affects of the drought, the EPA can not approve the state's recommendation. | Reserve Action |
| 19 | Western | 197 | Unnamed Creek | Lyon | A2 | WW-2 | From the mouth (NW ¼, NW ¼, S12, T99N, R48W, Lyon Co.) to the road crossing at 150th Street (North line S1, T99N, R48W, Lyon Co.) | The average depth was between 3 and 6 inches with a maximum depth of 8 inches. The water body segment was assessed during a D2 stage drought. Because EPA lacks the data to reliably determine the affects of the drought, the EPA can not approve the state's recommendation. | Reserve Action |
| 20 | Southern | 4 | Unnamed Creek | Fremont | A2 | WW-2 | From the mouth (NW ¼, NW ¼, S7, T68N, R41W, Fremont Co.) to the confluence with Unnamed Creek #1 (SE ¼, SW ¼, S31, T69N, R41W, Fremont Co.). | No depth measurements were taken within the stream segment. Therefore, there is no data available to support the removal of a Primary Contact Recreational Use for this water body segment. | No |
| 21 | Southern | 5 | Unnamed Creek | Fremont | A2 | WW-2 | From the mouth (SE ¼, SW ¼, S31, T69N, R41W, Fremont Co.) to the lower extent of the pool downstream of 300th Ave. (NAD83) UTM Coordinates: X(Easting) 279014.77 Y(Northing) 4511738.99 | Two assessments were conducted at the ends of the stream segment. The stream segment is approximately 0.91 mile; approximately 297 feet were assessed, in total. No photos were provided from site 356-2. Because not all data was submitted, the EPA lacks the ability to determine if the recommendation has been justified. Also in Table 6. | No |
| 22 | Southern | 16 | Farm Creek | Mills / Pottawattamie | A2 | WW-2 | Mouth (S9, T73N, R40W, Mills Co.) to confluence with Jordan Cr. (S31, T74N, R39W, Pottawattamie Co.) | The average depth was between 5 and 20 inches with a maximum depth of 29 inches. The water body segment was assessed during a D2 stage drought. Because the EPA lacks the data to reliably determine the affects of the drought, the EPA can not approve the state's recommendation. | Reserve Action |
| 23 | Southern | 25* | West Fork Nishnabotna River | Shelby / Crawford | A2 | WW-2 | From (N. Line, S7, T79N, R38W, Shelby County) to the Manilla WWTP Outfall (S26, T82N, R38W, Crawford County). | The average depth was between 6 and 15 inches with a maximum depth of greater than 48 inches. The exact location of assessment site 1026-4 is unknown as coordinates were not on the stream. Also in Table 3. | No |
| 24 | Southern | 54* | West Nodaway River | Montgomery / Cass | A2 | WW-1 | From the confluence with Unnamed Creek (NE ¼, SW ¼, S21, T72N, R36W, Montgomery Co.) to confluence with Threemile Cr. (S35, T74N, R36W, Cass Co.) | The average depth was between 4 and 5 inches with a maximum depth of 9 inches. The water body segment was assessed during a D1 stage drought. Because the EPA lacks the data to reliably determine the affects of the drought, the EPA can not approve the state's recommendation. Also in Table 6. | Reserve Action |
| 25 | Southern | 56 | West Nodaway River | Cass | A2 | WW-2 | Confluence with Threemile Cr. (S35, T74N, R36W, Cass Co.) to the downstream extent of the pool at 690th Avenue (NAD83) UTM Coordinates: X(Easting) 342949.35 Y(Northing) 4563268.16. | The average depth was between 6 and 9 inches with a maximum depth of 14 inches. The water body segment was assessed during a D1 stage drought. Because the EPA lacks the data to reliably determine the affects of the drought, the EPA can not approve the state's recommendation. | Reserve Action |

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| 26 | Southern | 108 | Dickersons Branch | Decatur | A2 | WW-2 | From the mouth (NE ¼, SE ¼, S12, T67N, R26W, Decatur Co.) to its confluence with Unnamed Creek (NW ¼, SE ¼, S12, T67N, R26W, Decatur Co.). | The average depth was between 15 and 22 inches with a maximum depth of 28 inches. The IDNR explained that the average depth was taken in a cross section of a pool that was approximately 5 feet by 20 feet in length. The average depth of the pool itself was less than 19 inches. The water body segment was assessed during a D1 stage drought. Because the EPA lacks the data to reliably determine the affects of the drought, the EPA can not approve the state's recommendation. | Reserve Action |
| 27 | Southern | 117 | McGruder Creek | Decatur | A2 | WW-2 | From its mouth to the City of Leon's wastewater treatment facility's outfall (SW¼, S33, T68N, R25W, Decatur Co.). | The average depth was between 2 and 4.5 inches with a maximum depth of 12 inches. The water body segment was assessed during a D1 stage drought. Because the EPA lacks the data to reliably determine the affects of the drought, the EPA can not approve the state's recommendation. | Reserve Action |
| 28 | Des Moines | 19 | Unnamed Creek | Van Buren | A2 | WW-3 | From its mouth (SW¼, SE¼, S29, T69N, R9W, Van Buren Co.) to the confluence of an unnamed tributary (NE¼, S30, T69N, R9W, Van Buren Co.). | The average depth was between 2 and 10 inches with a maximum depth of 24 inches. The water body segment was assessed during a D1 stage drought. Because thr EPA lacks the data to reliably determine the affects of the drought, the EPA can not approve the state's recommendation. | Reserve Action |
| 29 | Des Moines | 52 | Bluff Creek | Mahaska | A2 | WW-2 | Mouth (S22, T74N, R16W, Mahaska Co.) to the Hickory Road crossing (S20, T74N, R16W, Mahaska County). | The average depth was between 6 and 12 inches with a maximum depth of 19 inches. The water body segment was assessed during a D1 stage drought. Because the EPA lacks the data to reliably determine the affects of the drought, the EPA can not approve the state's recommendation. | Reserve Action |
| 30 | Des Moines | 54 | Bluff Creek | Mahaska | A2 | WW-2 | From the Galeston Road crossing (W. line, S20, T74N, R16W, Mahaska County). to confluence with Little Bluff Cr. (S19, T74N, R16W, Mahaska Co.) | The average depth was 9 inches with a maximum depth of 18 inches. The water body segment was assessed during a D1 stage drought. Because the EPA lacks the data to reliably determine the affects of the drought, the EPA can not approve the state's recommendation. | Reserve Action |
| 31 | Des Moines | 69 | Tracey Creek | Marion | A2 | WW-2 | From its mouth (SW¼, S27, T75N, R20W, Marion Co.) to the communities of Melcher-Dallas wastewater treatment facility outfall (NW¼, S12, T74N, R21W, Marion Co.). | The average depth was between 3 and 29 inches with a maximum depth of greater than 48 inches. Elevated stream leaves were recorded as being caused by a beaver dam. The water body segment was assessed during a D1 stage drought. Because the EPA lacks the data to reliably determine the affects of the drought, the EPA can not approve the state's recommendation. | Reserve Action |
| 32 | Des Moines | 70 | Sent Creek | Marion | A2 | WW-2 | Mouth (SE1/4, S33, T76N, R18W, Marion Co.) to Illinois Drive (SW1/4, NE1/4, S22, T76N, R18W, Marion Co.) to the southern boundary of the city limits of Pella (N. Line, S16, T76N, R18W, Marion County). | No depth measurements were taken within the stream segment. Therefore, there is no data available to support the removal of a Primary Contact Recreational Use for this water body segment. | No |
| 33 | Des Moines | 84 | Brush Creek | Jasper | A2 | WW-2 | From the upper extent of the private pond (S35, T78N, R20W, Jasper Co.) to the Monroe (West) WWTP outfall (NE ¼, S35, T78N, R20W, Jasper Co.) | The average depth was between 8 and 11 inches with a maximum depth of 13 inches. Photos from assessment site 684-3 show depths deeper than recorded in the field data sheet. In addition, there was also a private pond below the segment that received no recreational use protection. | No |
| 34 | Des Moines | 88 | Camp Creek | Polk | A2 | WW-2 | From the road bridge (north line, S23, T79N, R22, Polk Co.)to confluence with an unnamed tributary (S14, T79N, R22W, Polk Co.) | The actual location of the stream assessment at the end of the segment is unknown. The field data sheet for site 496-D had coordinates but the location was nearly 700 feet east of the bridge. No other assessments were conducted within the stream segment. | No |

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| 35 | Des Moines | 100 | Squaw Creek | Warren | A2 | WW-2 | From its mouth (S2, T75N, R24W, Warren Co.) to the G76 Highway bridge crossing (NW¼, S27, T74N, R24W, Warren Co.). | The average depth was between 1 and 18 inches with a maximum depth of 24 inches. No photos were provided for two of the assessment sites. The water body segment was assessed at one site during a D1 stage drought. Because the EPA lacks the data to reliably determine the affects of the drought, the EPA can not approve the state's recommendation. | Reserve Action |
| 36 | Des Moines | 102 | Squaw Creek | Warren / Clark | A2 | WW-2 | From the confluence with an unnamed tributary (NE¼, S28, T74N, R24W, Warren Co.) to the confluence with an Unnamed Creek (SE¼, S16, T73N, R25W, Clarke Co.). | The average depth was between 2 and 4 inches with a maximum depth of 23 inches. No photos were provided for one of the assessment sites. The water body segment was assessed at one site during a D1 stage drought. Because the EPA lacks the data to reliably determine the affects of the drought, the EPA can not approve the state's recommendation. | Reserve Action |
| 37 | Des Moines | 108 | Butcher Creek | Warren | A2 | WW-2 | From its mouth (S9, T77N, R22W, Warren Co.) to the confluence with an Unnamed Creek (SE¼, SW¼, S17, T77N, R22W, Warren Co.). | The average depth was between 1 and 9 inches with a maximum depth of 11 inches. No photos were provided for the one assessment site. The water body segment was assessed at one site during a D1 stage drought. Because the EPA lacks the data to reliably determine the affects of the drought, the EPA can not approve the state's recommendation. | Reserve Action |
| 38 | Des Moines | 110 | Cavitt Creek | Warren | A2 | WW-2 | Mouth (Warren Co.) to the 115th Avenue road crossing (S2, T76N, R24W, Warren Co.). | The average depth was between 10 and 13 inches with a maximum depth of 15 inches. One sight assessed. The water body segment was assessed at one sight during a D1 stage drought. Because the EPA lacks the data to reliably determine the affects of the drought, the EPA can not approve the state's recommendation. | Reserve Action |
| 39 | Des Moines | 112 | Cavitt Creek | Warren | A2 | WW-2 | From the west boundary of the Lundy Acres County Park (S2, T76N, R24W, Warren Co.) (NAD83) (UTM Coordinates X(Easting) 450503.23, Y(Northing) 4585494.51), to confluence with an unnamed tributary (S13, T76N, R24W, Warren Co.) | The average depth was between 4 and 8 inches with a maximum depth of 10 inches. One site assessed. The water body segment was assessed at one site during a D1 stage drought. Because EPA lacks the data to reliably determine the affects of the drought, EPA can not approve the state's recommendation. | Reserve Action |
| 40 | Des Moines | 169 | Unnamed Creek | Dallas | A2 | WW-2 | From its mouth (SE¼, S20, T78N, R28W, Dallas Co.) to the lower extent of the deeper water area under the 365th Street bridge ((NAD83) UTM Coordinates X(Easting) 408788.72 Y(Northing) 4595990.27). | The average depth was between 3 and 8 inches with a maximum depth of 10 inches. Several field data sheets were mislabeled as "s. bear creek or s. sugar creek". Large pooled areas seen by aerial photography were not assessed and are within the stream segment. The information provided does not support the use change. | No |
| 41 | Des Moines | 183 | Unnamed Creek | Guthrie | A2 | WW-2 | From its mouth (NE¼, S6, T79N, R30W, Guthrie Co.) to the lower extent of the scour area below Redwood Avenue's culvert (estimated to occur at the west line, S1, T79N, R31W, Guthrie Co.). | No depth measurements were taken within the stream segment. Therefore, there is no data available to support the removal of a Primary Contact Recreational Use for this water body segment. | No |
| 42 | Des Moines | 193 | Unnamed Creek | Carroll | A2 | WW-2 | From its mouth (SW1/4, S4, T84N, R34W, Carroll Co.) to the confluence of an unnamed tributary (NE1/4, S33, T85N, R34W, Carroll Co.). | The average depth was between 4 and 6 inches with a maximum depth of 8 inches. Two sites assessed with one being a photo site only. The water body segment was assessed at one site during a D1 stage drought. Because the EPA lacks the data to reliably determine the affects of the drought, the EPA can not approve the state's recommendation. | Reserve Action |
| 43 | Des Moines | 206 | Brushy Creek | Carroll | A2 | WW-2 | From the bridge crossing on 300th Street to the downstream extent of the pool at the intersection of 270th Street and Jade Avenue (NAD83) UTM Coordinates: X(Easting) 341105.27 Y(Northing) 4647572.66. | The average depth was between 5 and 6 inches with a maximum depth of 30 inches. IDNR did not provide and explanation in the Use Attainability Analysis document to justify removing the Class A1 use. | No |

