



# Fact Sheet

## November 2016 Statewide Conservation Data

### November Conservation Summary

November 2016 marks the 18<sup>th</sup> 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](#). The State Water Board has been requiring water delivery information from urban water suppliers for 30 consecutive months, following the historic [July 2014](#) board action to adopt emergency water 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 November 2016 and illustrates the progress made since June 2015 when urban water suppliers were first required to comply with state-mandated conservation standards. Current conservation summary data are posted [here](#). Stress test results are [here](#).

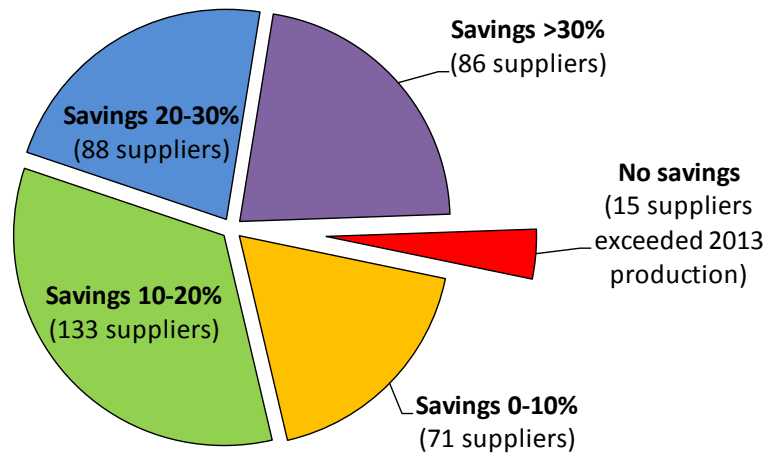
In November 2016 the monthly water savings were 18.8 percent compared to November of 2013 potable water production. In November of 2015 the savings were 20.2 percent. Since June 2015, Californians have saved nearly 765 billion gallons (2,347,125 acre-feet), which equates to an 18-month cumulative savings of 22.6 percent. Based on the estimate that the average person uses 0.2 acre-feet of water per year, this savings is enough to supply 11.7 million Californians with water for one-year; approximately the combined population of San Diego, Orange, San Bernardino, Alameda, and Sacramento counties, or more than 30 percent of the state's population.

The data from November 2016 continue to show a mixed picture of performance by agencies across the state, with many continuing to conserve significantly and other showing a trend of declining conservation. Average percent water savings in eight out of ten hydrologic regions increased over conservation levels in October 2016, and conservation levels in five hydrologic regions – North Coast, North Lahontan, Sacramento River, San Francisco Bay, and Central Coast, were greater than in November 2015. The increase over the water savings achieved in November 2015 could be due to wet conditions in November 2016, and turning off outdoor irrigation, which is both appropriate and required by the regulation. Where conservation levels dropped compared to last year, the decline may be due to one or more of multiple factors, including low precipitation, a reduction in conservation messaging, less restrictive irrigation rules, or additional irrigation to establish new landscapes.



## Breakdown of Water Savings

The chart below shows the number of suppliers achieving various levels of water savings in November 2016 compared to the same month in 2013, which serves as a baseline for water conservation. Thirty four percent of suppliers reporting in November 2016 achieved water savings between 10 and 20 percent compared to the same month in 2013; these suppliers serve more than 14.5 million people. Forty four percent of suppliers, serving more than 13.2 million Californians, reported water savings of 20 percent or more. Fifteen suppliers reported water production exceeding the November 2013 volume.



