



CITY OF BEVERLY HILLS

PUBLIC WORKS SERVICES DEPARTMENT

MEMORANDUM

TO: PUBLIC WORKS COMMISSION

FROM: Michelle Tse, Planning and Research Analyst *mt*

Debby Figoni, Conservation Administrator

Josette Descalzo, Environmental Compliance & Sustainability Programs *JD*  
Manager

DATE: April 18, 2016

SUBJECT: UPDATE ON WATER CONSERVATION EFFORTS AND PENALTY SURCHARGE APPEALS PROCESS

- ATTACHMENT:
1. Press Release from California Department of Water Resources dated March 30, 2016
  2. State Water Resources Control Board Monthly Report – February 2016
  3. Monthly Consumption Report
  4. Metropolitan Water District – Water Device Rebate Program
  5. Metropolitan Water District – Turf Removal Rebate Program

This report is to provide an update on the staff activities related to the City's Water Conservation and Outreach efforts.

**City Water Usage Reductions for March 2016 (preliminary)**

The following table shows water consumption for the City during the last several months. In March 2016, the City used 707.0 Acre Feet ("AF") compared to 932.4 AF in March 2013; this equates to a 24.2% reduction. For comparison purposes, the table also shows the average water AF usage per day during each month.

**Table 1: Summary of Beverly Hills Water Use Reductions Submitted to the State Water Resources Control Board**

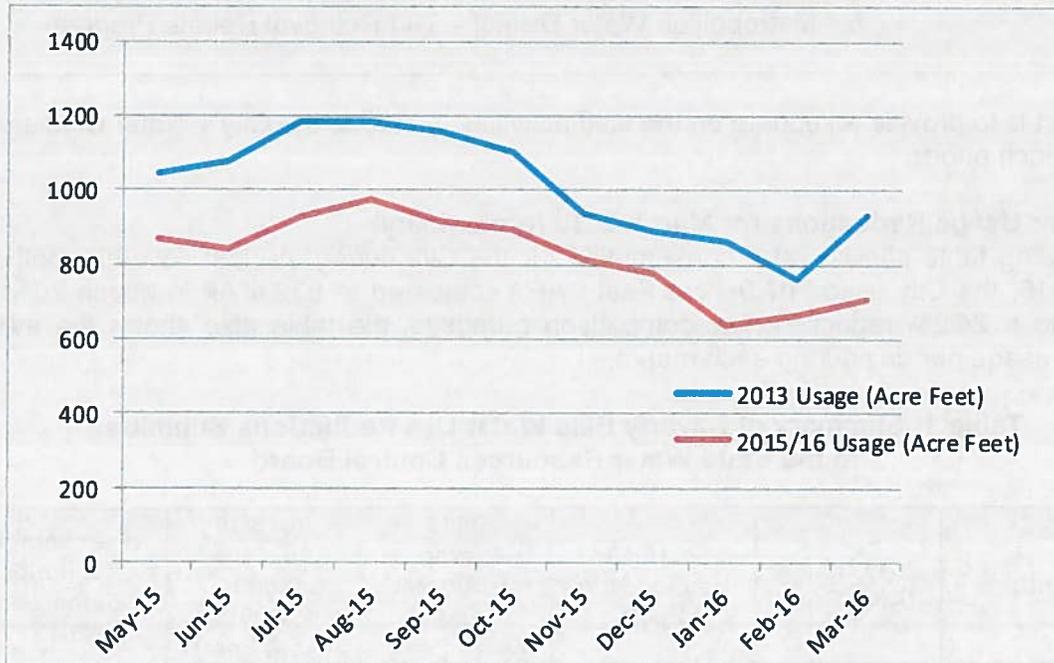
Month	2013 Usage (Acre Feet)	2015/16 Usage (Acre Feet)	2013 Average Usage Per Day (Acre Feet)	2015/16 Average Usage Per Day (Acre Feet)	Percentage Reduction Compared to 2013
May-15	1047.3	869.6	33.78	28.1	17.0%
Jun-15	1077.4	841.7	35.91	28.1	21.9%
Jul-15	1185.5	929.0	38.24	30.0	21.6%
Aug-15	1184.4	976.6	38.21	31.5	17.5%
Sep-15	1156.0	918.8	38.53	30.6	20.5%

