When EID got into the sewage business, it was 1960 and at the request of Cameron Park landowners, who asked the District to assume operation and maintenance of the community's sewer system. EID Board members were willing to do so because they viewed recycled water produced at wastewater treatment plants as a resource. The idea was to use the recycled water, rather than drinking water, for landscape irrigation.

In the years since 1960, the District has constructed, expanded, and renovated many portions of the sewer system to ensure that customers receive reliable service. The work also reflects the need to meet ever-changing, more stringent state and federal regulations that govern the treatment and discharge of wastewater.

The work also reflects the need to meet ever-changing, more stringent state and federal regulations that govern the treatment and discharge of wastewater.

EID Board members were willing to do so because they viewed recycled water produced at wastewater treatment plants as a resource. EID’s El Dorado Hills wastewater treatment plant is one of four such plants at the District.

Highlights of Wastewater Treatment

1960 to the present: At Cameron Park’s request, EID takes over that community’s sewer system.

Sewer to follow:
- Sanitation District No. 1, serving the Camino Heights area.
- Sanitation District No. 2, serving the El Dorado and Diamond Springs areas.
- The El Dorado Hills sewer treatment plant, built by developers in 1991 to serve the greater El Dorado Hills area.

Major projects to improve the facilities, construct new infrastructure, and meet strict regulatory requirements over the past decade include:
- Replacement of the Mother Lode force main.
- Upgrades to the New York Creek lift station.
- Projects to ensure regulatory compliance at the Deer Creek wastewater plant.
- Replacement of the Silva Valley sewer line.
- Phase III improvements at the El Dorado Hills wastewater plant.
- Decommissioning the Rancho Ponderosa wastewater plant.
- Recycled water pump station at Bass Lake.

EID produced 2,063 acre-feet of recycled water in 2010.

EID Today—Essential Services to Meet Diverse Needs

Some things have changed quite a bit in El Dorado County since the vote to form EID was certified in 1925. The county’s population in the early 1920s was about 6,400; in 2011, it was more than 181,000. And EID’s service area has grown from 31,500 acres in 1925 to 460,000 acres today.

Other things haven’t changed much. Clean water originating in the high Sierra continues to help shape economic, ecological, and cultural aspects of the county. Agriculture remains an economic cornerstone. Rural attributes and outdoor recreation opportunities still attract visitors and new residents. And EID has never ceased working to secure new water rights.

The District’s commitment to provide customers with high-quality services and products hasn’t changed either. That’s been a constant since 1925.

EID’s El Dorado Hills wastewater treatment plant processed 6 million gallons of water per day when EID took over its operation in early 1973. At that time, the facility was in the middle of undeveloped land. Today, residences, a school, and a community park surround the plant. Its treatment capacity has been increased to 26 million gallons per day.

In part to meet increasingly stringent regulatory requirements that govern safety and reliability, EID has progressed through a number of wastewater treatment plant upgrades over the years. They include:
- The older reducing odor emissions.
- EID’s El Dorado Hills wastewater treatment plant cost $2.1 million. It is a part of the regional wastewater treatment plant’s expansion in 2010 at a cost of more than $94 million.

The number and types of services EID provides have evolved to meet the demands of a growing, diverse population and to adhere to ever-changing, more strict regulatory requirements.

Treat and deliver water:
- 39,967 accounts, 1,345 miles of pipeline, 50 miles of canal and ditches, 5 treatment plants, 36 storage reservoirs/tanks, 38 pump stations.
- Collect and treat wastewater:
- 20,667 accounts, 656 miles of pipeline and force mains, 4 treatment plants, 64 lift stations.
- Produce and distribute recycled water for landscape irrigation:
- 4,079 accounts, 54 miles of pipeline, 2 treatment plants, 5 storage reservoirs/4 pump stations.
- Generate hydroelectric and solar power:
- Every year, EID’s 21-megawatt hydroelectric power plant accounts for $6 million to $10 million in revenue.
- EID’s 1-megawatt solar facility saves up to $250,000 a year on the District’s electricity bills and helps keep the lights on in California.
- Use energy efficiently:
- Membership in PG&E’s energy efficient, demand-reduction programs saves $200,000 to $300,000 each year on EID’s electricity bills and frees up energy for the state’s grid during peak-use times.
- Partner with customers through water conservation initiatives:
- Water-efficient irrigation systems for homes, businesses, and agriculture save an average of more than 26 million gallons of water per year.
- Work to perfect and secure water rights:
- With the county, pursuing the right to an additional 60,000 acre-feet of water.

