CHAPTER 2
BENEFICIAL USES

TABLES

PHOTOS

2. BENEFICIAL USES

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this chapter is to designate the beneficial uses for all surface and ground waters in the San Diego Region. Beneficial uses form the cornerstone of water quality protection under the Basin Plan. Once beneficial uses are designated, appropriate water quality objectives can be established and programs that maintain or enhance water quality can be implemented to ensure the protection of beneficial uses.

Beneficial uses are defined as the uses of water necessary for the survival or well-being of man, plants and wildlife. These uses of water serve to promote the tangible and intangible economic, social and environmental goals of mankind. 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 U.S.C. section1313) defines the term water quality standards as both the uses of the surface (navigable) waters and the water quality criteria which are applied to protect those uses. A water quality standard defines the water quality goals for a water body by designating the use or uses to be made of the water body, by setting criteria to protect the uses, and by protecting water quality through antidegradation provisions. Under the **Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act** (California Water Code, Division 7, Chapter 2 section 13050), these concepts are defined separately as beneficial uses and water quality objectives. Beneficial uses and water quality objectives are required to be established for all waters of the State, both surface and ground waters. Beneficial uses of surface and ground waters of the San Diego Region are discussed in this chapter; water quality objectives and water quality criteria are discussed in Chapter 3. Numerous key terms used throughout this chapter are defined in the Glossary which is included as Appendix A of this Basin Plan.

BENEFICIAL USES

The designation of beneficial uses must satisfy all of the applicable requirements of the California Water Code, Division 7 and the federal Clean Water Act. California Water Code, Division 7 is also known as the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act. These two names are used interchangeably.

The designation of beneficial uses for waters of the State by the Regional Board is mandated under California Water Code **section 13240**. The Clean Water Act, section 303 requires that the State adopt designated beneficial uses for surface waters. The requirements of both Acts applicable to designation of beneficial uses are summarized below.

BENEFICIAL USE DESIGNATION UNDER THE PORTER-COLOGNE WATER QUALITY CONTROL ACT

The Porter-Cologne Act establishes a comprehensive program for the protection of beneficial uses of waters of the state. California Water Code **section 13050(f)** specifies the beneficial uses of surface and ground waters that may be designated by the State or Regional Board for protection as follows:

"*Beneficial uses of the waters of the state that may be protected against quality degradation include, but are not necessarily limited to, domestic, municipal, agricultural and industrial supply; power generation; recreation; aesthetic enjoyment; navigation; and preservation and enhancement of fish, wildlife, and other aquatic resources or preserves.*"

Significant points regarding the designation of beneficial uses are:

(1) Fish, plants, and other wildlife, as well as humans, use water beneficially. Designation of beneficial uses often includes subcategories of the above beneficial uses cited in California Water Code section 13050(f).

(2) Waste transport or waste assimilation in the state's surface and ground waters may not be designated as beneficial uses under the Porter-Cologne Act. The direction of the Act is to protect surface and ground waters against the adverse effects of waste constituents. (California Water Code **section 13000**, **section 13241**, and **section 13263**). Surface or ground waters may be used for waste disposal or waste assimilation if designated beneficial uses are protected. In authorizing the discharge of waste, the Regional Board need not authorize utilization of the full waste assimilation capacities of the receiving waters [California Water Code section 13263(b). All discharges of waste into waters of the state are privileges not rights [California Water Code section 13263(g)].

(3) Designated beneficial uses may include potential beneficial uses if existing water quality will support the use or if the necessary level of water quality can reasonably be achieved. [Water Code section 13241 (a) and (c)]. Potential and existing uses are defined later in this chapter.

(4) An existing beneficial use ordinarily must be designated for protection unless another beneficial use requiring more stringent objectives is designated. The existing beneficial use designation is necessary to comply with the statutory policy in California Water Code section 13000, which provides in part that "*...the quality of all waters in the state shall be protected for use and enjoyment by the people of the state.*"

(5) California Water Code section 13000 provides in part that: "*The Legislature ...finds and declares that activities and factors which may affect the quality of the waters of the state shall be regulated to attain the highest possible water quality that is reasonable, considering all demands being made and to be made on those waters and the total values involved, beneficial and detrimental, economic and social, tangible and intangible.*" This policy establishes a general principal of nondegradation, with flexibility to allow some change in water quality which is in the best interests of the state. Changes in water quality are allowed only where beneficial uses are not unreasonably affected.

(6) The designation of beneficial uses must take into account the constitutional prohibition of waste and unreasonable waste of water. Designation of a beneficial use for protection should not require a waste of water pursuant to the California Constitution, article X, section 2.

(7) The protection and enhancement of beneficial uses require that certain quality and quantity objectives be met for surface and ground waters.

BENEFICIAL USE DESIGNATION UNDER THE CLEAN WATER ACT

Beneficial uses for surface waters are designated under the Clean Water Act **section 303** in accordance with regulations contained in **40 CFR 131**. The State is required to specify appropriate water uses to be achieved and protected. The beneficial use designation of surface waters of the state must take into consideration the use and value of water for public water supplies, protection and propagation of fish, shellfish and wildlife, recreation in and on the water, agricultural, industrial and other purposes including navigation.

Significant points regarding the designation of beneficial uses under the Clean Water Act are:

(1) Existing beneficial uses are those uses actually attained in the water body on or after November 28, 1975 [40 CFR 131.3(e)].

(2) States are prohibited from adopting waste transport or waste assimilation as a designated use for surface waters [40 CFR 131.10(a)].

(3) The water quality standards of downstream waters must be considered and maintained [40 CFR 131.10(b)].

(4) States may adopt sub-categories of a use and set the appropriate criteria to reflect the varying needs of such sub-categories of uses. For example criteria should be set to differentiate between cold water and warm water fisheries [40 CFR 131.10(c)].

(5) At a minimum, uses are deemed attainable if they can be achieved by the imposition of effluent limits required under Clean Water Act, sections 301(b) and 306 and cost effective and reasonable best management practices for nonpoint source control [40 CFR 131.10(d)].

(6) States may adopt seasonal uses as an alternative to redesignation of the beneficial uses of a water body to uses requiring less stringent water quality criteria [40 CFR 131.10(f)].

(7) States may remove a designated beneficial use or substitute sub-categories of a use only if (a) the use is not an existing use and (b) the state can demonstrate that attaining the designated use is not feasible for one of the following reasons [40 CFR 131.10(g)]:

- naturally occurring pollutant concentrations prevent the attainment of the use; or
- natural, ephemeral, intermittent or low flow conditions or water levels prevent the attainment of the use; or
- human caused conditions or sources of pollution prevent the attainment of the use and cannot be remedied or would cause more environmental damage to correct than to leave in place; or
- dams, diversions, or other types of hydrologic modifications preclude the attainment of the use, and it is not feasible to restore the water body to its original condition or to operate such modification in a way that would result in the attainment of the use; or
- physical conditions related to the natural features of the water body, such as the lack of a proper substrate, cover, flow, depth, pools, riffles, and the like, unrelated to water quality, preclude attainment of aquatic life protection uses; or
- controls more stringent than the controls for effluent limitations in Clean Water Act sections 301 (b) and 306 would result in substantial and widespread economic and social impact.

(8) States may not remove designated uses if (a) they are existing uses, unless a use requiring more stringent criteria is added, or (b) such uses will be attained by implementing effluent limits under Clean Water Act sections 301 (b) and 306 and by implementing best management practices for nonpoint source control [40 CFR 131.10(h)].

(9) If existing uses are higher than those specified in water quality standards, a state must revise its standards to reflect the uses actually being attained [40 CFR 131.10(i)].

(10) If the designated uses do not include the uses specified in section 101(a) (2) of the Clean Water Act, or if the state wants to remove a use specified in section 101 (a) (2), the state must conduct a "*use attainability analysis*" [40 CFR 131.10(j)]. A use attainability analysis is defined in 40 CFR 131.3(g) as a "*structured scientific assessment of the factors affecting the attainment of the use which may include physical, chemical, biological, and economic factors.*" The uses listed in section 101 (a)(2) are protection and propagation of fish, shellfish, and wildlife, and recreation (i.e., fishable/ swimmable uses).

BENEFICIAL USE DEFINITIONS

In 1972, the State Board adopted a uniform list and description of beneficial uses to be applied throughout all basins of the State. During the 1994 Basin Plan update, beneficial use definitions were revised and some new beneficial uses were added. In all, twenty-three beneficial uses have been defined statewide and designated within the San Diego Region. In 2017, three beneficial uses (Tribal Tradition and Culture, Subsistence Fishing, Tribal Subsistence Fishing) were added from *Part 2 of the Water Quality Control Plan for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California – Tribal and Subsistence Fishing Beneficial Uses and Mercury Provisions*. For the Regional Board to designate the Tribal Tradition and Culture or Tribal Subsistence Fishing beneficial uses in a water quality control plan for a particular waterbody segment and time(s) of year, a California Native American Tribe[1] must confirm the designation is appropriate.

Municipal and Domestic Supply (MUN) - Includes uses of water for community, military, or individual water supply systems including, but not limited to, drinking water supply.

Agricultural Supply (AGR) - Includes uses of water for farming, horticulture, or ranching including, but not limited to, irrigation, stock watering, or support of vegetation for range grazing.

Industrial Process Supply (PROC) - Includes uses of water for industrial activities that depend primarily on water quality.

Industrial Service Supply (IND) - Includes uses of water for industrial activities that do not depend primarily on water quality including, but not limited to, mining, cooling water supply, hydraulic conveyance, gravel washing, fire protection, or oil well re-pressurization.

[1] California Native American Tribe is defined in Part 2 of the Water Quality Control Plan for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California - Tribal and Subsistence Fishing Beneficial Uses and Mercury Provisions as: A federally-recognized California tribal government listed on the most recent notice of the Federal Register or a non-federally recognized California tribal government on the California Tribal Consultation List maintained by the California Native American Heritage Commission.

Ground Water Recharge (GWR) - Includes uses of water for natural or artificial recharge of ground water for purposes of future extraction, maintenance of water quality, or halting of saltwater intrusion into freshwater aquifers.

Freshwater Replenishment (FRSH) - Includes uses of water for natural or artificial maintenance of surface water quantity or quality (e.g., salinity).

Navigation (NAV) - Includes uses of water for shipping, travel, or other transportation by private, military, or commercial vessels.

Hydropower Generation (POW) - Includes uses of water for hydropower generation.

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

Beachgoers in La Jolla

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

Commercial and Sport Fishing (COMM) - Includes the uses of water for commercial or recreational collection of fish, shellfish, or other organisms including, but not limited to, uses involving organisms intended for human consumption or bait purposes.

Aquaculture (AQUA) - Includes the uses of water for aquaculture or mariculture operations including, but not limited to, propagation, cultivation, maintenance, or harvesting of aquatic plants and animals for human consumption or bait purposes.

Warm Freshwater Habitat (WARM) - Includes uses of water that support warm water ecosystems including, but not limited to, preservation or enhancement of aquatic habitats, vegetation, fish or wildlife, including invertebrates.

Cold Freshwater Habitat (COLD) - Includes uses of water that support cold water ecosystems including, but not limited to, preservation or enhancement of aquatic habitats, vegetation, fish or wildlife, including invertebrates.

Inland Saline Water Habitat (SAL) - Includes uses of water that support inland saline water ecosystems including, but not limited to, preservation or enhancement of aquatic saline habitats, vegetation, fish, or wildlife, including invertebrates.

Los Penasquitos Lagoon

Estuarine Habitat (EST) - Includes uses of water that support estuarine ecosystems including, but not limited to, preservation or enhancement of estuarine habitats, vegetation, fish, shellfish, or wildlife (e.g., estuarine mammals, waterfowl, shorebirds).

Marine Habitat (MAR) - Includes uses of water that support marine ecosystems including, but not limited to, preservation or enhancement of marine habitats, vegetation such as kelp, fish, shellfish, or wildlife (e.g., marine mammals, shorebirds).

Wildlife Habitat (WILD) - Includes uses of water that support terrestrial ecosystems including, but not limited to, preservation and enhancement of terrestrial habitats, vegetation, wildlife (e.g., mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, invertebrates), or wildlife water and food sources.


Kelp on beach at San Diego – La Jolla Ecological Reserve

Preservation of Biological Habitats of Special Significance (BIOL) - Includes uses of water that support designated areas or habitats, such as established refuges, parks, sanctuaries, ecological reserves, or Areas of Special Biological Significance (ASBS), where the preservation or enhancement of natural resources requires special protection. ASBS are those areas designated by the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) as requiring protection of species or biological communities to the extent that alteration of natural water quality is undesirable.

The following areas have been designated Areas of Special Biological Significance in the San Diego Region:

- Irvine Coast, Orange County
- Heisler Park, Orange County
- La Jolla, San Diego County
- San Diego-Scripps, San Diego County

Marine Protected Areas, Marine Sanctuaries, and National Marine Protected Areas created by other state or federal agencies can be viewed on the State Board website at: **https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/ocean/asbs_map.shtml**

Ecological Reserves and Wildlife Areas designated by the Fish and Game Commission (California Code of Regulations, Title 14, section 630) can be viewed at: **https://wildlife.ca.gov/Lands/Regulations**

The State Park and Recreation Commission designates Natural Preserves. A current list can be viewed on the California State Parks website: **https://www.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=862**

Tijuana River mouth

Areas managed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service as part of the National Wildlife Refuge System can be viewed at: **National Wildlife Refuge System**

Rare, Threatened, or Endangered Species (RARE) - Includes uses of water that support habitats necessary, at least in part, for the survival and successful maintenance of plant or animal species established under state or federal law as rare, threatened or endangered.

Migration of Aquatic Organisms (MIGR) - Includes uses of water that support habitats necessary for migration, acclimatization between fresh and salt water, or other temporary activities by aquatic organisms, such as anadromous fish.

Spawning, Reproduction, and/or Early Development (SPWN) - Includes uses of water that support high quality habitats suitable for reproduction, early development and sustenance of marine fish and/or cold freshwater fish.

Shellfish Harvesting (SHELL) - Includes uses of water that support habitats suitable for the collection of filter-feeding shellfish (e.g., clams, oysters and mussels) for human consumption, commercial, or sport purposes.

Tribal Tradition and Culture (CUL) - Uses of water that support the cultural, spiritual, ceremonial, or traditional rights or Lifeways[2] of California Native American Tribes, including, but not limited to: navigation, ceremonies, or fishing, gathering, or consumption of natural aquatic resources, including fish, shellfish, vegetation, and materials.

[2] Lifeways is defined in Part 2 of the Water Quality Control Plan for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California - Tribal and Subsistence Fishing Beneficial Uses and Mercury Provisions as: Any customs, practices, or art of a California Native American Tribe.

Tribal Subsistence Fishing (T-SUB) - Uses of water involving the non-commercial catching or gathering of natural aquatic resources, including fish and shellfish, for consumption by individuals, households, or communities of California Native American Tribes to meet needs for sustenance.

Subsistence Fishing (SUB) - Uses of water involving the non-commercial catching or gathering of natural aquatic resources, including fish and shellfish, for consumption by individuals, households, or communities, to meet needs for sustenance.

EXISTING AND POTENTIAL BENEFICIAL USES

The water resources of the San Diego Region have been extensively developed over the years and today's existing beneficial uses will probably continue into the future. Since the adoption of the Basin Plan in 1975, changes in land use patterns and resultant changes in water quality have led to some subsequent modifications of beneficial use designations. Minor modifications have also been made to clarify the definition of some of the beneficial use designations.

