

Renew and Recycle

Serving the Cities of Chino, Chino Hills, Fontana, Montclair, Ontario and Upland, as well as Monte Vista and Cucamonga Valley Water Districts.

Construction of the Northwest Area Projects are Underway

By Michelle O'Brien, Capital Improvement Projects Coordinator

In 2009, the Inland Empire Utilities Agency (IEUA) secured Federal Stimulus monies to take five "shovel ready" projects from design to construction. As a result of this great achievement, IEUA will be bringing recycled water to more of our service area and continue to help drought proof the Chino Basin by providing an alternative water supply. Similar to the Northeast Area projects, IEUA and Cucamonga Valley Water District (CVWD) successfully collaborated by utilizing CVWD's Engineering Staff to design the 1630 West Reservoir and Segment C Pipeline projects. By teaming up together, we greatly reduced design costs, design production time and continued building strong relationships with our Member Agencies. All of the projects will be under construction simultaneously and will be completed in the Fall 2011.

1630 West Reservoir

A three million gallon reservoir will be constructed within the City of Rancho Cucamonga along Baseline Avenue from the City of Upland border to Red Hill Park and within the San Bernardino Flood Control District Right of Way for Cucamonga Creek Channel from Baseline Ave to 19th St.

1630 West Recycled Water Pipeline Segment A

The Site of the Work is located within the Cities of Upland, Ontario, and Rancho Cucamonga. The project connects the 1630 West Recycled Water Pump Station to the existing 7th/8th Street Pipeline. The project also connects to the terminal end of the 1630 West Recycled Water Pump Station at Vineyard Park in the City of Ontario and proceeds northwest to the intersection of Hospital Parkway and 11th Street. The project will then connect to the 1630 West Recycled Water Pipeline Segment B project.

The work consists of all materials, labor, tools, equipment, apparatus, facilities, transportation and incidentals necessary for: Construction of approximately 10,500 linear feet of 24-inch diameter Recycle Water Pipeline.

1630 West Recycled Water Pipeline, Segment B

The Site of the Work is located within the City of Upland starting at the intersection of 11th Street and Hospital Parkway and continuing north on Hospital Parkway to the intersection with Foothill Boulevard. The project continues north on Oakwood Avenue and Campus Avenue. The project continues north on Campus Avenue to the intersection with 16th Street. The project continues east on 16th Street to the border with the City of Rancho Cucamonga.

The work consists of all materials, labor, tools, equipment, apparatus, facilities, transportation and incidentals necessary for: Construction of approximately 13,000 linear feet of 24-inch diameter Recycle Water Pipeline.

1630 West Recycled Water Pipeline, Segment C

The Site of the Work is located within the City of Rancho Cucamonga along Baseline Avenue from the City of Upland border to Red Hill Park and within the San Bernardino Flood Control District Right of Way for Cucamonga Creek Channel from Baseline Ave to 19th St.

