

May 2016 Statewide Conservation Data

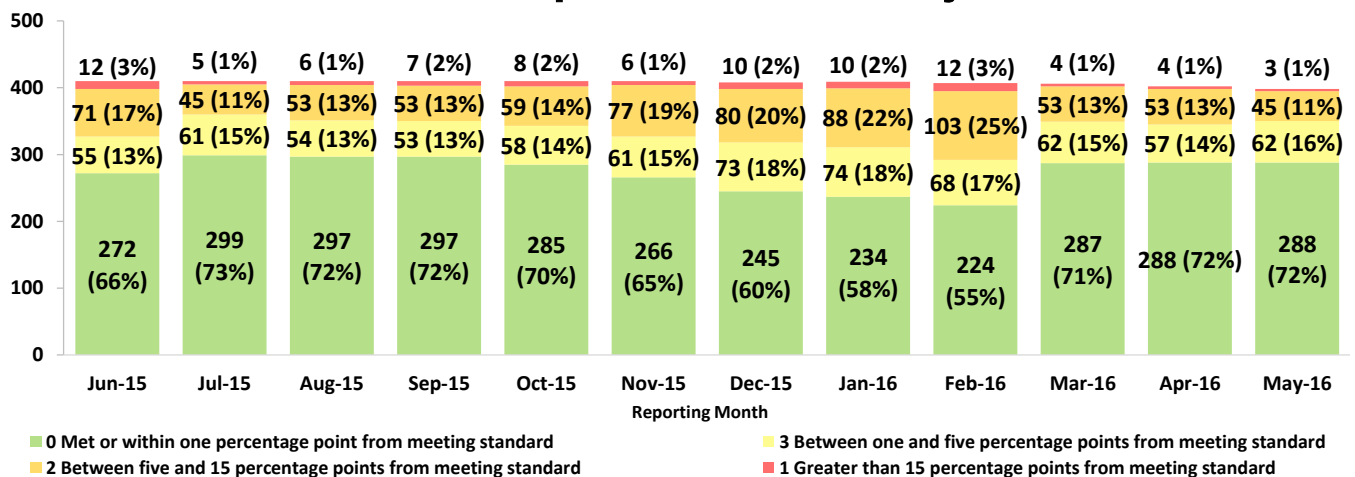
May Conservation Summary

May marks the one year anniversary since the state’s 400-plus urban water suppliers were directed to be in compliance with the emergency [conservation standards](#) that followed the Governor’s April 1, 2015, [Executive Order](#) and the third month of adjusted conservation standards pursuant to the [updated and extended emergency regulation](#) adopted by the Board on Feb. 2, 2016. The adjusted conservation standards adopted by the Board on Feb. 2, 2016 addressed some of the equity concerns raised by urban water suppliers and customers regarding the demand-based conservation requirements they had to meet under the May 2015 conservation regulation. On May 18, following the Governor’s May 9 [Executive Order](#), the Board [adopted](#) a statewide water conservation approach that replaces the prior percentage reduction-based water conservation standard with a localized “stress test” approach that mandates urban water suppliers act now to ensure at least a three year supply of water to their customers under drought conditions. This fact sheet summarizes the results for May and illustrates the progress made since June 2014 when urban water suppliers were first required to submit monthly conservation reports. The current report is posted [here](#).

Notwithstanding the credits and adjustments allowed by the February 2016 revisions to the conservation regulation, the monthly percentage of water saved collectively by the state’s large urban water suppliers climbed from 26.1 percent in April to 28.2 percent for May, as compared to the same months in 2013, which serves as the baseline for determining water savings.

Despite 2015 and 2016 to date having some of the hottest months of record, average statewide water use has stayed low, but increased in May to 86.8 residential gallons per capita per day (R-GPCD) as compared to the 77 R-GPCD in April 2016, but still below the 87.6 R-GPCD reported in May 2015.

Conservation Standard Compliance June 2015 to May 2016*



* Includes suppliers under alternative compliance orders. Alternate compliance orders do not substitute for individual conservation standards, however, suppliers meeting the terms of their alternate compliance orders are not priorities for enforcement.