The beneficial use designations described in this chapter are categorized as "*existing*" or "*potential*" beneficial uses. An existing beneficial use can be established by demonstrating that:

- Fishing, swimming, or other uses have actually occurred since November 28, 1975;or
- The water quality and quantity is suitable to allow the use to be attained.

Existing beneficial uses were originally determined as part of a use survey of water resources in the Region described in Chapter 1, *History of Basin Planning in the San Diego Region.* Beneficial use designations have also been determined using additional information gathered since 1975. Beneficial uses are designated as "*potential*" for a variety of reasons, including:

- Plans are proposed to put the water to a future use;
- Potential exists to put the water to a future use;
- The public desires to put the water to future use;
- The water is potentially suitable for municipal or domestic water supply under the terms of the *Sources of Drinking Water* Policy (State Board **Resolution No. 88-63**); or
- The Regional Board has designated a beneficial use as a regional water quality goal.

BENEFICIAL USES FOR SPECIFIC WATER BODIES

Designated beneficial uses are summarized in the tables at the end of this chapter as follows:

Table 2-2 Inland Surface Waters,
Table 2-3 Coastal Waters,
Table 2-4 Reservoirs and Lakes, and
Table 2-5 Ground Water.

In the tables, a "Y" indicates an existing beneficial use that was actually attained in the surface or ground water on or after November 28, 1975. A "P" indicates a potential beneficial use that may develop in future years. A "X" indicates that the water body has been exempted by the Regional Board from the municipal use designation under the terms and conditions of State Board Resolution No. 88-63, *Sources of Drinking Water* Policy.

Designated beneficial uses are generally, but not always, present throughout the entire reach of a particular hydrologic unit, area, subarea, or water body. Designated beneficial uses may not be present throughout the year. Specific beneficial uses near or below discharges will be carefully evaluated by the Regional Board during the development of waste discharge requirements or enforcement orders.

Beneficial uses are designated for (a) native waters and (b) imported waters stored in a reservoir. They do not represent the use of water directly imported into the hydrologic basin, unless storage of the imported water occurs within the basin. The lack of a beneficial use listed for any given area does not rule out the possibility of existing or future beneficial uses. Existing beneficial uses which have not been formally designated in this Basin Plan are protected as well as designated uses.

DESIGNATION OF RARE BENEFICIAL USE

The RARE beneficial use designation was based, in large part, on the information contained within RareFind. RareFind is the personal computer application of the California Department of Fish and Wildlife’s (CDFW) Natural Diversity Data Base (NDDB). The NDDB tracks the location and condition of California's rare, threatened, endangered, and sensitive plants, animals and natural communities. The NDDB is the most complete single source of information on California's rare, endangered, threatened and sensitive species, and natural communities. However, the absence of a special animal, plant or natural community from the RareFind report does not necessarily mean that they are absent from the area in question, only that no occurrence data are currently entered in the NDDB inventory.

Under the Fish and Game Code, as well as the California Environmental Quality Act, a state lead agency is required to consult with CDFW to determine whether a project under consideration (e.g., the Basin Plan or a permitting process) will adversely affect any threatened or endangered species. The consultation process is important in identifying bodies of water that support threatened or endangered species. During the Basin Plan consultation process in 1994, the CDFW provided recent sightings of the bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*). The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service provided recent surveys for the least Bell's vireo (*Vireo belli pusillus*) and southwestern willow flycatcher (*Empidonax trailli extimus*). These and other information sources are listed in the references for this chapter.

To ensure the applicability of the RareFind information, only current sightings (i.e., those sightings since November 28, 1975) were used. In addition, consideration was given to the frequency, abundance, and occurrence history for each sighting(s), and how recent the sighting was. The RARE designation has been added where there is substantial evidence that the water body supports threatened or endangered species. By definition, water bodies with a RARE designation support habitats necessary, at least in part, for the survival and successful maintenance of plant or animal species established under state or federal law as rare, threatened or endangered. Those plant or animal species which were used in the designation of specific water bodies with the RARE beneficial use are shown in Table 2-1. The Regional Board can provide specific information about the sighting(s) used to designate the RARE beneficial use. However, it is the responsibility of the lead agency or project sponsor to provide adequate information as to whether a proposed project will affect fish and wildlife (including plants) and their habitats.

The RARE beneficial use is generally, but not always, present throughout the entire reach of a particular waterbody. Also, the RARE beneficial use may not be present throughout the year. The RARE designation is placed on bodies of water where the protection of a threatened or endangered species depends on the water either directly, or to support its habitat. The purpose of the RARE designation for a particular water body is to highlight the existence of the threatened or endangered species. This will ensure that, absent extraordinary circumstances, they are not placed in jeopardy by the quality of the discharges to those water bodies.

Recognition that a water body is used by threatened or endangered species (RARE designation) does not necessarily mean that any particular suite of water quality objectives will be applied to the water body. In the absence of species specific or site specific objectives, the Regional Board would rely on objectives for WARM and COLD to implement the RARE designation. The existing WARM and COLD beneficial use designations are believed to be stringent enough to protect threatened or endangered species. If these issues arise in the future, they will be decided on a case-by-case basis, considering the most recent scientific data, site-specific factors, and other beneficial uses.

DESIGNATION OF COLD FRESHWATER HABITAT BENEFICIAL USE

Water bodies with a "*Cold Freshwater Habitat*" (COLD) beneficial use designation support cold freshwater ecosystems including, but not limited to, preservation or enhancement of aquatic habitats, vegetation, fish, or wildlife, including invertebrates.

In the San Diego Region, the cold freshwater fish used for the COLD designation is the rainbow trout. The rainbow trout, *Oncorhynchus mykiss*, is native to the Region. Rainbow trout which migrate from fresh water to the ocean are known as steelhead and those which remain in fresh water are known as a resident population. In addition, hatchery stocked rainbow trout have been planted throughout the Region since the 1880's. Some of these hatchery stocked trout have developed wild populations, and some have hybridized with native trout populations. Other species of trout may have been stocked from time to time, by various mechanisms into the Region's water bodies. (One of these trout is the European brown trout, *Salmo trutta*. At the present time, the brown trout is no longer stocked due to concern for its impacts on fishery resources and the fact that it is picivorous.)

Cold fresh water bodies are usually below 70° F, contain well-oxygenated water, and contain cold freshwater aquatic habitat suitable for cold freshwater fish. Optimum temperatures for growth and for most life stages of rainbow trout are 56 to 70° F (Moyle, 1976). The temperature tolerance for rainbow trout is reported to be from about 32° F to the mid-80's depending on the oxygen content of the water, size of fish, and the degree of acclimation. To survive at the higher water temperatures, trout require a gradual acclimation and water that is saturated with oxygen. Also, smaller trout may withstand the higher temperatures better than the larger fish.

Rainbow trout prefer well-oxygenated water but can survive at very low oxygen levels, the level tending to be less at lower temperatures and longer periods of acclimation. For example, mean lethal oxygen concentrations range from 1.05 part per million (ppm) at 52° F to 1.51 ppm at 68° F for rainbow trout averaging 3.8 inches in length (McAfee, 1966).

Rainbow trout do well in waters of pH from 7 to 8 and have adapted to waters of varying pH, ranging from at least 5.8 to 9.6 (Sigler, 1987).

In cold fresh water bodies, where the water body is free-flowing, such as in a river, stream or creek, the habitat usually supports a diversity of aquatic insects, including those aquatic insects which require a high quality of water. Typically, there is overhanging cover and shade, provided by a variety of aquatic plants, terrestrial plants, and trees. Another characteristic is that the bottom substrate usually contains structure, provided by tree root wads, logs, boulders, or gravel.

Table 2 - 1. Water - Dependent Threatened or Endangered Species Which Were Considered in the RARE Beneficial Use Designation

NAME	STATUS*	TYPE	HABITAT REMARKS
Blue whale *Balaenoptera musculus*	Federally Endangered	Mammal	Ocean
Western snowy plover *Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus* (breeding)	Federally Endangered, California Species of Special Concern	Shore bird	Beaches, Estuarine Salt Ponds
Pacific green sea turtle *Chelonia mydas*	Federally Endangered	Reptile	Marine
Salt-marsh bird's beak *Cordylanthus maritimus* ssp. *maritimus*	State Endangered, Federally Endangered	Plant	Salt Marsh
Southwestern willow flycatcher *Empidonax traillii extimus*	State Endangered, Proposed Federally Endangered	Bird	Riparian Woodland Habitat
Tidewater goby *Eucyclogobius newberryi (Girard)*	Federally Endangered	Fish	Shallow Marine Waters, and in the Lower Reaches of Streams
Bald eagle *Haliaeetus leucocephalus*	State Endangered, Federally Threatened, California Fully Protected Species	Bird	Lake
Humpback whale *Megaptera novaeangliae*	Federally Endangered	Mammal	Ocean
Willowy monardella *Monardella linoides* ssp. *viminea*	State Endangered, Candidate Species in Category 2	Plant	Riparian Scrub Habitat
Belding's savannah sparrow *Passerculus sandwichensis beldingi*	State Endangered, Candidate Species in Category 2	Bird	Coastal Wetlands
California brown pelican *Pelecanus occidentalis californicus*	State Endangered, Federally Endangered	Bird	Estuarine, Marine, Subtidal, and Marine Pelagic Waters

NAME	STATUS*	TYPE	HABITAT REMARKS
Light-footed clapper rail *Rallus longirostris levipes*	Federally Endangered, California Fully Protected Species	Bird	Coastal Marshes, Mudflats
California least tern *Sterna antillarum browni*	State Endangered, Federally Endangered	Bird	Marine, Coastal Area Waters
Least Bell's vireo *Vireo bellii pusillus*	State Endangered, Federally Endangered	Bird	Riparian Woodland Habitat

Status *

Federally threatened or endangered species are defined under section 3 of the federal Endangered Species Act of 1973 (50 CFR 17). An endangered species is any species, including subspecies and varieties, "*in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range*." A threatened species is any species "*likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range*." Threatened and endangered species have been the subject of a proposed and final rule (or regulation) published in the Federal Register. Thus, these species are also referred to as listed species. Proposed species are species proposed for listing as a threatened or endangered species for which a proposed rule, but not a final rule, has been published in the Federal Register.

Proposed species are granted limited protection under the federal Endangered Species Act. These species must be addressed by federal agencies in biological assessments (section 7), and are given special management consideration by regulatory agencies. Candidate species are species under consideration for listing, but have not been subject to a proposed rule. Categories for candidate species relate solely to the level of biological information available and not to the degree of threat. Candidate species are not protected under the federal Endangered Species Act.

Candidate species however, are afforded special management consideration due to their status and sensitivity. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service provides technical assistance to Federal, State and local agencies on the conservation and management of candidate species. Candidate species in category 1 are those taxa that seem to conform to the State definition of threatened or endangered species and should be added to the official list. Candidate species in category 2 are those taxa that have populations that are low, scattered, or highly localized. Their populations have declined in abundance in recent years and so require management to prevent them from becoming threatened species.

The definitions of state threatened or endangered species under the California Endangered Species Act are the same as under the federal Endangered Species Act. Under the State Act, all animals previously listed as Rare have been "*grandfathered*" into the State Act as threatened. All plants previously listed as Rare have been kept as Rare. All plants now listed under the State Act are listed as threatened or endangered.

California Species of Special Concern (CSC) are animal species that have no specific status as a state listed species, but which appear to be vulnerable to extinction because of declining populations, limited ranges, or rarity. CSC meet the criteria for state listing and are commonly addressed under the California Environmental Quality Act. The category of California Fully Protected Species was established by the California legislature and prohibits the possession or taking of sensitive animals, or parts thereof (sections 3511, 4700, 5050, and 5515, Fish and Game Code).

DESIGNATION OF SPAWNING, REPRODUCTION, AND/ OR EARLY DEVELOPMENT BENEFICIAL USE

In the San Diego Region, the 'spawning, reproduction and/or early development' (SPWN) beneficial use designation is assigned only to water bodies with MAR and/ or COLD beneficial uses. The marine fish used for the SPWN designation includes any marine fish. The cold freshwater fish used for the SPWN designation is the rainbow trout. Rainbow trout usually spawn in the Spring, and require spawning areas with gravel and cool, free-flowing, well-oxygenated water. Rainbow trout prefer to spawn in rivers, streams and creeks with a moderate gradient and containing riffles, however some populations of rainbow trout are also known to successfully spawn in lake inlets and outlets. The fry of rainbow trout need suitable nurseries, which allow protection from predators, such as the slow, shallow areas adjacent to riffles, with shade from bank vegetation. The fry also require an abundance of aquatic insects for forage.

SOURCES OF DRINKING WATER POLICY

The Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (Proposition 65) was approved by the California voters in November 1986. Proposition 65 prohibits the discharge of toxic substances into "*sources of drinking water*". The State Board has defined the term "*sources of drinking water*" in **Resolution No. 88-63**, *Sources of Drinking Water* Policy. This policy specifies that, except under specifically defined conditions, all surface and ground waters of the state are to be protected as existing or potential sources of municipal and domestic water supply. The exceptions include where:

- The total dissolved solids concentration of surface and ground waters exceed 3,000 milligrams per liter (mg/l);
- The water source has a low sustainable yield of less than 200 gallons per day for a single well;
- There is contamination that cannot reasonably be treated for domestic use with either best management practices or best economically available treatment practices;
- The surface waters are in particular municipal, industrial, and agricultural conveyance and holding facilities; and
- The ground waters are regulated geothermal energy ground waters.

Resolution No. 88-63 provides that any water body designated with an existing or potential municipal and domestic supply (MUN) beneficial use is also defined as a suitable or potentially suitable source of drinking water. The policy also allows a water body to retain beneficial use designations assigned prior to the State Board's adoption of the "*Sources of Drinking Water*" Policy.

EXCEPTIONS TO THE "SOURCES OF DRINKING WATER" POLICY

In 1989 the Regional Board adopted Resolution No. 89-33, *'Incorporation of* "*Sources of Drinking Water*" Policy into the Water Quality Control Plan (Basin Plan) of the San Diego Region'. Resolution No. 89-33 incorporates the State Board's "*Sources of Drinking Water*" Policy into the Basin Plan. Resolution No. 89-33 also provides an initial list of surface and ground water hydrologic units (HUs), areas (HAs), and subareas (HSAs) which the Regional Board has previously determined do not support the MUN or "*Sources of Drinking Water*" designation. Since 1989, additional areas have also been identified as exceptions to the "*Sources of Drinking Water*" Policy. These ground and surface water HUs, HAs, and HSAs are identified in Tables 2-2 and 2-5 with a "X" indicating that the water body has been exempted by the Regional Board from the municipal use designation under the terms and conditions of State Board Resolution No. 88-63, "*Sources of Drinking Water*" Policy.

Arroyo Chub

INLAND SURFACE WATERS

Inland surface waters consist of all waters in the Region exclusive of the waters of the Pacific Ocean, enclosed bays and estuaries, coastal lagoons, and ground waters. The existing and potential beneficial uses of inland surface waters and their tributaries in the Region are presented in Table 2-2. Hydrologic unit, area, and subarea numbers are noted in Table 2-2 as a cross reference to the classification system developed by the California Department of Water Resources. Surface water bodies that cross into other hydrologic units appear more than once in a table. In Table 2-2, starting from the north and proceeding towards the south within the Region, watersheds are listed by the direction of flow from the headwaters downstream to the outlet. Within a particular watershed, the mainstream water body is listed first and is placed flush left in the table, the upstream tributaries are listed below the mainstream water body and placed to the right. In most instances, surface waters are subdivided into reaches at hydrologic subarea boundaries. Those waters not specifically listed (generally smaller tributaries) are designated with the same beneficial uses as the streams, lakes, or reservoirs to which they are tributary.

