

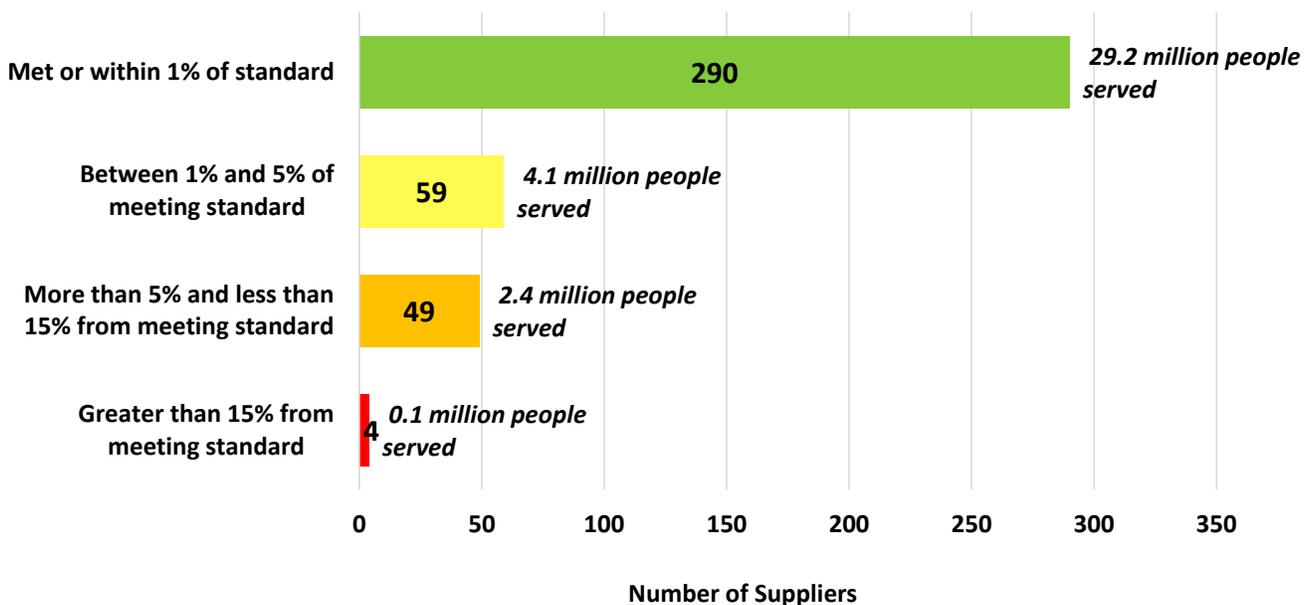
July 2015 Statewide Conservation Data

July Conservation Summary

July marks the second month that compliance with the new emergency [conservation standards](#) was in effect for more than 400 urban water suppliers around the State. This fact sheet summarizes the results for July and illustrates the progress made since 2014 when urban water suppliers were first required to submit monthly conservation reports.

The amount of water saved collectively by the State's large urban water suppliers increased from 27.3 percent in June to 31.3 percent in July, in same-month water use comparisons of 2015 to 2013, resulting in a two-month (June – July) cumulative savings level of 29.5 percent.¹ The year 2013 serves as the baseline for determining water savings statewide. While the last two months have been the hottest June and July on record, conservation efforts have grown as temperatures climbed and residents took action to conserve even more. The current report is posted [here](#).

Conservation Standard Compliance July 2015



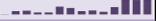
July brought big improvements for the water suppliers that were significantly behind the conservation curve in June. With 402 water supplier reports submitted for July, 290 suppliers (72 percent) met, or were within one percent of, their conservation standard; 59 suppliers (15 percent) were between one and five percent of meeting their conservation standard; and 49 suppliers (12 percent) were between five and 15 percent of meeting their conservation standard.

Compliance Priority	# of Suppliers
1 Greater than 15% from meeting standard	4
2 More than 5% and less than 15% from meeting standard	49
3 Between 1% and 5% of meeting standard	59
0 Met or within 1% of standard	290

There were only four suppliers (one percent) in July reporting that they were more than 15 percent away from meeting their conservation standard – a 75 percent drop in the number of suppliers reporting that they were this far away from meeting their standard in June.

The State Water Board continues to work closely with water suppliers to implement the regulation and improve where local efforts are falling short as described in the table above. Information about the Board’s compliance actions is located [here](#).