Overall compliance by water suppliers stayed flat from April to May – at 72 percent. The updated regulation allowed for adjustments and credits to conservation standards due to climate, growth since 2013, and use of new potable drought-resilient sources of supply developed since 2013.

With 398 water supplier reports submitted for May, 288 suppliers (72 percent) met or were within one percentage point of their conservation standard; 62 suppliers (16 percent) were between one and five percentage points of meeting their conservation standard; and 45 suppliers (11 percent), three of which have alternative compliance orders, were between five and 15 percentage points of meeting their conservation standard. Three suppliers (1 percent), one of which is under an alternative compliance order, were more than 15 percentage points from meeting their conservation standard.

The State Water Resources Control Board continues to work closely with water suppliers to implement recent changes to the regulation that took effect in June and to support improved local efforts where conservation savings are falling short. Information about the Board's compliance actions is located [here](#)

Water Savings by Hydrologic Region June 2014 to May 2016

Hydrologic Region	Jun 14	Jul 14	Aug 14	Sep 14	Oct 14	Nov 14	Dec 14	Jan 15	Feb 15	Mar 15	Apr 15	May 15	Jun 15	Jul 15	Aug 15	Sep 15	Oct 15	Nov 15	Dec 15	Jan 16	Feb 16	Mar 16	Apr 16	May 16
Central Coast	9.5%	13.5%	15.2%	15.9%	14.4%	21.6%	29.2%	9.4%	8.8%	9.4%	19.1%	30.5%	30.6%	31.9%	28.1%	26.9%	24.1%	27.3%	24.7%	19.2%	20.7%	30.5%	29.0%	31.8%
Colorado River	6.6%	3.1%	7.0%	6.9%	5.4%	6.7%	7.4%	12.2%	-0.9%	8.0%	11.9%	19.8%	25.2%	34.0%	24.7%	17.4%	24.4%	21.3%	10.8%	28.5%	18.9%	18.4%	30.9%	30.1%
North Coast	4.0%	10.8%	13.1%	9.5%	22.0%	19.6%	15.9%	15.7%	7.4%	-4.0%	22.8%	28.8%	16.0%	32.5%	19.7%	20.0%	16.8%	18.0%	20.5%	19.5%	14.5%	13.6%	27.8%	29.0%
North Lahontan	0.0%	1.4%	13.9%	5.3%	-0.9%	0.8%	12.7%	8.8%	11.9%	9.8%	16.8%	38.4%	29.8%	32.4%	25.0%	16.2%	10.0%	12.9%	18.8%	27.7%	23.2%	18.4%	30.7%	42.7%
Sacramento River	14.0%	19.6%	22.1%	16.7%	18.8%	25.9%	21.6%	6.0%	14.1%	11.5%	23.5%	38.8%	36.3%	38.4%	34.5%	28.2%	25.5%	31.3%	24.6%	13.4%	20.6%	36.6%	30.5%	35.5%
San Francisco Bay	10.3%	12.9%	15.1%	15.4%	14.9%	17.8%	20.9%	2.4%	7.9%	6.5%	19.8%	31.9%	32.3%	32.3%	30.5%	25.3%	23.3%	26.8%	23.5%	13.6%	18.4%	25.0%	28.7%	30.6%
San Joaquin River	6.7%	12.2%	13.1%	10.1%	9.9%	20.6%	18.2%	12.3%	13.5%	11.4%	19.9%	34.9%	33.3%	34.7%	30.0%	26.7%	26.7%	31.0%	21.0%	15.4%	17.4%	35.0%	32.5%	34.1%
South Coast	-0.1%	2.3%	8.4%	8.1%	1.8%	3.3%	23.8%	6.2%	-2.6%	0.6%	9.0%	25.8%	22.9%	28.2%	23.7%	26.7%	20.6%	14.1%	15.9%	17.9%	6.9%	20.9%	22.8%	24.4%
South Lahontan	5.4%	4.3%	11.1%	8.6%	0.7%	1.5%	7.0%	10.9%	3.4%	10.0%	12.0%	21.5%	31.1%	35.9%	29.3%	25.8%	22.9%	18.8%	5.0%	18.4%	13.1%	27.8%	27.5%	25.3%
Tulare Lake	5.0%	8.6%	14.4%	11.6%	6.3%	16.5%	26.2%	8.7%	9.9%	4.3%	17.2%	31.5%	29.4%	32.2%	28.0%	25.9%	22.1%	28.3%	21.7%	15.8%	17.2%	27.0%	30.1%	31.1%
Statewide	4.4%	7.5%	12.0%	10.6%	6.8%	10.0%	22.3%	6.6%	2.5%	3.9%	13.6%	29.0%	27.5%	31.4%	27.0%	26.2%	22.2%	20.2%	18.3%	17.2%	12.0%	24.3%	26.1%	28.2%

