

## Historic Water Use

### 2.1 INTRODUCTION

Historic water use figures were obtained from reports and summaries provided by the five water purveyors participating in development of the plan. The participating agencies, as outlined in the previous chapter are: El Dorado Irrigation District (EID), Georgetown Divide Public Utilities District (GDPUD), Grizzly Flat Community Services District (GFCSD), South Tahoe Public Utilities District (STPUD), and Tahoe City Public Utilities District (TCPUD). Historic water use data provide the basis for forecasting future demand. The following subsections present the unit water demands for various categories of use, as determined by the water purveyors, which are then applied to projected land use in the General Plan to estimate future water demand.

The historic use figures in this chapter vary slightly in some cases from the base year figures presented in Chapter 4. In this chapter, water use averages over a number of years are reported. Base year water demands are completed from using land use and water demand factors developed in the EPS water demand projection study for the 2004 General Plan. The variations do not affect the future demand projections.

### 2.2 EL DORADO IRRIGATION DISTRICT

EID issued an administrative draft of its *Water Supply Master Plan, December 2001*<sup>1</sup> and issued its updated 2006 *Water Resource and Service Reliability Report, June 2006*, which reports historical data through 2005<sup>2</sup>. The data presented in this chapter are derived from these reports, and from EID Raw Water Delivery Reports (1996-2002), EID Water Diversion Reports (2003-2005), and EID Consumption Reports (1996-2005).

#### 2.2.1 POTABLE WATER USE

Tables 2-1, 2-2, and 2-3, respectively summarize EID's water deliveries and consumption by years and number of metered accounts and consumption by metered user categories. Raw water deliveries were 37,656 acre-feet in 2005 with metered consumption of 30,769 acre-feet. The difference is water used for various authorized uses and system losses as described in **Table 2-1**.

Table 2-1  
**Water Delivery Summary - El Dorado Irrigation District**

Calendar Year	Raw Water Diversions <sup>[a]</sup> in Acre-Feet	Authorized Billed / Metered Potable Demand <sup>[b]</sup> in Acre-Feet	Other Authorized Billed / Unbilled Demand <sup>[c]</sup> in Acre-Feet	Potable Water Supplement to Recycled System <sup>[d]</sup> in Acre-Feet	Real and Apparent Losses in Acre-Feet <sup>[e]</sup>	Losses as a Percentage of Raw Water Diversions <sup>[f]</sup>
2005	37,656	30,769	1,408	433	5,046	13.4%
2004	43,358	35,160	1,692	918	5,588	12.9%
2003	37,138	31,022	1,017	190	4,909	13.2%
2002	38,885	32,252	1,201	255	5,177	13.3%
2001	38,847	32,231	1,398	---	5,218	13.4%
2000	34,882	29,488	870	---	4,524	13.0%
1999	35,496	30,262	405	---	4,829	13.6%
1998	30,027	24,638	560	---	4,829	16.1%
1997	35,748	30,263	---	---	5,485	15.3%
1996	34,199	28,846	---	---	5,353	15.7%

SOURCES: EID Raw Water Delivery Reports (1996-2002), EID Water Diversion Reports (2003-2005), and EID Consumption Reports (1996-2005).

- [a] Includes diversions from Jenkinson Lake, Folsom Reservoir, and Project 184 at Forebay Reservoir.
- [b] Authorized consumption of potable water that is metered and billed to EID customers.
- [c] Other authorized consumption of potable and raw water that is metered and unmetered, billed and unbilled. This demand include operational flushing, meter testing, sewage lift station and collection system flushing, private fire services, construction meters, aesthetics maintenance, and Main Ditch deliveries between Forebay and the WTP.
- [d] Potable water supplementation into the recycled water system at Bass Lake Reservoir, the Highway 50 Vault, Village C and Bridlewood recycled water tanks, and several recycled meters receiving potable water.
- [e] Real losses include physical water lost into the ground from pipeline leaks and breaks; while apparent losses are considered paper losses, such as under-registration of large meters.
- [f] The percentage of real and apparent losses can be attributed to 1245 miles of pipeline, 3 miles of open ditch, and over 37,000 meters.