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| 44 | Des Moines | 216 | Unnamed Creek | Dallas | A2 | WW-2 | From the mouth (SW ¼, NE ¼, S28, T79N, R27W, Dallas Co.) to the lower extent of the pool next to Prospect Avenue (NAD83) UTM Coordinates: X(Easting) 417596.09 Y(Northing) 4608014.16 | No depth measurements were taken within the stream segment. The specific data for this segment is not clear in the UAA or field data sheets. Therefore, there is no data available to support the removal of a Primary Contact Recreational Use for this water body segment. | No |
| 45 | Des Moines | 229 | West Buttrick Creek | Greene / Webster | A2 | WW-2 | From the upstream end of the pool located at 195th Street (Northing 4658430.01, Easting 393495.00, S24, T84N, R30W, Greene County) to the N. line, S12, T87N, R30W, Webster Co. | The average depth was between 5 and 6 inches with a maximum depth of 14 inches. The IDNR assessed an upper section of West Buttrick Creek and included the section within the legal description in the Surface Water Classification document. The EPA took action on West Buttrick Creek on June 29, 2010, which has not been corrected by the IDNR and therefore, the use change for the legal description as identified in the SWC can not be approved. | No |
| 46 | Des Moines | 237 | Happy Run | Greene | A2 | WW-2 | From the mouth (SW ¼, SE ¼, S22, T85N, R31W, Greene Co.) to the City of Churdan WWTP outfall (NE ¼, SW ¼, S21, T85N, R31W, Greene Co.). | The average depth was between 1 and 12 inches with a maximum depth of 28 inches. The water body segment was assessed during a D1 stage drought. Because the EPA lacks the data to reliably determine the affects of the drought, the EPA can not approve the state's recommendation. | Reserve Action |
| 47 | Des Moines | 245 | East Cedar Creek | Calhoun | A2 | WW-2 | Mouth (S. line, S31, T87N, R31W, Calhoun Co.) to the City of Manson's wastewater treatment facility outfall (SE¼, S20, T89N, R31W, Calhoun Co.). | The average depth was between 4 and 11 inches with a maximum depth of 16 inches. The water body segment was assessed during a D1 stage drought. Because the EPA lacks the data to reliably determine the affects of the drought, the EPA can not approve the state's recommendation. The EPA acted on part of this stream segment on June 29, 2010, disapproving the use change. | No |
| 48 | Des Moines | 260 | Unnamed Creek | Sac | A2 | WW-2 | From the mouth (SW ¼, S9, T86N, R36W, Sac Co.) to the crossing with Sauk Rail Trail (NAD83) UTM Coordinates X(Easting)333833.07 Y(Northing) 4679278.76 | The average depth was between 1 and 9 inches with a maximum depth of 32 inches. The water body segment was assessed during a D1 stage drought. Because the EPA lacks the data to reliably determine the affects of the drought, the EPA can not approve the state's recommendation. | Reserve Action |
| 49 | Des Moines | 267 | Poor Farm Creek | Buena Vista | A2 | WW-2 | From the mouth (NW ¼, NE ¼, S15, T91N, R36W, Buena Vista Co.) to the lower extent of the pool downstream of 165th Ave. (NAD83) UTM Coordinates: X(Easting) 329446.22 Y(Northing) 4729981.29. | The average depth was 9 inches with a maximum depth of 12 inches. The water body segment was assessed during a D1 stage drought. Because the EPA lacks the data to reliably determine the affects of the drought, the EPA can not approve the state's recommendation. | Reserve Action |
| 50 | Des Moines | 269 | Poor Farm Creek | Buena Vista | A2 | WW-2 | From the upper extent of the pool at the 165th Ave. road crossing (NAD83) UTM Coordinates: X(Easting) 329362.24 Y(Northing) 4729974.02 to the road crossing at 140th Ave. (E. line, S18, T91N, R36W, Buena Vista Co.) | No depth measurements were taken within the stream segment. Therefore, there is no data available to support the removal of a Primary Contact Recreational Use for this water body segment. | No |
| 51 | Des Moines | 273 | Lateral 6 | Buena Vista | A2 | WW-2 | From the mouth of Lateral 6 (S17, T92N, R36W, Buena Vista County) to 110th Avenue (W. Line, S2, T92N, R37W, Buena Vista County) | The average depth was between 1.5 and 10 inches with a maximum depth of 26 inches. The water body segment was assessed during a D1 stage drought. Because the EPA lacks the data to reliably determine the affects of the drought, the EPA can not approve the state's recommendation. | Reserve Action |
| 52 | Des Moines | 274 | Lateral 8 | Buena Vista | A2 | WW-2 | From the mouth of Lateral 8 (S33, T93N, R36W, Buena Vista County) to 140th Avenue (W. Line, S29, T93N, R36W, Buena Vista County). | The average depth was between 4 and 9 inches with a maximum depth of 23 inches. The water body segment was assessed during a D1 stage drought. Because the EPA lacks the data to reliably determine the affects of the drought, the EPA can not approve the state's recommendation. | Reserve Action |

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| 53 | Des Moines | 350 | Lotts Creek | Humboldt / Kossuth | A2 | WW-2 | Confluence with Trulner Creek (S13, T93N, R29W, Humboldt Co.) to an unnamed road crossing (SE ¼, NW ¼, S8, T95N, R30W, Kossuth Co.). | The average depth was between 2 and 7 inches with a maximum depth of 20 inches. The water body segment was assessed during a D1 stage drought. Because the EPA lacks the data to reliably determine the affects of the drought, the EPA can not approve the state's recommendation. | Reserve Action |
| 54 | Des Moines | 353* | Black Cat Creek | Kossuth / Emmet | A2 | WW-2 | Mouth (S24, T96N, R29W, Kossuth Co.) to the confluence with Drainage Ditch 37 (NW ¼, SW ¼, S9, T98N, R31W, Emmet Co.). | The average depth was between 3 and 20 inches with a maximum depth of 26 inches. Two sites within the water body segment were assessed during a D1 stage drought. Also in Table 3. | No |
| 55 | Des Moines | 358 | Unnamed Creek | Kossuth | A2 | WW-2 | From the mouth (NE ¼, NE ¼, S31, T97N, R28W, Kossuth Co.) to the railroad crossing next to the WWTP (NW ¼, SE ¼, S25, T97N, R29W, Kossuth Co.). | The average depth was between 0.5 and 1 inches with a maximum depth of 8 inches. The water body segment was assessed during a D1 stage drought. Because the EPA lacks the data to reliably determine the affects of the drought, the EPA can not approve the state's recommendation. | Reserve Action |
| 56 | Des Moines | 360 | Buffalo Creek | Kossuth | A2 | WW-2 | From the confluence with Union Slough (S9, T97N, R28W, Kossuth Co.) to the Titonka WWTP outfall (SW ¼, SE ¼, S4, T97N, R27W, Kossuth Co.) | The average depth was between 1.5 and 25 inches with a maximum depth of 34 inches. The IDNR states: "One average depth measurement of 25 inches was found at site 902-3 was considered adequate for primary contact recreation based on the minimum guidelines used by the department to determine the attainability of primary contact recreational use. Evidence of children's recreation may have been found at the bridge crossing at site 902-3 however this area is upstream of the assessed reach." The water body segment was assessed during a D1 stage drought. Because the EPA lacks the data to reliably determine the affects of the drought, the EPA can not approve the state's recommendation. | Reserve Action |
| 57 | Skunk | 5* | Soap Creek | Lee | A2 | WW-1 | From road crossing (SE¼, S22, T65N, R5W, Lee Co.) to the road crossing (section line, S14/23, T65N, R5W, Lee Co.) | The average depth was between 1 and 5 inches with a maximum depth of 14 inches. No photos were provided for both assessment sites which were located at the ends of the assessed stream segment. The stream segment was approximately 0.91 miles and the assessed portion was 297 feet. Also, the IDNR recommended a B(WW-2) aquatic life use but the SWC identifies the stream segment as WW-1. Also in Table 6. | No |
| 58 | Skunk | 8 | Sugar Creek | Lee | A2 | WW-2 | Confluence with Devils Cr. (a.k.a. Big Devil Cr., a.k.a. Sugar Cr.) (S16, T67N, R5W, Lee Co.) to the confluence of Pitman Creek (S29/30 line, T68N, R5W, Lee Co.). | The average depth was between 3 and 5 inches with a maximum depth of 11 inches. The water body segment was assessed during a D1 stage drought. Because the EPA lacks the data to reliably determine the affects of the drought, the EPA can not approve the state's recommendation. | Reserve Action |
| 59 | Skunk | 10 | Pitman Creek | Lee | A2 | WW-2 | Mouth (S29/30 line, T68N, R5W, Lee Co.) to confluence with an unnamed tributary (S21, T68N, R5W, Lee Co.) | The average depth was 7 inches with a maximum depth of 14 inches. The water body segment was assessed during a D1 stage drought. Because the EPA lacks the data to reliably determine the affects of the drought, the EPA can not approve the state's recommendation. | Reserve Action |

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| 60 | Skunk | 11 | Pitman Creek | Lee | A2 | WW-3 | From the confluence with an unnamed tributary (S21, T68N, R5W, Lee Co.) to the confluence with Unnamed Creek (SW¼, S3, T68N, R5W, Lee Co.). | The average depth was between 0 and 12 inches with a maximum depth of 32 inches. The UAA mentioned that the average depths were between 0 and 4 inches and a maximum depth of 29 inches. One of the two sites was assessed during a D1 stage drought. The stream segment is approximately 3.4 miles and the total assessed reach was approximately 426 feet. The IDNR provided additional information on October 20, 2011, as justification for why the two assessment sites at each end of the stream segment were representative of the whole stream segment. Because the EPA lacks the data to reliably determine the affects of the drought, the EPA can not approve the state's recommendation. | Reserve Action |
| 61 | Skunk | 12* | Unnamed Creek | Lee | NA | NA | From its mouth (SW¼, S3, T68N, R5W, Lee Co.) to the confluence with Unnamed Creek (#2) (NW¼, NE¼, S4, T68N, R5W, Lee Co.). | No depth measurements were taken within the stream segment. Therefore, there is no data available to support the removal of a Primary Contact Recreational Use for this water body segment. Also in Table 6. | No |
| 62 | Skunk | 16* | Jack Creek | Lee | A2 | WW-2 | From Site 250-b X(Easting) 633517.75 Y(Northing) 4488138.29 to the confluence with an unnamed creek UTM Coordinates (NAD83) X(Easting) 6339517.75 Y(Northing) 4488138.29 | The average depth was 2 inches with a maximum depth of 3 inches. The water body segment was assessed during a D1 stage drought. Because the EPA lacks the data to reliably determine the affects of the drought, the EPA can not approve the state's recommendation. Also in Table 6. | Reserve Action |
| 63 | Skunk | 24 | Long Creek | Des Moines | A2 | WW-2 | From the upper extent of Mathis Lake (S12, T69N, R4W, Des Moines Co) to Roosevelt Street (N. Line, S22, T70N, R4W, Des Moines County). | The average depth was between 3 and 12 inches with a maximum depth of 17 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The EPA disapproved the use change on the lower segment of this extended stream. The IDNR must re-segment the stream where the data supports the use change. | Reserve Action |
| 64 | Skunk | 47 | Unnamed Creek | Jefferson | A2 | WW-2 | From the mouth of Unnamed Creek (S10, T71N, R10W, Jefferson County) to Libertyville Road (S2, T71N, R10W, Jefferson County). | No depth measurements were taken within the stream segment. Therefore, there is no data available to support the removal of a Primary Contact Recreational Use for this water body segment. | No |
| 65 | Skunk | 83 | South Skunk River | Hamilton | A2 | WW-2 | From the confluence with Drainage Ditch No. 71 (S11, T86N, R24W, Hamilton Co.) to lower extent of the scour area associated with the road crossing (SW¼, S36, T87N, R24W, Hamilton Co.). | The average depth was 7 inches with a maximum depth of 9 inches. No coordinates or a date was provided on the recreational field data sheet to verify location and the time of assessment. Stream length is approximately 3.27 miles and the assessed reach was 93 feet on the end of the stream segment. At assessment site 773-1, a maximum depth of greater than 48" was found under the bridge; the site was assigned an A1 recreational use. | No |
| 66 | Skunk | 85 | South Skunk River | Hamilton | A2 | WW-2 | From the upper extent of the scoured area X(Easting) 450496.86 Y(Northing) 4683539.69 .) to the west line of the (SE¼, S25, T87N, R24W, Hamilton Co.) | No depth measurements were taken within the stream segment. Therefore, there is no data available to support the removal of a Primary Contact Recreational Use for this water body segment. | No |
| 67 | Skunk | 101 | Elk Creek | Mahaska / Jasper | A2 | WW-2 | Mouth (S19, T77N, R17W, Mahaska Co.) to confluence with an unnamed tributary (SE1/4, S6, T79N, R18W, Jasper Co.) | The average depth was between 5 and 14 inches with a maximum depth of 23 inches. All four stream assessments were conducted outside the recreational season. | No |
| 68 | Skunk | 105 | Unnamed Creek | Marion | A2 | WW-2 | From the mouth (SW ¼, S26, T77N, R18W, Marion County) to the N. Line, S2, T76N, R18W, Marion County . | No depth measurements were taken within the stream segment. Therefore, there is no data available to support the removal of a Primary Contact Recreational Use for this water body segment. | No |

