



Fact Sheet

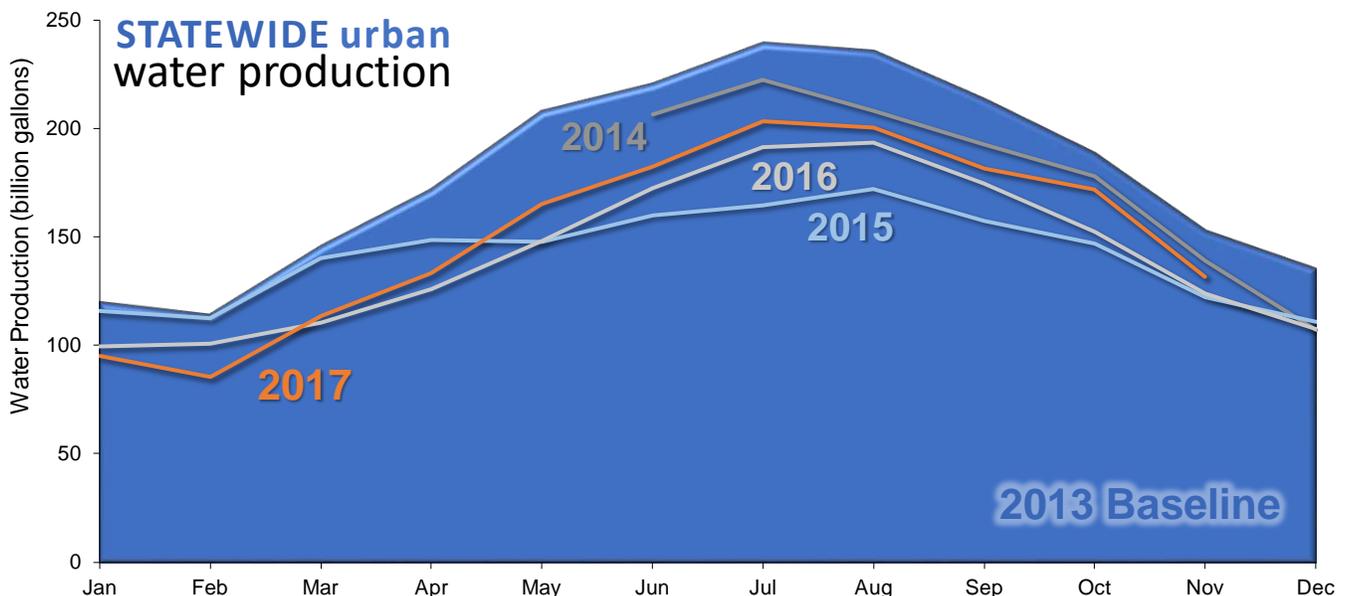
November 2017 Statewide Conservation Data

November Urban Water Production Summary

November 2017 marks the 42nd 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 In [April 2017](#), the State Water Board rescinded the mandatory conservation standards for urban water suppliers while keeping in place the water use reporting requirements, and prohibitions against wasteful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 on November 25, 2017. This fact sheet summarizes the current water production results; data are posted [here](#).

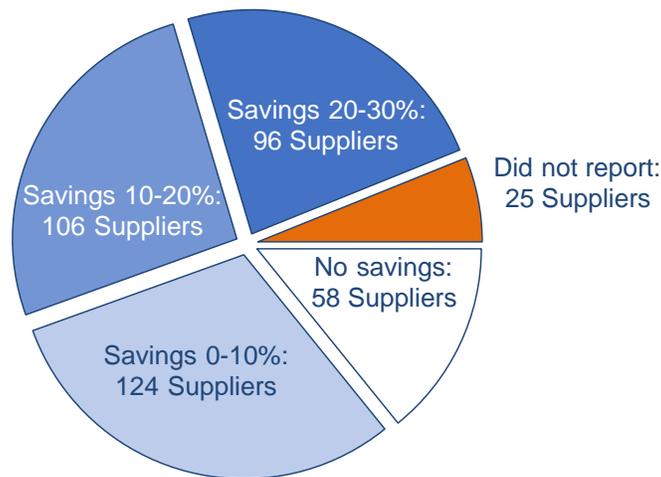
Statewide water savings reached 11 percent in November 2017 (49,883 acre-feet, or 16.3 billion gallons) compared to November 2013 potable water production for the 384 water suppliers reporting. Based on the estimate that the average person uses 0.2 acre-feet of water per year, this savings is enough to supply more than 249 thousand Californians with water for one-year, approximately the combined population of Amador, and Yolo counties.

