

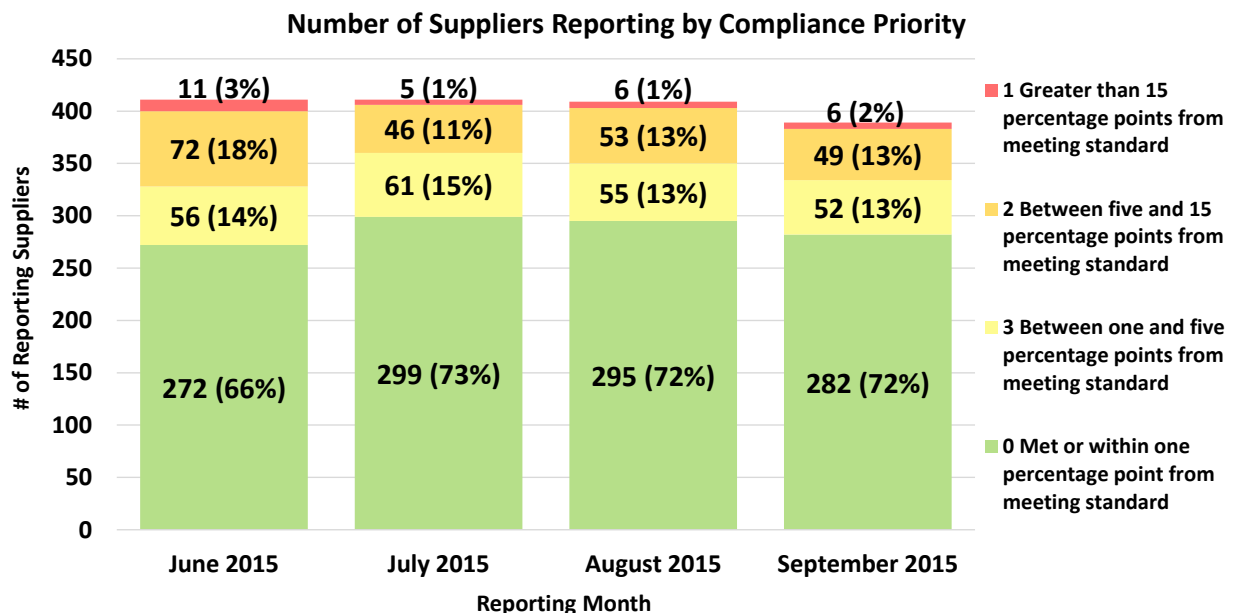
September 2015 Statewide Conservation Data

September Conservation Summary

September marks the fourth month that the state’s 400-plus urban water suppliers must be in compliance with the emergency [conservation standards](#). This fact sheet summarizes the results for September and illustrates the progress made since June 2014, when urban water suppliers were first required to submit monthly conservation reports.

The amount of water saved collectively by the state’s large urban water suppliers decreased from 27 percent in August to 26.1 percent in September, compared to the same time in 2013. The four month (June – September) cumulative savings comes in at 28.1 percent. The year 2013 serves as the baseline for determining water savings statewide. While the last four summer months have been some of the hottest on record, conservation efforts have exceeded the statewide target as temperatures climbed. However, in September, conservation efforts continue to dip. The current report is posted [here](#).

Conservation Standard Compliance September 2015











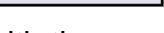


September saw a decrease in compliance by water suppliers, first seen in August, following July's record conservation rate of 31.4 percent. With 389 water supplier reports submitted for September, 282 suppliers (72 percent) met, or were within one percentage point of their conservation standard; 52 suppliers (13 percent) were between one and five percentage points of meeting their conservation standard; and 49 suppliers (13 percent) were between five and 15 percentage points of meeting their conservation standard. Six suppliers (two percent) were more than 15 percentage points from meeting their conservation standard -- one of these suppliers is new to this compliance category in September.

The State Water Board continues to work closely with water suppliers to implement the regulation and to support improved local efforts where conservation savings are falling short as described in the table above. Information about the Board's compliance actions is located [here](#).

Water Savings by Hydrologic Region June 2014 to September 2015












Statewide savings for September was 26.1 percent, a decline from August's 27 percent savings. The amount of water saved in September (53.8 billion gallons) is more than twice the amount of water saved in September 2014 (23.1 gallons). September's statewide average savings is just over one percentage point above the minimum 25 percent average called for by the Governor in his April 1 [Executive Order](#). Saving water in the cooler fall months is critical to maintain the overall 25 percent goal, as that is when the greatest amount of water is traditionally used, particularly on outdoor ornamental landscapes.

