



## UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

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

JUN 29 2010

Mr. Wayne Gieselman, Director  
Environmental Protection Division  
Iowa Department of Natural Resources  
Wallace Building  
502 East 9th Street  
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Dear Mr. Gieselman:

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has completed its review of a third subset of the August 14, 2008, revisions to Iowa's Water Quality Standards (WQS) under Iowa's Code of State Regulations (567 Iowa Administrative Code, Chapter 61). The Iowa Department of Natural Resources (IDNR) sent revisions to Iowa's WQS to EPA for review and approval, as required under federal regulations at 40 CFR §131.20, by letter dated August 14, 2008. These new or revised WQS were approved by the Iowa Environmental Protection Commission (EPC) on April 8 and 16, 2008; published in the Code of State Regulations on May 7, 2008, and formally received by EPA with the Attorney General certification on August 19, 2008. EPA approved several of the WQS revisions from the August 14, 2008, submission on May 22, 2009, and November 24, 2009, and will act on the remaining WQS in a subsequent action.

Under Section 303(c) of the Clean Water Act (CWA), 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 November 15 and 30, 2007, to receive public input and comment on the proposed WQS revisions. IDNR also solicited public comment during the Use Attainability Analyses assessment process. The August 14, 2008, IDNR submission to EPA included many of the public comments received on the designated use changes. In August 2009, EPA requested any public comments not included in IDNR's August 14, 2008 submission. EPA received the remaining public comments from IDNR on August 13, 2009, and considered these comments in the decision EPA is making today. 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, EPA is approving and/or disapproving the third subset of the new or revised WQS submitted by IDNR and will reserve action on the 12 water body segments that have not been designated with a recreational use and 7 water body segments affected by drought conditions. Today's action will affect 157 use designations. EPA is not taking action on certain provisions included in 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 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 EPA IS APPROVING**

- A. Revisions to the May 18, 2009<sup>1</sup>, Iowa Surface Water Classification (SWC) Document to designate Class A2 secondary contact recreational uses for 57 water bodies (Table 1).
- B. Resegmentation on certain water bodies and use designations for 6 segments (Table 2).
- C. Revision of aquatic life uses with the exceptions noted in the tables (captured in Tables 1-7).

### **SECTION II – ITEMS 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).

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<sup>1</sup> As referenced in EPA's May 22, 2009 approval action on the first subset of this 8/14/08 WQS revision package from IDNR. IDNR had submitted to EPA a Surface Water Classification (SWC) Document dated June 11, 2008, which had necessarily undergone several revisions in order for EPA to approve designated use changes on May 22, 2009.

### SECTION III – ITEMS THAT REQUIRE NO ACTION BY 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).

EPA initiated consultation with the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (“the Services”) 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,” EPA retains the discretion to revise its approval decisions if the consultation identifies deficiencies in the WQS.

We look forward to continuing to working 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](mailto: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,

  
William A. Spratlin  
Director  
Water, Wetlands and Pesticides Division

Enclosures

cc: Mr. Chuck Corell, IDNR  
Ms. Lori McDaniel, IDNR

Ms. Amy Newman, EPA Headquarters

## ENCLOSURE

### EPA REGION 7 ACTION ON THE FINAL SUBSET OF THE IOWA 2008 WATER QUALITY STANDARDS REVISIONS

Under Section 303(c) of the Clean Water Act (CWA), the Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is charged with reviewing and approving or disapproving state-adopted water quality standards (WQS). 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 EPA Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) at 40 CFR §§ 131.5 and 131.6, 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 EPA (See 40 CFR § 131.6).

The Iowa Department of Natural Resources (IDNR) 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 (UAs)**

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.

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. 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. 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. 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 (IDNR) submitted a Water Quality Standards package to EPA for review and approval, as required under federal regulations at 40 CFR §131.20, by letter dated August 14, 2008. This submission, however, did not contain all of IDNR's new or revised use designations. The Surface Water Classification (SWC) document included in the August 2008 submission contained several revised use designations that were inconsistent with the recommendations made in the UAAs or failed to reflect the actions of the

Iowa Environmental Protection Commission (EPC). A corrected SWC document consistent with the UAA recommendations and the actions of the EPC was submitted to EPA on May 19, 2009. The SWC document represents the new or revised WQS on which EPA must take action under § 303(c) of the CWA, and the UAAs are the supporting documentation/justification for the resulting use changes.

IDNR conducted UAAs pursuant to its June 22, 2005, Recreational Use Assessment and Attainability Analysis 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 flow<sup>1</sup> 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 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, IDNR relied on Iowa's June 22, 2005, *Recreational Use Assessment and Attainability Analysis Protocol* (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 Protocol removed the specific depth criteria from the Protocol, the UAA conclusions submitted to EPA repeatedly relied on the depth criteria guidelines from the 2005 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...." IDNR's June 22, 2005, Protocol provides the following guidance:

The field data submitter may show that naturally caused ephemeral<sup>2</sup>, intermittent<sup>3</sup>, or low-flow conditions exist in the water body and may prevent the

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<sup>1</sup> 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."

<sup>2</sup> *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].

<sup>3</sup> *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,

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) 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. 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.

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

Tables 1-6 provided at the end of this enclosure constitute the revisions upon which EPA is taking action today. Tables 1-2 include revisions to the Surface Water Classification<sup>4</sup> (SWC) document where 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 EPA has determined that IDNR's recommendation to change the recreational use was not adequately justified. Table 6 includes revisions to the SWC document where EPA has determined errors to the streams' legal description which must be corrected in the next triennial water quality standards review or sooner. Table 7 includes the list of streams where EPA is reserving action on IDNR's recommendation to assign no recreational use. Table 8 includes revisions to the SWC document where EPA has determined that 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 EPA had more than one basis for disapproving the use revision, e.g., 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.

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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](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].

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

EPA reviewed 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 IDNR failed to assign any recreational use strictly on the basis that attaining the designated use is not feasible because of 131.10(g) factor 2, EPA is reserving action on determining if the UAAs were sufficient to justify removing all recreational uses. 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 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. 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, EPA relied upon the factors set forth in 40 CFR § 131.10(g) in reviewing IDNR's revisions to its designated uses.

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 1-7. As noted in 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 EPA's recommendations published pursuant to Section 304(a) of the CWA. All three of these categories are considered by 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 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 1-7, with the exception of East Nishnabotna River (segment 23) in the Southern River basin, Sugar Creek (segment 6) in the Skunk River basin, Unnamed Creek (segment 120) in the Iowa Cedar River basin, Unnamed Creek (segment 308) in the Northeastern River basin, and Yellow River (segment 323) in the Northeastern River basin, are consistent with the water quality standards requirements of CWA Sections 101(a)(2), 303(c)(2) and EPA's implementing regulations at 40 CFR § 131.

## **SECTION I – WATER QUALITY STANDARDS EPA IS APPROVING**

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

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 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.

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. EPA also evaluated 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. IDNR has also explained to EPA<sup>5</sup> that “there is no blanket requirement to disinfect but disinfection will be necessary to meet the permit limits based on either primary or secondary contract recreation uses. Our rules apply E. coli limits as “end of pipe” limits, mixing zones are not used.”

IDNR focused primarily on the extent to which the size, depth, and flow of the water would not 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 meters and no other information indicated that primary contact recreation was attainable.

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,

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<sup>5</sup> See: IDNR letter from Wayne Geiselman to William A. Spratlin, dated June 23, 2010.

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.”

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. EPA accepts 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 measurement 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 EPA’s determination under Section 303(c)(4)(B) of the CWA in the State of Missouri; dated October 31, 2006)

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 EPA’s implementing regulations. IDNR has stated in its conclusions, “While the creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, it is being used for other forms of in-stream recreation as evidence of use was observed.” EPA provides further explanations of the agency’s evaluation of the data and information in Table 1. With the exception of the aquatic life use removal for Unnamed Creek (segment 308) in the Northeastern River basin, EPA approves these designated use changes because they are consistent with the CWA and 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 IDNR split stream segments into two or more separate segments. EPA is acting on the specific stream segments that retained the Class A1 primary contact recreational use as identified in Table 2. 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. EPA’s actions on the segments which were created by a re-segmentation are depicted in Tables 1, and 3 - 7. EPA provides further explanations of the agency’s evaluation of the data and information in Table 2. EPA approves these revisions because they are consistent with the CWA and EPA’s implementing regulations at 40 CFR §§ 131.6 and 131.10.

#### **C. Revision of Aquatic Life Uses**

The revisions to the aquatic life use designations are shown in Tables 1-7. As noted in 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 EPA’s criteria recommendations published pursuant to Section 304(a) of the CWA. All three of these categories are considered

by 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 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 IDNR was not required to conduct UAAs for these streams, the UAAs submitted by IDNR explain the rationale for revising the designated aquatic life use. With the exception of East Nishnabotna River (segment 23) in the Southern River basin, Sugar Creek (segment 6) in the Skunk River basin, Unnamed Creek (segment 120) in the Iowa Cedar River basin, Unnamed Creek (segment 308) in the Northeastern River basin, and Yellow River (segment 323) in the Northeastern River basin, 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 EPA IS DISAPPROVING**

EPA's review of many of Iowa's UAAs identified the following seven 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 fish. 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. Therefore, EPA must disapprove changing the designated use from Class A1 to Class A2 for the waters listed in Tables 3 - 5. EPA also identified five water bodies where the aquatic life use changes were not supported by data. These water bodies are included in Tables 3 and 5. To resolve this disapproval, the state must delete these Class A2 designated uses from its May 2009 SWC document and restore the Class A1 designated uses and assign an appropriate aquatic life use to those waters identified in Tables 3 and 5. "In some situations, IDNR also has the option to provide clarification to address errors or missing data if it wishes to resubmit A2 use designations to EPA. EPA need not promulgate replacement designated uses to resolve this disapproval action, since the previous WQS and use designations adopted by the state and approved by EPA continue to apply for all purposes of the CWA. Additional information is provided below regarding EPA's disapproval of removal of the Class A1 primary contact recreational use and aquatic life use designations.

In addition, EPA identified other water body segments with no aquatic life or human health use designations which were previously designated and listed in an EPA-approved SWC document or recommended to the public that the use designation should apply. Table 6 identifies these streams where the recommended use designation should be retained or assigned.

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

As discussed above, 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 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. 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 items listed in Table 3, EPA evaluated the depth data contained in the UAA field sheets provided by 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, 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 waterbody 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. 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, EPA disapproves the revisions to the designated use for the waters listed in Table 3. To resolve this disapproval, the state must delete these Class A2 designated uses from the May 2009 SWC document and restore the primary contact recreation designated uses. 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)**

EPA evaluated public comments, interview and survey results, photographic evidence, and surrounding land uses as provided with the UAAs. Many public comments and/or testimony described various types of recreation occurring in some of these streams including swimming, wading, tubing, and child's play or the potential for recreation by virtue of their proximity to residential or recreational areas. 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 4. It is important and necessary to consider relevant public comment and testimony when recommending a change to the designated use.

Many of the UAA assessments were conducted on streams that flow through or nearby towns or cities, but the UAAs did not include an assessment site within these urban settings. Some public comments indicate that recreational uses are occurring on an assessed stream within

an urban area, yet these specific urban locations were never assessed by IDNR. As indicated by these public comments, people may recreate in areas within the stream reach that were not assessed by IDNR. Therefore, certain UAAs may not have adequately considered the full potential for recreational uses due to a lack of assessment sites in an urban setting. One public comment letter to IDNR provides an extensive list of rivers and streams flowing through or near cities and towns and recommends that IDNR retain the Class A1 primary contact recreational use for these waters.<sup>6</sup>

Many public comments 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 “too general.” EPA disagrees with this conclusion, especially when considering the general nature of 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 (NOIA), dated October 24, 2007. In that NOIA, the public was provided a general list of stream names. The county and/or town associated with the stream were sometimes provided next to the stream name, but no other specific information was offered. The NOIA includes several references to revisions made within the rule-referenced document “Surface Water Classification” however, the Surface Water Classification document was not provided for the public to review. The public was not provided the specific locations of the stream and river segments. Instead, IDNR provided the general location (county/town/or none at all) as contained within the NOIA. The public notice did not state that only specific comments would be considered by the IDNR. The public notice provided only the following direction to guide the public in making comments: “Any person may submit written suggestions or comments on the proposed amendment through December 11, 2007.” Furthermore, the public was not informed that comments would be dismissed if they were not sufficiently specific in nature. In the very least, IDNR has the obligation to follow up on the comment to determine whether the public is using the water for primary contact recreational (PCR) activities. In other instances, public comments were not addressed or acknowledged in the use analysis.

For all of the waters listed in Table 4, other evidence was observed or received, either by comment, testimony, or photographs provided in the UAAs, indicating that a primary recreational use is attainable despite the absence of depth exceeding IDNR's depth criteria guidelines. Table 4 provides water body specific data that further supports EPA’s decision. Accordingly, 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, 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 SWC document and restore the primary contact recreation designated uses. 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)

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<sup>6</sup> Riggs Gelb, Marian. (Executive Director of the Iowa Environmental Council, Des Moines, Iowa). Letter to: Adam Schnieders (Iowa Department of Natural Resources, Des Moines, Iowa). January 2, 2008.

For the waters indentified in Table 5, 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 or data was limited to only the end point 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, an assessment at a segment end point, 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). Without data, 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, 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 May 2009 SWC document and restore the primary contact recreation designated uses to these waters as discussed above. 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 IDNR dated October 31, 2007, 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). 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. 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. 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. 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, 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, 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, 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 SWC document and restore the primary contact recreation designated uses to these waters as discussed above. 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)

EPA found multiple errors within the data submitted by IDNR, making it difficult to verify that the data are sufficient to justify removing a primary contact recreational use. UAAs for thirteen stream segments identified in Table 5 contain significant errors making it difficult to review the State's recommendation. 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, 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 May 2009 SWC document and restore the primary contact recreation designated uses to these waters as discussed above. 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 fish** (see Tables 5 and 6)

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.*

IDNR removed an aquatic life use designation and assigned a general use, or no use, for three water body segments. The UAA for Unnamed Creek (segment 308) demonstrates the existence of an intermittent stream with perennial pools consistent with the State's Class B(WW-3) aquatic life use definition, while the general use stream definition states that the waters do not maintain pooled conditions. In addition, the UAA for Unnamed Creek (segment 308) in Winneshiek County indicated the presence of fish in pools. The presence of fish in pools should result in an aquatic life use designation unless data is submitted to support a general use designation. 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 Unnamed Creek 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. IDNR has not demonstrated that an aquatic life use for this water body is unattainable.

In addition, EPA examined UAAs where the IDNR field teams assessed aquatic life uses in waterbodies 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 IDNR has not demonstrated that the aquatic life uses for these waters are unattainable. Therefore, EPA disapproves the designated use changes for Unnamed Creek (segment 308) in the Northeastern River basin, East Nishnabotna River (segment 23) in the Southern River basin, and the removal of Class B(CW1) use designation for the Yellow River (segment 323) in the Northeastern River

basin. EPA disapproves these revisions because they are inconsistent with the CWA and EPA's implementing regulations at 40 CFR §§ 131.5, 131.6 and 131.10.

EPA need not promulgate replacement designated uses to resolve this disapproval action, since the previous WQS and use designations adopted by the state and approved by EPA continue to apply for all purposes of the CWA. To resolve this disapproval, the state may submit a scientific rationale for the use changes and revise the SWC document to assign aquatic life uses for these waters, as discussed above, subsequent to this action. Otherwise, as noted above, the Class B(WW-1) use still applies for the Unnamed Creek (segment 308) and the East Nishnabotna River (segment 23) and the Class B(CW1) use is still a designated use for the Yellow River (segment 323). EPA provides further explanations of the agency's evaluation of the data and information in Tables 5 and 6.

### **SECTION III – ITEMS THAT REQUIRE NO ACTION BY EPA**

**A. Legal descriptions in the Surface Water Classification document contain errors that need correction**

Segment legal descriptions provide the general public, IDNR permitting staff, and EPA with the appropriate specific locations for all designated uses. 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 EPA to review and approve revisions to states' WQS. IDNR made numerous revisions to the SWC Document that do not constitute new or revised WQS. As such, 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 EPA IS RESERVING ACTION**

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

EPA is reserving action on the water body segments listed in Table 7. Action is reserved on the streams until 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)**

EPA's review identified many water bodies assessed by IDNR which were, according to the US Drought Monitor (<http://drought.unl.edu/dm>), in areas that were under the influence of moderate to severe drought. IDNR's August 2008 response to EPA comments, describes IDNR's general approach to determine representative stream flows. Unfortunately, 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, EPA is reserving action on these waters until EPA or IDNR can gather further information to determine the depth of these waters when the area is unaffected by drought. Water body segments on which 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	2008 Surface Water Classification Legal Description	Explanation	Approved
1	Des Moines	161	Lake Creek	Calhoun	A2	B(WW-2)	E. line S12, T86N, R34W, Calhoun Co. to confluence with D. D. Nos. 65, 9, & 13 (S29, T88N, R32W, Calhoun Co.)	The average depth was between 7 and 16 inches with a maximum depth of 24 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The Iowa Department of Natural Resources (IDNR) states: "At site 79-4, there was mud balls found under the bridge as well as footprints in the mud. No other evidence of recreational uses were found. The creek passes near urban areas, rural residences and a privately owned park which allows for the increased possibility of access."	Yes
2	Des Moines	178	Little Beaver Creek	Dallas / Boone	A2	B(WW-2)	Mouth (S14, T81N, R27W, Dallas Co.) to confluence with an unnamed tributary (SE1/4, SE1/4, S29, T82N, R27W, Boone Co.)	The average depth was between 8 and 15 inches with a maximum depth of 20 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. IDNR mentions that a public comment received from the Dallas County Conservation Board further supports the secondary contact (Class A2) recommendation. IDNR states: "No areas demonstrated adequate depth for primary contact recreation. The stream is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses and no signs of use were observed. However, secondary recreational uses are expected to occur on this stretch of the stream."	Yes
3	Des Moines	179	Unnamed Creek	Dallas	A2	B(WW-2)	Mouth (S11, T81N, R27W, Dallas Co.) to S. Line SW ¼, NE ¼, S12, T81N, R27W, Dallas Co.)	The average depth was between 2 and 14 inches with a maximum depth of 26 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. IDNR states: "Unnamed Creek is too shallow and too narrow to support primary contact recreational uses, and no other form of recreational uses were observed, the possibility of accidental secondary contact does exist."	Yes
4	Des Moines	189	Preston Creek	Boone	A2	B(WW-2)	Mouth of Preston Creek (S34, T82N, R26W, Boone Co.) to the confluence of Unnamed Creek (S30, T82N, R26W, Boone Co.).	The average depth was between 6 and 13 inches with a maximum depth of 24 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. IDNR mentioned that a private picnic area was observed and public comments suggest that there could be a camping area along creek. IDNR states: "While the creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses and there was no evidence of previous recreational use, there is the possibility of incidental contact in Preston Creek."	Yes
5	Des Moines	215	Unnamed Creek	Webster	A2	B(WW-2)	Mouth (NW ¼, S1, T88N, R29W, Webster Co.) to the access road (SW 1/4, NW 1/4, S2, T88N, R29W, Webster Co.)	The average depth was between 0.5 and 15 inches with a maximum depth of 20 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. IDNR stated: "The creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses. No evidence indicated the creek was being directly used for recreation but the recreational uses found on the stream bank at the confluence of Unnamed Creek and the Des Moines River indicated secondary recreational uses are possible for the assessed reach."	Yes
6	Des Moines	217	Soldier Creek	Webster	A2	B(WW-2)	Bridge crossing at 170th Street (N. S9, T89N, R28W, Webster Co.) confluence with unnamed tributary (S26, T90N, R28W, Webster Co.)	The average depth was between 6 and 15 inches with a maximum depth of 16 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. No areas demonstrated adequate depth for primary contact recreation. IDNR states: "Though no evidence of recreation was observed, secondary recreational uses are expected to occur on this stretch of the stream in the form of trapping, minnow seining, etc."	Yes
7	Skunk	39	Coon Creek	Jefferson	A2	B(WW-3)	Mouth (SE ¼, NE ¼, S21, T72N, R11W, Jefferson Co.) to its confluence with Unnamed Creek (SW ¼, SE ¼ of S28, T73N, R11W, Jefferson Co.).	The average depth was between 1 and 14 inches with a maximum depth of 24 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. No areas demonstrated adequate depth for primary contact recreation. IDNR states: "While the creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, it does possess the potential to attract secondary contact recreational uses, such as trapping, at the assessed locations."	Yes
8	Skunk	41	Buckeye Creek	Wapello	A2	B(WW-2)	From bridge crossing at 20th Street (W. Line S13, T72N, R12W) to the confluence of Unnamed Creek (NW ¼, S31, T72N, R12W, Wapello Co.).	The average depth was 2 inches with a maximum depth of 18 inches. IDNR states: "There was no evidence of recreational use at either site assessed on the creek...No areas were found in the assessed reaches that would be adequate depth for primary contact recreation." IDNR also states: "The creek does possess potential of attracting secondary contact recreation, such as minnow seining or trapping."	Yes
9	Skunk	78	Moon Creek	Mahaska / Poweshiek	A2	B(WW-2)	Mouth of Moon Creek (S30, T77N, R14W, Mahaska Co.) to the confluence with Unnamed Creek (S15, T78N, R15W, Poweshiek Co.).	The average depth was between 2 and 21 inches with a maximum depth of 26 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. Moon creek flows through 2 park areas in the upper reach. There was one site that had a depth that met primary contact recreational requirements but it was due to the presence of a beaver dam. While no secondary contact recreation was observed, IDNR states: "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
10	Skunk	79	Unnamed Creek	Poweshiek	A2	B(WW-2)	Mouth (S15, T78N, R15W, Poweshiek Co.) to the Montezuma WWTP outfall (S12, T78N, R15W, Poweshiek Co.)	The average depth was between 1 and 7 inches with a maximum depth of 10 inches. While no secondary contact recreation was observed, IDNR states: "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
11	Skunk	83	Unnamed Creek	Jasper / Poweshiek	A2	B(WW-2)	Mouth (S24, T80N, R17W, Jasper Co.) to 20 <sup>th</sup> Street (E. line, S19, T80N, R16W, Poweshiek Co.)	The average depth was between 4 and 11 inches with a maximum depth of 17 inches. While the stream was initially assessed during a D1/D2 drought, EPA and IDNR visited the site to confirm that depth measurements were under requirements for primary contact recreation. IDNR states: "There are no signs of secondary recreation uses. However, secondary recreational uses, such as trapping, fishing, and minnow seining, are expected to occur on this stretch of the stream."	Yes

