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## **Antidegradation Petition for Rule-making**

On Oct 15, 2007, the Iowa Environmental Council, Hawkeye Fly Fishing Association, and the Iowa Chapter of the Sierra Club filed a petition with the Iowa Department of Natural Resources requesting that they act immediately to adopt the proposed antidegradation implementation rule and rule amendments submitted with their Petition for Rulemaking. These rules are needed to fulfill the requirements of the federal Clean Water Act and remove the cloud of legal uncertainty hanging over wastewater discharge permits issued under Iowa's delegated Clean Water Act program. Most importantly, however, these rules will allow Iowa to grow sensibly and sustainably by ensuring that new pollution allowed into Iowa's rivers, lakes and streams will not harm existing uses of those water bodies and is truly necessary to achieve important social and economic goals of the people of Iowa.

A copy of the Petition along with the proposed rules and supporting documents is available online at <http://www.box.net/shared/q5hqjr09gk>.

### **Antidegradation Overview**

The Clean Water Act's antidegradation policy is found in section 303(d) (and further detailed in federal regulations) and its goals are to ensure that no activity will lower water quality below what is necessary to support existing uses, and to maintain and protect high quality waters. Antidgradation is one of three key components of state water quality standards required by the Clean Water Act (CWA), summarized below:

1. **Designated uses:** States must identify and designate uses for each waterbody in the state. Aquatic life and recreation uses are required by the CWA and must be protected unless it can be shown that these uses are not attainable. Examples of other uses that states may designate include drinking water, irrigation, livestock watering, etc.
2. **Water quality criteria:** States must set specific numeric and/or narrative criteria necessary to protect each designated use. An example of a numeric criteria is 5 mg/l dissolved oxygen. Narrative criteria are often called "free froms", for example, "free from materials producing objectionable color, odor or other esthetically objectionable conditions".
3. **Antidegradation policy:** States are required to develop rules and implementation procedures to protect existing uses and to prevent clean waters from being unnecessarily degraded, while giving very stringent protection to the highest quality waters in the state.

## **More Details on How Antidegradation Policy Works**

States must adopt an antidegradation policy and methods for implementation that adhere to the following tiered framework:

- Tier 1 – protect existing uses – permit no activity that would eliminate, interfere with or lower water quality below what is necessary to support existing uses.
- Tier 2 – maintain high quality waters – avoid or minimize any lowering of the water quality of waters that exceed standards. In order to allow additional pollution loading, it must be shown that the increase is necessary, there are no alternatives to increasing the pollution, and the activity generating the pollution provides important economic or social development to the community (ie jobs, sanitary services, etc.).
- Tier 3 – protect outstanding waters – strict protection for waters identified as exceptional resources deserving a higher level of protection. No degradation is allowed.

Antidegradation review is triggered by major programs and permits including wastewater discharge permits from industries and municipalities. Although Iowa has an antidegradation policy on the books, parts of it are missing (no Tier 3) and other parts are inconsistent with the federal requirements and the policy is not properly implemented.

## **Problems with Iowa's antidegradation Policy**

### ***Tier 1 Review is inconsistent with federal law and not being implemented***

Iowa rules extend Tier 1 protections to all waters of the state, but the rules do not have a proper implementation procedure to assure protection of existing uses.

In general Iowa DNR asserts that existing uses do not need to be protected if the use is not designated. We have numerous examples of wastewater permits issued without disinfection that discharge to waters where primary contact recreation (swimming, kayaking, childrens play) is occurring as an existing use, but where that use is not currently designated.

### ***Tier 2 review is limited and inconsistent with federal law***

Iowa limits Tier 2 review to those waters where water quality “significantly exceeds” levels necessary to protect existing uses, whereas under federal law, waters must only “exceed” these levels. Thus Iowa provides only very limited Tier 2 protection to less than 3 % of Iowa’s 71,665 miles of rivers and streams that are designated either High Quality or High Quality Resource. Most waters with water quality that exceeds minimum standards are denied this more stringent review of new or increasing pollution sources. EPA has noted this problem as early as 1997 and has repeatedly told Iowa DNR that limiting Tier 2 protections to this small subset of Iowa waters is not consistent with the Clean Water Act.

### ***Iowa has no Tier 3 rules***

Iowa DNR has no rules or implementation procedures for Tier 3 antidegradation protection and has no Tier 3 waters designated.