



Fact Sheet

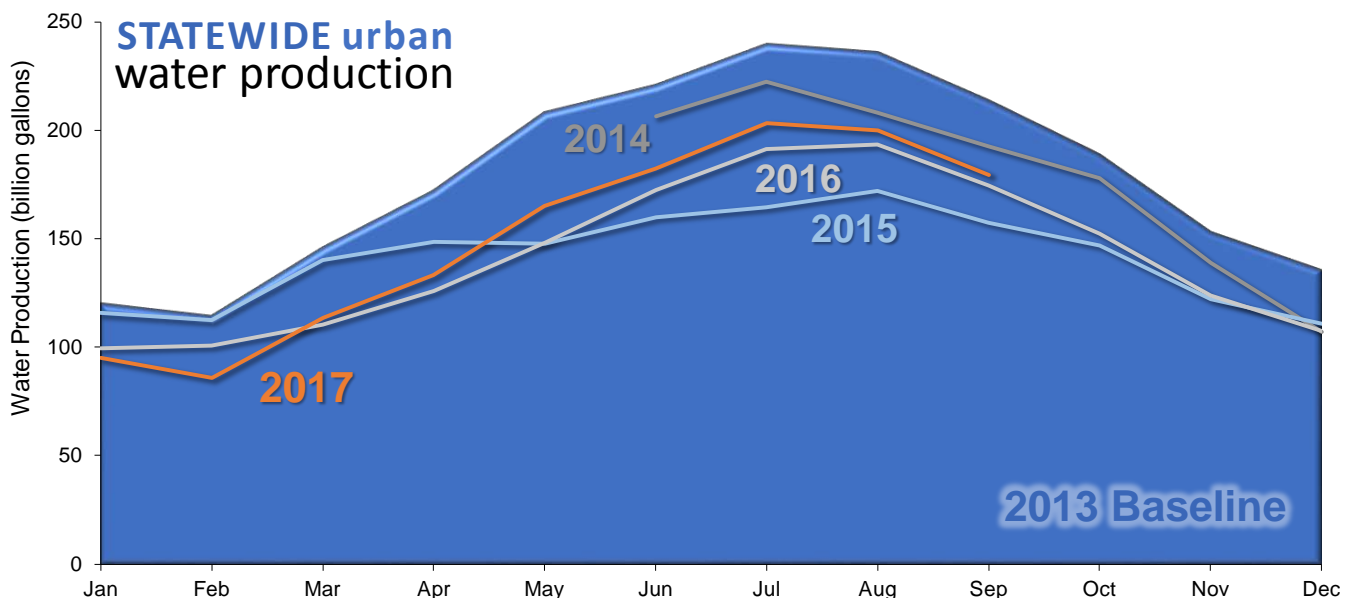
September 2017 Statewide Conservation Data

September Urban Water Production Summary

September 2017 marks the 40th month since the State Water Resources Control Board began requiring water production information from urban water suppliers, following the historic [July 2014](#) board action to adopt an emergency water conservation regulation. In [April 2017](#), the State Water Board rescinded the mandatory conservation standards for urban water suppliers, while keeping in place the water use reporting requirements and prohibitions against wasteful practices. This fact sheet summarizes the current water production results. The September 2017 data are posted [here](#).

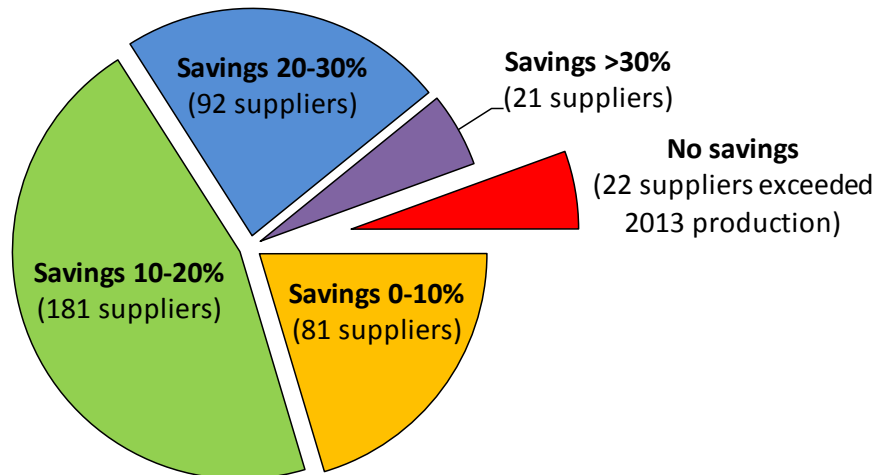
Statewide water savings reached 14.9 percent in September 2017 (96,322 acre-feet, or 31.4 billion gallons) compared to September 2013 potable water production for the 397 water suppliers reporting. Based on the estimate that the average person uses 0.2 acre-feet of water per year, this savings is enough to supply 481,000 Californians with water for one year, approximately the combined population of Santa Barbara and Amador counties.

