

US EPA ARCHIVE DOCUMENT



## UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

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

MAY 22 2009

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

Dear Mr. Gieselman:

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has completed its review of a subset of the revisions to Iowa's Water Quality Standards (WQS) under Iowa's Code of State Regulations (567 Iowa Administrative Code, Chapter 61). The Iowa Department of Natural Resources (IDNR) sent revisions to Iowa's WQS to EPA for review and approval, as required under federal regulations at 40 CFR §131.20, by letter dated August 14, 2008. The new or revised WQS were approved by the Iowa Environmental Protection Commission (EPC) on April 8, and April 16, 2008; published in the Code of State Regulations on May 7, 2008, and formally received by EPA with the Attorney General certification on August 19, 2008. This WQS package included a Surface Water Classification (SWC) document (a rule-referenced document) that IDNR was still in the process of revising to be consistent with the EPC's decision. In some instances, the use or length of a water body segment in the SWC was inconsistent with the recommendations specified in the use attainability analysis (UAA) and approved by the EPC. In other instances, the EPC disagreed with the recommendations specified in the UAA and IDNR had not yet revised the SWC table to reflect those changes.<sup>1</sup> IDNR did not use the legal descriptions described in the SWC as its basis for determining the upper or lower reaches of stream segments for purposes of conducting the UAAs. As a result, some UAAs only covered a portion of the entire stream segment or may have covered portions of multiple stream segments. In other instances, the recommendation specified in the UAA or made by the EPC was to retain the primary contact recreational use for a portion of the stream segment. In all of these instances, IDNR has now revised the SWC to reflect the revisions. On May 18, 2009, EPA received IDNR's revised SWC document. Today, EPA is acting on a subset of waters contained in that revised SWC document.

Under Section 303(c) of the Clean Water Act (CWA), 33 U.S.C. § 1313(c), states are to review their WQS at least every three years and submit any revised or new WQS to EPA for review and approval. Federal regulations at 40 CFR §§ 131.20, 131.21, and 131.22 implement these requirements. As part of the review process, IDNR held six public hearings on the proposed rules between November 15 and November 30, 2007, to receive public input and comment on the proposed WQS revisions. IDNR also solicited public comment during the UAA

<sup>1</sup> For example, Badger Creek, in Warren County; the initial SWC identified this segment with a Class A2 recreational use. The Final Rule Revision, ARC-6782B, recommends an A1 use for this segment.

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, EPA is approving a subset of the new or revised WQS submitted by IDNR and will review the remaining new or revised WQS and determine if the bases for the revisions are approvable in a subsequent action. 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 provisions.

### **SECTION I – ITEMS EPA IS APPROVING**

- A. A subset of revisions to the SWC to designate children's recreational use, Class "A3" (Table 1)
- B. A subset of revisions to the SWC that designate specific waters with Secondary contact recreation uses, Class "A2" (Table 2)
- C. Resegmentation on certain water bodies and use designations (Table 3)
- D. Revision to aquatic life uses

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, insure that their actions are not likely to jeopardize the existence of federally-listed species or result in the adverse modification of designated critical habitat of such species. As of today, this consultation has not been completed. By approving the standards, "subject to the results of consultation under section 7(a)(2) of the Endangered Species Act," EPA retains the discretion to revise its approval decisions if the consultation identifies deficiencies in the WQS.

We look forward to continuing to working with IDNR to continue to update its water quality standards through the triennial review process. If you have any questions regarding this

matter, please contact John DeLashmit, Chief, Water Quality Management Branch, at (913) 551-7821 or [delashmit.john@epa.gov](mailto:delashmit.john@epa.gov). The staff level point of contact regarding this letter and attachment is John Reyna, and he may be reached at (913) 551- 7021.

Sincerely,



William A. Spratlin  
Director  
Water, Wetlands and Pesticides Division

Enclosure:

cc: Chuck Corell  
IDNR

Lori McDaniel  
IDNR

Amy Newman  
EPA Headquarters

## ENCLOSURE

### EPA REGION 7 APPROVAL OF PORTIONS OF THE IOWA 2008 WATER QUALITY STANDARDS REVISIONS

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

- (1) Whether the state has adopted water uses which are consistent with the requirements of the CWA;
- (2) Whether the state has adopted criteria that protect the designated water uses;
- (3) Whether the state has followed its legal procedures for revising or adopting standards;
- (4) Whether the state standards which do not include the uses specified in Section 101(a)(2) of the Act 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.

IDNR conducted the Use Attainability Analyses (UAAs) pursuant to its June 22, 2005, *Recreational Use Assessment and Attainability Analysis Protocol* (revised in February 2008) and the March 22, 2006 *Warm Water Stream Assessment and Attainability Analysis Protocol*. The Protocols are intended to assist any party interested in conducting investigations to provide scientifically defensible field information on the existing and attainable uses of the state’s waters.

The Protocols specify that field information should be gathered during base flow conditions, and should include a visual inspection of the targeted waterbody at a minimum of three (3) road crossings and other publicly accessible locations which can include city, county, and state parks. 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.

As explained in the Recreational Use Protocol, IDNR solicited information from the public to obtain data regarding uses occurring on the targeted waterbodies. This included interviews of any users present during the survey, waterside landowners, local residents, and the county conservation offices. IDNR also left postage-paid interview postcards at nearby residences to encourage comment.

The tables provided at the end of this enclosure constitute the revisions upon which EPA is acting. The tables include revisions to the Surface Water Classification (SWC) document where IDNR justified a change to the use designation(s).

