Attachment B-3
Santa Ana RWQCB Basin Plan Beneficial Uses

CHAPTER 3 BENEFICIAL USES

INTRODUCTION

Basically, a beneficial use is one of the various ways that water can be used for the benefit of people and/or wildlife. Examples include drinking, swimming, industrial and agricultural water supply, and the support of fresh and saline aquatic habitats.

Section 303 of the federal Clean Water Act (33 USC §1313) defines water quality standards as consisting of both the uses of the surface (navigable) waters involved and the water quality criteria which are applied to protect those uses. Under the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (California Water Code, Division 7, Chapter 2 §13050) these concepts are separately considered as beneficial uses and water quality objectives. Beneficial uses and water quality objectives are to be established for all waters of the state, both surface and subsurface (groundwater).

BENEFICIAL USES

Beneficial uses were tabulated and discussed in Chapters 1 and 2 of the 1975 Basin Plan and in Chapter 2 of the 1983 Basin Plan. In 1983, twenty-one beneficial uses were defined statewide. Of those, eighteen were identified and recognized in the 1983 Plan: MUN, AGR, IND, PROC, GWR, NAV, POW, REC1, REC 2, COMM, WARM, COLD, BIOL, WILD, RARE, SPWN, MAR, and SHEL.

In 1988, the State Board adopted the Sources of Drinking Water Policy (SWRCB Resolution No. 88-63) which directed the Regional Boards to add the Municipal and Domestic Supply (MUN) Beneficial Use for all waterbodies not already so designated, unless they met certain exception criteria. To implement this Policy, the Regional Board revised the table of Beneficial Uses in the 1983 Basin Plan, adding the MUN designation for certain waterbodies and specifically excepting others (RWQCB Resolution No. 89-42). Shortly thereafter, this revised Beneficial Use table was reviewed again and changes were made, including the addition of the Water Contact Recreation (REC 1) use for some waterbodies, the revision of some Beneficial Use designations from intermittent (I) to existing (X), and the addition of more waterbodies (RWQCB Resolution No. 89-99).

In this Plan, further changes to the Beneficial Use table have been made. Significant waterbodies not previously identified are included and the beneficial uses are designated. Certain of these waters are excepted from the **MUN** designation. The designation **RARE** has been added where substantial evidence indicates that the waterbody supports rare, threatened or endangered species (Appendix II). Certain known wetlands in the Region are listed in a new waterbody category (see wetlands discussion below). A revised list of Beneficial Uses was developed as part of a comprehensive statewide update of all Basin Plans. Using this revised statewide list as a guide, this Basin Plan updates the list of Beneficial Uses definitions contained in the 1983 Plan.

In all, twenty-three beneficial uses are now defined statewide; of these, nineteen are recognized within the Santa Ana Region. (The four not utilized are Migration of Aquatic Organisms, Freshwater Replenishment, Inland Saline Water Habitat and Aquaculture). One beneficial use specific to the Region, Limited Warm Freshwater Habitat, has been added, bringing the total number of beneficial uses recognized in the Santa Ana Region to twenty. The region's beneficial uses are listed and described below.

<<<<<<<>>>>>>>

BENEFICIAL USE DEFINITION

Municipal and Domestic Supply (**MUN**) waters are used for community, military, municipal or individual water supply systems. These uses may include, but are not limited to, drinking water supply.

Agricultural Supply (**AGR**) waters are used for farming, horticulture or ranching. These uses may include, but are not limited to, irrigation, stock watering, and support of vegetation for range grazing.

Industrial Service Supply (**IND**) waters are used for industrial activities that do not depend primarily on water quality. These uses may include, but are not limited to, mining, cooling water supply, hydraulic conveyance, gravel washing, fire protection and oil well repressurization.

Industrial Process Supply (**PROC**) waters are used for industrial activities that depend primarily on water quality. These uses may include, but are not limited to, process water supply and all uses of water related to product manufacture or food preparation.

Groundwater Recharge (**GWR**) waters are used for natural or artificial recharge of groundwater for purposes that may include, but are not limited to, future extraction, maintaining water quality or halting saltwater intrusion into freshwater aquifers.

Navigation (**NAV**) waters are used for shipping, travel or other transportation by private, commercial or military vessels.

Hydropower Generation (**POW**) waters are used for hydroelectric power generation.

Water Contact Recreation (**REC 1***) waters are used for recreational activities involving body contact with water where ingestion of water is reasonably possible. These uses may include, but are not limited to, swimming, wading, water-skiing, skin and scuba diving, surfing, whitewater activities, fishing and use of natural hot springs.

^{*} The REC 1 and REC 2 beneficial use of designations assigned to surface waterbodies in this Region should not be construed as encouraging recreational activities. In some cases, such as Lake Matthews and certain reaches of the Santa Ana River, access to the waterbodies is prohibited because of potentially hazardous conditions and/or because of the need to protect other uses, such as municipal supply or sensitive wildlife habitat. Where REC 1 or REC 2 is indicated as a beneficial use in Table 3-1, the designations are intended to indicate that the uses exist or that the water quality of the waterbody could support recreational uses.

Non-contact Water Recreation (**REC 2***) waters are used for recreational activities involving proximity to water, but not normally involving body contact with water where ingestion of water would be reasonably possible. These uses may include, but are not limited to, picnicking, sunbathing, hiking, beachcombing, camping, boating, tidepool and marine life study, hunting sightseeing and aesthetic enjoyment in conjunction with the above activities.

Commercial and Sportfishing (**COMM**) waters are used for commercial or recreational collection of fish or other organisms, including those collected for bait. These uses may include, but are not limited to, uses involving organisms intended for human consumption.

Warm Freshwater Habitat (**WARM**) waters support warmwater ecosystems that may include, but are not limited to, preservation and enhancement of aquatic habitats, vegetation, fish and wildlife, including invertebrates.

Limited Warm Freshwater Habitat (**LWRM**) waters support warmwater ecosystems which are severely limited in diversity and abundance as the result of concrete-lined watercourses and low, shallow dry weather flows which result in extreme temperature, pH, and/or dissolved oxygen conditions. Naturally reproducing finfish populations are not expected to occur in **LWRM** waters.

Cold Freshwater Habitat (**COLD**) waters support coldwater ecosystems that may include, but are not limited to, preservations and enhancement of aquatic habitats, vegetation, fish and wildlife, including invertebrates.

Preservation of Biological Habitats of Special Significance (**BIOL**) waters support designated areas or habitats, including, but not limited to, established refuges, parks, sanctuaries, ecological reserves or preserves, and Areas of Special Biological Significance (ASBS), where the preservation and enhancement of natural resources requires special protection.

Wildlife Habitat (**WILD**) waters support wildlife habitats that may include, but are not limited to, the preservation and enhancement of vegetation and prey species used by waterfowl and other wildlife.

Rare, Threatened or Endangered Species (**RARE**) waters support the habitats necessary for the survival and successful maintenance of plant or animal species designated under state or federal law as rare, threatened or endangered.

^{*} The REC 1 and REC 2 beneficial use of designations assigned to surface waterbodies in this Region should not be construed as encouraging recreational activities. In some cases, such as Lake Matthews and certain reaches of the Santa Ana River, access to the waterbodies is prohibited because of potentially hazardous conditions and/or because of the need to protect other uses, such as municipal supply or sensitive wildlife habitat. Where REC 1 or REC 2 is indicated as a beneficial use in Table 3-1, the designations are intended to indicate that the uses exist or that the water quality of the waterbody could support recreational uses.

Spawning, Reproduction and Development (**SPWN**) waters support high quality aquatic habitats necessary for reproduction and early development of fish and wildlife.

Marine Habitat (MAR) waters support marine ecosystems that include, but are not limited to, preservation and enhancement of marine habitats, vegetation (e.g., kelp), fish and shellfish and wildlife (e.g., marine mammals and shorebirds).

Shellfish Harvesting (**SHEL**) waters support habitats necessary for shellfish (*e.g.,* clams, oysters, limpets, abalone, shrimp, crab, lobster, sea urchins and mussels) collected for human consumption, commercial or sport purposes.

Estuarine Habitat (**EST**) waters support estuarine ecosystems, which may include, but are not limited to, preservation and enhancement of estuarine habitats, vegetation, fish, and shellfish, and wildlife, such as waterfowl, shorebirds, and marine mammals.

<<<<<<<>>>>>>

More than one beneficial use may be identified for a given waterbody. The most sensitive use must be protected. The Regional Board reserves the right to resolve any conflicts among beneficial uses based on the facts in a given case.

WETLANDS

The Clean Water Act was enacted by Congress to restore and maintain the chemical, physical and biological integrity of the nation's waters. The nation's waters include wetlands, as well as rivers, streams, lakes, estuaries and the territorial seas. Generally, wetlands include swamps, marshes, bogs, sloughs, mangroves, wet meadows, savannas, wet tundra, playa lakes and vernal pools. Wetlands serve a number of important functions, including absorption of floodwaters, shoreline erosion control and water quality improvement by the removal of pollutants. They also provide habitat for wetland species, and have important aesthetic, recreational, scientific and educational values. More than half of the wetlands in the United States have been destroyed. Due to this high loss, a goal of "no net loss" of wetlands has been established at both the federal and state level.

The definition of wetlands varies widely among the federal agencies, however both the United States Army Corps of Engineers and United States Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA) agree on the definition in Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, which specifies that wetlands are "those areas that are inundated or saturated with surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions." Wetlands are generally agreed to have three characteristics: hydrophytic vegetation; hydric soils; and wetland hydrology. Hydrophytic vegetation describes those plants adapted for growing in water, soil or on a substrate that is at least periodically deficient in oxygen as a result of excessive water content. Hydric soils are those soils that are oxygen-depleted due to saturation for long periods during

the growing season. Wetland hydrology can be described as the presence of water at or above the soil surface for a sufficient period of the year to significantly influence the plant types and soil that occur in the area. Strict definitions of these characteristics have not been formally adopted. The Regional Board includes these characteristics and criteria as general reference and not as guidance.