Manage recreation sites at Sky Park and all along the Project 184 water delivery system:
- Jermuk Lake, Stout Lake, campgrounds, and boat launch, Caples Lake, boat launch, Fisherman’s Trail.

EID’s 1-megawatt solar facility saves up to $250,000 a year on EID’s electricity bills and helps keep the lights on in California.
In 1935, some 77 years after Marshall's discovery of gold and the facing of competition for water from hydropower producers, El Dorado County residents voted to form El Dorado Irrigation District. The reason? To protect water rights, create a secure water supply, keep irrigation rates reasonable, and increase the value of agricultural lands.

The emphasis on agriculture was understandable. By 1930, thousands of acres in crop production, fed mostly by mining ditches that relied on uncertain precipitation patterns and little storage. Indeed, adequate water for agricultural irrigation and domestic needs was the focus of the EID Board of Director's first meeting.

The question arose as to the water shortage for the coming irrigation season, and it was the consensus that every effort be made to bring immediate relief.

Two years later, the District purchased the water storage and distribution system of the financially troubled El Dorado Water Company. The infrastructure consisted of about 30 miles of main laterals and ditches as well as Weber Reservoir, which the company completed in 1922.

For the next few decades, EID obtained new water supplies. Faced with the Great Depression and other woes, finances were tight.

But El Dorado Irrigation District continued to expand and provide high-quality water for agriculture and domestic needs. By 1956, there were nearly as many people in El Dorado County as there were agricultural acres. By 1960, the population reached 24,000. This is the population that many El Dorado residents remember.

The District's search for reliable water supplies was not solely centered on lower elevation ditches, canals, and reservoirs. EID also looked to the high Sierra Nevada, the source of much of the water in the West. By the 1950s, EID owned nearly 10,000 acres of land on the Sierra Nevada.

Indeed, adequate water for agricultural irrigation and domestic needs was the focus of the EID Board of Director's first meeting. The question arose as to the water shortage for the coming irrigation season, and it was the consensus that every effort be made to bring immediate relief.

Two years later, the District purchased the water storage and distribution system of the financially troubled El Dorado Water Company. The infrastructure consisted of about 30 miles of main laterals and ditches as well as Weber Reservoir, which the company completed in 1922.

For the next few decades, EID obtained new water supplies. Faced with the Great Depression and other woes, finances were tight.

But El Dorado Irrigation District continued to expand and provide high-quality water for agriculture and domestic needs. By 1956, there were nearly as many people in El Dorado County as there were agricultural acres. By 1960, the population reached 24,000. This is the population that many El Dorado residents remember.

The District's search for reliable water supplies was not solely centered on lower elevation ditches, canals, and reservoirs. EID also looked to the high Sierra Nevada, the source of much of the water in the West. By the 1950s, EID owned nearly 10,000 acres of land on the Sierra Nevada.
In 1925, some 77 years after Marshall's discovery of gold and in the face of growing competition for water from hydropower producers, the El Dorado County residents voted to form the El Dorado Irrigation District. The reason? To protect water rights, ensure a secure water supply, keep irrigation rates reasonable, and increase the value of agricultural lands.

The emphasis on agriculture was understandable. By 1920, thousands of acres in crop production, fed mostly by old mining ditches that relied on uncertain precipitation patterns and little storage. Indeed, adequate water for agricultural and domestic needs was the focus of the EID Board of Directors' first meeting: "The question arose as to the water shortage for the coming irrigation season, and it was the consensus that every effort be made to bring about immediate relief."