- Sixty six out of 86 suppliers that reported water savings greater than 30 percent in November 2016, also increased water savings over what they saved in November 2015. Among suppliers that saved more than 30 percent in November 2016, and increased water savings by 10 percent or more over the conservation in 2015 are: Patterson, Olivehurst Public Utility District, San Juan Water District, Ripon, Galt, Del Oro Water Company, Lemoore, Redding, Sonoma, Windsor, Millbrae, Tustin, and Goleta Water District.
- There are additional examples of efforts that resulted in yet more savings this year compared to November 2015 savings, such as Whittier, Morro Bay, Ventura County Waterworks District No 1, San Buenaventura, Sacramento Suburban Water District, West Valley Water District, and Tahoe City Public Utilities District.
- On the other hand, there are examples of suppliers with conservation performance dropping compared to November 2015, and with average R-GPCD exceeding 230 gallons, such as Santa Fe Irrigation District, Los Angeles County Public Works Waterworks District 29 (Malibu), Vaughn Water Company, and Valley Water Company.
- Among those saving more than 20 percent in November 2016, 155 suppliers passed their stress test and are not required by the emergency regulation to reduce total potable water production from their 2013 production. These suppliers include East Bay Municipal Utilities District, Alameda County Water District, Los Angeles County Public Works Waterworks District 40 (Antelope Valley), Contra Costa Water District, Stockton, Sacramento Suburban Water District, California Water Service Company Stockton, Escondido, California Water Service Company Mid-Peninsula, Vallejo, Santa Clara, San

Jose, Downey, Clovis, Fairfield, Santa Maria, California-American Water Company Los Angeles District, and Santa Monica.

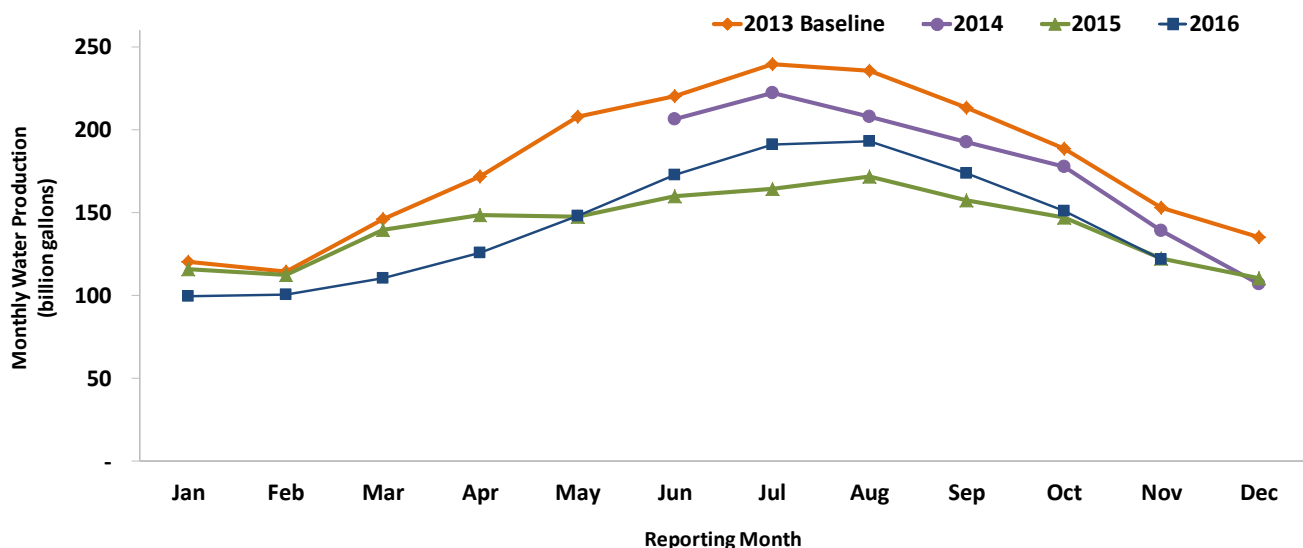
- Several suppliers among the 71 that reported water savings below 10 percent in November 2016 had achieved water conservation above 20 percent in November 2015. Among formerly high water savers but conserving less than 10 percent this year were Rubio Canyon Land and Water Association, Rancho California Water District, Riverside Highland Water Company, and Coalinga.

In looking at the data, percentage savings alone do not tell a complete story of conservation achievement. Suppliers with already low R-GPCD use are taking more significant efforts to save water with small percentage reductions than big users of water for whom it easier to save water, particularly on outdoor ornamental landscapes. Despite less than 10 percent water savings in November 2016, examples of communities with low R-GPCD and already significant conservation and efficiency achievements include San Diego, Irvine Ranch Water District, Sweetwater Authority, Park Water Company, California-American Water Company San Diego District, Compton, Golden State Water Company Florence Graham, Paramount, Estero Municipal Improvement District, and Eureka.

