

How Water Cuts Could Affect Every Community in California

The size of the circles shows **daily residential water use, in gallons per capita**. The colors show how far above or below the state average of 77142 gallons those areas used in February 2015 in July 2014. Many factors influence residential water use, like climate, income, lot size and types of homes.

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State officials propose using four levels of cuts, based on the per capita usage in each water district in Sept. 2014. For example, the 135 districts where residents on average used more than 165 gallons per day, like Beverly Hills and Hillsborough, would need to conserve 35 percent. The 18 lowest per capita users, like San Francisco and Santa Cruz, would have to cut usage by just 10 percent.

Size of Proposed Cuts

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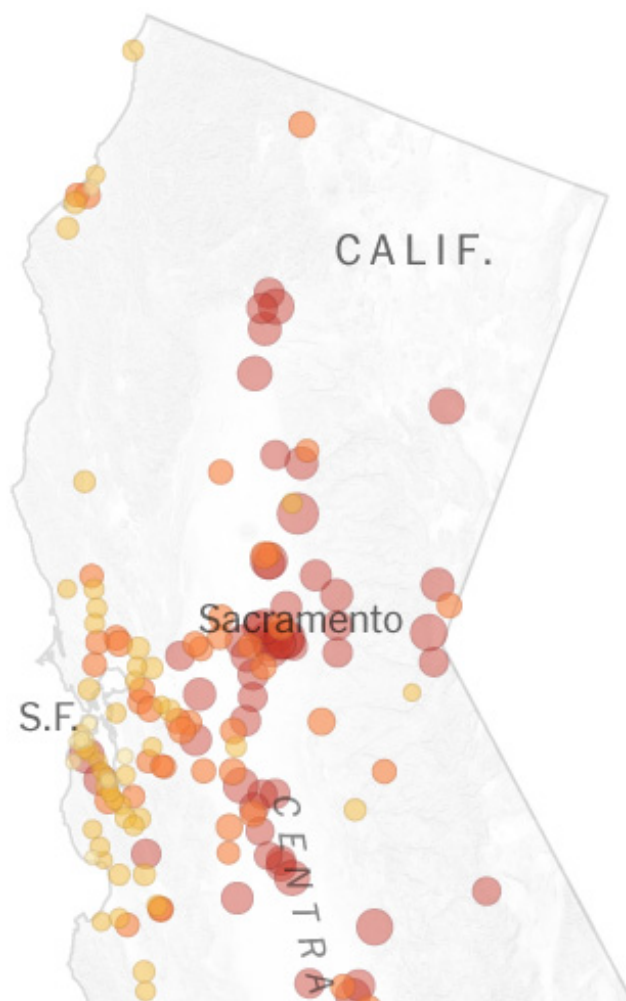
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Bay Area

Southern California

Daily Gallons Per Capita

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or below the state average of 77 gallons those areas used in February 2015. Many factors influence residential water use, like climate, income, lot size and types of homes.

Central Valley

Unlike in most other parts of the state, some residential customers of the Central Valley don't have meters that tell them how much water they are using. A handful of towns also charge a flat fee for unlimited water use.

San Francisco Bay Area

San Francisco residents are among the state's lowest users, partly because of aggressive conservation efforts, but also because the city has a cool climate and multifamily housing units with minimal landscaping.

Santa Cruz

Santa Cruz residents used an average of 44 gallons a day in February, among the lowest rates in the state. The city last year put its residents on rations. Those who exceeded their allotment attended a water school, similar to a traffic school for a speeding ticket. Mandatory rationing was lifted in December, but it may return this summer.

Los Angeles

Los Angeles has had a water conservation ordinance since 2009. Residents are permitted to water their lawns no more than three days a week and are prohibited from watering when it rains. Water use tends to be higher in the warmer, northern parts of the city and lower in the downtown region, according to a recent study by the University of California, Los Angeles. The study found that lower-income neighborhoods consumed less water than more affluent ones.

