

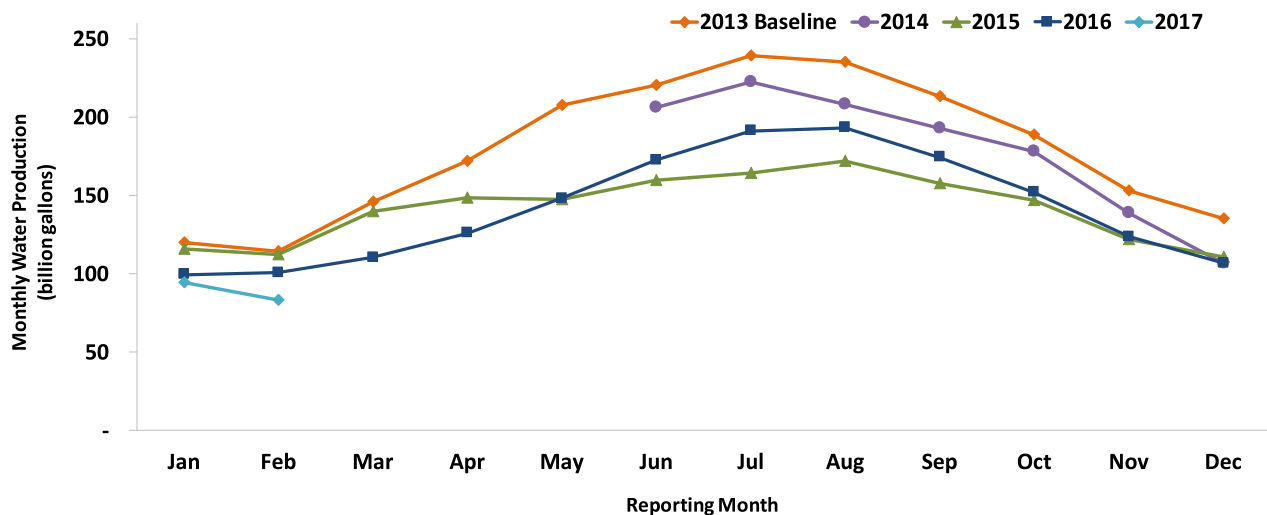
## February 2017 Statewide Conservation Data

### February Conservation Summary

February 2017 marks the 21<sup>th</sup> 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 33 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. February 2017 conservation data are posted [here](#).

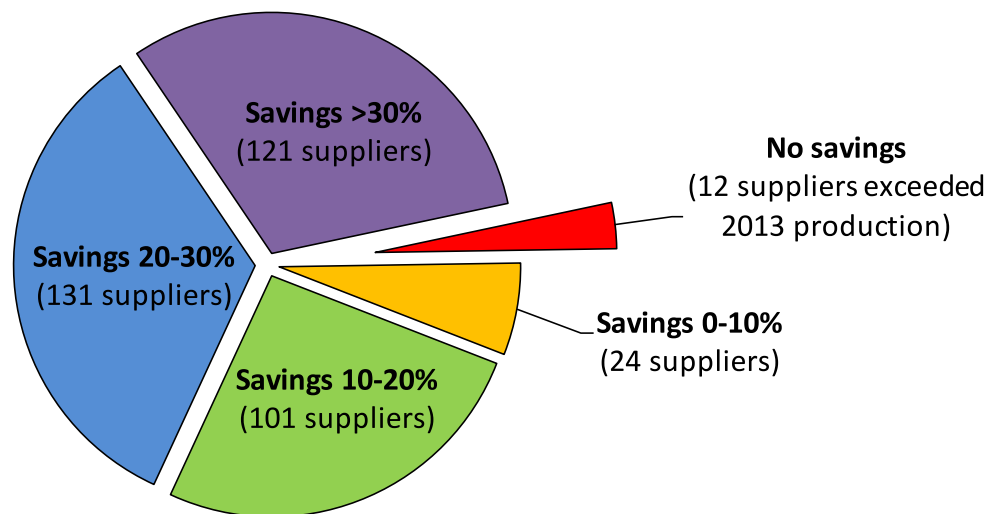
California’s potable water savings reached 25.1 percent in February 2017 (85,962 acre-feet or 28 billion gallons), compared to February 2013 potable water production. Based on the estimate that the average person uses 0.2 acre-feet of water per year, this savings is enough to supply 13 million Californians with water for one-year; approximately the combined population of Los Angeles, Contra Costa, Fresno, and San Joaquin counties, or one-third of the state’s population.

