



**UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
REGION 7**

11201 Renner Boulevard
Lenexa, Kansas 66219

14 DEC 2015

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

Dear Mr. Ehm:

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has completed its review of 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 the EPA for review and approval, as required under federal regulations at 40 CFR §131.20, by letter dated August 3, 2015. The new or revised WQS were approved by the Iowa Environmental Protection Commission (EPC) on April 14, 2015; published in the Code of State Regulations on May 13, 2015, and formally received by the EPA with the Attorney General certification on June 19, 2015. This WQS package includes a Surface Water Classification (SWC) document (a rule-referenced document) that IDNR revised to be consistent with the EPC's decision. Today, EPA is acting on the waters contained in that revised SWC document, dated June 17, 2015.

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 March 10 and March 24, 2015, to receive public input and comment on the proposed WQS revisions. IDNR also solicited public comment during the Use Attainability Analyses (UAA) assessment process. Based on our review, Iowa's public participation process is consistent with and satisfies the procedural requirements of 40 CFR § 131.20.

TODAY'S DECISION

As Director of the Water, Wetlands and Pesticides Division, I am charged with the responsibility of reviewing and approving or disapproving new or revised state WQS under Section 303(c) of the CWA. With this letter, the EPA is approving the new or revised WQS submitted by IDNR and will reserve action on five water body segments affected by drought conditions. Today's action will affect 86 use designations. The 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 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 June 19, 2015, Iowa Surface Water Classification (SWC) Document to designate Class A2 secondary contact recreational uses for 35 water bodies (Table 1).
- B. Resegmentation on certain water bodies and use designations for 17 segments (Table 2).
- C. A subset or revisions to the SWC to designate Class A3 children’s recreational uses for 19 water bodies (Table 7).
- D. Revision of aquatic life uses with the exceptions noted in the tables (captured in Tables 1-7).

SECTION II – ITEMS THAT REQUIRE NO ACTION BY EPA

- A. Legal descriptions in the SWC Document containing errors needing corrections (Table 4).
- B. Revisions to the SWC Document that do not constitute new or revised WQS (Table 6).

SECTION III – ITEMS ON WHICH EPA IS RESERVING ACTION

- A. Recommendations to remove a primary contact recreational use rely on data collected during possible drought conditions (Table 3).

The 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,” the EPA retains the discretion to revise its approval decisions if the consultation identifies deficiencies in the WQS.

We look forward to continuing to work with IDNR to update its water quality standards through the triennial review process. If you have any questions regarding this matter, please contact John DeLashmit, Chief, Water Quality Management Branch, at (913) 551-7821, or delashmit.john@epa.gov. The staff contact regarding this letter and enclosure is John Reyna, and he may be reached at (913) 551-7021, or reyna.john@epa.gov.

Sincerely,



Karen A. Flournoy
Director
Water, Wetlands and Pesticides Division

Enclosures

cc: Roger Bruner IDNR
Corey Buffo, EPA Headquarters

ENCLOSURE

EPA REGION 7 ACTION ON THE IOWA 2015 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 (UAAs)

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 3, 2015. The submittal contains all of the IDNR's new or revised use designations. The Surface Water Classification (SWC) document in the August 3, 2015, submission contains many revised use designations that reflect the IDNR's recommendations and actions of the Iowa Environmental Protection Commission (EPC). EPA's review of the

SWC document, dated June 17, 2015, focused on those revisions made to the previous SWC document, dated December 22, 2010, to ensure newly adopted use designation changes are consistent with the UAAs submitted and are supported by appropriate data and information.

IDNR conducted UAAs pursuant to its June 22, 2005, *Recreational Use Assessment and Attainability Analysis Protocol* (Recreational Use Protocol) and the March 22, 2006, *Warm Water Stream Assessment and Attainability Analysis Protocol*; the Protocols are intended to provide guidelines to any party interested in conducting UAA investigations which provide scientifically defensible field information on the existing and attainable uses of the state's waters. The Protocols specify that field information should be gathered during base flow¹ conditions, and should include a visual inspection of the targeted water body at a minimum of three (3) road crossings and other publicly accessible locations which can include city, county and state parks. According to the Recreational Use Protocol, areas of public use are to be included when analyzing stream uses prior to proposing a change in the recreational use designation to secondary contact recreation or when removing a recreational use designation. In addition, the Recreational Use Protocol directs the user to solicit information from the public to obtain data regarding uses occurring on the targeted water bodies. This includes interviews of the public who are present at a site while the UAA is being conducted, waterside landowners, local residents, and the county conservation offices. In an effort to fulfill its obligation to gather public comments, in some cases 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 Protocol to conduct the recreational UAAs and to evaluate depth data collected and the extent to which the depth of the waters were sufficient to support primary contact recreational uses. Although the 2008 revision to the Iowa Recreational Use Protocol contained no specific depth criteria the UAA conclusions submitted to EPA repeatedly relied on the depth criteria guidelines from the 2005 Recreational Use Protocol, which IDNR used to determine the attainability of primary contact recreation. For example, in reaching the conclusion that primary contact recreation is attainable, many UAAs state: "There were areas assessed that reached the average depths of 19 inches or greater required to support primary contact recreational uses...." IDNR's June 22, 2005, Recreational Use Protocol provides the following guidance:

The field data submitter may show that naturally caused ephemeral², intermittent³, or low-flow conditions exist in the water body and may prevent the

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

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

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

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. **This Recreational Use Protocol provision is an unreasonable interpretation of 40 CFR § 131.10(g)(2).** Primary contact recreation can take place in an isolated pool within a stream reach, even if 50 percent or less of the surveyed reach has an average depth less than 0.5 meter. In other words, primary contact recreation may take place in isolated pools within a stream reach even if the pools are not representative of the reach as a whole. Potential recreational users will seek out pools for recreation without regard to whether the pools are representative of the remainder of the stream segment. Therefore, primary contact recreation is attainable if it is possible at any location within the stream reach.

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

Tables 1- 7 provided at the end of this Enclosure constitute the revisions upon which EPA is taking action today. Tables 1, 2, and 7 include revisions to the Surface Water Classification⁴ (SWC) document where IDNR provided sufficient information to support a change to the designated use or the segment length of a water body. Table 4 includes revisions in the June 2015 SWC document where EPA has discovered errors to the streams' legal description which must be corrected during or before the state's next triennial review of water quality standards. Table 3 includes the list of streams where EPA is reserving action on IDNR's recommendation to assign no recreational use. Table 6 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 has more than one basis for disapproving the use revision or corrections are needed. For example, some use revisions contained legal description errors *and* there were some aquatic life use designations missing in the surface water classification document.

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].

⁴ 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)(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 Mill Creek (segment 54) and Unnamed Creek (segment 365) in the Northeast basin (no aquatic life use has been assigned in the SWC), are consistent with the water quality standards requirements of CWA Sections 101(a)(2), 303(c)(2) and 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.” 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 EPA⁵ that “there is no blanket requirement to disinfect but disinfection will be necessary to meet the permit limits based on either primary or secondary contact recreation uses. Our rules apply *E. coli* limits as “end of pipe” limits, mixing zones are not used.”

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

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

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

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. 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- 5, and 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. A subset of revisions to the Surface Water Classification to designate Class A3 children's recreational uses

IDNR designated all of the waters listed in Table 7 with children's recreational uses, Class A3 and removed the Class A1 primary contact recreational use. This use revision does not lower the level of recreational protection, as both the Class A1 and Class A3 uses are supported by the same numeric criteria for pathogens. Because IDNR assigned a recreational use that is equivalent to a designation that meets the Section 101(a)(2) recreational use requirement, EPA approves the use designations identified in Table 7, which are in accordance with the requirements of the CWA and EPA's implementation regulations at 40 CFR §§ 131.5(a) and 131.10. The majority of the use designation changes occurred as a result of public comments indicating that children recreate in a stream. EPA believes public involvement is an important

step in the UAA process and commends IDNR's effort to solicit public comments. Public comments are considered to be a source of relevant information when considering a designated use.

D. Revision of Aquatic Life Uses

The revisions to the aquatic life use designations are shown in Tables 1 - 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 Mill Creek (segment 54) and Unnamed Creek (segment 365) in the Northeast basin (no aquatic life use has been assigned in the SWC), 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 – ITEMS THAT REQUIRE NO ACTION BY EPA

A. Legal descriptions in the Surface Water Classification document contain errors that need correction (see Table 4)

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 4 provides a list of stream segments where the legal descriptions contain errors and how the errors may be corrected.

B. Administrative changes (see Table 6)

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 6.

SECTION III – ITEMS ON WHICH EPA IS RESERVING ACTION

A. Recommended use removals rely on data collected during various stages of drought (see Table 3)

EPA's review identified many water bodies assessed by IDNR which were, according to the U.S. Drought Monitor (<http://drought.unl.edu/dm>), in areas that were under the influence of moderate to severe drought. 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 EPA lacks the data to reliably determine the affect of the drought, 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 3.