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|----|------------|--------------|--------------------------|------------|------------------------------|------------------|--|---|---------------------------|
| 69 | Skunk | 111 | Cherry Creek | Jasper | A2 | WW-2 | Mouth (Jasper Co.) to confluence with Benjamin Cr. (S20, T80N, R19W, Jasper Co.) | The average depth was 4 inches with a maximum depth of 12 inches. All three stream assessments were conducted outside the recreational season. | No |
| 70 | Skunk | 120 | West Branch Indian Creek | Story | A2 | WW-2 | Mouth (S16, T82N, R22W, Story Co.) to the City of Nevada's wastewater treatment facility outfall channel (S18, T83N, R22W, Story Co.) | The average depth was between 2 and 12 inches with a maximum depth of 24 inches. The water body segment was assessed during a D1 stage drought. Because the EPA lacks the data to reliably determine the affects of the drought, the EPA can not approve the state's recommendation. | Reserve Action |
| 71 | Skunk | 126 | Drainage Ditch 11 | Polk | A2 | WW-2 | From its mouth (W ½, S24, T81N, R23W, Polk Co.) to the confluence with Unnamed Creek (#2) (NW ¼, S23, T81N, R23W, Polk Co.). | The average depth was between 4 and 6 inches with a maximum depth of 8 inches. The water body segment was assessed during a D1 stage drought. Because the EPA lacks the data to reliably determine the affects of the drought, the EPA can not approve the state's recommendation. | Reserve Action |
| 72 | Skunk | 143 | Drainage Ditch 71 | Hamilton | A2 | WW-2 | From the mouth (S11, T86N, R24W, Hamilton Co.) to the confluence with Unnamed Creek (NE ¼, SW ¼, S17, T87N, R24W, Hamilton Co.). | The average depth was between 6 and 15 inches with a maximum depth of 35 inches. Only one site could be confirmed within the stream segment. Submitted data had errors making it difficult to verify that the data are sufficient to justify removing a primary contact recreational use. | No |
| 73 | Skunk | 150 | Bridge Creek | Keokuk | A2 | WW-2 | From its mouth (S18, T75N, R11W, Keokuk Co.), to the confluence with an unnamed tributary (NE¼, S1, T75N, R12W, Keokuk Co.). | The average depth was between 5 and 9 inches with a maximum depth of 14 inches. No photos were provided with any of the assessment sites. Also, one site was assessed during a D1 drought. No photos made it difficult to verify that the data are sufficient to justify removing a primary contact recreational use. | No |
| 74 | Skunk | 151 | Unnamed Creek | Keokuk | A2 | WW-2 | From its mouth (NE¼, S1, T75N, R12W, Keokuk Co.), to the community of Sigourney's East wastewater treatment facility (S1, T75N, R12W, Keokuk Co.). | The average depth was between 6 and 10 inches with a maximum depth of 12 inches. Two sites were assessed for recreation, one site was a revisit with photos only. This site was assessed outside the recreational season. | No |
| 75 | Iowa Cedar | 3 | Brush Creek | Des Moines | A2 | WW-2 | Mouth (Des Moines Co.) to road crossing (S8, T69N, R3W, Des Moines Co.) | The average depth was between 9 and 17 inches with a maximum depth of 26 inches. The water body segment was assessed during a D2 stage drought. Because the EPA lacks the data to reliably determine the affects of the drought, the EPA can not approve the state's recommendation. | Reserve Action |
| 76 | Iowa Cedar | 102 | Unnamed Creek | Linn | A2 | WW-2 | From the mouth of Unnamed Creek #2 (S4, T82N, R7W, Linn County) to the confluence with Unnamed Creek #1 (S10, T82N, R7W, Linn County) | The average depth was between 4 and 5 inches with a maximum depth of 30 inches. One site was assessed for recreation near the headwaters of the stream. Within the stream reach a large body of water exists and was not assessed for recreational purposes. | No |
| 77 | Iowa Cedar | 145 | Unnamed Creek | Black Hawk | A2 | WW-2 | From (NE ¼ of the SE ¼, S12, T88N, R11W, Black Hawk County) to the confluence with another unnamed creek (S32, T89N, R10W, Buchanan County). | No depth measurements were taken within the stream segment. Therefore, there is no data available to support the removal of a Primary Contact Recreational Use for this water body segment. | No |
| 78 | Iowa Cedar | 315 | South Hoosier Creek | Linn | A2 | WW-2 | From its mouth (S25, T82N, R07W, Linn Co.) to the confluence with an unnamed creek (NE¼, S32, T82N, R07W, Linn Co.). | The average depth was between 6 and 28 inches with a maximum depth of 33 inches. Average and Maximum depths were caused by a beaver dam at one site. No coordinates or dates were provided on the field data sheets. Submitted data had errors making it difficult to verify that the data are sufficient to justify removing a primary contact recreational use. | No |

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| 79 | Iowa Cedar | 334 | Coon Creek | Iowa | A2 | WW-2 | From its mouth (NW¼, S24, T81N, R11W, Iowa Co.) to the downstream side of the F15 Blvd. bridge (NAD83) UTM Coordinates X(Easting) 576531.81 Y(Northing) 4631100.65. | It appears that no depth measurements were taken within the stream segment. Field data sheets had no dates or coordinates to verify information was from location as seen on maps. Site 853-1 had a maximum depth of 45 inches but the location was not stated in the field data sheets nor was it discussed in the use attainability analysis document. | No |
| 80 | Iowa Cedar | 336* | Coon Creek | Iowa | A2 | WW-2 | From the upstream side of the F15 Blvd. bridge ((NAD83) UTM Coordinates X(Easting) 576535.29 Y(Northing) 4631110.53 to the confluence with an unnamed tributary (NE¼, S11, T81N, R11W, Iowa Co.). | The average depth was between 10 and 13 inches with a maximum depth of 45 inches. No coordinates or dates were provided on the field data sheets. The UAA stated date of assessments were August 16, 2007, yet the narrative statement says sampling occurred September 4, 2007. Submitted data had errors making it difficult to verify that the data are sufficient to justify removing a primary contact recreational use. Also in Table 3. | No |
| 81 | Northeast | 55 | Walnut Creek | Jones | A2 | WW-2 | Mouth (S18, T83N, R2W, Jones Co.) to the confluence with Unnamed Creek (NE ¼, SE ¼, S13, T83N, R03W, Jones Co.). | No depth measurements were taken within the stream segment. Therefore, there is no data available to support the removal of a Primary Contact Recreational Use for this water body segment. | No |
| 82 | Northeast | 70 | West Branch Buffalo Creek | Buchanan | A2 | WW-2 | From (NAD83) UTM Coordinates X (Easting) 597158.46 Y (Northing) 4721116.63 to the Buchanan County Line (North Line S5, T90N, R8W, Buchanan Co.). | The average depth was between 3 and 9 inches with a maximum depth of 16 inches. The maximum depth at the beginning of the segment was 40 inches and retained the A1 use. However, at site 765-3 the assessor is shown with water up to thigh high and only a 16-inch maximum was recorded. The UAA should explain the discrepancy. It is difficult to verify that the data are sufficient to justify removing a primary contact recreational use. | No |
| 83 | Northeast | 168 | Whitewater Creek | Dubuque | A2 | WW-2 | Confluence with Curran Br. (S12, T87N, R1W, Dubuque Co.) to the lower extent of the pool at the Dutch Lane road crossing (NAD83) UTM Coordinates: X(Easting) 674400.72 Y(Northing) 4700533.60. | The average depth was 14 inches with a maximum depth of 17 inches. Nearly 11.5 miles of the segment was not addressed in the UAA and no assessments were conducted within the segment. Only the end of the segment (0.67 miles) had an assessment conducted within 120 feet from the end of the stream segment. It is difficult to verify that the data are sufficient to justify removing a primary contact recreational use. | No |
| 84 | Northeast | 254 | Bloody Run | Dubuque | A2 | CW-1 | Mouth (S34, T90N, R2E, Dubuque Co.) to W. line of S21, T90N, R2E, Dubuque Co. | The average depth was between 7 and 20 inches with a maximum depth of 32 inches. The average depth of 20 inches was found upstream of the bridge at site 603-a. The UAA states; "Analysis of the photographs taken at the site show that a beaver dam is present at this location, also temporarily elevating the stream." It was not apparent that a beaver dam was present by viewing the photos; field notes did not mention a beaver dam was present at any sites. It is difficult to verify that the data are sufficient to justify removing a primary contact recreational use. | No |
| 85 | Northeast | 255 | Bloody Run | Dubuque | A2 | WW-2 | From the W. line of S21, T90N, R2E, Dubuque Co.) to the lower extent of the pool downstream of Hammerand Road (NAD83) UTM Coordinates: X(Easting) 685170.64 Y(Northing) 4719681.05. | No depth measurements were taken within the stream segment. Therefore, there is no data available to support the removal of a Primary Contact Recreational Use for this water body segment. Also, the downstream segment of Bloody Run is classified as a cold water stream. This water body should be assessed using the cold water aquatic life protocol. | No |
| 86 | Northeast | 269 | Unnamed Creek | Dubuque | A2 | WW-2 | From the mouth (NW ¼, NW ¼, S28, T90N, R01E, Dubuque Co.) to the pond outlet (NW ¼, NW ¼, S28, T90N, R01E, Dubuque Co.). | No depth measurements were taken within the stream segment. Therefore, there is no data available to support the removal of a Primary Contact Recreational Use for this water body segment. Also, upstream of the segment was a dammed pond which was not assessed. | No |