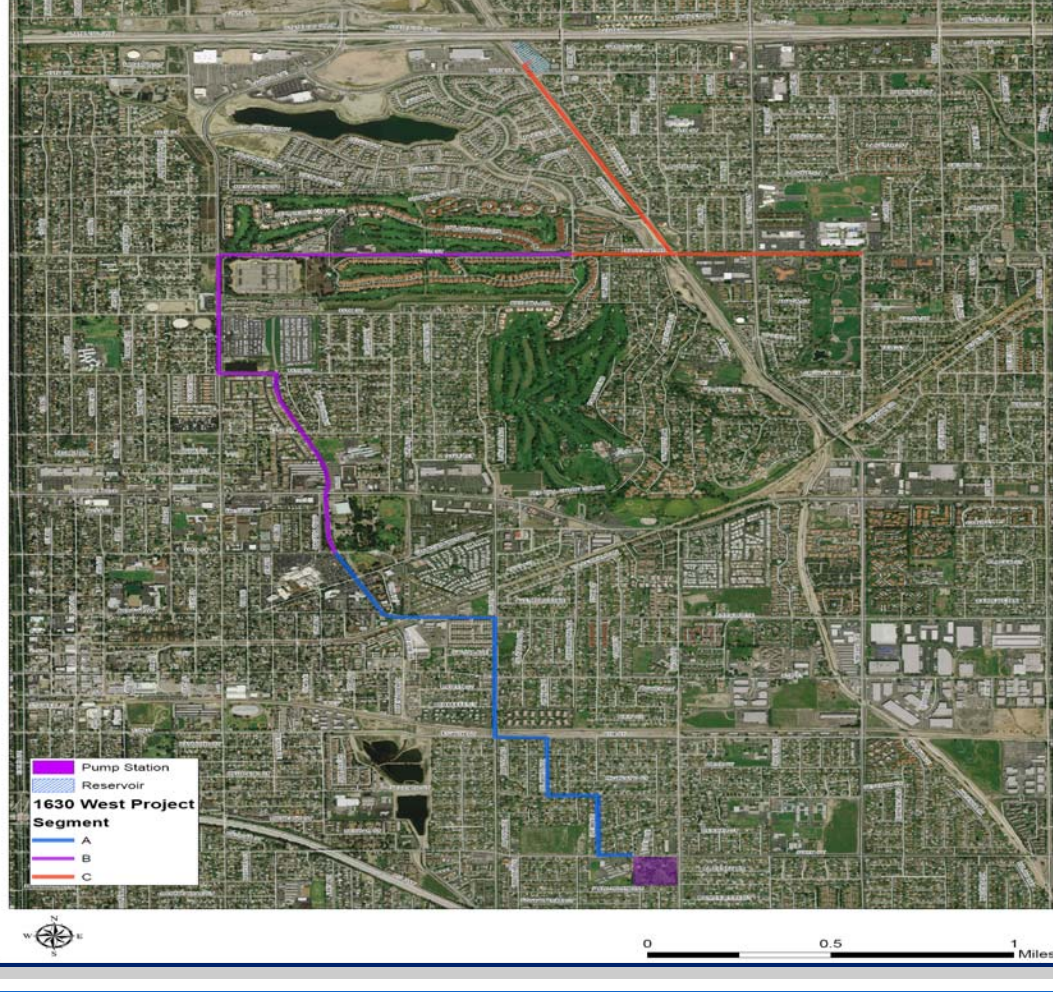
The work consists of all materials, labor, tools, equipment, apparatus, facilities, transportation and incidentals necessary for: Construction of approximately 7,700 linear feet of 30-inch diameter Recycle Water Pipeline. Construction of approximately 800 linear feet of 24 inch recycle water pipeline.

1630 West Pump Station

The Site of the Work is located in Vineyard Park, City of Ontario in the County of San Bernardino south of the intersection of 6th Street and N. Lake Ave.

The work consists of construction of the new 1630 West Recycled Water Pump Station, approximately 200 linear feet of 24-inch pipeline with connection to existing 24-inch recycled water lines, and installation of the Vineyard Park restroom facility including specified fixtures and utilities connections.

1630 West Projects



Water Conservation Tip:

Replace inefficient clothes washers and save 20-30 gallons of water per load. Wash only full loads of clothes and save 15-50 gallons of water per load.

Upcoming Events

October 2: Volunteer Work Party
Chino Creek Park
8:00 a.m.—12:00 noon

October 2: CA Friendly Landscape Workshop
Ontario Senior Center
9:00 a.m.—1:00 p.m.

October 7: Project WET Workshop
Frontier Project, Rancho Cucamonga
8:00 a.m.—4:00 p.m.

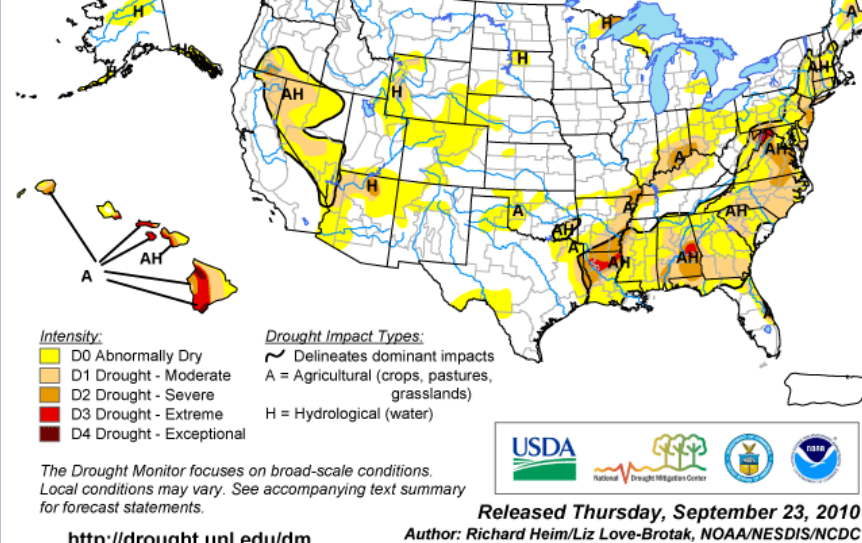
October 14: John Anderson Retirement Dinner
Chaffey College Chino Community Center
6:00 p.m.

