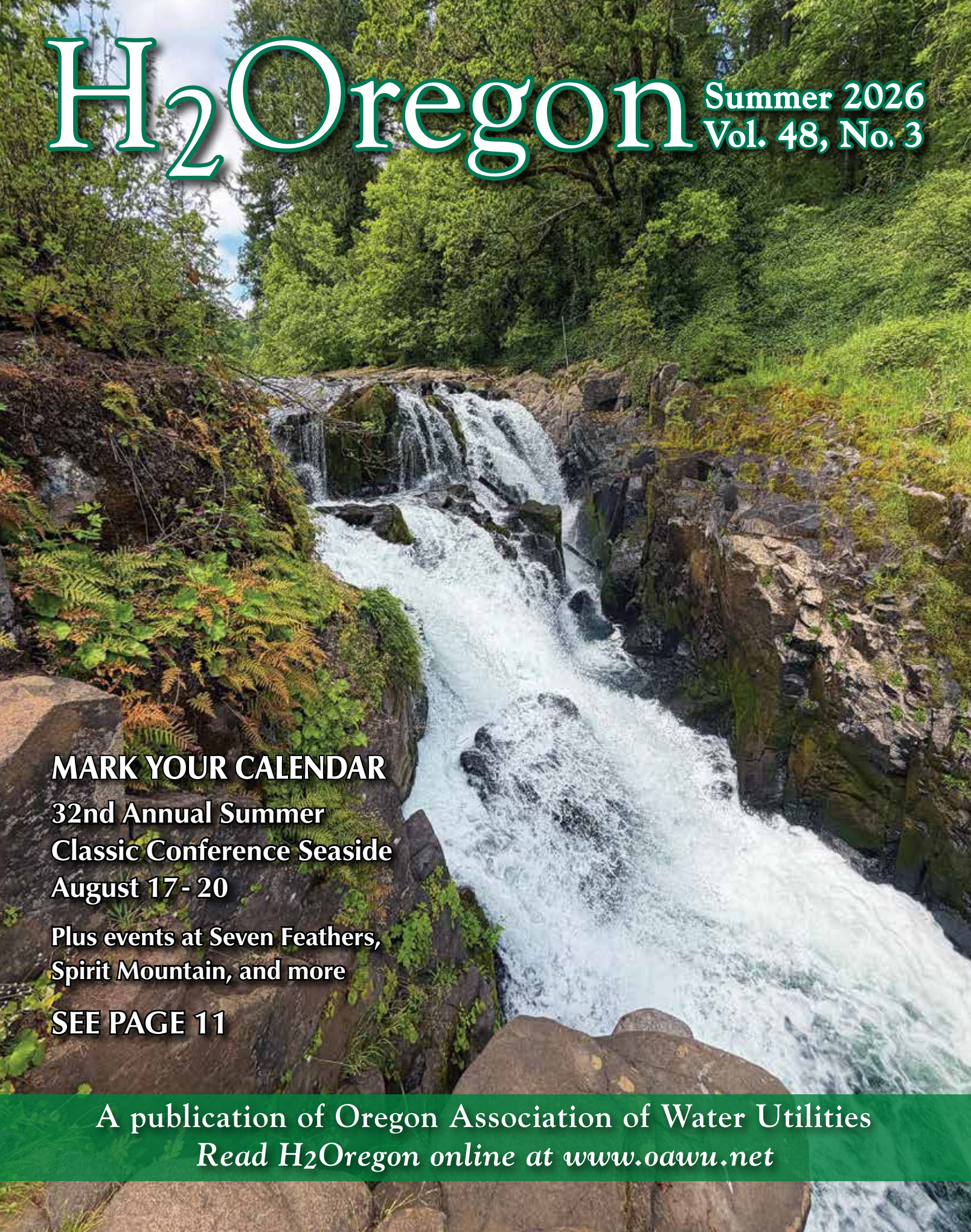
H_2Oregon

Summer 2026
Vol. 48, No. 3



MARK YOUR CALENDAR

32nd Annual Summer Classic Conference Seaside
August 17 - 20

Plus events at Seven Feathers, Spirit Mountain, and more

SEE PAGE 11

A publication of Oregon Association of Water Utilities
Read H_2Oregon online at www.oawu.net

H2Oregon

Summer 2026
Vol. 48, No. 3

WANTED

Your photos and articles for inclusion in *H2Oregon*. OAWU requests your best photos of Oregon water scenery for our magazine covers and artwork!

Please mail your photo to our office. If we use your photo on the cover you will receive an official OAWU shirt and hat.

We are also seeking articles, clean jokes, Oregon trivia, letters and interesting stories.

Please send submissions (no more than two pages in length) to:

Oregon Association of Water Utilities

935 N. Main St.
Independence, OR 97351
(503) 837-1212
Fax (503) 837-1213

Cover photo of Falls City Falls, OR by Heath Cokeley

CONTENTS

We Appreciate our Advertisers!

Please take a moment to view their ads.