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| 87 | Northeast | 287 | Little Turkey River | Clayton | A2 | WW-1 | From the confluence with an unnamed tributary (SW¼, S30, T91N, R2W, Clayton Co.) to confluence with White Pine Hollow (S31, T91N, R2W, Clayton Co.) | No depth measurements were taken within the stream segment. Therefore, there is no data available to support the removal of a Primary Contact Recreational Use for this water body segment. Also, the Human Health use is missing in the Surface Water Classification document. | No |
| 88 | Northeast | 288 | Little Turkey River | Clayton | A2 | WW-2 | Confluence with White Pine Hollow (S31, T91N, R2W, Clayton Co.) to the confluence with Bloody Run (S36, T91N, R3W, Clayton Co.) | No depth measurements were taken within the stream segment. Therefore, there is no data available to support the removal of a Primary Contact Recreational Use for this water body segment. | No |
| 89 | Northeast | 305 | Elk Creek | Clayton | A2 | WW-2 | From the confluence with Steeles Branch (S26, T91N, R4W, Clayton Co.) to the confluence with Pine Creek (S26, T91N, R4W, Clayton Co.) | No depth measurements were taken within the stream segment. Therefore, there is no data available to support the removal of a Primary Contact Recreational Use for this water body segment. | No |
| 90 | Northeast | 309* | Pine Creek | Clayton | A2 | CW-1 | Mouth (S26, T91N, R4W, Clayton Co.) to the Clayton/Delaware county line (south line, S32, T91N, R3W, Clayton Co.). | No depth measurements were taken within the stream segment. Therefore, there is no data available to support the removal of a Primary Contact Recreational Use for this water body segment. Also in Table 6. | No |
| 91 | Northeast | 352 | Unnamed Creek | Fayette | A2 | WW-2 | Mouth (S14, T93N, R8W, Fayette Co.) to Volga Lake Dam (S3, T93N, R8W, Fayette Co.) | The average depth was between 5 and 7 inches with a maximum depth of 19 inches. The water body segment was assessed during a D1 stage drought. Because the EPA lacks the data to reliably determine the affects of the drought, the EPA can not approve the state's recommendation. | Reserve Action |
| 92 | Northeast | 353 | Unnamed Creek | Fayette | A2 | WW-2 | From the mouth (SW ¼, SE ¼, S3, T93N, R08W, Fayette Co.) to the confluence with Unnamed Creek #1 (NW ¼, SW ¼, S2, T93N, R08W, Fayette Co.). | The average depth was between 1 and 4 inches with a maximum depth of 37 inches. The water body segment was assessed during a D1 stage drought. Because the EPA lacks the data to reliably determine the affects of the drought, the EPA can not approve the state's recommendation. | Reserve Action |
| 93 | Northeast | 366 | Howard Creek | Clayton | A2 | WW-2 | From its mouth (S25, T94N, R5W, Clayton Co.) to the lower extent of the deeper dredged/dammed run area at the Fawn Hollow Road bridge (NE¼, S24, T94N, R5W, Clayton Co.). | An assessment was conducted on the end of the approximately 2.0 mile stream reach. The IDNR provided additional information on October 20, 2011, as justification for why the one assessment site at the end of the stream segment was representative of the whole stream segment. The photos provided were mislabeled and made it difficult to review the recommendation. An explanation regarding the same photos for the up and downstream views should accompany the UAA recommendation. | No |
| 94 | Northeast | 381 | Otter Creek | Fayette | A2 | WW-2 | From the E. line, S21, T94N, R8W, Fayette Co. to Echo Valley Road (S21, T94N, R8W, Fayette Co.). | No depth measurements were taken within the stream segment. Estimates were made at the downstream location of the stream reach. Therefore, there is no data available to support the removal of a Primary Contact Recreational Use for this water body segment. | No |
| 95 | Northeast | 395 | Bass Creek | Fayette | A2 | CW-1 | Mouth (S3, T95N, R9W, Fayette Co.) to W. line of S3, T95N, R9W, Fayette Co. | No depth measurements were taken within the stream segment. Therefore, there is no data available to support the removal of a Primary Contact Recreational Use for this water body segment. | No |

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|----|-----------|--------------|---------------|-----------|------------------------------|------------------|---|---|---------------------------|
| 96 | Northeast | 431 | Unnamed Creek | Allamakee | A2 | WW-2 | From its mouth (NE1/4, S17, T96N, R6W, Allamakee Co.) to the Agriprocessors WWTP outfall (NW1/4, S32, T96N, R6W, Allamakee Co.). | The average depth was between 1 and 7 inches with a maximum depth of 24 inches. Some of the stream assessments were visited during a D2 stage drought. Because the EPA lacks the data to reliably determine the affects of the drought, the EPA can not approve the state's recommendation. | Reserve Action |
| 97 | Northeast | 435* | Paint Creek | Allamakee | A2 | WW-2 | From the road crossing (S18, T97N, R4W, Allamakee Co.) to the confluence with Rossville Road (S6, T97N, R5W, Allamakee Co.) | The recommendation in the UAA and the legal description in the surface water classification document does not match. Several assessment sites were located within the stream reach as shown in the SWC and were used in the review. Also in Table 3. | No |
| 98 | Northeast | 457 | Unnamed Creek | Allamakee | A2 | WW-1 | From the mouth (NE ¼, NE ¼, S11, T100N, R04W, Allamakee Co.) to the Iowa/Minnesota State Line (North line, S2, T100N, R04W, Allamakee Co.). | The average depth was between 12 and 16 inches with a maximum depth of 24 inches. The photos provided show an assessor standing holding a fish with water up to his hips. Other photos show an assessor surveying in deeper water than recorded. It is difficult to verify that the data are sufficient to justify removing a primary contact recreational use. | No |
| 99 | Northeast | 503 | Unnamed Creek | Howard | A2 | WW-2 | From the downstream side of the plunge pool created by the Jackson Street crossing ((NAD 83) Easting 558553.81, Northing 4811164.31) to the Jackson Street crossing (S28, T100N, R12W, Howard Co.). | No depth measurements were taken within the stream segment. Therefore, there is no data available to support the removal of a Primary Contact Recreational Use for this water body segment. | No |

*Indicates the water body segment is in another table

Table 6 - Corrections needed on water body legal description or designated uses; Section III, part A

| | BASIN | Index Number | Water Body | County | Recommended Recreational Use | Aquatic Life Use | 2010 Surface Water Classification Legal Description | Explanation |
|----|------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|------------------|---|---|
| 1 | Western | 7* | Keg Creek | Pottawattamie | A1 | WW-2 | From the lower extent of the pool downstream of State Highway 83 (NAD83) UTM Coordinates: X(Easting) 288593.13 Y(Northing) 4594446.27 to the State Highway 83 bridge (NW ¼, NW ¼, S14, T77N, R44W, Pottawattamie Co.) | Legal description needs to be corrected; from R44W to R41W. Also in Table 1. |
| 2 | Western | 8* | Keg Creek | Pottawattamie / Harrison | A2 | WW-2 | From the State Highway 83 bridge (NW ¼, NW ¼, S14, T77N, R44W, Pottawattamie Co.) to the confluence with Unnamed Creek (S1/2, S35, T78N, R41W, Harrison Co.). | Legal description needs to be corrected; from R44W to R41W. Also in Table 1. |
| 3 | Western | 18* | Unnamed Creek | Pottawattamie | A2 | WW-2 | From the mouth (NE ¼, NE ¼, S7, T74N, R43W, Pottawattamie Co.) to the confluence with Unnamed Creek #1 (SW ¼, S8, T74N, R43W, Pottawattamie Co.). | Legal description needs to be corrected; ending should be SE not SW. Also in Table 3. |
| 4 | Western | 34* | Unnamed Creek | Sac | A2 | WW-2 | From its mouth (SW¼, S13, T86N, R37W, Sac Co.), to the confluence with Unnamed Creek (SW¼, S13, T86N, R37W, Sac Co.). | Legal description needs to be corrected; ending should be SE1/4 not SW1/4. Also in Table 5. |
| 5 | Western | 35* | Unnamed Creek | Sac | A2 | WW-2 | From its mouth (SW¼, S13, T86N, R37W, Sac Co.) to the Western Iowa Energy's wastewater treatment facility outfall (SW¼, S13, T86N, R37W, Sac Co.). | Legal description needs to be corrected; mouth location should be SE1/4 not SW1/4. Also in Table 3. |
| 6 | Western | 127* | Whiskey Creek | Plymouth | A2 | WW-2 | Mouth (Plymouth Co.) to confluence with an unnamed tributary (NW1/4, S2, T91N, R43W, Plymouth Co.) to the confluence with Unnamed Creek (NW¼, S24, T92N, R43W, Plymouth Co.). | Legal description needs to be corrected. It is unknown where the end point is for Whiskey Creek. Also in Tables 3 and 5. |
| 7 | Southern | 19* | Unnamed Creek | Pottawattamie | A2 | WW-2 | From the mouth (SE ¼, NE ¼, S23, T75N, R39W, Pottawattamie Co.) to the road crossing on U.S. Highway 6 (North line, S11, T75N, R31W, Pottawattamie Co.). | Legal description needs to be corrected; ending should be R39W not R31W. Also in Table 1. |
| 8 | Southern | 54* | West Nodaway River | Montgomery / Cass | A2 | WW-1 | From the confluence with Unnamed Creek (NE ¼, SW ¼, S21, T72N, R36W, Montgomery Co.) to confluence with Threemile Cr. (S35, T74N, R36W, Cass Co.) | The original stream segment, prior to being segmented, had a Human Health designated use. The Human Health use needs to be replaced or a justification needs to be submitted. Also in Table 5. |
| 9 | Des Moines | 144* | Muchikinock Creek | Polk | A1 | WW-2 | From the road crossing at 62nd Avenue (North Line S9, T79N, R23W, Polk County) to the road crossing at 70th Avenue (North line, S4, T79N, R23W, Polk Co.). | The Recreational Use Assessment and Attainability Analysis recommends a secondary contact recreational use. The Surface Water Classification document is marked as a primary contact recreational use. Also in Table 2. |
| 10 | Des Moines | 145* | Muchikinock Creek | Polk | A2 | WW-2 | From the road crossing at 70th Avenue (North line, S4, T79N, R23W, Polk Co.) to the confluence with Unnamed Creek (SW ¼, S34, T80N, R23W, Polk Co.). | The Recreational Use Assessment and Attainability Analysis recommends a primary contact recreational use. The Surface Water Classification document is marked as a secondary contact recreational use. Also in Table 3. |
| 11 | Des Moines | 232* | East Buttrick Creek | Greene / Webster | A2 | WW-2 | Mouth (S25, T84N, R30W, Greene Co.) to the lower extent of the pool at the 290th Street bridge (NAD83) UTM Coordinates: X(Easting) 396822.64 Y(Northing) 4675438.61. | Legal description is hidden from full view in SWC. The end of the segment should also end at 390th street, not 290th street. Also Table 4. |

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| 12 | Des Moines | 233* | East Buttrick Creek | Webster | A1 | WW-2 | From the lower extent of the pool at the 290th Street bridge (NAD83) UTM Coordinates: X(Easting) 396822.64 Y(Northing) 4675438.61 to the upper extent of the pool at the 290th Street bridge (NAD83) UTM Coordinates: X(Easting) 396823.84 Y(Northing) | Location of pool is at 390th street, not 290th street. Legal description needs to be changed. Also in Table 2. |
| 13 | Des Moines | 234* | East Buttrick Creek | Webster | A2 | WW-2 | From the upper extent of the pool at the 290th Street bridge (NAD83) UTM Coordinates: X(Easting) 396823.84 Y(Northing) 4675446.1 to the bridge crossing on U.S. Highway 169 (North line S13, T86N, R29W, Webster Co.) | The beginning of segment starts near 390th street, not at 290th street. Legal description needs to be changed. Also in Table 1. |
| 14 | Des Moines | 305* | Skillet Creek | Webster | A1 | NA | From the US Highway 175 road crossing (S14, T86N, R28W, Webster Co.) to confluence with an unnamed tributary (NW1/4, SE1/4, S14, T86N, R28W, Webster Co.) | The aquatic life use designation (B(WW-2)) is missing in the SWC. Also in Table 2. |
| 15 | Des Moines | 378* | Mud Creek | Kossuth | A1 | WW-2 | to confluence with an unnamed tributary (S30, T100N, R28W, Kossuth Co.) | Legal description is missing, "from the confluence with Union Slough Ditch (S9, T100N, R28W, Kossuth)" Also in Table 2. |
| 16 | Skunk | 5* | Soap Creek | Lee | A2 | WW-1 | From road crossing (SE1/4, S22, T65N, R5W, Lee Co.) to the road crossing (section line, S14/23, T65N, R5W, Lee Co.) | The surface water classification document identifies the stream segment as a WW-1 aquatic life use but IDNR's UAA recommends a WW-2 aquatic life use. Also in Table 5. |
| 17 | Skunk | 12* | Unnamed Creek | Lee | NA | NA | From its mouth (SW1/4, S3, T68N, R5W, Lee Co.) to the confluence with Unnamed Creek (#2) (NW1/4, NE1/4, S4, T68N, R5W, Lee Co.) | Water body is missing use designations for recreation and aquatic life as recommended in the UAA. |
| 18 | Skunk | 16* | Jack Creek | Lee | A2 | WW-2 | From Site 250-b X(Easting) 633517.75 Y(Northing) 4488138.29 to the confluence with an unnamed creek UTM Coordinates (NAD83) X(Easting) 6339517.75 Y(Northing) 4488138.29 | Legal description needs to be corrected as the ending point does not end in Iowa. Also in Table 5. |
| 19 | Skunk | 68* | East Fork Crooked Creek | Henry | A1 | WW-2 | From the confluence with Unnamed Creek (NW 1/4, NE 1/4, S1, T73N, R06W, Henry Co.) to the West line, S6, T73N, R05W, Henry County | Legal description needs to be corrected. Change the legal from West line to East line. Also in Table 2. |
| 20 | Skunk | 69* | East Fork Crooked Creek | Henry | A2 | WW-2 | From the West line, S6, T73N, R05W, Henry Co. to the confluence with Unnamed Creek (SW 1/4, SW 1/4, S15, T73N, R05W, Henry Co.) | Legal description needs to be corrected. Change the legal from West line to East line. Also in Table 1. |
| 21 | Skunk | 138* | Unnamed Creek | Story | A3 | NA | From its mouth (SW1/4, S3, T83N, R24W, Story Co.) to the Iowa State University Heating Plant's outfall (SW1/4, S3, T83N, R24W, Story Co.) | Water body is missing a use designations for an aquatic life use. Also in Table 9. |
| 22 | Iowa Cedar | 14* | Big Hollow Creek | Des Moines | A2 | WW-2 | Mouth (Des Moines Co.) to UTM Coordinates (NAD83) X(Easting) 64711.04 Y(Northing) 4532689.56 | Legal description needs to be corrected. The stream UTM coordinates end up in Nebraska. Also in Table 1. |
| 23 | Iowa Cedar | 15* | Big Hollow Creek | Des Moines | A1 | WW-2 | from UTM Coordinates (NAD83) X(Easting) 64711.04 Y(Northing) 4532689.56 to UTM Coordinates (NAD83) X(Easting) 647119.92 Y(Northing) 4532714.48 | Legal description needs to be corrected. The stream UTM coordinates start in Nebraska. Also in Table 2. |