	Basin	Index Number	Water Body	County(s)	Recreational use	Aquatic life Use	2008 Surface Water Classification Legal Description	Explanation	Approved
12	Iowa Cedar	32	Roff Creek	Louisa	A2	B(WW-2)	Mouth (SE ¼ S1, T73N, R4W, Louisa Co.) to the confluence with Unnamed Creek (SE1/4, NE1/4, S23, T73N, R4W, Louisa Co.).	The average depth was 18 inches with a maximum depth of 24 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. IDNR states: "While the creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses and there was no evidence of previous recreational uses, the stream segment does possess the potential of attracting secondary or incidental contact recreational uses as low frequencies."	Yes
13	Iowa Cedar	52	West Branch Wapsinonoc Creek	Muscatine / Cedar	A2	B(WW-2)	Confluence with Unnamed Creek (SE ¼, SW ¼, S11, T78N, R04W, Muscatine Co.) to the West Branch WWTP outfall (S8, T79N, R04W, Cedar Co.).	The average depth was between 3 and 15 inches with a maximum of 30 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. There were no signs of secondary recreational use other than foot paths/prints. IDNR states that this segment does possess the potential of attracting secondary contact recreational uses at low frequencies due to the possibility of incidental contact (such as trapping and fishing) at the assessed locations.	Yes
14	Iowa Cedar	56	Sugar Creek	Muscatine	A2	B(WW-1)	Mouth (Muscatine Co.) to confluence with Mud Cr. (Muscatine Co.)	The average depth was 7 inches with a maximum depth of 23 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. Signs of recreational activities found at this site were mud balls splattered on the bridge and a bait container of chicken livers. IDNR states: "Secondary recreational uses are expected to occur on this stretch of the creek."	Yes
15	Iowa Cedar	57	Sugar Creek	Muscatine / Cedar	A2	B(WW-2)	Confluence with Mud Cr. (S10, T78N, R2W, Muscatine Co.) to confluence with an unnamed tributary (SW1/4, S4, T80N, R2W, Cedar Co.)	The average depth was between 3 and 10 inches with a maximum depth of 25 inches. There was one site that had a depth that met primary contact recreational requirements but it was due to the presence of a beaver dam. Signs of recreational activities found at this site were a sneaker and trash that were thrown from vehicles and mud writing on a bridge structure. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. IDNR also mentioned a public comment from a private citizen that fishes, wades, and picnics along this segment. IDNR describes these activities as secondary contact recreational uses.	Yes
16	Iowa Cedar	63	Rock Creek	Cedar	A2	B(WW-2)	Confluence with unnamed tributary (SW1/4, S11, T80N, R3W, Cedar Co.) to confluence with Jackson Road (SE ¼ S14, T81N, R3W, Cedar County)	The average depth was between 3 and 5 inches with a maximum depth of 14 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. There is an lowwater site located on this segment. No human activities or recreational uses were noted by lowwater. IDNR states: "The stream did have a perennial flow at all sites, so the potential for recreational uses is a possibility throughout the recreation season."	Yes
17	Iowa Cedar	65	Rock Creek	Cedar	A2	B(WW-2)	Confluence with King Avenue (NE ¼ S11, T81N, R3W, Cedar County) to confluence with Unnamed Creek (NE ¼ of SW ¼ of S23, T82N, R3W, Cedar County).	The average depth was between 2 and 10 inches with a maximum depth of 15 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. There were recreational uses observed in the form of a homemade built dam, fire ring, foot prints, and stacked fire wood. There is an lowwater site located on this segment. No human activities or recreational uses were noted by lowwater. IDNR states: "The stream did have a perennial flow at all sites, so the potential for recreational uses is a possibility throughout the recreation season."	Yes
18	Iowa Cedar	77	Unnamed Creek	Linn	A2	B(WW-2)	Mouth (S8, T82N, R7W, Linn Co.) to the ADM Corn Sweeteners outfall (S8, T82N, R7W, Linn Co.)	The average depth was between 3 and 7 inches with a maximum depth of 14 inches. The fish habitat data sheet also had a maximum depth of 25 inches at the outfall of the plunge pool. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. IDNR notes that a public comment suggests there is no recreation on this segment. IDNR states: "There are no signs of secondary recreation uses. However, secondary recreational uses, such as trapping, fishing, and minnow seining, are expected to occur on this stretch of the stream."	Yes
19	Iowa Cedar	79	Unnamed Creek	Benton	A2	B(WW-2)	Mouth (SE 1/4, S24, T83N, R12W, Benton Co.) to the Van Horne WWTP outfall (SW 1/4, S11, T83N, R11W, Benton Co.)	The average depth was between 2 and 9 inches with a maximum depth of 14 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. 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 expected to occur on this stretch of the stream in the form of trapping, minnow seining, etc."	Yes
20	Iowa Cedar	89	Little Bear Creek	Benton	A2	B(WW-2)	Mouth of Little Bear Creek (NE ¼, NW ¼, S24, T84N, R9W, Benton Co.) to the confluence of Unnamed Creek (NE ¼, SW ¼, S14, T83N, R10W, Benton Co.).	The average depth was between 3 and 16 inches with a maximum depth of 24 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. Public comments submitted to IDNR suggest that fishing and trapping for minnows occurs on this segment. IDNR states: "While the creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, it is being used for other forms of instream recreation as evidence of these uses were found such as graffiti and fishing line. The stream does possess the potential for secondary contact recreational uses in certain areas."	Yes
21	Iowa Cedar	90	Unnamed Creek	Linn	A2	B(WW-2)	Mouth (SW ¼, SW ¼, S17, T85N, R8W, Linn Co.) to the confluence of Unnamed Creek (NE ¼, SE ¼, S17, T85N, R8W, Linn Co.)	The average depth was between 2 and 3 inches with a maximum depth of 23 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. 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, such as trapping, at low frequencies..."	Yes
22	Iowa Cedar	117	Beaver Creek	Butler	A2	B(WW-2)	Confluence with S. Beaver Cr. (S25, T90N, R17W, Butler Co.) to West line (S21, T90N, R17W, Butler Co.)	The average depth was between 13 and 15 inches with a maximum of 19 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. IDNR states: "Due to the location of the stream and the evidence found there is a potential for secondary contact to the stream channel."	Yes

	Basin	Index Number	Water Body	County(s)	Recreational use	Aquatic life Use	2008 Surface Water Classification Legal Description	Explanation	Approved
23	Iowa Cedar	140	Unnamed Creek	Winnebago	A2	B(WW-2)	Mouth (SE ¼, SE ¼, S24, T99N, R23W, Winnebago Co.) to Hwy 69 (SE ¼, S3, T99N, R23W, Winnebago Co.)	The average depth was 2 inches with a maximum depth of 24 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. IDNR states: "No people were observed recreating at the time of the assessment, also no evidence of recreational uses were found." IDNR recommends secondary contact and states: "These recommendations are consistent with types of uses observed in these areas and the ability for the creek and surrounding area to support such uses."	Yes
24	Iowa Cedar	182	Unnamed Creek	Washington	A2	B(WW-2)	Mouth (S1, T76N, R6W, Washington Co.) to the Highland Community Schools WWTP outfall (S10, T76N, R6W, Washington Co.)	The average depth was between 1 to 2 inches with a maximum depth of 3 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. IDNR states: "No part of the creek contained water deep enough or wide enough to support fishing or swimming activities. No recreational uses were observed, also no evidence of recreational uses were observed. Although no recreational evidence was found, Unnamed Creek possesses potential of attracting Secondary Contact Uses such as trapping."	Yes
25	Iowa Cedar	184	Davis Creek	Johnson / Washington	A2	B(WW-2)	Mouth (S31, T77N, R5W, Johnson Co.) to the confluence with Unnamed Creek (S1, T76N, R6W, Washington Co.)	The average depth was between 2 to 3 inches with a maximum depth of 8 inches. No public comments were provided. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. IDNR states: "No people were observed recreating at the time of the assessment. No evidence of recreational uses were found. There was no formal access of any kind found. Rural locations, fences, steep slopes, and shallow water may reduce the possibility for recreational uses to occur or to occur at elevated levels. One rural residence was located near the creek. This may increase the possibility for recreational uses to occur."	Yes
26	Iowa Cedar	187	Ramsey Creek	Washington / Johnson	A2	B(WW-2)	Mouth (S14, T77N, R8W, Washington Co.) to 540 <sup>th</sup> Street (N. line, S25, T78N, R8W, Johnson Co.)	The average depth was between 0.5 to 8 inches with a maximum depth of 20 inches. Public comments state that children swimming/play observed near mouth. However, the observer stated that only once that this activity was observed. Evidence of streamside recreation in the form of graffiti was observed. IDNR recommends secondary contact and states: "This recommendation is consistent with types of uses observed in these areas and the ability for the creek and surrounding areas to support such uses."	Yes
27	Iowa Cedar	193	Dugout Creek	Poweshiek	A2	B(WW-2)	Mouth of Dugout Creek (S15, T79N, R14W, Poweshiek Co.) to the confluence with Unnamed Creek (NE1/4, NW1/4, S12, T79N, R15W, Poweshiek Co.)	The average depth was between 2 and 29 inches with a maximum depth of >42 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The average depth of 29 inches and the maximum depth was found at an isolated pool which is not representative of the segment. IDNR interviewed farmer at the site 600-1 who confirmed beaver dam downstream. IDNR stated: "The stream is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses and no signs of use were observed. However, secondary recreational uses are expected to occur on this stretch of the stream in the form of minnow seining, trapping, etc."	Yes
28	Iowa Cedar	196	Unnamed Creek	Johnson	A2	B(WW-2)	Mouth (NW ¼, SW ¼, S16, T79N, R5W, Johnson Co.) to Lower West Branch Rd (S9, T79N, R5W, Johnson Co.)	The average depth was between 3 to 9 inches with a maximum depth of 12 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. IDNR states: "While the creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, it does possess the potential to attract secondary contact recreational uses such as trapping in the assessed reach."	Yes
29	Iowa Cedar	197	Unnamed Creek	Johnson	A2	B(WW-2)	Mouth (S36, T79N, R6W, Johnson Co.) to the Sunrise Mobile Home Village WWTP outfall (SW ¼, NW ¼, S19, T79N, R5W, Johnson Co.)	The average depth was between 3 to 5 inches with a maximum depth of 8 inches. 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 minnow seining."	Yes
30	Iowa Cedar	202	Hoosier Creek	Johnson / Linn	A2	B(WW-2)	Mouth (S17, T81N, R6W, Johnson Co.) to the Vista Road bridge crossing (S31, T82N, R6W, Linn Co.)	The average depth was between 3 to 14 inches with a maximum depth of 28 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. Two public comments state that canoeing, kayaking, and tubing were possible activities that take place under high flow conditions. IDNR states: "Evidence of human uses were found. Foot paths, ATV tracks, and graffiti under the bridge were the most common evidence of recreational uses found." IDNR recommends secondary contact recreation and states: "These recommendations are consistent with types of uses observed in these areas and the ability for the creek and surrounding area to support such uses."	Yes
31	Iowa Cedar	242	Unnamed Creek	Hardin	A2	B(WW-2)	Mouth (S29, T89N, R20W, Hardin Co.) to N Ave (W Line, S29, T89N, R20W, Hardin Co.)	The average depth was between 1 and 16 inches with a maximum of 22 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. IDNR states: "While this stream segment is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, it has the potential to attract recreational activities such as trapping. Evidence of these uses were found during the assessment." Public comment submitted to IDNR suggests no recreational uses were observed.	Yes
32	Iowa Cedar	253	East Fork Iowa River	Hancock	A2	B(WW-2)	From Drainage Ditch 13 (S24, T96N, R24W, Hancock Co.) to the confluence with Unnamed Creek (S27, T97N, R24W, Hancock Co.)	The average depth was between 0.5 to 11 inches with a maximum of 28 inches. IDNR states: "While the river is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, signs of secondary recreation uses were observed, including fishing tackle. Secondary recreational uses are expected to occur on this stretch of the river."	Yes
33	Northeast	6	Unnamed Creek	Muscatine	A2	B(WW-2)	Mouth (NE ¼, S13, T77N, R2W Muscatine Co.) to U.S. Highway 61 (SE ¼, S18, T77N, R1W, Muscatine Co.)	The average depth was between 1.5 to 7 inches with a maximum depth of 12 inches. IDNR states: "While the creek is too shallow to support Primary Contact or Children's recreation, it does possess the potential to attract secondary contact recreational uses in the assessed reach (such as trapping)."	Yes

	Basin	Index Number	Water Body	County(s)	Recreational use	Aquatic life Use	2008 Surface Water Classification Legal Description	Explanation	Approved
34	Northeast	9	Pine Creek	Muscatine	A2	B(WW-2)	From the bridge crossing at 180 <sup>th</sup> street (S. line, S7, T77N, R1E, Muscatine Co.) to the confluence with Unnamed Creek (SW 1/4, S26, T78N, R1W, Muscatine Co.).	The average depth was between 4.5 to 15 inches with a maximum depth of 23 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. IDNR states: "The stream is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses and no signs of streamside recreation and/or secondary recreation uses were observed. However, secondary recreational uses are expected to occur on this stretch of the stream in the form of minnow seining, trapping, etc."	Yes
35	Northeast	11*	Unnamed Creek	Scott	A2	B(WW-2)	Mouth (S20, T77N, R2E, Scott Co.) to Lamphere Drive (S5, T77N, R2E, Scott Co.).	The average depth was between 0.25 to 12 inches with a maximum depth of 22 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. IDNR stated: "Unnamed Creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses. However, signs of streamside or in-stream secondary recreational uses were observed in the form of ATV tracks and graffiti. Secondary recreational uses are expected to occur on this stretch of the stream." One survey was returned for Unnamed Creek from a Scott County Conservation Board employee. The survey stated that there were no known recreational uses taking place in Unnamed Creek in the assessed reach. The area is beginning to be developed.	Yes
36	Northeast	34	Unnamed Creek	Clinton	A2	B(WW-2)	Mouth (S25, T81N, R3E, Clinton Co.) to the field road crossing (SE 1/4, NW 1/4, S19, T81N, R4E, Clinton Co.)	The average depth was between 2 to 12 inches with a maximum depth of 18 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. IDNR states, "While the 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 in the bridge crossing area and the field access crossing."	Yes
37	Northeast	37	Unnamed Creek	Scott	A2	B(WW-2)	Mouth (SW 1/4 of S29, T80N, R2E, Scott Co.) to the Donahue WWTP outfall (NW 1/4 of S36, T80N, R2E, Scott Co.)	The average depth was between 1.5 to 20 inches with a maximum depth of 23.5 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. Public comment submitted to IDNR suggested there were no known uses. IDNR states: "The creek contained pooled areas, with several pools caused by beaver dams. These pools were too shallow and small to support fishing or swimming." IDNR also states: "While the creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, it may be used for other forms of instream recreation. Due to the large abundance of minnows and shiners, the creek may be used for trapping or seining minnows. It may also be used for fur trapping."	Yes
38	Northeast	38	Hickory Creek	Scott	A2	B(WW-2)	Mouth (S31, T80N, R2E, Scott Co.) to the bridge crossing at Buttermilk Road (S15, T79N, R3E, Scott Co.).	The average depth was between 2 to 7 inches with a maximum depth of 10 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. Evidence of recreational uses were observed at some of the assessed locations including old fishing line, fish tackle and a rope hanging under the bridge. Surveys submitted to IDNR state there are no known recreational uses but they may be possible. IDNR states: "While the creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, it is being used for other forms of instream recreation. Evidence was found that fishing and other streamside activities were happening at some frequency, although it is not likely that these activities are happening at elevated frequencies. The evidence found suggests secondary type uses are occurring near the stream channel."	Yes
39	Northeast	72	Unnamed Creek	Bremer	A2	B(WW-2)	Mouth (NE 1/4, NE 1/4, S3, T92N, R12W, Bremer Co.) to the Tripoli WWTP (NE 1/4, SW 1/4, S3, T92N, R12W, Bremer Co.)	The average depth was between 3 to 6 inches with a maximum depth of 32 inches. IDNR states: "While the creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, it may be used for other forms of instream recreation. Due to the large abundance of minnows and shiners in the creek, seining or trapping for the minnows may be a potential recreational use. Fur trapping may also be a potential use for Unnamed Creek."	Yes
40	Northeast	77	Spring Branch	Chickasaw	A2	B(WW-2)	Mouth (S34, T95N, R13W, Chickasaw Co.) to the Locust Avenue bridge crossing (NW 1/4, S18, T95N, R12W, Chickasaw Co.) near New Hampton	The average depth was between 1.5 to 9 inches with a maximum depth of 21 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. One of the public comments submitted says they seine for minnows on this segment. The evidence of recreational uses consisted of remnant fishing tackle and a minnow bucket that was found in the creek. During the time of assessment, the lagoon operators said that they have observed people trapping furs and minnows in the creek.	Yes
41	Northeast	79*	Mead Creek	Howard	A2	B(WW-2)	Mouth (S1, T97N, R14W, Howard Co.) to the Garden Road Bridge Crossing (E. line S1, T97N, R14W, Poweshiek Howard Co.).	The average depth was 15 inches with a maximum depth of 20 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The creek contained pooled areas, but the pools were mostly caused by beaver dams. These pools were too shallow and small to support fishing or swimming. There was graffiti observed. IDNR states: "While the creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, it may be used for other forms of instream recreation as evidenced by uses observed. The creek does also possess potential of attracting children's recreation at elevated frequencies and secondary contact recreational uses in certain areas due to its location near urban areas."	Yes
42	Northeast	87	Elk River	Clinton / Jackson	A2	B(WW-2)	From the bridge crossing at 432nd Avenue (NW 1/4 of S15, T83N, R6E, Clinton County) to the bridge crossing at Section Road (NE 1/4 of S36, T84N, R5E, Jackson County).	The average depth was between 6 to 18 inches with a maximum depth of 25 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. Graffiti was found on the bridge. No areas demonstrated adequate depth for primary contact recreation. IDNR states: "This recommendation is consistent with the types of uses observed in these areas and the ability for the creek and surrounding areas to support such uses."	Yes
43	Northeast	98*	Deep Creek	Jackson / Clinton	A2	B(WW-1)	Confluence with Copper Creek (SW NE 1/4, NE SW 1/4, S19, T84N, R5E, Jackson Co.) to confluence with Bear Cr. (S8, T83N, R5E, Clinton Co.)	The average depth was 18 inches with a maximum depth of 27 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. IDNR states: "While the creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, it does possess the potential to attract other forms of recreational uses such as trapping and minnow seining. The evidence found within this stream segment is consistent with what is considered secondary contact or incidental contact recreational uses."	Yes

