

Appendix D. Description of the Nine Water Board Regions

For the purposes of water quality management, section 13200 of the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act divides the State into nine different hydrologic regions. Brief descriptions of these Regions and the water bodies addressed by this Staff Report are presented below. The information provided in this section is derived from the ten Regional Water Quality Control Plans (Basin Plans).

North Coast Region (Region 1)

The North Coast Region comprises all regional basins (including Lower Klamath Lake and Lost River Basins) draining into the Pacific Ocean from the California-Oregon state line at the Region's northern boundary to Bodega Bay at the Region's southern boundary and includes the watershed of the Estero de San Antonio and Stemple Creek in Marin and Sonoma Counties (Figure 1). The North Coast Region is divided by two natural drainage basins, the Klamath River Basin and the North Coastal Basin. This Region covers all of Del Norte, Humboldt, Trinity, and Mendocino Counties, as well as major portions of Siskiyou and Sonoma Counties and small portions of Glenn, Lake, and Marin Counties. It encompasses a total area of approximately 19,390 square miles, including 340 miles of coastline and remote wilderness areas, as well as urbanized and agricultural areas.

Beginning at the Smith River in northern Del Norte County and heading south to the Estero de San Antonio in northern Marin County, the North Coast Region incorporates a large number of major river estuaries. Other North Coast streams and rivers with significant estuaries include the Klamath River, Redwood Creek, Little River, Mad River, Eel River, Noyo River, Navarro River, Elk Creek, Gualala River, Russian River, and Salmon Creek (this creek mouth also forms a lagoon). Northern Humboldt County coastal lagoons include Big Lagoon and Stone Lagoon. The two largest enclosed bays in the North Coast Region are Humboldt Bay and Arcata Bay (both in Humboldt County). Another enclosed bay, Bodega Bay, is located in Sonoma County near the southern border of the Region.

Distinct temperature zones characterize the North Coast Region. Along the coast, the climate is moderate and foggy with limited temperature variation. Inland, however, seasonal temperature ranges in excess of 100°F have been recorded. Precipitation is greater here than any other part of California, and damaging floods are frequent hazards. Particularly devastating flooding occurred in the North Coast area in December 1955, December 1964, and February 1986. Ample precipitation in combination with the mild climate found over most of the North Coast Region has provided a wealth of fish, wildlife, and scenic resources.

The mountainous nature of the Region, with its dense coniferous forests interspersed with grassy or chaparral covered slopes, provides shelter and food for deer, elk, bear, mountain lion, fur bearers, and many upland bird and mammal species. The numerous streams and rivers of the Region contain anadromous fish and the reservoirs, although few in number, support both cold water and warm water fisheries.

Tidelands and marshes are extremely important to many species of waterfowl and shore birds, both for feeding and nesting. Cultivated land and pasturelands also provide supplemental food for many birds, including small pheasant populations. Tideland areas along the north coast provide important habitat for marine invertebrates and nursery areas for forage fish, game fish, and crustaceans. Offshore coastal rocks are used by many species of seabirds as nesting areas.

Major components of the economy are tourism and recreation, logging and timber milling, aggregate mining, commercial and sport fisheries, sheep, beef and dairy production, and vineyards and wineries. In all, the North Coast Region offers a beautiful natural environment with opportunities for scientific study and research, recreation, sport, and commerce.

This map illustrates the Klamath River watershed in California, showing the river and its tributaries, major cities, and surrounding counties. The map includes an inset showing the location of the watershed within California.

Counties: DEL NORTE, SISKIYOU, IRONGATE Res., COPCO Lake, TULE Lake, MODOC, LOST RIVER, CLEAR Lake.

Cities and Towns: Cresce, Yreka, Weaverville, Eureka, Dos Rios, Fort Bragg, Ukiah, Santa Rosa, Santa Rosa Ct., MARI.

Rivers and Tributaries: Smith River, Klamath River, Redwood River, Little River, Elk R., Van Duzen R., Bear River, Mattole River, Eel River, Trinity River, Salmon River, Scott River, Shasta River, Siskiyou River, New River, Clair Engle Lake, Mag River, Ten Mile R., Noyo River, Big River, Albion R., Navarro River, Garcia River, Guadalupe River, Russian River, Lake Pillsbury, Lake Black Butte R., M. Fork River, Lea River.

Other Features: HUMBOLDT BAY, PACIFIC OCEAN, BODEGA BAY, HUMBOLDT, TRINITY, MENDOCINO, SONOMA, MARI.

Inset Map: Shows the location of the watershed within California, with the watershed area highlighted in blue and numbered 1 through 9.

Scale: 0 10 20 30 MILES

North Arrow: N

D-3

San Francisco Bay Region (Region 2)

The San Francisco Bay Region comprises San Francisco Bay, Suisun Bay beginning at the Sacramento River, and the San Joaquin River westerly, from a line which passes between Collinsville and Montezuma Island (Figure 2). The Region's boundary follows the borders common to Sacramento and Solano Counties and Sacramento and Contra Costa Counties west of the Markely Canyon watershed in Contra Costa County. All basins west of the boundary, described above, and all basins draining into the Pacific Ocean between the southern boundary of the North Coast Region and north of the southern boundary of the watershed of Pescadero Creek in San Mateo and Santa Cruz Counties are included in the Region.

The Region comprises most of the San Francisco Estuary to the mouth of the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta. The San Francisco Estuary conveys the waters of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers to the Pacific Ocean. Located on the central coast of California, the Bay system functions as the only drainage outlet for waters of the Central Valley and it marks a natural topographic separation between the northern and southern coastal mountain ranges. The Region's waterways, wetlands, and bays form the centerpiece of the fourth largest metropolitan area in the United States, including all or major portions of Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, Napa, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Solano, and Sonoma Counties.

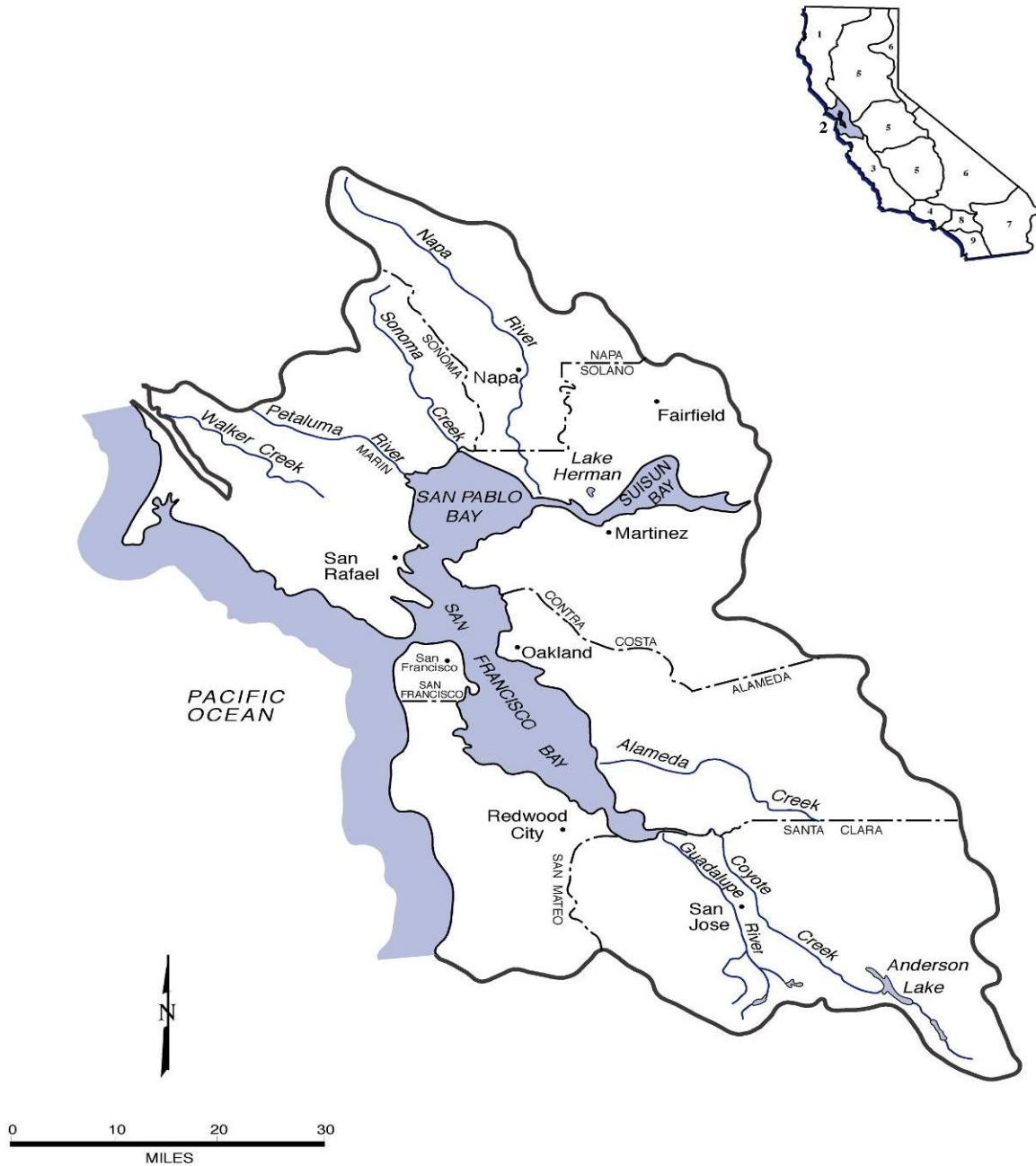
The San Francisco Bay Regional Water Board has jurisdiction over the part of the San Francisco Estuary that includes all of the San Francisco Bay segments extending east to the Delta, including Winter Island near Pittsburg. The San Francisco Estuary sustains a highly dynamic and complex environment. Within each section of the Bay system lie deepwater areas that are adjacent to large expanses of very shallow water. Salinity levels range from hypersaline to freshwater, and water temperature varies widely. The Bay system's deepwater channels, tidelands, marshlands, and freshwater streams and rivers provide a wide variety of habitats within the Region. Coastal embayments, including Tomales Bay and Bolinas Lagoon, are also located in this Region. The Central Valley Regional Water Board has jurisdiction over the Delta and rivers extending further eastward.

The Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers enter the Bay system through the Delta at the eastern end of Suisun Bay and contribute almost all of the freshwater inflow into the Bay. Many smaller rivers and streams also convey freshwater to the Bay system. The rate and timing of these freshwater flows are among the most important factors influencing physical, chemical, and biological conditions in the Estuary. Flows in the region are highly seasonal, with more than 90% of the annual runoff occurring between November and April.

The San Francisco Estuary is made up of many different types of aquatic habitats that support a great diversity of organisms. Suisun Marsh in Suisun Bay is the largest brackish-water marsh in the United States. San Pablo Bay is a shallow embayment strongly influenced by runoff from the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers.

The Central Bay is the portion of the Bay most influenced by oceanic conditions. The South Bay, with less freshwater inflow than the other portions of the Bay, acts more like a tidal lagoon. Together, these areas sustain rich communities of aquatic life and serve as important wintering sites for migrating waterfowl, and spawning areas for anadromous fish.

San Francisco Bay Region (2)
SAN FRANCISCO BAY HYDROLOGIC BASIN PLANNING AREA (SF)



Base map prepared by the Division of Water Rights, Graphics
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Central Coast Region (Region 3)

The Central Coast Region comprises all basins (including Carrizo Plain in San Luis Obispo and Kern Counties) draining into the Pacific Ocean from the southern boundary of the Pescadero Creek watershed in San Mateo and Santa Cruz Counties along the Region's northern boundary, to the southeastern boundary of the Rincon Creek watershed, located in western Ventura County (Figure 3) at the Region's southern boundary. The Region extends over a 300-mile long by 40-mile wide section of the state's central coast. Its geographic area encompasses all of Santa Cruz, San Benito, Monterey, San Luis Obispo, and Santa Barbara Counties as well as the southern one-third of Santa Clara County, and small portions of San Mateo, Kern, and Ventura Counties. Included in the region are urban areas such as the Monterey Peninsula and the Santa Barbara coastal plain; prime agricultural lands such as the Salinas, Santa Maria, and Lompoc Valleys; National Forest lands; extremely wet areas such as the Santa Cruz Mountains; and arid areas such as the Carrizo Plain.

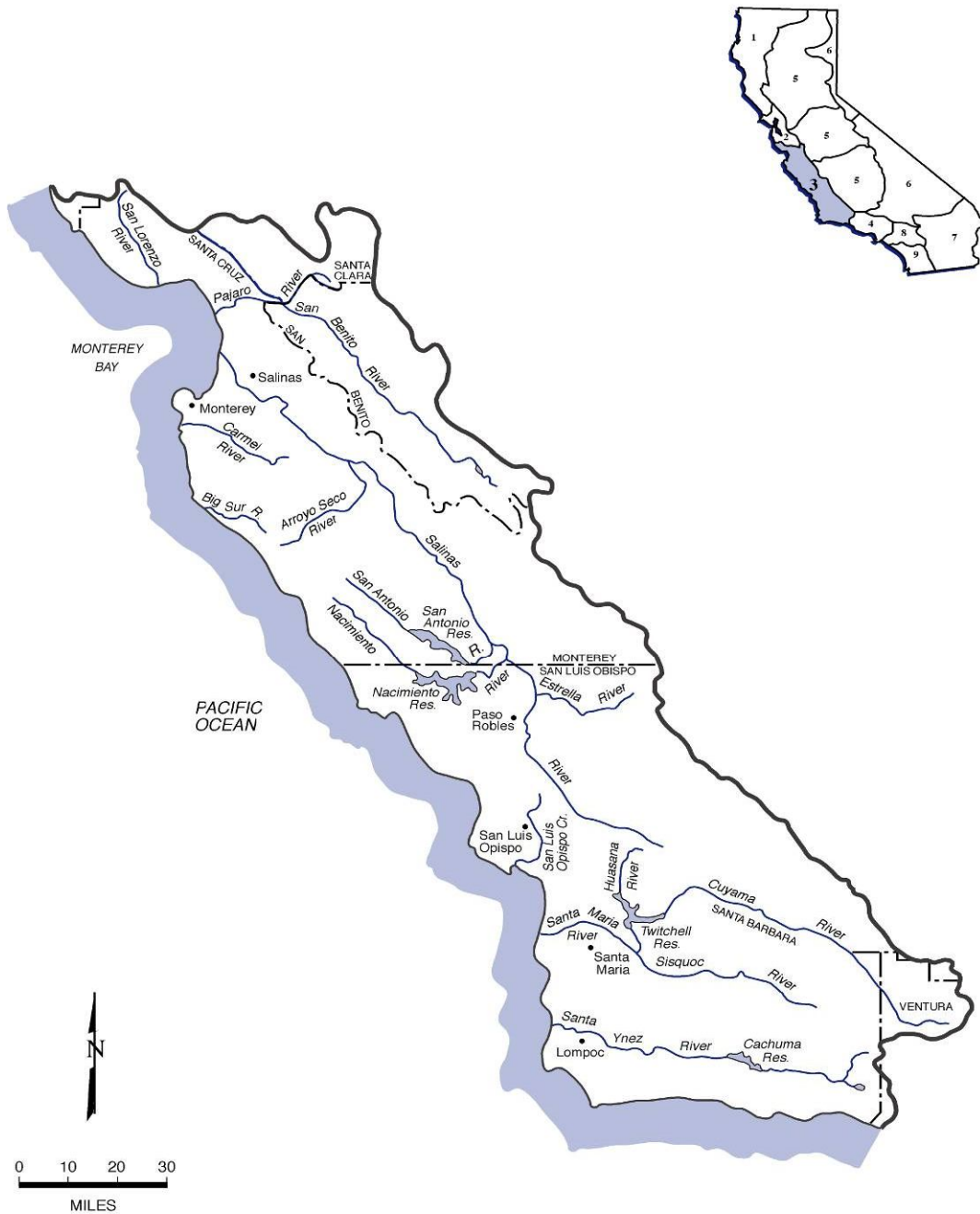
Water bodies in the Central Coast Region are varied. Enclosed bays and harbors in the Region include Morro Bay, Elkhorn Slough, Tembladero Slough, Santa Cruz Harbor, Moss Landing Harbor, San Luis Harbor, and Santa Barbara Harbor. Several small estuaries also characterize the Region, including the Santa Maria River Estuary, San Lorenzo River Estuary, Big Sur River Estuary, and many others. Major rivers, streams, and lakes include San Lorenzo River,

Santa Cruz River, San Benito River, Pajaro River, Salinas River, Santa Maria River, Cuyama River, Estrella River and Santa Ynez River, San Antonio Reservoir, Nacimiento Reservoir, Twitchel Reservoir, and Cuchuma Reservoir. The economic and cultural activities in the basin have been primarily agrarian. Livestock grazing persists, but it has since been combined with hay cultivation in the valleys. Irrigation, using local groundwater, is very significant in intermountain valleys throughout the basin. Mild winters result in long growing seasons and continuous cultivation of many vegetable crops in parts of the basin.

While agriculture and related food processing activities are major industries in the Region, oil production, tourism, and manufacturing contribute heavily to its economy. The northern part of the Region has experienced a significant influx of electronic manufacturing, while offshore oil exploration and production have heavily influenced the southern part.

Water quality problems frequently encountered in the Central Coastal Region include excessive salinity or hardness of local groundwater. Increasing nitrate concentration is a growing problem in a number of areas, in both surface water and groundwater. Surface waters suffer from bacterial contamination, nutrient enrichment, and siltation in a number of watersheds. Pesticides are a concern in agricultural areas and associated downstream water bodies.

