

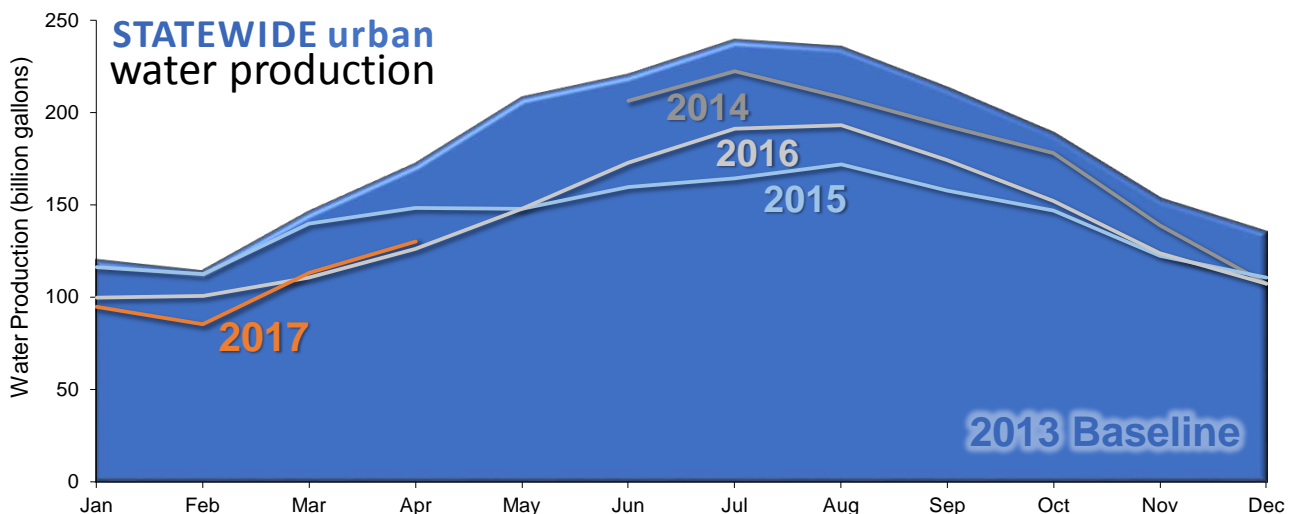
April 2017 Statewide Conservation Data

April Urban Water Production Summary

April 2017 marks the 35th month since the State Water Resources Control Board began requiring water production information from urban water suppliers, following the historic [July 2014](#) board action to first adopt emergency water conservation regulations. In [April 2017](#), the State Water Board rescinded the mandatory conservation standards for urban water suppliers while keeping in place the water use reporting requirements, and prohibitions against wasteful practices. This fact sheet summarizes the current water production results; April 2017 data are posted [here](#).

California's water savings reached 21.7 percent in April 2017 (110,487 acre-feet or 36 billion gallons), compared to April 2013 potable water production. Based on the estimate that the average person uses 0.2 acre-feet of water per year, this savings is enough to supply 552,000 Californians with water for one-year -- approximately the population of Stanislaus County.