Although most free flowing streams in the Region are essentially interrupted in character having both perennial and ephemeral components, several beneficial uses, including aesthetic enjoyment and habitats for fish and wildlife, are made of these surface waters. Beneficial uses of inland surface waters generally include REC-1 (swimmable) and WARM or COLD. Additionally, inland waters are usually designated as IND, PRO, REC-2, WILD, and are sometimes designated as BIOL and RARE. Inland surface waters that meet the criteria mandated by the *Sources of Drinking Water* Policy are designated MUN. Unless otherwise designated by the Regional Board, all inland surface waters in the Region are considered suitable or potentially suitable as a municipal and domestic water supply.

COASTAL WATERS

Coastal waters discussed in this section may be defined as waters subject to tidal action and include the water bodies defined below. Beneficial uses of coastal waters in the region generally include REC-1, REC-2, EST, WILD, RARE, and MAR. The Pacific Ocean and San Diego Bay also include NAV.

- ***Ocean Waters***

Ocean Waters are the territorial marine waters of the Region as defined by California law to the extent these waters are outside of enclosed bays, estuaries, and coastal lagoons.

- ***Enclosed Bays***

Enclosed bays are indentations along the coast which enclose an area of oceanic water within distinct headlands or harbor works. Enclosed bays includes all bays where the narrowest difference between the headlands or outermost harbor works is less than 75% of the greatest dimension of the enclosed portion of the bay. Enclosed bays do not include inland surface waters or ocean waters.

- ***Estuaries***

Estuaries means waters, including coastal lagoons, located at the mouths of streams which serve as areas of mixing for fresh and ocean waters. Coastal lagoons and mouths of streams which are temporarily separated from the ocean by sandbars are considered estuaries. Estuarine waters are considered to extend from a bay or the open ocean to a point upstream where there is no significant mixing of fresh water and sea water. Estuaries do not include inland surface waters or ocean waters.

Beneficial uses for these coastal waters provide habitat for marine life and are used extensively for recreation, boating, shipping, and commercial and sport fishing. Coastal waters in the San Diego Region have as many as fourteen designated beneficial uses.

All coastal lagoons of the Region are included in the category "*Coastal Waters*". The mouths of most of the rivers and creeks are continually affected by tidal action and present a relatively stable environment for wildlife and vegetation. Other coastal lagoons may be separated from tidal action by earthen deposits and thus present an environment with major seasonal variations. Such conditions result in the development of a unique biologic community highly specific to that area. Occasionally, the mouths of these coastal lagoons are opened, subjecting the lagoons to tidal flushing to enhance their value for recreational use. This action would not alter the categories of beneficial uses of the coastal lagoons.

A listing of coastal waters in the San Diego Region and the existing and potential beneficial uses of each are summarized in Table 2-3.


Lower Otay Reservoir

RESERVOIRS AND LAKES

The water resources with the greatest diversity of beneficial uses in the Region are the man-made water storage reservoirs and lakes. Located in nearly all of the Region's hydrologic units, these reservoirs and lakes intercept surface runoff and store imported water supplies. As such, the storage reservoirs serve as: (1) sources of supply for municipalities, agricultural areas, and industrial operations; (2) recreational bodies; and (3) habitats for fish and wildlife. In a few cases, such as reservoirs used primarily for drinking water, REC-1 uses can be restricted or prohibited by the entities that manage these waters. Many of these reservoirs, however, are designated as potential for REC-1, reflecting federal Clean Water Act goals.

A listing of existing and potential beneficial uses of major reservoirs and lakes in the San Diego Region is given in Table 2-4.

GROUND WATERS

Ground water is defined as subsurface water that occurs beneath the water table in soils and geologic formations that are fully saturated. Ground water bearing formations sufficiently permeable to transmit and yield significant quantities of water are called aquifers (Bouwer, 1978). A ground water basin is defined as a hydrogeologic unit containing one large aquifer or several connected and interrelated aquifers (Todd, 1980).

The principal ground water basins in the San Diego Region are small and shallow. Only a small portion of the Region is underlain by permeable geologic formations that can accept, transmit and yield appreciable quantities of ground water. In many parts of the Region, usable ground water occurs outside of the principal ground water basins. There are ground water bearing geologic formations in the Region that do not meet the definition of an aquifer. Accordingly, the term "*ground water*" for basin planning and regulatory purposes, includes all subsurface waters that occur in fully saturated zones within soils, and other geologic formations. Subsurface waters are considered ground water even if the waters do not occur in an aquifer or an identified ground water basin.

Ground waters in the San Diego Region can have as many as six designated beneficial uses including: (1) municipal and domestic; (2) agricultural; (3) industrial service supply; (4) industrial process supply; (5) ground water recharge; and (6) freshwater replenishment. Nearly all of the ground water development in the Region has been for the purpose of municipal and agricultural supply. Ground water uses in some hydrologic units have been expanded to include industrial uses, especially gravel and sand washing. The fresh water replenishment designation has been assigned to ground water basins that are utilized for supplying water to a lake or stream. The ground water recharge designation has been applied to ground water hydrologic units which are used to recharge another hydrologic unit.

Most of the ground waters in the Region have been extensively developed; the availability of potential future uses of ground water resources is limited. Further development of ground water resources would probably necessitate ground water recharge programs to maintain adequate ground water table elevations.

Ground waters that meet the criteria mandated by the *Sources of Drinking Water* Policy are designated MUN. Unless otherwise designated by the Regional Board all ground waters in the Region are considered suitable or potentially suitable as sources of drinking water.

The Regional Board has deleted beneficial use designations in portions of certain hydrologic ground water units, areas or subareas. Available information indicated that the beneficial uses in portions of these hydrologic ground water basins did not occur and were not likely to occur in the future. The Regional Board will issue waste discharge requirements and enforcement orders in these basins in conformance with the terms and conditions of State Board **Resolution No. 68-16**, *Statement of Policy With Respect to Maintaining High Quality of Waters in California*. It is the Regional Board's intent that water quality be maintained in conformance with the terms and conditions of Resolution No. 68-16.

A listing of the beneficial uses of the ground waters in the Region is presented in Table 2-5.

BENEFICIAL USE TABLES

Designated beneficial uses are summarized in the tables at the end of this chapter as follows:

Table 2-2 Inland Surface Waters;
Table 2-3 Coastal Waters;
Table 2-4 Reservoirs and Lakes; and
Table 2-5 Ground Water.

In the tables, a "Y" indicates an existing beneficial use that was actually attained in the surface or ground water on or after November 28, 1975. A "P" indicates a potential beneficial use that will probably develop in future years through the implementation of various control measures. Potential uses also include uses that have been developed in the past but have been abandoned for reasons other than water quality. A "X" indicates that the water body has been exempted by the Regional Board from the municipal use designation under the terms and conditions of State Board Resolution No. 88-63, *Sources of Drinking Water* Policy.

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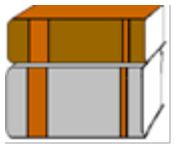

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Table 2-2. Beneficial Uses of Inland Surface Waters

Legend for Tables 2-2 through 2-5

Character	Description
X	Excepted from Municipal and Domestic Supply Beneficial Use
Y	Existing Beneficial Use
P	Potential Beneficial Use

Table 2 - 2. Beneficial Uses for Inland Surface Water

Inland Surface Waters[1,2]	Hydrologic Unit Basin Number	Municipal and Domestic Supply	Agricultural Supply	Industrial Service Supply	Industrial Process Supply	Ground Water Recharge	Freshwater Replenishment	Hydropower Generation	Contact Water Recreation	Non-contact Water Recreation	Preservation of Biological Habitats of Special Significance	Warm Freshwater Habitat	Cold Freshwater Habitat	Wildlife Habitat	Rare, Threatened, or Endangered Species	Spawning, Reproduction, and/or Early Development
Orange County Coastal Streams																
Moro Canyon	1.11	X	Y						P	Y		Y		Y		
unnamed intermittent coastal streams	1.11	X	Y						P	Y		Y		Y		
Emerald Canyon	1.11	X	Y						P	Y		Y		Y		

[1] Waterbodies are listed multiple times if they cross hydrologic area or sub area boundaries.

[2] Beneficial use designations apply to all tributaries to the indicated waterbody, if not listed separately.

Table 2-2. Beneficial Uses of Inland Surface Waters

Inland Surface Waters[1,2]	Hydrologic Unit Basin Number	Municipal and Domestic Supply	Agricultural Supply	Industrial Service Supply	Industrial Process Supply	Ground Water Recharge	Freshwater Replenishment	Hydropower Generation	Contact Water Recreation	Non-contact Water Recreation	Preservation of Biological Habitats of Special Significance	Warm Freshwater Habitat	Cold Freshwater Habitat	Wildlife Habitat	Rare, Threatened, or Endangered Species	Spawning, Reproduction, and/or Early Development
Boat Canyon	1.11	X	Y						P	Y	Y	Y		Y		
Laguna Canyon	1.12	X	Y						P	Y		Y		Y		
Blue Bird Canyon	1.12	X	Y						P	Y		Y		Y		
Rim Rock Canyon	1.12	X	Y						P	Y		Y		Y		
unnamed intermittent coastal streams	1.13	X	Y						P	Y		Y		Y		
Hobo Canyon	1.13	X	Y						P	Y		Y		Y		
Aliso Creek Watershed																
Aliso Creek[3]	1.13	X	Y						P	Y		Y		Y		
English Canyon	1.13	X	Y						P	Y		Y		Y		
Sulphur Creek	1.13	X	Y						P	Y		Y		Y		
Wood Canyon	1.13	X	Y						P	Y		Y		Y		

[3] Aliso Creek, San Juan Creek, Tecolote Creek, Forrester Creek, San Diego River (lower), and Chollas Creek are designated as water quality limited segments for indicator bacteria pursuant to Clean Water Act section 303(d). Total Maximum Daily Loads have been adopted to address these impairments. See Chapter 3, *Water Quality Objectives, Bacteria* – Total Coliform, Fecal Coliform, *E. Coli*, and Enterococci, and Chapter 7, *Revised Total Maximum Daily Loads for Indicator Bacteria, Project I – Twenty Beaches and Creeks in the San Diego Region (including Tecolote Creek).*

Table 2-2. Beneficial Uses of Inland Surface Waters

Inland Surface Waters[1,2]	Hydrologic Unit Basin Number	Municipal and Domestic Supply	Agricultural Supply	Industrial Service Supply	Industrial Process Supply	Ground Water Recharge	Freshwater Replenishment	Hydropower Generation	Contact Water Recreation	Non-contact Water Recreation	Preservation of Biological Habitats of Special Significance	Warm Freshwater Habitat	Cold Freshwater Habitat	Wildlife Habitat	Rare, Threatened, or Endangered Species	Spawning, Reproduction, and/or Early Development
Aliso Creek Mouth[4]	1.13															
Dana Point Watershed																
unnamed intermittent coastal streams	1.14	X	Y						P	Y		Y		Y		
Salt Creek	1.14	X	Y						P	Y		Y		Y		
San Juan Canyon	1.14	X	Y						P	Y		Y		Y		
Arroyo Salada	1.14	X	Y						P	Y		Y		Y		
San Juan Creek Watershed																
San Juan Creek[3]	1.25	X	Y	Y					Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		
Morrell Canyon	1.25	X	Y	Y					Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		
Decker Canyon	1.25	X	Y	Y					Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		
Long Canyon	1.25	X	Y	Y					Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		
Lion Canyon	1.25	X	Y	Y					Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		Y
Hot Spring Canyon	1.25	X	Y	Y					Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		Y
Cold Spring Canyon	1.25	X	Y	Y					Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		

[4] See Coastal Waters – Table 2-3.

Table 2-2. Beneficial Uses of Inland Surface Waters

Inland Surface Waters[1,2]	Hydrologic Unit Basin Number	Municipal and Domestic Supply	Agricultural Supply	Industrial Service Supply	Industrial Process Supply	Ground Water Recharge	Freshwater Replenishment	Hydropower Generation	Contact Water Recreation	Non-contact Water Recreation	Preservation of Biological Habitats of Special Significance	Warm Freshwater Habitat	Cold Freshwater Habitat	Wildlife Habitat	Rare, Threatened, or Endangered Species	Spawning, Reproduction, and/or Early Development
Lucas Canyon	1.25	X	Y	Y					Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		
Aliso Canyon	1.25	X	Y	Y					Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		
Verdugo Canyon	1.25	X	Y	Y					Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		
Bell Canyon	1.25	X	Y	Y					Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		
Fox Canyon	1.25	X	Y	Y					Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		
Dove Canyon	1.24	X	Y	Y					Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		
Crow Canyon	1.25	X	Y	Y					Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		
San Juan Creek	1.26	X	Y	Y					Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		
Trampas Canyon	1.26	X	Y	Y					Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		
Canada Gobernadora	1.24	X	Y	Y					Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		
Canada Chiquita	1.24	X	Y	Y					Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		
San Juan Creek	1.28	X	Y	Y					Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		
San Juan Creek	1.27	X	Y	Y					Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		
Horno Creek	1.27	X	Y	Y					Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		
Arroyo Trabuco Creek	1.22	X	Y	Y					Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		Y
Holy Jim Canyon	1.22	X	Y	Y					Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		Y

Table 2-2. Beneficial Uses of Inland Surface Waters

Inland Surface Waters[1,2]	Hydrologic Unit Basin Number	Municipal and Domestic Supply	Agricultural Supply	Industrial Service Supply	Industrial Process Supply	Ground Water Recharge	Freshwater Replenishment	Hydropower Generation	Contact Water Recreation	Non-contact Water Recreation	Preservation of Biological Habitats of Special Significance	Warm Freshwater Habitat	Cold Freshwater Habitat	Wildlife Habitat	Rare, Threatened, or Endangered Species	Spawning, Reproduction, and/or Early Development
Falls Canyon	1.22	X	Y	Y					Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		
Rose Canyon	1.22	X	Y	Y					Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		
Hickey Canyon	1.22	X	Y	Y					Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		
Live Oak Canyon	1.22	X	Y	Y					Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		
Arroyo Trabuco Creek	1.23	X	Y	Y					Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		
Tijeras Canyon	1.23	X	Y	Y					Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		
Arroyo Trabuco Creek	1.27	X	Y	Y					Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		
Oso Creek	1.21	X	Y	Y					Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		
La Paz Creek	1.21	X	Y	Y					Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		
San Juan Creek Mouth[4]	1.27															
Orange County Coastal Streams																
Prima Deshecha Canada	1.31	X	Y						P	Y		Y		Y		
unnamed intermittent coastal streams	1.30	X	Y						P	Y		Y		Y		
Segunda Deshecha Canada	1.32	X	Y						P	Y		Y		Y		

