Fact Sheet

January 2016 Statewide Conservation Data

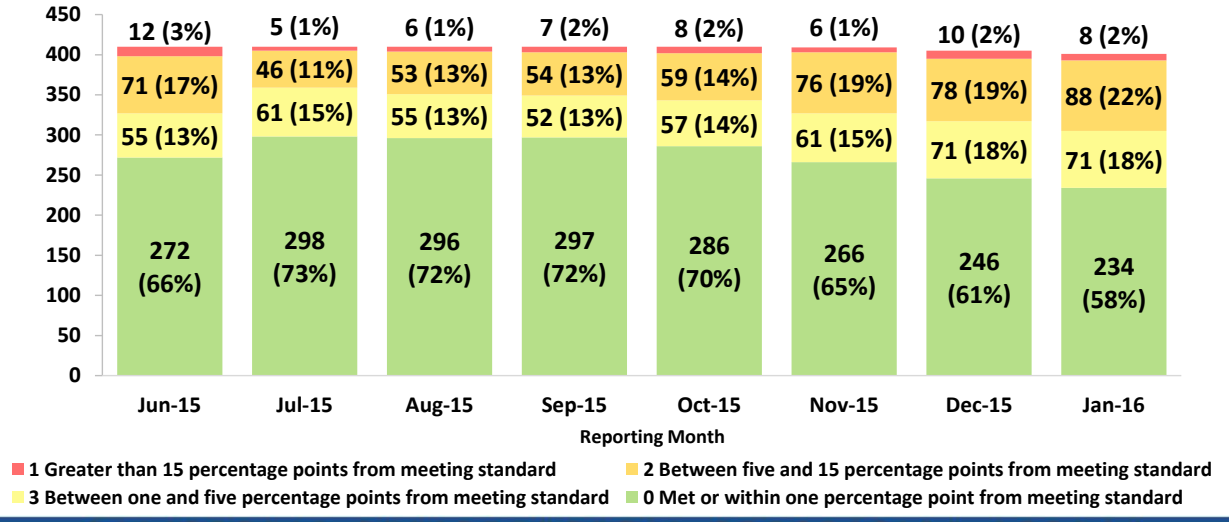
January Conservation Summary

January marks the eighth month that the state's 400-plus urban water suppliers must be in compliance with the emergency conservation standards. This fact sheet summarizes the results for January and illustrates the progress made since June 2015 when urban water suppliers were first required to submit monthly conservation reports. The current report is posted here.

The percentage of water saved collectively by the state's large urban water suppliers decreased from 18.4 percent in December 2015 to 17.1 percent in January, as compared to the same months in 2013, which serves as the baseline for determining water savings. As expected, monthly water savings have declined in the cooler winter months when outdoor water use is lower. After four straight months of monthly water savings below 25 percent, the cumulative savings effort dipped below the Governor's 25 percent conservation mandate for the first time since June 2015 – coming in at 24.8 percent.

Despite the dip in the cumulative savings rate, the total amount of water saved remains strong, with more than 1.1 million acre-feet of water saved since June 2015, or 96 percent of the February goal. Despite 2015 being one of the hottest years of record, average statewide water use continued to decline for the sixth month in a row, with 61 residential gallons per capita per day (R-GPCD) reported in January – the lowest per-person rate since water-use recording began in June 2014.

Conservation Standard Compliance June 2015 to January 2016



Overall compliance by water suppliers decreased from December to January by three percentage points – from 61 percent to 58 percent -- due to lower monthly savings. With 401 water supplier reports submitted for January, 234 suppliers (58 percent) met or were within one percentage point of their conservation standard; 71 suppliers (18 percent) were between one and five percentage points of meeting their conservation standard; and 88 suppliers (22 percent) were between five and 15 percentage points of meeting their conservation standard. Eight suppliers (2 percent) were more than 15 percentage points from meeting their conservation standard.

The State Water Resources Control Board continues to work closely with water suppliers to implement the regulation and to support improved local efforts where conservation savings are falling short. Information about the Board's compliance actions is located here.

Water Savings by Hydrologic Region June 2014 to January 2016

As stated above, statewide monthly savings for January was 17.1 percent, with hydrologic region monthly savings for January ranging from 13.3 percent to 28.6 percent. In January, four of the 10 hydrologic regions reported higher monthly savings than they did in December 2015. The table below provides the monthly savings (i.e., the percent saved during a one-month period) by hydrologic region for June 2014 to January 2016.