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	2015 Surface Water Classification Legal Description	Explanation	Approved	
1	Western	23	Unnamed Creek	Shelby	A2	WW-2	Mouth (S6, T80N, R39W, Shelby County) to Earling STP outfall (S1, T80N, R40W, Shelby County)	The average depth was between 2 and 7 inches with a maximum depth of 11 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The Iowa Department of Natural Resources states: "Primary Contact recreational uses are not considered attainable due to insufficient flow and water levels (40 CFR 131.10(g) (2)) throughout the reach. However, this segment does have sufficient depth and flow to attract Secondary Contact (A2) recreational activities like minnow seining or trapping. Children's Recreation (A3) is not recommended due to lack of evidence and rural location."	Yes
2	Western	86	Unnamed Creek	O'Brien	A2	WW-2	Mouth (S29, T95N, R41W, O'Brien County) to confluence with Unnamed Creek (S6, T95N, R40W, O'Brien County)	The average depth was 3.2 to 5.3 inches with a maximum depth of 9 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "Primary Contact recreational uses are not considered attainable due to insufficient flow and water levels (40 CFR 131.10(g) (2)) throughout the reach. However, this segment does have sufficient depth and flow to attract Secondary Contact (A2) recreational activities like minnow seining or trapping. Children's Recreation (A3) is not recommended due to lack of evidence and rural location."	Yes
3	Southern	101	W. Fk. Big Creek	Ringgold	A2	WW-2	From the Iowa/Missouri state line (S25, T67N, R28W, Ringgold County) to the confluence with Unnamed Creek (NE1/4, NE1/4, S11, T68N, R28W, Ringgold County)	The average depth was between 0.5 and 5 inches with a maximum depth of 15 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "Primary Contact recreational uses are not considered attainable due to insufficient flow and water levels (40 CFR 131.10(g) (2)) throughout the reach. However, this segment does have sufficient depth and flow to attract Secondary Contact (A2) recreational activities like minnow seining or trapping. Children's Recreation (A3) is not recommended due to lack of evidence and rural location."	Yes
4	Southern	115	Unnamed Creek	Madison	A2	WW-2	Mouth (S8, T74N, R29W, Madison County) to the private lane bridge crossing (E1/4, SE1/4, S8, T74N, R29W, Madison County)	The average depth was 2 inches with a maximum depth of 22 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "Primary Contact recreational uses are not considered attainable due to insufficient flow and water levels (40 CFR 131.10(g) (2)) throughout the reach. However, this segment does have sufficient depth and flow to attract Secondary Contact (A2) recreational activities. Children's Recreation (A3) is not recommended due to lack of evidence of children recreating and limited access. For this reason, the department recommends a Secondary Contact (A2) recreational use classification for this stream segment."	Yes
5	Southern	160	West Jackson Creek	Wayne	A2	WW-2	Confluence with Unnamed Creek (S31, T69, R21W, Wayne County) to (NAD 83) UTM coordinates X(Easting) 470105.02 Y(Northing) 4507388.31 (S2, T68N, R22W, Wayne County)	The average depth was between 3.75 and 9.5 inches with a maximum depth of 20 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "Primary Contact recreational uses are not considered attainable due to insufficient flow and water levels (40 CFR 131.10(g) (2)) throughout the reach. However, this segment does have sufficient depth and flow to attract Secondary Contact (A2) recreational activities like minnow seining or trapping. Children's recreational uses designation (A3) is not recommended due to lack of evidence of use."	Yes
6	Des Moines	72	Unnamed Creek	Marion	A2	WW-2	Mouth (S15, T76N, R18W, Marion County) to the Lower extent of the pool (NAD83) UTM Coordinates - X(Easting) 506880.35 Y(Northing) 4581862.68	The average depth was between 1.5 to 3 inches with a maximum depth of 4 to 5 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "Primary Contact recreational uses are not considered attainable due to insufficient flow and water levels (40 CFR 131.10(g) (2)) throughout the reach. However, this segment does have sufficient depth and flow to attract Secondary Contact (A2) recreational activities. Children's Recreation (A3) is not recommended due to lack of evidence of children recreating and limited access. For this reason, the department recommends a Secondary Contact (A2) recreational use classification for this stream segment."	Yes
7	Des Moines	89	Unnamed Creek	Jasper	A2	WW-2	From the mouth (NW1/4, NW1/4, S15, T78N, R21W, Jasper Co.) to the West 129th Street South bridge crossing (SE1/4, NW1/4, S17, T78N, R21W, Jasper Co.)	The average depth was 5 inches with a maximum depth of 25 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "Primary Contact recreational uses are not considered attainable due to insufficient flow and water levels (40 CFR 131.10(g) (2)) throughout the reach. However, this segment does have sufficient depth and flow to attract Secondary Contact (A2) recreational activities like minnow seining or trapping. Children's Recreation (A3) is not recommended due to lack of evidence, rural location, and lack of access."	Yes

Basin	Index Number	Water Body	County(s)	Recreational use	Aquatic Life Use	2015 Surface Water Classification Legal Description	Explanation	Approved
8 Des Moines	107	Painter Creek	Warren/ Madison	A2	WW-2	Mouth (S13, T75N, R25W, Warren County) to bridge crossing at Austin Blvd (S24, T75N, R25W, Madison County)	The average depth was between 1.0 to 3.2 inches with a maximum depth of 27 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "Primary Contact recreational uses are not considered attainable due to insufficient flow and water levels (40 CFR 131.10(g) (2)) throughout the reach. However, this segment does have sufficient depth and flow to attract Secondary Contact (A2) recreational activities. Children's Recreation (A3) is not recommended due to lack of evidence of children recreating and the rural area the segment flows through."	Yes
9 Des Moines	124	Unnamed Creek	Adair/Guthrie	A2	WW-2	Mouth (S6, T77N, R32W, Adair County) to confluence with Unnamed Creek (S35, T78N, R33W, Guthrie County)	The average depth was between 1.0 to 8 inches with a maximum depth of 10 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "Primary Contact recreational uses are not considered attainable due to insufficient flow and water levels (40 CFR 131.10(g) (2)) throughout the reach. However, this segment does have sufficient depth and flow to attract Secondary Contact (A2) recreational activities like minnow seining or trapping. Children's Recreation (A3) is not recommended due to lack of evidence and rural location."	Yes
10 Des Moines	125	Unnamed Creek	Guthrie	A2	WW-2	Mouth (S35, T78N, R33W, Guthrie County) to the confluence with Drainage Ditch (North Line, S3, T77N, R33W, Guthrie County)	The average depth was between 3.5 to 4 inches with a maximum depth of 18 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "Primary Contact recreational uses are not considered attainable due to insufficient flow and water levels (40 CFR 131.10(g) (2)) throughout the reach. However, this segment does have sufficient depth and flow to attract Secondary Contact (A2) recreational activities like minnow seining or trapping. Children's Recreation (A3) is not recommended due to the remote location, and the evidence found appears to be old and does not suggest current or common usage by children."	Yes
11 Des Moines	126	Drainage Ditch	Adair	A2	WW-2	Mouth (S3, T77N, R33W, Adair County) to the outfall of the City of Adair STP (S3, T77N, R33W, Adair County)	The average depth was between 2 to 4 inches with a maximum depth of 8 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "Primary Contact recreational uses are not considered attainable due to insufficient flow and water levels (40 CFR 131.10(g) (2)) throughout the reach. However, this segment does have sufficient depth and flow to attract Secondary Contact (A2) recreational activities like minnow seining or trapping. Children's Recreation (A3) is not recommended due to lack of evidence and difficult access."	Yes
12 Des Moines	171	Unnamed Creek	Polk	A2	WW-3	Mouth (S10, T78N, R26W, Dallas County) to Wendover Bridge crossing (S10, T78N, R26W, Dallas County)	The average depth was between .25 to 2.75 inches with a maximum depth of 8 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "Primary Contact recreational uses are not considered attainable due to insufficient flow and water levels (40 CFR 131.10(g) (2)) throughout the reach. However, this segment does have sufficient depth and flow to attract Secondary Contact (A2) recreational activities. Children's Recreation (A3) is not recommended due to lack of evidence and rural location."	Yes
13 Des Moines	224	Brushy Creek	Carroll	A2	WW-2	From the upper extent of the pool at the intersection of 270th Street and Jade Avenue (NAD83) UTM Coordinates: X(Easting) 341011.52 Y(Northing) 4647677.67 to the confluence with Halburn Creek (SW 1/4, SW 1/4, S8, T83N, R35W, Carroll Co.)	The average depth was between 15 to 17 inches with a maximum depth of 23 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "No average or maximum depth measurements found were considered adequate for primary contact recreation based on the minimum guidelines used by the department to determine the attainability of primary contact recreational use. Therefore, Primary Contact recreational uses are not considered attainable for this segment of Brushy Creek due to the lack of flow (40 CFR 131.10(g) (2)) throughout the reach to completely fulfill what is considered a Class A1 primary contact recreational use."	Yes
14 Des Moines	265	Unnamed Creek	Carroll	A2	WW-2	Bridge crossing at 130th St. (South Line, S16, T85N, R33W, Carroll County) to outfall for Lanesboro STP (NE 1/4, S16, T85N, R33W, Carroll County)	The average depth was between 1.75 to 8 inches with a maximum depth of 18 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "Primary Contact recreational uses are not considered attainable due to insufficient flow and water levels (40 CFR 131.10(g) (2)) throughout the reach. However, this segment does have sufficient depth and flow to attract Secondary Contact (A2) recreational activities like trapping and minnow seining. Children's Recreation (A3) is not recommended due to lack of evidence of children recreating and rural location."	Yes
15 Des Moines	285	Unnamed Creek	Pocahontas	A2	WW-2	Mouth of Unnamed Creek (S34, T90N, R34W, Pocahontas County) to the 630th St. bridge crossing (S34, T90N, R34W, Pocahontas County)	The average depth was 2 inches with a maximum depth of 18 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "Primary Contact recreational uses are not considered attainable due to insufficient flow and water levels (40 CFR 131.10(g) (2)) throughout the reach. However, this segment does have sufficient depth and flow to attract Secondary Contact (A2) recreational activities like minnow seining or trapping. Children's Recreation (A3) is not recommended due to lack of evidence and rural location."	Yes
16 Des Moines	338	White Fox Creek	Wright	A2	WW-2	Lee Ave. bridge crossing (East Line, S23, T90N, R25W, Wright County) to the 175th St. bridge crossing (S8, T92N, R24W, Wright County)	The average depth was between 1 to 9 inches with a maximum depth of 11 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "Primary Contact recreational uses are not considered attainable due to insufficient flow and water levels (40 CFR 131.10(g) (2)) throughout the reach. However, this segment does have sufficient depth and flow to attract Secondary Contact (A2) recreational activities like minnow seining or trapping. Children's Recreation (A3) is not recommended due to lack of evidence and rural location."	Yes
17 Skunk	12	Unnamed Creek	Lee	A2	WW-3	From its mouth (SW 1/4, S3, T68N, R5W, Lee Co.) to the confluence with Unnamed Creek (#2) (NW 1/4, NE 1/4, S4, T68N, R5W, Lee Co.).	The average depth was between 1 to 3 inches with a maximum depth of 9 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "The shallow water conditions appear to impede the reasonable attainment of primary contact recreation along the entire assessed reach. Primary Contact recreational uses are not considered attainable for Unnamed Creek (#1) due to the lack of flow (as per 40 CFR 131.10(g) (2)) throughout the reach to completely fulfill what is considered a Class A1 primary contact recreational use."	Yes