Table 2-2. Beneficial Uses of Inland Surface Waters

Inland Surface Waters[1,2]	Hydrologic Unit Basin Number	Municipal and Domestic Supply	Agricultural Supply	Industrial Service Supply	Industrial Process Supply	Ground Water Recharge	Freshwater Replenishment	Hydropower Generation	Contact Water Recreation	Non-contact Water Recreation	Preservation of Biological Habitats of Special Significance	Warm Freshwater Habitat	Cold Freshwater Habitat	Wildlife Habitat	Rare, Threatened, or Endangered Species	Spawning, Reproduction, and/or Early Development
San Mateo Creek Watershed																
San Mateo Creek	1.40	X							P	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Devil Canyon Creek	1.40	X							P	Y		Y	Y	Y		Y
Cold Spring Canyon	1.40	X							P	Y		Y	Y	Y		
San Mateo Canyon	1.40	X							P	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Los Alamos Canyon	1.40	X							P	Y		Y	Y	Y		Y
Wildhorse Canyon	1.40	X							P	Y		Y	Y	Y		
Tenaja Canyon	1.40	X							P	Y		Y	Y	Y		Y
Bluewater Canyon	1.40	X							P	Y		Y	Y	Y		
Nickel Canyon	1.40	X							P	Y		Y	Y	Y		
Christianitos Creek	1.40	X							P	Y		Y	Y	Y		
Gabino Canyon	1.40	X							P	Y		Y	Y	Y		
La Paz Canyon	1.40	X							P	Y		Y	Y	Y		
Blind Canyon	1.40	X							P	Y		Y	Y	Y		
Talega Canyon	1.40	X							P	Y		Y	Y	Y		
San Mateo Creek Mouth[4]	1.40															

Table 2-2. Beneficial Uses of Inland Surface Waters

Inland Surface Waters[1,2]	Hydrologic Unit Basin Number	Municipal and Domestic Supply	Agricultural Supply	Industrial Service Supply	Industrial Process Supply	Ground Water Recharge	Freshwater Replenishment	Hydropower Generation	Contact Water Recreation	Non-contact Water Recreation	Preservation of Biological Habitats of Special Significance	Warm Freshwater Habitat	Cold Freshwater Habitat	Wildlife Habitat	Rare, Threatened, or Endangered Species	Spawning, Reproduction, and/or Early Development
San Onofre Creek Watershed																
San Onofre Creek	1.51	X	Y						Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		Y
San Onofre Canyon North Fork	1.51	X	Y						Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		Y
Jardine Canyon	1.51	X	Y						Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		
San Onofre Canyon	1.51	X	Y						Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		Y
San Onofre Canyon South Fork	1.51	X	Y						Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	
San Onofre Creek Mouth[4]	1.51															
unnamed intermittent coastal streams	1.51	X	Y						Y	Y		Y		Y		
Foley Canyon	1.51	X	Y						Y	Y		Y		Y		
Horno Canyon	1.51	X	Y						Y	Y		Y		Y		
Las Flores Creek	1.52	X	Y						Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	
Piedra de Lumbre Canyon	1.52	X	Y						Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	
unnamed intermittent coastal streams	1.52	X	Y						Y	Y		Y		Y		
Aliso Canyon	1.53	X	Y						Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	

Table 2-2. Beneficial Uses of Inland Surface Waters

Inland Surface Waters[1,2]	Hydrologic Unit Basin Number	Municipal and Domestic Supply	Agricultural Supply	Industrial Service Supply	Industrial Process Supply	Ground Water Recharge	Freshwater Replenishment	Hydropower Generation	Contact Water Recreation	Non-contact Water Recreation	Preservation of Biological Habitats of Special Significance	Warm Freshwater Habitat	Cold Freshwater Habitat	Wildlife Habitat	Rare, Threatened, or Endangered Species	Spawning, Reproduction, and/or Early Development
French Canyon	1.53	X	Y						Y	Y		Y		Y	Y	
Cockleburr Canyon	1.53	X	Y						Y	Y		Y		Y		
Santa Margarita River Watershed																
Santa Margarita River	2.22	Y	Y	Y					Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	
Murrieta Creek	2.31	Y	Y	Y	Y				P	Y		Y		Y		
Bundy Canyon	2.31	Y	Y	Y	Y				P	Y		Y		Y		
Slaughterhouse Canyon	2.31	Y	Y	Y	Y				P	Y		Y		Y		
Murrieta Creek	2.32	Y	Y	Y	Y				P	Y		Y		Y		
Murrieta Creek	2.52	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			P	Y		Y		Y		
Cole Canyon	2.32	Y	Y	Y	Y				P	Y	Y	Y		Y		
Miller Canyon	2.32	Y	Y	Y	Y				P	Y		Y		Y		
Warm Springs Creek	2.36	Y	Y	Y	Y				P	Y		Y		Y		
Diamond Valley	2.36	Y	Y	Y	Y				P	Y		Y		Y		
Goodhart Canyon	2.36	Y	Y	Y	Y				P	Y		Y		Y		
Pixley Canyon	2.36	Y	Y	Y	Y				P	Y		Y		Y		

Table 2-2. Beneficial Uses of Inland Surface Waters

Inland Surface Waters[1,2]	Hydrologic Unit Basin Number	Municipal and Domestic Supply	Agricultural Supply	Industrial Service Supply	Industrial Process Supply	Ground Water Recharge	Freshwater Replenishment	Hydropower Generation	Contact Water Recreation	Non-contact Water Recreation	Preservation of Biological Habitats of Special Significance	Warm Freshwater Habitat	Cold Freshwater Habitat	Wildlife Habitat	Rare, Threatened, or Endangered Species	Spawning, Reproduction, and/or Early Development
Warm Springs Creek	2.35	Y	Y	Y	Y				P	Y		Y		Y		
Domenigoni Valley	2.35	Y	Y	Y	Y				P	Y		Y		Y		
Warm Springs Creek	2.34	Y	Y	Y	Y				P	Y		Y		Y		
Warm Springs Creek	2.33	Y	Y	Y	Y				P	Y		Y		Y		
French Valley	2.33	Y	Y	Y	Y				P	Y		Y		Y		
Santa Gertrudis Creek	2.42	Y	Y	Y	Y	P			Y	Y		Y		Y		
Long Valley	2.42	Y	Y	Y	Y	P			Y	Y		Y		Y		
Glenoak Valley	2.42	Y	Y	Y	Y	P			Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		
Tucalota Creek	2.43	Y	Y	Y	Y	P			Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		
Willow Canyon	2.44	Y	Y	Y	Y	P			Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		
Lake Skinner[5]	2.41															
Tucalota Creek	2.41	Y	Y	Y	Y	P			Y	Y		Y		Y		
Crown Valley	2.41	Y	Y	Y	Y	P			Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		
Rawson Canyon	2.41	Y	Y	Y	Y	P			Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		

[5] See Reservoirs & Lakes – Table 2-4.

Table 2-2. Beneficial Uses of Inland Surface Waters

Inland Surface Waters[1,2]	Hydrologic Unit Basin Number	Municipal and Domestic Supply	Agricultural Supply	Industrial Service Supply	Industrial Process Supply	Ground Water Recharge	Freshwater Replenishment	Hydropower Generation	Contact Water Recreation	Non-contact Water Recreation	Preservation of Biological Habitats of Special Significance	Warm Freshwater Habitat	Cold Freshwater Habitat	Wildlife Habitat	Rare, Threatened, or Endangered Species	Spawning, Reproduction, and/or Early Development
Tucalota Creek	2.42	Y	Y	Y	Y	P			Y	Y		Y		Y		
Santa Gertrudis Creek	2.32	Y	Y	Y	Y				P	Y		Y		Y		
Long Canyon	2.32	Y	Y	Y	Y				P	Y		Y		Y		
Temecula Creek	2.93	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			P	Y		Y		Y		
Kohler Canyon	2.93	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			P	Y		Y	Y	Y		
Rattlesnake Creek	2.93	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			P	Y		Y	Y	Y		
Temecula Creek	2.92	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			P	Y		Y		Y		
Chihuahua Creek	2.94	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			P	Y		Y		Y		
Chihuahua Creek	2.92	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			P	Y		Y		Y		
Cooper Canyon	2.92	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			P	Y		Y		Y		
Iron Spring Canyon	2.92	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			P	Y		Y		Y		
Temecula Creek	2.91	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			P	Y		Y		Y		
Culp Valley	2.91	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			P	Y		Y		Y		
Temecula Creek	2.84	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		Y
Tule Creek	2.84	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		

Table 2-2. Beneficial Uses of Inland Surface Waters

Inland Surface Waters[1,2]	Hydrologic Unit Basin Number	Municipal and Domestic Supply	Agricultural Supply	Industrial Service Supply	Industrial Process Supply	Ground Water Recharge	Freshwater Replenishment	Hydropower Generation	Contact Water Recreation	Non-contact Water Recreation	Preservation of Biological Habitats of Special Significance	Warm Freshwater Habitat	Cold Freshwater Habitat	Wildlife Habitat	Rare, Threatened, or Endangered Species	Spawning, Reproduction, and/or Early Development
Million Dollar Canyon	2.84	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		
Cottonwood Creek	2.84	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		Y
Temecula Creek	2.83	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		Y
Long Canyon	2.83	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		Y
Vail Lake[5]	2.81															
Wilson Creek	2.63	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			P	Y		Y		Y		
Wilson Creek	2.61	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			P	Y		Y		Y		
Cahuilla Creek	2.73	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			P	Y		Y		Y		
Hamilton Creek	2.74	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			P	Y		Y		Y		
Hamilton Creek	2.73	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			P	Y		Y		Y		
Cahuilla Creek	2.72	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			P	Y		Y		Y		
Cahuilla Creek	2.71	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			P	Y		Y		Y		
Elder Creek	2.71	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			P	Y		Y		Y		
Cahuilla Creek	2.61	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			P	Y		Y		Y		
Wilson Creek	2.81	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		
Lewis Valley	2.62	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			P	Y		Y		Y		

Table 2-2. Beneficial Uses of Inland Surface Waters

Inland Surface Waters[1,2]	Hydrologic Unit Basin Number	Municipal and Domestic Supply	Agricultural Supply	Industrial Service Supply	Industrial Process Supply	Ground Water Recharge	Freshwater Replenishment	Hydropower Generation	Contact Water Recreation	Non-contact Water Recreation	Preservation of Biological Habitats of Special Significance	Warm Freshwater Habitat	Cold Freshwater Habitat	Wildlife Habitat	Rare, Threatened, or Endangered Species	Spawning, Reproduction, and/or Early Development
Arroyo Seco Creek	2.81	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		
Arroyo Seco Creek	2.82	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		Y
Kolb Creek	2.81	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		
Temecula Creek	2.81	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		Y
Temecula Creek	2.51	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			P	Y		Y		Y		
Temecula Creek	2.52	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			P	Y		Y		Y		
Pechanga Creek	2.52	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			P	Y		Y		Y		
Rainbow Creek[6]	2.23	Y	Y	Y					Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		Y
Rainbow Creek[6]	2.22	Y	Y	Y					Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		Y
Sandia Canyon	2.22	Y	Y	Y					Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		Y
Walker Basin	2.22	Y	Y	Y					Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		
Santa Margarita River	2.21	Y	Y	Y					Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	
DeLuz Creek	2.21	Y	Y	Y					Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

[6] Rainbow Creek is designated as an impaired water body for total nitrogen and total phosphorus pursuant to Clean Water Act section 303(d). Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) have been adopted to address these impairments. See Chapter 3, Water Quality Objectives for Biostimulatory Substances and Chapter 7, Total Maximum Daily Loads.

Table 2-2. Beneficial Uses of Inland Surface Waters

Inland Surface Waters[1,2]	Hydrologic Unit Basin Number	Municipal and Domestic Supply	Agricultural Supply	Industrial Service Supply	Industrial Process Supply	Ground Water Recharge	Freshwater Replenishment	Hydropower Generation	Contact Water Recreation	Non-contact Water Recreation	Preservation of Biological Habitats of Special Significance	Warm Freshwater Habitat	Cold Freshwater Habitat	Wildlife Habitat	Rare, Threatened, or Endangered Species	Spawning, Reproduction, and/or Early Development
Cottonwood Creek	2.21	Y	Y	Y					Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		
Camps Creek	2.21	Y	Y	Y					Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		Y
Fern Creek	2.21	Y	Y	Y					Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		Y
Roblar Creek	2.21	Y	Y	Y					Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		
O'Neill Lake[5]	2.13															
Santa Margarita River	2.13	Y	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	
Wood Canyon	2.13	Y	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y		Y		Y		
Santa Margarita River	2.12	Y	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	
Santa Margarita River	2.11	Y	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	
Pueblitos Canyon	2.11	Y	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y		Y		Y	Y	
Newton Canyon	2.11	Y	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y		Y		Y		
Santa Margarita Lagoon[4]	2.11															
San Luis Rey River Watershed																
San Luis Rey River	3.32	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		
Johnson Canyon	3.32	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		

Table 2-2. Beneficial Uses of Inland Surface Waters

Inland Surface Waters[1,2]	Hydrologic Unit Basin Number	Municipal and Domestic Supply	Agricultural Supply	Industrial Service Supply	Industrial Process Supply	Ground Water Recharge	Freshwater Replenishment	Hydropower Generation	Contact Water Recreation	Non-contact Water Recreation	Preservation of Biological Habitats of Special Significance	Warm Freshwater Habitat	Cold Freshwater Habitat	Wildlife Habitat	Rare, Threatened, or Endangered Species	Spawning, Reproduction, and/or Early Development
San Luis Rey River	3.31	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		
Canada Aguanga	3.31	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		
Dark Canyon	3.31	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		
Bear Canyon	3.31	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		
Cow Canyon	3.31	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		
Blue Canyon	3.31	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		
Rock Canyon	3.31	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		
Agua Caliente Creek	3.31	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		
unnamed Tributary	3.31	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		Y
Canada Agua Caliente	3.31	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		
Canada Verde	3.31	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		
Ward Canyon	3.31	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		
Lake Henshaw[5]	3.31															
West Fork San Luis Rey River	3.31	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		Y
Fry Creek	3.31	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		

Table 2-2. Beneficial Uses of Inland Surface Waters

Inland Surface Waters[1,2]	Hydrologic Unit Basin Number	Municipal and Domestic Supply	Agricultural Supply	Industrial Service Supply	Industrial Process Supply	Ground Water Recharge	Freshwater Replenishment	Hydropower Generation	Contact Water Recreation	Non-contact Water Recreation	Preservation of Biological Habitats of Special Significance	Warm Freshwater Habitat	Cold Freshwater Habitat	Wildlife Habitat	Rare, Threatened, or Endangered Species	Spawning, Reproduction, and/or Early Development
Iron Springs Creek	3.31	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		Y
Buena Vista Creek	3.31	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		
Cherry Canyon	3.31	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y	Y	Y		Y		Y		
Bertha Canyon	3.31	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y	Y	Y		Y		Y		
Hoover Canyon	3.31	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y	Y	Y		Y		Y		
Buck Canyon	3.31	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y	Y	Y		Y		Y		
Bergstrom Canyon	3.31	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y	Y	Y		Y		Y		
San Ysidro Creek	3.31	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y	Y	Y		Y		Y		
Matagual Creek	3.31	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		
Carrizo Creek	3.31	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		
Carrista Creek	3.31	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y	Y	Y		Y		Y		
Kumpohui Creek	3.31	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y	Y	Y		Y		Y		
San Luis Rey River	3.31	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		
San Luis Rey River	3.23	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		Y
Wigham Creek	3.23	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		
Prisoner Creek	3.23	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		

Table 2-2. Beneficial Uses of Inland Surface Waters

Inland Surface Waters[1,2]	Hydrologic Unit Basin Number	Municipal and Domestic Supply	Agricultural Supply	Industrial Service Supply	Industrial Process Supply	Ground Water Recharge	Freshwater Replenishment	Hydropower Generation	Contact Water Recreation	Non-contact Water Recreation	Preservation of Biological Habitats of Special Significance	Warm Freshwater Habitat	Cold Freshwater Habitat	Wildlife Habitat	Rare, Threatened, or Endangered Species	Spawning, Reproduction, and/or Early Development
Lusardi Canyon	3.23	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		
Cedar Creek	3.23	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		
San Luis Rey River	3.22	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		
Bee Canyon	3.22	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		
Paradise Creek	3.22	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		
Hell Creek	3.22	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		
Horsethief Canyon	3.22	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		
Potrero Creek	3.22	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		
Plaisted Creek	3.22	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
Yuima Creek	3.22	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		
Sycamore Canyon	3.22	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		
Pauma Creek	3.22	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		Y
Doane Creek	3.22	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		Y
Chimney Creek	3.22	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		
French Creek	3.22	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		Y
Lion Creek	3.22	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		Y