| | BASIN | Index Number | Water Body | County | Recommended Recreational Use | Aquatic Life Use | 2010 Surface Water Classification Legal Description | Explanation |
|----|------------|--------------|---------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|------------------|--|---|
| 24 | Iowa Cedar | 89* | Spring Creek | Linn | A2 | WW-2 | From its mouth (S28, T82N, R5W, Linn Co.) to the confluence with Unnamed Creek (#1) (SW¼, S22, T82N, R5W, Linn Co.). | The legal description appears to be wrong, the ending legal should be in the SE1/4 in S22, not SW1/4. Also in Table 1. |
| 25 | Iowa Cedar | 90* | Unnamed Creek | Linn | A2 | WW-2 | From its mouth (SW¼, S22, T82N, R5W, Linn Co.) to the City of Lisbon's wastewater treatment facility outfall (N½, S14, T82N, R5W, Linn Co.). | The legal description appears to be wrong, the mouth of the stream should be in the SE1/4 in S22, not SW1/4 Also in Table 1. |
| 26 | Iowa Cedar | 91* | Unnamed Creek | Linn | A2 | WW-2 | From its mouth (W½, S14, T82N, R5W, Linn Co.) to the City of Mt Vernon's wastewater treatment facility outfall (NE¼, S15, T82N, R5W, Linn Co.). | Minor misspelling in the legal description. Also in Table 1. |
| 27 | Iowa Cedar | 142* | Spring Creek | Black Hawk | A2 | NA | From the confluence with East Branch Spring Creek (S11, T87N, R11W, Black Hawk County) to the confluence with Unnamed Creek (S12, T88N, R11W, Black Hawk County). | Stream segment is missing the WW-2 aquatic life use designations as recommended. Also in Table 1. |
| 28 | Iowa Cedar | 317* | Unnamed Creek | Johnson | A2 | WW-2 | From its mouth (SE1/4, S21, T81N, R7W, Johnson Co.) to the Swisher WWTP outfall (SW1/4, S8, T81N, R7W, Johnson Co.). | The legal description appears to be wrong, the mouth of the stream should be in the SW1/4 in S21, not SE1/4. Also in Table 3. |
| 29 | Iowa Cedar | 323* | Unnamed Creek | Iowa | A2 | WW-2 | From the mouth of Unnamed Creek (S28, T81N, R9W, Iowa County) to the edge of the residential area (Easting 590982.20, Northing 4628146.44, S28, T81N, R9W, Iowa County). | The recreational use designation is incorrect. The use attainability analysis document recommends an A3 use designation. The SWC should be corrected to reflect the recommendation as stated in the UAA. Also in Table 9. |
| 30 | Iowa Cedar | 324* | Unnamed Creek | Iowa | A3 | WW-2 | From the edge of the residential area (Easting 590982.20, Northing 4628146.44, S28, T81N, R9W, Iowa County) to the Amana Colonies Golf Course pond outlet (S21, T81N, R9W, Iowa County). | The recreational use designation is incorrect. The use attainability analysis document recommends an A2 use designation. The SWC should be corrected to reflect the recommendation as stated in the UAA. Also in Table 1. |
| 31 | Iowa Cedar | 346* | Deer Creek | Tama | A3 | WW-2 | Mouth (S34, T83N, R15W, Tama Co.) to the confluence with Minnow Creek (SW¼, S14, T83N, R15W, Tama Co.) | The legal description appears to be wrong, the end of the stream should be in S15 not S14. Also in Table 9. |
| 32 | Iowa Cedar | 347* | Deer Creek | Tama | A2 | WW-2 | From the confluence with Minnow Creek (SW¼, S14, T83N, R15W, Tama Co.) to confluence with an unnamed tributary (NE1/4, SE1/4, S23, T84N, R16W, Tama Co.) | The legal description appears to be wrong, the beginning of the stream should be in S15 not S14. Also in Table 1. |
| 33 | Iowa Cedar | 358* | Unnamed Creek | Marshall | A2 | WW-2 | From the mouth (SE ¼, S29, T84N, R17W, Marshall Co.) to W Line of E ½, S29, T84N, R17W, Marshall Co. | The recreational use designation is incorrect. The use attainability analysis document recommends an A3 use designation. The SWC should be corrected to reflect the recommendation as stated in the UAA. Also in Table 9. |
| 34 | Northeast | 53* | Mill Creek | Jones / Linn | A1 | WW-2 | Mouth (S28, T83N, R1W, Jones Co.) to Site 814-2 (SE 1/4, S1, T82N, R06W, Linn Co.). | Legal description needs to be corrected. The legal description needs to be changed from R06W to R02W. Also in Table 2. |
| 35 | Northeast | 54* | Mill Creek | Linn / Cedar | A2 | WW-2 | From site 814-2 (SE 1/4, S1, T82N, R06W, Linn Co.) to the confluence with Unnamed Creek (NE ¼, SE ¼, S21, T82N, R02W, Cedar Co.). | Legal description needs to be corrected. The legal description needs to be changed from R06W to R02W. Also in Table 1. |
| 36 | Northeast | 71* | East Branch Buffalo Creek | Buchanan | A2 | WW-2 | Mouth (S35, T90N, R8W, Buchanan Co.) to confluence with an unnamed tributary (S34, T91N, R8W, Fayette Co.) to 136th Street (S24, T90N, R8W, Buchanan County). | Legal description needs to be corrected. Part of the legal description needs to be deleted (to confluence with an unnamed tributary (S34, T91N, R8W, Fayette Co.)). Also in Table 1. |

| | BASIN | Index Number | Water Body | County | Recommended Recreational Use | Aquatic Life Use | 2010 Surface Water Classification Legal Description | Explanation |
|----|-----------|--------------|---------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|------------------|---|---|
| 37 | Northeast | 73* | East Branch Buffalo Creek | Buchanan / Fayette | A2 | WW-2 | From Line, S14, T90N, R8W, Buchanan County).to confluence with an unnamed tributary (S34, T91N, R8W, Fayette Co.) | Legal description needs to be corrected. The legal description should begin with; "From North line..." Also in Table 1. |
| 38 | Northeast | 142* | Unnamed Creek | Jackson | A2 | WW-2 | apply from the mouth SE ¼, NW ¼, S20, T84N, R3E, Jackson Co.) to the stream crossing ((NAD83) UTM Coordinates X(Easting) 694955.38 Y (Northing) 4660177.79) | Legal description needs to be corrected. The coordinates at the end of the stream segment are wrong. Also in Table 1. |
| 39 | Northeast | 170* | Whitewater Creek | Dubuque | A2 | WW-2 | From the upper extent of the pool at the Dutch Lane road crossing (NAD83) UTM Coordinates: X(Easting) 674408.60 Y(Northing) 4700542.19 to the confluence with Unnamed Creek (SW ¼, NE ¼, S17, T88N, R01E, Dubuque Co.). | Legal description needs to be corrected. The legal description should be corrected with the following quarter sections: "SE1/4, NW1/4" Also in Table 1. |
| 40 | Northeast | 171* | Unnamed Creek | Dubuque | A2 | WW-2 | From the mouth (SW ¼, NE ¼, S17, T88N, R01E, Dubuque Co.) to the City of Peosta WWTP outfall (SE ¼, SW ¼, S8, T88N, R01E, Dubuque Co.). | Legal description needs to be corrected. The legal description should be corrected with the following quarter sections: "SE1/4, NW1/4" Also in Table 1. |
| 41 | Northeast | 180* | Bear Creek | Dubuque | A2 | NA | From the City of Dyersville corporate limits (west section line, S31, T89N, R2W, Dubuque Co.) to the confluence with Unnamed Creek (SW¼, S26, T89N, R3W, Delaware Co.). | Water body is missing a use designations for an aquatic life use. Also in Table 1. |
| 42 | Northeast | 185* | Unnamed Creek | Dubuque | A2 | WW-2 | From its mouth (NW¼, S33, T90N, R2W, Dubuque Co.), to the confluence with Unnamed Creek (SW¼, S29, T90N, R2W, Dubuque Co.). | Legal description needs to be corrected. The legal description end point should be in section 28. Also in Table 1. |
| 43 | Northeast | 186* | Unnamed Creek | Dubuque | A2 | WW-2 | From its mouth (SW¼, S29, T90N, R2W, Dubuque Co.), to the community of Luxemburg wastewater treatment facility's outfall (S21, T90N, R2W, Dubuque Co.). | Legal description needs to be corrected. The legal description end point should be in section 28. Also in Table 1. |
| 44 | Northeast | 206* | Unnamed Creek | Delaware | A2 | WW-2 | from its mouth (NW¼, S29, T88N, R04W, Delaware Co.) to the Gay Street road crossing (SE¼, S17, T88N, R04W, DeFaware Co.). | Minor misspelling in the legal description. Also in Table 1. |
| 45 | Northeast | 245* | Middle Fork Catfish Creek | Dubuque | A3 | WW-2 | Mouth (S1, T88N, R2E, Dubuque Co.) to the confluence with an Unnamed Creek (east line, W1/2, SW1/4, S24, T89N, R1E, Dubuque Co.) | Legal description needs to be corrected. The legal description should be corrected by changing S25 to S24. Also in Table 9. |
| 46 | Northeast | 249* | Unnamed Creek | Dubuque | A2 | WW-2 | From the mouth (S9, T88N, R2W, Dubuque Co.) to the W. line, S8, T88N, R2W, Dubuque County. | Legal description needs to be corrected. The legal description should be corrected by changing 2W to 2E. Also in Table 1. |
| 47 | Northeast | 250 | Unnamed Creek | Dubuque | A2 | NA | From the W. line S8, T88N, R2W, Dubuque County to the confluence of Unnamed Creek (1) (SW ¼, S7, T88N, R2E, Dubuque Co.). | No depth measurements were collected at site 1063-.1 but photos show water in the stream. Also, it was mentioned in the fish data sheet that no fish were found and that the surface was oily, assumed due to decaying leaf material. The UAA also indicated that topography maps were studied to find where the greatest slope changes occur but were not provided in the submission. EPA reserves action on the recreational and aquatic life use changes. Legal description needs to be corrected. The legal description should be corrected by changing 2W to 2E. |

| | BASIN | Index Number | Water Body | County | Recommended Recreational Use | Aquatic Life Use | 2010 Surface Water Classification Legal Description | Explanation |
|----|-----------|--------------|--------------------|-----------|------------------------------|------------------|---|--|
| 48 | Northeast | 309* | Pine Creek | Clayton | A2 | CW-1 | Mouth (S26, T91N, R4W, Clayton Co.) to the Clayton/Delaware county line (south line, S32, T91N, R3W, Clayton Co.). | Legal description needs to be corrected. The legal description should be corrected by identifying where brownfield creek is located as the upstream segment begins at the confluence of Brownfield Creek. Also in Table 5. |
| 49 | Northeast | 320* | Volga River | Fayette | A3 | WW-2 | Confluence with Little Volga R. (S2, T92N, R9W, Fayette Co.) to O Avenue (West Line, S35, T93N, R9W, Fayette Co.). | Legal description needs to be corrected. The legal description should be corrected by replacing T92N with T93N at the beginning of the segment. Also in Table 9. |
| 50 | Northeast | 321* | Volga River | Fayette | A2 | WW-2 | From O Avenue (West Line S35, T92N, R9W, Fayette Co.) to the confluence of North Branch Volga River (NW ¼, NE ¼, S 33, T93N, R9W, Fayette Co.). | Legal description needs to be corrected. The legal description should be corrected by replacing T92N with T93N at the beginning of the segment. Also in Table 1. |
| 51 | Northeast | 358* | Little Volga River | Fayette | A1 | WW-1 | From the City of Maynard WWTP outfall (NW1/4, SE1/4, S10, T92N, R10W, Fayette Co.) to Hwy.150 bridge crossing (S14/23 line, T92N, R9W, Fayette Co.) | Water body is missing the original Human Health use designation in the Surface Water Classification Document. Also in Table 2. |
| 52 | Northeast | 360* | Unnamed Creek | Fayette | A2 | WW-2 | From its mouth (SE1/4, NE1/4, S10, T92N, R10W, Fayette Co.) to the City of Maynard WWTP outfall (NW1/4, SE1/4, S10, T92N, R10W, Fayette Co.). | Legal description needs to be corrected. The legal description should be corrected by changing R10W to R09W for both end points. Also in Table 1. |
| 53 | Northeast | 363* | Unnamed Creek | Allamakee | A2 | NA | From its mouth (N½, S32, T95N, R5W, Clayton Co.) to the confluence with Unnamed Creek (#2) (SE¼, S33, T96N, R6W, Allamakee Co.). | Legal description needs to be corrected. The legal description should change the start point to SW1/4 S9, T95N, R6W. The aquatic life use designation is also missing in the surface water classification document as indicated in the UAA. Also in Table 1. |

* Indicates the water body is also in another table.