Table 2-2  
Accounts Summary - El Dorado Irrigation District

User Categories	Number of Active Accounts									
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Agricultural Metered Irrigation <sup>[a]</sup>	229	236	244	248	203	198	198	202	208	210
Commercial/Industrial	968	1,003	1,035	1,067	1,099	1,125	1,176	1,212	1,249	1,298
Ditches <sup>[b]</sup>	102	101	87	89	87	94	84	85	32	20
Domestic Irrigation	2,799	2,709	1,848	1,815	1,731	1,657	1,603	1,572	1,514	1,449
Multi-Family Dual Potable <sup>[c]</sup>	---	---	---	---	---	4	4	4	4	4
Multi-Family Residential <sup>[d]</sup>	489	511	523	946	1,002	1,024	1,040	1,123	1,178	1,212
Municipal-Placerville	9	9	9	9	10	11	11	11	11	11
Recreational Turf Services	83	88	92	93	97	99	99	97	101	104
Single-Family Residential	22,575	23,193	24,978	25,138	25,802	26,653	27,377	28,188	28,735	29,230
Single-Family Dual Potable <sup>[e]</sup>	---	---	---	29	399	804	1,238	1,977	2,429	3,006
Small Farm Irrigation <sup>[f]</sup>	---	---	---	19	82	144	151	165	140	161
<b>ANNUAL ACTIVE ACCOUNTS</b>	<b>27,254</b>	<b>27,850</b>	<b>28,816</b>	<b>29,453</b>	<b>30,512</b>	<b>31,813</b>	<b>32,981</b>	<b>34,636</b>	<b>35,601</b>	<b>36,705</b>

SOURCE: EID ANNUAL CONSUMPTION REPORT

- [a] The number of Agricultural Metered Irrigation accounts dropped in 2000 after surveys determined that several accounts no longer qualified for the agricultural rate.
- [b] Beginning in 2004, the accounts served by the Crawford Ditch System (a satellite irrigation system), were removed from this report in order to be reported separately in the *Crawford Ditch Report*.
- [c] The Multi-Family Dual Potable user category was established in 2001. These dwellings receive potable water for indoor use, and recycled water for front and back yard irrigation.
- [d] The increase in Multi-Family Residential accounts in 1999 was due to a shift in townhomes and condos from the single-family category, resulting from a new billing system identifying the dwellings as multi-family.
- [e] The Single-Family Dual Potable user category was established in 1999. These dwellings receive potable water for indoor use, and recycled water for front and back yard irrigation.
- [f] The Small Farm Irrigation user category was established in 1999. This rate allowed small growers to utilize their land and produce agricultural crops competitive with large growers that qualify for the agricultural rate.

Table 2-3  
Consumption Summary - El Dorado Irrigation District (in acre-feet)

User Categories	Annual Metered Consumption									
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Single-Family Residential	10,550	11,468	10,405	12,979	13,090	14,502	15,197	15,494	17,457	15,875
Single-Family Dual Potable <sup>a</sup>	---	---	---	1	21	73	123	213	347	463
Multi-Family Residential <sup>b</sup>	1,384	1,485	1,400	1,549	1,625	1,700	1,717	1,094	1,711	1,595
Multi-Family Dual Potable <sup>c</sup>	---	---	---	---	---	0	0.07	0.12	0.55	0.60
Domestic Irrigation	4,779	4,758	2,868	3,530	3,295	3,149	3,009	2,768	2,998	2,340
Small Farm Irrigation <sup>d</sup>	---	---	---	33	278	521	554	610	635	557
Agricultural Metered Irrigation (AMI) <sup>e</sup>	4,895	5,118	4,062	5,094	4,556	5,221	4,688	4,182	5,098	3,699
Recreational Turf Services	1,977	1,884	1,270	2,028	1,517	1,383	1,357	1,112	1,605	1,321
Commercial/Industrial <sup>f</sup>	2,099	2,379	1,976	2,447	2,353	2,599	2,596	2,768	2,797	2,796
Municipal-Placerville	1,467	1,548	1,464	1,575	1,637	1,669	1,696	1,709	1,811	1,666
Ditches	1,597	1,477	1,193	1,026	1,116	1,414	1,315	1,282	700	457
Construction Meters <sup>g</sup>	98	146	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
<b>Contiguous Totals</b>	<b>28,846</b>	<b>30,263</b>	<b>24,638</b>	<b>30,262</b>	<b>29,488</b>	<b>32,231</b>	<b>32,251</b>	<b>31,787</b>	<b>35,161</b>	<b>30,769</b>

Source: EID Annual Consumption Report.

