

Appendix D

Land Use, Water Requirements and Water Supplies

Antelope Valley Area of Adjudication

Appendix D

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Appendix D

Land Use, Water Requirements, and Water Supplies

D.1 Introduction

As part of the overall description of conditions in the Antelope Valley Area of Adjudication, this appendix describes historical and current land uses in the Valley, most notably as they relate to water requirements for the respective land uses. Based then on those land uses, this appendix describes the amounts of water that have been used in the Valley, most notably for agricultural and municipal-type uses, the associated return flows that contribute to groundwater recharge from various land uses, and the sources of water supply that have historically been developed to meet those various uses.

D.2 Land Use

There are generally four land uses with which water requirements can be associated in the Antelope Valley: 1) agricultural, 2) municipal and industrial (M&I), and similar types of land use such as mutual water companies and rural residential, 3) military, and 4) environmental/open space (artificial lakes). Regarding rural residential land use, there is a large number of developed rural parcels in the Valley that, in aggregate, logically represent a notable water requirement. Consequently, they are accounted herein; however, since rural residential water use is similar in nature to individual water use in municipal areas, rural residential water use is separately accounted, but ultimately grouped with M&I water use herein. Regarding military lands, little is known of the land use, so a brief discussion is provided but grouped with M&I land use; accordingly, the water requirement and supply for military lands are accounted and grouped with M&I water requirements and supplies.

The ultimate intent of this appendix is to describe the historical and projected water requirements and water supplies in the Antelope Valley, so the following assessment of land use in the Valley is presented primarily as a basis for those descriptions.

D.2.1 Data Sources

In order to assess the historical land uses in the Antelope Valley, numerous references were reviewed and data compiled describing the main land uses identified in the Valley. A discussion of the data sources for the agricultural land use assessment is presented first, followed by the M&I land use (including mutual water companies, rural residential, and military lands), and lastly environmental/open space use.

Agricultural Land Use Data

Some of the earliest reports of agricultural land use in the Valley describe the commencement of farming in the late-1800's and subsequent initial development of agriculture into the early 1900's. These reports include two prepared by the US Geological Survey (Johnson, H.R., 1911, and Thompson, David G., 1929) and a third prepared for the California Conservation Commission (Tait, C.E., 1912). Both the Tait and Thompson reports note the earliest estimate of irrigated acreage in the Valley, specifically for 1910, and the latter report also describes agricultural development in 1919. Subsequently, a thorough study of the Valley's development during the first-half of the 1900's was completed for the University of California (Snyder, J. Herbert, 1955), and the report describes the irrigated acreage and crop types compiled from field surveys and reports for numerous years through 1950.

The first assessment of the spatial distribution of irrigated lands, specifically for 1947, was provided in map form in a report prepared for the California State Legislature (California Division of Water Resources, 1947). Several subsequent reports described the results of detailed land and water use surveys and included tabulations of the crop types and maps of the spatial distribution of irrigated acreages over time. The first of these reports described the land use in 1950 (SWRB, 1955), and the remaining reports described the land use for 1957, 1961, 1972, and 1986, the last complete survey year (California DWR, 1963, 1965, 1974, and 1990, respectively).

Concurrent with the land use surveys for the Valley has been the preparation of annual crop and livestock reports for Los Angeles County, available for the years 1970 through 2008 (Los Angeles County Agricultural Commissioner, 1970 to 2008). The Los Angeles County reports provided the crop acreages specific to Antelope Valley (from 1970 through 1983) and on a county-wide basis (from 1981 through 2005), including tabulations of the agricultural acreages of each individual crop or groups of crops. Recently, annual pesticide use reports for Kern County became available online (www.co.kern.ca.us/kernag) for the years 1994 through 2009 (Kern County Agricultural Commissioner, 1994 to 2009). The Kern County reports include a listing of individual crop acreages by township, range, and section throughout the Kern County portion of the Valley. In addition, GIS spatial data for crop land in Kern County have recently become available for years 1997 through 2009 (www.kernag.com/gis/gis-data.asp).

A recent investigation of the water resources of Antelope Valley (USGS, Leighton and Phillips, 2003) provided estimates of the historical crop patterns for the entire Valley based on analysis of the above-referenced 1961 and 1986 land use surveys for the Valley and annual crop reports for Los Angeles County. The USGS study determined the ratio of crop acreage between Kern and Los Angeles Counties during those two years and applied that percentage (18 percent of Los Angeles County acreage equaled Kern County) to all years in its study period to estimate the historical crop acreages for the Valley. As described in subsection **D.2.2 Agricultural Land Use**, the above-mentioned crop acreage data reported for Kern County (1994 – 2009) now supercede the estimated acreages.

Most recently, satellite imagery has been analyzed to assess the spatial extent of irrigated agricultural land in the Valley for numerous years between 1980 and 2005 (Qiu, H., 2005, conducted for Antelope Valley-East Kern Water Agency). The GIS-compatible imagery was derived from remotely-sensed multi-spectral images of Earth originally collected under the Landsat satellite program initiated by NASA in the mid-1970s and subsequently compiled by the USGS Center for Earth Resources Observation and Science (EROS). Each image consists of several bands that represent discrete portions of the electromagnetic spectrum that can be utilized to differentiate and identify various land uses. Monthly images generally covering the spring, summer, and fall of 1980, 1986, 1989, 1996, 1999, years 2000 through 2005, and 2009 were analyzed as part of this investigation.

Municipal & Industrial Land Use Data

Reports and data describing the historical M&I land use in Antelope Valley primarily provide information about the population and political boundaries of the larger cities of Lancaster and Palmdale, the smaller towns of Rosamond, Quartz Hill, and Littlerock, and the military lands of Edwards Air Force Base (and to a certain extent, US Air Force Plant 42). Recent data are also available for the population and service area boundaries for over 30 mutual and private water companies, as well as the number of rural residential parcels in the Valley.

The earliest population information for the area was derived from two of the above-referenced land use survey reports published by DWR. The first of these reports (DWR, 1965) listed the population of Lancaster in 1940, 1950, and 1960, and the second (DWR, 1990) provided the population of both Lancaster and Palmdale in 1987. For the more recent period coming forward to the present, numerous census databases and publications provided historical population data for the Antelope Valley. Specifically, they provided population data (and sometimes spatial boundaries) for the following entities: City of Lancaster, City of Palmdale, Palmdale East, Quartz Hill CDP (Census-Designated Place), Rosamond CDP, Littlerock CDP, Edwards AFB, Desert View Highlands CDP, Lake Los Angeles CDP, and North Edwards CDP.

Published population data and spatial boundaries for the entities mentioned above were also derived from the 1990 Census and Census 2000 (U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 and 2000), specifically decennial population values for the years 1970, 1980, 1990, and 2000. In addition, the Population Estimates Program (U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 to 2005) and the Demographic Research Unit (California Department of Finance, 2010), offer population estimates for years falling within the ten-year increments for major cities only; for the Antelope Valley, intermediate-year estimates were available for Lancaster and Palmdale between 1990 and 2009. The State of the Cities Data System (U.S. Dept of HUD, 2000 to 2005) reported Decennial Census data including a year 2000 value for Littlerock and estimated year 2003 values for Lancaster and Palmdale. Lastly, the California small system purveyors database (California Department of Health Services, 2000 to 2006) listed population and connection figures for

several years between 2000 and 2006 for most of the mutual and private water companies in the Valley, and the Los Angeles and Kern Counties Assessors Office records identified current improved and unimproved parcels for domestic use.

In addition to the political and service area (mutual and private water companies) boundaries established for the years 1990 and 2000 from U.S Census Bureau data, the extent of the urban development in the Valley during earlier time periods were shown, approximately, in the land use maps from the DWR land use survey reports referenced above. Specifically, the extent of urban development could be seen in 1950, 1957, 1961, 1972 (approximate), and 1986.

Environmental and Open Space Land Use Data

Reports describing the environmental and open space land use in the Valley include planning documents and environmental impact assessments prepared for the Lancaster Water Reclamation Plant (WRP), from which recycled water is conveyed to support wetlands in the Paiute Ponds Wildlife Habitat and recreational impoundments in the Apollo Lakes Regional County Park. Two recent reports evaluating alternatives for the expansion and upgrade of the WRP through 2020 included descriptions of the Paiute Ponds, which are located in the far southwest corner of Edwards AFB property, and Apollo Lakes, situated within a Regional County Park roughly six miles southwest of the Paiute Ponds (ESA, both May 2004). A recent technical paper on the use of recycled water from the Lancaster WRP provided a discussion of the land use and operations at the Paiute Ponds and Apollo Lakes, as well as the use of recycled water for agricultural irrigation (Melitas, et.al., February 2005).

D.2.2 Agricultural Land Use

As a preface to the following discussion, several assessments of the historical agricultural land use have been made for various areas loosely defined as the Antelope Valley utilizing varying sources of data and information, methodologies, and frequencies. Importantly, the estimations have been made for areas with generally similar boundaries except to the north, which have varied from a boundary running along the Cottonwood-Willow Springs-Rosamond fault, southeast edge of the Rosamond and Bissell Hills, and north edge of the Rogers dry lake bed (Thompson, 1929; Snyder, 1955; and USGS, 2003), to a boundary extending as far north as the towns of Mojave and Boron (e.g., DWR, 1947, 1955, 1963, 1965, 1974, and 1990; and Qiu, 2005).

The historical development of agriculture in the Antelope Valley is reported to have begun in the late 1800's with dry-farming of grain in the western end of the Valley, with as many as a total of 60,000 acres of wheat and barley cultivated during the period between 1880 and 1893 (Snyder, 1955) or roughly 4,000 to 5,000 acres on average annually. Orchards were also planted during this time primarily along the southern flank of the Valley with some unspecified acreage of fruit, almond, and olive trees (Thompson, 1929). Their cultivation was by either dry-farming or

irrigation from stream diversions that commenced around 1890 primarily, and possibly solely, from Big Rock and Littlerock Creeks (Johnson, 1911). This initial agricultural development was all but lost during a prolonged period of drought from 1894 to roughly 1905, during which time most farmers were forced to abandon their holdings due to inadequate rainfall and associated surface water supplies for irrigation.

The recovery of agriculture in the Valley began around 1910 with the return of normal rainfall and, most importantly, the development of groundwater supplies for irrigation to augment surface water supplies. With approximately 5,000 acres of alfalfa and orchards in production, it is from this time forward that agriculture expanded northward into great portions of the Valley where farming is still practiced today. It is also around 1910 that information about crop acreages became sufficiently available to describe the historical development of agricultural land use in the Valley through to the present. The following discussion of agricultural land use is summarized in Tables D.2-1a/b and D.2-2a/b, and illustrated in Figures D.2-1 through D.2-11. Supporting details are included in Appendices D-1 and D-2.

Period of Agricultural Expansion, 1910 to 1950

The amount of irrigated crop land in the Antelope Valley significantly increased during the 40 years from 1910 to 1950, as seen in the tables and graph of the historical irrigated crop acreage (Tables D.2-1a/b and Figure D.2-1). By 1920, it was reported to have slightly increased to about 12,000 acres, consisting primarily of alfalfa and some fruit orchards, mainly pears with some apples (Thompson, 1929). In addition, some (unspecified) acreage of grain crop was grown in a “dry-farm district” along the southwestern flank of the Valley in the area between Del Sur and Neenach, stretching from approximately 15 to 20 miles northwest of the City of Palmdale. Irrigated crop land increased to about 31,000 acres (roughly 25,000 acres in alfalfa) by 1930; to about 37,800 acres (29,600 acres alfalfa) by 1945; and to approximately 55,000 acres (38,500 acres alfalfa) by 1950 (Snyder, 1955). Also during this period of agricultural expansion, the amount of orchard land was reported to have generally remained below 2,500 acres, with the balance of crop land comprised of gradually increasing acreages of grain and pasture.

The first comprehensive land and water use surveys for the Valley, conducted in 1945/47¹ and 1950 as agricultural expansion was nearing a peak, provided additional estimates of the irrigated crop acreage at that time (Calif. Div. Water Resources, 1947, and SWRB, 1955, respectively). The surveys reported that irrigated crop land occupied 46,000 acres (30,000 acres in alfalfa) in 1945 and 71,200 acres (62,100 acres alfalfa) in 1950. The crop acreage determined by the survey for 1945 (46,000 acres) roughly coincides with the estimate made by Snyder for 1945 (37,800 acres), but a greater contrast exists between the crop acreages reported for 1950, specifically 71,200 acres determined from the survey and 55,000 acres by Snyder’s estimate. Although the two studies cover somewhat different areas, the contrast appears to be due to their

¹ The 1945/47 survey provided individual and total crop acreages for 1945 and a crop land map for 1947.

different study methodologies and availability of information. The crop acreage information utilized by Snyder was slightly incomplete in that acreage information for crops other than alfalfa was available for only the Los Angeles County portion of the Valley, likely resulting in a slight underestimation of total crop acreages. Alternatively, the alfalfa and total acreages from the land survey (62,100 and 71,200 ac, respectively) appear to be over-reported based on comparison to the typical values for the time period, reported as 30,000 to 40,000 acres alfalfa and 38,000 to 55,000 total acres (Snyder, 1955, and Calif. Div. Water Resources, 1947) (see Tables D.2-1a/b and Figure D.2-1). While the range in crop acreage values for 1950 is acknowledged, this investigation relies primarily on Snyder's estimate to describe the beginning of the peak period of agricultural activity in the Valley.

It is noteworthy that the land use surveys from 1945/47 and 1950 provided the first maps showing the spatial distribution of irrigated crop land throughout the Valley. The land use maps for 1947 and 1950 (Figures D.2-2 and D.2-3, respectively) show the extent of the agricultural expansion into the greater portion of the Valley; in particular, the crop land generally formed a semi-circle around Rosamond Lake and surrounding the Valley towns of Lancaster, Palmdale, Rosamond, Quartz Hill, and Littlerock. Crop land was primarily located within the Los Angeles County portion of the Valley, extending southeastward to the San Bernardino County line and westward to the apex of the Valley at the junction of the San Gabriel and Tehachapi Mountains. The 1950 land use survey is also noteworthy in its detailed listing of crop acreages, specifying that the irrigated crop land was comprised of 62,100 acres of alfalfa (possibly over-reported, as noted above), 4,500 acres of orchard, 4,200 acres of hay/grain, and 400 acres of truck, pasture, and miscellaneous crop (DWR, 1955). It is with this survey that information about individual crop types and acreages became sufficiently detailed to describe the historical cropping pattern in the Valley through to the present.

Period of Peak Agricultural Activity, 1950 to Early 1970s

Agricultural development in the Antelope Valley was at its highest level from 1950 until the early 1970s, during which time the agricultural land use remained generally stable in total irrigated acreage, cropping patterns, and spatial distribution throughout the Valley. The total irrigated crop land ranged between about 55,000 acres in 1950 (reported by Snyder) and roughly 60,000 acres in the early 1970s (analysis of county crop reports, described below) (see Tables D.2-1a/b and Figure D.2-1). The land and water use surveys of the period completed for 1957, 1961, and 1972 (DWR 1963, 1965, 1974, respectively) reported totals ranging between 57,100 and 42,300 acres of irrigated crop land. The type and relative acreages of crops grown during this period remained primarily alfalfa (and pasture) with small but stable acreages of truck, field, and deciduous (orchard) crops and a noteworthy increase in grain crops, as shown in a bar chart of the historical cropping pattern (Figure D.2-4). In addition, the spatial distribution of crop land in the Valley was similar to that observed in 1950, as illustrated in the land use maps for 1957,

1961, and 1972² (Figures D.2-5, D.2-6, and D.2-7, respectively). The crop land was located primarily within the Los Angeles County portion of the Valley, from the San Bernardino County line to the western apex of the Valley, with a smaller amount established in Kern County west of the town of Rosamond.

Period of Agricultural Decline, Early 1970s to Early 1990s

A fluctuating but overall decline in agricultural activity occurred during the 1970s, followed by a more rapid decline through the 1980s, before reaching the lowest point reported in 70 years by 1991. During this period, the agricultural land use dwindled in total irrigated acreage and spatial extent, and the cropping pattern changed with fluctuating proportions of the various crop types. The annual crop reports for the Los Angeles County portion of the Valley, combined with limited crop information for the Kern County portion, provided the crop acreage data with which to describe the agricultural decline.

For the Los Angeles County portion of the Antelope Valley, comparison of the Valley-specific and county-wide reports (available for 1981 through 1983), as well as input from County staff, identified the crop types that were exclusively grown in the Valley (e.g., peaches), those that were not (e.g., citrus), and those grown county-wide but with typical percentages within the Valley (e.g., 90 percent of the other orchard fruit reported county-wide). Appendix D-1: Table 1 lists the annual individual crop acreages within the Los Angeles County portion of the Valley from 1970 to present and provides the bases for extracting the Valley crop acreages from the county-wide reports beginning in 1984. In addition, Table D.2-2a shows these annual crop acreages individually as well as grouped by crop categories utilized by DWR (for comparison to historical acreage reports) and applied crop water requirements (for subsequent estimation of the applied agricultural water requirements from 1970 on). The grouped crop acreages are also shown in Tables D.2-1a/b.

For this period, the crop acreages within the Kern County portion of Antelope Valley were estimated to be 18 percent of the Los Angeles County acreages, based on a recent investigation conducted by the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS, 2003). In the latter study, to compensate for the lack of available crop data for the Kern County portion of the Valley, estimates of the historical crop acreages for the entire Valley were made based on analysis of the annual Los Angeles County crop data (above) and the 1961 and 1986 land use surveys for the Valley (DWR, 1965 and 1990, respectively). The ratio of crop acreage between Kern and Los Angeles Counties during those two survey years was determined to be approximately 18 percent (irrigated lands in the Kern County portion of the Antelope Valley were about 18 percent of those in the Los Angeles County portion). Table D.2-2b shows the estimated Kern County annual crop acreages individually as well as grouped by DWR crop category and by applied crop

² The 1972 land use survey crop land map shows approximately twice the irrigated acreage as described in the corresponding report (DWR, 1974), and is provided solely to show the approximate spatial distribution of crop land during that time.

water requirement. The crop acreages for the Kern County portion of Antelope Valley are also shown in Tables D.2-1a/b in conjunction with those for the Los Angeles County portion, which were combined to determine the crop acreages for the entire Valley.

The decline in agricultural activity in Antelope Valley from the early 1970s through early 1990s is most prominently shown in the graph of historical irrigated crop acreage (Figure D.2-1). While the total irrigated crop land in 1970 was approximately 60,000 acres, the amount declined to around 40,000 acres by the early 1980s and more rapidly thereafter, decreasing to 11,900 acres in 1991. Accordingly, crop land in the Valley became more sparse and spatially less extensive during this period, as seen in the land use maps for 1986 and 1989 (Figures D.2-8 and D.2-9, respectively). It is noteworthy that, by 1989, crop land was essentially limited to areas east of Lancaster and west of Rosamond (each within approximately 10 miles), no longer extending to the San Bernardino County line or the western apex of the Valley.

Along with the decline in crop acreage and extent within the Valley was a change in the cropping pattern, specifically fluctuating proportions of several of the various crop types (see Figure D.2-4). In particular, as alfalfa farming declined during the 1970s and 1980s from 33,000 to 7,000 acres, grain crops increased from 17,000 to as much as 29,000 acres (by 1975), before declining to a minor crop of about 1,500 acres. During this period, field crops showed a small increase (mid-1970s) before declining to a few hundred acres, while deciduous and truck crops remained fairly stable, generally comprising less than 3,000 to 4,000 acres each.

It should be noted that the crop report results for the period indicate greater total crop acreages than do the 1972 and 1986 land use surveys referenced above. Specifically, the 1972 survey reported 42,300 acres compared to a range of 50,000 to 63,000 acres from crop reports for the early 1970s. In general, higher acreages could result from multiple cropping recorded in crop reports but not detected in land use surveys. However, the 1972 land use survey reports only 1,400 acres of grain compared to the range of 17,000 to 25,000 acres indicated in crop reports for the early 1970s, so the 1972 land use survey results are interpreted to have under-reported crop land in the Valley that year. Likewise, regarding the 1986 land use survey, the total crop acreage reported was approximately 16,000 acres compared to the crop report results of around 25,000 acres; grain crop acreages were also much lower than in the crop reports. Interestingly, the 1987 crop report results are quite close to the 1986 land use survey results in total and grain crop acreages.

Importantly, the 1986 land use map (Figure D.2-8) was produced by compiling the individual 7-1/2' crop maps prepared by DWR into a GIS database. In addition, the individual crop acreages in the database were verified in a quad-by-quad comparison of the compiled map with crop acreage summaries from DWR. The database and compiled map indicate that crop land comprised approximately 16,000 acres total with about 1,400 acres of grain crop, so the source of the contrast in acreages between the 1986 land use survey and crop reports is unknown, unless the survey reflects crop acreage from only a portion of 1986 and not the entire year (the DWR

study was reportedly completed by reviewing aerial photography from 1983 and 1985 and conducting field checks during the summer/fall of 1986). It is noteworthy that the 1986 land use map confirmed the results of the recent USGS investigation referenced above, specifically that the total crop acreage within the Kern County portion of the Valley was approximately 18 percent of the total in the Los Angeles County portion at that time. The land use survey also identified a moderate amount of non-irrigated crop land designated by DWR as primarily grain (fallow) along the southwestern flank of the Valley, as shown in the land use map (see Figure D.2-8), which is reminiscent of the earliest period of agricultural development in the Valley.

Recent Period of Agricultural Growth, Early 1990s to the Present

A gradual increase in agricultural activity occurred in the 1990s and early 2000s, followed by general stability to a slight recent decline to the present. During this period, the agricultural land use increased in total irrigated acreage, generally within the same agricultural areas as the previous period, and the cropping pattern changed with an increasing proportion of truck crops. Annual crop reports for Los Angeles County and annual pesticide use reports for Kern County, combined with satellite imagery analysis, provided the crop acreage data and spatial extent with which to describe the recent agricultural growth.

For the Los Angeles County portion of the Valley, comparison of the Valley-specific and county-wide reports (from 1981 through 1983), as well as input from County staff, again provided the bases for extracting the Valley crop acreages from the county-wide reports, which were available through 2008 (see Appendix D-1: Table 1). The annual crop acreages for this period are also compiled in Tables D.2-1a/b and D.2-2a, and the acreages in 2009 were assumed equal to those in 2008. For the Kern County portion of the Valley, the specific crop types and acreages listed by township, range, and section in the annual pesticide use reports from 1994 through 2009 were compiled in Table D.2-2b. The crop acreages for the Kern County portion of Antelope Valley are also shown in Tables D.2-1a/b in conjunction with those for the Los Angeles County portion, which were combined to determine the crop acreages for the entire Valley.

Satellite imagery from NASA's Landsat satellite program provided the bases for determining the spatial extent of irrigated crop acreages in the Valley during the period. Images of the Antelope Valley for 1989, 1996, and years 1999 through 2005 were analyzed by differentiating the bands of light within the electromagnetic spectrum that comprise the images and, in so doing, differentiated the areas of soil, water, and vegetation located in the Valley during those years. The analysis was conducted by calculating a Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) for each image, which provided an initial assessment of the location of irrigated and non-irrigated lands. Visual interpretation of the images was also performed to verify or refine the NDVI results. The analysis was conducted on several images for each year, specifically those covering the spring, summer, and fall, in order to develop a "composite" of irrigated acreages throughout the entire year for each year analyzed (Qiu, H., 2005). As part of the current

investigation, analysis was performed of additional seasonal images for each year, resulting in minor revision of the irrigated crop land acreages and locations determined in the earlier analysis. The spatial extent of irrigated lands during the period is shown on the land use maps for 1999 and 2005 (Figures D.2-10 and D.2-11, respectively). A detailed description of the technique utilized to analyze the satellite imagery is provided in Appendix D-2. The extent of irrigated lands in Kern County during 2009 was similarly evaluated with analysis of several satellite images and the GIS spatial data from Kern County

The recent growth in agricultural activity in the Valley is shown in the graph of historical irrigated crop acreage (see Figure D.2-1). The total irrigated crop land reported in 1991 was 11,900 acres; by 2002 the amount had more than doubled to 28,300 acres; total crop land is presently around 24,000 acres. The county crop totals indicate that the fraction of crop land in the Kern County portion of the Valley increased between 1994 and 2004 from 29 to 38 percent of the Los Angeles County portion; through 2009, that fraction continued to increase into the range of 50 to 60 percent of Los Angeles County's cropland. Crop land in the Valley during this period became slightly more dense but still essentially limited to areas east of Lancaster and west of Rosamond (each within approximately 10 miles), as seen in the land use maps for 1999 and 2005 (see Figures D.2-10 and D.2-11, respectively). Exceptions to this are the apparent reestablishment of agriculture in the western apex of the Valley, as well as denser growth in Kern County.

Along with the recent increase in total crop acreage and density within the Valley was a change in the cropping pattern, specifically an increase of truck crops to the point of becoming the primary crop type in the Valley (see Figure D.2-4). While alfalfa cropping remained stable between 7,000 and 8,500 acres, truck crops increased from 2,200 to 17,000 acres by 2002 before gradually declining to presently around 11,800 acres. Carrots were the primary truck crop during the period, increasing from less than one hundred acres at the beginning to as much as 14,000 acres in 2002, and are presently around 8,300 acres. In contrast, the grain, deciduous, and field crops remained stable, with grain and deciduous crops generally comprising less than 4,000 and 2,000 acres, respectively, and field crops totaling only a few hundred acres.

It should be noted that the results of the satellite imagery analyses and crop report determinations were generally in good agreement throughout this period, in County and total crop acreages. For example, the 1999 acreages/county percentages from the crop reports (LA: 16,720 ac, Kern: 6,560 ac, Kern County fraction of Los Angeles County acreage: 39 percent) are almost identical to those from the satellite imagery-based land use map (LA: 16,990 ac, Kern: 6,260 ac, Kern County fraction of Los Angeles County acreage: 37 percent). As noted in Appendix D-2, the two methods for determining historical crop acreage in the Valley produced results that were, on average, within 11 percent of each other.

D.2.3 Municipal and Industrial Land Uses

The initial settlements within the Antelope Valley were small, generally established to promote agricultural development, and therefore scattered along the southwestern flanks of the Valley near known sources of surface water for irrigation and domestic supply. The settlements were established in the mid- to late-1800s and included towns still present today such as Littlerock, as well as many barely or no longer in existence such as Almondale, Harold, Del Sur, Manzana, and Neenach (Johnson, 1911; Thompson, 1929). With the completion of railroad lines to service other portions of the Valley in the late-1800s, towns such as Palmdale and in particular Lancaster eventually grew into the primary population centers (Snyder, 1955). The establishment in 1933 of Muroc Army Air Field (today's Edwards AFB) and the development following World War II of the aerospace industry at the Air Force's Plant 42 facility near Palmdale also contributed to growth in the Antelope Valley. Beginning in the 1940s and 1950s, sufficient information existed about urban population and spatial extent with which to describe the historical development of M&I land use in the Valley to the present. The discussion of M&I land use presented herein is summarized and illustrated in Table D.2-3 and Figure D.2-12, as well as the series of historical land use maps (Figures D.2-2, D.2-3, and D.2-5 through D.2-11).

Since about 1940 to 1950, when the town of Lancaster was the largest and essentially only urban center, with a reported population of less than 4,000 people, the total population and extent of urban development in the Valley have continually grown. The initial population increase of note was during the period from 1950 to 1970, when the Valley's population is reported to have grown from around 3,600 to over 70,000. This increase is shown in the table and graph of historical population for the Valley (Table D.2-3 and Figure D.2-12). In 1970, the City of Palmdale and towns like Quartz Hill, Rosamond, and Littlerock were still quite small, and it wasn't until the late 1980s that a marked increase in total population occurred, specifically from about 85,000 in 1980 to over 206,000 in 1990. Further, the population in the City of Palmdale had grown sufficiently to approach that of Lancaster and, by the year 2000, the two cities each had a population of about 125,000 (see Figure D.2-12).

By 2006, the Valley had a total population of over 300,000 with Lancaster and Palmdale having by far the greatest populations of any urban center in the Valley (about 135,000 each). In contrast, the towns of Quartz Hill, Rosamond, Littlerock, and North Edwards, the developments of Desert View Highlands and Lake Los Angeles, as well as the Edwards AFB, each had a population of about 15,000 or less. Similarly, the combined populations of the mutual and private water companies in the Valley were around 12,000 (see Table D.2-3). Population data through 2009 are more limited, but the cities of Lancaster and Palmdale, by far the largest in the Valley, presently have reported populations of 146,400 and 144,400, respectively (California Department of Finance, 2010). Finally, while there is no readily available record of rural residential population in the Valley, available data from Los Angeles and Kern Counties indicate

that slightly more than 7,000 improved parcels are located throughout the Valley, outside the service areas of municipal water purveyors or smaller mutual or other private water companies.

The historical population increases in the Valley since 1950 were accommodated by a corresponding expansion in the extent of each urban center, which can be seen in the series of land use maps for the Valley (see Figures D.2-2, D.2-3 and D.2-5 through D.2-11). Some minor amount of expansion is visible in the maps throughout the 1950s and 1960s, and the urban centers of the Valley (Lancaster, Palmdale, Quartz Hill, Rosamond, and Littlerock) were well established by the 1970s. By the late 1980s, the agricultural land between Lancaster and Palmdale had essentially been replaced by urban land as the two cities, as well as Quartz Hill, grew together. Between 1990 and 2000, the boundaries of the Valley cities, towns, and developments reached their approximate present limits.

D.2.4 Environmental and Open Space Land Uses

In the Antelope Valley, two environmental/open space areas are recognized as having water requirements separate from those associated with M&I or agricultural land use, specifically the Paiute Ponds wetlands and Apollo Lakes Park impoundments, which are shown on a map of the central portion of the Valley (Figure D-2.13). The Paiute Ponds were originally created in 1961 with the construction of a dike across Amargosa Creek to prevent its overflow into Rosamond Dry Lake (LACSD14, May 2004). Currently, the Paiute Ponds wetlands occupy an area of 400 acres, and consist of five main ponds and an extensive marshland area (Melitas, et.al., February 2005). Within the wetlands, a minimum of 200 acres is to be maintained as marsh-type habitat according to a three-party Letter of Agreement between the LACSD14, the California Dept. of Fish and Game, and Edwards AFB. The ponds include a series of impoundments for duck hunting built by Ducks Unlimited and Edwards AFB in 1991 occupying an additional 90 acres.

The Paiute Ponds wetlands receive recycled water from the Lancaster WRP with two requirements: sufficient water is to be delivered to maintain the minimum 200 acres of marshland habitat but controlled to prevent its overflow to the Rosamond Dry Lake. Additional water is periodically utilized to flush the ponds of accumulating salts. The recreational impoundments at the Apollo Lakes Park occupy a collective area of about 40 acres, and they first received deliveries of recycled (currently tertiary-treated) water from the Lancaster WRP in 1972 (LACSD14, May 2004). The deliveries to Apollo Lakes are sufficient to replace evaporative losses and thus maintain water levels in the impoundments.

D.3 Water Requirements

As stated earlier, the focus of this appendix report is to describe the historical water requirements and water supplies related to the four primary land uses in the Antelope Valley, continued for purposes of this overall assessment into three categories: agricultural, M&I (including mutual water companies, rural residential, and military lands), and environmental/open space (artificial

lakes). Another component of the overall analysis of water resources in the Valley is an assessment of historical return flows to the aquifer system from these uses. Accordingly, this section discusses the historical water requirements for all three categories of water use, as well as the associated return flows during the historical period of investigation.

D.3.1 Data Sources

The following discussion of historical water requirements in the Antelope Valley is based on a combination of available references describing water requirements for the primary land uses in the Valley and numerous data compiled and interpreted to provide updated estimates of agricultural water requirements and comprehensive summaries of M&I and environmental/open space water requirements. The discussion of return flows is based on available references estimating the historical fate of water associated with the primary land uses. A discussion of the data sources for the agricultural requirements assessment is presented first, followed by the M&I and environmental/open space water requirements.

Agricultural Water Requirements Data

The earliest comprehensive report describing agricultural land use in the Valley (Snyder, 1955) also provided estimates of the associated total water requirements for numerous individual years between 1919 and 1950. Snyder's estimates were made by two methods: 1) evaluation of electrical power consumption records to estimate groundwater pumpage and 2) determination of crop acreages and applied crop water duties to calculate the total applied water requirements. The above-described series of land and water use surveys of the Valley that tabulated agricultural acreages by crop type (Calif. Div. Water Res., 1947; SWRB, 1955; DWR, 1963, 1965, 1974, and 1990) also provided estimates of the associated total water requirement for the years 1945, 1950, 1957, 1961, 1972, and 1986. The requirements were derived from consumptive use values for designated crop types (alfalfa, other pasture, grain, field, deciduous, truck, and vineyard) and estimated irrigation efficiencies for the Valley.

Estimates of total agricultural water requirements reported herein for the period 1970 through 2009 were based on multiple data, including those needed to determine the crop acreages and respective applied crop water duties specific to the Valley. As described above, the crop acreages for the Valley were estimated from annual Los Angeles County crop reports (available 1970 through 2008) and Kern County pesticide use reports (available 1994 through 2009). Applied water duties for various crops grown in the Valley were calculated from a combination of: 1) records of reference evapotranspiration (ET_o) obtained from the California Irrigation Management Information System (CIMIS) Victorville station, for years 1994 – 2003 (California Dept. of Water Resources); 2) reported crop coefficients (K_c) and growth periods specific to the region (University of California Cooperative Extension, 2004); 3) records of precipitation from numerous stations located throughout the Valley (NOAA, for years 1946 - 2003); and 4)

published and anecdotal information about irrigation efficiencies, distribution uniformity values, and water application associated with cultural practices specific to the Valley.

Municipal & Industrial Water Requirements Data

Reports and data describing historical M&I water requirements in Antelope Valley primarily provide information about the larger water purveyors for Lancaster, Palmdale, Quartz Hill, Rosamond, Littlerock, and Edwards Air Force Base. The earliest M&I water requirement data for the area were derived from an investigation of historical land and water use in the Valley (USGS, Templin, 1995), which included a tabulation of annual water requirements from 1946 through 1992 by individual water purveyor and source (groundwater and surface water). A subsequent investigation (USGS, 2003) extended the water requirements and water supply data through 1995. As part of the work reported herein, additional water requirement data from the purveyors were compiled to provide annual records of M&I water requirements and supplies from 1946 through 2009.

Retail and wholesale purveyors in the Valley include the Los Angeles County Waterworks District 40 (LACWWD40), Palmdale Water District (PWD), Quartz Hill Water District (QHWD), Rosamond Community Services District (RCSD), Littlerock Creek Irrigation District (LCID), Palm Ranch Irrigation District (PRID), Antelope Valley Water Company (AVWC), Edwards Air Force Base (EAFB), and the Antelope Valley-East Kern Water Agency (AVEK). The Desert Lake Community Services District (DLCS), Boron Community Services District (BCSD), and mutual and private water companies are also included in this assessment, as is the large number of rural residential parcels in the Valley. Since water use data are extremely limited for the mutual and private water companies, and not available for rural residential parcels, their respective historical water requirements were estimated utilizing other available data such as population and service connection data.

Two reports describe historical and projected M&I return flows of recycled water from the Valley's two primary wastewater reclamation plants (WRPs), Lancaster and Palmdale. The reports provide information about the infiltration and percolation of recycled water from ponds and storage reservoirs at the Lancaster WRP (CH2MHill, 2006) and from ponds and land application areas at the Palmdale WRP and adjacent Los Angeles World Airports (LAWA) property, respectively (LACSD, 1999). In addition, data were compiled on the metered influent and effluent volumes, evaporation and precipitation rates, and disposal volumes at the Lancaster WRP (1975-2009) and Palmdale WRP (1953-2009) in order to estimate historical annual amounts of recycled water return flows (Section 4.6 and Appendix G).

Environmental and Open Space Water Requirements Data

Two recent reports evaluating alternatives for the expansion and upgrade of the Lancaster WRP through 2020 describe the current and projected water requirements specifically for maintaining

the Paiute Ponds wetlands and Apollo Lakes impoundments (ESA, both May 2004). Another recent report provides information about the current environmental water demand as well as the projected total available recycled water through 2035 from the Lancaster, Palmdale, and RCSD WRPs (IUWMP, 2005). In addition, as part of this investigation, the data recorded by the LACSD14 for annual water deliveries to the Paiute Ponds and Apollo Lakes were compiled to provide annual records of the environmental water requirements from 1975 through 2009. Two additional reports provide estimates of the return flows from the Paiute Ponds (CH2MHill, 2006; GTC, 2006).

D.3.2 Agricultural Water Requirements

Estimates of historical agricultural water requirements in Antelope Valley have been made for various periods of time by several investigators, each utilizing similar methods but different parameters (e. g., crop consumptive use values and irrigation efficiencies). The first comprehensive estimate was made for around 1920 and subsequent determinations were made for numerous years during the period of agricultural expansion until 1950. Thereafter, until the mid-1980s, agricultural land and water use surveys were made much less frequently, approximately once per decade. As part of this overall assessment, primarily to update the historical record of water use by agriculture through the present, estimates were made of agricultural water requirements for each year from 1970 through 2009. Additionally, the results from the historical land and water use surveys between 1945 and 1986 were evaluated in the context of the entire historical period, in part by comparing previously reported water use with revised estimates based on current understanding of crop water requirements and irrigation practices for the historically surveyed years (1945, 1950, 1957, 1961, 1972 and 1986). The following discussion of agricultural water requirements is summarized in Tables D.3-1 and D.3-2, and illustrated in Figure D.3-1. Supporting details related to the development of individual applied crop water duties, as well as the estimation of agricultural return flows, are included in Appendix D-3.

Period of Agricultural Expansion, 1910 to 1950

Early in the development of agricultural land use in the Valley, around 1920, the agricultural water requirement was reported to be from about 38,000 to 64,000 acre-feet per year (afy) (Thompson, 1929, and Snyder, 1955, respectively). During the overall expansion of agriculture over the next 30 years, the associated water requirements are reported to have initially increased to about 155,000 afy by the late 1920's; followed by a notable decline through the Great Depression to roughly 100,000 afy by 1935; followed by significant increases over the next 15 years to about 160,000 afy in 1940; then reaching approximately 205,000 afy by 1945 and 350,000 afy by 1950 (Snyder, 1955). The reported water requirements for the period were calculated as the product of annual crop acreages and corresponding applied crop water duties, the latter based on the understanding of crop consumptive use values and irrigation efficiencies for the Antelope Valley at that time. The reported agricultural water requirements for the period

were also separately estimated from interpretation of electrical power consumption records; the results corresponded reasonably well with the calculations based on crop acreages and water duties (Snyder, 1955).

As noted above, the reported agricultural water requirements for the period 1920-1950 (Snyder, 1955) were based on the understanding of crop water requirements and irrigation efficiencies at that time. Using alfalfa as an example, since it was the predominant crop through that era, the reported water requirements derived from a reported crop water requirement (ET_C) of 3.4 feet per year and irrigation efficiencies in the range of 41 to 50 percent. In brief summary, the latter values suggest that about half, to nearly 60 percent, of applied water would have been in excess of the actual requirements of the crop, ultimately contributing to introduction of a substantial return flow percolating below irrigated fields. Since another key component to the overall assessment reported herein is to analyze inflows to groundwater, including return flows from various water uses in the Valley, the notably low reported irrigation efficiencies were re-examined as part of this effort.

Current knowledge of crop water requirements indicates that the historical estimate of crop water requirements was also low. As a result of the combined low estimates of crop water requirements and irrigation efficiencies, which tend to cancel each other in a calculation of applied water, the historically reported amounts of applied water are not notably different than would be calculated with current estimates of crop water requirements and irrigation efficiencies for that time period.

As a result of the preceding, the historically reported amounts of applied irrigation were re-examined using current values of individual crop water requirements (e.g., ET_C of alfalfa equal to 5.2 feet per year) and a range of irrigation efficiencies (65 to 75 percent) considered to be applicable for the irrigation methods in practice at that time. Examination of the range of results indicated that, on average through the 1920-1950 period, an irrigation efficiency of about 70 percent (combined with current estimates of crop water requirements) would result in about the same amount of applied water as historically reported, but would more efficiently meet the crop water requirements and, as a result, produce smaller return flows (about 30 percent of applied water, in contrast to the historically reported 50 to 60 percent of applied water).

In light of the results derived from re-examination of historically reported irrigation from about 1920-1950, and in light of a general question about whether historical irrigation could have been as great as 60 percent inefficient, the results of the re-examined irrigation analysis are included herein to estimate applied water through that era. Those results are reflected in Table D.3-1 and illustrated in Figure D.3-1.

Period of Peak Agricultural Activity, 1950 to Early 1970s

With agricultural development in the Valley at its highest level from 1950 until the early 1970s, the associated agricultural water requirements remained fairly stable at historical high levels during the period. Estimated water requirements ranged between nearly 350,000 af in 1950 and about 300,000 af in the early 1970s (analysis of county crop reports and applied crop water duties, described below) (see Table D.3-1 and Figure D.3-1). A majority of the total agricultural water requirements in the Valley came from irrigating alfalfa and pasture crops because they comprised the majority of crop land and also have the highest applied crop water requirements.

The land and water use surveys completed for 1957, 1961, and 1972 (DWR 1963, 1965, 1974, respectively) included estimates of the total agricultural water requirements ranging between 167,000 and 207,000 af. The survey water requirement estimates for the period were based on applied crop water duties derived from essentially the same crop consumptive use values as in 1945 and 1950, but with an assumed irrigation efficiency of 70 percent. While the irrigation efficiency of 70 percent was lower than in previous DWR surveys, the crop water duties for the peak period survey years were much lower than is now known. Thus, the agricultural water requirements reported in the 1957, 1961, and 1972 surveys appear underestimated. As a result, revised estimates of the water requirements for those survey years, utilizing the crop acreages reported by DWR but with crop water duties and irrigation efficiencies as described above, range between 287,000 and 357,000 afy (see Table D.3-1 and Figure D.3-1). For the time period between Snyder's last estimate (1950) and the current estimates from 1970 to the present, this overall assessment utilizes the revised estimates 334,000 afy for 1957 and 357,000 afy for 1961.

Period of Agricultural Decline, Early 1970s to Early 1990s

During the period of decline in agricultural land use in the 1970s and 1980s, the associated water requirements fell to the lowest levels in 70 years (by 1991). The aforementioned Los Angeles County annual crop reports and Kern County crop information, combined with applied crop water duties, provided the data with which to describe the decline in agricultural water requirements during the period.

The annual county crop reports identified the primary crops grown in the Valley, and nine primary crops or crop categories grouped by water requirements were designated for which applied crop water duties were determined in this overall assessment. In each case, the crop water requirement, specifically the crop evapotranspiration (ET_c), was calculated using a CIMIS-based approach utilizing reference evapotranspiration (ET_o) data coupled with reported crop coefficients (K_c) specific to crop growth stage and location. The applied crop water requirement was calculated by subtracting effective precipitation (considered to be one-half of average precipitation in the months of December through February, only for crops in the ground during those months) from the total crop water requirement. Applied crop water duties were then calculated by factoring an assumed irrigation system distribution uniformity (80 percent).

For some crops, the resultant applied water duty was augmented with additional applied water to account for cultural practices in the Valley, for erosion control, field preparation, and pre-irrigation. The resultant total applied crop water duties (AW_T) are listed in Table D.3-2; Appendix D-3 provides a detailed description of the calculations; and Appendix D-3: Tables 1 through 5 summarize the individual calculation steps.

The total applied crop water duties calculated for each crop (Table D.3-2) were combined with the crop acreage data for the Valley (Table D.2-1b) to generate annual estimates of total agricultural water requirements for the period from 1970 through the present (see Table D.3-1 and Figure D.3-1). The total estimated water requirements include an additional 5 percent above the requirement for reported crop acreages to account for unreported small farms in the Valley.

The decline in agricultural water requirements in Antelope Valley from the early 1970s through early 1990s is quite evident in the graph of historical agricultural water requirements (see Figure D.3-1). Total agricultural water requirements were generally around 270,000 afy through the 1970s (as high as about 311,000 af in 1971 and as low as about 227,000 af in 1976). Throughout the 1980's, agricultural water use rapidly declined, to about 70,000 af by 1989, with a slightly smaller decline (to about 68,000 af) by 1991. With alfalfa and other pasture crops still comprising the majority of crop land in the Valley during most of the period, a majority of the total agricultural water requirements still derived from the irrigation of alfalfa and pasture.

Recent Period of Agricultural Growth, Early 1990s to the Present

As described above, the crop acreages derived from county annual crop reports and the applied crop water duties calculated as part of this investigation were combined in order to estimate the agricultural water requirements for the period 1970 through 2009. The resultant estimates are summarized in Table D.3-1 and illustrated in Figure D.3-1, both of which reflect an increase in agricultural water requirements beginning in the early 1990s as a result of the reported increase in agricultural activity during the period. Agricultural water requirements increased through the 1990s and early 2000s, followed by general stability to a slight recent decline to the present. At the beginning of the period, the agricultural water requirement was approximately 70,000 afy; that amount essentially doubled to about 140,000 afy by 2000. Since then, agricultural water requirements have slightly declined to around 110,000 to 120,000 afy over the last five years.

It is noteworthy that the change in cropping pattern that occurred during this most recent period, specifically the increase in truck crop acreages to replace alfalfa and pasture as the primary crop (see Figure D.2-4), produced a dramatic change in the proportions by crop of the total water requirements. While irrigation of alfalfa and pasture crops comprised about two-thirds of the total water requirements at the beginning of the period (early 1990s), alfalfa consumed less than half of the total agricultural water requirements by 2000 and has remained at just over one-third of the total through 2009.

Historical Agricultural Return Flows

As a component of the overall analysis of water resources in the Antelope Valley, an assessment was made of return flows from the historical application of agricultural irrigation water. The return flows were calculated from the estimates of additional applied water for irrigation efficiency/distribution uniformity values and cultural and irrigation practices in the Valley developed in the current investigation (see Appendix D-3). First, rates of return flow were developed for each crop based on the additional applied water beyond the crops' consumptive use (ET_{AW}) minus the portion of water applied for cultural irrigation practices expected to be lost to evaporation from the uppermost soil profile. As described in detail in Appendix D-3, all water applied for erosion control and a small part of the water for field preparation and pre-irrigation were subtracted from the amount of applied water beyond the ET_{AW} of each crop, with the balance equal to the crops' rates of return flow (see Appendix D-3: Table 6).

Secondly, the return flow rates were utilized in conjunction with reported annual crop acreages to calculate the total return flow amounts for years 1970 through 2009. For the years preceding 1970, when information about crop acreages and applied crop water requirements was less detailed, total return flow amounts were estimated to be 30 percent of the total applied water. The calculated return flow amounts are listed by year in Appendix D-3: Table 7 and shown with the total agricultural water requirement (total applied water) in graphical form in Appendix D-3: Figure 1. It should be noted that, while the return flows become deep percolation within the year irrigation water is applied, their arrival at sufficient depth to actually recharge groundwater is delayed until years later, based on additional water resources analyses conducted for this overall report on basin conditions (Appendix E). As such, the calculated flows are labeled "Gross Return Flows" in the latter table and figure, review of which shows that historical gross return flows from agriculture increased from approximately 25,000 afy between 1920 and 1950, remained around 100,000 afy until the early part of the 1960s, steadily declined to about 15,000 afy by 1990, and subsequently increased into a range between about 26,000 and 34,000 afy during the last decade.

D.3.3 Municipal and Industrial Water Requirements

The municipal and industrial (M&I) water requirements of the urban and suburban areas within Antelope Valley are met by several water purveyors, the largest of which are Los Angeles County Waterworks District 40 (LACWWD40) and Palmdale Water District (PWD). Together, those districts currently provide 75 to 80 percent of the total M&I water requirement in the valley. Several smaller purveyors, including the Quartz Hill Water District (QHWD), Rosamond Community Services District (RCSD), and Littlerock Creek Irrigation District (LCID), together provide about 10 percent of the total M&I water requirement. The balance of the total M&I water requirement is met by a combination of the Palm Ranch Irrigation District (PRID), Antelope Valley Water Company (AVWC), Desert Lake Community Services District (DLCSD), Boron Community Services District (BCSD, well field located in the Valley),

Edwards Air Force Base (serving the base only), and numerous mutual or private water companies. The service area boundaries of the main purveyors are shown relative to the urban centers in a map of the Valley (Figure D.3-2).

Unlike agricultural water requirements, which are estimated as described above, almost all M&I water use in the Valley is recorded by the individual water purveyors. Records (meter readings) are maintained of the various components of overall M&I water supply, specifically local groundwater, local surface water, and imported water deliveries from the State Water Project (SWP). Historical records of M&I water use by the main purveyors and by about half of the mutual/private water companies in the Valley were previously compiled for the period 1946 through 1995 (USGS, 1995 and 2003). In this overall assessment, the record of historical M&I water use was extended through the present by compiling water use records of the main purveyors and estimating the water use of the mutual and private water companies. Extended records of the mutual and private companies' water use were not available, and were thus estimated as described below. Similarly, records of rural residential water use are not available. In light of the large number of recorded improved parcels in the Valley, however, the water requirements associated with rural residential land use were also estimated as described below.

Historical M&I Water Requirements

Historical water use by the respective purveyors in the Valley is summarized in Table D.3-3 and illustrated in Figure D.3-3; in addition, Appendix D-4: Table 1 shows calculations of water company per capita water use rates and Appendix D-5: Figures 1 through 9 show the historical water requirements of the Valley purveyors.

M&I water requirements in the Valley have steadily increased from 1946 through the present. The annual total water requirements of the main water purveyors in the Valley were less than 20,000 af until about 1960, after which total M&I water use gradually increased to around 30,000 af by the early 1980s. Annual water requirements then began to increase at a much more rapid pace, exceeding 60,000 af by 1990 and approaching 100,000 af by 2000. Since then, the annual water requirements of the main purveyors continued to increase, to a high of about 107,000 af in 2007 before decreasing to roughly 87,000 af over the last two years. The historical total water use of the mutual and private water companies is estimated to have been less than 1,000 af through the late 1960s, after which annual water use is estimated to have progressively increased to approximately 5,400 af by 2007 with a slight decline to about 4,300 af presently. Finally in the general category of municipal-type water requirements, rural residences (considered to be represented by some 7,000 improved land parcels located outside the service areas of municipal water purveyors or smaller mutual or other private water companies) were estimated to have utilized a total of about 8,200 afy in 2006 (approximately 1.2 afy per parcel). Similar to the method employed for estimating the historical rate of growth of mutual water company water demand (described below), the 2006 rural residential water requirement of 8,200 afy equaled approximately 8 percent of the requirement of the major purveyors, and the

historical rural residential water requirements are considered to be that constant fraction of the historical M&I water requirements of the major purveyors. As such, the rural residential water requirement in 2009 is estimated to be about 7,000 af.

In order to estimate the annual total water use of the mutual and private water companies for years 1946 through 2009, their per capita water use rate was estimated based on limited available population data and reported water use for 16 of the companies (1992 through 1995, the most recent years available; USGS, 1995 and 2003). The resultant unit rate of water use, 0.40 afy per capita, was then utilized to calculate annual total water use for all water companies for those years when population figures were available (2001, 2004, 2005, and 2006; California Department of Health Services). The total calculated water requirements were then compared to the total recorded water requirements of the major water purveyors for those four years in order to develop a ratio of water use between the mutual and private companies and major purveyors (5 percent). That percentage was then applied to the annual total recorded water requirements of the major purveyors for the remaining years in order to complete the estimation of annual total water requirements of the water companies for the period 1946 through the 2009. Appendix D-4: Table 1 shows the individual calculations made to develop the estimated per capita water use for the water companies, and the resultant estimates are included in Table D.3-3.

In summary, the total M&I water requirements in the Valley, including those recorded by the main purveyors and estimated for the water companies and rural residential users, was as high as about 122,000 af in 2007 and is currently about 98,000 afy.

Historical M&I Return Flows

Historical M&I return flows have originated from two sources: 1) on-property, including from landscape irrigation and other outdoor water use around all homes, and from the discharge of water to on-site disposal systems of unsewered homes and 2) off-property, specifically from infiltration of recycled water at water reclamation plants (WRPs) serving sewerred homes and other municipal service connections. Regarding return flows from irrigation/outdoor water use, and as part of this investigation, it was estimated that the percentages of indoor and outdoor water use in the Valley are 45 and 55 percent, respectively, based on interpretation of the variations in monthly municipal water requirements for LACWWD40 (data available for 2001 forward). Further, it was assumed that the percentages of irrigation water consumptively used vs. generating return flows are 80 and 20 percent, respectively, which are considered to reasonably meet irrigation requirements without generating excessive runoff or deep percolation. Thus, of the 55 percent of total municipal-type water requirements (urban, mutual and small water company, and rural residential) utilized outdoors, 20 percent would become return flow. This equates to 11 percent of the total M&I water requirements becoming return flow from M&I irrigation.

