



Fact Sheet

March 2016 Statewide Conservation Data

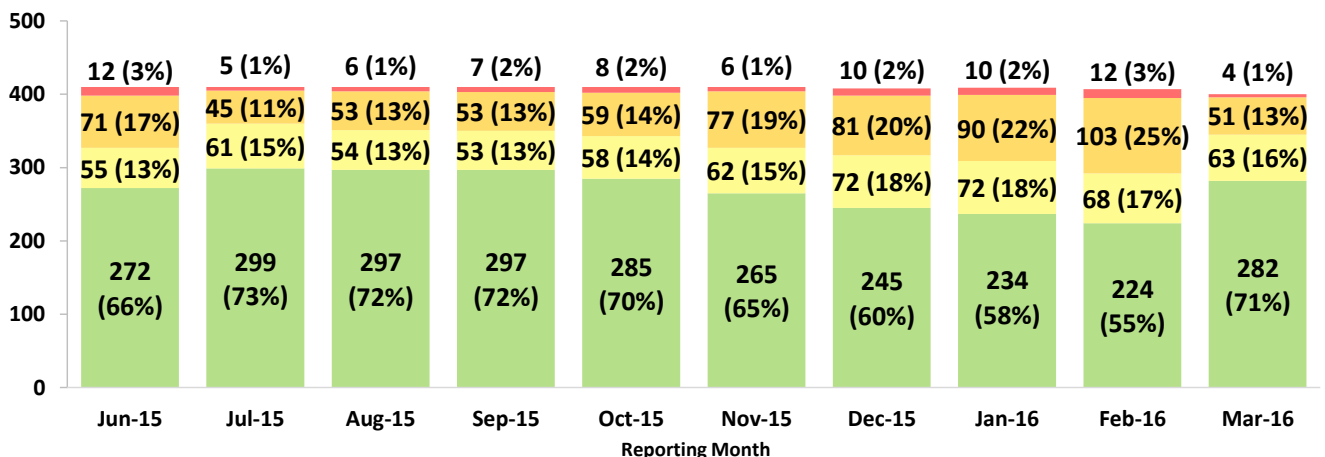
March Conservation Summary

March marks the tenth 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 first month of adjusted conservation standards pursuant to the [updated and extended emergency regulation](#) adopted by the Board on Feb. 2, 2016. Per the Governor’s Nov. 13, 2015 [Executive Order](#), [the extended emergency](#) regulation will remain in place through October 2016. The adjusted conservation standards adopted by the Board on Feb. 2, 2016 provide urban water suppliers some latitude in the conservation requirements they must meet. This fact sheet summarizes the results for March 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](#).

The percentage of water saved collectively by the state’s large urban water suppliers more than doubled from 12 percent in February to 24.3 percent in March 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 continues to stay at historic lows, with 66 residential gallons per capita per day (R-GPCD) reported in March – the second lowest per-person rate since water mandatory conservation began in June 2015.

Conservation Standard Compliance June 2015 to March 2016*



- 1 Greater than 15 percentage points from meeting standard
- 2 Between five and 15 percentage points from meeting standard
- 3 Between one and five percentage points from meeting standard
- 0 Met or within one percentage point from meeting standard

* 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 from February to March – from 55 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 conservation 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 March, 282 suppliers (71 percent) met or were within one percentage point of their conservation standard; 63 suppliers (16 percent) were between one and five percentage points of meeting their conservation standard; and 51 suppliers (13 percent) were between five and 15 percentage points of meeting their conservation standard. Four suppliers (1 percent) were more than 15 percentage points from meeting their conservation standard. As these figures show, compliance figures were expected to change in March owing to reduced conservation standards from adjustments approved by the Board in February.

The State Water Resources Control Board continues to work closely with water suppliers to implement the regulation 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 March 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
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%	20.8%	30.5%
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%	18.8%
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%
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%
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%	36.7%
San Francisco Bay	10.3%	12.9%	15.1%	15.4%	14.9%	17.8%	20.9%	2.4%	7.9%	6.5%	19.9%	31.9%	32.3%	32.3%	30.5%	25.3%	23.3%	26.8%	23.5%	13.6%	18.4%	25.0%
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%
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%	18.0%	6.9%	20.7%
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%	16.8%	14.9%	27.8%
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%
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%

As stated above, statewide monthly savings for March was 24.3 percent, with hydrologic region monthly savings for February ranging from 13.6 percent to 36.7 percent. In March 2016, seven of the ten hydrologic regions reported higher monthly savings than they did in February 2016. However, all ten hydrologic regions reported higher monthly savings in March 2016 than they did in March 2015, with Californians saving more than six times the amount of water than was saved in March 2015 statewide.