**Table 1: Summary of Beverly Hills Water Use Reductions Submitted to the State Resources Control Board (cont.)**

Month	2013 Usage (Acre Feet)	2015/16 Usage (Acre Feet)	2013 Average Usage Per Day (Acre Feet)	2015/16 Average Usage Per Day (Acre Feet)	Percentage Reduction
Oct-15	1105.5	897.4	35.7	28.9	22.2%
Nov-15	939.2	814.7	31.3	27.2	13.30%
Dec-15	888.6	779.3	28.7	25.1	12.30%
Jan-16	862.2	638.8	27.8	20.6	25.90%
Feb-16	762.9	663.6	27.3	22.9	13.00%
Mar-16	932.4	707.0	30.1	22.8	24.20%

Table 2 shows the City's water usage trend by volume during the last several months compared to Year 2013. Although the City has not achieved the mandated 32% reduction target, the City has generally reduced its water usage (by volume) each month when compared to the Year 2013 baseline.

**Table 2: Beverly Hills Water Consumption 2015/16 versus 2013**



**California Snowpack Update**

According to a press release issued by the California Department of Water Resources on March 30, 2016, statewide water content of the mountain snowpack is only 87% percent of the March 30 historical average. A copy of the press release is included as Attachment 1. The snowpack result is relevant as the state's snowpack usually reaches its peak around this time of year and

melts over time for reservoir storage and stream flow. The 2016 snowpack results are much better compared to last year, when the water content of the snowpack was only 5% of normal. It was also emphasized that conservation efforts is still necessary in preserving this resource and that the effects of previous dry years are still in place.

**City's Water Conservation Outreach and Enforcement Efforts**

Staff has been focusing efforts toward conducting site visits with the highest water customers and notifying customers of potential leaks on their properties. On a regular basis, City staff sends out letters to customers with the highest continuous water flow. The letter provides information on the potential leak and urges them to investigate and repair them. For the past two months, the City's Water Conservation Administrator has complemented these efforts by calling customers, most of which are not aware of their leak. The most common reasons for continuous water flow are running toilets, broken sprinkler valves, leaking water heaters, broken service lines or auto fillers for pools, ponds and fountains. Both residents and businesses have been prompt to resolve their water issues. These large continuous flows average two gallons a minute. This equates to approximately 176,000 of wasted water in one billing cycle (2 months).

City staff has focused efforts towards working with customers who have the highest continuous usage. As such, the City has observed an overall general decrease in continuous water flow. Table 3 shows the estimated continuous water flow volume in early January 2016 (i.e. before the City conducted direct outreach) compared to early April 2016 (i.e. after the City conducted direct outreach).

**Table 3: Top 100 Estimated Continuous Water Flow Volume Before and After Targeted Outreach Efforts**

	<b>Before Targeted Outreach Efforts (January 6, 2016)</b>	<b>After Targeted Outreach Efforts (April 6, 2016)</b>
<b>Residential and Municipal Accounts</b>	118,545.18 gal/day	60,970 gal/day
<b>Commercial and Multifamily Accounts*</b>	454,974.72 gal/day	311,965.88 gal/day

*\*Current outreach efforts have been primarily on residential and municipal accounts. However, staff also contacts commercial and multifamily customers regarding continuous water flow under extenuating circumstances or if the City receives customer inquiries. It is also noted that due to nature of commercial and multifamily accounts, continuous flow does not necessarily equate to a water leak.*

As an example, staff worked with a homeowners' association ("HOA") and an office building to address their high continuous water flows:

<b>Building Type</b>	<b>Leak per Minute</b>	<b>Leak Duration</b>	<b>Gallons for Duration of Leak</b>
Office Building	8.63 gal/min	247 days	3,069,518 gallons
HOA	18.76 gal/min	211 days	5,700,038 gallons

During the month of March, the Water Conservation Administrator conducted 24 site visits with residential high water users, customers with potential leaks and residents requesting landscape and irrigation assistance. She also communicated with 46 large potential leak customers. Ninety-percent of these leaks have been repaired and the additional 10% are in progress for repair. Additionally, the City Conservation Administrator has conducted additional follow up with

six of the high water users originally identified in November 2015, when the City sent out letters to the top 86 single-family water use customers. Direct outreach efforts have been more focused on residential customers; staff is currently developing additional programs that are more suitable to address the unique circumstances of multifamily and commercial water customers. However, if staff observes extenuating circumstances with any customer, staff will work with them to address questions and issues.

Additionally, a total of 23 outdoor water conservation cases were reported from February to March 2016, three of which resulted in the issuance of a Notice of Violation (NOV). Please note that a NOV is pre-requisite to the issuance of a criminal misdemeanor citation (used for continued violations).

#### **Public Education Programs and Outreach**

Currently, staff has been in discussions with representative(s) from the Beverly Hills Unified School District to discuss ways that students can be more engaged with conservation. Staff is scheduled to meet with representatives during the week of April 18, 2016.

#### **Penalty Surcharges and Appeals Process Update**

The Conservation Subcommittee (Chair Aronberg and Vice Chair Wolfe) recognizes that the extended drought, limitation of the Water Tracker software, and the level of resources required to implement the penalty surcharge appeals process is not sustainable.

As of April 8, 2016, the City has the following number of Level 1 and Level 2 penalty surcharge appeals:

##### **Level 1 Appeals**

Completed 1,257

Pending (Within 30 days) 356

Pending (Past 30 days) 59

Total 1,672

##### **Level 2 Appeals**

Completed 159

Pending (Within 30 days) 139

Pending (Past 30 days) 189

Total 487

The Conservation Subcommittee is re-evaluating the penalty surcharge appeals process as it relates to the level of administrative support necessary to operate this program and the need for a Public Works Commissioner to serve as the Hearing Officer. As currently implemented, the penalty surcharge appeals process did not anticipate the prolonged nature of the State's water conservation regulations and the commensurate amount of commissioner and staff time required to operate this program.

Based on discussions with the Subcommittee and concerns expressed regarding the program's sustainability, staff is working to add additional resources to support the Conservation program and the penalty surcharge appeals process. This would include establishing a customer service team and a field audit team. The customer service team will be specifically devoted to handling conservation inquiries, review customer water use patterns, and develop action plans to assist customers. The field audit team is intended to meet with customers on-site to analyze water use both inside and outside the property to assist with conservation efforts. Staff will be requesting

an appropriation to fund this customer service and field audit staffing needs with the penalty surcharge funding at the May 17, 2016, City Council Formal meeting.

Additionally, Metropolitan Water District ("MWD") re-evaluated the City's water use allocation. The City's water allocation was initially calculated based on historical usage and the assumption that the City's water treatment plant was in operation. MWD has now re-calculated the City's allocation to account for the water treatment plant not being active. The revised higher MWD target suggests that it is unlikely that the City will be assessed the higher Tier 2 rate for excess water use. The implications of MWD's adjusted target as it relates to the City's penalty surcharges framework continue to be evaluated by staff and the Conservation Subcommittee.

Additionally, the Conservation Subcommittee is currently working with staff to explore alternatives to the penalty surcharge assessments that are more sustainable and promotes conservation, including reviewing programs and strategies utilized by other water purveyors as part of the City's ongoing conservation program development and refinement. Staff and the Conservation Subcommittee will further elaborate on these various items during the April 18, 2016, Commission meeting.

