MEMORANDUM FOR SEE DISTRIBUTION

SUBJECT: Fort Hood Water Conservation Policy

1. REFERENCES:
   c. Fort Hood Water Shortage Contingency Plan, 3 January 2012.

2. APPLICABILITY. This policy is applicable to all personnel working and living on Fort Hood.

3. POLICY.
   a. The Fort Hood Water Conservation Policy was developed to ensure adequate water supply and pressure for both normal and emergency use. This policy is designed to help reduce water consumption and waste, and should also lower Fort Hood's energy use from pumping of potable water.

   b. This policy applies to all irrigation or watering of landscaping; washing of personal, work or military vehicles, aircraft and equipment; and use of water for construction, recreational, or other activities. Water use from non-potable sources, such as groundwater, reclaimed or recycled water, or permitted surface waters, is excluded.

   c. The enclosed water-conservation measures support references 1a through 1c above. Despite operational demands, Fort Hood must continue to execute its responsibility to be a good steward of limited natural resources. All personnel working and living on Fort Hood will make every effort to support and implement measures outlined in this enclosure.
IMHD-PWE
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4. EXPIRATION. This Fort Hood Command Policy memorandum will remain in effect until superseded or rescinded.

Encl

JASON A. WESBROCK
COL, IN
Commanding

DISTRIBUTION:
IAW FH Form 1853: A
Enclosure: Fort Hood Water Conservation Measures

1. Water grass only as needed. Generally, lawns only need 1 to 1½ inches of water every five to seven days in the summer and every 10 to 14 days in the winter. The optimum time to water grass or plants is when dew is present, normally during pre-dawn hours when temperatures, wind speed and the evaporation rate are typically the lowest. Avoid watering late at night because it leaves grass wet and promotes fungal disease.

2. Most lawns will not absorb this total amount of water at one time, so sprinklers must be monitored to prevent overwatering, which often results in water ponding or running off into gutters and storm drains. Overwatering and other similar wasteful practices deplete our water resources, are an unnecessary expense to the Army and Fort Hood, and are prohibited at all times. New sod is exempt from restricted hours until it is established.

3. Stage 1 (Normal Water Conservation) of reference c automatically goes into effect each year on 1 May and ends 1 October. Watering of all types of landscaping and personal vehicle washing is not authorized between the hours of 1100-1800 daily. Outside these hours, the use of potable water should be minimized. The use of potable water to wash driveways, sidewalks, or buildings for general cleaning is not permitted.

4. Check all hoses, connectors and spigots regularly. Position sprinklers to water the lawn and shrubs, and not the house, street, driveway or sidewalk. Apply mulch around shrubs to retain moisture in the soil. Mulching also helps to control weeds that compete with plants for water.

5. Raise the lawn mower blade to three inches or the highest setting. A lawn cut higher encourages grass roots to grow deeper, shades the root system and holds soil moisture better than a closely clipped lawn.

6. Use a broom to clean driveways or sidewalks. Using a hose to clean a driveway can waste hundreds of gallons of water.

7. Reduce the use of your garbage disposal as it wastes a great deal of water. Place solid food scraps in the trash instead, or consider composting them.

8. Wash your car with a bucket if possible, and use the hose only for final rinsing. If using a hose, ensure it has a flow control nozzle that shuts off when not in use.

9. Make sure dishwashers and washing machines are fully loaded before running. A dishwasher uses about 37% less water than washing by hand.

10. Don’t run water continuously while shaving or brushing your teeth.

11. Report all water leaks to DPW at 287-2113.