Notes:

- [a] The single-family residential, dual plumbed (potable and recycled) user categories were established in 1999. These dwellings receive both potable water for indoor use and recycled water for front and back yard irrigation.
- [b] The increase in multi-family accounts and units in 1999 is due to a shift in town homes and condos from the single-family category. A new billing system began accurately identifying these as multi-family dwellings.
- [c] The multi-family residential, dual plumbed (potable and recycled) user categories were established in 2001. These dwellings receive both potable water for indoor use and recycled water for front and back yard irrigation.
- [d] The small farm user category was established in 1999. This rate allows small growers to utilize their land and produce agricultural crops competitive with larger growers that qualify for the AMI rate.
- [e] The number of AMI accounts dropped in 2000. As a result of non-replies to a mail survey and onsite field surveys, several accounts no longer qualified for the AMI rate and were changed to a different rate category.
- [f] The industrial user category was eliminated in 1999. The industrial accounts are now included in the commercial/industrial user category.
- [g] Beginning with 1998, construction meters have been moved to the beneficial uses category. The demands are system-wide and are thus distributed to the water supply regions.

Table 2-4  
**Summary of 2005 Recycled Supply and Demand - El Dorado Irrigation District (in acre feet)**

SUPPLY					
Wastewater Treatment Plant Supply <sup>[a]</sup>		Reservoir Storage Supply		Direct Potable Supplementation to Recycled System <sup>[d]</sup>	TOTAL SUPPLY
El Dorado Hills	Deer Creek	El Dorado Hills <sup>[b]</sup>	Bass Lake <sup>[c]</sup>		
2,613	344	192	358	217	3,532

DEMAND				
Inactive	Uninstalled Meter	TOTAL LATENT	Active	TOTAL ACTIVE DEMAND
23	180	203	2,215	3,020

REAL AND APPARENT LOSSES			
Total Supply	Active Demand	Other Authorized Uses <sup>[e]</sup>	2005 Real and Apparent Losses
3,532	3,020	805	512

Source: 2005 Water Resources and Service Reliability Report, EID, June 26, 2006

[a] Sources of data are the master Reclamation Permit 5-01-146 and actual operations:

[b] The 192 acre-feet of storage is the revised reservoir capacity, with the actual supply used from storage included in the El Dorado Hills Wastewater Treatment Plant supply of 2,613 acre-feet.

[c] Actual raw water supply pumped out of Bass Lake Reservoir into the recycled water system.

[d] Direct supplementation includes potable water supplied to the Bridlewood and Village C recycled water storage tanks, to the Executive Golf Course, and to several recycled meters receiving potable water.

[e] Other Authorized Uses include filter backwash water used at the EDHWWTP, with further measurement of all plant uses underway.

Table 2-5  
**2005 Detailed of Recycled Demands - El Dorado Irrigation District**

<b>ACTIVE DEMANDS</b>					
<b>Active Account Categories</b>	<b>2005 Active Accounts</b>	<b>2005 Demand in Acre-Feet</b>	<b>Acre-Feet per Unit</b>	<b>Number of Acres</b>	<b>Acre-Feet per Acre</b>
Commercial / Industrial Recycled <sup>[a]</sup>	120	535.60	4.46	---	---
Construction Meters Recycled	9	133.61	14.85	---	---
Multi-Family Dual Recycled	4	1.13	0.28	---	---
Recreational Turf Recycled <sup>[b]</sup>	12	537.47	44.79	333	1.61
Single-Family Dual Recycled <sup>[c]</sup>	3,006	1,006.77	0.33	---	---
TOTALS	3,151	2,133	0.68	---	---

Source: 2005 Water Resources and Service Reliability Report, EID, June 26, 2006

[a] The Commercial / Industrial Recycled accounts include outside irrigation of commercial landscaping and street medians.