EPA reviewed a subset of revisions to the Iowa Water Quality Standards, as depicted in Tables (1-3), which meet CWA requirements and are therefore approved. EPA reviewed Iowa's UAAs to ensure their technical and legal defensibility as the basis for removing a primary contact recreational use on certain waters. EPA conducted its analysis pursuant to its implementing federal regulations, specifically 40 CFR §§ 131.6(a), (f), and 131.10. These three 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 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 Act (40 CFR § 131.6(f)), and (3) set forth the circumstances and process by which states adopt and revise their designated uses (40 CFR § 131.10).

The federal regulations require states to conduct UAAs in any instance where a state wishes to remove those uses specified in Section 101(a)(2) of the CWA. Uses described in Section 101(a)(2) of the CWA are those uses that provide for "the protection and propagation of fish, shellfish, and wildlife and provides for recreation in and on the water." These are commonly referred to as "the fishable/swimmable uses." The federal regulations define a UAA as a "structured, scientific assessment of the factors affecting the attainment of the use which may include physical, chemical, biological, and economic factors as described in 40 CFR § 131.10(g)." For the streams listed in Table 2 where Iowa did not retain a primary contact recreational use or assign a children's recreational use, EPA relied upon the factors set forth in 40 CFR § 131.10(g), in reviewing IDNR's revisions to assign the Class "A2" designated uses.

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(a) requires states to specify appropriate uses to be achieved and protected after taking "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."

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), 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 used to support removing a use should also be used 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).

EPA evaluated the UAAs and the supporting data provided by IDNR in order to determine whether the UAAs were sufficient to make a technically and legally defensible demonstration that the Class “A1,” primary contact recreational use is not attainable. IDNR revised the warm water aquatic life uses for many of the waters listed in Tables 1-3. 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 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 EPA approval but do not require a UAA to support the change in designated use. Based on our review, we have determined that the use designation changes in Tables 1-3 are consistent with the water quality standards requirements of CWA Sections 101(a)(2) and 303(c)(2) and the implementing regulations at 40 CFR § 131.

## **SECTION I – ITEMS EPA IS APPROVING**

### **A. A subset of revisions to designate children’s recreational use, Class “A3”**

IDNR designated all of the waters listed in Table 1 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 use designations identified in Table 1, 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 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 a source of relevant information when considering a designated use.

**B. A subset of revisions to the SWC to designate secondary contact recreational uses, Class "A2"**

IDNR has defined Secondary contact recreational use as: "*Waters in which recreational or other uses may result in contact with the water that is either incidental or accidental. Class A2 uses include fishing, commercial and recreational boating, any limited contact incidental to shoreline activities and activities in which users do not swim or float in the water body while on a boating activity.*" Based on the definitions for Iowa's use designations in Chapter 61 of the Iowa Administrative Code 567, the "secondary contact recreation" use designation does not meet the Section 101(a)(2) recreational use requirement. Federal regulations require states to conduct UAAs in any instance where a state wishes to remove those uses specified in Section 101(a)(2) of the CWA.

IDNR designated all of the waters in Table 2 with secondary contact recreational use, Class "A2" and removed the primary contact recreational use, to properly characterize the attainable use. This change lowers the level of protection afforded to the recreational use because the secondary contact recreation uses, Class "A2," are supported by less stringent criteria for pathogens.

For the waters identified in Table 2, IDNR focused primarily on the extent to which the size, depth, and flow of the water would not be sufficient to support activities which may result in prolonged and direct contact with the water and involve considerable risk of ingesting water in quantities sufficient to pose a health hazard. EPA determined that, when no other information indicated that primary contact recreation was attainable, IDNR consistently assigned a secondary contact recreational use to water bodies where the maximum depth measurements were less than one meter or the average depth was less than 0.5 meters. IDNR's conclusions in the UAAs are supported by the field data sheets which state that no depth measurements demonstrated adequate depth for primary contact recreation. 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 instream recreation as evidence of use was observed." 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 recreation 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." EPA evaluated the depth data and other available data to determine whether the information supported the state's conclusion that primary contact recreation uses were not attainable for these waters. 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 also evaluated public comments, interview and survey results, photographic evidence, and surrounding land uses to confirm IDNR's conclusion that an alternate use designation was not appropriate. EPA agrees with 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 these assessment were conducting during normal seasonal stream flow conditions and there is no other information indicating that primary contact recreation is attainable. Relying upon depth measurements as a basis for determining that water levels are not sufficient to support primary contact reaction is consistent with previous EPA decisions. (See for example, 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). EPA approves these revisions because they are consistent with the CWA and EPA's implementing regulations at 40 CFR §§ 131.5(a) and 131.10.

#### **C. Resegmentation on certain water bodies and use designations**

1. Modification of waterbody legal description to reflect or update appropriate geographical locations.

Several waterbodies' legal descriptions were changed in Iowa's SWC. The changes to the streams listed in Table 3 include modifying the legal descriptions to reflect or update appropriate geographic locations and to identify their position in the drainage basin. Some revised stream segments listed in Table 3 represent a shortening of stream segments but do not change the designated use. Other revised stream segments with the same designated use were combined. EPA approves these revisions because they are consistent with the CWA and EPA's implementing regulations at 40 CFR §§ 131.5(a) and 131.10.

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

The revisions to the aquatic life use designations are shown in Tables 1-3. 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 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 EPA approval but do not require a UAA to support the change in designated use. EPA approves these revisions because they are consistent with the CWA and EPA's implementing regulations at 40 C.F.R §§ 131.5(a) and 131.10.

