Fact Sheet

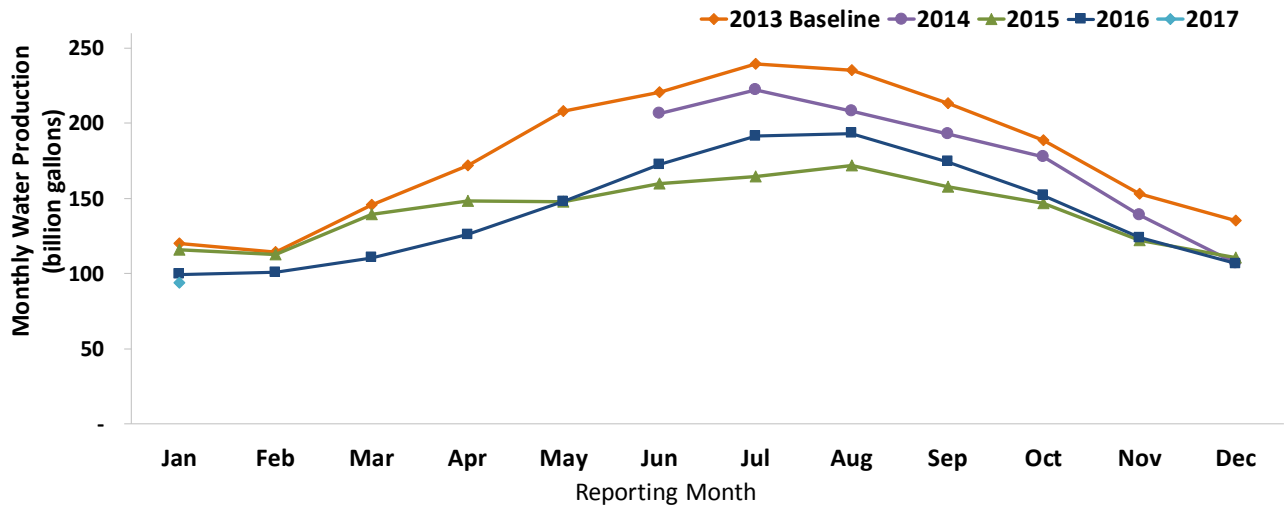
January 2017 Statewide Conservation Data

January Conservation Summary

January 2017 marks the 20th 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 2015 Executive Order. The State Water Board has been requiring water production information from urban water suppliers for 32 consecutive months, following the historic July 2014 board action to first adopt emergency water conservation regulation. This fact sheet summarizes the current water conservation results and illustrates the progress made since June 2015. January 2017 conservation data are posted here.

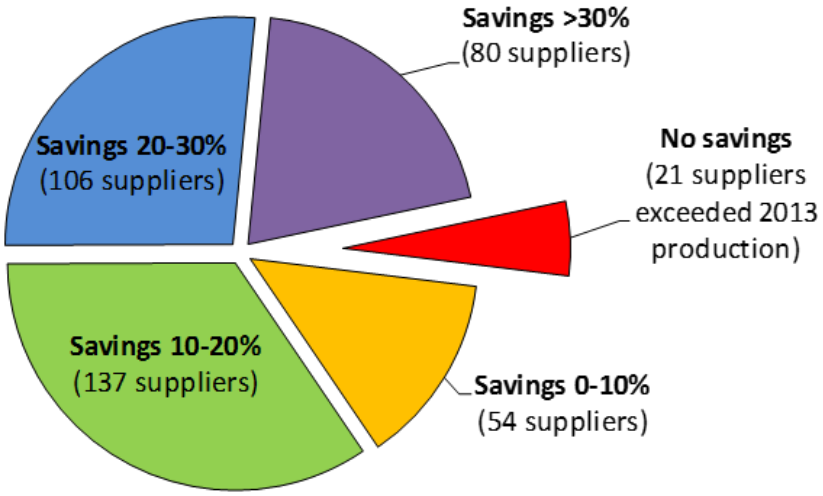
California's potable water savings reached 20.5 percent in January 2017 (74,249 acre-feet or 24.2 billion gallons), compared to January 2013 potable water production. Based on the estimate that the average person uses 0.2 acre-feet of water per year, this savings is enough to supply 12.6 million Californians with water for one-year; approximately the combined population of San Diego, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, and Alameda counties, or nearly one-third of the state's population.

The graph below shows the statewide urban potable water production from June 2014 through January 2017. The potable water production in January 2017 was the lowest since reporting began in 2014. Most agencies continuing to conserve, and some agencies have even increased water savings over the last several months, reflecting increased awareness of conservation messaging and a reduced need to irrigate during this years' extremely wet conditions.