[b] The Recreational Turf Recycled accounts serve publicly or privately owned property that may accommodate organized recreational activities, and for which the primary use of the recycled water is for turf irrigation and associated landscaping (i.e. parks, ball fields, and school turf).

[c] Not all Single-Family Dual Recycled accounts have a full year of usage.

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Authorized uses are defined as water used for operational flushing, sewage lift station and collection system flushing, private fire service, construction meters, and aesthetic maintenance.

System loss of water is defined as water that is taken into the system from all of EID's main sources but is not delivered to the consumers or used for other authorized uses. EID has reduced its water loss percentage over the past 10 years from over 15 percent in 1996 to 13 percent in 2005, surpassing the state goal of 15 percent or less for rural water districts such as EID.

### **2.2.2 RECYCLED WATER USE**

EID has delivered recycled water for industrial use and golf course irrigation for nearly 30 years. In the past 15 years, the use of recycled water has been expanded to include median and park irrigation, and more recently, construction water and residential landscaping. Recycled water use for residential landscaping will have a significant impact on the drinking water supplies. Approximately 60 percent of the water demand for single-family dwellings is used for outside landscaping.

Tables 2-4 and 2-5, taken from the updated 2006 *Water Resource and Service Reliability Report*, June 2006, present the projected recycled water supply availability and recycled water demands.

### **2.2.3 WATER CONSERVATION**

EID has long pursued an active water conservation program including public information and educational elements promoting efficient water use to the general public. The District has also implemented programs with quantifiable water savings; these include residential water audits, toilet rebates, irrigation management services, plumbing retrofits, leak location and repair, landscape water audits, and commercial/industrial water audits. These programs are discussed further in Chapter 9, Water Efficiency.

### **2.2.4 AGRICULTURAL WATER USE**

Agricultural water use within EID is discussed in Section 2.7 of this chapter.

## **2.3 GEORGETOWN DIVIDE PUBLIC UTILITY DISTRICT**

Historic demands for GDPUD were supplied by the District in summary form. Existing water demand is made up of current water sales, operational losses and latent demand. Latent demand is defined as current inactive meters plus non-metered parcels within assessment districts plus

preseason (April) agricultural requirements when needed. Water demand figures for the District are shown in Table 2-6.

Table 2-6  
2005 Georgetown Divide Public Utility District Water Demand Summary

Type of Use	Number of Accounts	Average Units Use (Acre-Feet)	Total Use (Acre-Feet)
<b>Treated Water<sup>[a]</sup></b>			
Residential	3,387	0.50	1,698
Commercial	143	0.61	233
Property Owners Association			123
<b>Untreated Water</b>			
Irrigation	382	12.42	4,744
<b>Operational Losses</b>			
Treated Water <sup>[b]</sup>			300
Other <sup>c</sup>			3,000
<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>10,098</b>
<b>Latent Demand</b>			
Treated Water			
Inactive meters	148	0.64 <sup>[d]</sup>	95
Existing unserved parcels	953	0.64 <sup>[d]</sup>	614
Untreated Water			450
<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>1,159</b>
<b>Total Existing Demand</b>			<b>11,257</b>

[a] Five-year average use, except commercial which is actual use for 2005

[b] Includes treatment and conveyance losses

[c] Includes ditch system conveyance and carriage losses, ditch and distribution reservoir leakage and evaporation, and other system losses (five year average)

[d] Potential demand allocated by Georgetown Divide PUD.

The District actively promotes water conservation through encouraging use of water conserving plumbing fixtures, drought tolerant landscaping, and proper irrigation techniques. GDPUD and the El Dorado County Resource Conservation Districts have a joint project to help educate water users in wise water use practices, and GDPUD staff is available to advise customers.

## 2.4 GRIZZLY FLAT COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT

Table 2.7 presents the treated water use demands for Grizzly Flat Community Services District in 2005. Total water use as well as unit demand for Residential and Commercial accounts are shown.