The graph below shows the statewide urban potable water production from June 2014 through February 2017. The potable water production in February 2017 was the lowest since reporting began in 2014.



## Breakdown of Water Savings

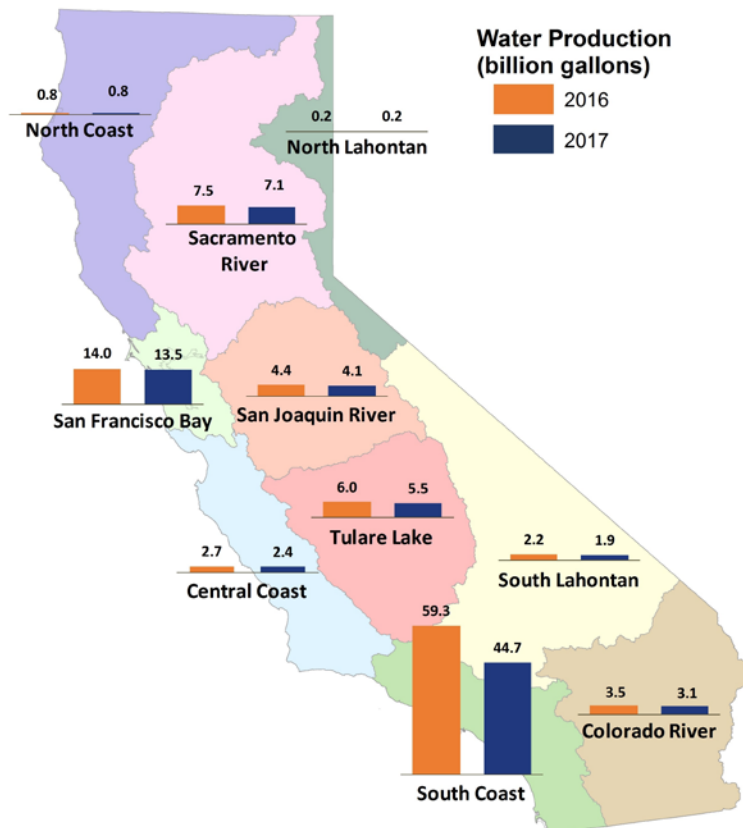
The chart below shows the number of suppliers achieving various levels of water savings in February 2017 compared to February 2013 water production. Twenty six percent of suppliers reporting in February 2017 achieved water savings between 10 and 20 percent compared to the same month in 2013; these suppliers serve more than 10.4 million people. Sixty five percent of suppliers, serving more than 23.7 million Californians, reported water savings of 20 percent or more (the population served by the 121 suppliers reporting water savings greater than 30 percent exceeds 6.2 million). Twelve suppliers reported water production exceeding the February 2013 volume.



- Of the 121 suppliers that reported water savings greater than 30 percent in February 2017, 102 suppliers also increased water savings over what they saved in February 2016. Patterson, Escondido, Lincoln Avenue Water Company, Ventura County Waterworks District No. 8, Casitas Municipal Water District, and Riverside all increased their water savings by over 30 percent relative to February 2016.