Central Coast Region (3)
CENTRAL COAST HYDROLOGIC BASIN PLANNING AREA (CC)



Base map prepared by the Division of Water Rights, Graphics
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Los Angeles Region (Region 4)

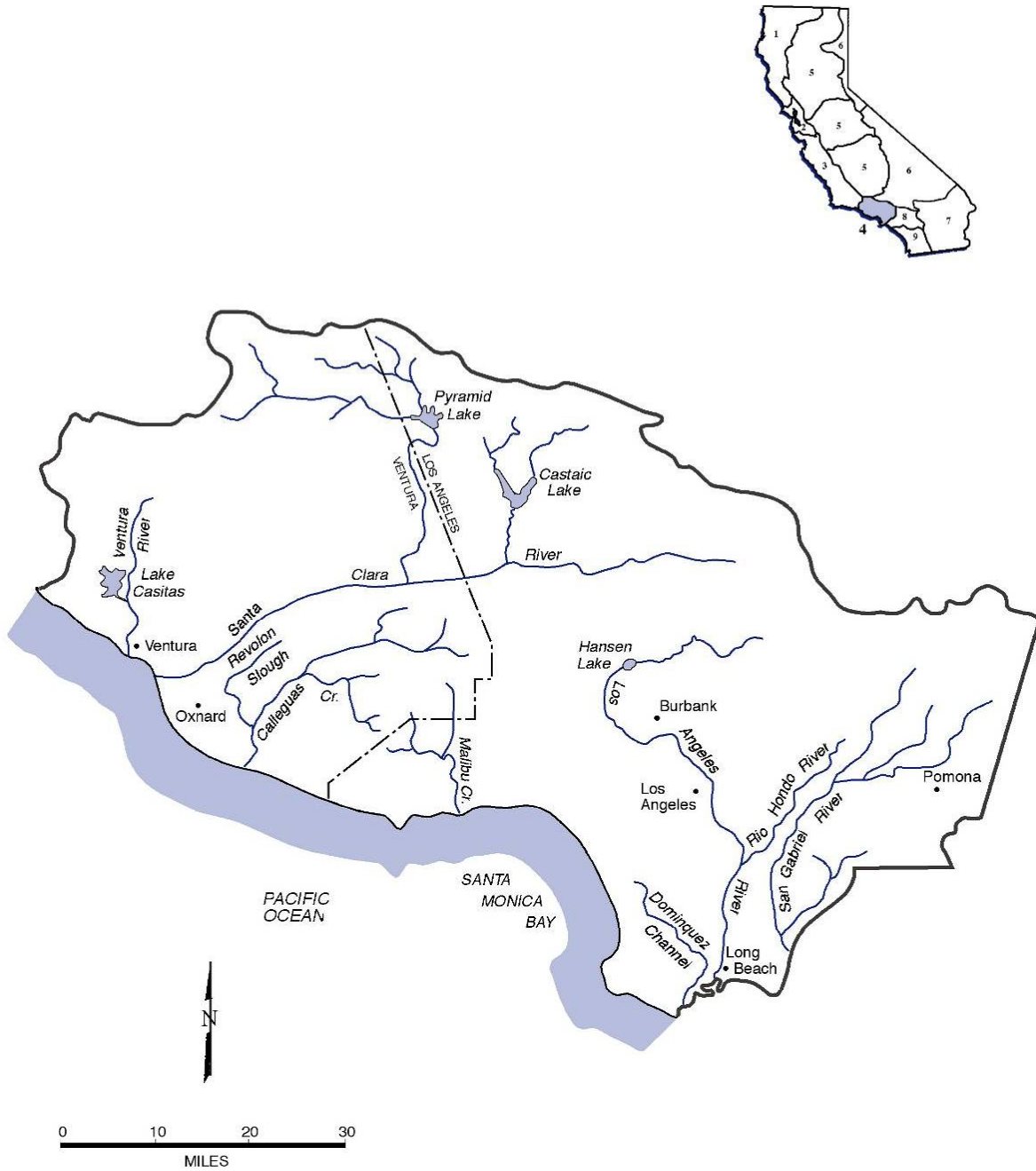
The Los Angeles Region comprises all basins draining into the Pacific Ocean between the southeastern boundary of the watershed of Rincon Creek, located in western Ventura County, and a line which coincides with the southeastern boundary of Los Angeles County, from the Pacific Ocean to San Antonio Peak, and follows the divide between the San Gabriel River and Lytle Creek drainages to the divide between Sheep Creek and San Gabriel River drainages (Figure 4).

The Region encompasses all coastal drainages flowing into the Pacific Ocean between Rincon Point (on the coast of western Ventura County) and the eastern Los Angeles County line, as well as the drainages of five coastal islands (Anacapa, San Nicolas, Santa Barbara, Santa Catalina and San Clemente). In addition, the Region includes all coastal waters within three miles of the continental and island coastlines. Two large deepwater harbors (Los Angeles and Long Beach Harbors) and one smaller deepwater harbor (Port Hueneme) are contained in the Region. There are small craft marinas within the harbors, as well as tank farms, naval facilities, fish processing plants, boatyards, and container terminals. Several small-craft marinas also exist along the coast (Marina del Ray, King Harbor, Ventura Harbor); these contain boatyards, other small businesses, and dense residential development.

Several large, primarily concrete-lined rivers (Los Angeles River, San Gabriel River) lead to unlined tidal prisms which are influenced by marine waters. Salinity may be greatly reduced following rains since these rivers drain large urban areas composed of mostly impermeable surfaces. Some of these tidal prisms receive a considerable amount of freshwater throughout the year from POTWs discharging tertiary-treated effluent. Lagoons are located at the mouths of other rivers draining relatively undeveloped areas (Mugu Lagoon, Malibu Lagoon, Ventura River Estuary, and Santa Clara River Estuary). There are also a few isolated brackish coastal water bodies receiving runoff from agricultural or residential areas.

Santa Monica Bay, which includes the Palos Verdes Shelf, dominates a large portion of the open coastal water bodies in the Region. The Region's coastal water bodies also include the areas along the shoreline of Ventura County and the waters surrounding the five offshore islands in the Region.

Los Angeles Region (4)
LOS ANGELES HYDROLOGIC BASIN PLANNING AREA (LA)



Base map prepared by the Division of Water Rights, Graphics
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Central Valley Region (Region 5)

The Central Valley Region includes approximately 40% of the land in California stretching from the Oregon border to the Kern County/Los Angeles County line. The Region is divided into three basins. For planning purposes, the Sacramento River Basin and the San Joaquin River basin are covered under one Basin Plan, and the Tulare Lake Basin is covered under another.

The Sacramento River Basin covers 27,210 square miles and includes the entire area drained by the Sacramento River (Figure 5). The principal streams are the Sacramento River and its larger tributaries: the Pitt, Feather, Yuba, Bear, and American Rivers to the East; and Cottonwood, Stony, Cache, and Putah Creek to the west. Major reservoirs and lakes include Shasta, Oroville, Folsom, Clear Lake, and Lake Berryessa.