Table 7 - Waters that have not been designated with a Recreational Use; Section IV, part A

| | Basin | Index Number | Water Body | County | Recommended Recreational Use | Aquatic Life Use | 2010 Surface Water Classification Legal Description | Explanation | Recreational use removal |
|---|------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|------------------------------|------------------|---|--|--------------------------|
| 1 | Western | NA | Unnamed Creek | Pottawattamie | NA | NA | Legal description was not provided in the Surface Water Classification document. The location of the stream is from the Mouth to the Risen Son Christian Village outfall. | The average depth was between 0.5 and 13 inches with a maximum depth of >36 inches. During the time of the assessment, the IDNR determined that the stream was an intermittently flowing stream. Field assessment data and photos demonstrate that water was present at the time of the assessment. Field assessment data also indicated that no fish or macros were found upstream near the outfall but fish were found downstream. Sludge was throughout. The stream also smelt like sewage. | Reserve Action |
| 2 | Southern | NA | Unnamed Creek | Fremont | NA | NA | Legal description was not provided in the Surface Water Classification document. The location of the stream, as stated in the UAA is: from the upper extent of the pool at 300th Avenue (NAD83) UTM Coordinates: X(Easting) 279004.88 Y(Northing) 4511740.54 to the head waters (S35, T69N, R42W, Fremont Co.) | The average depth was between 0.5 and 7 inches with a maximum depth of 9 inches. The IDNR states: "Pooled water on the upstream side of the road culvert at site 1029-2 was present with an average depth of 7 was found which could increase the potential for access however this pool was considered intermittent in nature. Extremely shallow conditions with intermittent flow regimens make access into the creek very difficult. The stream contains no accesses however is accessible at 3 road crossings. The intermittent creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses and does not possess the potential of attracting Class A2 Secondary Recreational uses, such as seining and trapping of minnows." | Reserve Action |
| 3 | Des Moines | NA | Unnamed Creek | Polk | NA | NA | Legal description was not provided in the Surface Water Classification document. The location of the stream, as stated in the UAA is: from the Interstate 35 highway crossing to Delaware Avenue crossing (west line S19, T80N, R23W, Polk Co.). | The average depth was between 0.5 and 1 inches with a maximum depth of 2 inches. The IDNR states: "Field data noted the stream appeared to be near seasonal levels during the assessments and ranged from less than 1 cfs at site 167-1 to less than 0.1 cfs at site 167-2. As this is an intermittent waterway entirely fed from a storm sewer with light rain noted to have occurred in the prior 7 days, a majority of the stream flow is suspected to be rainfall influenced; particularly upstream of Interstate 35, as the headwaters of the short waterway is city storm sewer." | Reserve Action |
| 4 | Skunk | NA | Unnamed Creek | Mahaska | NA | NA | Legal description was not provided in the Surface Water Classification document. The location of the stream, as stated in the UAA is: from the confluence of an unnamed tributary (SE 1/4, S9, T75N, R14W, Mahaska Co.) to the headwaters (S10, T75N, R14W, Mahaska Co.). | The average depth was between 0.5 and 2 inches with a maximum depth of 4 inches. Water was present at the time of the assessment and a single fish was caught at the site below the waste water treatment plant. | Reserve Action |
| 5 | Skunk | NA | Unnamed Creek | Jasper | NA | NA | Legal description was not provided in the Surface Water Classification document. The location of the stream, as stated in the UAA is; from the confluence with an unnamed tributary (SW 1/4, NW 1/4, S23, T80N, R19W, Jasper Co.) to the waterway's headwater at the Sunrise Mobile Home Park's wastewater treatment facility outfall (NE 1/4, SW 1/4, S23, T80N, R19W, Jasper Co.) | The average depth was 1 inch with a maximum depth of 12 inches. Water was present at the time of the assessment as viewed in the photos provided for site 279-2. | Reserve Action |
| 6 | Iowa Cedar | NA | Unnamed Creek | Benton | NA | NA | Legal description was not provided in the Surface Water Classification document. The location of the stream, as stated in the UAA online is; from the mouth (SE 1/4, SW 1/4, S34, T86N, R09W, Benton Co.) to the head waters. A map of the Unnamed Creek was provided shown multiple use designations, including the recommended General use. | The average depth was between 1 and 1.5 inches with a maximum depth of 2 inches. Water was present at the time of the assessment as viewed in the photos provided for the site. Fish were also caught near the outfall location. | Reserve Action |

| | Basin | Index Number | Water Body | County | Recommended Recreational Use | Aquatic Life Use | 2010 Surface Water Classification Legal Description | Explanation | Recreational use removal |
|----|------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------|------------------------------|------------------|---|--|--------------------------|
| 7 | Iowa Cedar | NA | Coon Creek | Iowa | NA | NA | Legal description was not provided in the Surface Water Classification document. The location of the stream, as stated in the UAA online is; from the confluence with an unnamed tributary (NE¼, S11, T81N, R11W, Iowa Co.) to the Xethanol Biofuels wastewater treatment facility outfall channel (S25, T82N, R11W, Benton Co.). A map of Coon Creek was provided and showed multiple use designations, including the recommended General use. | The average depth was between 2.5 and 4 inches with a maximum depth of greater than 48 inches. Water was present at the time of the assessment as viewed in the photos provided for the site. Fish were also caught near the outfall location. | Reserve Action |
| 8 | Northeast | NA | Unnamed Creek | Muscatine | NA | NA | Legal description was not provided in the Surface Water Classification document. The location of the stream, as stated in the UAA online is; from the Yellow Avenue road crossing (W½, S14, T77N, R1E, Muscatine Co.) to its headwaters. A map of Unnamed Creek was provided and showed multiple use designations, including the recommended General use. | The average depth was between 2 and 3 inches with a maximum depth of 14 inches. Water was present at the time of the assessment as viewed in the photos provided for the site. Fish were also caught near the outfall location. | Reserve Action |
| 9 | Northeast | NA | Donaldson Creek | Scott | NA | NA | Legal description was not provided in the Surface Water Classification document. The location of the stream, as stated in the UAA online is; from the Chapel Hill Road (S7, T77N, R3E, Scott County) to the Hometown Lakeside Mobile Home Park outfall (S1, T77N, R2E, Scott County) A map of Unnamed Creek was provided and showed multiple use designations, including the recommended General use. | The average depth was between 1 and 3 inches with a maximum depth of 5 inches. Water was present at the time of the assessment as viewed in the photos provided for the site. No assessment for aquatic life was conducted only visually. | Reserve Action |
| 10 | Northeast | NA | Unnamed Creek | Clinton | NA | NA | Legal description was not provided in the Surface Water Classification document. The location of the stream, as stated in the UAA is: from the railroad crossing (NE¼, S30, T81N, R6E, Clinton Co.) to its headwaters | The average depth was between 0 and 3 inches with a maximum depth of 12 inches. Water was present at the time of the assessment as viewed in the photos provided for the site. An assessment for aquatic life was conducted but not fish were found but a snapping turtle was present. | Reserve Action |
| 11 | Northeast | NA | Unnamed Creek | Dubuque | NA | NA | Legal description was not provided in the Surface Water Classification document. The location of the stream, as stated in the UAA is: from the road crossing (SW¼, S26, T89N, R3W, Delaware Co.), to its headwaters | The average depth was between 2 and 10 inches with a maximum depth of 37 inches. Water was present at the time of the assessment as viewed in the photos provided for the site. An assessment for aquatic life was conducted but it was not mentioned where the fish were found. | Reserve Action |
| 12 | Northeast | NA | Unnamed Creek | Dubuque | NA | NA | Legal description was not provided in the Surface Water Classification document. The location of the stream, as stated in the UAA is: from the confluence with a small unnamed waterway entering from the west (SW¼, NE¼, S17, T90N, R1E, Dubuque Co.) to its headwaters. | No depth measurements were taken within the stream segment. The stream was approximately 1.88 miles and only a visual assessment was conducted. The location of the assessment site was not on the stream. Therefore, there is no data available to support the removal of a Primary Contact Recreational Use for this water body segment. | Reserve Action |
| 13 | Northeast | 370 | Silver Creek | Clayton | NA | WW-2 | From the confluence with unnamed tributary (E½, S5, T94N, R5W, Clayton Co.) to confluence with an unnamed tributary (S32, T95N, R5W, Clayton Co.). | The average depth was 0 inches. A wetted area was present at the time of the assessment as viewed in the photos provided for site 227-c. | Reserve Action |

* Indicates the water body is also in another table.

Table 8 - Administrative changes to add or correct the water body legal description; Section III, part B

| | Basin | Index Number | Water Body | County | Recommended Recreational Use | Aquatic Life Use | 2010 Surface Water Classification Legal Description | Explanation |
|---|--------------|--------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|------------------|--|--|
| 1 | Western | 66 | Unnamed Creek | Cherokee / Buena Vista | A1 | WW-2 | From the mouth of Unnamed Creek #2 (S1, T91N, R39W, Cherokee County) to the confluence with Unnamed Creek #1 (S8, T91N, R38W, Buena Vista County). | The legal description and associated use designations for this water body were added to the surface water classification document. |
| 2 | Western | 83* | Willow Creek | Cherokee | A1 | WW-2 | From the mouth (NE ¼, NE ¼, S30, T90N, R41W, Cherokee Co.) upstream to the confluence with Unnamed Creek (NE ¼, NE ¼, S7, T92N, R41W, Cherokee Co.). | The legal description for this water body was corrected in the surface water classification document . Also in table 1. |
| 3 | Western | 84* | West Branch Mill Creek | O'Brien | A2 | WW-2 | From its mouth (NE¼, S4, T95N, R41W, O'Brien Co.) to the confluence with an unnamed tributary (SW¼, S29, T96N, R41W, O'Brien Co.). | The legal description for this water body was corrected in the surface water classification document . Also in table 1. |
| 4 | Northeastern | 420* | Yellow River | Allamakee | A1 | CW-1 | From the Highway 51 bridge (SE¼, S8, T96N, R6W, Allamakee Co.) to confluence with the North Fk. Yellow River (S13, T96N, R7W, Winneshiek Co.) | The legal description for this water body was changed in the surface water classification document and includes a new CW-1 use designation. Also in Table 2. |
| 5 | Northeastern | 434* | Paint Creek | Allamakee | A1/A2 | CW-1 | From the S. Line (S4, T96N, R3W Allamakee Co.) to the road crossing at Paint Creek Road (S18, T97N, R04W Allamakee Co.) | The legal description for this water body was corrected in the surface water classification document. Also in Table 2. |

* Indicates the water body is also in another table.