	Basin	Index Number	Water Body	County(s)	Recreational use	Aquatic life Use	2008 Surface Water Classification Legal Description	Explanation	Approved
44	Northeast	99	Deep Creek	Clinton	A2	B(WW-2)	Confluence with Bear Cr. (S8, T83N, R5E, Clinton Co.) to the confluence with Unnamed Creek (SW ¼, SW ¼, S19, T83N, R5E, Clinton Co.).	The average depth was between 9 to 17 inches with a maximum depth of 28 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. IDNR states: "While the creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, it does possess the potential to attract other forms of recreational uses such as trapping and minnow seining. The evidence found within this stream segment is consistent with what is considered secondary contact or incidental contact recreational uses."	Yes
45	Northeast	130	Unnamed Creek	Dubuque	A2	B(WW-2)	Mouth (SE ¼, S13, T88N, R1W, Dubuque Co.) to the Bierman Street bridge crossing (NE ¼, NE ¼, S14, T88N, R1W, Dubuque Co.)	The average depth was between 5 to 6 inches with a maximum depth of 14 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. Public comment states there are no known recreational uses in this creek. Field data sheets show that kids play remnants were observed on this segment. IDNR states: "Although there were no recreational uses found or observed the creek does possess potential of attracting secondary contact recreation, such as trapping, at low frequencies."	Yes
46	Northeast	193	Unnamed Creek	Dubuque	A2	B(WW-2)	Mouth (S18, T89N, R2E, Dubuque Co.) to the City of Asbury WWTP Outfall (S18, T89N, R2E, Dubuque Co.)	The average depth was between 6 to 7 inches with a maximum depth of 9 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. One public comment stated there were no known recreational uses taking place in creek. No areas were found in the assessed reaches that would be adequate depth for primary contact recreation. IDNR states: "The potential for recreational uses diminish with the lack of flow, depth, and the creeks overall rural location and accessibility."	Yes
47	Northeast	212	Unnamed Creek	Winneshiek	A2	B(WW-2)	Mouth (S15, T96N, R9W, Winneshiek Co.) to the confluence of Unnamed Creek (NW1/4, NE1/4, S1, T96N, R9W, Winneshiek Co.)	The average depth was between 1.5 to 10 inches with a maximum depth of 19 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. IDNR states: "While the stream is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, signs of secondary recreation uses were observed in the form of ATV tracks. Secondary recreational uses are expected to be common on this stretch of the stream."	Yes
48	Northeast	NA*	Unnamed Creek	Winneshiek	A2	B(WW-2)	Legal description is not in the SWC but was found in the UAA: Mouth of Unnamed Creek (NW1/4, NE1/4, S1, T96N, R9W, Winneshiek Co.) to the Calmar WWTP outfall (SE1/4, SW1/4, S36, T97N, R9W, Winneshiek Co.)	The average depth was between 2 to 10 inches with a maximum depth of 10 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. IDNR states: "While the stream is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, signs of secondary recreation uses were observed in the form of graffiti. Secondary recreational uses are expected to be common on this stretch of the stream." Legal description and associated designated uses need to be included in the SWC.	Yes
49	Northeast	276	Unnamed Creek	Fayette	A2	B(WW-2)	Mouth (W 1/2, S25, T93N, R9W, Fayette Co.) to 160 <sup>th</sup> street (N. Line, S23, T93N, R9W, Fayette Co.)	The average depth was between 3 and 14 inches with a maximum depth of 30 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. A maximum depth of 32 inches was observed in the aquatic life UAA. No recreational uses of any kind were observed. Also, no evidence of recreational uses were found. IDNR states: "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
50	Northeast	304	Unnamed Creek	Winneshiek	A2	B(WW-2)	Mouth (S23, T96N, R9W, Winneshiek Co.) to the Festina WWTP Outfall (NW1/4, SE1/4, S23, T96N, R9W, Winneshiek Co.)	The average depth was between 2 and 7 inches with a maximum of 24 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. IDNR states: "While the creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, secondary recreational uses are expected to occur in the form of minnow seining and trapping."	Yes
51	Northeast	308*	Unnamed Creek	Winneshiek	A2	No Aquatic Life Use	Mouth (NW ¼, NW ¼, S29, T97N, R9W, Winneshiek Co.) to the WWTP outfall (SE ¼, SE ¼, S19, T97N, R9W, Winneshiek Co.)	The average depth was between 0 to 2 inches with a maximum depth of 8 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. IDNR states: "While the creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, the creek does possess the remote potential of attracting infrequent secondary contact recreational uses in certain areas due to its location near a park and a baseball field." While EPA is approving the Class A2 use for this segment, EPA is disapproving the removal of the Class B(WW-1) designated use as discussed in Table 5.	Yes
52	Northeast	314	Miners Creek	Clayton	A2	B(WW-2)	Mouth (S20, T92N, R2W, Clayton Co.) to Hwy. 52 bridge (SE1/4, S20, T92N, R2W, Clayton Co.)	The average depth was between 5 and 15 inches with a maximum of 24 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. There is a baseball field next to this segment. No evidence of recreational uses was found in the assessed reach. IDNR states: "Despite difficult accessibility in the assessed reach and lack of recreational evidence found; 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
53	Northeast	377	Dry Run	Winneshiek	A2	B(CW1)	Bridge crossing of Hwy 52 (NW ¼, NE ¼, S20, T98N, R8W, Winneshiek Co.) to the West Line S36, T98N, R9W, Winneshiek Co.	The average depth was between 2 and 5 inches with a maximum depth of 27 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. Evidence of recreational uses upstream include ATV/Tractor tracks, clothing, snowmobile trail signs, beverage cans, and a trap. IDNR states: "While the stream is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, it is being used for other forms of instream recreation such as trapping and minnow seining."	Yes

	Basin	Index Number	Water Body	County(s)	Recreational use	Aquatic life Use	2008 Surface Water Classification Legal Description	Explanation	Approved
54	Northeast	379	Ten Mile Creek	Winneshiek	A2	B(CW1)	Mouth (Winneshiek Co.) to confluence with Walnut Cr. (S18, T98N, R9W, Winneshiek Co.)	The average depth was between 2 and 12 inches with a maximum depth of 35 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. IDNR states: "While the stream is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, it is being used for other forms of instream recreation such as trapping and minnow seining."	Yes
55	Northeast	380	Walnut Creek	Winneshiek	A2	B(WW-2)	Mouth (S18, T98N, R9W, Winneshiek Co.) to the Ridgeway WWTP outfall (SE1/4, SW1/4, S13, T98N, R10W, Winneshiek Co.).	The average depth was between 7 and 10 inches with a maximum depth of 24 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. Evidence of recreational use was not observed. IDNR states: "There are no signs of secondary recreation uses. However, secondary recreational uses, such as trapping, fishing, and minnow seining, are expected to occur on this stretch of the stream."	Yes
56	Northeast	382	Silver Creek	Winneshiek	A2	B(CW1)	Mouth (S10, T99N, R9W, Winneshiek Co.) to N. line of S26, T100N, R9W, Winneshiek Co.	The average depth was between 4 to 14 inches with a maximum depth of 18 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. There was one site that had a plunge pool under the bridge. There were no people observed recreating in the water at the time of the assessment, nor was there a large amount of evidence of previous uses found. Graffiti was observed at one of the sites. IDNR states: "While the creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, and there was very little evidence of previous uses found, it has the potential to attract secondary contact or incidental contact recreational use activities such as trapping and minnow seining."	Yes
57	Northeast	383	Silver Creek	Winneshiek	A2	B(WW-2)	N. line of S26, T100N, R9W, Winneshiek Co. to Hwy. 52 bridge crossing (Winneshiek Co.)	The average depth was between 11 to 15 inches with a maximum depth of 21 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. IDNR states: "While the creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, and there was very little evidence of previous uses found, it has the potential to attract secondary contact or incidental contact recreational use activities such as trapping and minnow seining."	Yes
<p>*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.</p> <p>* Indicates the water body is also in another table.</p>									

**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	2008 Surface Water Classification (SWC)	Explanation	Approved
							Legal Description		
1	Southern	94	East Fork Medicine Creek	Wayne	A1	B(WW-2)	Confluence with Unnamed Creek (SW ¼, S31, T68N, R21W, Wayne Co.) to confluence with an unnamed tributary (E1/2, S24, T68N, R22W, Wayne 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. This segment is also in Table 6 which describes that the legal description needs to be corrected.	Yes
2	Des Moines	116	Willow Creek	Guthrie	A1	B(WW-2)	From the mouth (NE1/4, S27, T81N, R32W, Guthrie Co.) to the confluence with Unnamed Creek (NE ¼, NE ¼, S6, T81N, R32W, Guthrie 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
3	Des Moines	227	East Fork Des Moines River	Kossuth / Emmet	A1	B(WW-1)	Divine bridge access Hwy. 169 (S26, T94N, R29W, Kossuth Co.) to the confluence with Drainage Ditch #35 (SE ¼ of S15, T99N, R31W, Emmet County).	The original segment was lengthened to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use.	Yes
4	Des Moines	232	Lotts Creek	Humboldt / Kossuth	A1	B(WW-2)	Confluence with Trulner Creek (S13, T93N, R29W, Humboldt Co.) to confluence with D.D. No. 79 (SE1/4, S15, T94N, R30W, 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
5	Skunk	73	North Skunk River	Keokuk / Poweshiek	A1	B(WW-2)	Confluence with Cedar Cr. (S15, T75N, R12W, Keokuk Co.) to confluence with Sugar Cr. (S20, T78N, R16W, Poweshiek Co.)	The original segment was lengthened to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use.	Yes
6	Skunk	74	North Skunk River	Poweshiek / Jasper	A1	B(WW-2)	Confluence with Sugar Cr. (S20, T78N, R16W, Poweshiek Co.) to confluence with Snipe Cr. (S22, T81N, R19W, Jasper Co.)	The original segment was shortened to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use.	Yes
7	Iowa Cedar	51	West Branch Wapsinoc Creek	Muscatine	A1	B(WW-2)	Mouth (S24, T78N, R04W, Muscatine Co.) to the confluence with Unnamed Creek (SE ¼, SW ¼, S11, T78N, R04W, Muscatine 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

**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.

	Basin	Index Number	Water Body	County(s)	Recommended Recreational Use	Aquatic life Use	2008 Surface Water Classification Legal Description	Explanation	Recreational Use Approved
1	Southern	23*	East Nishnabotna River	Audubon / Carroll	A2	No Aquatic use	Confluence with Unnamed Tributary (NW 1/4, S6, T80N, R34W, Audobon Co.) to State Highway 141 just south of the City of Templeton (N. Line, S20, T82N, R35W, Carroll County).	The average depth was between 11 and 18 inches with a maximum depth of 40 inches. The Iowa Department of Natural Resources (IDNR) states: "The average depth was consistent throughout the entire stretch at around 12 to 13 inches with a maximum depth of greater than 36 inches found at Site 783 b." However, at site 783-1a (assessed for aquatic life), the average depth was 18 inches and had a maximum depth of 40 inches which was caused by a large dam structure below a bridge. EPA also disapproves the removal of the Class B(WW-1) aquatic life use designation because there was no justification to support removing the use. This segment is also in Table 6.	No
2	Southern	113*	Manson Branch	Appanoose	A2	B(WW-2)	Mouth (NE 1/4 of S35, T69N, R18W, Appanoose County) to the bridge crossing at Valley Drive (SE 1/4 of S35, T69N, R18W, Appanoose County).	UAA physical dimensions states: The average depth ranged between 10 to 20 inches. All field data sheets are labeled "Moon Branch" and the average depths were between 4 to 6 inches. UAA, site map, picture guide, overall and recommendation maps are all labeled as "Manson Creek". This creek was also assessed during a D1 drought. This segment is also in Table 5.	No
3	Des Moines	101	South Raccoon River	Guthrie	A2	B(WW-2)	Bridge crossing at 222nd Street (NW 1/4, S6, T79N, R31W, Guthrie Co.) to the confluence with Frost Creek (S18, T80N, R32W, Guthrie Co.)	The average depth was between 11 and 17 inches with a maximum depth of 39 inches. IDNR states: "The maximum depth was found in a small scour under the bridge." No description of the scour area was provided. The scour hole could potentially be a place for someone to recreate in. In addition, field data sheet marked "foot path - up" and mentioned foot prints under bridge. No photos were provided showing the foot path or the scour hole under the bridge.	No
4	Des Moines	110	Middle Raccoon River	Carroll	A2	B(WW-2)	Confluence with Wiley Branch (S26, T83N, R34W, Carroll Co.) to the road crossing on Grant Road (West line, S30, T84N, R34W, Carroll Co.)	The average depth was between 7 and >48 inches with a maximum depth of > 48 inches. IDNR states: "There was one location where the depth exceeded 40 inches (sites 4-2 = > 48 inches), however the remainder of the assessed reaches averaged between 7-12 inches". For the downstream portion of the stream at site 4-2, IDNR selected to assess 500 feet from the center point of the stream site. As recommended in the Recreational Protocol, normally the sample locations should be 40 feet to 150 feet from the center point.	No
5	Des Moines	117	Willow Creek	Guthrie / Carroll	A2	B(WW-2)	From the confluence with Unnamed Creek (NE 1/4, NE 1/4, S6, T81N, R32W, Guthrie Co.) to the Glidden wastewater treatment plant outfall (S. line, S28, T84N, R33W, Carroll Co.)	The average depth was between 4 and 26 inches with a maximum depth of 28 inches. Six assessments were conducted on the stream reach, three in June, 2006 and three in October 2006. Depth measurements showed variability between the two months, demonstrating greater depths in the month of October. IDNR states: "Two locations demonstrated depths adequate for primary contact recreation with average depths of 19 inches or greater." Site 411-1 had average depths of 17-26 inches and site 411-2 had average depths of 17-24 inches.	No
6	Des Moines	131*	North Raccoon River	Sac / Buena Vista	A2	B (WW-1)	Vogel Access (SE 1/4, SW 1/4, S1, T89N, R36W, Sac Co.) to confluence with D.D. 101 (S36, T91N, R36W, Buena Vista Co.)	The average depth was between 5 and 29 inches with a maximum depth of 31 inches. Three sites were assessed on the stream segment as shown on the Overall map (406-(d,e,f)) Site 406-f had average depths of 8 inches to 29 inches. This segment is also in Table 5.	No
7	Des Moines	132*	North Raccoon River	Buena Vista	A2	B(WW-2)	Confluence with D. D. No. 101 (S36, T91N, R36W, Buena Vista Co.) to the bridge crossing of 450th Street Northwest of Marathon (South Line S17, T93N, R35W, Buena Vista Co.)	The average depth was between 3 and 29 inches with a maximum depth of 31 inches. Six sites were assessed on the stream segment as shown on the Overall map (406-(a & g) 17-1, 17-2, 17-4, 17-5). Site 406-a had average depths of 15 to 20 inches. Site 406-g had average depths of 8 to 29 inches. Public comments also indicated swimming and children's play at site 17-2. This segment is also in Tables 4 and 5.	No
8	Des Moines	151	Cedar Creek	Calhoun	A2	B(WW-2)	From unnamed tributary (E 1/2, S23, T86N, R32W Calhoun Co.) to confluence with E. & W. Cedar Crs. (S31, T87N, R31W, Calhoun Co.)	The average depth was between 13 and 26 inches with a maximum depth of > 36 inches. One site was assessed, site 410-4. Photo guide (white board) had the site as 401-4. A public comment from the Calhoun County Conservation Board (CCB) mentioned that Cedar Creek flows through the Lohr Wildlife Preserve. A 3.5 to 4 mile section of Cedar Creek was not assessed upstream of site 410-4. The Lohr Wildlife Preserve was within this segment of Cedar Creek.	No
9	Des Moines	153	East Cedar Creek	Calhoun	A2	B(WW-2)	Mouth (S. line, S31, T87N, R31W, Calhoun Co.) to confluence with Welsh's Slough (Center, S3, T87N, R31W, Calhoun Co.)	The average depth was between 16 and 30 inches with a maximum depth of > 36 inches. All three sites had average depths of greater than 20 inches. Average depth at site 20-1 was 30 inches, average depth at site 20-2 was 20 inches, and average depth at site 20-3 was 22 inches.	No
10	Des Moines	158	Lake Creek	Calhoun	A2	B(WW-1)	Mouth (S23, T86N, R34W, Calhoun Co.) to confluence with unnamed creek (S11, T86N, R34W Calhoun Co.)	The average depth was between 14 and 19 inches with a maximum depth of 21 inches. One site was assessed, site 79-1. Field data sheet mentioned 5 to 7 inches above normal, due to spring rains. No information was provided on how the field staff determined the elevation.	No
11	Des Moines	201*	Eagle Creek	Wright	A2	B(WW-2)	From 290th Street (N. Line, S7, T90N, R25W, Wright County) to the confluence with Little Eagle Creek (S9, T91N, R25W, Wright County)	The average depth was between 6 and 25 inches with a maximum depth of 38 inches. For site 534-b, beginning of the segment, IDNR noted that this site possessed adequate average depths (25") to support the Class A1. This segment is also in Table 4.	No
12	Des Moines	228	East Fork Des Moines River	Emmet	A2	B(WW-1)	Drainage Ditch #35 (SE 1/4 S15, T99N, R31W, Emmet County) to the headwaters at Tuttle Lake on the Iowa/Minnesota border (SE 1/4 S11, T100N, R32W, Emmet County).	The average depth was between 16 and 20 inches with a maximum depth of 27 inches. Field data sheet mentioned the river was elevated 6 to 8 inches. No information was provided on how the field staff determined the elevation. Nearly 7 miles of the creek was not assessed from site 85-5 to Tuttle Lake.	No
13	Des Moines	248*	Unnamed Creek	Palo Alto	A2	B(WW-2)	Mouth (S35, T96N, R33W, Palo Alto Co.) to Emmetsburg WWTP Outfall (S36, T96N, R33W, Palo Alto Co.)	Field data sheet for site 492-2 (labeled 492-22) recorded a depth of 55 inches. Multiple data sheets were labeled as "dd to Des Moines River" This segment is also in Table 5	No