Breakdown of Water Savings

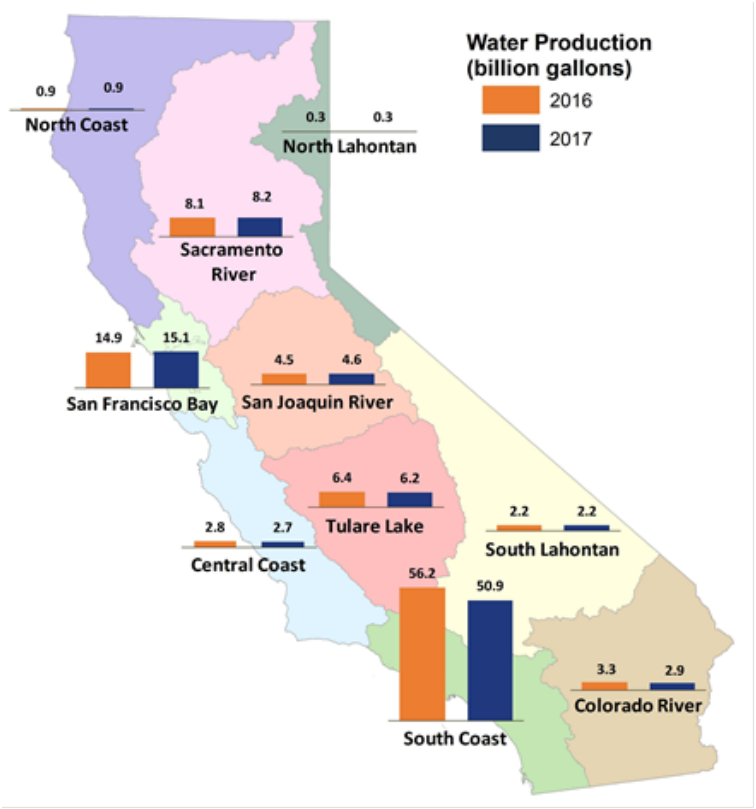
The chart below shows the number of suppliers achieving various levels of water savings in January 2017 compared to January 2013 water production. Thirty four percent of suppliers reporting in January 2017 achieved water savings between 10 and 20 percent compared to the same month in 2013; these suppliers serve more than 17.8 million people. Forty seven percent of suppliers, serving more than 12.5 million Californians, reported water savings of 20 percent or more.



- Seventy one out of the 80 suppliers that reported water savings greater than 30 percent in January 2017 also increased water savings over what they saved in January 2016. Among suppliers that saved more than 30 percent in January 2017, and increased water savings by 10 percent or more over the conservation in January 2016 are: Irvine Ranch Water District, Brawley, Rubidoux Community Service District, Santa Fe Irrigation District, Valley Water Company, Ripon, Fallbrook Public Utility District, Western Municipal Water District of Riverside, Westborough Water District, Wasco, and Palmdale Water District.
- Twenty one suppliers reported water production exceeding the January 2013 volume.
- Several suppliers among the 75 that reported conservation below 10 percent or no savings in January 2017 compared to the 2013 baseline also have R-GPCD greater than 90. Among water suppliers with relatively high R-GPCD and conserving less than 10 percent this year were Folsom, North Tahoe Public Utility District, Olivehurst Public Utility District, and Rio Linda - Elverta Community Water District.
- In looking at the data, percentage savings alone do not tell a complete story of conservation achievement. Despite less than 10 percent water savings in January 2017, examples of communities with R-GPCD below 50, and already significant conservation and efficiency achievements include Martinez, California Water Service Company King City, Amador Water Agency, El Monte, Arcata, Madera, Watsonville, and Hanford.

Water Savings by Hydrologic Region June 2015 to January 2017

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	Dec 16	Jan 17
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%	25.2%	24.9%	26.8%	29.1%	28.8%	18.4%
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%	19.8%	10.9%	35.6%
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%	19.2%	15.9%
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%	18.7%	22.9%
Sacramento River	36.3%	37.4%	34.5%	28.0%	25.5%	31.3%	24.6%	13.4%	20.6%	36.6%	30.4%	35.4%	23.4%	23.6%	18.6%	15.3%	30.6%	35.5%	23.4%	11.0%
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%	23.0%	12.2%
San Joaquin River	33.4%	34.7%	30.0%	26.7%	26.7%	31.2%	20.2%	15.4%	17.1%	35.2%	32.7%	34.3%	24.7%	24.3%	19.7%	19.2%	26.6%	29.3%	20.2%	13.0%
South Coast	22.9%	28.2%	23.7%	26.7%	20.6%	14.1%	15.9%	18.0%	6.9%	20.9%	22.8%	24.2%	20.0%	17.0%	15.3%	19.5%	15.7%	12.3%	20.6%	24.1%
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%	2.8%	18.5%
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%	18.5%	19.2%	16.9%
Statewide	27.5%	31.3%	27.0%	26.2%	22.2%	20.2%	18.2%	17.2%	11.9%	24.4%	26.1%	28.1%	21.7%	20.1%	17.5%	18.2%	19.6%	18.9%	20.6%	20.5%