Table 2-2. Beneficial Uses of Inland Surface Waters

Inland Surface Waters[1,2]	Hydrologic Unit Basin Number	Municipal and Domestic Supply	Agricultural Supply	Industrial Service Supply	Industrial Process Supply	Ground Water Recharge	Freshwater Replenishment	Hydropower Generation	Contact Water Recreation	Non-contact Water Recreation	Preservation of Biological Habitats of Special Significance	Warm Freshwater Habitat	Cold Freshwater Habitat	Wildlife Habitat	Rare, Threatened, or Endangered Species	Spawning, Reproduction, and/or Early Development
Harrison Canyon	3.22	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		
Jaybird Creek	3.22	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		
Frey Creek	3.22	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		
Agua Tibia Creek	3.22	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		Y
San Luis Rey River	3.21	Y	Y	Y					Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		
Marion Canyon	3.21	Y	Y	Y					Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		
Magee Creek	3.21	Y	Y	Y					Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		
Castro Canyon	3.21	Y	Y	Y					Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		
Trujillo Creek	3.21	Y	Y	Y					Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		
Pala Creek	3.21	Y	Y	Y					Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		Y
Gomez Creek	3.21	Y	Y	Y					Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		
Couser Canyon	3.21	Y	Y	Y					Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		
Double Canyon	3.21	Y	Y	Y					Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		
Rice Canyon	3.21	Y	Y	Y					Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		
San Luis Rey River	3.12	X	Y	Y					Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	
Live Oak Creek	3.12	X	Y	Y					Y	Y		Y		Y	Y	

Table 2-2. Beneficial Uses of Inland Surface Waters

Inland Surface Waters[1,2]	Hydrologic Unit Basin Number	Municipal and Domestic Supply	Agricultural Supply	Industrial Service Supply	Industrial Process Supply	Ground Water Recharge	Freshwater Replenishment	Hydropower Generation	Contact Water Recreation	Non-contact Water Recreation	Preservation of Biological Habitats of Special Significance	Warm Freshwater Habitat	Cold Freshwater Habitat	Wildlife Habitat	Rare, Threatened, or Endangered Species	Spawning, Reproduction, and/or Early Development
Keys Creek	3.12	X	Y	Y					Y	Y		Y		Y		
Moosa Canyon	3.15	X	Y	Y					Y	Y		Y		Y		
unnamed intermittent streams	3.16	X	Y	Y					Y	Y		Y		Y		
Moosa Canyon	3.14	X	Y	Y					Y	Y		Y		Y		
Moosa Canyon	3.13	X	Y	Y					Y	Y		Y		Y		
Turner Lake[5]	3.13															
South Fork Moosa Canyon	3.13	X	Y	Y					Y	Y		Y		Y		
Moosa Canyon	3.12	X	Y	Y					Y	Y		Y		Y		
Gopher Canyon	3.12	X	Y	Y					Y	Y		Y		Y		
South Fork Gopher Canyon	3.12	X	Y	Y					Y	Y		Y		Y		
San Luis Rey River	3.11	X	Y	Y					Y	Y		Y		Y	Y	
Pilgrim Creek	3.11	X	Y	Y					Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Windmill Canyon	3.11	X	Y	Y					Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		
Tuley Canyon	3.11	X	Y	Y					Y	Y		Y		Y		

Table 2-2. Beneficial Uses of Inland Surface Waters

Inland Surface Waters[1,2]	Hydrologic Unit Basin Number	Municipal and Domestic Supply	Agricultural Supply	Industrial Service Supply	Industrial Process Supply	Ground Water Recharge	Freshwater Replenishment	Hydropower Generation	Contact Water Recreation	Non-contact Water Recreation	Preservation of Biological Habitats of Special Significance	Warm Freshwater Habitat	Cold Freshwater Habitat	Wildlife Habitat	Rare, Threatened, or Endangered Species	Spawning, Reproduction, and/or Early Development
Lawerence Canyon	3.11	X	Y	Y					Y	Y		Y		Y		
Mouth of San Luis Rey River[4]	3.11															
San Diego County Coastal Streams																
Loma Alta Creek	4.10	X							P	Y		Y		Y		
Loma Alta Slough[4]	4.10															
Buena Vista Lagoon[4]	4.21															
Buena Vista Creek	4.22	X	Y	Y					Y	Y		Y		Y		
Buena Vista Creek	4.21	X	Y	Y					Y	Y		Y		Y	Y	
Agua Hedionda[4]	4.31															
Agua Hedionda Creek	4.32	Y	Y	Y					Y	Y		Y		Y		
Buena Creek	4.32	Y	Y	Y					Y	Y		Y		Y		
Agua Hedionda Creek	4.31	Y	Y	Y					Y	Y	Y	Y		Y		
Letterbox Canyon	4.31	Y	Y	Y					Y	Y		Y		Y		
Canyon de las Encinas	4.40	X							P	Y		Y		Y		
Cottonwood Creek	4.51	X	Y						Y	Y		Y		Y		

Table 2-2. Beneficial Uses of Inland Surface Waters

Inland Surface Waters[1,2]	Hydrologic Unit Basin Number	Municipal and Domestic Supply	Agricultural Supply	Industrial Service Supply	Industrial Process Supply	Ground Water Recharge	Freshwater Replenishment	Hydropower Generation	Contact Water Recreation	Non-contact Water Recreation	Preservation of Biological Habitats of Special Significance	Warm Freshwater Habitat	Cold Freshwater Habitat	Wildlife Habitat	Rare, Threatened, or Endangered Species	Spawning, Reproduction, and/or Early Development
Moonlight Creek	4.51	X	Y						Y	Y		Y		Y		
San Marcos Creek Watershed																
Batiquitos Lagoon[4]	4.51															
San Marcos Creek	4.52	X	Y						Y	Y		Y		Y		
unnamed intermittent streams	4.53	X	Y						Y	Y		Y		Y		
San Marcos Creek	4.51	X	Y						Y	Y		Y		Y		
Encinitas Creek	4.51	X	Y						Y	Y		Y		Y		
Escondido Creek Watershed																
San Elijo Lagoon[4]	4.61															
Escondido Creek	4.63	Y	Y	P				Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		
Lake Wohlford[5]	4.63															
Lake Dixon[5]	4.62															
Escondido Creek	4.62	Y	Y	P					Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		
Reidy Canyon	4.62	Y	Y	P					Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		
Escondido Creek	4.61	Y	Y	P					Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		

Table 2-2. Beneficial Uses of Inland Surface Waters

Inland Surface Waters[1,2]	Hydrologic Unit Basin Number	Municipal and Domestic Supply	Agricultural Supply	Industrial Service Supply	Industrial Process Supply	Ground Water Recharge	Freshwater Replenishment	Hydropower Generation	Contact Water Recreation	Non-contact Water Recreation	Preservation of Biological Habitats of Special Significance	Warm Freshwater Habitat	Cold Freshwater Habitat	Wildlife Habitat	Rare, Threatened, or Endangered Species	Spawning, Reproduction, and/or Early Development
San Dieguito Creek Watershed																
Santa Ysabel Creek	5.54	Y	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		Y
Dan Price Creek	5.54	Y	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		
Santa Ysabel Creek	5.53	Y	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		
Witch Creek	5.53	Y	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		Y
Sutherland Lake[5]	5.53															
Bloomdale Creek	5.53	Y	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		
Santa Ysabel Creek	5.52	Y	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	
Lake Poway[5]	5.52															
Black Canyon	5.52	Y	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		Y
Scholder Creek	5.52	Y	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		
Temescal Creek	5.52	Y	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		
Bear Creek	5.52	Y	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		
Quail Canyon	5.52	Y	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		
Carney Canyon	5.52	Y	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		
Santa Ysabel Creek	5.51	Y	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		

Table 2-2. Beneficial Uses of Inland Surface Waters

Inland Surface Waters[1,2]	Hydrologic Unit Basin Number	Municipal and Domestic Supply	Agricultural Supply	Industrial Service Supply	Industrial Process Supply	Ground Water Recharge	Freshwater Replenishment	Hydropower Generation	Contact Water Recreation	Non-contact Water Recreation	Preservation of Biological Habitats of Special Significance	Warm Freshwater Habitat	Cold Freshwater Habitat	Wildlife Habitat	Rare, Threatened, or Endangered Species	Spawning, Reproduction, and/or Early Development
Boden Canyon	5.51	Y	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
Clevenger Canyon	5.51	Y	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
Santa Ysabel Creek	5.32	Y	Y	Y	Y				P	Y		Y		Y	Y	
Tims Canyon	5.32	Y	Y	Y	Y				P	Y		Y		Y		
Schoolhouse Canyon	5.32	Y	Y	Y	Y				P	Y		Y		Y		
Rockwood Canyon	5.35	Y	Y	Y	Y				P	Y		Y		Y		
Guejito Creek	5.35	Y	Y	Y	Y				P	Y		Y		Y		
unnamed intermittent streams	5.36	Y	Y	Y	Y				P	Y		Y		Y		
Rockwood Canyon	5.32	Y	Y	Y	Y				P	Y		Y		Y		
Santa Maria Creek	5.41	Y	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y		Y		Y		
Hatfield Creek	5.45	Y	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y		Y		Y		
Hatfield Creek	5.44	Y	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y		Y		Y		
Wash Hollow Creek	5.43	Y	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y		Y		Y		
Wash Hollow Creek	5.44	Y	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y		Y		Y		
Hatfield Creek	5.42	Y	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y		Y		Y		
Santa Teresa Valley	5.46	Y	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y		Y		Y		

Table 2-2. Beneficial Uses of Inland Surface Waters

Inland Surface Waters[1,2]	Hydrologic Unit Basin Number	Municipal and Domestic Supply	Agricultural Supply	Industrial Service Supply	Industrial Process Supply	Ground Water Recharge	Freshwater Replenishment	Hydropower Generation	Contact Water Recreation	Non-contact Water Recreation	Preservation of Biological Habitats of Special Significance	Warm Freshwater Habitat	Cold Freshwater Habitat	Wildlife Habitat	Rare, Threatened, or Endangered Species	Spawning, Reproduction, and/or Early Development
unnamed intermittent streams	5.47	Y	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y		Y		Y		
Hatfield Creek	5.41	Y	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y		Y		Y		
Santa Maria Creek	5.32	Y	Y	Y	Y				P	Y		Y		Y		
unnamed intermittent streams	5.33	Y	Y	Y	Y				P	Y		Y		Y		
unnamed intermittent streams	5.34	Y	Y	Y	Y				P	Y		Y		Y		
San Dieguito River	5.32	Y	Y	Y	Y				P	Y		Y		Y	Y	
Cloverdale Creek	5.32	Y	Y	Y	Y				P	Y		Y		Y	Y	
San Dieguito River	5.21	Y	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Highland Valley	5.31	Y	Y	Y	Y				P	Y		Y		Y		
Lake Hodges[5]	5.21															
Kit Carson Creek	5.21	Y	Y	Y	Y	P			Y	Y		Y		Y	Y	
West Branch Kit Carson Creek	5.24	Y	Y	Y	Y	P			Y	Y		Y		Y		
East Branch Kit Carson Creek	5.24	Y	Y	Y	Y	P			Y	Y		Y		Y		

Table 2-2. Beneficial Uses of Inland Surface Waters

Inland Surface Waters[1,2]	Hydrologic Unit Basin Number	Municipal and Domestic Supply	Agricultural Supply	Industrial Service Supply	Industrial Process Supply	Ground Water Recharge	Freshwater Replenishment	Hydropower Generation	Contact Water Recreation	Non-contact Water Recreation	Preservation of Biological Habitats of Special Significance	Warm Freshwater Habitat	Cold Freshwater Habitat	Wildlife Habitat	Rare, Threatened, or Endangered Species	Spawning, Reproduction, and/or Early Development
Green Valley Creek	5.21	Y	Y	Y	Y	P			Y	Y		Y		Y		
Green Valley Creek	5.22	Y	Y	Y	Y	P			Y	Y		Y		Y		
Felicita Creek	5.23	Y	Y	Y	Y	P			Y	Y		Y		Y		
West Fork Felicita Creek	5.23	Y	Y	Y	Y	P			Y	Y		Y		Y		
East Fork Felicita Creek	5.23	Y	Y	Y	Y	P			Y	Y		Y		Y		
San Dieguito Reservoir[5]	5.21															
Warren Canyon	5.21	Y	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
San Bernardo Valley	5.21	Y	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y		Y		Y	Y	
unnamed intermittent streams	5.24	Y	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y		Y		Y		
unnamed intermittent streams	5.23	Y	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y		Y		Y		
unnamed intermittent streams	5.22	Y	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y		Y		Y		
San Dieguito River	5.11	X	P	P					Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		Y
Lusardi Creek	5.12	X	P	P					Y	Y		Y		Y		
Lusardi Creek	5.11	X	P	P					Y	Y		Y		Y		

Table 2-2. Beneficial Uses of Inland Surface Waters

Inland Surface Waters[1,2]	Hydrologic Unit Basin Number	Municipal and Domestic Supply	Agricultural Supply	Industrial Service Supply	Industrial Process Supply	Ground Water Recharge	Freshwater Replenishment	Hydropower Generation	Contact Water Recreation	Non-contact Water Recreation	Preservation of Biological Habitats of Special Significance	Warm Freshwater Habitat	Cold Freshwater Habitat	Wildlife Habitat	Rare, Threatened, or Endangered Species	Spawning, Reproduction, and/or Early Development
La Zanja Canyon	5.11	X	P	P					Y	Y		Y		Y		
Gonzales Canyon	5.11	X	P	P					Y	Y		Y		Y		
San Dieguito Lagoon[4]	5.11															
Los Penasquitos Creek Watershed																
Los Penasquitos Lagoon[4]	6.10															
Soledad Canyon	6.10	X	Y	Y					P	Y		Y	Y	Y		
Carol Canyon	6.10	X	Y	Y					P	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	
Miramar Reservoir[5]	6.10															
Los Penasquitos Creek	6.20	X	Y	P					Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		
Rattlesnake Creek	6.20	X	Y	P					Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		
Poway Creek	6.20	X	Y	P					Y	Y		Y		Y		
Beeler Creek	6.20	X	Y	P					Y	Y		Y		Y		
Chicarita Creek	6.20	X	Y	P					Y	Y		Y		Y		
Cypress Canyon	6.20	X	Y	P					Y	Y		Y		Y		
Los Penasquitos Creek	6.10	X	Y	Y					P	Y	Y	Y		Y		
unnamed tributary	6.10	X	Y	Y					P	Y		Y		Y	Y	