Oregon Association of Water Utilities
935 N. Main St., Independence, OR 97351
Ph: (503) 837-1212 • Fax: (503) 837-1213

OAWU Staff Members

Jason Green , Executive Director
jgreen@oawu.net

Mike Collier, Deputy Director,
Source Water Specialist
mcollier@oawu.net

Denise Dahlberg
Accountant/Office Manager
ddahlberg@oawu.net

Brieanna Howard
Office Assistant
bhoward@oawu.net

Heather Davis, Apprenticeship Coordinator
hdavis@oawu.net

Tim Tice, Projects Manager
ttice@oawu.net

Scott Berry, Operations Manager
sberry@oawu.net

Heath Cokeley, Programs Manager,
Circuit Rider
hcokeley@oawu.net

Hans Schroeder, Circuit Rider
hschroeder@oawu.net

Sam Waller, Circuit Rider
swaller@oawu.net

Keith Bedell, Wastewater Technician
kbedell@oawu.net

Monty Norris, Wastewater Technician
mnorris@oawu.net

Bill Palmaymesa, Small System Trainer
bpalmaymesa@oawu.net

Jason Brooks, Small System Circuit Rider
jbrooks@oawu.net

Darrel Lockard, Small System Circuit Rider
dlockhard@oawu.net

Jerry Smith, EPA WW Technician
jsmith@oawu.net

For advertising information,
contact the OAWU office:
935 N. Main St., Independence, OR 97351
(503) 837-1212
office@oawu.net • www.oawu.net

H2Oregon is
published for the
Oregon Association of Water Utilities by
Mt. Angel Publishing, Inc.
401 Oak St. Silverton, OR 97381
503-845-9499 fax: 503-845-9202
www.mtangelpub.com
Designer: Steve Beckner

Oregon Association of Water Utilities

OAWU Officers & Board Members

PRESIDENT

Micah Olson
City of Columbia City
(971) 563-3128
molson@oawu.net
Rep. Reg. 1, exp. 2028

VICE PRESIDENT

Craig Smith
City of Lake Oswego
(503) 260-7519
Rep. Reg. 1, exp. 2028

SECRETARY/ TREASURER

Luis Millera
Sunrise Water Authority
Phone: (503) 999-2987
lmilera@sunrisewater.gov
Rep. Reg. 1, exp. 2028

NRWA DIRECTOR

Russ Cooper
City of Monmouth
(503) 838-2173
rcooper@ci.monmouth.or.us
Rep. Reg. 3, exp. 2027

PAST PRESIDENT

Matt Johnson
City of Monmouth
(503) 838-2173
mjohnson@ci.monmouth.or.us
Rep. Reg. 5, exp. 2029

Board of Directors

Kriss Schneider
Schneider Equipment, Inc.
DBA Schneider Water Services
(503) 913-9308
kriss@schneiderwater.com
Assoc. Mbr. Rep. exp. 2027

Craig Sheldon
City of Sherwood
(503) 925-2310
sheldonc@sherwoodoregon.gov
Rep. Reg. 2, exp. 2029

Marc Caldwell
Avion Water Co.
(541) 382-5342
marc@avionwater.com
Rep. Reg. 3, exp. 2029

Casey Vannet
Ice Fountain Water District
(541) 386-4299
ifwater@hrecn.net
Rep. Reg. 2, exp. 2028

Joel Gehrett P.E.
Deschutes Valley Water Dist.
(541) 475-3849
jgehrett@dvwd.org
Rep. Reg. 3, exp. 2027

Travis Gibson
City of Independence
(503) 838-4781
gibson.travis@ci.independence.or.us
Rep. Reg. 2, exp. 2029

Brad Jensen
City of Silverton
(503) 837-5439
bjensen@silverton.or.us
Rep. Reg. 3, exp.2027

Mike Edwards
City of Bend
(541) 480-6530
medwards@oawu.net
Rep. Reg. 1, exp. 2027

Our mission is to advocate for and provide service, support, and solutions for Oregon water and wastewater industry to meet the challenges of today and tomorrow.

Notice: Oregon Association of Water Utilities invites you to prepare a short article about your water system or other topics which would be of interest to our readers. We also welcome articles from our associate members. The Publisher reserves the right to reject or edit any articles received for publication. Statements of fact and opinion are the responsibility of the authors alone and do not imply an opinion on the part of OAWU.

Send your articles with full color photographs, in digital format if possible, to the address listed above.

OAWU has the right to reject any advertising deemed unsuitable for the OAWU publication. Acceptance of advertising by OAWU does not constitute endorsement of the advertiser, its products or services, nor does OAWU publication make any claims or guarantees as to the validity of the advertisers offer.

H2Oregon is the official publication of the Oregon Association of Water Utilities, and is published quarterly for distribution to representatives of rural and municipal suppliers. Issues are mailed free of charge to member and nonmember rural water/wastewater associations. Articles and photos are encouraged with payment in complimentary copies.

Standing – In Confidence

by Jason Green, Executive Director

Confidence or arrogance. Perhaps a mix of both? At some point, we begin to contemplate the difference between confidence and arrogance in our self and in others. Of the many early lessons pressed upon me, the distaste of arrogance in contrast to humble confidence stuck. Those early years, when boys test their fathers, and fathers desire to ensure their children don't simply behave or work hard only when others are watching, also included confidence. Confidence when one has won or lost. Confidence in one's thoughts and actions. Confidence in the ability to humbly ask questions – to be teachable, aware of faults and strengths. There is respect for the quality of quiet confidence not needing hype.

Quality work completed and attitude are proof from what's inside; results in time are revealing - consistency. Receiving occasional approval of a job well done may motivate some, others take pride or satisfaction in knowing the accomplishment, some may altogether avoid anything that appears like effort. A willingness to learn, consistent hard work, and a get it done mindset generally provides us clarity in conscience; confidence in knowing we truly gave our best. The outliers are the hard to work with boss or co-worker.