October 23: Landscape and Water Conservation Fair
Chino Basin Water Conservation District
9:00 a.m.—1:00 p.m.

October 28: LifeStream Blood Drive
IEUA, HQB
9:00 a.m.—2:00 p.m.

November 6: Bird Festival
Chino Creek Park
9:00 a.m.—1:00 p.m.

U.S. Drought Monitor September 21, 2010



Drought Summary

A large area of 1+ inches of precipitation fell along the Pacific Northwest coast and northern Rockies, with heavier amounts in the coastal mountains. But this precipitation mostly missed the drought areas of the Far West. Most of the rest of the West received little if any precipitation.

Landscape Alliance

Drought Tolerant Landscape Plans

By: David Beaulieu
About.com Guide
2010

If you wished to grow perennial flowers in an area pounded by the sun all day, consider a landscape plan that focuses on drought-tolerant plants. The use of drought-tolerant plants will reduce time and money spent on irrigation. Descriptions of the perennial flowers to be planted in one such landscape plan are presented below.

This landscape plan indicates which perennial flowers should be placed in the back row, which plants belong in the middle row and which plants will go in the front row. The perennial bed in this example is approximately 15' long by 11' wide. Adjust spacing accordingly for your own perennial beds, depending on their dimensions. Pictures of individual perennials included in the landscape plan are provided in the photo gallery atop each page in this article.

Many drought-tolerant plants are also tolerant of poor-to-average soils. Some even prefer poor soils. Consequently, in addition to drought tolerance, the following perennials were also selected with an eye to soil-quality requirements. Namely, none of them are plants on which you need to waste valuable humus. Save your hard-earned humus for plants that require a rich, fertile soil. The perennials in this landscape plan prefer soils that are well-drained, and nothing facilitates drainage like plain old, infertile sand.

"Longwood Blue" bluebeard (*Caryopteris x clandonensis* 'Longwood Blue') is a drought-tolerant deciduous shrub that reaches a height of 3' x 4' and a spread of 2' x 4'. It can be grown in zones 5-9, but in zone 5 and 6 it should be treated as an herbaceous perennial; cut above-ground growth back in winter, and await its re-birth in spring! Also called "blue mist" or "blue spirea," its prominent features are its dense clusters of fragrant blue flowers and its silvery-gray foliage. Flowering begins in late summer and continues into autumn. Bluebeard's blooms attract butterflies.

Because of its healthy height, bluebeard is a

good choice for the back row of a bed of perennial flowers.

Let's turn our attention to the middle and front rows in this garden of drought-tolerant perennials. While the tough-looking "Autumn Joy" sedum is a favorite perennial for sun-battered gardens, don't think you have to give up the more delicate-looking "Moonbeam" coreopsis.

A popular choice for drought-tolerant perennials is "Autumn Joy" sedum (*Sedum* "Autumn Joy" or *Hylotelephium* "Autumn Joy"), also known as "stonecrop." This sedum is a perennial favorite in rock gardens, as the "stone" in its alias would suggest. Autumn Joy sedum's foliage consists of succulent leaves in whorls. The leaves are sometimes variegated and can range in color from bluish-green or greenish-yellow to reddish-pink or almost off-white.

But sedum is not just a foliage plant. It produces an unusual flower well worth growing in its own right. Sedum's flowers can be yellow, orange, red, or pink. Flowers usually bloom in clusters above the foliage. Grown in zones 3-9, this perennial's dimensions are roughly 2' x 2'. Autumn Joy sedum is a butterfly magnet.

"Moonbeam" coreopsis (*Coreopsis verticillata* "Moonbeam") is one of the threadleaf coreopsis varieties. Reaching 2' x 2' and bearing clusters of light yellow, daisy-like blooms, these perennials are grown in zones 3-9. Can be invasive. Like the next entry, purple coneflower, this bushy plant is valued for its long blooming period; but coreopsis is the more consistent bloomer of the two.

Purple coneflower (*Echinacea purpurea*) can be grown in zones 3-8 and is a native of the Eastern U.S. Reaching 2'-3' in height and 2' in width, its daisy-like flower color ranges from pink to purple. Divide every few years to increase your stock and keep plants healthy. The seeds of its "cone" attract goldfinches. Valued for its long blooming period (throughout the summer and fall). It is from this plant that "echinacea supplement" is derived, an herbal remedy for cold and flu sufferers.