In the case of return flows from on-site disposal systems such as septic tanks and leach fields, it was estimated that the percentages of sewer and unsewered homes in the Valley's urban areas are approximately 70 and 30 percent, respectively. These were based on comparison of WRP influent volumes and urban area water requirements, as well as the spatial overlap of developed service areas of the municipal and sanitation districts (district information available for 2000, 2005, and 2008). As above, an estimated 45 percent of total municipal water requirements would be utilized indoors and 100 percent of water disposed on-site would produce return flows. Thus, 30 percent of the urban municipal water requirements (26.5 percent of the total M&I water requirements) plus 100 percent of the mutual/small water company and rural residential water requirements (4.4 and 7.1 percent of the total M&I water requirements, respectively), or a combined 38 percent of the total M&I water requirements, were estimated to be utilized in unsewered areas in the Valley. Of this amount, 45 percent would be discharged on-site and become return flow, which equates to approximately 17.1 percent of the total M&I water requirements. The percentages of total M&I water requirements for irrigation/outdoor water use (11 percent) and on-site disposal systems (17.1 percent) were uniformly utilized to estimate the historical on-property M&I return flows, which are listed in Appendix D-6: Table 1 and shown in graphical form in Appendix D-6: Figure 1.

The off-property return flows were derived from an assessment made of the deep percolation of recycled water from the Lancaster and Palmdale WRP ponds, storage reservoirs, and land application areas, as described in Section 4.6 and Appendix G of this overall report. Annual return flow volumes were estimated from 1975 (Lancaster) and 1953 (Palmdale) through 2009, as shown in Tables 4.6-1 and 4.6-2, respectively, in Section 4.6 of this report. In addition, M&I return flows from the on- and off-property sources are compiled in Appendix D-6: Table 1 and shown in Appendix D-6: Figure 1.

As with agricultural return flows, the M&I irrigation return flows infiltrate within the year the water is utilized, but do not reach sufficient depth to actually recharge groundwater until years later. In contrast, M&I return flows from the on-site disposal systems as well as the WRPs have been ongoing and are considered to provide recharge to groundwater as they become available (no delay). As a result, while both on- and off-property M&I return flows are referred to as "Gross Return Flows" in Appendix D-6: Table 1 and Figure 1, those from the on-site disposal systems and WRPs are considered to be net flows in the corresponding analysis of water resources and natural recharge in the Antelope Valley described in this overall report (Chapter 4.3 and Appendix E).

Review of the M&I return flow tables and graph shows that return flows from the M&I service areas and rural residential parcels (on-property sources) have comprised all or the great majority of the total flows and, as expected, have paralleled the historical increase in M&I water requirements in the Valley. These return flows were typically less than 3,000 afy in the 1950s, increasing to about 10,000 afy during the 1970s, steadily increasing to a high of about 32,000 af in 2007 before slightly declining to roughly 28,000 af by 2009. In contrast, return flows from the

WRPs have been much smaller, essentially limited to less than 200 afy from the time of the WRPs' construction until the 1980s, at which point increasing effluent volumes from the Palmdale WRP were disposed by land application at the adjacent LAWA property, reaching around 7,000 afy by 2000. Subsequently, land application was replaced by agricultural irrigation and reduced to about 3,000 afy by 2005 and less than 500 afy currently. The overall effect of these diverse trends has been to produce historically increasing amounts of return flows until recently, to a total of nearly 40,000 afy in 2001, followed by a gradual decline, to about 28,000 afy currently.

D.3.4 Environmental and Open Space Water Requirements

The current contracted water requirements for the Paiute Ponds wetlands, including the impoundments for duck hunting, are reported to be about 3,300 afy; the current contracted water requirements for the Apollo Lakes impoundments are approximately 170 afy (LACSD14, May 2004, and IUWMP, 2005). Records of water deliveries dating back to 1975 indicate that the actual deliveries to the Paiute Ponds have grown from roughly 1,000 afy in 1975 to as much as 9,700 af in 2005 and are currently 6,700 afy (Table D.3-4). Recycled water deliveries have exceeded the contracted amount of 3,300 afy since 1993. The actual water deliveries to the Apollo Lakes impoundments have ranged between 100 and 300 afy with an average of around 190 afy since 1975, which is in general agreement with the contracted amount of 170 afy.

It is unclear whether Paiute Ponds and Apollo Lakes represent an actual "demand" in the classical sense of water requirements for uses such as agricultural irrigation and municipal water supply, or whether they represent forms of water disposal, specifically of treated water (recycled water) that have produced environmental features now requiring water to maintain the resultant environment. Based on available documents (ESA, May 2004, and IUWMP, 2005) it appears that the latter would be an appropriate classification and that there is truly a "water requirement" to maintain the environmental features at Paiute Ponds and Apollo Lakes.

Regarding return flows from these environmental features, they have historically been derived solely from infiltration of recycled water from the Paiute Ponds. As described in Section 4.6 and Appendix G of this overall summary report, these flows are estimated to be consistently small, on the order of 20 afy, due to the presence of thick clay layers extending beneath the ponds from the adjacent Rosamond Dry Lake (CH2MHill, 2006; GTC, 2006). Since the return flows from the Paiute Ponds have been ongoing for decades, they are considered to provide recharge to groundwater as they are generated (no delay) and thus treated as net flows in the corresponding water resources and natural recharge analysis (Appendix E).

D.3.5 Summary of Historical Water Requirements

In summary, historical agricultural water requirements for 1920 to 2009 were determined by compiling previously reported estimates for the period 1920 to 1950 and estimating the water

demand for the period thereafter. Historical M&I water requirements for 1946 to 2009 were established by compiling reported annual water use data (from 1946 to 1995) and water use records (through 2009) for the public water purveyors and estimating the water demand of mutual and private water companies and rural residential land use (1946 to 2009). All available environmental water use data from the LACSD14 were compiled for the period 1975 to 2009.

Total historical water requirements in the Valley, consisting of agricultural, M&I, and environmental water uses, are summarized in Table D.3-5 and illustrated in Figure D.3-4. The total water requirements have varied greatly throughout the historical period, primarily affected by agricultural water use. During the period of agricultural expansion through 1950, the Valley experienced the greatest increase in water requirements from early development to nearly 360,000 afy. Agricultural water demand comprised the vast majority of the total requirements, through that period, increasing to nearly 350,000 afy by 1950, while M&I use comprised the balance of about 10,000 afy. During the period of peak agricultural activity through the early 1970s, total water requirements remained high, between about 300,000 and 370,000 afy. Through that period, agricultural water use was slightly declining, and M&I water requirements were gradually increasing, from about 10,000 to 30,000 afy.

With the subsequent large decline in agricultural activity through the early 1990s, total water requirements substantially decreased, from approximately 300,000 to about 150,000 afy, primarily as a result of the decline in agricultural water demand from about 270,000 to about 70,000 afy. During the latter half of that period of agricultural decline, M&I water requirements increased from about 30,000 afy to about the same as the agricultural water demand, about 70,000 afy, by 1990. Environmental water requirements during the period made up a miniscule portion of the total, ranging from 1,000 to 5,000 afy. Subsequently, both agricultural and M&I water requirements increased at comparable rates throughout the 1990s and, by 2000, total water requirements, including a small amount for environmental uses, had increased to approximately 250,000 afy. From 2000 through 2008, total water demand remained generally stable, a result of a generally offsetting increase in M&I water use and slight decrease in agricultural water use. In 2009, the agricultural water demand was about 115,000 afy, total M&I water requirements were about 98,000 afy (87,000 for all uses by the main purveyors and about 11,000 afy by mutual, small private and rural residential users), and environmental water use was about 7,000 afy, for a total water requirement of approximately 220,000 af.

D.4 Water Supplies

Prior to 1972, essentially all water requirements in the Antelope Valley were met by local groundwater, augmented by a small amount of local surface water, generally less than 3,000 afy, diverted from Littlerock Creek. Beginning in 1972, supplemental water has been imported into the Valley from the State Water Project (SWP) to augment the local water supplies. SWP deliveries are imported by three State Water Contractors in the Valley, specifically the Antelope Valley-East Kern Water Agency (AVEK), Palmdale Water District (PWD), and Littlerock Creek

Irrigation District (LCID). Collectively, these contractors have SWP Table A amounts of 165,000 acre-feet per year. Imported SWP water was first made available for treatment and municipal and agricultural use by LCID in 1972; SWP water was initially imported for agricultural water supply to augment local groundwater by AVEK in 1976.

Since the 1970s, overall water demand in the Valley has been met by a combination of local groundwater and imported SWP water, plus continued use of a small amount of local surface water diversions and recycled water from the Lancaster and Palmdale WRPs. The relative contributions of those components of overall water supply toward total water requirements are detailed as follows.

D.4.1 Data Sources

The following discussion of water supplies in the Antelope Valley is based on a combination of available references describing historical water requirements and supplies for the primary land uses in the Valley and numerous data compiled and evaluated to update records of water use and supply through 2009. The earliest reports describing water requirements in the Valley also provided limited information about the development of local surface water diversions from Littlerock Creek and local groundwater supplies (Thompson, 1929; Snyder, 1955). Previous reports compiling historical data on the water requirements for agriculture, M&I, and environmental land uses in the Valley noted the associated water supplies utilized to meet the water requirements (USGS, 1995 and 2003), specifically groundwater, local surface water diversions, imported SWP water, and recycled water.

Water supply records through 2009 were collected as follows: 1) local surface water diversions for agricultural and M&I water requirements from LCID and PWD; 2) imported SWP water deliveries for agricultural and M&I water requirements from AVEK and the main M&I water purveyors; 3) recycled water for agricultural irrigation and environmental water use from LACSD14 and LACSD20 (treated effluent data also collected from RCSD and EAFB); and 4) groundwater for M&I water requirements from the main M&I water purveyors. Agricultural groundwater pumpage was calculated as the balance of total agricultural water requirements minus all other components of agricultural water supply (surface water and recycled water from sources noted above). Information was provided about the Littlerock Creek Dam history, through the PWD home page (www.palmdalewater.org/YW/PH/ph_01trans.html), and post-rehabilitation (1995) agreements for utilizing surface water diversions, through LCID (personal comm., Brad Bones, March 23, 2007, and June 22, 2010).

D.4.2 Surface Water Supplies, Local and Imported

The earliest reported development of surface water supplies in the Valley involved the diversion of streamflow from local creeks such as Littlerock and Big Rock Creeks for irrigating orchards in the late 1880s (Thompson, 1929). Further development led to the construction of a dam on

Littlerock Creek in 1924 to provide supplemental water for irrigation locally. Later, from the mid-1950s through early 1970s, Littlerock Creek diversions were utilized by both LCID and PWD, although PWD's use of the diversions transitioned from agricultural water supply toward primarily meeting M&I water demands. Since completion of the Littlerock Dam rehabilitation project in 1995, Littlerock Creek diversions have been primarily for M&I water supply for PWD and LCID with small amounts for agricultural irrigation within the LCID service area. Records of the diversions for PWD and LCID were previously compiled back to 1946 (USGS, 1995); however, the data for LCID compiled by the USGS are inconsistent with available records provided by LCID from 1970 forward and are excluded from this summary. The Littlerock Creek diversion data for 1946 through 2009 are shown in Table D.4-1 and Figures D.4-1a and D.4-1b.

For about 50 years beginning in 1946, Littlerock Creek diversions were generally stable, typically providing a total of 1,000 to 3,000 afy of local surface water toward agricultural and M&I water supplies (see Table D.4-1 and Figure D.4-1a). There have been only a few years, in the 1960s and in 2002 and 2007, when water was not available for diversion. Beginning in the mid-1990s, coincident with the dam rehabilitation project (during which time the dam was also raised 12 feet, increasing the reservoir's capacity), total diversions have typically exceeded 3,000 afy and in some years have approached 7,000 afy, all toward M&I water supplies (see Table D.4-1 and Figure D.4-1b).

Records of imported water from the State Water Project begin with the first deliveries to the Valley in 1972 and continue through the present. The first SWP deliveries in 1972 were limited, when 338 af were delivered for M&I and agricultural irrigation water supply by LCID. SWP deliveries greatly increased beginning in 1976, when about 27,000 af were delivered for agricultural irrigation by AVEK. Imported SWP water for irrigation notably increased into the early 1980's, reaching a peak of nearly 64,000 af in 1981 (see Table D.4-1 and Figure D.4-1a). Since then, deliveries of SWP water for agricultural irrigation have been notably smaller, approaching 40,000 af in only one year (1982) and less than 30,000 af in all other years. Over the last decade, deliveries of SWP water for agricultural use have ranged between approximately 1,900 and 28,000 afy and averaged about 12,000 afy.

SWP deliveries for municipal water supply have nearly linearly increased since the early 1980's, to almost 72,000 afy in 2006 and 2007, before declining to 52,000 af in 2008 and 2009. Municipal SWP deliveries have exceeded SWP deliveries for agricultural water supply since 1986 (see Table D.4-1 and Figure D.4-1a). Combined SWP deliveries for agricultural and municipal water supply were as high as about 89,600 af in 2007 and are currently around 54,000 afy. Added to local surface water diversions from Littlerock Creek, the total surface water supply is presently about 54,200 afy (see Table D.4-1 and Figure D.4-1b). Historical supplemental surface water use for M&I water supply is listed by purveyor in Appendix D-7: Table 1.

D.4.3 Groundwater Supply

Groundwater use in the Valley has dramatically fluctuated in response to wide variations in historical agricultural activity and, more recently, in response to development of M&I water demand. Groundwater pumping for M&I water supply is generally recorded by Valley water purveyors. In contrast however, as described earlier, total agricultural water requirements are necessarily estimated from historical agricultural land use; and groundwater pumping for agricultural water supply is calculated as the difference between total agricultural water requirements and all other components of agricultural water supply (supplemental surface water and recycled water). The calculation of historical agricultural groundwater pumping is summarized in Appendix D-7: Table 2. Historical M&I groundwater pumping for individual water purveyors is listed in Appendix D-7: Table 3. Total groundwater pumping for agricultural and M&I water supplies from 1946 through 2009 is provided in Table D.4-2 and Figure D.4-2.

Groundwater pumping for agricultural irrigation has fluctuated greatly throughout the historical period, and has always exceeded pumping for M&I supply in the Valley. At the peak of agricultural irrigation in the early 1950's, groundwater pumping for agricultural water supply was as high as about 360,000 afy (see Table D.4-2 and Figure D.4-2). During the 1950s and 1960s, agricultural pumping consistently exceeded 300,000 afy, and remained above 200,000 afy through most of the 1970s. Groundwater pumping for agricultural water supply significantly declined through the 1980s, to about 50,000 afy by 1990. Since then, agricultural pumping notably increased, to about 120,000 afy in 2002, subsequently fluctuating between about 80,000 and 115,000 afy through 2009.

Groundwater pumping for M&I water supply (main purveyors) gradually and steadily increased for over 50 years, from about 5,000 af in 1946 to about 45,000 af in 2001; since 2000, groundwater pumping for the main M&I water supply has ranged from as low as about 31,000 afy to peaks of about 45,000 afy in 2001 and 2008. Addition of the estimated pumping by mutual and small private water companies and the rural residential water users increases the total estimated current pumping for municipal-type uses into a range of about 42,000 to 57,000 afy since 2000 (see Table D.4-2 and Figure D.4-2). While M&I water requirements have rapidly increased since the early 1980s, to a peak of about 107,000 afy in 2007 for the main purveyors (and about 122,000 afy including estimated mutual and small private water company and rural residential uses), an increasingly large part of the M&I water demand has been met by imported SWP water supplies (Figure D.4-1a).

Overall, groundwater pumping to meet both agricultural and M&I water requirements in the Valley has ranged from as much as 370,000 to 380,000 afy in the 1950's-1960's to about 85,000 afy by 1990. Since then, total groundwater pumping has increased, to as high as nearly 175,000 afy in 2002, followed by a fluctuating but overall decline within the range of 130,000 to 160,000 afy and roughly 145,000 af in 2009. Over the last decade, total groundwater pumping has averaged about 153,000 afy.

D.4.4 Recycled Water Supply

Recycled water from the Lancaster and Palmdale WRPs has been utilized for agricultural irrigation in the Valley since 1988 and 1959, respectively. Water from the Lancaster WRP has also served an environmental water use maintaining the Paiute Ponds wetland and Apollo Lakes Park since at least 1975. Annual records of recycled water volume and usage for both WRPs compiled from 1975 through 2009 are listed in Table D.4-3 and shown in graphical form in Figure D.4-3; Appendix D-7: Figures 1 through 3 show annual recycled water volumes by water use for the Lancaster, Palmdale, and Rosamond CSD WRPs. Information on WRP facilities and water treatment methods, as well as historical water balances for Lancaster and Palmdale WRPs, are summarized in Section 4.6 and Appendix G of this overall summary report.

Use of recycled water for agricultural irrigation has increased from less than 1,000 afy in 1975 to almost 15,000 afy in 2009 (see Table D.4-3 and Figure D.4-3). The use of recycled water for environmental water supply (Paiute Ponds and Apollo Lakes) had been fairly steady from about 1,000 afy in 1975 to almost 10,000 afy in 2005, reflecting gradually increasing flows since 1975 to the Paiute Ponds wetland area. Subsequently, environmental water supply declined to about 6,900 afy in 2009. In contrast, water reuse for agricultural irrigation has risen over time in steps, generally less than 1,000 afy until 1988, approximately 3,000 to 4,500 afy through 2001 (primarily reflecting Lancaster WRP deliveries to Nebeker Ranch), and rapidly increasing to almost 15,000 afy presently (reflecting Palmdale WRP conversion of land application practices) (see Appendix D-7: Figures 1 and 2). Total recycled water use in the Valley currently amounts to about 21,000 afy.

D.4.5 Summary of Water Supplies

Water requirements in the Antelope Valley are met by a combination of four water supply components, specifically groundwater, local and imported surface waters from Littlerock Creek and the State Water Project, respectively, and recycled water from the Lancaster and Palmdale WRPs. The historical amounts of those various components of total water supply, and the various uses of each supply, are summarized in Table D.4-4. Historical trends in the various components of total water supply are illustrated in Figure D.4-4. In general, groundwater was the predominant water supply in the Valley throughout the period of highest water demand, generally between about 280,000 and 380,000 afy, from the late 1940s through the mid-1970s. Groundwater pumping has subsequently decreased, into a range of about 130,000 to nearly 175,000 afy with an average of about 153,000 afy over the last decade. Since the mid-1970s, imported SWP water has added to a small amount of local surface water to provide a total surface water supply that varied through the 1980s and 1990s, and has ranged between about 70,000 to 90,000 afy since 2000, except during the last two years of reduced SWP deliveries, when total surface water supplies were reduced to between 54,000 and 59,000 afy. Recycled water supply has steadily increased since the mid-1970s to about 21,000 afy since 2005.

**Table D.2-2b
Individual Crop Acreages for the Kern County Portion of the Antelope Valley
Designation of Individual Crop Acreages from Estimates and Kern County Annual Pesticide Use Reports to DWR Standard Crop Categories and Applied Crop Water Requirement Groupings**

		Source: Estimated as a Percentage of Total Reported Crop Acreage in the Los Angeles County Portion of Antelope Valley*																				Source: Kern County Annual Pesticide Use Reports**																									
Year		1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009						
Fruit																																															
	Peaches	387	432	344	347	378	403	297	413	371	308	330	297	264	261	228	205	169	121	173	101	112	113	175	144	145	65	170	130	130	45	165	120	120	70	103	70	70	70	70	70	70	70				
	Orchard-Misc.	133	149	118	119	130	139	102	142	128	106	114	102	91	90	79	71	58	42	60	35	39	39	60	50	50	20	20	20	20	0	0	0	0	0	44	0	428	428	428	428	428					
	Vineyard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	Total	520	581	462	466	508	542	400	555	499	415	444	399	355	351	307	276	227	163	232	136	150	152	236	194	195	85	190	150	150	45	165	120	120	70	213	70	498	498	498	498	498					
Field																																															
	Alfalfa	3,633	4,057	3,228	3,255	3,550	3,787	2,791	3,877	3,484	2,897	3,102	2,790	2,480	2,451	2,145	1,928	1,587	1,138	1,622	951	1,049	1,063	1,647	1,353	1,362	1,631	1,551	1,987	2,035	2,350	2,555	2,103	2,288	1,800	1,975	1,335	1,185	935	967	1,008						
	Vetch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	Barley	1,054	1,177	936	944	1,030	1,098	809	1,124	1,010	840	900	809	719	711	622	559	460	330	470	276	304	308	478	392	395	70	319	365	0	80	378	209	300	0	0	818	617	1,459	739	516						
	Wheat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	175	80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	306	43	43	43	485	751					
	Oat Hay	635	709	564	569	620	662	488	677	609	506	542	487	433	428	375	337	277	199	283	166	183	186	288	236	238	421	235	160	345	265	0	255	95	175	195	245	245	295	363	303						
	Sudan Grass/Hay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	Silage/Forage	400	447	355	359	391	417	307	427	384	319	342	307	273	270	236	212	175	125	179	105	116	117	181	149	150	0	80	0	0	0	50	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	Corn	400	447	355	359	391	417	307	427	384	319	342	307	273	270	236	212	175	125	179	105	116	117	181	149	150	100	100	75	75	75	40	80	40	40	40	40	40	0	0	0	0	0				
	Safflower	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	279	150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Field - Misc.	160	179	142	143	156	167	123	171	153	128	137	123	109	108	94	85	70	50	71	42	46	47	73	60	60	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Total	6,282	7,015	5,581	5,628	6,138	6,547	4,826	6,704	6,024	5,009	5,363	4,823	4,288	4,238	3,709	3,333	2,743	1,968	2,804	1,645	1,813	1,838	2,847	2,340	2,355	2,242	2,460	2,667	2,455	2,770	3,341	2,832	3,190	2,055	2,516	2,637	2,090	2,732	2,554	2,578						
Vegetables																																															
	Cantaloupes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	65	20	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Watermelon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	45	0	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Melon - Misc.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Pumpkins	160	179	142	143	156	167	123	171	153	128	137	123	109	108	94	85	70	50	71	42	46	47	73	60	60	120	60	70	80	50	50	120	60	60	60	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	Onions	907	1,013	806	813	886	945	697	968	870	723	774	696	619	612	535	481	396	284	405	237	262	265	411	338	340	775	1,262	925	605	540	1,040	1,295	537	1,020	455	615	1,284	742	731	1,024						
	Garlic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Vegetables-Misc.	694	774	616	621	678	723	533	740	665	553	592	533	473	468	409	368	303	217	310	182	200	203	314	258	260	190	128	256	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	25	80	0	166	83	83					
	Carrots	80	89	71	72	78	83	61	85	77	64	68	61	55	54	47	42	35	25	36	21	23	23	36	30	30	320	1,046	1,695	2,887	2,654	2,655	2,068	4,164	3,227	3,551	4,548	4,372	3,639	5,491	3,733						
	Potatoes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	320	480	797	598	459	665	394	470	562	395	318	0	0	0			
	Total	1,841	2,055	1,635	1,649	1,798	1,918	1,414	1,964	1,765	1,468	1,571	1,413	1,256	1,242	1,087	977	804	577	821	482	531	539	834	686	690	1,465	2,496	2,946	3,957	3,744	4,607	4,081	5,255	4,992	4,485	5,883	6,338	4,942	6,623	4,840						
Rangeland***																																															
	"Pastureland"																																														
	"Uncultivated Ag"																																														
	Total																																														
	Total All Crops (Kern County Portion)	8,643	9,651	7,678	7,744	8,445	9,008	6,639	9,223	8,287	6,892	7,379	6,636	5,899	5,830	5,103	4,585	3,774	2,707	3,857	2,263	2,495	2,529	3,918	3,219	3,240	3,792	5,146	5,763	6,562	6,559	8,113	7,033	8,565	7,117	7,214	8,590	8,926	8,172	9,675	7,916						
	Total All Crops (LA County Portion)	48,015	53,617	42,656	43,020	46,915	50,043	36,885	51,237	46,041	38,288	40,994	36,867	32,774	32,390	28,348	25,474	20,968	14,248	18,369	9,840	9,979	9,367	13,509	10,385	14,248	18,369	9,840	9,979	9,367	13,509	10,385	14,248	18,369	9,840	9,979	9,367	13,509	10,385	14,248	18,369	9,840	9,979	9,367	13,509	10,385	
	(Percentage of LA County Crop Acreage)	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	19	21	23	25	27	29	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Individual crop acreages for 1970 - 93 estimated from the 1994 cropping pattern (crop acreage percentages: 6% Fruit; 73% Field; 21% Vegetables)

** From Kern Co Dept of Ag/Standards of Measure/Data Requests/Pesticide Use Reports online annual data (

Date	Desert View Highlands		Edwards AFB		Lake Los Angeles		Lancaster		Littlerock		North Edwards		Palmdale		Palmdale East		Quartz Hill		Rosamond		Mutual and Private Water Companies
	Population	Area (square miles)	Population	Area (square miles)	Population	Area (square miles)	Population	Area (square miles)	Population	Area (square miles)	Population	Area (square miles)	Population	Area (square miles)	Population	Area (square miles)	Population	Area (square miles)	Population	Area (square miles)	Population Served
April, 1940							2,100														
April, 1950							3,600														
April, 1960							26,000														
April, 1970	2,172		10,331				38,582						8,511		3,560		4,935		2,281		
April, 1980	2,175		8,554				48,027			1,107			12,277		2,920		7,421		2,869		
April, 1987							68,000						33,000								
April, 1990	2,154	1	7,423	15	7,977	5	97,291	89	1,320	2	1,259	4	68,842	78	3,052	1	9,626	4	7,430	20	
July, 1990							98,578						77,405								
July, 1991							106,319						92,404								
July, 1992							108,927						95,273								
July, 1993							113,887						98,912								
July, 1994							116,588						101,559								
July, 1995							117,176						103,215								
July, 1996							118,268						104,980								
July, 1997							119,877						107,000								
July, 1998							121,913						109,169								
July, 1999							123,962						111,272								
April, 2000	2,337	0	5,909	17	11,523	13	118,718	94	1,402				116,670	105			9,890	4	14,349	52	
July, 2000							119,184						117,573								
July, 2001							121,224						120,507								10,187
July, 2002							123,802						123,892								
April, 2003							125,687						127,756								
July, 2003							125,652						127,718								
July, 2004							128,672						130,876								10,569
April, 2005							134,032						134,570								
July, 2005			7,000(1)				134,032						134,570				15,500(2)		15,510(2)		10,569
July, 2006																					10,668
Jan, 2008							143,512						146,209								
Jan, 2009							145,074						151,346								
April, 2010																	17,980(2)		24,901(2)		
April, 2015			10,000(1)				192,000(1)						218,000(1)				20,857(2)		36,944(2)		
April, 2020																	24,194(2)		54,812(2)		
April, 2025																	28,065(2)		81,322(2)		
April, 2030																	32,555(2)		120,656(2)		
April, 2035			16,000(1)				283,000(1)						380,000(1)								

(1) Population is a projection from IRWMP, 2008
(2) Population is a projection from IUWMP, 2005

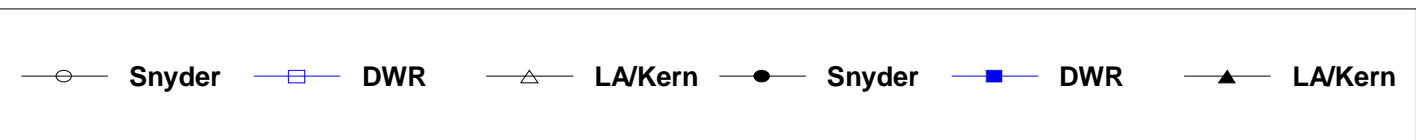
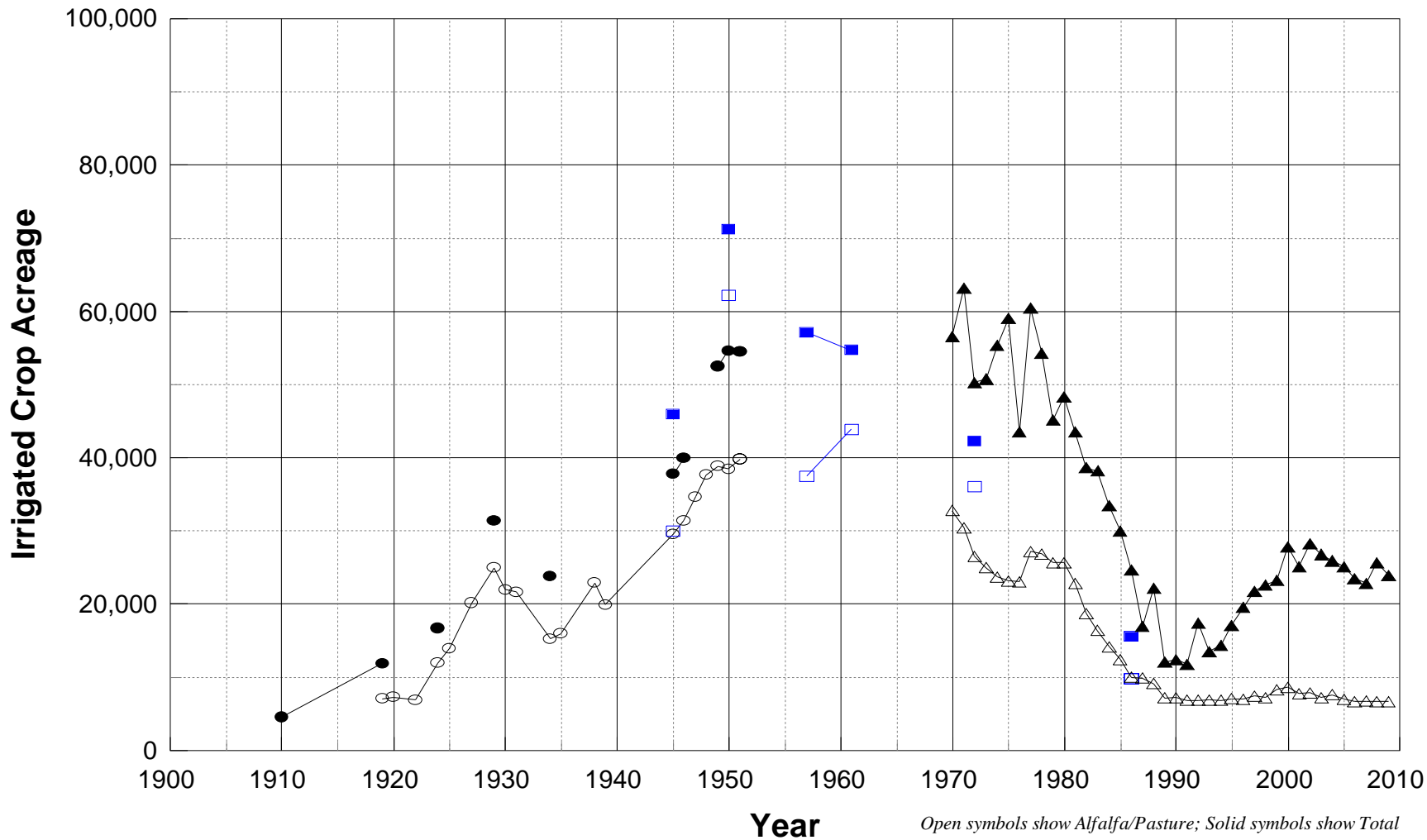
	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1987	1990	2000	2005
Total Population*	2,100	3,600	26,000	70,372	85,350	101,000	206,374	280,798	306,612

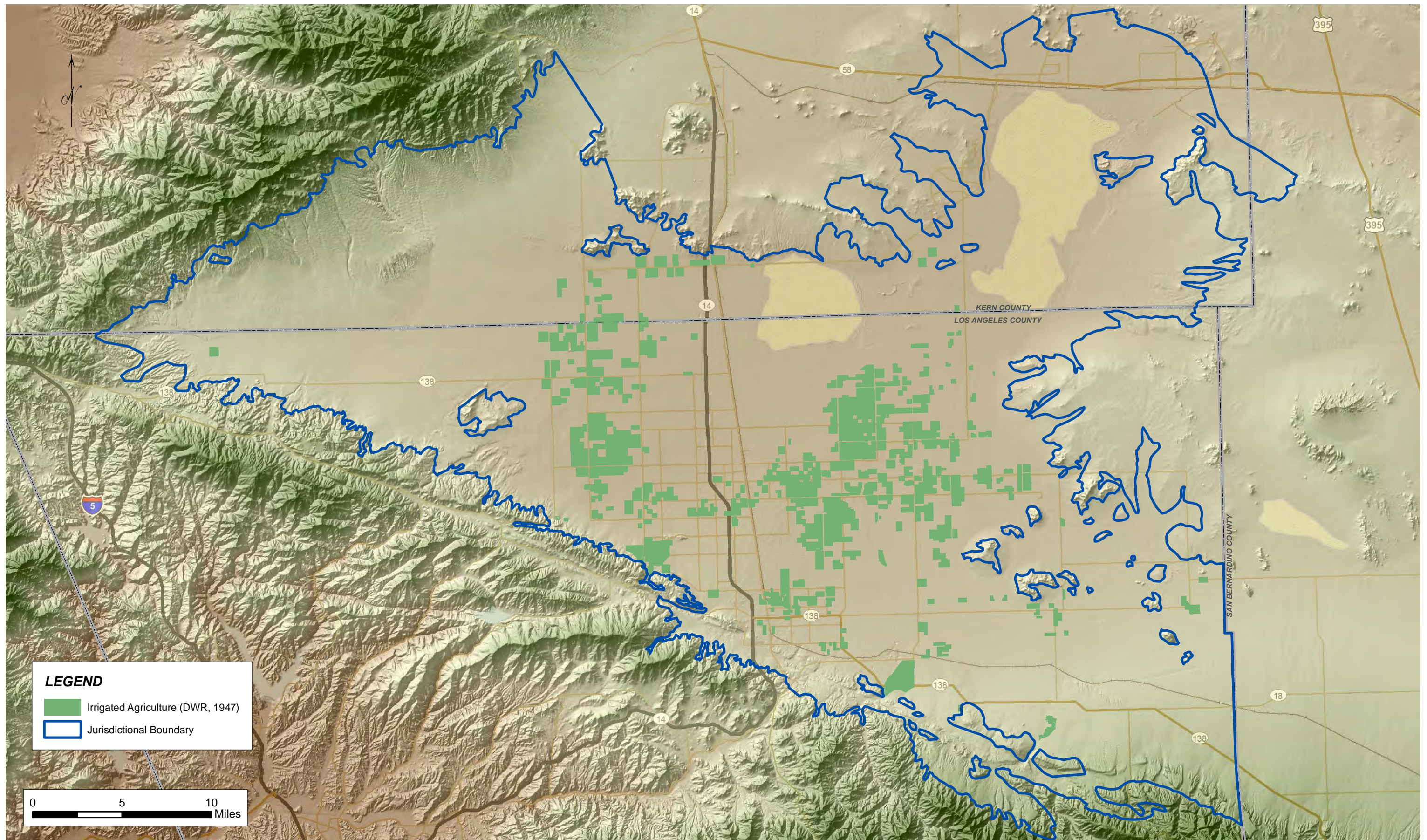
* This value does not include Mutual and Private Water Company Populations Served. No interpolation is included in total values of population for cities not reported in a specific year.

Sources:
California Department of Health Services
DWR, 1965
DWR, 1990
Integrated Regional Water Management Plan, 2008
Integrated Urban Water Management Plan for Antelope Valley, 2005
Population Estimates Program, Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20240
SOCDS Census Data, 2006
U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, 1990 Census
California Department of Finance, 2010

Figure D.2-1

Historical Irrigated Crop Acreage
Antelope Valley Area of Adjudication





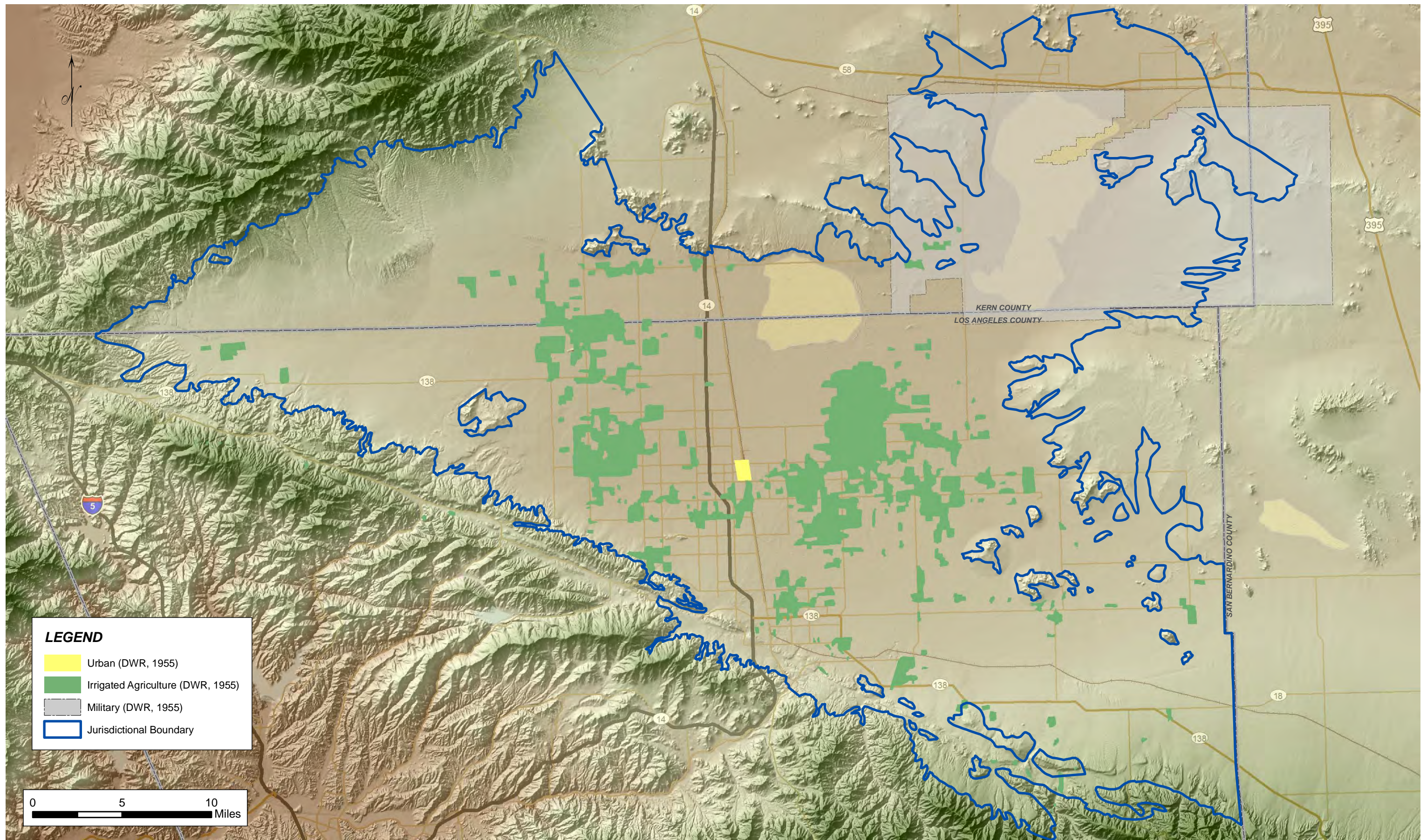
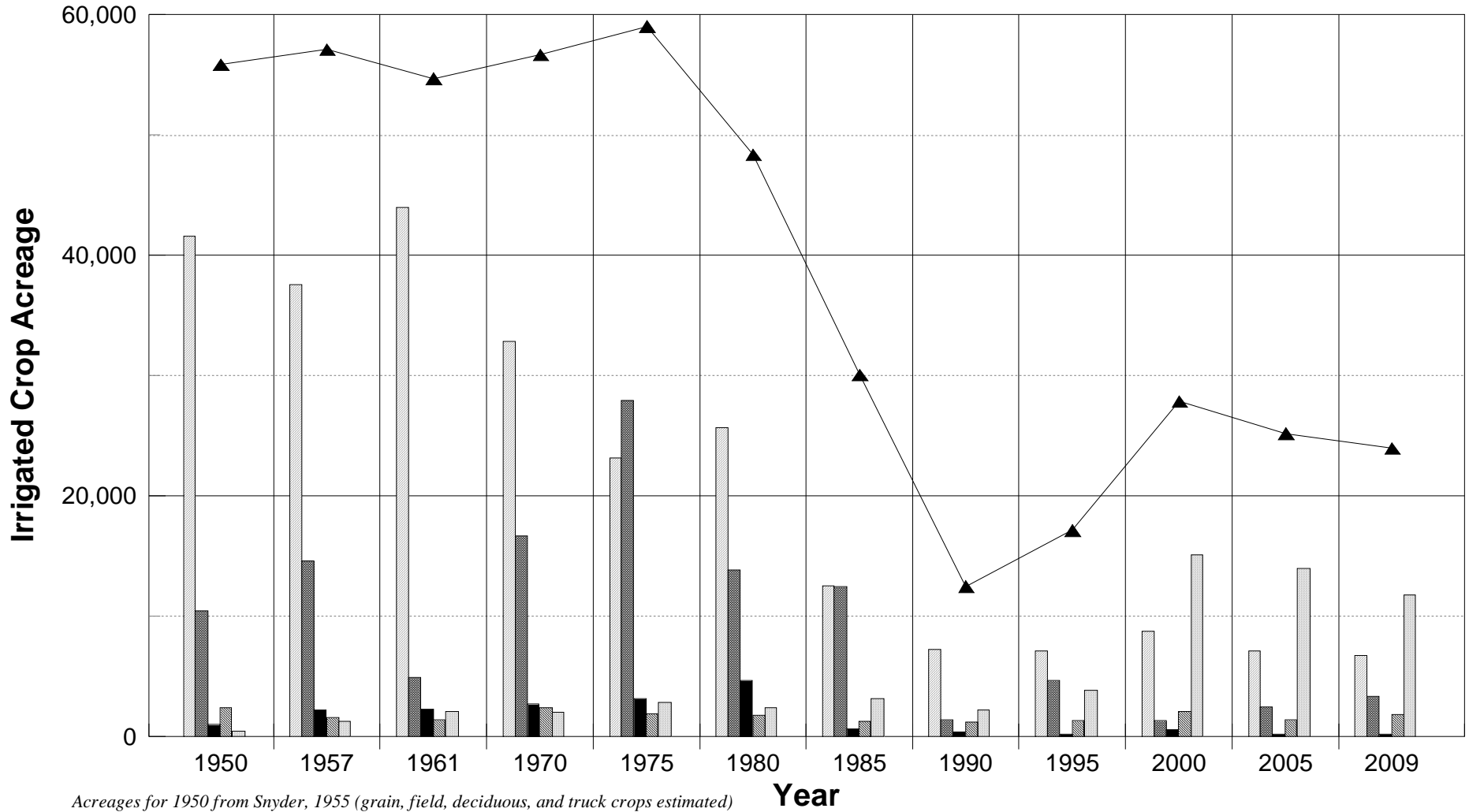


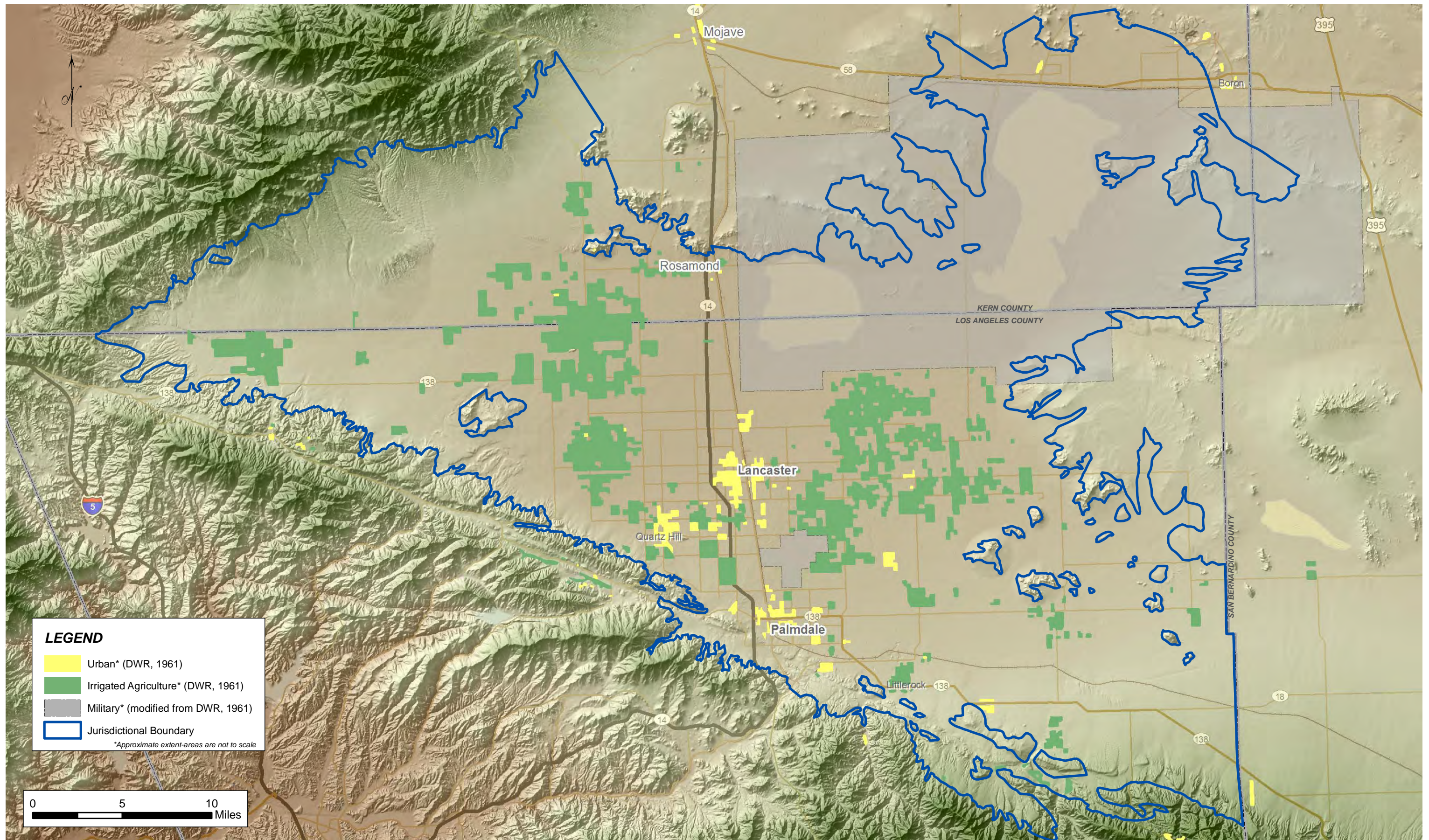
Figure D.2-4

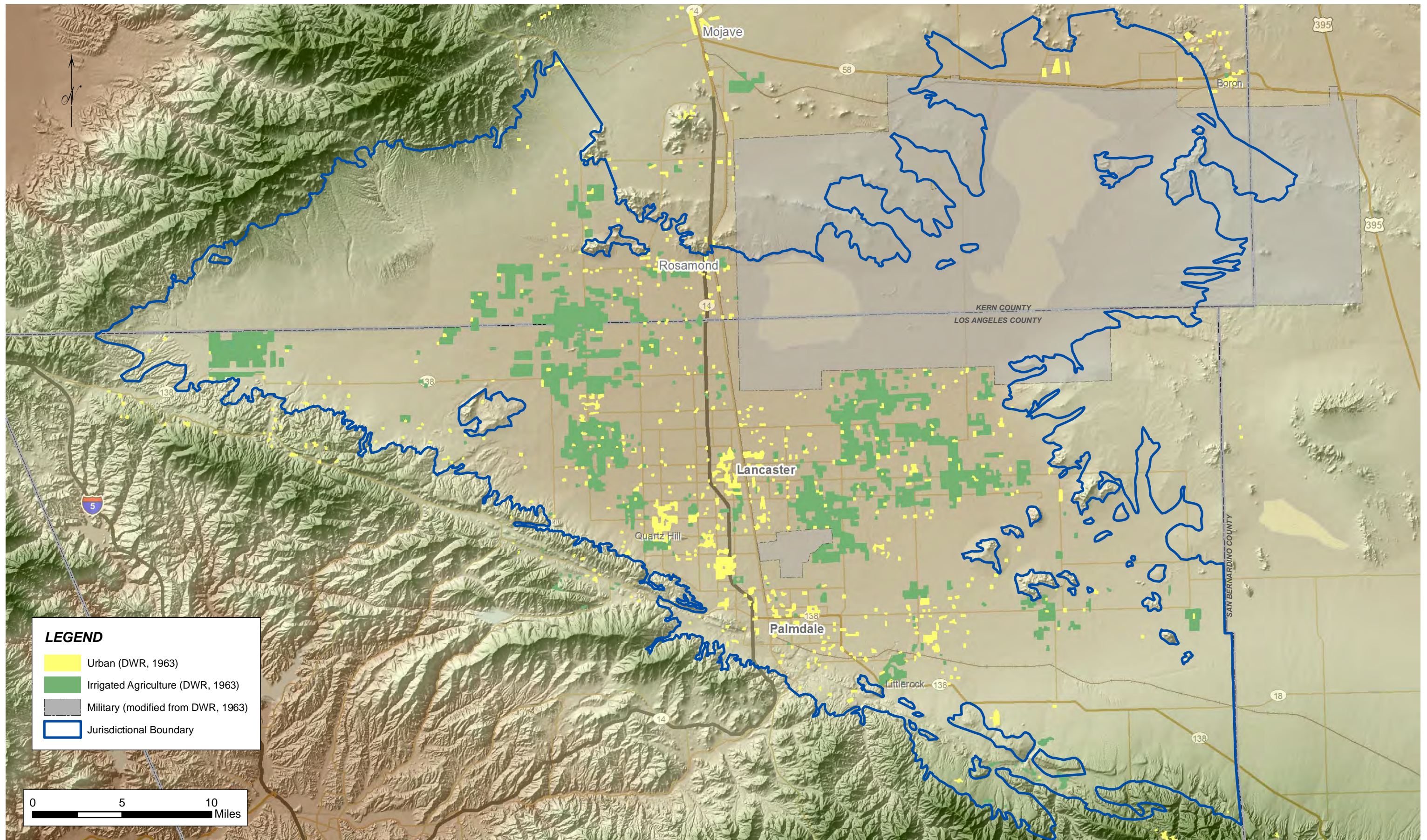
Historical Cropping Pattern
Antelope Valley Area of Adjudication