Irvine

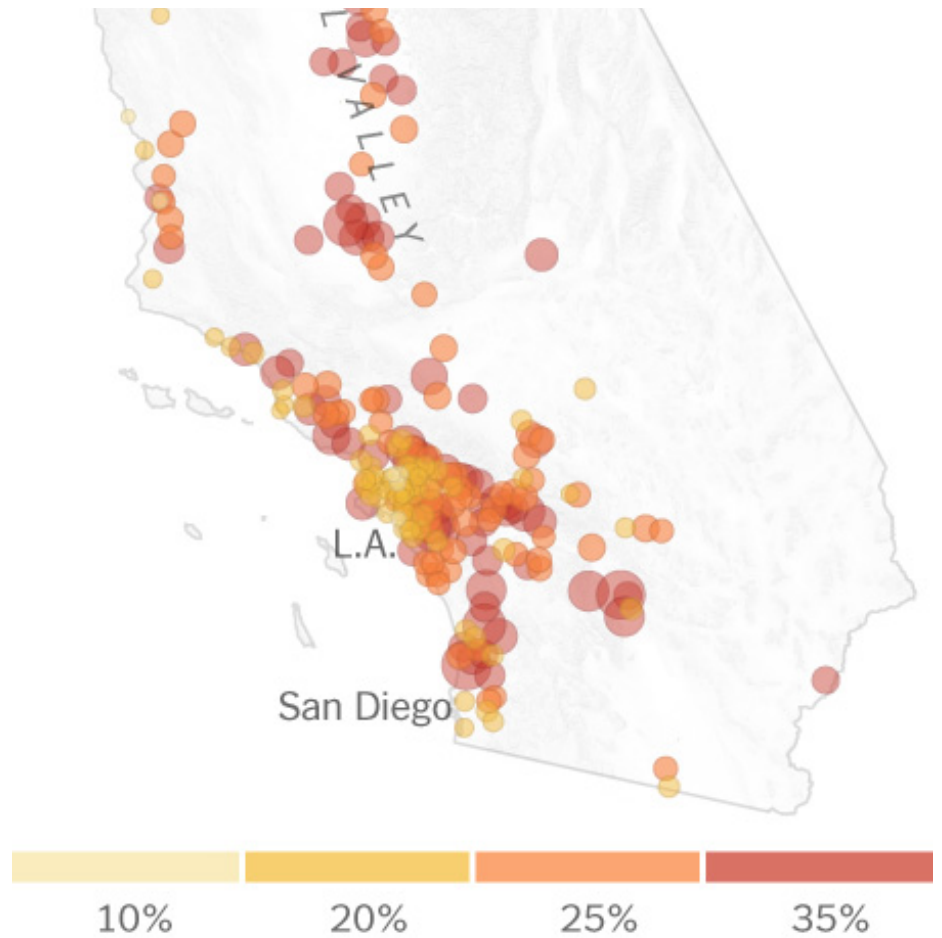
The Irvine Ranch Water District sets a water budget for each customer based on factors like lot size, irrigated area and the number of household members. Households using more than their limit pay a penalty.

Coachella Valley

Residents of Coachella Valley, a retirement destination, used 282 gallons per capita a day in February. The area has big lots and hot weather, factors that contribute to higher per capita use.

Santa Fe Irrigation District

Residents of this district, which includes Rancho Santa Fe and the gated community Fairbanks Ranch, used an average of 345 gallons a day in February and 644 gallons a day in July. Though watering lawns has been restricted



to three days a week, the large properties here, some of which include mini orchards, can demand a lot of water.

Change in Consumption

The size of circles shows **daily residential water use, in gallons per capita**. The colors **show an increase or decrease in water use from Feb. 2013 to Feb. 2015**. Statewide, water use decreased 2.8 percent during that period.

Northern California

Many communities in Northern California did better than the rest of the state. Residents in the Bay Area and Sacramento region reduced their average daily use by about 18 percent, compared with two years ago.

