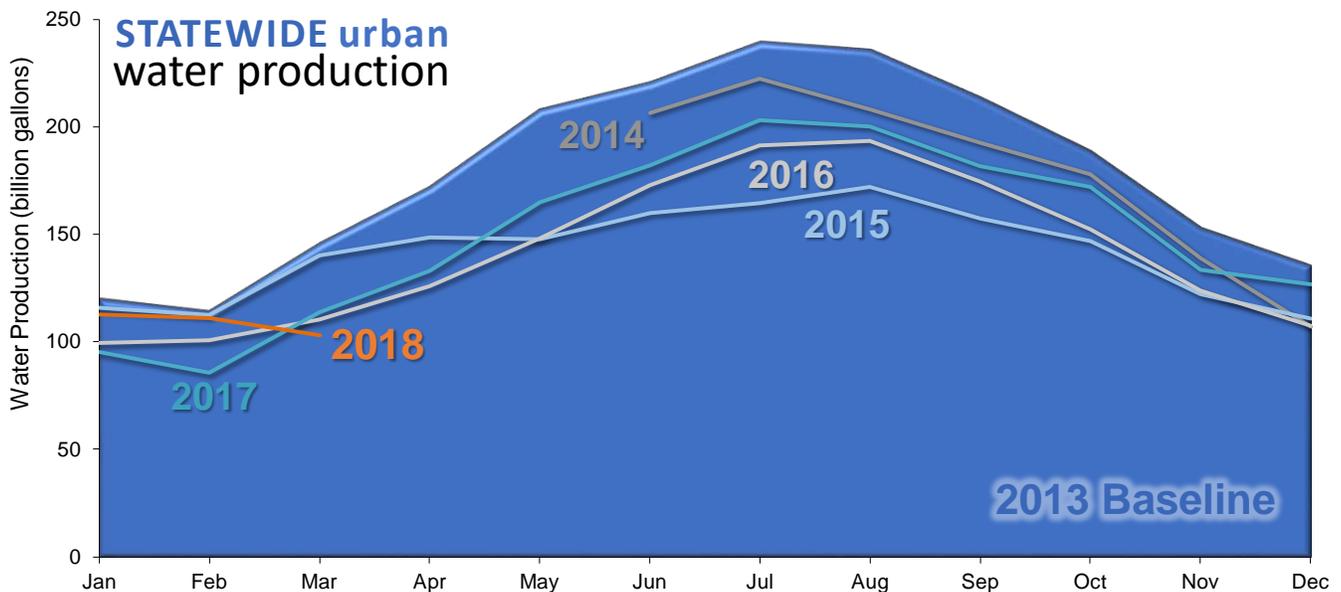


## March 2018 Statewide Conservation Data

### March Urban Water Production Summary

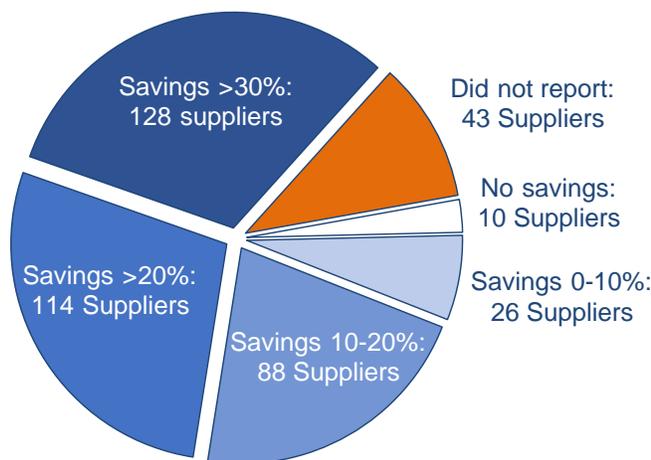
March 2018 marks the 46<sup>th</sup> month since the State Water Resources Control Board began collecting water production information from urban water suppliers, following the historic [July 2014](#) board action to adopt a drought emergency water conservation regulation. The emergency water conservation regulation expired in November 2017, and the monthly reporting requirement for urban water production, and prohibitions of wasteful water uses are no longer in effect. This fact sheet summarizes the current water production results; data are posted [here](#).

