

CHAPTER 2 - BENEFICIAL USES

Division 7 of the California Water Code (also known as the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act) requires the Regional Board to consider past as well as present and probable future beneficial uses when establishing water quality objectives. Section 13050 (f) of said Division 7 describes "beneficial uses" 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."

Beneficial water uses are of two types - consumptive and nonconsumptive. Consumptive uses are those normally associated with people's activities, primarily municipal, industrial and irrigation uses that consume water and cause corresponding reduction and/or depletion of water supply. Nonconsumptive uses include swimming, boating, waterskiing, fishing, hydropower generation, and other uses that do not significantly deplete water supplies. Maintenance of fish and wildlife may be either a consumptive or a nonconsumptive use. Because each use may be best served by a specific set of water quality conditions, beneficial uses are a controlling factor in establishing water quality objectives for a particular body of water.

Section 13263 of the California Code of Regulations (Porter-Cologne Act) requires that Waste Discharge Requirements be prescribed for any discharge or proposed discharge that could affect the quality of the waters of the state, other than into a community sewer system. All industrial discharges that meet this definition are regulated with Waste Discharge Requirements.

I. PAST OR HISTORICAL BENEFICIAL USES

Historical beneficial uses of water within the Colorado River Basin Region have largely been associated with irrigated agriculture and mining. With the discovery of gold in the East Colorado River Basin about 1860, mining activities began at Picacho, California. Crops were also grown along the Colorado River to graze livestock.

In 1877, the first request was filed for use of the Colorado River water in Palo Verde Valley, California, for agricultural, mining, manufacturing, domestic, and commercial purposes.

In 1901, water was first delivered to Imperial Valley through the Canal del Alamo and was used to irrigate land. With the completion of Hoover Dam in 1935 and the All-American Canal in 1940, most of the land in the Imperial Valley was developed for agriculture. In 1949, the Coachella branch of the All-American Canal was completed which delivers water for irrigation and other beneficial uses in Coachella Valley. Today approximately 500,000 acres in Imperial Valley and about 70,000 acres in Coachella Valley are under cultivation.

Executive Order of Withdrawal (Public Water Reserve No. 114, California No. 26), signed by the President of the United States on February 26, 1928, withdrew from all forms of entry all public lands of the United States in the Salton Sea area lying below the elevation of 220 feet below sea level for the purpose of creating a reservoir in Salton Sea for storage of wastes and seepage water from irrigated land in the Imperial Valley.

By the 1920's, large acreages of land in Palo Verde Valley were being irrigated with Colorado River water. A few years later, canals were constructed to irrigate land within the Bard Valley. At present, about 92,000 acres in Palo Verde Valley and about 14,000 acres in Bard Valley are under cultivation.

Availability of good quality ground water has been very important in the development of many areas including Coachella Valley, Borrego Springs, Morongo Valley, Twentynine Palms, Joshua Tree, Yucca Valley, Lucerne Valley, and Desert Center.

Industrial use of water has become increasingly important in the Region, particularly in the agricultural areas. Recreational use (both contact and non-contact uses) of the Colorado River and Salton Sea is a very important use of these waters; and this use supports millions of dollars' worth of recreational oriented businesses.

The surface waters in the Region provide habitat for the support of a variety of fish and wildlife.

Definitions and abbreviations of beneficial use categories are listed in Table 2-1.

II. PRESENT BENEFICIAL USES

From a quantity standpoint, agricultural use is the predominant beneficial use of water in the Colorado River Basin Region, with the major irrigated acreage being located in the Coachella, Imperial and Palo Verde Valleys. The use of water for municipal and industrial purposes, which is second in quantity of usage, is also located largely in these valleys and in the Joshua Tree and Dale Hydrologic Units of the Lucerne Valley Planning Area. The third major category of beneficial use, recreational use of surface waters, represents another important segment of the Region's economy.

The beneficial uses found in many areas/hydrologic units today are the result of not only naturally occurring resources but also of improved technology and the importation of water into the Region. The importation of Colorado River water, via the Canal del Alamo, which began shortly after the turn of the century, and subsequently via the All-American Canal, has resulted in numerous supply canals, drainage channels, and water bodies where previously surface waters were non-existent, intermittent, or limited in nature. The development of deep well drilling and pumping technology allowed development in areas of the Region where water supplies were previously not available. Since the mid-1970's, a portion of the Colorado River water which is imported via the California Aqueduct by the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California is used for ground water recharge in the upper portions of Coachella Valley.