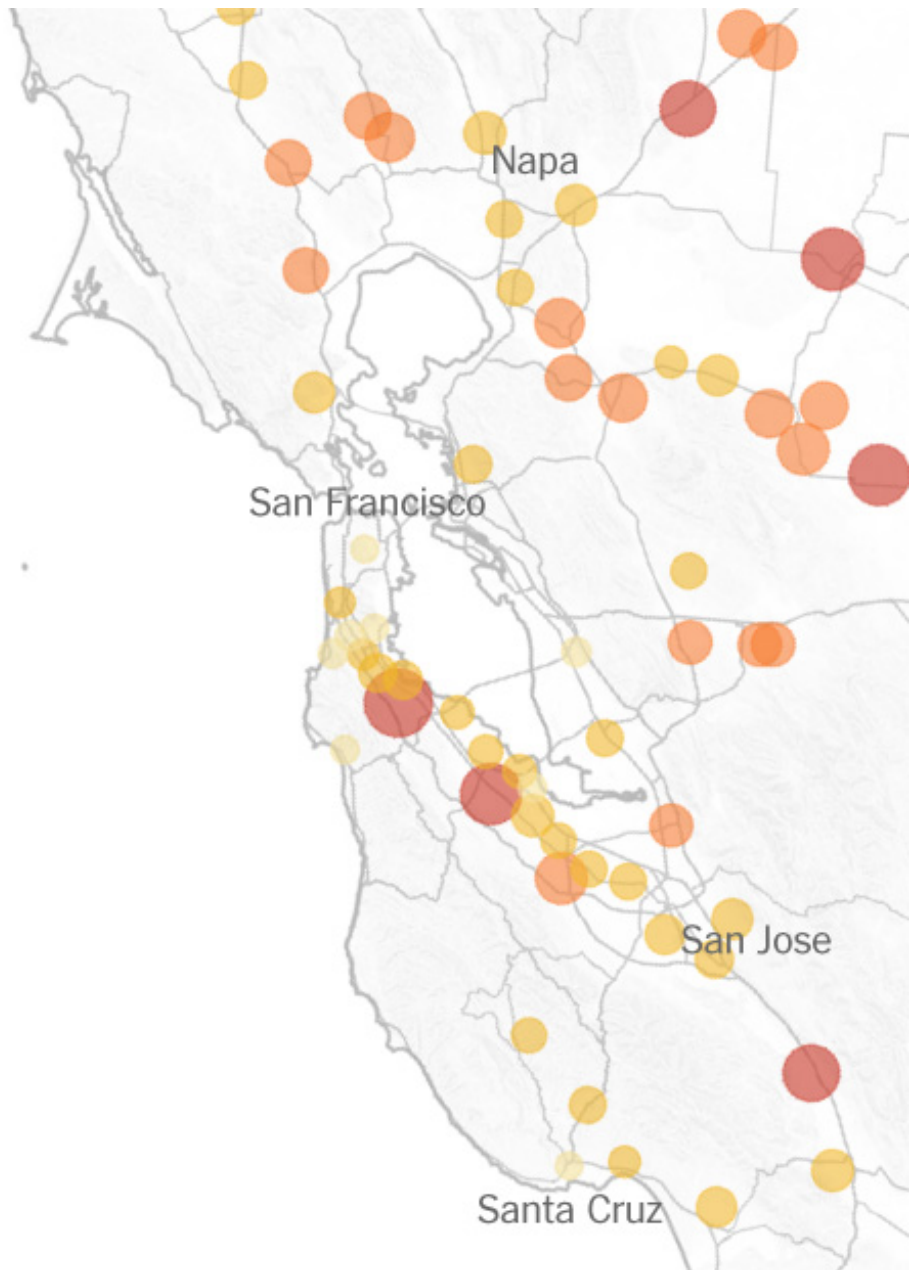
Southern California

Many parts of Orange County, San Diego and the Inland Empire actually saw increases in average daily use, reducing the size of the statewide decrease. State officials said that some of the water districts reported that a hotter climate this February, coupled with rapid population growth in the Inland Empire and a rebound in tourism, contributed to higher average use, compared with 2013. “Regardless of tourism or heat, we still need to do the conservation,” Max Gomberg, a senior environmental scientist at the State Water Resources Control Board.

- Size of Proposed Cuts
- Change in Consumption
- Daily Gallons Per Capita

Size of proposed cuts

- 10%
- 20%
- 25%
- 35%

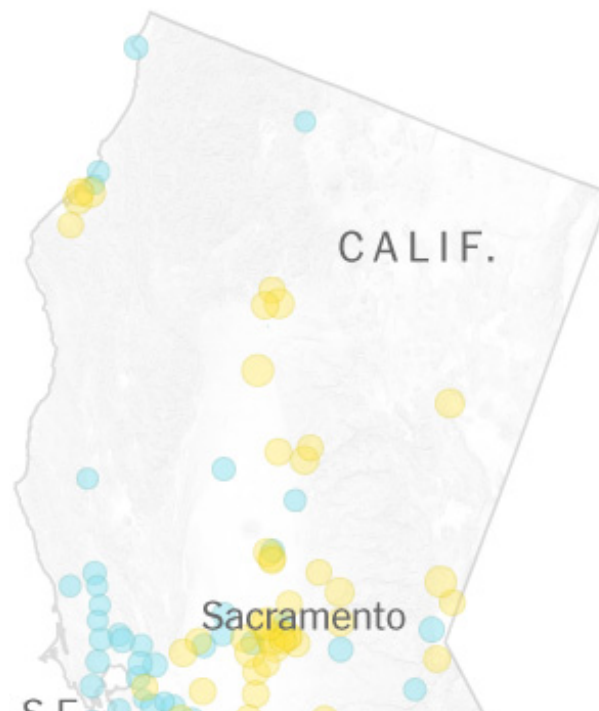
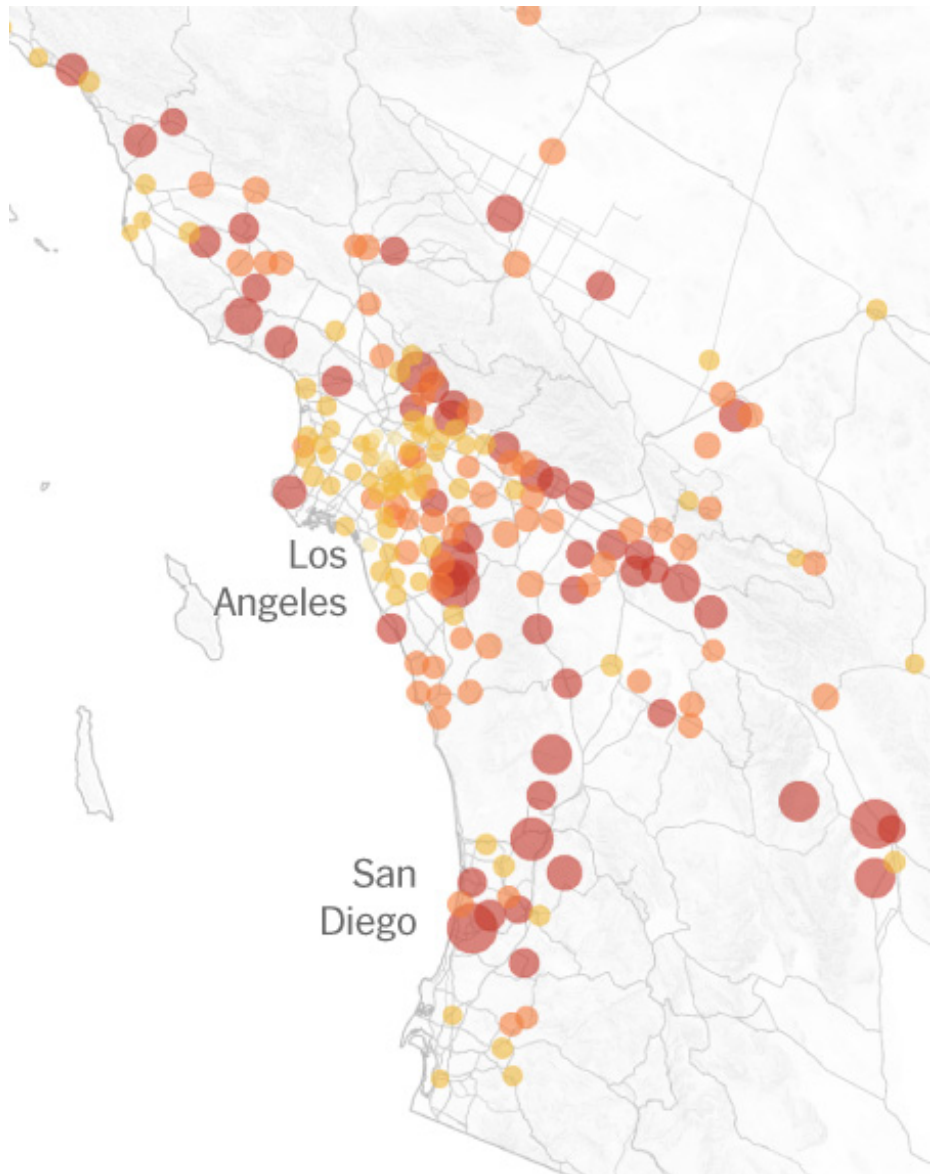


