

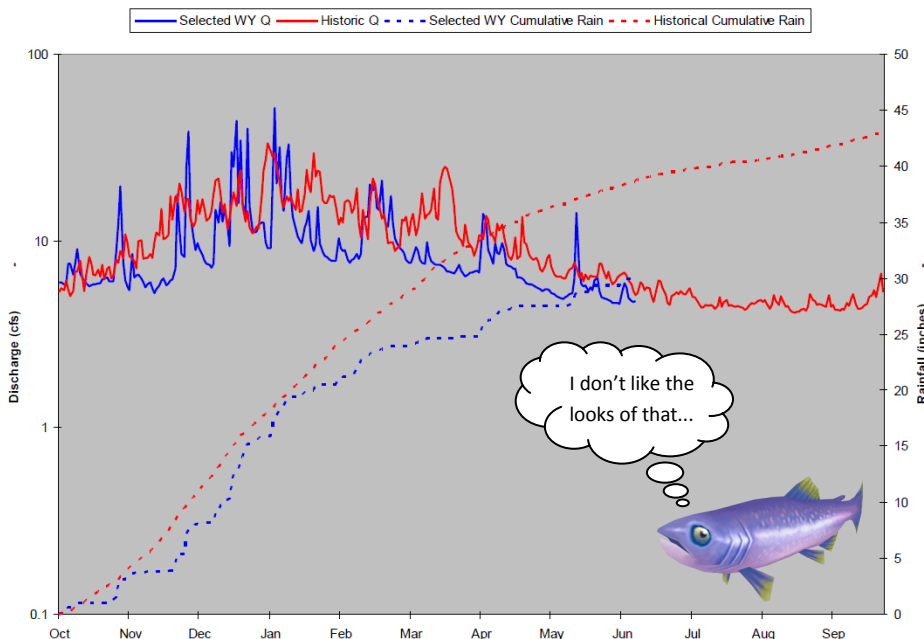
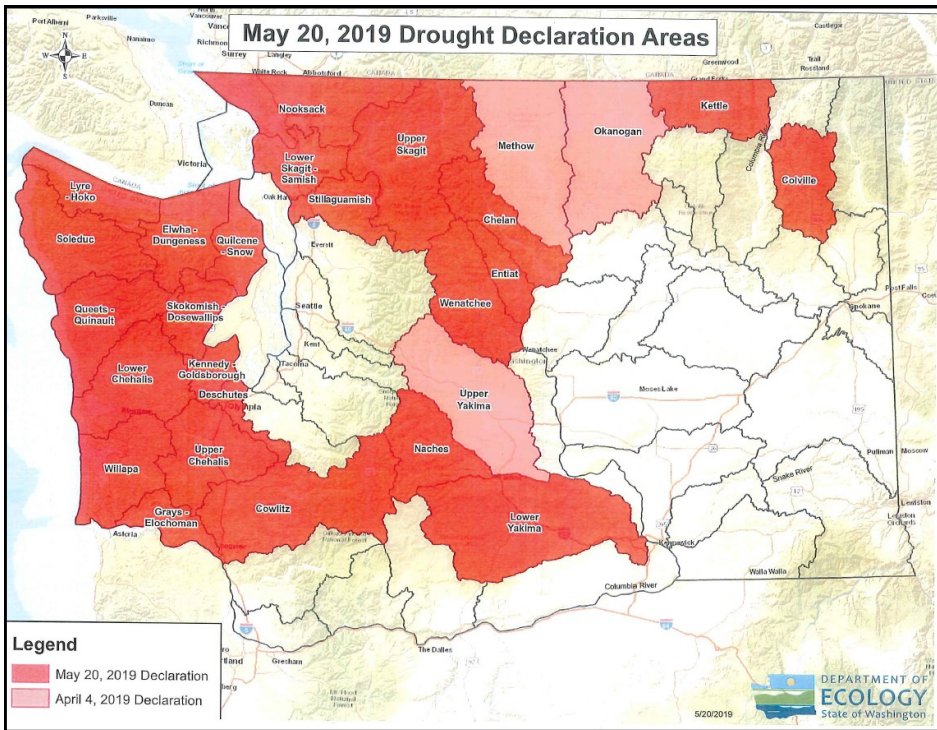
Kitsap Connection

For customers of Kitsap PUD's drinking water utility June/July 2019

Seeing red... On April 4, Governor Jay Inslee declared a drought emergency for three counties in eastern Washington. On May 20, the governor expanded the drought declaration to include those areas in red below. As you see, the drought declaration does not include Kitsap County (yet!). You will recall that Kitsap is one of three Washington counties that do not receive any water supply from mountain snowmelt. This somewhat insulates us from warm winter (no snowpack) droughts and, further, from the effects of climate change (in which more of our

state's precipitation is expected to fall as rain, not snow). This doesn't mean we can anticipate a wet, worry-free summer, though. Au contraire! As of this writing, annual precipitation totals are down across the county. In short, it is shaping up to be a pretty dry year.