Consider the value and importance placed on an encouraging word. Building someone up. Sincerely saying thank you for a job well done. Even that nod of approval. It can motivate, even change a person's mindset because someone believed in them. Accomplishments, successes, other's influence, certainly our own dedication and motivation in our work. I recall the day before I left for Basic Training the last day of June in 1983, an eighty-eight-year-old gentleman I held in high regard, firmly gripped my hand, looked me in the eye and said "Go make us proud." He continued to grip my hand with a short prayer asking God to protect and bless me. That was something I continue to recall with fondness. A moment of care, encouragement and influence. I walked away with confidence – the weight of that moment remains with me today.

With purpose, building up someone, encouraging, a thank you, that brief vote of confidence – be ready for those opportunities. Our words and actions carry more weight than we recognize! Positively influence with purpose! Standing in confidence has great value. Yours, mine, and those in our charge and care!

Best wishes to you!

A Job Worth Doing

by Heath Cokeley, Programs Manager/Circuit Rider

I am writing this article the week after our Sunriver Conference. Those that had the opportunity to attend know it was a great conference, and we all had a lot of fun. Yes, there may have been a few hiccups, but for those attending hopefully you saw our team working together behind the scenes to make things right just as the Sunriver staff was constantly working behind the scenes to make it all work. To me there is no difference between that and what each of you are doing on a daily basis. We are working for our customers to provide the best quality water we can and make their waste disappear every day and be disposed of in a manner that often is far cleaner than the waters it is being released too.

All that to say this. We can do better. I hope you do not take that as a critique, as it is not meant as such, but more meant like the hunter may think of the deer he got this year. Ya, it was a nice buck but think of how big it would have been next year. All I mean is it is perfectly fine to critique ourselves and inventory what is working and what isn't. Not suggesting dwelling on it as that doesn't help but reviewing and finding ways to improve; in my mind does nothing but help a person grow. Both Scott Berry and I have a habit of looking at an event after it has happened and talking about what worked, but more importantly what didn't. This is especially true and necessary after emergency events. I know we have both got the same feedback that we may be slightly harsh (maybe an understatement) about how we operated during the event. From an outsider's point of view, I am sure it could appear mean spirited, and at times even cruel. What is not always recognized is it is not coming from a place of cruelty; it comes from a standpoint of how can we improve? One of my favorite sayings has been, "a mistake is not a mistake unless you don't learn from it."

Learn from your successes and cherish them, but more importantly, learn from your failures. The things that make you go, "I will never do it that way again," while sometimes feeling like a kick in the teeth, is often the best way to grow as a person. As our family dog just came over and nudged me for attention, I will end with this. Do your best to be the person your dog thinks you are. For those of you with dogs you know that is an unattainable goal, but it is a pursuit worth chasing. If you don't have a dog then I guess you're just out of luck, but hopefully you get my point, and with that, I'll see you down the road.

Nurturing Doubt

by Tim Tice, Projects Manager

We conduct routine meetings to discuss the necessities associated with utility success and the many trains of thought taken to arrive at a decision. These meetings are usually established with a prerequisite of lack of time, equipment or dollars as it relates to utility operations, but they occur to prepare the annual budget. A stagnant utility is best defined as an inactive utility; typically, routine maintenance is delayed for some reason. People involved in these meetings bring about a vast array of knowledge and intellect, but often we see stalled conclusions.

Routine maintenance, when not completed, becomes reactive maintenance or better labeled, an emergency. Emergencies are often more costly, which most people can correctly assume. When it comes to a utility's success, a single measurement is often stated as, "no major catastrophes this week!"

Supporting a utility can take shape in an assortment of approaches, yet the bottom line is that a utility must have time, talent and treasure. The longer there is no action, the higher the probability of an emergency. Without having to understand everything immersed in operations, there are great resources available to assist in concluding what best suits the utility.

After expressed goals are known, recognizing these resources is the next step to delivering a decision. Nurturing doubt creates a stalemate and its power is exponential. Nurturing doubt, according to artificial intelligence is defined as a "positive process that fosters tolerance, enlightenment and intellectual humility." Contemplation and discernment are an asset for a person to acquire, but the other side of the coin is doubt and can stall decisions. Geddy Lee best said, "If you choose not to decide, you still have made a choice." The doubt coin is how one doubtful point inserted into the process can make us kick the can down the road. Evidenced details about the needs of the utility should be consistently presented, mulled over, and often rearranged to make the best decision.

The agreed decision provides a moment in time for the utility to move forward. The decision may prove inaccurate in the future, but the people involved take their current knowledge and intellect from experiences to what the objective is for said utility at the time.

The routine meetings that are deemed successful stem from the group understanding the goals for the current time. Timelines for utilities are best implemented in three-four-year cycles. Begin meetings by establishing the goal of the utility and continue to instill the goals during future meetings.

All too often it is recognized that a doubt from a single person can divert away from the objective and nurturing this doubt is disconcerting. Doubt nurtures doubt, sidetracks and prolongs meetings which cause frustration among participants. Discussing details on a lesser point is required to raise the bar of understanding, but straying off path too long loses focus on the main goal.