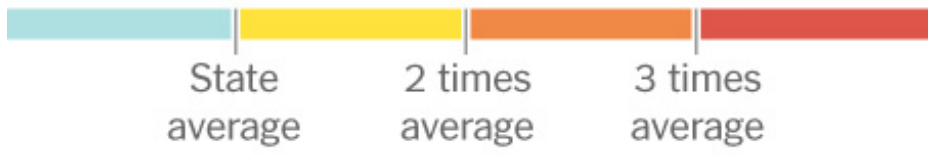
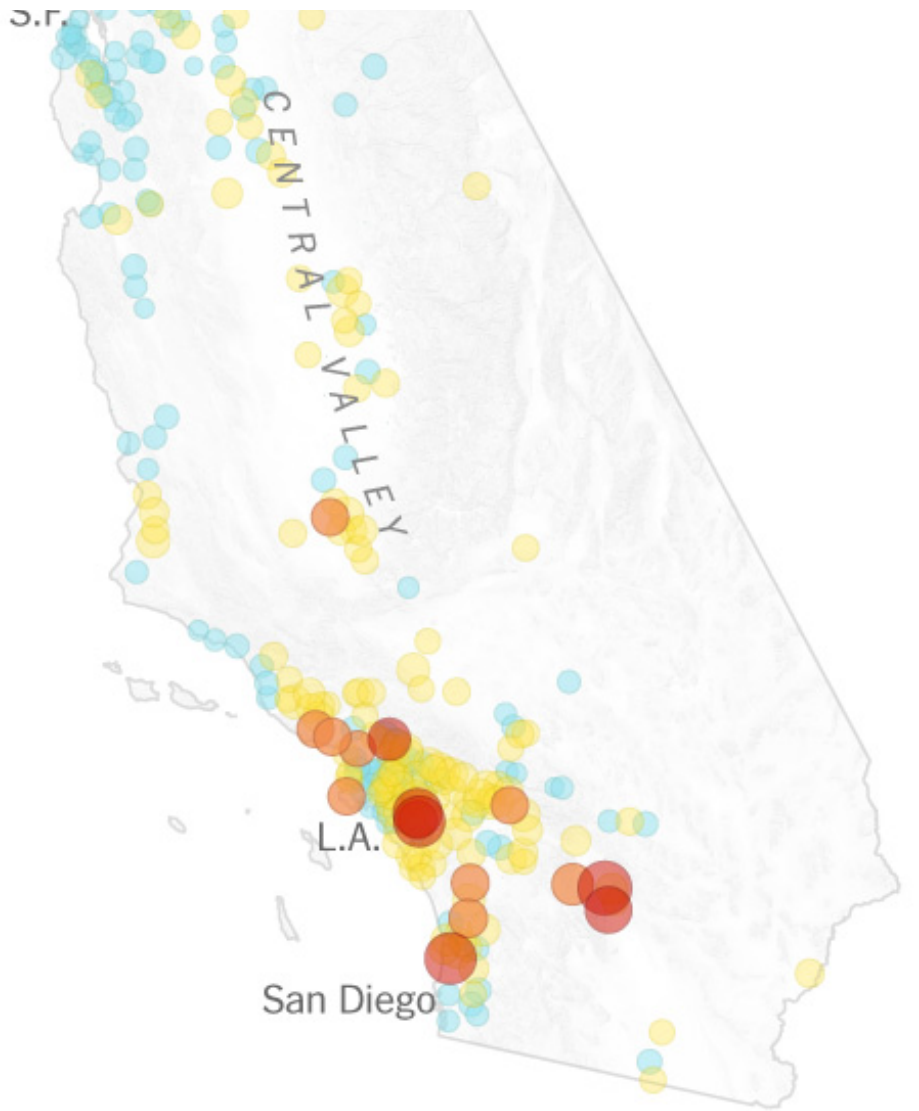
Per-capita daily consumption