**Table 1 - Revisions to Designate Children's Recreational Uses and Aquatic Life Use Changes**

BASIN	INDEX NUMBER	WATER BODY	COUNTY(S)	Recreational Use	Aquatic Life Use	2008 SWC LEGAL DESCRIPTION	Explanation	Approved
Western	35	Odebolt Creek	Ida	A3	B(WW-2)	Mouth of Odebolt Creek (S15, T87N, R40W, Ida Co.) to Harold Godbersen Drive (S24, T87N, R40W, Ida Co.)	Recreational use is equivalent to a designation that meets the section 101(a)(2) recreational use requirement.	Yes
Western	52	Mill Creek	O'Brien	A3	B(WW-2)	From (S. line, S3, T94N, R41W, O'Brien County) to (N. line S3, T94N, R41W, O'Brien County).	Recreational use is equivalent to a designation that meets the section 101(a)(2) recreational use requirement.	Yes
Western	75	Millford Creek (a.k.a. Mill Cr.)	Dickinson	A3	B(WW-2)	Mouth (S14, T98N, R37W, Dickinson Co.) to Lower Gar Lake (NW1/4, NW1/4, S5, T98N, R36W, Dickinson Co.).	Recreational use is equivalent to a designation that meets the section 101(a)(2) recreational use requirement.	Yes
Southern	38	Nodaway River	Page	A3	B(WW-1)	Highway 71 (SE ¼, S32, T69N, R36W, Page County) to Washington Street (NE 1/4, S32, T69N, R36W, Page County).	Recreational use is equivalent to a designation that meets the section 101(a)(2) recreational use requirement.	Yes
Southern	137	Unnamed Creek	Davis	A3	B(WW-2)	Mouth (NW ¼, S20, T69N, R13W, Davis Co.) to confluence of unnamed creek (SW ¼, S30, T69N, R13W, Davis Co.)	Recreational use is equivalent to a designation that meets the section 101(a)(2) recreational use requirement.	Yes
Des Moines	33	Muchakinock Creek	Mahaska	A3	B(WW-2)	From bridge crossing at kilbourn street (SW ¼, NE ¼, S27, T75N, R16W, Mahaska Co.) to Hwy 92 (SW ¼, NW ¼, S22, T75N, R16W, Mahaska Co.).	Recreational use is equivalent to a designation that meets the section 101(a)(2) recreational use requirement.	Yes
Des Moines	87	Fourmile Creek	Polk	A3	B(WW-2)	Mouth of Fourmile Creek (Polk Co.) to the 142 <sup>nd</sup> Ave bridge crossing (N. line of S22, T81N, R24W, Polk Co.)	Recreational use is equivalent to a designation that meets the section 101(a)(2) recreational use requirement.	Yes
Des Moines	100	South Raccoon River	Guthrie	A3	B(WW-2)	State Hwy. 25 bridge crossing (S7, T79N, R31W, Guthrie Co.) to bridge crossing at 222nd Street (NW ¼, S6, T79N, R31W, Guthrie Co.)	Recreational use is equivalent to a designation that meets the section 101(a)(2) recreational use requirement.	Yes
Des Moines	111	Middle Raccoon River	Carroll	A3	B(WW-2)	Road crossing on Grant Road (West line, S30, T84N, R34W, Carroll Co.) to the crossing of Sauk Rail Bike Path (S 8/9, T84N, R35W Carroll Co.)	Recreational use is equivalent to a designation that meets the section 101(a)(2) recreational use requirement.	Yes
Des Moines	115	Springbrook Creek	Guthrie	A3	B(WW-2)	Mouth (SE ¼, NW ¼, S4, T80N, R31W, Guthrie Co.) to confluence with Unnamed Creek (W. line of S3, T80N, R31W, Guthrie County.)	Recreational use is equivalent to a designation that meets the section 101(a)(2) recreational use requirement.	Yes
Des Moines	159	Lake Creek	Calhoun	A3	B(WW-1)	From Unnamed Creek (S11, T86N, R34W, Calhoun Co.) to confluence with Unnamed Creek (S12, T86N, R34W Calhoun Co.)	Recreational use is equivalent to a designation that meets the section 101(a)(2) recreational use requirement.	Yes
Des Moines	190	Peas Creek	Boone	A3	B(WW-2)	Mouth of Peas Creek (W line S21, T83N, R26W, Boone Co.) the confluence with Unnamed Creek (S16, T83N, R26W, Boone Co.).	Recreational use is equivalent to a designation that meets the section 101(a)(2) recreational use requirement.	Yes

