



Fact Sheet

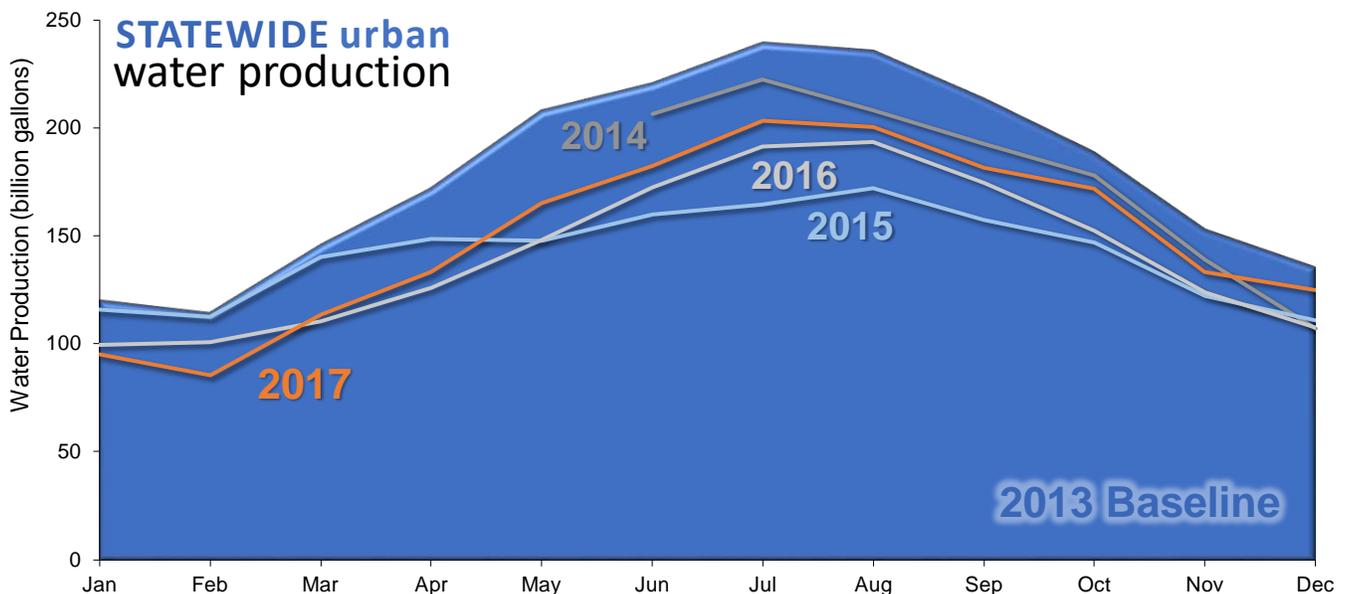
December 2017 Statewide Conservation Data

December Urban Water Production Summary

December 2017 marks the 43rd month since the State Water Resources Control Board began collecting water production information from urban water suppliers, following the historic [July 2014](#) board action to adopt an emergency water conservation regulation. In [April 2017](#), the State Water Board rescinded the mandatory conservation standards for urban water suppliers while keeping in place the water use reporting requirements, and prohibitions against wasteful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. The emergency water conservation regulation expired in November 2017. This fact sheet summarizes the current water production results; data are posted [here](#).

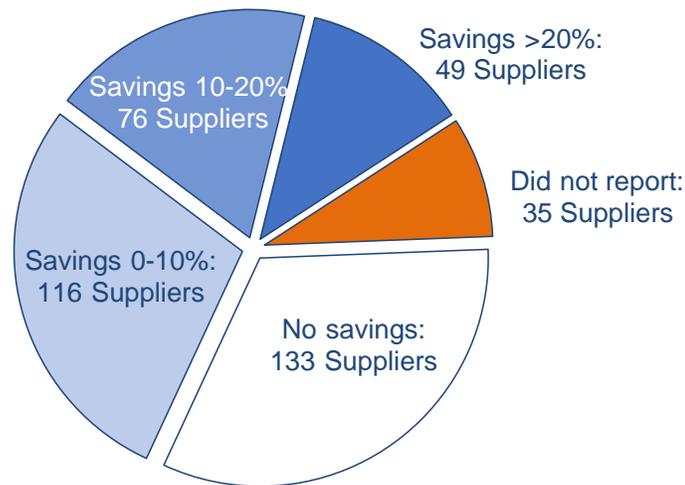
Statewide water savings reached 2.9 percent in December 2017 (11,349 acre-feet, or 3.7 billion gallons) compared to December 2013 potable water production for the 374 water suppliers reporting. Based on the estimate that the average person uses 0.2 acre-feet of water per year, this savings is enough to supply almost 57 thousand Californians with water for one-year, approximately the combined population of Glenn, and Colusa counties.