Concise information sets the foundation giving the ability to answer questions, loosens any preconceived notions and allows the group to grow. Individuals can also grow regardless of their knowledge or intellect. Being part of the meeting for self-growth should be a personal goal. There will always be uncertainty when it comes to planning and the uncertainty is larger when it could affect someone other than yourself, and utilities serve a much wider audience. One guarantee for anyone wishing to participate in the process, you will be subjected and challenged to new perspectives, some on target and some out in left field. Any facilitator of the meeting must stay on course and reiterate the goals. I salute any person wanting to delve into and assist with the task of participating in the decision-making process. Do so with the sole purpose of serving and remembering the task at hand. The best that life has to offer!

Thanks to Our 2026 Sponsors

DIAMOND SPONSORS

CORE & MAIN

ACS ADVANCED CONTROL SYSTEMS

H.D. FOWLER COMPANY

FERGUSON WATERWORKS

TAG The Automation Group
INTEGRATION | SCADA | CONTROLS | INSTRUMENTATION

GOLD SPONSORS

N W HYDROVAC
OR/WA Equipment Sales/Service

SILVER SPONSORS

Owens Pump & Equipment

BRONZE SPONSORS

REINER PUMP SYSTEMS 25 Years

anderson perry 1975•2025

PACE

ZENNER USA

BANCORP Insurance

Keep the Good Ones

by Hans Schroeder, Circuit Rider

We conduct routine meetings to discuss the necessities associated with utility success and the many trains of thought taken to arrive at a decision. These meetings are usually established with a prerequisite of lack of time, equipment or dollars as it relates to utility operations, but they occur to prepare the annual budget. A stagnant utility is best defined as an inactive utility; typically, routine maintenance is delayed for some reason. People involved in these meetings bring about a vast array of knowledge and intellect, but often we see stalled conclusions.

Routine maintenance, when not completed, becomes reactive maintenance or better labeled, an emergency. Emergencies are often more costly, which most people can correctly assume. When it comes to a utility's success, a single measurement is often stated as, "no major catastrophes this week!"

Supporting a utility can take shape in an assortment of approaches, yet the bottom line is that a utility must have time, talent and treasure. The longer there is no action, the higher the probability of an emergency. Without having to understand everything immersed in operations, there are great resources available to assist in concluding what best suits the utility.

After expressed goals are known, recognizing these resources is the next step to delivering a decision. Nurturing doubt creates a stalemate and its power is exponential. Nurturing doubt, according to artificial intelligence is defined as a "positive process that fosters tolerance, enlightenment and intellectual humility." Contemplation and discernment are an asset for a person to acquire, but the other side of the coin is doubt and can stall decisions. Geddy Lee best said, "If you choose not to decide, you still have made a choice." The doubt coin is how one doubtful point inserted into the process can make us kick the can down the road. Evidenced details about the needs of the utility should be consistently presented, mulled over, and often rearranged to make the best decision.

The agreed decision provides a moment in time for the utility to move forward. The decision may prove inaccurate in the future, but the people involved take their current knowledge and intellect from experiences to what the objective is for said utility at the time.

The routine meetings that are deemed successful stem from the group understanding the goals for the current time. Timelines for utilities are best implemented in three-four-year cycles. Begin meetings by establishing the goal of the utility and continue to instill the goals during future meetings.

All too often it is recognized that a doubt from a single person can divert away from the objective and nurturing this doubt is disconcerting. Doubt nurtures doubt, sidetracks and prolongs meetings which cause frustration among participants. Discussing details on a lesser point is required to raise the bar of understanding, but straying off path too long loses focus on the main goal.

Concise information sets the foundation giving the ability to answer questions, loosens any preconceived notions and allows the group to grow. Individuals can also grow regardless of their knowledge or intellect. Being part of the meeting for self-growth should be a personal goal. There will always be uncertainty when it comes to planning and the uncertainty is larger when it could affect someone other than yourself, and utilities serve a much wider audience. One guarantee for anyone wishing to participate in the process, you will be subjected and challenged to new perspectives, some on target and some out in left field. Any facilitator of the meeting must stay on course and reiterate the goals. I salute any person wanting to delve into and assist with the task of participating in the decision-making process. Do so with the sole purpose of serving and remembering the task at hand. The best that life has to offer!

UNDERGROUND TECH

REPAIR - RENOVATE - RESOLVE

Specializing in underground concrete structure restorations and located in Oregon's Willamette Valley we serve the entire Pacific Northwest. Underground Tech is your leading provider for repairing concrete or brick manholes, lift stations, vaults and waste water treatment plant structures.

1.

2.

3.

RESULT

OUR PROCESS

1. The rehabilitation process begins with surface preparation, usually by means of pressure washing at 4,000-5,000 PSI.

2. After cleaning, active leaks are stopped, high strength restoration mortar is applied using a shot-crete nozzle or centrifugally using the Mainstay Mortar Spinner.

3. While the mortar is still soft, epoxy is applied. The simultaneous application of the mortar and epoxy results in a structural lining that is resistant to corrosion, with exceptional adhesion to the substrate even in damp environments.

1901 Strawberry Ln.
Lebanon, Or. 97355

541.990.2791

info@undergroundtech.net

WWW.UNDERGROUNDTECH.NET

CCR Update

by Sam Waller, Circuit Rider

The Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) is one of the most important public communication tools for water systems in Oregon. Required under the Safe Drinking Water Act and implemented by the Oregon Health Authority. CCRs provide transparency about the safety, source, and treatment of drinking water. For water systems in Oregon, CCRs are not only a regulatory requirement but also a good way to build public trust, ensuring accountability and to educate. As regulatory updates approach in 2026–2027, their role is becoming even more significant.