The primary purpose of the Salton Sea and the agricultural drains in the Imperial, Palo Verde, Coachella, and Bard Valleys is for collection, transport, and/or storage of drainage (including subsurface) waters from irrigated cropland in order to maintain adequate soil salinity balance for agriculture in the Region. Although this is clearly the primary purpose of these waters, this cannot be recognized as a beneficial use in Tables 2-2 and 2-3 since federal regulations specify that waste transport or assimilation cannot be designated as a beneficial use for any waters of the United States (as per Clean Water Act, 40 CFR Section 131.10 (a)).

Most of the data contained in Tables 2-2, 2-3, and 2-4 uses is based on information compiled in the following reports:

- Surface Water Survey, March 1984 (revised September 1988);
- Survey of Springs, 1984; and
- Survey of Springs, 1986.

In Tables 2-2, 2-3, and 2-4 present beneficial uses are designated by X; potential beneficial uses are designated by P, and intermittent uses by I. Intermittent uses include those uses which occur only seasonally because of limiting environmental conditions (e.g. provide habitat for trout during colder months of the year), and uses which are dependent on and occur only when sufficient flow exists.

Identification of beneficial uses of surface waters is based strictly on documentation of the existence of those uses and should not in any way be construed to indicate Regional Board authorization or approval of the uses. In some instances water quality may not be adequate to support beneficial uses indicated, or beneficial uses may be occurring illegally¹ or without authorization (for example: fishing in Coachella Valley drains²).

¹ "Illegal" means that the access to the surface waters is not allowed by the agency which owns, operates and maintains those bodies of waters.

² Documentation of unauthorized fishing in Coachella Valley drains is cited in: 208 Planning Study, Agricultural Wastewater Practices, 1978, CVWD.

The beneficial uses for ground water which are contained in Table 2-5 are for each hydrologic unit as an entirety, unless otherwise specified. Some hydrologic units contain multiple aquifers which may each support different beneficial uses.

III. POTENTIAL BENEFICIAL USES

Beneficial uses of surface water and ground water in the Region are expected to change little, if at all, between now and the year 2000. Tables 2-2, 2-3 and 2-4 are also valid for potential beneficial uses. However, the relative amount of water resource used for each category of beneficial use may change during the above period.

The existing quality of water in the New and Alamo Rivers limits the present beneficial uses of these waters. Existing beneficial uses for these Rivers are indicated in Table 2-3. When Mexico corrects its present discharges of raw and inadequately treated sewage and other wastes into the New River, beneficial uses of New River water are expected to increase, particularly fish and wildlife, and non-contact water recreational use. The Rivers also have potential for hydropower generation and as cooling/replenishment water for production of geothermal energy.

Where REC I and II are indicated as potential uses in Tables 2-2, 2-3, and 2-4, the designations are solely intended to indicate that water quality of the designated waterways are believed to be satisfactory to support REC I or II usage, but not that REC I or II usage is either appropriate or suitable. For example, although a potential REC I use for the MWD aqueduct is indicated in Table 2-3, actual usage would be extremely dangerous and also illegal. For the purpose of applying water quality objectives, a potential REC I use would have the same significance as an existing REC I use.

IV. SOURCES OF DRINKING WATER POLICY¹

The following "Sources of Drinking Water" policy as adopted by the State Board on May 19, 1988 (Resolution No. 88-63) shall apply to all waters of the Region:

All surface and ground waters are considered to be suitable, or potentially suitable, for municipal or domestic water supply with the exception of:

A. SURFACE AND GROUND WATERS WHERE:

1. The total dissolved solids (TDS) exceed 3,000 mg/l (5,000 us/cm, electrical conductivity), and it is not reasonably expected by the Regional Board to supply a public water system, or
2. There is contamination, either by natural processes or by human activity (unrelated to a specific pollution incident), that cannot reasonably be treated for domestic use using either Management Practices or best economically achievable treatment practices, or
3. The water source does not provide sufficient water to supply a single well capable of producing an average, sustained yield of 200 gallons per day.