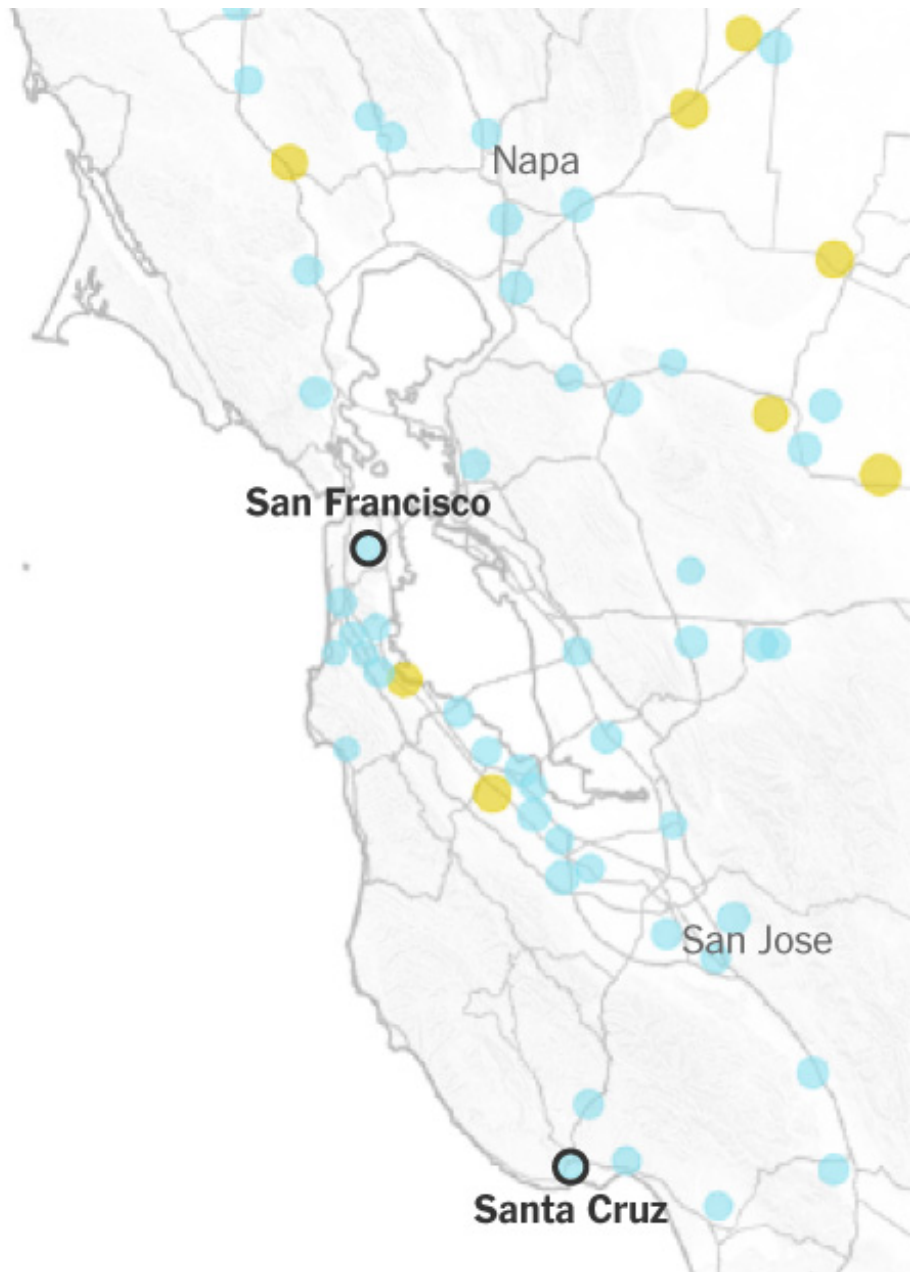
- State average
- 2 times avg.
- 3 times avg.
- Winter Feb. 2015
- Summer July 2014