Statewide water savings reached 24.8 percent in March 2018 (104,096 acre feet or 33.9 billion gallons) compared to March 2013 potable water production for the 366 suppliers reporting in both periods. The graph below shows the statewide urban potable water production from June 2014 through March 2018. For the 366 suppliers reporting for March 2018 (representing approximately 94.3 percent of population served by urban water suppliers), the potable water production was 103.1 billion gallons. The statewide water production in March 2013, for all 409 urban water suppliers, was 145.9 billion gallons.



## Breakdown of Water Savings

The chart below shows the number of suppliers achieving various levels of water savings in March 2018 compared to the March 2013 baseline water production. Six percent of urban water suppliers, serving 2.4 million people, achieved water savings of up to 10 percent compared to the same month in 2013. About one quarter reported water savings between 10 and 20 percent; these suppliers serve 9.3 million people. Fifty-nine percent of suppliers, serving more than 22.3 million Californians, reported water savings above 20 percent.



Out of 409 urban water suppliers, 366 (89 percent) submitted the March 2018 report. Monthly reporting of urban water production is voluntary, as the requirement ended with the expiration of the drought emergency conservation regulation in November 2017.

## Water Savings by Hydrologic Region

March 2018 water savings by hydrologic region ranged from 14.2 percent to 33.1 percent. Average monthly savings reported for March 2018 are similar to March 2016 and March 2017- all with substantial and sustained precipitation during the month. In three hydrologic regions, the average March 2018 water savings were higher than in March 2017.

Hydrologic Region	Mar 15	Mar 16	Mar 17	Mar 18
Central Coast	9.4%	30.4%	30.7%	28.7%
Colorado River	8.0%	17.1%	21.7%	14.5%
North Coast	-4.0%	13.6%	17.5%	14.2%
North Lahontan	9.8%	18.4%	10.4%	14.6%
Sacramento River	11.6%	36.6%	34.0%	33.1%
San Francisco Bay	6.5%	25.1%	23.9%	21.3%
San Joaquin River	11.4%	35.2%	33.6%	31.4%
South Coast	0.6%	20.9%	17.9%	24.2%
South Lahontan	10.0%	27.8%	24.0%	29.0%
Tulare Lake	4.3%	27.0%	25.8%	24.5%
<b>Statewide Savings</b>	<b>3.9%</b>	<b>24.3%</b>	<b>22.2%</b>	<b>24.8%</b>

## Residential Daily use by Hydrologic Region

The average statewide residential gallons per capita per day (R-GPCD) for March 2018 was 64.7. Average hydrologic region R-GPCDs for March 2018 range from 49.6 to 119.6, with use down in three hydrologic regions compared to March 2017. Residential daily per capita use in all hydrologic regions was below the volumes estimated for 2013.

Hydrologic Region	Mar 13*	Mar 15	Mar 16	Mar 17	Mar 18
Central Coast	72.9	65.1	52.2	51.0	51.2
Colorado River	136.1	124.5	111.0	107.2	119.6
North Coast	58.9	61.5	52.0	47.8	49.6
North Lahontan	69.0	61.2	54.0	59.9	57.9
Sacramento River	108.2	98.0	68.8	70.6	70.8
San Francisco Bay	68.0	63.4	50.9	51.5	52.4
San Joaquin River	105.2	92.0	67.1	68.5	72.6
South Coast	85.6	83.3	68.1	69.3	64.6
South Lahontan	105.8	95.5	77.6	79.3	73.0
Tulare Lake	108.6	101.0	79.3	89.0	81.1
<b>Statewide R-GPCD</b>	<b>87.1</b>	<b>82.4</b>	<b>66.0</b>	<b>67.4</b>	<b>64.8</b>

\* March 2013 R-GPCD is an estimate based on median of all values reported for the month of March (percent residential use, and total population served were not collected for 2013).

## 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. 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. These [temporary requirements](#) remained in effect until November 25, 2017, when the emergency regulation expired.

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](http://Drought.CA.Gov). Every Californian should take steps to conserve water. Find out how at [SaveOurWater.com](http://SaveOurWater.com). While saving water, it is important to properly water trees. Find out how at [www.saveourwater.com/trees](http://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/](http://www.saveourwaterrebates.com/).

*(This fact sheet was last updated May 1, 2018)*