A part of an overall effort to protect the Nation's wetland resources, US EPA has called for states to adopt water quality standards (beneficial uses and water quality objectives) for wetlands. Applying water quality standards to wetlands provides a regulatory basis for a variety of wetlands management programs. For example, these standards will play an important role in the State and Regional Boards' water quality certification process by providing the basis for approving, conditioning or denying federal permits and licenses as appropriate. (This certification process, conducted in accordance with Section 401 of the CWA is described in more detail in Chapter 5.)

The 1975 and 1983 Basin Plans listed a number of waterbodies which are known to be or to include wetlands (e.g., San Joaquin Freshwater Marsh, Upper Newport Bay, Anaheim Bay-National Wildlife Refuge). These Plans specified both beneficial uses and water quality objectives for these waterbodies. In the earlier Plans, these waters were not specifically identified as wetlands. In this plan, a "Wetlands" waterbody category has been added to the Table of Beneficial Uses. Certain waters known to be wetlands are listed under this category and their beneficial uses are designated. (Note: estuarine wetlands continue to be shown in the "Bays, Estuaries and Tidal Prisms" category). The numeric objectives specified for these wetlands in the earlier Basin Plans are included in this Plan (Chapter 4). Additional numeric objectives will be developed and implemented as part of the ongoing Basin Planning process. Further detailed review of the water resources within the Region is also expected to result in the listing of additional wetlands.

The intent of including the wetlands category is to provide a more accurate description of the Region's waters. The listing of specific wetlands does not trigger any new or different regulatory actions by the Regional Board. Standards applied to permitting, 401 certification, and/or enforcement actions will not be affected by this listing. Again, the listing of wetlands in this Plan is a <u>partial</u> one only and should not be construed as placing any limitations on the exercise of the Regional Board's responsibilities or authorities with respect to the protection of wetlands in the region. Nor is the present listing intended to define wetlands which are subject to the United States Army of Corps of Engineers jurisdiction.

Figure 3-1 shows the general locations of the wetlands listed in this Plan. The specific boundaries of each of these wetland areas will be determined on an as-needed basis (for 401 certifications and the like), using the methods described in the 1987 Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual or other accepted techniques.

A brief description of each of the wetlands listed in this Plan is provided in Appendix III. Some of these wetlands occur naturally. Others were created, either incidentally, as the result of the construction of dams or levees, or purposefully, as mitigation for

development projects elsewhere. Examples of created wetlands include those in the Prado Basin, which resulted from the construction of Prado Dam, and the San Joaquin Freshwater Marsh, created for development mitigation purposes.

A third type of wetlands, constructed wetlands, is proposed for the Santa Ana Region. Constructed wetlands would be designed, built and managed to provide wastewater treatment to meet specific waste discharge requirements. Constructed wetlands do not include percolation ponds, equalization basins or other conventional treatment works. At this time, the proposed use of constructed wetlands in the region would be principally for nitrogen removal. The use of constructed wetlands for management of stormwater flows may also be proposed. Currently, the Orange County Water District is using approximately 600 acres of ponds in the Prado area to investigate the use of constructed wetlands for nitrogen removal. The City of Riverside proposes to construct and operate wetlands treatment ponds in the Hidden Valley area. Constructed wetlands are also being contemplated by Eastern Municipal Water District and Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District.

While the purpose of these constructed wetlands would be to provide wastewater treatment, they will inevitably have other uses and benefits, including the support of waterfowl and other wildlife and opportunities for education and recreation. The Regional Board's approach toward regulation of the use of these constructed wetlands will be to ensure that these affiliated uses are reasonably protected, while appropriate wastewater treatment uses are supported. As an example, the Board could allow the use of constructed wetlands for the treatment of various parameters such as nitrogen and phosphorus. However, the Board may disallow the use of wetlands for treatment of certain parameter such as toxics if there is evidence that these parameters would adversely and unreasonably affect the affiliated uses of the constructed wetlands. In this case, the Board would require compliance with toxics limits prior to discharge to the constructed wetlands.

In August 1993, the "California Wetlands Conservation Policy" was announced by the Governor. The Policy, included in the Appendix III, has three principal objectives:

- to ensure no overall net loss of wetlands and achieve a long-term gain in the quantity, quality and permanence of wetlands acreage and values;
- to reduce procedural complexity and confusion in the administration of wetlands conservation programs; and
- make cooperative planning efforts and landowner incentive programs the primary focus of wetland conservation and restoration.

The methods identified to achieve these objectives are numerous and include:

- a statewide wetlands inventory and identification of conservation, restoration and enhancement goals;
- development of a consistent wetlands definition, standards, and guidelines for regulatory purposes; and
- integration of wetlands policy and planning with other environmental and land use processes.

An interagency task force on wetlands is to be created to direct and coordinate administration and implementation of this policy.

This space has been intentionally left blank

List of Wetlands

- Shay Meadows
- 2 Stanfield Marsh
- Glen Helen
- San Jacinto Wildlife Area
- 5 Prado Flood Control Basin
- San Joaquin Freshwater Marsh
- **Upper Newport Bay**

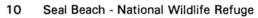
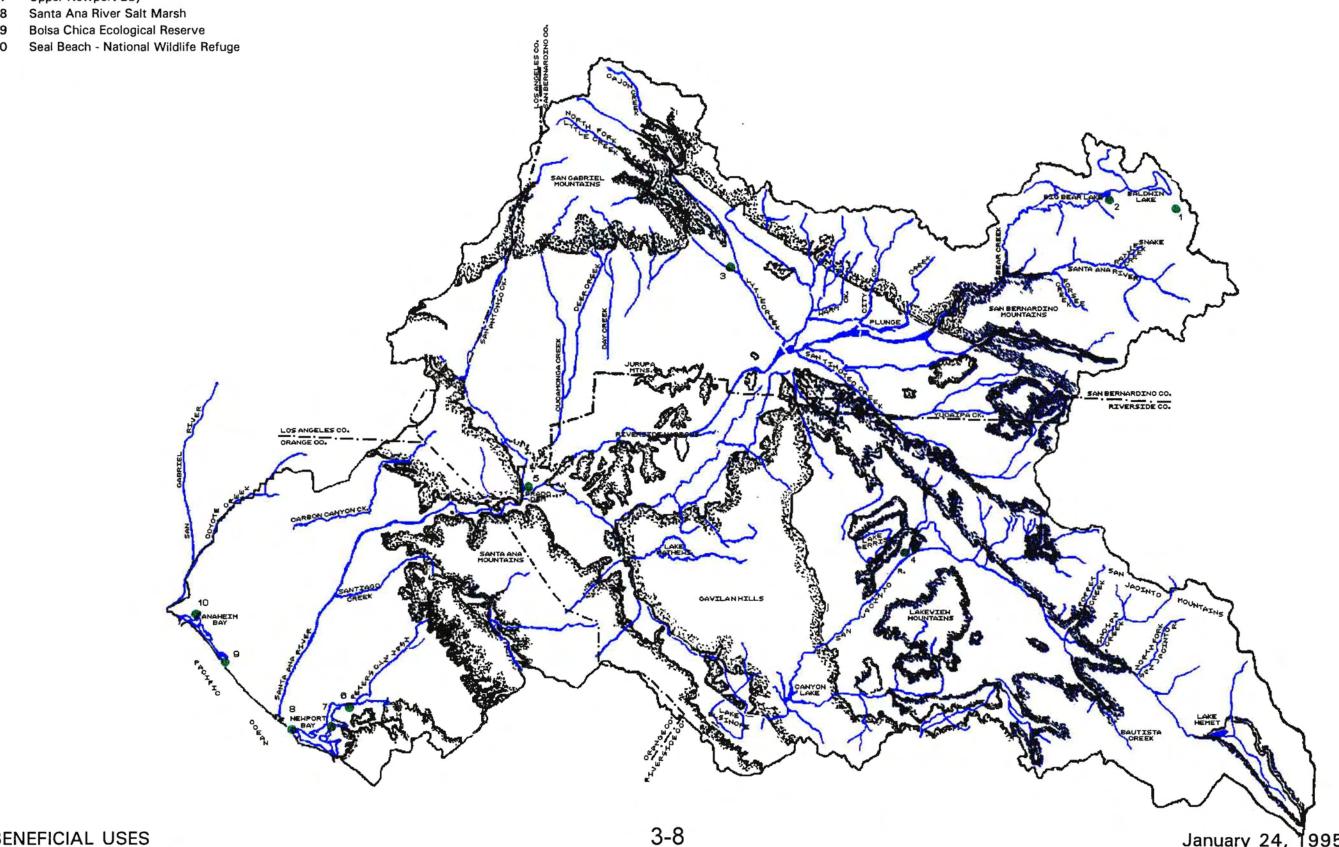


FIGURE 3-1 SANTA ANA REGION **WETLANDS**



GROUNDWATER (Amended by Resolution No. R8-2004-0001, January 22, 2004)

Groundwater subbasin boundaries included in the 1975 and 1984 Basin Plans, and initially in this 1995 Basin Plan, were, for the most part, based on data and information collected in the 1950's and 1960's. Since these boundaries were first established in the 1975 Basin Plan, a considerable amount of new water level, water quality and geologic data has become available. As part of the 2004 update of the TDS/Nitrogen management plan in the Basin Plan (see further discussion of this work in Chapter 5 – Salt Management Plan), these new data were used to review and revise the sub-basin boundaries.

To accomplish this task, all available geologic studies of the Santa Ana Region, through 1995, were gathered and re-analyzed. A comprehensive database of water level and water quality data and well drilling logs was created and utilized to delineate revised groundwater subbasin boundaries, now designated as groundwater "Management Zones". The groundwater Management Zones are shown in Figures 3-3 through 3-7.

The specific technical basis for distinguishing each groundwater Management Zone is provided in the report entitled "TIN/TDS Study – Phase 2A Final Technical Memorandum," Wildermuth Environmental, Inc., July 2000. In general, the new groundwater Management Zone boundaries were defined on the basis of (1) separation by impervious rock formations or other groundwater barriers, such as geologic faults; (2) distinct flow systems defined by consistent hydraulic gradients that prevent widespread intermixing, even without a physical barrier; and (3) distinct differences in water quality. Groundwater flow, whether or not determined by a physical barrier, was the principal characteristic used to define the Management Zones. Water quality data were used to support understanding of the flow regime and to assure that unusually high or poor quality waters were distinguished for regulatory purposes.