Table 9 - Revisions to Designate Children's Recreational Uses and Aquatic Life Use Changes; Section I, part C

| | Basin | Index Number | Water Body | County | Recommended Recreational Use | Aquatic Life Use | 2010 Surface Water Classification Legal Description | Explanation | Approved |
|----|------------|--------------|-----------------------------|----------|------------------------------|------------------|--|--|----------|
| 1 | Western | 137 | Elliot Creek | Woodbury | A3 | WW-2 | From the lower extent of the erosion control structure approximately 150 feet downstream of county road bridge (SE¼, S29, T88N, R46W, Woodbury Co.) (NAD83) (UTM Coordinates X(Easting) 235491.15, Y(Northing) 4699824.27) to the confluence with Deer Creek (NE¼, S28, T88N, R46W, Woodbury Co.). | Recreational use is equivalent to a designation that meets the Section 101(a)(2) recreational use requirement. | Yes |
| 2 | Western | 162 | Willow Creek | Plymouth | A3 | WW-2 | From the mouth (S9, T92N, R45W, Plymouth Co.) to the road crossing of Marble Street (E. Line, S10, T92N, R45W, Plymouth Co.). | Recreational use is equivalent to a designation that meets the Section 101(a)(2) recreational use requirement. | Yes |
| 3 | Western | 183 | Rogg Creek | Sioux | A3 | WW-2 | From the mouth of Rogg Creek (S16, T97N, R46W, Sioux County) to 310th Street (S. line, S21, T97N, R46W, Sioux County). | Recreational use is equivalent to a designation that meets the Section 101(a)(2) recreational use requirement. | Yes |
| 4 | Southern | 24 | West Fork Nishnabotna River | Shelby | A3 | WW-2 | From the mouth of the West Fork West Nishnabotna River (S17, T79N, R38W, Shelby County) to (N. Line, S7, T79N, R38W, Shelby County). | Recreational use is equivalent to a designation that meets the Section 101(a)(2) recreational use requirement. | Yes |
| 5 | Des Moines | 49 | Unnamed Creek | Mahaska | A3 | WW-2 | From the road crossing of 263rd Street (S25, T75N, R16W, Mahaska Co.) to the Oskaloosa Food Products outfall (S24, T75N, R16W, Mahaska Co.). | Recreational use is equivalent to a designation that meets the Section 101(a)(2) recreational use requirement. | Yes |
| 6 | Des Moines | 71 | Sent Creek | Marion | A3 | WW-2 | From the southern boundary of the city limits of Pella (N. Line, S16, T76N, R18W, Marion County) to US Highway 163 (S9, T76N, R18W, Marion Co.). | Recreational use is equivalent to a designation that meets the Section 101(a)(2) recreational use requirement. | Yes |
| 7 | Des Moines | 77 | Unnamed Creek | Marion | A3 | WW-2 | From State Highway 92 (SW¼, S11, T75N, R20W Marion Co.) to the confluence with an unnamed tributary (SW¼, SE¼, S2, T75N, R20W, Marion Co.). | Recreational use is equivalent to a designation that meets the Section 101(a)(2) recreational use requirement. | Yes |
| 8 | Des Moines | 87 | Camp Creek | Polk | A3 | WW-2 | From road bridge (NW¼, S23, T79N, R22W, Polk Co.) to the road bridge (north line, S23, T79N, R22, Polk Co.) | Recreational use is equivalent to a designation that meets the Section 101(a)(2) recreational use requirement. | Yes |
| 9 | Des Moines | 101 | Squaw Creek | Warren | A3 | WW-2 | From the G76 Highway bridge crossing (NW¼, S27, T74N, R24W, Warren Co.) to the confluence with an unnamed tributary (NE¼, S28, T74N, R24W, Warren Co.). | Recreational use is equivalent to a designation that meets the Section 101(a)(2) recreational use requirement. | Yes |
| 10 | Des Moines | 111 | Cavitt Creek | Warren | A3 | WW-2 | From the 115th Avenue road crossing (S2, T76N, R24W, Warren Co.) to the west boundary of the Lundy Acres County Park (S2, T76N, R24W, Warren Co.) (NAD83) (UTM Coordinates X(Easting) 450503.23, Y(Northing) 4585494.51). | Recreational use is equivalent to a designation that meets the Section 101(a)(2) recreational use requirement. | Yes |
| 11 | Des Moines | 136 | Yeader Creek | Polk | A3 | WW-2 | From the upper extent of Easter Lake impoundment (SE¼, S23, T78N, R24W, Polk Co.) to the Southwest 14th Street bridge (S28/29, T78N, R24W, Polk Co.). | Recreational use is equivalent to a designation that meets the Section 101(a)(2) recreational use requirement. | Yes |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----|------------|-----|-------------------|---------------|----|------|--|--|-----|
| 12 | Des Moines | 143 | Muchikinock Creek | Polk | A3 | WW-2 | From the mouth (NW ¼, SE ¼, S8, T79N, R23W, Polk Co.) to 62nd Ave (North Line S9, T79N, R23W, Polk Co.). | Recreational use is equivalent to a designation that meets the Section 101(a)(2) recreational use requirement. | Yes |
| 13 | Des Moines | 151 | Walnut Creek | Polk / Dallas | A3 | WW-2 | Mouth (S13, T78N, R25W, Polk Co.) to the confluence of the Unnamed Creek (S11, T79N, R26W Dallas Co.). | Recreational use is equivalent to a designation that meets the Section 101(a)(2) recreational use requirement. | Yes |
| 14 | Des Moines | 152 | Unnamed Creek | Polk / Dallas | A3 | WW-2 | From the mouth of Unnamed Creek (S30, T79N, R25W, Polk County) to the Louise P. Moon outfall (S25, T79N, R26W, Dallas County). | Recreational use is equivalent to a designation that meets the Section 101(a)(2) recreational use requirement. | Yes |
| 15 | Des Moines | 167 | Bear Creek | Dallas | A3 | WW-2 | From the confluence with an unnamed tributary (SW¼, SE¼, S20, T78N, R28W, Dallas Co.) (NAD83) (UTM Coordinates X(Easting) 408324.54 Y(Northing) 4598558.22) to the confluence with an unnamed tributary (SE¼, SW¼, S20, T78N, R28W, Dallas Co.) (NAD83) (UTM Coordinates X(Easting) 408204.43 Y(Northing) 4598563.44). | Recreational use is equivalent to a designation that meets the Section 101(a)(2) recreational use requirement. | Yes |
| 16 | Des Moines | 205 | Brushy Creek | Carroll | A3 | WW-2 | From the confluence with Unnamed Creek (SE 1/4, S16, T82N, R34W Carroll Co.) to the bridge crossing at 300th Street (S17, T82N, R34W Carroll Co.). | Recreational use is equivalent to a designation that meets the Section 101(a)(2) recreational use requirement. | Yes |
| 17 | Des Moines | 208 | Brushy Creek | Carroll | A3 | WW-2 | From the upper extent of the pool at the intersection of 270th Street and Jade Avenue (NAD83) UTM Coordinates: X(Easting) 341011.52 Y(Northing) 4647677.67 to the confluence with Halburn Creek (SW ¼, SW ¼, S8, T83N, R35W, Carroll Co.). | Recreational use is equivalent to a designation that meets the Section 101(a)(2) recreational use requirement. | Yes |
| 18 | Des Moines | 261 | Unnamed Creek | Sac / Carroll | A3 | WW-2 | From the crossing with Sauk Rail Trail (NAD83) UTM Coordinates X(Easting)333833.07 Y(Northing) 4679278.76 to the City of Breda WWTP outfall (S1, T85N, R36W, Carroll Co.). | Recreational use is equivalent to a designation that meets the Section 101(a)(2) recreational use requirement. | Yes |
| 19 | Des Moines | 270 | Poor Farm Creek | Buena Vista | A3 | WW-2 | From the road crossing at 140th Ave. (E. line, S18, T91N, R36W, Buena Vista Co.) to the road crossing at 120th Ave. (W. line, S24, T91N, R37W, Buena Vista Co.). | Recreational use is equivalent to a designation that meets the Section 101(a)(2) recreational use requirement. | Yes |
| 20 | Des Moines | 287 | Rock Creek | Polk | A3 | WW-2 | Mouth (S32, T80N, R24W, Polk Co.) to the confluence with the Neal Smith Trail (NAD83) UTM Coordinates X(Easting) 443999.12 Y(Northing) 4616612.12. | Recreational use is equivalent to a designation that meets the Section 101(a)(2) recreational use requirement. | Yes |
| 21 | Des Moines | 300 | Honey Creek | Boone | A3 | WW-2 | From the bridge crossing at NW1/4, S33, T84N, R26W, Boone Co. to the headwaters (SW1/4, S28, T84N, R26W, Boone Co.). | Recreational use is equivalent to a designation that meets the Section 101(a)(2) recreational use requirement. | Yes |
| 22 | Skunk | 4 | Soap Creek | Lee | A3 | WW-1 | From the mouth (S36, T65N, R5W, Lee Co.) to the road crossing (SE¼, S22, T65N, R5W, Lee Co.). | Recreational use is equivalent to a designation that meets the Section 101(a)(2) recreational use requirement. | Yes |
| 23 | Skunk | 48 | Unnamed Creek | Jefferson | A3 | WW-2 | From Libertyville Road (S2, T71N, R10W, Jefferson County) to the storm sewer outlet (S26, T72N, R10W, Jefferson County). | Recreational use is equivalent to a designation that meets the Section 101(a)(2) recreational use requirement. | Yes |
| 24 | Skunk | 86 | South Skunk River | Hamilton | A3 | WW-2 | From the west line of the SE¼, S25, T87N, R24W, Hamilton County to the north line of the SE¼, S25, T87N, R24W, Hamilton County. | Recreational use is equivalent to a designation that meets the Section 101(a)(2) recreational use requirement. | Yes |

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| 25 | Skunk | 103 | Unnamed Creek | Jasper | A3 | WW-2 | From the confluence with Unnamed Creek (SW ¼, SE ¼, S35, T80N, R19W, Jasper Co.) to the storm sewer outfall (SW ¼, NW ¼, S35, T80N, R19W, Jasper Co.). | Recreational use is equivalent to a designation that meets the Section 101(a)(2) recreational use requirement. | Yes |
| 26 | Skunk | 106 | Unnamed Creek | Marion | A3 | WW-2 | From the N. Line, S2, T76N, R18W, Marion County to the bridge crossing of 8th Street (NW ¼, S11, T76N, R18W, Marion County). | Recreational use is equivalent to a designation that meets the Section 101(a)(2) recreational use requirement. | Yes |
| 27 | Skunk | 136 | College Creek | Story | A3 | WW-2 | From its mouth (SW¼, S3, T83N, R24W, Story Co.) to the confluence with Unnamed Creek (#1) (SW¼, S3, T83N, R24W, Story Co.). | Recreational use is equivalent to a designation that meets the Section 101(a)(2) recreational use requirement. | Yes |
| 28 | Skunk | 137 | Unnamed Creek | Story | A3 | WW-2 | From its mouth (SW¼, S3, T83N, R24W, Story Co.) to the confluence with Unnamed Creek (#2) (SW¼, S3, T83N, R24W, Story Co.). | Recreational use is equivalent to a designation that meets the Section 101(a)(2) recreational use requirement. | Yes |
| 29 | Skunk | 138* | Unnamed Creek | Story | A3 | NA | From its mouth (SW¼, S3, T83N, R24W, Story Co.) to the Iowa State University Heating Plant's outfall (SW¼, S3, T83N, R24W, Story Co.). | Recreational use is equivalent to a designation that meets the Section 101(a)(2) recreational use requirement. Also in Table 6. | Yes |
| 30 | Iowa Cedar | 78 | Unnamed Creek | Muscatine / Scott | A3 | WW-2 | From 60th Street (E. line, S1, T78N, R01E, Muscatine County) to 200th Street (N. line, S6, T78N, R2E, Scott County). | Recreational use is equivalent to a designation that meets the Section 101(a)(2) recreational use requirement. | Yes |
| 31 | Iowa Cedar | 92 | Big Creek | Linn | A3 | WW-2 | Mouth (S9, T82N, R6W, Linn Co.) to the road crossing in the (NE 1/4, S34, T83N, R6W, Linn Co.). | Recreational use is equivalent to a designation that meets the Section 101(a)(2) recreational use requirement. | Yes |
| 32 | Iowa Cedar | 110 | Morgan Creek | Linn | A3 | WW-2 | From the road crossing (NE¼, S22, T83N, R8W, Linn Co.) to the south boundary of the Morgan Creek Park (west line of S22, T83N, R8W, Linn Co.). | Recreational use is equivalent to a designation that meets the Section 101(a)(2) recreational use requirement. | Yes |
| 33 | Iowa Cedar | 132 | Unnamed Creek | Benton | A3 | WW-2 | From the mouth (SE ¼, NE ¼, S10, T85N, R09W, Benton Co.) to the bridge crossing at 56th Street (S3, T85N, R09W Benton Co.) | Recreational use is equivalent to a designation that meets the Section 101(a)(2) recreational use requirement. | Yes |
| 34 | Iowa Cedar | 138 | Lime Creek | Benton | A3 | WW-1 | From the mouth of Lime Creek (S4, T86N, R10W, Benton Co.) to the Brandon Diagonal Boulevard (S26, T87N, R10W, Benton Co.). | Recreational use is equivalent to a designation that meets the Section 101(a)(2) recreational use requirement. | Yes |
| 35 | Iowa Cedar | 141 | Spring Creel | Black Hawk | A3 | WW-2 | Mouth (S27, T87N, R11W, Black Hawk Co.) to confluence with E. Br. Spring Cr. (S11, T87N, R11W, Black Hawk Co.). | Recreational use is equivalent to a designation that meets the Section 101(a)(2) recreational use requirement. | Yes |
| 36 | Iowa Cedar | 156 | Viriden Creek | Black Hawk | A3 | WW-2 | From Mullan Avenue (SW ¼ of S13, T89N, R13W, Black Hawk County) to Donald Street (N. Line, S13, T89N, R13W, Black Hawk County). | Recreational use is equivalent to a designation that meets the Section 101(a)(2) recreational use requirement. | Yes |
| 37 | Iowa Cedar | 165 | Unnamed Creek | Black Hawk | A3 | WW-2 | From the mouth Unnamed Creek #2 (S9, T89N, R13W, Black Hawk County) to the confluence with Unnamed Creek #1 (S10, T89N, R13W, Black Hawk County). | Recreational use is equivalent to a designation that meets the Section 101(a)(2) recreational use requirement. | Yes |
| 38 | Iowa Cedar | 167 | Dry Run | Black Hawk | A3 | WW-2 | Mouth (S18, T89N, R13W, Black Hawk Co.) to confluence with an unnamed tributary (S23, T89N, R14W, Black Hawk Co.) | Recreational use is equivalent to a designation that meets the Section 101(a)(2) recreational use requirement. | Yes |