Lamb's ears (*Stachys byzantina*) provides won-



<http://www.ieua.org/alliance.html>

derful texture in rock gardens and spreads readily. Indeed, it is invasive; but just this quality can make it an effective groundcover, if you don't mind it taking over. Although not grown for its bloom, lamb's ears does produce light purple flowers on tall spikes. It is grown for its silvery foliage, which has a velvety texture. The shape and texture of its leaf readily explains how lamb's ears got its name. Lamb's ears is deer-resistant; apparently it is this same texture that makes lamb's ears unpalatable to deer.

Like bluebeard, coneflower, coreopsis and stonecrop, this plant is an herbaceous perennial. Because it usually reaches only about 1' in height (with a similar spread), perennial Lamb's ears is an excellent choice for the front row in a perennial bed consisting of a multi-tiered bed (with taller plants residing in the back row).

Complete the plant selection for your garden of drought-tolerant perennials by choosing one tall ornamental grass variety and another that stays short.

For complete article and image of landscape plan, visit: <http://landscaping.about.com>

Moonbeam Coreopsis

Autumn Joy

Longwood Blue

Purple Coneflower

Water Use in Southwest Heads for a Day of Reckoning

By Felicity Baskinger
New York Times
September 27, 2010

LAKE MEAD UNTHINKABLE RECREATION AREA, Nev. — A once-unthinkable day is looming on the Colorado River.

Barring a sudden end to the Southwest's 11-year drought, the distribution of the river's dwindling bounty is likely to be reordered as early as next year because the flow of water cannot keep pace with the region's demands.

For the first time, federal estimates issued in August indicate that Lake Mead, the heart of the lower Colorado basin's water system — irrigating lettuce, onions and wheat in reclaimed corners of the Sonoran Desert, and lawns and golf courses from Las Vegas to Los Angeles — could drop below a crucial demarcation line of 1,075 feet.

If it does, that will set in motion a temporary distribution plan approved in 2007 by the seven states with claims to the river and by the federal Bureau of Reclamation, and water deliveries to Arizona and Nevada would be reduced.

This could mean more dry lawns, shorter showers and fallow fields in those states, although conservation efforts might help them adjust to the cutbacks. California, which has first call on the Colorado River flows in the lower basin, would not be affected.

But the operating plan also lays out a proposal to prevent Lake Mead from dropping below the trigger point. It allows water managers to send 40 percent more water than usual downstream to Lake Mead from Lake Powell in Utah, the river's other big reservoir, which now contains about 50 percent more water than Lake Mead.

In that case, the shortage declaration would be avoided and Lake Mead's levels restored to 1,100 feet or so.

Lake Powell, fed by rain and snowmelt that create the Colorado and tributaries, has risen more than 60 feet from a 2004 low because the upper basin states, Colorado, New Mexico, Wyoming and Utah, do not use their full allocations. The upper basin provides a minimum annual flow of 8.23 billion acre feet to Arizona, Nevada and California. (An acre-foot of water is generally considered the amount two families of four use annually.)

Save Our WATER

saveourH2O.org



In its August report the Bureau of Reclamation said the extra replenishment from Lake Powell was the likeliest outcome. Nonetheless, said Terry Fulp, the bureau's deputy regional director for the Lower Colorado Region, it is the first time ever that the bureau has judged a critical shortage to be remotely possible in the near future.

"We're approaching the magical line that would trigger shortage," Mr. Fulp said. "We have the lowest 11-year average in the 100-year-plus recorded history of flows on the basin."

The reservoir is now less than 15 inches above the all-time low of 1,083.2 feet set in 1956.

But back then, while the demand from California farmland was similar, if not greater, the population was far smaller. Perhaps 9.5 million people in the three states in the lower Colorado River basin depended on the supply in the late 1950s; today more than 28 million people do.

The impact of the declining water level is visible in the alkaline bathtub rings on the reservoir's walls and the warning lights for mariners high on its rocky outcroppings. National Park Service employees have repeatedly moved Parkinas, chasing the receding waterline.

Adding to water managers' unease, scientists predict that prolonged droughts will be more frequent in decades to come as the Southwest's Hoover Dam's capacity to generate electricity, which, like the Colorado River water, is sent around the Southwest, diminishes with it. If Lake Mead levels fall to 1,050 feet, it may be impossible to use the dam's turbines, and the flow of electricity could cease.