In addition to these technical considerations, water and wastewater management practices and goals for the Chino Basin were considered and used to define an alternative set of Management Zone boundaries for that area. These so-called "maximum benefit" Management Zone delineations, shown in Figure 3-5a, were developed as part of recommendations by the Chino Basin Watermaster and the Inland Empire Utilities Agency (IEUA) to implement a "maximum benefit" proposal, including an Optimum Basin Management Plan (OBMP), for the area. These agencies have committed to the implementation of a specific set of projects and

¹ The term "maximum benefit" is drawn from the state's antidegradation policy (SWCRB Resolution No. 68-16; see Chapter 2)), which provides that high quality water can be lowered only if beneficial uses are fully protected and water quality consistent with *maximum benefit* to the people of the state is maintained.

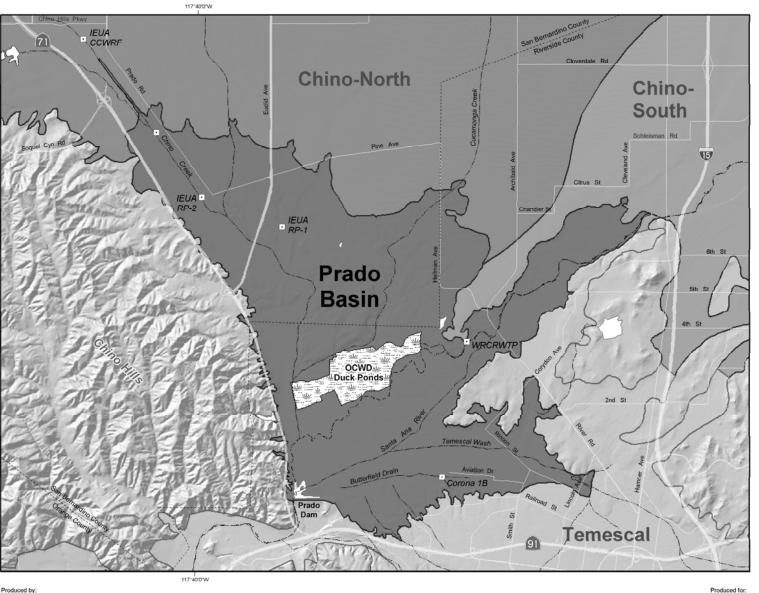
requirements in order to demonstrate that the "maximum benefit" Management Zone boundaries, and particularly the "maximum benefit" nitrate-nitrogen and TDS objectives for these Zones (see Chapter 4), assure protection of beneficial uses and are of maximum benefit to the people of the state (see Chapter 5, VII. Maximum Benefit Implementation Plans for Salt Management, A. Salt Management — Chino Basin and Cucamonga Basin). These "maximum benefit" Management Zone boundaries apply for regulatory purposes provided that the Regional Board continues to find that the Watermaster and IEUA are demonstrating "maximum benefit" by timely and appropriate implementation of these agencies' commitments. If, after consideration at a duly noticed Public Hearing, the Regional Board finds that these commitments are not being met and that "maximum benefit" is not being demonstrated, then the Management Zone boundaries for the Chino Basin shown in Figure 3-5b apply for regulatory purposes.

PRADO BASIN SURFACE WATER MANAGEMENT ZONE (PBMZ)

The flood plain behind Prado Dam has unique hydraulic characteristics. Chino Creek, Cucamonga Creek (which flows into Mill Creek) and Temescal Creek join the Santa Ana River behind the dam. Flood control operations at the dam, coupled with an extremely shallow groundwater table and an unusually thin aquifer, significantly affect these surface flows, as well as subsurface flows in the area. Depending on how the dam is operated, surface waters may or may not percolate behind the dam. There is little or no groundwater storage in the flood plain behind the dam. Any groundwater in storage is forced to the surface because the foot of Prado Dam extends to bedrock and subsurface flows cannot pass through the barrier created by the dam and the surrounding hills. Given these characteristics, this area is designated as a surface water management zone, rather than a groundwater management zone. The Prado Basin Management Zone is generally defined by the 566-foot elevation above mean sea level. It extends from Prado Dam up Chino Creek, Reach 1A and 1B to the concrete-lined portion near the road crossing at Old Central Avenue, up the channel of Mill Creek (Prado Area) to where Mill Creek becomes named as Cucamonga Creek and the concrete-lined portion near the crossing at Hellman Road, up what was formerly identified as Temescal Creek, Reach 1A (from the confluence with the Santa Ana River upstream of Lincoln Avenue) (this area is indistinguishable because of shifting topography and is now considered a part of the Prado Basin Management Zone), and up the Santa Ana River, Reach 3 to the 566-foot elevation (just west of Hamner Avenue). The Prado Basin Management Zone encompasses the Prado Flood Control Basin, which is a created wetlands as defined in this Plan (see the discussion of wetlands elsewhere in this Chapter). Orange County Water District's wetlands ponds are also located within the Prado Basin Management Zone.

The beneficial uses of the proposed PBMZ include all of the beneficial uses currently designated for the surface waters identified above. The PBMZ also incorporates the Prado Flood Control Basin. The beneficial uses previously identified for this Basin are designated also for the Zone (See Table 3-1, Beneficial Uses, page 3-21).

The Prado Basin Management Zone is shown in Figure 3-2.



Map Explanation Management Zone Boundary

Rivers & Streams

Recycled Water Discharge Location

County LA County Map Riverside County Orange County

Produced by:

WE WILDERMUTH ENVIRONMENTAL, INC. 415 North El Camino Real Suite A San Clemente, CA 92672 949.498.9294

Date: 20031113 File: Figure_3-2.mxd

TIN/TDS Task Force TIN/TDS Study Phase 2A — Task 3 Develop Updated Boundary Maps for Management Zones (as Ammended and Revised)