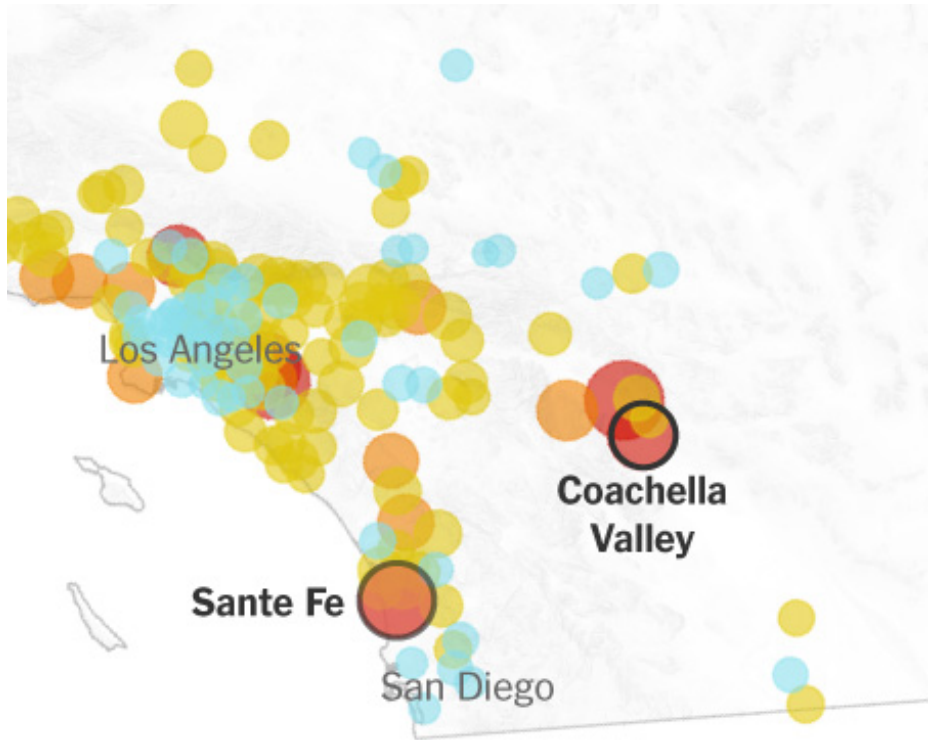
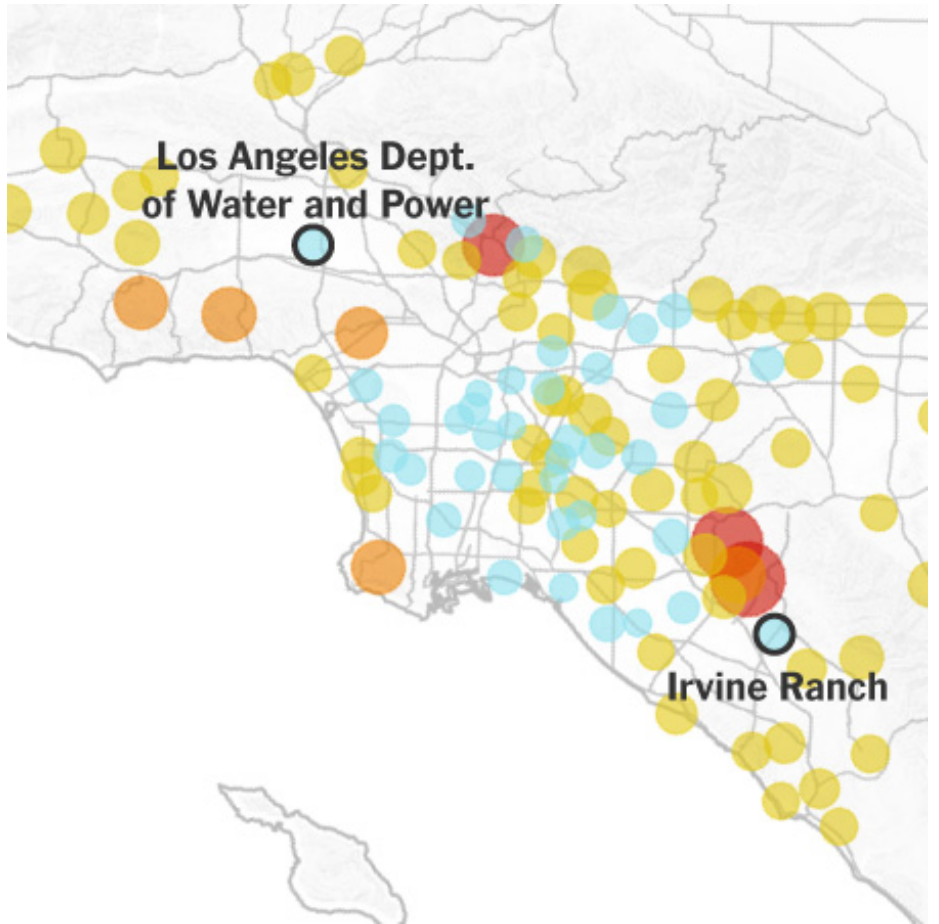
Change, Feb. 2013 to Feb. 2015