Unit demand is relatively low due to the elevation of the District and the seasonal nature of many residents in Grizzly Flats.

Table 2-7  
**2005 Water Use Demands - Grizzly Flat Community Services District**

	Residential	Commercial
Number of Customers	583	4
Unit Demand, ac-ft/customer	0.22	0.25
<b>Total Water Use, acre-feet<sup>[a]</sup></b>	<b>129</b>	<b>1</b>

## 2.5 SOUTH TAHOE PUBLIC UTILITY DISTRICT

The data for STPUD is extracted from a report prepared for the District by Boyle Engineering entitled *MTBE Water System Impacts and Mitigation Evaluation, September 2000*<sup>5</sup> and the District's draft *Urban Water Management Plan, June 2002*<sup>6</sup>. The District prepared a Reliable System Capacity Plan in 1994 as a requirement of the California Department of Health Services (DHS). This plan was developed using historical maximum day flow and storage data from 1983 through 1994. From this report, Boyle extracted the number of units and the average day demand per unit presented in Table 2-8. The last two columns were added to convert the average day demand to acre-feet. This table is included to provide a comparison with current water use and the total compares closely with water use reported in 2000 and summarized in Table 2-9.

Table 2-8  
**South Tahoe Public Utility District Water Use and Unit Water Demands**

Zone No.	Zone	Residential.	Commercial	Average Day/ Unit (gal/day)	Unit Use (ac-ft/year)	Total Use (ac-ft/year)
9,10,11	Country Club, Susquehanna, Pine Valley	382	2	344	.385	154
12,13	Iroquois & Apache North	1,171	0	312	.349	409
15	Christmas Valley	551	7	312	.349	214
16	Flagpole	671	2	312	.349	240
14	Arrowhead	517	29	312	.349	272
				<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>1,289</b>
19	Angora Highlands	87	0	377	.422	37
18	Forest Mountain	41	0	377	.422	17
17	Twin Peaks	372	18	377	.422	225
				<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>279</b>

**Table 2-8  
South Tahoe Public Utility District Water Use and Unit Water Demands**

<b>Zone No.</b>	<b>Zone</b>	<b>Residential.</b>	<b>Commercial</b>	<b>Average Day/ Unit (gal/day)</b>	<b>Unit Use (ac-ft/year)</b>	<b>Total Use (ac-ft/year)</b>
20	Gardner Mountain	665	43	312	.349	367
				<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>367</b>
4	Keller	44	0	344	.385	17
5	Heavenly Valley	491	25	344	.385	276
6	Ralph	83	0	344	.385	32
8	Upper Montgomery Estates	16	0	344	.385	2,606
7	Montgomery Estates	648	3	344	.385	260
1, 2, 3	Stateline, Airport, and H Street	5,928	868	344*	.385*	5,290
				<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>5,881</b>
				<b>Total</b>		<b>7,816</b>

\* No figure was provided in the 1994 report; 344 gpd was assumed for these zones.

**Table 2-9  
South Tahoe Public Utility District Water Use for 2000 by Water Use Class**

<b>Water Use Class</b>	<b>Water Use (Year 2000) mg</b>	<b>Water Use (2000 acre-feet)</b>
Single Family Residential	1,194.74 mg	3,666
Multi-family Residential	340.43 mg	1,044
Commercial	652.31 mg	2,002
Industrial	0	0
Other Water Systems	3.30 mg	10
System Losses	328.61 mg	1,008
<b>Total, million gallons</b>	<b>2,519.39 mg</b>	
<b>Total, acre-feet</b>		<b>7,730</b>

## 2.6 TAHOE CITY PUBLIC UTILITY DISTRICT

A 2005 update to the TCPUD’s Urban Water Management Plan was published in March of 2006. Demand data presented here supplements the Draft Water Master Plan dated April 2002 that was prepared for TCPUD by West Yost & Associates.

Only the Rubicon System of the District is located within El Dorado County and water use data relevant to that system were extracted from the report. Recently, the Meeks Bay system’s

115 services were added to the District and became part of the Rubicon System, increasing the total connections from 451 to 566.