Two years later, the District purchased the water storage and distribution system of the financially troubled El Dorado Water Company. Reclamation authorities estimated it had operated a 30-mile line of main laterials and ditches as well as Webers Reservoir, which the company controlled since 1862.

For the next few decades, EID sought new water supplies. Faced with the Great Depression and other world-wide financing difficulties, the city of Placerville was looking for a way to ensure a sufficient water supply in agricultural and commercial growth. By 1950, there were nearly as many people in El Dorado County as there were acres in crop production, fed mostly by old mining ditches. As mining declined, agriculture—fed by mining ditches—increased in economic importance.

1943 legislation reaffirmed the EID's rights to all unappropriated waters in the state and required state permits for water use in the future. Still in effect, this law makes pre-1914 water rights all the more valuable.

In 1937 – 1940, John Kirk and partners sold their interest in the El Dorado Canal Company. The El Dorado Water and Deep Gravel Mining Company was formed in 1937, and delivery to include hydropower production, was followed by the creation of the first hydroelectric plant on the north fork of the South Fork of the American River in 1940.

The conclusion of a long-held dream came with completion of the project in 1956. May 6, 1956. EID's engineer/manager develops the first plans for future water supplies. As EID and the Bureau of Reclamation begin planning the work on the Sly Park site, the EID Board of Directors' meeting is convened.

Securing a Reliable Water Supply

The culmination of a long-held dream came with completion of the project in 1956. May 6, 1956. EID's engineer/manager develops the first plans for future water supplies. As EID and the Bureau of Reclamation begin planning the work on the Sly Park site, the EID Board of Directors' meeting is convened.

The 1930s—Securing a Reliable Water Supply

The Early Days—Setting the Stage for EID

Building and Filling Jenkinson Lake

The Second War years and the Korean War greatly drain EID's financial resources. During the late 1940s and early 1950s, the EID Board is actively seeking new water supplies. Towards the end of the 1940s, the EID Board decides to develop water for agriculture or hydropower and requests an appropriation of $1,000,000 for investigation.

1957 – mid-1960s: After an EID Board-sanctioned engineering study, reservoir planners pass a 3.1 million bond to finance development of Slate Creek, EID's first major water supply project. EID is authorized by state law for water storage and delivery. The Great Depression, bank failures, and depressed crops fueled concern over future water problems. It was at Horseshoe Valley South stop waters. Supplemental water from Diamond Ridge Ditch helps, but is subjected to fluctuations in flow due to hydraulic mining.

1958 – 1960: EID engineers' management begins the first plans for future water supplies. EID is underwritten by the State of California's Securities Commission.

1943 – 1946: For the next few decades, EID sought new water supplies. Faced with the Great Depression and world-wide financing difficulties, the city of Placerville was looking for a way to ensure a sufficient water supply in agricultural and commercial growth. By 1950, there were nearly as many people in El Dorado County as there were acres in crop production, fed mostly by old mining ditches. As mining declined, agriculture—fed by mining ditches—increased in economic importance.

1943 legislation reaffirmed the EID's rights to all unappropriated waters in the state and required state permits for water use in the future. Still in effect, this law makes pre-1914 water rights all the more valuable.

1957 – mid-1960s: After an EID Board-sanctioned engineering study, reservoir planners pass a 3.1 million bond to finance development of Slate Creek, EID's first major water supply project. EID is authorized by state law for water storage and delivery. The Great Depression, bank failures, and depressed crops fueled concern over future water problems. It was at Horseshoe Valley South stop waters. Supplemental water from Diamond Ridge Ditch helps, but is subjected to fluctuations in flow due to hydraulic mining.


1958 – 1960: EID engineers' management begins the first plans for future water supplies. EID is underwritten by the State of California's Securities Commission.
In 1852–1858, the first phase provided water for sluicing and hydraulic mining. Then for the next few decades, exploration and development of water resources, tracing back to California’s history of providing essential water services in the county since 1925. El Dorado County’s population jumped to more than 20,000 by 1850.