¹ This policy does not affect any determination of what is a potential source of drinking water for the limited purposes of maintaining a surface water impoundment after June 30, 1988, pursuant to Section 25208.4 of the Health and Safety Code.

B. SURFACE WATERS WHERE:

1. The water is in systems designed or modified to collect or treat municipal or industrial wastewaters, process waters, mining wastewaters, or storm water runoff, provided that the discharge from such systems is monitored to assure compliance with all relevant water quality objectives as required by the Regional Board; or,
2. The water is in systems designed or modified for the primary purpose of conveying or holding agricultural drainage waters, provided that the discharge from such systems is monitored to assure compliance with all relevant water quality objectives as required by the Regional Board.

C. GROUND WATERS WHERE:

1. The aquifer is regulated as a geothermal energy producing source or has been exempted administratively pursuant to 40 Code of Federal Regulations, Section 146.4 for the purpose of underground injection of fluids associated with the production of hydrocarbon or geothermal energy, provided that these fluids do not constitute a hazardous waste under 40 CFR, Section 261.3.

D. REGIONAL BOARD AUTHORITY TO AMEND USE DESIGNATIONS:

Any body of water which has a current specific designation previously assigned to it by the Regional Board in the Water Quality Control Plan may retain that designation at the Regional Board's discretion. Where a body of water is not currently designated as MUN but, in the opinion of the Regional Board, is presently or potentially suitable for MUN, the Regional Board shall include MUN in the beneficial use designation. The Regional Board shall assure that the beneficial uses of municipal and domestic supply are designated for protection wherever those uses are presently being attained, and assure that any changes in beneficial use designations for waters of the State are consistent with all applicable regulations adopted by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Tables 2-4 and 2-5 have not yet been modified to reflect this policy, but may be modified in future updates of this Plan after sufficient information has been collected to make determinations based on this policy.

TABLE 2-1: DEFINITIONS OF THE BENEFICIAL USES OF WATER

CATEGORY		DEFINITION
MUN	Municipal and Domestic Supply	Uses of water for community, military, or individual water supply systems including, but not limited to, drinking water supply.
AGR	Agriculture Supply	Uses of water for farming, horticulture, or ranching including, but not limited to, irrigation, stock watering, or support of vegetation for range grazing.
AQUA	Aquaculture	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.
IND	Industrial Service Supply	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, and oil well repressurization.
GWR	Ground Water Recharge	Uses of water for natural or artificial recharge of ground water for purposes of future extraction, maintenance of water quality, or halting salt water intrusion into fresh water aquifers.
REC I	Water Contact Recreation	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, and use of natural hot springs.
REC II	Non-Contact Water Recreation	Uses of water for recreational activities involving proximity to water, but not normally involving contact with water where ingestion of water is reasonably possible. These uses include, but are not limited to, picnicking, sunbathing, hiking, beachcombing, camping, boating, tide pool and marine life study, hunting, sightseeing, or aesthetic enjoyment in conjunction with the above activities.
WARM	Warm Freshwater Habitat	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	Cold Freshwater Habitats	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.
WILD	Wildlife Habitat	Uses of water that support terrestrial ecosystems including, but not limited to, the preservation and enhancement of terrestrial habitats, vegetation, wildlife (e.g., mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, invertebrates), or wildlife water and food sources.

POW	Hydropower Generation	Uses of water for hydropower generation.
FRSH	Freshwater Replenishment	Uses of water for natural or artificial maintenance of surface water quantity or quality.
RARE	Preservation of Rare, Threatened, or Endangered Species	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.

TABLE 2-2: BENEFICIAL USES OF SURFACE WATERS IN THE EAST COLORADO RIVER BASIN

(Listing of the beneficial uses is indicated by X for existing uses, P for potential uses, and I for intermittent uses)

MU N	A GR	A Q U A	F R S H	I N D	G W R	R E C I	R E C II	W A R M	CO L D	W I L D	P O W	RA R E
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Rivers/Streams

Colorado River and associated lakes and reservoirs	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X ¹	X	X	X
Copper Basin Creek	P				X	X ²	X ²	X		X		X
Piute Creek	P	X			X	X	X	X		X		X

Lakes

Haughtelin Lake	P	X				X	X	X		X		
West Pond	P					X	X	X		X		X

Canals/Aqueducts

Bard Valley Canals	X	X			X	X ²	X	X		X	P	
Palo Verde Valley Canals	P	X	X		X ³	X ²	X ²	X		X		