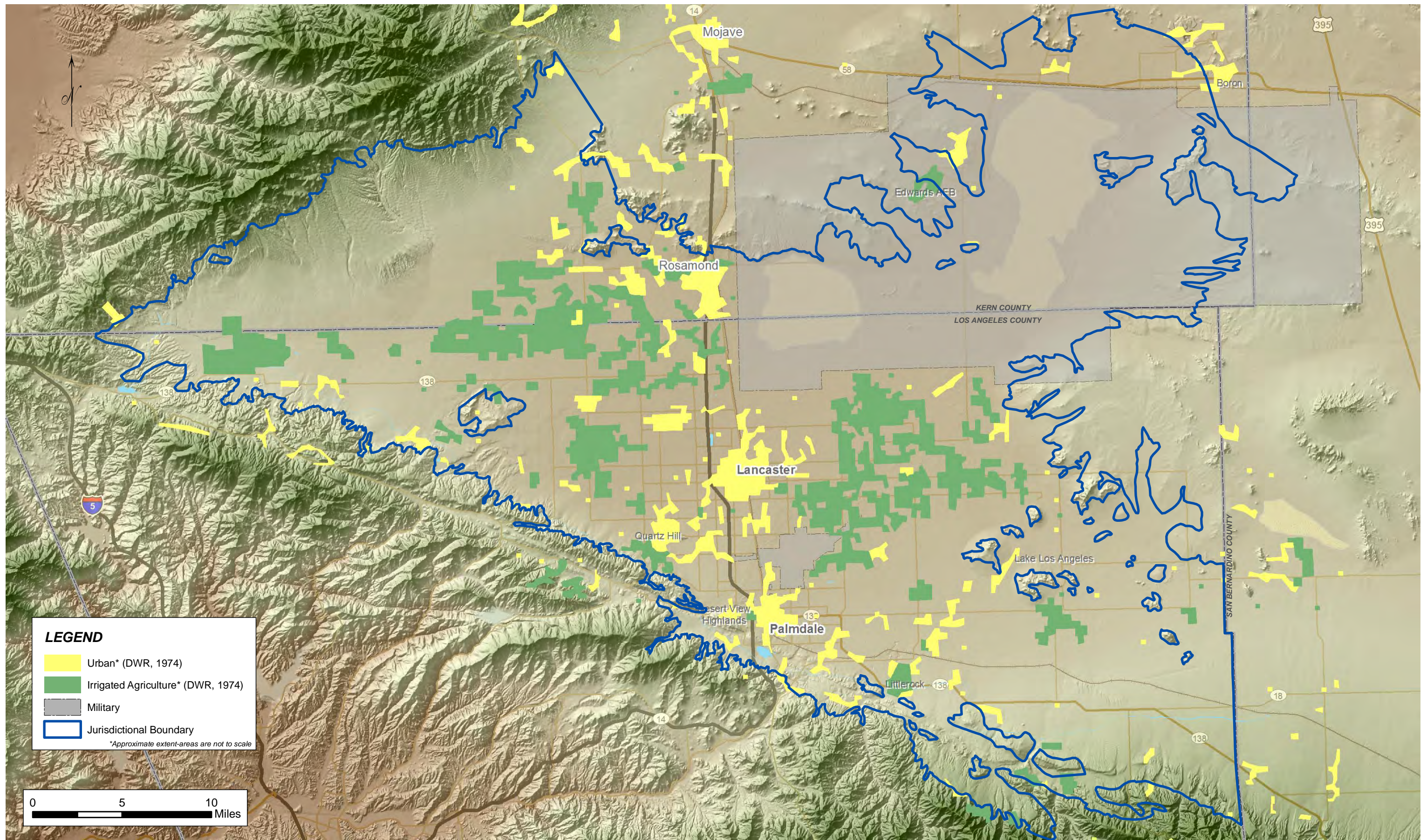


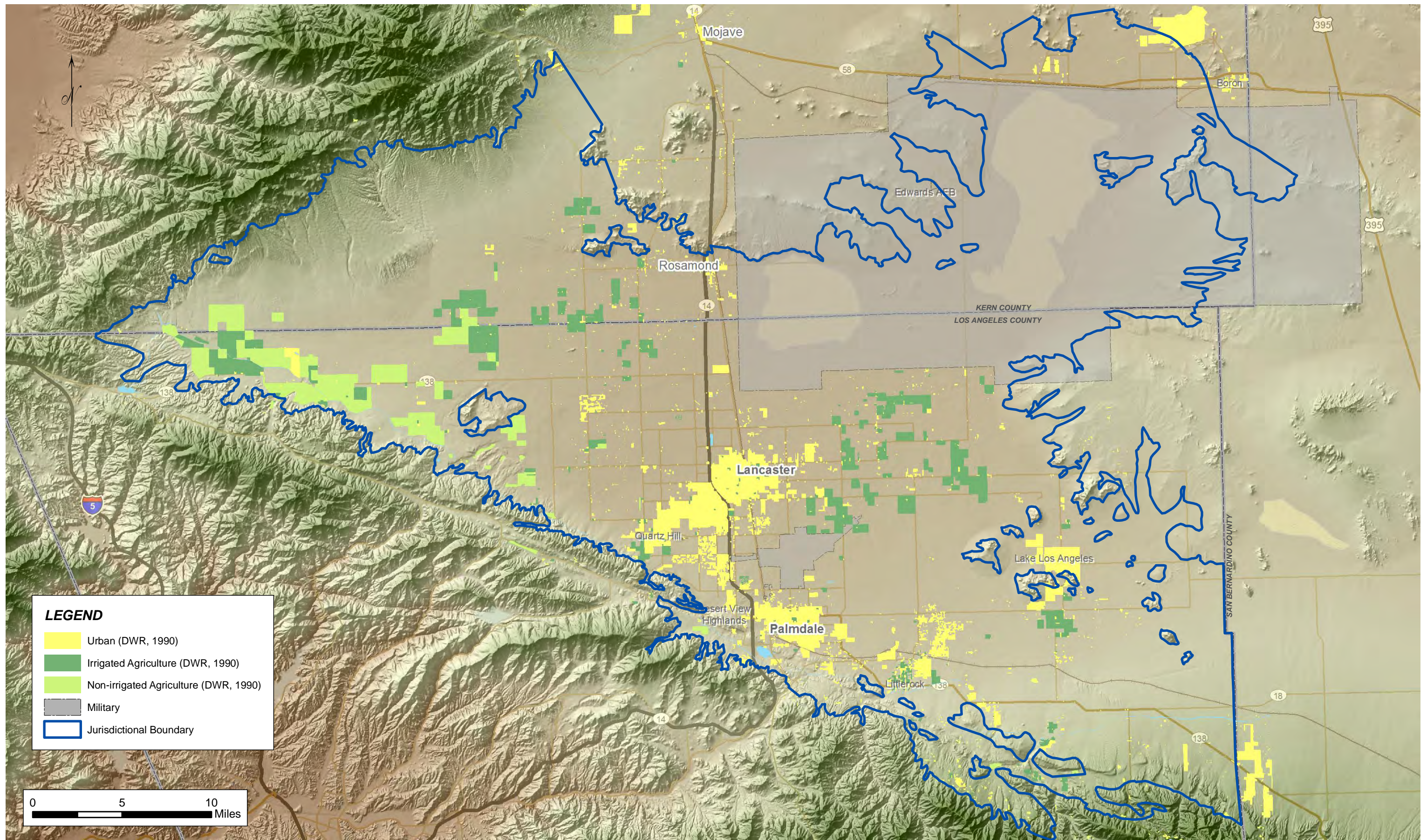
Acreages for 1950 from Snyder, 1955 (grain, field, deciduous, and truck crops estimated)

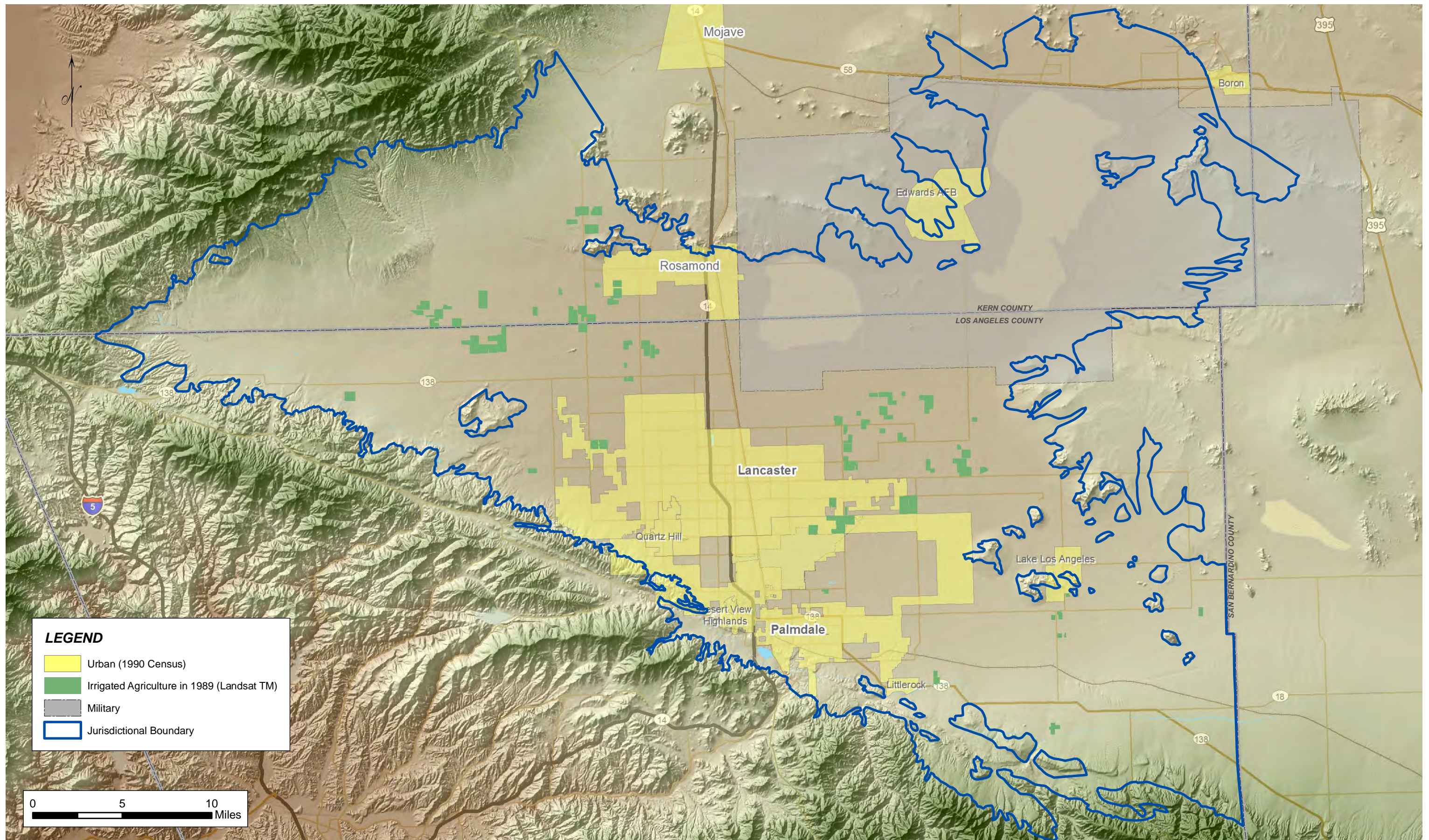


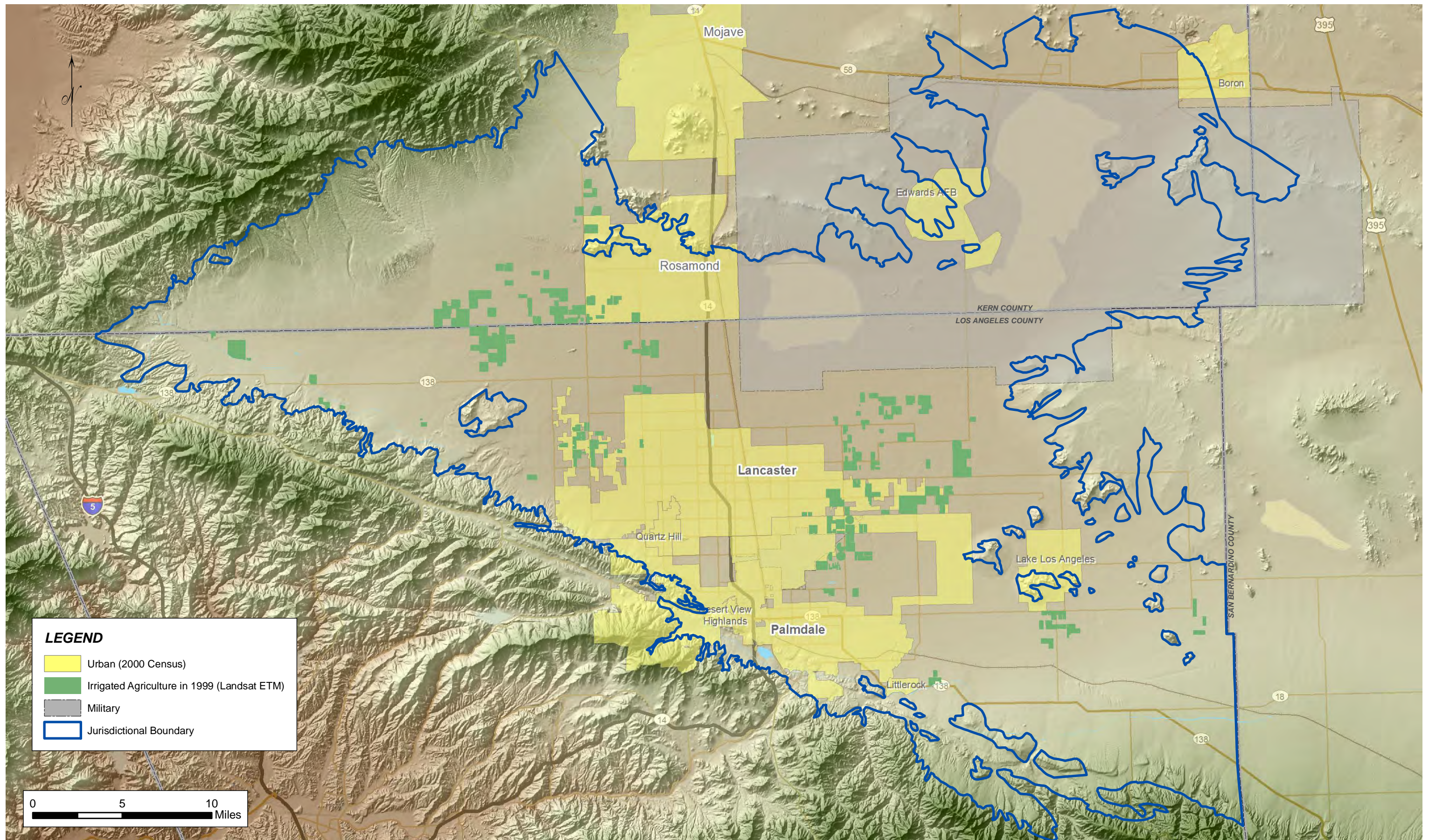












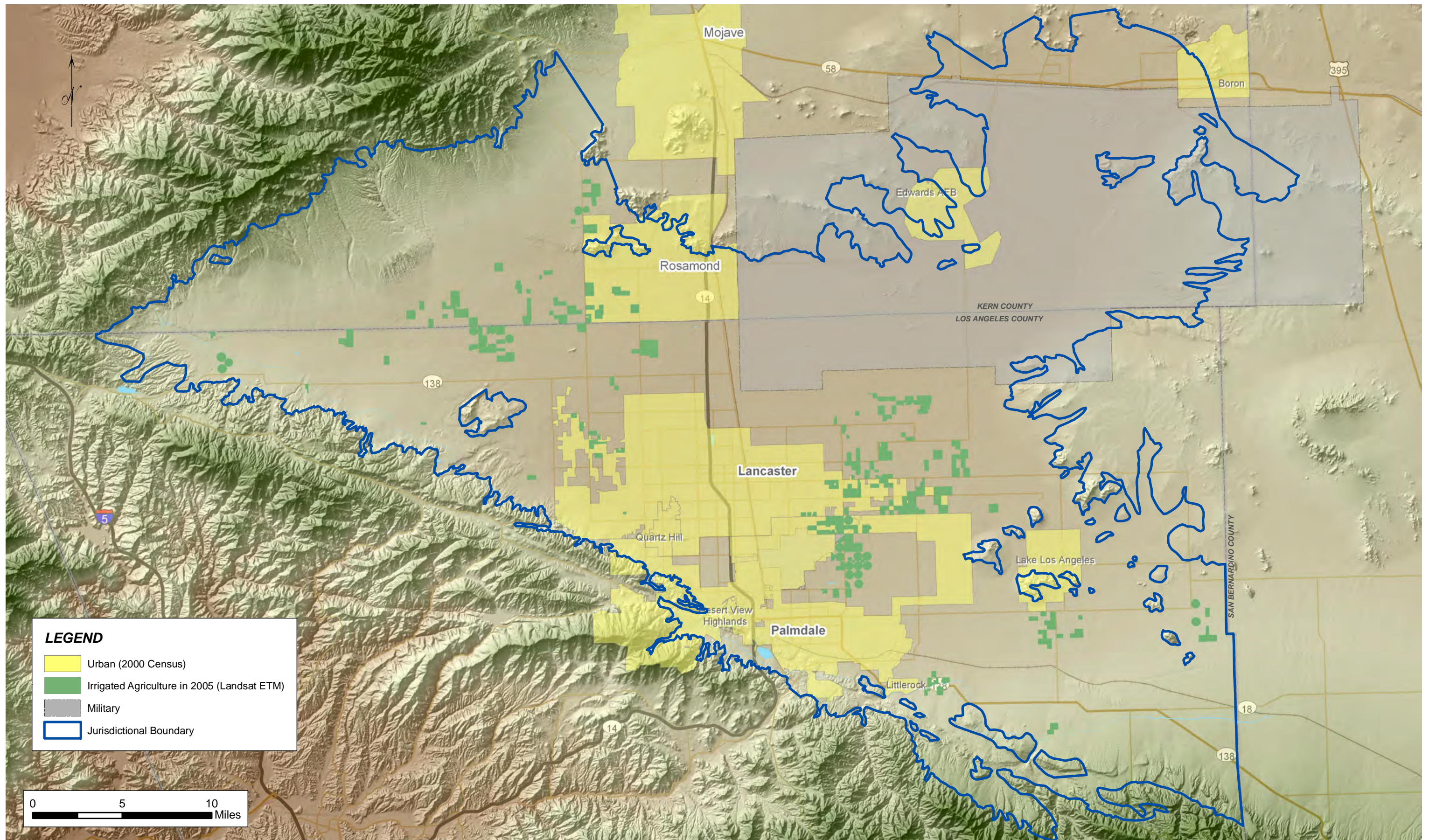
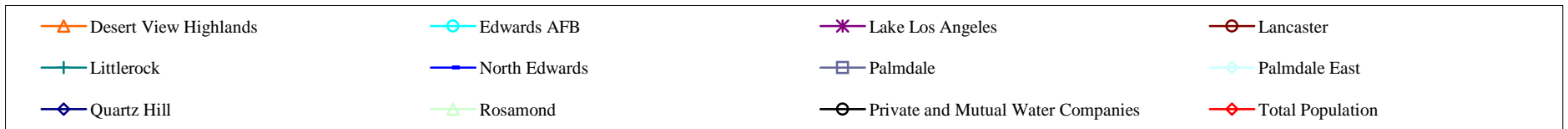
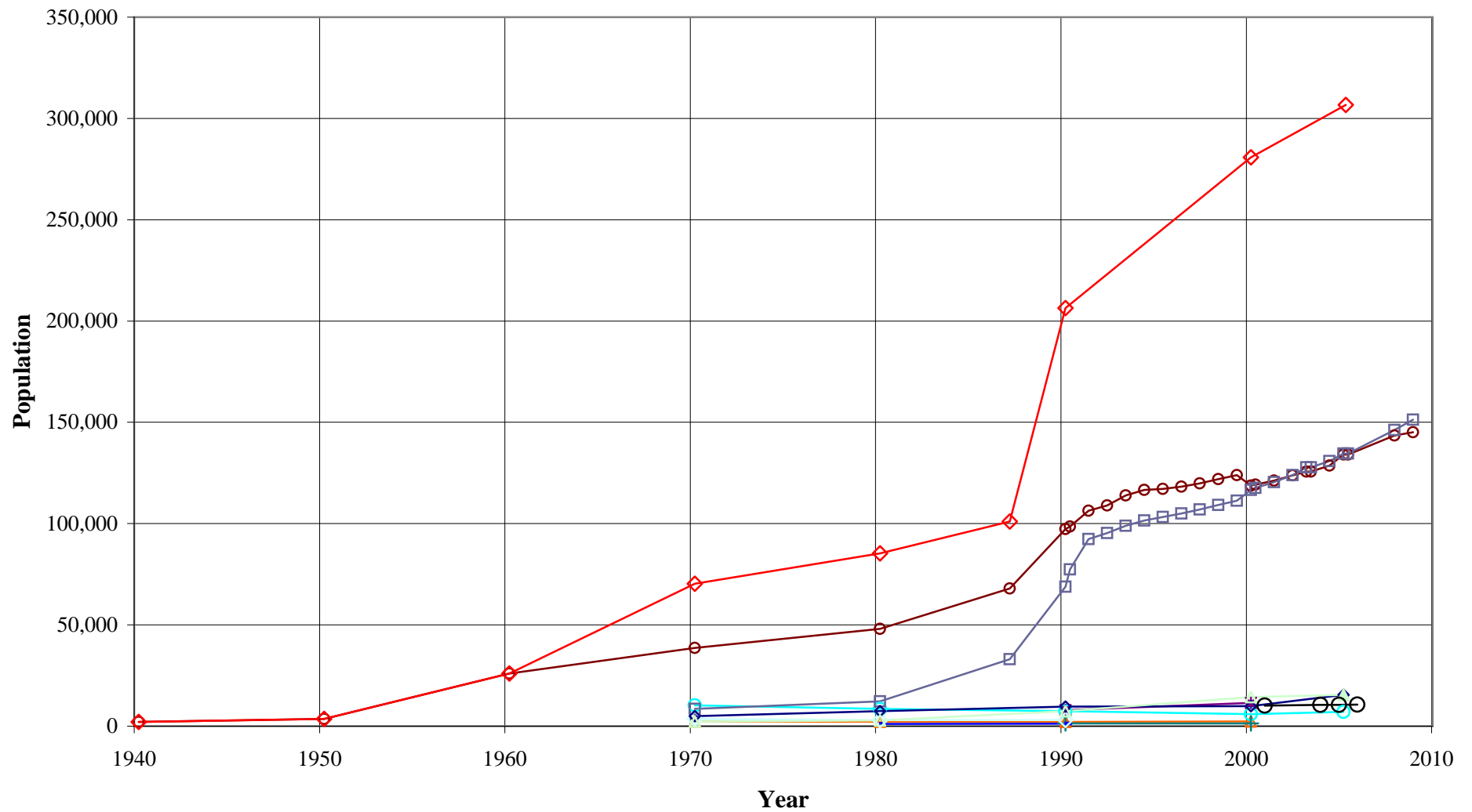
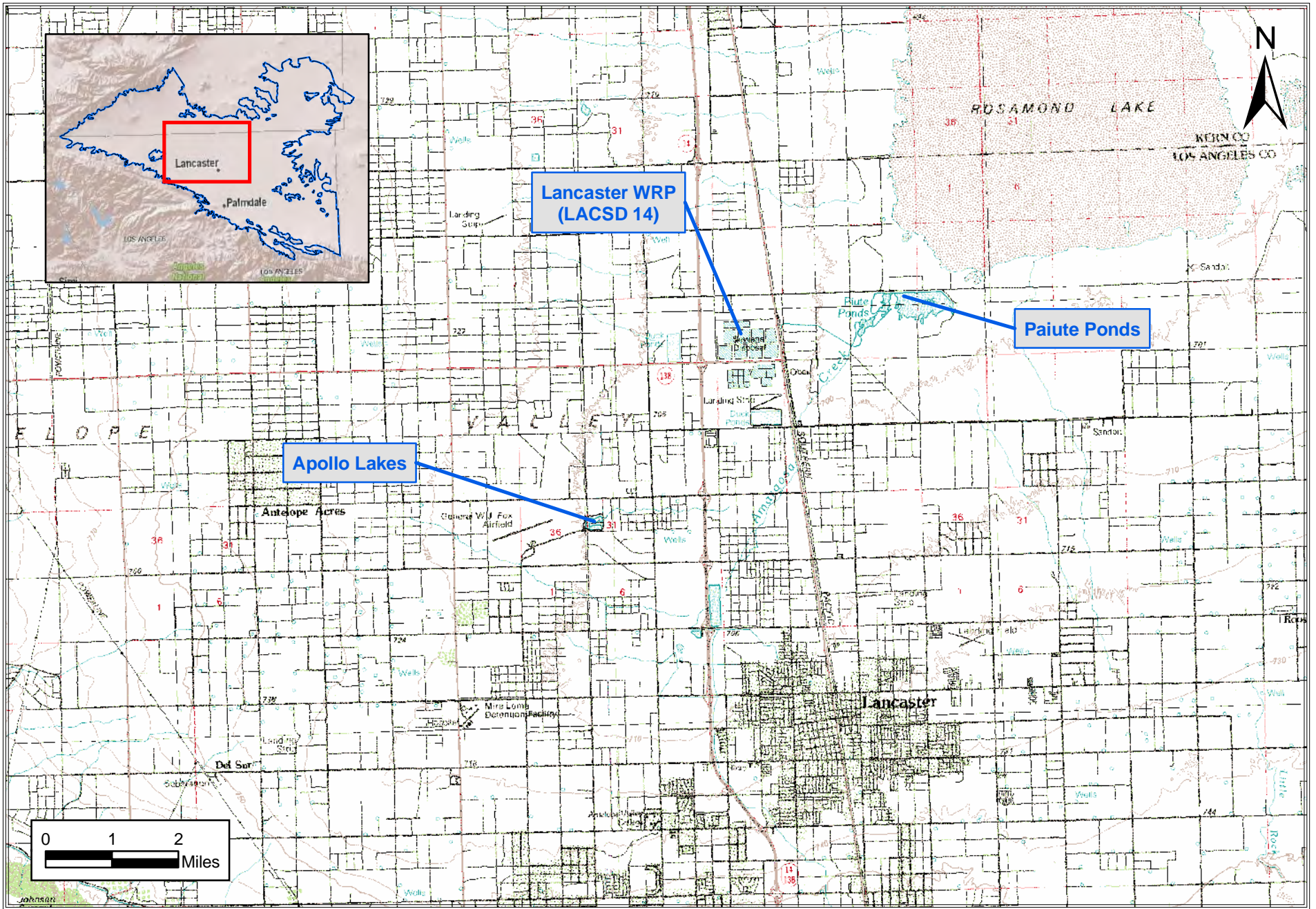


Figure D.2-11
Landuse in 2005
Antelope Valley, CA





**Table D.3-1
Historical Agricultural Water Requirements by Investigator and Calculation Parameters
Antelope Valley Area of Adjudication
(all values in acre-feet)**

Year	Reported Values (Snyder, 1955) ¹		Calculated from DWR Crop Acreages, DWR Crop Consumptive Use Values, and Irrigation Efficiencies of 70 - 90% ³							Calculated from County Crop Report Acreages and CIMIS-Derived Applied Crop Water Duties (DU = 80%; Irrigation Efficiencies = 59 to 80%)											Historical Total			
	Total	Current Estimate ²	Alfalfa	Other Pasture	Grain and Hay	Field	Deciduous	Truck	Vineyard	Total	Current Estimate ⁴	Alfalfa/Pasture	Grain	Carrots	Onions	Orchard	Sugar Beets	Melons and Squash	Potatoes	Grapes		Subtotal	Unreported Farms (5% of Subtotal)	Total
Applied Water Duties (af/ac)	1.4 - 7.5		3.0 (7.2)	2.8 (7.7)	0.8 (2.6)	1.5 (4.5)	2.2 (5.6)	1.4 (4.0)	2.4 (4.2)			6.5	2.6	3.9	4.5	4.9	4.6	2.8	2.8	3.7				
1919	64,200	77,565																						77,565
1920	66,600	80,606																						80,606
1925	96,600	121,746																						121,746
1927	131,400	167,566																						167,566
1929	160,000	204,724																						204,724
1930	141,800	180,112																						180,112
1935	102,600	130,176																						130,176
1940	168,400	202,348																						202,348
1945	210,800	255,311	90,000		13,000		4,520	1,480		109,000	265,416													255,311
1946	226,000	273,960																						273,960
1947	261,400	296,757																						296,757
1948	304,800	322,497																						322,497
1949	322,900	327,685																						327,685
1950	350,500	347,676	207,000	311	3,733	333	11,000	156	0	222,533	485,310													347,676
1951	366,200	362,549																						362,549
1957			138,900	20,480	16,651	4,736	4,840	2,580	0	188,187	334,387													334,387
1961			177,086	10,520	5,589	4,907	4,431	4,220	206	206,959	357,362													357,362
1970											213,415	44,170	312	4,351	11,638	11,317	2,670	0	0	287,875	14,394	302,268		302,268
1971											197,971	66,522	349	4,557	11,994	11,833	3,089	0	0	296,315	14,816	311,131		311,131
1972			147,429	6,720	1,589	5,679	4,400	1,420	206	167,441	287,087	173,080	45,500	277	3,986	10,060	10,824	2,361	0	0	246,089	12,304	258,393	258,393
1973											162,859	50,993	280	4,737	10,075	9,570	2,337	0	0	240,850	12,043	252,893		252,893
1974											154,374	65,910	305	5,113	10,036	9,238	2,769	0	0	247,746	12,387	260,133		260,133
1975											150,713	75,166	325	7,404	9,482	10,124	3,051	0	0	256,264	12,813	269,078		269,078
1976											150,579	34,053	240	8,535	7,652	11,986	3,180	0	0	216,224	10,811	227,036		227,036
1977											177,138	52,785	4,857	15,605	8,414	21,734	3,502	1,400	0	285,434	14,272	299,706		299,706
1978											174,744	46,460	299	11,563	8,226	18,956	3,163	0	0	263,411	13,171	276,582		276,582
1979											167,031	29,589	600	10,972	8,006	13,642	2,326	224	0	232,390	11,620	244,010		244,010
1980											167,062	35,975	461	5,397	8,786	21,527	2,923	0	0	242,132	12,107	254,239		254,239
1981											148,782	33,271	552	7,530	6,931	16,157	3,011	0	0	216,234	10,812	227,045		227,045
1982											122,069	36,407	915	9,234	6,865	4,579	3,381	0	0	183,451	9,173	192,624		192,624
1983											106,651	41,226	211	10,898	6,639	4,438	3,250	0	0	173,313	8,666	181,978		181,978
1984											92,383	36,049	422	8,923	6,636	3,804	3,082	0	0	151,300	7,565	158,865		158,865
1985											81,381	32,817	441	9,133	6,219	2,344	2,789	0	0	135,123	6,756	141,879		141,879
1986			37,757	4,200	1,520	129	6,191	4,760	103	54,660	95,923	65,307	27,188	468	8,313	5,339	1,929	2,133	0	0	110,676	5,534	116,210	116,210
1987											65,033	8,240	455	7,880	5,385	1,384	1,438	0	0	89,815	4,491	94,306		94,306
1988											59,929	21,912	428	9,327	5,867	1,972	2,156	0	0	101,591	5,080	106,671		106,671
1989											46,680	3,311	415	8,455	5,591	1,157	755	0	0	66,365	3,318	69,683		69,683
1990											47,263	3,927	519	8,014	5,917	1,275	822	0	0	67,738	3,387	71,125		71,125
1991											44,604	3,281	195	8,647	5,717	1,293	988	0	0	64,725	3,236	67,961		67,961
1992											45,029	16,061	155	9,193	6,208	2,002	1,502	0	0	80,151	4,008	84,158		84,158
1993											45,076	6,353	179	8,417	7,395	1,645	1,239	0	0	70,305	3,515	73,820		73,820
1994											44,782	8,460	199	7,466	8,328	1,656	1,429	0	0	72,320	3,616	75,937		75,937
1995											46,103	12,360	3,389	10,848	6,577	552	1,540	0	0	81,369	4,068	85,438		85,438
1996											46,069	11,547	13,143	12,395	6,791	828	1,047	0	0	91,820	4,591	96,411		96,411
1997											48,695	10,198	21,473	12,683	6,916	345	1,480	0	55	101,845	5,092	106,937		106,937
1998											47,453	4,953	31,742	13,417	7,874	345	908	896	90	107,678	5,384	113,062		113,062
1999											54,713	3,582	31,832	12,176	8,568	345	797	1,344	96	113,452	5,673	119,125		119,125
2000											56,681	3,774	42,069	14,867	10,407	1,877	683	2,232	122	132,712	6,636	139,348		139,348
2001											50,750	4,222	36,992	13,466	10,500	1,219	664	1,674	179	119,666	5,983	125,649		125,649
2002											51,729	4,426	55,099	10,002	7,092	184	904	1,285	201	130,922	6,546	137,468		137,468
2003											47,197	4,020	45,950	17,000	6,910	368	604	1,862	232	124,143	6,207	130,350		130,350
2004											50,068	4,635	42,721	14,797	6,988	184	606	1,103	519	121,620	6,081	127,701		127,701
2005											45,982	6,827	38,645	15,113	6,677	184	645	1,316	397	115,787	5,789	121,576		121,576
2006											43,817	7,449	31,691	14,589	8,830	0	216	1,574	418	108,583	5,429	114,012		114,012
2007											44,182	9,028	29,024	11,718	8,807	0	774	1,106	402	105,040	5,252	110,292		110,292
2008											43,707	9,132	39,285	13,388	8,919	0	465	890	488	116,275	5,814	122,089		122,089
2009																								

Table D.3-2
Crop Water Requirements and Applied Water
Antelope Valley

Crop	Evapotranspiration of Applied Water (ET_{AW})	Total Applied Water (AW_T)	
	(inches/year)	(inches/year)	(feet/year)
Alfalfa	60.33	77.42	6.5
Carrots	27.47	46.83	3.9
Grain	21.52	30.90	2.6
Melons and Squash	23.91	33.88	2.8
Onions	37.57	53.96	4.5
Orchard (Deciduous)	47.38	59.22	4.9
Pasture	64.42	80.53	6.7
Potatoes	24.02	34.03	2.8
Sugar Beets	40.55	54.68	4.6
Vineyard (Grapes)	35.33	44.16	3.7

Table D.3-3
Historical M&I Water Requirements
Antelope Valley Area of Adjudication
(acre-feet per year)

Year	LACWW 40	Palmdale WD	Littlerock Ck ID	Quartz Hill WD	Rosamond CSD	Antelope Valley WC	Palm Ranch ID	Desert Lake CSD	Boron CSD	Edwards AFB	Main M&I Subtotal	Mutual and Private WCs	Rural Residential	ASR Project LACWW 40	Total
1946	600	1,792	200	480	54	98	307	0	0	2,966	6,497	325	520	0	7,341
1947	200	1,926	207	480	54	98	307	0	0	2,966	6,238	312	499	0	7,049
1948	1,227	2,060	214	729	54	98	307	0	0	2,166	6,856	343	548	0	7,747
1949	1,137	2,195	221	645	54	98	935	0	0	2,941	8,226	411	658	0	9,296
1950	585	2,329	229	480	54	98	307	0	0	2,495	6,577	329	526	0	7,432
1951	1,004	2,463	236	480	54	98	307	0	0	1,587	6,229	311	498	0	7,039
1952	1,087	2,598	243	43	54	98	307	0	0	1,367	5,797	290	464	0	6,550
1953	4,065	2,732	250	480	54	98	210	0	0	1,687	9,576	479	766	0	10,821
1954	2,130	2,867	257	28	54	98	307	0	0	4,005	9,746	487	780	0	11,013
1955	2,130	3,001	264	50	54	98	320	0	0	4,285	10,202	510	816	0	11,529
1956	3,640	4,557	271	147	54	98	56	0	0	4,902	13,726	686	1,098	0	15,510
1957	5,189	4,022	279	394	54	98	384	0	0	2,240	12,659	633	1,013	0	14,305
1958	5,236	4,958	286	447	54	98	472	160	0	1,425	13,136	657	1,051	0	14,843
1959	5,634	4,290	293	535	54	98	898	140	0	4,037	15,978	799	1,278	0	18,056
1960	5,779	3,471	300	526	54	98	483	174	0	2,496	13,381	669	1,070	0	15,121
1961	11,036	3,284	310	585	54	98	310	180	0	4,165	20,023	1,001	1,602	0	22,625
1962	11,535	8,910	320	625	54	98	418	180	0	5,464	27,604	1,380	2,208	0	31,192
1963	10,167	3,563	330	561	54	98	1,431	180	0	2,122	18,507	925	1,481	0	20,912
1964	10,033	4,240	340	545	54	98	675	180	298	3,693	20,156	1,008	1,612	0	22,776
1965	11,760	3,066	350	606	54	98	675	290	305	2,967	20,171	1,009	1,614	0	22,793
1966	10,791	3,988	360	603	54	98	466	300	347	4,357	21,364	1,068	1,709	0	24,141
1967	10,398	4,039	370	516	54	114	598	300	347	3,505	20,242	1,012	1,619	0	22,873
1968	12,536	7,437	380	622	54	128	916	367	472	3,227	26,139	1,307	2,091	0	29,537
1969	15,593	6,471	390	596	54	138	857	275	451	2,630	27,456	1,373	2,196	0	31,025
1970	14,083	5,841	400	918	54	164	815	194	509	1,350	24,328	1,216	1,946	0	27,490
1971	14,007	5,912	410	923	54	187	747	305	606	2,897	26,048	1,302	2,084	0	29,434
1972	15,893	5,962	420	1,065	54	209	850	300	621	3,566	28,941	1,447	2,315	0	32,703
1973	15,177	6,086	430	1,281	54	232	953	329	592	2,557	27,692	1,385	2,215	0	31,292
1974	14,568	6,000	440	1,167	54	220	1,021	331	620	2,369	26,790	1,339	2,143	0	30,273
1975	13,540	6,428	450	1,396	54	248	1,053	335	630	2,145	26,279	1,314	2,102	0	29,696
1976	13,553	6,026	460	1,474	54	281	1,101	318	565	2,245	26,077	1,304	2,086	0	29,467
1977	11,504	5,067	470	1,353	383	261	1,007	320	572	2,344	23,281	1,164	1,862	0	26,308
1978	11,716	6,873	480	1,483	400	271	1,032	322	605	2,444	25,625	1,281	2,050	0	28,957
1979	14,399	6,078	490	1,605	438	109	875	330	549	2,480	27,354	1,368	2,188	0	30,910
1980	14,226	5,073	500	1,744	436	297	1,102	225	580	2,515	26,697	1,335	2,136	0	30,168
1981	15,696	5,894	550	2,033	632	306	1,216	322	498	1,385	28,534	1,427	2,283	0	32,243
1982	15,347	7,209	600	1,789	640	281	904	324	290	2,060	29,444	1,472	2,356	0	33,272
1983	11,387	6,333	650	1,859	480	264	790	385	286	1,672	24,106	1,205	1,928	0	27,240
1984	18,038	8,077	700	2,394	584	328	909	252	238	2,141	33,660	1,683	2,693	0	38,036
1985	19,151	9,786	750	2,427	727	412	1,160	251	327	1,831	36,822	1,841	2,946	0	41,609
1986	23,875	10,340	800	2,553	736	517	1,163	257	323	2,041	42,604	2,130	3,408	0	48,142
1987	25,297	13,286	850	2,627	1,112	517	1,302	226	225	1,601	47,044	2,352	3,763	0	53,159
1988	28,946	12,830	900	2,842	879	594	1,204	259	233	1,597	50,283	2,514	4,023	0	56,820
1989	33,689	18,701	950	3,026	934	666	1,550	80	0	1,593	61,190	3,059	4,895	0	69,145
1990	33,538	18,935	1,000	3,149	1,244	642	1,521	30	0	1,526	61,585	3,079	4,927	0	69,591
1991	25,899	15,717	1,000	2,850	1,696	526	1,296	436	0	1,991	51,410	2,571	4,113	0	58,094
1992	28,300	15,678	1,000	2,891	1,988	570	1,361	372	0	4,794	56,954	2,848	4,556	0	64,358
1993	38,764	18,016	1,000	3,332	2,319	618	1,326	396	0	4,844	70,616	3,531	5,649	0	79,796
1994	41,331	20,598	1,000	3,747	2,504	683	1,446	527	0	5,265	77,101	3,855	6,168	0	87,124
1995	41,477	21,040	1,000	3,897	2,475	677	1,494	667	0	4,986	77,713	3,886	6,217	0	87,816
1996	46,329	23,272	1,000	4,421	2,795	747	1,979	481	0	5,410	86,433	4,322	6,915	0	97,670
1997	47,733	22,891	1,000	4,523	2,782	757	1,780	441	0	5,139	87,046	4,352	6,964	0	98,362
1998	42,187	21,258	1,000	3,955	2,556	655	1,540	444	0	4,468	78,063	3,903	6,245	0	88,211
1999	49,355	25,121	1,000	4,713	2,975	756	1,797	416	0	4,981	91,114	4,556	7,289	0	102,958
2000	52,071	25,029	1,000	4,773	3,091	827	1,705	368	0	6,436	95,301	4,765	7,624	0	107,690
2001	52,701	27,709	1,000	4,870	3,144	810	1,249	372	0	6,329	98,186	4,909	7,855	0	110,950
2002	54,680	25,936	1,000	5,428	3,279	787	1,827	388	0	5,245	98,569	4,928	7,886	0	111,383
2003	54,050	25,064	1,000	5,259	2,984	786	1,695	463	0	4,766	96,067	4,803	7,685	0	108,556
2004	57,236	26,513	1,000	5,444	3,309	870	1,691	374	0	4,888	101,324	5,066	8,106	0	114,497
2005	54,858	28,983	1,000	5,396	3,077	891	1,639	259	0	4,129	100,234	5,012	8,019	558	113,822
2006	58,905	27,597	1,000	5,650	3,515	832	1,434	188	0	4,050	103,171	5,159	8,254	1,612	118,196
2007	59,575	30,201	1,000	6,415	3,740	844	991	205	0	4,150	107,121	5,356	8,570	857	121,904
2008	55,085	26,803	1,000	6,499	3,753	768	1,650	158	0	3,152	98,867	4,943	7,909	0	111,720
2009	48,809	22,873	1,000	5,578	3,163	667	1,522	151	0	3,065	86,829	4,341	6,946	0	98,116

Table D.3-4
Environmental and Open Space Water Requirements
Antelope Valley Area of Adjudication
(acre-feet per year)

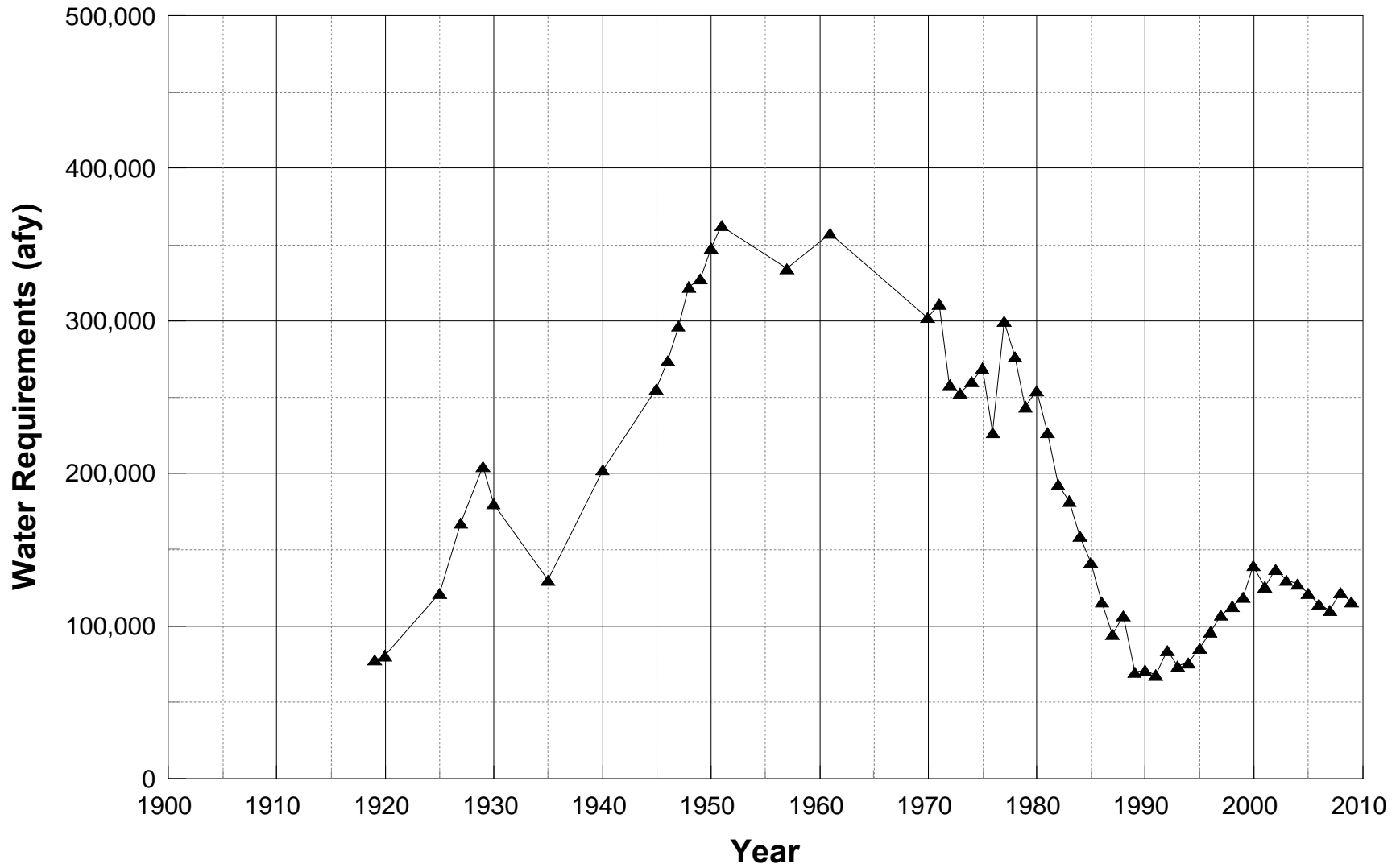
YEAR	Recycled Water from Lancaster Water Reclamation Plant Los Angeles County Sanitation District 14		
	Paiute Ponds Wildlife Refuge	Apollo Lakes Regional County Park	Total
1975	840	87	927
1976	1,277	282	1,559
1977	1,699	279	1,978
1978	2,159	297	2,456
1979	1,982	244	2,226
1980	2,172	270	2,442
1981	2,323	278	2,601
1982	2,125	211	2,336
1983	2,767	191	2,958
1984	2,588	167	2,755
1985	3,086	172	3,258
1986	4,210	146	4,356
1987	5,139	132	5,271
1988	3,664	113	3,777
1989	2,009	125	2,134
1990	2,266	185	2,451
1991	2,413	154	2,567
1992	3,399	121	3,520
1993	5,151	128	5,279
1994	4,979	130	5,109
1995	7,003	138	7,141
1996	7,402	99	7,501
1997	6,743	134	6,877
1998	8,587	119	8,706
1999	7,448	190	7,638
2000	6,960	160	7,120
2001	7,344	206	7,550
2002	7,655	184	7,839
2003	8,224	158	8,382
2004	9,033	206	9,239
2005	9,738	219	9,957
2006	9,440	170	9,611
2007	7,550	180	7,730
2008	7,815	210	8,025
2009	6,683	219	6,901

Table D.3-5
Estimated Total Historical Water Requirements
Antelope Valley Area of Adjudication
(acre-feet per year)

Year	Water Requirements by Use			Total
	Agricultural	Municipal & Industrial	Environmental & Open Space	
1919	77,565	-----	-----	77,565
1920	80,606	-----	-----	80,606
1925	121,746	-----	-----	121,746
1927	167,566	-----	-----	167,566
1929	204,724	-----	-----	204,724
1930	180,112	-----	-----	180,112
1935	130,176	-----	-----	130,176
1940	202,348	-----	-----	202,348
1945	255,311	-----	-----	255,311
1946	273,960	7,341	-----	281,302
1947	296,757	7,049	-----	303,806
1948	322,497	7,747	-----	330,244
1949	327,685	9,296	-----	336,981
1950	347,676	7,432	-----	355,108
1951	362,549	7,039	-----	369,589
1952	357,856	6,550	-----	364,406
1953	353,162	10,821	-----	363,983
1954	348,468	11,013	-----	359,481
1955	343,774	11,529	-----	355,303
1956	339,081	15,510	-----	354,591
1957	334,387	14,305	-----	348,692
1958	340,131	14,843	-----	354,974
1959	345,875	18,056	-----	363,930
1960	351,618	15,121	-----	366,739
1961	357,362	22,625	-----	379,987
1962	351,240	31,192	-----	382,432
1963	345,119	20,912	-----	366,031
1964	338,997	22,776	-----	361,774
1965	332,876	22,793	-----	355,669
1966	326,754	24,141	-----	350,896
1967	320,633	22,873	-----	343,506
1968	314,511	29,537	-----	344,049
1969	308,390	31,025	-----	339,415
1970	302,268	27,490	-----	329,759
1971	311,131	29,434	-----	340,565
1972	258,393	32,703	-----	291,097
1973	252,893	31,292	-----	284,185
1974	260,133	30,273	-----	290,406
1975	269,078	29,696	927	299,700
1976	227,036	29,467	1,559	258,062
1977	299,706	26,308	1,978	327,992
1978	276,582	28,957	2,456	307,995
1979	244,010	30,910	2,226	277,146
1980	254,239	30,168	2,442	286,848
1981	227,045	32,243	2,601	261,889
1982	192,624	33,272	2,336	228,232
1983	181,978	27,240	2,958	212,176
1984	158,865	38,036	2,755	199,656
1985	141,879	41,609	3,258	186,746
1986	116,210	48,142	4,356	168,708
1987	94,306	53,159	5,271	152,737
1988	106,671	56,820	3,777	167,268
1989	69,683	69,145	2,134	140,961
1990	71,125	69,591	2,451	143,167
1991	67,961	58,094	2,567	128,622
1992	84,158	64,358	3,520	152,036
1993	73,820	79,796	5,279	158,895
1994	75,937	87,124	5,109	168,170
1995	85,438	87,816	7,141	180,395
1996	96,411	97,670	7,501	201,582
1997	106,937	98,362	6,877	212,175
1998	113,062	88,211	8,706	209,979
1999	119,125	102,958	7,638	229,721
2000	139,348	107,690	7,120	254,158
2001	125,649	110,950	7,550	244,149
2002	137,468	111,383	7,839	256,691
2003	130,350	108,556	8,382	247,288
2004	127,701	114,497	9,239	251,437
2005	121,576	113,822	9,957	245,355
2006	114,012	118,196	9,611	241,818
2007	110,292	121,904	7,730	239,926
2008	122,089	111,720	8,025	241,833
2009	115,573	98,116	6,901	220,591

----- Data Unavailable

Figure D.3-1
Historical Agricultural Water Requirements
Antelope Valley Area of Adjudication