	Basin	Index Number	Water Body	County(s)	Recommended Recreational Use	Aquatic life Use	2008 Surface Water Classification Legal Description	Explanation	Recreational Use Approved
14	Skunk	10*	Unnamed Creek	Lee	A2	B(WW-2)	Mouth (SE ¼, SE ¼, S22, T67N, R5W, Lee Co.) to the Climax Molybdenum WWTP outfall (SW ¼, SE ¼, S22, T67N, R5W, Lee Co.)	UAA states that the average depth was 12 inches with a maximum depth of 22 inches. Field data sheet for site 354-1 recorded average depths from 14 to 15 inches. Only one site was assessed to gather depth measurements, one site was visually inspected. The aquatic life UAA stated that the maximum depth was > 40 inches near the confluence with Mississippi River. This water body was also assessed during a stage D1 drought. This segment is also in Table 5.	No
15	Skunk	17*	Long Creek	Des Moines	A2	B(WW-2)	Mouth (S30, T69N, R3W, Des Moines Co.) to Mathis Lake Dam (S18, T69N, R3W, Des Moines Co.)	The average depth was between 7 and > 48 inches with a maximum depth of > 44 inches. Field data sheets mentioned the river was elevated 8 to 10 inches. No information was provided on how the field staff determined the elevation. The depths at site 65-1 were determined to be backwaters of the Skunk River causing depths adequate for primary recreation. Re-assessment data for site 65-1 was not submitted for EPA to review. Assessments were also conducted during a stage D1 drought. This segment is also in Table 5.	No
16	Skunk	18*	Long Creek	Des Moines	A2	B(WW-2)	From the upper extent of Mathis Lake (S12, T69N, R4W, Des Moines Co) to the confluence with Unnamed Creek (S3, T69N, R4W, Des Moines Co.).	The average depth was between 15 and 22 inches with a maximum depth of 36 inches. Field data sheets mentioned the river was elevated 8 to 10 inches. IDNR said that the measurements taken in the field during elevated flows (caused by recent rains) were not representative of base-flow conditions. IDNR concluded that the depth at these sites would not be adequate to support primary contact recreation. No information was provided on how the field staff determined the elevation. Assessments were also conducted during a stage D1 drought. This segment is also in Table 5.	No
17	Skunk	30*	Cedar Creek	Jefferson / Wapello	A2	B(WW-2)	From the bridge crossing on Kale Road (S10, T71N, R10W, Jefferson County) to the confluence of Unnamed Creek (E ½ S13, T72N, R12W, Wapello County)	The average depth was between 3 and 25 inches with a maximum depth of 39 inches. Several public comments indicated primary contact recreation within this stream segment. IDNR did not follow-up with comments to confirm the location of these activities. Site 568-G was assessed during a stage D1 drought. This segment is also in Tables 4 and 5.	No
18	Skunk	35*	Crow Creek	Jefferson	A2	B(WW-2)	Mouth (Jefferson Co.) to confluence with an unnamed tributary (NW1/4, SW1/4, S31, T72N, R9W, Jefferson Co.)	The average depth was between 11 and 20 inches with a maximum depth of 28 inches. Field data sheet mentioned the flows were slightly elevated at the time of the assessment. No information was provided on how the field staff determined the elevation. Assessments were also conducted during a stage D1 drought. This segment is also in Table 5.	No
19	Skunk	49	Sugar Creek	Henry	A2	B(WW-2)	Mouth (SW ¼, S30, T73N, R7W, Henry Co.) to the confluence with Unnamed Creek (E. Line, S16, T73N, R7W, Henry Co.).	The average depth was between 2 and 4 inches with a maximum depth of > 48 inches. Field data sheet mentioned that the creek was elevated by 1 inch. No information was provided on how the field staff determined the elevation. A pool with depths greater than 48 inches was found at site 442-1, with dimensions of 25 feet by 60 feet.	No
20	Iowa Cedar	4*	Spring Creek	Des Moines	A2	B(WW-2)	Mouth (Des Moines Co.) to confluence with an unnamed tributary (SE1/4, S3, T69N, R3W, Des Moines Co.)	The average depth was between 8 and 20 inches with a maximum depth of 28 inches. Field data sheets mentioned that the creek was elevated by 9 inches. No information was provided on how the field staff determined the elevation. IDNR stated that the average depth of 20 inches at site 38-1 was determined to not be representative of the entire 8.7 mile assessed reach as it was isolated in a small sample area. Field data for site 241-1B was not submitted. Assessments in April were conducted during a stage D1 drought. This segment is also in Table 5.	No
21	Iowa Cedar	50*	Wapsinonoc Creek	Muscatine	A2	B(WW-2)	Confluence with Big Slough (Muscatine Co.) to confluence with the E. Br. and Middle Br. Wapsinonoc Cr. (S6, T78N, R3W, Muscatine Co.)	The average depth was between 4 and 30 inches with a maximum depth of 37 inches. No data was sent for sites 2-3 and 2-5. GIS files indicated that site 2-6a had a downstream measurement of > 1 meter. Site 113-C had average depths of 23 to 30 inches with a maximum depth of 37 inches. IDNR assumed that the average depths were temporary in nature as they were created by a driftwood snag under the bridge. A reassessment at site 113-C would confirm that the depths were temporary. This segment is also in Table 5.	No
22	Iowa Cedar	58	Unnamed Creek	Cedar	A2	B(WW-2)	Mouth (S4, T80N, R2W, Cedar Co.) to the confluence with Unnamed Creek (NW 1/4, SW 1/4, S4, T80N, R2W, Cedar Co.)	The average depth was between 3 and 4 inches with a maximum depth of 48 inches. The maximum depth of 48 inches was measured at an isolated pool area beneath an old railroad bridge. IDNR stated: "One area of 4 feet wide by 6 feet long demonstrated adequate depth for primary contact recreation."	No
23	Iowa Cedar	59	Unnamed Creek	Cedar	A2	B(WW-2)	Mouth (NW ¼, SW ¼, S4, T80N, R2W, Cedar Co.) to the outfall of Tipton (East) WWTP (NE ¼, SE ¼, S5, T80N, R02W, Cedar Co.)	The average depth was between 3 and 4 inches with a maximum depth of 48 inches. The maximum depth of 48 inches was measured at an isolated pool area beneath an old railroad bridge. IDNR stated: "One area of 4 feet wide by 6 feet long demonstrated adequate depth for primary contact recreation."	No
24	Iowa Cedar	76	Prairie Creek	Benton	A2	B(WW-2)	Crossing at 19th Avenue (W. line, S15, T82N, R11W, Benton Co.) to confluence with an unnamed tributary (SE1/4, SW1/4, S13, T83N, R12W, Benton Co.)	The average depth was between 4 and 22 inches with a maximum depth of 33 inches. Average depths at site 400-A was between 19 and 22 inches. Field data sheet mentioned "probable" beaver dam downstream. It was not confirmed that a beaver dam was present at the time of the assessment. An interview postcard left near site 400-B mentioned canoeing, kayaking and tubing were common during the wet seasons.	No
25	Iowa Cedar	162*	Quarter Section Run	Bremer	A2	B(WW-2)	Mouth (S19, T91N, R13W, Bremer Co.) to the (East Line S23, T91N, R13W, Bremer Co.)	The average depth was between 8 and 20 inches with a maximum depth of 31 inches. Field data sheet for site 76-1, mentioned that the creek was elevated by 10 inches. Field data sheet for site 76-3, mentioned that the creek elevation looked to be down about 4 inches. Site 76-3 had average depths between 14 to 20 inches. No information was provided on how the field staff determined the elevation. This segment is also in Table 4.	No
26	Iowa Cedar	176*	Sugar Creek	Mitchell	A2	B(WW-2)	Crossing at Harry Cook Nature Trail (NW 1/4 of S26, T98N, R17W, Mitchell co.) to the road crossing at highway 9 west of Osage (NE 1/4 of S27, T98N, R17W, Mitchell County).	The average depth was between 10 and 20 inches with a maximum depth of 21 inches. Public comment via post card indicated children's recreation but provided no specifics on when, where, and how often. IDNR did not follow-up to confirm location and frequency. This segment is also in Table 4.	No

	Basin	Index Number	Water Body	County(s)	Recommended Recreational Use	Aquatic life Use	2008 Surface Water Classification Legal Description	Explanation	Recreational Use Approved
27	Iowa Cedar	183	Prairie Creek	Johnson	A2	B(WW-2)	Mouth of Prairie Creek (S31, T77N, R5W, Johnson Co.) to the Lone Tree wastewater treatment plant outfall (S16, T77N, R5W, Johnson Co.).	The average depth was between 3 and 9 inches with a maximum depth of 40 inches. A small isolated pool with a depth of 40 inches was found at site 539-2. IDNR states: "Although one small isolated deeper pool was found at site (539-2), no part of the creek contained water deep enough or wide enough to support primary contact recreational activities." No dimensions were given where the sample site contained a maximum depth of 40 inches.	No
28	Iowa Cedar	189*	North English River	Washington / Poweshiek	A2	B(WW-2)	Mouth (S6, T77N, R17W, Washington Co.) to the confluence with Dugout Creek (S15, T79N, R14W, Poweshiek Co.).	The average depth was between 4 and 15 inches with a maximum depth of 40 inches. IDNR states: "One sample site contained a maximum depth of 40 inches. While the sampling site demonstrated adequate depth for primary recreation, it was contained within a small area not suitable for swimming or canoeing." No dimensions were given where the sample site contained a maximum depth of 40 inches.	No
29	Northeast	13*	Duck Creek	Scott	A2	B(WW-2)	Bridge crossing at Wisconsin Ave(S17/S18, T78N, R3E, Scott Co.). to confluence with an unnamed tributary (SE1/4, S14, T78N, R2E, Scott Co.)	The average depth was between 27 and 29 inches with a maximum depth of 31 inches. Field data sheet mentioned that the creek was elevated by 10 to 12 inches. IDNR states: "in the absence of the elevated flows the depths would be less than 19 inches, which would make primary contact unattainable within this stream segment." No information was provided on how the field staff determined the elevation. This segment is also in Table 4.	No
30	Northeast	17*	Sycamore Creek	Scott	A2	B(WW-2)	Mouth (N. line, S10, T78N, R5E, Scott Co.) to the confluence with Unnamed Creek (SW1/4, S3, T78N, R5E, Scott Co.).	UAA states the average depth was between 4 and 6 inches with a maximum depth of > 48 inches. Two sites assessed, with one visually assessed. UAA states: "One area (site 688-1) of approximately 30 feet wide by 60 feet long was estimated to be greater than 48 inches in depth." UAA also states: "The stream was also accessible at site 688-1 which was nearly effortless to access via foot from the street or nearby residences' property." This area is within the legal description which was recommended to attain the secondary contact recreational use. Assessments were conducted outside the recreational period which is discussed in Table 5.	No
31	Northeast	30*	Silver Creek	Clinton	A2	B(WW-1)	Mouth (S6, T80N, R4E, Clinton Co.) to the east/west county road crossing at 252nd St. (S23, T81N, R3E, Clinton Co.)	The average depth was between 12 and 19 inches with a maximum depth of 32 inches. Three sites assessed, field data sheets for sites (213-2 and 213-3) were not submitted but were obtained via IDNRs website. Site information for 213-2 mentioned that the stream was elevated by 10 to 12 inches. No information was provided on how the field staff determined the elevation. This segment is also in Table 5.	No
32	Northeast	33*	Silver Creek	Clinton	A2	B(WW-2)	Confluence with an unnamed tributary (S12, T81N, R3E, Clinton Co.) to confluence with an unnamed tributary (SW ¼, SE¼, S15, T82N, R3E, Clinton Co.).	The average depth was between 5 and 25 inches with a maximum depth of 36 inches. Three sites assessed, field data sheets for sites (536-2 and 536-3) were not submitted but were obtained via IDNRs website. Site information mentioned that the stream was elevated by 10 to 12 inches. No information was provided on how the field staff determined the elevation. This segment is also in Table 5.	No
33	Northeast	36*	Mud Creek	Scott	A2	B(WW-2)	Mouth (NW ¼, S12, T80N, R2E, Scott Co.) to the confluence with Hickory Creek (SE ¼ of S31, T80N, R2E, Scott Co.).	The average depth was between 10 and > 40 inches with a maximum depth of > 40 inches. An interview was conducted at site 505-2. The local landowner said that his boys use the creek for fishing, catching turtles, and swimming. Scott CCB also indicated wading, children's play at Allens Grove Park but did not give the frequency of the activities. IDNR did not follow-up to confirm location or frequency. Field data sheet mentioned that the creek was elevated by 8 to 12 inches. No information was provided on how the field staff determined the elevation. This segment is also in Table 4.	No
34	Northeast	40	Yankee Run	Clinton / Cedar	A2	B(WW-2)	Mouth (S23, T81N, R1E, Clinton Co.) to confluence with an unnamed tributary (S34, T82N, R1W, Cedar Co.)	The average depth was between 13 and 32 inches with a maximum depth of 35 inches. IDNR states: "As mentioned earlier, rainfall within the previous 7 days of the assessment caused the stream flow to be elevated 8 to 12 inches. These elevated conditions were considered into the assessment, but the stream features are estimated to remain representative of the assessed reach." No information was provided on how the field staff determined the elevation.	No
35	Northeast	48*	Buffalo Creek	Buchanan	A2	B(WW-2)	From unnamed tributary (S 1/2 S31, T89N, R07W Buchanan Co.) to confluence with E. and W. Br. Buffalo Creeks (S35, T90N, R8W, Buchanan Co.)	The average depth was between 3 and 6 inches with a maximum depth of > 48 inches. One site was assess on this stream segment. A re-visit in 2007 determined the size of a large pool near the bridge. Dimensions were 20 feet by 20 feet with a depth of > 42 inches. Public comments also indicated primary contact recreation and children's play but locations and frequencies were not given. This segment is also in Table 4.	No
36	Northeast	110*	North Fork Maquoketa River	Dubuque	A2	B(WW-1)	State Highway 136 (S26, T87N, R2W, Dubuque County) to Marcy White Drive (S7, T88N, R02W, Dubuque County).	The average depth was between 8 and 20 inches with a maximum depth of 36 inches. Field data sheets mention that the stream was elevated 5 to 10 inches. No information was provided on how the field staff determined the elevation. One survey was submitted by a private citizen stating swimming, children's play, canoeing, and fishing occur on a weekly to daily basis. Several surveys were received about the recreational uses of the river from the town of Cascade to the mouth at Maquoketa. However, in this section, DNR mentioned that when the river is at base flow, it would not support A1 uses. And that there was a lack of observed or noted uses associated with this segment and depths were not adequate. IDNR did not follow-up to confirm location and frequency. This segment is also in Table 4.	No
37	Northeast	127	Whitewater Creek	Dubuque	A2	B(WW-2)	Confluence with Curran Br. (S12, T87N, R1W, Dubuque Co.) to the confluence with Unnamed Creek (S18, T88N, R1E, Dubuque Co.)	The average depth was between 9 and 30 inches with a maximum depth of >48 inches. IDNR states: Approximately 63 percent of all assessed sites had an average depth of 18 inches or less. Approximately 75 percent of all assessed sites had a maximum depth of 38 inches or less. The average depth guideline is not met due to greater than 50% of average depths in the assessed reach being less than 0.5 meters, in depth.	No