Statewide reported monthly savings for May 2016 was 28.2 percent; with hydrologic region monthly savings for May 2016 ranging from 24.4 percent to 42.7 percent. In May 2016, eight out of ten hydrologic regions reported greater percentage of water saved than they did in April 2016. Five hydrologic regions reported higher monthly savings in May 2016 than May 2015; overall, Californians reported saving almost the same amount of water as was saved in May 2015.

R-GPCD by Hydrologic Region June 2014 to May 2016

Hydrologic Region	Jun 14	Jul 14	Aug 14	Sep 14	Oct 14	Nov 14	Dec 14	Jan 15	Feb 15	Mar 15	Apr 15	May 15	Jun 15	Jul 15	Aug 15	Sep 15	Oct 15	Nov 15	Dec 15	Jan 16	Feb 16	Mar 16	Apr 16	May 16
Central Coast	99.9	95.0	90.6	88.6	83.4	65.9	54.3	60.4	62.1	65.1	71.5	71.7	75.9	76.2	76.4	76.2	70.5	59.5	53.3	49.1	53.2	52.1	63.1	70.2
Colorado River	221.8	241.0	222.1	185.3	172.6	169.3	117.7	117.6	135.4	124.5	163.2	163.2	169.9	153.8	171.8	161.9	132.0	138.4	111.2	93.0	106.9	112.3	129.5	144.2
North Coast	88.5	95.2	81.9	84.2	66.9	54.8	56.5	54.3	54.5	61.5	59.6	64.1	78.7	73.5	75.7	73.3	70.7	53.4	52.3	50.1	52.2	52.0	54.8	61.4
North Lahontan	162.0	147.8	131.2	126.6	93.8	68.2	72.4	70.2	63.7	61.2	66.3	83.4	115.2	113.5	117.7	113.4	81.4	56.2	61.6	57.9	54.7	54.0	57.7	78.5
Sacramento River	187.0	196.1	176.3	163.5	129.6	88.0	70.2	73.6	74.3	97.3	104.2	118.0	136.7	151.1	148.4	141.7	117.6	80.6	68.8	67.9	66.8	68.5	91.7	120.8
San Francisco Bay	98.7	98.2	90.7	84.0	76.7	62.8	53.0	56.8	57.9	63.4	65.4	65.9	70.0	72.0	72.3	72.2	67.4	55.1	51.0	49.2	50.9	51.0	57.7	66.3
San Joaquin River	195.0	194.3	171.7	156.1	127.7	89.8	70.8	67.9	71.2	92.1	103.8	111.3	127.5	130.8	131.6	123.6	102.5	76.9	66.4	61.3	66.7	66.7	83.7	106.6
South Coast	121.3	119.7	112.4	111.4	103.5	88.5	64.7	73.4	79.5	83.4	90.3	81.4	91.5	88.6	94.9	89.3	83.6	78.6	70.4	62.4	71.8	68.1	77.1	81.5
South Lahontan	187.9	190.1	178.6	157.8	132.4	107.2	71.7	71.1	77.6	95.5	113.2	121.0	133.3	131.3	148.3	129.7	107.1	90.6	73.9	68.0	69.3	78.1	97.8	116.6
Tulare Lake	201.0	211.4	188.9	178.6	148.2	105.5	80.1	74.7	77.7	101.0	127.0	131.7	154.9	162.5	164.0	150.2	124.4	88.8	76.8	69.7	70.6	79.3	99.3	128.2
Statewide	132.5	132.7	122.8	117.4	105.1	85.8	65.0	70.5	75.1	82.4	90.5	87.6	98.1	98.0	102.3	96.9	87.3	75.7	67.2	61.0	67.2	66.0	77.1	86.8