## Statewide Water Production Trends

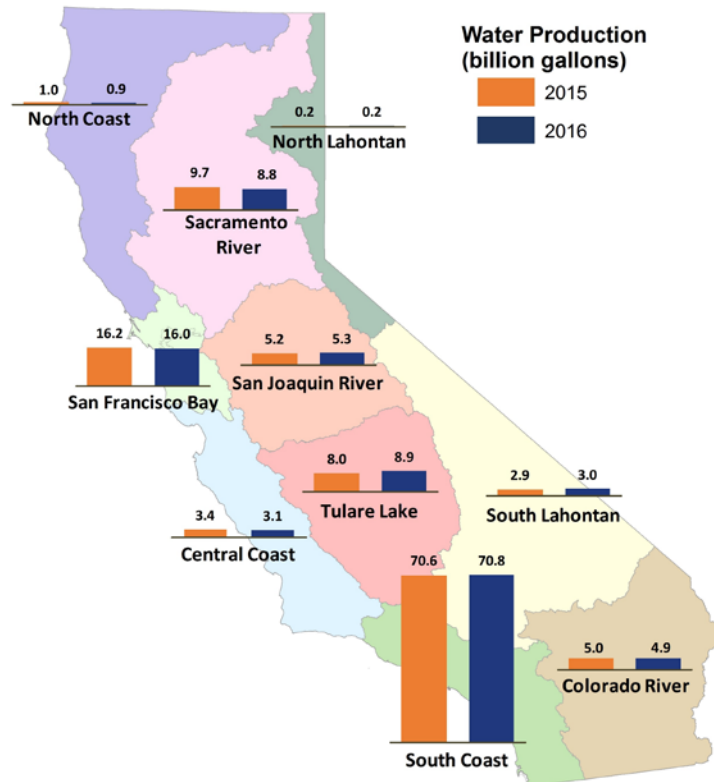
The graph below shows the statewide trends in water production from June 2014 through November 2016.

**Statewide Water Conservation Results**  
**Water Production June 2014 - November 2016** (Billion Gallons)



## Water Savings by Hydrologic Region June 2015 to November 2016

Hydrologic Region	Jun 15	Jul 15	Aug 15	Sep 15	Oct 15	Nov 15	Dec 15	Jan 16	Feb 16	Mar 16	Apr 16	May 16	Jun 16	Jul 16	Aug 16	Sep 16	Oct 16	Nov 16
Central Coast	30.6%	31.9%	28.1%	26.9%	24.1%	27.3%	24.7%	19.2%	20.7%	30.4%	29.0%	31.5%	24.7%	26.4%	25.4%	24.9%	26.8%	27.9%
Colorado River	25.2%	34.0%	24.7%	17.4%	24.4%	21.3%	10.8%	28.5%	18.0%	17.6%	30.2%	29.3%	23.8%	23.7%	15.1%	7.2%	11.1%	20.8%
North Coast	16.0%	32.5%	19.7%	20.0%	16.8%	18.0%	20.3%	19.5%	14.4%	13.6%	27.7%	29.5%	8.9%	23.5%	15.5%	11.7%	21.8%	24.0%
North Lahontan	29.8%	32.4%	25.0%	16.2%	10.0%	12.9%	18.8%	27.7%	23.2%	18.4%	30.7%	42.7%	19.5%	13.9%	10.6%	7.6%	16.4%	16.6%
Sacramento River	36.3%	37.4%	34.5%	28.2%	25.5%	31.3%	24.6%	13.4%	20.6%	36.6%	30.4%	35.4%	23.4%	23.6%	18.7%	15.5%	30.7%	35.5%
San Francisco Bay	32.3%	32.3%	30.5%	25.3%	23.3%	26.8%	23.5%	13.2%	18.1%	25.1%	28.8%	30.9%	22.5%	22.4%	21.1%	17.9%	26.0%	27.5%
San Joaquin River	33.4%	34.7%	30.0%	26.7%	26.7%	31.1%	20.2%	15.4%	17.1%	35.2%	32.7%	34.3%	24.7%	24.3%	19.7%	19.2%	26.2%	29.3%
South Coast	22.9%	28.2%	23.7%	26.7%	20.6%	14.1%	15.9%	17.9%	6.9%	20.9%	22.8%	24.2%	19.9%	17.0%	15.3%	19.4%	15.6%	12.2%
South Lahontan	31.1%	35.9%	29.3%	25.8%	22.9%	18.8%	5.0%	18.4%	13.1%	27.8%	27.5%	25.3%	24.0%	17.0%	23.5%	13.4%	17.5%	15.2%
Tulare Lake	29.4%	32.2%	28.0%	25.9%	22.1%	28.3%	21.7%	15.8%	17.2%	27.0%	30.1%	31.1%	24.2%	22.7%	18.6%	18.9%	15.5%	18.2%
<b>Statewide</b>	<b>27.5%</b>	<b>31.3%</b>	<b>27.0%</b>	<b>26.2%</b>	<b>22.2%</b>	<b>20.2%</b>	<b>18.2%</b>	<b>17.2%</b>	<b>11.9%</b>	<b>24.3%</b>	<b>26.1%</b>	<b>28.1%</b>	<b>21.7%</b>	<b>20.1%</b>	<b>17.6%</b>	<b>18.2%</b>	<b>19.6%</b>	<b>18.8%</b>