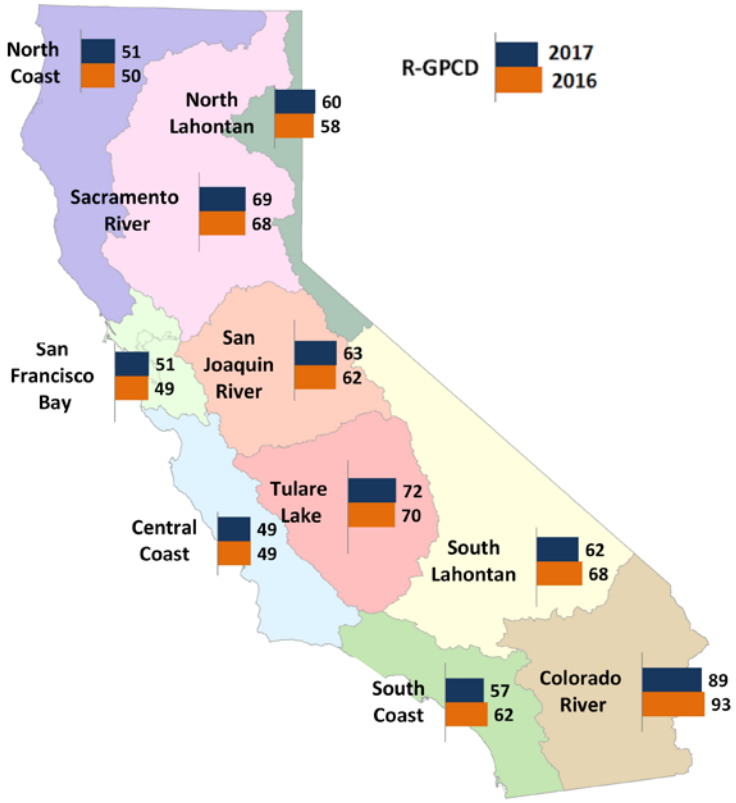
Water production by hydrologic region (in billions of gallons) for January 2017* (blue bars) compared to January 2016 (orange bars).

*Preliminary water production for January 2017, as 11 suppliers have not reported by February 21, 2017 when data were downloaded for analysis.

In January 2017, the statewide monthly water savings were 20.5 percent, a slight decrease from December 2016's 20.6 percent savings, and an increase from January 2016's 17.2 percent statewide savings. January 2017 savings by hydrologic region ranged from 11 percent to 35.6 percent. In January 2017, four hydrologic regions reported higher percentage of water saved than in December 2016. Four hydrologic regions reported greater monthly savings in January 2017 than January 2016.

R-GPCD by Hydrologic Region June 2015 to January 2017

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	Dec 16	Jan 17
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	80.2	79.3	70.0	59.1	50.5	49.0
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	147.7	114.5	88.6
North Coast	78.7	73.5	75.7	73.3	70.7	53.4	52.5	50.1	52.4	52.0	55.3	62.4	85.8	82.8	81.6	82.3	68.8	51.6	52.5	50.6
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	59.2	60.0
Sacramento River	137.1	152.8	147.3	141.7	117.9	80.5	68.5	68.1	66.4	68.5	92.3	121.0	163.3	186.8	179.9	162.0	108.8	76.2	68.4	69.0
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	54.7	51.0	50.8
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	102.3	75.7	65.1	62.9
South Coast	91.4	88.6	94.8	89.3	83.6	78.5	70.4	62.3	71.6	68.1	76.9	81.6	94.4	101.4	103.3	96.3	87.3	79.1	66.2	56.6
South Lahontan	133.3	131.3	148.3	129.7	107.1	90.6	73.9	67.5	68.9	77.6	97.8	115.1	145.0	159.7	147.4	147.4	109.0	93.7	73.9	62.5
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	112.0	82.2	71.9
Statewide	**98.1**	**98.1**	**102.2**	**96.9**	**87.2**	**75.6**	**67.2**	**61.0**	**67.1**	**66.0**	**77.0**	**86.9**	**105.0**	**113.4**	**113.8**	**106.4**	**89.8**	**76.9**	**65.0**	**58.1**