The graph below shows the statewide urban potable water production from June 2014 through November 2017. With 94 percent of suppliers reporting for November 2017, the potable water production was 131.6 billion gallons.



Breakdown of Water Savings

The chart to the right shows the number of suppliers achieving various levels of water savings in November 2017 compared to the November 2013 baseline water production. Thirty percent of urban water suppliers, serving more than 16.2 million people, reported water savings of up to 10 percent. About one quarter of suppliers achieved water savings between 10 and 20 percent compared to the same month in 2013; these suppliers serve more than 8.7 million people. Twenty three percent of suppliers, serving more than 6.4 million Californians, reported water savings of 20 percent or more. Fourteen percent (58 suppliers) reported water production exceeding the November 2013 level.



Out of 409 urban water suppliers, 384 (94 percent) submitted the November 2017 report. Monthly reporting of urban water production is voluntary, as the requirement ended with the expiration of the drought emergency conservation regulation on November 25, 2017.

Water Savings by Hydrologic Region

November 2017 savings by hydrologic region ranged from 5 percent to 27 percent. Average water savings in all regions were down in November 2017 compared to November 2016.

Hydrologic Region	Nov 14	Nov 15	Nov 16	Nov 17
Central Coast	21.6%	27.3%	29.1%	18.5%
Colorado River	6.7%	21.3%	19.4%	11.6%
North Coast	19.6%	18.0%	24.4%	17.1%
North Lahontan	0.8%	12.9%	16.6%	14.0%
Sacramento River	25.9%	31.3%	35.6%	27.0%
San Francisco Bay	17.8%	26.8%	27.4%	19.0%
San Joaquin River	20.7%	31.2%	29.3%	20.2%
South Coast	3.3%	14.1%	12.3%	5.0%
South Lahontan	1.5%	18.8%	15.2%	7.6%
Tulare Lake	16.5%	28.3%	18.5%	8.9%
Statewide Savings	10.0%	20.2%	18.9%	11.0%

Residential Daily use by Hydrologic Region

The average statewide residential gallons per capita per day (R-GPCD) for November 2017 was 84.1. Average hydrologic region R-GPCD's for November 2017 range from 52 to 161, with use climbing up in all ten hydrologic regions compared to November 2016. Average residential per capita daily use in November 2017 was below the November 2013 use.

Hydrologic Region	Nov 13*	Nov 14	Nov 15	Nov 16	Nov 17
Central Coast	83.2	65.9	59.5	59.0	67.2
Colorado River	182.0	169.3	138.4	147.8	161.0
North Coast	62.9	54.8	53.4	51.2	52.0
North Lahontan	64.7	68.2	56.2	54.5	55.9
Sacramento River	118.0	88.0	80.5	76.4	85.7
San Francisco Bay	75.2	62.8	55.1	55.0	60.7
San Joaquin River	116.5	89.7	76.8	75.8	85.4
South Coast	91.0	88.5	78.5	79.2	86.4
South Lahontan	104.1	107.2	90.6	93.7	95.6
Tulare Lake	130.4	105.5	88.8	112.0	118.2
Statewide R-GPCD	95.1	85.8	75.6	77.0	84.1

* November 2013 R-GPCD is an estimate (percent residential use, and total population served were not collected for 2013, and values are based on November 2017 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 January 5, 2018)