	Basin	Index Number	Water Body	County(s)	Recommended Recreational Use	Aquatic life Use	2008 Surface Water Classification Legal Description	Explanation	Recreational Use Approved
38	Northeast	178	Catfish Creek	Dubuque	A2	B(WW-2)	Confluence with S. Fk. Catfish Cr. (Dubuque Co.) to S. line S9, T88N, R2E, Dubuque Co.	The average depth was between 4 and 24 inches with a maximum depth of 36 inches. IDNR states: "Site 280-A contained a housing development under construction. This new development was within moderate proximity to the stream and contained a road traveling adjacent to and through the stream."	No
39	Northeast	375*	Unnamed Creek	Winneshiek	A2	B(WW-1)	Mouth (S27, T98N, R8W, Winneshiek Co.) to Siewers Spring (SW1/4, SW1/4, S27, T98N, R8W, Winneshiek Co)	The average depth was between 6 and 23 inches with a maximum depth of 32 inches. IDNR states: "The stream passes through Siewers Springs State Park lands and DNR hatchery lands which increase the possibility or frequency of recreation. In addition, parking and turn-around points were available." This segment is also in Table 4.	No
40	Northeast	391	Unnamed Creek	Howard	A2	B(WW-2)	Mouth (NE1/4, S13, T99N, R11W, Howard Co.) to Yankee Avenue (W. line, S13, T99N, R11W, Howard Co.)	The average depth was between 5 and 13 inches with a maximum depth of > 48 inches. The maximum depth of greater than 48 inches was measured in a plunge pool at the outfall. It was isolated in a small 10 foot wide by 15 foot long pool. IDNR states: "One area demonstrated an adequate maximum depth for primary contact recreation at the outfall plunge pool."	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	2008 Surface Water Classification Legal Description	Explanation	Recreational Use Approved
1	Des Moines	99	South Raccoon River	Guthrie	A2	B(WW-2)	Confluence with Brushy Creek (S22, T79N, R31W, Guthrie Co.) to State Hwy. 25 bridge crossing (S7, T79N, R31W, Guthrie Co.)	The average depth was between 9 and 11 inches with a maximum depth of 30 inches. The public comment analysis states, "The survey indicated the following: people swim or wade in the river (location not specified)..." Statements refer to a comment provided by a Guthrie County Conservation board employee.	No
2	Des Moines	112*	Middle Raccoon River	Carroll	A2	B(WW-2)	From Sauk Rail Bike Path (S 8/9, T84N, R35W Carroll Co.) to the confluence with Unnamed Creek (S8, T84N, R35W, Carroll Co.)	No assessments were conducted within this stream segment. Public comments from school aged children indicated swimming and playing in stream. The Iowa Department of Natural Resources (IDNR) public comment analysis states: "It is difficult to discern whether the survey pertained to the whole area of the stream next to the Sauk Trail or the area within the City Limits of Carroll." Segment is also in Table 5.	No
3	Des Moines	132*	North Raccoon River	Buena Vista	A2	B(WW-2)	Confluence with D. D. No. 101 (S36, T91N, R36W, Buena Vista Co.) to the bridge crossing of 450th Street Northwest of Marathon (South Line S17, T93N, R35W, Buena Vista Co.)	The average depth was between 3 and 29 inches with a maximum depth of 31 inches. A public comment provided via a postcard left near site 17-2 indicated swimming, children's play and other recreational activities during several months of the year. The UAA states: "The only sign of use found at this site was a lone bobber found in a tree. Also according to the Department of Natural Resources Iowa Stream Fishing and Canoe Guide there are two public access point along the assessed reach."	No
4	Des Moines	140	West Buttrick Creek	Greene / Webster	A2	B(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 320th Street (N. Line, S26, T87N, R30W, Webster County).	The average depth was between 3 and 21 inches with a maximum depth of > 40 inches. Note, average and maximum depth may have been elevated due to a beaver dam. Several public comments indicated primary contact recreational use activities but did not provide a location where these activities occur on West Buttrick Creek. IDNR states in the public comment analysis: "The majority of the comments describe the activities as occurring either at the bridge crossing by Spring Lake Park (195th street) or near the golf course (205th street)."	No
5	Des Moines	169*	Cedar Creek	Sac / Pocahontas	A2	B(WW-2)	From highway 196 bridge crossing (S19/20, T88N, R35W Sac Co.) to the State Highway 10 bridge (SE ¼, S27, T93N, R34W, Pocahontas County).	UAA states an average depth of 6 inches with a maximum depth of 38 inches. Some field data sheets give an average depth range of 10 to 12 inches. August field assessments were conducted during a stage D1/D2 drought. Public comments from a Pocahontas County Conservation Board (CCB) employee indicated primary contact recreational uses which were not addressed in the public comment analysis. Comments stated: children's use once a week, twice a month for canoeing, kayaking, or tubing (Note: inner tubes were found in Pocahontas Co., north of Fonda, Iowa at site 676-1). Segment is also in Table 5.	No
6	Des Moines	172*	Outlet Creek	Buena Vista	A2	B(WW-2)	Mouth (NW, SW, S24, T90N, R36W, Buena Vista Co.) to the 630 <sup>th</sup> street bridge crossing (North Line S24, T90N, R37W, Buena Vista Co.).	The average depth was between 3 and 16 inches with a maximum depth of 33 inches. A postcard was returned from a resident living near site 308-1. The public comment indicated swimming, kids play, tubing, fishing, etc., are observed throughout the summer. Segment is also in Table 5.	No
7	Des Moines	174	Lateral 4	Buena Vista	A2	B(WW-2)	Lateral 4 from the mouth at the North Raccoon River (Buena Vista County) to the 110 <sup>th</sup> Street bridge (E. Line, S34, T92N, R37W, Buena Vista County).	The average depth was between 1 and 16 inches with a maximum depth of 30 inches. Public comment via a postcard returned from near site 806-4 indicated swimming and kids play. This public comment was not addressed in the public comment analysis. The UAA states: "Two postcards were returned from Site 806-4; swimming, children playing, and fishing/trapping/seining for minnows were reported, though no evidence of the activities were observed during the assessment."	No
8	Des Moines	176	Beaver Creek	Boone	A2	B(WW-2)	Boone/Dallas county line (NW 1/4, NW 1/4 S2, T81N, R28W) to the confluence with Unnamed Creek (S29, T84N, R28W, Boone Co.).	The average depth was between 1 and 9 inches with a maximum depth of 18 inches. Public comment indicated that their family waded in, floated in and/or canoed in Beaver Creek. The exact location of these activities were not given. Another public comment stated that they had canoed Beaver Creek, but a specific segment of the stream was not given.	No
9	Des Moines	177	Little Beaver Creek	Polk	A2	B(WW-2)	Mouth (S35, T80N, R25W, Polk Co.) to confluence with an unnamed tributary (SW1/4, SW1/4, S29, T80N, R25W, Polk Co.)	The average depth was between 3 and 4 inches with a maximum depth of 6 inches. Public comment indicated that children play in the stream during good weather, but the location and frequency of the children's play was not given. IDNRs Public Comment Analysis states: "Although children's play may be taking place in the stream it is difficult to determine if the activities are taking place at a frequency to warrant a Class A3 Children's Recreational Use designation at this time."	No
10	Des Moines	191	Peas Creek	Boone	A2	B(WW-2)	Confluence with Unnamed Creek (S16, T83N, R26W, Boone Co.) to the bridge crossing at US Highway 30 (N line S3, T83N, R26W, Boone Co.).	The average depth was between 5 and 5.5 inches with a maximum depth of 7 inches. Public comment indicated that they witnessed thousands of people laying in the creek swimming and they have personally ingested water many times in Peas Creek near highway 30. The same person stated that children have played in the stream for many years and has also witnessed many people laying on tubes, rafts, and lawn chairs that were partly or completely immersed. IDNR believed that the recreational activities noted were actually taking place downstream along Peas Creek within the Ledges State Park. IDNR looked at aerial photos and the field assessment and mentioned that highway 30 has steep banks and heavy vegetation that would prevent this type of activity. Also, no assessment information was submitted where IDNR evaluated the site near highway 30.	No

	Basin	Index Number	Water Body	County(s)	Recommended Recreational use	Aquatic life Use	2008 Surface Water Classification Legal Description	Explanation	Recreational Use Approved
11	Des Moines	192	Honey Creek	Boone	A2	B(WW-2)	Mouth (Boone Co.) to bridge crossing at NW1/4, S33, T84N, R26W, Boone Co.	The average depth was between 4 and 15 inches with a maximum depth of 26 inches. Public comment indicated swimming (by many people) and kids play many times over the years and also gave a location (Hwy 30 and golf course). The location between Hwy 30 and the golf course has a residential area within 0.10 miles of the stream. This suggests primary contact recreation has occurred even though it did not meet the depth criteria at the time of the assessment. Another public comment indicated that their family waded in, floated in and/or canoed in Honey Creek. The exact location of these activities were not given.	No
12	Des Moines	201*	Eagle Creek	Wright	A2	B(WW-2)	From 290th Street (N. Line, S7, T90N, R25W, Wright County) to the confluence with Little Eagle Creek (S9, T91N, R25W, Wright County)	The average depth was between 6 and 25 inches with a maximum depth of 38 inches. Public comment analysis did not address all public comments submitted. Two public comments suggested that swimming and kids play may occur with in this stream segment. The exact location of these activities were not given. This suggests primary contact recreation has occurred even though it did not meet the depth criteria at the time of the assessment. Segment is also in Table 3.	
13	Des Moines	203*	Drainage Ditch 94	Wright	A2	B(WW-2)	Mouth (NE ¼, SE ¼, S9, T90N, R26W, Wright Co.) to the confluence with Unnamed Creek (NE ¼, SW ¼, S34, T91N, R26W, Wright Co.).	The average depth was between 1 and 9 inches with a maximum depth of 18 inches. Public comment analysis mentions two surveys were returned stating that school children do water testing two to three times during September and October. Telephone conversation with one of the survey respondents confirms public comment analysis statement and adds that other naturalists in Wright county take school children out to streams including other drainage ditches. Assessments were conducted during a stage D1 drought. Segment is also in Table 5.	No
14	Des Moines	211	Brushy Creek	Webster	A2	B(WW-2)	Highway 20 crossing (S8, T88N, R27W Webster Co.) to the city of Vincent's WWTP outfall (SE1/4, S28, T90N, R27W, Webster Co.)(NAD83) UTM Coordinates X(Easting) 414857.93 Y(Northing) 4714042.71	The average depth was between 1.5 and 18 inches with a maximum depth of 24 inches. Email from citizen states that he has waded, swam and now canoed and kayaked in some of the rivers and stream...waded in Willow Creek, Brushy Creek and all of Raccoon River. IDNR states that a location of these activities was not given. Survey from a Webster CCB employee stated that canoeing, kayaking, or tubing occur (regularly) in Lake and stream. DNR states, "it was not stated whether these activities were taking place upstream or downstream of Brushy Creek Lake".	No
15	Des Moines	219*	Lizard Creek	Webster / Pocahontas	A2	B(WW-2)	Confluence with an unnamed tributary (N1/2, S31, T90N, R30W, Webster Co.) to the bridge crossing at East Elm Street (N. Line S6, T91N, R32W, Pocahontas County).	The average depth was between 6 and 9 inches with a maximum depth of 36 inches. A general public comment (which was not submitted with the original submittal) from Larry Stone listed streams where he personally had considerable water contact, or where he was aware of significant use by others. Also, the public comment analysis was not submitted, but EPA found it on IDNR's website. Four sites were assessed during a stage D1 drought. Segment is also in Table 5.	No
16	Skunk	30*	Cedar Creek	Jefferson / Wapello	A2	B(WW-2)	From the bridge crossing on Kale Road (S10, T71N, R10W, Jefferson County) to the confluence of Unnamed Creek (E ½ S13, T72N, R12W, Wapello County)	The average depth was between 3 and 25 inches with a maximum depth of 39 inches. Several public comments indicated primary contact recreation within this stream segment. Two general public comments referenced the creek between sites 568-I and 568-J. Recreational activities such as hunting, trapping, kids playing, fishing, wading, and canoeing were mentioned. And, another survey near Batavia (site 568-J) mentioned that a local land owner says his family and friends walk and canoe and run bank lines along the creek. He also mentioned swimming and children's play. Site 568-G was assessed during a stage D1 drought. Segment is also in Tables 3 and 5.	No
17	Skunk	44	Brush Creek	Jefferson	A2	B(WW-2)	Mouth of Brush Creek to the confluence of Unnamed Creek (NW ¼, SW ¼, S1, T72N, R10W, Jefferson Co.).	The average depth was between 2 and 14 inches with a maximum depth of 30 inches. Near site 161-1, a public comment (post card) was returned which stated children's play in the stream occasionally on various dates. "Occasionally on various dates. Stop on road and walk in!" IDNR did not provide a public comment analysis for this comment but mentioned in the UAA conclusion: "A postcard was returned from site 161-1 that stated that children have played in or near the creek on previous occasions. Class A3 children's recreation is not recommended due to the rural location and low frequencies of use." Occasionally on various dates could mean several days of the year. Rural location is not a factor to remove a recreational use.	No
18	Iowa Cedar	60*	Mud Creek	Muscatine	A2	B(WW-2)	Mouth of Mud Creek (S10, T78N, R02W, Muscatine Co.) to the confluence with Unnamed Creek ( SW ¼, S1, T78N, R1E, Muscatine Co.)	The average depth was between 5 and 18 inches with a maximum depth of 24 inches. There were several comments in the public comment analysis, including a comment from a local citizens stating that "they've heard children's play but would not consider it a common use," and an lowater volunteers reported swimming and children's play occurs. DNR stated that the comments did not state how often children's play occurred in the creek. 6 of the 10 assessments were conducted during a stage D3 drought. Segment is also in Table 5.	No

	Basin	Index Number	Water Body	County(s)	Recommended Recreational use	Aquatic life Use	2008 Surface Water Classification Legal Description	Explanation	Recreational Use Approved
19	Iowa Cedar	62	Rock Creek	Cedar	A2	B(WW-1)	Mouth (S2, T79N, R3W, Cedar Co.) to confluence with unnamed tributary (SW1/4, S11, T80N, R3W, Cedar Co.)	The average depth was between 3 and 11 inches with a maximum depth of 25 inches. Several public comments indicated recreational uses occurring in Rock Creek. A public comment stated that wading, swimming, and fishing took place in the past south of Tipton. DNR said that this spot was undisclosed. (the person gave address on King Ave). There were 5 lowater sites on the assessed portion of Rock Creek. 2 sites had evidence of recreational activities. One lowater volunteer found footprints/paths near Rock Creek and one volunteer stated that canoeing, swimming, children's play, and fishing occur in Rock Creek near the mouth. Frequency of these activities was not given. DNR stated that the above activities were not considered children's play because these activities were not expected to occur at elevated levels.	No
20	Iowa Cedar	92	Mud Creek	Benton	A2	B(WW-2)	Mouth (Benton County) to the bridge crossing on United States Highway 218 (W. line. S33, T85N, R10W, Benton County).	The average depth was between 4 and 12 inches with a maximum depth of 16 inches. Public comment analysis states: "One survey was returned from a Benton County Conservation Board employee. The survey stated that swimming, child's play, fishing, and minnow trapping occur in Mud Creek when flows are high". The frequency of children's recreational use could not be determined from the Benton County Conservation Board employee comment.	No
21	Iowa Cedar	141	Pike Run	Winnebago	A2	B(WW-2)	Mouth (S25, T99N, R24W, Winnebago Co.) to the confluence with Unnamed Creek (S8, T99N, R24W, Winnebago Co.).	The average depth was between 3 and 5 inches with a maximum depth of 24 inches. Several public comments indicated recreational activities which were not addressed in the public comment analysis. Some emails from the public discussed swimming, canoeing, and children wading but were not discussed in the analysis.	No
22	Iowa Cedar	162*	Quarter Section Run	Bremer	A2	B(WW-2)	Mouth (S19, T91N, R13W, Bremer Co.) to the (East Line S23, T91N, R13W, Bremer Co.)	The average depth was between 8 and 20 inches with a maximum depth of 31 inches. Survey from private citizen (near site 76-1) noted that the creek was used for children's play by their family and their friend's children. IDNR did not consider the comment because frequency of the events were not noted. Segment is also in Table 3.	No
23	Iowa Cedar	176*	Sugar Creek	Mitchell	A2	B(WW-2)	Crossing at Harry Cook Nature Trail (NW 1/4 of S26, T98N, R17W, Mitchell co.) to the road crossing at highway 9 west of Osage (NE 1/4 of S27, T98N, R17W, Mitchell County).	The average depth was between 10 and 20 inches with a maximum depth of 21 inches. Public comment via post card indicated children's recreation but provided no specifics on when, where and how often. IDNR did not consider the comment because location and frequency were not noted. Segment is also in Table 3.	No
24	Iowa Cedar	194	Old Mans Creek	Johnson / Iowa	A2	B(WW-2)	Mouth (S27, T78N, R6W, Johnson Co.) to confluence with Hog Run (S6/7 line, T79N, R10W, Iowa Co.)	The average depth was between 5 and 14 inches with a maximum depth of 23 inches. A survey from a resident of Iowa City indicated wading, children exploring pools, and tubing on the creek (frequency not noted). Online survey from a resident of Winthrop indicate swimming occurs on the creek every year in July/August; children play in the creek every July/August (frequency not noted). Another resident of Iowa City observed or personally participated in: "Swimming occurs annually in the summer; children playing annually in the summer off of a bridge; canoeing, kayaking, or tubing in the summer 2-3 times; and fishing from bridge and banks spring, summer, and fall. The area of access was listed as Maier Road. IDNR states: "Public comments have not provided any additional information to change the recommended designation."	No
25	Iowa Cedar	195	Snyder Creek	Johnson	A2	B(WW-2)	Mouth (NE ¼, S10, T78N, R06W, Johnson County) to the confluence of Unnamed Creek (NE ¼ of SW ¼, S16, T79N, R05W, Johnson County).	The average depth was between 0.5 and 10 inches with a maximum depth of 24 inches. A postcard was returned from near site 247-1. It stated "several years ago kids swam in deeper areas of creek. Statements made in the UAA seem to contradict each other; 1) However, the creek does possess potential of attracting children's recreation or secondary contact recreation, such as trapping or minnow seining, 2) Class A3 children's recreation is not recommended due to the rural location and low frequencies of use. Follow-up with the person who mailed the postcard is necessary to determine the frequency and location of kids play, even though it was several years ago.	No
26	Iowa Cedar	199	Clear Creek	Johnson / Iowa	A2	B(WW-2)	From Chambers Road (NE1/4, S28, T80N, R8W, Johnson County) to Q Avenue (W. line S23, T80N, R10W, Iowa County)	The average depth was between 0.25 and 23 inches with a maximum depth of 31 inches. Upstream average depth of 23 inches at site 675-c may have been caused by a beaver dam. Public comment analysis for all of Clear Creek noted evidence of recreational uses was observed at many of the sampling sites. An interview postcard was returned from near site 675-c2 indicated children's play. Comments from the Johnson and Iowa County Watershed Coalition regarding Clear Creek provided pictures as evidence of school-aged children in the creek. Some photos showed 4 children from 2 of 3 families who live near S Ave and Clear Creek. Photos show where children play in creek and their camp site – this was not addressed in public comment analysis. Two Johnson CCB employees submitted a total of four comments regarding recreational activities in various locations along the creek. IDNR states: "There were comments of child's play occurring upstream from Tiffin; however these activities appear to be infrequent."	No

	Basin	Index Number	Water Body	County(s)	Recommended Recreational use	Aquatic life Use	2008 Surface Water Classification Legal Description	Explanation	Recreational Use Approved
27	Northeast	13*	Duck Creek	Scott	A2	B(WW-2)	Bridge crossing at Wisconsin Ave(S17/S18, T78N, R3E, Scott Co.) to confluence with an unnamed tributary (SE1/4, S14, T78N, R2E, Scott Co.)	The average depth was between 27 and 29 inches with a maximum depth of 31 inches. Two public comments states that children conduct sampling at 110 Ave (Site 32-5). One states this activity may occur "at least" twice in spring and twice in fall. The other comment did not indicate how frequent yet it mentioned Duck Creek has many holes that are far deeper than the stream survey indicates. IDNR states: "Though children are in the water at these times, the Department feels that the low frequency of use relative to the summer recreational season does not warrant the designation of children's recreational use at this time." The comment mentioned "at least" twice in the spring and twice in the fall. Scott CCB also provided comments indicating swimming and kids play but did not give a location. Segment is also in Table 3.	No
28	Northeast	36*	Mud Creek	Scott	A2	B(WW-2)	Mouth (NW ¼, S12, T80N, R2E, Scott Co.) to the confluence with Hickory Creek (SE ¼ of S31, T80N, R2E, Scott Co.)	The average depth was between 10 and > 40 inches with a maximum depth of > 40 inches. An interview was conducted at site 505-2. The local landowner said that his boys use the creek for fishing, catching turtles and swimming. Scott CCB also indicated wading, children's play at Allens Grove Park but did not give the frequency of activities. Field data sheet mentioned that the creek was elevated by 8 to 12 inches. No information was provided on how the field staff determined the elevation. Segment is also in Table 3.	No
29	Northeast	48*	Buffalo Creek	Buchanan	A2	B(WW-2)	From unnamed tributary (S 1/2 S31, T89N, R07W Buchanan Co.) to confluence with E. and W. Br. Buffalo Creeks (S35, T90N, R8W, Buchanan Co.)	The average depth was between 3 and 6 inches with a maximum depth of > 48 inches. One site was assess on this stream segment. A re-visit in 2007 determined the size of a large pool near the bridge. Dimensions were 20 feet by 20 feet with a depth of > 42 inches. Public comments also indicated primary contact recreation and children's play but locations and frequencies were not given. Segment is also in Table 3.	No
30	Northeast	76	Little Wapsipinicon River	Chickasaw / Howard	A2	B(WW-2)	Mouth (NW ¼ of S3, T94N, R13W, Chickasaw Co.) to the confluence with Mead Creek (S1, T97N, R14W, Howard Co.)	The average depth was between 3 and 8 inches with a maximum depth of 22 inches. A public comment via postcard left near site 443-3 indicated several recreational activities but did not give the location or frequency.	No
31	Northeast	110*	North Fork Maquoketa River	Dubuque	A2	B(WW-1)	State Highway 136 (S26, T87N, R2W, Dubuque County) to Marcy White Drive (S7, T88N, R02W, Dubuque County).	The average depth was between 8 and 20 inches with a maximum depth of 36 inches. Field data sheets mention that the stream was elevated 5 to 10 inches. No information was provided on how the field staff determined the elevation. One survey was submitted by a private citizen stating swimming, children's play, canoeing and fishing occur on a weekly to daily basis. Several surveys were received about the recreational uses of the river from the town of Cascade to the mouth at Maquoketa. However, in this section, DNR mentioned that when the river is at base flow, it would not support A1 uses. And that there was a lack of observed or noted uses associated with this segment and depths were not adequate. Segment is also in Table 3.	No
32	Northeast	133	Durion Creek	Dubuque	A2	B(WW-2)	Unnamed Creek (SE ¼ S30, T88N, R2W, Dubuque County) to the confluence with an unnamed tributary (S20, T88N, R2W, Dubuque Co.)	The average depth was between 9 and 10 inches with a maximum depth of 14 inches. Public comments from a Dubuque CCB employee provided comments regarding Children playing in or near the stream/river – yes, creek runs through a residential area. DNR states that children's play was witnessed, but frequency was not given. Also, no information was given regarding where the children's play occurs.	No
33	Northeast	174	Tete des Morts Creek	Jackson	A2	B(WW-2)	Unnamed Creek (SW1/4, S4, T87N, R4E, Jackson Co.) to confluence with Lux Creek (S7, T87N, R4E, Jackson Co.)	The average depth was between 5 and 12 inches with a maximum depth of 18 inches. There were a total of 11 surveys/comments received regarding recreational activities for this creek. Most of the surveys noted recreational activities occurring in the lower reaches and near the confluence of Tetes Des Morts Creek. However, it was mentioned by DNR that a couple of comments received were contradictory to each other as to where and what recreational activities occurred in Tetes Des Morts Creek. They said that three of them described activities consistent with those protected by Primary Contact Recreation (Class A1) and Children's Recreation (Class A3) designations; however, the surveys did not mention a specific location that these activities have been occurring.	No
34	Northeast	192	Cloie Branch	Dubuque	A2	B(WW-2)	W. line (S5, T89N, R2E, Dubuque Co.) to confluence with an unnamed tributary (S18, T89N, R2E, Dubuque Co.)	The average depth was between 5 and 9 inches with a maximum depth of 32 inches. Three interview post cards were left at residences. One stated children's play took place near the Derby Grange Road area near Site 204-a, but it lacked specific information. UAA cites that there are few residences along this assessed reach and at both sites it was observed that the stream meandered through cattle pastures with barbed wire fences.	No
35	Northeast	226	South Cedar Creek	Clayton	A2	B(WW-2)	North Line of (S30, T93N, R3W, Clayton Co.) to the bridge crossing on Centre Street (SW ¼, SW ¼, S18, T93N, R03W, Clayton Co.)	The average depth was between 4 and 8 inches with a maximum depth of 13 inches. There is a mail/email/survey with a general comment regarding the segment of this creek that goes through the town of Garnavillo. It says that children play in this creek during all times of the year, whether the stream is pooled or flowing. Also, during times of high flow, the creek can be paddled. It appears the beginning of the comments letter/survey was not submitted, therefore, there is no information regarding the person who provided the comments. It was mentioned in the "Field Data Sheets for Recreational Use Stream Survey" that it was very difficult to gain access to the creek and field staff were escorted the entire time.	No