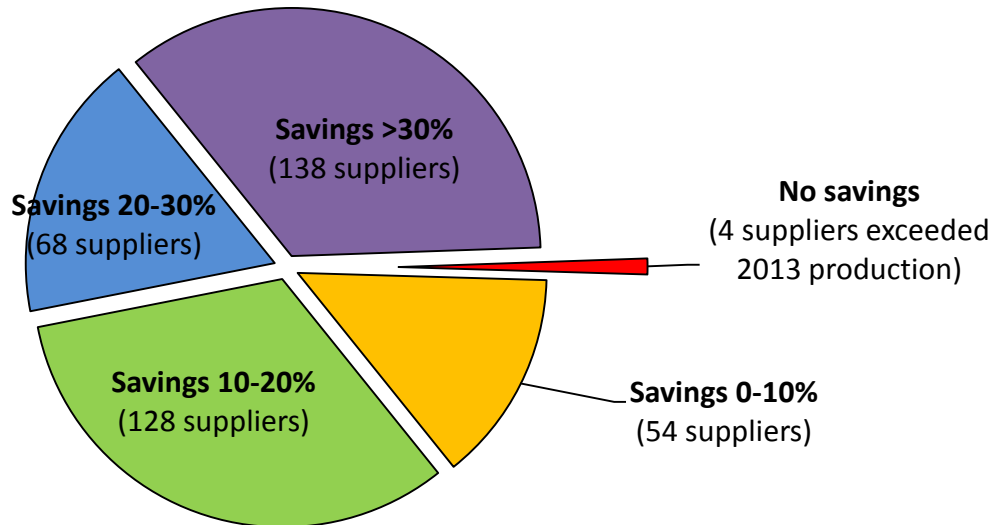
The graph below shows the statewide urban potable water production from June 2014 through April 2017. The potable water production in April 2017 was 130.2 billion gallons, 3 percent up compared to April 2016 production.



Breakdown of Water Savings

The chart below shows the number of suppliers achieving various levels of water savings in April 2017 compared to April 2013 water production. One third of suppliers reporting in April 2017 achieved water savings between 10 and 20 percent compared to the same month in

2013; these suppliers serve more than 14.6 million people. Fifty-three percent of suppliers, serving more than 14.1 million Californians, reported water savings of 20 percent or more. Four suppliers reported water production exceeding the April 2013 volume.



One hundred and fifteen suppliers, out of the 138 that reported water savings greater than 30 percent in April 2017, also increased water savings over what they saved in April 2016. Among suppliers that saved more than 30 percent in April 2017, and increased water savings by 10 percent or more over the conservation in 2016 are Anderson, Bella Vista Water District, Sacramento, Roseville, Fairfield, Mountain View, Tulare, Gilroy, Dinuba, Yreka, and Patterson.

Information about the Board's compliance actions is located [here](#).