Table 2-2. Beneficial Uses of Inland Surface Waters

Inland Surface Waters[1,2]	Hydrologic Unit Basin Number	Municipal and Domestic Supply	Agricultural Supply	Industrial Service Supply	Industrial Process Supply	Ground Water Recharge	Freshwater Replenishment	Hydropower Generation	Contact Water Recreation	Non-contact Water Recreation	Preservation of Biological Habitats of Special Significance	Warm Freshwater Habitat	Cold Freshwater Habitat	Wildlife Habitat	Rare, Threatened, or Endangered Species	Spawning, Reproduction, and/or Early Development
Carmel Valley	6.10	X	Y	Y					P	Y		Y		Y		
Deer Canyon	6.10	X	Y	Y					P	Y		Y		Y		
McGonigle Canyon	6.10	X	Y	Y					P	Y		Y		Y		
Bell Valley	6.10	X	Y	Y					P	Y		Y		Y		
Shaw Valley	6.10	X	Y	Y					P	Y		Y		Y		
San Diego County Coastal Streams																
unnamed intermittent coastal streams	6.30	X							P	Y		Y		Y		
Rose Canyon Watershed																
Rose Canyon	6.40	X		P					Y	Y		Y		Y		
San Clemente Canyon	6.40	X		P					Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Tecolote Creek Watershed																
Tecolote Creek[3]	6.50	X							P	Y		Y		Y		
San Diego River Watershed																
San Diego River	7.41	Y	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		
Coleman Creek	7.42	Y	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		

Table 2-2. Beneficial Uses of Inland Surface Waters

Inland Surface Waters[1,2]	Hydrologic Unit Basin Number	Municipal and Domestic Supply	Agricultural Supply	Industrial Service Supply	Industrial Process Supply	Ground Water Recharge	Freshwater Replenishment	Hydropower Generation	Contact Water Recreation	Non-contact Water Recreation	Preservation of Biological Habitats of Special Significance	Warm Freshwater Habitat	Cold Freshwater Habitat	Wildlife Habitat	Rare, Threatened, or Endangered Species	Spawning, Reproduction, and/or Early Development
Eastwood Creek	7.42	Y	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		
Jim Green Creek	7.42	Y	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		
Mariette Creek	7.42	Y	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		
Boring Creek	7.42	Y	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		
Bailey Creek	7.42	Y	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		
Coleman Creek	7.41	Y	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		
Setenec Creek	7.42	Y	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		
Setenec Creek	7.41	Y	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		
Temescal Creek	7.41	Y	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		
Paine Bottom	7.41	Y	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		
Orinoco Creek	7.41	Y	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		
Iron Springs Canyon	7.41	Y	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		
Dye Canyon	7.41	Y	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		
Richie Creek	7.41	Y	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		
Cedar Creek	7.41	Y	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		Y
Sandy Creek	7.41	Y	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		

Table 2-2. Beneficial Uses of Inland Surface Waters

Inland Surface Waters[1,2]	Hydrologic Unit Basin Number	Municipal and Domestic Supply	Agricultural Supply	Industrial Service Supply	Industrial Process Supply	Ground Water Recharge	Freshwater Replenishment	Hydropower Generation	Contact Water Recreation	Non-contact Water Recreation	Preservation of Biological Habitats of Special Significance	Warm Freshwater Habitat	Cold Freshwater Habitat	Wildlife Habitat	Rare, Threatened, or Endangered Species	Spawning, Reproduction, and/or Early Development
Dehr Creek	7.41	Y	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		Y
Kelly Creek	7.41	Y	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		
Cuyamaca Reservoir[5]	7.43															
Little Stonewall Creek	7.43	Y	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		Y
Boulder Creek	7.41	Y	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		Y
Azalea Creek	7.41	Y	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		
Johnson Creek	7.41	Y	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		
Sheep Camp Creek	7.41	Y	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		
San Diego River	7.31	Y	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		
El Capitan Reservoir[5]	7.31															
Isham Creek	7.31	Y	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		
Sand Creek	7.31	Y	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		
Conejos Creek	7.31	Y	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		Y
King Creek	7.31	Y	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		
West Fork King Creek	7.31	Y	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		
Echo Valley	7.31	Y	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		

Table 2-2. Beneficial Uses of Inland Surface Waters

Inland Surface Waters[1,2]	Hydrologic Unit Basin Number	Municipal and Domestic Supply	Agricultural Supply	Industrial Service Supply	Industrial Process Supply	Ground Water Recharge	Freshwater Replenishment	Hydropower Generation	Contact Water Recreation	Non-contact Water Recreation	Preservation of Biological Habitats of Special Significance	Warm Freshwater Habitat	Cold Freshwater Habitat	Wildlife Habitat	Rare, Threatened, or Endangered Species	Spawning, Reproduction, and/or Early Development
Peutz Valley	7.31	Y	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		
Chocolate Canyon	7.32	Y	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		
Alpine Creek	7.33	Y	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		
Chocolate Canyon	7.31	Y	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		
San Diego River	7.15	P		Y					Y	Y		Y		Y	Y	
San Diego River	7.12	P		Y					Y	Y		Y		Y	Y	
Lake Jennings[5]	7.12															
Quail Canyon	7.12	P		Y					Y	Y		Y		Y		
Wildcat Canyon	7.12	P		Y					Y	Y		Y		Y		
San Vicente Creek	7.23	Y	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y		Y		Y		
Swartz Canyon	7.23	Y	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y		Y		Y		
Klondike Creek	7.23	Y	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y		Y		Y		
San Vicente Creek	7.22	Y	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y		Y		Y		
Darney Canyon	7.22	Y	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y		Y		Y		
Longs Gulch	7.22	Y	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y		Y		Y		
San Vicente Reservoir[5]	7.21															

Table 2-2. Beneficial Uses of Inland Surface Waters

Inland Surface Waters[1,2]	Hydrologic Unit Basin Number	Municipal and Domestic Supply	Agricultural Supply	Industrial Service Supply	Industrial Process Supply	Ground Water Recharge	Freshwater Replenishment	Hydropower Generation	Contact Water Recreation	Non-contact Water Recreation	Preservation of Biological Habitats of Special Significance	Warm Freshwater Habitat	Cold Freshwater Habitat	Wildlife Habitat	Rare, Threatened, or Endangered Species	Spawning, Reproduction, and/or Early Development
West Branch San Vicente Creek	7.21	Y	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y		Y		Y		
Aqueduct Arm Creek	7.21	Y	Y	Y	Y	P			Y	Y		Y		Y		
Padre Barona Creek	7.24	Y	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y		Y		Y		
Wright Canyon	7.24	Y	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y		Y		Y		
Featherstone Canyon	7.24	Y	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y		Y		Y		
Padre Barona Creek	7.12	P		Y					Y	Y		Y		Y		
Foster Canyon	7.21	Y	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y		Y		Y		
San Vicente Creek	7.12	P		Y					Y	Y		Y		Y		
Slaughterhouse Canyon	7.12	P		Y					Y	Y		Y		Y		
Los Coches Creek	7.14	P		Y					Y	Y		Y		Y		
Rios Canyon	7.14	P		Y					Y	Y	Y	Y		Y		
Los Coches Creek	7.12	P		Y					Y	Y		Y		Y		
Forrester Creek[3]	7.13	P		Y					Y	Y		Y		Y		
Forrester Creek[3]	7.12	P		Y					Y	Y		Y		Y		
Sycamore Canyon	7.12	X	Y	Y					Y	Y		Y		Y	Y	

Table 2-2. Beneficial Uses of Inland Surface Waters

Inland Surface Waters[1,2]	Hydrologic Unit Basin Number	Municipal and Domestic Supply	Agricultural Supply	Industrial Service Supply	Industrial Process Supply	Ground Water Recharge	Freshwater Replenishment	Hydropower Generation	Contact Water Recreation	Non-contact Water Recreation	Preservation of Biological Habitats of Special Significance	Warm Freshwater Habitat	Cold Freshwater Habitat	Wildlife Habitat	Rare, Threatened, or Endangered Species	Spawning, Reproduction, and/or Early Development
unnamed tributary	7.12	X	Y	Y					Y	Y		Y		Y	Y	
Clark Canyon	7.12	X	Y	Y					Y	Y		Y		Y	Y	
West Sycamore Canyon	7.12	X	Y	Y					Y	Y		Y		Y		
Quail Canyon	7.12	X	Y	Y					Y	Y		Y		Y		
Little Sycamore Canyon	7.12	X	Y	Y					Y	Y		Y		Y		
Spring Canyon	7.12	X	Y	Y					Y	Y		Y		Y	Y	
Oak Canyon	7.12	X	Y	Y					Y	Y		Y		Y		
San Diego River[3]	7.11	X	Y	Y					Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	
unnamed tributary	7.11	X	Y	Y					Y	Y		Y		Y	Y	
Alvarado Canyon	7.11	X	Y	Y					Y	Y		Y		Y		
Lake Murray[5]	7.11															
Murphy Canyon	7.11	X	Y	Y					Y	Y		Y		Y	Y	
Shepherd Canyon	7.11	X	Y	Y					Y	Y		Y		Y		
Murray Canyon	7.11	X	Y	Y					Y	Y		Y		Y		
Mouth of San Diego River[4]	7.11															

Table 2-2. Beneficial Uses of Inland Surface Waters

Inland Surface Waters[1,2]	Hydrologic Unit Basin Number	Municipal and Domestic Supply	Agricultural Supply	Industrial Service Supply	Industrial Process Supply	Ground Water Recharge	Freshwater Replenishment	Hydropower Generation	Contact Water Recreation	Non-contact Water Recreation	Preservation of Biological Habitats of Special Significance	Warm Freshwater Habitat	Cold Freshwater Habitat	Wildlife Habitat	Rare, Threatened, or Endangered Species	Spawning, Reproduction, and/or Early Development
Pueblo San Diego Watershed																
unnamed intermittent coastal streams	8.10	X							P	Y		Y		Y		
Powerhouse Canyon	8.21	X							P	Y		Y		Y		
Chollas Creek[3,7]	8.22	X							P	Y		Y		Y		
South Chollas Valley	8.22	X							P	Y		Y		Y		
unnamed intermittent streams	8.31	X							P	Y		Y		Y		
Paradise Creek	8.32	X							P	Y		Y		Y		
Paradise Valley	8.32	X							P	Y		Y		Y		
Sweetwater River Watershed																
Sweetwater River	9.35	Y	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		Y
Stonewall Creek	9.35	Y	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		Y
Harper Creek	9.35	Y	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		Y

[7] Chollas Creek is designated as an impaired water body for copper, lead and zinc pursuant to Clean Water Act Section 303(d). A Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) has been adopted to address this impairment. See Chapter 3, Water Quality Objectives for Toxicity and Toxic Pollutants and Chapter 7, Total Maximum Daily Loads.

Table 2-2. Beneficial Uses of Inland Surface Waters

Inland Surface Waters[1,2]	Hydrologic Unit Basin Number	Municipal and Domestic Supply	Agricultural Supply	Industrial Service Supply	Industrial Process Supply	Ground Water Recharge	Freshwater Replenishment	Hydropower Generation	Contact Water Recreation	Non-contact Water Recreation	Preservation of Biological Habitats of Special Significance	Warm Freshwater Habitat	Cold Freshwater Habitat	Wildlife Habitat	Rare, Threatened, or Endangered Species	Spawning, Reproduction, and/or Early Development
Cold Stream	9.35	Y	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		Y
Japacha Creek	9.35	Y	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		Y
Juaquapin Creek	9.35	Y	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		Y
Arroyo Seco	9.35	Y	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		
Sweetwater River	9.34	Y	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		Y
Descanso Creek	9.34	Y	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		
Samagatuma Creek	9.34	Y	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		
Sweetwater River	9.31	Y	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		Y
Viejas Creek	9.33	Y	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		
Viejas Creek	9.31	Y	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		
Loveland Reservoir[5]	9.31															
Taylor Creek	9.31	Y	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y		Y		Y		
Japatul Valley	9.32	Y	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y		Y		Y		
Sweetwater River	9.21	Y	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	
unnamed tributary	9.21	Y	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	
Lawson Creek	9.21	Y	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y	Y	Y		Y		

Table 2-2. Beneficial Uses of Inland Surface Waters

Inland Surface Waters[1,2]	Hydrologic Unit Basin Number	Municipal and Domestic Supply	Agricultural Supply	Industrial Service Supply	Industrial Process Supply	Ground Water Recharge	Freshwater Replenishment	Hydropower Generation	Contact Water Recreation	Non-contact Water Recreation	Preservation of Biological Habitats of Special Significance	Warm Freshwater Habitat	Cold Freshwater Habitat	Wildlife Habitat	Rare, Threatened, or Endangered Species	Spawning, Reproduction, and/or Early Development
Beaver Canyon	9.21	Y	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y		Y		Y		
Wood Valley	9.21	Y	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y		Y		Y		
Sycuan Creek	9.25	Y	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y		Y		Y		
North Fork Sycuan Creek	9.26	Y	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y		Y		Y		
North Fork Sycuan Creek	9.25	Y	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y		Y		Y		
Dehesa Valley	9.23	Y	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y		Y		Y		
Harbison Canyon	9.23	Y	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y		Y		Y		
Galloway Valley	9.24	Y	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y		Y		Y		
Mexican Canyon	9.21	Y	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y		Y		Y		
unnamed intermittent streams	9.22	Y	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y		Y		Y		
Steel Canyon	9.21	Y	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y		Y		Y		
Sweetwater Reservoir[5]	9.21															
Coon Canyon	9.21	Y	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y		Y		Y		
Sweetwater River	9.12	X		Y					P	Y		Y		Y		

Table 2-2. Beneficial Uses of Inland Surface Waters

Inland Surface Waters[1,2]	Hydrologic Unit Basin Number	Municipal and Domestic Supply	Agricultural Supply	Industrial Service Supply	Industrial Process Supply	Ground Water Recharge	Freshwater Replenishment	Hydropower Generation	Contact Water Recreation	Non-contact Water Recreation	Preservation of Biological Habitats of Special Significance	Warm Freshwater Habitat	Cold Freshwater Habitat	Wildlife Habitat	Rare, Threatened, or Endangered Species	Spawning, Reproduction, and/or Early Development
Spring Valley	9.12	X		Y					P	Y		Y		Y		
Wild Mans Canyon	9.12	X		Y					P	Y		Y		Y		
Long Canyon	9.12	X		Y					P	Y		Y		Y		
Rice Canyon	9.12	X		Y					P	Y		Y		Y		
Telegraph Canyon	9.11	X		Y					P	Y		Y		Y		
San Diego County Coastal Streams																
unnamed intermittent coastal streams	10.10	X							P			Y				
Otay River Watershed																
Jamul Creek	10.34	Y	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y		Y		Y		
Jamul Creek	10.33	Y	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y	Y	Y		Y		
Jamul Creek	10.36	Y	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y	Y	Y		Y		
Dulzura Creek	10.37	Y	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y		Y		Y		
Dulzura Creek	10.36	Y	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	
Dutchman Canyon	10.36	Y	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y		Y		Y		
Pringle Canyon	10.36	Y	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y		Y		Y		

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Sycamore Canyon	10.36	Y	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y	Y	Y		Y		
Hollenbeck Canyon	10.36	Y	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y	Y	Y		Y		
Lyons Valley	10.35	Y	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y		Y		Y		
Cedar Canyon	10.36	Y	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y
Little Cedar Canyon	10.36	Y	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
Jamul Creek	10.31	Y	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y		Y		Y	Y	
Lower Otay Reservoir[5]	10.31															
unnamed tributary	10.31	Y	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	
Upper Otay Reservoir[5]	10.32															
Proctor Valley	10.32	Y	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y	Y	Y		Y		
Otay River	10.20	X	Y	P					P	Y		Y		Y	Y	
O'Neal Canyon	10.20	X	Y	P					P	Y		Y		Y		
Salt Creek	10.20	X	Y	P					P	Y		Y		Y		
Johnson Canyon	10.20	X	Y	P					P	Y		Y		Y		
Wolf Canyon	10.20	X	Y	P					P	Y		Y		Y		
Dennery Canyon	10.20	X	Y	P					P	Y		Y		Y		