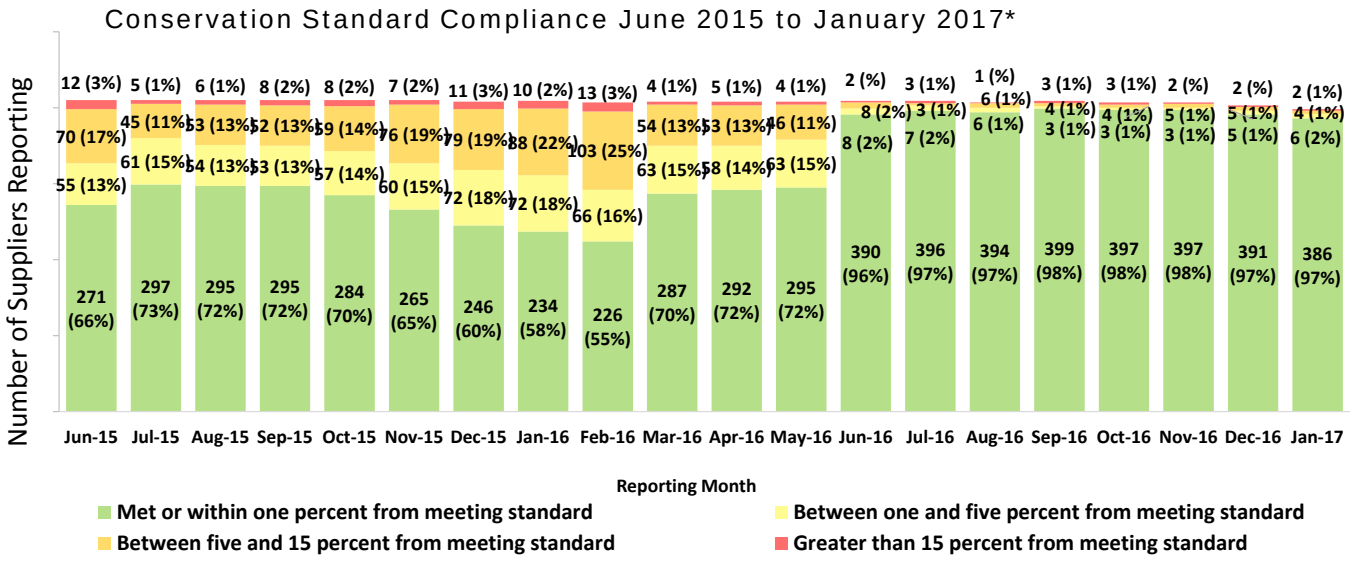


Residential Gallons per Capita per day (R-GPCD) for January 2017 (blue circles) compared to January 2016 (orange circles).

The average statewide R-GPCD for January 2017 was 58.1. Average hydrologic region R-GPCDs for January 2017 range from 49 to 88.6, with four hydrologic regions reporting lower R-GPCDs in January 2017 than they did in January 2016. All ten hydrologic regions had the average R-GPCD in January 2017 lower than in January 2013 and January 2014.

Compliance

In most cases, suppliers were in compliance with their conservation standard. With 398 suppliers reporting for January, 386 suppliers (97 percent) met or were within one percent of their conservation standard, six suppliers (2 percent) were between one and five percent of their conservation standard, four suppliers were between five and 15 percent of their conservation standard, and two suppliers where more than 15 percent from meeting their conservation standard. Information about the Board's compliance actions is located here



* 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.

Background

In May 2015, as directed by Gov. Edmund G. Brown Jr. in his April 2015 Executive Order, the State Water Board adopted an emergency conservation 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 standards, 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.

In February 2016, based on Gov. Brown's November 2015 Executive Order, the State Water Board modified and extended conservation regulation, providing greater consideration of climate, population growth, and significant investments in new local, drought-resilient water supplies such as wastewater reuse and desalination.

On Feb 8, 2017, in compliance with the Governor's May 2016 Executive Order, the Board renewed its statewide "stress test" conservation approach. The "stress test" approach was first adopted in May 2016, in response to changed hydrologic conditions and calls from urban water suppliers for greater recognition of the broad diversity in localized water supply conditions throughout the state, replacing the Board's prior conservation standards based on residential per-person water use. Under the "stress test", urban water suppliers had to assess water supply available after tree additional dry years.

The stress-test based regulation that went into effect in June 2016 resulted in many suppliers having a zero percent conservation mandate compared to 2013 (the baseline year for the regulation). For more information on the extended conservation regulation, visit the press release here. Stress test results are here.

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 are added together from one month to the next and compared to the amount of water used during the same months in 2013.

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 March 7, 2017)