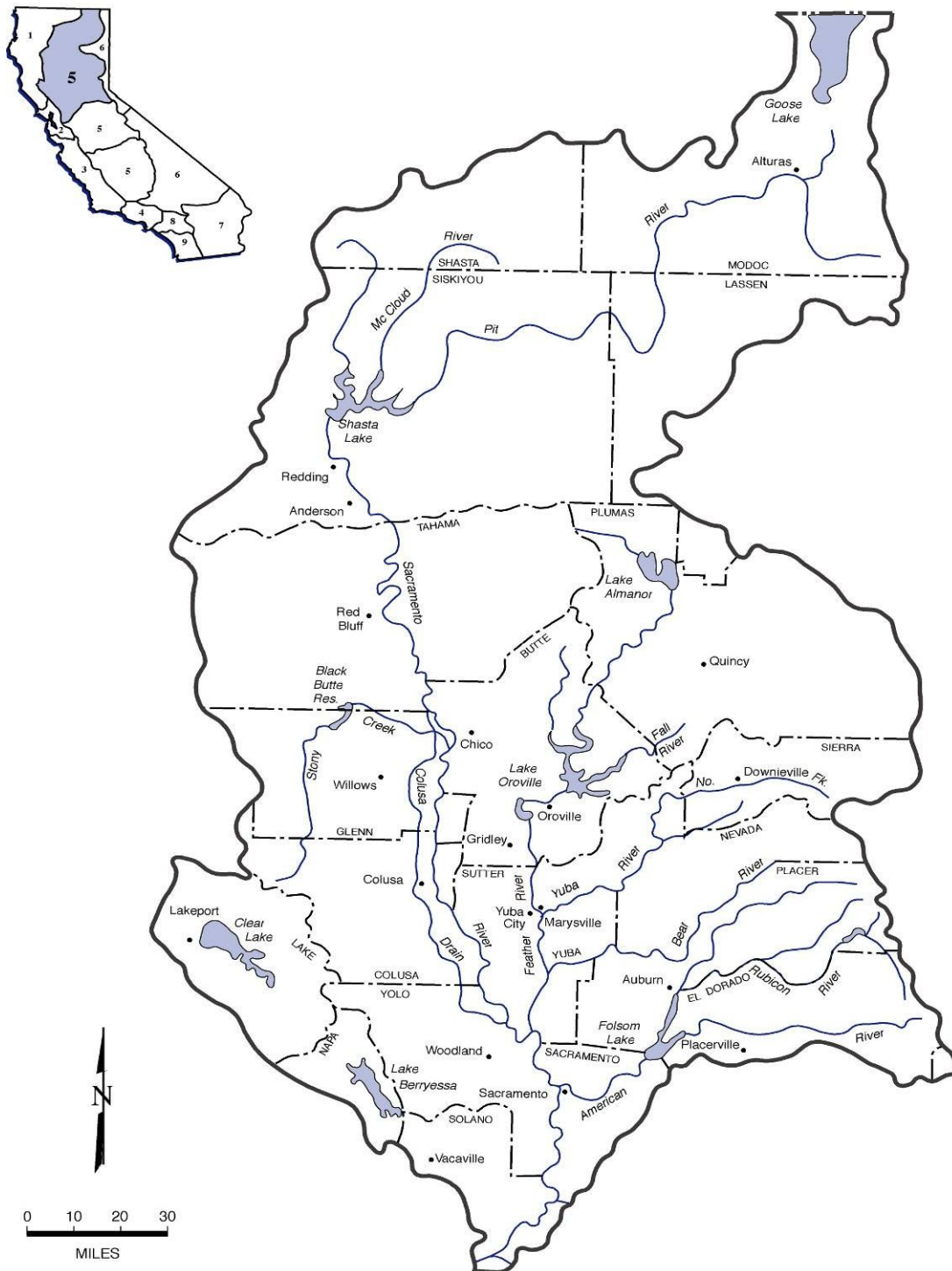
The San Joaquin River Basin covers 15,880 square miles and includes the entire area drained by the San Joaquin River (Figure 6). Principal streams in the basin are the San Joaquin River and its larger tributaries: the Consumnes, Mokelumne, Calaveras, Stanislaus, Tuolumne, Merced, Chowchilla, and Fresno Rivers. Major reservoirs and lakes include Pardee, New Hogan, Millerton, McClure, Don Pedro, and New Melones.

The Tulare Lake Basin covers approximately 16,406 square miles and comprises the drainage area of the San Joaquin Valley south of the San Joaquin River (Figure 7). The planning boundary between the San Joaquin River Basin and the Tulare Lake Basin follows the southern watershed boundaries of the Little Panoche Creek, Moreno Gulch, and Capita Canyon to the boundary of the Westlands Water District. From here, the boundary follows the northern edge of the Westlands Water District until its intersection with the Firebaugh Canal Company's Main Lift Canal. The basin boundary then follows the Main Lift Canal to the Mendota Pool and continues eastward along the channel of the San Joaquin River to Millerton Lake in the Sierra Nevada foothills, and then follows along the southern boundary of the San Joaquin River drainage basin. Main Rivers within the basin include the King, Kaweah, Tule, and Kern Rivers, which drain to the west face of the Sierra Nevada Mountains. Imported surface water supplies enter the basin through the San Luis Drain- California Aqueduct System, Friant- Kern Channel, and the Delta Mendota Canal.

The two northern most basins are bound by the crests of the Sierra Nevada on the east and the Coast Range and Klamath Mountains on the west. They extend about 400 miles from the California-Oregon border southward to the headwaters of the San Joaquin River. These two river basins cover about one fourth of the total area of the State and over 30% of the State's irrigable land. The Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers furnish roughly two-thirds of the State's water supply. Surface waters from the two drainage basins meet and form the Delta, which ultimately drains into the San Francisco Bay.

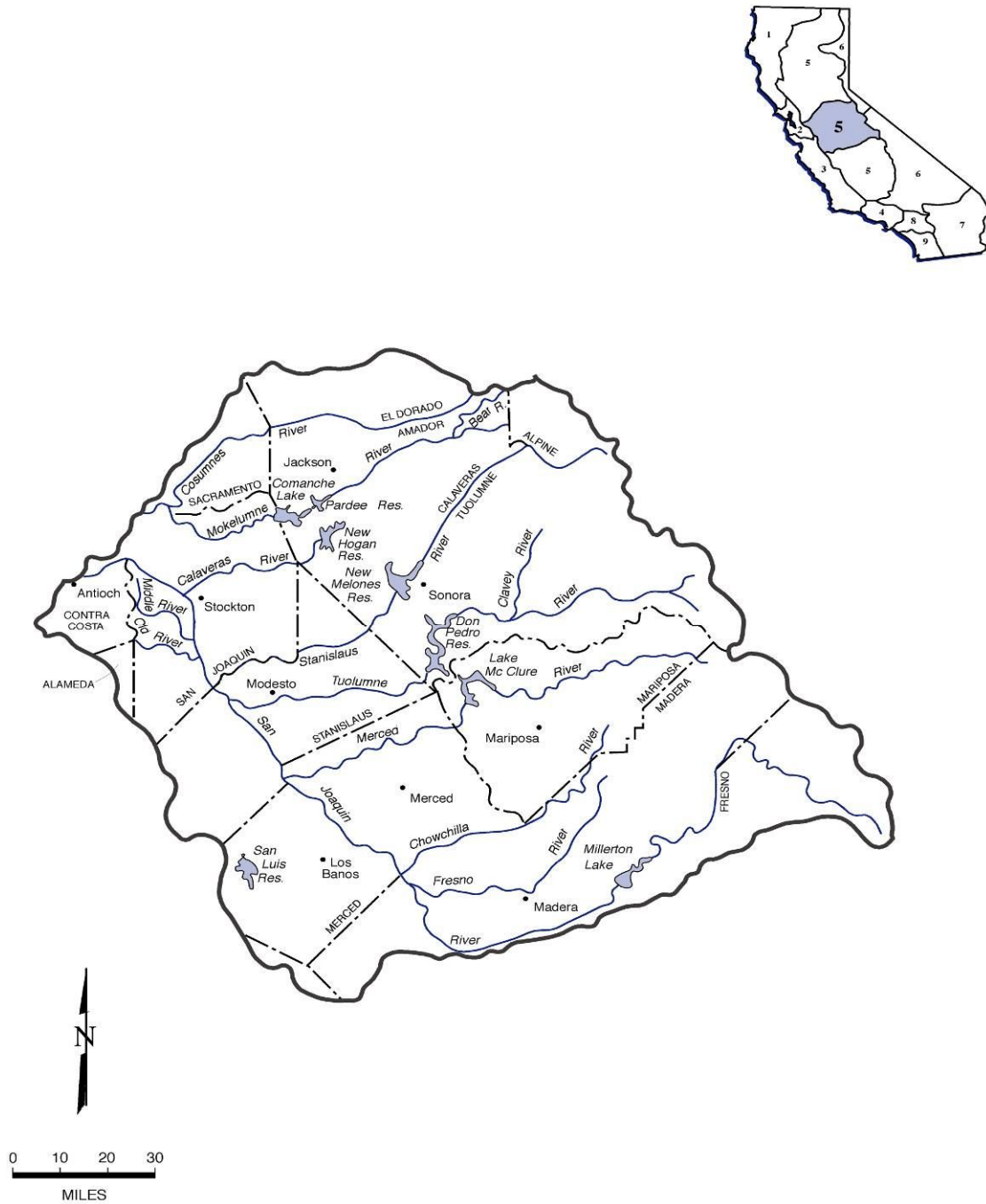
The Delta is a maze of river channels and diked islands covering roughly 1,150 square miles, including 78 square miles of water area. Two major water projects located in the South Delta, the Federal Central Valley Project and the State Water Project, deliver water from the Delta to Southern California, the San Joaquin Valley, Tulare Lake Basin, and the San Francisco Bay Area, as well as within the Delta boundaries. The legal boundary of the Delta is described in the Water Code section 12220.