Table 2-2. Beneficial Uses of Inland Surface Waters

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Poggi Canyon	10.20	X	Y	P					P	Y		Y		Y		
Tijuana River Watershed																
Tijuana River	11.11	X		P					P	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	
Moody Canyon	11.11	X		P					P	Y		Y		Y		
Smugglers Gulch	11.11	X		P					P	Y		Y		Y		
Goat Canyon	11.11	X		P					P	Y		Y		Y		
Tijuana River Estuary[4]	11.11															
Spring Canyon	11.12	X	Y	P					P	Y		Y		Y		
Dillon Canyon	11.12	X	Y	P					P	Y		Y		Y		
Finger Canyon	11.12	X	Y	P					P	Y		Y		Y		
Wruck Canyon	11.12	X	Y	P					P	Y		Y		Y		
unnamed intermittent streams	11.12	X	Y	P					P	Y		Y		Y		
unnamed intermittent streams	11.21	X							Y	Y		Y		Y		
Tijuana River	11.21	X							Y	Y		Y		Y		
Tecate Creek	11.23	X							Y	Y		Y		Y		
Cottonwood Creek	11.60	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y		P	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	

Table 2-2. Beneficial Uses of Inland Surface Waters

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Kitchen Creek	11.60	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y		P	Y		Y	Y	Y		Y
Long Canyon	11.60	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y		P	Y		Y	Y	Y		Y
Troy Canyon	11.60	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y		P	Y		Y	Y	Y		Y
Fred Canyon	11.60	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y		P	Y		Y	Y	Y		
Horse Canyon	11.60	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y		P	Y		Y	Y	Y		
La Posta Creek	11.70	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y		Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		
Simmons Canyon	11.70	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y		Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		
La Posta Creek	11.60	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y		P	Y		Y	Y	Y		
Morena Reservoir[5]	11.50															
Morena Creek	11.50	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y		Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		Y
Long Valley	11.50	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y		Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		
Bear Valley	11.50	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y		Y	Y		Y		Y		
Cottonwood Creek	11.30	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y		Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Hauser Creek	11.30	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y		Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		Y
Salazar Canyon	11.30	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y		Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		
Barrett Lake[5]	11.30															

Table 2-2. Beneficial Uses of Inland Surface Waters

Inland Surface Waters[1,2]	Hydrologic Unit Basin Number	Municipal and Domestic Supply	Agricultural Supply	Industrial Service Supply	Industrial Process Supply	Ground Water Recharge	Freshwater Replenishment	Hydropower Generation	Contact Water Recreation	Non-contact Water Recreation	Preservation of Biological Habitats of Special Significance	Warm Freshwater Habitat	Cold Freshwater Habitat	Wildlife Habitat	Rare, Threatened, or Endangered Species	Spawning, Reproduction, and/or Early Development
Boneyard Canyon	11.30	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y		Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		
Skye Valley	11.30	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y		Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		
Pine Valley Creek	11.41	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y		Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		Y
Indian Creek	11.41	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y		Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		
Lucas Creek	11.41	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y		Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		
Noble Canyon	11.41	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y		Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		Y
Los Rasalies Ravine	11.42	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y		Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		
Paloma Ravine	11.42	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y		Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		
Bonita Ravine	11.42	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y		Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		
Chico Ravine	11.42	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y		Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		
Madero Ravine	11.42	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y		Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		
Los Gatos Ravine	11.42	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y		Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		
Boiling Spring Ravine	11.42	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y		Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		

Table 2-2. Beneficial Uses of Inland Surface Waters

Inland Surface Waters[1,2]	Hydrologic Unit Basin Number	Municipal and Domestic Supply	Agricultural Supply	Industrial Service Supply	Industrial Process Supply	Ground Water Recharge	Freshwater Replenishment	Hydropower Generation	Contact Water Recreation	Non-contact Water Recreation	Preservation of Biological Habitats of Special Significance	Warm Freshwater Habitat	Cold Freshwater Habitat	Wildlife Habitat	Rare, Threatened, or Endangered Species	Spawning, Reproduction, and/or Early Development
Agua Dulce Ravine	11.42	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y		Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		
Escondido Ravine	11.42	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y		Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		
Scove Canyon	11.41	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y		Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		
Pine Valley Creek	11.30	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y		Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		Y
Oak Valley	11.30	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y		Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		Y
Nelson Canyon	11.30	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y		Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		
Secret Canyon	11.30	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y		Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		
Horsethief Canyon	11.30	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y		Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		
Espinosa Creek	11.30	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y		Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		
Wilson Creek	11.30	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y		Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		Y
Pats Canyon	11.30	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y		Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		
Cottonwood Creek	11.23	X							Y	Y		Y		Y		
Dry Valley	11.23	X							Y	Y		Y		Y		
Bob Owens Canyon	11.23	X							Y	Y		Y		Y		

Table 2-2. Beneficial Uses of Inland Surface Waters

Inland Surface Waters[1,2]	Hydrologic Unit Basin Number	Municipal and Domestic Supply	Agricultural Supply	Industrial Service Supply	Industrial Process Supply	Ground Water Recharge	Freshwater Replenishment	Hydropower Generation	Contact Water Recreation	Non-contact Water Recreation	Preservation of Biological Habitats of Special Significance	Warm Freshwater Habitat	Cold Freshwater Habitat	Wildlife Habitat	Rare, Threatened, or Endangered Species	Spawning, Reproduction, and/or Early Development
McAlmond Canyon	11.24	X							Y	Y		Y		Y		
McAlmond Canyon	11.23	X							Y	Y		Y		Y		
Rattlesnake Canyon	11.23	X							Y	Y		Y		Y		
Potrero Creek	11.25	X							Y	Y		Y		Y		
Little Potrero Creek	11.25	X							Y	Y		Y		Y		
Potrero Creek	11.23	X							Y	Y		Y		Y		
Grapevine Creek	11.23	X							Y	Y		Y		Y		
Bee Canyon	11.22	X							Y	Y		Y		Y		
Bee Creek	11.23	X							Y	Y		Y		Y		
Mine Canyon	11.21	X							Y	Y		Y		Y		
unnamed intermittent streams	11.81	X							Y	Y		Y		Y		
unnamed intermittent streams	11.82	X							Y	Y		Y		Y		
Campo Creek	11.84	X							Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		
Diablo Canyon	11.84	X							Y	Y		Y		Y		
Campo Creek	11.83	X							Y	Y		Y		Y		
Miller Creek	11.83	X							Y	Y		Y		Y		

Table 2-2. Beneficial Uses of Inland Surface Waters

Inland Surface Waters[1,2]	Hydrologic Unit Basin Number	Municipal and Domestic Supply	Agricultural Supply	Industrial Service Supply	Industrial Process Supply	Ground Water Recharge	Freshwater Replenishment	Hydropower Generation	Contact Water Recreation	Non-contact Water Recreation	Preservation of Biological Habitats of Special Significance	Warm Freshwater Habitat	Cold Freshwater Habitat	Wildlife Habitat	Rare, Threatened, or Endangered Species	Spawning, Reproduction, and/or Early Development
Campo Creek	11.82	X							Y	Y		Y		Y		
Smith Canyon	11.82	X							Y	Y		Y		Y		
unnamed intermittent streams	11.85	X							Y	Y		Y		Y		

Table 2 - 3. Beneficial Uses of Coastal Waters

Coastal Waters	Hydrologic Unit Basin Number	Industrial Service Supply	Navigation	Contact Water Recreation	Non-contact Water Recreation	Commercial and Sports Fishing	Preservation of Biological Habitats of Special Significance	Estuarine Habitat	Wildlife Habitat	Rare, Threatened, or Endangered Species	Marine Habitat	Aquaculture	Migration of Aquatic Organism	Spawning, Reproduction, and/or Early Development	Warm Freshwater Habitat	Shellfish Harvesting
Pacific Ocean[1]		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y
Dana Point Harbor[2]		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y	Y		Y	Y		Y
Del Mar Boat Basin		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y	Y		Y	Y		Y
Mission Bay		Y		Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y		Y
Oceanside Harbor		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y	Y		Y	Y		Y

[1] Certain Pacific Ocean shoreline segments of the following Hydrological Units, Areas, and Subareas are designated as water quality limited segments for indicator bacteria pursuant to Clean Water Act section 303(d): San Joaquin Hills HSA 901.11 and Laguna Beach HAS 901.12, Aliso Creek HSA 901.13, Dana Point HSA 901.14, Lower San Juan HSA 901.27, San Clemente HA 901.30, San Luis Rey HU 903.00, San Marcos HA 904.50, San Dieguito HU 905.00, Miramar Reservoir HA 906.10, Scripps HA 906.30, and Mission San Diego HSA 907.11 and Santee HSA 907.12. Total Maximum Daily Loads have been adopted to address these impairments. See Chapter 3, *Water Quality Objectives*, Bacteria - Total Coliform, Fecal Coliform, *E. Coli* and Enterococci, and Chapter 7, *Revised Total Maximum Daily Loads for Indicator Bacteria, Project I – Twenty Beaches and Creeks in the San Diego Region (Including Tecolote Creek)*.

[2] The shoreline segment along Baby Beach within Dana Point Harbor is designated as a water quality limited segment for indicator bacteria pursuant to Clean Water Act section 303(d). Total Maximum Daily Loads have been adopted to address these impairments. See Chapter 7, *Total Maximum Daily Loads for Indicator Bacteria, Baby Beach in Dana Point Harbor and Shelter Island Shoreline Park in San Diego Bay*.

Table 2-3. Beneficial Uses of Coastal Waters

Coastal Waters	Hydrologic Unit Basin Number	Industrial Service Supply	Navigation	Contact Water Recreation	Non-contact Water Recreation	Commercial and Sports Fishing	Preservation of Biological Habitats of Special Significance	Estuarine Habitat	Wildlife Habitat	Rare, Threatened, or Endangered Species	Marine Habitat	Aquaculture	Migration of Aquatic Organism	Spawning, Reproduction, and/or Early Development	Warm Freshwater Habitat	Shellfish Harvesting
San Diego Bay[3,4,5]		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y		Y
Coastal Lagoons																
Tijuana River Estuary	11.11			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y		Y
Mouth of San Diego River[6]	7.11			Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y		Y
Famosa Slough and Channel	7.11			Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y		Y

[3] Includes the tidal prisms of the Otay and Sweetwater Rivers.

[4] The Shelter Island Yacht Basin portion of San Diego Bay is designated as an impaired water body for dissolved copper pursuant to Clean Water Act section 303(d). A Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) has been adopted to address this impairment. See Chapter 3, Water Quality Objectives for Pesticides, Toxicity and Toxic Pollutants and Chapter 7, Total Maximum Daily Loads.

[5] The shoreline segment along Shelter Island Shoreline Park within San Diego Bay is designated as a water quality limited segment for indicator bacteria pursuant to Clean Water Act section 303(d). Total Maximum Daily Loads have been adopted to address these impairments. See Chapter 7, *Total Maximum Daily Loads for Indicator Bacteria, Baby Beach in Dana Point Harbor and Shelter Island Shoreline Park in San Diego Bay*.

[6] The mouth of San Diego River is designated as a water quality limited segment for indicator bacteria pursuant to Clean Water Act section 303(d). Total Maximum Daily Loads have been adopted to address these impairments. See Chapter 3, *Water Quality Objectives*, Bacteria - Total Coliform, Fecal Coliform, *E. Coli*, and Enterococci, and Chapter 7, *Revised Total Maximum Daily Loads for Indicator Bacteria, Project I – Twenty Beaches and Creeks in the San Diego Region (Including Tecolote Creek)*.

Table 2-3. Beneficial Uses of Coastal Waters

Coastal Waters	Hydrologic Unit Basin Number	Industrial Service Supply	Navigation	Contact Water Recreation	Non-contact Water Recreation	Commercial and Sports Fishing	Preservation of Biological Habitats of Special Significance	Estuarine Habitat	Wildlife Habitat	Rare, Threatened, or Endangered Species	Marine Habitat	Aquaculture	Migration of Aquatic Organism	Spawning, Reproduction, and/or Early Development	Warm Freshwater Habitat	Shellfish Harvesting
Los Penasquitos Lagoon[7]	6.10			Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y		Y
San Dieguito Lagoon	5.11			Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y		
Batiquitos Lagoon	4.51			Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y		
San Elijo Lagoon	4.61			Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y		
Agua Hedionda Lagoon	4.31	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y
Buena Vista Lagoon[7]	4.21			Y	Y		Y	P	Y	Y	Y				Y	
Loma Alta Slough	4.10			Y	Y			Y	Y	Y	Y					
Mouth of San Luis Rey River[8]	3.11			Y	Y				Y	Y	Y		Y			
Santa Margarita Lagoon	2.11			Y	Y			Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y		
Aliso Creek Mouth[9]	1.13			Y	Y				Y	Y	Y					

[7] Fishing from shore or boat permitted, but other water contact recreational (REC-1) uses are prohibited.
[8] The mouth of San Luis Rey River is designated as a water quality limited segment for indicator bacteria pursuant to Clean Water Act section 303(d). Total Maximum Daily Loads have been adopted to address these impairments. See Chapter 3, Water Quality Objectives, Bacteria - Total Coliform, Fecal Coliform, E. Coli, and Enterococci, and Chapter 7, Revised Total Maximum Daily Loads for Indicator Bacteria, Project I – Twenty Beaches and Creeks in the San Diego Region (Including Tecolote Creek).
[9] The mouth of Aliso Creek is designated as a water quality limited segment for indicator bacteria pursuant to Clean Water Act section 303(d). Total Maximum Daily Loads have been adopted to address these impairments. See Chapter 3, Water Quality Objectives, Bacteria - Total Coliform, Fecal Coliform, E. Coli, and Enterococci, and Chapter 7, Revised Total

Table 2-3. Beneficial Uses of Coastal Waters

Coastal Waters	Hydrologic Unit Basin Number	Industrial Service Supply	Navigation	Contact Water Recreation	Non-contact Water Recreation	Commercial and Sports Fishing	Preservation of Biological Habitats of Special Significance	Estuarine Habitat	Wildlife Habitat	Rare, Threatened, or Endangered Species	Marine Habitat	Aquaculture	Migration of Aquatic Organism	Spawning, Reproduction, and/or Early Development	Warm Freshwater Habitat	Shellfish Harvesting
San Juan Creek Mouth[10]	1.27			Y	Y				Y	Y	Y		Y			Y
San Mateo Creek Mouth	1.40			Y	Y		Y		Y	Y	Y		Y	Y		
San Onofre Creek Mouth	1.51			Y	Y				Y	Y	Y		Y	Y		

Maximum Daily Loads for Indicator Bacteria, Project I – Twenty Beaches and Creeks in the San Diego Region (Including Tecolote Creek).

[10] The mouth of San Juan Creek is designated as a water quality limited segment for indicator bacteria pursuant to Clean Water Act section 303(d). Total Maximum Daily Loads have been adopted to address these impairments. See Chapter 3, Water Quality Objectives, Bacteria - Total Coliform, Fecal Coliform, E. Coli, and Enterococci, and Chapter 7, Revised Total Maximum Daily Loads for Indicator Bacteria, Project I – Twenty Beaches and Creeks in the San Diego Region (Including Tecolote Creek).