Basin	Index Number	Water Body	County(s)	Recreational Use	Aquatic Life Use	2015 Surface Water Classification Legal Description	Explanation	Approved
18	Skunk 52	Rock Creek	Jefferson	A2	WW-2	Mouth (S34, T72N, R11W, Jefferson Co.) to confluence with an unnamed tributary (NE¼, S5, T71N, R11W, Jefferson Co.)	The average depth was 6 inches with a maximum depth of 20 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "Primary Contact recreational uses are not considered attainable for Rock Creek due to the lack of flow (40 CFR 131.10(g) (2)) throughout the reach to completely fulfill what is considered a Class A1 primary contact recreational use."	Yes
19	Skunk 128	Unnamed Creek	Story	A2	WW-2	Mouth (S13, T83N, R22W, Story County) to County Living Court WWTF outfall (S13, T83N, R22W, Story County)	The average depth was between 1 to 4 inches with a maximum depth of 6 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "Primary Contact recreational uses are not considered attainable due to insufficient flow and water levels (40 CFR 131.10(g) (2)) throughout the reach. However, this segment does have sufficient depth and flow to attract Secondary Contact (A2) recreational activities. Children's Recreation (A3) is not recommended due to lack of evidence and rural location."	Yes
20	loaw Cedar 5	Spring Creek	Des Moines	A2	WW-2	From the confluence with Unnamed Creek (SE¼, S3, T69N, R3W, Des Moines County) to the tile line discharge point (NW ¼ of the SE ¼, S28, T70N, R3W, Des Moines County)	The average depth was between 2.5 to 10 inches with a maximum depth of 27 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "Primary Contact recreational uses are not considered attainable for Spring Creek due to the lack of flow (40 CFR 131.10(g) (2)) throughout the reach to completely fulfill what is considered a Class A1 primary contact recreational use."	Yes
21	loaw Cedar 102	Unnamed Creek	Linn	A2	WW-2	Mouth (S21, T84N, R7W, Linn County) to the Wendling Quarries - Robins Facility outfall (S16, T84N, R7W, Linn County)	The average depth was between 0 to 6 inches with a maximum depth of 9 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "Primary Contact recreational uses are not considered attainable due to insufficient flow and water levels (40 CFR 131.10(g) (2)) throughout the reach. However, this segment does have sufficient depth and flow to attract Secondary Contact (A2) recreational activities like minnow seining or trapping. Children's recreational uses designation (A3) is not recommended due to lack of evidence of use."	Yes
22	loaw Cedar 120	Unnamed Creek	Benton	A2	WW-2	From the mouth (S14, T83N, R9W, Benton County) to the Railroad St. bridge crossing (S14, T83N, R9W, Benton County)	The average depth was between 4 to 13 inches with a maximum depth of 19 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "Primary Contact recreational uses are not considered attainable due to insufficient flow and water levels (40 CFR 131.10(g) (2)) throughout the reach. However, this segment does have sufficient depth and flow to attract Secondary Contact (A2) recreational activities. Children's Recreation (A3) is not recommended due to lack of evidence and rural location."	Yes
23	loaw Cedar 132	E Branch Blue Creek	Linn	A2	WW-2	From the North Center Point Road (Heins Road) bridge crossing (S28, T86N, R08W, Linn County) to the Walker WWTF outfall (S9, T86N, R08W, Linn County)	The average depth was 3 inches with a maximum depth of 18 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "Primary Contact recreational uses are not considered attainable due to insufficient flow and water levels (40 CFR 131.10(g) (2)) throughout the reach. However, this segment does have sufficient depth and flow to attract Secondary Contact (A2) recreational activities. Children's Recreation (A3) is not recommended due to lack of evidence of children recreating and the rural area the segment flows through."	Yes
24	loaw Cedar 169	Unnamed Creek	Black Hawk	A2	WW-2	Mouth (S2, T88N, R14W, Black Hawk County) to confluence with Unnamed Creek (SE¼, NE¼, S2, T88N, R14W, Black Hawk County)	The average depth was between 3 to 6 inches with a maximum depth of 9 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "Primary Contact recreational uses are not considered attainable due to insufficient flow and water levels (40 CFR 131.10(g) (2)) throughout the reach. However, this segment does have sufficient depth and flow to attract Secondary Contact (A2) recreational activities like minnow seining or trapping. Despite the presence of a recreational trail in the area and some residential property south of Highway 20, Children's recreational uses designation (A3) is not recommended due to lack of evidence of use and it being a largely industrial area. Common children's play is not expected."	Yes
25	loaw Cedar 185	Unnamed Creek	Butler	A2	WW-3	Mouth (S34, T90N, R15W, Butler County) to the New Hartford WWTF outfall (S27, T90N, R15W, Butler County)	The average depth was between 1 to 2 inches with a maximum depth of 13 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "Primary Contact recreational uses are not considered attainable due to insufficient flow and water levels (40 CFR 131.10(g) (2)) throughout the reach. However, this segment does have sufficient depth and flow to attract Secondary Contact (A2) recreational activities like minnow seining or trapping. Children's Recreation (A3) is not recommended due to lack of evidence and rural location."	Yes
26	loaw Cedar 228	Drainage Ditch 2	Worth	A2	WW-2	From the mouth (SE¼, S32, T100N, R20W, Worth County) to the confluence with Unnamed Creek (S30, T100N, R21W, Worth County)	The average depth was between 3 to 10 inches with a maximum depth of 29 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "Primary Contact recreational uses are not considered attainable due to insufficient flow and water levels (40 CFR 131.10(g) (2)) throughout the reach. However, this segment does have sufficient depth and flow to attract Secondary Contact (A2) recreational activities. Children's Recreation (A3) is not recommended due to lack of evidence and rural location."	Yes
27	loaw Cedar 296	Little Creek	Iowa	A2	WW-2	Mouth (S22, T80N, R13W, Keokuk County) to North English WWTF outfall (S31, T78N, R10W, Iowa County)	The average depth was between 2 to 6 inches with a maximum depth of 16 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "Primary Contact recreational uses are not considered attainable due to insufficient flow and water levels (40 CFR 131.10(g) (2)) throughout the reach. However, this segment does have sufficient depth and flow to attract Secondary Contact (A2) recreational activities. Children's Recreation (A3) is not recommended due to lack of evidence and rural location."	Yes