Central Valley Region (5)
SACRAMENTO HYDROLOGIC BASIN PLANNING AREA (SB)



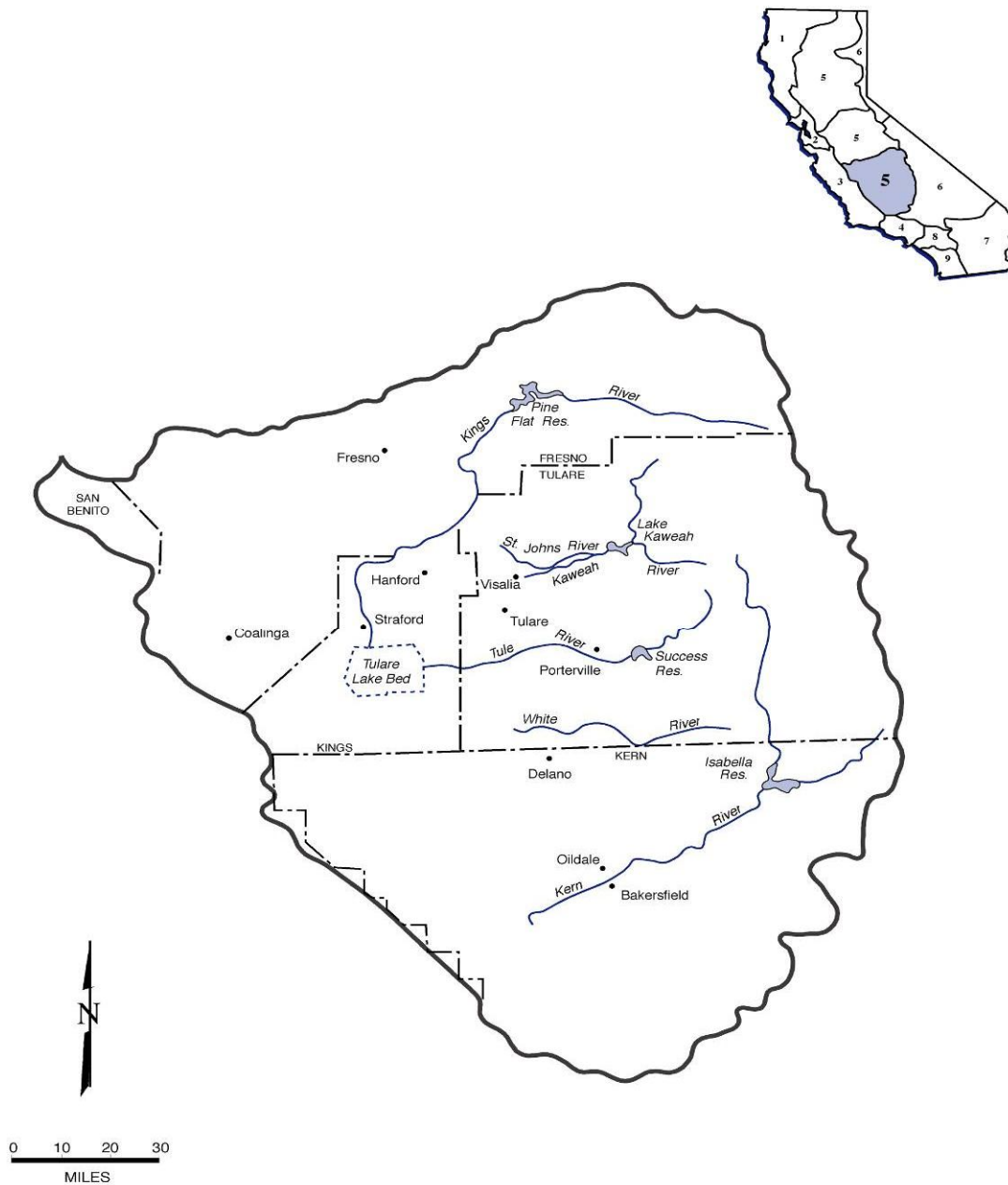
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Central Valley Region (5)
SAN JOAQUIN HYDROLOGIC BASIN PLANNING AREA (SJ)



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Central Valley Region (5)
TULARE LAKE HYDROLOGIC BASIN PLANNING AREA (TL)



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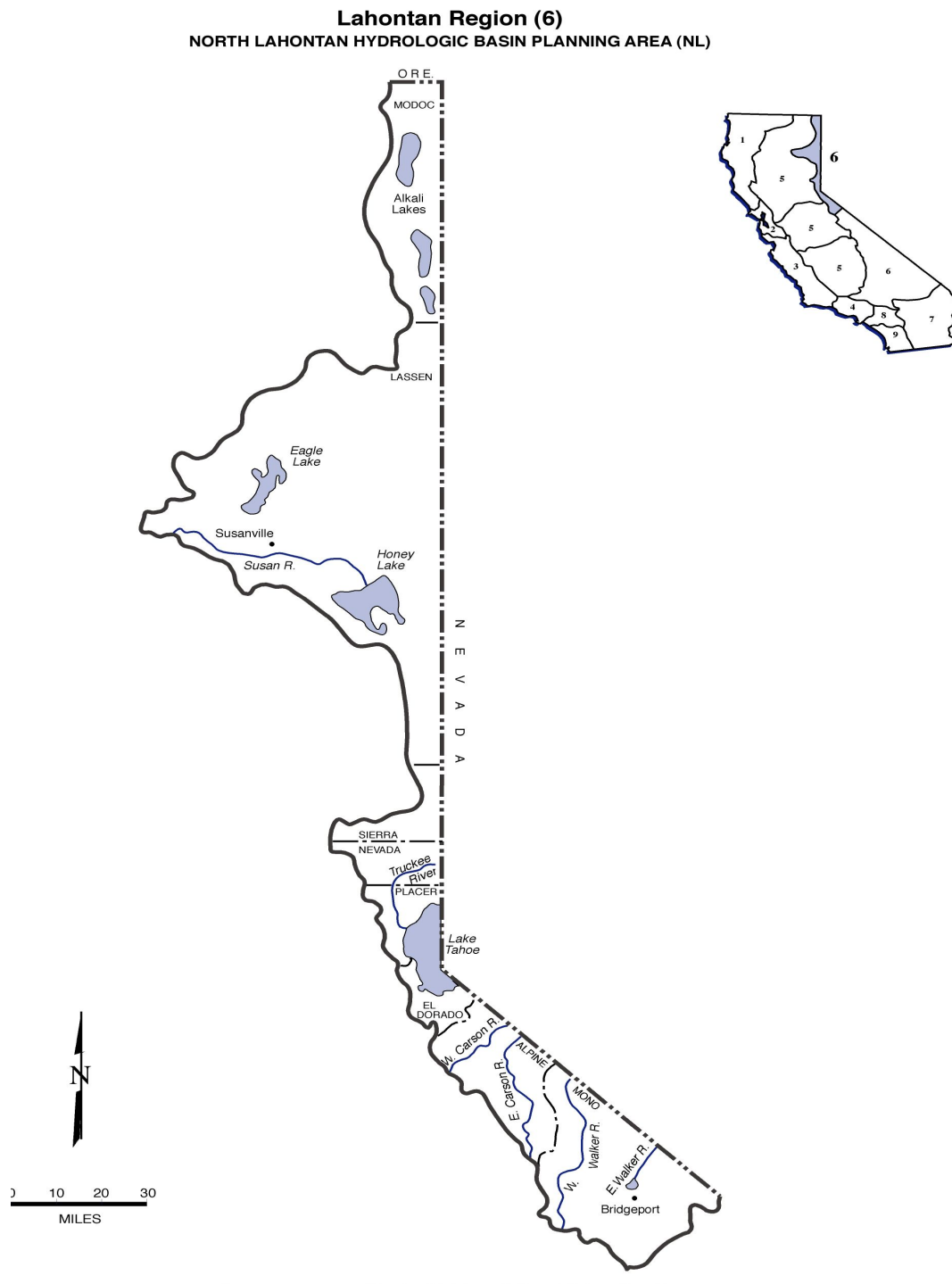
Lahontan Region (Region 6)

The Lahontan Region contains both of California's waterbodies that are designated as Outstanding Natural Resource Waters: Lake Tahoe and Mono Lake. The Region has historically been divided into North and South Lahontan Basins at the boundary between the Mono Lake and East Walker River watersheds (Figures 8 and 9). It is about 570 miles long and has a total area of 33,131 square miles. The Lahontan Region includes the highest (Mount Whitney) and lowest (Death Valley) points in the contiguous United States. The topography of the remainder of the Region is diverse, and includes the eastern slopes of the Warner, Sierra Nevada, San Bernardino, Tehachapi and San Gabriel Mountains, and all or part of other ranges including the White, Providence, and Granite Mountains. Topographic depressions include the Madeline Plains and the Surprise, Honey Lake, Bridgeport, Owens, Antelope, and Victor Valleys.