Table 2 - 4. Beneficial Uses of Reservoirs and Lakes

Reservoirs and Lakes	Hydrologic Unit Basin Number	Municipal and Domestic Supply	Agricultural Supply	Industrial Service Supply	Industrial Process Supply	Groundwater Recharge	Freshwater Replenishment	Contact Water Recreation	Non-contact Water Recreation	Warm Freshwater Habitat	Cold Freshwater Habitat	Wildlife Habitat	Rare, Threatened, or Endangered Species	Hydropower Generation
O'Neill Lake	2.13	Y	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Diamond Valley Lake	2.35 & 2.36	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y[1]	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y
Lake Skinner	2.42	Y	Y	Y	Y	P		Y[1]	Y	Y		Y		
Vail Lake	2.81	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y[1]	Y	Y		Y		
Turner Lake	3.13	Y	Y	Y				P	Y	Y				
Lake Henshaw	3.31	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y[1]	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y
Olivenhain Reservoir	5.21	Y		Y				Y[1]	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y
San Dieguito Reservoir	5.21	Y	Y	P				Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
Lake Dixon	4.62	Y	Y	P				Y[1]	Y	Y	Y	Y		
Lake Wohlford	4.63	Y	Y	P				Y[1]	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y
Lake Hodges	5.21	Y	Y	Y	Y			Y[1]	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Lake Poway	5.52	Y	Y	Y	Y			Y[1]	Y	Y	Y	Y		
Sutherland Lake	5.53	Y	Y	Y	Y			Y[1]	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Miramar Reservoir	6.10	Y		Y				Y[1]	Y	Y		Y		Y
Lake Murray	7.11	Y		Y				Y[1]	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y

[1] Fishing from shore or boat permitted, but other water contact recreational (REC-1) uses are prohibited.

Table 2-4. Beneficial Uses of Reservoirs and Lakes

Reservoirs and Lakes	Hydrologic Unit Basin Number	Municipal and Domestic Supply	Agricultural Supply	Industrial Service Supply	Industrial Process Supply	Groundwater Recharge	Freshwater Replenishment	Contact Water Recreation	Non-contact Water Recreation	Warm Freshwater Habitat	Cold Freshwater Habitat	Wildlife Habitat	Rare, Threatened, or Endangered Species	Hydropower Generation
Lake Jennings	7.12	Y		Y				Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
San Vicente Reservoir	7.21	Y	Y	Y	Y			Y[1]	Y	Y	Y	Y		
El Capitan Reservoir	7.31	Y	Y	Y	Y			Y[1]	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Cuyamaca Reservoir	7.43	Y	Y	Y	Y			Y[1]	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Sweetwater Reservoir	9.21	Y	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y	Y		Y		
Loveland Reservoir	9.31	Y	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
Lower Otay Reservoir	10.31	Y	Y	Y	Y			Y[1]	Y	Y	Y	Y		
Upper Otay Reservoir	10.32	Y	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
Lake Barrett	11.30	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Morena Reservoir	11.50	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y[1]	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	

Table 2 - 5. Beneficial Uses of Ground Waters

Ground Water	Hydrologic Unit Basin Number	Municipal and Domestic Supply	Agricultural Supply	Industrial Service Supply	Industrial Process Supply	Freshwater Replenishment	Groundwater Recharge
SAN JUAN HYDROLOGIC UNIT	1.00						
Laguna Hydrologic Area	1.10						
San Joaquin Hills Hydrologic Sub Area[1]	1.11	Y	Y				
Laguna Beach Hydrologic Sub Area1	1.12	Y	Y				
Aliso Hydrologic Sub Area[2]	1.13	Y	Y				
Dana Point Hydrologic Sub Area[1]	1.14	X	Y				
Mission Viejo Hydrologic Area	1.20						
Oso Hydrologic Sub Area	1.21	Y	Y	Y			
Upper Trabuco Hydrologic Sub Area	1.22	Y	Y	Y			
Middle Trabuco Hydrologic Sub Area	1.23	Y	Y	Y			
Gobernadora Hydrologic Sub Area	1.24	Y	Y	Y			
Upper San Juan Hydrologic Sub Area	1.25	Y	Y	Y			
Middle San Juan Hydrologic Sub Area	1.26	Y	Y	Y			

[1] These beneficial uses do not apply to all lands on the coastal side of the inland boundary of the right-of-way of Pacific Coast Highway 1, and this area is excepted from the sources of drinking water policy. The beneficial uses for the remainder of HA 1.10 are as shown.

[2] These beneficial uses do not apply westerly of the right-of-way of Interstate 5 and this area is excepted from the sources of drinking water policy. The beneficial uses for the remainder of the hydrologic area are as shown.

Table 2-5. Beneficial Uses of Ground Waters

Ground Water	Hydrologic Unit Basin Number	Municipal and Domestic Supply	Agricultural Supply	Industrial Service Supply	Industrial Process Supply	Freshwater Replenishment	Groundwater Recharge
Lower San Juan Hydrologic Sub Area[3]	1.27	Y	Y	Y			
Ortega Hydrologic Sub Area	1.28	Y	Y	Y			
San Clemente Hydrologic Area	1.30						
Prima Deshecha Hydrologic Sub Area[4]	1.31	Y	Y				
Segunda Deshecha Hydrologic Sub Area	1.32	X					
San Mateo Canyon Hydrologic Area[4]	1.40	Y	Y	Y			
San Onofre Hydrologic Area[4]	1.50	Y	Y				
SANTA MARGARITA HYDROLOGIC UNIT	2.00						
Ysidora Hydrologic Area[2]	2.10	Y	Y	Y	Y		
DeLuz Hydrologic Area	2.20	Y	Y	Y			
Murrieta Hydrologic Area	2.30	Y	Y	Y	Y		
Auld Hydrologic Area	2.40	Y	Y	Y			
Pechanga Hydrologic Area	2.50	Y	Y	Y			
Wilson Hydrologic Area	2.60	Y	Y	P			

[3] These beneficial uses do not apply to all lands on the coastal side of the inland boundary of the right-of-way of Pacific Coast Highway 1 west of the San Juan Creek channel and this area is excepted from the sources of drinking water policy. The beneficial uses for the remainder of HA 1.20 are as shown.

[4] These beneficial uses do not apply westerly of the easterly boundary of the right-of-way of Interstate 5 and this area is excepted from the sources of drinking water policy. The beneficial uses for the remainder of the hydrologic area are as shown.

Table 2-5. Beneficial Uses of Ground Waters

Ground Water	Hydrologic Unit Basin Number	Municipal and Domestic Supply	Agricultural Supply	Industrial Service Supply	Industrial Process Supply	Freshwater Replenishment	Groundwater Recharge
Cave Rocks Hydrologic Area	2.70	Y	Y				
Aguanga Hydrologic Area	2.80	Y	Y	Y			
Oakgrove Hydrologic Area	2.90	Y	Y				
SAN LUIS REY HYDROLOGIC UNIT	3.00						
Lower San Luis Hydrologic Area[2]	3.10	Y	Y	Y			
Monserate Hydrologic Area	3.20						
Pala Hydrologic Sub Area	3.21	Y	Y	Y			
Pauma Hydrologic Sub Area	3.22	Y	Y	Y			
La Jolla Amago Hydrologic Sub Area	3.23	Y	Y	Y	Y		
Warner Valley Hydrologic Area	3.30						
Warner Hydrologic Sub Area	3.31	Y	Y	Y		Y	
Combs Hydrologic Sub Area	3.32	Y	Y	Y			
CARLSBAD HYDROLOGIC UNIT	4.00						
Loma Alta Hydrologic Area[4]	4.10	X		Y			
Buena Vista Creek Hydrologic Area	4.20						
El Salto Hydrologic Sub Area[4]	4.21	Y	Y	P			
Vista Hydrologic Sub Area	4.22	Y	Y	Y			
Agua Hedionda Hydrologic Area	4.30						
Los Monos Hydrologic Sub Area[4]	4.31	Y	Y	Y			

Table 2-5. Beneficial Uses of Ground Waters

Ground Water	Hydrologic Unit Basin Number	Municipal and Domestic Supply	Agricultural Supply	Industrial Service Supply	Industrial Process Supply	Freshwater Replenishment	Groundwater Recharge
Los Monos Hydrologic Sub Area[5]	4.31	P	P	P			
Los Monos Hydrologic Sub Area[6]	4.31	P	Y	P			
Buena Hydrologic Sub Area	4.32	Y	Y	Y			
Encinas Hydrologic Area	4.40	X					
San Marcos Hydrologic Area	4.50						
Batiquitos Hydrologic Sub Area[4,7]	4.51	Y	Y	Y			

[5] These beneficial uses designations apply to the portion of HSA 4.31 bounded on the west by the easterly boundary of Interstate Highway 5 right-of-way; on the east by the easterly boundary of El Camino Real; and on the north by a line extending along the southerly edge of Agua Hedionda Lagoon to the easterly end of the lagoon, thence in an easterly direction to Evans Point, thence easterly to El Camino Real along the ridge lines separating Letterbox Canyon and the area draining to the Marcario Canyon.

[6] These beneficial uses apply to the portion of HSA 4.31 tributary to Agua Hedionda Creek downstream from the El Camino Real crossing, except lands tributary to Marcario Canyon (located directly southerly of Evans Point, land directly south of Agua Hedionda Lagoon, and areas west of Interstate Highway 5.

[7] These beneficial uses do not apply to HSA 4.51 and HSA 4.52 between Highway 78 and El Camino Real and to all lands which drain to Moonlight Creek, Cottonwood Creek and to Encinitas Creek and this area is excepted from the sources of drinking water policy. The beneficial uses for the remainder of the subarea are as shown.

Table 2-5. Beneficial Uses of Ground Waters

Ground Water	Hydrologic Unit Basin Number	Municipal and Domestic Supply	Agricultural Supply	Industrial Service Supply	Industrial Process Supply	Freshwater Replenishment	Groundwater Recharge
Batiquitos Hydrologic Sub Area[8]	4.51	P	P	P			
Richland Hydrologic Sub Area[4,7]	4.52	Y	Y	Y			
Twin Oaks Hydrologic Sub Area[4,7]	4.53	Y	Y	Y			
Escondido Hydrologic Area	4.60						
San Elijo Hydrologic Sub Area[4]	4.61	P	Y	Y			
Escondido Hydrologic Sub Area	4.62	Y	Y	Y			
Lake Wohlford Hydrologic Sub Area	4.63	Y	Y	Y			
SAN DIEGUITO HYDROLOGIC UNIT	5.00						
Solana Beach Hydrologic Area[4]	5.10	Y	Y	Y			
Hodges Hydrologic Area	5.20	Y	Y	Y			
San Pasqual Hydrologic Area	5.30	Y	Y	Y			
Santa Maria Valley Hydrologic Area	5.40						
Ramona Hydrologic Sub Area	5.41	Y	Y	Y	Y		
Lower Hatfield Hydrologic Sub Area	5.42	Y	Y	Y			
Wash Hallow Hydrologic Sub Area	5.43	Y	Y	Y			
Upper Hatfield Hydrologic Sub Area	5.44	Y	Y	Y			
Ballena Hydrologic Sub Area	5.45	Y	Y	Y			

[8] These beneficial uses apply to the portion of HSA 4.51 bounded on the south by the north shore of Batiquitos Lagoon, on the west by the easterly boundary of the Interstate Highway 5 right-of-way, on the north by the subarea boundary and on the east by the easterly boundary of El Camino Real.

Table 2-5. Beneficial Uses of Ground Waters

Ground Water	Hydrologic Unit Basin Number	Municipal and Domestic Supply	Agricultural Supply	Industrial Service Supply	Industrial Process Supply	Freshwater Replenishment	Groundwater Recharge
East Santa Teresa Hydrologic Sub Area	5.46	Y	Y	Y			
West Santa Teresa Hydrologic Sub Area	5.47	Y	Y	Y			
Santa Ysabel Hydrologic Area	5.50	Y	Y				
PENASQUITOS HYDROLOGIC UNIT	6.00						
Miramar Reservoir Hydrologic Area[4,9]	6.10	Y	Y	Y			
Poway Hydrologic Area	6.20	Y	Y	P			
Scripps Hydrologic Area	6.30	X					
Miramar Hydrologic Area[10]	6.40	X		P			
Tecolote Hydrologic Area	6.50	X					
SAN DIEGO HYDROLOGIC UNIT	7.00						
Lower San Diego Hydrologic Area	7.10						
Mission San Diego Hydrologic Sub Area[4]	7.11	P	Y	Y	Y		
Santee Hydrologic Sub Area	7.12	Y	Y	Y	Y		
El Cajon Hydrologic Sub Area	7.13	Y	Y	P	P		
Coches Hydrologic Sub Area	7.14	Y	Y	Y	P		

[9] These beneficial uses do not apply to all lands which drain to Los Penasquitos Canyon from 1.5 miles west of Interstate Highway 15 and this area is excepted from the sources of drinking water policy. The beneficial uses for the remainder of the hydrologic area are as shown.

[10] These beneficial uses do not apply west of Interstate Highway 15. The beneficial uses for the remainder of the hydrologic area are as shown.

Table 2-5. Beneficial Uses of Ground Waters

Ground Water	Hydrologic Unit Basin Number	Municipal and Domestic Supply	Agricultural Supply	Industrial Service Supply	Industrial Process Supply	Freshwater Replenishment	Groundwater Recharge
El Monte Hydrologic Sub Area	7.15	Y	Y	Y	P		
San Vicente Hydrologic Area	7.20	Y	Y				
El Capitan Hydrologic Area	7.30	Y	Y				
Boulder Creek Hydrologic Area	7.40	Y	Y				
PUEBLO SAN DIEGO HYDROLOGIC UNIT	8.00						
Point Loma Hydrologic Area	8.10	X					
San Diego Mesa Hydrologic Area	8.20	X					
National City Hydrologic Area[4]	8.30	Y					
SWEETWATER HYDROLOGIC UNIT	9.00						
Lower Sweetwater Hydrologic Area	9.10						
Telegraph Hydrologic Sub Area	9.11	P	Y	P			
La Nacion Hydrologic Sub Area	9.12	Y	Y	Y			
Middle Sweetwater Hydrologic Area	9.20	Y	Y	Y			
Upper Sweetwater Hydrologic Area	9.30	Y	Y				
OTAY HYDROLOGIC UNIT	10.00						
Coronado Hydrologic Area	10.10	X					
Otay Valley Hydrologic Area	10.20	Y	Y	Y			

Table 2-5. Beneficial Uses of Ground Waters

Ground Water	Hydrologic Unit Basin Number	Municipal and Domestic Supply	Agricultural Supply	Industrial Service Supply	Industrial Process Supply	Freshwater Replenishment	Groundwater Recharge
Otay Valley Hydrologic Area[11]	10.20	X		Y			
Dulzura Hydrologic Area	10.30	Y	Y	Y			
TIJUANA HYDROLOGIC UNIT	11.00						
Tijuana Valley Hydrologic Area	11.10						
San Ysidro Hydrologic Sub Area[12]	11.11	Y	Y	Y			
Water Tanks Hydrologic Sub Area	11.12	P	P	P			
Potrero Hydrologic Area	11.20	Y	Y	Y			
Barrett Lake Hydrologic Area	11.30	Y	Y				
Monument Hydrologic Area	11.40	Y	Y				
Morena Hydrologic Area	11.50	Y	Y				
Cottonwood Hydrologic Area	11.60	Y	Y				
Cameron Hydrologic Area	11.70	Y	Y				
Campo Hydrologic Area	11.80	Y	Y	Y			

[11] This beneficial use designation applies to the portion of Otay HA (10.20), limited to lands within and tributary to Salt Creek on the east and Poggi Canyon on the west and including the several smaller drainage courses between these tributaries of the Otay River.

[12] These beneficial uses do not apply west of Hollister Street and this area is excepted from the sources of drinking water policy. The beneficial uses for the remainder of the hydrologic area are as shown.