The first nugget at Coloma in January 1848, he triggered a historic gold rush days. When James W. Marshall picked up a gold rock at Sutter’s Mill, and the rush is on. From just a few acres in Clarks Fork River to millions of acres in crop production, fed mostly by old mining ditches that wash away sand and wash away dirt. Indeed, adequate water for agricultural irrigation and domestic needs was the focus of the EID Board of Director’s first meeting: “The question arose as to the water shortage for the coming irrigation season, and it was the consensus that every effort should be made to bring immediate relief.”

Two years later, the District purchased the water storage and distribution system of the financially troubled El Dorado Water Corporation. The new organization took over the system and included Weber Reservoir, which the corporation completed in 1852.

Water supplies continue to be adequate over dry years for agricultural and urban growth. By the 1980s, there were nearly as many people in El Dorado County as there were during the apex of mining. The culmination of a long-dreamed case with the completion of the Sly Park reservoir, now known as Jenkinson Lake, in the mid-1930s. Built by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation as part of California’s Central Valley Project, the reservoir and surrounding recreation lands were officially transferred into EID’s ownership in late 2003. Trace the steps to Sly Park’s completion in the sidebar on the next page.

The First 30 Years—Securing a Reliable Water Supply

In 1837 – 1910, John Kirk and partners sell their shares in the early EID to the El Dorado Canal Company and the El Dorado Water and Deep Gravel Mining Company. From 1862 to 1875, the company’s water rights are distributed to include hydraulic production, and the company also operates the first hydroelectric power facility on the upper South Fork American River and to Western States Gas and Electric in 1910.

1917: The newly organized El Dorado Water Users Association (mostly farmers) files the first water rights case against the State Water Commission to decide the issue of water use and the future of hydropower generation. The resulting 1917 agreement became the cornerstone for the water rights landscape.

1919 – 1922: El Dorado Water Company forms in 1919 to control and associated facilities, including the water from the South Fork American River. To build a “waterway,” the company chooses Weber Reservoir instead. Both the Water Users Association and the District joined the suit.

1929: Water supplies continue to be adequate over dry years for agricultural and urban growth. By the 1980s, there were nearly as many people in El Dorado County as there were during the apex of mining.

The culmination of a long-dreamed case with the completion of the Sly Park reservoir, now known as Jenkinson Lake, in the mid-1930s. Built by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation as part of California’s Central Valley Project, the reservoir and surrounding recreation lands were officially transferred into EID’s ownership in late 2003. Trace the steps to Sly Park’s completion in the sidebar on the next page.

Future Water Supplies

The District’s search for reliable water supplies was not only centered on lower elevation ditches, canals, and reservoirs. EID also looked to the high country, with the purchase of the Echo-Kirk Project in the early 1920s, beginning in 1884. That’s when John Kirk, an engineering consultant from Pennsylvania who had made his way to Placerville, posted his first notice claiming waters of the South Fork American River.

With that, Kirk initiated a vast water storage and conveyance system, now called Project 184, which includes Lake Aloha, Echo, Silver, and Caples lakes, 21.3 miles of ditches and canals, Fenner Reservoir in Pollock Pines, and a powerhouse. This accomplishment involved hard labor, fantastic engineering feats, mechanical ingenuity, and inventive solutions to the challenges of mining and distributing high-altitude water in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. It also centered on questions about who should hold rights to the water: Kirk himself was involved in the early years of claims, counterclaims, and court decisions that attempted to settle such questions. Today, legal disputes still do not settle the water rights landscape.

Kirk’s grandly envisioned canal project evolved to include hydropower production, and in 1932, Pacific Gas and Electric Company bought the water rights from Kirk’s successors. Seventy-one years later, in 1999, PG&E conveyed the rights to the North California Water Company. The result is over 200,000 acre-feet of water delivered for EID customers and produces up to $10 million worth of hydropower each year.