Hydrologic Region	Jun 14	Jul 14	Aug 14	Sep 14	Oct 14	Nov 14	Dec 14	Jan 15	Feb 15	Mar 15	Apr 15	May 15	Jun 15	Jul 15	Aug 15	Sep 15	Trend
Central Coast	9.5%	13.5%	15.2%	15.9%	14.4%	21.6%	29.2%	9.4%	8.8%	9.4%	19.1%	30.5%	30.6%	31.9%	28.1%	26.7%	
Colorado River	6.6%	3.1%	7.0%	6.9%	5.4%	6.7%	7.4%	12.2%	-0.9%	7.3%	11.9%	19.8%	25.2%	34.0%	24.8%	17.4%	
North Coast	4.2%	10.2%	13.1%	9.4%	22.0%	19.5%	15.7%	15.7%	7.4%	-4.0%	22.8%	28.8%	16.1%	32.5%	19.7%	18.6%	
North Lahontan	0.0%	1.4%	13.9%	5.3%	-0.9%	0.8%	12.7%	8.8%	11.9%	9.8%	16.8%	38.4%	29.8%	32.4%	25.0%	16.2%	
Sacramento River	14.0%	19.7%	22.1%	17.1%	18.8%	25.9%	21.6%	6.0%	14.1%	11.5%	23.5%	38.8%	36.3%	38.4%	34.5%	28.3%	
San Francisco Bay	10.3%	12.9%	15.1%	15.4%	14.9%	17.8%	20.9%	2.4%	7.9%	6.6%	19.9%	31.9%	32.3%	32.3%	30.5%	25.1%	
San Joaquin River	6.7%	12.4%	13.2%	10.1%	10.0%	20.8%	18.3%	12.3%	13.6%	11.4%	20.0%	35.0%	33.3%	34.6%	30.0%	25.4%	
South Coast	-0.1%	2.3%	8.4%	8.2%	1.8%	3.4%	23.8%	6.2%	-2.6%	0.6%	9.0%	25.8%	23.0%	28.2%	23.8%	26.5%	
South Lahontan	5.7%	4.5%	11.0%	8.5%	0.6%	1.5%	6.9%	10.8%	3.3%	10.1%	12.0%	21.8%	31.1%	35.9%	29.2%	27.4%	
Tulare Lake	5.0%	8.6%	14.4%	11.6%	6.3%	16.5%	26.2%	8.7%	9.9%	4.3%	17.2%	31.3%	29.4%	32.2%	28.0%	26.0%	
Statewide	4.4%	7.5%	12.0%	10.7%	6.8%	10.1%	22.3%	6.6%	2.5%	3.9%	13.7%	29.0%	27.6%	31.4%	27.0%	26.1%	

The table above shows the monthly water savings by hydrologic region compared with the same month in 2013. Average statewide monthly savings for September 2015 was 26.1 percent; average hydrologic region monthly savings for September 2015 ranged from 16.2 percent to 28.3 percent. In September 2015, nine of the 10 hydrologic regions reported lower monthly savings than they did in August 2015. The exception was the South Coast Hydrologic Region, which improved its savings from August to September. However, all 10 hydrologic regions reported significantly higher monthly savings in September 2015 than they did in September 2014.

R-GPCD by Hydrologic Region June 2014 to September 2015

Statewide average residential gallons per capita per day (R-GPCD) for September was 97 gallons, down from August (102 R-GPCD), but significantly lower than residential water use in September 2014 (118 R-GPCD), and estimated residential water use September 2013 (132 R-GPCD; based on September 2014 percent residential use and population).

Hydrologic Region	Jun 14	Jul 14	Aug 14	Sep 14	Oct 14	Nov 14	Dec 14	Jan 15	Feb 15	Mar 15	Apr 15	May 15	Jun 15	Jul 15	Aug 15	Sep 15	Trend
Central Coast	99.9	95.0	90.6	88.6	83.4	65.9	54.3	60.5	59.9	65.1	71.5	71.5	75.5	76.7	77.2	78.6	
Colorado River	235.3	236.2	217.9	181.8	169.3	166.1	115.5	115.4	128.2	123.4	160.1	160.1	166.7	151.0	168.7	184.2	
North Coast	87.9	96.0	81.9	84.2	66.9	54.8	56.5	54.4	52.6	61.5	60.0	64.1	78.7	73.5	75.7	72.1	
North Lahontan	162.0	147.8	131.2	126.6	93.8	68.2	72.4	70.2	61.5	61.2	66.3	83.4	115.2	115.0	119.2	114.4	
Sacramento River	187.0	197.5	177.4	164.1	130.4	89.2	70.7	73.6	71.8	97.3	104.2	118.0	137.9	151.8	149.9	140.9	
San Francisco Bay	98.8	98.2	90.7	84.0	76.7	62.8	53.0	56.8	55.9	63.4	65.4	65.9	70.0	72.0	72.3	72.2	
San Joaquin River	196.7	196.7	173.9	157.6	130.3	90.5	71.7	68.4	69.7	93.6	105.7	113.5	130.1	134.3	135.0	125.5	
South Coast	121.5	120.0	112.6	111.5	103.3	88.1	64.6	73.2	76.6	83.3	90.1	81.2	91.2	88.3	94.5	89.3	
South Lahontan	189.3	191.6	179.7	158.2	132.8	107.2	71.5	71.6	75.4	95.3	113.4	120.6	133.3	129.3	146.2	126.8	
Tulare Lake	201.0	211.7	189.3	178.9	148.2	105.5	80.1	74.7	75.0	101.0	127.0	132.0	154.9	162.5	164.4	150.5	
Statewide	132.9	133.0	123.0	117.5	105.1	85.7	65.0	70.5	72.5	82.4	90.5	87.5	98.0	98.0	102.3	97.3	

The table above shows monthly average R-GPCD by hydrologic region. September residential water use varied throughout the state, with the North Coast Hydrologic Region reporting the lowest R-GPCD at 72 gallons per person per day, and the Colorado River Hydrologic Region reporting the highest R-GPCD at 184 gallons per person per day. As can be seen in the table, nine of the 10 hydrologic regions report lower R-GPCDs in September 2015 than they did in September 2014 (the exception was the Colorado River Hydrologic Region which increased residential water use by two gallons per person per day from September 2014 to September 2015). However, all 10 hydrologic regions have reduced their residential water use since September 2013.

Caring for Trees While Conserving Water

Saving trees is important for cooling city streets and public safety, and watering them is essential and requires some care. That is why the [Save Our Water campaign](#) has partnered with California ReLeaf to provide residents with tips on how to maintain trees while reducing outdoor water use. Information is available at: www.saveourwater.com/trees.

Rebate Programs for Turf Removal and Toilet Replacement

Inefficient toilets and turf grass use large volumes of water, and present opportunities for significant water savings. Rebates are now available at: <http://saveourwaterrebates.com/>.

(This fact sheet was last updated October 29, 2015)