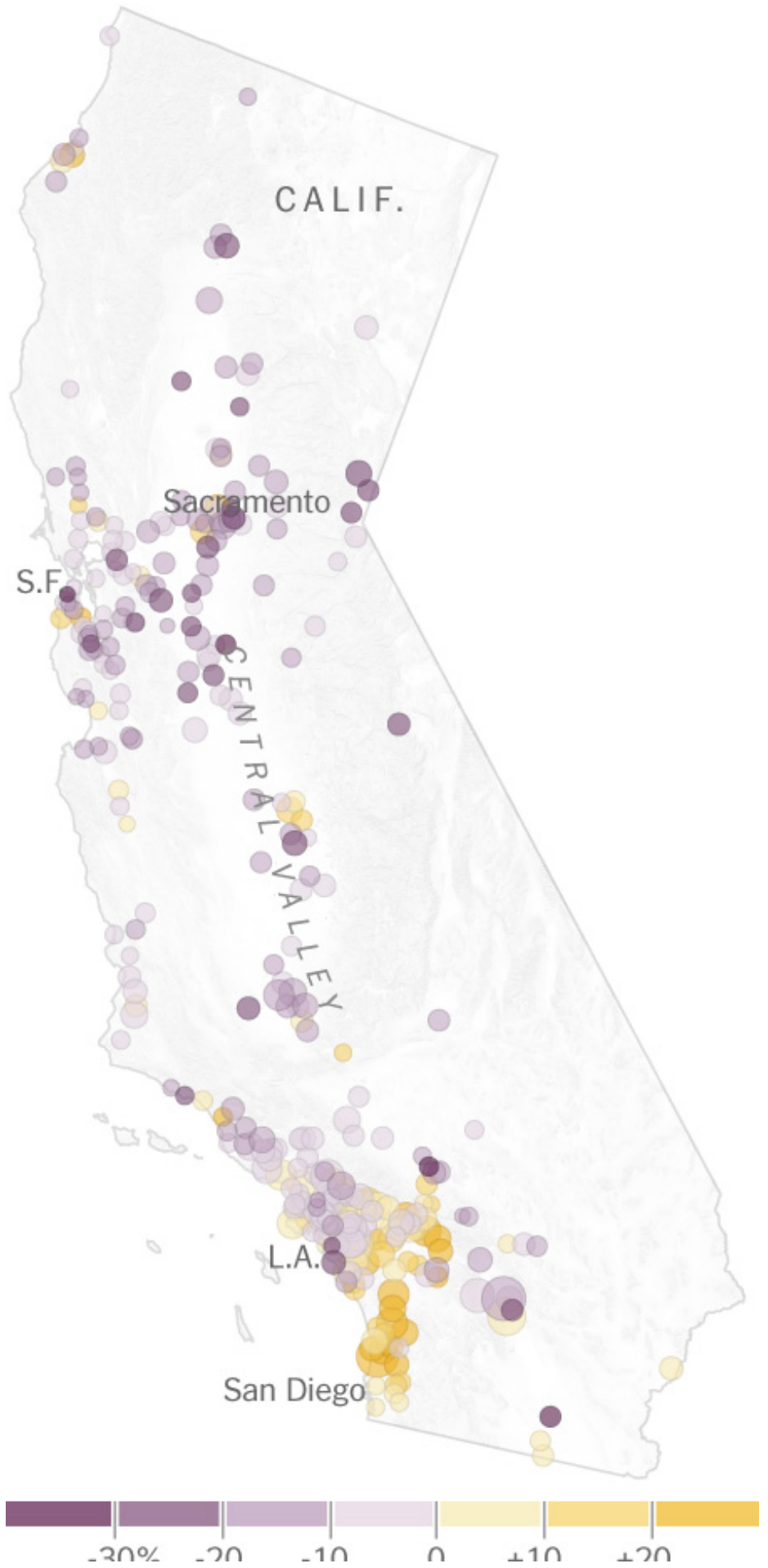
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- -20%
- -10%
- 0
- +10%
- +20%



