

APPENDIX A Beneficial Uses in Receiving Waters of the Tijuana River WMA

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The Beneficial Uses that are present in the Tijuana River WMA as defined by the Basin Plan are provided below:

- 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.
- 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.
- Preservation of Biological Habitats (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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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).
- Freshwater Replenishment (FRSH) includes uses of water for natural or artificial maintenance of surface water quantity or quality (e.g., salinity).
- 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.
- 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).
- Migration of Aquatic Organisms (MIGR) necessary for migration, acclimatization between fresh and salt water, or other temporary activities by aquatic organisms, such as anadromous fish.
- 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.
- Navigation (NAV) includes uses of water for shipping, travel, or other transportation by private, military, or commercial vessels.
- Industrial Process Supply (PROC) includes uses of water for industrial activities that depend primarily on water quality.

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.