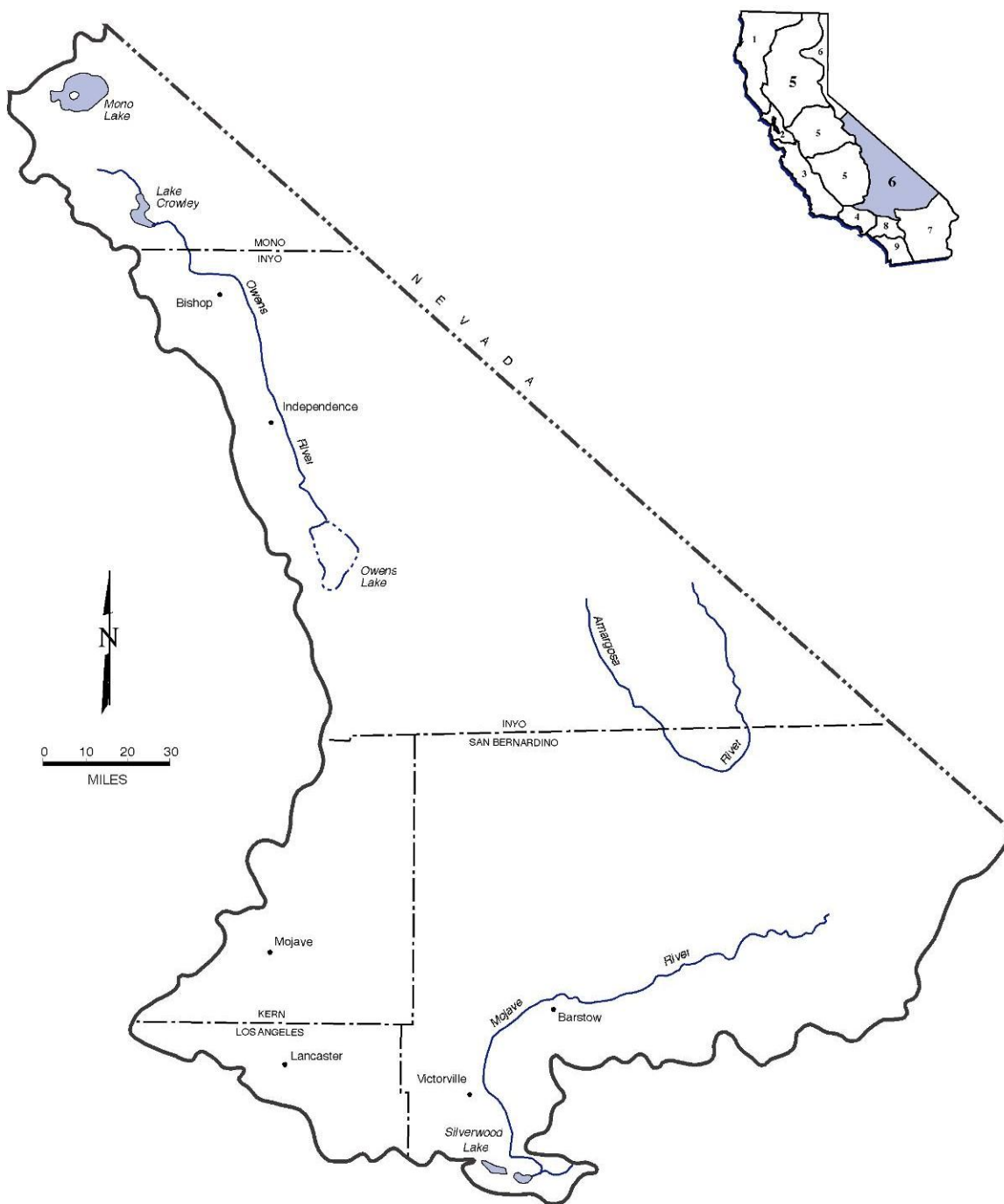
The Region is generally in a rain shadow; however, annual precipitation amounts can be significant (up to 70 inches) at higher elevations. Most precipitation in the mountainous areas falls as snow. Desert areas receive relatively little annual precipitation (less than 2 inches in some locations) but this can be concentrated and lead to flash flooding. Temperature extremes recorded in the Lahontan Region range from – 45°F at Boca (Truckee River watershed) to 134°F in Death Valley. The varied topography, soils, and microclimates of the Lahontan Region support a corresponding variety of plant and animal communities. Vegetation ranges from sagebrush and creosote bush scrub in the desert areas to pinyon-juniper and mixed conifer forest at higher elevations. Subalpine and alpine communities occur on the highest peaks. Wetland and riparian plant communities (including marshes, meadows, “sphagnum” bogs, riparian deciduous forest, and desert washes) are particularly important for wildlife, given the general scarcity of water in the Region.

The Lahontan Region is rich in cultural resources (archaeological and historic sites), ranging from remnants of Native American irrigation systems to Comstock mining era ghost towns such as Bodie, and 1920s resort homes at Lake Tahoe and Death Valley (Scotty's Castle). Much of the Lahontan Region is in public ownership, with land use controlled by agencies, such as the U.S. Forest Service (USFS), the National Park Service (NPS), the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), various branches of the military, the California State Department of Parks and Recreation, and the City of Los Angeles Department of Water and Power. While the permanent resident population (about 500,000 in 1990) of the Region is low, most of it is concentrated in high-density communities in the South Lahontan Basin. In addition, millions of visitors use the Lahontan Region for recreation each year. Rapid population growth has occurred in the Victor and Antelope Valleys and within commuting distance of Reno, Nevada. Principal communities of the North Lahontan Basin include Susanville, Truckee, Tahoe City, South Lake Tahoe, Markleeville, and Bridgeport. The South Lahontan Basin includes

the communities of Mammoth Lakes, Bishop, Ridgecrest, Mojave, Adelanto, Palmdale, Lancaster, Victorville, and Barstow. Recreational and scenic attractions of the Lahontan Region include Eagle Lake, Lake Tahoe, Mono Lake, Mammoth Lakes, Death Valley, and portions of many wilderness areas. Segments of the East Fork Carson and West Walker Rivers are included in the State Wild and Scenic River system.



Lahontan Region (6)
SOUTH LAHONTAN HYDROLOGIC BASIN PLANNING AREA (SL)



Base map prepared by the Division of Water Rights, Graphics
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Both developed (e.g. camping, skiing, day use) and undeveloped (e.g. hiking, fishing) recreation are important components of the Region's economy. In addition to tourism, other major sectors of the economy include resource extraction (mining, energy production, and silviculture), agriculture (mostly livestock grazing), and defense-related activities. There is relatively little manufacturing industry in the Region, in comparison to major urban areas of the State. Economically valuable minerals, including gold, silver, copper, sulfur, tungsten, borax, and rare earth metals either have been, or are being mined at various locations within the Lahontan Region.

The Lahontan Region includes over 700 lakes, 3,170 miles of streams, and 1,581 square miles of groundwater basins. There are 12 major watersheds in the North Lahontan Basin. Among these are the Eagle Lake, Susan River/Honey Lake, Truckee, Carson, and Walker River watersheds. The South Lahontan Basin includes three major surface water systems (the Mono Lake, Owens River, and Mojave River watersheds) and a number of separate closed groundwater basins. Water quality problems in the Lahontan Region are largely related to nonpoint sources (including erosion from construction, timber harvesting, and livestock grazing), storm water, and acid drainage from inactive mines and individual wastewater disposal systems.

Colorado River Basin Region (Region 7)

The Colorado River Basin Region covers approximately 13 million acres (20,000 square miles) in the southeastern portion of California (Figure 10). It includes all of Imperial County and portions of San Bernardino, Riverside, and San Diego Counties. It shares a boundary for 40 miles on the northeast with the State of Nevada; on the north by the New York, Providence, Granite, Old Dad, Bristol, Rodman, and Ord Mountain ranges; on the west by the San Bernardino, San Jacinto, and Laguna Mountain ranges; on the south by the Republic of Mexico; and on the east by the Colorado River and State of Arizona. Geographically, the Region represents only a small portion of the total Colorado River drainage area, which includes portions of Arizona, Nevada, Utah, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, and Mexico. A significant geographical feature of the Region is the Salton Trough, which contains the Salton Sea and the Coachella and Imperial Valleys. The two valleys are separated by the Salton Sea, which covers the lowest area of the depression. The trough is a geologic structural extension of the Gulf of California.

Much of the agricultural economy and industry of the Region is located in the Salton Trough. There are also industries associated with agriculture, such as sugar refining, as well as increasing development of geothermal industries. In the future, agriculture is expected to experience little growth in the Salton Trough, but there will likely be increased development of other industries (such as construction, manufacturing, and