R-GPCD by Hydrologic Region June 2014 to March 2016

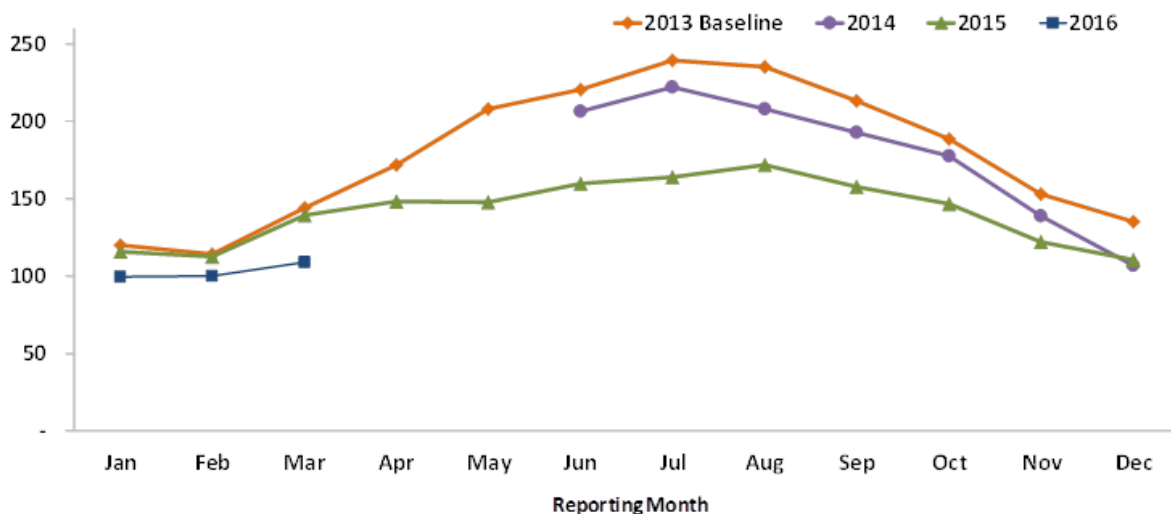
Hydrologic Region	Jun 14	Jul 14	Aug 14	Sep 14	Oct 14	Nov 14	Dec 14	Jan 15	Feb 15	Mar 15	Apr 15	May 15	Jun 15	Jul 15	Aug 15	Sep 15	Oct 15	Nov 15	Dec 15	Jan 16	Feb 16	Mar 16
Central Coast	99.9	95.0	90.6	88.6	83.4	65.9	54.3	60.5	62.1	65.1	71.5	71.5	75.6	75.9	76.5	76.2	70.5	59.9	53.4	49.1	53.2	52.3
Colorado 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	113.2
North Coast	88.5	95.2	81.9	84.2	66.9	54.8	56.5	54.3	54.5	61.5	60.0	64.1	78.7	73.5	75.7	73.3	70.7	53.4	52.3	50.1	52.2	52.0
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
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	67.8
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	51.0	50.8
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
South Coast	121.3	119.8	112.5	111.5	103.6	88.6	64.7	73.5	79.6	83.5	90.3	81.5	91.5	88.7	94.9	89.4	83.7	78.6	70.5	62.5	71.9	68.2
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	90.1	73.6	67.9	69.4	77.9
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	79.4
Statewide	132.6	132.7	122.8	117.4	105.1	85.9	65.0	70.6	75.1	82.5	90.5	87.6	98.1	98.0	102.3	96.9	87.3	75.7	67.2	61.0	67.3	66.0

As stated above, the average statewide R GPCD for March 2016 was 66. Average hydrologic region R GPCDs for March 2016 range from 51 to 113, with all ten hydrologic regions reporting lower R-GPCDs in March 2016 than they did in March 2015. However, five hydrologic regions reported higher R-GPCDs in March 2016 than they did in February 2016.

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 - March 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 May 3, 2016)