BASIN	INDEX NUMBER	WATER BODY	COUNTY(S)	Recreational Use	Aquatic Life Use	2008 SWC LEGAL DESCRIPTION	Explanation	Approved
Des Moines	216	Soldier Creek	Webster	A3	B(WW-2)	Mouth (S19, T89N, R28W, Webster Co.) to 170th Street (N. line, S9, T89N, R28W, Webster Co.).	Recreational use is equivalent to a designation that meets the section 101(a)(2) recreational use requirement.	Yes
Des Moines	231	Lotts Creek	Humboldt	A3	B(WW-2)	From bridge crossing at Michigan Ave (NE 1/4 S18, T93N, R28W Humboldt Co.) to the confluence with Trulner Creek (S13, T93N, R29W, Humboldt Co.).	Recreational use is equivalent to a designation that meets the section 101(a)(2) recreational use requirement.	Yes
Skunk	25	Unnamed Creek	Henry	A3	B(WW-2)	Mouth (SW 1/4, S27, T71N, R5W, Henry Co.) to the New London wastewater treatment plant outfall (SW 1/4, S26, T71N, R5W, Henry Co.)	Recreational use is equivalent to a designation that meets the section 101(a)(2) recreational use requirement.	Yes
Skunk	31	Cedar Creek	Wapello	A3	B(WW-2)	From the confluence of Unnamed Creek (E 1/2 S13, T72N, R12W, Wapello County) to the confluence of Unnamed Creek (E 1/2 S11, T72, R12W, Wapello County)	Recreational use is equivalent to a designation that meets the section 101(a)(2) recreational use requirement.	Yes
Skunk	40	Buckeye Creek	Wapello	A3	B(WW-2)	Mouth of Buckeye Creek (S13, T72N, R12W, Wapello Co.) to the bridge crossing at 20th Street (W. Line S13, T72N, R12W)	Recreational use is equivalent to a designation that meets the section 101(a)(2) recreational use requirement.	Yes
Iowa-Cedar	64	Rock Creek	Cedar	A3	B(WW-2)	From Jackson Road (SE 1/4 S14, T81N, R3W, Cedar County) to King Avenue (NE 1/4 S11, T81N, R3W, Cedar County).	Recreational use is equivalent to a designation that meets the section 101(a)(2) recreational use requirement.	Yes
Iowa-Cedar	75	Prairie Creek	Linn/Benton	A3	B(WW-2)	Mouth of Prairie Creek (S34, T83N, R7W, Linn Co.) to 19 <sup>th</sup> Avenue (W. line, S15, T82N, R11W, Benton Co.).	Recreational use is equivalent to a designation that meets the section 101(a)(2) recreational use requirement.	Yes
Iowa-Cedar	85	Bear Creek	Linn	A3	B(WW-2)	Mouth ( NE 1/4, S21, T84N, R8W, Linn Co.) to bridge crossing at Palo Marsh Road (S16/17, T84N, R08W Linn Co.)	Recreational use is equivalent to a designation that meets the section 101(a)(2) recreational use requirement.	Yes
Iowa-Cedar	87	Bear Creek	Benton	A3	B(WW-2)	Unnamed Creek (SE1/4, NW1/4, S14, T84N, R9W, Benton Co.) to the confluence with Unnamed Creek (NE1/4, S15, T84N, R9W, Benton Co.)	Recreational use is equivalent to a designation that meets the section 101(a)(2) recreational use requirement.	Yes
Iowa-Cedar	115	Beaver Creek	Butler	A3	B(WW-1)	East Line of the (NW 1/4, S30, T90N, R16W, Butler Co.) to the West Line, (S30, T90N, R16W, Butler Co.)	Recreational use is equivalent to a designation that meets the section 101(a)(2) recreational use requirement.	Yes
Iowa-Cedar	167	Wildwood Creek (D.D #3)	Floyd	A3	B(WW-1)	Mouth (S1, T95N, R16W, Floyd Co.) to the Grove Street Bridge crossing (NW 1/4, NW 1/4, S1, T95N, R16W, Floyd Co.).	Recreational use is equivalent to a designation that meets the section 101(a)(2) recreational use requirement.	Yes
Iowa-Cedar	168	Wildwood Creek (D.D #3)	Floyd	A3	B(WW-2)	Grove Street Bridge crossing (NW 1/4, NW 1/4, S1, T95N, R16W, Floyd Co.) to the W. Line, NE 1/4, S11, T95N, R16W, Floyd Co	Recreational use is equivalent to a designation that meets the section 101(a)(2) recreational use requirement.	Yes

BASIN	INDEX NUMBER	WATER BODY	COUNTY(S)	Recreational Use	Aquatic Life Use	2008 SWC LEGAL DESCRIPTION	Explanation	Approved
Iowa-Cedar	198	Clear Creek	Johnson	A3	B(WW-2)	From the mouth (Johnson County) to bridge crossing at Chambers Road (NE 1/4 S28, T80N, R8W, Johnson County)	Recreational use is equivalent to a designation that meets the section 101(a)(2) recreational use requirement.	Yes
Iowa-Cedar	217	Deer Creek	Tama	A3	B(WW-2)	Mouth (S34, T83N, R15W, Tama Co.) to the U.S. Highway 30 bridge (S21, T83N, R15W, Tama Co.)	Recreational use is equivalent to a designation that meets the section 101(a)(2) recreational use requirement.	Yes
Iowa-Cedar	225	Linn Creek	Marshall	A3	B(WW-2)	From 18th Street bridge crossing (SW 1/4 S30, T84N, R17W Marshall Co.) to bridge crossing at Marshalltown Road (S6, T83N, R18W Marshall Co.)	Recreational use is equivalent to a designation that meets the section 101(a)(2) recreational use requirement.	Yes
Northeast	5	Mad Creek	Muscatine	A3	B(WW-2)	Mouth (S36, T77N, R2W, Muscatine Co.) to confluence with an unnamed tributary (NE1/4, S13, T77N, R2W, Muscatine Co.)	Recreational use is equivalent to a designation that meets the section 101(a)(2) recreational use requirement.	Yes
Northeast	7	Pine Creek	Muscatine	A3	B(WW-1)	Mouth (S21, T77N, R1E, Muscatine Co.) to Old Pine Cr. Mill (SE1/4, S17, T77N, R1E, Muscatine Co.)	Recreational use is equivalent to a designation that meets the section 101(a)(2) recreational use requirement.	Yes
Northeast	8	Pine Creek	Muscatine	A3	B(WW-2)	Old Pine Cr. Mill (SE1/4, S17, T77N, R1E, Muscatine Co.) to 180th street (S. line, S7, T77N, R01E, Muscatine Co.)	Recreational use is equivalent to a designation that meets the section 101(a)(2) recreational use requirement.	Yes
Northeast	12	Duck Creek	Scott	A3	B(WW-2)	Mouth of Duck Creek (S27, T78N, R4E, Scott Co.) to the bridge crossing at Wisconsin Ave. (S17/S18, T78N, R3E, Scott Co.)	Recreational use is equivalent to a designation that meets the section 101(a)(2) recreational use requirement.	Yes
Northeast	14	Silver Creek	Scott	A3	B(WW-2)	Mouth (S16, T78N, R3E, Scott Co.) to the confluence with Unnamed Creek (S33, T79N, R3E, Scott Co.)	Recreational use is equivalent to a designation that meets the section 101(a)(2) recreational use requirement.	Yes
Northeast	15	Crow Creek	Scott	A3	B(WW-2)	From the mouth (S24, T78N, R4E, Scott Co.) to Utica Road (NW 1/4, SW 1/4, S4, T78N, R4E, Scott Co.)	Recreational use is equivalent to a designation that meets the section 101(a)(2) recreational use requirement.	Yes
Northeast	31	Silver Creek	Clinton	A3	B(WW-1)	East/west county road crossing at 252nd St. (S23, T81N, R3E, Clinton Co.) to the confluence with Clear Cr. (a.k.a. Crystal Cr.) (S23, T81N, R3E, Clinton Co.)	Recreational use is equivalent to a designation that meets the section 101(a)(2) recreational use requirement.	Yes
Northeast	32	Silver Creek	Clinton	A3	B(WW-2)	Confluence with Clear Cr. (a.k.a. Crystal Cr.) (S23, T81N, R3E, Clinton Co.) to the confluence with an unnamed tributary (S12, T81N, R3E, Clinton Co.)	Recreational use is equivalent to a designation that meets the section 101(a)(2) recreational use requirement.	Yes
Northeast	95	Maquoketa River	Delaware/ Fayette	A2 & A3	B(CW1)	Confluence with South Fork Maquoketa River (S16, T90N, R6W, Delaware Co.) to Hwy 3(N. Line S24, T91N, R7W, Fayette Co.)	Recreational use is equivalent to a designation that meets the section 101(a)(2) recreational use requirement.	Yes