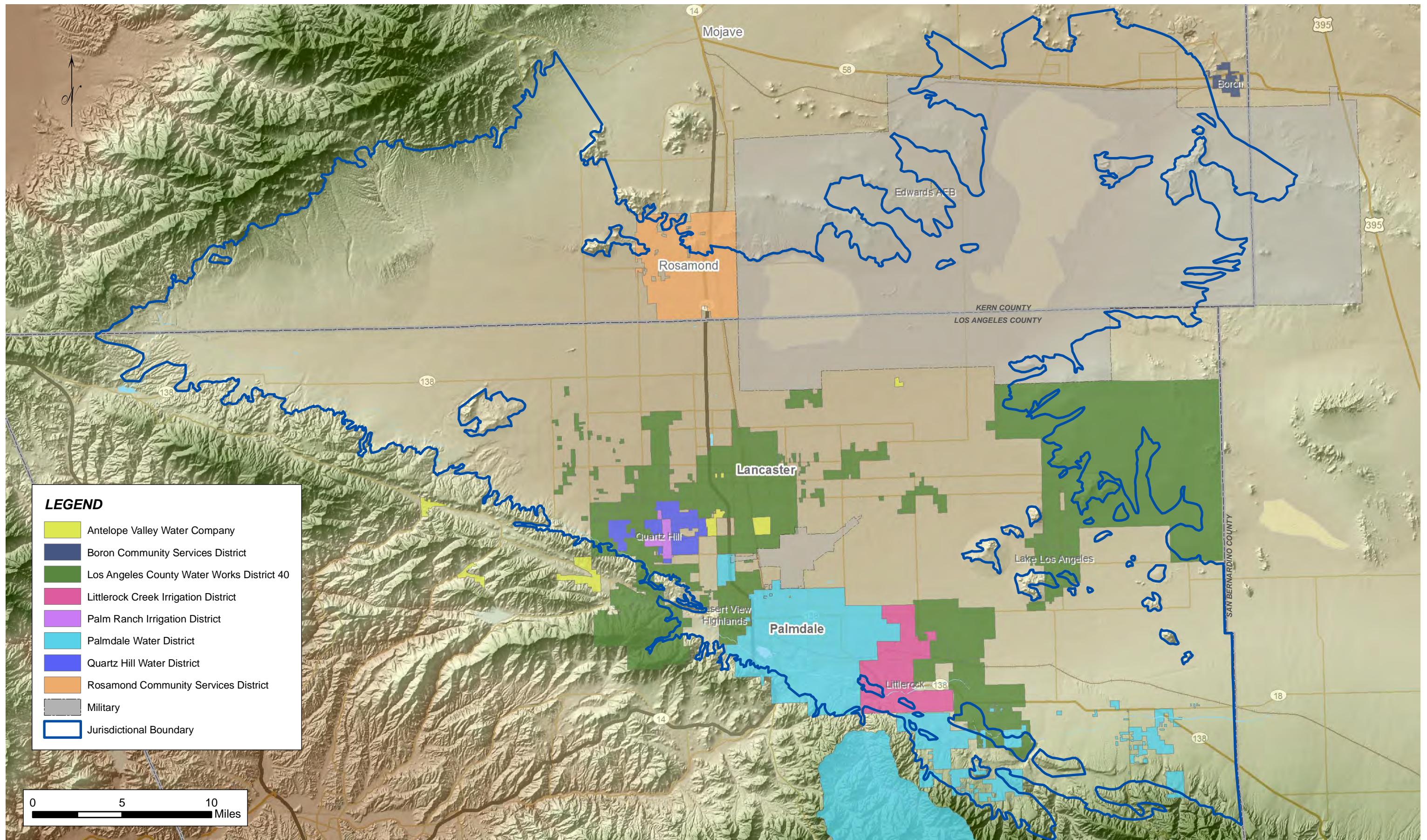
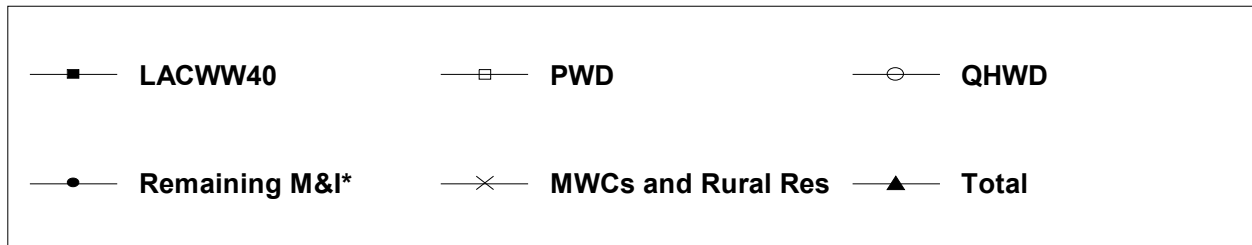
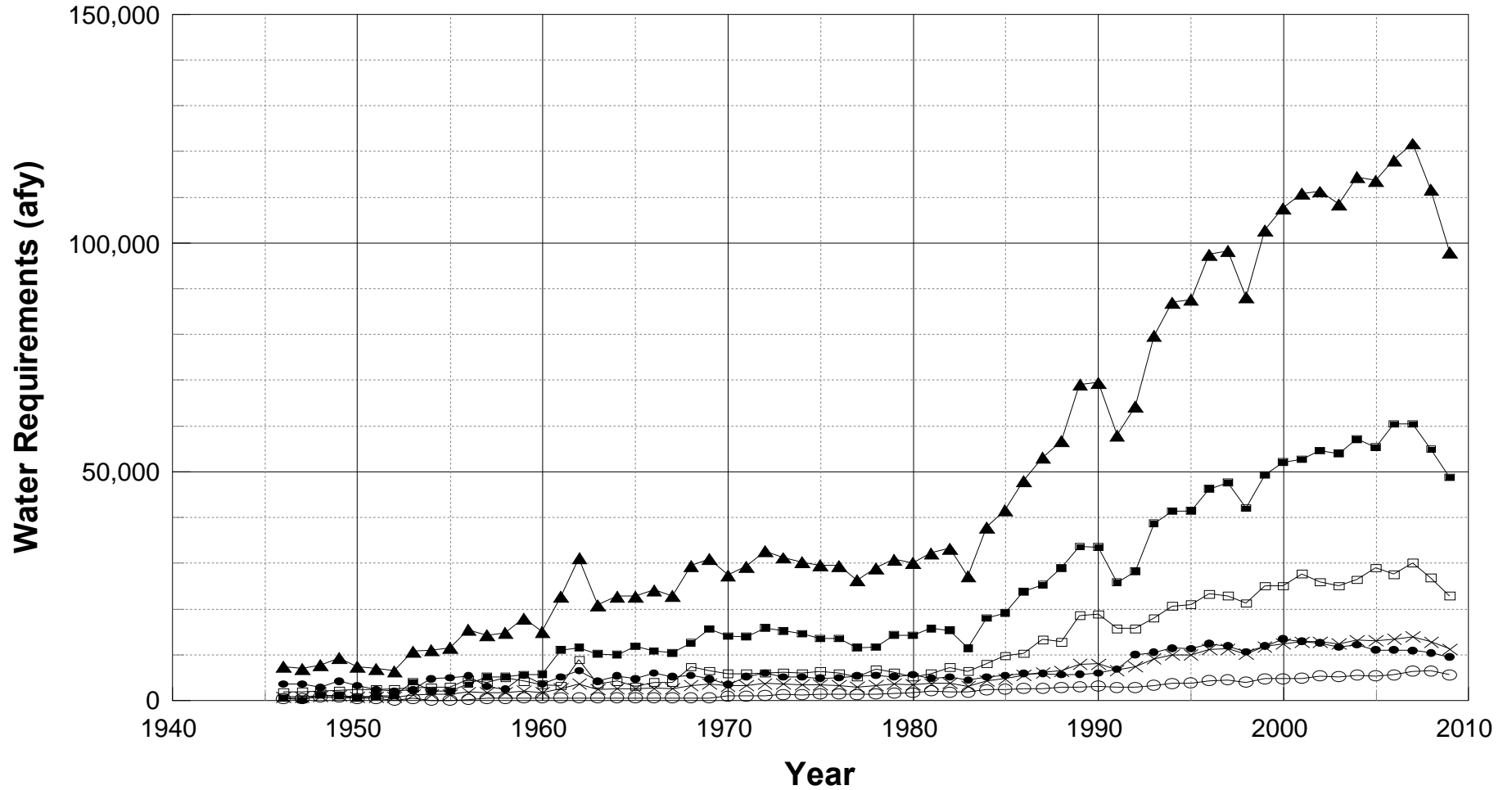


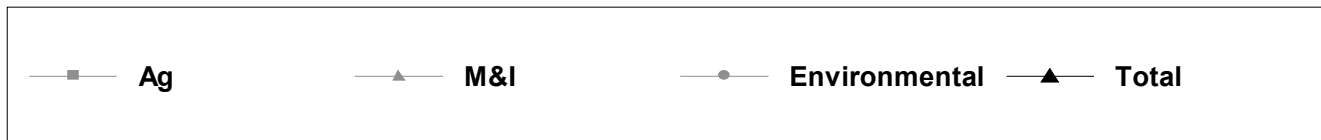
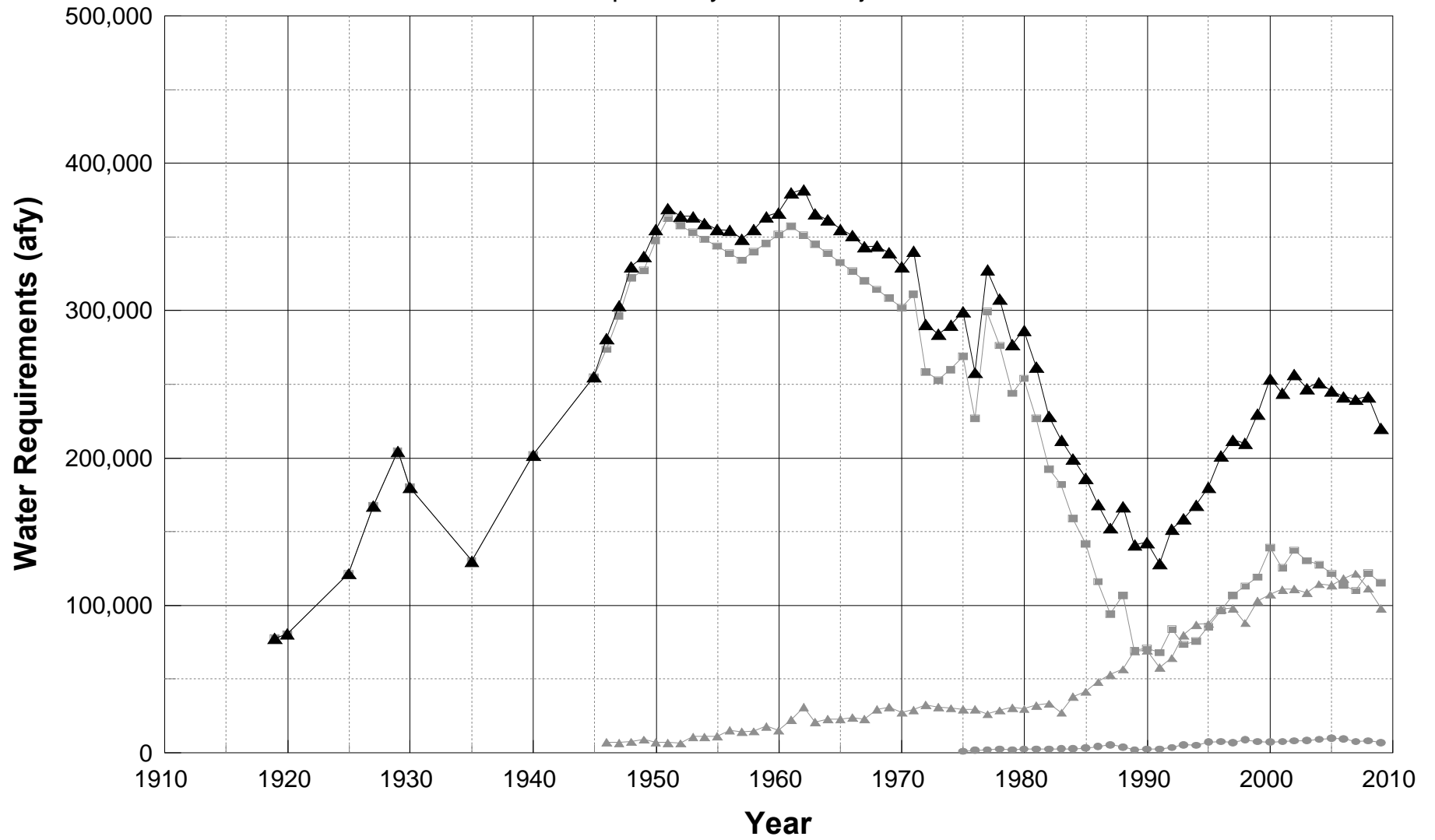
Figure D.3-3
Historical M&I Water Requirements
 Antelope Valley Area of Adjudication



*LCID, RCSD, AVWC, PRID, DLCSO, BCSD, EAFB

Figure D.3-4
Estimated Historical Total Water Requirements

Antelope Valley Area of Adjudication



**Table D.4-1
Historical Supplemental Surface Water Supplies
Antelope Valley Area of Adjudication
(Acre-Feet per Year)**

Year	Source						Total Surface Water		
	Imported SWP Water			Local (Littlerock Ck) Water			M&I (AVEK, PWD, LCID)	Agricultural (AVEK, LCID)	Total
	M&I (AVEK, PWD, LCID)	Agricultural (AVEK, LCID)	Total (AVEK, PWD, LCID)	M&I (PWD, LCID)	Agricultural (LCID)	Total (PWD, LCID)			
1946	0	0	0	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	0	1,000
1947	0	0	0	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	0	1,000
1948	0	0	0	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	0	1,000
1949	0	0	0	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	0	1,000
1950	0	0	0	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	0	1,000
1951	0	0	0	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	0	1,000
1952	0	0	0	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	0	1,000
1953	0	0	0	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	0	1,000
1954	0	0	0	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	0	1,000
1955	0	0	0	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	0	1,000
1956	0	0	0	2,422	0	2,422	2,422	0	2,422
1957	0	0	0	1,752	0	1,752	1,752	0	1,752
1958	0	0	0	2,434	0	2,434	2,434	0	2,434
1959	0	0	0	1,311	0	1,311	1,311	0	1,311
1960	0	0	0	385	0	385	385	0	385
1961	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1962	0	0	0	5,534	0	5,534	5,534	0	5,534
1963	0	0	0	136	0	136	136	0	136
1964	0	0	0	262	0	262	262	0	262
1965	0	0	0	1,318	0	1,318	1,318	0	1,318
1966	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1967	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1968	0	0	0	3,150	0	3,150	3,150	0	3,150
1969	0	0	0	2,105	0	2,105	2,105	0	2,105
1970	0	0	0	1,627	1,618	3,245	1,627	1,618	3,245
1971	0	0	0	1,539	1,513	3,052	1,539	1,513	3,052
1972	26	312	338	1,481	1,466	2,947	1,507	1,778	3,285
1973	28	262	290	1,682	1,513	3,195	1,710	1,775	3,485
1974	40	360	400	1,102	1,487	2,589	1,142	1,847	2,989
1975	56	464	520	1,749	1,350	3,099	1,805	1,814	3,619
1976	64	27,820	27,884	1,303	1,248	2,551	1,367	29,068	30,435
1977	18	32,227	32,244	548	420	968	565	32,647	33,212
1978	5,294	37,613	42,907	2,211	1,501	3,712	7,505	39,114	46,619
1979	7,262	51,053	58,316	1,122	1,741	2,863	8,385	52,794	61,179
1980	6,898	58,225	65,123	1,122	1,741	2,863	8,021	59,966	67,986
1981	9,562	64,975	74,537	1,793	885	2,678	11,354	65,860	77,215
1982	6,921	39,053	45,974	1,943	1,341	3,284	8,864	40,394	49,258
1983	6,547	23,534	30,081	982	931	1,913	7,529	24,465	31,994
1984	10,517	18,177	28,694	1,211	1,180	2,391	11,728	19,357	31,085
1985	14,485	21,583	36,067	1,782	1,053	2,835	16,266	22,636	38,902
1986	17,585	14,506	32,091	622	960	1,582	18,206	15,467	33,673
1987	21,276	14,746	36,022	231	769	1,000	21,507	15,515	37,022
1988	20,277	14,319	34,596	1,936	394	2,330	22,213	14,712	36,926
1989	30,596	16,788	47,385	1,604	496	2,100	32,200	17,285	49,485
1990	35,192	16,033	51,225	194	216	410	35,386	16,249	51,635
1991	20,883	1,284	22,167	516	520	1,036	21,399	1,804	23,203
1992	27,404	2,468	29,872	3,846	519	4,365	31,250	2,987	34,237
1993	38,926	8,580	47,506	2,505	459	2,964	41,430	9,039	50,470
1994	41,871	12,412	54,283	1,020	367	1,387	42,891	12,779	55,670
1995	36,114	13,219	49,334	3,725	46	3,771	39,839	13,265	53,104
1996	45,517	18,634	64,151	3,019	24	3,043	48,536	18,658	67,194
1997	46,768	23,994	70,762	2,353	9	2,363	49,121	24,003	73,124
1998	40,581	17,991	58,572	5,004	36	5,040	45,585	18,027	63,612
1999	52,607	25,502	78,109	3,033	16	3,050	55,640	25,518	81,158
2000	53,519	28,267	81,786	6,467	33	6,500	59,986	28,300	88,287
2001	47,941	19,824	67,765	6,732	119	6,851	54,673	19,943	74,616
2002	59,379	10,465	69,843	0	0	0	59,379	10,465	69,843
2003	58,412	6,510	64,922	3,462	37	3,499	61,874	6,547	68,421
2004	57,982	7,824	65,806	3,913	46	3,959	61,895	7,870	69,765
2005	57,671	9,434	67,105	6,810	90	6,900	64,481	9,523	74,005
2006	71,605	12,760	84,365	4,163	10	4,173	75,768	12,770	88,538
2007	71,641	17,946	89,587	0	0	0	71,641	17,946	89,587
2008	51,852	3,767	55,619	3,029	16	3,045	54,881	3,783	58,664
2009	52,213	1,916	54,129	78	1	79	52,291	1,917	54,208

**Table D.4-2
Historical Groundwater Pumping
Antelope Valley Area of Adjudication
(Acre-Feet per Year)**

Year	M&I	Agricultural	Total
1946	6,341	273,960	280,302
1947	6,049	296,757	302,806
1948	6,747	322,497	329,244
1949	8,296	327,685	335,981
1950	6,432	347,676	354,108
1951	6,039	362,549	368,589
1952	5,550	357,856 *	363,406
1953	9,821	353,162 *	362,983
1954	10,013	348,468 *	358,481
1955	10,529	343,774 *	354,303
1956	13,088	339,081 *	352,169
1957	12,553	334,387	346,940
1958	12,409	340,131 *	352,540
1959	16,745	345,792 *	362,536
1960	14,736	351,535 *	366,271
1961	22,625	357,279	379,904
1962	25,658	351,143 *	376,801
1963	20,776	345,022 *	365,798
1964	22,514	338,862 *	361,377
1965	21,475	332,652 *	354,127
1966	24,141	326,530 *	350,672
1967	22,873	320,209 *	343,082
1968	26,387	314,087 *	340,475
1969	28,920	307,878 *	336,798
1970	25,863	300,142	326,005
1971	27,896	308,917	336,813
1972	31,196	255,911	287,108
1973	29,582	250,227	279,809
1974	29,130	257,480	286,611
1975	27,891	266,373	294,263
1976	28,100	197,077	225,177
1977	25,743	266,118	291,860
1978	21,452	236,472	257,924
1979	22,525	190,180	212,705
1980	22,147	193,315	215,462
1981	20,889	160,637	181,525
1982	24,408	152,229	176,638
1983	19,711	157,425	177,136
1984	26,308	139,104	165,412
1985	25,343	118,844	144,187
1986	29,936	100,691	130,627
1987	31,652	78,727	110,379
1988	34,607	89,925	124,532
1989	36,944	49,673	86,618
1990	34,205	51,052	85,257
1991	36,695	77,804	114,499
1992	33,108	77,510	110,618
1993	38,366	61,654	100,019
1994	44,233	59,395	103,628
1995	47,976	68,879	116,855
1996	49,134	74,152	123,285
1997	49,240	79,095	128,336
1998	42,626	91,622	134,247
1999	47,318	89,929	137,247
2000	47,703	106,667	154,370
2001	56,278	101,109	157,387
2002	52,005	120,376	172,380
2003	46,682	116,302	162,984
2004	52,602	111,690	164,291
2005	49,341	102,054	151,395
2006	42,428	89,445	131,872
2007	50,263	79,118	129,381
2008	56,839	105,365	162,204
2009	45,825	99,084 *	144,909

* Approximated

**Table D.4-3
Historical Recycled Water
Antelope Valley Area of Adjudication
(Acre-Feet per Year)**

YEAR*	Irrigation		Environmental			Other Reuse			Land Application (with and w/out crops) and Disposal			Total Recycled Water by WRP ²			Total Recycled Water by Use						
	Lancaster	Palmdale	Total	Lancaster	Apollo Lakes	Total	Lancaster	Palmdale	Total	Palmdale	Rosamond ¹	Total	Lancaster	Palmdale	Rosamond	Total	Irrigation	Environmental	Other	Application/ Disposal	Total
				Paiute Ponds			Construction	Tree moving													
1975	0	891	891	840	87	927	—	—	0	0	23	23	927	891	23	1,841	891	927	0	23	1,841
1976	0	891	891	1,277	282	1,559	—	—	0	0	23	23	1,559	891	23	2,473	891	1,559	0	23	2,473
1977	0	941	941	1,699	279	1,978	—	—	0	0	161	161	1,978	941	161	3,080	941	1,978	0	161	3,080
1978	0	996	996	2,159	297	2,456	—	—	0	0	168	168	2,456	996	168	3,620	996	2,456	0	168	3,620
1979	0	1,036	1,036	1,982	244	2,226	—	—	0	0	184	184	2,226	1,036	184	3,446	1,036	2,226	0	184	3,446
1980	0	958	958	2,172	270	2,442	—	—	0	0	183	183	2,442	958	183	3,583	958	2,442	0	183	3,583
1981	0	548	548	2,323	278	2,601	—	—	0	136	266	402	2,601	684	266	3,551	548	2,601	0	402	3,551
1982	0	0	0	2,125	211	2,336	—	—	0	1,567	269	1,836	2,336	1,567	269	4,172	0	2,336	0	1,836	4,172
1983	0	88	88	2,767	191	2,958	—	—	0	937	202	1,139	2,958	1,025	202	4,185	88	2,958	0	1,139	4,185
1984	0	404	404	2,588	167	2,755	—	—	0	1,277	245	1,522	2,755	1,681	245	4,681	404	2,755	0	1,522	4,681
1985	0	399	399	3,086	172	3,258	—	—	0	2,069	305	2,374	3,258	2,468	305	6,031	399	3,258	0	2,374	6,031
1986	0	52	52	4,210	146	4,356	—	—	0	2,585	309	2,894	4,356	2,637	309	7,302	52	4,356	0	2,894	7,302
1987	0	64	64	5,139	132	5,271	—	—	0	3,589	467	4,056	5,271	3,653	467	9,391	64	5,271	0	4,056	9,391
1988	1,904	129	2,033	3,664	113	3,777	0	0	0	3,743	369	4,112	5,681	3,872	369	9,922	2,033	3,777	0	4,112	9,922
1989	2,688	37	2,725	2,009	125	2,134	0	0	0	3,982	392	4,374	4,822	4,019	392	9,233	2,725	2,134	0	4,374	9,233
1990	3,809	15	3,824	2,266	185	2,451	0	0	0	5,448	522	5,970	6,260	5,463	522	12,245	3,824	2,451	0	5,970	12,245
1991	3,921	90	4,011	2,413	154	2,567	0	0	0	5,371	792	6,163	6,488	5,461	792	12,741	4,011	2,567	0	6,163	12,741
1992	3,640	21	3,661	3,399	121	3,520	0	0	0	6,174	819	6,993	7,160	6,195	819	14,174	3,661	3,520	0	6,993	14,174
1993	2,997	130	3,127	5,151	128	5,279	0	0	0	6,957	948	7,905	8,276	7,087	948	16,311	3,127	5,279	0	7,905	16,311
1994	3,711	51	3,762	4,979	130	5,109	0	0	0	7,427	924	8,351	8,820	7,478	924	17,222	3,762	5,109	0	8,351	17,222
1995	3,226	68	3,294	7,003	138	7,141	0	0	0	8,003	1,007	9,010	10,367	8,071	1,007	19,445	3,294	7,141	0	9,010	19,445
1996	3,528	74	3,602	7,402	99	7,501	0	0	0	8,007	1,117	9,124	11,029	8,081	1,117	20,227	3,602	7,501	0	9,124	20,227
1997	3,754	84	3,838	6,743	134	6,877	0	0	0	8,365	1,178	9,543	10,631	8,449	1,178	20,258	3,838	6,877	0	9,543	20,258
1998	3,324	90	3,414	8,587	119	8,706	0	0	0	9,075	1,178	10,253	12,030	9,165	1,178	22,373	3,414	8,706	0	10,253	22,373
1999	3,549	129	3,678	7,448	190	7,638	0	0	0	8,612	1,187	9,799	11,187	8,741	1,187	21,115	3,678	7,638	0	9,799	21,115
2000	3,793	588	4,381	6,960	160	7,120	0	0	0	8,690	1,328	10,018	10,913	9,278	1,328	21,519	4,381	7,120	0	10,018	21,519
2001	4,346	251	4,597	7,344	206	7,550	0	0	0	9,201	1,370	10,571	11,896	9,452	1,370	22,718	4,597	7,550	0	10,571	22,718
2002	4,493	2,135	6,628	7,655	184	7,839	0	248	248	6,578	1,377	7,955	12,332	8,961	1,377	22,670	6,628	7,839	248	7,955	22,670
2003	4,188	3,313	7,501	8,224	158	8,382	0	323	323	5,718	1,253	6,971	12,570	9,354	1,253	23,178	7,501	8,382	323	6,971	23,178
2004	4,511	3,631	8,142	9,033	206	9,239	0	0	0	5,693	1,390	7,083	13,750	9,324	1,390	24,464	8,142	9,239	0	7,083	24,464
2005	3,863	6,135	9,998	9,738	219	9,957	3	0	3	3,269	1,292	4,561	13,823	9,404	1,292	24,519	9,998	9,957	3	4,561	24,519
2006	4,224	7,573	11,797	9,440	170	9,611	52	0	52	1,436	1,476	2,912	13,887	9,009	1,476	24,373	11,797	9,611	52	2,912	24,373
2007	5,824	7,404	13,228	7,550	180	7,730	0	0	0	1,807	1,571	3,377	13,554	9,211	1,571	24,336	13,228	7,730	0	3,377	24,336
2008	5,210	7,731	12,941	7,815	210	8,025	273	0	273	1,648	1,576	3,224	13,508	9,379	1,576	24,463	12,941	8,025	273	3,224	24,463
2009	5,988	8,586	14,573	6,683	219	6,901	195	0	195	265	1,328	1,593	13,084	8,850	1,328	23,263	14,573	6,901	195	1,593	23,263

All data from Chapter 4.6, Tables 4.6-1 and 4.6-2, except: Lancaster and Palmdale WRP "other reuse" data; all Rosamond WRP data

1) RCSD data for 1975-90 and 2002-09 estimated as 42% of RCSD water demand, based on comparison of water demand and disposal data for years 1991 through 2001

2) Data for Edwards AFB unavailable

**Table D.4-4
Historical Total Water Supply
Antelope Valley Area of Adjudication
(Acre-Feet per Year)**

Year	Municipal/Industrial					Agricultural					Environmental		Combined					Total Antelope Valley Water Supply	
	Groundwater	Imported Surface Water (AVEK,PWD,LCID)	Local Surface Water (PWD, LCID)	Surface Water (Total)	Total M&I Supply	Groundwater**	Imported Surface Water (AVEK, LCID)	Local Surface Water (LCID)	Surface Water (Total)	Recycled Water (LACSD 14 and 20)	Total Ag Supply**	Recycled Water (LACSD 14)	Total Environmental Supply	Groundwater	Imported Surface Water	Local Surface Water	Surface Water (Total)		Recycled Water (LACSD)
1946	6,341	0	1,000	1,000	7,341	273,960	0	0	0	0	273,960	0	0	280,302	0	1,000	1,000	0	281,302
1947	6,049	0	1,000	1,000	7,049	296,757	0	0	0	0	296,757	0	0	302,806	0	1,000	1,000	0	303,806
1948	6,747	0	1,000	1,000	7,747	322,497	0	0	0	0	322,497	0	0	329,244	0	1,000	1,000	0	330,244
1949	8,296	0	1,000	1,000	9,296	327,685	0	0	0	0	327,685	0	0	335,981	0	1,000	1,000	0	336,981
1950	6,432	0	1,000	1,000	7,432	347,676	0	0	0	0	347,676	0	0	354,108	0	1,000	1,000	0	355,108
1951	6,039	0	1,000	1,000	7,039	362,549	0	0	0	0	362,549	0	0	368,589	0	1,000	1,000	0	369,589
1952	5,550	0	1,000	1,000	6,550	357,856	0	0	0	0	357,856	0	0	363,406	0	1,000	1,000	0	364,406
1953	9,821	0	1,000	1,000	10,821	353,162	0	0	0	0	353,162	0	0	362,983	0	1,000	1,000	0	363,983
1954	10,013	0	1,000	1,000	11,013	348,468	0	0	0	0	348,468	0	0	358,481	0	1,000	1,000	0	359,481
1955	10,529	0	1,000	1,000	11,529	343,774	0	0	0	0	343,774	0	0	354,303	0	1,000	1,000	0	355,303
1956	13,088	0	2,422	2,422	15,510	339,081	0	0	0	0	339,081	0	0	352,169	0	2,422	2,422	0	354,591
1957	12,553	0	1,752	1,752	14,305	334,387	0	0	0	0	334,387	0	0	346,940	0	1,752	1,752	0	348,692
1958	12,409	0	2,434	2,434	14,843	340,131	0	0	0	0	340,131	0	0	352,540	0	2,434	2,434	0	354,974
1959	16,745	0	1,311	1,311	18,056	345,792	0	0	0	83	345,875	0	0	362,536	0	1,311	1,311	83	363,930
1960	14,736	0	385	385	15,121	351,535	0	0	0	83	351,618	0	0	366,271	0	385	385	83	366,739
1961	22,625	0	0	0	22,625	357,279	0	0	0	83	357,362	0	0	379,904	0	0	0	83	379,987
1962	25,658	0	5,534	5,534	31,192	351,143	0	0	0	97	351,240	0	0	376,801	0	5,534	5,534	97	382,432
1963	20,776	0	136	136	20,912	345,022	0	0	0	97	345,119	0	0	365,798	0	136	136	97	366,031
1964	22,514	0	262	262	22,776	338,862	0	0	0	135	338,997	0	0	361,377	0	262	262	135	361,774
1965	21,475	0	1,318	1,318	22,793	332,652	0	0	0	224	332,876	0	0	354,127	0	1,318	1,318	224	355,669
1966	24,141	0	0	0	24,141	326,530	0	0	0	224	326,754	0	0	350,672	0	0	0	224	350,896
1967	22,873	0	0	0	22,873	320,209	0	0	0	424	320,633	0	0	343,082	0	0	0	424	343,506
1968	26,387	0	3,150	3,150	29,537	314,078	0	0	0	424	314,511	0	0	340,475	0	3,150	3,150	424	344,049
1969	28,920	0	2,105	2,105	31,025	307,878	0	0	0	512	308,390	0	0	336,798	0	2,105	2,105	512	339,415
1970	25,863	0	1,627	1,627	27,490	300,142	0	1,618	1,618	509	302,268	0	0	326,005	0	3,245	3,245	509	329,759
1971	27,896	0	1,539	1,539	29,434	308,917	0	1,513	1,513	700	311,131	0	0	336,813	0	3,052	3,052	700	340,565
1972	31,196	26	1,481	1,507	32,703	255,911	312	1,466	1,778	704	258,393	0	0	287,108	338	2,947	3,285	704	291,097
1973	29,582	28	1,682	1,710	31,292	250,227	262	1,513	1,775	891	252,893	0	0	279,809	290	3,195	3,485	891	284,185
1974	29,130	40	1,102	1,142	30,273	257,480	360	1,487	1,847	806	260,133	0	0	286,611	400	2,589	2,989	806	290,406
1975	27,891	56	1,749	1,805	29,696	266,373	464	1,350	1,814	891	269,078	927	927	294,263	520	3,099	3,619	1,818	299,700
1976	28,100	64	1,303	1,367	29,467	197,077	27,820	1,248	29,068	891	197,077	1,559	1,559	225,177	27,884	2,551	30,435	2,450	258,062
1977	25,743	18	548	565	26,308	266,118	32,227	420	32,647	941	299,706	1,978	1,978	291,860	32,244	968	33,212	2,919	327,992
1978	21,452	5,294	2,211	7,505	28,957	236,472	37,613	1,501	39,114	996	276,582	2,456	2,456	257,924	42,907	3,712	46,619	3,452	307,995
1979	22,525	7,262	1,122	8,385	30,910	190,180	51,053	1,741	52,794	1,036	244,010	2,226	2,226	212,705	58,316	2,863	61,179	3,262	277,146
1980	22,147	6,898	1,122	8,021	30,168	193,315	58,225	1,741	59,966	958	254,239	2,442	2,442	215,462	65,123	2,863	67,986	3,400	286,848
1981	20,889	9,562	1,793	11,354	32,243	160,637	64,975	885	65,860	548	227,045	2,601	2,601	181,525	74,537	2,678	77,215	3,149	261,889
1982	24,408	6,921	1,943	8,864	33,272	152,229	39,053	1,341	40,394	508	192,624	2,336	2,336	176,638	45,974	3,284	49,258	2,336	228,232
1983	19,711	6,547	982	7,529	27,240	157,425	23,534	931	24,465	88	181,978	2,958	2,958	177,136	30,081	1,913	31,994	3,046	212,176
1984	26,308	10,517	1,211	11,728	38,036	139,104	18,177	1,180	19,357	404	158,865	2,755	2,755	165,412	28,694	2,391	31,085	3,159	199,656
1985	25,343	14,485	1,782	16,266	41,609	118,844	21,583	1,053	22,636	399	141,879	3,258	3,258	144,187	36,067	2,835	38,902	3,657	186,746
1986	29,936	17,585	2,222	18,206	48,142	100,691	14,506	960	15,467	52	116,210	4,356	4,356	130,627	32,091	1,582	33,673	4,408	168,708
1987	31,652	21,276	231	21,507	53,159	78,727	14,746	769	15,515	64	94,306	5,271	5,271	110,379	36,022	1,000	37,022	5,335	152,737
1988	34,607	20,277	1,936	22,213	56,820	89,925	14,319	394	14,712	2,033	106,671	3,777	3,777	124,532	34,596	2,330	36,926	5,810	167,268
1989	36,944	30,596	1,604	32,200	69,145	49,673	16,788	496	17,285	2,725	69,683	2,134	2,134	86,618	47,385	2,100	49,485	4,859	140,961
1990	34,205	35,192	194	35,386	69,591	51,052	16,033	216	16,249	3,824	71,125	2,451	2,451	85,257	51,225	410	51,635	6,275	143,167
1991	36,695	20,883	516	21,399	58,094	77,804	1,284	520	1,804	4,011	83,619	2,567	2,567	114,499	22,167	1,036	23,203	6,578	144,280
1992	33,108	27,404	3,846	31,250	64,358	77,510	2,468	519	2,987	3,661	84,158	3,520	3,520	110,618	29,872	4,365	34,237	7,181	152,036
1993	38,366	38,926	2,505	41,430	79,796	61,654	8,580	459	9,039	3,127	73,820	5,279	5,279	100,019	47,506	2,964	50,470	8,406	158,895
1994	44,233	41,871	1,020	42,891	87,124	59,395	12,412	367	12,779	3,762	75,937	5,109	5,109	103,628	54,283	1,387	55,670	8,871	168,170
1995	47,976	36,114	3,725	39,839	87,816	68,879	13,219	46	13,265	3,294	85,438	7,141	7,141	116,855	49,334	3,771	53,104	10,435	180,395
1996	49,134	45,517	3,019	48,536	97,670	74,152	18,634	24	18,658	3,602	96,411	7,501	7,501	123,285	64,151	3,043	67,194	11,103	201,582
1997	49,240	46,768	2,353	49,121	98,362	79,095	23,994	9	24,003	3,838	106,937	6,877	6,877	128,336	70,762	2,363	73,124	10,715	212,175
1998	42,626	40,581	5,004	45,585	88,211	91,622	17,991	36	18,027	3,414	113,062	8,706	8,706	134,247	58,572	5,040	63,612	12,120	209,979
1999	47,318	52,607	3,033	55,640	102,958	89,929	25,502	16	25,518	3,678	119,125	7,638	7,638	137,247	78,109	3,050	81,158	11,316	229,721
2000	47,703	53,519	6,467	59,986	107,690	106,667	28,267	33	28,300	4,381	139,348	7,120	7,120	154,370	81,786	6,500	88,287	11,501	254,158
2001	56,278	47,941	6,732	54,673	110,950	101,109	19,824	119	19,943	4,597	125,649	7,550	7,550	157,387	67,765	6,851	74,616	12,147	244,149
2002	52,005	59,379	0	59,379	111,383	120,378	10,465	0	10,465	6,628	137,468	7,839	7,839	172,380	69,843	0	69,843	14,467	256,691
2003	46,682	58,412	3,462	61,874	108,556	116,302	6,510	37	6,547	7,501	130,350	8,382	8,382	162,984	64,922	3,499	68,421	15,883	247,288
2004	52,602	57,982	3,913	61,895	114,497	111,690	7,824	46	7,870	8,142	127,701	9,239	9,239	164,291	65,806	3,959	69,765	17,381	251,437
2005	49,341	57,671	6,810	64,481	113,822	102,054	9,434	90	9,523	9,998	121,576	9,957	9,957	151,395	67,105	6,900	74,005	19,955	245,355
2006	42,428	71,605	4,163	75,768	118,196	89,445	12,760	10	12,770	11,797	114,012</								

Figure D.4-1a

**Historical Supplemental Surface Water
Antelope Valley Area of Adjudication**

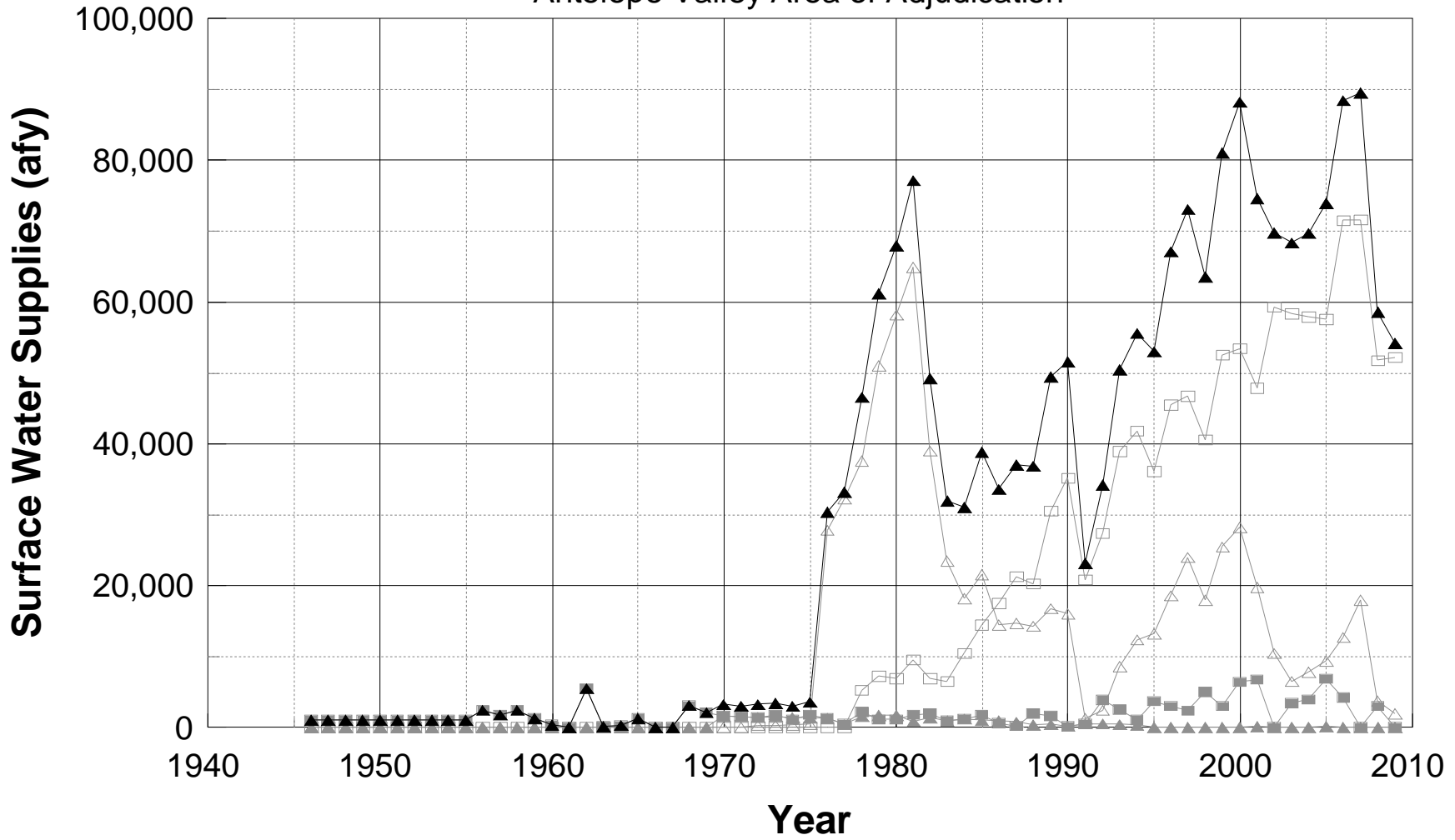


Figure D.4-1b
Historical Supplemental Surface Water by Source
Antelope Valley Area of Adjudication

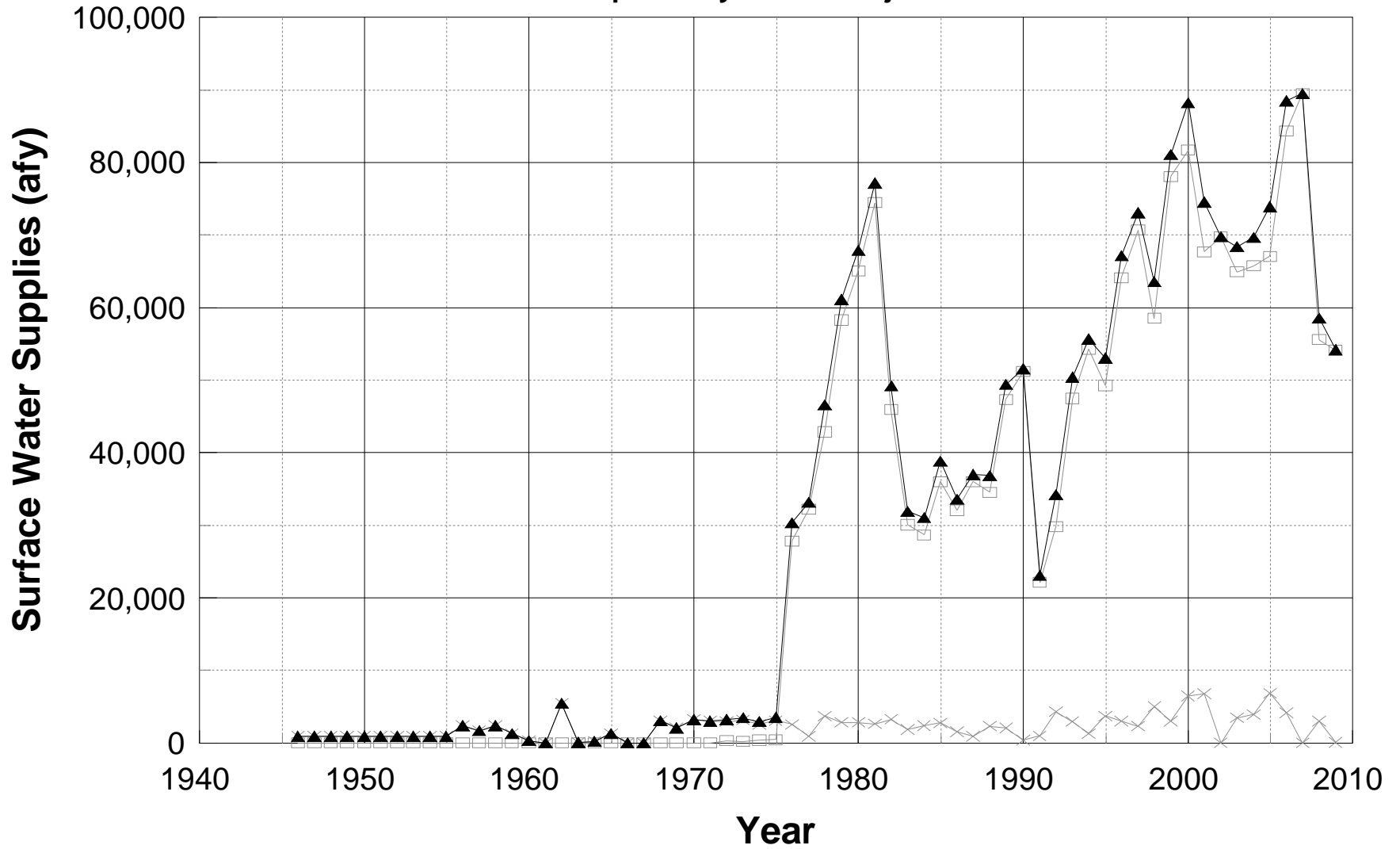
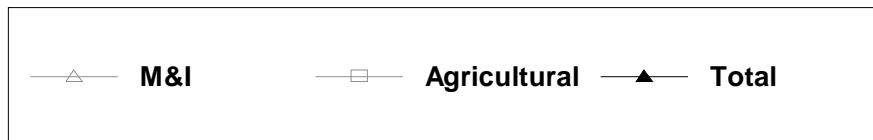
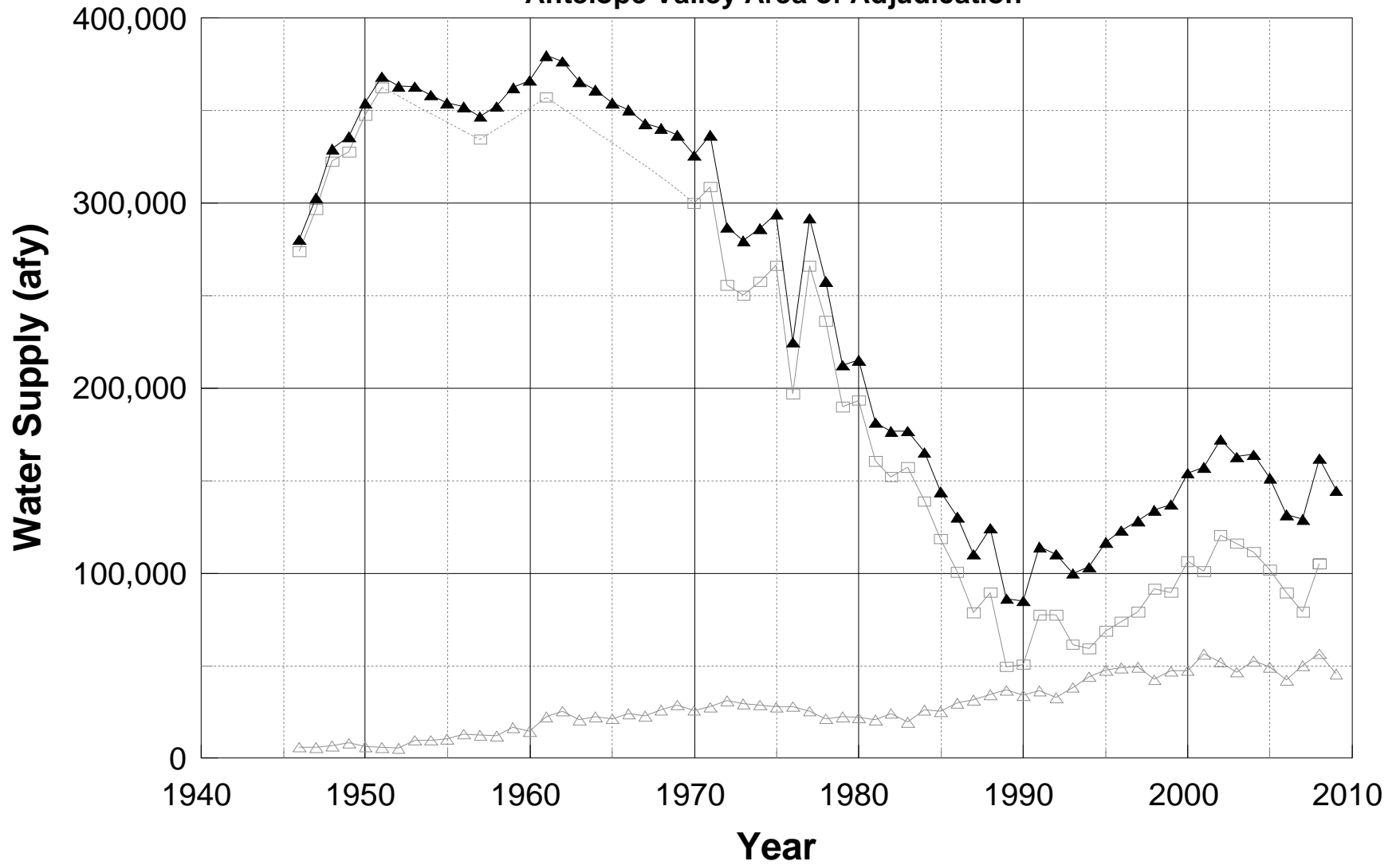
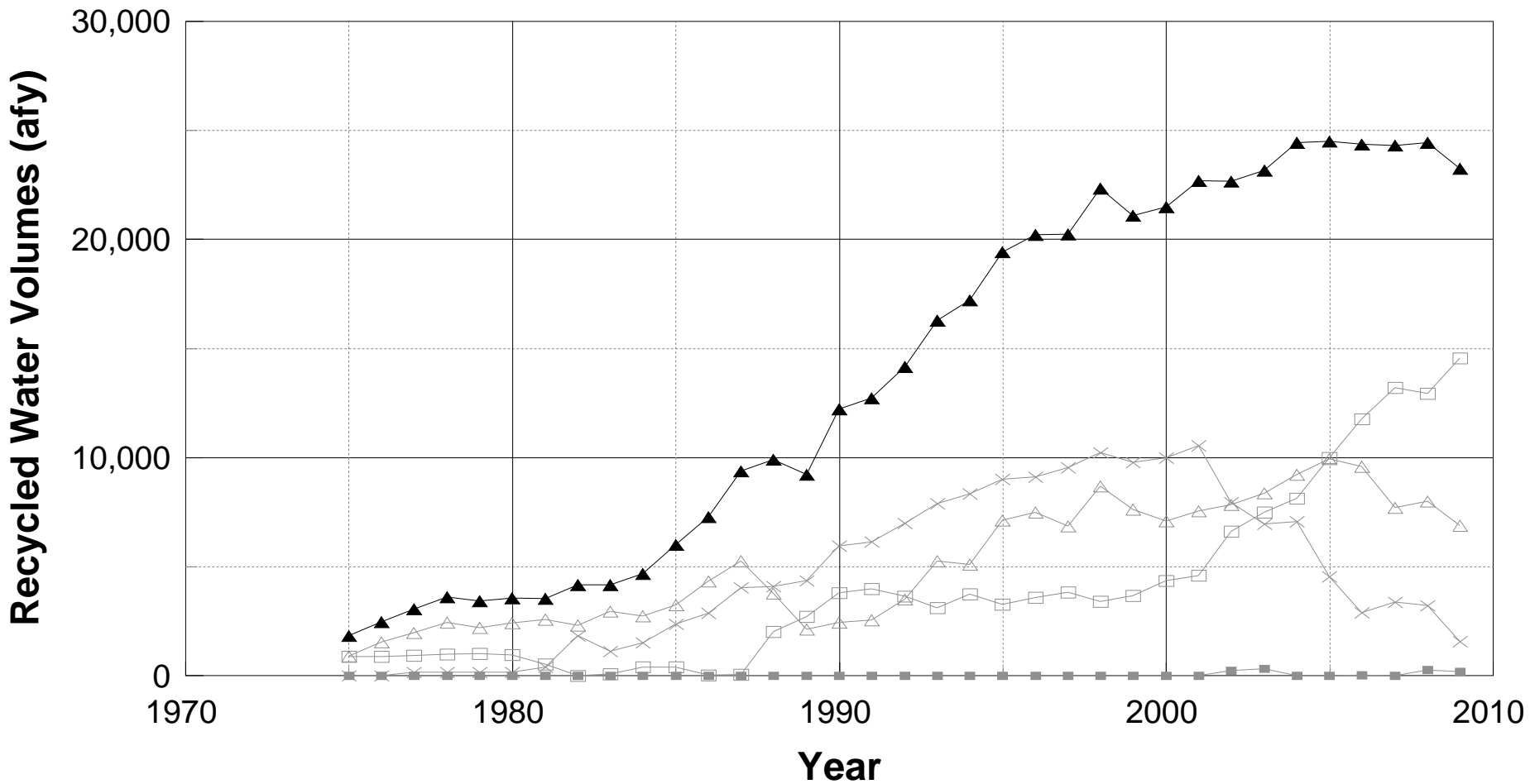


Figure D.4-2
Estimated Historical Groundwater Pumping
Antelope Valley Area of Adjudication



**Figure D.4-3
Recycled Water Supply**

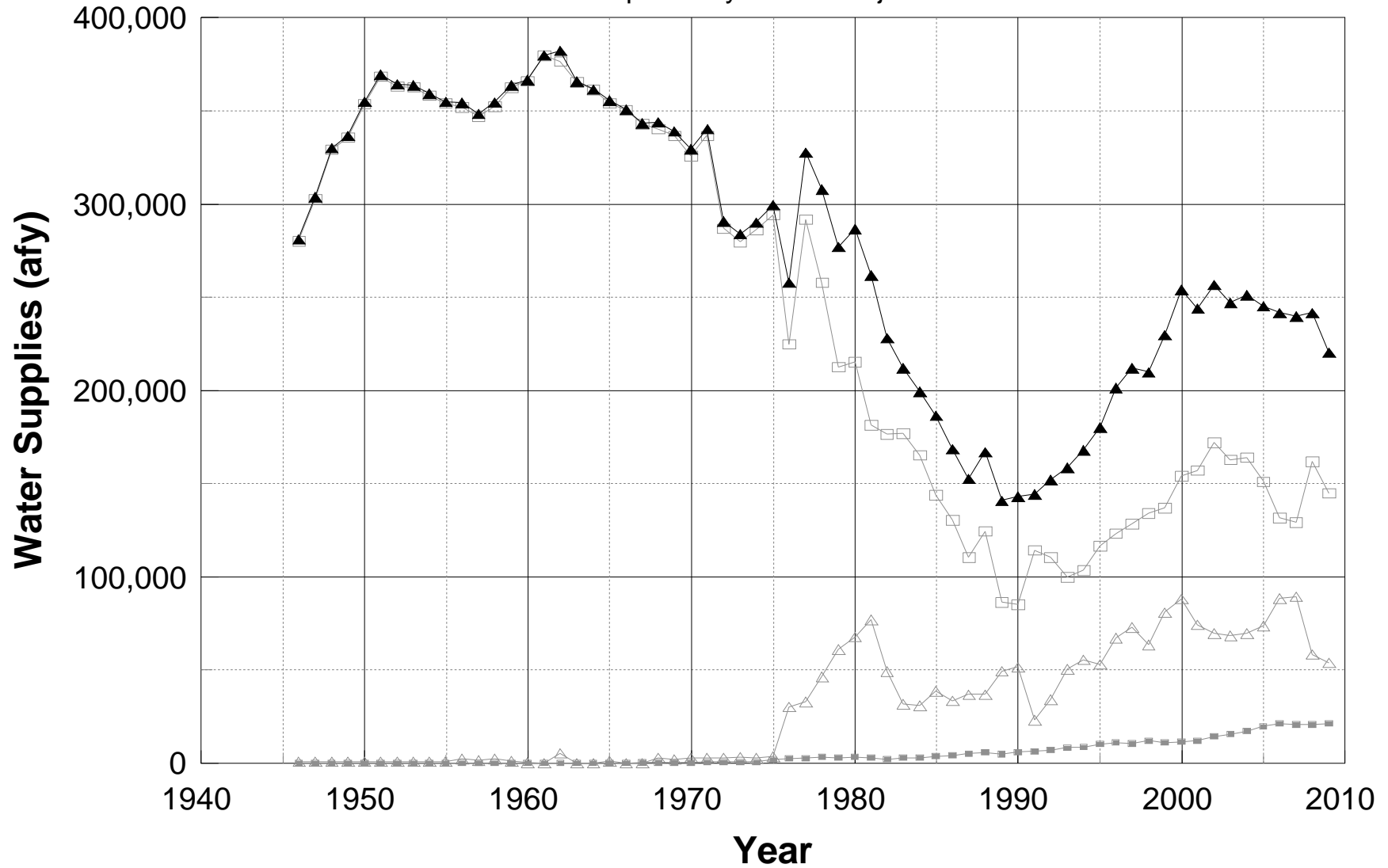
Antelope Valley Area of Adjudication



*(with and w/out crops)

Figure D.4-4
Estimated Historical Water Supplies

Antelope Valley Area of Adjudication



Appendix D-1

Individual Crop Acreages, Los Angeles County Portion of Antelope Valley

Appendix D-2

Land Use Satellite Imagery Methodology

Appendix D-2

Satellite Imagery Analytical Methodology and its Application to Historical Land Use Determination in the Antelope Valley

Introduction

An analysis was conducted of historical satellite imagery of the Antelope Valley in order to augment historical land use information compiled by the California State Department of Water Resources (DWR) and the Counties of Los Angeles and Kern. Land use surveys conducted by DWR provided crop acreages and areal extents for numerous years, but only through 1986. Crop and pesticide reports prepared by the Counties have summarized annual crop acreages since 1970 (Los Angeles) and 1994 (Kern) but without areal extent in Los Angeles County. Satellite imagery analysis provided a way to determine the extent of agricultural lands in the Valley corresponding to the crop acreages reported by the Counties. It was particularly useful because it allowed evaluation of the entire Antelope Valley back to the 1980's; also, extensive analysis and classification of historical land use in the valley was recently completed (Dr. Hong-lie Qiu, CSULA, 2005, unpublished), the results of which are utilized in the current investigation. Described herein is the analytical methodology used, including data availability and technical approach, the land use analysis, and results.