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| 39 | Iowa Cedar | 168 | Unnamed Creek | Black Hawk | A3 | WW-2 | From the mouth (S13, T89N, R14W, Black Hawk County) to Hudson Road (S35, T89N, R14W, Black Hawk County). | Recreational use is equivalent to a designation that meets the Section 101(a)(2) recreational use requirement. | Yes |
| 40 | Iowa Cedar | 203 | Cheslea Creek | Cerro Gordo | A3 | WW-2 | From the mouth (NE1/4, S8, T96N, R20W, Cerro Gordo Co.) to the Lester Milligan Park pond outlet (SE1/4, SE1/4, S8, T96N, R20W, Cerro Gordo Co.). | Recreational use is equivalent to a designation that meets the Section 101(a)(2) recreational use requirement. | Yes |
| 41 | Iowa Cedar | 258 | Unnamed Creek | Floyd | A3 | WW-2 | From the mouth (NW 1/4, S1, T95N, R16W, Floyd Co.) to Cleveland Ave (West Line, East 1/2, S6, T95N, R15W, Floyd County). | Recreational use is equivalent to a designation that meets the Section 101(a)(2) recreational use requirement. | Yes |
| 42 | Iowa Cedar | 282 | Smith Creek | Washington | A3 | WW-2 | From the eastern boundary of the City of Wellman's city park known as South Park (NE1/4, S24, T77N, R9W, Washington Co.) to the Highway W38 bridge (S24, T77N, R9W, Washington Co.). | Recreational use is equivalent to a designation that meets the Section 101(a)(2) recreational use requirement. | Yes |
| 43 | Iowa Cedar | 301 | Ralston Creek | Johnson | A3 | WW-2 | From the mouth of Ralston Creek (SW1/4, S15, T79N, R6W, Johnson Co.) to the Van Buren Street crossing (SE1/4, S10, T79N, R6W, Johnson Co.). | Recreational use is equivalent to a designation that meets the Section 101(a)(2) recreational use requirement. | Yes |
| 44 | Iowa Cedar | 305 | Unnamed Creek | Johnson | A3 | WW-2 | From the outfall of Magellan Pipeline Company (SW1/4, NE1/4, S5, T79N, R6W, Johnson Co.) to the Coralville Water Treatment Plant's outfall (SE1/4, S31, T80N, R6W). | Recreational use is equivalent to a designation that meets the Section 101(a)(2) recreational use requirement. | Yes |
| 45 | Iowa Cedar | 313 | Hoosier Creek | Linn | A3 | WW-2 | Vista Road bridge crossing (S31, T82N, R6W, Linn Co.) to confluence with Unnamed Cr. (S25, T82N, R7W, Linn Co.). | Recreational use is equivalent to a designation that meets the Section 101(a)(2) recreational use requirement. | Yes |
| 46 | Iowa Cedar | 323* | Unnamed Creek | Iowa | A2 | WW-2 | From the mouth of Unnamed Creek (S28, T81N, R9W, Iowa County) to the edge of the residential area (Easting 590982.20, Northing 4628146.44, S28, T81N, R9W, Iowa County). | The A3 use is equivalent to a designation that meets the Section 101(a)(2) recreational use requirement. It is noted that the SWC should be corrected to reflect the A3 use recommendation as stated in the UAA. Also in Table 6. | Yes |
| 47 | Iowa Cedar | 346* | Deer Creek | Tama | A3 | WW-2 | Mouth (S34, T83N, R15W, Tama Co.) to the confluence with Minnow Creek (SW1/4, S14, T83N, R15W, Tama Co.). | Recreational use is equivalent to a designation that meets the Section 101(a)(2) recreational use requirement. Also in Table 6. | Yes |
| 48 | Iowa Cedar | 358* | Unnamed Creek | Marshall | A2 | WW-2 | From the mouth (SE 1/4, S29, T84N, R17W, Marshall Co.) to W Line of E 1/2, S29, T84N, R17W, Marshall Co. | The A3 use is equivalent to a designation that meets the Section 101(a)(2) recreational use requirement. It is noted that the SWC should be corrected to reflect the A3 use recommendation as stated in the UAA. Also in Table 6. | Yes |
| 49 | Northeast | 14 | Black Hawk Creek | Scott | A3 | WW-1 | From the mouth (S4, T77N, R3E, Scott County) to I-280 (S25, T78N, R2E, Scott County). | Recreational use is equivalent to a designation that meets the Section 101(a)(2) recreational use requirement. | Yes |
| 50 | Northeast | 56 | Walnut Creek | Jones | A3 | WW-2 | From the confluence with Unnamed Creek (NE 1/4, SE 1/4, S13, T83N, R03W, Jones Co.) to the confluence with Unnamed Creek (SW 1/4, SW 1/4, S13, T83N, R03W, Jones Co.). | Recreational use is equivalent to a designation that meets the Section 101(a)(2) recreational use requirement. | Yes |
| 51 | Northeast | 72 | East Branch Buffalo Creek | Buchanan | A3 | WW-2 | From 136th Street (S24, T90N, R8W, Buchanan County) to (N. Line, S14, T90N, R8W, Buchanan County). | Recreational use is equivalent to a designation that meets the Section 101(a)(2) recreational use requirement. | Yes |

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| 52 | Northeast | 87 | Otter Creek | Fayette | A3 | WW-1 | N. line of S33, T91N, R9W, Fayette Co. to confluence with an unnamed tributary (S29, T91N, R9W, Fayette Co.). | Recreational use is equivalent to a designation that meets the Section 101(a)(2) recreational use requirement. | Yes |
| 53 | Northeast | 88 | Otter Creek | Fayette | A3 | WW-2 | Confluence with an unnamed tributary (S29, T91N, R9W, Fayette Co.) to the W. line of S20, T91N, R9W, Fayette Co. | Recreational use is equivalent to a designation that meets the Section 101(a)(2) recreational use requirement. | Yes |
| 54 | Northeast | 148* | North Fork Maquoketa River | Dubuque | A1 & A3 | WW-2 | State Highway 136 (S6, T89N, R02W, Dubuque Co.) to the New Vienna corporate limits (NAD83) (UTM Coordinates X(Easting) 655231.92, Y(Northing) 4712611.80). | The original segment was subdivided into four segments. The legal description was revised to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use. Also in Table 2. | Yes |
| 55 | Northeast | 155 | Farmers Creek | Jackson | A3 | WW-2 | From UTM Coordinates (NAD83) X(Easting) 696144.93 Y(Northing) 4684914.14 to Union Street (N. Line, S4, T86N, R3E, Jackson County). | Recreational use is equivalent to a designation that meets the Section 101(a)(2) recreational use requirement. | Yes |
| 56 | Northeast | 160 | Otter Creek | Jackson / Dubuque | A3 | WW-2 | From the confluence with Washington Mills Road (N. Line, S2, T86N, R2E, Jackson County). to confluence with an unnamed tributary (S36, T87N, R2E, Dubuque Co.) | Recreational use is equivalent to a designation that meets the Section 101(a)(2) recreational use requirement. | Yes |
| 57 | Northeast | 179 | Bear Creek | Dubuque | A3 | WW-2 | Mouth (S31, T89N, R2W, Dubuque Co.) to the west section line (S31, T89N, R2W, Dubuque Co.). | Recreational use is equivalent to a designation that meets the Section 101(a)(2) recreational use requirement. | Yes |
| 58 | Northeast | 191 | Mineral Creek | Jones | A3 | WW-2 | From the bridge crossing at 60th Street (East line S30, T85N, R01W Jones Co.) to confluence with Unnamed Creek (S36, T85N, R3W, Jones County). | Recreational use is equivalent to a designation that meets the Section 101(a)(2) recreational use requirement. | Yes |
| 59 | Northeast | 245* | Middle Fork Catfish Creek | Dubuque | A3 | WW-2 | Mouth (S1, T88N, R2E, Dubuque Co.) to the confluence with an Unnamed Creek (east line, W1/2, SW1/4, S24, T89N, R1E, Dubuque Co.). | Recreational use is equivalent to a designation that meets the Section 101(a)(2) recreational use requirement. Also in Table 6. | Yes |
| 60 | Northeast | 320* | Volga River | Fayette | A3 | WW-2 | Confluence with Little Volga R. (S2, T92N, R9W, Fayette Co.) to O Avenue (West Line, S35, T93N, R9W, Fayette Co.). | Recreational use is equivalent to a designation that meets the Section 101(a)(2) recreational use requirement. Also in Table 6. | Yes |
| 61 | Northeast | 344 | Brush Creek | Fayette | A3 | WW-2 | From the bridge crossing at D Ave (E1/2 S4, T92N, R07W Fayette Co.) to confluence with Bear Cr. (S8, T92N, R7W, Fayette Co.). | Recreational use is equivalent to a designation that meets the Section 101(a)(2) recreational use requirement. | Yes |
| 62 | Northeast | 345 | Brush Creek | Fayette | A3 | CW-1 | Confluence with Bear Cr. (S8, T92N, R7W, Fayette Co.) to E. line of (S17, T92N, R7W, Fayette Co.). | Recreational use is equivalent to a designation that meets the Section 101(a)(2) recreational use requirement. | Yes |
| 63 | Northeast | 346 | Brush Creek | Fayette | A3 | WW-2 | E. line of S17, T92N, R7W, Fayette Co.) to the West Line, S28, T92N, R7W, Fayette Co. | Recreational use is equivalent to a designation that meets the Section 101(a)(2) recreational use requirement. | Yes |
| 64 | Northeast | 377 | Otter Creek | Fayette | A3 | CW-1 | Mouth (Fayette Co.) to confluence with Unnamed Cr. to the N. line, S23, T94N, R7W, Fayette Co. | Recreational use is equivalent to a designation that meets the Section 101(a)(2) recreational use requirement. | Yes |
| 65 | Northeast | 436 | Pain Creek | Allamakee | A3 | WW-2 | From Rossville Road (S6, T97N, R5W, Allamakee Co.) to 9th Street (W. line, S6, T97N, R5W, Allamakee Co.). | Recreational use is equivalent to a designation that meets the Section 101(a)(2) recreational use requirement. | Yes |

* Indicates the water body is also in another table.