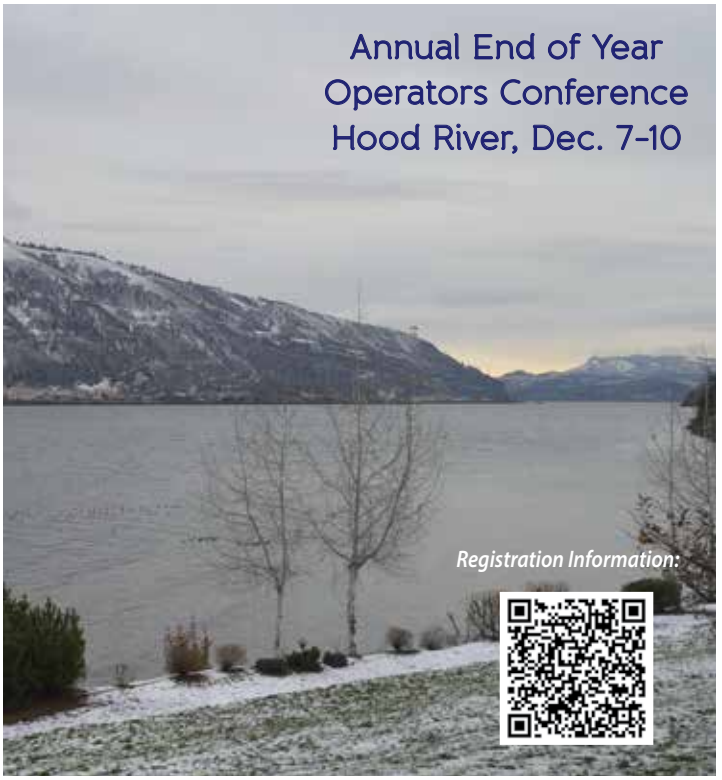
The CCR is an annual water quality report delivered to customers of community water systems. These reports summarize data collected during the prior calendar year. They include information like the source of drinking water, detected contaminants, compliance with federal standards, and potential health effects. Drinking water systems are complex, and most consumers don't realize the hard work that is required in the treatment processes or water quality monitoring. CCRs bridge this gap by translating technical data into information the public can understand. They help residents to understand what is in their water and whether it meets safety standards, which is critical for maintaining public confidence.

Oregon added some major updates to Consumer Confidence Report CCR requirements beginning in 2026, with additional changes taking effect in 2027. Starting January 1, 2026, Oregon amended its CCR rules to align with updated federal expectations and enhance the information included in reports. An example of this is the Lead and Copper Service Line inventory results. Beginning in 2027 Oregon introduces bigger changes such as community water systems serving 10,000 or more people must distribute CCRs twice per year instead of annually. The first report remains due by July 1 and covers the previous year's data, while a second report must be completed by December 31 and include updates and if there are any new violations, action level exceedances, or new monitoring results occur. Also, large systems serving over 100,000 people must develop and submit a language access plan to ensure the CCR is available in different languages. The CCR remains an important tool for water systems. The changes are designed to make it easier to understand and be more informative.

Read past H2Oregon issues and learn about upcoming events at

www.oawu.net

UPCOMING CONFERENCES



MARK YOUR CALENDAR!

Science of a Coffee Break

by Heather Davis, Apprenticeship Coordinator

How often do you take a coffee break, or any kind of break at all? Are you someone who keeps going through lunch breaks and coffee breaks? Are you letting your brain and body relax for just a few minutes?

I will admit that I am guilty of working through a lunch break from time to time. Especially when I'm working on something and I really want to finish and I don't have to look at it anymore. Not going to lie, I did it today while I was writing part of this article. We are just so focused on wanting to end something that we don't always take care of ourselves during the process.

Breaks really, truly, are essential to help us function better as employees and human beings. We all need to take a break to help our brains work at the best of their ability. Think of the brain as a muscle, when it gets overworked it becomes tired and is not able to perform as clearly. Have you ever had a problem with a project you were working on and nothing you thought of would make it work? Taking breaks helps the brain to recharge and helps us think more clearly to work on the challenge in front of us.

On the "Good Health" website, there are 5 types of breaks that they recommend for people to take to help with productivity and better brain function: the first one is called, "Micro-breaks: brief pauses of 1–5 minutes, such as stretching or closing your eyes, reduce fatigue and restore focus."

The second one is, "Movement breaks: physical activity, even a short walk, boosts blood flow to the brain and enhances alertness." Literally, walking away from a problem can be a huge blessing. Walking just around the office whether it is going to get some water, or going to drop off something in my boss's office can help us. Then we can come back and look at it with fresh eyes.

Third is, "Mindful breaks: meditation or breathing exercises calm the nervous system, lowering stress and improving concentration." I think this is something that most people do not do enough. I am not an enthusiastic fan of meditation, but I do believe in breathing exercises. Sometimes we need to relax for a few minutes so we can focus better.

The fourth break is "Creative breaks: listening to music, drawing, or daydreaming can spark new ideas by engaging different brain regions." I love listening to music when I am working or working out. It helps me get my creative side going and helps me to be able to think creatively.

Last, but certainly not least, "Social breaks: talking with a friend or sharing a laugh can elevate mood and reset mental energy." Sometimes when coworkers come into the office, we will catch up with each other and share a laugh. It is nice during a busy workday to have some fun with my coworkers.