In this newsletter, we will look at some of our precipitation totals and the effect they are having on our local streamflows. Additionally we will look at how water usage EXPLODES during the summer months. This usage—largely the result of outdoor irrigation—can put tremendous strain on our water systems. On the back of this page is a table showing how water use doubles, or even triples, during the summer. Find your system. How are you and your neighbors doing? Is there room for improvement? The good news is that we can all help alleviate the summer stress on our water systems (and, by extension, our aquifers and streams). We can all be a little more responsible with our outdoor water usage. To help with that, we will also review some basic tips for conserving water during what is typically a high water use/low water availability time of year. Thank you, in advance, for using water responsibly this summer.



The graph at left is typical for rainfall and streamflows across the county. It shows rainfall at the KPUD office in Poulsbo and streamflow from a nearby gauging station on Dogfish Creek. The blue dashed line shows year-to-date rainfall. As you can see, it is well under this site's historic average (red dashed line). As a result of this below average rainfall, county streamflows are also down. The blue solid line shows this year's flow on Dogfish Creek. Again, this flow is below the historic average as represented by the solid red line. While this graph shows data from one precipitation monitoring station and one streamflow monitoring station, it is typical of conditions throughout the county. Visit our website for more hydrologic data.

The table below shows 2018 water use by Kitsap PUD's Group A water systems (those with 15 or more connections). The "rest of the year" column refers to the months October through May. Summer months are June through September. "Peak day" is the day of the year in which the water system experiences its highest demand. Peak day varies by water system but typically occurs in late July or August. Extremely high summer use is typically associated with outdoor irrigation. To the right of the table are some tips to help minimize waste often found with outdoor water use.

Water System	Number of Connections	Gallons per day per connection (2018)		
		Rest of year	Summer (Jun-Sep)	Peak Day
Avellana	40	124	266	443
Brianwood	19	139	191	303
Camp David	21	105	147	255
Driftwood Cove	68	122	374	672
Eldorado Hills	153	143	296	625
Gala Pines	52	133	244	491
Harbor Crest	21	115	316	563
Indian Hills Estates	110	129	331	582
Indianola	654	110	277	466
Island Utility	255	179	549	1,117
Keyport	431	128	322	584
Long Lake View Estates	367	135	275	463
Miller Bay	424	115	166	270
Navy Yard Park	105	122	302	609
North Bainbridge	1,904	123	324	476
North Peninsula	5,461	112	229	417
Poulsbo Heights	32	157	189	363
Priddy Vista	83	84	192	340
Seabeck	226	154	401	857
South Bainbridge	1,384	125	355	678
Stavis Creek	25	101	184	464
Strawberry Hill	94	136	397	720
Suquamish	1,518	115	203	331
Vinland	1,413	137	335	519
West Kitsap	692	132	214	420
Western Stavis	24	195	525	973

Irrigate at night: Watering your lawn at night or during the early morning hours can reduce evaporation up to 30 percent or more, depending on your location.

Avoid High Wind Watering: High winds can evaporate water or blow it away from the target zone; this causes waste and lowers your sprinkler's efficiency.

Don't Overwater Your Lawn: Your yard only needs about an inch of water per week to stay healthy, established gardens require a little less.

Consider Xeriscaping: The main goal of xeriscaping is to design a garden with plants that thrive in the local climate without much care from you.

Don't Water the Street: Thousands of gallons of water are wasted each day in neighborhoods and homes that have improperly setup sprinkler heads. Don't water the street or sidewalk. Make sure your irrigation water is reaching its intended targets.

Kitsap PUD

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2019 Water Rates

2019 Rates shown below are for a typical residential service. Remember: KPUD bills on a bi-monthly basis.

Basic Service Charge

\$24.50 (monthly)
\$49.00 (per 2-month billing)

Commodity Charge

Tier 1 (0-1,400 cubic feet)
\$1.30 per 100 cubic feet*

Tier 2 (1,401—2,400 cubic feet)
\$1.75 per 100 cubic feet

Tier 3 (2,401—4,000 cubic feet)
\$2.75 per 100 cubic feet

Tier 4 (over 4,000 cubic feet)
\$6.75 per 100 cubic feet

*100 cubic feet equals 748 gallons

Kitsap Water Fact

Kitsap PUD's hydrologic monitoring network is among the most comprehensive and consistently maintained data collection efforts in the state, if not on the west coast. The network, which has been maintained since 1992, consists of 29 precipitation monitoring stations, 25 streamflow monitoring stations and 180 groundwater monitoring wells. Data from this network contributes to studies (like the USGS Groundwater model of the Kitsap Peninsula) and management decisions (like construction of regional drinking water infrastructure).



Washington State's Department of Ecology maintains a webpage that reports current hydrologic conditions throughout the state. The webpage contains sections that speak to snow-pack and precipitation, temperature, climate outlook and rivers and streams.

View the website at: <https://ecology.wa.gov/Water-Shorelines/Water-supply/Water-availability/Statewide-conditions>