The graph below shows the statewide urban potable water production from June 2014 through December 2017. With 91 percent of suppliers reporting for December 2017, the potable water production was 124.8 billion gallons.



Breakdown of Water Savings

The chart below shows the number of suppliers achieving various levels of water savings in December 2017 compared to the December 2013 baseline water production. Almost one third (133 suppliers) reported water production exceeding the December 2013 level. Twenty eight percent of urban water suppliers, serving more than 13.2 million people, reported water savings of up to 10 percent. About one fifth of suppliers achieved water savings between 10 and 20 percent compared to the same month in 2013; these suppliers serve more than 7.5 million people. Twelve percent of suppliers, serving more than 2.1 million Californians, reported water savings of 20 percent or more.



Out of 409 urban water suppliers, 374 (91 percent) submitted the December 2017 report. Monthly reporting of urban water production is voluntary, as the requirement ended with the expiration of the drought emergency conservation regulation in November 2017.

Water Savings by Hydrologic Region

December 2017 savings by hydrologic region ranged from -16.8 percent to 21.7 percent. Average water savings in eight out of ten hydrologic regions were down in December 2017 compared to December 2016. In two regions, water production exceeded the 2013 production.

Hydrologic Region	Dec 14	Dec 15	Dec 16	Dec 17
Central Coast	29.2%	24.7%	29.0%	10.2%
Colorado River	7.4%	10.8%	11.0%	3.4%
North Coast	15.9%	20.3%	19.2%	21.7%
North Lahontan	12.7%	18.8%	18.7%	20.1%
Sacramento River	21.6%	24.6%	23.4%	16.0%
San Francisco Bay	20.9%	23.5%	23.2%	13.1%
San Joaquin River	18.2%	20.3%	20.2%	8.6%
South Coast	23.8%	15.9%	20.5%	-2.8%
South Lahontan	7.0%	5.0%	2.8%	-16.8%
Tulare Lake	26.2%	21.7%	19.2%	5.2%
Statewide Savings	22.3%	18.2%	20.6%	2.9%

Residential Daily use by Hydrologic Region

The average statewide residential gallons per capita per day (R-GPCD) for December 2017 was 78. Average hydrologic region R-GPCD's for December 2017 range from 47.8 to 125.7, with use climbing up in all but one hydrologic region compared to December 2016. Average residential per capita daily use in December 2017 was below the December 2013 use.

Hydrologic Region	Dec 13*	Dec 14	Dec 15	Dec 16	Dec 17
Central Coast	71.6	54.3	53.3	50.4	62.1
Colorado River	127.7	117.7	111.3	114.5	125.7
North Coast	65.8	56.5	52.5	52.1	47.8
North Lahontan	75.7	72.4	61.6	59.2	60.2
Sacramento River	90.3	70.2	68.5	69.0	73.3
San Francisco Bay	66.8	53.0	51.0	51.0	56.9
San Joaquin River	84.1	70.7	66.5	65.1	78.1
South Coast	83.6	64.7	70.3	66.2	83.7
South Lahontan	76.7	71.7	73.9	73.9	86.2
Tulare Lake	100.9	80.1	76.8	82.2	94.6
Statewide R-GPCD	82.2	65.0	67.1	65.0	78.0

* December 2013 R-GPCD is an estimate (percent residential use, and total population served were not collected for 2013, and values are based on median of all December reports).

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. Governor Edmund G. Brown Jr.'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. These [temporary requirements](#) remained in effect until November 25, 2017, when the emergency regulation expired.

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 February 6, 2018)