Since 1925, the District has second to nearly 80,000 acres of water. This includes the 33,400-acre-foot at Jenkinson Lake, more than 32,000 acre-foot in the South Fork American River, and 3,000 acres of water delivery system, 1,500 acre-foot of water from ditches and systems in the District.

Most of the ditch water rights date back to the 1850s and are not subject to the lengthy and costly permitting process that the state of California enacted in 1974. Today’s customers own much to early 20th century farmers and townspeople who laid the foundation for EID’s water supply system in the cold build of pre-1941 water rights.

* An acre-foot (325,851 gallons) is equal to one acre cool with the amount of water.
Wastewater—A New Means to Supplement Water Supplies

When EID entered the sewage business, it was 1960 and at the request of Cameron Park leaders, who asked the District to assume operation and maintenance of the community’s sewer system. EID Board members were willing to do so because they viewed recycled water produced at wastewater treatment plants as a resource. The idea was to use the recycled water, rather than drinking water, for landscape irrigation.

In the years since 1960, the District has constructed, expanded, and modernized many portions of the sewer system to ensure that customers receive reliable service. The work also reflects the need to meet ever-changing, more stringent state and federal regulations that govern the treatment and discharge of wastewater.

The District’s commitment to provide customers with high-quality services and products hasn’t changed either. That’s been a constant cornerstone. Rural attributes and outdoor recreation opportunities still attract visitors and new residents. And EID has never ceased working to secure new water rights.

EID Today—Essential Services to Meet Diverse Needs

Some things have changed quite a bit in El Dorado County since the vote to form EID was certified in 1925. The county’s population in the early 1920s was about 6,400; in 2011, it was more than 181,800. And EID’s service area has grown from 31,500 acres in 1925 to 45,000 acres today.

Other things hasn’t changed much. Class water originating in the high Sierra continues to help shape economic, agricultural, and cultural aspects of the county. Agriculture remains an economic cornerstone. Rural attributes and outdoor recreation opportunities still attract visitors and new residents. And EID has never ceased working to secure new water rights.

EID Board members were willing to do so because they viewed recycled water produced at wastewater treatment plants as a resource. The idea was to use the recycled water, rather than drinking water, for landscape irrigation. In the years since 1960, the District has constructed, expanded, and modernized many portions of the sewer system to ensure that customers receive reliable service. The work also reflects the need to meet ever-changing, more stringent state and federal regulations that govern the treatment and discharge of wastewater.

The District’s commitment to provide customers with high-quality services and products hasn’t changed either. That’s been a constant cornerstone. Rural attributes and outdoor recreation opportunities still attract visitors and new residents. And EID has never ceased working to secure new water rights.

EID Today—Essential Services to Meet Diverse Needs

Some things have changed quite a bit in El Dorado County since the vote to form EID was certified in 1925. The county’s population in the early 1920s was about 6,400; in 2011, it was more than 181,800. And EID’s service area has grown from 31,500 acres in 1925 to 45,000 acres today.

Other things hasn’t changed much. Class water originating in the high Sierra continues to help shape economic, agricultural, and cultural aspects of the county. Agriculture remains an economic cornerstone. Rural attributes and outdoor recreation opportunities still attract visitors and new residents. And EID has never ceased working to secure new water rights.

The District’s commitment to provide customers with high-quality services and products hasn’t changed either. That’s been a constant since 1925.

El Dorado Hills wastewater treatment plant processed 5 million gallons of water per day when EID took over its operation in early 1973. At that time, the facility was in the middle of undeveloped land. Today, residences, a school, and a community park surround the plant. Its treatment capacity has been increased to 26 million gallons per day.

Water bank. Every drop of recycled water used is a drop saved in the drinking water supply. Commercial and public landscapes.

EID Board members were willing to do so because they viewed recycled water produced at wastewater treatment plants as a resource. The idea was to use the recycled water, rather than drinking water, for landscape irrigation. In the years since 1960, the District has constructed, expanded, and modernized many portions of the sewer system to ensure that customers receive reliable service. The work also reflects the need to meet ever-changing, more stringent state and federal regulations that govern the treatment and discharge of wastewater.