# ATTACHMENT 1

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**March 30, 2016**

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## **Sierra Nevada Snowpack Grew During First Half of March, But Dry Spell Leaves Water Content Still below Average**

**SACRAMENTO** – California's statewide snowpack usually reaches its peak depth and water content each year around the first of April, after which the snow begins to melt as the sun's path across the sky moves a little further north each day. Therefore, conditions today were just about as good as they're going to get this year when the Department of Water Resources (DWR) conducted its media-oriented snow survey at Phillips Station in the Sierra Nevada east of Sacramento.

The same is true for the statewide snowpack, which some had expected to benefit more than it has from El Niño conditions. Statewide, water content of the mountain snowpack today is only 87 percent of the March 30 historical average.

Frank Gehrke, chief of the California Cooperative Snow Surveys Program, and his survey team measured snow that was 58.4 inches deep at Phillips with a water content of 26 inches, just 97 percent of the long-term average there. The Phillips conditions for this time of year are dramatically improved compared to [2015's zero depth and zero water content on April 1](#). Governor Edmund G. Brown Jr. stood on bare ground that day when he mandated a 25-percent reduction in water use throughout California.

[The statewide readings](#) also are much better compared to last year, when the water content of the snowpack was only five percent of normal, the lowest dating back to 1950. Today, the statewide snowpack's water content is 24.4 inches, 87 percent of average.

Gehrke's message to the media today was essentially the same one he delivered four weeks ago at Phillips: "While for many parts of the state there will be both significant gains in both reservoir storage and stream flow, the effects of previous dry years will remain for now."

Electronic readings of northern Sierra Nevada snow conditions found 28.1 inches of water content (97 percent of average for March 30), 25.2 inches in the central region (88 percent of average) and 19.3 inches in the southern region (72 percent of average).

In normal years, the snowpack supplies about 30 percent of California's water needs as it melts in the spring and early summer. The greater the snowpack water content, the greater the likelihood California's reservoirs will receive ample runoff as the snowpack melts to meet the state's water demand in the summer and fall.

Results of today's manual readings by DWR near Echo Summit are as follows:

<b>Location</b>	<b>Elevation</b>	<b>Snow Depth</b>	<b>Water Content</b>	<b>% of Long-Term Average</b>
Alpha	7,600 feet	75.5 inches	35.5 inches	106
Phillips Station	6,800 feet	58.4 inches	26 inches	97
Lyons Creek	6,700 feet	75.5 inches	30 inches	94
Tamarack Flat	6,550 feet	64 inches	28.8 inches	101

Electronic snowpack readings can be found at:

<http://cdec.water.ca.gov/cdecapp/snowapp/sweq.action>

For earlier readings, click the calendar icon below the map, select a date, then Refresh Data.

Detailed information on major reservoir storage is found here:

<http://cdec.water.ca.gov/cdecapp/resapp/getResGraphsMain.action>

Water Year 2016 precipitation is found at: [http://cdec.water.ca.gov/snow\\_rain.html](http://cdec.water.ca.gov/snow_rain.html)

Look in the right-hand column for the Northern Sierra 8-station index for updated rainfall readings in the critical northern portion of the state, as well as the San Joaquin 5-station and Tulare Basin 6-station links.

VIDEO NOTE: Raw video will be available for downloading at approximately 1 p.m. today at this website: <http://bit.ly/23NXgqe> Edited video will be posted around 2 p.m. here: <https://vimeo.com/calwater>

High-resolution photographs from today's survey will be posted here:

<http://bit.ly/1RkyYea>.

Governor Brown declared a drought State of Emergency on January 17, 2014 and directed state officials to take all necessary actions to prepare for water shortages. On April 1, 2015, when the statewide snowpack's water content was historically low at five percent of that date's average, Governor Brown mandated a 25-percent reduction in water use across the state.

Conservation – the wise, sparing use of water – remains California's most reliable drought management tool. Each individual act of conservation, such as letting the lawn go brown or replacing a washer in a faucet to stop a leak, makes a difference over time.