Prado Basin Management Zone Boundaries

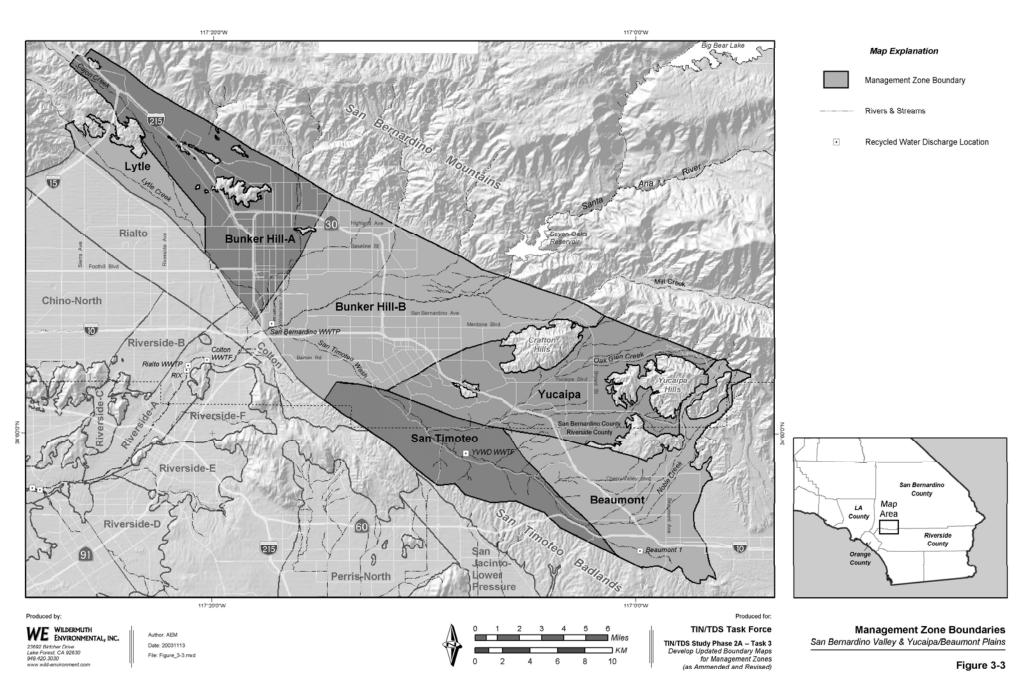


Figure 3-3

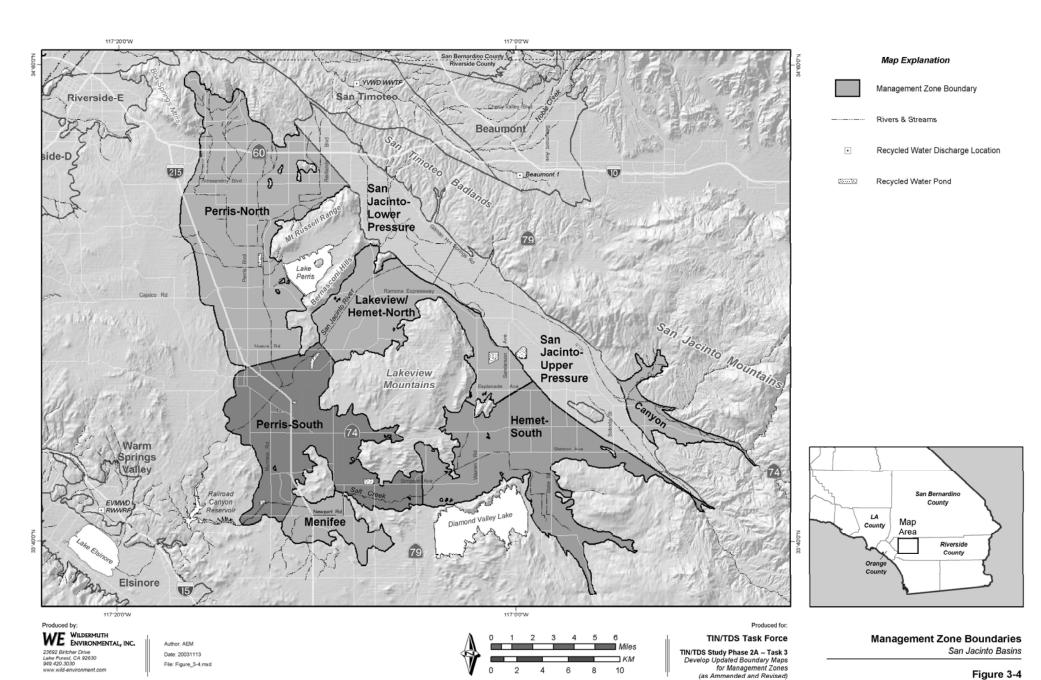
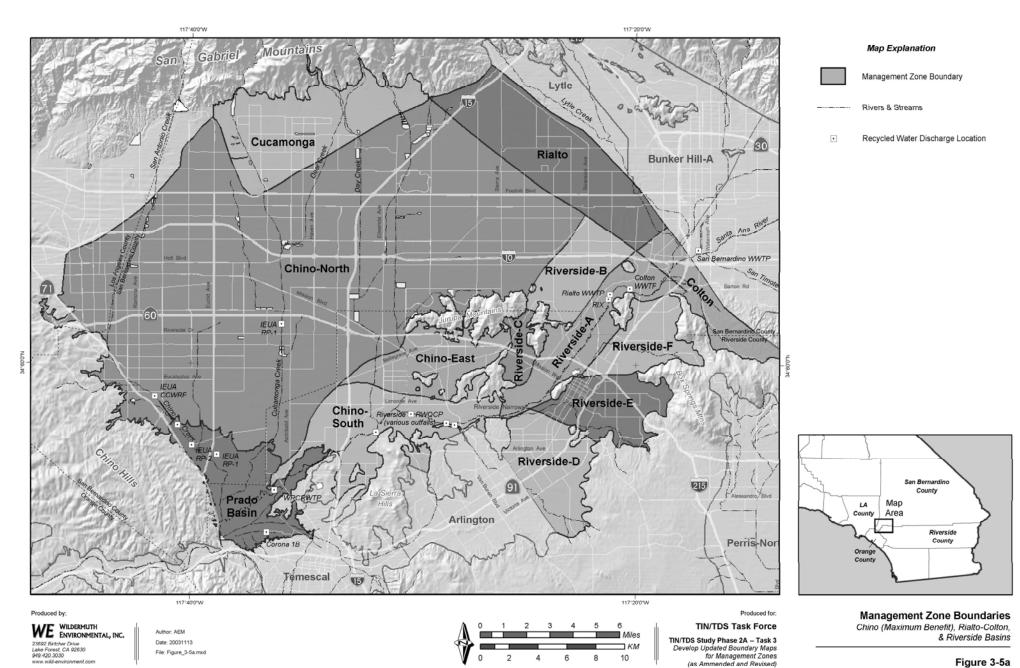


Figure 3-4



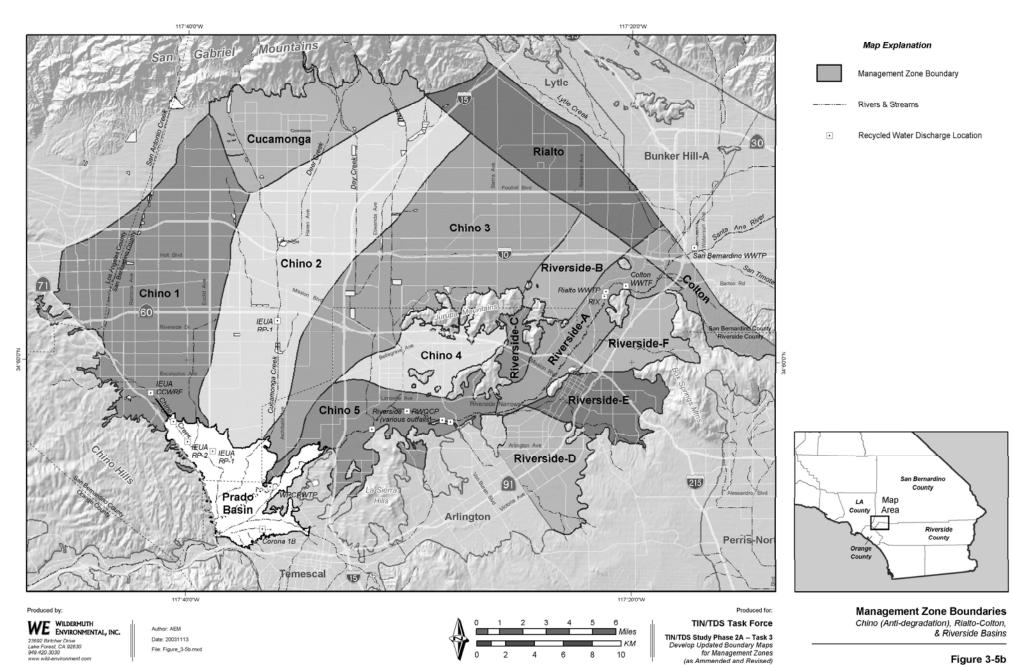
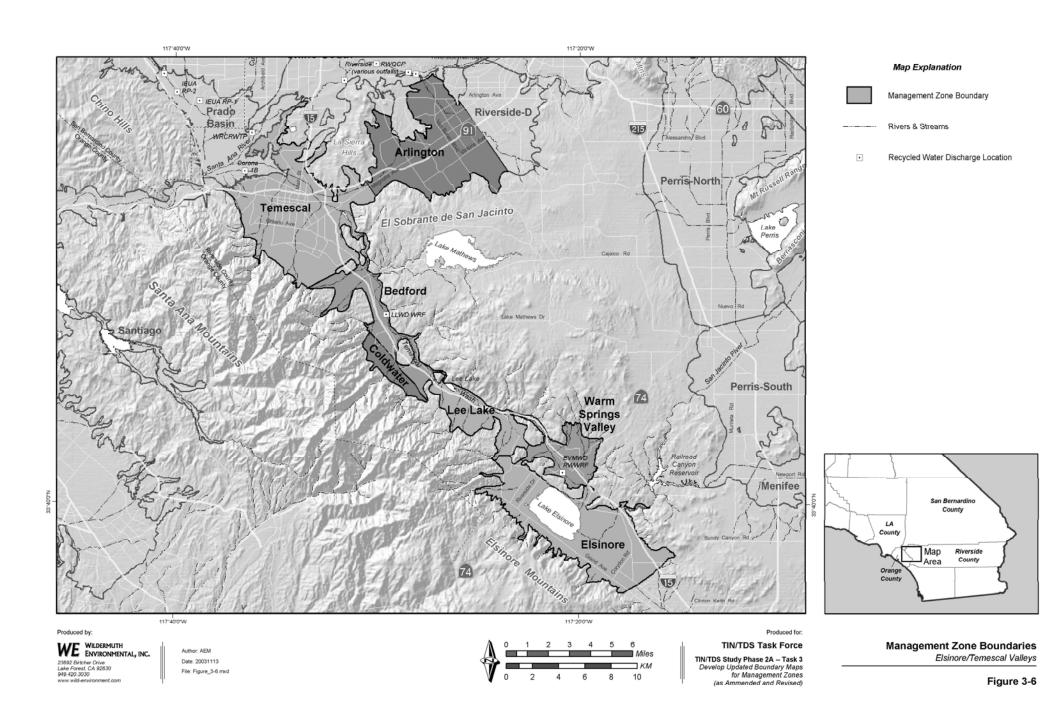


Figure 3-5b



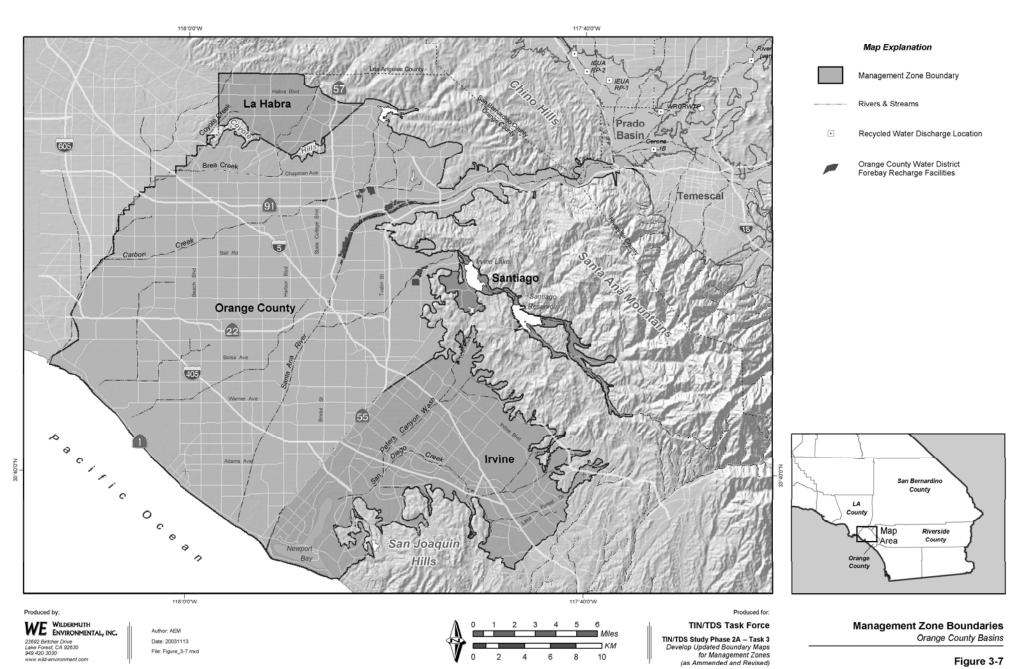


Figure 3-7

BENEFICIAL USE TABLE

Table 3-1 lists the designated beneficial uses for waterbodies within the Santa Ana Region. In this table, an "X" indicates that the waterbody has an existing or potential use. Many of the existing uses are well-known; some are not. Lakes and streams may have potential beneficial uses established because plans already exist to put he water to those uses, or because conditions (*e.g.*, location, demand) make such future use likely. The establishment of a potential beneficial use serves to protect the quality of that water for such eventual use.

