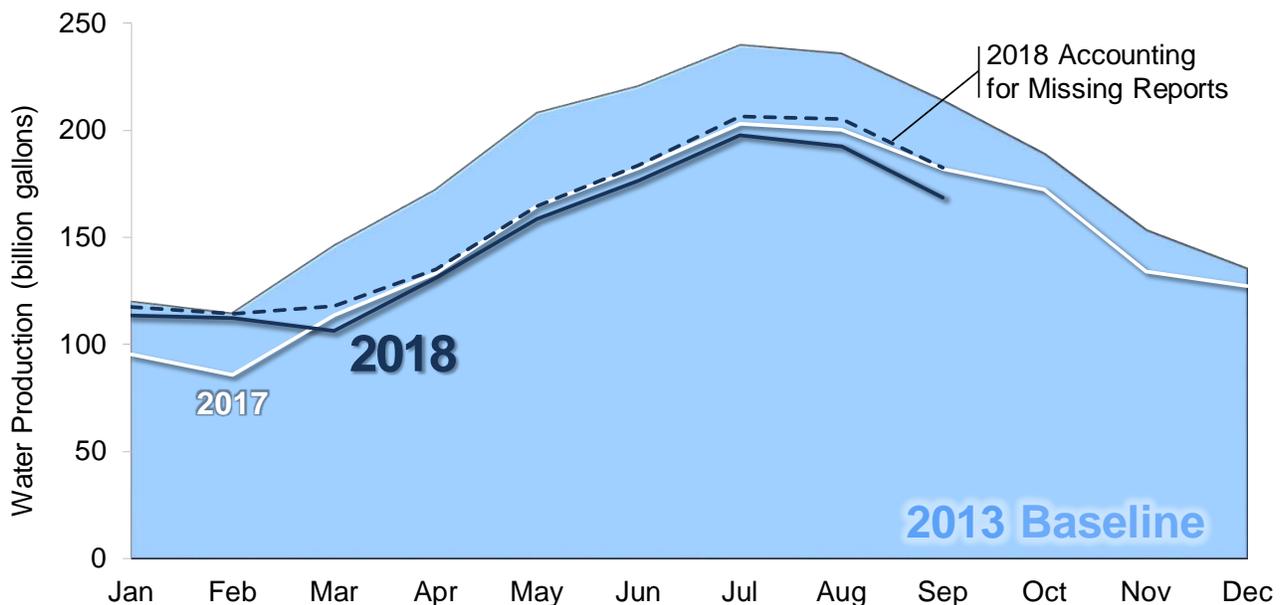


## September 2018 Statewide Conservation Data

### September Urban Water Production Summary

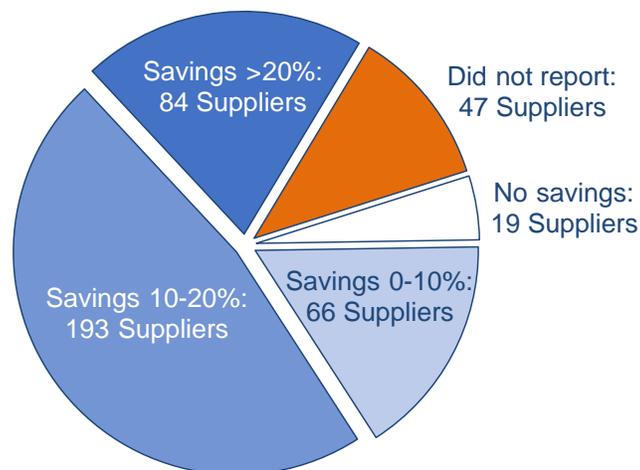
September 2018 marks the 52<sup>nd</sup> month since the State Water Resources Control Board began collecting water production information from urban water suppliers, following the historic [July 2014](#) board action to adopt a drought emergency water conservation regulation. The emergency water conservation 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2017, and the monthly reporting requirement for urban water production, and prohibitions of wasteful water uses are no longer in effect.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 14.6 percent in September 2018 (88,764 acre feet, or 28.9 billion gallons) compared to September 2013 potable water production for the 362 suppliers reporting. The graph below shows the reported statewide urban potable water production in 2018 (solid dark blue line), compared to last year (white line), and to 2013 (shaded area). Dashed line shows the estimated urban water production in 2018, after accounting for the missing reports (based on monthly production in 2017 for the non-reporters in 2018). For the 362 suppliers reporting for September 2018 (representing approximately 93.4 percent of population served by the 409 urban water suppliers), the potable water production was 168.6 billion gallons.



## Breakdown of Water Savings

The chart below shows the number of suppliers achieving various levels of water savings in September 2018 compared to the September 2013 baseline water production. Sixteen percent of suppliers, serving more than 3.5 million people, reported savings up to 10 percent. Forty-seven percent of suppliers reported water savings between 10 and 20 percent; these suppliers serve almost 26 million people. Another twenty percent of suppliers, serving 4.2 million Californians, reported water savings above 20 percent.



Out of 409 urban water suppliers, 362 (89 percent) submitted the September 2018 report. The 47 suppliers that did not report serve almost 2.4 million people (6.6% of the population served by the 409 urban water suppliers). 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

September 2018 water savings by hydrologic region ranged from 2.5 percent to 21.4 percent.

### Monthly percent water savings compared to the same month in 2013

Hydrologic Region	Sep 14	Sep 15	Sep 16	Sep 17	Sep 18
Central Coast	15.9%	26.9%	24.9%	21.5%	21.4%
Colorado River	6.9%	17.4%	6.9%	6.9%	2.5%
North Coast	9.5%	20.0%	11.7%	1.2%	14.6%
North Lahontan	5.3%	16.2%	7.6%	17.8%	2.9%
Sacramento River	16.7%	28.0%	15.3%	9.0%	13.9%
San Francisco Bay	15.4%	25.1%	17.8%	9.9%	13.9%
San Joaquin River	10.1%	26.7%	19.2%	13.9%	15.3%
South Coast	8.1%	26.7%	19.5%	17.2%	15.3%
South Lahontan	8.6%	25.8%	13.4%	12.2%	11.8%
Tulare Lake	11.6%	25.9%	18.9%	16.1%	15.5%
<b>Statewide Savings</b>	<b>10.6%</b>	<b>26.2%</b>	<b>18.2%</b>	<b>14.6%</b>	<b>14.6%</b>

## Residential Daily use by Hydrologic Region

The average statewide September 2018 residential gallons per capita per day (R-GPCD) was 108. Average hydrologic region R-GPCDs for September 2018 range from 77 to 206, with use down in five hydrologic regions compared to the same month in 2017.

### Average monthly residential gallons per capita daily (R-GPCD)

Hydrologic Region	Sep 13*	Sep 14	Sep 15	Sep 16	Sep 17	Sep 18
Central Coast	106	89	76	79	83	83
Colorado River	199	185	162	182	187	206
North Coast	92	84	73	82	85	77
North Lahontan	136	127	113	128	115	119
Sacramento River	192	163	142	162	175	151
San Francisco Bay	98	84	72	80	87	82
San Joaquin River	169	156	123	131	141	144
South Coast	120	111	89	96	99	100
South Lahontan	171	158	130	147	148	150
Tulare Lake	208	179	150	176	177	175
<b>Statewide R-GPCD</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>108</b>

\* September 2013 R-GPCD is an estimate based on the median of values reported for the month of September (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 urban water conservation regulation. The [temporary requirements](#) for monthly water use reporting and prohibitions against wasteful water use practices 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 November 6, 2018)*