For a broader snapshot of current and historical weather conditions, see DWR's "Water Conditions" and "Drought" pages:

**Water Conditions Page:**

<http://www.water.ca.gov/waterconditions/waterconditions.cfm>

**Drought Page:**

<http://www.water.ca.gov/waterconditions/index.cfm>

**Everyday water conservation tips at Save Our Water:**

<http://www.saveourwater.com>

**Information on the State's turf and toilet rebate program:**

<http://www.saveourwaterrebates.com/>

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*Visit [SaveOurWater.com](http://SaveOurWater.com) to find out how everyone can do their part, and visit <http://drought.ca.gov> to learn more about how California is dealing with the effects of the drought. The Department of Water Resources operates and maintains the State Water Project, provides dam safety and flood control and inspection services, assists local water districts in water management and water conservation planning, and plans for future statewide water needs.*



# ATTACHMENT 2

**State Water Resources Control Board  
February 2016**

Report made on Mar 14 2016 4:05PM by Debby Figoni  
 Supplier Beverly Hills City of (640)  
 Reporting Month 0216  
 Stage/Mandatory Stage D Yes  
 Days Outside 2

Irrigation  
 Number Complaints 9  
 Number Follow-ups 80  
 Number Warnings 14  
 Number Penalties 0

Enforcement In February, there were 9 public-reported and 5 officer-reported instances of water waste or  
 Comments violations of conservation rules. The City issued 11 warning notices and 3 notices of violation (NOV), both of which are included as formal warning actions. Additionally, the Water Conservation Administrator conducted 64 water audits, which are included in the contact follow-up section. She also called 16 customers about water waste. As part of these audits, staff provides personalized water reports explaining the cause(s) of their high water use.

Water Production in 663.6 AF  
 0216

2013 Same Month 762.9 AF  
 Production

CII Water 159.3 AF

Commercial 0 AF

Agricultural Water

Commercial 0 AF

Agricultural Water

2013

Non-revenue Water 46.5 AF

Residential Use 69 %

Percentage

Qualification Monthly production is calculated from local production and Metropolitan Water District  
 Comments (MWD) purchases. The percentage of residential use is calculated using the volume of water consumed by residential accounts compared to monthly production. Because the City of Beverly Hills uses a 60-day billing cycle, percentage of residential use reflects consumption based on the February 2015 ratio. Commercial, industrial, and institutional use is calculated as a percentage of monthly production, using the formula  $100 - [\text{Percent Residential Use in February 2015}] - [\text{Percent Non-Revenue Water}]$ . Non-revenue water is estimated to be 7% of total monthly production. This percent residential use estimate will be updated once February 2016 data becomes available.

Population 42157

Estimated R-GPCD 122

Implementation The City's new Water Conservation Administrator is contacting high water users, customers  
 Comments with leaks, and attending as many public events as possible to get the conservation word out to the public. In February, 2016, the City had 3 water main breaks discharging 8.613 af of water (Wilshire Bl=4.0 af; Harratt St=4.6 af; Foothill Rd=0.013 af).

Recycled Water 0 AF

# ATTACHMENT 3

## All Accounts, Volume Consumed

Table 1, below, details total volume of consumption per month for every account in the entire Beverly Hills and West Hollywood service area, comparing the current year to a 2013 baseline. The percent change is calculated to show increases or decreases in consumption per account type. A negative percentage indicates a reduction in consumption whereas a positive percentage indicates an increase. Volume is represented in acre feet units. Information is compiled based on City's utility billing system information.