Basin	Index Number	Water Body	County(s)	Recreational use	Aquatic Life Use	2015 Surface Water Classification Legal Description	Explanation	Approved
28	loaw Cedar 300	Middle English River	Iowa	A2	WW-2	Mouth (S20, T78N, R10W, Iowa County) to bridge crossing at F Avenue (East line, S23, T78N, R12W, Iowa County)	The average depth was between 2 to 17 inches with a maximum depth of 27 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "Primary Contact recreational uses are not considered attainable due to insufficient flow and water levels (40 CFR 131.10(g) (2)) throughout the reach. However, this segment does have sufficient depth and flow to attract Secondary Contact (A2) recreational activities. In spite of the Bersler Woods timber area, children's Recreation (A3) is not recommended due to lack of evidence of children recreating and the rural area the segment flows through."	Yes
29	loaw Cedar 301	Unnamed Creek	Iowa	A2	WW-2	From the mouth, (S24, T78N, R12W, Iowa County) to F52 trail bridge crossing (NE 1/4, S11, T78N, R12W, Iowa County)	The average depth was between 1 to 4 inches with a maximum depth of 6 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "Primary Contact recreational uses are not considered attainable due to insufficient flow and water levels (40 CFR 131.10(g) (2)) throughout the reach. However, this segment does have sufficient depth and flow to attract Secondary Contact (A2) recreational activities. Children's Recreation (A3) is not recommended due to lack of evidence of children recreating and the rural areas the stream flows through."	Yes
30	loaw Cedar 302	Deep River	Poweshiek	A2	WW-2	Mouth (S4, T78N, R12W, Iowa County) to confluence with Unnamed Creek (SE 1/4, S4, T78N, R13W, Poweshiek County)	The average depth was between 5 to 17 inches with a maximum depth of 29 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "Primary Contact recreational uses are not considered attainable due to insufficient flow and water levels (40 CFR 131.10(g) (2)) throughout the reach. However, this segment does have sufficient depth and flow to attract Secondary Contact (A2) recreational activities. Children's Recreation (A3) is not recommended due to lack of evidence of children recreating and rural location."	Yes
31	loaw Cedar 304	Unnamed Creek	Poweshiek	A2	WW-2	Mouth (S4, T78N, R13W, Poweshiek County) to Deep River WWTP outfall (NW 1/4, SW 1/4, S9, T78N, R13W, Poweshiek County).	The average depth was between 2 to 13 inches with a maximum depth of 32 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "Primary Contact recreational uses are not considered attainable due to insufficient flow and water levels (40 CFR 131.10(g) (2)) throughout the reach. However, this segment does have sufficient depth and flow to attract Secondary Contact (A2) recreational activities. While the creek does run within the city limits of the town of Deep River on its west side, an interview with a local official indicates Primary Contact and Children's recreational uses are not occurring."	Yes
32	loaw Cedar 345	Cub Creek	Poweshiek	A2	WW-2	From the mouth of the stream (S22, T80N, R13W, Poweshiek County) to the lower extent of the plunge pool (NAD 83) UTM Coordinates: X(Easting) 552400.37 Y(Northing) 4619083.85 (Poweshiek County)	The average depth was between 1 to 3 inches with a maximum depth of 35 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "Primary Contact recreational uses are not considered attainable due to insufficient flow and water levels (40 CFR 131.10(g) (2)) throughout the reach. However, this segment does have sufficient depth and flow to attract Secondary Contact (A2) recreational activities like minnow seining or trapping. Children's Recreation (A3) is not recommended due to lack of evidence and rural location."	Yes
33	loaw Cedar 347	Unnamed Creek	Poweshiek	A2	WW-2	Mouth (S27, T80N, R13W, Poweshiek County) to Kwik Star outfall (S 1/4, S1 1/4, S34, T80N, R13W, Poweshiek County)	The average depth was between .5 to 2.5 inches with a maximum depth of 19 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "Primary Contact recreational uses are not considered attainable due to insufficient flow and water levels (40 CFR 131.10(g) (2)) throughout the reach. However, this segment does have sufficient depth and flow to attract Secondary Contact (A2) recreational activities."	Yes
34	Northeast 244	Granger	Dubuque	A2	WW-2	Confluence with Unnamed Creek (NE 1/4, NW 1/4, S25, T88N, R2E, Dubuque Co.) to Hickory Acres outfall (NE 1/4, NE 1/4, S25, T88N, R2E, Dubuque Co.)	The average depth was between 2 to 6 inches with a maximum depth of 10 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use. The IDNR states: "Primary Contact recreational uses are not considered attainable due to insufficient flow and water levels (40 CFR 131.10(g) (2)) throughout the reach. However, this segment does have sufficient depth and flow to attract Secondary Contact (A2) recreational activities."	Yes
35	Northeast 287	Unnamed Creek	Winneshiok	A2	WW-2	Mouth (NW 1/4, NE 1/4, S1, T96N, R9W, Winneshiok Co.) to the Calmar WWTP outfall (SE 1/4, SW 1/4, S36, T97N, R9W, Winneshiok 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. The IDNR states: "Primary Contact recreational uses are not considered attainable for Unnamed Creek (1) due to the lack of flow (40 CFR 131.10(g) (2)) throughout the reach to completely fulfill what is considered a Class A1 primary contact recreational use."	Yes

"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.

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	2015 Surface Water Classification Legal Description	Explanation	Approved
1	Des Moines	275	Camp Creek	Calhoun	A1	WW-2	Mouth (S7, T86N, R34W, Calhoun County) to confluence with West Fork Camp Creek (West Line, S9, T87N, R34W, Calhoun County)	The original segment was subdivided into two segments. The legal description was revised to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use.	Yes
2	Des Moines	276	Camp Creek	Calhoun	A1	WW-2	Confluence with West Fork Camp Creek (West Line, S9, T87N, R34W, Calhoun County) to confluence with unnamed tributary (S34, T88N, R34W, Calhoun 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	277	W. Fk. Camp Creek	Calhoun	A1	WW-2	Mouth (S8, T87N, R34W, Calhoun County) to bridge crossing at 250th Street (North Line, S21, T88N, R34W, Calhoun County)	The original segment was subdivided into two segments. The legal description was revised to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use.	Yes
4	Des Moines	278	W. Fk. Camp Creek	Calhoun	A1	WW-2	Bridge crossing at 250th Street (North Line, S21, T88N, R34W, Calhoun County) to confluence with D. D. No. 1 (S10, T88N, R34W, Calhoun Co.)	The original segment was subdivided into two segments. The legal description was revised to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use.	Yes
5	Des Moines	337	White Fox Creek	Wright	A1	WW-2	Mouth (S33, T89N, R25W, Hamilton County) to the Lee Ave. bridge crossing (East Line, S23, T90N, R25W, Wright County)	The original segment was subdivided into two segments. The legal description was revised to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use.	Yes
6	Des Moines	350	Middle Branch Boone River	Hancock	A2	WW-1	Mouth (Hancock Co.) to the confluence with an unnamed tributary (S31, T95N, R25W, Hancock Co.)	The original segment was subdivided into two segments. The legal description was revised to more accurately describe the location of the aquatic life uses. Note: The recreational use change was disapproved on January 2012. EPA is only acting on the change to the legal description to denote the aquatic life uses.	Yes
7	Des Moines	351	Middle Branch Boone River	Hancock	A2	WW-2	From the confluence with an unnamed tributary (S31, T95N, R25W, Hancock Co.) to the confluence with Drainage Ditch No. 105 (NE¼, S17, T95N, R25W, Hancock Co.)	The original segment was subdivided into two segments. The legal description was revised to more accurately describe the location of the aquatic life uses. Note: The recreational use change was disapproved on January 2012. EPA is only acting on the change to the legal description to denote the aquatic life uses.	Yes
8	Skunk	52	Rock Creek	Jefferson	A2	WW-2	Mouth (S34, T72N, R11W, Jefferson Co.) to confluence with an unnamed tributary (NE¼, S5, T71N, R11W, Jefferson Co.)	The original segment was subdivided into two segments. The legal description was revised to more accurately describe the location of the aquatic life uses. EPA is only acting on the change to the legal description to denote the aquatic life uses. The recreational use change was approved on November 24, 2009.	Yes
9	Skunk	53	Rock Creek	Wapello/ Jefferson	A2	WW-3	from the confluence with Unnamed Creek (NE¼, S5, T71N, R11W, Jefferson County) to the outfall pipe for Cardinal School (NE¼, S9, T71N, R12W, Wapello County)	The original segment was subdivided into two segments in IDNRS submission on August 19, 2008. The segment was described in the Des Moines River Basin where EPA disapproved the removal of the primary contact recreational use on November 24, 2009. EPA is only acting on the change to the legal description.	Yes*