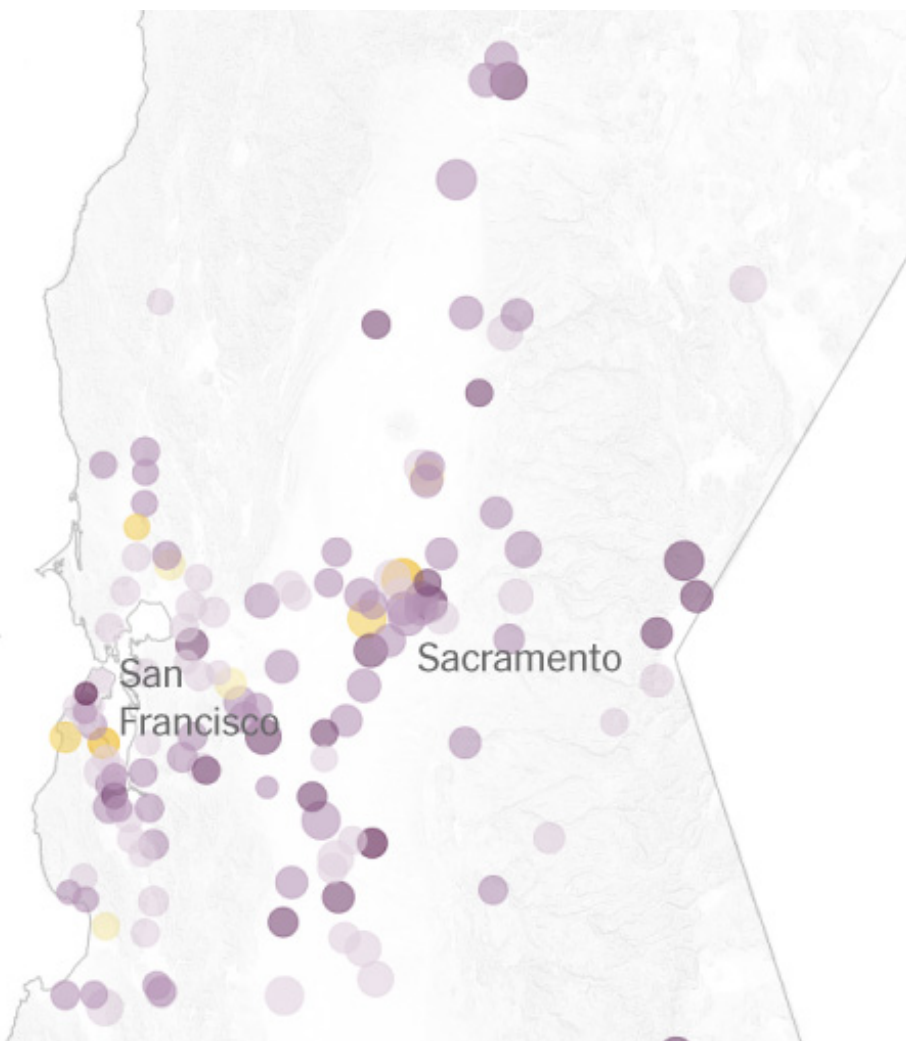


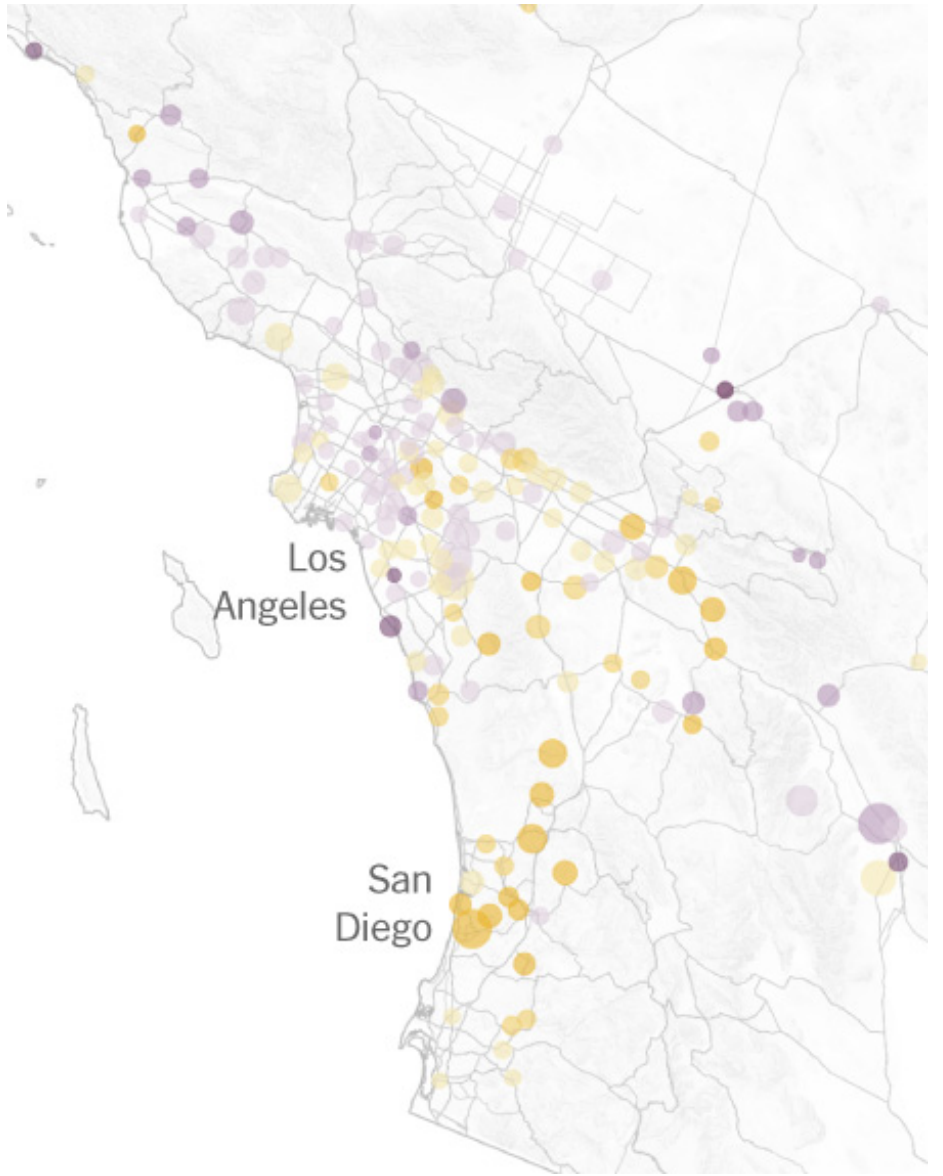






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Sacramento

San Francisco

Los Angeles