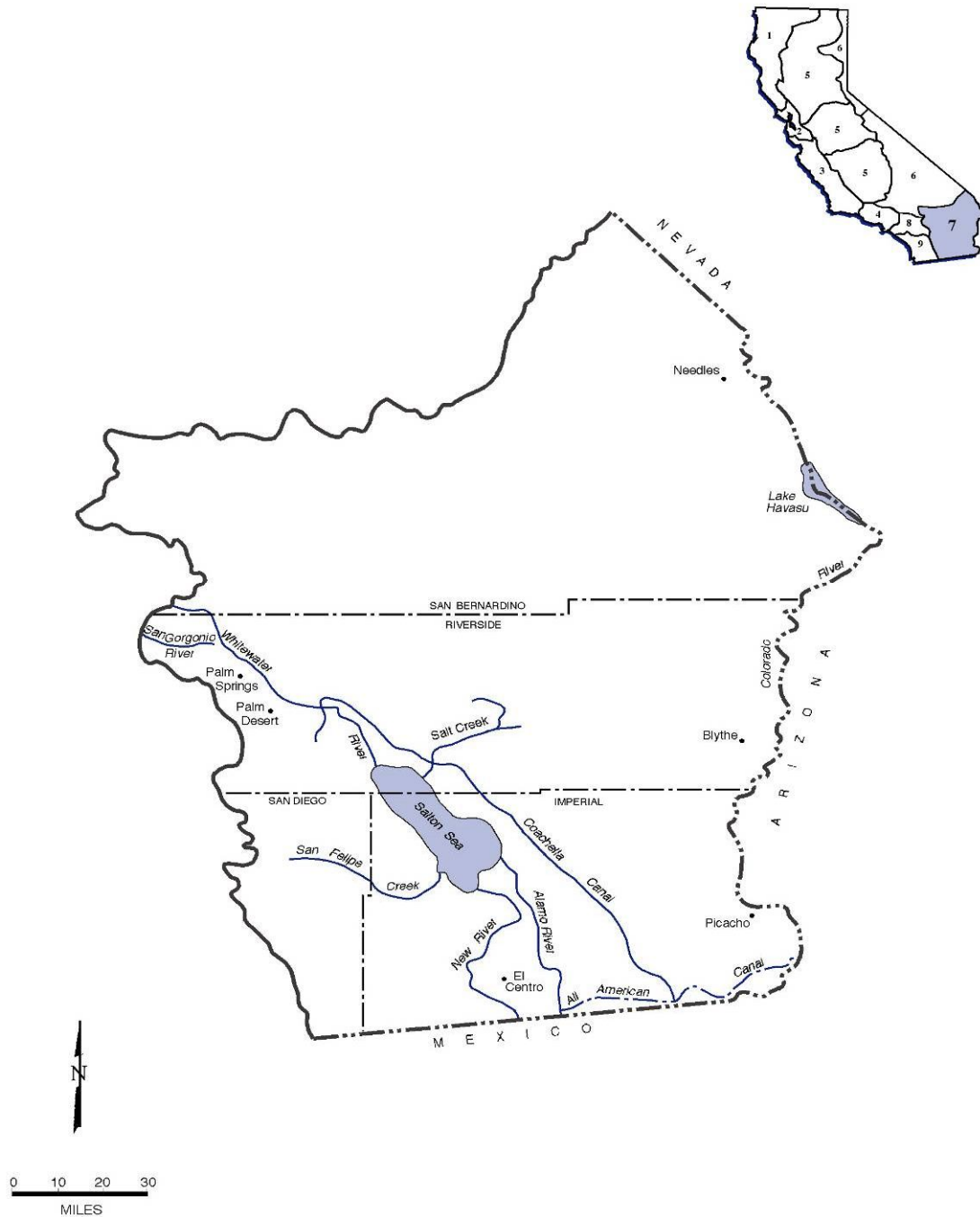
services). The present Salton Sea, located on the site of a prehistoric lake, was formed between 1905 and 1907 by overflow of the Colorado River. The Salton Sea serves as a drainage reservoir for irrigation return water and storm water from the Coachella Valley, Imperial Valley, and Borrego Valley, and also receives drainage water from the Mexicali Valley in Mexico. The Salton Sea is California's largest inland body of water and provides a very important wildlife habitat and sport fishery. Development along California's 230 mile reach of the Colorado River, which flows along the eastern boundary of the Region, includes agricultural areas in Palo Verde Valley and Bard Valley; urban centers at Needles, Blythe, and Winterhaven; several transcontinental gas compressor stations; and numerous small recreational communities. The Fort Mojave, Chemehuevi, Colorado River, and Yuma Indian Reservations are located along the river. In addition, mining operations are located in the surrounding mountains.

This Region has the driest climate in California. The winters are mild and summers are hot. Temperatures range from below freezing to over 120°F. In the Colorado River valleys and the Salton Trough, frost is a rare occurrence and crops are grown year round. Snow falls in the Region's higher elevations, with mean seasonal precipitation ranging from 30 to 40 inches in the upper San Jacinto and San Bernardino Mountains. The lower elevations receive relatively little rainfall. An average of four inches of precipitation occurs along the Colorado River, with much of this coming from late summer thunderstorms moving north from Mexico. Typical mean seasonal precipitation in the desert valleys is approximately 3.2 inches at Indio, and three inches at El Centro. Precipitation over the entire area occurs mostly from November through April, and August through September, but its distribution and intensity are often sporadic. Local thunderstorms may contribute the entire average seasonal precipitation at one time or only a trace of precipitation may be recorded at any locale for the entire season.

The Region provides habitat for a variety of native and introduced species of wildlife. Increased human population and its associated development have adversely affected the habitats of some species, while conversely enhancing others. Animals tolerant of arid conditions, including small rodents, coyotes, foxes, birds, and a variety of reptiles, inhabit large areas within the Region. Along the Colorado River and in the higher elevations of the San Bernardino and San Jacinto Mountains, where water is more abundant, deer, bighorn sheep, and a diversity of small animals exist. Practically all of the fishes inhabiting the Region are introduced species. The most abundant species in the Colorado River and irrigation canals include largemouth bass, smallmouth bass, flathead and channel catfish, yellow bullhead, bluegill, redear sunfish, black crappie, carp, striped bass, threadfin shad, red shiner, and, in the colder water above Lake Havasu, rainbow trout. Grass carp have been introduced into sections of the All American Canal system for aquatic weed control. Fish inhabiting agricultural drains in the Region generally include mosquito fish, mollies, red shiners, carp, and tilapia, although locally significant populations of catfish, bass, and sunfish occur in some drains. A considerable sport fishery exists in the Salton Sea, with orangemouth corvina,

gulf croaker, sargo, and tilapia predominating. The Salton Sea National Wildlife Refuge and state waterfowl management areas are located in and near the Salton Sea. The refuge supports large numbers of waterfowl in addition to other types of birds. Located along the Colorado River are the Havasu, Cibola and Imperial National Wildlife Refuges. The Region provides habitat for certain endangered/threatened species of wildlife including desert pupfish, razorback sucker, Yuma clapper rail, black rail, least Bell's vireo, yellow billed cuckoo, desert tortoise, and peninsular bighorn sheep.

Colorado River Basin Region (7)
COLORADO RIVER HYDROLOGIC BASIN PLANNING AREA (CR)



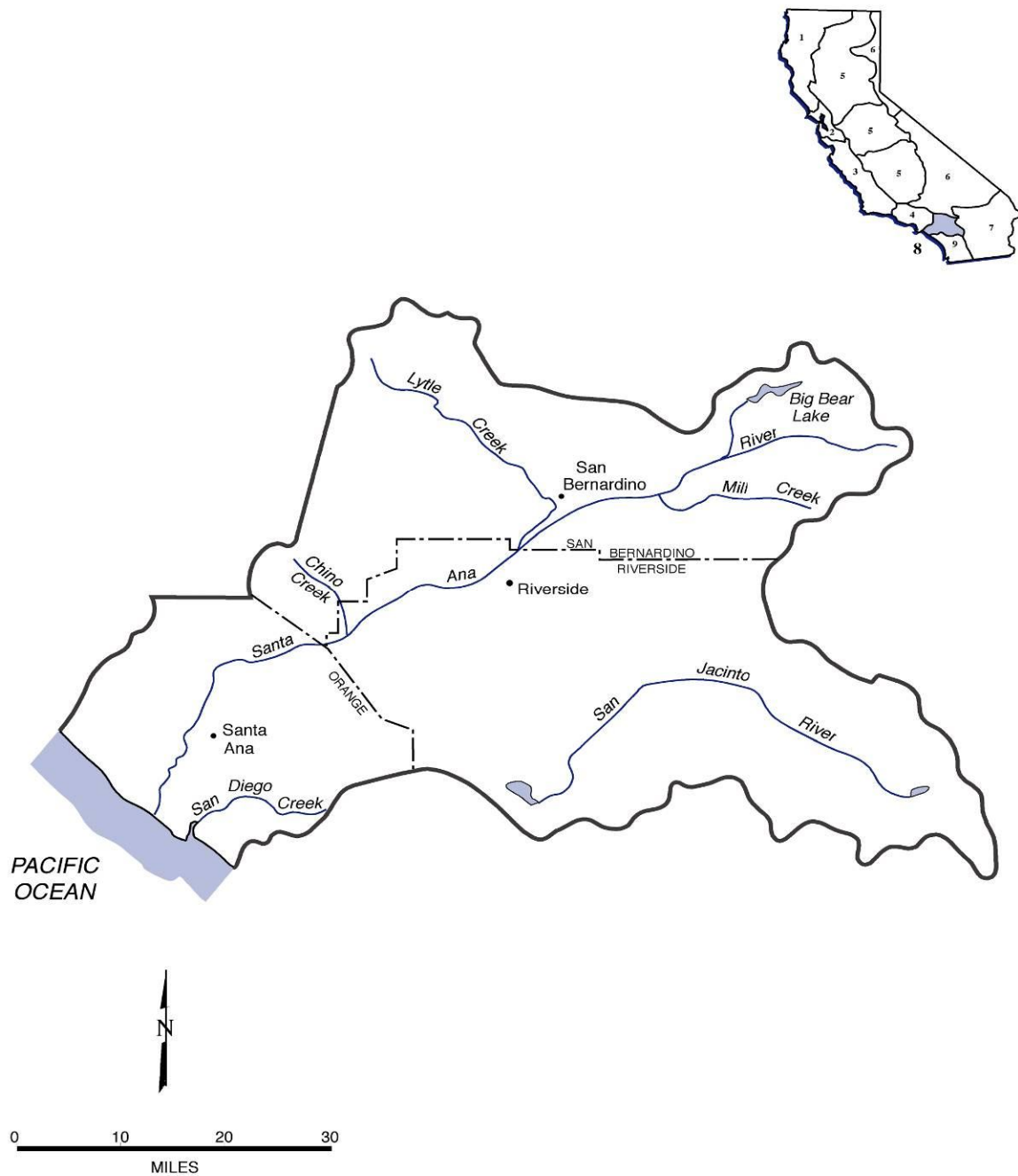
Base map prepared by the Division of Water Rights, Graphics
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Santa Ana Region (Region 8)