## Water Savings by Hydrologic Region June 2015 to February 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	Feb 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%	18.3%	26.9%
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%	24.6%
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%	14.9%
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%	16.8%
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%	11.6%	24.9%
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%	20.6%
San Joaquin River	33.4%	34.7%	30.0%	26.7%	26.7%	31.2%	20.3%	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%	23.2%
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%	24.3%	27.2%
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%	22.6%
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%	17.0%	22.2%
<b>Statewide</b>	<b>27.5%</b>	<b>31.3%</b>	<b>27.0%</b>	<b>26.2%</b>	<b>22.2%</b>	<b>20.2%</b>	<b>18.2%</b>	<b>17.2%</b>	<b>11.9%</b>	<b>24.4%</b>	<b>26.1%</b>	<b>28.1%</b>	<b>21.7%</b>	<b>20.1%</b>	<b>17.5%</b>	<b>18.2%</b>	<b>19.6%</b>	<b>18.9%</b>	<b>20.6%</b>	<b>20.7%</b>	<b>25.1%</b>



Water production by hydrologic region (in billions of gallons) for February 2017\* (blue bars) compared to February 2016 (orange bars). Notably, the South Coast hydrologic region decreased its water production substantially, which has a great impact on the overall state average.

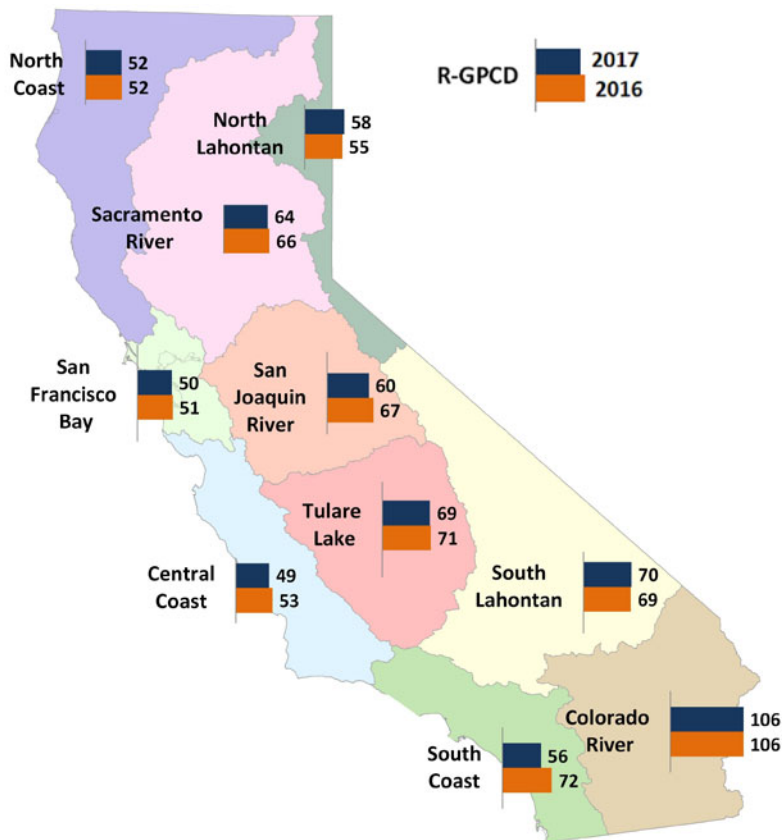
\*Preliminary water production for February 2017, as 20 suppliers have not reported by March 20, 2017 when data were downloaded for analysis.

February 2017 savings by hydrologic region ranged from 14.9 percent to 27.2 percent. In February 2017, seven hydrologic regions reported higher percentage of water saved than in January 2017. Nine hydrologic regions reported greater monthly savings in February 2017

than February 2016. Statewide, Californians saved 105 percent more water in February 2017 than was saved in February 2016.