Drains

Bard Valley Drains						X ⁸	X	X		X		
Palo Verde Valley Drains						X ⁸	X ²	X		X		
Palo Verde Lagoon and Outfall Drain						X ⁴	X ⁴	X		X		X

Other

Unlisted Perennial and Intermittent Streams	P ⁵				I X	I P X	I X	I X		I X		⁶
Washes (Ephemeral Streams)					I		I	⁷		I		

Footnotes for Table 2-2

1. Limited to reach from Parker Dam to Nevada State Line.
2. Unauthorized Use.
3. Palo Verde Irrigation District regards any loss of water through seepage from the canals as entirely detrimental to their operations, despite any corollary benefit which occurs from recharging the local ground water basin.
4. Unauthorized use within Riverside County portion of flow.

5. Potential use designation will be determined on a case-by-case basis as necessary in accordance with the "Sources of Drinking Water Policy" in this chapter.
6. Rare, endangered, or threatened wildlife may exist in or utilize some of these waterways. If the RARE beneficial use may be affected by a water quality control decision, responsibility for substantiation of the existence of rare, endangered, or threatened species on a case-by-case basis is upon the California Department of Fish and Game on its own initiative and/or at the request of the Regional Board; and such substantiation must be provided within a reasonable time frame as approved by the Regional Board.
7. Use, if any, to be determined on a case-by-case basis.
8. The only REC I usage known to occur is from fishing activity.

TABLE 2-3: BENEFICIAL USES OF SURFACE WATERS IN THE WEST COLORADO RIVER BASIN

(Listing of the beneficial uses is indicated by X for existing uses, P for potential uses, and I for intermittent uses)

M U N	A G R	A Q U A	F R S H	I N D	G W R	R E C I	R E C H	W A R M	CO L D	W I L D	P O W	RA R E
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Canals/Aqueducts

All American Canal System	X	X	X	X ¹	X	X	X ²	X ²	X		X	X	X ¹³
Coachella Canal	P	X				X	X ²	X ²	X		X		X ¹³
MWD Aqueduct and Associated reservoirs	X					X	P ³		X		X	P	

Drains

Alamo River				X			X ¹⁶	X	X		X	P	X ¹³
Coachella Valley Drains				X			X ²	X ²	X		X		X ¹³
Coachella Valley Storm Water Channel ⁴				X			X ²	X ²	X		X		X ¹³
Imperial Valley Drains				X			^{2, 16} X	X ²	X		X		X ¹³
New River				X	P		X ⁵	X	X		X		X ¹³

Lakes

Finney Lake							X ¹⁵	X	X		X		X
Lake Cahuilla	P	X					X	X	X	I	X		
Ramer Lake							X	X	X		X		X
Salton Sea			X		P		X	X	X		X		X
Sunbeam Lake	P	X					X	X	X	I ⁶	X		
Wiest Lake	P						X	X	X	I ⁶	X		
Wister Unit							X ¹⁵	X	X		X		X

Streams

Andreas Creek	P	X				X	X	X	X		X		
Arrastre Creek	X				X	X	X	X	X		X		
Azalea Creek	P	X				X	X	X	X		X		
Banner Creek	P	X			X	X	X	X	X		X		
Big Morongo Creek	P	X				X	X ⁸	X	X		X		

**TABLE 2-3 (Cont.)
BENEFICIAL USES OF SURFACE WATERS IN THE WEST COLORADO RIVER BASIN**

M U N	A G R	A Q U A	F R S H	I N D	G W R	R E C I	R E C II	W A R M	CO LD	W I LD	P O W	RA RE
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Streams (Cont.)