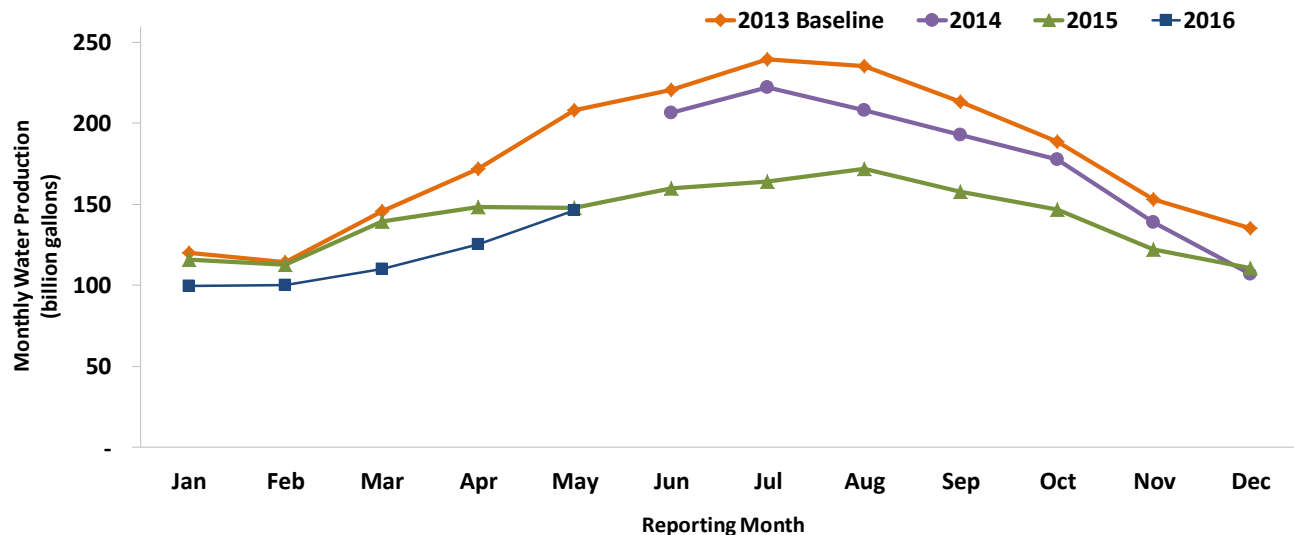
As stated above, the average statewide R-GPCD for May 2016 was 86.8. Average hydrologic region R-GPCDs for May 2016 range from 61 to 144, with seven hydrologic regions reporting lower R-GPCDs in May 2016 than they did in May 2015. However, all ten hydrologic regions reported higher R-GPCDs in May 2016 than they did in April 2016.

Statewide Water Production Trends

The graph below shows the statewide trends in reported monthly water production reductions for June 2014 through May 2016, as compared to reported production in the respective 2013 baseline month.

Statewide Water Conservation Results

Water Production June 2014 - May 2016 (Billion Gallons)



Caring for Trees While Conserving Water

Saving trees is important for cooling city streets and public safety, and watering them is essential and requires some care. That is why the [Save Our Water campaign](#) has partnered with California ReLeaf to provide residents with tips on how to maintain trees while reducing outdoor water use. Information is available at: www.saveourwater.com/trees.

Rebate Programs for Turf Removal and Toilet Replacement

Inefficient toilets and turf grass use large volumes of water, and present opportunities for significant water savings. Rebates are now available at: <http://saveourwaterrebates.com/>.

(This fact sheet was last updated July 5, 2016)