Analytical Methodology

In 1972, the federal government agencies NASA, NOAA, and USGS implemented the Landsat satellite program utilizing a Multi-Spectral Scanner (MSS) sensor to record images of Earth. Later generations of the Landsat satellites, specifically Landsat 5 and Landsat 7 launched in 1984 and 1999, respectively, record images across the globe 185 km wide that are referenced to the Landsat World Reference System. The Landsat 5 carries the Thematic Mapper (TM) sensor and the Landsat 7 carries the Enhanced Thematic Mapper Plus (ETM+) sensor, with the latter carrying the highest resolution capabilities.

Satellite imagery analysis has been employed in land use studies by numerous researchers. The USGS and USDA have extensively utilized satellite images for purposes of mapping agricultural land in semi-arid locations such as the High Plains region of the Midwest (Qi *et al.*, 2002; Thelin and Heimes, 1987) and Idaho (Heller and Johnson, 1979). Ongoing government projects such as AgRISTARs, the National Land Cover Dataset, and the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program map agricultural lands on a state and national scale utilizing satellite imagery from the Landsat and other lower resolution high altitude satellites. In addition, satellite imagery analysis has been utilized to map agricultural land in the arid/semi-arid regions of Turkey (Ozdogan *et al.*, 2006), Egypt (Pax-Lenney *et al.*, 1996), Argentina (Guerschman *et al.*, 2003), and Spain (Martinez-Beltran and Belmonte, 2001).

Data Availability

For over twenty-five years, images of the Antelope Valley have been captured by a Landsat satellite approximately twice a month. The presence of cloud cover over the Valley is infrequent due to the arid/semi-arid climate, so satellite images are typically clear and of high quality. The Landsat World Reference System completely covers the Valley with a geographic span from latitude 33.7 to 35.7 degrees North and longitude 117.2 to 119.4 degrees West (specifically path 41 and row 36). A total of 41 Landsat images or “scenes” of the Valley dating from 1986 through 2009 was acquired from the USGS Center for Earth Resources Observation & Science (EROS), Dr. Qiu, and other sources for the specific dates and image types identified in *Appendix D-2: Table 1*.

Technical Approach

Digital Preparation

The Landsat sensor captures and compiles light reflected from the Earth’s surface into digital images that show individual bands of light wavelengths including blue, green, and red bands from the visible portion of the spectrum, the near-infrared band, and three longer wavelength bands that include thermal and short wave-infrared wavelengths. Each band image is composed of an array of pixels representing a 30 x 30 meter square area, and each pixel has a corresponding digital number (DN) or relative brightness of reflected light along a gray scale numbered from 0 (black) to 255 (white). Specifically, a pixel with a DN value of 0 measures minimum reflectance while a pixel with a DN value of 255 measures maximum reflectance. The various images were processed using either ERDAS software (by Dr. Qiu) or ESRI ArcInfo GIS software, including its Spatial Analyst Extension (in the current investigation).

The contrast in band images may be seen in a Landsat scene of the Antelope Valley captured September 20, 1999, that specifically focuses on the south-central portion of the Valley near the cities of Lancaster and Palmdale (*Appendix D-2: Figure 1*). Various large-scale features can be detected including Lake Palmdale and the California Aqueduct to the southwest, Littlerock Creek wash to the southeast, and agricultural fields, airports, and roads throughout. Most important to the current investigation, the images also show how different materials on the Earth’s surface like water, soil, and vegetation are visualized in a composite band image (blue, green, and red, bands 1,2, and 3, respectively) compared to two single band images (RED band 3 and NIR band 4). Typically, vegetation displays a unique spectral signature due to its low reflectance (high absorption) of incident sunlight in the visible red portion (RED, 0.63-0.69 micron wavelength) and its high reflectance (low absorption) in the near-infrared portion (NIR, 0.76-0.90 micron wavelength) (Wiegand, 1991). This is the case in *Appendix D-2: Figure 1*, where vegetation appears black to gray in color in the band 3 (RED) image and white in the band 4 (NIR) image.

To enhance the various features in a scene, a technique is utilized to normalize the RED and NIR data; specifically, a band ratio called the Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) (Lillesand, Kiefer & Chipman, 2004; Aronoff, 2005) is calculated from the following formula:

$$\text{NDVI} = (\text{NIR} - \text{RED}) / (\text{NIR} + \text{RED})$$

In this technique, the RED and NIR band images are manipulated as raster layers in a GIS using map algebra tools that calculate the index from the formula utilizing the respective DN values of each corresponding pixel between bands. Each step in calculating the NDVI involves the creation of a new image raster beginning with the individual RED and NIR band image rasters referenced above. Each pixel DN of Band 3 (RED) is subtracted from the corresponding pixel DN of Band 4 (NIR) to create a Difference Raster where the resulting pixel DN has a value between -255 and +255. Then the pixel DN of Band 3 is added to the corresponding pixel DN of Band 4 to create a Summation Raster with resulting pixel DN values between 0 and 510. Finally, the Difference Raster is divided by the Summation Raster to create the NDVI image raster with each resulting pixel DN value between -1 and 1.

In each of the images shown in *Appendix D-2: Figure 1*, the spectral signatures of vegetation, water, and earth materials can be seen. For example, in the Band 4 image, center-pivot irrigation circles and vegetated areas have the highest DN values (appearing white); in the Band 3 image, these areas have the lowest DN values (appearing dark). Bodies of water, such as Lake Palmdale, and the CA Aqueduct are dark in both images. Airport runways and bare rock are both relatively light in each image. However, in the NDVI image with pixel DNs shaded along a gray scale, better definition is provided of the vegetated areas (shown in bright white) including agricultural lands, golf courses, and landscaping within urban areas (DN values >0). In contrast, bodies of water, pavement, and soil appear dark (DN values <0).

In this investigation, the NDVI technique was particularly useful in identifying irrigated agricultural land in the Antelope Valley because the NDVI values for irrigated lands differed from those for the Valley's vast areas of sparse native vegetation. As described herein, visual interpretation of NDVI raster images was performed on multiple images from different seasons within each given year to identify temporal cropping patterns in the NDVI raster images and, thus, improve accuracy of the methodology.

Visual Interpretation

Land use interpretation through basic digital preparation of NDVI raster images is enhanced by the process of visual interpretation, which involves developing a recognition of agricultural features by shape, patterns, and associations, supported by an average NDVI over the parcel that indicates the presence of irrigated crops. NDVI raster images are evaluated with context, examining the average value over a parcel, the range of values in each parcel, and identifying patterns in cropped lands. Further, evaluation of multiple images and knowledge of typical cropping practices through the year are essential to the accurate identification of crop land because the "visibility" of any given crop depends on

the timing of its growth stages (Thelin and Heims, 1987, and Pax-Lenney, *et al.*, 1996). As can be seen in *Appendix D-2: Table 2*, which summarizes typical timing of agricultural production in the Antelope Valley, year-round cropping is common in the Valley. However, agricultural fields can present as fallow or barren in images taken in the spring but be visible in those from the fall when crops come into full production.

Appendix D-2: Table 2
Agricultural Production in the Antelope Valley

Year-Round	Spring-Fall	Winter-Spring
Alfalfa and irrigated pasture	Orchard	Grains
Carrots	Vineyards	Melons and squash
Sugar Beets	Potatoes	Onions

A multi-temporal approach was utilized in a recent study of historical land use in the Antelope Valley (Dr. Hong-lie Qiu, CSULA, 2005, unpublished). Multiple images from several years, specifically 1974-75, 1980, 1986, 1989, 1996, 1999, and 2000 through 2005, were evaluated and the spatial extent of irrigated agriculture in the Valley was determined for those years. In addition to creating NDVI raster and false color images in order to identify the extent of agricultural land for those years, field visits were conducted to verify the results.

In this investigation, visual interpretation was conducted of the images created for those periods listed in *Appendix D-2: Table 1*. Images from the months of December through March were purposefully excluded due to the abundance of native vegetation (supported by seasonal precipitation), which greatly complicated distinguishing irrigated from non-irrigated parcels. Instead, optimal images for the identification of irrigated agricultural land included May through July for early season crops and August through November for late season crops. This analysis of land use was augmented through the visual inspection of images from 2009.

Land Use Analysis

The Public Land Surveyor System (PLSS) delineates Township/Range/Sections for the entire state of California as a polygon vector dataset with each polygon representing one Section at approximately 640 acres. This dataset has been used extensively with the USGS topographic maps (1:24k, 1:100k, and 1:250k series), other transportation and political datasets in the GIS environment, and georeferenced by various state and federal entities, all of which have excellent spatial agreement. In the current investigation, a portion of the PLSS dataset was clipped and incorporated into a GIS for use as a grid covering the Antelope Valley. Within non-surveyed areas (former Land Grant areas), the T/R/S lines were ‘projected’ to create a continuous grid. The PLSS dataset was also selected as the grid/base layer for this land use analysis because of the conceptual correlation between Section lines and parcel boundaries, to which agricultural fields typically extend.

Background and agricultural subarea classes were designated utilizing the PLSS dataset (*Appendix D-2: Figure 2*). The subarea classes were based on NIR/RED spectral qualities of the physical landscape present in the satellite images; they are identifiable in the NDVI raster as well as normal color images. Water (Lake Palmdale), bedrock, and playa lakebeds are constant features taken from physical maps. These subarea classes characteristically have small deviation in the NDVI value within their designated area. Some background subareas have both a high and low component due to the general trend in decreasing NDVI values from the southwest to the northeast (toward the central lower part of the valley). A partition between high and low background areas in the Valley was designated based on this apparent trend in background NDVI values (*Appendix D-2: Figure 3*). The native vegetation subareas were based on the Section polygons that did not show any disruption from a native state between 1985 and 1999 (32 'high' Sections and 75 'low' Sections). Urban subareas are the Section polygons within Lancaster, Palmdale, Littlerock and Lake Los Angeles that have been urban since the mid-1980s (30 'high' and 30 'low' Sections). Two non-specific high and low background classes make up the remainder of the non-agricultural portion of the Valley.

The agricultural subareas were not fixed in spatial extent for any year. There were at least two images interpreted for each year to capture a late spring/summer crop and a late summer/fall crop. Active agriculture was designated where a parcel (Section or portion of) had relatively high, consistent NDVI values (indicative of vegetation) in a particular image. On a systematic basis, parcels were cut within the Section to match the extent of the cropped field and indicated with a '1' for that scene as a new parcel polygon. The non-agricultural area within that Section polygon was classified by its appropriate background class for the tabulation of acreage. Since multiple images were reviewed in any given year, a parcel polygon may be identified as agricultural land in both summer and fall images; however, it was counted only once in the determination of the composite acreage for the year. For example, June 1986 was calculated to have 9,000 acres under cultivation, August with 12,200 acres, and September with 9,800 acres. Agricultural land in specific parcels was present in all three months for 6,400 acres and some parcels were active in only June and September, while others were active in June and August. The composite agricultural acreage, whereby each acre was counted one time whether actively cropped in every image or in only one, was approximately 14,000 acres in 1986.

The 10 subarea classes shown in *Appendix D-2: Figure 2* were used to collect and summarize NDVI pixel values from each NDVI raster image reviewed for the more than 2,000 parcel polygons within the Antelope Valley Area of Adjudication. Statistics were calculated using the Zonal Statistics tool in ArcGIS, providing a minimum, maximum, range, standard deviation and average pixel value for each parcel polygon for the images from June 1986 through October 1999. The post-2000 images processed by Dr. Qui, CSULA, were not available for inclusion in the statistical summary. For each image, a plot of the parcel mean NDVI value vs. total acreage shows the relative comparison of different earth materials and land uses (*Appendix D-2: Figures 4a through 4i*). Parcel mean NDVI values were rounded to the nearest tenth for grouping into discreet levels, so that parcels with values from 0.15 to 0.24 were rounded off to the nearest tenth and grouped at the 0.2 level.

The parcel mean NDVI plots demonstrate how parcels classified as agricultural land compare with other subarea classes. Water bodies have the lowest NDVI values, with dry lakebeds and bedrock areas having the next lowest values. The urban subareas are centered around a zero on the NDVI typically with higher deviation in values due to the nature of the urban landscape; i.e., with a mix of buildings, paved areas, lawn areas, and trees. The Native Vegetation subareas show corresponding higher or lower values depending on the high/low designation of the subarea. The Native classes were used as the threshold for comparison to agricultural classes, with parcels classified as agricultural land having equal or higher mean NDVI values. The accuracy in estimating agricultural acreage by the NDVI technique can be affected by the misclassification of parcels due to similar NDVI values (e.g., areas of forest, riparian vegetation, or urban landscaping) and the incomplete designation of agricultural parcels (e.g., edge effects of a polygon not perfectly matched to the corresponding pixels). In this type of statistical review of results, it is necessary to plot each image result separately due to absolute differences in the NDVI value between scenes (e.g., in July 1996, water bodies have an average NDVI value of -0.48 , while in July 1999, they average -0.26).

Results

The satellite imagery analysis of multi-temporal composite and NDVI images yielded estimated agricultural acreages for ten years between 1986 and 2005 and for 2009, and the estimates compare well with agricultural acreages tallied from the County crop and pesticide reports. As seen in a graph of the estimated and reported annual acreages (*Appendix D-2: Figure 5*), acreages follow the same trend over time, showing a decline through the late 1980s, a gradual increase through roughly 2002, followed by a slight decline in 2004 and 2005, and small increase through 2009. The greatest differences came from the 1986 and 1996 results, with 44 and 31%, respectively, less acreage identified by satellite imagery interpretation. However, for all other years, the differences ranged from 0.1 to 18.7% and averaged around 11%.

The statistical results (available for the acreage estimates for years 1986, 1989, 1996, and 1999) are described herein. In addition, the estimated acreages from this investigation are compared to those from two land use programs, namely the National Land Cover Dataset (NLCD) and the Federal Mapping and Monitoring Program (FMMP).

Statistical Results

1986: The June image was calculated as having 9,000 acres under cultivation; August had 12,200 acres; and September had 9,800 acres. The composite tabulation was approximately 14,000 acres of agricultural land. Parcels in the High Non-specific NDVI subarea with mean NDVI values ≥ 0.15 (rounded to 0.2 and greater than the maximum High Native Vegetation subarea values) that were not identified as agriculture in June, August or September totaled 5,300 acres and are situated high around the perimeter of the Valley near forest boundaries. Parcels in the Low Non-specific NDVI subarea with

NDVI values ≥ 0.05 (greater than the maximum Low Native Vegetation subarea values) that were not identified as agriculture in June, August or September totaled 13,300 acres.

The total acreage reported from a land use survey conducted in 1986 (DWR, 1990) is very similar to the estimate from this investigation. However, the spatial extents of agricultural acreage differ. While the agricultural areas of the eastern side of the valley are similar, the areas west of Rosamond do not correspond well. Additional information on the range of dates analyzed by DWR would be required to resolve the spatial differences; however, for purposes of this investigation, the extents reported by DWR for 1986, which were derived from more detailed land use interpretation, are utilized (Appendix D, Figure D.2-8).

1989: Images from June and November were calculated as having 9,800 and 8,200 acres, respectively, with a composite of 11,100 acres of agricultural land. Approximately 7,600 acres in the High Non-specific NDVI subarea are shown with a mean NDVI value ≥ 0.05 (greater than the maximum High Native Vegetation subarea values), but 6,700 of those acres may be high due to the presence of forest, riparian, or urban vegetation. Approximately 15,300 acres in the Low Non-specific NDVI subarea have a mean NDVI value ≥ -0.04 (greater than the maximum Low Native Vegetation subarea values). It should be noted that approximately 3,200 acres around Littlerock and south of the AVEK service boundary could not be reviewed but may encompass additional agricultural acreage. For this investigation, the spatial extents determined by satellite imagery analysis for 1989 are utilized (Appendix D, Figure D.2-9).

1996: Images from July and October were calculated as approximately 11,200 and 8,700 acres, respectively, with a composite of roughly 13,500 acres of agricultural land. Approximately 9,900 acres in the High Non-specific NDVI subarea are shown with a mean NDVI value greater than the High Native Vegetation subarea (≥ 0.05), of which 9,000 of those acres are either forested or urban. Parcels in the Low Non-specific NDVI subarea with mean NDVI values ≥ -0.04 that were not identified as agriculture in July or October total 77,100 acres. Within this total, parcels totaling 15,700 acres contain smaller distinct agricultural fields that, once interpreted further, may yield additional agricultural land. It should be noted that approximately 3,100 acres around Littlerock and south of the AVEK service boundary could not be reviewed but may encompass additional agricultural land.

1999: Images from July and October were calculated as having approximately 15,100 and 17,000 acres, respectively, with a composite of around 23,300 acres of agricultural land. 9,300 acres of the High Non-specific NDVI areas have an average NDVI pixel value of ≥ 0.05 , and 23,300 acres of Low Non-specific NDVI areas have an average NDVI pixel value of ≥ -0.04 . Of these high and low areas, 1,000 acres near Littlerock contain small agricultural fields that may yield additional agricultural land. For this investigation, the spatial extents determined by satellite imagery analysis for 1999 are utilized (Appendix D, Figure D.2-10).

Comparison to Land Use Programs

As further assessment of the satellite imagery analytical methodology, the estimated agricultural acreages and spatial extents from this investigation were compared to those from two land use programs.

National Land Cover Dataset (NLCD)

The NLCD was designed and implemented to provide a national level land cover dataset, specifically created under contract by the USGS to provide consistent and seamless 30-meter coverage of the coterminous United States from Landsat TM imagery and other sources of digital data (Vogelmann *et al.*, 2001). The dataset for 1992 was created by two or more TM images representing different parts of the growing season (leaf-on and leaf-off) and several other ancillary datasets incorporating information on elevation, population, wetlands, soils and other preexisting land use work. The NLCD classification system contains 21 classes of land cover across the U.S. initially based on automatic computer designations followed by manual interpretation and refinement. The accuracy of the dataset at the local level is reported as unknown and users are advised to not use it for local scale analysis unless qualification of the dataset at that local scale is done based on a previous good understanding of the land cover for that area. The dataset was updated in 2001 and land use determined for that year is shown on a map of the Antelope Valley Area of Adjudication with the PLSS grid (*Appendix D-2: Figure 6*).

Acreages of the individual agricultural classes in the Valley for 1992 and 2001 are summarized in the inset table of the map. Total acreages are basically unchanged between 1992 and 2001, accounting more than 167,000 acres of agricultural land in both years. In comparison to the results of this investigation, specifically from County crop and pesticide reports, agricultural acreage was reported as approximately 17,500 and 25,200 acres, respectively. Of the four specific agricultural classes designated by the NLCD for Antelope Valley, subtotals exceed County crop/pesticide report totals by as little as 200% for deciduous and vineyard classes, and as much as one order of magnitude for pasture/hay and small grains classes. Due to the consistency in agricultural acreages between County crop/pesticide reports and satellite imagery analysis conducted as part of this investigation, the results from the NLCD are assumed to be inaccurate at a Valley-wide scale.

Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program (FMMP)

The FMMP was established in 1982 to produce national agricultural resource maps, which are based on soil surveys and land use information interpreted from aerial infrared imagery, when possible, and classified according to published land inventory and monitoring criteria (CA Department of Conservation, 2004). The first maps by county became available in 1984 and 1988 for Los Angeles and Kern Counties, respectively. They are produced biannually and have been acquired through 2004 as part of this investigation.

Under the FMMP, irrigated agricultural lands in Kern and Los Angeles County are subdivided into the following three classes: 'Prime Farmland', 'Farmland of Statewide Importance' and 'Unique Farmland.' Inclusion of land in one of the classes, which are distinguished by soil characteristics, require that it was used for irrigated agricultural production at some time during the four years prior to the mapping date. Land included in a fourth agricultural class (not utilized in the Kern County dataset), 'Farmland of Local Importance,' has the same soil characteristics as 'Prime Farmland' or 'Farmland of Statewide Importance', but was generally not cultivated or irrigated during the prior four years.

The reported type and spatial extent of farmland in 2000 (incorporating land use from 1996 through 2000) are shown on a map of the Antelope Valley Area of Adjudication with the PLSS grid (*Appendix D-2: Figure 7*). The acreages of individual irrigated agricultural lands in the Valley for biennial years since 1984 are summarized in the inset table of the map. The acreages designated under the FMMP are on average 50% higher than those reported in the respective County crop/pesticide annual reports. For some years, including 1990 and 1994, the FMMP acreages are more than 90% higher than those from County crop/pesticide reports. Due to the consistency in agricultural acreages between the County reports and satellite imagery analysis conducted under this investigation, the results from the FMMP are assumed to be inaccurate.

Summary

The satellite imagery analysis provided qualification of the agricultural acreages from County crop and pesticide reports and established the spatial extent of agricultural lands in the Valley for numerous years beginning in 1986. It was determined that the most accurate approach to satellite imagery analysis for purposes of this investigation involved digital preparation of composite and NDVI images, with visual interpretation of multiple images from any given year, specifically at least the spring and fall. In contrast, the results from the NLCD and FMMP programs were much less reliable, likely due to their respective national- and state-level approaches to land use interpretation.

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Appendix D-2: Table 1
 Landsat Scenes used in Historical Agriculture Interpretation
 Antelope Valley Area of Adjudication

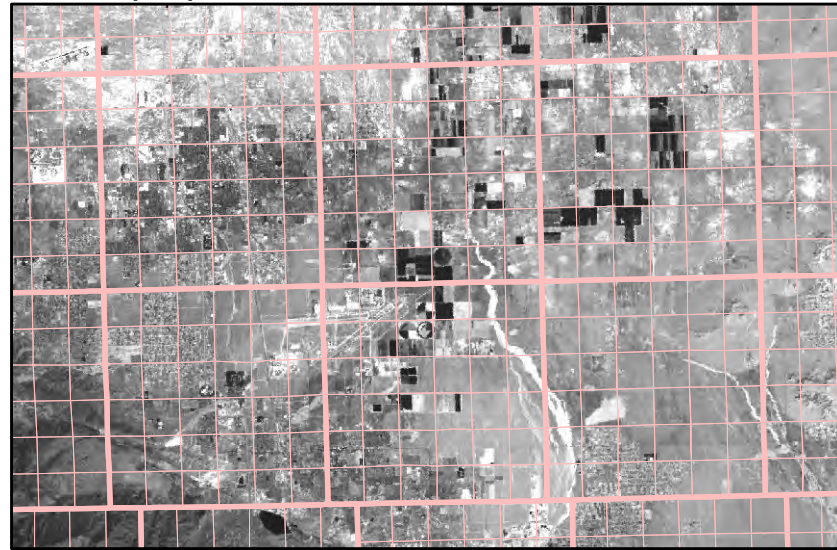
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5041036008932310	November 19, 1989	TM
5041036009618310	July 1, 1996	TM
5041036009629510	October 21, 1996	TM
7041036009919950	July 18, 1999	ETM+
7041036009929550	October 22, 1999	ETM+
7041036000012250	May 1, 2000	ETM+
7041036000015450	June 2, 2000	ETM+
7041036000018650	July 4, 2000	ETM+
7041036000021850	August 5, 2000	ETM+
7041036000025050	September 6, 2000	ETM+
7041036000029850	October 24, 2000	ETM+
7041036000033050	November 25, 2000	ETM+
7041036000112451	May 4, 2001	ETM+
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7041036000117250	June 21, 2001	ETM+
7041036000120450	July 23, 2001	ETM+
7041036000123650	August 24, 2001	ETM+
7041036000126850	September 25, 2001	ETM+
7041036000211150	April 21, 2002	ETM+
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7041036000422952	August 16, 2004	ETM+SLC-off
7041036000515150	May 31, 2005	ETM+SLC-off
7041036000518350	July 2, 2005	ETM+SLC-off
7041036000521550	August 3, 2005	ETM+SLC-off
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50410362009170	June 19, 2009	TM
50410362009186	July 5, 2009	TM
50410362009218	August 6, 2009	TM
50410362009250	September 7, 2009	TM
50410362009282	October 9, 2009	TM

"SLC-off" indicates where the imagery was captured by the Landsat 7 satellite without the Scan Line Corrector due to a hardware failure in May 2003. The SLC compensates for the forward movement of the satellite, and without the correction, wedge-shaped gaps appear between successive scan lines. With the SLC-off, the image has a 'zig-zag' effect, however 75 percent of the data for a scene is captured.

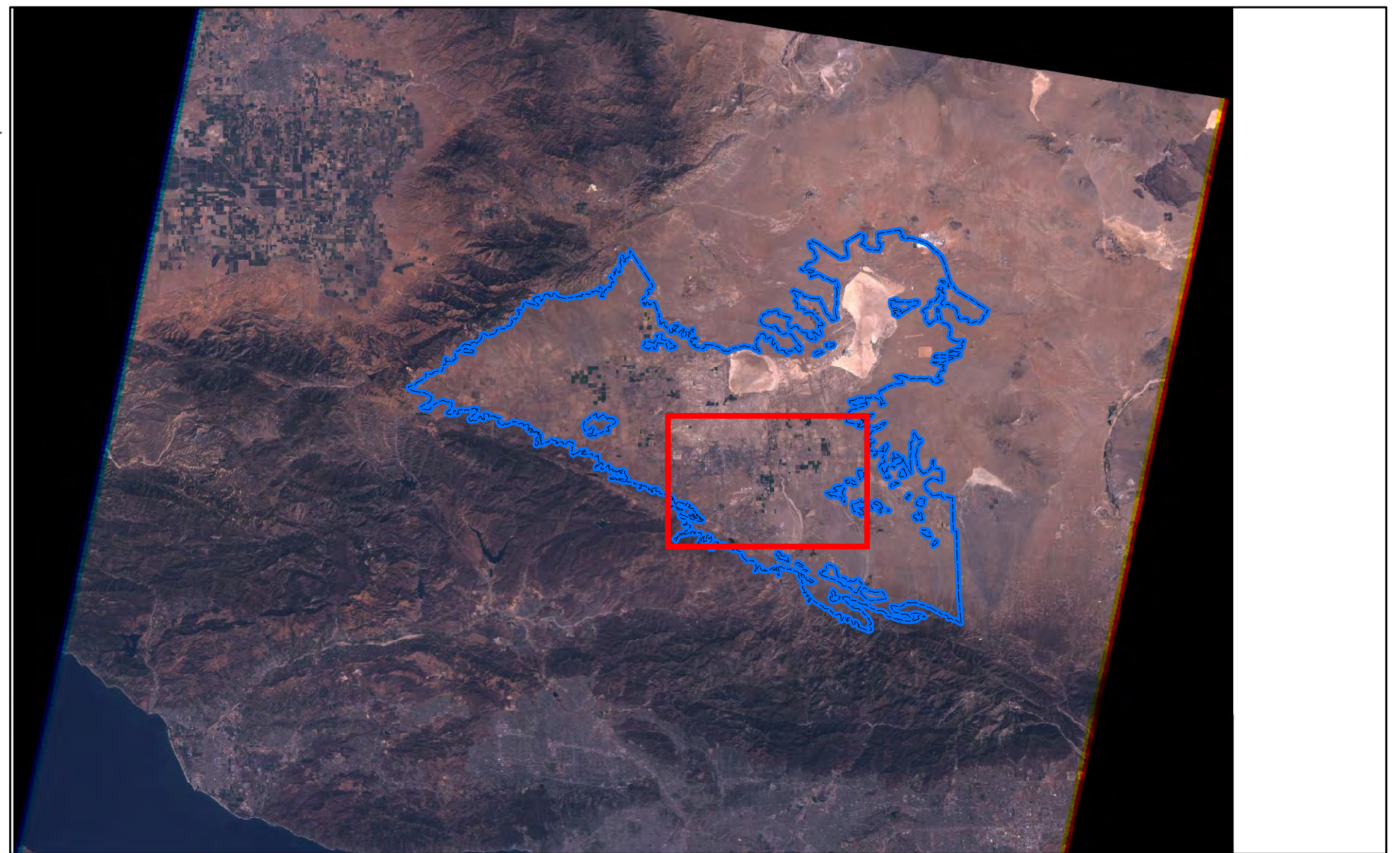
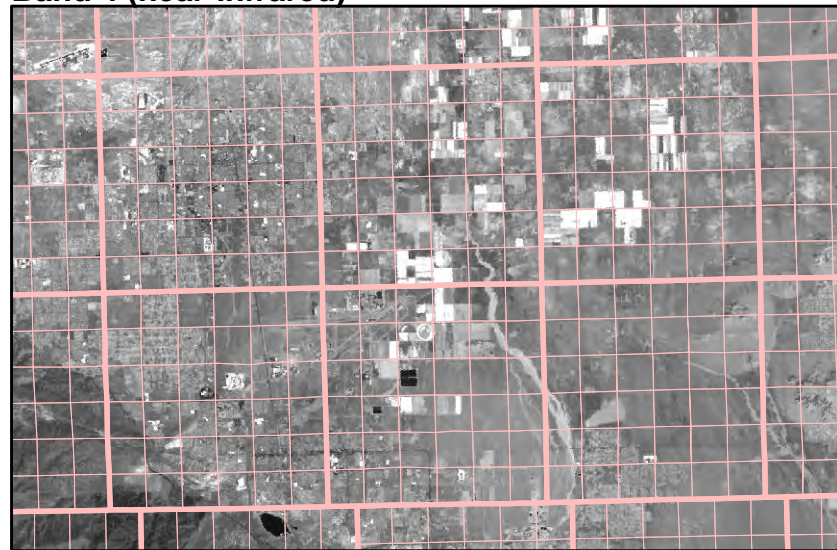
Band 1,2, and 3 Composite (visible red, green & blue)



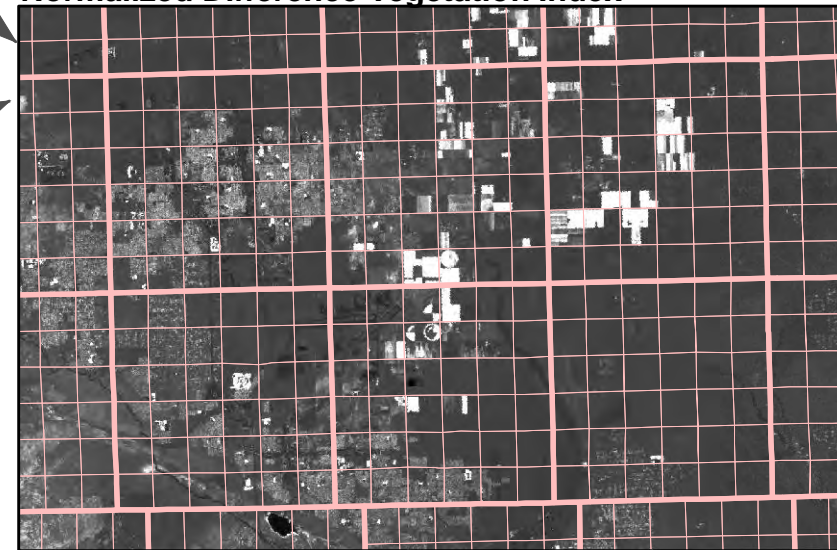
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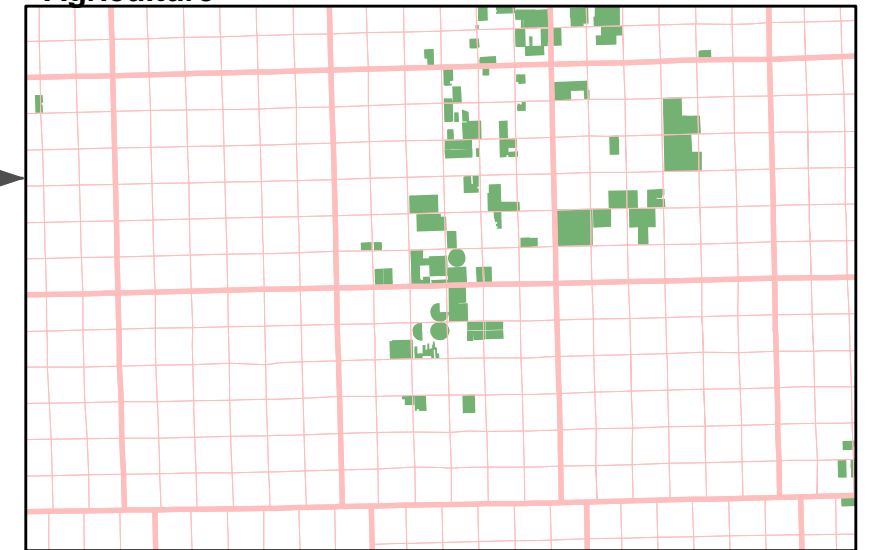
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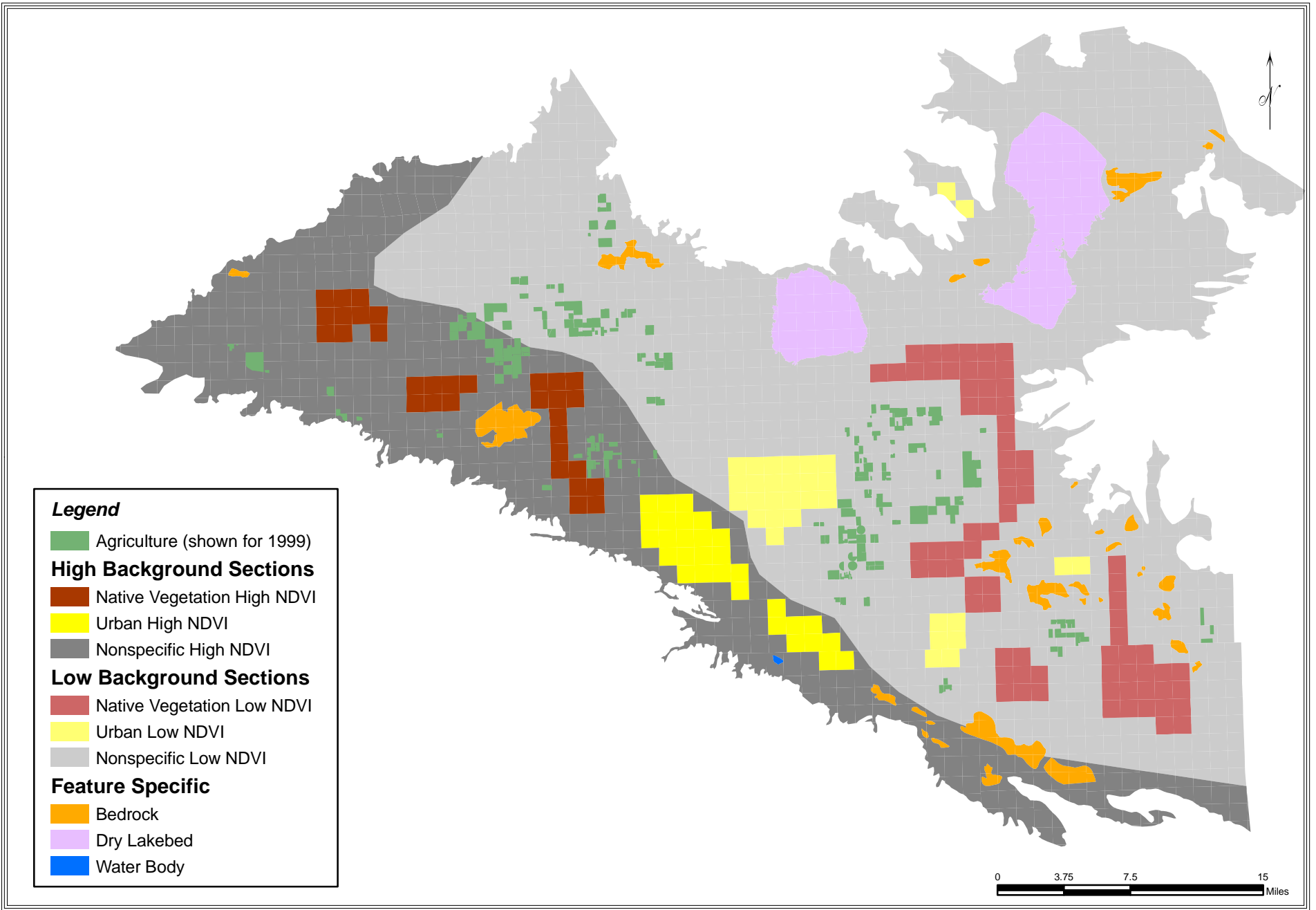


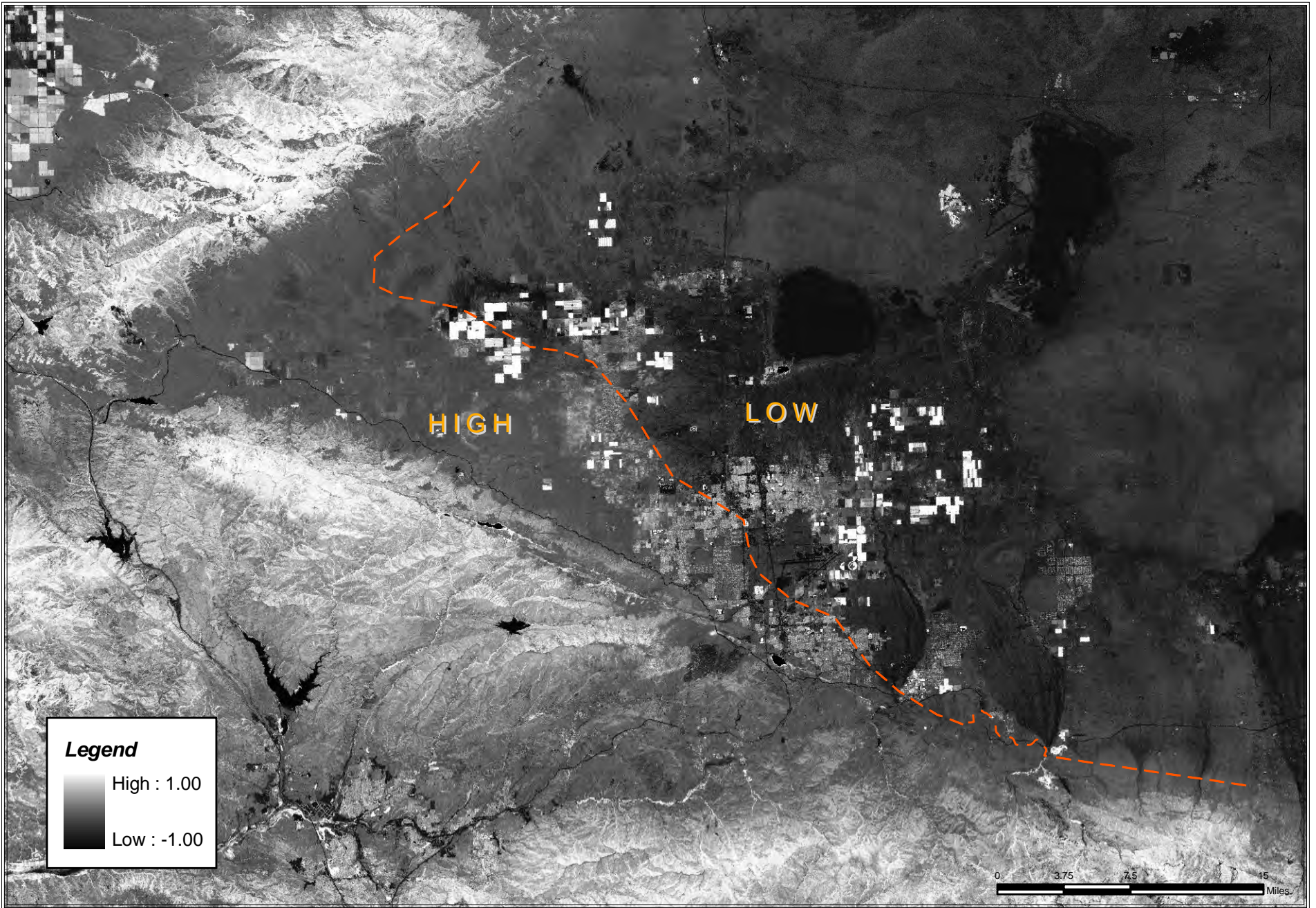
Normalized Difference Vegetation Index



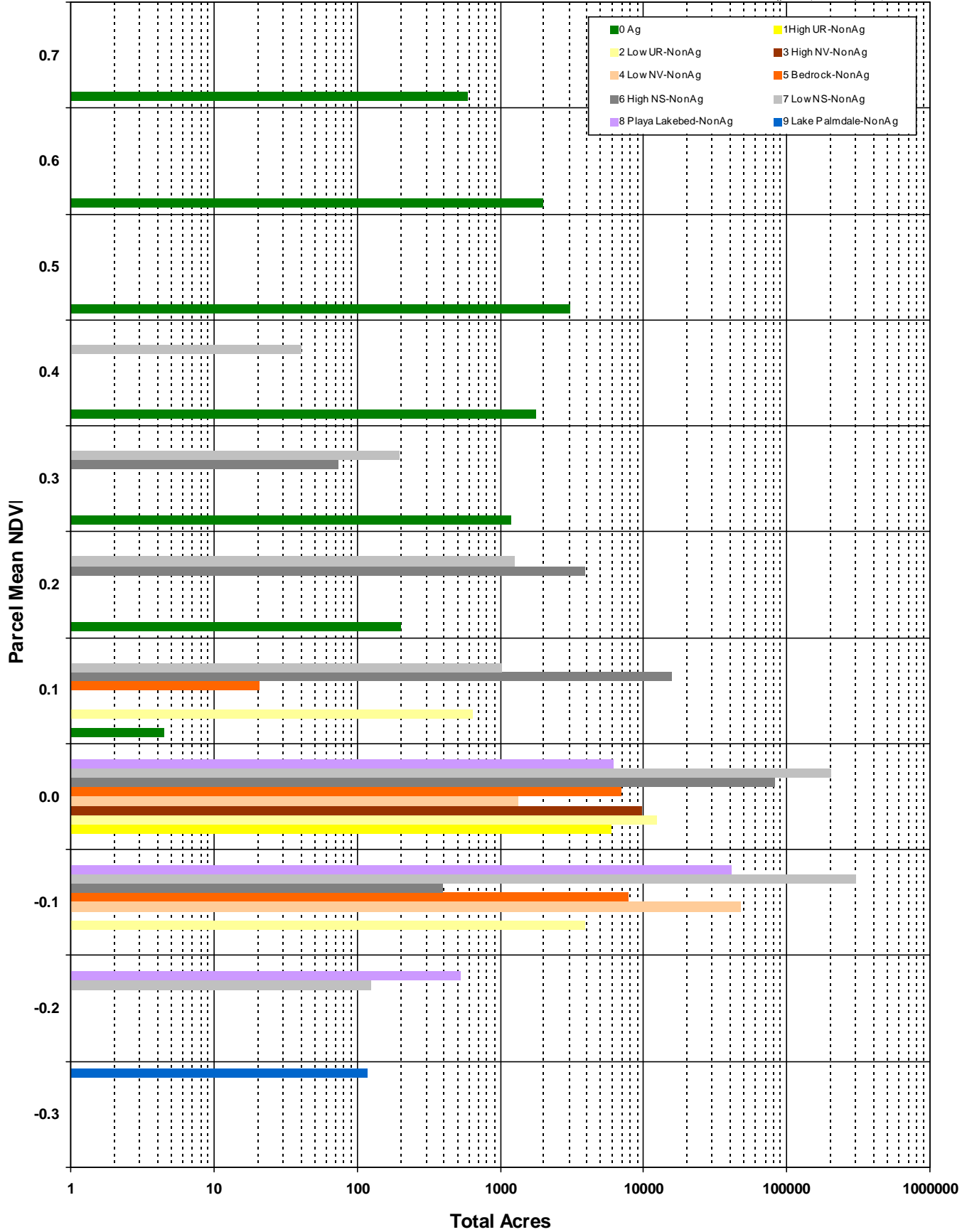
Agriculture





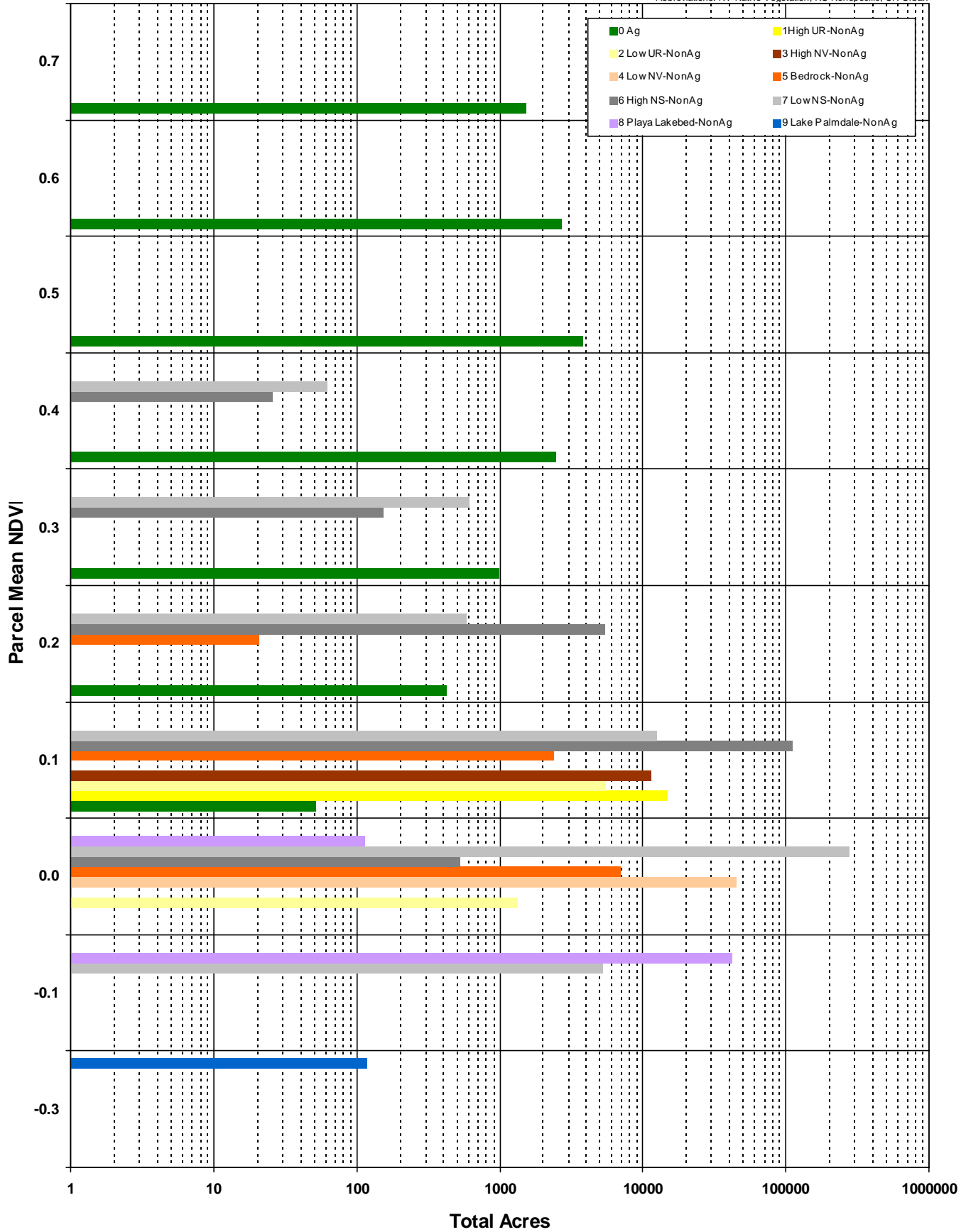


Numbers preceding Subarea Name are used for keeping sequence of classes. They will be removed for the final.
 Abbreviations: NV-Native Vegetation, NS-Nonspecific, UR-Urban