	Basin	Index Number	Water Body	County(s)	Recommended Recreational use	Aquatic life Use	2008 Surface Water Classification Legal Description	Explanation	Recreational Use Approved
36	Northeast	297*	Little Turkey River	Fayette / Winneshiek	A2	B(WW-1)	End of the Waucoma impoundment (SW ¼, NE ¼ of S9, T95N, R10W, Fayette Co.) to confluence with Unnamed Creek (SE ¼, NE ¼ of S30, T96N, R10W, Winneshiek Co.)	The average depth was between 6 and 11 inches with a maximum depth of 34 inches. One public comment stated that the person, as well as their family, have waded, floated, and canoed in the Little Turkey River (frequency and location were not noted). An additional comment stated that jet skis and swimmers have been observed above the Waucoma impoundment, but it was presumed these activities are occurring within the impoundment and not in this segment. IDNR did not follow-up to confirm the location and frequency of the recreational activities. Segment is also in Table 6.	No
37	Northeast	305*	Brockamp Creek	Winneshiek	A2	B(WW-2)	Mouth (S27, T96N, R09W, Winneshiek Co.) to the confluence with Unnamed Creek (S23, T96N, R09W, Winneshiek Co.).	No depth measurements were conducted within this stream segment. UAA states that all numerical data was taken from site 575-2 (Unnamed Creek upstream) which was considered approximately equivalent to site 575-1. A postcard was returned from near site 575-1 stating that in the summer of 2006, grandchildren walk in creek and skip rocks. This comment was not addressed in the public comment analysis but was mentioned in the UAA as: interview postcard is supplemental evidence of possible recreational uses. EPA believes that children walking in the stream is considered children's play. Segment is also in Table 5.	No
38	Northeast	375*	Unnamed Creek	Winneshiek	A2	B(WW-1)	Mouth (S27, T98N, R8W, Winneshiek Co.) to Siewers Spring (SW1/4, SW1/4, S27, T98N, R8W, Winneshiek Co)	The average depth was between 6 and 23 inches with a maximum depth of 32 inches. IDNR states: "The stream passes through Siewers Springs State Park lands and DNR hatchery lands which increase the possibility or frequency of recreation. In addition, parking and turn-around points were available". An online survey by a resident of Iowa indicated the following: Children swim in the creek from Highway 9 to the Decorah Hatchery frequently; children play in the creek especially below the hatchery; and fishing occurs frequently. Two lowwater sites on the creek provided information. Both site locations are next to the outfall for the DNR Decorah Hatchery. Streamside roads, footpaths/prints, dock platform, firepit or ring, and fishing tackle were all mentioned. The second survey said fishing and children playing occurs, but did not give frequency. Segment is also in Table 3.	No
39	Northeast	389	Silver Creek	Winneshiek / Howard	A2	B(WW-2)	From the 310th St. bridge crossing (NW1/4, NE1/4, S10, T99N, R10W, Winneshiek Co.) to W. line of S12, T99N, R11W, Howard Co.	The average depth was between 8 and 13 inches with a maximum depth of 26 inches. Three surveys from private citizens were returned with the following comments – (1) No kayaking/canoing in creek because it wasn't big enough. But, this person stated that he knows families whose kids play in it. (2) Second survey form had marked on it that wading/splashing/fishing activities take place on this creek (no specific location). (3) And third comment - Landowner along creek mentioned that children/grandchildren use the creek for wading, tubing and fishing. DNR stated that there was no recreational use found during the UAA that would suggest that the above activities were taking place and that the frequency was not considered adequate to warrant a class A3. However, public comment indicates tubing. Tubing is a Class A1 recreational use and therefore should be designated as primary contact recreation.	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	2008 Surface Water Classification Legal Description	Explanation	Recreational Use Approved
1	Southern	22	East Nishnabotna River	Cass / Audubon	A2	B(WW-2)	Confluence with Troublesome Creek (S32, T77N, R36W, Cass Co) to confluence with an unnamed tributary (NW1/4, S6, T80N, R34W, Audubon Co)	Three out of five assessments were conducted outside of the recreational period (March 15 - November 15). As stated in a letter sent to IDNR on October 31, 2007, EPA recommends that a UAA is not performed outside of the recreational season unless it is used to support either a Class A1 or Class A3 use (CWA 101(a)(2) use to protect human health). Therefore, the data used by these three sites can not be considered to support the removal of a Primary Contact Recreational Use for this water body segment.	No
2	Southern	23*	East Nishnabotna River	Audubon / Carroll	A2	No Aquatic use	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 average depth was between 11 and 18 inches with a maximum depth of 40 inches. No data was officially submitted to recommend no aquatic life use. Also, EPA disapproves the removal of the Class B(WW-1) aquatic life use designation because no justification was submitted to support removing the use. Segment is also in Table 3.	No
3	Southern	78	Sevenmile Creek	Decatur	A2	B(WW-2)	Mouth (SW ¼, S13, T67N, R27W, Decatur County) to the confluence of the Unnamed Creek (S14, T67N, R27W, Decatur County).	An assessment was conducted at the end of the segment with no depth measurements taken within the stream segment. An average depth of 13 inches and a maximum depth of 16 inches were found approximately 100 feet from the mouth of the stream where it converged with East Fork Big Creek. An Unnamed Creek, upstream, had an average depth measurement of 16 inches and a maximum depth of 20 inches. The area where Sevenmile Creek and Unnamed Creek converge was assessed for aquatic life but no depth measurements were taken. Therefore, there is minimal data available to support the removal of the Primary Contact Recreational Use.	No
4	Southern	93	East Fork Medicine Creek	Wayne	A2	B(WW-2)	Iowa-Missouri state line (S24, T67N, R22W, Wayne Co.) to the confluence with Unnamed Creek (SW ¼, S31, T68N, R21W, Wayne Co.)	The average depth was between 2 and 6 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 affect of the drought, the EPA cannot approve the state's recommendation.	Reserve Action
5	Southern	95	Unnamed Creek	Wayne	A2	B(WW-2)	Mouth (SW ¼, S31, T68N, R21W, Wayne Co.) to the City of Allerton WWTP (SE ¼, SW ¼, S11, T68N, R22W, Wayne Co.)	Water body segment was assessed during a D1 stage drought. The UAA states two sites were assessed on Unnamed Creek. The overall map labels two sites as 527-4. EPA assumes one of the sites is 527-3. The two sites were assessed on different dates as indicated on the field data sheets. One field data sheet is labeled, "East Fork Medicine Creek". A portion of Unnamed Creek used to be known as East Fork Medicine Creek, as explained in the UAA. Because the EPA lacks the data to reliably determine the affect of the drought, the EPA cannot approve the state's recommendation.	Reserve Action
6	Southern	113*	Manson Branch	Appanoose	A2	B(WW-2)	Mouth (NE ¼ of S35, T69N, R18W, Appanoose County) to the bridge crossing at Valley Drive (SE ¼ of S35, T69N, R18W, Appanoose County).	UAA physical dimensions states: The average depth ranged between 10 to 20 inches. All field data sheets are labeled "Moon Branch" and the average depths were between 4 to 6 inches. UAA, site map, picture guide, overall and recommendation maps are all labeled as "Manson Creek". Data errors make it difficult to properly evaluate the data and consider the state's recommendation. This creek was also assessed during a D1 drought. Segment is also in Table 3.	No
7	Southern	116	South Fork Chariton River	Wayne	A2	B(WW-2)	Mouth (S36, T70N, R20W, Wayne Co.) to the confluence with an Unnamed Creek (NW ¼, SE ¼ of S2, T69N, R21W, Wayne Co.).	The average depth was between 5 and 9 inches with a maximum depth of 15 inches. Water body segment was assessed during a D1 stage drought. Because the EPA lacks the data to reliably determine the affect of the drought, the EPA cannot approve the state's recommendation.	Reserve Action

	BASIN	Index Number	Water Body	County	Recommended Recreational Use	Aquatic Life Use	2008 Surface Water Classification Legal Description	Explanation	Recreational Use Approved
8	Des Moines	15*	Unnamed Creek	Lee	A2	B(WW-2)	Mouth (West Line, S5, T67N, R6W, Lee Co.) to United States Highway 218 (East line, S5, T67N, R6W, Lee Co.)	The average depth was 2 inches with a maximum depth of 5 inches. Statements made in the UAA and supporting information indicated, "like walking in pure sewage...it seems like there is no treatment". Pools were observed during the aquatic life assessments but no depth measurements were taken, see site 467-2. Fish, habitat and recreational data sheets are all labeled as Sugar Creek. Data errors make it difficult to properly evaluate the data and consider the state's recommendation. No reliable data was available to support the removal of the Primary Contact Recreational Use. Water body segment was also assessed during a D1 stage drought.	No
9	Des Moines	34	Muchakinoock Creek	Mahaska	A2	B(WW-2)	Hwy 92 (SW ¼, NW ¼, S22, T75N, R16W, Mahaska Co.) to the confluence with Unnamed Creek (NW ¼, SW ¼, S27, T76N, R17W, Mahaska Co.)	The average depth was between 2 and 4 inches with a maximum depth of 8 inches. Water body segment was assessed during a D2 stage drought on March 30, 2006. Because the EPA lacks the data to reliably determine the affect of the drought, the EPA cannot approve the state's recommendation.	Reserve Action
10	Des Moines	43	Sent Creek	Marion	A2	B(WW-2)	Mouth (SE1/4, S33, T76N, R18W, Marion Co.) to Illinois Drive (SW1/4, NE1/4, S22, T76N, R18W, Marion Co.)	The average depth was between 3 and 12 inches with a maximum depth of 15 inches. All data sheets and the white board in the picture guide are labeled as "UT". Comment section on field data sheet states, "normal July flow". UAA states the assessments were conducted in August. Data errors make it difficult to properly evaluate the data and consider the state's recommendation. No reliable data was available to support the removal of the Primary Contact Recreational Use. Water body segment was also assessed during a D1 stage drought on August 2, 2006.	No
11	Des Moines	97*	Unnamed Creek	Dallas	A2	B(WW-2)	Mouth (NW SW ¼, S5, T78N, R26W, Dallas County) to the Waukee WWTP outfall (SW NW ¼, S5, T78N, R26W, Dallas County)	Assessed on August 17, 2006. It was mentioned in the UAA that two sites (423-2 and 423-3) were assessed yet only one of the two sites had depth measurements taken. The average depth was between 6-14 inches and a maximum depth of 17 inches. Photos of the upstream portion of the creek, site 423-3, do not appear to resemble photos of the downstream portion of the creek, site 423-2. Aerial photos of the two sites show that the streams morphology differ between the two sites. In addition, current land use conditions were not provided which shows a residential area next to the stream that was not assessed. Depth measurements from only the upstream portion of the creek would be an inadequate demonstration that primary contact recreational use was not attainable. No explanation was given as to why depth measurements were not taken at site 423-2. Also, the legal description should be corrected. Recreational field data sheet for site 423-3 mislabeled the NPDES permittee. Segment is also in Table 6.	No
12	Des Moines	112*	Middle Raccoon River	Carroll	A2	B(WW-2)	From Sauk Rail Bike Path (S 8/9, T84N, R35W Carroll Co.) to the confluence with Unnamed Creek (S8, T84N, R35W, Carroll 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. Public comments also indicate primary contact recreational uses occurs. Segment is also in Table 4.	No
13	Des Moines	131*	North Raccoon River	Sac / Buena Vista	A2	B(WW-1)	Vogel Access (SE ¼, SW ¼, S1, T89N, R36W, Sac Co.) to confluence with D.D. 101 (S36, T91N, R36W, Buena Vista Co.)	Field data sheets state that the assessments were conducted on October 16, 2006 and October 17, 2006. The UAA states the assessments were conducted on August 22, 2006. Data errors make it difficult to properly evaluate the data and consider the state's recommendation. A stage D1 drought was in affect on the August 22, 2006 date. This stream segment also had an average depth of 29 inches and is in table 3.	No
14	Des Moines	132*	North Raccoon River	Buena Vista	A2	B(WW-2)	Confluence with D. D. No. 101 (S36, T91N, R36W, Buena Vista Co.) to the bridge crossing of 450th Street Northwest of Marathon (South Line S17, T93N, R35W, Buena Vista Co.)	Field data sheets state that the assessments were conducted on October 16, 2006 and October 17, 2006. The UAA states the assessments were conducted on August 22, 2006. Data errors make it difficult to properly evaluate the data and consider the state's recommendation. A stage D1 drought was in affect on the August 22, 2006 date. This stream segment also had two sites with average depths of 20 inches or more and is in tables 3 and 4.	No
15	Des Moines	160	Lake Creek	Calhoun	A2	B(WW-1)	From Unnamed Creek (S12, T86N, R34W Calhoun Co.)E. line S12, T86N, R34W, Calhoun Co.	No depth measurements for a recreation use 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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16	Des Moines	169*	Cedar Creek	Sac / Pocahontas	A2	B(WW-2)	From highway 196 bridge crossing (S19/20, T88N, R35W Sac Co.) to the State Highway 10 bridge (SE ¼, S27, T93N, R34W, Pocahontas County).	UAA states an average depth of 6 inches with a maximum depth of 38 inches. Some field data sheets give an average depth range of 10 to 12 inches. August field assessments were conducted during a stage D1/D2 drought. Also, site 676-2 photos indicate a much deeper water level than what was recorded. Field data sheet states < 24 inches but the photo shows assessors standing in stream with water up to thighs. Comment section for site 676-4 mentions max depth 15' in pool near bridge. Public comments from a Pocahontas County Conservation Board (CCB) employee indicated primary contact recreational uses which were not addressed in the public comment analysis. Segment is also in Table 4.	No
17	Des Moines	172*	Outlet Creek	Buena Vista	A2	B(WW-2)	Mouth (NW, SW, S24, T90N, R36W, Buena Vista Co.) to the 630th street bridge crossing (North Line S24, T90N, R37W, Buena Vista Co.).	The average depth was between 3 and 16 inches with a maximum depth of 33 inches. No depth measurements were taken at site 308-2 although it was described as being wider and deeper than the other sections. Therefore, the following statement in the conclusion is not supported: "Throughout the assessment there were no depths observed that demonstrated an adequate depth to attain primary contact recreation". Water body segment was assessed during a D1 stage drought. This	No
18	Des Moines	203*	Drainage Ditch 94	Wright	A2	B(WW-2)	Mouth (NE ¼, SE ¼, S9, T90N, R26W, Wright Co.) to the confluence with Unnamed Creek (NE ¼, SW ¼, S34, T91N, R26W, Wright Co.).	The average depth was between 1 and 9 inches with a maximum depth of 18 inches. Water body segment was assessed during a D1 stage drought. Public comments also indicate recreational uses. Segment is also in Table 4.	No
19	Des Moines	219*	Lizard Creek	Webster / Pocahontas	A2	B(WW-2)	Confluence with an unnamed tributary (N1/2, S31, T90N, R30W, Webster Co.) to the bridge crossing at East Elm Street (N. Line S6, T91N, R32W, Pocahontas County).	The average depth was between 6 and 9 inches with a maximum depth of 36 inches. A general public comment (which was not submitted with the original submittal) from Larry Stone listed streams where he personally had considerable water contact, or where he was aware of significant use by others. Also, the public comment analysis was not submitted, but EPA found it on IDNRs website. Four sites were assessed during a stage D1 drought. Segment is also in Table 4.	No
20	Des Moines	230	Lotts Creek	Humboldt	A2	B(WW-2)	Mouth (N. line, S17, T93N, R28W, Humboldt Co.) to the bridge crossing at Michigan Ave (NE 1/4 S18, T93N, R28W Humboldt Co.)	The average depth was 8 inches with a maximum depth of 14 inches at the end of the segment. No assessments were conducted within the segment. Therefore, there is minimal data available to support the removal of the Primary Contact Recreational Use. There were two public use areas along Lotts Creek that were not assessed, Lotts Creek Public Area and Lotts Creek WMA.	No
21	Des Moines	248*	Unnamed Creek	Palo Alto	A2	B(WW-2)	Mouth (S35, T96N, R33W, Palo Alto Co.) to Emmetsburg WWTP Outfall (S36, T96N, R33W, Palo Alto Co.)	Field data sheet for site 492-22 recorded a depth of 55 inches. Multiple data sheets were labeled as "dd to Des Moines River". Data errors make it difficult to properly evaluate the data and consider the state's recommendation. EPA had to assume assessments were conducted on the creek on October 12, 2006 as the field data sheets were labeled as "dd to Des Moines River". Segment is also in Table 3.	No
22	Skunk	6	Sugar Creek	Lee	A2	B(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 recreational use UAA and the supporting information to change the aquatic life use were not submitted in order for EPA to evaluate IDNRs recommendation to remove the primary contact recreational use and change the aquatic life use. Therefore, there is no data available to support the removal of the Primary Contact Recreational Use or changing the Aquatic Life Use.	No
23	Skunk	10*	Unnamed Creek	Lee	A2	B(WW-2)	Mouth (SE ¼, SE ¼, S22, T67N, R5W, Lee Co.) to the Climax Molybdenum WWTP outfall (SW ¼, SE ¼, S22, T67N, R5W, Lee Co.)	UAA states that the average depths is 12 inches with a maximum depth of 22 inches. Field data sheet for site 354-1 recorded average depths form 14 to 15 inches. Only one site was assessed to gather depth measurements, one site was visually inspected. The aquatic life UAA stated that maximum depth was > 40 inches near the confluence with Mississippi River. This water body was also assessed during a stage D1 drought. This segment is also in Table 3.	No