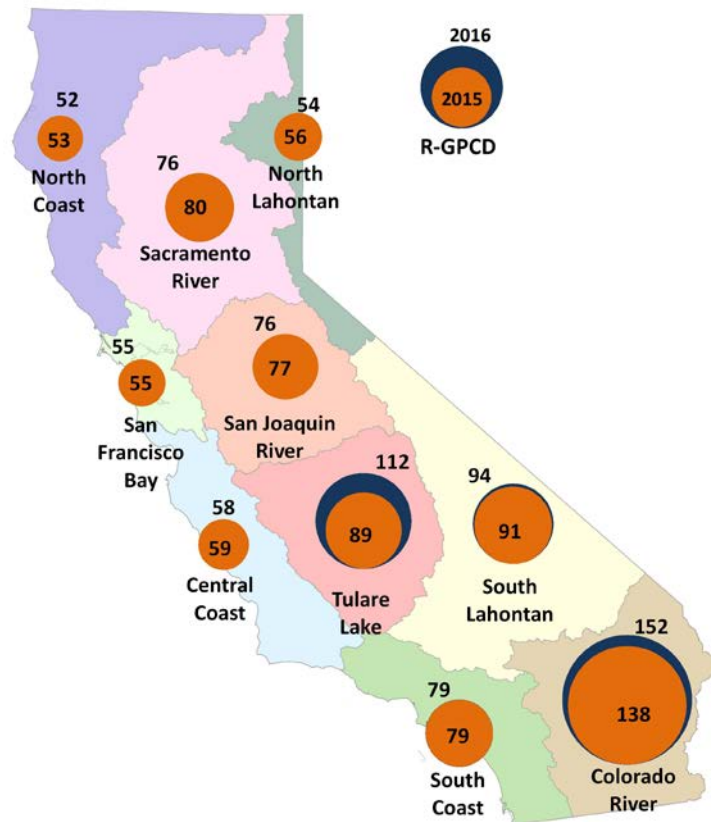
Water production by hydrologic region (in billions of gallons) for November 2016\* (blue bars) compared to November 2015 (orange bars).

\*Preliminary water production for November 2016, as 16 suppliers have not reported by December 20, 2016 when data were downloaded for analysis.

November 2016 savings by hydrologic region ranged from 12.2 percent to 35.5 percent. In November 2016, eight hydrologic regions reported higher percentage of water saved than in October 2016. Five hydrologic regions reported greater monthly savings in November 2016 than November 2015.