Basin	Index Number	Water Body	County(s)	Recreational Use	Aquatic Life Use	2015 Surface Water Classification Legal Description	Explanation	Approved	
10	Skunk	124	East Branch Indian Creek	Story	A1	WW-2	Mouth (S16, T82N, R22W, Story County) to confluence with Dye Creek (SE1/4, S14, T83N, R22W, Story County)	The original segment was subdivided into two segments. The legal description was revised to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use.	Yes
11	Skunk	125	East Branch Indian Creek	Story	A1	WW-2	Confluence with Dye Creek (SE1/4, S14, T83N, R22W, Story County) to confluence with unnamed tributary (S34, T85N, R22W, Story Co.)	The original segment was subdivided into two segments. The legal description was revised to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use.	Yes
12	Skunk	126	Dye Creek	Story	A1	WW-2	Mouth (SE1/4, S14, T83N, R22W, Story County) to 248th St. bridge crossing (S13, T83N, R22W, Story County)	The original segment was subdivided into two segments. The legal description was revised to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use.	Yes
13	Skunk	127	Dye Creek	Story	A1	WW-2	From the 248th St. bridge crossing (S13, T83N, R22W, Story County) to confluence with unnamed tributary (NW1/4, S7, T83N, R21W, Story Co.)	The original segment was subdivided into two segments. The legal description was revised to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use.	Yes
14	Iowa Cedar	101	Dry Creek	Linn	A1	WW-2	North Mentzer Road bridge crossing (S22, T84N, R7W, Linn County) to confluence with an unnamed tributary (S15, T84N, R7W, Linn Co.)	The original segment was subdivided into two segments. The legal description was revised to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use.	Yes
15	Iowa Cedar	131	E. Branch Blue Creek	Linn	A1	WW-2	Mouth (S7, T85N, R08W, Linn County) to the North Center Point Road (Heins Road) bridge crossing (S28, T86N, R08W, Linn County)	The original segment was subdivided into two segments. The legal description was revised to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use.	Yes
16	Iowa Cedar	294	South English River	Washington	A1	WW-2	Mouth (S6, T77N, R09W, Washington County) to the upper extent of the pool at the 280th St. bridge crossing (N4D83) UTM Coordinates: X(easting) 578020.32 Y(Northing) 4592453.30	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
17	Iowa Cedar	303	Deep River	Poweshiek	A1	WW-2	Confluence with Unnamed Creek (SE1/4, S4, T78N, R13W, Poweshiek County) to confluence with an unnamed tributary (SE1/4, S34, T79N, R14W, Poweshiek 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

* Approving the stream segmentation only.

Table 3 - EPA is Reserving Action Because Use Recommendation Was Not Supported by the Data; Section IV, part A

(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	2015 Surface Water Classification Legal Description	Explanation	Recreational Use Approved
1	Des Moines 166	Unnamed Creek	Polk	A2	WW-2	Mouth (SW¼, NW¼, S30, T78N, R24W, Polk Co.) to the headwaters (SE¼, NW¼, S30, T78N, R24W, Polk Co.)	The average depth was between 1.5 and 8 inches with a maximum depth of 35 inches. The water body segment was assessed during a D1 stage drought. Because the EPA lacks the data to reliably determine the affects of the drought, the EPA can not approve the state's recommendation.	Reserve Action
2	Des Moines 167	Unnamed Creek	Polk	A2	WW-2	Mouth (SW¼, NW¼, S30, T78N, R24W, Polk Co.) to the fencing surrounding the airport (NE¼, S30, T78N, R24W, Polk Co.)	The average depth was between 1.5 and 2 inches with a maximum depth of 5 inches. The water body segment was assessed during a D1 stage drought. Because the EPA lacks the data to reliably determine the affects of the drought, the EPA can not approve the state's recommendation.	Reserve Action
3	Des Moines 168	Unnamed Creek	Polk	A2	WW-2	Mouth (NE¼, SE¼, S30, T78N, R24W, Polk County) to Des Moines International Airport Outfall #2 (NE¼, SE¼, S30, T78N, R24W, Polk County)	The average depth was between 5 and 11 inches with a maximum depth of 12 inches. The water body segment was assessed during a D1 stage drought. Because the EPA lacks the data to reliably determine the affects of the drought, the EPA can not approve the state's recommendation.	Reserve Action
4	Des Moines 334	Unnamed Creek	Hamilton	A2	WW-2	Mouth (S6, T88N, R25W, Hamilton County) to the Webster City STP outfall (S6, T88N, R25W, Hamilton County)	The average depth was 8 inches with a maximum depth of 11 inches. The water body segment was assessed during a D1 stage drought. Because the EPA lacks the data to reliably determine the affects of the drought, the EPA can not approve the state's recommendation.	Reserve Action
5	Des Moines 295	South English River	Poweshiek	A2	WW-2	From the upper extent of the pool at the 280th St. bridge crossing (NAD83) UTM Coordinates: X(easting) 578020.32 Y(Northing) 4592453.30 to the bridge crossing at 530th Ave. (South Line, S27, T78N, R14W, Poweshiek County)	The average depth was between 1.8 - 7.4 inches with a maximum depth of 21 inches. The water body segment was assessed during a D1 stage drought. Because the EPA lacks the data to reliably determine the affects of the drought, the EPA can not approve the state's recommendation.	Reserve Action

Table 4 - 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	2015 Surface Water Classification Legal Description	Explanation
1	Western	7	Keg Creek	Pottawatomie	A1	WW-2	From the lower extent of the pool downstream of State Highway 83 (NAD83) UTM Coordinates: X(Easting) 288593.13 Y(Northing) 4594446.27 to the State Highway 83 bridge (NW ¼, NW ¼, S14, T77N, R44W, Pottawatomie Co.)	Legal description needs to be corrected, from R44W to R41W.
2	Northeast	54*	Mill Creek	Cedar	A2	Missing	From site 814-2 Roosevelt Ave. (SE 1/4, S1, T82N, R06W, R02W, Linn Co.) to the con+D6-H6fluence with Unnamed Creek (NE ¼, SE ¼, S21, T82N, R02W, Cedar Co.)	The aquatic life use designation is missing in the SWC. Also in Table 6.
3	Northeast	365*	Unnamed Creek	Clayton / Allamakee	A2	Missing	From its mouth (R4, S32, T98N, R6W, S9, T95N, R06W, Clayton Co.) to the confluence with Unnamed Creek (#2) (SE¼, S33, T96N, R6W, Allamakee Co.)	The aquatic life use designation is missing in the SWC. Also in Table 6.

* Indicates the water body is also in another table.

Table 5 - New waters listed with Recreational and Aquatic life uses; Section I, part D

Basin	Index Number	Water Body	County	Recommended Recreational Use	Aquatic Life Use	2015 Surface Water Classification Legal Description	Explanation
Western	85	Dry Run	O'Brien	A1	WW-2	Mouth (S29, T95N, R41W, O'Brien County) to confluence with Unnamed Creek (S6, T95N, R40W, O'Brien County)	This is a new water body listed in the surface water classification document, whereby EPA approves the legal description.
Des Moines	73	Unnamed Creek	Marion	A1	WW-2	The lower extent of the pool (NAD83) UTM Coordinates X(Easting) 506880.35 Y(Northing) 4581862.68 to the upper extent of the pool (NAD83) UTM Coordinates - X(Easting) 506885.91 Y(Northing) 4581864.94	This is a new water body listed in the surface water classification document, whereby EPA approves the legal description.
Des Moines	170	Fox Creek	Dallas	A1	WW-2	Mouth (S15, T78N, R26W, Dallas County) to bridge crossing at Ashworth Rd (North line, S10, T78N, R26W, Dallas County)	This is a new water body listed in the surface water classification document, whereby EPA approves the legal description.
Des Moines	264	Unnamed Creek	Carroll	A1	WW-2	Mouth (S21, T85N, R33W) to the Bridge crossing at 130th St. (South Line, S16, T85N, R33W, Carroll County)	This is a new water body listed in the surface water classification document, whereby EPA approves the legal description.
Des Moines	284	Drainage Ditch 29	Pocahontas	A1	WW-2	Mouth (S33, T90N, R34W, Pocahontas County) to 150th Ave. road crossing (East Line, S35, T90N, R34W, Pocahontas County)	This is a new water body listed in the surface water classification document, whereby EPA approves the legal description.
Des Moines	297	Saylor Creek	Polk	A1	WW-1	Mouth (S21, T79N, R24W, Polk County) to confluence with Unnamed Creek (S22, T79N, R24W, Polk County)	This is a new water body listed in the surface water classification document, whereby EPA approves the legal description.
Des Moines	298	Unnamed Creek	Polk	A1	WW-2	Mouth (S22, T79N, R24W, Polk County) to the crossing to 2nd Ave (East Line, S22, T79N, R24W, Polk County)	This is a new water body listed in the surface water classification document, whereby EPA approves the legal description.