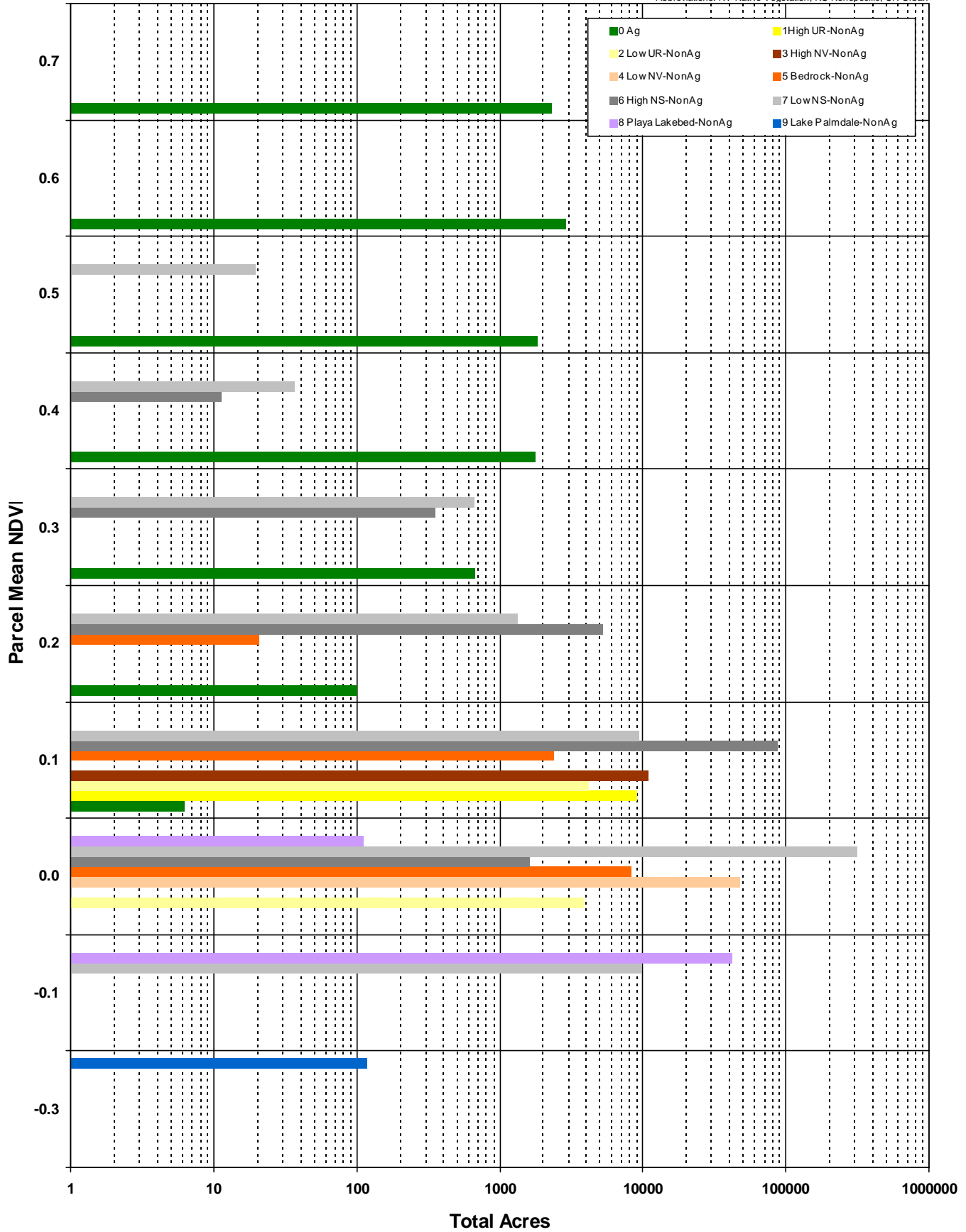
Appendix D-2: Figure 4a
 Jun-1986 Parcel Mean NDVI

Numbers preceding Subarea Name are used for keeping sequence of classes. They will be removed for the final.
 Abbreviations: NV-Native Vegetation, NS-Nonspecific, UR-Urban



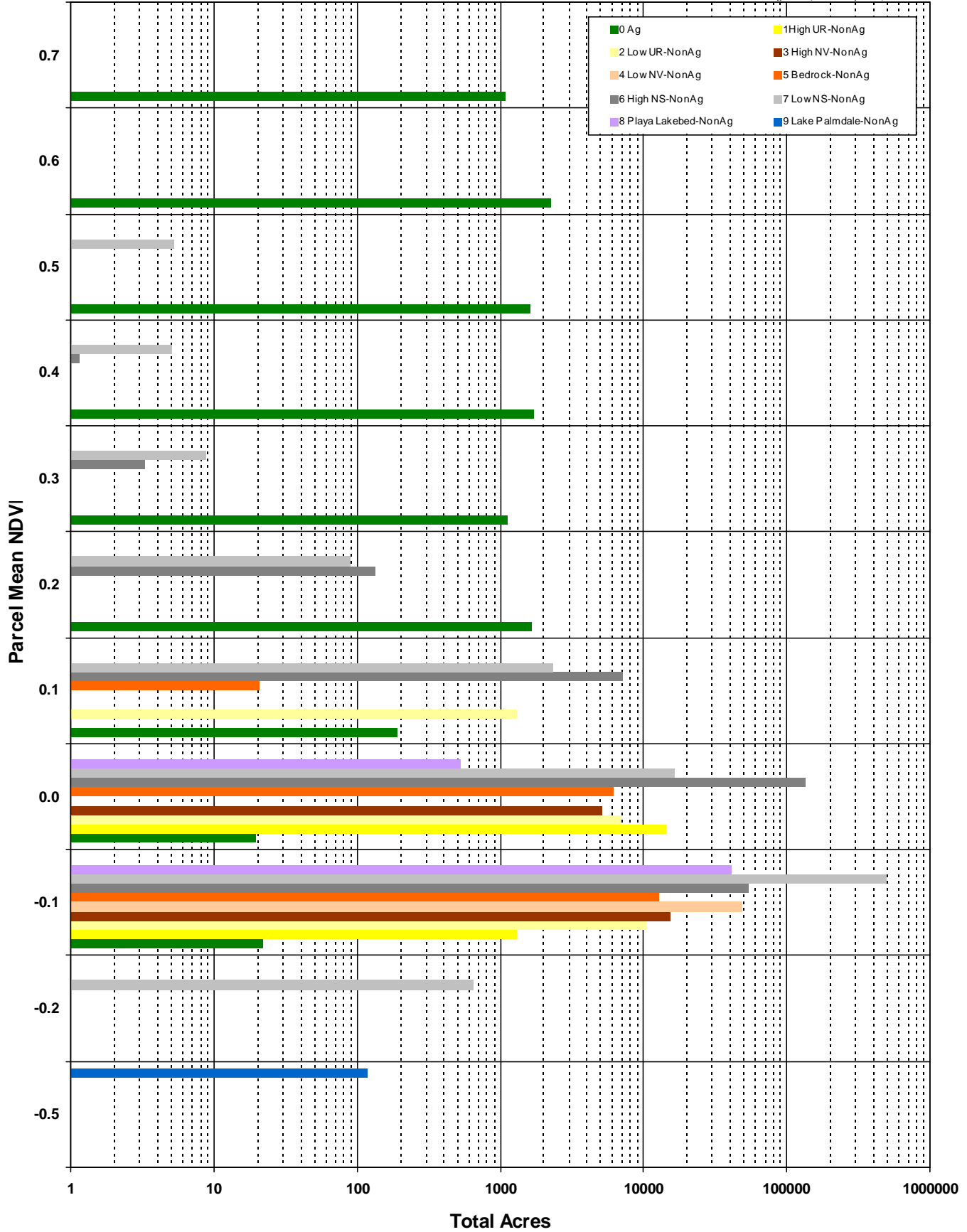
Appendix D-2: Figure 4b
 Aug-1986 Parcel Mean NDVI

Numbers preceding Subarea Name are used for keeping sequence of classes. They will be removed for the final.
 Abbreviations: NV-Native Vegetation, NS-Nonspecific, UR-Urban



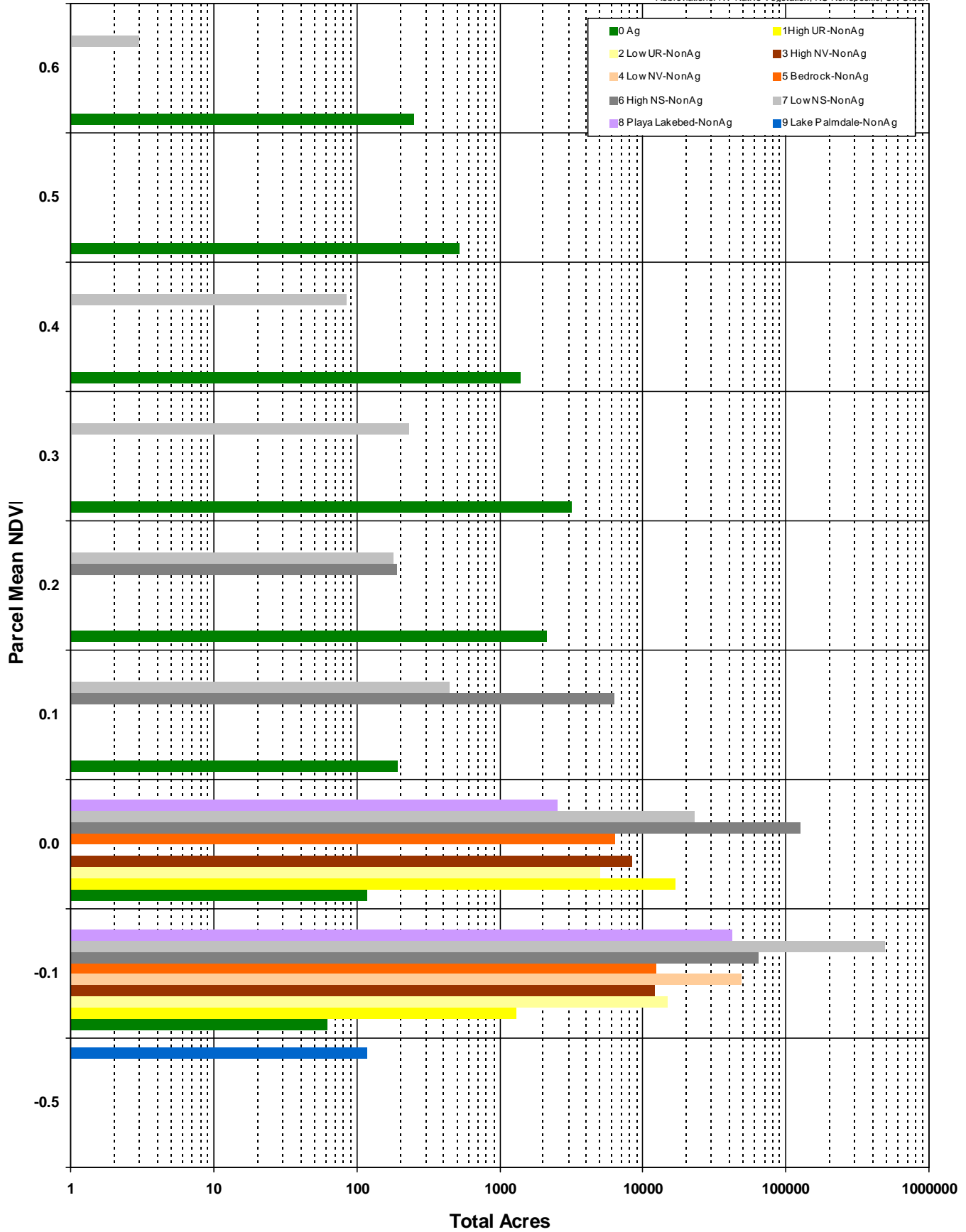
Appendix D-2: Figure 4c
 Sep-1986 Parcel Mean NDVI

Numbers preceding Subarea Name are used for keeping sequence of classes. They will be removed for the final.
 Abbreviations: NV-Native Vegetation, NS-Nonspecific, UR-Urban



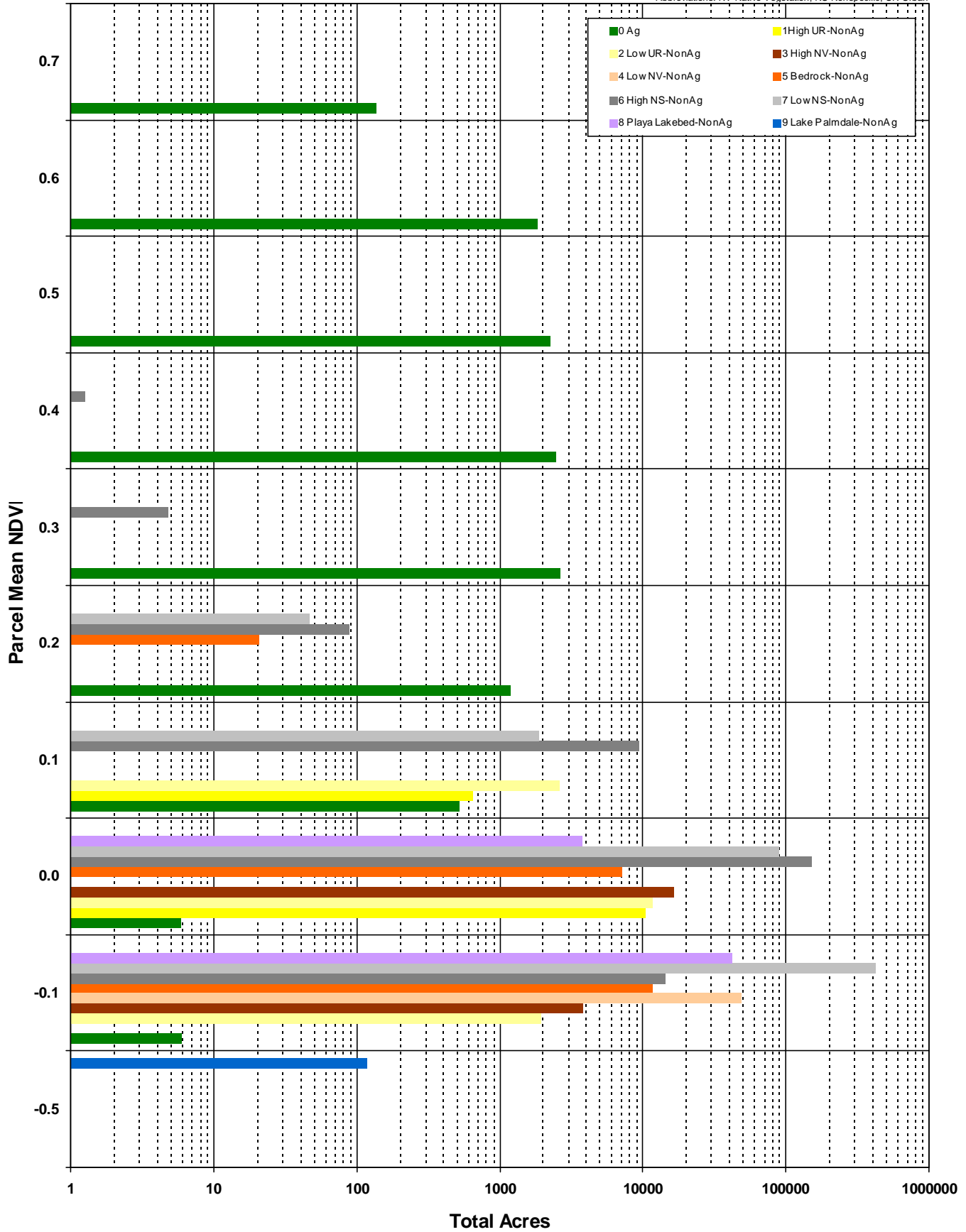
Appendix D-2: Figure 4d
 Jun-1989 Parcel Mean NDVI

Numbers preceding Subarea Name are used for keeping sequence of classes. They will be removed for the final.
 Abbreviations: NV-Native Vegetation, NS-Nonspecific, UR-Urban



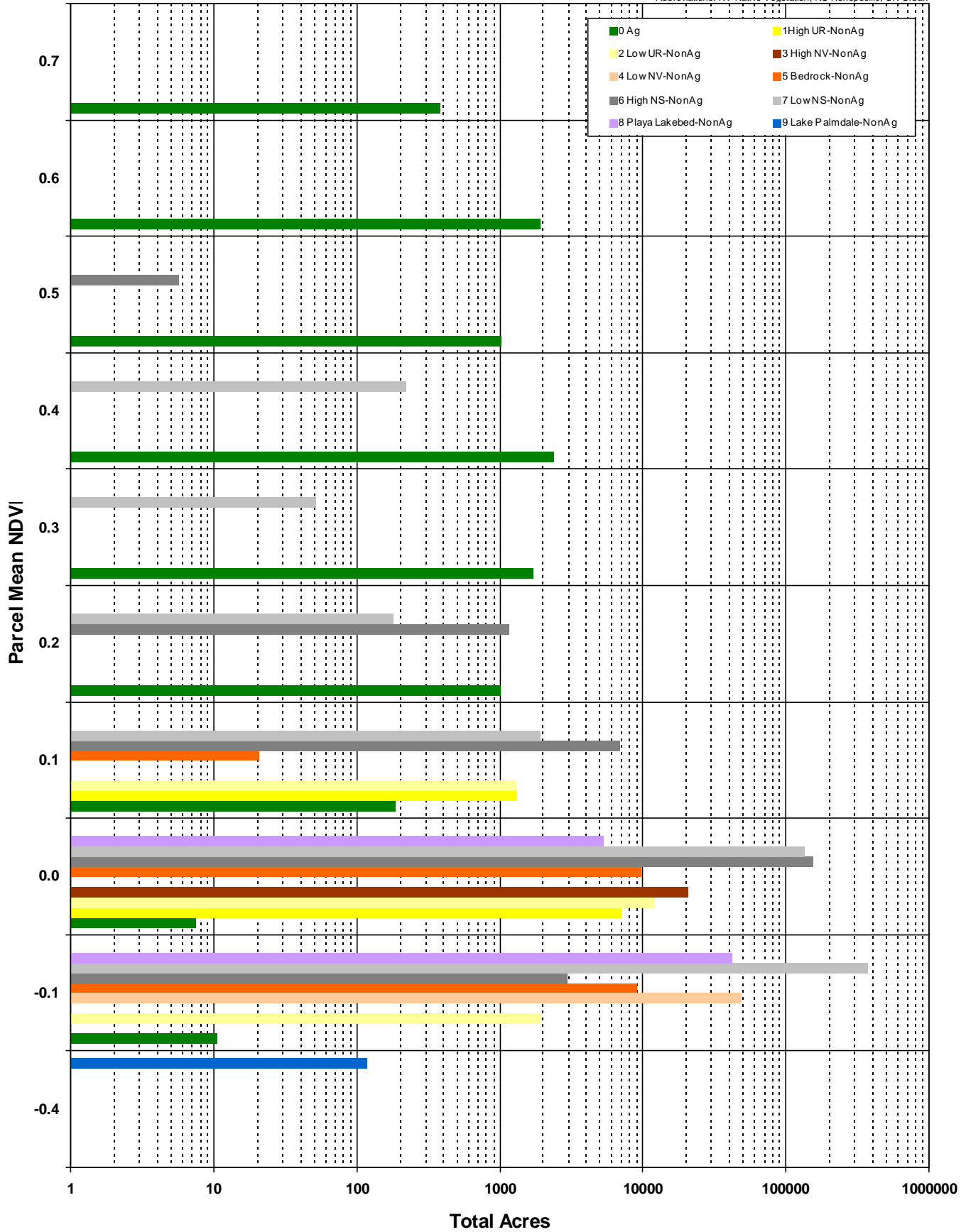
Appendix D-2: Figure 4e
 Nov-1989 Parcel Mean NDVI

Numbers preceding Subarea Name are used for keeping sequence of classes. They will be removed for the final.
 Abbreviations: NV-Native Vegetation, NS-Nonspecific, UR-Urban



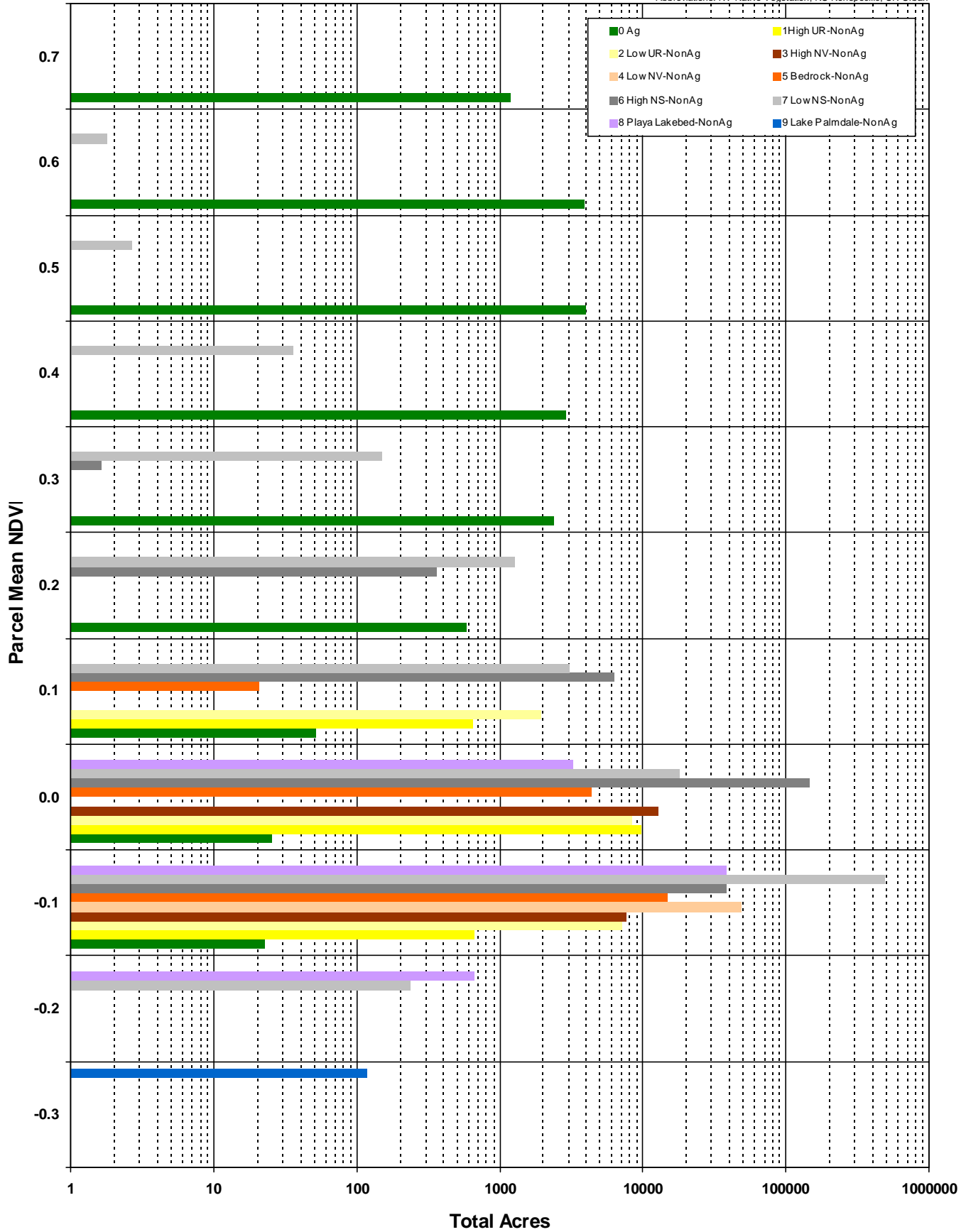
Appendix D-2: Figure 4f
 Jul-1996 Parcel Mean NDVI

Numbers preceding Subarea Name are used for keeping sequence of classes. They will be removed for the final.
 Abbreviations: NV-Native Vegetation, NS-Nonspecific, UR-Urban



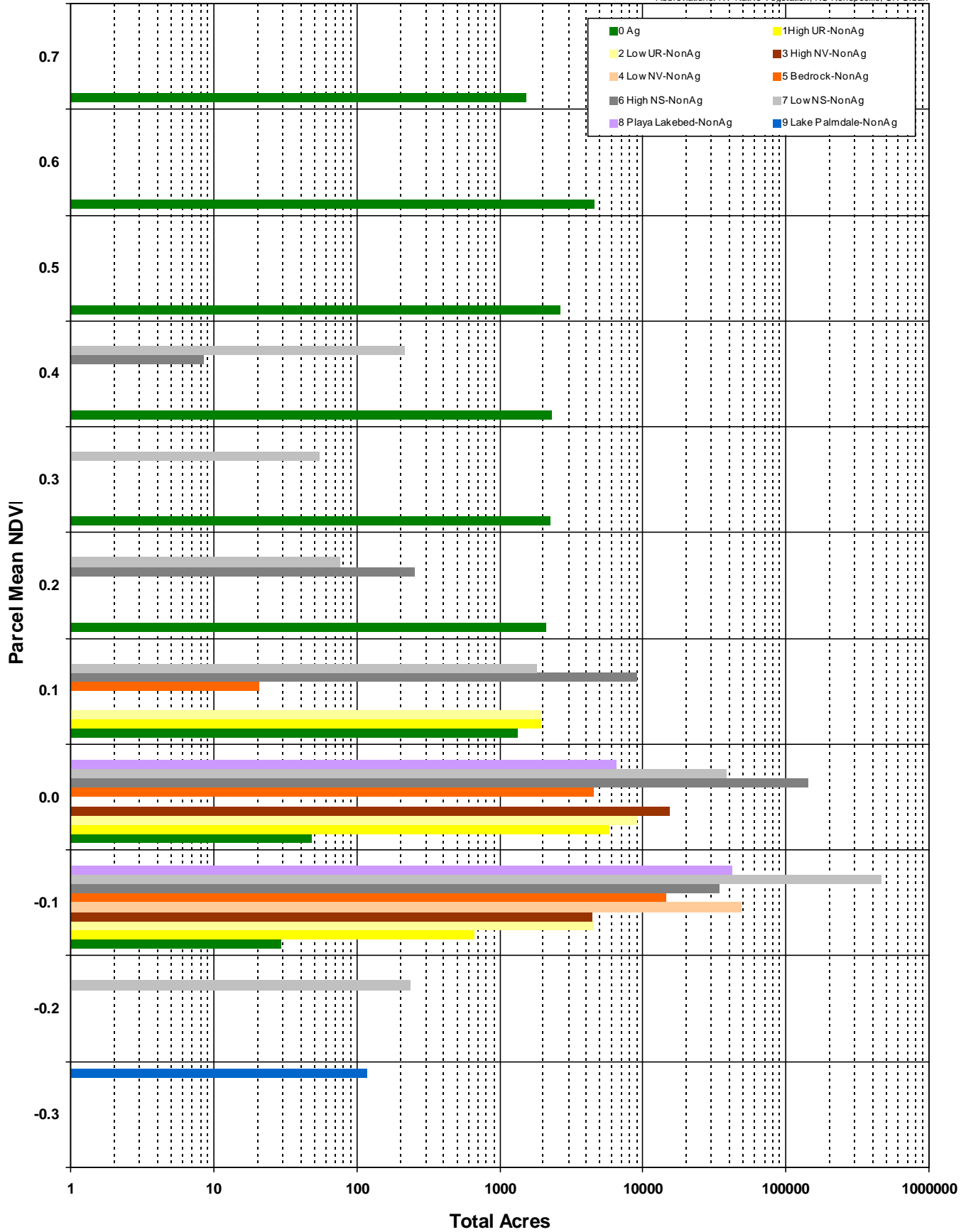
Appendix D-2: Figure 4g
 Oct-1996 Parcel Mean NDVI

Numbers preceding Subarea Name are used for keeping sequence of classes. They will be removed for the final.
 Abbreviations: NV-Native Vegetation, NS-Nonspecific, UR-Urban

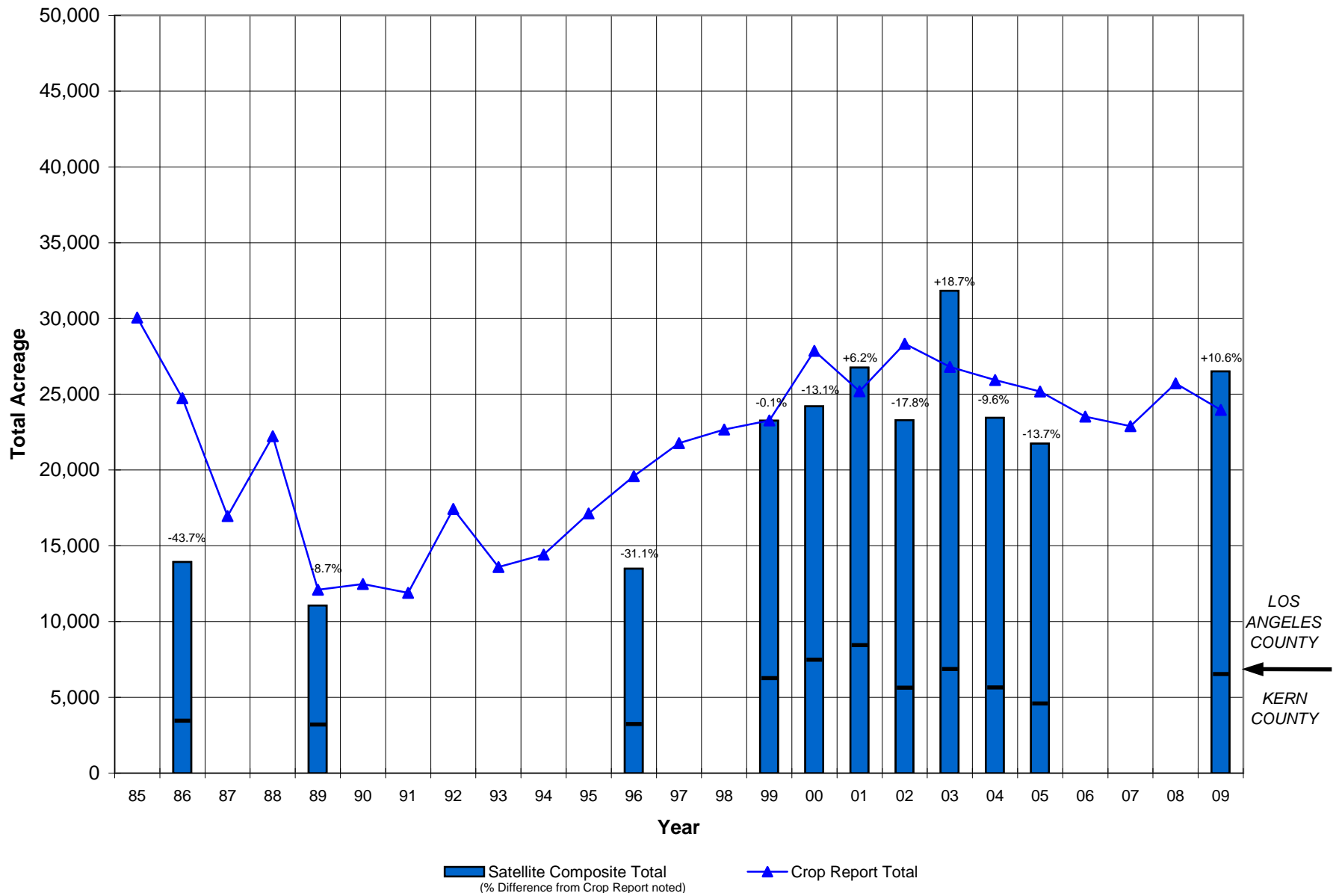


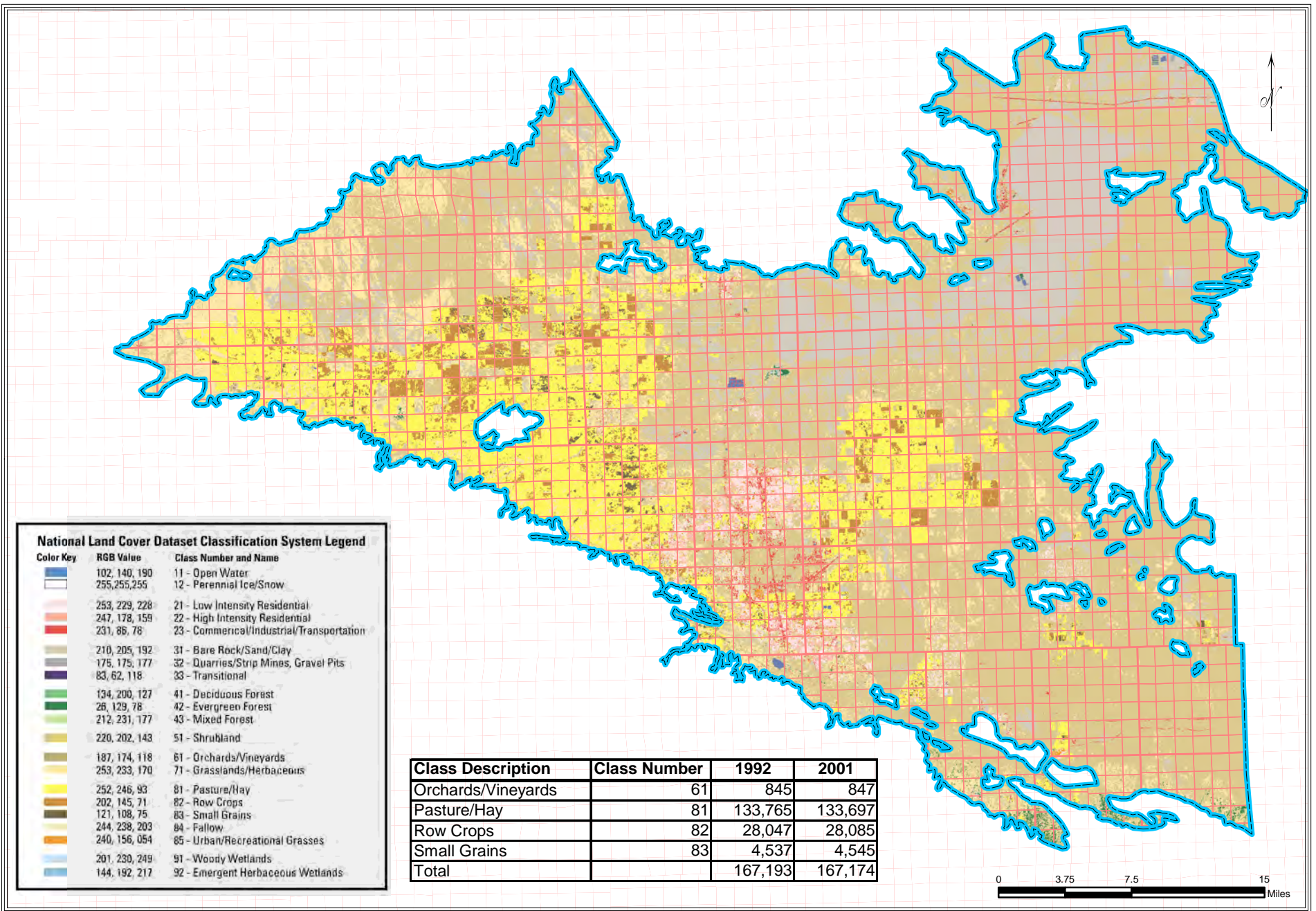
Appendix D-2: Figure 4h
 Jul-1999 Parcel Mean NDVI

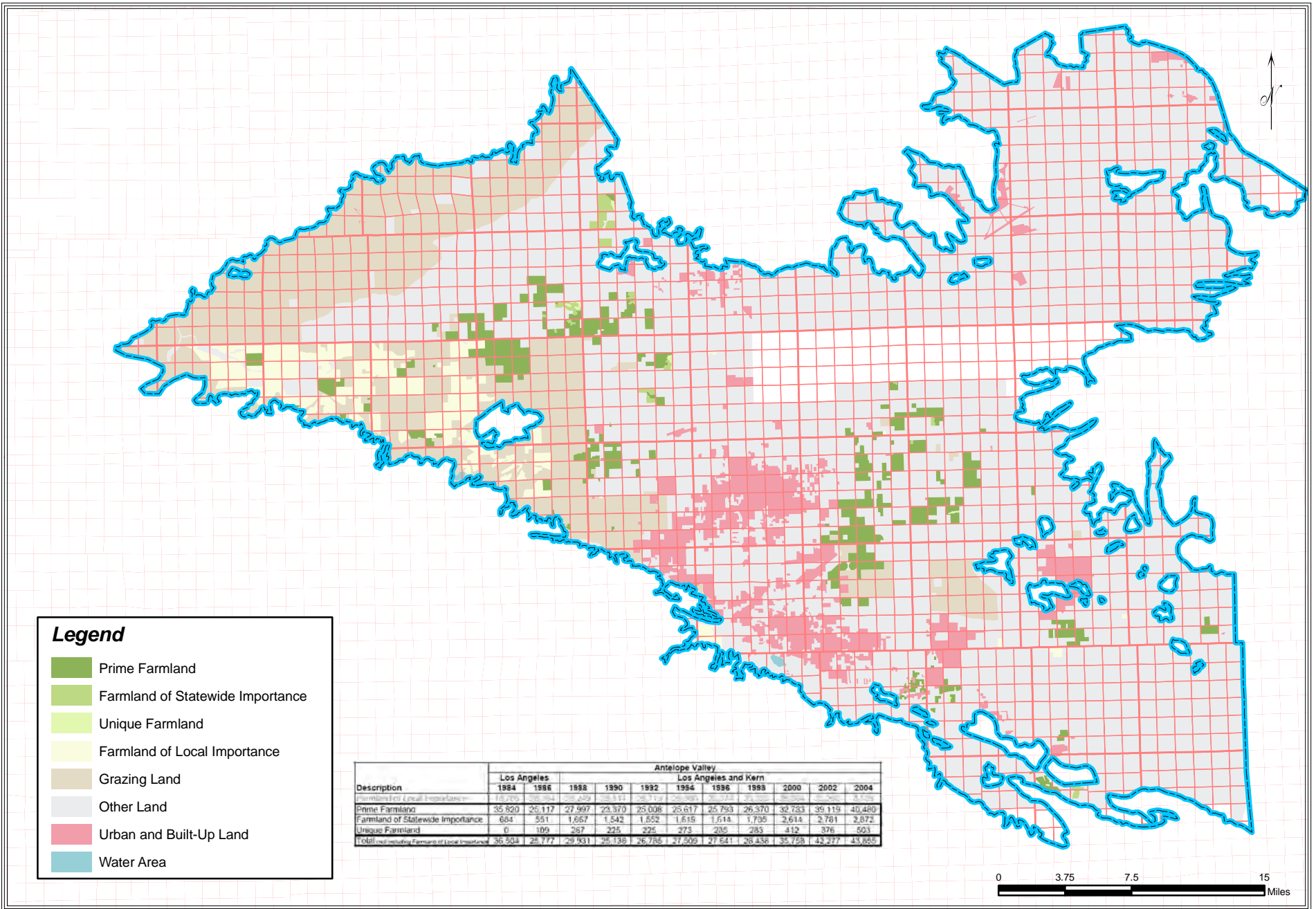
Numbers preceding Subarea Name are used for keeping sequence of classes. They will be removed for the final.
 Abbreviations: NV-Native Vegetation, NS-Nonspecific, UR-Urban



Appendix D-2: Figure 4i
 Oct-1999 Parcel Mean NDVI







Appendix D-3

Applied Crop Water Duties, Irrigation Efficiencies, and Agricultural Return Flows

Appendix D-3

Applied Crop Water Duties, Irrigation Efficiencies, and Agricultural Return Flows

In order to estimate water requirements for agricultural irrigation in some detail over recent time (since 1970), and as a basis for assessing historical as well as current agricultural water requirements, applied water duties for individual crops were developed and utilized as follows. As part of the development and utilization of crop water duties, it was recognized that irrigation practices and other farming practices require the application of more water than is simply required for plant growth. Of the additional applied water, some of it deep percolates and thus contributes to groundwater recharge as so-called return flow, while some of it is lost to evaporation and does not contribute to recharge. The fate of water applied in excess of plant water requirements was tracked as part of the overall development of crop water duties, primarily to estimate the amounts of applied water that contribute to groundwater recharge.

Applied Crop Water Duties

Included within the Los Angeles County annual crop reports and the Kern County annual pesticide use reports are crop acreage subdivisions applicable to the Antelope Valley for vegetable crops (notably onions and root vegetables), field crops (notably alfalfa), and fruit and nut crops. Those annual land use and crop acreage data were converted to water requirements using a CIMIS-based (California Irrigation Management Information System) approach where reference evapotranspiration data were coupled with various crop coefficients to first estimate the total annual evapotranspirative water requirements of the various crops grown in the Valley. Those requirements were then factored to consider any effective precipitation that would have reduced the need for applied water to meet the respective evapotranspirative water requirements. The resultant crop evapotranspirative water requirements were then converted to applied crop water requirements by considering irrigation system distribution uniformity values. Finally, applied water for cultural practices that involve the application of water for field preparation, pre-irrigation, and erosion control was added to the applied water for consumption of the crops to develop applied crop water duties (AW_T).

In sequential equation form, the preceding approach to estimating applied crop water requirements can be expressed as follows. The results are summarized in Appendix D-3: Tables 1 through 5.

Crop Water Requirement

$$ET_C = K_C * ET_O$$

where

ET_C = crop evapotranspirative requirement

K_C = crop coefficient

ET_O = reference evapotranspiration

Crop Evapotranspiration of Applied Water

$$ET_{AW} = ET_C - P_e$$

where

ET_{AW} = evapotranspiration of applied water

P_e = effective precipitation

Total Applied Water

$$AW_T = \frac{ET_{AW}}{DU} + AW_{er} + AW_{pr}$$

where

AW_T = total applied crop water duty

DU = distribution uniformity of irrigation system¹

AW_{er} = applied water for erosion control

AW_{pr} = applied water for field preparation and pre-irrigation

The crops grown in the Antelope Valley, as reported by the Los Angeles and Kern County Agricultural Commissioners, were grouped into the following crop categories for purposes of estimating annual applied water requirements: alfalfa and irrigated pasture, carrots, deciduous orchard, grain (barley, wheat, hay, sorghum, sudan), melons and squash, onions, potatoes, sugar beets, and grapes. The daily reference evapotranspiration (ET_o) data reported for the nearest CIMIS station, at Victorville, shows only small fluctuation from year to year, so they were utilized to develop average ET_o values for each bimonthly and monthly period of the growth stages for each crop grown in the Antelope Valley. These values were calculated as the average of the daily data within each of the growth stage periods from each year of available data at the Victorville CIMIS station. The resultant bimonthly (and monthly) average ET_o values are tabulated in Appendix D-3: Table 1.

Crop coefficients (K_c) specific to the high desert of California for each of the growth stage periods of each crop category were derived from the University of California Cooperative Extension as listed in Appendix D-3: Table 5. Those crop coefficients were then combined with

¹ DU is a term relating to the evenness of water application to plants throughout a field and is defined as:

$$\frac{\text{Minimum depth of water applied to plants in a field}}{\text{Average amount of water applied to plants}} \times 100$$

where the minimum equals the average of the lowest quarter of the values. (ITRC, California Polytechnic State University, 1994).

the corresponding average ET_o values to estimate crop water requirements in the Antelope Valley. Specifically, the products of the K_c value and average ET_o for each bimonthly growth stage period were summed to estimate the total annual evapotranspirative water requirements (ET_c) of the various crops grown in the Valley (Appendix D-3: Table 2). Crop coefficients and growth stage periods for vineyard (grape crops) grown in California's high desert were not available; available monthly coefficients and growth stage periods specific to Yolo and Solano Counties were utilized with the Victorville ET_o values to estimate the annual crop water requirement ET_c for grapes grown in the Valley.

Interpretation of the seasonal variation in the relative amounts of precipitation and evaporation in the Valley indicated that, typically, evaporative losses exceed the amount of precipitation in all months from March through November so rainfall during those months was considered to be lost to evaporation and thus not available for uptake by the crops. Consequently, only the precipitation occurring in December through February would be available for the crops and approximately one-half of that was considered to be "effective precipitation" (P_e) that contributed to meeting ET_c of the various crops, and thus reduce applied water requirements. After allowing for effective precipitation (P_e) (up to the ET_c value), the remainder is the average amount of applied water required to directly meet crop evapotranspirative requirements (ET_{AW}), as summarized in Appendix D-3: Table 3.

The amount of total applied water needed to meet crop water requirements (ET_{AW}), specifically to accommodate irrigation distribution uniformities (DU) and cultural practices in the Valley, was then calculated. Published information suggests DU values are in the range of 80 percent and, for purposes of converting the applied water needed to meet crop water requirements (ET_{AW}) to applied crop water requirements (AW_c), the irrigation system DU was assumed to be 80 percent for all crops. Ultimately, that value was checked by computing overall irrigation efficiencies as described below, and then assessing the resultant values in the context of generally reported values in the Valley. For those crops where water is used for field preparation and pre-irrigation (all except pasture, orchard, and grapes) and/or are subject to damage from soil erosion in the Valley (carrots and onions), respective amounts of water were added to that applied at the estimated distribution uniformity for irrigation systems in the Valley. Published and anecdotal information suggests that, for alfalfa, carrot, grain, melon/squash, onion, potato, and sugar beet crops grown in the Antelope Valley, an additional 2 to 6.5 inches of water are applied for field preparation and pre-irrigation purposes (AW_{pr}); and for carrot and onion crops, an additional 3 to 6 inches of water are applied for erosion control (AW_{er}). Accordingly, the applied water requirements for those crops were increased by these amounts to arrive at estimates of total applied water (applied crop water duties, AW_T) as summarized in Appendix D-3: Table 4. Overall, the resultant values of total applied water in Appendix D-3: Table 4 are within ranges typically reported for crops and irrigation practices in the Antelope Valley.

Irrigation Efficiency

Historically, the term “irrigation efficiency” has been used to describe the fraction of total applied water that was consumptively used by a crop. With time, the definition of the term has been broadened to recognize that other uses of water associated with the growing and harvesting of crops are also beneficial. Thus, a modern definition of “irrigation efficiency” can be considered to be the ratio of that portion of applied water that is beneficially used for farming operations divided by total applied water, expressed as a percentage. In the Antelope Valley setting, the application of water for cultural practices that include field preparation, pre-irrigation, and erosion control can be considered a beneficial use of water. Thus, in this analysis, irrigation efficiency is defined as the fraction of total applied water that is consumptively used by a crop plus water used for field preparation, pre-irrigation, and erosion control.

In equation form, the preceding can be expressed as follows, where ET_{AW} , ET_{er} and ET_{pr} are as defined above.

Overall Irrigation Efficiency

$$E_{irr} = \frac{ET_{AW} + AW_{er} + AW_{pr}}{AW_T}$$

where

E_{irr} = overall efficiency of irrigation

Utilizing the preceding definition, the total beneficial use of water results in irrigation efficiency values in the range of 80 to 85 percent for the crops grown and the associated farming practices in the Antelope Valley, as delineated in Appendix D-3: Table 4.

Return Flows

As introduced above, most of the applied water in crop irrigation is consumptively used in plant growth. Additional water is applied for beneficial purposes such as field preparation, pre-irrigation, and erosion control. Some of the applied water not consumptively used by crops deep percolates and ultimately becomes groundwater recharge, while other of the additional applied water evaporates. Since the main focus of tracking the fate of applied water in excess of plant consumptive use was to estimate return flow contributions to groundwater recharge, the return flow component was estimated by first recognizing that applied irrigation in excess of plant water requirements contributes to return flow, and then separately considering the individual components of additional water applied to irrigated areas. Respectively, in the Antelope Valley, those components are for the purposes of erosion control, field preparation, and pre-irrigation.

Erosion Control – As delineated in Appendix D-3: Table 4, about 3 to 6 inches of water are applied during certain stages of plant growth for carrots and onions to resist the sand-blasting

effects of wind and the granular soils in the area. Over the course of overall plant growth cycles, those amounts of water are quite small since they are for the purpose of wetting only the uppermost soil profile to keep seedlings from being damaged by wind. Thus, that applied water is not expected to infiltrate to a sufficient depth to contribute to soil moisture that ultimately deep percolates. Consequently, water applied for erosion control is considered to be lost to evaporation from the uppermost soil profile, and not part of return flow.

Field Preparation and Pre-Irrigation – As delineated in Appendix D-3: Table 4, for certain crops, between 2 and 6.5 inches of additional water are applied for some combination of field preparation and pre-irrigation. In the one case of alfalfa, where soil moisture is maintained near field capacity throughout the year, the application of any water above crop water requirements is considered to contribute to an increase in soil moisture that, in turn, precipitates deep percolation past the crop root zone. Thus, all additional applied water is considered to be part of return flows that ultimately become groundwater recharge. For all other crops where additional water is applied for field preparation or pre-irrigation outside the period of active plant growth, all water is considered to contribute to soil moisture which can be later captured by the plants, or can be deep percolated as a result of subsequent application of water during the plant growing season. However, recognizing that the application of water outside the plant growing season results in shallow soil moisture being susceptible to evaporation, water in the uppermost 6 inches of soil is considered to be lost to evaporation and thus not part of the return flows that ultimately become groundwater recharge. For average Antelope Valley soil conditions, field capacity is about one inch per foot of depth. Thus, the application of 4 to 6 inches of water for field preparation and pre-irrigation of certain crops will tend to wet several feet of soil; of that, evaporation will consume water stored in the uppermost half-foot of soil profile (about one-half inch of water) and the balance is in the soil profile from which it can ultimately deep percolate as return flow to groundwater recharge.

Derivations of individual quantities of return flows on a per-crop basis, following the methodology described above, are delineated in Appendix D-3: Table 6. Total amounts of agricultural return flows, for selected years prior to 1970 (when the preceding level of detail was not available, and for which return flows were estimated to be 30 percent of total applied water) and for each year since 1970, are summarized in Appendix D-3: Table 7 and illustrated in Appendix D-3: Figure 1.

References

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California Polytechnic State University, Irrigation Training and Research Center, 1994. *Drip and Microirrigation for Trees, Vines, and Row Crops*, 261 pp.

Kern County Agricultural Commissioner, 1994-2009. Annual Pesticide Use Reports (available online).

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Univ. of California, Cooperative Extension Program, 2004. *Table 2: "Normal Year" grass potential evapotranspiration (ET_o), forage crop coefficients and ET for the High Desert.*

**Appendix D-3: Table 1
Reference Evapotranspiration and Crop Coefficients by Growth Stage
Antelope Valley Area of Adjudication**

		Reference Evapotranspiration*		Crop Coefficients**											
Growth Stage Periods		Monthly	Bimonthly	Alfalfa	Pasture	Deciduous	Grain	Fall Silage	Sugar Beets	Melons	Onions	Spring Carrots	Summer Carrots	Potatoes	Grapes***
		ET _o (in)	ET _o (in)	K _c	K _c	K _c	K _c	K _c	K _c	K _c	K _c	K _c	K _c	K _c	K _c
January	1	2.02	0.91	0.40	1.00	0.00	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2		1.11	0.40	1.00	0.00	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
February	1	2.61	1.18	0.40	1.00	0.00	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2		1.43	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
March	1	4.55	2.05	1.15	1.00	0.25	0.66	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.30	0.31	0.00	0.55	0.35
	2		2.50	1.15	1.00	0.54	0.92	0.00	0.15	0.18	0.30	0.55	0.00	0.61	
April	1	6.19	2.89	0.95	1.00	0.60	1.00	0.00	0.15	0.18	0.30	0.82	0.00	0.88	0.55
	2		3.30	0.95	1.00	0.66	1.00	0.00	0.37	0.34	0.53	1.03	0.00	1.16	
May	1	7.30	3.45	0.95	1.00	0.72	1.15	0.00	0.61	0.72	0.83	1.11	0.00	1.21	0.73
	2		3.85	0.95	1.00	0.79	1.10	0.00	0.88	1.11	1.14	1.13	0.31	1.19	
June	1	8.85	4.29	0.95	1.00	0.84	0.78	0.14	1.11	1.11	1.14	1.05	0.53	0.87	0.82
	2		4.56	0.95	1.00	0.86	0.00	0.25	1.11	1.11	1.14	1.00	0.82	0.55	
July	1	9.77	4.90	0.95	1.00	0.92	0.00	0.56	1.11	0.78	1.04	0.00	1.03	0.00	0.82
	2		4.87	0.95	1.00	0.94	0.00	1.00	1.07	0.29	0.92	0.00	1.11	0.00	
August	1	8.99	4.61	0.95	1.00	0.94	0.00	1.15	1.04	0.00	0.80	0.00	1.13	0.00	0.72
	2		4.38	0.95	1.00	0.94	0.00	1.20	1.00	0.00	0.68	0.00	1.05	0.00	
September	1	6.52	3.48	0.95	1.00	0.94	0.00	1.20	0.97	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50
	2		3.04	0.95	1.00	0.91	0.00	1.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
October	1	4.66	2.51	0.95	1.00	0.85	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2		2.15	0.95	1.00	0.79	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
November	1	2.68	1.64	0.95	1.00	0.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2		1.04	0.95	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
December	1	2.05	1.06	0.95	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2		0.99	0.95	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Total (inches)		66.19	66.19												
Total (feet)		5.52	5.52												

* Avg ET_o for specified periods, based on available historical and daily data at the Victorville CIMIS Station, 1994 - 2003

** Crop growth stages and coefficients from Univ. California Cooperative Extension; values for the California High Desert.