The average daily demand for the 566 services in the Rubicon system is 350 gallons per day per unit or 0.390 acre-feet per unit per year. The total demand for the system is approximately 198,214 gallons per day or 222 acre-feet per year.

## **2.7 AGRICULTURE**

Agriculture within the Sierra Foothills is substantially different than agriculture within the Central Valley. In the Sierra Foothills, agriculture is confined to relatively small areas where land slopes are amenable to growing crops. In the Central Valley, agriculture is defined by the broad scale of industrial and corporate farming on large, fairly level tracts of land. Unfortunately, there is not consistent data in El Dorado County for documenting agricultural land and water use as it exists today and how it has changed over time. This is complicated even more by conflicts in the data and differences reported by various sources. Nevertheless, agriculture in El Dorado County is an important sector from the standpoint of economics, open space, and recreation. An example is the growth in vineyards since 2000 from 1381 acres to 2116 acres today. The growing metropolitan population in the Sacramento Region will fuel the demand for greater access to agro-recreational-type settings. El Dorado County is favorably situated geographically to accommodate this demand.

Virtually all of the agricultural water use within El Dorado County occurs on the western slope, and most of that water is supplied by EID and GDPUD and is included in those purveyors' water use figures. Agricultural water use outside of the purveyor service areas is generally supplied from individually owned wells and ponds; water from these sources is highly weather-dependent and water production and use figures are not readily available. Agricultural land use is primarily in vineyards, Christmas trees, olive and citrus trees, berries, deciduous orchards, and pasture.

Data on the total land devoted to agriculture in El Dorado County indicates a general reduction over the last two decades with a growth surge in the latter years. The overall reduction in area devoted to agriculture is attributed largely to the displacement of pasture due to development and marginal economic viability of livestock grazing operations in foothill areas. However, since 2000 there has been an increase in acreage participating in the Restricted Materials Permit Program and an increase in area planted in higher value crops such as wine grapes, fruits, berries, Christmas trees, olives, and citrus, associated with more of "niche" type agriculture, which is one that supports an agro-recreation activity mentioned above. In 2000, the agricultural land use, either directly or derived from the El

Dorado County Restricted Material Permit Program was 4,826 acres. Today, the same data source indicates that there are 5,383 acres in agricultural production, indicating an increase in agricultural activity in El Dorado County.

The data available to identify existing irrigated agriculture comes from the El Dorado County Agricultural Commissioner’s Office, EID, and GDPUD. Information to identify agricultural land use in terms of crop, acreage, and physical location is available from Restricted Materials Permits managed by the Agricultural Commissioner’s office. Restricted Materials Permits are required for the application specified pesticides/herbicides. This information is beneficial to document agriculture; however, it does not represent all crops. Information available from EID indicates the crops irrigated yet, the acreage is based upon the land irrigated. GDPUD only reports total irrigated acreage and no information on the crops.

As noted, the data compiled by the respective entities is not consistent or complete and conflicts in relation to land and water use for irrigated agriculture. Nevertheless, the data collectively provides a general picture of the geographic distribution of irrigated agriculture and is presented on Figure 4.1. This data was used to establish an existing (2000) agricultural land use. For purposes of the water management plan, the crops were separated into three categories: Deciduous Orchards; Vineyard, Christmas Trees, Olive/Citrus, Berries, Etc.; and Pasture and other. The results are presented in Table 2-10 with the respective sources of information and assumptions presented as footnotes in Table 2-10.

Table 2-10  
Existing Agricultural Land Use - 2001<sup>A</sup> (acres)

Agricultural Land Use	EID	GDPUD	Outside Purveyor's Boundaries <sup>b</sup>	Total	County <sup>c</sup>
Deciduous Orchards	1,013 <sup>b</sup>	7 <sup>b</sup>	224	1,244	1,789
Vineyard, Christmas Trees, Olive/Citrus, Berries, Etc.	819 <sup>b</sup>	74 <sup>b</sup>	1,022	1,915	1,612
Pasture and Other	539 <sup>d</sup>	1,114 <sup>d</sup>	14	1,667	1,450
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,371</b>	<b>1,195</b>	<b>1,260</b>	<b>4,826</b>	<b>4,851</b>