Something that all these breaks have in common is to stop working on the problem and letting our body and brain rest so we can become more productive.

There have been times when I would look over and over at a document and I was so focused on it that I thought I had everything right on it. But when

I would not look at it either for a few hours or a few days and I would come and look at it again, I would see mistakes on it that I did not see before.

For my articles I will write everything down that is in my brain. Leave it and come back in a few days and take what I wrote and either rewrite parts of it, add more to other parts, or take away some of what I wrote. I have rewritten a few parts of this article on different days.

Sometimes it is easier to take a break from something we need to really focus on and work on something that does not use lots of brain power. Simple tasks so we don't have to focus so hard on something for a few minutes. Then when we get back to the project that takes more brain power, we are able to see our project with a new refreshed mind.

This helps us work better and solve new problems that happen at work. This in turn helps us to be happier people from not having an overworked brain that is exhausted when we get off work and get to enjoy life a little more.

Don't forget to take a break when you can, even if it is a quick 5 minutes here and there with a 15-30 minute lunch break. Or step away from a project and focus on something else for a while. Help yourself to become more productive and give your brain a rest.

"The Science of Taking Breaks: How Rest Improves Brainpower" All Good Health. 2 September 2025, https://allgoodhealth.net/personalized-brainpower/the-science-of-taking-breaks-how-rest-improves-brainpower/

Team Bonding

by Monty Norris, Wastewater Technician

Maintaining a strong team atmosphere is essential for workplace success. During the Cornhole tournament at our annual conference in Sunriver, it became clear that many participants had honed their skills during work lunch breaks, thanks to camaraderie fostered by management and supervisors who allowed it. Attending the Sunriver Conference allows employees from various locations to connect, and the growing participation each year demonstrates the value of these activities. Many workers continue playing after work hours at local venues like ELKS, VFW, or taphouses, finding these gatherings an effective way to relieve stress.

While cornhole has become popular, other games such as darts have also contributed to team engagement at several sites. It is evident that a variety of recreational activities can be instrumental in strengthening bonds among colleagues. Shared experiences— whether through friendly competition or social events— foster collaboration, laughter, and lasting camaraderie. Organized barbecues provide another excellent opportunity for teams to come together and enjoy a meal, whether prepared collectively or offered as a gesture of appreciation from supervisors.

Periodic breaks for relaxation, especially during challenging periods, can significantly boost morale and productivity. Team bonding does not need to be limited to the workplace; organizing evening gatherings such as bonfires, dinners at a team member's home, or outings with families encourages deeper connections. Understanding one another on a personal level often leads to smoother collaboration and can help resolve internal friction. Prioritizing team-building activities ultimately contributes to a more positive and effective work environment. Every day we have choices that can uplift or dispirit the crew. Personally, I have always enjoyed a little mischievous camaraderie, within reason, and even am very upfront about it when being hired because I believe it provides a positive atmosphere when done correctly. I will give a great example with my latest joy and laughter provided…look what Heather did in our new training center with the hand truck! Thanks A.I.!

Carefree SCADA

Turnkey water SCADA in the cloud
Water | WWTP | Irrigation
1-208-362-5858
sales@carefreescada.com

Operator Views
- View equipment status in realtime
- Supervisory control from operator views
- View and acknowledge process alarms
- Easy to use

Historical Trends
- Meet regulatory agency requirements
- User-selectable time periods
- Seconds, minutes, hours, days
- Color-coded traces

Asset Management
- Avoid unplanned downtime
- Calendar and condition-based scheduling
- Maintenance work orders
- Easy to use

Mobile Access
- Always be in touch with your plants and processes
- Access your SCADA data from anywhere at any time
- View and acknowledge alarms easily
- Easy and intuitive to use

Cloud Based
- Minimal or no additional computer hardware investment
- Updates automatically
- Low maintenance
- Secure

Brought to you by:

Advanced Control Systems, LLC

24hr Emergency Service
We Answer Your Call!

Hunting Rabbits the Hard Way

by Jerry Smith, EPA WW Technician

Since I was in the 3rd grade, I had always had an interest in the art of falconry. Each day after lunch recess, our teacher, Mrs. Culbertson, would read a few chapters of "My side of the Mountain." It was a novel about a young adolescent boy who escapes city life and lives off the land in the wilds of the Catskills Mountains by Upstate New York.

During his 1-year adventure, he moves into an old hollowed out tree and hunts and gathers food to prepare for the long winter ahead. The real action takes place in the chapter where he captures a red-tailed hawk and teaches it to hunt his surrounding woods. The boy simply does a few drills with his new hunting bird and before the end of the chapter, he's eating fresh duck and rabbit every day. As a 3rd Grader in the 1980s it seemed like an easy enough concept. Why couldn't I do the same? I would eventually find out.

For those who do not know, Falconry is a very intense sport that takes months of dedication and experience. The ancient sport has been around for centuries starting in the Middle East. It's likely the oldest form of hunting. The concept is simple: capture and train a bird of prey to hunt for you. But getting from point A to point B can be quite a process.

This process can be lengthy and takes a lot of time and patience. In Oregon it is highly regulated by ODFW to ensure that each hawk (or falcon) is cared for correctly. To make sure this happens, anyone interested in attaining a Falconer license must pass a 100-question test, build an approved hawk house (mews), and line up a mentor that will lead you through a 2-year apprenticeship program showing the dos and don'ts of training your new bird. No small feat.