The District’s commitment to provide customers with high-quality services and products hasn’t changed either. That’s been a constant cornerstone. Rural attributes and outdoor recreation opportunities still attract visitors and new residents. And EID has never ceased working to secure new water rights.

EID Today—Essential Services to Meet Diverse Needs

Some things have changed quite a bit in El Dorado County since the vote to form EID was certified in 1925. The county’s population in the early 1920s was about 6,400; in 2011, it was more than 181,800. And EID’s service area has grown from 31,500 acres in 1925 to 45,000 acres today.

Other things hasn’t changed much. Class water originating in the high Sierra continues to help shape economic, agricultural, and cultural aspects of the county. Agriculture remains an economic cornerstone. Rural attributes and outdoor recreation opportunities still attract visitors and new residents. And EID has never ceased working to secure new water rights.

The District’s commitment to provide customers with high-quality services and products hasn’t changed either. That’s been a constant since 1925.

El Dorado Hills wastewater treatment plant processed 5 million gallons of water per day when EID took over its operation in early 1973. At that time, the facility was in the middle of undeveloped land. Today, residences, a school, and a community park surround the plant. Its treatment capacity has been increased to 26 million gallons per day.

Water bank. Every drop of recycled water used is a drop saved in the drinking water supply. Commercial and public landscapes.

EID Board members were willing to do so because they viewed recycled water produced at wastewater treatment plants as a resource. The idea was to use the recycled water, rather than drinking water, for landscape irrigation. In the years since 1960, the District has constructed, expanded, and modernized many portions of the sewer system to ensure that customers receive reliable service. The work also reflects the need to meet ever-changing, more stringent state and federal regulations that govern the treatment and discharge of wastewater.

The District’s commitment to provide customers with high-quality services and products hasn’t changed either. That’s been a constant cornerstone. Rural attributes and outdoor recreation opportunities still attract visitors and new residents. And EID has never ceased working to secure new water rights.

EID Today—Essential Services to Meet Diverse Needs

Some things have changed quite a bit in El Dorado County since the vote to form EID was certified in 1925. The county’s population in the early 1920s was about 6,400; in 2011, it was more than 181,800. And EID’s service area has grown from 31,500 acres in 1925 to 45,000 acres today.

Other things hasn’t changed much. Class water originating in the high Sierra continues to help shape economic, agricultural, and cultural aspects of the county. Agriculture remains an economic cornerstone. Rural attributes and outdoor recreation opportunities still attract visitors and new residents. And EID has never ceased working to secure new water rights.

The District’s commitment to provide customers with high-quality services and products hasn’t changed either. That’s been a constant since 1925.

El Dorado Hills wastewater treatment plant processed 5 million gallons of water per day when EID took over its operation in early 1973. At that time, the facility was in the middle of undeveloped land. Today, residences, a school, and a community park surround the plant. Its treatment capacity has been increased to 26 million gallons per day.

Water bank. Every drop of recycled water used is a drop saved in the drinking water supply. Commercial and public landscapes.

EID Board members were willing to do so because they viewed recycled water produced at wastewater treatment plants as a resource. The idea was to use the recycled water, rather than drinking water, for landscape irrigation. In the years since 1960, the District has constructed, expanded, and modernized many portions of the sewer system to ensure that customers receive reliable service. The work also reflects the need to meet ever-changing, more stringent state and federal regulations that govern the treatment and discharge of wastewater.

The District’s commitment to provide customers with high-quality services and products hasn’t changed either. That’s been a constant cornerstone. Rural attributes and outdoor recreation opportunities still attract visitors and new residents. And EID has never ceased working to secure new water rights.

EID Today—Essential Services to Meet Diverse Needs

Some things have changed quite a bit in El Dorado County since the vote to form EID was certified in 1925. The county’s population in the early 1920s was about 6,400; in 2011, it was more than 181,800. And EID’s service area has grown from 31,500 acres in 1925 to 45,000 acres today.