Borrego Palm Canyon Creek	P				X	X	X	X		X		X
Boundary Creek	P	X			X	X	X	X		X		
Brown Creek	P	I			I	I	I	I		I		
Carrizo Creek		X			X	X	X	X		X		X
Chino Canyon Creek	X				X	P	X	X		X		
Coyote Creek	P				X	X	X	X		X		X
Crystal Creek	X	X			X	X	X	X		X		
Dutch Creek	P	I			I	I	I	I		I		
Falls Creek	X				X	P	X ⁹		X	X		
Grapevine Canyon Creek	P				X	X	X	X		X		
Hathaway Creek	P	X			X	P	X	X		X		
Little Morongo Creek	P	X			X	X	X	X		X		
Millard Canyon Creek	X	X			X	X	X	X		X		
Mission Creek	P	X			X	X	X	X		X		
Palm Canyon Creek	P	X			X	X	X	X		X		
Pipes Canyon Creek	P				I	I	I	I		I		
Potrero Creek	P	X			X	X	X	X		X		
Salt Creek			X		X	X	X	X		X		X
San Felipe Creek		X	X		X	X	X	X		X		X
San Gorgonio River	P	X			X	X	X		X	X		
Snow Creek	X				X	X	X ⁹		X	X		
Tahquitz Creek	P				X	X	X		X	X		
Thousand Palms Canyon Creek	P	X			X	X ²	X	X		X		
Tubb Canyon Creek	X				X	P	X	X		X		X
Tule Creek	P	X			X	X	X	X		X		

**TABLE 2-3 (Cont.)
BENEFICIAL USES OF SURFACE WATERS IN THE WEST COLORADO RIVER BASIN**

M U N	A G R	A Q U A	F R S H	I N D	G W R	R E C I	R E C II	W A R M	CO L D	W I L D	P O W	RA R E
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Streams (Cont.)

Twin Pines Creek	X	X				X	X	X	X		X	
Vallecito Creek	P	I				I	I	I	I		I	
Walker Creek	P	X				X	X	X	X		X	
Whitewater River ¹⁰	X	X				X	X	X	I	X	X	X
Willow Creek	P					X	X	X		X	X	

Other

Unlisted Perennial and Intermittent Streams	P ¹¹			I X ¹²		I X	I P X	I X	I X		I X		I X ¹³
Washes ¹⁴ (Ephemeral Streams)				I ¹²		I		I	7		I		

Footnotes for Table 2-3

1. Some very limited spillage of canal water occurs providing freshwater replenishment to Salton Sea.
2. Unauthorized use.
3. The water quality is satisfactory to support REC I use, although such use is strictly prohibited and would be extremely dangerous.
4. Section of perennial flow from approximately Indio to the Salton Sea.
5. Although some fishing occurs in the downstream reaches, the presently contaminated water in the river makes it unfit for any recreational use. An advisory has been issued by the Imperial County Health Department warning against the consumption of any fish caught from the river and the river has been posted with advisories against any body contact with the water.
6. The lake was experimentally stocked with trout during the winter of 1987/88. The results from this stocking will be evaluated to see if future stocking will be recommended.
7. Use, if any, to be determined on a case-by-case basis.
8. Although it is not encouraged, children play in the water infrequently on the wildlife reserve.
9. Most of the creek is on National Forest Service land except one section which is owned by Desert Water Agency. This section provides the only reasonable access to the area. To enter Falls or Snow Creek through Desert Water Agency's land, a permit is required. The permit stipulates that persons entering through DWA's land must agree not to swim, fish, or wade in any portion of the creek.
10. Includes the section of flow from the headwaters in the San Gorgonio Mountains to (and including) the Whitewater Recharge Basins near Indian Avenue crossing in Palm Springs.

11. Potential use designations will be determined on a case-by-case basis as necessary in accordance with the "Sources of Drinking Water Policy" in this chapter.
12. Applies only to tributaries to Salton Sea.
13. Rare, endangered, or threatened wildlife exists in or utilizes some of these waterway(s). If the RARE beneficial use may be affected by a water quality control decision, responsibility for substantiation of the existence of rare, endangered, or threatened species on a case-by-case basis is upon the California Department of Fish and Game on its own initiative and/or at the request of the Regional Board; and such substantiation must be provided within a reasonable time frame as approved by the Regional Board.
14. Including the section of ephemeral flow in the Whitewater River Storm Water Channel and Coachella Valley Storm Water Channel from Indian Avenue to approximately 1/4 mile west of Monroe Street crossing.
15. The California Department of Fish and Game manages these lakes and does not permit swimming in them.
16. The only REC I usage that is known to occur is from infrequent fishing activity.

TABLE 2-4: BENEFICIAL USES OF WATERS FROM SPRINGS IN THE COLORADO RIVER BASIN

(Listing of the beneficial uses is indicated by X for existing uses and P for potential uses.