[a] Acreage represents irrigated agriculture.  
 [b] Acreage is based upon Restricted Materials Permits, El Dorado County Agricultural Commissioner's Office.  
 [c] Total area reported by the El Dorado County Agricultural Commission, 2000 Crop Report; however, it does not include acreage for Christmas trees, truck gardens, berries, nectarines, oranges, chestnuts, avocados, pumpkins, tomatoes, and persimmons.  
 [d] Acreage calculated based upon remaining water use from total reported water use, using an assumed unit water use value of 1.3 acre-feet applied to vineyard, Christmas trees, olive/citrus, berries, etc. and a unit water use value of 2.8 acre-feet applied to deciduous orchards.  
 Sources: El Dorado Irrigation District (2000 USBR Water Year Report); Georgetown Divide Public Utility District; and County of El Dorado Department of Agriculture, Weights, & Measures (El Dorado County 2000 Crop Report and 2002 Restricted Materials Permits).

There are extensive blocks of “important farmland” in the Fairplay area which are currently served by wells. If a water supply were available, there would likely be additional agricultural demand in the area. Areas such as Fairplay are addressed in the Other County Area analysis of agricultural acreage and demand in Chapter 4 .

## 2.8 OTHER USERS

There are three significant non-public water purveyors operating at South Tahoe: Tahoe Keys Association, Lukens Water Company, and Lakeside Park Association. The locations of these purveyors are shown on **Figure 2-1**. Historic water use figures were requested from each of these purveyors. Where information was not provided, earlier data extracted from the Tahoe Basin Water Use Update, May 1996, West Yost and Associates<sup>17</sup> is noted.

### 2.8.1 TAHOE KEYS ASSOCIATION

Type of Use	No. of Accounts	Total Use, MG	Unit Use, acre-feet per Account
Single-Family	1,530	Data not provided	
Multi-Family	4	Water production shown in Chapter 3	Data not provided
Commercial	2		

Total Water Use: 930 acre-feet per year

### 2.8.2 LUKENS WATER COMPANY

Lukens Water Company did not provide historic water use data. Total use reported in the West Yost report<sup>17</sup> was 147 acre-feet per year. Water production is shown in Chapter 3.

### 2.8.3 LAKESIDE PARK ASSOCIATION

Lakeside Park Association did not provide historic water use data. Total water use reported in the West Yost report<sup>17</sup> was 289 acre-feet per year.

In the West Tahoe area, there are two significant non-public water purveyors operating the Glenridge Park system: Tahoe Cedars Water Company and Tahoe Swiss Village Utilities, Inc. Historic water use for these purveyors is shown in the following tabulations:

# Tahoe Basin

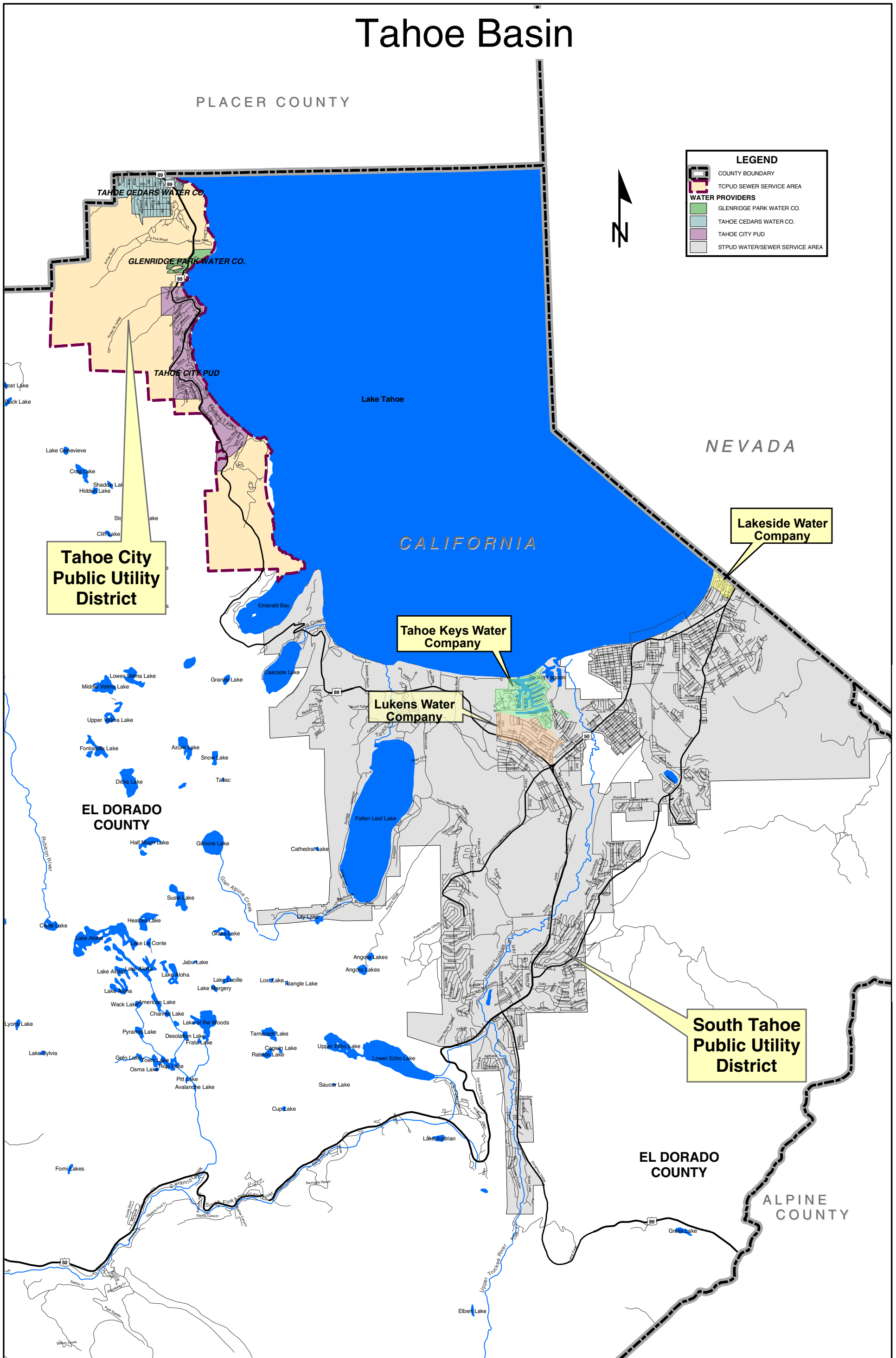


Figure 2-1  
Location of Other Water Purveyors

u:\project\_graphics\El Dorado County Water Agency - EDWA\EDWA06-001\Figure\_02\_01\_Other\_Purveyors.ai 1/25/07 cms

#### 2.8.4 TAHOE CEDARS WATER COMPANY

Type of Use	No. of Accounts	Total Use, MG	Unit Use, acre-feet per Account
Single/Multi Family	1,018	169.1	0.51
Hotel/Motel	19	7.9	1.27

#### 2.8.5 TAHOE SWISS VILLAGE UTILITY, INC. (GLENRIDGE PARK)

Type of Use	No. of Accounts	Total Use, MG	Unit Use, acre-feet per Account
Single Family	40	5.2	0.39

The Meeks Bay Water Company has been absorbed into the Tahoe City PUD system and its water use is included in the TCPUD demands. Where water demand data are not available, unit water demands are assumed to be similar to adjoining areas.

In addition, there are numerous small mutual water companies, homeowners' associations, and individual water systems supplying campgrounds, vacation homes, motels, lodges, and various recreation facilities. The El Dorado County Environmental Health Division lists over 150 of these small systems; this list is included in Appendix C. These systems are supplied by springs and individual wells, and they are not required to report water production to the County. Therefore, water use figures for these users are not available. In any case, the amount of use for these systems will not affect the future water needs of the County because their supplies would not supplement, to any significant degree, the water supply needs of the county in the future as discussed in Chapter 5.