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	Aug 15	Sep 15	Oct 15	Nov 15	Dec 15	Jan 16
Central Coast	9.5%	13.5%	15.2%	15.9%	14.4%	21.6%	29.2%	9.4%	8.8%	9.4%	19.1%	30.5%	30.6%	31.9%	28.1%	26.9%	24.1%	27.3%	23.7%	18.2%
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%	34.0%	24.7%	17.2%	24.7%	21.7%	11.5%	28.6%
North Coast	4.0%	10.8%	13.1%	9.5%	22.0%	19.6%	15.9%	15.7%	7.4%	-4.0%	22.8%	28.8%	16.0%	32.5%	19.7%	20.0%	16.8%	18.0%	20.5%	19.5%
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%	25.0%	16.2%	10.0%	12.9%	18.8%	27.7%
Sacramento River	14.0%	19.6%	22.1%	16.7%	18.8%	25.9%	21.6%	6.0%	14.1%	11.5%	23.5%	38.8%	36.3%	38.4%	34.5%	28.2%	26.6%	32.7%	25.9%	13.5%
San Francisco Bay	10.3%	12.9%	15.1%	15.4%	14.9%	17.8%	20.9%	2.4%	7.9%	6.5%	19.9%	31.9%	32.3%	32.3%	30.5%	25.3%	23.3%	26.8%	23.5%	13.3%
San Joaquin River	6.7%	12.2%	13.1%	10.1%	9.9%	20.6%	18.2%	12.3%	13.5%	11.4%	19.9%	34.9%	33.3%	34.5%	30.0%	26.7%	26.7%	31.0%	21.0%	15.4%
South Coast	-0.1%	2.3%	8.4%	8.1%	1.8%	3.3%	23.8%	6.2%	-2.6%	0.6%	9.0%	25.8%	23.0%	28.3%	23.8%	26.7%	20.6%	14.1%	15.9%	17.9%
South Lahontan	5.7%	4.5%	11.0%	8.5%	0.6%	1.5%	6.9%	10.8%	3.3%	10.0%	12.0%	21.8%	31.1%	35.9%	29.2%	25.8%	22.9%	18.8%	5.0%	16.8%
Tulare Lake	5.0%	8.6%	14.4%	11.6%	6.3%	16.5%	26.2%	8.7%	9.9%	4.3%	17.2%	31.3%	29.4%	32.2%	28.0%	25.9%	22.1%	28.3%	21.7%	15.9%
Statewide	**4.4%**	**7.5%**	**12.0%**	**10.6%**	**6.8%**	**10.0%**	**22.3%**	**6.6%**	**2.5%**	**3.9%**	**13.7%**	**29.0%**	**27.5%**	**31.4%**	**27.0%**	**26.2%**	**22.3%**	**20.3%**	**18.4%**	**17.1%**

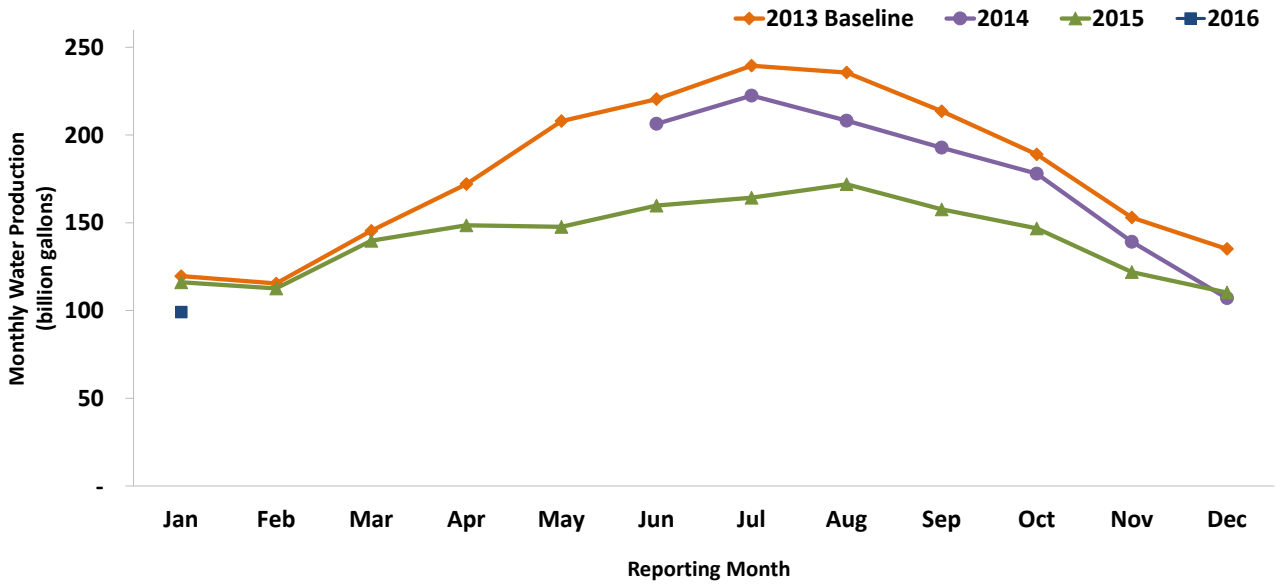
R-GPCD by Hydrologic Region June 2014 to January 2016