Flow in some springs is intermittent)

M ³ UN	A GR	A QUA	F RSH	I ND	G WR	R ECI	R ECII	W ARM	CO LD	W ILD	P OW	RA RE
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Lucerne Hydrologic Unit

Bousic Spring 3N/1E - 7QS				X	X	P	P	X		X		
Veale Spring 3N/1E - 18NS				X	X	P	P		X	X		
Nett Spring 3N/1E - 18NS				X	X	P	P		X	X		
Box Spring 4N/1E - 33RS	X				X	P	P	X		X		
Gordon Spring 3N/1W - 13GS				X	X	P	P		X	X		
Furnace Spring 3N/1W - 12JS		X			X	P	X	X	X	X		
Arctic Canyon Spring 3N/1E - 17RS			X	X	X	P	P		X	X		
Rabbit Spring 4N/1W - 11DS		X			X	P	X		X	X		
Crystal Spring 3N/1W - 11RS	X	X	X		X	P	X	X	X	X		

Johnson Hydrologic Unit

Rattlesnake Spring 3N/3E - 19HS1		X			X	P	P		X	X		
Two Hole Spring 3N/3E - 20CS1		X			X	P	P		X	X		
Old Woman Spring 4N/3E - 31FS1	X	X			X	X	X	X		X		

Anza-Borrego Hydrologic Unit

Santa Rosa Spring 7S/5E - 28AS			X		X	X	X		X	X		
CYCC #1 Spring 11S/5E - 22CS1		X			X	X	X	X		X		

**TABLE 2-4 (Cont.)
BENEFICIAL USES OF WATERS FROM SPRINGS IN THE COLORADO RIVER BASIN**

M ³ UN	A GR	A QUA	F RSH	I ND	G WR	R ECI	R ECII	W ARM	CO LD	W ILD	P OW	RA RE
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Anza-Borrego HU (Cont.)

CYCC #2 Spring 11S/5E - 22CS2		X				X	X	X	X		X	
Dubber Spur Spring 17S/8E - 29LS1X			X		X	P	X	X		X		
Jacumba Spring 18S/8E - 7JS			X		X	P	X	X		X		
Palm Spring 14S/7E - 25PS					X	P	X	X		X		X
Agua Caliente Spring 14S/7E - 18PS		X			X	X	X	X		X		

Bristol Hydrologic Unit

Van Winkle Spring 8N/13E - 23DS		X				X	P	X		X	X	
Cove Spring 8N/13E - 18FS	X				X	P	P	X		X		
Mitchell Caverns Spring 10N/14E - 21GS	X				X	P	P		X	X		
Bonanza Spring 7N/15E - 22DS	X				X	P	X	X		X		
Rock Spring 12N/15E - 1DS		X			X	X	X		X	X		
Cave Spring ^{1,2} 11N/15E - 32DS1		X			X	P	P	X		X		
Hackberry Spring ^{1,2} 11N/16E - 1PS1		X			X	P	P	X		X		
Bathtub Spring ¹ 13N/15E - 9NS1		X			X	P	P	X		X		
Roth Spring ¹ 11N/14E - 11FS1		X			X	P	P	X		X		
Desert Spring ¹ 10N/16E - 18GS1		X			X	P	P	X		X		

**TABLE 2-4 (Cont.)
BENEFICIAL USES OF WATERS FROM SPRINGS IN THE COLORADO RIVER BASIN**

M ³ UN	A GR	A QUA	F RSH	I ND	G WR	R ECI	R ECII	W ARM	CO LD	W ILD	P OW	RA RE
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Bristol HU (Cont.)