The fretting that dominates today's discussions about the river contrasts with the old-style optimism about the Colorado's plenteitude that has usually prevailed since Hoover Dam — then called Boulder Dam — was completed 75 years ago, impounding the water from Lake Mead.

The worries have provoked action: cities like Phoenix and Las Vegas have undertaken exten-

sive conservation programs. Between 2000 and 2009, Phoenix's average per-capita daily household use has dropped almost 20 percent; Las Vegas' has dropped 21.3 percent.

Nonetheless, "if the river flow continues downward and we can't build back up supply, Las Vegas is in big trouble," Pat Mulroy, general manager of the Southern Nevada Water Authority, said in an interview.

While Las Vegas is one of the Colorado River's smaller clients — it consumes 2 percent of the river's allocated deliveries — the city relies on Lake Mead for 90 percent of its water supply. From 2002 to 2009, the metropolitan area's population mushroomed by nearly 40 percent, to 1.9 million from 1.37 million.

In response to the population boom and the drought, which began in 1999, the authority began an aggressive effort to encourage water conservation in 2002.

Now it is expanding its options: it is tunneling under the bottom of Lake Mead to install a third intake valve that could continue operating until lake levels dropped below 1,000 feet.

Saddle Island, the construction staging site on the reservoir, looks like an abstract painting; its dusty russet ground covered with interlacing segments of the 2,500 concrete rings that will make up the three-mile-long pipe.

Ms. Mulroy has also pushed aggressively for pipelines to carry distant groundwater to the Las Vegas area; most contentious is a planned 285-mile pipeline that would cross the state diagonally and take groundwater from the Snake Valley, on the Nevada-Utah border, to Las Vegas.

For Complete Article Visit: <http://www.nytimes.com/2010/09/28/us/>

Northeast Recycled Water Dedication

A Dedication was held for the Northeast Area Recycled Water Projects on September 23rd at Etiwanda High School. IEUA's Board Vice President, Angel Santiago, welcomed the public and IEUA's CEO/GM, Tom Love acted as Master of Ceremonies for the Dedication. Randall Reed, Board President of Cucamonga Valley Water District, along with Frances Spivy-Weber, Vice Chair of the State Water Resources Control Board, and Michael Galbadon, Director of Technical Services for the United States Bureau of Reclamation all were in attendance to speak on behalf of the Recycled Water Project.

IEUA Board of Directors

Terry Catlin
Division 1: Upland/Montclair

Gene Koopman
Division 2: Ontario

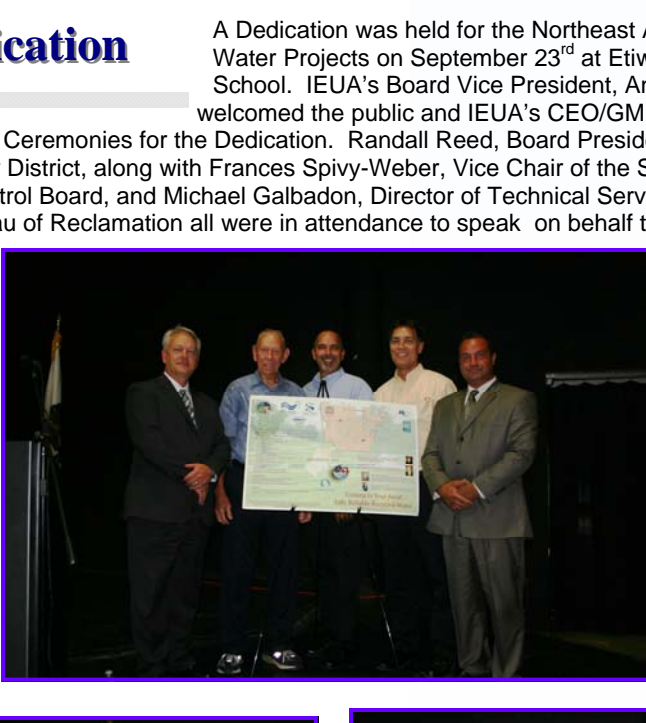
John Anderson
Division 3: Chino/Chino Hills

Angel Santiago
Division 4: Fontana

Michael Camacho
Division 5: Rancho Cucamonga

Thomas A. Lovie
Chief Executive Officer
General Manager

From Left to Right:
Tom Love, IEUA CEO/GM, John Anderson, IEUA Board Director, Randall Reed, Cucamonga Valley Water District Board President, Terry Catlin, IEUA Board President, Angel Santiago, IEUA Board Vice President



Innovation and Creation