The graph below shows the statewide urban potable water production from June 2014 through September 2017. With 97 percent of suppliers reporting for September 2017, the potable water production was 179.5 billion gallons.



Breakdown of Water Savings

The chart below shows the number of suppliers achieving various levels of water conservation in September 2017. Forty-six percent of suppliers reporting in September 2017 achieved water savings between 10 and 20 percent compared to the same month in 2013; these suppliers serve more than 20.9 million people. Twenty-eight percent of suppliers, serving more than 6.5 million Californians, reported water savings of 20 percent or more.



Of the suppliers that saved 30 percent or more in September 2017, the Cambria Community Services District and the Goleta Water District achieved some of the lowest residential daily use numbers for the month at 49 and 57 gallons per person per day, respectively.

Water Savings by Hydrologic Region

September 2017 savings by hydrologic region ranged from 2.5 percent to 22.2 percent. Average monthly water savings in three regions were higher in September 2017 than in September 2016.

| Hydrologic Region | Sep 14 | Sep 15 | Sep 16 | Sep 17 |
|--------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Central Coast | 15.9% | 26.9% | 24.9% | 21.5% |
| Colorado River | 6.9% | 17.4% | 7.2% | 8.2% |
| North Coast | 9.5% | 20.0% | 11.7% | 2.5% |
| North Lahontan | 5.3% | 16.2% | 7.6% | 17.0% |
| Sacramento River | 16.7% | 28.0% | 15.3% | 9.1% |
| San Francisco Bay | 15.4% | 25.3% | 17.9% | 10.1% |
| San Joaquin River | 10.1% | 26.7% | 19.2% | 13.9% |
| South Coast | 8.1% | 26.7% | 19.5% | 17.2% |
| South Lahontan | 8.6% | 25.8% | 13.4% | 22.2% |
| Tulare Lake | 11.6% | 25.9% | 18.9% | 16.1% |
| Statewide Savings | 10.6% | 26.2% | 18.2% | 14.9% |

Residential Daily use by Hydrologic Region

The average statewide residential gallons per capita per day (R-GPCD) for September 2017 was 110.5. The average hydrologic region R-GPCDs for September 2017 range from 83.2 to 190.8, with eight hydrologic regions reporting higher use than in September 2016. Average residential per capita daily use in September 2017 was below the September 2013 use.

| Hydrologic Region | Sep 13* | Sep 14 | Sep 15 | Sep 16 | Sep 17 |
|-------------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| Central Coast | 105.7 | 88.6 | 76.2 | 79.3 | 83.2 |
| Colorado River | 197.3 | 185.3 | 161.9 | 181.6 | 190.8 |
| North Coast | 93.0 | 84.2 | 73.3 | 82.3 | 83.5 |
| North Lahontan | 137.2 | 126.6 | 113.4 | 128.1 | 116.3 |
| Sacramento River | 193.5 | 163.5 | 141.7 | 162.0 | 173.1 |
| San Francisco Bay | 97.6 | 84.0 | 72.2 | 79.8 | 86.7 |
| San Joaquin River | 166.8 | 155.9 | 123.4 | 130.8 | 141.2 |
| South Coast | 120.7 | 111.3 | 89.2 | 96.3 | 99.4 |
| South Lahontan | 172.0 | 157.8 | 129.7 | 147.4 | 129.2 |
| Tulare Lake | 208.6 | 178.6 | 150.2 | 176.0 | 177.6 |
| Statewide R-GPCD | 130.9 | 117.3 | 96.8 | 106.4 | 110.5 |

* September 2013 R-GPCD is an estimate (percent residential use, and total population served were not collected for 2013, and values are based on the median of September reports).

Background

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. Information about the Board's compliance actions is located [here](#).

Governor Edmund G. Brown Jr.'s April 2017 [executive order](#) directed the State Water Board to lift the specific conservation provisions of its emergency statewide urban water conservation regulation, but to keep in place the temporary requirements for monthly water use reporting and prohibitions against wasteful water use practices while the Board works to develop permanent reporting and wasteful use regulations. The current prohibitions against wasteful water use practices include stopping outdoor watering during or within 48 hours after a rain event, hosing down a sidewalk instead of using a broom or a brush, and overwatering a landscape to where water is running off onto the sidewalk or into the gutter. The [temporary requirements](#) will remain in effect until Nov. 25, 2017, when the emergency regulation expires.

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 November 6, 2017)