Forshay Spring ^{1,2} 10N/14E - 32GS2		X				X	P	X	X		X	
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Imperial Hydrologic Unit

Mountain Spring 17S/8E - 24JS				X		X	P	X	X		X	
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Whitewater Hydrologic Unit

Agua Caliente Spring 4S/4E - 14ES	X					X	X	P	X		X	
Thousand Palms Oasis (Lower) 4S/6E - 12LS		X		X		X	P	X	X		X	
West Fork Spring 5S/4E - 14FS				X		X	X	X	X		X	
Cottonwood Spring 5S/11E - 14LS						X	P	X	X		X	X
Twin Pines Spring 3S/2E - 33AS		X				X	P	X	X		X	
Hidden Palms Spring 6S/6E - 30FS				X		X	X	X	X		X	X
Sheldon Bass Spring 1S/4E - 18BS1			X	X		X	X	X	X		X	P
Unnamed Spring 1S/4E - 18LS2		X		X		X	P	X	X		X	

Piute Hydrologic Unit

Sacramento Spring 9N/21E - 3RS		X				X	P	X	X		X	
Kleinfelter Spring 9N/21E - 3JS	X	X				X	P	P	X		X	
Piute Spring 12N/18E - 24DS		X				X	P	X	X		X	
Von Trigger Spring ¹ 11N/17E - 4RS1	X					X	P	P	X		X	

**TABLE 2-4 (Cont.)
BENEFICIAL USES OF WATERS FROM SPRINGS IN THE COLORADO RIVER BASIN**

M ³ U N	A G R	A Q U A	F R S H	I N D	G W R	R E C I	R E C H	W A R M	C O L D	W I L D	P O W	R A R E
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**Piute Hydrologic Unit
(Cont.)**

Coates Spring ¹ 15N/17E - 27HS1		X				X	P	P	X		X	
Malpais Spring ^{1,2} 15N/17E - 22AS1	X	X				X	P	P	X		X	
Indian Spring ^{1,2} 15N/17E - 16RS1		X				X	P	P	X		X	

Ward Hydrologic Unit

Wilhelm Spring 5N/18E - 33FS		X				X	P	X	X		X	
Sunflower Spring 5N/18E - 7BS	X	X				X	P	X	X	X	X	

Colorado Hydrologic Unit

Arrowweed Spring 11S/21E - 28AS		X				X	P	X	X		X	
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Miscellaneous

Unlisted Springs						X	X P	X P	X ⁴		X	
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(see Footnotes Page 2-17)

The following springs have the same beneficial uses noted for Unlisted Springs (above):

Anza-Borrego Hydrologic Unit

Mountain Home Spring, 7S/5E - 29HS
 Chimney Spring, 11S/5E - 15NS1
 Jim Spring, 11S/5E - 16LS1
 Pena Spring, 11S/5E - 10NS1
 Carizzo Creek Spring, 17S/8E - 29NS
 Arsenic Spring, 17S/8E - 32FS
 Cottonwood Spring, 11S/5E - 21HS1
 Johnnie Spring, 11S/5E - 15MS3
 By Jim Spring, 11S/5E - 16MS1
 Kane Spring, 12S/11E - 21MS
 Bankhead Spring, 17S/7E - 34JS
 Lews Spring, 11S/5E - 15MS4
 Rusty Spring, 11S/5E - 15MS2
 Parali Spring, 11S/5E - 16CS1
 Mountain Palm Spring, 15S/7E - 13PS
 Sacatone Spring, 17S/7E - 2QS