	Basin	Index Number	Water Body	County	Recommended Recreational Use	Aquatic Life Use	2015 Surface Water Classification Legal Description	Explanation
8	Skunk	4	Soap Creek	Lee	A3	WW-2	From the mouth (S36, T65N, R5W, Lee Co.) to the road crossing (SE¼, S22, T65N, R5W, Lee Co.)	This is a new use designation from WW-1 to WW-2 was listed in the surface water classification document, whereby EPA approves the use change.
9	Skunk	5	Soap Creek	Lee	A2	WW-2	From road crossing (SE¼, S22, T65N, R5W, Lee Co.) to the road crossing (section line, S14/23, T65N, R5W, Lee Co.)	This is a new use designation from WW-1 to WW-2 was listed in the surface water classification document, whereby EPA approves the use change. Note: The recreational use change was disapproved on January 2012; EPA is only acting on the aquatic life use change.
10	Iowa Cedar	130	Blue Creek	Benton	A1	WW-2	Mouth (S18, T85N, R8W, Linn Co.) to the confluence with West Branch Blue Creek (NW¼, SE¼, S24, T86N, R9W, Benton Co.)	This water body was reassessed and resulted in retaining the Primary Contact Recreational use. The previous stream segments and recreational uses were disapproved. Retaining the A1 resolves the disapprovals.
11	Iowa Cedar	346	Cub Creek	Poweshiek	A1	WW-2	From the lower extent of the plunge pool (NAD 83) UTM Coordinates: X(Easting) 552400.37 Y(Northing)4619083.85 (Poweshiek County) to the 210th St. bridge crossing (W Line S33, T80N, R13W, Poweshiek County)	This is a new water body listed in the surface water classification document, whereby EPA approves the legal description.

Table 6 - Administrative changes to add or correct the water body legal description or aquatic life uses; Section III, part B

Basin	Index Number	Water Body	County	Aquatic Life Use	2015 Surface Water Classification Legal Description	Explanation
1 Western	8	Keg Creek	Pottawatomie	WW-2	From the lower extent of the pool downstream of State Highway 83 (NAD83) UTM Coordinates: X(Easting) 288593.13 Y(Northing) 4594446.27 to the State Highway 83 bridge (NW ¼, NW ¼, S14, T77N, R44W- R41W , Pottawatomie Co.)	The legal description for this water body was corrected in the surface water classification document.
2 Western	83	Willow Creek	Cherokee	WW-2	From the mouth (NE ¼, NE ¼, S30, T90N, R41W, Cherokee Co.) upstream to the confluence with Unnamed Creek (NE ¼, NE ¼, S7 S17 , T92N, R41W, Cherokee Co.).	The legal description for this water body was corrected in the surface water classification document.
3 Western	130	Whiskey Creek	Plymouth	WW-2	Mouth (S36 T91N, R43W Plymouth Co.) to confluence with an unnamed tributary (NW4/4, S2, T94N, R43W, Plymouth Co.) to the confluence with Unnamed Creek (NW¼, S24, T92N, R43W, Plymouth Co.).	The legal description for this water body was corrected in the surface water classification document. Note: The recreational use change was disapproved on January 2012. EPA is only acting on the administrative change to correct the legal description.
4 Southern	64	E. Nodaway River	Page/Taylor	WW-1	Mouth (S6 S7, T67N, R36W, Page Co.) to confluence with Long Br. (S17/18 line, T70N, R35W, Taylor Co.).	The legal description for this water body was corrected in the surface water classification document.
5 Southern	112	Twelvemile Creek	Union	WW-2	From the mouth (S36, T71N, R28W, Union Co.) to the Twelve Mile Creek Lake Dam (NW 1/4, S12, T72N, R30W, Union Co.)	The legal description for this water body was corrected in the surface water classification document. Note: The recreational use change was disapproved on November 2010. EPA is only acting on the administrative change to correct the legal description.
6 Southern	119	McGruder Creek	Decatur	WW-2	From its mouth to the City of Leon's wastewater treatment facility's outfall (SW¼, S33, T68N T69N, R25W, Decatur Co.).	The legal description for this water body was corrected in the surface water classification document. EPA reserved action on January 2012 on the recreational use change due to the lack of data. EPA is only acting on the administrative change to correct the legal description.
7 Southern	136	Chariton River	Appanoose	WW-1	Hwy. 2 (S27, T69N, R17W, Appanoose Co.) to Rathbun Reservoir Dam (S35, T69N T70N, R18W, Appanoose Co.)	The legal description for this water body was corrected in the surface water classification document.
8 Des-Moines	64	Rock Creek	Jefferson	WW-2	Mouth (NE ¼, S34, T72N, R11W, Jefferson County) to confluence with Unnamed Creek (NE ¼, S6, T74N, R11W, Jefferson County)	The legal description for this water body needs to be deleted from the Des Moines River Basin. It is located in the Skunk River Basin.
9 Des-Moines	65	Rock Creek	Wapello/Jefferson	WW-3	Confluence with Unnamed Creek (NE ¼, S6, T74N, R11W, Jefferson County) to the outfall pipe for Cardinal School (NE ¼, S9, T74N, R12W, Wapello County).	The legal description for this water body needs to be deleted from the Des Moines River Basin. It is located in the Skunk River Basin.
10 Des Moines	100	Otter Creek	Warren	WW-2	Mouth (S33 S34, T76N, R23W, Warren Co.) to Highway 205 (S22, T75N, R23W, Warren Co.).	The legal description for this water body was corrected in the surface water classification document. Note: The recreational use change was disapproved on November 2009. EPA is only acting on the administrative change to correct the legal description.

Basin	Index Number	Water Body	County	Aquatic Life Use	2015 Surface Water Classification Legal Description	Explanation
Des Moines	135	Badger Creek	Warren	WW-2	Mouth of Badger Creek (NW1/4, S33, T77N, R25W, Warren Co.) to bridge crossing at 25th Street (S42-S29 , T77N, R25W, S29)	The legal description for this water body was corrected in the surface water classification document.
Des Moines	147	Unnamed Creek	Polk	WW-2	From its mouth (SE1/4, S22, T78N, R23W, Polk Co.) to the US Highway 65 road crossing (SW1/4, S29 S28 , T78N, R23W, Polk Co.).	The legal description for this water body was corrected in the surface water classification document.
Des Moines	212	Long Branch	Guthrie	WW-2	Mouth (SW1/4, S12, T78N, R30W, Guthrie Co.) to Diamondhead Lake Dam (NW 1/4 S43 S14 , T78N, R30W, Guthrie County)	The legal description for this water body was corrected in the surface water classification document. Note: The recreational use change was disapproved on November 2009. EPA is only acting on the administrative change to correct the legal description.
Des Moines	213	Long Branch	Guthrie	WW-2	Diamondhead Lake Dam (NW 1/4 S43 S14 , T78N, R30W, Guthrie County) to 325th Street (SW 1/4 S24, T78N, R30W, Guthrie County)	The legal description for this water body was corrected in the surface water classification document.
Des Moines	378	Lotts Creek	Humboldt	WW-2	Mouth (N. line, S47 S8 , T93N, R28W, Humboldt Co.) to the bridge crossing at Michigan Ave (NE 1/4 S18, T93N, R28W Humboldt Co.)	The legal description for this water body was corrected in the surface water classification document. Note: The recreational use change was disapproved on June 2010. EPA is only acting on the administrative change to correct the legal description.
Skunk	16	Jack Creek	Lee	WW-2	From Site 250-b X(Easting) 633517.75 Y(Northing) 4488138.29 to the confluence with an unnamed creek UTM Coordinates (NAD83) X(Easting) 63395617.75-632974.68 Y(Northing) 44881398.29 4488364.76	The legal description for this water body was corrected in the surface water classification document. Note: EPA reserved action on the recreational use change on January 2012. EPA is only acting on the administrative change to correct the legal description.
Skunk	28	Big Creek	Henry	WW-2	Confluence with Saunders Br. (Henry Co.) to confluence with Brandywine Cr. (S29 S20 , T72N, R6W, Henry Co.)	The legal description for this water body was corrected in the surface water classification document.
Skunk	29	Big Creek	Henry	WW-2	Confluence with Brandywine Cr. (S29 S20 , T72N, R6W, Henry Co.) to confluence with Lawrence Cr. (S5, T71N, R5W, Henry Co.)	The legal description for this water body was corrected in the surface water classification document.
Skunk	59	Unnamed Creek	Wapello	WW-2	Mouth (NW 1/4, S31, T72N, R12W, Wapello Co.) to US Highway 334 (NW 1/4, S34 S32 , T72N, R12W, Wapello Co.)	The legal description for this water body was corrected in the surface water classification document.
Skunk	95	Unnamed Creek	Mahaska	WW-2	From the mouth of Unnamed Creek (NE 1/4, S12, T75N, R15W, Mahaska Co.) to the outfall pipe of the Keomah Village wastewater treatment plant (West Line , SE 1/4, S13, T75N, R15W, Mahaska Co.).	The legal description for this water body was corrected in the surface water classification document.
Skunk	121	W. Br. Indian Cr.	Story	WW-2	Mouth (S16, T82N, R22W, Story Co.) to the City of Nevada's wastewater treatment facility outfall channel (S18, T83N, R22W, Story Co.)	Stream name was corrected in the surface water classification document. EPA reserved action on January 2012 on the recreational use change due to the lack of data. EPA is only acting on the administrative change to correct the stream name.

