



	VIDEO	Len	AUDIO
1	Irrigation sprinkler on center pivot and in lawn. Sound of a Rain-bird (pivot sprinkler). Outdoor lawns, flower beds, etc.	:08	(ANNOUNCER, MUSIC UNDER) Beautiful landscapes from April to October, provide the backdrop for outdoor activities in the Inland Northwest.
2	Graph of municipalities pumping and the seasonal increase. Months on x axis. Millions of gallons on y axis; animate an arrow rising 5-mile prairie overwatering photos – Dan Kegley. Sprinkler watering hardscapes.	:07	During this time, the amount of water used rises dramatically. But how much of that water is necessary?
3	Home or business construction	:03	NATURAL SOUND FULL
4	Graphs showing rates of new home development. Construction sites: Rathdrum Prairie, Spokane Valley.	:05	Our population is growing, and so is demand for water and the need to protect water quality.
5	Water delivery pipes, storage systems. Drilling rig in action.	:06	Water providers have limited water rights and creating new delivery systems and drilling wells is expensive.
7	Outdoor recreation on river, lakes. Include Idaho. Low river water just east of Sullivan.	:14	Spokane and North Idaho’s outdoor recreation industry is booming...it brings millions of dollars into our local economy each year. Full and healthy rivers and lakes are key to maintaining and growing that revenue, so important to our future.
8	Worker installing irrigation.	:03	NATURAL SOUND FULL

9	Person working on irrigation system.	:04	One way to protect our water resources is to refine irrigation practices.
10	Sullivan reach area of Spokane River.	:08	Irrigation water is drawn from the aquifer, area lakes, and Spokane River, affecting both their volume and quality.
11	5-mile prairie overwatering photos – Dan Kegley. Sprinkler watering hardscapes. Water runoff, sprinklers spraying on the road, water carrying oil into storm drains. Broken sprinkler heads	:13	A well-designed and maintained system is efficient. It uses only enough water to sustain healthy plants. And it doesn't produce runoff that might carry harmful waste, fertilizer, herbicides or other chemicals into our water system.
12	Closeup of the most efficient types of sprinkler heads.	:08	It's estimated that landscapes can be maintained using twenty to fifty percent less water through education and planning.
13	Companies installing sprinklers.	:09	Currently, irrigation installation is the only part of the construction process that doesn't require certification or any experience.
14	Person observing, checking their irrigation system, adjusting timers. GRAPHIC: Steps to Conserve and Protect Our water	:11	Model design standards for irrigation systems are being developed. But other steps can be taken immediately to improve systems, conserve and protect water, and reduce water cost.
15	Satellite images showing poor water distribution	:05	Match sprinkler heads with your coverage needs, improving system performance.
16	WaterSense label, irrigation components with the label.	:04	Retrofit irrigation systems with "WaterSense" products.

17	Pivot sprinklers being replaced, rotor heads in use.	:05	Reduce evaporation with rotator heads that produce large drops of water.
18	Drier land around a building or home. Soaker hoses and drip systems in use.	:05	Adapt for your microclimate. Use soaker hoses and drip systems when possible.
19	Hot, sunny conditions; sprinkler going.	:05	Avoid watering in the heat of the day when evaporation rates are the highest.
20	Sprinkler	:03	NATURAL SOUND FULL
21	Cutaway graphic of water running through sandy soil, past the plant roots.	:12	Each soil type retains and transports water differently. For example, water runs quickly through sandy soil or thin topsoil, so heavy watering isn't necessary to reach plant roots.
23	Freshly-planted lawn Mature lawn Landscape with small patches of lawn.	:12	Wise watering programs encourage plant growth and may require less frequent irrigation. As plants mature, adjust irrigation systems to avoid water waste.
28	SpokaneScape: Native plants, trees and shrubs in landscaping	:07	Or better yet replace turf grass with native plants that thrive in your area's climate and natural soil conditions.
24	Seasonal changes, how can we show water need changes?	:05	Also adjust system controls throughout the irrigation season, to match changing weather conditions.
25	Smart sensors, rain sensors, controllers being adjusted.	:04	Or install smart controllers that can do that automatically.
27	Backflow device within the irrigation system, maybe graphic showing how it works?	:08	Proper backflow installation prevents contamination of your drinking water.
29		:03	NATURAL SOUND FULL

30	River and drinking water; Inland Northwest landscape, people active outside. River rafting, camping, other water activities.	:10	Water use is rising. Efficient use of water is critical to keep costs as low as possible, prepare for growth and protect our precious aquifer and river.
31	Sprinkler planning (people discussing?). Compare lush green lawn and smartscape	:10	A thoughtful approach to irrigation and landscape design is a way to help extend the benefit and joy we get from our region's natural water resources, well into the future.