An "I" in Table 3-1 indicates that the waterbody has an intermittent beneficial use. This may occur because water conditions do not allow the beneficial use to exist year-round. The most common example of this is an ephemeral stream. Ephemeral streams in this region include, at one extreme, those which flow only while it is raining or for a short time afterward, and at the other extreme, established streams which flow through part of the year but also dry up for part of the year. While such ephemeral streams are flowing, beneficial uses are made of the water. Because such uses depend on the presence of water, they are intermittent. Waste discharges which could impair intermittent beneficial uses, whether they are made while those uses exist or not, are not permitted.

A "+" in the **MUN** column in Table 3-1 indicates that the waterbody has been specifically excepted from the **MUN** designation in accordance with the criteria specified in the "Sources of Drinking Water Policy."

The listing of waters within the basin attempts to include all significant surface streams and bodies of water, as well as the significant groundwater basins and subbasins which are receiving waters. Specific waters which are not listed have the same beneficial uses as the steams, lakes or reservoirs to which they are tributary or the groundwater basins or subbasin to which they are tributary or overlie.

REFERENCES

The Federal Clean Water Act, 33 USC 466 et seq.

California State Water Resources Control Board, <u>Resolution No. 88-63</u>, "Sources of Drinking Water Policy," adopted May 19, 1988.

California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Santa Ana Region, Resolution No. 89-42, "Incorporation of 'Sources of Drinking Water' Policy into the Water Quality Control Plan (Basin Plan)," adopted March 10, 1989.

California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Santa Ana Region, <u>Resolution No. 89-99</u>, "Adoption of Revised Table of Beneficial Uses," adopted July 14, 1989.

California Water Code, Section 13000, "Water Quality" et seg.

City of Big Bear Department of Water and Power, "Final Report – Task 4, Revised Water Quality Objectives, Big Bear Ground Water Basins," April 1993.

United States Environmental Protection Agency "National Guidance-Water Quality Standards for Wetlands," EPA 440/s-90-011, July 1990.

Governor Pete Wilson, "California Wetlands Conservation Policy," August, 1993.

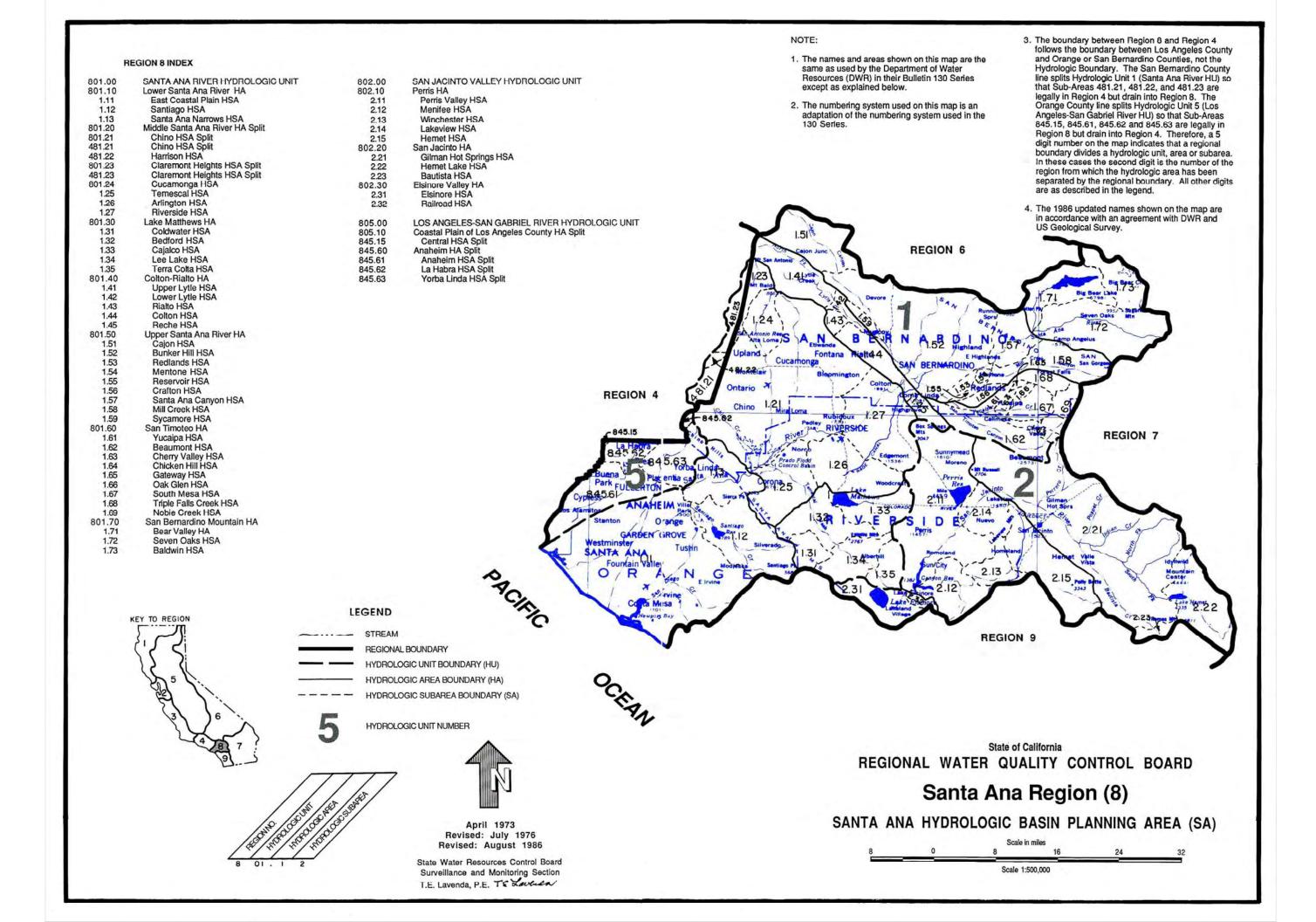


Table 3-1 BENEFICIAL USES - Continued

OCEAN WATERS									BEI	NEFI(CIAL (JSE									Hydrolog	ic Unit
	MUN	AGR	IND	PROC	GWR	NAV	POW	REC1	REC2	COMM	WARM	LWRM	COLD	BIOL	WILD	RARE	SPWN	MAR	SHEL	EST	Primary	Secondary
NEARSHORE ZONE*																						
San Gabriel River to Poppy Street in Corona Del Mar	+		х			Х		Х	Х	Х					Х	Х	Х	Х	Х		801.11	
Poppy Street to Southeast Regional Boundary	+					Х		Х	Х	Х				Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х		801.11	
OFFSHORE ZONE							I		ı									ı				
Waters Between Nearshore Zone and Limit of State Waters	+		х			Х		X	x	х					х	х	x	x				

X Present or Potential Beneficial Use

I Intermittent Beneficial Use

⁺ Excepted from MUN (see text)

^{*} Defined by Ocean Plan Chapter II B-1.: "Within a zone bounded by shoreline and a distance of 1000 feet from shoreline or the 30-foot depth contour, whichever is further from shoreline..."

Table 3-1 BENEFICIAL USES - Continued

BAYS, ESTUARIES, AND TIIDAL PRISMS									BEI	NEFIC	CIAL (JSE									Hydrolog	ic Unit
TIIDAL PRISIVIS	MUN	AGR	ND	PROC	GWR	NAV	POW	REC1	REC2	COMM	WARM	LWRM	COLD	BIOL	WILD	RARE	SPWN	MAR	SHEL	EST	Primary	Secondary
Anaheim Bay – Outer Bay	+					Х		X ¹	Х					Х	Х	Х	Х	Х			801.11	
Anaheim Bay – Seal Beach National Wildlife Refuge	+							Х	Х	х				Х	Х	Х	Х	Х		Х	801.11	
Sunset Bay – Huntington Harbor	+					Х		Х	Х	Х					Х	Х	Х	Х			801.11	
Bolsa Bay	+							Х	Χ	Х				Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х			
Bolas Chica Ecological Reserve	+							Х	Х					Х	Х	Х	Х	Х		Х	801.11	
Lower Newport Bay	+					Х		Х	Х	Х					Х	Х	Х	Х	Х		801.11	
Upper Newport Bay	+							X	X	Х				Х	Х	Х	X	Х	Х	Х	801.11	
Santa Ana River Salt Marsh	+							Х	Х					Х	Х	Х		Х		Х	801.11	
Tidal Prism of Santa Ana River (to within 1000' of Victoria Street) and Newport Slough	+							X	X	Х					Х	Х		Х			801.11	
Tidal Prism of San Gabriel River - River Mouth to Marina Drive	+		Х					X	X	Х					Х	Х		Х	Х	Х	845.61	
Tidal Prisms of Flood Control Channels Discharging to Coastal or Bay Waters ¹	+							Х	Х	х					Х			Х			801.11	

X Present or Potential Beneficial Use

¹ No access per agency with jurisdiction (U.S. Navy)

I Intermittent Beneficial Use

⁺ Excepted from MUN (see text)

Table 3-1 BENEFICIAL USES - Continued

INLAND SURFACE STREAMS								BEN	VEFI(CIAL (JSE								Hydr	ologic Unit
	MUN	AGR	IND	PROC	GWR	NAV	POW	REC1	REC2	COMM	WARM	LWRM	COLD	BIOL	WILD	RARE	SPWN	EST	Primary	Secondary
LOWER SANTA ANA RIVER BASIN									I			l	<u>I</u>							1
Santa Ana River																				
Reach 1 – Tidal Prism to 17 th Street in Santa Ana	+							X ²	Х		I				I				801.11	
Reach 2 – 17 th Street in Santa Ana to Prado Dam	+	Х			Х			Х	Х		Х				Х	Х			801.11	801.12
Aliso Creek	Х				Х			Х	Х		Х				Х	Х			845.63	
Carbon Canyon Creek	Х				Х			Х	Х		Х				Х	Х			845.63	
Santiago Creek Drainage																				
Santiago Creek																				
Reach 1 – below Irvine Lake	Х				Χ			X ²	Х		Х				Х				801.12	801.11
Reach 2 – Irvine Lake (see Lakes, pg. 3-23																				
Reach 3 – Irvine Lake to Modjeska Canyon	I				i			I	I		I				I				801.12	
Reach 4 – Modjeska Canyon	Х				Χ			Χ	Х		Χ				Х				801.12	
Silverado Creek	Х				Χ			Χ	Х		Χ				Х				801.12	