## R-GPCD by Hydrologic Region June 2015 to February 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	Feb 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	48.6
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	105.6
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	51.8
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	57.7
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	68.5	63.9
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	54.8	51.0	50.8	50.0
San Joaquin River	127.2	130.7	131.5	123.4	102.5	76.8	66.5	61.6	67.0	67.1	84.3	107.5	138.1	150.0	149.5	130.8	102.5	75.8	65.1	62.9	60.4
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	103.4	96.3	87.3	79.0	66.1	56.4	56.1
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	69.8
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	72.3	69.4
Statewide	98.1	98.1	102.2	96.9	87.2	75.6	67.1	61.0	67.1	66.0	77.0	86.9	105.0	113.4	113.8	106.4	89.9	76.9	64.9	57.9	57.5



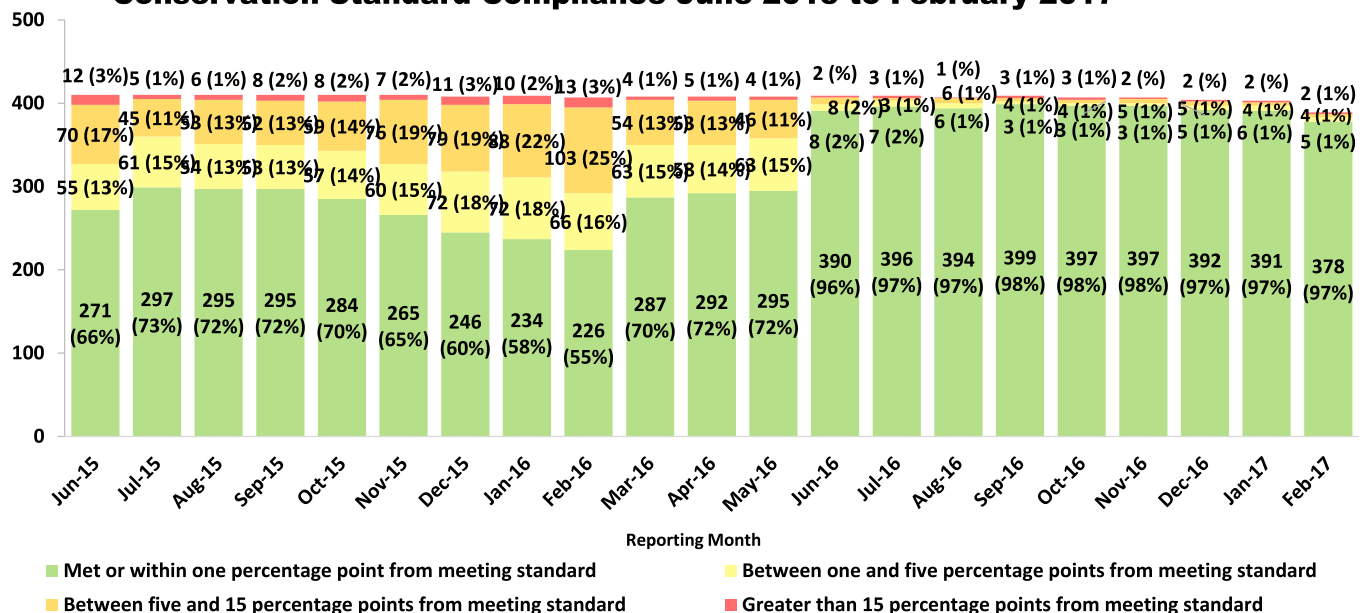
Residential Gallons per Capita per day (R-GPCD) for February 2017 (blue bars) compared to February 2016 (orange bars).

The average statewide R-GPCD for February 2017 was 57.5. Average hydrologic region R-GPCDs for February 2017 range from 48.6 to 105.6, with seven hydrologic regions reporting lower R-GPCDs in February 2017 than they did in February 2016. All ten hydrologic regions had the average R-GPCD in February 2017 lower than in February 2013 and February 2014.

## Compliance

In most cases, suppliers were in compliance with their conservation standard. With 389 suppliers reporting for February, 378 suppliers (97 percent) met or were within one percent of their conservation standard, five suppliers (1 percent) were between one and five percent of their conservation standard, four suppliers were between five and ten percent of their conservation standard, and two suppliers were more than 15 percent from meeting their conservation standard. Information about the Board’s compliance actions is located [here](#)

**Conservation Standard Compliance June 2015 to February 2017\***



\* 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 three 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 April 4, 2017)*