East Salton Sea Hydrologic Unit

Canyon Spring, 7S/13E - 20MS1¹

Bristol Hydrologic Unit

Woods Spring, 12N/15E - 34AS1^{1,2}

Blind Spring, 10N/14E - 28PS1¹

Mail Spring, 14N/16E - 28JS2^{1,2}

Willow Well Spring, 11N/14E - 2B1¹

Gold Valley Spring, 12N/15E - 31LS1^{1,2}

Goldstone Spring, 10N/14E - 31QS1^{1,2}

No Name Spring, 9N/14E - 3FS2¹

Boulder Spring, 12N/15E - 27BS1^{1,2}

Keystone Spring, 14N/16E - 29MS1¹

Bighorn Spring, 9N/14E - 29ES1¹

Imperial Hydrologic Unit

Unnamed Spring, 9S/12E - 15AS

Frink Spring, 9S/13E - 20LS

Dos Cabezas Spring, 17S/8E - 3RS

Whitewater Hydrologic Unit

Willis Palms Spring, 4S/6E - 14DS

Rarick Spring, 7S/4E - 18FS

Mockingbird Spring, 1S/3E - 36BS1

Thousand Palms Oasis (upper), 4S/6E - 1PS

Cotton Spring, 5S/11E - 14CS

Magnesia Spring, 5S/5E - 23CS

Stubby Spring, 2S/7E - 27QS1

Piute Hydrologic Unit

Stagecoach Spring, 15N/17E - 25DS1^{1,2}

Joshua Tree Hydrologic Unit

Coyote Hole Spring, 1S/6E - 1GS

Dale Hydrologic Unit

Forty-Nine Palms Springs, 1S/8E - 12DS

Johnson Spring, 1S/8E - 16ES

Oasis of Mara, 1N/9E - 33GS

Footnotes for Table 2-4

1. U.S. Geological Survey Data
2. Bureau of Land Management Data
3. Many springs may have the potential to support a MUN beneficial use in accordance with the "Sources of Drinking Water Policy" (page 2-3). Only the springs with an existing MUN use are noted in this table.
4. And/or COLD
5. The RARE beneficial use occurs in at least some of these springs. If the RARE beneficial use may be affected by a water quality control decision, responsibility for substantiation of the existence of rare,

endangered or threatened species on a case-by-case basis is upon the California Department of Fish and Game on its own initiative and/or at the request of the Regional Board; and such substantiation must be provided within a reasonable time frame as approved by the Regional Board.

TABLE 2-5: BENEFICIAL USES OF GROUND WATERS IN THE COLORADO RIVER BASIN¹

<u>Area Code</u>	<u>Hydrologic Unit</u>	<u>MUN²</u>	<u>IND</u>	<u>AGR</u>
Lucerne Valley Planning Area				
701.00	Lucerne hydrologic unit	X	X	X
702.00	Johnson hydrologic unit	X	X	X
703.00	Bessemer hydrologic unit			
704.00	Means hydrologic unit	X		
705.00	Emerson hydrologic unit	X		X
706.00	Lavic hydrologic unit			
707.00	Deadman hydrologic unit	X		
708.00	Joshua Tree hydrologic unit	X	X	
709.00	Dale hydrologic unit	X	X	X
710.00	Bristol hydrologic unit	X	X	X
711.00	Cadiz hydrologic unit	X	X	
712.00	Ward hydrologic unit	X		X
Hayfield Planning Area				
716.00	Rice hydrologic unit	X		
717.00	Chuckwalla hydrologic unit	X	X	X
718.00	Hayfield hydrologic unit			
Coachella Valley Planning Area				
719.00	Whitewater hydrologic unit			
719.10	Morongo hydrologic subunit ³	X		
719.20	Shavers hydrologic subunit	X		
719.30	San Gorgonio hydrologic subunit	X	X	X
719.40	Coachella hydrologic subunit	X	X	X
725.00	East Salton Sea hydrologic unit	X		X
Imperial Valley Planning Area				
723.00	Imperial hydrologic unit	X	X	
724.00	Davies hydrologic unit			
726.00	Amos-Ogilby hydrologic unit	X		

**TABLE 2-5 (Cont.)
BENEFICIAL USES OF GROUND WATERS IN THE COLORADO RIVER BASIN¹**

<u>Area Code</u>	<u>Hydrologic Unit</u>	<u>MUN²</u>	<u>IND</u>	<u>AGR</u>
Anza-Borrogo Planning Area				
720.00	Clark hydrologic unit	X		
721.00	West Salton Sea hydrologic unit	X		X
722.00	Anza-Borrogo hydrologic unit	X	X	X
Colorado River Planning Area (East Colorado River Basin)				
713.00	Piute hydrologic unit	X	X	X
714.00	Chemehuevi hydrologic unit	X		X
715.00	Colorado hydrologic unit	X	X	X
727.00	Yuma hydrologic unit	X		X

Footnotes for Table 2-5

1. Ground waters are important to sustain vegetation for wildlife habitat in some areas where surface waters are not present.
2. At such time as the need arises to know whether a particular aquifer which has no known existing MUN use should be considered as a source of drinking water, the Regional Board will make such a determination based on the criteria listed in the "Sources of Drinking Water Policy" in Chapter 2 of this Basin Plan. An "X" placed under the MUN in this Table for a particular hydrologic unit indicates only that at least one of the aquifers in that unit currently supports a MUN beneficial use. For example, the actual MUN usage of the Imperial hydrologic unit is limited only to a small portion of that ground water unit.
3. The term "hydrologic subunit" has the same meaning as the term "hydrologic area".