X Present or Potential Beneficial Use

I Intermittent Beneficial Use

⁺ Excepted from MUN (see text)

² Access prohibited in all or part by Orange County Resources Development and Management Division (RDMD)

Table 3-1 BENEFICIAL USES - Continued

INLAND SURFACE STREAMS								BEN	NEFI(CIAL (JSE								Hydr	ologic Unit
	MUN	AGR	IND	PROC	GWR	VAN	MOd	REC1	REC2	COMM	WARM	LWRM	COLD	BIOL	WILD	RARE	SPWN	EST	Primary	Secondary
LOWER SANTA ANA RIVER BASIN															l					1
Santiago Creek Drainage																				
Black Star	I				I			I	I		I				I				801.12	
Ladd Creek	I				I			I	1		I				I	I			801.12	
San Diego Creek Drainage																				
San Diego Creek																				
Reach 1 – below Jeffrey Road	+							X²	Х		Х				Х				801.11	
Reach 2 – above Jeffrey Road to Headwaters	+				Ι			I	I		I				I				801.11	
Other Tributaries: Bonita Creek, Serrano Creek, Peters Canyon Wash, Hicks Canyon Wash, Bee Canyon Wash, Rattlesnake Canyon Wash, Sand Canyon Wash*, and other Tributaries to these Creeks	+				I			I	I		I				I				801.11	
San Gabriel River Drainage																		•		•
Coyote Creek (within Santa Ana Regional boundary	Х							Χ	Х		Х				Х					

X Present or Potential Beneficial Use

I Intermittent Beneficial Use

⁺ Excepted from MUN (see text)

Access prohibited in all or part by Orange County Resources Development and Management Division (RDMD)
 * Sand Canyon Wash also has RARE Beneficial Use

Table 3-1 BENEFICIAL USES - Continued

INLAND SURFACE STREAMS								BEI	VEFI(CIAL	USE								Hyd	rologic Unit
	MCN	AGR	IND	PROC	GWR	NAV	POW		REC2	COMM		LWRM	COLD	BIOL	WILD	RARE	SPWN	EST	Primary	Secondary
UPPER SANTA ANA RIVER BASIN		I			I	I		I		I	ı		I						I	1
Santa Ana River																				
Reach 3 – Prado Dam to Mission Blvd. in Riverside	+	Х			Х			Х	Х		Х				Х	Х	х		801.21	801.21, 801.25
Reach 4 – Mission Blvd. in Riverside to San Jacinto Fault in San Bernardino	+				х			Хз	х		х				Х		х		801.27	801.44
Reach 5 – San Jacinto Fault in Bernardino to Seven Oaks Dam ^t	X*	Х			Х			X ₃	Х		Х				X	Х			801.52	801.57
Reach 6 – Seven Oaks Dam to Headwaters (see also Individual Tributary Streams)	Х	Х			Х		X	Х	Х				Х		X		Х		801.72	
San Bernardino Mountain Streams																				
Mill Creek Drainage:																				
Reach 1 – Confluence with Santa Ana River to Bridge Crossing Route 38 at Upper Powerhouse	I	I			I			I	I		x		I		ı	I			801.58	
Reach 2 – Bridge Crossing Route 38 at Upper Powerhouse Headwaters	Х	х			х		X	х	х						X				801.58	

X Present or Potential Beneficial Use

Intermittent Beneficial Use

⁺ Excepted from MUN (see text)

MUN applies upstream of Orange Avenue (Redlands); downstream, water is excepted from MUN
 Reach 5 uses are intermittent upstream of Waterman Avenue
 Access prohibited in some portions by San Bernardino County Flood Control

Table 3-1 BENEFICIAL USES - Continued

INLAND SURFACE STREAMS								BEI	NEFI(CIAL I	JSE								Hyc	Irologic Unit
	MUN	AGR	IND	PROC	GWR	NAV	POW	REC1	REC2	COMM	WARM	LWRM	COLD	BIOL	WILD	RARE	SPWN	EST	Primary	Secondary
Mountain Home Creek	Х				Х		Х	Х	Х				Х		Х				801.58	
Mountain Home Creek, East Fork	Х				Х	Х	Х	Х	Х				Х		Х		Х		801.70	
Monkey Face Creek	Х				Х			Х	Х				Х		Х				801.70	
Alger Creek	X				Х			Х	Х				Х		Х				801.70	
Falls Creek	Х				Х		Х	Х	Х				Х		Х				801.70	
Vivian Creek	Х				Х			Х	Х				Х		Х				801.70	
High Creek	Х				Х			Х	Х				Х		Х				801.70	
Other Tributaries: Lost, Oak Green, Skinner, Momyer, Glen Martin, Camp, Hatchery, Rattlesnake, Slide, Snow, Bridal Vail, and Oak Creeks and other Tributaries to these Creeks	I				I			I	I				I		I				801.71	
Bear Creek Drainage:										-								-		
Bear Creek	Х				Х		Х	Х	Х				Х		Х	Х	Х		801.71	
Siberia Creek	Х				Х			Х	Х				Х		Х		Х		801.71	
Slide Creek	I				I			I	I				I		I				801.71	

X Present or Potential Beneficial Use

I Intermittent Beneficial Use

⁺ Excepted from MUN (see text)

Table 3-1 BENEFICIAL USES - Continued

INLAND SURFACE STREAMS								BE	NEFI(CIAL I	JSE								Hyd	Irologic Unit
	MUN	AGR	IND	PROC	GWR	NAV	POW	REC1	REC2	COMM	WARM	LWRM	COLD	BIOL	WILD	RARE	SPWN	EST	Primary	Secondary
All other Tributaries to these Creeks	I				I			I	I				I		I				801.71	
Big Bear Lake (see Lakes, pg. 3-23)																				
Big Bear Lake Tributaries:																				
North Creek	X				Х			Х	Χ				Х		Χ		Х		801.71	
Metcalf Creek	Х				Х			Х	Х				Х		Х		Χ		801.71	
Grout Creek	Х				Х			Х	Х				Χ		Χ		Χ		801.71	
Rathbone (Rathbun) Creek	Χ				Х			Х	Χ				Χ		Χ				801.71	
Meadow Creek	Х				Х			Х	Х				X		X				801.71	
Summit Creek	I				I			I	1				_		I				801.71	
Other Tributaries to Big Bear Lake: Knickerbocker, Johnson, Minnnelusa, Polique, and Red Ant Creeks and other Tributaries to these Creeks	I				I			I	I				I		I				801.71	

X Present or Potential Beneficial Use

I Intermittent Beneficial Use

⁺ Excepted from MUN (see text)

Table 3-1 BENEFICIAL USES - Continued

INLAND SURFACE STREAMS	BENEFICIAL USE													Нус	drologic Unit					
	MUN	AGR	ĪND	PROC	GWR	NAV	POW	REC1	REC2	COMM	WARM	LWRM	COLD	BIOL	WILD	RARE	SPWN	EST	Primary	Secondary
Baldwin Lake (see Lakes, pg. 3-23)																				
Baldwin Lake Drainage:																				
Shay Creek	Х				Χ			Χ	Х				Х		X	Х			801.73	
Other Tributaries to Baldwin Lake: Sawmill, Green, and Caribou Canyons and other Tributaries to these Creeks	I				_			Ι	I				Ι		I				801.73	
Other Streams Draining to Santa Ana River (Mountain Reaches [‡])																				
Cajon Creek	Х				Χ			Χ	Х				Х		Χ	Χ			801.52	801.51
City Creek	Х	Х			Χ			X	Х				Х		Х	Х	Х		801.57	
Devil Canyon Creek	Х				Χ			Χ	Х				Χ		Χ				801.57	
East Twin and Strawberry Creeks	Х	Х			Х			X	Х				Х		X		Х		801.57	
Waterman Canyon Creek	Х				Χ			Χ	Χ				Χ		Χ				801.57	
Fish Creek	Х				Х			Х	Х				Х		Х		Х		801.57	
Forsee Creek	Х				Х			Х	Х				Х		Х		Х		801.72	
Plunge Creek	Х	Х			Х			Х	Х				Х		Х	Х			801.72	

X Present or Potential Beneficial Use

I Intermittent Beneficial Use

⁺ Excepted from MUN (see text)

[‡] The division between Mountain and Valley reaches occurs at the base of the foothills of the San Bernardino or San Gabriel Mountains

Table 3-1 BENEFICIAL USES - Continued

INLAND SURFACE STREAMS		BENEFICIAL USE																	Hyd	rologic Unit
	MUN	AGR	IND	PROC	GWR	NAV	POW	REC1	REC2	COMM	WARM	LWRM	COLD	BIOL	WILD	RARE	SPWN	EST	Primary	Secondary
Barton Creek	Х	Х			Х			Х	Χ				Х		X				801.72	
Bailey Canyon Creek	I				I			I	T				I		I				801.72	
Kimbark Canyon, East Fork, Kimbark Canyon, Ames Canyon and West Fork Cable Creeks	X				Х			X	X		Х		Х		Х				801.52	
Valley Reaches [‡] of Above Streams	I				I			I	I				I		1				801.52	
Other Tributaries (Mountain Reaches [‡]): Alder, Badger Canyon, Bledsoe Gulch, Borea Canyon, Breakneck, Cable Canyon, Cienega Seca, Cold, Converse, Coon, Crystal, Deer, Elder, Fredalba, Frog, Government, Hamilton, Heart Bar, Hemlock, Keller, Kilpecker, Little Mill, Little Sand Canyon, Lost, Meyer Canyon, Mile, Monore Canyon, Oak, Rattlesnake, Round Cienga, Sand, Schneider, Staircase, Warm Springs Canyon, and Wild Horse Creeks and other Tributaries to these Creeks								_	_										801.72	801.71, 801.57