BASIN	INDEX NUMBER	WATER BODY	COUNTY(S)	Recreational Use	Aquatic Life Use	2008 SWC LEGAL DESCRIPTION	Explanation	Approved
Northeast	111	N. Fk. Maquoketa River	Dubuque	A3	B(WW-1)	From Marcy White Drive (S7, T88N, R02W, Dubuque County) to confluence with Bear Cr. (S31, T89N, R2W, Dubuque Co.)	Recreational use is equivalent to a designation that meets the section 101(a)(2) recreational use requirement.	Yes
Northeast	112	N. Fk. Maquoketa River	Dubuque	A3	B(WW-2)	Confluence with Bear Cr. (S31, T89N, R2W, Dubuque Co.) to State Highway 136 (S6, T89N, R02W, Dubuque Co.).	Recreational use is equivalent to a designation that meets the section 101(a)(2) recreational use requirement.	Yes
Northeast	132	Durion Creek	Delaware/ Dubuque	A3	B(WW-2)	Mouth (S36, T88N, R3W, Delaware Co.) to the confluence with an Unnamed Creek (SE ¼ S30, T88N, R2W, Dubuque County)	Recreational use is equivalent to a designation that meets the section 101(a)(2) recreational use requirement.	Yes
Northeast	161	Fenchel Creek	Delaware	A2 & A3	B(CW1)	Mouth (S5, T90N, R6W, Delaware Co.) to Richmond Springs (S4, T90N, R6W, Delaware Co.)	Recreational use is equivalent to a designation that meets the section 101(a)(2) recreational use requirement.	Yes
Northeast	180	Catfish Creek	Dubuque	A2 & A3	B(CW1)	From Whitetop Road (S16, T88N, R2E, Dubuque Co.) to Swiss Valley Road (N. line, S20, T88N, R2E, Dubuque Co.).	Recreational use is equivalent to a designation that meets the section 101(a)(2) recreational use requirement.	Yes
Northeast	185	S. Fk. Catfish Creek	Dubuque	A3	B(WW-2)	Mouth (S2, T88N, R2E, Dubuque Co.) to English Mill Road (NW1/4, S33, T89N, R2E, Dubuque Co.).	Recreational use is equivalent to a designation that meets the section 101(a)(2) recreational use requirement.	Yes
Northeast	190	Cloie Branch	Dubuque	A2 & A3	B(CW1)	From the mouth (NE ¼ S5, T89N, R2E, Dubuque County) to the Clay Hill Road (NE ¼ S5, T89N, R2E, Dubuque County)	Recreational use is equivalent to a designation that meets the section 101(a)(2) recreational use requirement.	Yes
Northeast	371	Trout Creek (a.k.a. Trout Run)	Winneshiek	A2 & A3	B(CW1)	Mouth (S23, T98N, R8W, Winneshiek Co.) to Hwy 9 (NW1/4, SW 1/4, S23, T98N, R8W, Winneshiek County)	Recreational use is equivalent to a designation that meets the section 101(a)(2) recreational use requirement.	Yes
Northeast	372	Trout Creek (a.k.a. Trout Run)	Winneshiek	A2 & A3	B(CW1)	Hwy 9 (NW1/4, SW 1/4, S23, T98N, R8W, Winneshiek County) to the confluence with Unnamed Creek (also known as Trout Run) (S27, T98N, R8W, Winneshiek County)	Recreational use is equivalent to a designation that meets the section 101(a)(2) recreational use requirement.	Yes
Northeast	376	Dry Run	Winneshiek	A2 & A3	B(CW1)	Mouth of Dry Run (S17, T98N, R8W, Winneshiek Co.) to the bridge crossing of Hwy 52 (NW ¼, NE ¼, S20, T98N, R8W, Winneshiek Co.).	Recreational use is equivalent to a designation that meets the section 101(a)(2) recreational use requirement.	Yes