I decided to go all in and study for my Falconer test around 15 years ago. Lots of prep, but I passed with an 82% score! I was elated, to say the least, that I was one step closer! Next on the list would be to find a mentor and build my hawk house. At the time there were less than 150 Falconers in Oregon. Most lived busy lives and didn't have time to teach a newbie the ropes but after much searching, I ran across Thomas. He was a nice older gentleman in western Oregon with a deep love for the sport. He had been at it for over 25 years and was willing to show me what he knew, not to mention he had a lot of great stories.

After we met over the phone, Thomas decided to invite me to his home and do a rabbit hunt at a nearby property full of blackberry patches and "rabbits everywhere" as claimed by my new mentor. It would be quite a time and things were lining up. It was looking like the learning curve would be a snap. How hard could it be?

I drove the long miles from my home in Eastern Oregon to his small house on the West side. I arrived late in the evening and got a quick tour of his backyard. It was clear that Thomas had one interest in life: birds of prey. They were everywhere! All different kinds of hawks and falcons in cages lined the perimeter and each one sized me up as I went by to peer inside. Watching a soaring hawk from a distance is one thing, looking at one square in the eyes at 3 feet away in the dark is another. I don't think there is anything wilder on earth than looking into the sharp eyes of a bird of prey. It's humbling and exciting all at once.

It was towards the end of our tour when we stopped at Jet's cage. Jet was a female Harris' Hawk and also a rescue bird. Thomas mentioned that she had been partially trained by an apprentice who decided to cut ties midway and give the hawk to someone who could do a better job. Of course, Thomas was the first to volunteer. One more bird wouldn't hurt. There was only one problem: Jet had become pretty dang mean with all this moving around. She was angry and wanted revenge on anyone other than her current owner. She was just not in the mood to make any new friends. Of course, I wouldn't learn about any of this until later.

On the opening day of our rabbit hunt dawned bright and clear. No wind or rain and I was ready to see a professional Falconer go to work. As Thomas removed Jet from her cage, she hopped onto his leather gloved hand and was carried inside the garage nearby. It was right around this time that things started to go south.

A few details must be explained here: the day a hawk is ready to hunt, it must be weighed to ensure it is hungry. "A hungry hawk will be a hunting hawk." This is called "making fight weight." The hawk must sit on a scale, if weight is good, the hawk goes into its transport box and gets driven to the rabbit hunt area. As I watched from a distance (while inside the garage) Jet hopped onto her scale to eat a small tidbit of mouse meat. Once this morsel was gone, she turned her attention towards me at 15 feet away and immediately took an aggressive stance. It happened so quick I had little time to react; before Thomas could say "run," Jet flew a beeline from the scale to my face in less than 3 seconds! Instantly I was covered in a swath of feathers and talons as she ripped at my head either looking for food or vengeance or both! I ran for the door ducking, swatting, and cussing. What a mess…how did I get here? Eventually Thomas got control of her, and I nursed my bleeding ears enroute to the rabbit grounds. During our drive, Thomas decided to let me in on the few missed details about Jet being a rescue bird and to "watch out, she gets cranky sometimes."

Thanks Thomas…welcome to Falconry.

The day was still young and maybe things would look up. Once we got to the property, Thomas released Jet and also released his 2 beagles (Milo and Otis) I was given a "beater pole" and told to follow the dogs and beat the briars with this 6' pole. If any rabbits come out, stand back and let Jet do her job. I watched that bird stare me down as she sat up high on her oak tree perch. Was she really looking for rabbits or making her next plan to attack me? About 15 minutes into the hunt Otis hit a track and started wailing like a siren. In a matter of seconds Milo flushed a rabbit out of the briars into the opening. As I watched both dogs give chase, a silent shadow whizzed past my head only a few feet away. Jet's gliding stealth mode approach to her prey was without a sound. Her dive bomb at the last moment made a quick kill. To this day, it's still one of the most amazing things I've ever seen. The teamwork between man, dog, and bird was absolutely astounding. I could see now why this sport has survived through the centuries.

We ended up getting 3 rabbits that day. Each new kill was just as amazing as the last. It was a "good day for Jet, a bad day to be a rabbit" according to Thomas.

As we drove back and returned her to the cage, I decided it was best to just watch from inside the truck. No reason to press my luck. That day I got to experience all that Falconry offers (both good and bad) and I will never forget it.

Long live the mighty Birds of Prey!

Pressure Transmitters: A Critical Tool

by Bill Palmaymesa, Small System Trainer

Authors Note: This article was written with the help of Grok Artificial Intelligence (AI), for statistical citations. Please direct all questions regarding this article to the author: bpalmaymesa@oawu.net

It's summer, and Oregon's agriculture industry is in full production. As a water nerd driving through rural Oregon, East of the Cascades, I see pivots, hand-lines, wheel-lines, and k-lines putting water on the grass that feeds my tri-tip, brisket and flat iron. When I stop to contact an operator, one of my first questions is, "How's your well doing?" I'm surprised by the amount of shoulder shrugs and "I guess it's doing okay…" replies that I receive in response. There is a better way.

Ensuring Oregon's Groundwater Future: The Critical Role of Pressure Transmitters in Drinking Water Well Monitoring

Oregon's groundwater is the lifeblood of the state. It supplies drinking water to roughly 70% of residents and constitutes about 95% of the state's available freshwater resources. From rural homes to community drinking water systems, Oregonians rely on wells tapping into aquifers that are increasingly under pressure from drought, population growth, agriculture, and seasonal variability.