*** Crop coefficients for grapes from Univ. California Cooperative Extension; monthly values for Yolo and Solano Counties (High Desert value not available)

**Appendix D-3: Table 2
Evapotranspiration of Crops
Antelope Valley Area of Adjudication**

		Evapotranspiration of Crops											
Growth Stage Periods		Alfalfa	Pasture	Deciduous	Grain	Fall Silage	Sugar Beets	Melons	Onions	Spring Carrots	Summer Carrots	Potatoes	Grapes
		ET _c (in)	ET _c (in)	ET _c (in)	ET _c (in)	ET _c (in)	ET _c (in)	ET _c (in)	ET _c (in)	ET _c (in)	ET _c (in)	ET _c (in)	ET _c (in)
January	1	0.36	0.91	0.00	0.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2	0.44	1.11	0.00	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
February	1	0.47	1.18	0.00	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2	1.43	1.43	0.00	0.59	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
March	1	2.36	2.05	0.51	1.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.62	0.64	0.00	1.13	1.59
	2	2.88	2.50	1.35	2.30	0.00	0.38	0.45	0.75	1.38	0.00	1.53	
April	1	2.75	2.89	1.73	2.89	0.00	0.43	0.52	0.87	2.37	0.00	2.54	3.40
	2	3.14	3.30	2.18	3.30	0.00	1.22	1.12	1.75	3.40	0.00	3.83	
May	1	3.28	3.45	2.48	3.97	0.00	2.10	2.48	2.86	3.83	0.00	4.17	5.33
	2	3.66	3.85	3.04	4.24	0.00	3.39	4.27	4.39	4.35	1.19	4.58	
June	1	4.08	4.29	3.60	3.35	0.60	4.76	4.76	4.89	4.50	2.27	3.73	7.26
	2	4.33	4.56	3.92	0.00	1.14	5.06	5.06	5.20	4.56	3.74	2.51	
July	1	4.66	4.90	4.51	0.00	2.74	5.44	3.82	5.10	0.00	5.05	0.00	8.01
	2	4.63	4.87	4.58	0.00	4.87	5.21	1.41	4.48	0.00	5.41	0.00	
August	1	4.38	4.61	4.33	0.00	5.30	4.79	0.00	3.69	0.00	5.21	0.00	6.47
	2	4.16	4.38	4.12	0.00	5.26	4.38	0.00	2.98	0.00	4.60	0.00	
September	1	3.31	3.48	3.27	0.00	4.18	3.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.26
	2	2.89	3.04	2.77	0.00	3.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
October	1	2.38	2.51	2.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2	2.04	2.15	1.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
November	1	1.56	1.64	1.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2	0.99	1.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
December	1	1.01	1.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2	0.94	0.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Total (inches)		62.10	66.19	47.38	22.94	27.31	40.55	23.91	37.57	25.02	27.47	24.02	35.33
Total (feet)		5.18	5.52	3.95	1.91	2.28	3.38	1.99	3.13	2.09	2.29	2.00	2.94

**Appendix D-3: Table 3
Evapotranspiration of Applied Water
Antelope Valley Area of Adjudication**

				Evapotranspiration of Applied Water												
Growth Stage Periods	Monthly Precipitation	Bimonthly Precipitation	Effective Precipitation P _e	Alfalfa	Pasture	Deciduous	Grain	Fall Silage	Sugar Beets	Melons	Onions	Spring Carrots	Summer Carrots	Potatoes	Grapes	
	(in)	(in)	(in)	ET _{AW} (in)	ET _{AW} (in)	ET _{AW} (in)	ET _{AW} (in)	ET _{AW} (in)	ET _{AW} (in)	ET _{AW} (in)	ET _{AW} (in)	ET _{AW} (in)	ET _{AW} (in)	ET _{AW} (in)	ET _{AW} (in)	
January	1	1.05	0.47	0.24	0.13	0.68	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	2		0.58	0.29	0.15	0.82	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
February	1	1.95	0.88	0.44	0.03	0.74	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	2		1.07	0.54	0.90	0.90	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
March	1	0.8	0.44	0.00	2.36	2.05	0.51	1.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.62	0.64	0.00	1.13	
	2		0.36	0.00	2.88	2.50	1.35	2.30	0.00	0.38	0.45	0.75	1.38	0.00	1.53	
April	1	0.48	0.26	0.00	2.75	2.89	1.73	2.89	0.00	0.43	0.52	0.87	2.37	0.00	2.54	
	2		0.22	0.00	3.14	3.30	2.18	3.30	0.00	1.22	1.12	1.75	3.40	0.00	3.83	
May	1	0.12	0.06	0.00	3.28	3.45	2.48	3.97	0.00	2.10	2.48	2.86	3.83	0.00	4.17	
	2		0.06	0.00	3.66	3.85	3.04	4.24	0.00	3.39	4.27	4.39	4.35	1.19	4.58	
June	1	0.05	0.03	0.00	4.08	4.29	3.60	3.35	0.60	4.76	4.76	4.89	4.50	2.27	3.73	
	2		0.02	0.00	4.33	4.56	3.92	0.00	1.14	5.06	5.06	5.20	4.56	3.74	2.51	
July	1	0.12	0.06	0.00	4.66	4.90	4.51	0.00	2.74	5.44	3.82	5.10	0.00	5.05	0.00	
	2		0.06	0.00	4.63	4.87	4.58	0.00	4.87	5.21	1.41	4.48	0.00	5.41	0.00	
August	1	0.04	0.02	0.00	4.38	4.61	4.33	0.00	5.30	4.79	0.00	3.69	0.00	5.21	0.00	
	2		0.02	0.00	4.16	4.38	4.12	0.00	5.26	4.38	0.00	2.98	0.00	4.60	0.00	
September	1	0.16	0.08	0.00	3.31	3.48	3.27	0.00	4.18	3.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	2		0.08	0.00	2.89	3.04	2.77	0.00	3.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
October	1	0.16	0.08	0.00	2.38	2.51	2.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	2		0.08	0.00	2.04	2.15	1.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
November	1	0.37	0.14	0.00	1.56	1.64	1.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	2		0.23	0.00	0.99	1.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
December	1	0.54	0.26	0.13	0.88	0.93	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	2		0.28	0.14	0.80	0.85	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Total (inches)		5.84	5.84	1.77	60.33	64.42	47.38	21.52	27.31	40.55	23.91	37.57	25.02	27.47	24.02	
Total (feet)		0.49	0.49	0.15	5.03	5.37	3.95	1.79	2.28	3.38	1.99	3.13	2.09	2.29	2.00	

Appendix D-3: Table 4
Applied Crop Water Duties and Irrigation Efficiency Values
(DU = 80%)
Antelope Valley Area of Adjudication

Crop	ET _c ¹	P _e ²	ET _{AW} ³	DU ⁴	AW _c ⁵	AW _{er} ⁶	AW _{pr} ⁷	AW _T ⁸		E _{irr} ⁹
	(in)	(in)	(in)	(%)	(in)	(in)	(in)	(in)	(ft)	(%)
Alfalfa	62.10	1.77	60.33	80	75.42	0	2.0	77.42	6.5	81
Carrots	27.47	0.00	27.47	80	34.33	6	6.5	46.83	3.9	85
Grain	22.94	1.42	21.52	80	26.90	0	4.0	30.90	2.6	83
Melons/Squash	23.91	0.00	23.91	80	29.88	0	4.0	33.88	2.8	82
Onions	37.57	0.00	37.57	80	46.96	3	4.0	53.96	4.5	83
Orchard (Deciduous)	47.38	0.00	47.38	80	59.22	0	0.0	59.22	4.9	80
Pasture	66.19	1.77	64.42	80	80.53	0	0.0	80.53	6.7	80
Potatoes	24.02	0.00	24.02	80	30.03	0	4.0	34.03	2.8	82
Silage	27.31	0.00	27.31	80	34.14	0	4.0	38.14	3.2	82
Sugar Beets	40.55	0.00	40.55	80	50.68	0	4.0	54.68	4.6	81
Vineyard (Grapes)	35.33	0.00	35.33	80	44.16	0	0.0	44.16	3.7	80

¹ ET_c = K_c * ET_o where ET_o = average ET_o for specified periods, based on data from Victorville CIMIS Station, 1994-2003); K_c values from Univ. California Cooperative Extension

² P_e = effective precipitation offsetting ET_c, up to 1/2 of the average precipitation, in Dec. - Feb., inclusive

³ ET_{AW} = evapotranspiration of applied water = ET_c - P_e

⁴ DU = irrigation distribution uniformity

⁵ AW_c = applied water for crop requirement = ET_{AW} ÷ DU

⁶ AW_{er} = applied water for erosion control

⁷ AW_{pr} = applied water for field preparation and pre-irrigation

⁸ AW_T = applied crop water duty = AW_c + AW_{er} + AW_{pr}

⁹ E_{irr} = overall irrigation efficiency for beneficial uses = (ET_{AW} + AW_{er} + AW_{pr}) ÷ AW_T

Appendix D-3: Table 6
Return Flow Rates Utilized with Crop Acreages Reported for 1970 - 200-
(developed from Appendix D-3: Table 4)

Crop	ET of Applied Water	Applied Crop Water Duty		Applied Water above ET_{AW}		Applied Water for Erosion Control	Applied Water for Pre-Irrigation	Evaporated Portion of AW_{pr} ¹	Return Flow ²	
	ET_{AW}	AW_T		$(AW_T - ET_{AW})$		AW_{er}	AW_{pr}		(in)	(ft)
	(in)	(in)	(ft)	(in)	(ft)	(in)	(in)	(in)	(in)	(ft)
Alfalfa	60.33	77.42	6.5	17.08	1.42	0	2.0	0.0	17.08	1.42
Carrots	27.47	46.83	3.9	19.37	1.61	6	6.5	0.5	12.87	1.07
Grain	21.52	30.90	2.6	9.38	0.78	0	4.0	0.5	8.88	0.74
Melons/Squash	23.91	33.88	2.8	9.98	0.83	0	4.0	0.5	9.48	0.79
Onions	37.57	53.96	4.5	16.39	1.37	3	4.0	0.5	12.89	1.07
Orchard (Deciduous)	47.38	59.22	4.9	11.84	0.99	0	0.0	0.0	11.84	0.99
Pasture	64.42	80.53	6.7	16.11	1.34	0	0.0	0.0	16.11	1.34
Potatoes	24.02	34.03	2.8	10.01	0.83	0	4.0	0.5	9.51	0.79
Silage	27.31	38.14	3.2	10.83	0.90	0	4.0	0.5	10.33	0.86
Sugar Beets	40.55	54.68	4.6	14.14	1.18	0	4.0	0.5	13.64	1.14
Vineyard (Grapes)	35.33	44.16	3.7	8.83	0.74	0	0.0	0.0	8.83	0.74

1) 1/2" (only for crops with $AW_{pr} > 2.00$ ")

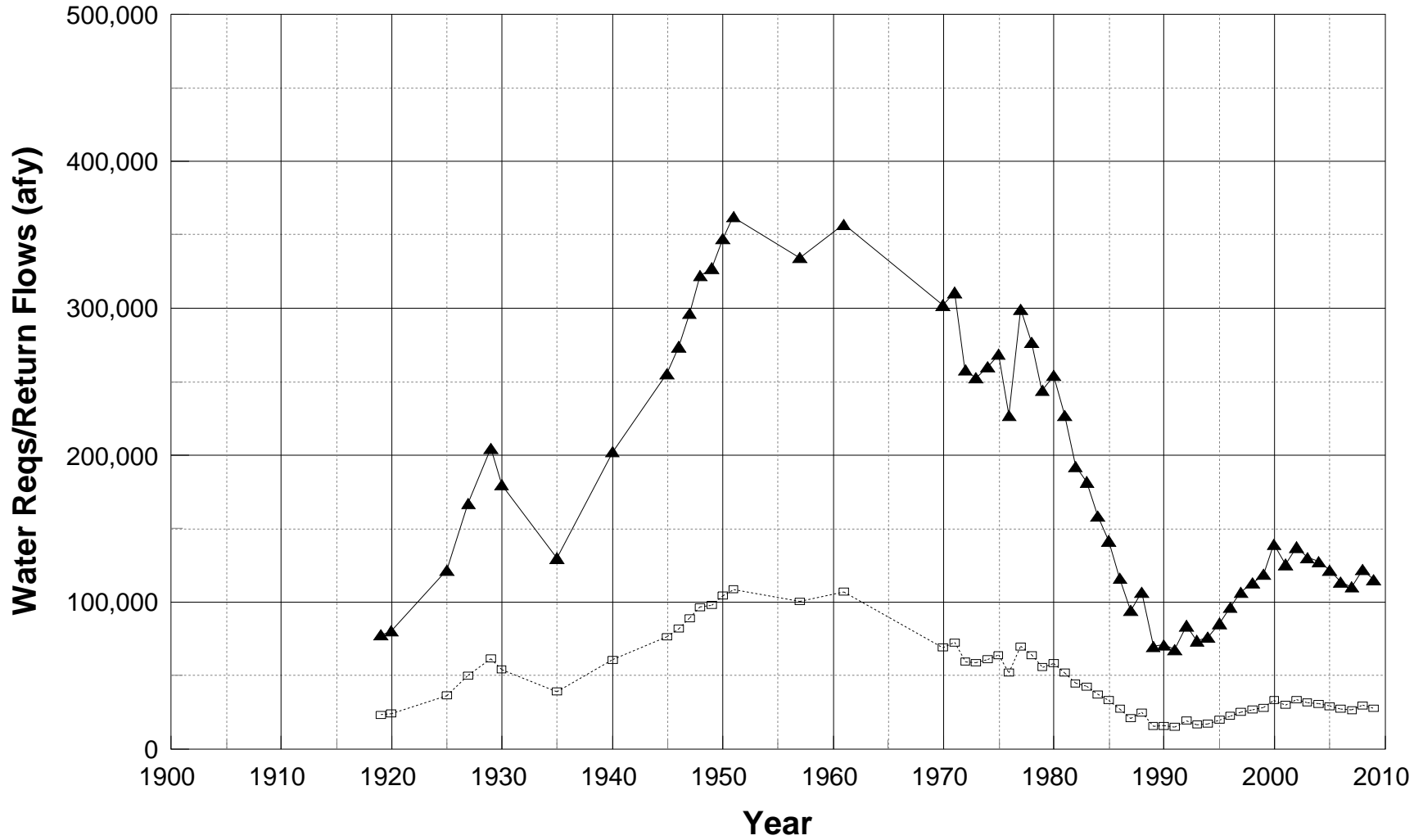
2) Applied Water above $ET_{AW} - AW_{er} -$ Evaporated Portion of AW_{pr}

**Appendix D-3: Table 7
Historical Agricultural Return Flows
Antelope Valley Area of Adjudication
(all values in acre-feet)**

Year ³	Calculated from Water Requirements (Snyder and DWR Acreages, and DU=70%) ¹		Calculated from Crop Acreages (LA/Kern County Crop/Pesticide Reports) and CIMIS-Derived Return Flow Rates (DU=80%) ²										Historical Total		
	Total	30% of Water Requirement	Alfalfa/ Pasture	Grain	Carrots	Onions	Orchard	Sugar Beets	Melons and Squash	Potatoes	Grapes	Subtotal		Unreported Farms	Total
			1.4	0.7	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.7	(5% of Subtotal)			
			(in ac-feet/acre)												
	Snyder	DWR													
1919	23,269													23,269	
1920	24,182													24,182	
1925	36,524													36,524	
1927	50,270													50,270	
1929	61,417													61,417	
1930	54,034													54,034	
1935	39,053													39,053	
1940	60,704													60,704	
1945	76,593													76,593	
1946	82,188													82,188	
1947	89,027													89,027	
1948	96,749													96,749	
1949	98,305													98,305	
1950	104,303													104,303	
1951	108,765													108,765	
1957		100,316												100,316	
1961		107,209												107,209	
1970			45,966	12,572	86	1,035	2,351	2,805	753	0	0	65,568	3,278	68,846	68,846
1971			42,640	18,933	96	1,084	2,423	2,932	872	0	0	68,980	3,449	72,429	72,429
1972			37,279	12,950	76	948	2,033	2,683	666	0	0	56,634	2,832	59,466	59,466
1973			35,077	14,514	77	1,126	2,035	2,372	659	0	0	55,860	2,793	58,653	58,653
1974			33,250	18,759	84	1,216	2,028	2,289	781	0	0	58,407	2,920	61,327	61,327
1975			32,461	21,393	89	1,760	1,916	2,509	861	0	0	60,990	3,049	64,039	64,039
1976			32,432	9,692	66	2,029	1,546	2,970	897	0	0	49,633	2,482	52,115	52,115
1977			38,153	15,023	1,333	3,711	1,700	5,386	988	395	0	66,688	3,334	70,023	70,023
1978			37,637	13,223	82	2,750	1,662	4,698	892	0	0	60,944	3,047	63,991	63,991
1979			35,976	8,422	165	2,609	1,617	3,381	656	63	0	52,889	2,644	55,533	55,533
1980			35,983	10,239	127	1,283	1,775	5,335	825	0	0	55,566	2,778	58,345	58,345
1981			32,045	9,469	151	1,791	1,400	4,004	850	0	0	49,711	2,486	52,196	52,196
1982			26,292	10,362	251	2,196	1,387	1,135	954	0	0	42,576	2,129	44,705	44,705
1983			22,971	11,733	58	2,591	1,341	1,100	917	0	0	40,712	2,036	42,747	42,747
1984			19,898	10,260	116	2,122	1,341	943	870	0	0	35,549	1,777	37,326	37,326
1985			17,528	9,340	121	2,172	1,256	581	787	0	0	31,785	1,589	33,374	33,374
1986			14,066	7,738	128	1,977	1,079	478	602	0	0	26,068	1,303	27,371	27,371
1987			14,007	2,345	125	1,874	1,088	343	406	0	0	20,188	1,009	21,197	21,197
1988			12,908	6,237	117	2,218	1,185	489	608	0	0	23,762	1,188	24,950	24,950
1989			10,054	942	114	2,011	1,130	287	213	0	0	14,750	738	15,488	15,488
1990			10,180	1,118	142	1,905	1,195	316	232	0	0	15,089	754	15,843	15,843
1991			9,607	934	53	2,056	1,155	320	279	0	0	14,405	720	15,125	15,125
1992			9,699	4,571	43	2,186	1,254	496	424	0	0	18,672	934	19,606	19,606
1993			9,709	1,808	49	2,001	1,494	408	350	0	0	15,819	791	16,610	16,610
1994			9,645	2,408	55	1,775	1,683	410	403	0	0	16,379	819	17,198	17,198
1995			9,930	3,518	930	2,579	1,329	137	435	0	0	18,857	943	19,800	19,800
1996			9,923	3,286	3,606	2,947	1,372	205	295	0	0	21,635	1,082	22,717	22,717
1997			10,488	2,902	5,891	3,016	1,397	85	418	0	11	24,209	1,210	25,419	25,419
1998			10,221	1,410	8,709	3,190	1,591	85	256	253	18	25,733	1,287	27,019	27,019
1999			11,784	1,019	8,733	2,895	1,731	85	225	379	19	26,872	1,344	28,216	28,216
2000			12,208	1,074	11,542	3,535	2,103	465	193	630	24	31,774	1,589	33,363	33,363
2001			10,931	1,202	10,149	3,202	2,121	302	187	472	36	28,602	1,430	30,032	30,032
2002			11,142	1,260	15,117	2,378	1,433	46	255	363	40	32,033	1,602	33,634	33,634
2003			10,166	1,144	12,607	4,042	1,396	91	170	525	46	30,188	1,509	31,698	31,698
2004			10,784	1,319	11,721	3,518	1,412	46	171	311	104	29,386	1,469	30,855	30,855
2005			9,904	1,943	10,603	3,594	1,349	46	182	371	79	28,070	1,404	29,474	29,474
2006			9,437	2,120	8,695	3,469	1,784	0	61	444	84	26,094	1,305	27,398	27,398
2007			9,516	2,570	7,963	2,786	1,779	0	218	312	80	25,225	1,261	26,486	26,486
2008			9,414	2,599	10,778	3,183	1,802	0	131	251	98	28,257	1,413	29,670	29,670
2009			9,471	2,586	8,897	3,497	1,802	0	131	0	98	26,483	1,324	27,807	27,807

1) Years 1919 through 1961, Return Flows = Applied Water above ET_{aw} = 30% of Total Water Requirement.
2) Years 1970 through 2009, Return Flows = Return Flow Rates x Reported Crop Acreages
(see corresponding table, "Appendix D-3: Table 6, Return Flow Rates Utilized with Crop Acreages Reported for 1970 - 2009").
3) For years with no reported crop acreage information, water requirements and return flows were estimated by linear interpolation.

Appendix D-3: Figure 1
Agricultural Water Requirements and Gross Return Flows
Antelope Valley Area of Adjudication



Appendix D-4

Per Capita Water Use, Mutual and Private Water Companies

**Appendix D-4: Table 1
Annual Water Requirement and Per Capita Water Use
Antelope Valley Mutual Water Companies**

System Name	Status	DHS Listing	Public Listing	USGS Listing	DHS Data										Public Data Connections	USGS Data								Per Capita/Connection Estimations																	
					Population					Connections						Groundwater Pumpage (afy)				Surface Water Deliveries (afy)				Total Water Requirement (afy)				pop		conn		water req		per cap		per conn					
					2001	2003*	2004	2005	2006	2001	2004	2005	2006	2005?		1992	1993	1994	1995	1992	1993	1994	1995	1992	1993	1994	1995	min	max	min	max	min	max	min	max	min	max				
Antelope Park MWC	MWC	x	x	x	390	390	390	390	136	136	136	136	136	0	0	0	0	161.1	149.5	162.5	162	0	0	0	0	161.1	149.5	162.5	162	390	390	136	136	150	163	159	0.41	0.41	1.17	1.17	
Antelope Valley Progressive Club	MWC													0																											
Aqua J MWC	MWC	x	x	x	75	125	125	125	49	49	49	49	49	49	53.6	58.2	59	64.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	53.6	58.2	59	64.2	75	125	49	49	54	64	59	0.78	0.47	1.20	1.20	
Averydale MWC	MWC	x	x	x	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	258	258	258	258	258	291	287.8	296.1	317.6	312.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	287.8	296.1	317.6	312.2	1500	1500	258	258	288	318	303	0.20	0.20	1.18	1.18	
Baxter MWC	MWC													0																											
Big Rock MWC	MWC													0																											
Bleich Flats MWC	MWC	x		x	75	75	75	75	25	25	25	25	25	0	17.2	16.3	16.9	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17.2	16.3	16.9	21	75	75	25	25	16	21	18	0.24	0.24	0.71	0.71	
Colorado MWC	MWC	x	x		50	50	50	50	12	12	12	12	12	12																											
Davenport Mutual Water System	MWC	x			42	42	42	42	17	17	17	17	17	0																											
Deep Well Water Company	MWC													0																											
Edgemont Acres MWC	MWC	x	x	x	650	650	650	650	133	133	133	133	133	144	0	0	0	0	70	53	27	45	70	53	27	45	650	650	133	133	27	70	49	0.08	0.08	0.37	0.37				
El Dorado MWC	MWC	x	x	x	600	600	600	600	197	197	197	197	197	230	117.4	195.3	39.6	47.5	190	117	308	304	307.4	312.3	347.6	351.5	600	600	197	197	307	352	330	0.55	0.55	1.67	1.67				
Evergreen MWC	MWC	x	x	x	60	60	60	60	39	39	39	39	39	46	80	81	82	81	0	0	0	0	80	81	82	81	60	60	39	39	80	82	81	1.35	1.35	2.08	2.08				
First Mutual Water System	MWC	x	x		41	41	41	41	15	15	15	15	15	16																											
Fortieth Street MWC	MWC													0																											
Great Western Water Service	MWC													0																											
Green Grove MWC, Inc.	MWC													0																											
Joshua Acres MWC	MWC	x	x		30	30	30	30	10	10	10	10	10	0																											
Kebb Company	MWC													0																											
Land Projects MWC	MWC	x	x	x	1,440	1,440	1,440	1,440	456	456	456	456	456	0	795.5	782.6	915.4	869.7	0	0	0	0	795.5	782.6	915.4	869.7	1440	1440	456	456	783	915	841	0.58	0.58	1.84	1.84				
Landale MWC (CalWater)	MWC	x		x	300	382	382	382	145	166	166	166	166	0	0	220.7	---	---	1	15	0	0	1	235.7	---	---	300	382	145	166	0	236	59	0.20	0.15	0.41	0.36				
Lands of Promise (CalWater)	MWC	x			198	198	198	198	62	62	62	62	62	0																											
Llano Falls MWC	MWC			x										0																											
Llano Farms MWC	MWC			x		40								0																											
Llano MWC	MWC			x										0																											
Mettler Valley MWC	MWC	x			200	200	200	200	98	98	98	98	98	0																											
Olsen A. Berto MWC	MWC													0																											
Piute MWC	MWC	x	x		45	45	45	45	14	14	14	14	14	0																											
Reesdale MWC	MWC	x	x		68	68	68	68	22	22	22	22	22	22																											
Rosamond MWC	MWC	x	x			60								60																											
Shadow Acres MWC	MWC	x	x	x	300	300	300	300	93	115	115	115	115	155	3.7	4	4.3	4.6	133	160	154	163	136.7	164	158.3	167.6	300	300	93	115	137	168	157	0.52	0.52	1.68	1.36				
Sundale MWC	MWC	x	x		350	350	350	350	138	138	138	138	138	138																											
Sunnyside Farms MWC	MWC	x	x	x	405	405	405	405	139	139	139	139	139	150	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	226	219	236	242	230.6	223.6	240.6	246.6	405	405	139	139	224	247	235	0.58	0.58	1.69	1.69				
Tierra Bonita MWC	MWC	x	x	x	35	35	35	35	15	15	15	15	15	15	16.9	16.9	16.9	16.9	0	0	0	0	16.9	16.9	16.9	16.9	35	35	15	15	17	17	17	0.48	0.48	1.13	1.13				
West Side Park MWC	MWC	x	x	x	300	550	550	550	193	144	144	144	144	193	230	176	96.7	238	0	47	131	24	230	223	227.7	262	300	550	144	193	223	262	236	0.79	0.43	1.64	1.22				
White Fence Farms MWC #1/#2	MWC	x	x	x	1,571	1,571	1,571	1,760	425	425	425	440	440	0	590.4	257.5	304.9	583.5	22	398	316	120	612.4	655.5	620.9	703.5	1571	1760	425	440	612	704	648	0.41	0.37	1.52	1.47				
White Fence Farms MWC #3	MWC	x	x	x	612	612	612	522	204	204	204	227	227	0	0	0	0	0	391	382	425	414	391	382	425	414	522	612	204	227	382	425	403	0.77	0.66	1.98	1.78				
Wilsona Gardens MWC	MWC	x	x		75	75	75	75	32	32	32	32	32	0																											
Avenue A Water Well Association	Private	x			41	41	41	41	13	13	13	13	13	0																											
Dunes Apartments Water System	Private	x			30	30	30	30	17	17	17	17	17	0																											
Fitts Water System	Private	x			74	74	74	74	37	37	37	37	37	0																											
Lancaster Water Company	Private	x			80	80	80	80	24	24	24	24	24	0																											
Little Baldy Water Company*	Private	x	x	x	76	76	76	76	23	27	27	27	27	0	0	0	0	0	21.7	21.7	21.7	21.7	21.7	21.7	21.7	21.7	76	76	23	27	22	22	22	0.29	0.29	0.94	0.80				
Llano Del Rio Water Company	Private	x	x		449	449	449	449	136	163	163	163	163	0																											
Mile High Water Association	Private	x			25	25	25	25	4	4	4	4	4	0																											

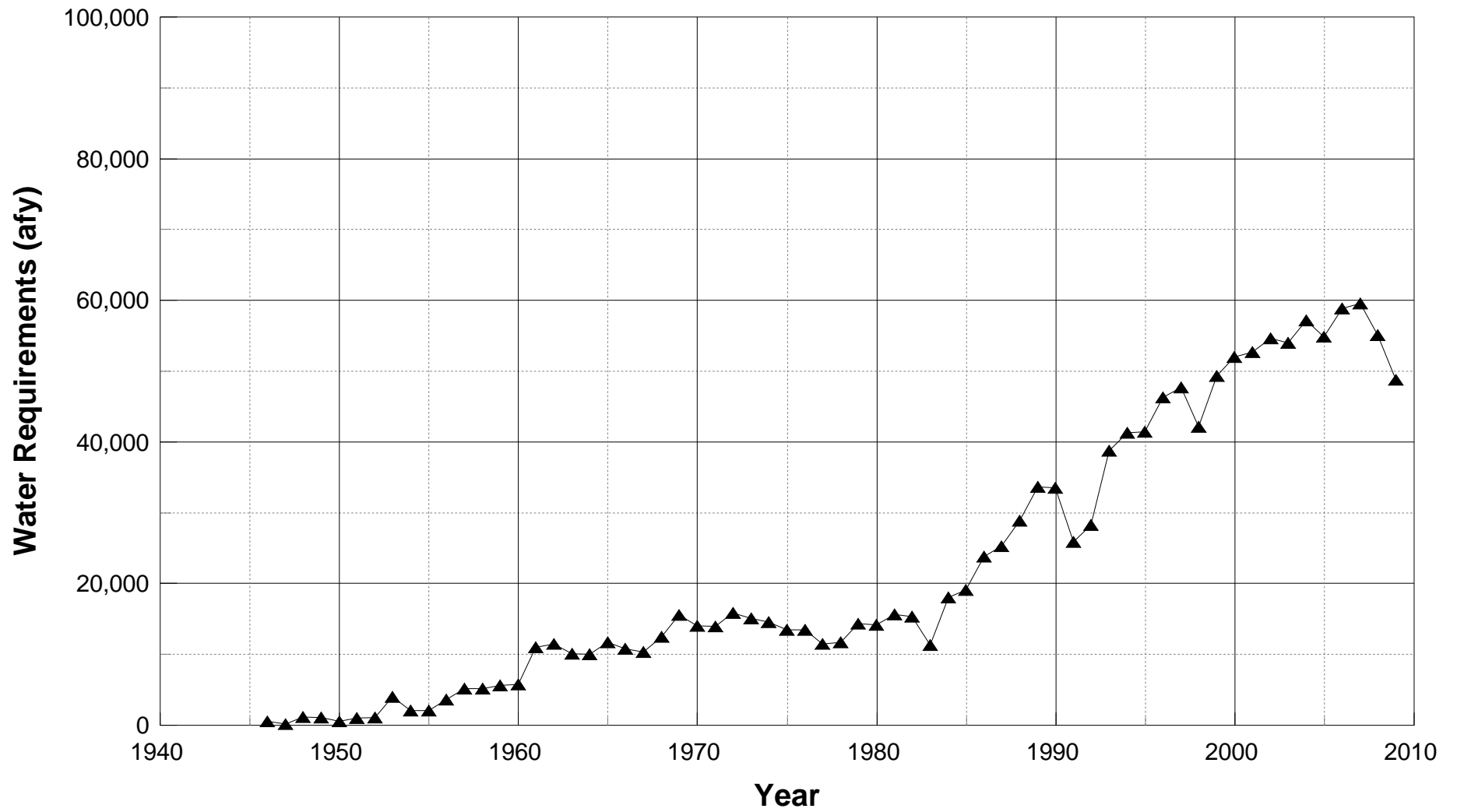
With Evergreen MWC
Without Evergreen MWC
afy/capita afy/connection

	2001	2003	2004	2005	2006	2001	2004	2005	2006
Total Reported Population/Connections	10,187	---	10,569	10,569	10,668	3,181	3,206	3,206	3,244
Additional Population (based on 2003 data)*	100	100	100	100	100	35	35	35	35
Additional Population/Connections (unreported)**	1,650	1,650	1,650	1,650	1,650	550	550	550	550
Total Population/Connections	11,937	---	12,319	12,319	12,418	3,766	3,791	3,791	3,829
Water Req (Per Capita in afy)	3,342		3,449	3,449	3,477				
Rate=	0.28								
Water Req (Per Capita in afy)	4,775		4,928	4,928	4,967				
Water Req (Per Connection in afy)						4,143	4,170	4,170	4,212
Rate=	1.10								
Water Req (Per Connection in afy)						4,708	4,739	4,739	4,786
Rate=	1.25								

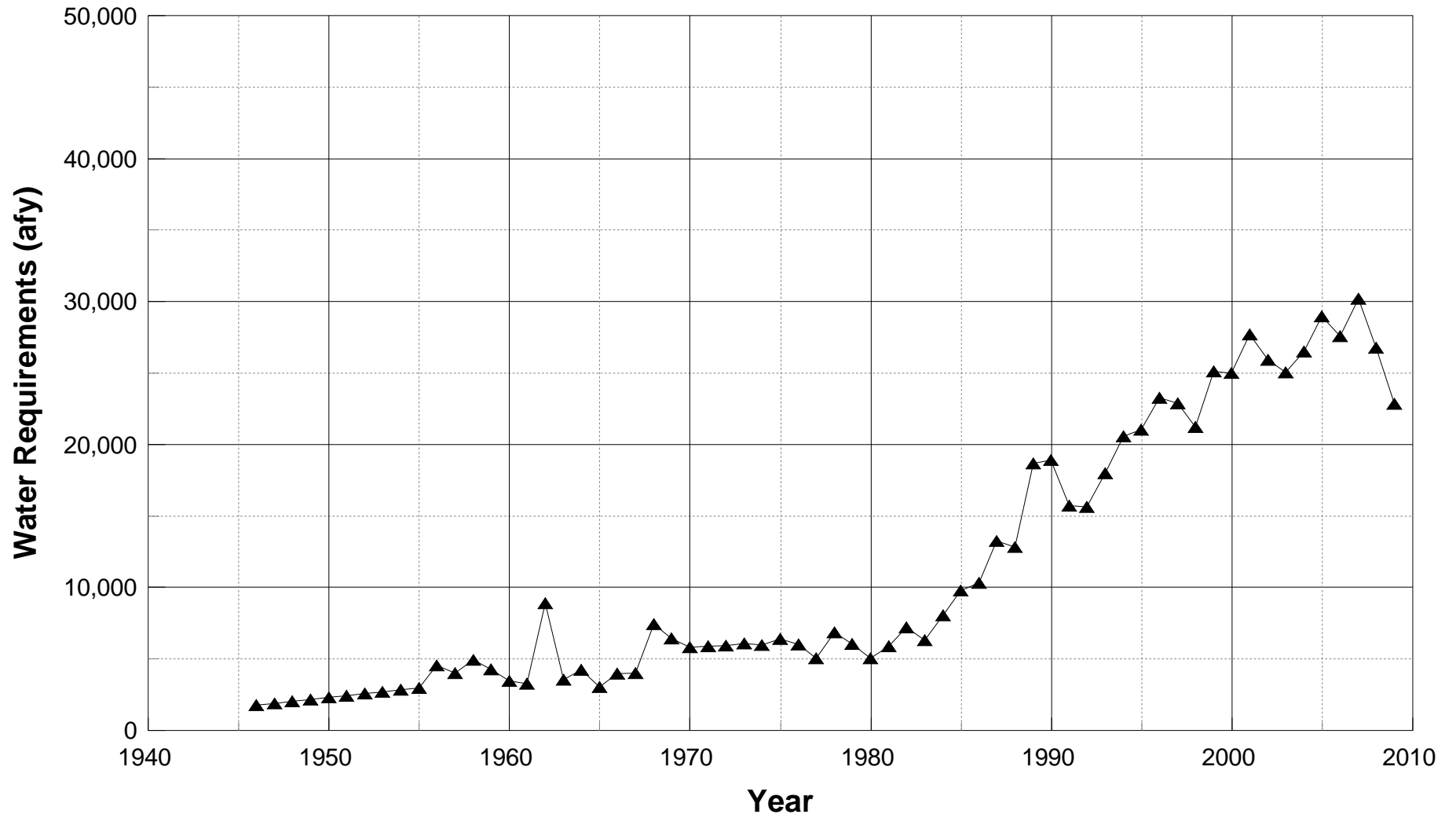
Appendix D-5

Historical M&I Water Requirements

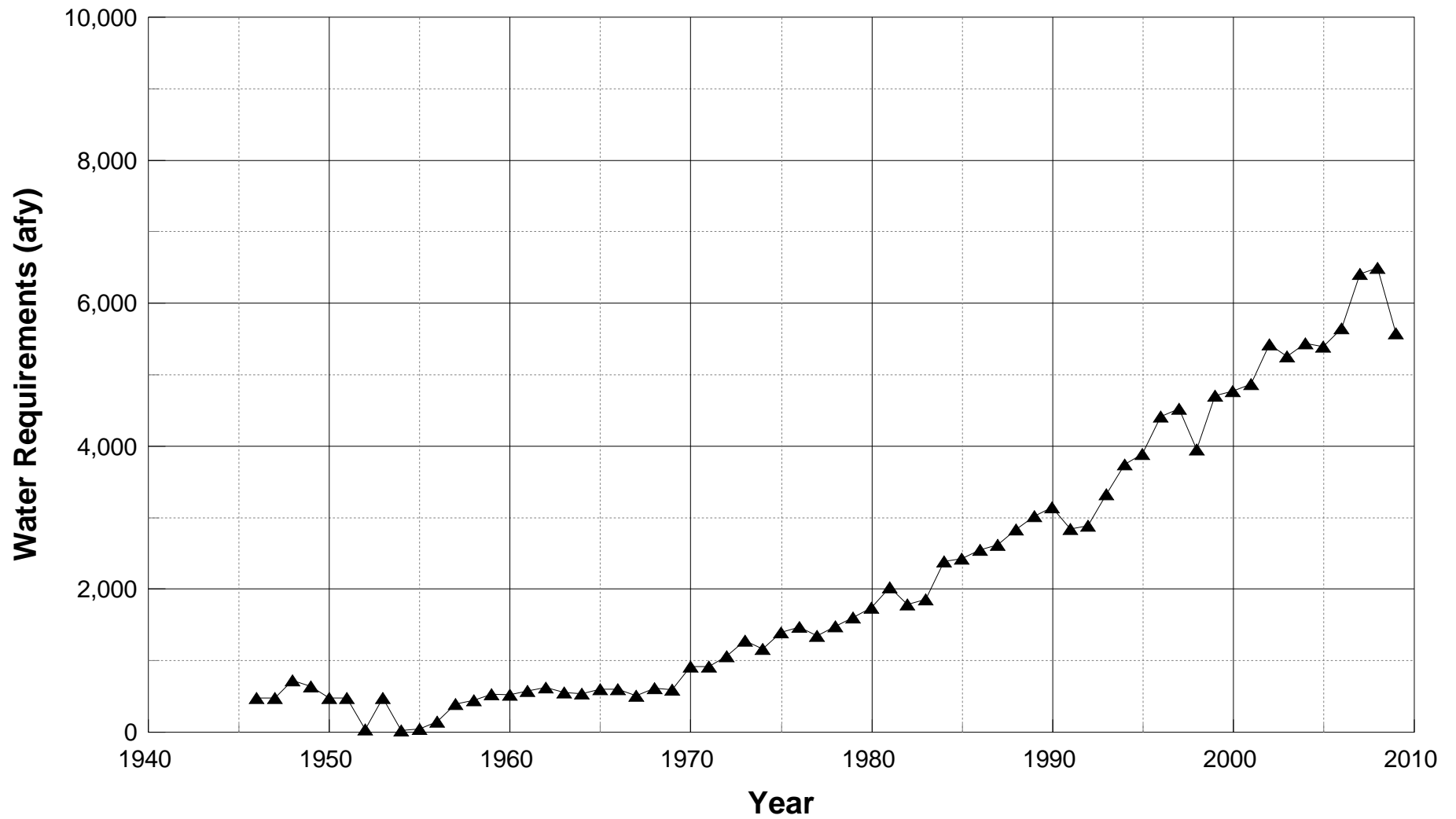
Appendix D-5: Figure 1
Historical Municipal Water Requirements
Los Angeles County Waterworks District No. 40



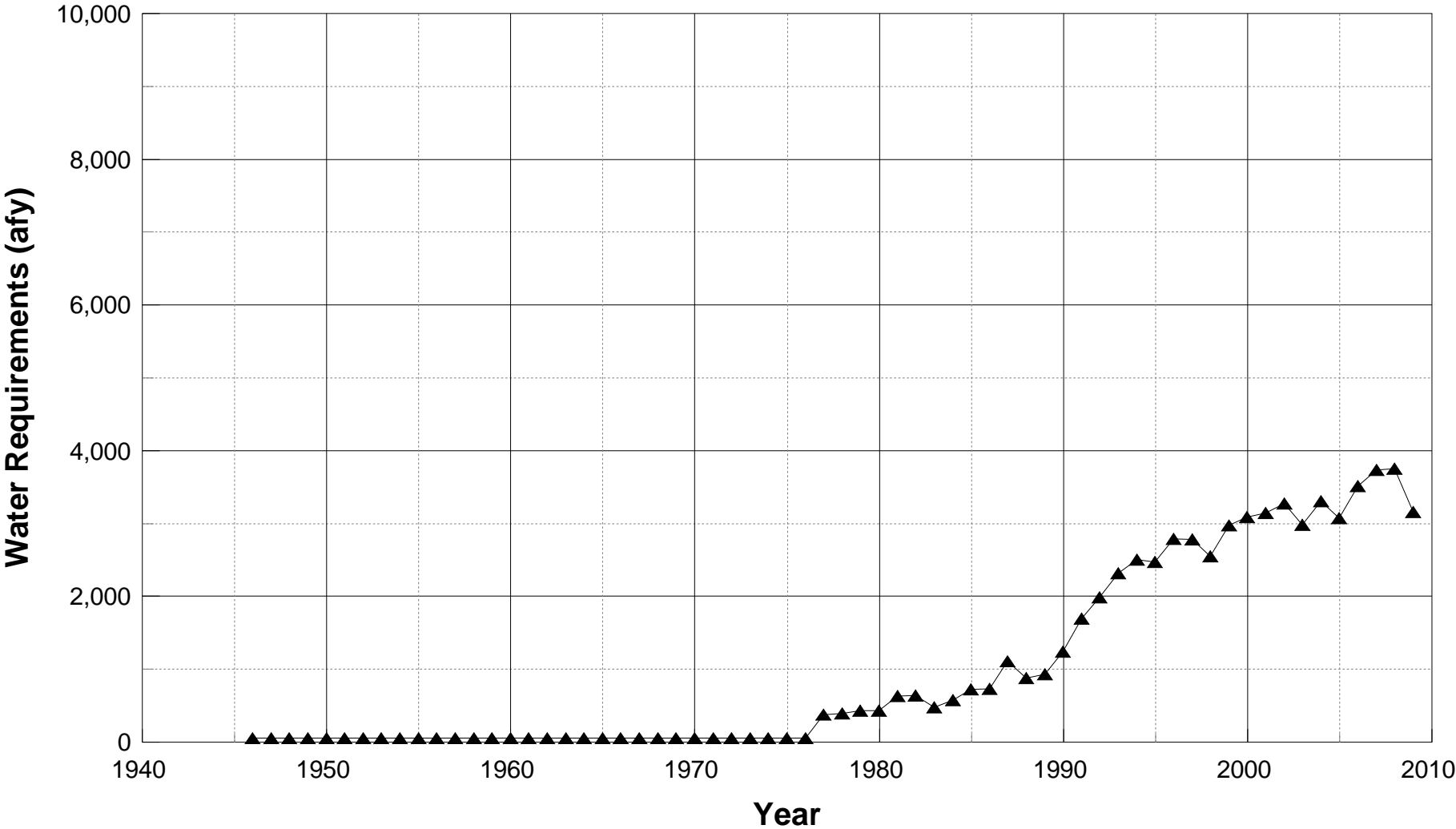
Appendix D-5: Figure 2
Historical Municipal Water Requirements
Palmdale Water District



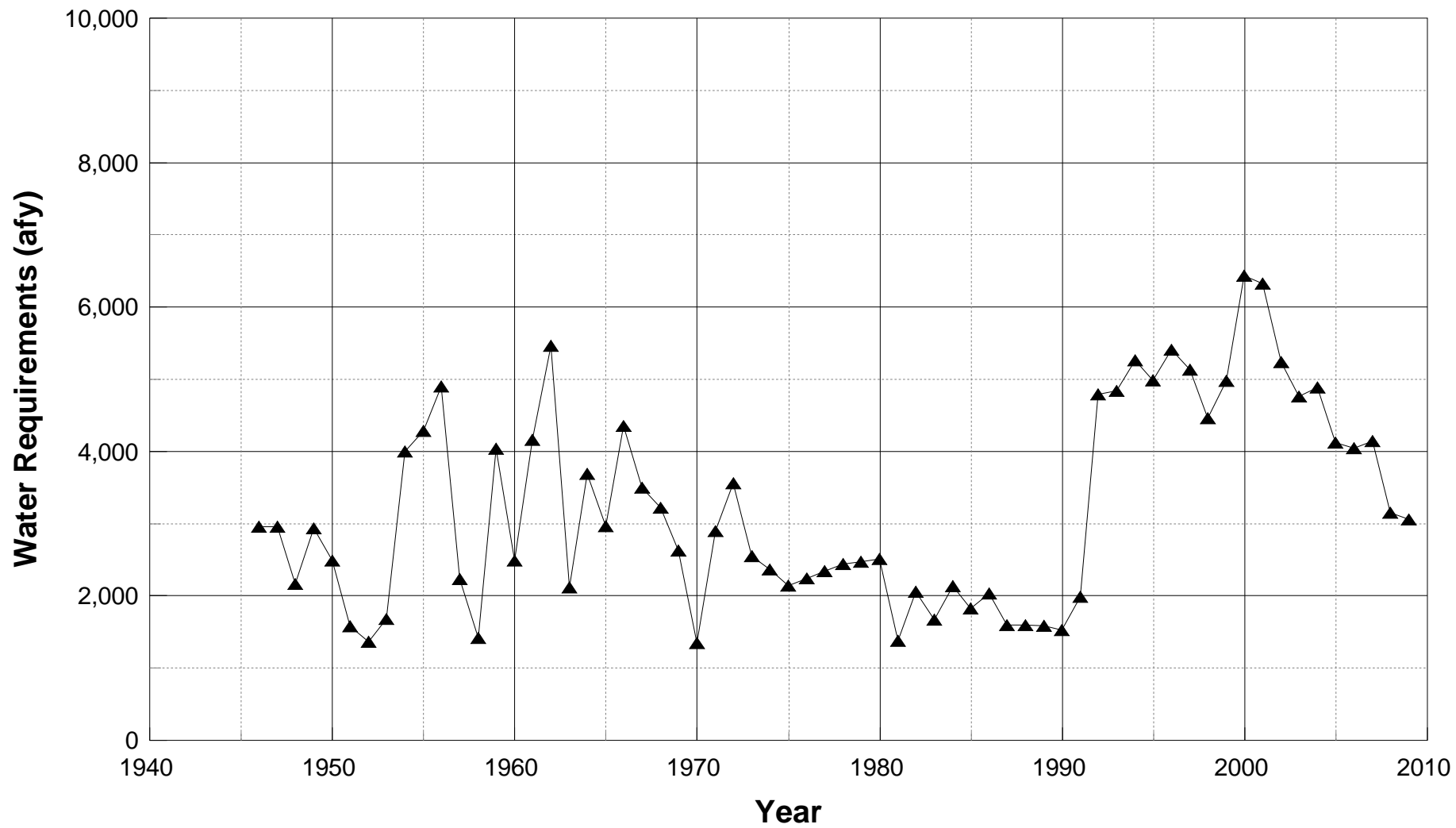
Appendix D-5: Figure 3
Historical Municipal Water Requirements
Quartz Hill Water District



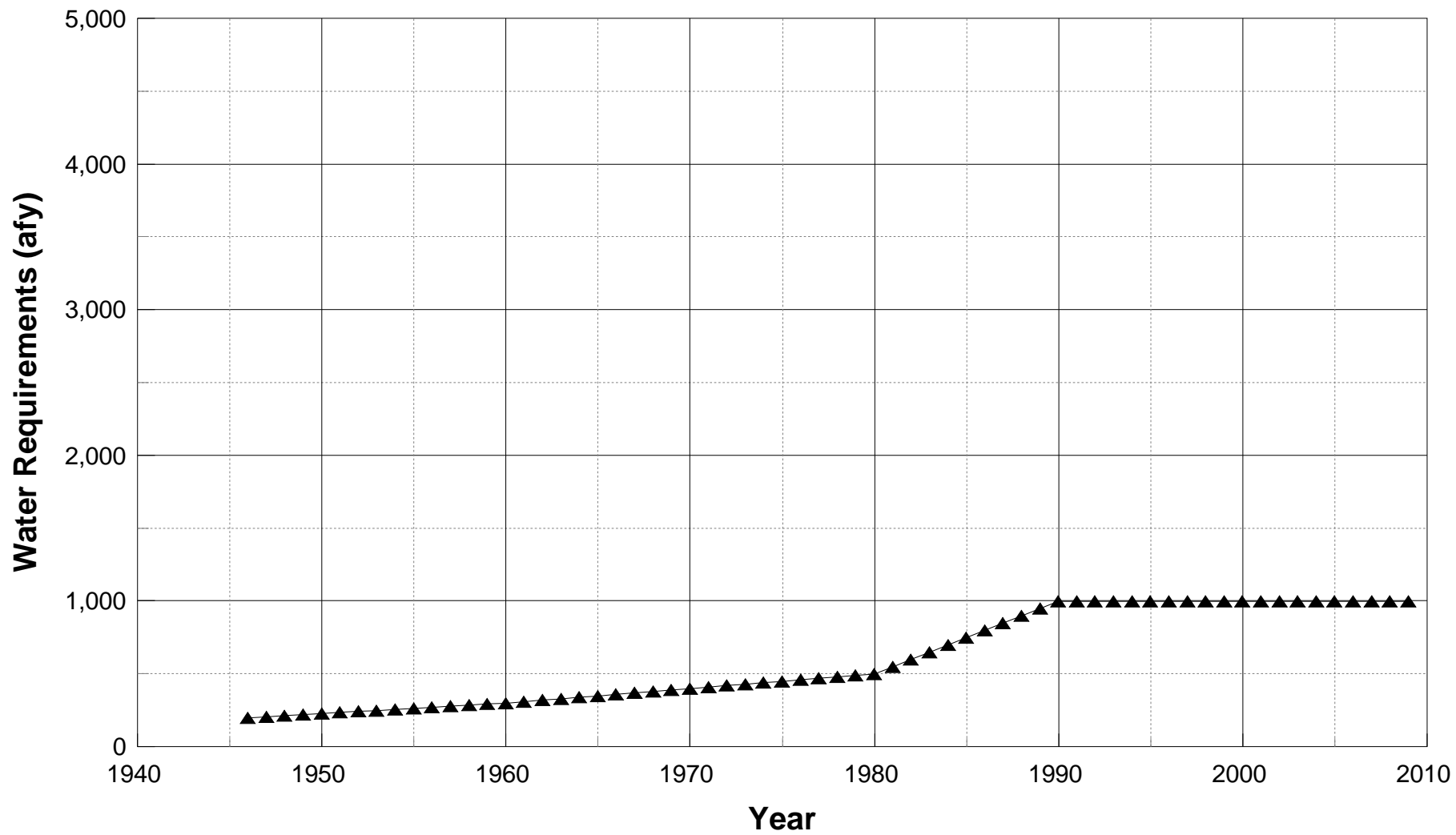
Appendix D-5: Figure 4
Historical Municipal Water Requirements
Rosamond Community Services District