X Present or Potential Beneficial Use

I Intermittent Beneficial Use

⁺ Excepted from MUN (see text)

[‡] The division between Mountain and Valley reaches occurs at the base of the foothills of the San Bernardino or San Gabriel Mountains

Table 3-1 BENEFICIAL USES - Continued

INLAND SURFACE STREAMS	BENEFICIAL USE														Hyc	Irologic Unit				
	MUN	AGR	IND	PROC	GWR	NAV	POW	REC1	REC2	COMM	WARM	LWRM	COLD	BIOL	WILD	RARE	SPWN	EST	Primary	Secondary
San Gabriel Mountains Streams (Mountain Reaches [‡])					•		•		•											
San Antonio Creek	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х		Х	Х	Х				Х		Х				801.23	
Lytle Creek (South, Middle, and North Forks) and Coldwater Canyon Creek	х	х	х	Х	х		х	Х	х				Х		х	Х			801.41	801.42, 801.52, 801.59
Day Creek	Х			Х	Х			Х	Х				Х		Х				801.21	
East Etiwanda Creek	Х			Х	Х			Х	Х				Х		Х	Х			801.21	
Valley Reaches [‡] of Above Steams	I				I			I	I		I				I				801.21	
Cucamonga Creek																				
Reach 1 – Confluence with Mill Creek to 23 rd St. in Upland	+				Х			Хз	Х			Х			Х				801.21	
Reach 2 (Mountain Reach [‡]) - 23 rd St. In Upland to headwaters	х				Х		Х	Х	Х				Х		Х		Х		801.24	
Mill Creek (Prado Area)	+							Х	Х		Х				Х	Х			801.25	

X Present or Potential Beneficial Use

I Intermittent Beneficial Use

⁺ Excepted from MUN (see text)

[‡] The division between Mountain and Valley reaches occurs at the base of the foothills of the San Bernardino or San Gabriel Mountains

³ Access prohibited in some portions by San Bernardino County Flood Control

Table 3-1 BENEFICIAL USES - Continued

INLAND SURFACE STREAMS								BEI	NEFIC	CIAL (JSE								Hydro	logic Unit
	MUN	AGR	IND	PROC	GWR	VAV	MOd	REC1	REC2	COMM	WARM	LWRM	COLD	BIOL	MILD	RARE	SPWN	EST	Primary	Secondary
Other Tributaries (Mountain Reaches [‡]): Cajon Canyon, San Sevaine, Deer, Duncan Canyon, Henderson Canyon, Bull, Fan, Demens, Thorpe, Angalls, Telegraph Canyon, Stoddard Canyon, Icehouse Canyon, Cascade Canyon, Cedar, Failing Rock, Kerkhoff, and Cherry Creeks and other Tributaries to these Creeks	I							I					I		-				801.21	801.23
San Timoteo Area Streams San Timoteo Creek																				
Reach 1A – Santa Ana River Confluence to Barton Road	+	I						l ₃	I		I				I				801.52	
Reach 1B – Barton Road to Gage at San Timoteo Canyon Rd	+	I			Ι			l ₃	Ι		_				Ι				801.52	
Reach 2–Gage at San Timoteo to confluence with Yucaipa Creek	+				X			X ₃	X		X				Х				801.61	
Reach 3 – Confluence with Yucaipa Creek to confluence with little San Gorgonio and Noble Creeks (Headwaters of San Timoteo Creek)	+				X			X	X		X				X	X			801.61	

X Present or Potential Beneficial Use

Intermittent Beneficial Use

⁺ Excepted from MUN (see text)

[‡] The division between Mountain and Valley reaches occurs at the base of the foothills of the San Bernardino or San Gabriel Mountains
3 Access prohibited in some portions by San Bernardino County Flood Control

Table 3-1 BENEFICIAL USES - Continued

INLAND SURFACE STREAMS								BE	NEFI	CIAL	USE								Hyc	Irologic Unit
	MUN	AGR	IND	PROC	GWR	NAV	POW	REC1	REC2	COMM	WARM	LWRM	COLD	BIOL	WILD	RARE	SPWN	EST	Primary	Secondary
Oak Glen, Potato Canyon, and Birch Creeks	Х				Х			Х	Х		X				Х				801.67	
Little San Gorgonio Creek	Х				Х			Х	Х				Х		X				801.69	801.62, 801.63
Yucaipa Creek	I				I			I	I		_				1				801.67	801.61, 801.62, 801.64
Other Tributaries to these Creeks-Valley Reaches [‡]	I				I			1	I		Ι				I				801.62	801.52, 801.53
Other Tributaries to these Creek Creek-Mountain Reaches [‡]	I				I			ļ	I				I		I				801.69	801.67
Anza Park Drain	Х							Х	Х		Χ				Х		Χ		801.27	
Sunnyslope Channel	Х							Х	Х		Χ				Х		Х		801.27	
Tequesquite Arroyo (Sycamore Creek)	+				Х			Х	Х		X				Х		Х		801.27	
Prado Area Streams																				
Chino Creek																				
Reach 1A – Santa Ana River confluence to downstream of confluence with Mill Creek (Prado Area)	+							X	X		X				Х	X			801.21	

X Present or Potential Beneficial Use

I Intermittent Beneficial Use

⁺ Excepted from MUN (see text)

[‡] The division between Mountain and Valley reaches occurs at the base of the foothills of the San Bernardino or San Gabriel Mountains

Table 3-1 BENEFICIAL USES - Continued

INLAND SURFACE STREAMS								BE	NEFI	CIAL	USE								Hyd	rologic Unit
	MUN	AGR	IND	PROC	GWR	NAV	POW	REC1	REC2	COMM	WARM	LWRM	COLD	BIOL	WILD	RARE	SPWN	EST	Primary	Secondary
Reach 1B – Confluence with Mill Creek (Prado Area) to beginning of concrete lined channel south of Los Serranos Rd.**	+							Х	Х		Х				Х	Х			801.21	
Reach 2 – Beginning of concrete lined south of Los Serranos Rd. to confluence with San Antonio Creek	+				Х			X³	Х				Х		Х				801.21	
Temescal Creek																				
Reach 1 – Lincoln Ave. to Riverside Canal	+							X ⁴	X		Χ				X				801.25	
Reach 2 – Riverside Canal to Lee Lake	+	ı	I		I			I	I			I							801.32	801.25
Reach 3 – Lee Lake (see Lakes, Pg. 3-36)																				
Reach 4 – Lee Lake to Mid- Section line of Section 17 (downstream end of freeway cut)	+	I			I			I	I		Ι				I	Х			801.34	
Reach 5 – Mid-section line of Section 17 (downstream end of Freeway cut) to Elsinore Groundwater Subbasin Boundary	+	Х			Х			Х	Х		X				Х	х			801.35	

X Present or Potential Beneficial Use

Intermittent Beneficial Use

⁺ Excepted from MUN (see text)

 ^{**} The confluence of Mill Creek is in Chino Creek, Reach 1B
 3 Access prohibited in some portions by San Bernardino County Flood Control District
 4 Access prohibited in some portions by Riverside County Flood Control District

Table 3-1 BENEFICIAL USES - Continued

INLAND SURFACE STREAMS								BEN	NEFIC	CIAL	USE								-	logic Unit
	MUN	AGR	DNI	PROC	GWR	VAN	POW	REC1	REC2	СОММ	WARM	LWRM	COLD	TOIB	WILD	RARE	SPWN	EST	Primary	Secondary
Reach 6 – Elsinore Groundwater Subbasin Boundary to Lake Elsinore Outlet	+				I			Ι	I		I				I				801.35	
Coldwater Canyon Creek	Х	Х			Χ			Х	Χ		Х				Χ				801.32	
Bedford Canyon Creek	+							I			I				ı				801.32	
Dawson Canyon Creek	I				_			I	_		I				-				801.32	
Other Tributaries to these Creeks	I				_			1	_		I				Ι				801.32	
SAN JACINTO RIVER BASIN																				
San Jacinto River																				
Reach 1 – Lake Elsinore to Canyon Lake	I	I						I			I				-				801.32	802.31
Reach 2 – Canyon Lake (see Lakes, Pg. 3-24)																				
Reach 3 – Canyon Lake to Nuevo Road	+	I			I			ı	I		I				ı				802.11	
Reach 4 – Nuveo Road to North- South Mid-Section Line, T4S/R1W-S8	+	I			I			I	I		I				I				802.14	802.21
Reach 5 – North-South Mid-Section Line, T4S/R1 W-S8, to Confluence with Poppet Creek	+	I			I			I	I		I				I				802.21	

X Present or Potential Beneficial Use

I Intermittent Beneficial Use

⁺ Excepted from MUN (see text)

Table 3-1 BENEFICIAL USES - Continued

INLAND SURFACE STREAMS								BEI	NEFIC	IAL I	USE								·	logic Unit
	MUN	AGR	IND	PROC	GWR	AWN	POW	REC1	REC2	COMM	WARM	LWRM	COLD	BIOL	MILD	RARE*	SPWN	EST	Primary	Secondary
Reach 6 – Poppet Creek to Cranston Bridge	I	I			Ι			I	Ι		Ι				Ι				802.21	
Reach 7 – Cranston Bridge to Lake Hemet	Х	Х			Х			Х	Х				Х		Х				801.21	
Bautista Creek – Headwaters to Debris Dam	Χ	Х			X			Χ	Х				X		X				802.21	802.23
Strawberry Creek and San Jacinto River, North Fork	Χ	Х			Х			Χ	Х				X		Х				801.21	
Fuller Mill Creek	X	Х			Х			X	Х				X		Χ				802.22	
Stone Creek	Χ	Х			Х			Χ	Χ				Χ		Χ				802.21	
Salt Creek	+							1	I		I				I				802.12	
Other Tributaries: Logan, Black Mountain, Juaro Canyon, Indian, Hurkey, Poppet, and Protrero Creeks and other Tributaries to these Creeks	I	I			I			I	I		I				Ι				802.21	802.22