*It is noted that staff is currently compiling preliminary data based on meter read information based on customer type for period January 2016 and onward. This information will be included for the May 2015 Public Works Commission meeting*

Table 1, All Accounts

		<b>Water Consumption by Account Type</b>				Units: AF	Prepared: 4/4/2016						
Accounts	Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Single-Family Residential Accounts	2013	345.6	362.4	446.6	496.1	556.7	579.2	620.3	637.2	603.2	556.3	483.3	456.5
	2015	348.3	361.6	436.1	449.2	454.9	435.1	456.9	476.5	449.9	432.6	394.0	328.0
	% Change	1%	0%	-2%	-9%	-18%	-25%	-26%	-25%	-25%	-22%	-18%	-28%
Multi-Family Residential Accounts	2013	202.9	185.8	209.0	205.7	215.2	210.7	222.5	223.9	216.7	221.8	207.3	208.9
	2015	190.7	174.3	194.7	186.8	186.3	177.4	186.2	189.5	184.0	188.5	174.2	175.8
	% Change	-6%	-6%	-7%	-9%	-13%	-16%	-16%	-15%	-15%	-15%	-16%	-16%
Commercial Accounts	2013	171.2	160.3	181.0	178.6	195.7	197.6	212.9	212.8	199.9	199.3	178.4	178.6
	2015	182.1	169.3	192.6	186.3	188.3	182.6	201.9	209.9	199.7	198.7	168.4	162.4
	% Change	6%	6%	6%	4%	-4%	-8%	-5%	-1%	0%	0%	-6%	-9%
Municipal Accounts	2013	25.0	26.9	36.5	40.4	42.9	44.6	49.2	51.2	47.6	42.6	34.2	31.8
	2015	23.4	24.0	28.3	28.2	27.4	25.3	28.0	29.9	28.9	29.3	24.8	21.9
	% Change	-6%	-11%	-22%	-30%	-36%	-43%	-43%	-42%	-39%	-31%	-27%	-31%
Fire Service Accounts	2013	-	-	0.2	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3
	2015	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0
	% Change	N/A	N/A	787%	169%	126%	142%	129%	-10%	-31%	-34%	-32%	-25%
Estimated Non-Revenue Water	2013	117.6	27.6	59.2	47.8	36.1	44.4	79.9	58.1	87.1	80.1	34.6	11.4
	2015	60.2	51.6	42.8	68.6	11.0	19.5	54.3	69.8	55.1	47.3	52.3	90.1
	% Change	-49%	86%	-28%	43%	-70%	-56%	-31%	19%	-36%	-41%	50%	69%
	*2013 Total	862.2	762.9	932.4	969.3	1,047.3	1,077.4	1,185.5	1,184.4	1,156.0	1,101.5	939.2	888.6
	*2015 Total	806.0	782.0	895.9	920.8	869.6	841.7	929.0	976.6	918.5	897.4	814.7	779.3
	% Change	-7%	3%	-4%	-5%	-17%	-22%	-22%	-18%	-21%	-19%	-13%	-12%

\*Data for final three rows do not come from City of Beverly Hills billing data, but rather Metropolitan Water District invoices, the same official conservation data submitted to the State each month. Aggregate data for State reporting and parsed data for internal system analysis rely on different sources and methodologies. As such, monthly totals by year in the bottom rows do not equal the sum of consumption in the rows above, that difference is determined to be non-revenue water.

**All Accounts, Consumption by Customer Type as a Percentage of Total Consumption**

Table 2, below, indicates consumption as a percentage of total per month for all accounts in the entire Beverly Hills and West Hollywood service area.

Table 2, All Accounts

		<i>Water Consumption by Account Type</i>												Units: AF	Prepared: 4/4/2016
Accounts	Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec		
Single-Family Residential Accounts	2013	40%	47%	48%	51%	53%	54%	52%	54%	52%	51%	51%	51%		
	2015	43%	46%	49%	49%	52%	52%	49%	49%	49%	48%	48%	42%		
Multi-Family Residential Accounts	2013	24%	24%	22%	21%	21%	20%	19%	19%	19%	20%	22%	24%		
	2015	24%	22%	22%	20%	21%	21%	20%	19%	20%	21%	21%	23%		
Commercial Accounts	2013	20%	21%	19%	18%	19%	18%	18%	18%	17%	18%	19%	20%		
	2015	23%	22%	21%	20%	22%	22%	22%	21%	22%	22%	21%	21%		
Municipal Accounts	2013	3%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%		
	2015	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%		
Fire Service Accounts	2013	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%		
	2015	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%		
Estimated Non-Revenue Water	2013	14%	4%	6%	5%	3%	4%	7%	5%	8%	7%	4%	1%		
	2015	7%	7%	5%	7%	1%	2%	6%	7%	6%	5%	6%	12%		
	2013 Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%		
	2015 Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%		