Other things hasn’t changed much. Class water originating in the high Sierra continues to help shape economic, agricultural, and cultural aspects of the county. Agriculture remains an economic cornerstone. Rural attributes and outdoor recreation opportunities still attract visitors and new residents. And EID has never ceased working to secure new water rights.

The District’s commitment to provide customers with high-quality services and products hasn’t changed either. That’s been a constant since 1925.

El Dorado Hills wastewater treatment plant processed 5 million gallons of water per day when EID took over its operation in early 1973. At that time, the facility was in the middle of undeveloped land. Today, residences, a school, and a community park surround the plant. Its treatment capacity has been increased to 26 million gallons per day.

Water bank. Every drop of recycled water used is a drop saved in the drinking water supply. Commercial and public landscapes.

EID Board members were willing to do so because they viewed recycled water produced at wastewater treatment plants as a resource. The idea was to use the recycled water, rather than drinking water, for landscape irrigation. In the years since 1960, the District has constructed, expanded, and modernized many portions of the sewer system to ensure that customers receive reliable service. The work also reflects the need to meet ever-changing, more stringent state and federal regulations that govern the treatment and discharge of wastewater.

The District’s commitment to provide customers with high-quality services and products hasn’t changed either. That’s been a constant cornerstone. Rural attributes and outdoor recreation opportunities still attract visitors and new residents. And EID has never ceased working to secure new water rights.

EID Today—Essential Services to Meet Diverse Needs

Some things have changed quite a bit in El Dorado County since the vote to form EID was certified in 1925. The county’s population in the early 1920s was about 6,400; in 2011, it was more than 181,800. And EID’s service area has grown from 31,500 acres in 1925 to 45,000 acres today.

Other things hasn’t changed much. Class water originating in the high Sierra continues to help shape economic, agricultural, and cultural aspects of the county. Agriculture remains an economic cornerstone. Rural attributes and outdoor recreation opportunities still attract visitors and new residents. And EID has never ceased working to secure new water rights.

The District’s commitment to provide customers with high-quality services and products hasn’t changed either. That’s been a constant since 1925.

El Dorado Hills wastewater treatment plant processed 5 million gallons of water per day when EID took over its operation in early 1973. At that time, the facility was in the middle of undeveloped land. Today, residences, a school, and a community park surround the plant. Its treatment capacity has been increased to 26 million gallons per day.

Water bank. Every drop of recycled water used is a drop saved in the drinking water supply. Commercial and public landscapes.
Wastewater—A New Means to Supplement Water Supplies

When EID went into the sewage business, it was 1960 and at the request of Cameron Park leaders, who asked the District to assume operation and maintenance of the community’s sewer system. EID Board members were willing to do so because they viewed recycled water produced at wastewater treatment plants as a resource. The idea was to use the recycled water, rather than drinking water, for landscape irrigation.

In the years since 1960, the District has constructed, expanded, and renovated many portions of the sewer system to ensure that customers receive reliable service. The work also reflects the need to meet ever-changing, more strict regulatory requirements that govern the treatment and discharge of wastewater.

The District is fulfilling the Board’s 1960 vision to use recycled water, rather than drinking water, for landscape irrigation. EID Board members were willing to do so because they viewed recycled water in 2010. EID produced 2,063 acre-feet of recycled water in 2010.

EID’s El Dorado Hills wastewater treatment plant processed 6 million gallons of water per day. The facility, which opened in 1960, was located in the middle of undeveloped land. Today, residences, a school, and a community park surround the plant. Its treatment capacity has been increased to 26 million gallons per day.

Other things haven’t changed much. Clean water originating in the high Sierra continues to help shape economic, ecological, and cultural aspects of the county. Agriculture remains an economic cornerstone. Rural attributes and outdoor recreation opportunities still attract visitors and new residents. And EID has never ceased working to secure new water rights.

The District’s commitment to provide customers with high-quality services and products hasn’t changed either. That’s been a constant since 1925.