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24	Skunk	17*	Long Creek	Des Moines	A2	B(WW-2)	Mouth (S30, T69N, R3W, Des Moines Co.) to Mathis Lake Dam (S18, T69N, R3W, Des Moines Co.)	The average depth was recorded as being between 7 and > 48 inches with a maximum depth of > 44 inches. Field data sheets mentioned the river was elevated 8 to 10 inches. No information was provided on how the field staff determined the elevation. The depths at site 65-1 were determined to be backwaters of the Skunk River causing depths adequate for primary recreation. Re-assessment data for site 65-1 was not submitted for EPA to review. Assessments were also conducted during a stage D1 drought. This segment is also in Table 3.	No
25	Skunk	NA	Mathis Lake	Des Moines	A2	B(WW-2)	Original legal description included Mathis Lake but re-segmentation omits lake, therefore, legal description is not available in the SWC document.	Mathis Lake is located between the Long Creek segments 17 and 18. The original legal description was from the mouth to an unnamed creek which included the lake and both segments. IDNR omitting the lake from the SWC which was originally designated A1. Since the 2006 SWC legal description was re-segmented and omitted the lake, EPA is disapproving the segmentation and the use removal.	No
26	Skunk	18*	Long Creek	Des Moines	A2	B(WW-2)	From the upper extent of Mathis Lake (S12, T69N, R4W, Des Moines Co) to the confluence with Unnamed Creek (S3, T69N, R4W, Des Moines Co.).	The average depth was between 15 and 22 inches with a maximum depth of 36 inches. Field data sheets mentioned the river was elevated 8 to 10 inches. IDNR said that the measurements taken in the field during elevated flows (caused by recent rains) were not representative of base-flow conditions. IDNR concluded that the depth at these sites would not be adequate to support primary contact recreation. No information was provided on how the field staff determined the elevation. Assessments were also conducted during a stage D1 drought. This segment is also in Table 3	No
27	Skunk	23*	Brush Creek	Henry	A2	B(WW-2)	Mouth (S7, T70N, R5W, Henry Co.) to the confluence with Unnamed Creek (SE ¼ of S32 S31, T71N, R5W, Henry Co.).	The average depth was between 1 and 10 inches with a maximum depth of 16 inches. UAA states assessments were conducted in March yet the field data sheets record the date as September 7, 2006. In the photo guide for sites 230-a and 230-b, the white boards are labeled as 230-1 and 230-2. Data errors make it difficult to properly evaluate the data and consider the state's recommendation. In the comment section for site 230-a it states "under bridge is very deep >10", and no measurements were recorded for the pool located at this site. It appears the assessments were conducted during a stage D2 drought in March of 2006. Legal description should end with (SE 1/4 of S31, T71N, R5W, Henry Co.). Segment is also in Table 6.	No
28	Skunk	27	Fish Creek	Henry	A2	B(WW-2)	Mouth (S23, T70N, R6W, Henry Co.) to confluence with an unnamed tributary (S16, T70N, R6W, Henry Co.)	The average depth was 9 inches with a maximum depth of 14 inches. UAA states assessments were conducted in on September 5, 2006 yet the field data sheets and GIS files record the date as October 24, 2006. Data errors make it difficult to properly evaluate the data and consider the state's recommendation. The October assessments would have been conducted during a stage D1 drought.	No
29	Skunk	30*	Cedar Creek	Jefferson / Wapello	A2	B(WW-2)	From the bridge crossing on Kale Road (S10, T71N, R10W, Jefferson County) to the confluence of Unnamed Creek (E ½ S13, T72N, R12W, Wapello County)	The average depth was between 3 and 25 inches with a maximum depth of 39 inches. Site 568-G was assessed during a stage D1 drought. This stream is also in Tables 3 and 4.	No
30	Skunk	35*	Crow Creek	Jefferson	A2	B(WW-2)	Mouth (Jefferson Co.) to confluence with an unnamed tributary (NW1/4, SW1/4, S31, T72N, R9W, Jefferson Co.)	The average depth was between 11 and 20 inches with a maximum depth of 28 inches. Field data sheet mentioned the flows were slightly elevated at the time of the assessment. No information was provided on how the field staff determined the elevation. Assessments were also conducted during a stage D1 drought. Segment is also in Table 3.	No

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31	Skunk	42	Unnamed Creek	Wapello	A2	B(WW-2)	Mouth (NW ¼, S31, T72N, R12W, Wapello Co.) to US Highway 34 (NW 1/4, S31, T72N, R12W, Wapello Co.)	The average depth was between 2 and 4 inches with a maximum depth of 8 inches. Data errors make it difficult to properly evaluate the data and consider the state's recommendation. The photo guide and stream habitat data sheet calls the stream Buckeye Creek.	No
32	Skunk	43	Unnamed Creek	Henry	A2	B(WW-2)	Mouth (SE 1/4, S16, T73N, R7W, Henry Co.) of the City of Wayland WWTP outfall (S9, T73N, R7W, Henry Co.)	The average depth was between 1 and 3 inches with a maximum depth of 8 inches at the end of the segment. The only sampling occurred at the headwaters and did not include the rest of segment. No assessments were conducted within the stream segment. There were two bridge crossings downstream from site 442-3. These sites were not assessed but DNR mentioned them and said access to the creek would be possible from these bridge crossings. Data sheets (fish, habitat and recreation) supporting the recommendation calls the stream "Sugar Creek" Stream Habitat Evaluation mentions several pools but depths were not recorded on data sheet. Data errors and limited data makes it difficult to properly evaluate the data and consider the state's recommendation.	No
33	Skunk	82	Sugar Creek	Poweshiek / Jasper	A2	B(WW-2)	Mouth (Poweshiek Co.) to confluence with an unnamed tributary (SW1/4, S24, T80N, R17W, Jasper Co.)	The average depth was between 3 and 4 inches with a maximum depth of 7 inches. The water body segment was assessed during D1/D2 stages of drought. Because the EPA lacks the data to reliably determine the affect of the drought, the EPA cannot approve the state's recommendation. Several miles of the creek above site 220-2 were not assessed.	Reserve Action
34	Iowa Cedar	4*	Spring Creek	Des Moines	A2	B(WW-2)	Mouth (Des Moines Co.) to confluence with an unnamed tributary (SE1/4, S3, T69N, R3W, Des Moines Co.)	The average depth was between 9 and 20 inches with a maximum depth of 28 inches. IDNR stated that the average depth of 20 inches at site 38-1 was determined to not be representative of the entire 8.7 mile assessed reach as it was isolated in a small sample area. Field data for site 241-1B was not submitted. Assessments in April were conducted during a stage D1 drought. Segment is also in Table 3.	No
35	Iowa Cedar	31	Otter Creek	Louisa	A2	B(WW-2)	Mouth (S18, T73N, R2W, Louisa Co.) to the confluence with Roff Creek (NW ¼, SE ¼, S1, T73N, R4W, Louisa Co.).	The average depth was between 3 and 6 inches with a maximum depth of 16 inches. Evidence of use consisted of graffiti on and under bridges, clothing, ATV tracks, and trash left in the stream. October assessments conducted during a stage D1 drought. Because the EPA lacks the data to reliably determine the affect of the drought, the EPA cannot approve the state's recommendation.	Reserve Action
36	Iowa Cedar	49	Wapsinoc Creek	Muscatine	A2	B(WW-1)	Mouth (Muscatine Co.) to confluence with Big Slough (S2, T77N, R4W, Muscatine Co.)	The average depth was 13 inches with a maximum depth of 17 inches. Only the upstream measurement was recorded in the field data sheet for site 113-A. IDNR did not provide measurements for the downstream portion, but marked "flow present" for the downstream sample area. The UAA states: "The downstream sample site at 113-A is not noted in the data sheets. The stream-flow conditions are considered approximately equal to the values of the upstream portion at this site. Picture guides, aerial photography, and assessor recall confirmed that the downstream and upstream sample sites had very similar values." EPA evaluated the picture guide and aerial photography but did not come up with the same conclusion. Therefore, there is minimal data available to support the removal of the Primary Contact Recreational Use.	No
37	Iowa Cedar	50*	Wapsinoc Creek	Muscatine	A2	B(WW-2)	Confluence with Big Slough (Muscatine Co.) to confluence with the E. Br. and Middle Br. Wapsinoc Cr. (S6, T78N, R3W, Muscatine Co.)	The average depth was between 4 and 30 inches with a maximum depth of 37 inches. No data was sent for sites 2-3 and 2-5. These sites appear in the GIS files submitted but limited data was retrieved. GIS files also indicated that site 2-6a had a downstream measurement of > 1 meter. Therefore, there is minimal data available to support the removal of the Primary Contact Recreational Use. Segment is also in Table 3.	No

	BASIN	Index Number	Water Body	County	Recommended Recreational Use	Aquatic Life Use	2008 Surface Water Classification Legal Description	Explanation	Recreational Use Approved
38	Iowa Cedar	60*	Mud Creek	Muscatine	A2	B(WW-2)	Mouth of Mud Creek (S10, T78N, R02W, Muscatine Co.) to the confluence with Unnamed Creek ( SW ¼, S1, T78N, R1E, Muscatine Co.)	The average depth was between 5 and 18 inches with a maximum depth of 24 inches. There were several comments in the public comment analysis, including a comment from a local citizen stating that "they've heard children's play but would not consider it a common use," and an lowater volunteers reported swimming and children's play occurs. DNR stated that the comments did not state how often children's play occurred in the creek. 6 of the 10 assessments were conducted during a stage D3 drought. Segment is also in Table 4.	No
39	Iowa Cedar	61	Unnamed Creek	Muscatine	A2	B(WW-2)	Mouth ( SW ¼, S1, T78N, R1E, Muscatine Co.) to 60 <sup>th</sup> Street (E line, S1, T78N, R1E, Muscatine Co.)	The average depth was between 5 and 7 inches with a maximum depth of 8.5 inches. In a documented photo for site 486-4, it shows a field assessor standing in water up to their waist. Photos and recorded measurements do not appear to coincide. Also, the data sheet for site 486-4 and the photo guide are labeled as Mud Creek. Data errors make it difficult to properly evaluate the data and consider the state's recommendation. Therefore, there is minimal data available to support the removal of the Primary Contact Recreational Use.	No
40	Iowa Cedar	120*	Unnamed Creek	Hardin	NA	B(WW-2)	Mouth to 160 <sup>th</sup> street (S3, T88N, R19W, Hardin Co.)	As mentioned on IDNRs website, the average depth was between 5 and 16 inches with a maximum depth of 27 inches. IDNR assigned a Class B (WW-2) aquatic life use to this water body segment, although, no data was submitted to support this use change. Until data is officially submitted, the removal of the B(WW-1) aquatic life use designation is disapproved. Segment is also in Table 7.	Reserve Action
41	Iowa Cedar	224	Linn Creek	Marshall	A2	B(WW-2)	Mouth (S30, T84N, R17W, Marshall Co.) to 18th Street bridge crossing (SW 1/4 S30, T84N, R17W Marshall 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. It looks like the creek is accessible from a bike path along the creek.	No
42	Iowa Cedar	226	Linn Creek	Marshall	A2	B(WW-2)	From bridge crossing at Marshalltown Road (S6, T83N, R18W Marshall Co.) to confluence with an unnamed tributary (W1/2, NE1/4, S5, T83N, R19W, Marshall Co.)	The average depth was between 4 and 7 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 affect of the drought, the EPA cannot approve the state's recommendation.	Reserve Action
43	Northeast	17*	Sycamore Creek	Scott	A2	B(WW-2)	Mouth (N. line, S10, T78N, R5E, Scott Co.) to the confluence with Unnamed Creek (SW1/4, S3, T78N, R5E, Scott Co.)	UAA states the average depth was between 4 and 6 inches with a maximum depth of > 48 inches. Assessments were conducted outside of the recreational period (March 15 - November 15). As stated in a letter sent to IDNR on October 31, 2007, EPA recommends that a UAA is not performed outside of the recreational season unless it is used to support either a Class A1 or Class A3 use (CWA 101(a)(2) use to protect human health). Therefore, the data used by these three sites can not be considered to support the removal of a Primary Contact Recreational Use for this water body segment. Segment is also in Table 3.	No
44	Northeast	30*	Silver Creek	Clinton	A2	B(WW-1)	Mouth (S6, T80N, R4E, Clinton Co.) to the east/west county road crossing at 252nd St. (S23, T81N, R3E, Clinton Co.)	Data for 2 of the 3 sites (213-2 and 213-3) were not submitted. EPA had to obtain information from IDNRs website. This is considered an incomplete submittal of data. This stream segment also had an average depths of 19 inches and is in table 3.	No
45	Northeast	33*	Silver Creek	Clinton	A2	B(WW-2)	Confluence with an unnamed tributary (S12, T81N, R3E, Clinton Co.) to confluence with an unnamed tributary (SW ¼, SE¼, S15, T82N, R3E, Clinton Co.)	Data for 2 of the 3 sites (536-2 and 536-3) were not submitted. EPA had to obtain information from IDNRs website. This is considered an incomplete submittal of data.	No
46	Northeast	126	Whitewater Creek	Dubuque	A2	B(WW-1)	Confluence with Unnamed Creek (S10, T87N, R1W, Dubuque Co.) to confluence with Curran Br. (S12, T87N, R1W, 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.	No
47	Northeast	179	Catfish Creek	Dubuque	A2	B(CW1)	From the S. line (S9, T88N, R2E, Dubuque Co) to Whitetop Road (S16, T88N, R2E, Dubuque Co.)	No depth measurements were taken within the stream segment only at the end of the segment. The assessment site at the end of the segment was assessed during a D1 stage drought. There is no data available to support the removal of a Primary Contact Recreational Use for this water body segment.	No
48	Northeast	191	Cloie Branch	Dubuque	A2	B(CW1)	Clay Hill Road (NE ¼ S5, T89N, R2E, Dubuque County) to W. line of (S5, T89N, R2E, 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.	No

	BASIN	Index Number	Water Body	County	Recommended Recreational Use	Aquatic Life Use	2008 Surface Water Classification Legal Description	Explanation	Recreational Use Approved
49	Northeast	305*	Brockamp Creek	Winneshiek	A2	B(WW-2)	Mouth (S27, T96N, R09W, Winneshiek Co.) to the confluence with Unnamed Creek (S23, T96N, R09W, Winneshiek Co.).	No depth measurements were conducted within this stream segment. UAA states that all numerical data was taken from site 575-2 (Unnamed Creek upstream) which was considered approximately equivalent to site 575-1. The only site assessed on Brockamp Creek was site 575-1, which was a visual assessment due to the location of the site. Therefore, there is minimal data available to support the removal of the Primary Contact Recreational Use. Segment is also in Table 4.	No
50	Northeast	308*	Unnamed Creek	Winneshiek	A2	No Aquatic Life Use	Mouth (NW ¼, NW ¼, S29, T97N, R9W, Winneshiek Co.) to the WWTP outfall (SE ¼, SE ¼, S19, T97N, R9W, Winneshiek Co.)	The average depth was between 0 to 2 inches with a maximum depth of 8 inches. IDNR determined that the stream was an intermittent stream. 3 shallow pool areas were found which contained 12 Creek Chubs measuring 2 inches in length or less. IDNR did not conduct any chemical analysis or collect any biological samples (other than fish) to determine if the attainability of the Class B(WW-3) would have potential sources of impairments. EPA disapproves the removal of the Class B(WW-1) designated use. Segment is also in Table 1 for the approval of the recreational use designation.	Yes
51	Northeast	310	Chialk Creek	Howard	A2	B(CW1)	Mouth (S1, T98N, R11W, Howard Co.) to N. line of (S36, T99N, R11W, Howard Co.)	A UAA and the supporting information was not submitted in order for EPA to evaluate IDNRs recommendation to remove the primary contact recreational use. Therefore, there is no data available to support the removal of the Primary Contact Recreational Use.	No
52	Northeastern	322*	Yellow River	Allamakee	A1	B(WW-1)	Mouth (Allamakee Co.) to confluence with Unnamed Creek (S24, T96N, R4W Allamakee Co.)	The original stream segment has been modified and excludes a stream segment from the SWC. EPA disapproved this segmentation since there was no justification to remove the approved uses. The missing segment is described in Table 6 line 17.	No action on recreational use
53	Northeastern	323*	Yellow River	Allamakee/Winneshiek	A1	B(WW-1)	Yellow River road crossing (S11, T96N, R6W Allamakee Co.) to confluence with the North Fk. Yellow River (S13, T96N, R7W, Winneshiek Co.)	The original stream segment has been modified and excludes a stream segment from the SWC. EPA disapproved this segmentation since there was no justification to remove the approved uses. The missing segment is described in Table 6 line 17.	No action on recreational use