**Table 2 - Revisions to Designate Secondary Contact Recreational Uses and Aquatic Life Use Changes**

BASIN	INDEX NUMBER	WATER BODY	COUNTY(S)	Recreational use	Aquatic life Use	2008 SWC LEGAL DESCRIPTION	Explanation	Approved
Western	56	Gere Creek	Cherokee	A2	B(WW-2)	Mouth (NW ¼, S30, T93N, R40W, Cherokee County) to the confluence with Unnamed Creek (SW ¼, S36, T93N, R41W, Cherokee County).	The average depth was between 9 and 18 inches with a maximum depth of 30 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use.* IDNR states that the creek does possess potential of attracting secondary contact recreation, such as trapping and minnow seining, at low frequencies*.	Yes
Western	78	W. Br. Little Sioux River	Dickinson	A2	B(WW-2)	From the mouth (NW1/4, S36, T100N, R38W, Dickinson Co.) to the Silver Lake outlet (SW1/4, S27, T100N, R38W, Dickinson Co.).	The average depth was between 3 and 17 inches with a maximum depth of 21 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use.* IDNR states secondary recreational uses are expected to occur on this stretch of the river.	Yes
Western	93	Little Floyd River	Sioux/ O'Brien	A2	B(WW-2)	Mouth (S1, T96N, R43W, Sioux Co.) to the bridge crossing of Polk Ave(East line S29, T97N, R41W, O'Brien Co.).	The average depth was between 7 and 17 inches with a maximum depth of 24 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use.* IDNR states there is the possibility of incidental contact	Yes
Southern	54	Unnamed Creek	Taylor	A2	B(WW-2)	Mouth (S12, T70N, R33W, Taylor Co.) to Michael Foods, Inc. outfall (NW ¼, SE ¼, S7, T70N, R32W, Taylor Co.)	The average depth was between 2 and 5 inches with a maximum depth of 12 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use.* IDNR states that the recommendation for Class A2 Secondary Contact Recreation is consistent with types of uses observed in these areas and the ability for the creek and surrounding areas to support such uses.	Yes
Southern	77	East Fork Big Creek	Decatur	A2	B(WW-2)	From Iowa/Missouri state line (S26, T67N, R27W, Decatur County) to the confluence of Sevenmile Creek (SW ¼, S13, T67N, R27W, Decatur County).	The average depth was between 5 and 13 inches with a maximum depth of 20 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use.* IDNR states the creek does possess potential of attracting a limited degree of Class A2 Secondary Contact recreational uses in the form of trapping, minnow seining, etc. at the bridge crossing areas.	Yes
Des Moines	31	Unnamed Creek	Wapello	A2	B(WW-2)	Mouth (SW ¼, S8, T73N, R15W, Wapello Co.) to the City of Eddyville WWTP outfall (NW ¼, SW ¼, S8, T73N, R15W, Wapello Co.)	The average depth was between 1 and 4 inches with a maximum depth of 6 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use.* IDNR states that the recommendation for Class A2 Secondary Contact Recreation is consistent with types of uses observed in these areas and the ability for the creek and surrounding areas to support such uses.	Yes
Des Moines	124	Unnamed Creek	Guthrie	A2	B(WW-2)	Mouth (NW 1/4, SW 1/4, S27, T78N, R30W, Guthrie Co.) to the Stuart WWTP outfall (NW 1/4, NW 1/4, S33, T78N, R30W, Guthrie Co.)	The average depth was between 3 and 5 inches with a maximum depth of 9 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use.* IDNR states that secondary recreational uses, such as trapping, fishing, and minnow seining, are expected to occur on this stretch of the stream.	Yes
Des Moines	141	Tank Pond Creek	Webster	A2	B(WW-2)	Mouth of Tank Pond Creek (NW ¼, S33, T86N, R30W, Webster County) to the Gowrie Municipal Utilities outfall (SW ¼, S12, T86N, R30W, Webster County).	The average depth was 6 inches with a maximum depth of 12 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use.* IDNR states that the creek does possess potential of attracting secondary contact recreation, such as trapping or seining for minnows, at low frequencies.	Yes
Des Moines	142	Unnamed Creek	Webster	A2	B(WW-2)	Mouth of Unnamed Cr. (NW1/4, NE 1/4, S26, T87N, R30W Webster Co.) to confluence with DD (NE 1/4, NW 1/4, S25, T87N, R30W Webster Co.)	The average depth was 4 inches with the maximum depth being 15 inches found near a bridge. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use.* IDNR states that it does have the potential for attracting secondary contact recreational uses such as trapping.	Yes
Des Moines	146	Unnamed Creek	Calhoun	A2	B(WW-2)	Mouth (SE ¼, SE ¼, S11, T86N, R31W, Calhoun Co.) to Zearing Ave. (East Line, S11, T86N, R31W, Calhoun Co.)	The average depth was 3 inches with the maximum depth being 32 inches. One public comment suggested a secondary recreational use and IDNR states that one pool directly downstream of the road crossing at Zearing Ave. is visible from the road and possesses the remote potential for secondary contact recreational uses (such as minnow seining).	Yes
Des Moines	162	Drainage Ditch #65	Calhoun	A2	B(WW-2)	Mouth (SW ¼ of the NW ¼, S29, T88N, R32W, Calhoun Co.) to the fence line that runs along the south side of the wastewater treatment plant (NE ¼ of the SE ¼, S1, T88N, R33W, Calhoun Co.).	The average depth was between 0.5 and 15 inches with a maximum depth of 22 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use.* evidence of recreational uses were found at some of the sampling sites, such as, graffiti under the bridge, trash and a minnow trap. IDNR states that the creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, it is being used for other forms of recreational uses.	Yes
Des Moines	214	Gypsum Creek	Webster	A2	B(WW-2)	Mouth (S6, T88N, R28W, Webster Co.) to 210 <sup>th</sup> street (S33, T89N, R28W, Webster Co.).	The average depth was between 3 and 15 inches with a maximum depth of 18 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use.* IDNR states that signs of secondary recreation uses were observed, including ATV tracks. Secondary recreational uses are expected to occur on this stretch of the stream.	Yes
Des Moines	233	Trulner Creek	Humboldt	A2	B(WW-2)	Mouth of Trulner Creek (S13, T93N, R29W, Humboldt Co.) to the south line of S9, T93, R29W (Humboldt Co.).	The average depth was between 1 and 9 inches with a maximum depth of 11 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use.* IDNR states that secondary recreational uses are expected to occur on this stretch of the stream.	Yes
Des Moines	253	Drainage Ditch #64	Winnebago	A2	B(WW-2)	The Iowa - Minnesota border (N. Line of S09, T100N, R26W, Winnebago Co.) to the confluence with Unnamed Creek (NE ¼ of S10, T100N, R26W, Winnebago Co.).	The average depth was between 7 and 8 inches with a maximum depth of 24 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use.* IDNR states that the recommendation for Class A2 Secondary Contact Recreation is consistent with types of uses observed in these areas and the ability for the creek and surrounding areas to support such uses.	Yes
Skunk	24	Unnamed Creek	Henry	A2	B(WW-2)	Mouth (SE ¼, S31, T71N, R5W, Henry Co.) to the confluence with Unnamed Creek (SW ¼, S27, T71N, R5W, Henry Co.).	The average depth was 3 inches with a maximum depth of 8 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use.* IDNR states that the creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, it does possess potential for attracting other forms of instream recreational activities such as fur trapping.	Yes