Water Savings by Hydrologic Region June 2014 to July 2015

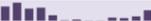
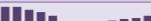
Hydrologic Region	Jun-14	Jul-14	Aug-14	Sep-14	Oct-14	Nov-14	Dec-14	Jan-15	Feb-15	Mar-15	Apr-15	May-15	Jun-15	Jul-15	Trend
Central Coast	9.5%	13.5%	15.2%	15.9%	14.4%	21.6%	29.2%	9.4%	9.0%	9.4%	19.1%	30.5%	30.3%	30.6%	
Colorado River	6.6%	3.1%	7.0%	6.9%	5.4%	6.7%	7.4%	12.2%	-0.9%	7.3%	11.9%	19.8%	25.2%	34.1%	
North Coast	4.2%	10.1%	13.1%	9.4%	22.0%	19.5%	15.7%	15.7%	7.4%	-4.0%	22.8%	28.8%	16.1%	32.6%	
North Lahontan	0.0%	1.4%	13.9%	5.3%	-0.9%	0.8%	12.7%	8.8%	11.9%	9.8%	16.8%	38.4%	29.8%	32.4%	
Sacramento River	14.0%	19.7%	22.1%	16.7%	18.8%	25.9%	21.6%	6.0%	14.1%	11.5%	23.5%	38.8%	36.3%	38.2%	
San Francisco Bay	10.3%	12.9%	15.1%	15.4%	14.9%	17.8%	20.9%	2.4%	7.9%	6.6%	19.9%	31.9%	32.3%	32.3%	
San Joaquin River	6.7%	12.4%	13.2%	10.1%	10.0%	20.8%	18.3%	12.3%	13.6%	11.4%	20.0%	35.0%	33.3%	34.2%	
South Coast	-0.2%	2.2%	8.5%	8.2%	1.8%	3.4%	23.8%	6.2%	-2.6%	0.5%	9.0%	25.9%	22.9%	28.3%	
South Lahontan	5.7%	4.5%	11.0%	8.5%	0.6%	1.5%	6.9%	11.4%	5.2%	10.0%	12.0%	21.8%	30.2%	35.9%	
Tulare Lake	5.7%	8.5%	13.7%	11.6%	6.5%	16.5%	26.4%	9.1%	9.7%	4.7%	17.1%	31.1%	29.8%	32.4%	
Statewide	4.5%	7.5%	11.9%	10.6%	6.8%	10.1%	22.3%	6.7%	2.5%	3.9%	13.7%	29.0%	27.5%	31.3%	

Statewide savings for July 2015 was 31.3 percent, an improvement over June’s 27.5 percent savings. The amount of water saved in July 2015 (74.6 billion gallons) is four times more than the amount of water saved in July 2014 (18 billion gallons). July’s statewide average savings is more than six percentage points above the minimum 25 percent average called for by the Governor in his April 1 [Executive Order](#). Saving water in the hot summer months is critical to maintain the overall 25 percent goal, as that is when the greatest amount of water is traditionally used, particularly on outdoor ornamental landscapes.

The table above shows the monthly water savings by hydrologic region compared with the same month in 2013. Savings for July 2015 range from 28.3 percent to 38.2 percent. The

South Coast basin, which represents 56 percent of the state’s population, increased regional savings from 25.9 percent conservation in June to 28.3 percent conservation in July.

R-GPCD by Hydrologic Region June 2014 to July 2015

Hydrologic Region	Jun-14	Jul-14	Aug-14	Sep-14	Oct-14	Nov-14	Dec-14	Jan-15	Feb-15	Mar-15	Apr-15	May-15	Jun-15	Jul-15	Trend
Central Coast	99.7	94.8	90.7	88.6	83.4	65.9	54.3	60.5	62.1	65.1	71.5	71.5	75.5	75.2	
Colorado River	235.3	236.2	217.9	181.8	169.3	166.1	115.5	115.4	132.8	123.4	160.1	160.1	166.7	150.8	
North Coast	87.9	96.9	82.8	84.8	66.9	54.8	56.5	54.4	54.5	61.5	60.0	64.1	78.7	73.5	
North Lahontan	162.0	147.8	131.2	126.6	93.8	68.2	72.4	70.2	63.7	61.2	66.3	83.4	115.2	115.0	
Sacramento River	187.0	197.5	177.3	165.5	131.3	89.4	71.1	74.1	74.6	97.2	104.0	117.9	138.9	153.4	
San Francisco Bay	98.8	98.2	90.7	84.0	76.7	62.8	53.0	56.8	57.9	63.4	65.4	65.9	70.0	71.9	
San Joaquin River	196.7	196.7	173.9	157.6	130.3	90.5	71.7	68.4	72.2	93.6	105.7	113.9	130.2	134.2	
South Coast	121.7	119.9	112.7	111.9	103.5	87.9	64.6	73.2	79.5	83.3	89.9	81.3	91.2	88.3	
South Lahontan	189.3	191.6	179.7	158.2	132.8	107.2	71.5	74.0	79.4	94.5	113.9	119.3	135.0	129.4	
Tulare Lake	200.6	212.8	190.3	179.8	148.4	106.1	79.9	74.6	78.2	100.9	127.2	132.4	155.2	162.6	
Statewide	132.9	132.9	123.1	117.8	105.2	85.6	65.0	70.5	75.2	82.3	90.3	87.5	98.1	98.0	

Statewide average residential gallons per capita per day (R-GPCD) for July 2015 was 98 gallons, a similar level of residential water use as reported in June 2015 (statewide average R-GPCD of 98.1), but significantly lower than residential water use in July 2014 (statewide average R-GPCD of 132.9).

The table above shows monthly average R-GPCD by hydrologic region. The San Francisco Bay Hydrologic Region reported the lowest average water use at 71.9 gallons per person per day. The Tulare Lake Hydrologic Region reported the highest averaged water use at 162.6 gallons per person per day.

Caring for Trees While Conserving Water

Saving trees is important for cooling city streets and public safety. While turning off sprinklers watering turf, watering trees is essential and requires some care. The Save Our Water campaign (www.saveourwater.com) has partnered with California ReLeaf to provide Californians with tips on how to maintain trees while reducing outdoor water use. Information is available at: www.saveourwater.com/trees.

(This fact sheet was last updated August 27, 2015)

ⁱ Cumulative savings is the total amount of water used since June 2015, compared to the total the amount of water used during the same months in 2013.