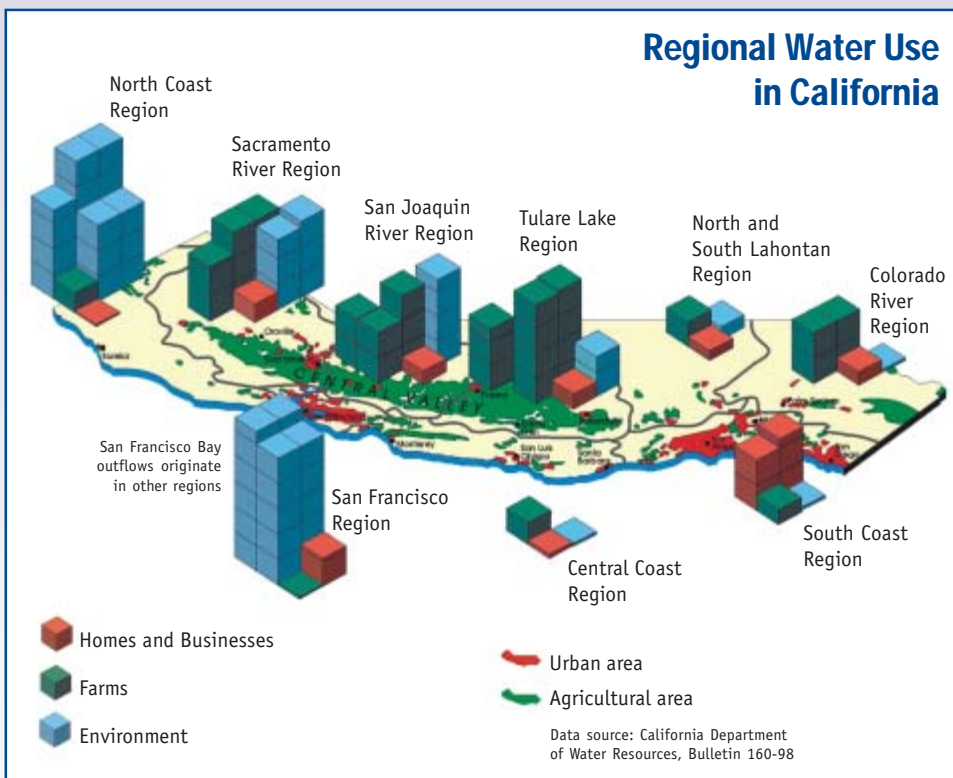
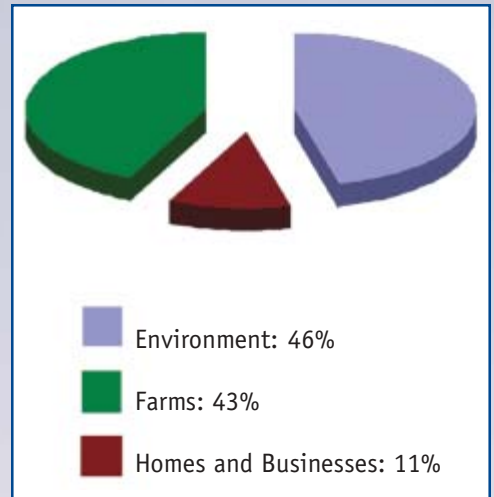


# California Water: How It's Used

The California Department of Water Resources estimates the state's developed water supply at 78 million acre-feet.\* Of that, 46 percent is used by the environment, 43 percent is used on farms and 11 percent is used in homes and businesses.

Environmental water includes that which is dedicated to state and federal wild and scenic rivers, instream flow requirements, Bay-Delta outflow requirements and applied water demands of freshwater wildlife areas.

\*An acre-foot is approximately 326,000 gallons, enough water to cover a football field about one foot deep.



**Association of California Water Agencies**  
www.acwanet.com  
916-441-4545



**California Farm Bureau Federation**  
www.cfbf.com  
916-561-5550



**California Farm Water Coalition**  
www.cfwc.com  
916-441-7723



**California Water Awareness Campaign**  
www.wateraware.org  
916-325-2596

The majority of environmental water use is in the north, whereas farms, homes and businesses are concentrated in the Central Valley, San Francisco Bay Area and Southern California.

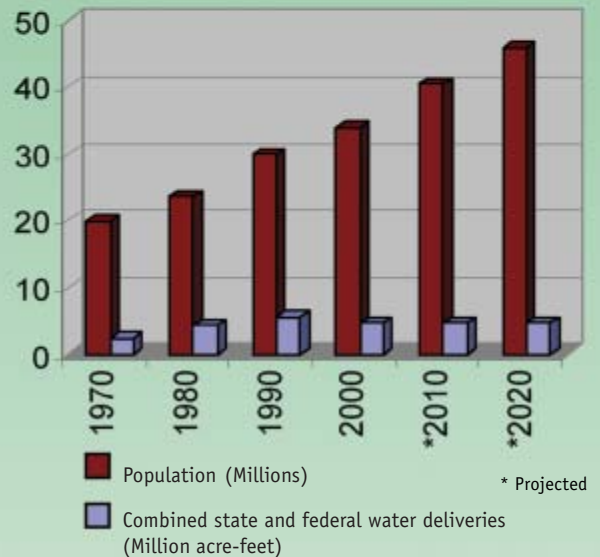
# California Water Facts

## Developed water supply has not grown with population

Water supplies to California's farms, homes and businesses are declining. Combined state and federal surface water deliveries currently total approximately 4.8 million acre-feet, a 14 percent reduction from 1990.

California will grow from 29.8 million people in 1990 to approximately 46 million by 2020, a 54 percent increase.

## State and Federal Deliveries Compared to Population



## State / Federal Water Supply



Remaining Supply      Reallocations to the environment

Data sources: California Department of Finance Population Projections, US Bureau of Reclamation, California Department of Water Resources

## Reallocation has reduced state and federal water supply

Between 1990 and 2000, as a result of new regulations and laws, approximately 1 million acre-feet of water was reallocated from farms, homes and businesses to improve the environment. New infrastructure has not replaced this water.

Enough for up to 8 million people, the transferred water is worth \$250 million annually (approximately \$250 per acre-foot, based on recent water transfers).

Currently, California spends just 2.5 percent of the gross state product on infrastructure, compared with 20 percent in 1960. The result is that now California can meet new water demands only by shifting supplies from existing users, typically farms.