BASIN	INDEX NUMBER	WATER BODY	COUNTY(S)	Recreational use	Aquatic life Use	2008 SWC LEGAL DESCRIPTION	Explanation	Approved
Skunk	46	Dutch Creek	Washington/Keokuk	A2	B(WW-2)	Mouth (NW ¼, NE ¼, S8, T74N, R9W, Washington Co.) to the confluence with Unnamed Creek (NW ¼, SW ¼, S25, T76N, R10W, Keokuk Co.).	The average depth was between 2 and 14 inches with a maximum depth of 25 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use.* IDNR states that the recommendation for Class A2 Secondary Contact Recreation is consistent with types of uses observed in these areas and the ability for the creek and surrounding areas to support such uses.	Yes
Skunk	81	Unnamed Creek	Mahaska	A2	B(WW-2)	Mouth (S26, T77N, R16W, Mahaska Co.) to the City of New Sharon WWTP (SW ¼, S24, T77N, R16W, Mahaska Co.)	The average depth was between 7 and 9 inches with a maximum depth of 15 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use.* IDNR states that the recommendation for Class A2 Secondary Contact Recreation is consistent with types of uses observed in these areas and the ability for the creek and surrounding areas to support such uses.	Yes
Iowa-Cedar	80	Unnamed Creek	Benton	A2	B(WW-2)	Mouth (S. line, S13, T83N, R12W, Benton Co.) to Railroad Street (SE1/4, S13, T83N, R12W, Benton Co.).	The average depth was between 1.5 and 9 inches with a maximum depth of 22 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use.* IDNR states that the recommendation for Class A2 Secondary Contact Recreation is consistent with types of uses observed in these areas and the ability for the creek and surrounding areas to support such uses.	Yes
Iowa-Cedar	86	Bear Creek	Linn/ Benton	A2	B(WW-2)	From Palo Marsh Road (S16/17, T84N, R08W Linn Co.) to the confluence with Unnamed Creek (SE1/4, NW1/4, S14, T84N, R9W, Benton Co.)	The average depth was 11 inches with a maximum depth of 21 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use for this segment of Bear Creek although IDNR states that the recommendation for Class A2 Secondary Contact Recreation is consistent with types of uses observed in these areas and the ability for the creek and surrounding areas to support such uses.	Yes
Iowa-Cedar	88	Bear Creek	Benton	A2	B(WW-2)	Unnamed Creek (NE1/4, S15, T84N, R9W, Benton Co.) to the confluence with Wildcat Creek (S5/8, T84N, R9W, Benton Co)	The average depth was 13 inches with a maximum depth of 19 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use for this segment of Bear Creek although IDNR states that the recommendation for Class A2 Secondary Contact Recreation is consistent with types of uses observed in these areas and the ability for the creek and surrounding areas to support such uses.	Yes
Iowa-Cedar	142	Unnamed Creek	Winnebago	A2	B(WW-2)	Mouth (S8, T99N, R24W, Winnebago Co.) to the Golden Oval Eggs Coop. WWTP outfall (E Line, S6, T99N, R24W, Winnebago Co.)	The average depth was 2 inches with a maximum depth of 24 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use for this segment of Bear Creek although IDNR states that the recommendation for Class A2 Secondary Contact Recreation is consistent with types of uses observed in these areas and the ability for the creek and surrounding areas to support such uses.	Yes
Northeast	202	Hogans Branch	Dubuque	A2	B(CW1)	Mouth (S35, T89N, R1W, Dubuque Co.) to W. line of (S9, T88N, R1W, Dubuque Co.)	The average depth was 9 inches with a maximum depth of 18 inches. One public comment suggested that secondary contact recreational uses occasionally occur such as fishing, seining or trapping for minnows near Gun Club Road.	Yes
Northeast	203	Hogans Branch	Dubuque	A2	B(WW-2)	W. line (S9, T88N, R1W, Dubuque Co.) to the confluence with the effluent transport ditch (NW ¼ of NE1/4 of S7, T88N, R01W, Dubuque Co.).	The average depth was 7 inches with a maximum depth of 18 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use.* IDNR states that the recommendation for Class A2 Secondary Contact Recreation is consistent with types of uses observed in these areas and the ability for the creek and surrounding areas to support such uses.	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 members, postcards, and on-line survey results.