### City of Beverly Hills Water Accounts, Volume Consumed and Percent Reduced

Table 3, below, details the total volume of consumption per month for all accounts where the City of Beverly Hills is a customer, comparing the current year to a 2013 baseline. The percent change is calculated to show increases or decreases in consumption per account type. A negative percentage indicates a reduction in consumption whereas a positive percentage would indicate an increase. Volume is represented in acre feet units.

Table 3, Accounts Where City of Beverly Hills is a Customer

		<b>Water Consumption by Account Type</b>				Units: AF Prepared: 4/4/2016							
Accounts	Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec*
City of Beverly Hills	2013	17.0	19.0	27.6	31.2	32.3	33.7	37.3	38.9	35.9	32.2	24.7	21.9
Accounts	2015	14.9	15.2	18.7	19.5	19.1	17.9	19.9	20.7	19.4	19.7	16.4	14.1
	% Change	-12%	-20%	-32%	-37%	-41%	-47%	-47%	-47%	-46%	-39%	-34%	-36%

\* December 2015 consumption estimates have been updated to reflect billing data rather than live meter read data. As such, the consumption estimate for accounts where the City of Beverly Hills is a customer has been updated to 14.1 AF from 13.4 AF as listed in the March 2016 Water Consumption Update.

## Total Water Consumption, Purchased and Produced

Table 4, below, summarizes total consumption since January of 2013. Column 3, Percent Change Compared to Same Month 2013, compares 2015 and 2016 consumption data to a 2013 baseline. 2014 consumption data has been omitted in this report, but is available in the February 2016 Water Consumption Update. Negative percentages represent a reduction in consumption whereas positive percentages represent an increase. Volume is represented in acre feet units.

Table 4, Water Consumption Summary

Date	Consumption (Acre Feet)	Percent Change Compared to Same Month 2013	Residential Gallons Per Day Per Capita
Jan 2013	862.2		161.2
Feb	762.9		158
Mar	932.4		174.4
Apr	969.3		187.3
May	1047.3		185.4
Jun	1077.4		208.2
Jul	1185.5		221.7
Aug	1184.4		221.5
Sep	1156		223.4
Oct	1101.5		206
Nov	939.2		181.5
Dec	888.6		166.2
Jan 2015	806	-6.52%	142.7
Feb	782	2.50%	153.3
Mar	895.9	-3.91%	158.6
Apr	920.8	-5.00%	154.2
May	869.6	-16.97%	140.9
Jun	841.7	-21.88%	147.5
Jul	929	-21.64%	157.5
Aug	976.6	-17.54%	163.1
Sep	918.5	-20.54%	160.9
Oct	897.4	-18.53%	152.2
Nov	814.7	-13.26%	146.9
Dec	779.3	-12.30%	155.4
Jan 2016	633.8	-25.91%	106.7
*Feb	663.6	-13.02%	122.0
**Mar	707.0	-24.17%	126.9

\* February 2016, a 29-day period due to the leap year, is compared to February 2013, a 28-day period. The State Water Resources Control Board has indicated that the leap year will be taken into account, but has not yet provided the City with a revised conservation percentage. Adjusting for the leap year, the City estimates a 16.0% February 2016 conservation percentage.

\*\* Data for March 2016 is preliminary until a final invoice is received from Metropolitan Water District.

# ATTACHMENT 4



# ATTACHMENT 5

