



Fact Sheet

April 2016 Statewide Conservation Data

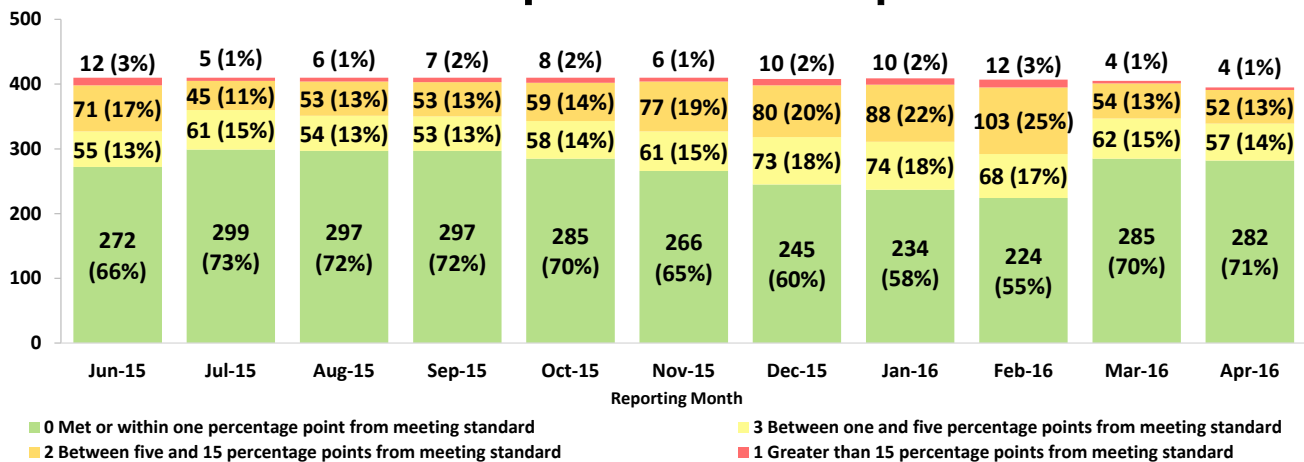
April Conservation Summary

April marks the 11th month 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 second 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 April 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 percentage of water saved collectively by the state’s large urban water suppliers climbed from 24.3 percent in March to 26.1 percent for April, as compared to the same months in 2013, which serves as the baseline for determining water savings.

Despite 2015 and early 2016 having some of the hottest months of record, average statewide water use has stayed low, but increased in April to 77 residential gallons per capita per day (R-GPCD) reported in April as compared to the 66 R-GPCD in March 2016, but still far below the 90 R-GPCD reported in April 2015.

Conservation Standard Compliance June 2015 to April 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 increased slightly from March to April – from 70 percent to 71 percent – due to greater monthly savings and the reductions in applicable conservation standards adopted in February. The updated regulation allowed for adjustments and credits to conservations standards due to climate, growth since 2013, and use of new potable drought-resilient sources of supply developed since 2013.

With 400 water supplier reports submitted for April, 282 suppliers (71 percent) met or were within one percentage point of their conservation standard; 57 suppliers (14 percent) were between one and five percentage points of meeting their conservation standard; and 52 suppliers (13 percent), three of which have alternative compliance orders, were between five and 15 percentage points of meeting their conservation standard. Four suppliers (1 percent), one of which is under an alternative compliance order, were more than 15 percentage points from meeting their conservation standard.

As these figures show, some suppliers’ compliance status was expected to change in April owing adjustments approved by the Board in February reducing a number of conservation standards from the levels required by the May 2015 regulation. With 400 water supplier reports submitted for April, 282 suppliers (71 percent) met or were within one percentage point of their conservation standard; 57 suppliers (14 percent) were between one and five percentage points of meeting their conservation standard; and 52 suppliers (13 percent), three of which have alternative compliance orders, were between five and 15 percentage points of meeting their conservation standard. Four suppliers (1 percent), one of which is under an alternative compliance order, were more than 15 percentage points from meeting their conservation standard.

As the Board acknowledged when it adopted the May 2015 emergency regulation, the demand-based water conservation standards was not tailored to address situations where a supplier’s demand figures included uses that were not readily susceptible to large reductions, like some commercial uses or health and safety needs like swamp coolers. Accordingly the Board directed staff in Resolution No. 2015-0032 to “respond promptly upon receipt of any request for alternate enforceable methods of compliance ... [where] the supplier believes the conservation standard is unachievable due to firm commercial and industrial water use and residential use reductions that would affect public health and safety.” The X number of suppliers currently under these alternative compliance orders, while not meeting their conservation standards, are all currently in compliance with the specifically tailored requirements the Board identified for their circumstances.