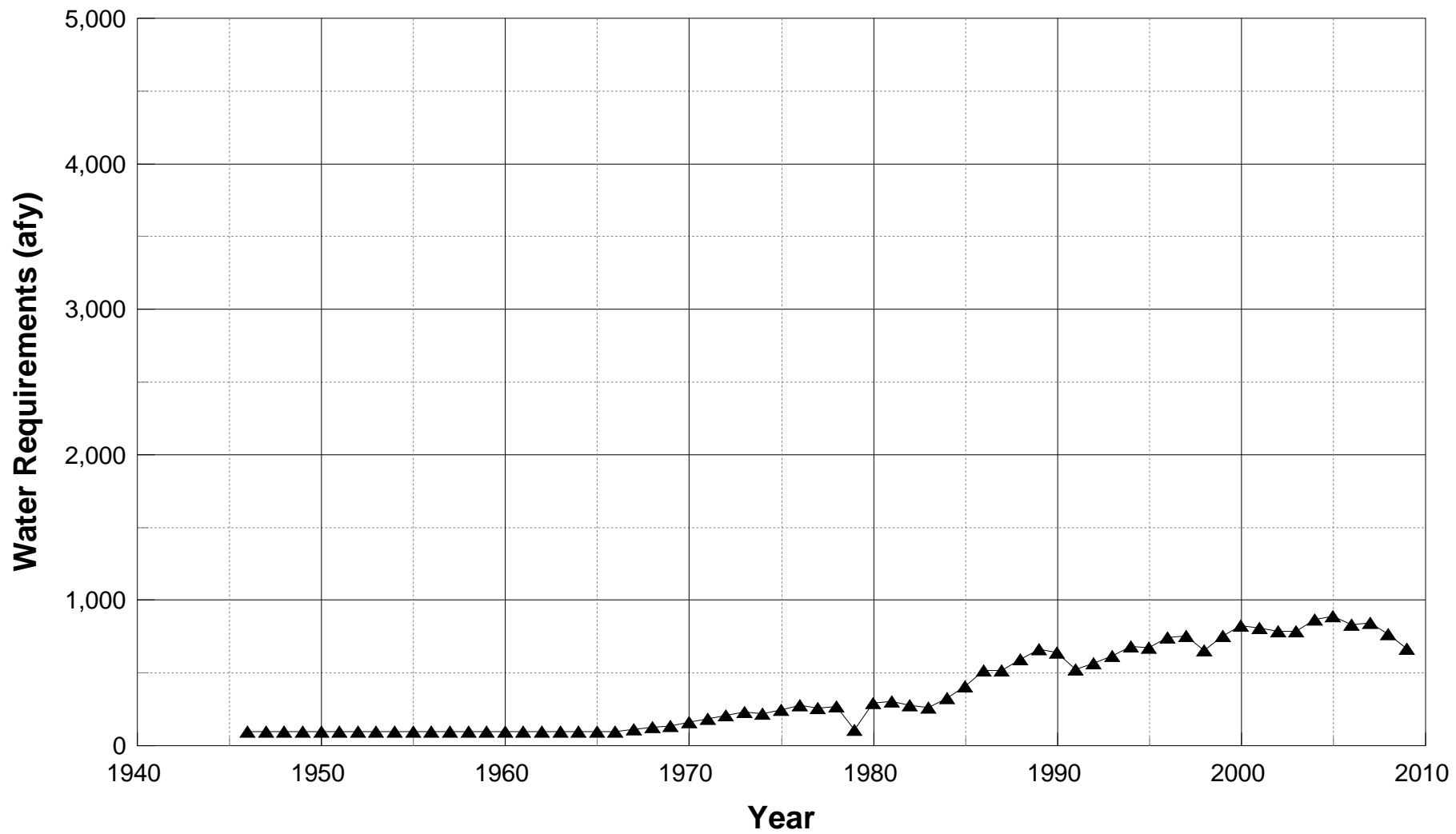
Appendix D-5: Figure 5
Historical Municipal Water Requirements
Edwards Air Force Base



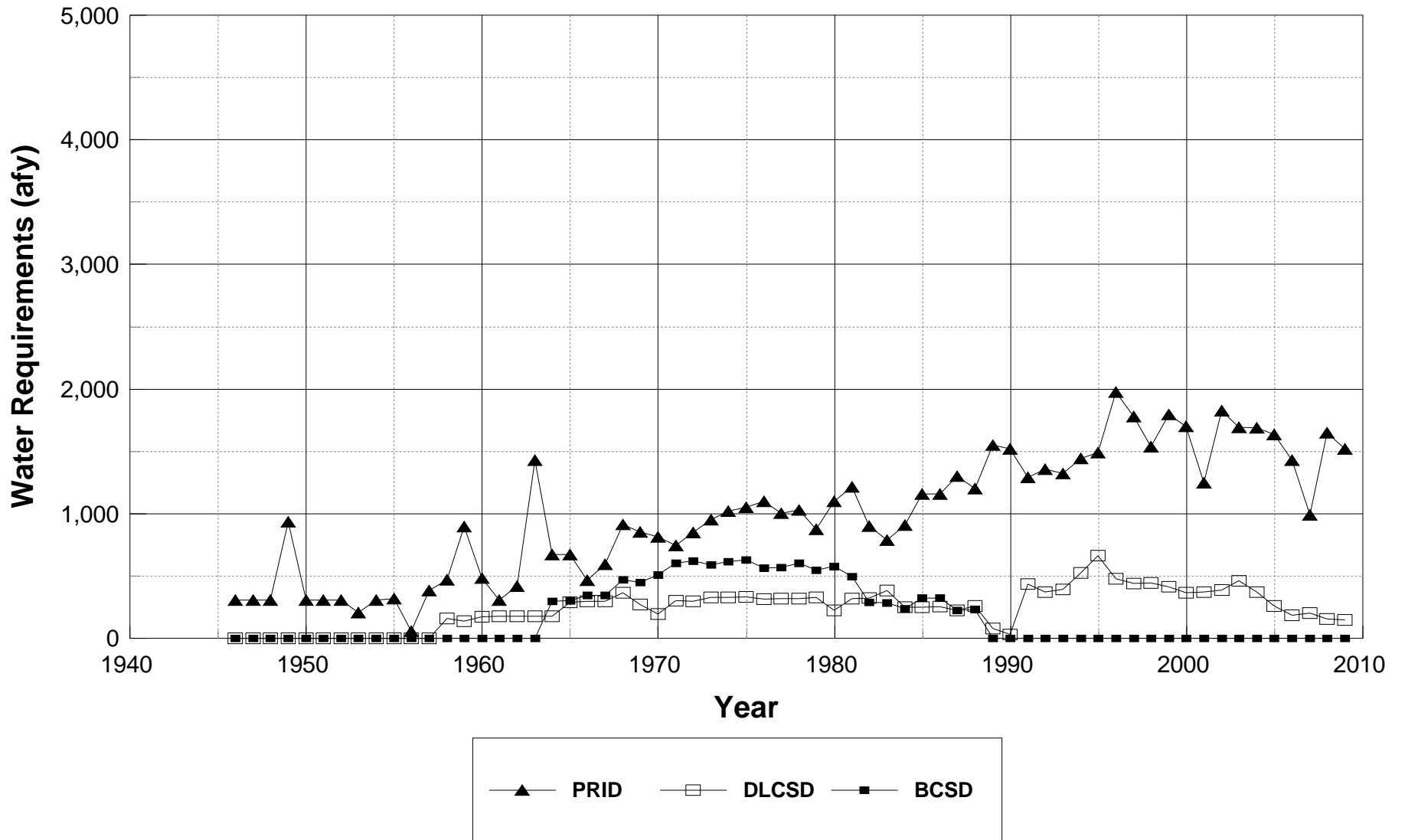
Appendix D-5: Figure 6
Historical Municipal Water Requirements
Littlerock Creek Irrigation District



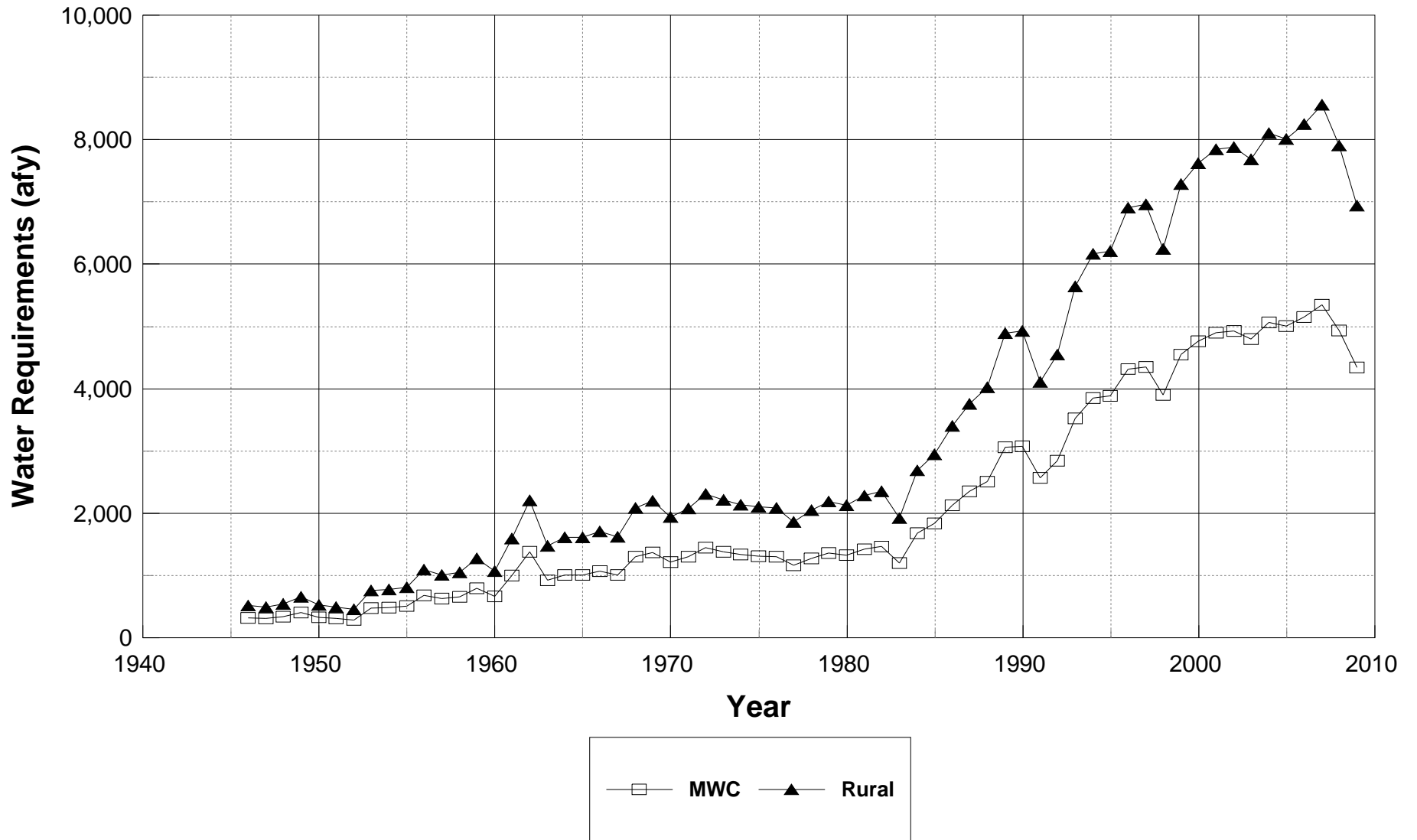
Appendix D-5: Figure 7
Historical Municipal Water Requirements
Antelope Valley Water Company



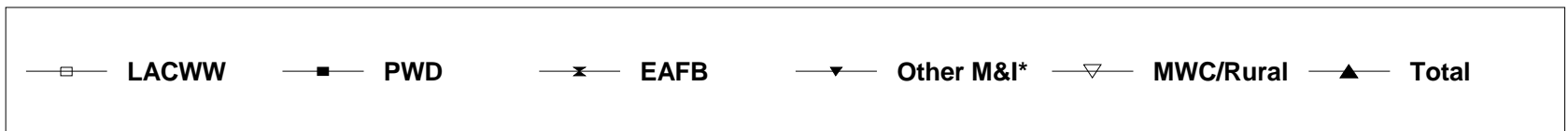
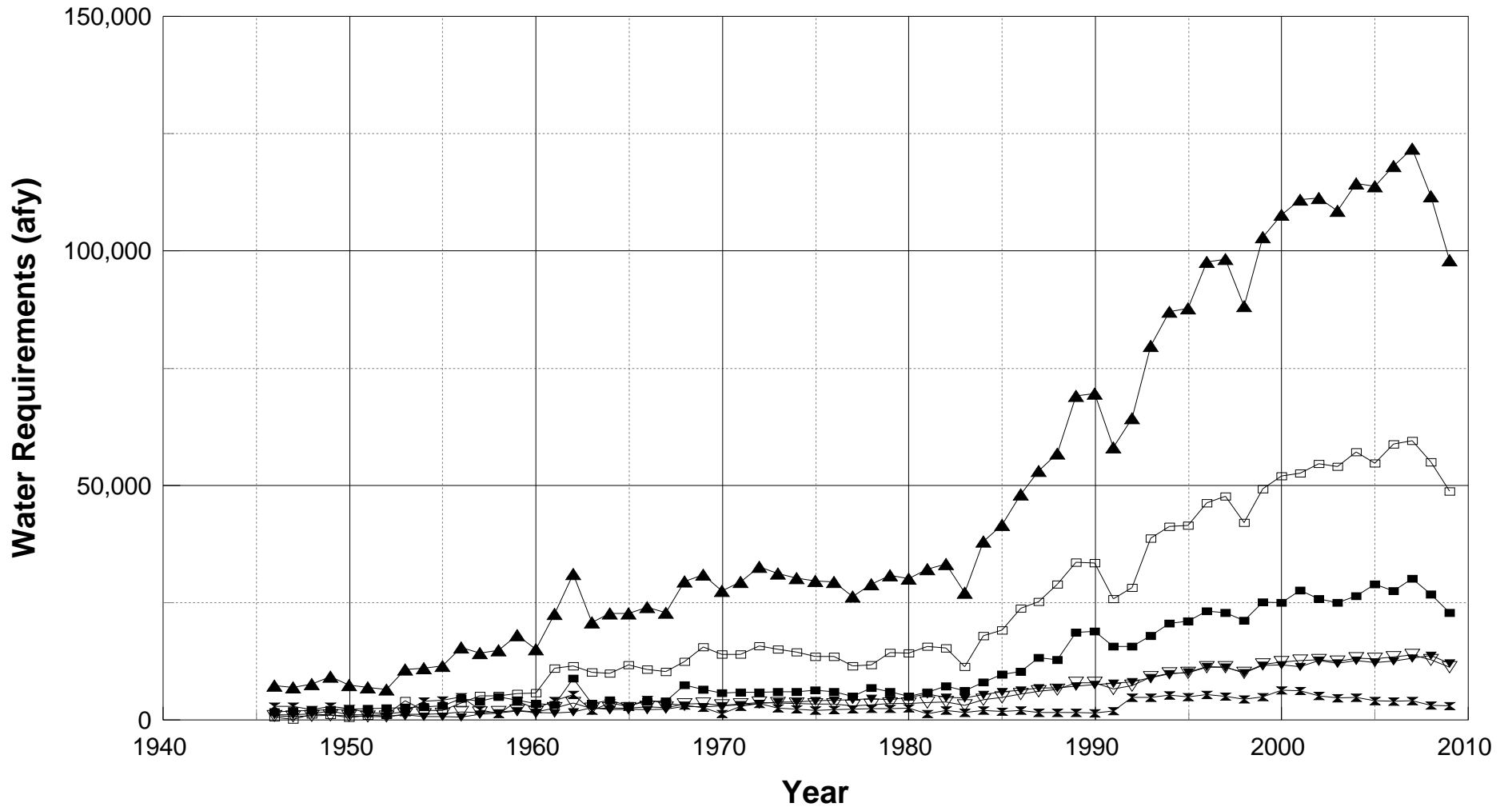
Appendix D-5: Figure 8
Historical Municipal Water Requirements
Palm Ranch ID, Desert Lake CSD, and Boron CSD



Appendix D-5: Figure 9
Historical Municipal Water Requirements
Mutual Water Companies and Rural Residential



Appendix D-5: Figure 10
Historical Municipal Water Requirements
Total M&I



*QHWD, AVWC, RCSD, LCID, PRID, DLCSD, BCSD

Appendix D-6

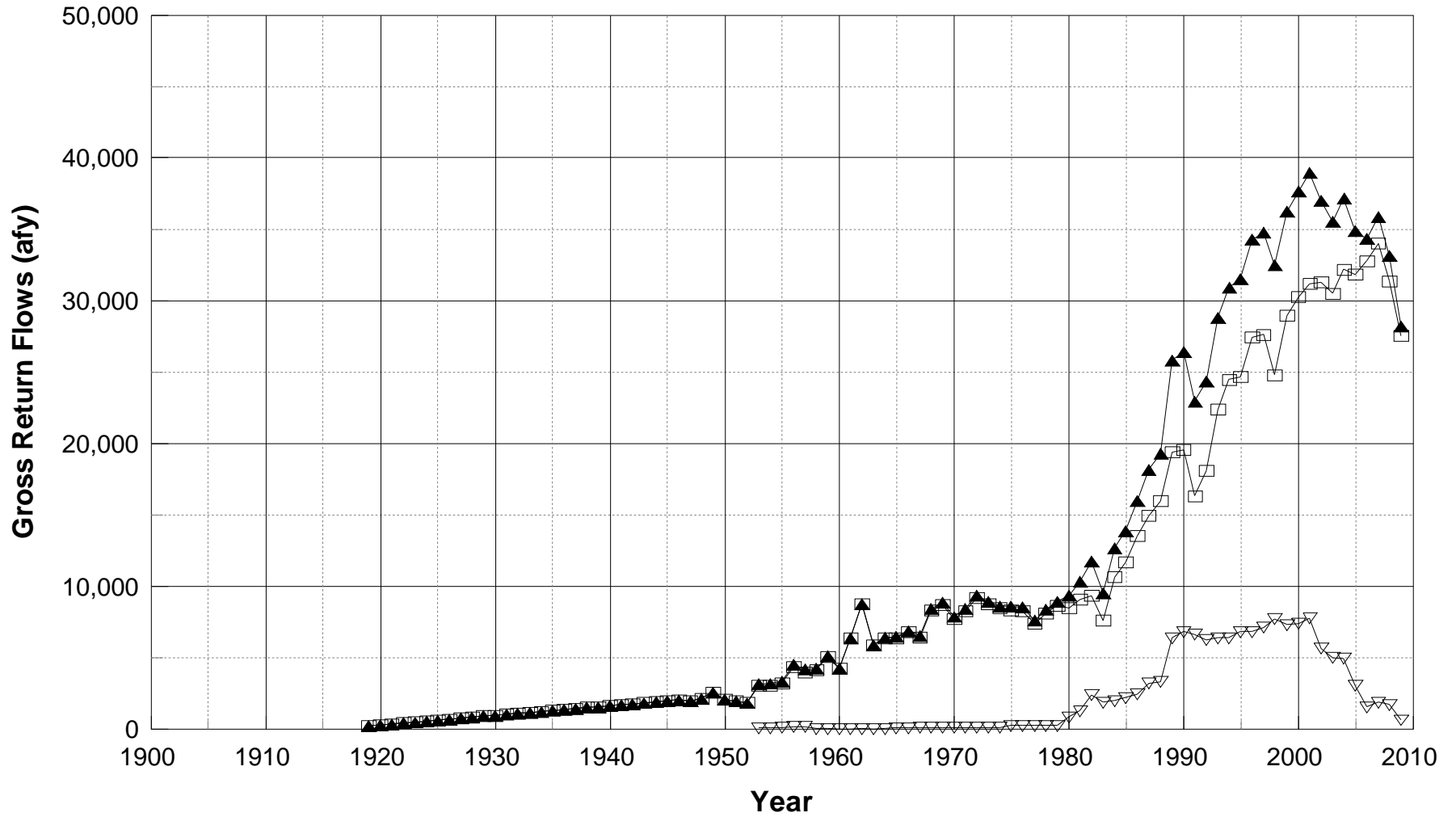
Historical M&I Return Flows

**Appendix D-6: Table 1
Historical M&I Gross Return Flows and
Water Requirements**

Year	Appendix D-6: Table 1 Historical M&I Gross Return Flows and Water Requirements									
	On-Property Return Flows				Off-Property Return Flows ²					Total Gross Return Flows ³
	Total M&I Water Requirement ¹	Irrigation	On-Site Disposal Systems	Total Return Flows	Lancaster WRP Pond/Reservoir	Palmdale WRP		Subtotal	Total Return Flows ³	
(afy)	Gross Return Flow (afy)	Gross Return Flow (afy)	(afy)	Gross Return Flow ⁴ (afy)	Gross Return Flow ⁴ (afy)	Land Application	Gross Return Flow (afy)	Gross Return Flow (afy)	(afy)	(afy)
1919	876	96	150	247	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	247
1920	1,116	123	191	314	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	314
1921	1,355	149	232	381	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	381
1922	1,595	175	273	449	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	449
1923	1,834	202	314	516	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	516
1924	2,074	228	355	583	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	583
1925	2,313	254	396	651	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	651
1926	2,553	281	437	718	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	718
1927	2,792	307	478	785	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	785
1928	3,031	333	519	853	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	853
1929	3,271	360	560	920	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	920
1930	3,510	386	601	987	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	987
1931	3,750	412	642	1,055	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1,055
1932	3,989	439	683	1,122	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1,122
1933	4,229	465	724	1,189	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1,189
1934	4,468	491	765	1,257	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1,257
1935	4,708	518	806	1,324	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1,324
1936	4,947	544	847	1,391	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1,391
1937	5,186	571	888	1,459	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1,459
1938	5,426	597	929	1,526	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1,526
1939	5,665	623	970	1,593	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1,593
1940	5,905	650	1,011	1,661	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1,661
1941	6,144	676	1,052	1,728	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1,728
1942	6,384	702	1,093	1,795	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1,795
1943	6,623	729	1,134	1,863	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1,863
1944	6,863	755	1,175	1,930	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1,930
1945	7,102	781	1,216	1,997	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1,997
1946	7,341	808	1,257	2,065	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2,065
1947	7,049	775	1,207	1,983	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1,983
1948	7,747	852	1,327	2,179	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2,179
1949	9,296	1,023	1,592	2,614	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2,614
1950	7,432	818	1,273	2,090	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2,090
1951	7,039	774	1,205	1,980	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1,980
1952	6,550	721	1,122	1,842	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1,842
1953	10,821	1,190	1,853	3,043	-----	116	0	116	116	3,159
1954	11,013	1,211	1,886	3,097	-----	109	0	109	109	3,206
1955	11,529	1,268	1,974	3,242	-----	142	0	142	142	3,384
1956	15,510	1,706	2,656	4,362	-----	185	0	185	185	4,547
1957	14,305	1,574	2,450	4,023	-----	171	0	171	171	4,194
1958	14,843	1,633	2,542	4,174	-----	70	0	70	70	4,244
1959	18,056	1,986	3,092	5,078	-----	42	0	42	42	5,120
1960	15,121	1,663	2,589	4,252	-----	26	0	26	26	4,278
1961	22,625	2,489	3,874	6,363	-----	23	0	23	23	6,386
1962	31,192	3,431	5,341	8,772	-----	41	0	41	41	8,813
1963	20,912	2,300	3,581	5,881	-----	37	0	37	37	5,918
1964	22,776	2,505	3,900	6,406	-----	56	0	56	56	6,462
1965	22,793	2,507	3,903	6,410	-----	92	0	92	92	6,502
1966	24,141	2,656	4,134	6,789	-----	103	0	103	103	6,892
1967	22,873	2,516	3,917	6,433	-----	124	0	124	124	6,557
1968	29,537	3,249	5,058	8,307	-----	145	0	145	145	8,452
1969	31,025	3,413	5,313	8,725	-----	154	0	154	154	8,879
1970	27,490	3,024	4,707	7,731	-----	152	0	152	152	7,883
1971	29,434	3,238	5,040	8,278	-----	150	0	150	150	8,428
1972	32,703	3,597	5,600	9,197	-----	148	0	148	148	9,345
1973	31,292	3,442	5,358	8,801	-----	145	0	145	145	8,946
1974	30,273	3,330	5,184	8,514	-----	143	0	143	143	8,657
1975	29,696	3,267	5,085	8,352	125	142	0	142	267	8,619
1976	29,467	3,241	5,046	8,287	125	140	0	140	265	8,552
1977	26,308	2,894	4,505	7,399	125	138	0	138	263	7,662
1978	28,957	3,185	4,959	8,144	125	136	0	136	261	8,405
1979	30,910	3,400	5,293	8,693	125	134	0	134	259	8,952
1980	30,168	3,318	5,166	8,484	125	745	0	745	870	9,354
1981	32,243	3,547	5,521	9,068	125	1,049	109	1,158	1,283	10,351
1982	33,272	3,660	5,697	9,357	125	1,019	1,254	2,273	2,398	11,755
1983	27,240	2,996	4,665	7,661	125	1,034	750	1,784	1,909	9,570
1984	38,036	4,184	6,513	10,697	125	879	1,022	1,901	2,026	12,723
1985	41,609	4,577	7,125	11,702	125	439	1,655	2,094	2,219	13,921
1986	48,142	5,296	8,244	13,540	125	261	2,068	2,329	2,454	15,994
1987	53,159	5,848	9,103	14,950	125	225	2,871	3,096	3,221	18,172
1988	56,820	6,250	9,730	15,980	125	210	2,994	3,204	3,329	19,309
1989	69,145	7,606	11,840	19,446	1,045	2,186	3,186	5,372	6,417	25,863
1990	69,591	7,655	11,917	19,572	428	2,072	4,358	6,430	6,858	26,430
1991	58,094	6,390	9,948	16,338	384	1,956	4,297	6,253	6,637	22,975
1992	64,358	7,079	11,021	18,100	200	1,149	4,939	6,088	6,288	24,388
1993	79,796	8,778	13,664	22,442	200	647	5,566	6,213	6,413	28,854
1994	87,124	9,584	14,919	24,503	200	267	5,942	6,209	6,409	30,911
1995	87,816	9,660	15,037	24,697	200	255	6,402	6,657	6,857	31,555
1996	97,670	10,744	16,725	27,468	200	253	6,406	6,659	6,859	34,327
1997	98,362	10,820	16,843	27,663	200	251	6,692	6,943	7,143	34,806
1998	88,211	9,703	15,105	24,808	200	249	7,260	7,509	7,709	32,517
1999	102,958	11,325	17,630	28,956	200	247	6,890	7,137	7,337	36,293
2000	107,690	11,846	18,441	30,287	200	245	6,952	7,197	7,397	37,684
2001	110,950	12,205	18,999	31,203	200	243	7,361	7,604	7,804	39,007
2002	111,383	12,252	19,073	31,325	200	241	5,262	5,503	5,703	37,029
2003	108,556	11,941	18,589	30,530	200	239	4,574	4,813	5,013	35,544
2004	114,497	12,595	19,606	32,201	200	237	4,554	4,791	4,991	37,192
2005	113,264	12,459	19,395	31,854	200	235	2,615	2,850	3,050	34,905
2006	116,584	12,824	19,964	32,788	200	235	1,149	1,384	1,584	34,372
2007	121,047	13,315	20,728	34,043	200	235	1,446	1,681	1,881	35,924
2008	111,720	12,289	19,131	31,420	200	235	1,318	1,553	1,753	33,173
2009	98,116	10,793	16,801	27,594	200	235	212	447	647	28,241

1) Totals exclude ASR water (2005, 2006, and 2007)
2) From Chapter 4.6 and Appendix G of this report
3) Totals exclude environmental return flows (20 afy from Paiute Ponds)
4) WRP pond return flows for 2006 through 2009 are assumed equal to those from 2005
----- Not estimated

Appendix D-6: Figure 1
M&I Gross Return Flows
Antelope Valley Area of Adjudication



Appendix D-7

Historical Water Supplies

**Appendix D-7: Table 2
Calculation of Agricultural Groundwater Pumpage (in afy)**

Year	Historical Total Agricultural Water Requirements	SWP Imported Water (AVEK)	SWP Imported Water (LCID)	SWP Imported Water (PWD to LCID)	SWP Imported Water (Total)	Littlerock Ck Local Water (LCID)	Littlerock Ck Local Water (PWD to LCID)	Littlerock Ck Local Water (Total)	WRPs Recycled Water	Total Surface and Recycled Water	Calculated Groundwater Pumpage to meet Agricultural Requirements	Additional Groundwater Pumpage to export to California Aqueduct	Total Calculated Groundwater Pumpage
1919	77,565	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	77,565	0	77,565
1920	80,606	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	80,606	0	80,606
1925	121,746	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	121,746	0	121,746
1927	167,566	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	167,566	0	167,566
1929	204,724	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	204,724	0	204,724
1930	180,112	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	180,112	0	180,112
1935	130,176	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	130,176	0	130,176
1940	202,348	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	202,348	0	202,348
1945	255,311	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	255,311	0	255,311
1946	273,960	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	273,960	0	273,960
1947	296,757	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	296,757	0	296,757
1948	322,497	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	322,497	0	322,497
1949	327,685	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	327,685	0	327,685
1950	347,676	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	347,676	0	347,676
1951	362,549	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	362,549	0	362,549
1952	357,856	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	357,856	0	357,856
1953	353,162	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	353,162	0	353,162
1954	348,468	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	348,468	0	348,468
1955	343,774	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	343,774	0	343,774
1956	339,081	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	339,081	0	339,081
1957	334,387	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	334,387	0	334,387
1958	340,131	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	340,131	0	340,131
1959	345,875	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	83	83	345,792	0	345,792
1960	351,618	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	83	83	351,535	0	351,535
1961	357,362	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	83	83	357,279	0	357,279
1962	351,240	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	97	97	351,143	0	351,143
1963	345,119	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	97	97	345,022	0	345,022
1964	338,997	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	135	135	338,862	0	338,862
1965	332,876	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	224	224	332,652	0	332,652
1966	326,754	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	224	224	326,530	0	326,530
1967	320,633	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	424	424	320,209	0	320,209
1968	314,511	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	424	424	314,087	0	314,087
1969	308,390	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	512	512	307,878	0	307,878
1970	302,268	0	0	0	0	1,618	0	1,618	509	2,127	300,142	0	300,142
1971	311,131	0	0	0	0	1,513	0	1,513	700	2,213	308,917	0	308,917
1972	258,393	0	312	0	312	1,466	0	1,466	704	2,482	255,911	0	255,911
1973	252,893	0	262	0	262	1,513	0	1,513	891	2,666	250,227	0	250,227
1974	260,133	0	360	0	360	1,487	0	1,487	806	2,653	257,480	0	257,480
1975	269,078	0	464	0	464	1,350	0	1,350	891	2,705	266,373	0	266,373
1976	227,036	27,295	525	0	27,820	1,248	0	1,248	891	29,959	197,077	0	197,077
1977	299,706	32,133	93	0	32,227	420	0	420	941	33,588	266,118	0	266,118
1978	276,582	37,428	185	0	37,613	1,501	0	1,501	996	40,110	236,472	0	236,472
1979	244,010	50,934	119	0	51,053	1,741	0	1,741	1,036	53,830	190,180	0	190,180
1980	254,239	58,054	170	0	58,225	1,741	0	1,741	958	60,924	193,315	0	193,315
1981	227,045	63,894	1,081	0	64,975	885	0	885	548	66,408	160,637	0	160,637
1982	192,624	39,053	0	0	39,053	1,341	0	1,341	0	40,394	152,229	0	152,229
1983	181,978	23,505	30	0	23,534	931	0	931	88	24,553	157,425	0	157,425
1984	158,865	18,176	1	0	18,177	1,180	0	1,180	404	19,761	139,104	0	139,104
1985	141,879	21,583	0	0	21,583	1,053	0	1,053	399	23,035	118,844	0	118,844
1986	116,210	14,381	125	0	14,506	960	0	960	52	15,519	100,691	0	100,691
1987	94,306	13,916	831	0	14,746	769	0	769	64	15,579	78,727	0	78,727
1988	106,671	14,154	165	0	14,319	394	0	394	2,033	16,745	89,925	0	89,925
1989	69,683	16,100	688	0	16,788	496	0	496	2,725	20,010	49,673	0	49,673
1990	71,125	14,775	1,258	0	16,033	216	0	216	3,824	20,073	51,052	0	51,052
1991	67,961	922	362	0	1,284	520	0	520	4,011	5,815	62,146	0	62,146
1992	84,158	2,323	145	0	2,468	519	0	519	3,661	6,648	77,510	15,658	77,510
1993	73,820	8,115	465	0	8,580	459	0	459	3,127	12,166	61,654	0	61,654
1994	75,937	11,637	775	0	12,412	367	0	367	3,762	16,541	59,395	0	59,395
1995	85,438	12,846	293	81	13,219	0	46	46	3,294	16,559	68,879	0	68,879
1996	96,411	18,245	303	86	18,634	0	24	24	3,602	22,260	74,152	0	74,152
1997	106,937	23,691	256	46	23,994	0	9	9	3,838	27,841	79,095	0	79,095
1998	113,062	17,710	221	60	17,991	0	36	36	3,414	21,441	91,622	0	91,622
1999	119,125	25,235	199	67	25,502	0	16	16	3,678	29,196	89,929	0	89,929
2000	139,348	28,221	0	47	28,267	0	33	33	4,381	32,681	106,667	0	106,667
2001	125,649	19,643	0	181	19,824	0	119	119	4,597	24,540	101,109	0	101,109
2002	137,468	10,138	0	326	10,465	0	0	0	6,628	17,093	120,376	0	120,376
2003	130,350	6,390	0	120	6,510	0	37	37	7,501	14,048	116,302	0	116,302
2004	127,701	7,682	0	142	7,824	0	46	46	8,142	16,012	111,690	0	111,690
2005	121,576	9,282	0	152	9,434	0	90	90	9,998	19,521	102,054	0	102,054
2006	114,012	12,731	0	30	12,760	0	10	10	11,797	24,568	89,445	0	89,445
2007	110,292	17,858	0	88	17,946	0	0	0	13,228	31,175	79,118	0	79,118
2008	122,089	3,692	0	75	3,767	0	16	16	12,941	16,724	105,365	0	105,365
2009	115,573	1,805	0	111	1,916	0	1	1	14,573	16,490	99,084	0	99,084

* Extrapolated between land use survey years 1950, 1957, and 1961, and crop report year 1970

Appendix D-7: Table 4
Historical Total Water Supply
Municipal and Industrial Users
Antelope Valley Area of Adjudication
(acre-feet per year)

Year	Los Angeles County Waterworks District 40																				Palmdale Water District					Littlerock Creek Irrigation District					Quartz Hill Water District								
	Reg. 4 Lancaster			Reg. 24 Pearblossom			Reg. 27 Littlerock		Reg. 33 Sun Village			Reg. 34 Palmdale			Reg. 35 NE LA		Reg. 38 Lake LA			Reg. 39 Rock Ck		All Regions in District 40			GW	SWP	Local	Total	Total	GW	SWP	Local	Total	Total	GW	SWP	Total		
	GW	SW	Total	GW	SW	Total	GW	Total	GW	SW	Total	GW	SW	Total	GW	Total	GW	SW	Total	GW	Total	GW	SW	Total														GW	SW
1946	200	0	200	0	0	0	400	400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	600	0	600	792	0	1,000	1,000	1,792	200	0	0	0	200	480	0	480
1947	200	0	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	0	200	926	0	1,000	1,000	1,926	207	0	0	0	207	480	0	480
1948	839	0	839	0	0	0	200	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	188	0	188	0	0	0	0	1,227	0	1,227	1,060	0	1,000	1,000	2,060	214	0	0	0	214	729	0	729
1949	1,137	0	1,137	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,137	0	1,137	1,195	0	1,000	1,000	2,195	221	0	0	0	221	645	0	645
1950	585	0	585	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	585	0	585	1,329	0	1,000	1,000	2,329	229	0	0	0	229	480	0	480	
1951	298	0	298	0	0	0	400	400	306	0	306	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,004	0	1,004	1,463	0	1,000	1,000	2,463	236	0	0	0	236	480	0	480	
1952	1,087	0	1,087	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,087	0	1,087	1,598	0	1,000	1,000	2,598	243	0	0	0	243	43	0	43	
1953	3,136	0	3,136	0	0	0	399	399	214	0	214	0	0	0	0	0	316	316	0	0	0	0	4,065	0	4,065	1,732	0	1,000	1,000	2,732	250	0	0	0	250	480	0	480	
1954	1,515	0	1,515	455	0	455	0	0	160	0	160	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,130	0	2,130	1,867	0	1,000	1,000	2,867	257	0	0	0	257	28	0	28	
1955	1,762	0	1,762	0	0	0	208	208	160	0	160	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,130	0	2,130	2,001	0	1,000	1,000	3,001	264	0	0	0	264	50	0	50	
1956	2,463	0	2,463	0	0	0	1,017	1,017	160	0	160	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,640	0	3,640	2,135	0	2,422	2,422	4,557	271	0	0	0	271	147	0	147	
1957	4,333	0	4,333	0	0	0	782	782	53	0	53	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	21	0	0	0	5,189	0	5,189	2,270	0	1,752	1,752	4,022	279	0	0	0	279	394	0	394	
1958	3,405	0	3,405	0	0	0	550	550	878	0	878	0	0	0	0	0	403	0	403	0	0	0	5,236	0	5,236	2,524	0	2,434	2,434	4,958	286	0	0	0	286	447	0	447	
1959	4,157	0	4,157	0	0	0	1,320	1,320	147	0	147	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	10	0	0	0	5,634	0	5,634	2,979	0	1,311	1,311	4,290	293	0	0	0	293	535	0	535	
1960	5,387	0	5,387	6	0	6	194	194	192	0	192	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,779	0	5,779	3,086	0	385	385	3,471	300	0	0	0	300	526	0	526	
1961	3,649	0	3,649	884	0	884	1,081	1,081	4,800	0	4,800	0	0	0	0	37	37	585	0	585	0	0	11,036	0	11,036	3,284	0	0	0	3,284	310	0	0	0	310	585	0	585	
1962	9,945	0	9,945	819	0	819	219	219	197	0	197	0	0	0	0	0	355	0	355	0	0	0	11,535	0	11,535	3,376	0	5,534	5,534	8,910	320	0	0	0	320	625	0	625	
1963	7,760	0	7,760	227	0	227	283	283	125	0	125	0	0	0	0	0	1,772	0	1,772	0	0	0	10,167	0	10,167	3,427	0	136	136	3,563	330	0	0	0	330	561	0	561	
1964	8,097	0	8,097	241	0	241	246	246	244	0	244	0	0	0	1	1	1,204	0	1,204	0	0	0	10,033	0	10,033	3,978	0	262	262	4,240	340	0	0	0	340	545	0	545	
1965	8,223	0	8,223	145	0	145	330	330	60	0	60	0	0	0	0	0	3,002	0	3,002	0	0	0	11,760	0	11,760	1,748	0	1,318	1,318	3,066	350	0	0	0	350	606	0	606	
1966	7,979	0	7,979	152	0	152	403	403	20	0	20	0	0	0	10	10	2,227	0	2,227	0	0	0	10,791	0	10,791	3,988	0	0	0	3,988	360	0	0	0	360	603	0	603	
1967	8,365	0	8,365	948	0	948	362	362	417	0	417	0	0	0	17	17	289	0	289	0	0	0	10,398	0	10,398	4,039	0	0	0	4,039	370	0	0	0	370	516	0	516	
1968	10,750	0	10,750	170	0	170	443	443	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	23	1,150	0	1,150	0	0	0	12,536	0	12,536	4,287	0	3,150	3,150	7,437	380	0	0	0	380	622	0	622	
1969	10,978	0	10,978	147	0	147	730	730	1,103	0	1,103	0	0	0	35	35	2,600	0	2,600	0	0	0	15,593	0	15,593	4,366	0	2,105	2,105	6,471	390	0	0	0	390	596	0	596	
1970	12,572	0	12,572	186	0	186	674	674	0	0	0	0	0	0	72	72	579	0	579	0	0	0	14,083	0	14,083	4,445	0	1,396	1,396	5,841	169	0	231	231	400	918	0	918	
1971	12,462	0	12,462	270	0	270	502	502	22	0	22	0	0	0	79	79	672	0	672	0	0	0	14,007	0	14,007	4,523	0	1,389	1,389	5,912	260	0	150	150	410	923	0	923	
1972	13,206	0	13,206	117	0	117	846	846	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	94	0	94	0	0	0	15,893	0	15,893	4,602	0	1,360	1,360	5,962	273	26	121	147	420	1,065	0	1,065	
1973	13,890	0	13,890	123	0	123	468	468	0	0	0	0	0	0	138	138	558	0	558	0	0	0	15,177	0	15,177	4,563	0	1,523	1,523	6,086	243	28	159	187	430	1,281	0	1,281	
1974	13,252	0	13,252	130	0	130	504	504	0	0	0	0	0	0	92	92	590	0	590	0	0	0	14,568	0	14,568	5,062	0	938	938	6,000	236	40	164	204	440	1,167	0	1,167	
1975	12,207	0	12,207	96	0	96	453	453	0	0	0	0	0	0	104	104	680	0	680	0	0	0	13,540	0	13,540	4,842	0	1,586	1,586	6,428	231	56	163	219	450	1,396	0	1,396	
1976	11,875	0	11,875	139	0	139	728	728	0	0	0	0	0	0	69	69	742	0	742	0	0	0	13,553	0	13,553	4,875	0	1,151	1,151	6,026	244	64	152	216	460	1,474	0	1,474	
1977	10,038	0	10,038	119	0	119	657	657	0	0	0	0	0	0	86	86	604	0	604	0	0	0	11,504	0	11,504	4,599	0	468	468	5,067	373	18	80	97	470	1,353	0	1,353	
1978	5,983	4,266	10,249	163	0	163	655	655	0	0	0	0	0	0	55	55	593	0	593	0	0	0	7,450	4,266	11,716	4,849	0	2,024	2,024	6,873	270	23	187	210	480	915	568	1,483	
1979	6,848	5,750	12,598	179	0	179	656	656	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	17	800	0	800	149	149	0	8,649	5,750	14,399	5,165	0	913	913	6,078	266	14	209	224	490	733	872	1,605	
1980	7,535	4,732	12,267	109	0	109	727	727	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	981	0	981	142	142	0	9,494	4,732	14,226	4,160	0	913	913	5,073	270	21	209	230	500	752	992	1,744	
1981	7,856	6,359	14,215	93	0	93	550	550	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	667	0	667	165	165	0	9,337	6,359	15,696	4,256	0	1,638	1,638	5,894	206	189	155	344	550	879	1,154	2,033	
1982	9,156	4,359	13,515	101	0	101	717	717	0	66	66	0	0	0	64	64	724	0	724	159	159	0	10,922	4,425	15,347	5,529	0	1,680	1,680	7,209	337	0	263	263	600	658	1,131	1,789	
1983	5,972	3,978	9,951	114	0	114	501	501	0	193	193	0	0	0	53	53	575	0	575	0	0	0	7,216	4,171	11,387	5,619	0	714	714	6,333	374	8	268	276	650	929	930	1,859	
1984	9,022	7,088	16,110	134	0	134	427	427	0	391	391	0	0	0	8	8	754	53	807	161	161	0	10,506	7,532	18,038	7,150	0	927	927	8,077	416	0	284	284	700				

Appendix D-7: Table 4 (cont.)
Historical Total Water Supply
Municipal and Industrial Users
Antelope Valley Area of Adjudication
(acre-feet per year)

Year	Rosamond Community Services District			Antelope Valley Water Company			Palm Ranch Irrigation District			Desert Lake Community Services District			Boron Community Services District		Edwards Air Force Base			Major M&I Subtotal				Mutual and Private Water Companies			Rural Residential		ASR Project LACWW40		Total Supplies by Source					Total Supply
	GW	SWP		Total	GW	SWP		Total	GW	SWP		Total	GW	Total	GW	SWP		Total	GW	SWP		Total	GW	Total		SWP	SW	Total	GW	SWP		Local SW	Total SW	
		SW	Total			SW	Total			SW	Total					SW	Total			SW	Total			SW	Total					SW	Total			
1946	54	0	54	98	0	98	307	0	307	0	0	0	0	0	2,966	0	2,966	5,497	0	1,000	1,000	6,497	325	0	325	520	520	0	0	6,341	0	1,000	1,000	7,341
1947	54	0	54	98	0	98	307	0	307	0	0	0	0	0	2,966	0	2,966	5,238	0	1,000	1,000	6,238	312	0	312	499	499	0	0	6,049	0	1,000	1,000	7,049
1948	54	0	54	98	0	98	307	0	307	0	0	0	0	0	2,166	0	2,166	5,856	0	1,000	1,000	6,856	343	0	343	548	548	0	0	6,747	0	1,000	1,000	7,747
1949	54	0	54	98	0	98	935	0	935	0	0	0	0	0	2,941	0	2,941	7,226	0	1,000	1,000	8,226	411	0	411	658	658	0	0	8,296	0	1,000	1,000	9,296
1950	54	0	54	98	0	98	307	0	307	0	0	0	0	0	2,495	0	2,495	5,577	0	1,000	1,000	6,577	329	0	329	526	526	0	0	6,432	0	1,000	1,000	7,432
1951	54	0	54	98	0	98	307	0	307	0	0	0	0	0	1,587	0	1,587	5,229	0	1,000	1,000	6,229	311	0	311	498	498	0	0	6,039	0	1,000	1,000	7,039
1952	54	0	54	98	0	98	307	0	307	0	0	0	0	0	1,367	0	1,367	4,797	0	1,000	1,000	5,797	290	0	290	464	464	0	0	5,550	0	1,000	1,000	6,550
1953	54	0	54	98	0	98	210	0	210	0	0	0	0	0	1,687	0	1,687	8,576	0	1,000	1,000	9,576	479	0	479	766	766	0	0	9,821	0	1,000	1,000	10,821
1954	54	0	54	98	0	98	307	0	307	0	0	0	0	0	4,005	0	4,005	8,746	0	1,000	1,000	9,746	487	0	487	780	780	0	0	10,013	0	1,000	1,000	11,013
1955	54	0	54	98	0	98	320	0	320	0	0	0	0	0	4,285	0	4,285	9,202	0	1,000	1,000	10,202	510	0	510	816	816	0	0	10,529	0	1,000	1,000	11,529
1956	54	0	54	98	0	98	56	0	56	0	0	0	0	0	4,902	0	4,902	11,304	0	2,422	2,422	13,726	686	0	686	1,098	1,098	0	0	13,088	0	2,422	2,422	15,510
1957	54	0	54	98	0	98	384	0	384	0	0	0	0	0	2,240	0	2,240	10,907	0	1,752	1,752	12,659	633	0	633	1,013	1,013	0	0	12,553	0	1,752	1,752	14,305
1958	54	0	54	98	0	98	472	0	472	160	0	160	0	0	1,425	0	1,425	10,702	0	2,434	2,434	13,136	657	0	657	1,051	1,051	0	0	12,409	0	2,434	2,434	14,843
1959	54	0	54	98	0	98	898	0	898	140	0	140	0	0	4,037	0	4,037	14,667	0	1,311	1,311	15,978	799	0	799	1,278	1,278	0	0	16,745	0	1,311	1,311	18,056
1960	54	0	54	98	0	98	483	0	483	174	0	174	0	0	2,496	0	2,496	12,996	0	385	385	13,381	669	0	669	1,070	1,070	0	0	14,736	0	385	385	15,121
1961	54	0	54	98	0	98	310	0	310	180	0	180	0	0	4,165	0	4,165	20,023	0	0	0	20,023	1,001	0	1,001	1,602	1,602	0	0	22,625	0	0	0	22,625
1962	54	0	54	98	0	98	418	0	418	180	0	180	0	0	5,464	0	5,464	22,070	0	5,534	5,534	27,604	1,380	0	1,380	2,208	2,208	0	0	25,658	0	5,534	5,534	31,192
1963	54	0	54	98	0	98	1,431	0	1,431	180	0	180	0	0	2,122	0	2,122	18,371	0	136	136	18,507	925	0	925	1,481	1,481	0	0	20,776	0	136	136	20,912
1964	54	0	54	98	0	98	675	0	675	180	0	180	298	298	3,693	0	3,693	19,894	0	262	262	20,156	1,008	0	1,008	1,612	1,612	0	0	22,514	0	262	262	22,776
1965	54	0	54	98	0	98	675	0	675	290	0	290	305	305	2,967	0	2,967	18,853	0	1,318	1,318	20,171	1,009	0	1,009	1,614	1,614	0	0	21,475	0	1,318	1,318	22,793
1966	54	0	54	98	0	98	466	0	466	300	0	300	347	347	4,357	0	4,357	21,364	0	0	0	21,364	1,068	0	1,068	1,709	1,709	0	0	24,141	0	0	0	24,141
1967	54	0	54	114	0	114	598	0	598	300	0	300	347	347	3,505	0	3,505	20,242	0	0	0	20,242	1,012	0	1,012	1,619	1,619	0	0	22,873	0	0	0	22,873
1968	54	0	54	128	0	128	916	0	916	367	0	367	472	472	3,227	0	3,227	22,989	0	3,150	3,150	26,139	1,307	0	1,307	2,091	2,091	0	0	26,387	0	3,150	3,150	29,537
1969	54	0	54	138	0	138	857	0	857	275	0	275	451	451	2,630	0	2,630	25,351	0	2,105	2,105	27,456	1,373	0	1,373	2,196	2,196	0	0	28,920	0	2,105	2,105	31,025
1970	54	0	54	164	0	164	815	0	815	194	0	194	509	509	1,350	0	1,350	22,701	0	1,627	1,627	24,328	1,216	0	1,216	1,946	1,946	0	0	25,863	0	1,627	1,627	27,490
1971	54	0	54	187	0	187	747	0	747	305	0	305	606	606	2,897	0	2,897	24,510	0	1,539	1,539	26,048	1,302	0	1,302	2,084	2,084	0	0	27,896	0	1,539	1,539	29,434
1972	54	0	54	209	0	209	850	0	850	300	0	300	621	621	3,566	0	3,566	27,434	26	1,481	1,507	28,941	1,447	0	1,447	2,315	2,315	0	0	31,196	26	1,481	1,507	32,703
1973	54	0	54	232	0	232	953	0	953	329	0	329	592	592	2,557	0	2,557	25,982	28	1,682	1,710	27,692	1,385	0	1,385	2,215	2,215	0	0	29,582	28	1,682	1,710	31,292
1974	54	0	54	220	0	220	1,021	0	1,021	331	0	331	620	620	2,369	0	2,369	25,648	40	1,102	1,142	26,790	1,339	0	1,339	2,143	2,143	0	0	29,130	40	1,102	1,142	30,273
1975	54	0	54	248	0	248	1,053	0	1,053	335	0	335	630	630	2,145	0	2,145	24,474	56	1,749	1,805	26,279	1,314	0	1,314	2,102	2,102	0	0	27,891	56	1,749	1,805	29,696
1976	54	0	54	281	0	281	1,101	0	1,101	318	0	318	565	565	2,245	0	2,245	24,710	64	1,303	1,367	26,077	1,304	0	1,304	2,086	2,086	0	0	28,100	64	1,303	1,367	29,467
1977	383	0	383	261	0	261	1,007	0	1,007	320	0	320	572	572	2,344	0	2,344	22,716	18	548	565	23,281	1,164	0	1,164	1,862	1,862	0	0	25,743	18	548	565	26,308
1978	400	0	400	271	0	271	815	217	1,032	322	0	322	605	605	2,444	0	2,444	18,341	5,074	2,211	7,285	25,625	1,061	220	1,281	2,050	2,050	0	0	21,452	5,294	2,211	7,505	28,957
1979	417	21	438	109	0	109	569	307	875	330	0	330	549	549	2,480	0	2,480	19,268	6,964	1,122	8,087	27,354	1,069	298	1,368	2,188	2,188	0	0	22,525	7,262	1,122	8,385	30,910
1980	433	3	436	297	0	297	322	779	1,102	225	0	225	580	580	2,515	0	2,515	19,048	6,526	1,122	7,649	26,697	963	372	1,335	2,136	2,136	0	0	22,147	6,898	1,122	8,021	30,168
1981	626	6	632	306	0	306	224	992	1,216	260	62	322	498	498	1,385	0	1,385	17,978	8,763	1,793	10,556	28,534	628	798	1,427	2,283	2,283	0	0	20,889	9,562	1,793	11,354	32,243
1982	629	11	640	281	0	281	313	591	904	270	54	324	290	290	2,060	0	2,060	21,289	6,212	1,943	8,155	29,444	763	709	1,472	2,356	2,356	0	0	24,408	6,921	1,943	8,864	33,272
1983	416	64	480	264	0	264	402	388	790	300	85	385	286	286	1,672	0	1,672	17,478	5,646	982	6,628	24,106	305	900	1,205	1,928	1,928	0	0	19,711	6,547	982	7,529	27,240
1984	508	76	584	328	0	328	570	339	909	180	72	252	238	238	2,141	0	2,141	23,184	9,265	1,211	10,477	33,660	431	1,252	1,683	2,693	2,693	0	0	26,308	10,517	1,211	11,728	38,036
1985	677	50	727	412	0	412	754	407	1,160	193	58	251	327	327	1,831	0	1,831	21,922	13,118	1,782	14,900	36,822	475	1,367	1,841	2,946	2,946	0	0	25,343	14,485	1,782		