Basin	Index Number	Water Body	County	Aquatic Life Use	2015 Surface Water Classification Legal Description	Explanation	
22	Skunk	121	W. Br. Indian Cr.	Story	WW-2	From the City of Nevada's wastewater treatment facility outfall channel (S18, T83N, R22W, Story Co.) to confluence with an unnamed tributary (S1, T83N, R23W, Story Co.)	Stream name was corrected in the surface water classification document
23	Iowa Cedar	58	Cedar River	Black Hawk	WW-1	Cedar Falls impoundment W. line of S2, T89N, R14W, Black Hawk Co. to S34, T90N, R14W, Black Hawk Co. (confluence with Beaver Cr.)	The legal description for this water body was corrected in the surface water classification document.
24	Iowa Cedar	122	Unnamed Creek	Benton	WW-2	From the mouth (SE1/4, S14, T83N, R9W Benton Co.) to the headwaters (NE1/4, SW1/4, S13, T83N, R9W Benton Co.)	The legal description for this water body was corrected in the surface water classification document.
25	Iowa Cedar	144	Spring Creek	Black Hawk	WW-2	Mouth (S27 S34, T87N, R11W, Black Hawk Co.) to confluence with E. Br. Spring Cr. (S11, T87N, R11W, Black Hawk Co.)	The legal description for this water body was corrected in the surface water classification document.
26	Iowa Cedar	149	Wolf Creek	Tama	WW-1	Mouth (S29 , T87N, R11W, Black Hawk Co.) to confluence with Twelvenile Cr. (S19, T86N, R13W, Tama Co.)	The legal description for this water body was corrected in the surface water classification document.
27	Iowa Cedar	165	Unnamed Creek	Black Hawk	WW-2	From the mouth (NE1/4, SW1/4, S32, T89N, R13W Black Hawk Co.) to the beginning of the pooled region X(Easting) 656702-24 548047.73 Y(Northing) 4543760-43 47003170.89	The legal description for this water body was corrected in the surface water classification document. Note: The recreational use change was disapproved on November 2010. EPA is only acting on the administrative change to correct the legal description.
28	Iowa Cedar	195	Shell Rock River	Butler	WW-1	Mouth (Black Hawk Co.) to S42 S4, T91N, R15W, Butler Co. (S. corporate limits, Shell Rock)	The legal description for this water body was corrected in the surface water classification document.
29	Iowa Cedar	198	Flood Creek	Butler / Floyd	WW-2	Mouth (S27, T93N, R16W, Butler Co.) to confluence with Beaver Cr. (S36, T95N, R17W, Butler Floyd Co.)	The legal description for this water body was corrected in the surface water classification document.
30	Iowa Cedar	231	Freddedeke Creek	Butler	WW-2	from the mouth (SE 1/4 of S28, T91N, R16W, Butler County) to the confluence with Unnamed Creek (NW SW 1/4 of S5, T91N, R16W, Butler County).	The legal description for this water body was corrected in the surface water classification document.

Basin	Index Number	Water Body	County	Aquatic Life Use	2015 Surface Water Classification Legal Description	Explanation
Iowa Cedar	240	Otter Creek	Franklin	WW-2	Mouth (S28 S29 , T92N, R19W, Franklin Co.) to the county road bridge crossing (Quail Avenue) (W. Line, S14, T92N, R20W, Franklin Co.).	The legal description for this water body was corrected in the surface water classification document. Note: The recreational use change was disapproved on November 2010. EPA is only acting on the administrative change to correct the legal description.
Iowa Cedar	250	Bailey	Franklin	WW-2	Mouth (S19 , T93N , R19W , Franklin Co.) to Lincoln Street (W. line, S9, T93N, R20W, Franklin Co.)	The legal description for this water body was corrected in the surface water classification document.
Iowa Cedar	266	Wildwood Cr	Floyd	WW-1	Mouth (S1, T95N, R16W, Floyd Co.) to the Grove Street Bridge crossing (NW ¼, NW ¼, S4 S12 , T95N, R16W, Floyd Co.).	The legal description for this water body was corrected in the surface water classification document.
Iowa Cedar	267	Wildwood Cr	Floyd	WW-2	Grove Street Bridge crossing (NW ¼, NW ¼, S4 S12 , T95N, R16W, Floyd Co.) to the W. Line, NE ¼, S11, T95N, R16W, Floyd Co	The legal description for this water body was corrected in the surface water classification document.
Iowa Cedar	318	Clear Creek	Iowa	WW-2	From Chambers Road (S29 S28 , T80N, R8W, Johnson County) to Q Avenue (W. line S23, T80N, R10W, Iowa County)	The legal description for this water body was corrected in the surface water classification document. Note: The recreational use change was disapproved on June 2010. EPA is only acting on the administrative change to correct the legal description.
Iowa Cedar	365	Deep Creek	Tama	WW-2	Mouth (S34, T83N, R15W, Tama Co.) to the confluence with Milnow Creek (SW¼, S14 S15 , T83N, R15W, Tama Co.)	The legal description for this water body was corrected in the surface water classification document.
Iowa Cedar	366	Deep Creek	Tama	WW-2	From the confluence with Milnow Creek (SW¼, S14 S15 , T83N, R15W, Tama Co.) to confluence with an unnamed tributary (NE1/4, SE1/4, S23, T84N, R16W, Tama Co.)	The legal description for this water body was corrected in the surface water classification document.
Iowa Cedar	371	Timber Creek	Marshall	WW-2	Mouth (S3, T83N, R17W, Marshall Co.) to confluence with N. Timber Cr. (S24 S17 , T83N, R18W, Marshall Co.)	The legal description for this water body was corrected in the surface water classification document. Note: EPA reserved action on the recreational use change on November 2010. EPA is only acting on the administrative change to correct the legal description.
Iowa Cedar	376	North Timber Creek	Marshall	WW-2	Mouth (S24 S17 , T83N, R18W, Marshall Co.) to the Durham Ave road crossing (S15, T83N, R20W, Marshall Co.)	The legal description for this water body was corrected in the surface water classification document. Note: EPA reserved action on the recreational use change on November 2010. EPA is only acting on the administrative change to correct the legal description.

Basin	Index Number	Water Body	County	Aquatic Life Use	2015 Surface Water Classification Legal Description	Explanation
Northeastern	53	Mill Creek	Jones / Linn	WW-2	Mouth (S28, T83N, R1W, Jones Co.) to Site-814-2 Roosevelt Ave. (SE 1/4, S1, T82N, R06W R02W, Linn Co.).	The legal description for this water body was corrected in the surface water classification document.
Northeastern	54*	Mill Creek	Linn / Cedar	Missing	From site-814-2 Roosevelt Ave. (SE 1/4, S1, T82N, R06W R02W, Linn Co.) to the confluence with Unnamed Creek (NE 1/4, SE 1/4, S21, T82N, R02W, Cedar Co.).	The legal description for this water body was corrected in the surface water classification document. Also in Table 4.
Northeastern	142	Unnamed Creek	Jackson	WW-2	apply from the mouth SE 1/4, NW 1/4, S20, T84N, R3E, Jackson Co.) to the stream crossing ((NAD83) UTM Coordinates X(Easting) 694965.38 694981.40 Y (Northing) 4660177.79 4660379.39)	The legal description for this water body was corrected in the surface water classification document.
Northeastern	185	Unnamed Creek	Dubuque	WW-2	From its mouth (NW1/4, S33, T90N, R2W, Dubuque Co.), to the confluence with Unnamed Creek (SW1/4, S29 S28, T90N, R2W, Dubuque Co.).	The legal description for this water body was corrected in the surface water classification document.
Northeastern	186	Unnamed Creek	Dubuque	WW-2	From its mouth (SW1/4, S29 S28, T90N, R2W, Dubuque Co.), to the community of Luxembourg wastewater treatment facility's outfall (S21, T90N, R2W, Dubuque Co.).	The legal description for this water body was corrected in the surface water classification document.
Northeastern	199	Plum Creek	Delaware	WW-1	From the mouth of Plum Creek (S11, T87N, R4W, Delaware County) to the bridge crossing at 285th St. (S6, T87N, R4W R03W Delaware Co.)	The legal description for this water body was corrected in the surface water classification document.
Northeastern	200	Plum Creek	Delaware	WW-1	From the bridge crossing at 285th St. (S6, T87N, R4W R03W Delaware Co.) to 218th Street (S36, T89N, R4W, Delaware County).	The legal description for this water body was corrected in the surface water classification document. Note: The recreational use change was disapproved on November 2010. EPA is only acting on the administrative change to correct the legal description.
Northeastern	250	Unnamed Creek	Dubuque	WW-2	From the mouth (S9, T88N, R2W R2E, Dubuque Co.) to the W. line, S8, T88N, R2W R2E, Dubuque County.	The legal description for this water body was corrected in the surface water classification document.