\*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	2008 Surface Water Classification Legal Description	Explanation
1	Western	113	Unnamed Creek	Lyon	A1	B(WW-2)	Mouth (S16, T98N, R48W, Lyon Co.) to confluence with an unnamed tributary (S22, T98N, R48W, Lyon Co.)	It appears the legal descriptions for segment 113 and segment 115 are the same. If the stream segments are different, EPA request that the legal descriptions be modified so that the reader may locate the start and ending points. If they are the same, EPA request that one of the water bodies be deleted from the list.
2	Southern	23*	East Nishnabotna River	Audubon / Carroll	A2	No Aquatic use	Confluence with Unnamed Tributary (NW 1/4, S6, T80N, R34W, Audobon Co.) to State Highway 141 just south of the City of Templeton (N. Line, S20, T82N, R35W, Carroll County).	The average depth was between 11 and 18 inches with a maximum depth of 40 inches. The removal of the Class B(WW-1) aquatic life use designation is not supported by data. The Class B(WW-1) aquatic life use designation must be assigned until the removal is supported by data. County spelling needs corrected, "Audubon". Segment is also in Table 3.
3	Southern	74	Middle Fork Grand River	Ringgold	A2	B(WW-2)	Iowa-Missouri state line (S. line, S30, T67N, R30W, Ringold Ringgold Co.) to the confluence with Unnamed Creek (SW ¼, NW ¼, S7, T68N, R29W, Ringold-Ringgold Co.)	County name should be changed to Ringgold. Please note, the removal of the Class A1, primary contact recreational use designation was disapproved in a previous action.
4	Southern	94	East Fork Medicine Creek	Wayne	A1	B(WW-2)	Confluence with Unnamed Creek (SW ¼, S31, T68N, R21W, Wayne Co.) to confluence with an unnamed tributary (E 1/2, S24, T68N, R22W, S21, T68N, R21W, Wayne Co.)	Legal description should end with (S21, T68N, R21W, Wayne Co.).
5	Des Moines	97*	Unnamed Creek	Dallas	A2	B(WW-2)	Mouth (NW SW ¼, S5, T78N, R26W, Dallas County) to the Waukeewille WWTP outfall (SW NW ¼, S5, T78N, R26W, Dallas County)	Legal description should read: Mouth (SW ¼, S5, T78N, R26W, Dallas County) to the Waukeewille WWTP outfall (NW ¼, S5, T78N, R26W, Dallas County). The action regarding the recreational use can be found in Table 5.
6	Des Moines	122	Long Branch	Guthrie	A1	B(LW)	Diamondhead Lake Dam (NW ¼ S13, T78N, R30W, Guthrie County) to 325th Street (SW ¼ S24, T78N, R30W, Guthrie County)	The Human Health designated use is missing from the Surface Water Classification table. The public comment analysis states IDNR will designate HH for this segment.
7	Des Moines	172*	Outlet Creek	Buena Vista	A2	B(WW-2)	Mouth (NW, SW, S24, T90N, R36W, Buena Vista Co.) to the 630 <sup>th</sup> street bridge crossing (North Line S24, T90N, R37W, Buena Vista Co.).	Quarter section appears to be missing. The action regarding the recreational use can be found in Tables 4 and 5.
8	Skunk	23*	Brush Creek	Henry	A2	B(WW-2)	Mouth (S7, T70N, R5W, Henry Co.) to the confluence with Unnamed Creek (SE ¼ of S32, S31, T71N, R5W, Henry Co.).	Legal description should end with (SE 1/4 of S31, T71N, R5W, Henry Co.). The action regarding the recreational use can be found in Table 5.
9	Iowa Cedar	43*	Cedar River	Chickasaw	A1	B(WW-1)	Waverly impoundment Dam to confluence with Unnamed Creek (NE 1/4, SW NW 1/4, S20, T94W, R14W Chickasaw Co.)	Legal description should end with (NE 1/4, NW 1/4, S20, T94N, R14W, Chickasaw Co.).
10	Iowa Cedar	189*	North English River	Washington / Poweshiek	A2	B(WW-2)	Mouth (S6, T77N, R47W, R9W, Washington Co.) to the confluence with Dugout Creek (S15, T79N, R14W, Poweshiek Co.).	The beginning of the legal description should read: Mouth (S6, T77N, R9W). The action regarding the recreational use can be found in Table 3.
11	Northeast	11*	Unnamed Creek	Scott	A2	B(WW-2)	Mouth (S20, T77N, R2E, Scott Co.) to Lamphere Drive (S5, T77N, R2E, Scott Co.).	Legal description must end at the outfall which is approximately 95 feet from the bridge where the assessments were conducted. The action regarding the recreational use can be found in Table 1.
12	Northeast	79*	Mead Creek	Howard / Poweshiek	A2	B(WW-2)	Mouth (S1, T97N, R14W, Howard Co.) to the Garden Road Bridge Crossing (E. line S1, T97N, R14W, Poweshiek Howard Co.).	Legal description should end in Howard County. The action regarding the recreational use can be seen on Table 1.

	BASIN	Index Number	Water Body	County	Recommended Recreational Use	Aquatic Life Use	2008 Surface Water Classification Legal Description	Explanation
13	Northeast	97	Deep Creek	Jackson	A1	B(WW-1)	Mouth (NE ¼ of NW SW ¼ of S18, T84N, R5E, Jackson Co.) to the confluence with Copper Creek (SW NE ¼, NE SW ¼, S19, T84N, R5E, Jackson Co.).	Legal description should read: Mouth (NE ¼ of SW ¼ of S18, T84N, R5E, Jackson Co.) to the confluence with Copper Creek (NE ¼, SW ¼, S19, T84N, R5E, Jackson Co.).
14	Northeast	98*	Deep Creek	Jackson / Clinton	A2	B(WW-1)	Confluence with Copper Creek (SW NE ¼, NE SW ¼, S19, T84N, R5E, Jackson Co.) to confluence with Bear Cr. (S8, T83N, R5E, Clinton Co.)	Legal description should read: Confluence with Copper Creek (NE ¼, SW ¼, S19, T84N, R5E, Jackson Co.) to confluence with Bear Cr. (S8, T83N, R5E, Clinton Co.) The action regarding the recreational use can be seen on Table 1.
15	Northeast	NA*	Unnamed Creek	Winneshiek	A2	B(WW-2)	Legal description is not in the SWC but was found in the UAA: Mouth of Unnamed Creek (NW 1/4, NE 1/4, S1, T96N, R9W, Winneshiek Co.) to the Calmar WWTP outfall (SE 1/4, SW 1/4, S36, T97N, R9W, Winneshiek Co.)	Legal description and associated designated uses need to be included in SWC
16	Northeast	297*	Little Turkey River	Fayette	A2	B(WW-1)	End of the Waucoma impoundment (SW ¼, NE ¼ of S9, T95N, R10W, Fayette Co.) to confluence with Unnamed Creek (SE NE ¼, NE SE ¼ of S30, T96N, R10W, Winneshiek Co.)	Legal description should end with (NE 1/4, SE 1/4 of S30, T96N, 105W, Fayette Co.). The action regarding the recreational use can be found in Table 4.
17	Northeast	NA	Yellow River	Allamakee	NA	NA	Legal description is not in the SWC. A segment is missing which was previously approved. The segment should be from Unnamed Creek (S24, T96N, R4W Allamakee Co.) to Yellow River road crossing (S11, T96N, R6W Allamakee Co.)	Legal description and associated designated uses need to be included in SWC. Segment is also in Table 1, line 48.
18	Northeast	323*	Yellow River	Winneshiek	A1	Missing B(CW1)	Yellow River road crossing (S11, T96N, R6W Allamakee Co.) to confluence with the North Fk. Yellow River (S13, T96N, R7W, Winneshiek Co.)	No data was submitted to support the recommendation to remove the Class B(CW1) aquatic life use. Therefore, there is no data available to support the removal of the Class B(CW1) aquatic life use. EPA disapproves this use removal. A correction is need to replace the Class B(CW1) aquatic life use until the cold water aquatic life use UAA is conducted and submitted to EPA.

\* 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	2008 Surface Water Classification Legal Description	Explanation	Recreational use removal
1	Western	94	Unnamed Creek	O'Brien	No Recreational Use	B(WW-2)	Mouth (S29, T97N, R41W, O'Brien Co.) to the tile line/outfall of the Sanborn WWTP (NE ¼, S34, T97N, R41W, O'Brien Co.)	The average depth was between 1 and 6 inches with a maximum depth of 10.5 inches. IDNR determined that the stream was a perennial flowing stream. IDNR assigned a Class B (WW-2) aquatic life use to this water body segment.	Reserve Action
2	Southern	80	Unnamed Creek	Decatur	No Recreational Use	B(WW-2)	County road bridge (N. line, S14, T67N, R27W, Decatur County) to the City of Lamoni wastewater treatment facility outfall (S ½, S11, T67N, R27W, Decatur County)	The average depth was between 6 and 16 inches with a maximum depth of 20 inches. IDNR determined that the stream was a perennial flowing stream. IDNR assigned a Class B (WW-2) aquatic life use to this water body segment.	Reserve Action
3	Des Moines	56	Unnamed Creek	Marion	No Recreational Use	B(WW-2)	Mouth (NW ¼, NW ¼, S21, T76N, R21W, Marion Co.) to the Pleasantville WWTP (NE ¼, NW ¼, S21, T76N, R21W, Marion Co.)	The average depth was 3 inches with a maximum depth of 11 inches. IDNR determined that the stream was a perennial flowing stream. IDNR assigned a Class B (WW-2) aquatic life use to this water body segment.	Reserve Action
4	Des Moines	57	Unnamed Creek	Marion	No Recreational Use	B(WW-2)	Mouth (NE ¼, NE ¼, S20, T76N, R21W, Marion Co.) to the confluence with Unnamed Creek (NW ¼, NW ¼, S21, T76N, R21W, Marion Co.)	The average depth was 3 inches with a maximum depth of 11 inches. IDNR determined that the stream was a perennial flowing stream. IDNR assigned a Class B (WW-2) aquatic life use to this water body segment.	Reserve Action
5	Iowa Cedar	33	Roff Creek	Louisa	No Recreational Use	B(WW-3)	Confluence of Unnamed Creek (SE1/4, NE1/4, S23, T73N, R4W, Louisa Co.) to the confluence with Unnamed Creek (NW1/4, NW1/4, S25, T73, R4W, Louisa Co.).	The average depth was between 2 and 10 inches with a maximum depth of 42 inches. Many natural isolated pools observed, sometimes no flow linking the pools. IDNR assigned a Class B (WW-3) aquatic life use to this water body segment.	Reserve Action
6	Iowa Cedar	120*	Unnamed Creek	Hardin	No Recreational Use	B(WW-2)	Mouth to 160 <sup>th</sup> street (S3, T88N, R19W, Hardin Co.)	As mentioned on IDNR's website, the average depth was between 5 and 16 inches with a maximum depth of 27 inches. IDNR assigned a Class B (WW-2) aquatic life use to this water body segment, although, no data was submitted to support this use change. Until data is officially submitted the removal of the B(WW-1) aquatic life use designation is disapproved. Segment is also in Table 5.	Reserve Action
7	Iowa Cedar	251	Unnamed Creek	Hancock	No Recreational Use	B(WW-2)	Mouth (S line, S31, T95N, R23W, Hancock Co.) to the headwaters (SW ¼, S31, T95N, R23W, Hancock Co.)	The average depth was between 2 and 4 inches with a maximum depth of 6 inches. IDNR determined that the stream was a perennial flowing stream. IDNR assigned a Class B (WW-2) aquatic life use to this water body segment.	Reserve Action
8	Northeast	10	Unnamed Creek	Muscatine	No Recreational Use	B(WW-2)	Mouth (NW ¼, S2, T77N, R1W, Muscatine Co.) to W. line (NE ¼, S3, T77N, R1W, Muscatine Co.)	The average depth was between 1 and 4 inches with a maximum depth of 15 inches. IDNR determined that the stream was a perennial flowing stream. IDNR assigned a Class B (WW-2) aquatic life use to this water body segment.	Reserve Action
9	Northeast	54	Unnamed Creek	Buchanan	No Recreational Use	B(WW-2)	Mouth (S23, T87N, R8W, Buchanan Co.) to N Line (S 1/2, S27, T87N, R8W, Buchanan Co.)	The average depth was between 1 and 5 inches with a maximum depth of 30 inches. IDNR determined that the stream was a perennial flowing stream. IDNR assigned a Class B (WW-2) aquatic life use to this water body segment.	Reserve Action
10	Northeast	131	Unnamed Creek	Dubuque	No Recreational Use	B(WW-2)	Mouth to the outfall pipe for the Cascade WWTP (S. line, S31, T87N, R1W, Dubuque Co.)	The average depth was between 2 and 5 inches with a maximum depth of 7 inches. IDNR determined that the stream was a perennial flowing stream. IDNR assigned a Class B (WW-2) aquatic life use to this water body segment.	Reserve Action
11	Northeast	134	Unnamed Creek	Dubuque	No Recreational Use	B(WW-2)	Mouth (S6, T88N, R2W, Dubuque Co.) to the Dyersville WWTP Outfall (S6, T88N, R2W, Dubuque Co.)	The average depth was between 2 and 6 inches with a maximum depth of 12 inches. IDNR determined that the stream was a perennial flowing stream. IDNR assigned a Class B (WW-2) aquatic life use to this water body segment.	Reserve Action
12	Northeast	388	Silver Creek	Winneshiek	No Recreational Use	B(WW-2)	Mouth (S2, T99N, R10W, Winneshiek Co.) to 310th street (NW1/4, NE1/4, S10, T99N, R10W, Winneshiek Co.).	At the time of the assessment the survey site appeared to be dry. IDNR determined that the stream was an ephemeral flowing stream. IDNR assigned a Class B (WW-2) aquatic life use to this water body segment.	Reserve Action

\* Indicates the water body is also in another table.

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

	<b>BASIN</b>	<b>Index Number</b>	<b>Water Body</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Recommended Recreational Use</b>	<b>Aquatic Life Use</b>	<b>2008 Surface Water Classification Legal Description</b>	<b>Explanation</b>
1	Western	61	Brooke Creek	Buena Vista	A1	B(WW-2)	Mouth (SW1/4, S11, T93N, R38W, Buena Vista Co.) to confluence with an unnamed tributary (Center of S1/2, S24, T92N, R38W, Buena Vista Co.)	The IDNR deleted the words "center of" from the legal description.
2	Western	80	Monona Harrison Co Ditch	Harrison Monona	A1	B(WW-1)	Mouth (S21, T81N, R45W, Harrison Co.) to confluence with W. Fk. Little Sioux R. (Ditch) (S12, T84N, R45W, Monona Co.)	The IDNR deleted the word "ditch" from the legal description.
3	Southern	58	East Fork 102 River	Taylor	A1	B(WW-1)	Iowa-Missouri state line to bridge crossing at 235th Street (S8, T68N, R33W, Taylor Co.)	The IDNR deleted the words "center of" from the legal description.
4	Southern	89	Little River	Decatur	A1	B(WW-1)	Iowa-Missouri state line (Decatur Co.) to the Dam at road crossing (SE1/2, NW1/4, S30, T69N, R25W, Decatur Co.)	The IDNR added the word "the" to the legal description.
5	Southern	119	Jordan Creek	Wayne	A1	B(WW-2)	Mouth (S1, T70N, R21W, Wayne Co.) to confluence with an unnamed tributary (NW1/4, S26, T70N, R21W, Wayne Co.)	The IDNR deleted "E 1/2" from the legal description.
6	Southern	128	Wolf Creek	Lucas / Wayne	A1	B(WW-2)	Mouth (S15, T71N, R21W, Lucas Co.) to confluence with an unnamed tributary (NW1/4, S8, T70N, R22W, Wayne Co.)	The IDNR deleted "E 1/2" from the legal description.
7	Southern	132	North Fabius	Davis	A1	B(WW-2)	Iowa-Missouri state line to confluence with an unnamed tributary (S33, T68N, R15W, Davis Co.)	The IDNR deleted the words "center of" from the legal description.
8	Des Moines	29	North Avery Creek	Wapello / Monroe	A1	B(WW-2)	Mouth (S34, T73N, R15W, Wapello Co.) to confluence with an unnamed tributary (S34, T73N, R16W, Monroe Co.)	The IDNR deleted the words "center of" from the legal description.
9	Des Moines	91	Raccoon River	Polk	A1	B(WW-1)	Mouth (Polk Co.) to Polk-Dallas Co. line	The IDNR corrected the spelling for the Raccoon River.
10	Des Moines	93	Raccoon River	Polk / Dallas	A1	B(WW-1)	Polk-Dallas Co. line to confluence of N. Raccoon R. and S. Raccoon R. (Dallas Co.)	The IDNR added the county, "Dallas" to the legal description.
11	Des Moines	98	South Raccoon River	Dallas / Guthrie	A1	B(WW-1)	Mouth (NW ¼ of S21, T78N, R27W, Dallas Co.) to the confluence with Brushy Creek (S22, T79N, R31W, Guthrie Co.)	The IDNR added the Public Land Survey System coordinates to the beginning and end of the legal description.
12	Skunk	28	Cedar Creek	Henry	A1	B(WW-1)	Mouth (NW1/4, S9, T71N, R07W, Henry Co.) to confluence with Little Cedar Cr. (S17, T70N, R7W, Henry Co.)	The IDNR added the Public Land Survey System coordinates to the end of the legal description.
13	Iowa Cedar	30	Iowa River	Wright	A1	B(WW-1)	Highway 69 (E. line, S25, T93N, R24W, Wright Co.) to the confluence with East and West Branch Iowa River (S19, T93N, R23W, Wright Co.)	The IDNR added the Public Land Survey System coordinates to the beginning and end of the legal description.
14	Iowa Cedar	43*	Cedar River	Chickasaw	A1	B(WW-1)	Waverly impoundment Dam to confluence with Unnamed Creek (NE 1/4, SW NW 1/4, S20, T94W, R14W Chickasaw Co.)	The IDNR extended the segment reach. Although, the legal description should end with (NE 1/4, NW 1/4, S20, T94N, R14W, Chickasaw Co.).
15	Iowa-Cedar	201	Mill Creek	Johnson	A1	B(WW-2)	Mouth of Mill Creek (SW ¼, S23, T81N, R6W, Johnson County) to the wastewater treatment plant access road (E. Line, S23, T81N, R6W, Johnson County)	The IDNR added Public Land Survey System (SW ¼, S23, T81N, R6W, Johnson County) added "E. Line" to the legal description.
16	Northeastern	22	Wapsipinicon River	Mitchell	A1	B(WW-2)	Confluence with Watsons Cr. (S25, T99N, R15W, Mitchell Co.) to confluence with UT in McIntire (S34, T100N, R15W Mitchell Co.)	The IDNR deleted "to town of McIntire" and added "to confluence with UT in McIntire (S34, T100N, R15W Mitchell Co.)" to the legal description.
17	Northeastern	23	Wapsipinicon River	Mitchell	A1,A2	B(CW-1)	Confluence with UT in McIntire (S34, T100N, R15W Mitchell Co.) to N. line of (S20, T100N, R15W, Mitchell Co.)	The IDNR deleted "Town of McIntire" and added "Confluence with UT in McIntire (S34, T100N, R15W Mitchell Co.)" to the legal description.

	<b>BASIN</b>	<b>Index Number</b>	<b>Water Body</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Recommended Recreational Use</b>	<b>Aquatic Life Use</b>	<b>2008 Surface Water Classification Legal Description</b>	<b>Explanation</b>
18	Northeastern	64	Hunter Creek	Buchanan	A1	B(WW-2)	Mouth (S6, T89N, R9W, Buchanan Co.) to confluence with an unnamed tributary (S20, T90N, R9W, Buchanan Co.)	The IDNR deleted the word "center" from the legal description.
19	Northeastern	93	Maquoketa River	Delaware	A1	B(WW-1)	Above Quaker Mills Impoundment (N. line S18, T89N, R5W, Delaware Co.) to Backbone Lake Dam (S15/S22, T90N, R6W, Delaware Co.)	The IDNR deleted "(a.k.a Forestville Dam)" and added the Public Land Survey System (N. line S18, T89N, R5W, Delaware Co.) and (S15/S22, T90N, R6W, Delaware Co.) to the legal description.
20	Northeastern	116	Farmers Creek	Jackson	A1	B(WW-2)	Mouth (S24, T85N, R2E, Jackson Co.) to confluence with an unnamed tributary (NW1/4, S8, T86N, R3E, Jackson Co.)	The IDNR deleted "W 1/2" from the legal description.
21	Northeastern	143	Kitty Creek	Jones	A1	B(WW-2)	Mouth (S22, T86N, R3W, Jones Co.) to confluence with an unnamed tributary (S7, T85N, R3W, Jones Co.)	The IDNR deleted the word "center" from the legal description.
22	Northeastern	321	Bloody Run	Clayton	A1,A2	B(CW-1)	Mouth (NE portion of Basil Giard Claim No. 1, Clayton County) to W. line of Section 22, T95N, R4W, Clayton Co.)	The IDNR added "(NE portion of Basil Giard Claim No. 1, Clayton County)"

\* Indicates the water body is also in another table.