As stated above, average statewide R-GPCD for January was 61, the lowest reported per-person rate since water-use reporting began in June 2014 due to the drought. The table on the next page provides the average R-GPCD by hydrologic region for June 2014 to January 2016. Average hydrologic region R-GPCDs for January 2016 range from 49 to 95. All 10 hydrologic regions reported lower R-GPCDs in January than they did in January 2015, including the Colorado River Hydrologic Region which reduced per person water usage by 22 gallons per day between January 2015 and January 2016.

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	Aug 15	Sep 15	Oct 15	Nov 15	Dec 15	Jan 16
Central Coast	99.9	95.0	90.6	88.6	83.4	65.9	54.3	60.5	62.1	65.1	71.5	71.5	75.5	76.7	77.0	77.2	70.5	59.9	53.4	48.6
Colorado River	221.8	241.0	222.1	185.3	172.6	169.3	117.7	117.6	135.4	125.7	163.2	163.2	169.9	153.8	171.7	161.9	131.9	141.1	112.7	95.1
North Coast	88.5	95.2	81.9	84.2	66.9	54.8	56.5	54.3	54.5	61.5	60.0	64.1	78.7	73.5	75.7	73.3	70.7	53.4	52.3	50.1
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	113.5	117.7	113.4	81.4	56.2	61.6	57.9
Sacramento River	187.0	197.5	177.4	164.1	130.4	89.2	70.7	73.6	74.3	97.3	104.2	118.0	137.9	151.8	149.7	142.5	117.5	80.0	68.2	67.6
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	72.0	72.3	72.2	67.4	55.1	51.0	49.5
San Joaquin River	196.7	196.5	173.6	157.5	128.7	90.1	71.3	68.2	71.2	92.5	104.7	112.2	128.7	132.5	132.9	124.6	102.5	76.9	66.4	61.3
South Coast	121.5	120.0	112.6	111.6	103.3	88.3	64.6	73.2	79.6	83.3	90.1	81.2	91.2	88.4	94.5	89.1	83.7	78.6	70.5	62.1
South Lahontan	189.3	191.6	179.7	158.2	132.8	107.2	71.5	71.6	78.1	95.3	113.4	120.6	133.3	130.6	147.5	129.1	106.5	91.8	73.2	68.7
Tulare Lake	201.0	211.4	188.9	178.6	148.2	105.5	80.1	74.7	77.7	101.0	127.0	132.0	154.9	162.5	164.0	150.2	124.4	88.8	76.9	69.8
Statewide	**132.8**	**133.1**	**123.1**	**117.6**	**105.1**	**85.8**	**65.0**	**70.5**	**75.1**	**82.4**	**90.5**	**87.5**	**98.0**	**98.0**	**102.3**	**96.9**	**87.3**	**75.7**	**67.2**	**60.9**

Statewide Water Production Trends

The graph below shows the statewide trends in water production reductions, in billion gallons, for June 2014 through January 2016, as compared to reported production in the respective 2013 baseline month. Historically, January has the second-lowest monthly water production (as seen in the 2013 baseline), as outdoor water use is lower in the cooler winter months. This low baseline makes achieving a high percent monthly savings more difficult. In January 2016, Californians saved 20.4 billion gallons of water, which is almost two-and-a-half times the amount of water saved in January 2015 (8.2 billion gallons).



Caring for Trees While Conserving Water

Saving trees is important for cooling city streets and public safety, and watering them is essential and requires some care. That is why the Save Our Water campaign has partnered with California ReLeaf to provide residents with tips on how to maintain trees while reducing outdoor water use. Information is available at: www.saveourwater.com/trees.

Rebate Programs for Turf Removal and Toilet Replacement

Inefficient toilets and turf grass use large volumes of water, and present opportunities for significant water savings. Rebates are now available at: http://saveourwaterrebates.com/.

(This fact sheet was last updated February 25, 2016)