Basin	Index Number	Water Body	County	Aquatic Life Use	2015 Surface Water Classification Legal Description	Explanation
Northeastern	311	Pine Creek	Clayton	WW-2	Mouth (S26, T91N, R4W, Clayton Co.) to the Clayton/Delaware county line (south line, S32, T91N, R3W, Clayton Co.) confluence with Brownfield Creek (S26, T91N, R4W, Clayton Co.)	The legal description for this water body was corrected in the surface water classification document.
Northeastern	359	Little Volga River	Fayette	WW-1	Mouth (S2, T92N, R9W, Fayette Co.) to the City of Maynard WWTP outfall (NW1/4, SE1/4, S10, T92N, R10W, Fayette Co.) to 110th Street (N. line, S14, T92N, R9W, Fayette Co.)	The legal description for this water body was corrected in the surface water classification document.
Northeastern	360	Little Volga River	Fayette	WW-1	From the City of Maynard WWTP outfall (NW1/4, SE1/4, S10, T92N, R10W, Fayette Co.) 110th Street (N. line, S14, T92N, R9W, Fayette Co.) to Hwy. 150 bridge crossing (S14/23 line, T92N, R9W, Fayette Co.)	The legal description for this water body was corrected in the surface water classification document.
Northeastern	363	North Branch Volga River	Fayette	WW-2	Mouth (S33, T93N, R9W, Fayette Co.) to the confluence with Unnamed Creek (NW 1/4, S29, S29, T94N, R9W, Fayette Co.).	The legal description for this water body was corrected in the surface water classification document. Note: The recreational use change was disapproved on January 2012. EPA is only acting on the administrative change to correct the legal description.
Northeastern	365*	Unnamed Creek	Clayton / Allamakee	Missing	From its mouth (N1/2, S32, T96N, R5W, S9, T95N, R06W, Clayton Co.) to the confluence with Unnamed Creek (#2) (SE1/4, S33, T96N, R6W, Allamakee Co.).	The legal description for this water body was corrected in the surface water classification document. Also in Table 4.
Northeastern	406	Chitak- Chihaks Cr.	Howard	CW-1	Mouth (S1, T98N, R11W, Howard Co.) to the spring source (SE1/4, S36, T99N, R11W, Howard Co.).	The name changed to match USGS classification
Northeastern	407	Chitak- Chihaks Cr.	Howard	CW-1	From the spring source (SE1/4, S36, T99N, R11W, Howard Co.) to N. line of (S36, T99N, R11W, Howard Co.)	The name changed to match USGS classification
Northeastern	459	Unnamed Creek	Allamakee	WW-2	From the mouth (NE 1/4, NE 1/4, S11, T100N, R04W, Allamakee Co.) to the Iowa/Minnesota State Line (North line, S2, T100N, R04W, Allamakee Co.).	Made a change to the aquatic life use designation from WW-1 to WW-2. Both are considered 101(a)(2) uses. Note: The recreational use change was disapproved on January 2012. EPA is only approving the aquatic life use change.

* Indicates the water body is also in another table.

Table 7 - Revisions to Designate Children's Recreational Uses and Aquatic Life Use Changes; Section I, part C

Basin	Index Number	Water Body	County	Recommended Recreational Use	Aquatic Life Use	2015 Surface Water Classification Legal Description	Explanation	Approved
1	Western 154	W. Br. Floyd River	Plymouth	A3	WW-2	From the bridge crossing at County Rd C16 (S19, T93N, R45W Plymouth Co.) to the bridge crossing at 110th St. (S8, T93N, R45W Plymouth Co.)	Recreational use is equivalent to a designation that meets the Section 101(a)(2) recreational use requirement.	Yes
2	Western 156	W. Br. Floyd River	Sioux	A3	WW-2	From the bridge crossing at 470th St. (S Line S8, T94N, R45W Sioux Co.) to the bridge crossing at 450th St. (N. Line S5, T94N, R45W Sioux Co.)	Recreational use is equivalent to a designation that meets the Section 101(a)(2) recreational use requirement.	Yes
3	Western 158	W. Br. Floyd River	Sioux	A3	WW-2	From the W. Line (S12, T95N, R45W Sioux Co.) to the N. Line (S1, T95N, R45W Sioux Co.)	Recreational use is equivalent to a designation that meets the Section 101(a)(2) recreational use requirement.	Yes
4	Des Moines 74	Unnamed Creek	Marion	A3	WW-2	The upper extent of the pool (NAD83) UTM Coordinates - X(Easting) 506885.91 Y(Northing) 4581864.94 to the Pella Corps outfall (NE¼, NE¼, S15, T76N, R18W, Marion County)	Recreational use is equivalent to a designation that meets the Section 101(a)(2) recreational use requirement.	Yes
5	Des Moines 133	Unnamed Creek	Polk	A3	WW-2	Mouth (S5, T77N, R24W, Polk County) to Des Moines International Airport Outfall #3 (S31, T78N, R24W, Polk County)	Recreational use is equivalent to a designation that meets the Section 101(a)(2) recreational use requirement.	Yes
6	Des Moines 146	Yeader Creek	Polk	A3	WW-2	SW 14th St. bridge crossing (E. Line, S29, T78N, R24W, Polk County) to the Des Moines International Airport outfall #1 (S29, T78N, R24W, Polk County)	Recreational use is equivalent to a designation that meets the Section 101(a)(2) recreational use requirement.	Yes
7	Des Moines 151	Unnamed Creek	Polk	A3	WW-2	Mouth (S8, T78N, R23W, Polk County) to the ADM Soybean facility outfall (NW¼, NW¼, S30, T79N, R23W)	Recreational use is equivalent to a designation that meets the Section 101(a)(2) recreational use requirement.	Yes
8	Des Moines 346	Buttermilk Creek	Wright	A3	WW-2	Mouth (S33, T92N, R28W, Wright County) to confluence with Unnamed Creek (NE ¼, S33, T92N, R28W, Wright County)	Recreational use is equivalent to a designation that meets the Section 101(a)(2) recreational use requirement.	Yes
9	Des Moines 347	Unnamed Creek	Wright	A3	WW-2	Mouth (S33, T92N, R28W, Wright County) to Com LP outfall (S33, T92N, R26W, Wright County)	Recreational use is equivalent to a designation that meets the Section 101(a)(2) recreational use requirement.	Yes
10	Des Moines 360	Gypsum Creek	Webster	A3	WW-2	From the 210th St. bridge crossing (S28, T89N, R28W, Webster County) to the Nestle Purina Petcare Company outfall (S22, T89N, R28W, Webster County)	Recreational use is equivalent to a designation that meets the Section 101(a)(2) recreational use requirement.	Yes
11	Skunk 100	Unnamed Creek	Manaska	A3	WW-2	Mouth (S20, T75N, R15W, Manaska County) to Clow Valve outfall (SE¼, SE¼, S19, T75N, R15W, Manaska County)	Recreational use is equivalent to a designation that meets the Section 101(a)(2) recreational use requirement.	Yes

12	Skunk	123	Unnamed Creek	Story	A3	WW-2	Mouth (S18, T83N, R22W, Story County) to Nevada STP outfall (WW 1/4, NE 1/4, S18, T83N, R22W, Story County)	Recreational use is equivalent to a designation that meets the Section 101(a)(2) recreational use requirement.	Yes
13	Iowa Cedar	100	Dry Creek	Linn	A3	WW-2	Mouth (S1, T83N, R7W, Linn County) to North Menzies Road bridge crossing (S22, T84N, R7W, Linn County)	Recreational use is equivalent to a designation that meets the Section 101(a)(2) recreational use requirement.	Yes
14	Iowa Cedar	121	Unnamed Creek	Benton	A3	WW-2	From the Railroad St. bridge crossing (S14, T83N, R9W, Benton County) to the A Ave. bridge crossing (S14, T83N, R9W, Benton County)	Recreational use is equivalent to a designation that meets the Section 101(a)(2) recreational use requirement.	Yes
15	Iowa Cedar	154	Coon Creek	Tama	A3	WW-2	Mouth (S3, T85N, R14W, Tama County) to confluence with Little Coon Creek (NE 1/4, S10, T85N, R14W, Tama County)	Recreational use is equivalent to a designation that meets the Section 101(a)(2) recreational use requirement.	Yes
16	Iowa Cedar	167	Unnamed Creek	Black Hawk	A3	WW-2	Mouth (S6, T88N, R13W, Black Hawk Co.) to John Deere Engine Works outfall #2 (S1, T88N, R14W, Black Hawk Co.)	Recreational use is equivalent to a designation that meets the Section 101(a)(2) recreational use requirement.	Yes
17	Iowa Cedar	168	Unnamed Creek	Black Hawk	A3	WW-2	Mouth (S12, T88N, R14W, Black Hawk Co.) to confluence with Unnamed Creek (SE 1/4, NE 1/4, S2, T88N, R14W, Black Hawk Co.)	Recreational use is equivalent to a designation that meets the Section 101(a)(2) recreational use requirement.	Yes
18	Iowa Cedar	177	Unnamed Creek	Black Hawk	A3	WW-2	Mouth (S23, T89N, R14W, Black Hawk County) to (NAD 83) UTM Coordinates: X(Easting) 543570.30 Y(Northing) 4706114.76 (Black Hawk County)	Recreational use is equivalent to a designation that meets the Section 101(a)(2) recreational use requirement.	Yes
19	Iowa Cedar	364	Unnamed Creek	Tama	A3	WW-2	Mouth (S34, T83N, R15W, Tama County) to the Cherry Lake outlet (S34, T83N, R15W, Tama County)	Recreational use is equivalent to a designation that meets the Section 101(a)(2) recreational use requirement.	Yes