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 April 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
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%	27.9%
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%
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%
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%
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%
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%	28.6%
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%
South Coast	-0.1%	2.3%	8.4%	8.1%	1.8%	3.3%	23.8%	6.2%	-2.6%	0.6%	9.2%	25.8%	22.9%	28.2%	23.7%	26.7%	20.6%	14.1%	15.9%	17.9%	6.9%	20.9%	22.9%
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%
Tulare Lake	5.0%	8.6%	14.4%	11.6%	6.3%	16.5%	26.2%	8.7%	9.9%	4.3%	17.2%	31.3%	29.4%	32.2%	28.0%	25.9%	22.1%	28.3%	21.7%	15.8%	17.2%	27.0%	30.1%
Statewide	4.4%	7.5%	12.0%	10.6%	6.8%	10.0%	22.3%	6.6%	2.5%	3.9%	13.7%	29.0%	27.5%	31.4%	27.0%	26.2%	22.2%	20.2%	18.3%	17.2%	12.0%	24.3%	26.1%

Statewide monthly savings for April 2016 was 26.1 percent; with hydrologic region monthly savings for April 2016 ranging from 22.9 percent to 32.5 percent. In April 2016, all ten hydrologic regions reported greater amount of water saved than they did in March 2016, and all ten hydrologic regions reported higher monthly savings in April 2016 than they did in April 2015, with Californians saving 85 percent more water than was saved in April 2015 statewide.

R-GPCD by Hydrologic Region June 2014 to April 2016

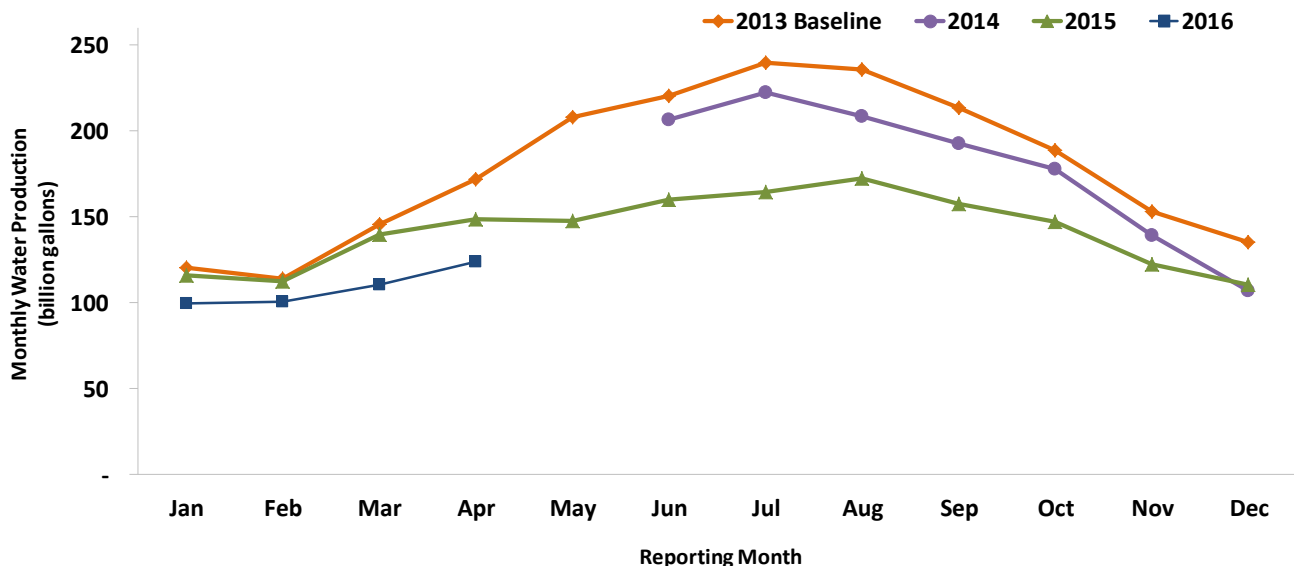
Hydrologic Region	Jun 14	Jul 14	Aug 14	Sep 14	Oct 14	Nov 14	Dec 14	Jan 15	Feb 15	Mar 15	Apr 15	May 15	Jun 15	Jul 15	Aug 15	Sep 15	Oct 15	Nov 15	Dec 15	Jan 16	Feb 16	Mar 16	Apr 16
Central Coast	99.9	95.0	90.6	88.6	83.4	65.9	54.3	60.5	62.1	65.1	71.5	71.4	75.9	76.2	76.4	76.2	70.5	59.9	53.4	49.1	53.2	52.3	62.9
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
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	57.4
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
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	68.3	91.7
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	51.0	51.0	58.0
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
South Coast	121.3	119.7	112.4	111.4	103.5	88.5	64.7	73.4	79.5	83.4	90.1	81.4	91.5	88.6	94.9	89.3	83.6	78.6	70.4	62.4	71.8	68.1	77.1
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	89.4	73.9	66.8	69.3	78.1	97.8
Tulare Lake	201.0	211.4	188.9	178.6	148.2	105.5	80.1	74.7	77.7	101.0	127.0	132.0	154.9	162.5	164.0	150.2	124.4	88.8	76.8	69.7	70.6	79.3	99.3
Statewide	132.5	132.7	122.8	117.4	105.1	85.8	65.0	70.6	75.1	82.4	90.4	87.6	98.1	98.0	102.3	96.9	87.3	75.6	67.2	61.0	67.2	66.0	77.2

As stated above, the average statewide R-GPCD for April 2016 was 77. Average hydrologic region R-GPCDs for April 2016 range from 57 to 130, with all ten hydrologic regions reporting lower R-GPCDs in April 2016 than they did in April 2015. However, all ten hydrologic regions reported higher R-GPCDs in April 2016 than they did in March 2016 as is the traditional slope as warmer weather appears.

Statewide Water Production Trends

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

Statewide Water Conservation Results Water Production June 2014 - April 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 June 6, 2016)