The Santa Ana Region comprises all basins draining into the Pacific Ocean between the southern boundary of the Los Angeles Region and the drainage divide between Muddy and Moro Canyons; from the ocean to the summit of San Joaquin Hills; along the divide between lands draining into Newport Bay and Laguna Canyon to Niguel Road; along Niguel Road and Los Aliso Avenue to the divide between Newport Bay and Aliso Creek drainages; along the divide and the southeastern boundary of the Santa Ana River drainage to the divide between Baldwin Lake and Mojave Desert drainages; and to the divide between the Pacific Ocean and Mojave Desert drainages (Figure 11).

Geographically, the Santa Ana Region is the smallest of the nine regions in the state (2,800 square miles) and is located in southern California, roughly between Los Angeles and San Diego. The climate of the Santa Ana Region is classified as Mediterranean: generally dry in the summer with mild, wet winters. The average annual rainfall in the Region is about 15 inches, with most precipitation occurring between November and March. The enclosed bays in the Region include Newport, Bolsa (including Bolsa Chica Marsh), and Anaheim Bay. Principal rivers include Santa Ana, San Jacinto and San Diego. Lakes and reservoirs include Big Bear, Hemet, Mathews, Canyon Lake, Lake Elsinore, Santiago Reservoir, and Perris Reservoir.

Santa Ana Region (8)
SANTA ANA HYDROLOGIC BASIN PLANNING AREA (SA)



Base map prepared by the Division of Water Rights, Graphics Services Unit

San Diego Region (Region 9)

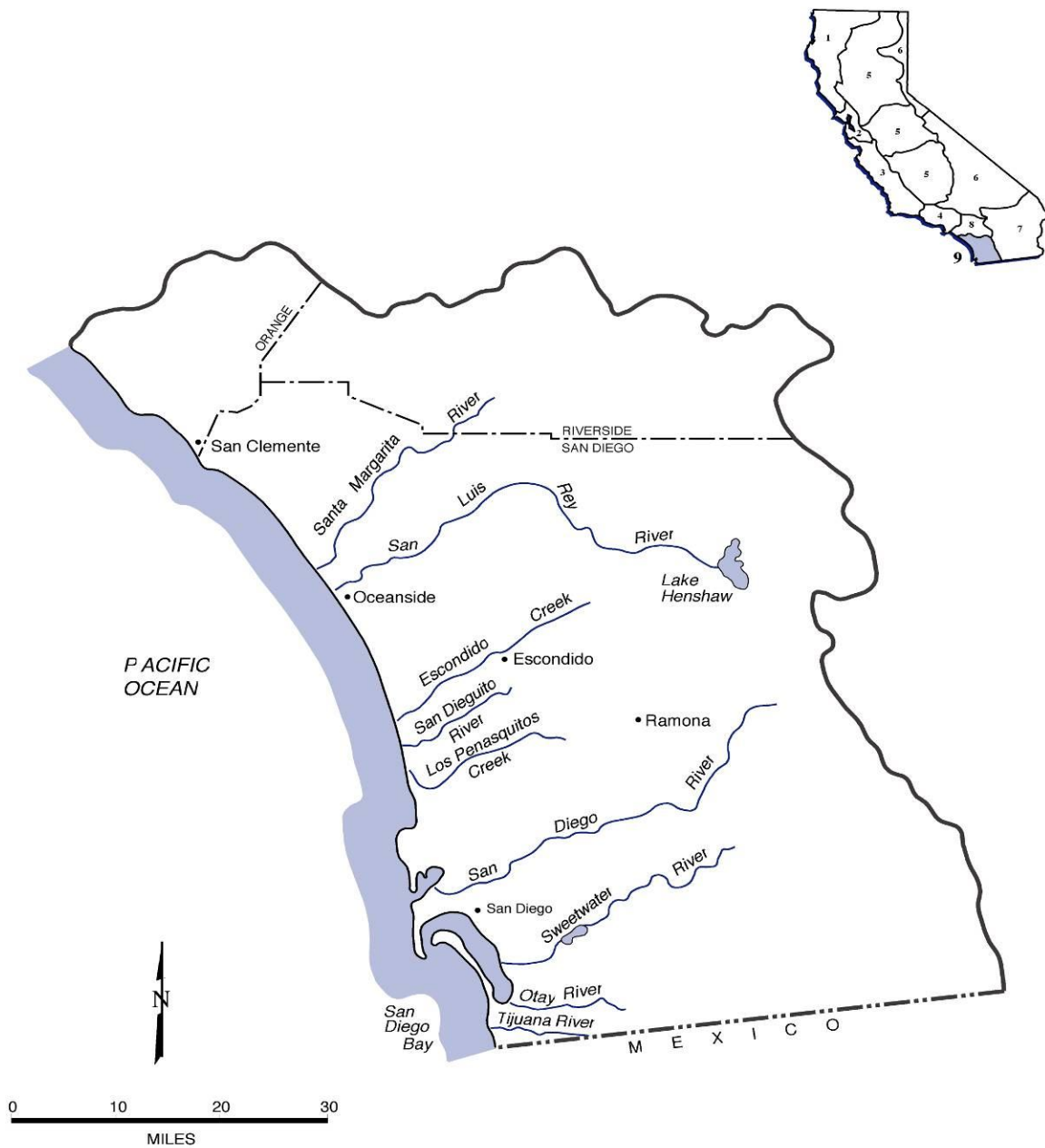
The San Diego Region comprises all basins draining into the Pacific Ocean between the southern boundary of the Santa Ana Region and the California-Mexico boundary (Figure 12). The San Diego Region is located along the coast of the Pacific Ocean from the Mexican border to north of Laguna Beach. The San Diego Region is rectangular in shape and extends approximately 80 miles along the coastline and 40 miles eastward towards the crest of the mountains. This Region includes portions of San Diego, Orange, and Riverside Counties, and the population of the Region is heavily concentrated along the coastal strip. Two harbors, Mission Bay and San Diego Bay, support major recreational and commercial boat traffic. Coastal lagoons are found along the San Diego County coast at the mouths of creeks and rivers.

Weather patterns are Mediterranean in nature with an average rainfall of approximately ten inches per year occurring along the coast during the winter. The Pacific Ocean generally has cool water temperatures due to upwelling, and this nutrient-rich water supports coastal beds of giant kelp. The cities of San Diego, National City, Chula Vista, Coronado, and Imperial Beach surround San Diego Bay in the southern portion of the Region.

San Diego Bay is long and narrow; 15 miles in length and approximately one mile across. A deep-water harbor capable of mooring up to 9,000 vessels, San Diego Bay has experienced waste discharge from former sewage outfalls, industries, and urban runoff. San Diego Bay also hosts four major U.S. Navy bases with approximately 80 surface ships and submarines. Coastal waters include bays, harbors, estuaries, beaches, and open ocean. Deep draft commercial harbors include San Diego Bay and Oceanside Harbor, and shallower harbors include Mission Bay and Dana Point Harbor. Tijuana Estuary, Sweetwater Marsh, San Diego River Flood Control Channel, Kendal-Frost Wildlife Reserve, San Dieguito River Estuary, San Elijo Lagoon, Batiquitos Lagoon, Agua Hedionda Lagoon, Buena Vista Lagoon, San Luis Rey Estuary, and Santa Margarita River Estuary are the important estuaries of the Region.

There are thirteen principal stream systems in the Region originating in the western highlands and flowing to the Pacific Ocean. From north to south these are Aliso Creek, San Juan Creek, San Mateo Creek, San Onofre Creek, Santa Margarita River, San Luis Rey River, San Marcos Creek, Escondido Creek, San Dieguito River, San Diego River, Sweetwater River, Otay River, and the Tijuana River. Most of these streams are interrupted in character having both perennial and ephemeral components due to the rainfall pattern in the Region. Surface water impoundments capture flow from almost all the major streams.

San Diego Region (9)
SAN DIEGO HYDROLOGIC BASIN PLANNING AREA (SD)



Base map prepared by the Division of Water Rights, Graphics
 Services Unit