## R-GPCD by Hydrologic Region June 2015 to November 2016

Hydrologic Region	Jun 15	Jul 15	Aug 15	Sep 15	Oct 15	Nov 15	Dec 15	Jan 16	Feb 16	Mar 16	Apr 16	May 16	Jun 16	Jul 16	Aug 16	Sep 16	Oct 16	Nov 16
Central Coast	75.9	76.2	76.4	76.2	70.5	59.5	53.3	49.1	53.2	52.2	62.9	70.7	80.4	82.6	80.0	79.3	70.0	58.1
Colorado River	169.9	153.8	171.8	161.9	132.0	138.4	111.3	93.0	105.5	110.2	127.2	141.5	169.9	179.5	195.8	181.6	161.3	151.6
North Coast	78.7	73.5	75.7	73.3	70.7	53.4	52.5	50.1	52.3	52.0	55.3	62.4	85.8	82.8	81.6	82.3	68.8	51.6
North Lahontan	115.2	113.5	117.7	113.4	81.4	56.2	61.6	57.9	54.7	54.0	57.7	78.5	133.8	142.8	127.6	128.1	77.1	54.5
Sacramento River	137.1	152.8	147.3	141.6	117.9	80.5	68.5	68.1	66.4	68.5	92.3	121.0	163.3	186.8	178.2	160.5	108.1	75.6
San Francisco Bay	70.0	72.0	72.3	72.2	67.4	55.1	51.0	49.5	51.1	50.9	57.4	65.9	79.3	81.3	82.0	79.8	65.1	54.6
San Joaquin River	127.2	130.7	131.5	123.4	102.5	76.8	66.7	61.6	67.0	67.1	84.3	107.5	138.1	150.0	149.5	130.8	103.2	75.7
South Coast	91.4	88.6	94.8	89.3	83.6	78.5	70.4	62.4	71.6	68.1	77.0	81.6	94.4	101.5	103.4	96.5	87.2	78.8
South Lahontan	133.3	131.3	148.3	129.7	107.1	90.6	73.9	68.0	69.3	78.1	98.5	116.4	145.4	160.9	149.2	146.4	109.0	94.1
Tulare Lake	154.9	162.5	164.0	150.2	124.4	88.8	76.8	69.7	70.6	79.3	99.3	128.2	167.0	190.4	187.6	176.0	143.5	112.2
<b>Statewide</b>	<b>98.1</b>	<b>98.1</b>	<b>102.2</b>	<b>96.9</b>	<b>87.2</b>	<b>75.6</b>	<b>67.2</b>	<b>61.1</b>	<b>67.2</b>	<b>66.0</b>	<b>77.0</b>	<b>86.9</b>	<b>105.0</b>	<b>113.5</b>	<b>113.7</b>	<b>106.4</b>	<b>89.8</b>	<b>76.6</b>



Residential Gallons per Capita per day (R-GPCD) for November 2016 (blue circles) compared to November 2015 (orange circles).

As stated above, The table provides the average monthly R-GPCD for June 2015 through November 2016, by hydrologic region. The average statewide R-GPCD for November 2016 was 76.6. Average hydrologic region R-GPCDs for November 2016 range from 52 to 152, with six hydrologic regions reporting lower R-GPCDs in November 2016 than they did in November 2015. All ten hydrologic regions had the average R-GPCD in November 2016 lower than in 2013.