Bass Lake recycled water pump station at Bass Lake

El Dorado Hills wastewater treatment plant’s concrete-lined channel, base of the lift station, and pump station

El Dorado Hills wastewater treatment plant is one of four such plants at the District.

El Dorado Hills wastewater treatment plant processed 6 million gallons of water per day. The facility was in the middle of undeveloped land. Today, residences, a school, and a community park surround the plant. Its treatment capacity has been increased to 26 million gallons per day.

El Dorado Hills wastewater treatment plant’s concrete-lined channel, base of the lift station, and pump station

El Dorado Hills wastewater treatment plant is one of four such plants at the District.

By 1980, the El Dorado County Board of Supervisors had been asked to vote to form EID. That vote was certified in 1925. The county’s population in the early 1920s was about 6,400; in 2011, it was more than 181,600. And EID’s service area has grown from 31,900 acres in 1925 to 440,000 acres today.

Some things have changed quite a bit in El Dorado County since the vote to form EID was certified in 1925. The county’s population in the early 1920s was about 6,400; in 2011, it was more than 181,600. And EID’s service area has grown from 31,900 acres in 1925 to 440,000 acres today.

EID Today—Essential Services to Meet Diverse Needs

Serving El Dorado County Since 1925
A Brief History of El Dorado Irrigation District

EID Today—Essential Services to Meet Diverse Needs

Some things have changed quite a bit in El Dorado County since the vote to form EID was certified in 1925. The county’s population in the early 1920s was about 6,400; in 2011, it was more than 181,600. And EID’s service area has grown from 31,900 acres in 1925 to 440,000 acres today.

EID Today—Essential Services to Meet Diverse Needs

Other things haven’t changed much. Clean water originating in the high Sierra continues to help shape economic, ecological, and cultural aspects of the county. Agriculture remains an economic cornerstone. Rural attributes and outdoor recreation opportunities still attract visitors and new residents. And EID has never ceased working to secure new water rights.

The District’s commitment to provide customers with high-quality services and products hasn’t changed either. That’s been a constant since 1925.

The District is fulfilling the Board’s 1960 vision to use recycled water, rather than drinking water, for landscape irrigation. EID Board members were willing to do so because they viewed recycled water in 2010. EID produced 2,063 acre-feet of recycled water in 2010.

EID’s El Dorado Hills wastewater treatment plant processed 6 million gallons of water per day. The facility, which opened in 1960, was located in the middle of undeveloped land. Today, residences, a school, and a community park surround the plant. Its treatment capacity has been increased to 26 million gallons per day.

When EID went into the sewage business, it was 1960 and at the request of Cameron Park leaders, who asked the District to assume operation and maintenance of the community’s sewer system. EID Board members were willing to do so because they viewed recycled water produced at wastewater treatment plants as a resource. The idea was to use the recycled water, rather than drinking water, for landscape irrigation.

In the years since 1960, the District has constructed, expanded, and renovated many portions of the sewer system to ensure that customers receive reliable service. The work also reflects the need to meet ever-changing, more strict regulatory requirements that govern the treatment and discharge of wastewater.

The District is fulfilling the Board’s 1960 vision to use recycled water, rather than drinking water, for landscape irrigation. EID Board members were willing to do so because they viewed recycled water in 2010. EID produced 2,063 acre-feet of recycled water in 2010.

EID’s El Dorado Hills wastewater treatment plant processed 6 million gallons of water per day. The facility, which opened in 1960, was located in the middle of undeveloped land. Today, residences, a school, and a community park surround the plant. Its treatment capacity has been increased to 26 million gallons per day.

Other things haven’t changed much. Clean water originating in the high Sierra continues to help shape economic, ecological, and cultural aspects of the county. Agriculture remains an economic cornerstone. Rural attributes and outdoor recreation opportunities still attract visitors and new residents. And EID has never ceased working to secure new water rights.

The District’s commitment to provide customers with high-quality services and products hasn’t changed either. That’s been a constant since 1925.