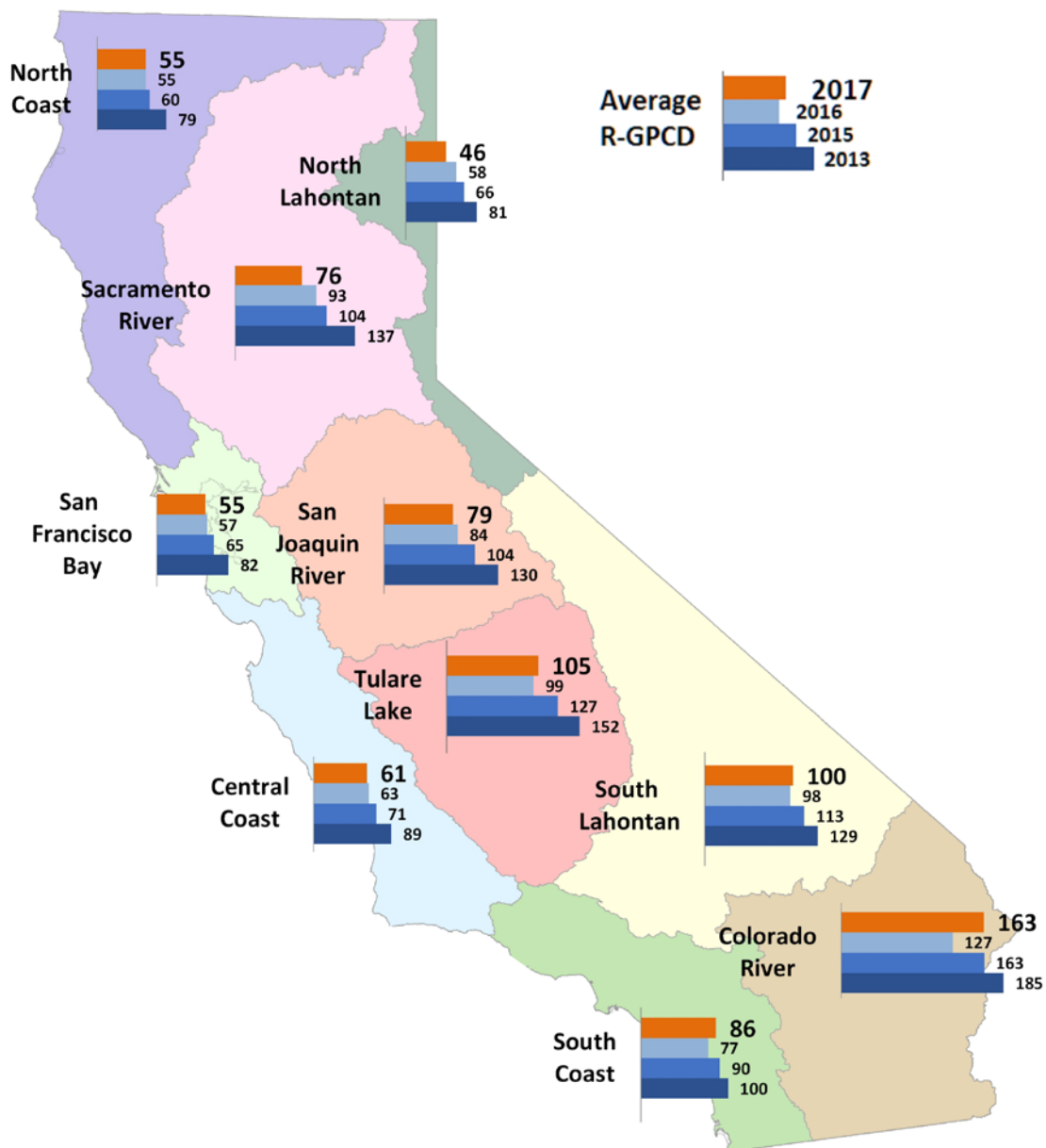
Water Savings by Hydrologic Region

April 2017 savings by hydrologic region ranged from 12.3 percent to 42.8 percent. Six hydrologic regions reported higher percentage of water saved in April 2017 than in April 2016.

Hydrologic Region	Apr 15	Apr 16	Apr 17
Central Coast	19.1%	29.0%	33.2%
Colorado River	11.9%	30.2%	15.4%
North Coast	22.8%	27.7%	28.4%
North Lahontan	16.8%	30.7%	26.9%
Sacramento River	23.6%	30.3%	42.8%
San Francisco Bay	19.8%	28.8%	31.7%
San Joaquin River	19.9%	32.7%	36.0%
South Coast	9.0%	22.8%	12.3%
South Lahontan	12.0%	27.5%	18.0%
Tulare Lake	17.2%	30.1%	30.1%
Statewide Savings	13.7%	26.1%	21.7%

Residential Daily use by Hydrologic Region

The average statewide residential gallons per capita per day (R-GPCD) for April 2017 was 81. Average hydrologic region R-GPCDs for April 2017 range from 46 to 163 (orange bars), with six hydrologic regions reporting lower R-GPCDs in April 2017 than they did in April 2016. All ten hydrologic regions had the average R-GPCD in April 2017 lower than in April 2013 and April 2015. Water production data were not collected in April 2014.



* April 2013 R-GPCD is estimated based on April 2015 percent residential use, and 2015 total population served.

Background

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.

The Governor's April 2017 [executive order](#) directed the State Water Board to lift the specific conservation provisions of its emergency statewide urban water conservation regulation but to keep in place the temporary requirements for monthly water use reporting and prohibitions against wasteful water use practices while the Board works to develop permanent reporting and wasteful use regulations. The [temporary requirements](#) will remain in effective until Nov. 25, when the emergency regulation expires.

The current prohibitions against wasteful water use practices include outdoor watering during or within 48 hours after a rain event, hosing down a sidewalk instead of using a broom or a brush, and overwatering a landscape to where water is running off onto the sidewalk or into the gutter.

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 rebates are also available. Information and rebate applications can be found at: [www.saveourwaterrebates.com/](#).

(This fact sheet was last updated June 6, 2017)