**Table 3 - Resegmentation on certain water bodies and use designations**

BASIN	INDEX NUMBER	WATER BODY	COUNTY(S)	Recreational Use	Aquatic Life Use	2008 SWC LEGAL DESCRIPTION	Explanation	Approved
Western	11	Boyer River	Pottawattami e/ Sac	A1	B(WW-1)	Mouth, at the Missouri River, (Pottawattamie Co.) to bridge crossing at 250th Street (S. line S16, T88N, R37W, Sac Co)	Part of the downstream segment, with common designated uses, was combined and increased the length of this classified segment.	Yes
Western	12	Boyer River	Sac	A1	B(WW-2)	Bridge crossing at 250th Street (S. line S16, T88N, R37W, Sac Co)to confluence with an unnamed tributary (SE1/4, SW1/4, S5, T89N, R37W, Sac Co.)	Part of the stream segment was combined with the upstream segment, resulting in a change in the legal description.	Yes
Des Moines	77	Badger Creek	Warren	A1	B(WW-2)	Mouth of Badger Creek (NW1/4, S33, T77N, R25W, Warren Co.) to bridge crossing at 25th Street (S1/2, T77N, R25W, S29)	The original segment was subdivided into three segments. The legal description was revised to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use.	Yes
Des Moines	79	Badger Creek	Warren/ Madison	A1	B(WW-2)	Confluence with Unnamed Creek (NE1/4, S30, T77N, R25W, Warren Co.) to Badger Lake Dam (NW1/4, S13, T77N, R27W, Madison Co.)	The original segment was subdivided into three segments. The legal description was revised to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use.	Yes
Des Moines	175	Beaver Creek	Polk/ Dallas	A1	B(WW-2)	Mouth of Beaver Creek (S17, T79N, R24W, Polk Co.) to Boone/Dallas county line (NW 1/4, NW 1/4 S2, T81N, R28W)	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
Des Moines	195	Boone River	Webster/ Hamilton	A1	B(WW-1)	Mouth (Webster Co.) to Confluence with Brewers Creek (S6, T88N, R25W Hamilton Co)	Two of the original adjoining segments with common designated uses were combined.	Yes
Des Moines	196	Boone River	Hamilton/ Wright	A1	B(WW-1)	Confluence with Brewers Cr. (S6, T88N, R25W Hamilton Co) to confluence with Middle Br. Boone R. (S2, T93N, R26W Wright Co.)	Legal description changed to more accurately describe the location of the stream.	Yes
Des Moines	168	Cedar Creek	Sac	A1	B(WW-2)	Mouth of Cedar Creek (S25, T88N, R36W, Sac County) to the highway 196 bridge crossing (S19/20, T88N, R35W Sac 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
Des Moines	144	Hardin Creek	Greene	A1	B(WW-2)	From the mouth (S23, T83N, R30W, Greene Co.) to the 170th street bridge crossing (S3/10, T84N, R31W Greene Co.)	Increased length of classified segment.	Yes
Des Moines	122	Long Branch	Guthrie	A1	B(LW)	Diamondhead Lake Dam (NW ¼ S13, T78N, R30W, Guthrie County) to 325th Street (SW ¼ S24, T78N, R30W, Guthrie County)	Legal description was added to the SWC to more accurately describe the location of the lake.	Yes
Des Moines	130	North Raccoon River	Sac	A1	B(WW-1)	From Sac Co. Road M54 (S24, T88N, R36W, Sac Co.) to Vogel Access (SE ¼, SW ¼, S1, T89N, R36W, Sac 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
Des Moines	139	West Buttrick Creek	Greene	A1	B(WW-2)	From the mouth (S25, T84N, R30W, Greene County) to the upstream end of the pool located at 195th Street (Northing 4658430.01, Easting 393495.00, S24, T84N, R30W, Greene 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

BASIN	INDEX NUMBER	WATER BODY	COUNTY(S)	Recreational Use	Aquatic Life Use	2008 SWC LEGAL DESCRIPTION	Explanation	Approved
Iowa-Cedar	113	Beaver Creek	Black Hawk/ Butler	A1	B(WW-1)	Mouth (SW ¼ of S34, T90N, R14W, Black Hawk Co.) to the bridge crossing at Terrace Rd. (W. Line S29, T90N, R15W Butler Co.)	The original segment was subdivided into four segments. The legal description was revised to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use.	Yes
Iowa-Cedar	118	Beaver Creek	Butler/ Franklin	A1	B(WW-2)	West line (S21, T90N, R17W, Butler Co.) to confluence with Unnamed Creek (SE1/4, S29, T90N, R19W Franklin Co.)	The original segment was subdivided into two segments. The legal description was revised to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use.	Yes