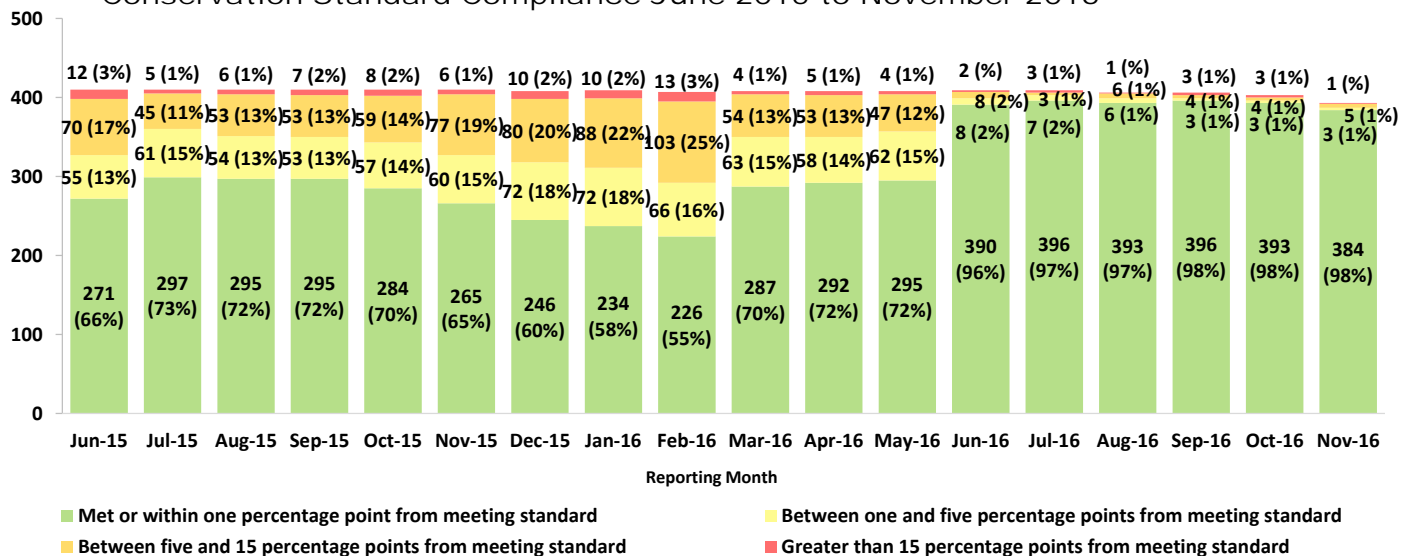


## Compliance

The stress-test based regulation that went into effect in June 2016 resulted in many suppliers having a zero percent conservation mandate, and nearly all of those suppliers are in compliance by having water production levels below 2013 levels (the baseline year for the emergency regulation). Information about the Board’s compliance actions is located [here](#)

With 393 water supplier reports submitted for November, 384 suppliers (98 percent) met or were within one percentage point of their conservation standard; three suppliers (1 percent) were between one and five percentage points of meeting their conservation standard; five suppliers (1 percent) were between five and 15 percentage points of meeting their conservation standard, and one supplier was more than 15 percentage points from their conservation standard.

Conservation Standard Compliance June 2015 to November 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.

## 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](http://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/>.

## Background

In his April 1, 2015 [Executive Order](#), in light of three unusually dry years, including the worst snowpack in 500 years, Gov. Edmund G. Brown Jr. mandated a 25 percent water use reduction by users of urban water supplies across California. In May 2015, the State Water Board adopted an emergency regulation requiring a 25 percent reduction in overall potable urban water use statewide from June 2015 through February 2016 compared with 2013. The board implemented tiered conservation requirements, ranging from 8 percent to 32 percent, so that areas that had reduced their per capita water use over the years had lower targets than those areas using more water per person.

On Feb. 2, 2016, based on Gov. Brown's [November 2015 Executive Order](#), the State Water Board approved an updated and extended emergency regulation. The extended regulation responded to calls for continuing the conservation structure that had spurred such dramatic savings while providing greater consideration of some factors that influence water use: climate, population growth and significant investments in new local, drought-resilient water supplies such as wastewater reuse and desalination.

On May 9, 2016, Governor Edmund G. Brown Jr. issued [Executive Order B-37-16](#), requiring the Board to adjust its emergency water conservation regulation through the end of January 2017 in recognition of improved urban water supply conditions across the state and, separately, take action to make some of the requirements of the regulation permanent. The Board [adopted the revised regulation](#) on May 18. June was the first month under the revised regulation.

Since June 2014, the State Water Board has been tracking water conservation for each of the state's larger urban water suppliers (those with more than 3,000 connections) on a monthly basis. Compliance with individual water supplier conservation requirements is based on cumulative savings. Cumulative tracking means that conservation savings will be added together from one month to the next and compared to the amount of water used during the same months in 2013.

California has been dealing with the effects of an unprecedented drought. To learn about all the actions the state has taken to manage our water system and cope with the impacts of the drought, visit [Drought.CA.Gov](#). Every Californian should take steps to conserve water. Find out how at [SaveOurWater.com](#). While saving water, it is important to properly water trees. Find out how at [www.saveourwater.com/trees](#). In addition to many effective local programs, state-funded turf removal and toilet replacement rebates are also available. Information and rebate applications can be found at: [www.saveourwaterrebates.com/](#).

*(This fact sheet was last updated Jan. 3, 2017)*