X Present or Potential Beneficial Use

I Intermittent Beneficial Use

⁺ Excepted from MUN (see text)

Table 3-1 BENEFICIAL USES - Continued

LAKES AND RESERVOIRS								BEI	NEFI(CIAL (JSE								Hydro	logic Unit
	NUM	AGR	DNI	PROC	GWR	AWN	MOA	REC1	REC2	COMM	WARM	LWRM	COLD	BIOL	WILD	RARE	SPWN	EST	Primary	Secondary
UPPER SANTA ANA RIVER BASIN			1			il entre de la constant de la consta						I	ı	1	I			I		
Baldwin Lake	+							I	I		I		I	I	I	I			801.73	
Big Bear Lake	Х	Х			Х			Х	Х		Х		Х		Х	Х			801.71	
Erwin Lake	Х							Х	Х				Х	Х	Х	Х			801.73	
Evans, Lake	+							X	Х		X		Х		Х				801.27	
Jenks Lake	Χ	Χ			Х			Х	Х				Х		Х				801.72	
Lee Lake	+	Χ	Χ		Х			X	Х		X				Х				802.34	
Mathews, Lake	Χ	Х	Х	Χ	Х			X ⁵	Х		Х				Х	Х			802.33	
Mockingbird Reservoir	+	Х						X ⁶	Х		Х				Х				802.26	
Norconian, Lake	+							X	Х		X				Х				802.25	
LOWER SANTA ANA RIVER BASIN																				
Anaheim Lake	+				Х			Х	Х		X				Х				801.11	
Irvine Lake (Santiago Reservoir)	Х	Х						X	Х		X				Х				801.12	
Laguna, Lambert, Peters Canyon, Rattlesnake, Sand Canyon, and Siphon Reservoirs	+	Х						X ⁷	х		Х				Х				801.11	

X Present or Potential Beneficial Use

Intermittent Beneficial Use

⁺ Excepted from MUN (see text)

Access prohibited by the Metropolitan Water District.
 Access prohibited by the Gage Canal Company (owner-operator)
 Access prohibited by the Irvine Company and/or the Irvine Ranch Water District

Table 3-1 BENEFICIAL USES - Continued

LAKES AND RESERVOIRS								BE	NEFI	CIAL	USE								Hydro	logic Unit
	MUN	AGR	IND	PROC	GWR	NAV	POW	REC1	REC2	COMM	WARM	LWRM	COLD	ВІОС	MILD	RARE*	SPWN	EST	Primary	Secondary
SAN JACINTO RIVER BASIN					I.	I.		II.	П.			I.							•	
Canyon Lake (Railroad Canyon Reservoir)	Х	Х			Х			Х	Х		Х				Χ				802.11	802.12
Elsinore, Lake	+							Х	Х		Х				Χ				802.31	
Fulmor, Lake	Х	Х						Х	Х		Х		Х		Χ				802.21	
Hemet, Lake	Х	Х			Х		Х	Х	Х		Х		Х		Χ		Χ		802.22	
Perris, Lake	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х			Х	Х	Х	Х		Х		Х				802.11	

X Present or Potential Beneficial Use

I Intermittent Beneficial Use

⁺ Excepted from MUN (see text)

Table 3-1 BENEFICIAL USES - Continued

WETLANDS (INLAND)								BEI	NEFI(CIAL (JSE								Hydro	logic Unit
,	MUN	AGR	DNI	PROC	GWR	NAV	POW	REC1	REC2	COMM	WARM	LWRM	COLD	BIOL	WILD	RARE	NMdS	EST	Primary	Secondary
San Joaquin Freshwater Marsh**	+							Х	Х		Х			Х	Х	Х			801.11	801.14
Shay Meadows	I							I	I				I		I				801.73	
Stanfield Marsh**	Χ							Х	Χ				Χ		Х	Χ			801.71	
Prado Basin Management Zone [®]	+							Х	Χ		Χ				Х	Χ			802.21	
San Jacinto Wildlife Preserve**	+							Х	Χ		Χ			Χ	Х	Χ			802.21	802.14
Gen Helen	X							Х	X		Х				Х				801.59	

X Present or Potential Beneficial Use

I Intermittent Beneficial Use

⁺ Excepted from MUN (see text)

This is a created wetland as defined in the wetland discussion
 The Prado Basin Management Zone includes the Prado Flood Control Basin, a created wetland as defined in the Basin Plan (see Chapter 3, pages 3-4 through 3-7)

Table 3-1 BENEFICIAL USES - Continued

GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT								BEN	NEFIC	CIAL (JSE								Ну	drologic Unit
ZONES	MUN	AGR	IND	PROC	GWR	NAV	POW	REC1	REC2	СОММ	WARM	LWRM	COLD	вюс	WILD	RARE	SPWN	EST	Primary	Secondary
UPPER SANTA ANA RIVER BASIN																				
Big Bear Valley	Х			Х															801.71	801.73
Beaumont	Х	Х	Х	Х															801.62	801.63, 801.69
Bunker Hill - A	Х	Х	Χ	Х															801.52	801.52
Bunker Hill - B	Х	Х	Χ	Х															802.52	801.53, 801.54, 801.57, 801.58
Colton	Х	Χ	Χ	Х															801.44	801.45
Chino North "maximum benefit"++	Х	Х	Х	Х															801.21	481.21, 481.23
Chino 1 – "antidegradation"++	Х	Х	X	Х															801.21	481.21
Chino 2 – "antidegradation"++	Х	Х	Х	Х															801.21	
Chino 3 – "antidegradation"++	Х	Х	Х	Х															801.21	
Chino East @	Х	Х	Х	Х															801.21	801.27
Chino South @	Х	Х	Х	Х		_								_					801.21	801.25, 801.26
Cucamonga	Х	Х	Χ	Х															801.24	801.21

X Present or Potential Beneficial Use

I Intermittent Beneficial Use

⁺ Excepted from MUN (see text)

⁺⁺ Chino North "maximum benefit" management zone applies unless Regional Board determines that lowering of water quality is not of maximum benefit to the people of the state; in that case, the Chino 1, 2, and 3 "antidegradation" management zones would apply (see also discussion in Chapter 5).

[@] Chino East and South are the designations in the Chino Basin Watermaster "maximum benefit" proposal (see Chapter 5) for the management zones identified by Wildermuth Environmental, Inc. (July 2000) as Chino 4 and 5, respectively.

Table 3-1 BENEFICIAL USES - Continued

GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT								BEN	NEFIC	CIAL (JSE								Ну	drologic Unit
ZONES	MUN	AGR	IND	PROC	GWR	NAV	POW	REC1	REC2	COMM	WARM	LWRM	COLD	ВІОС	WILD	RARE	SPWN	EST	Primary	Secondary
Lytle	Х	Х	Х	Х															801.59	801.42
Rialto	Х	Х	Х	Х															801.44	801.21, 801.43
San Timoteo	Х	Х	Х	Х															801.62	801.61
Yucaipa	Х	Х	Х	Х															801.61	801.55, 801.63, 801.67
MIDDLE SANTA ANA RIVER BASIN		•				•					•							•		
Arlington	Х	Х	Х	Х															801.26	
Bedford	Х	Х	Х	Х															801.32	481.31
Coldwater	Х	Х	Х	Х															801.31	
Elsinore	Х	Х		Х															802.31	
Lee Lake	Х	Х	Х	Х															801.34	
Riverside - A	Х	Х	Х	Х															801.27	801.44
Riverside – B	Х	Х	Х	Х															801.27	801.44
Riverside - C	Х	Х	Х	Х															801.27	
Riverside - D	Х	Х	Х	Х															801.27	801.26
Riverside - E	Х	Х	Х	Х															801.27	

X Present or Potential Beneficial Use

I Intermittent Beneficial Use

⁺ Excepted from MUN (see text)

Table 3-1 BENEFICIAL USES - Continued

GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT								BEN	NEFIC	CIAL (USE								Ну	drologic Unit
ZONES	MUN	AGR	IND	PROC	GWR	NAV	POW	REC1	REC2	СОММ	WARM	LWRM	COLD	BIOL	WILD	RARE	SPWN	EST	Primary	Secondary
Riverside - F	Х	Х	Х	Х															801.27	
Temescal	Х	Х	Х	Х															801.25	
SAN JACINTO RIVER BASIN																				
Garner Valley	Х	Х																	802.22	
Idyllwild Area	Х		Х																802.22	802.21
Canyon	Х	Х	Х	Х															802.21	
Hemet - South	Х	Х	Х	Х															802.15	802.13, 802.21
Lakeview - Hemet North	Х	Х	Х	Х															802.14	802.15
Menifee	Х	Х		Х															802.13	
Perris North	Х	Х	Х	Х															802.11	
Perris South	Х	Х																	802.11	802.12, 802.13
San Jacinto - Lower	Х	Х	Х																802.21	802.11
San Jacinto - Upper	Х	Х	Х	Х															802.27	802.23

X Present or Potential Beneficial Use

I Intermittent Beneficial Use

⁺ Excepted from MUN (see text)

Table 3-1 BENEFICIAL USES - Continued

GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT								BEN	NEFIC	IAL (JSE								Ну	drologic Unit
ZONES	MUN	AGR	IND	PROC	GWR	NAV	POW	REC1	REC2	СОММ	WARM	LWRM	COLD	BIOL	MILD	RARE	SPWN	EST	Primary	Secondary
LOWER SANTA ANA RIVER BASIN																				
La Habra	Х	Х																	845.62	
Santiago	Х	Х	Х																801.12	801.11
Orange	Х	Х	X	Χ															801.11	801.13, 801.14 845.61, 845.63
Irvine	Х	Х	X	Χ															801.11	

X Present or Potential Beneficial Use

I Intermittent Beneficial Use

⁺ Excepted from MUN (see text)