Yet many groundwater systems still depend on manual measurement methods: e-tapes, bubblers, air-shots etc. that provide only sporadic snapshots of depth to water. In an era of real-time data demand, pressure transmitters (also known as submersible pressure transducers) stand out as a reliable, accurate, and increasingly essential technology for continuous level monitoring.

Oregon's Groundwater Challenges: Data Tells the Story

The Oregon Water Resources Department (OWRD) maintains over 400 state observation wells and measures more than 1,200 additional wells statewide. Despite this network, localized declines are evident. Between 2021 and 2023, over 1,220 wells across Oregon went dry or fell below pumping capacity.

In areas like the Columbia Plateau Regional Aquifer System, long-term trends show mean declines of about 1.9 feet per year. Some areas have seen cumulative declines of 100–300 feet since the 1970s. Nitrate upward trends in certain Groundwater Management Areas also raise concerns.

These shifts affect drinking water reliability. Seasonal fluctuations, long-term depletion, and contamination risks demand better tools. Oregon State University's Well Water Program recommends 4–6 measurements per year over at least five years to detect meaningful trends—something manual methods may struggle to achieve consistently.

Understanding Key Well Parameters: Static Level, Dynamic Level, and Recovery Rate

Effective well management relies on three critical measurements:

- Static water level: The depth to water in the well when the pump is off and the water has fully recovered to its natural equilibrium. This baseline reflects the aquifer's resting condition and long-term health.
- Dynamic water level (pumping level): The lowered water level during active pumping, caused by drawdown. Excessive drawdown can indicate over-pumping, restricted aquifer flow, or well inefficiencies.
- Recovery rate: The speed at which the water level returns to the static level after pumping stops. A strong recovery rate signals good aquifer recharge, while slow recovery may point to depletion or low-yield conditions.

State regulations often require these measurements during pump tests and permitting, with wells needing to rest for at least 16 hours before static readings and detailed drawdown/recovery monitoring during tests.

How Pressure Transmitters Excel at Monitoring These Parameters

Submersible pressure transmitters measure hydrostatic pressure at a fixed depth in the well. Because pressure increases predictably with water column height (0.433 psi per foot of freshwater), the

for Monitoring the Health of Your Groundwater Supply

device converts this into highly accurate level data. Many models include temperature compensation and vented cables to account for barometric pressure, delivering precise readings even in deep or variable conditions.

Key advantages for drinking water wells include:

- **Continuous, real-time data:** Unlike periodic manual checks, transmitters paired with data loggers capture high-frequency readings (hourly or more). This allows precise tracking of the static level over time, dynamic drawdown during pumping cycles, and full recovery curves—revealing patterns that manual snapshots miss.
- **Accuracy and reliability:** Modern units offer excellent precision with minimal drift, no moving parts, and robust designs rated for long-term submersion. They automatically document subtle changes in static levels, rapid drops in dynamic levels, and recovery rates without repeated site visits.
- **Low maintenance:** Once installed below the lowest expected dynamic level, they require far less labor than e-tape measurements, reducing costs and safety risks for operators.
- **Integration and alerts:** Data can feed into SCADA systems, cloud platforms, or simple apps, enabling automated alerts for declining static levels, excessive dynamic drawdown, slow recovery, or potential dry-well conditions.
- **Cost-effectiveness over time:** While initial investment is higher than basic tools, savings in labor, downtime, and proactive management quickly add up—especially valuable for municipal suppliers and agricultural users.

Moving Forward: Technology for Resilience

As Oregon faces growing groundwater demands, proactive monitoring is no longer optional, it's foundational to water security. Pressure transmitters offer a practical, proven bridge between traditional well management and modern data-driven stewardship, delivering comprehensive visibility into static levels, dynamic performance, and recovery rates.

Whether you manage a single domestic well, or a community system with multiple wells, investing in submersible pressure technology delivers peace of mind and actionable insights. Oregon's aquifers have supported the state for generations; with the right tools, they can continue to do so sustainably.

Energy-Smart Small Systems: Cutting Pumping & Treatment Costs Without Spending a Fortune

by Jason Brooks, Small System Circuit Rider

Have you been looking over the system costs like energy and chemicals about ready to pull your hair out, wondering why you're spending so much just to deliver water?

Turns out, a couple of simple changes could make a huge difference — and most of them should fit the budget, especially if you calculate potential savings when considering the cost.

Here's what I've learned works really well for small systems that don't have a big maintenance budget:

Look at when you're pumping. If you're running your wells or booster pumps during peak electric rate hours, you're leaving money on the table. A lot of Oregon co-ops have time-of-use rates. Shifting even 30% of your pumping to off-peak hours can drop your bill noticeably. Does your system only fill once or twice a day? If so, you could consider using timers or manually filling during off-peak hours to save. Check with your power company to see if you pay extra during certain times.

Check your pump efficiency. Old pumps that are worn out or the wrong size for the job are energy hogs. I've seen systems running 20-year-old pumps that were only 40% efficient. A simple amp-draw test and flow measurement can tell you if it's time to rebuild or replace. Sometimes just trimming an impeller saves thousands in electricity over a few years.

Fix the leaks — again. Yeah, I know I just wrote about this, but every gallon you pump that leaks out is money wasted on electricity. One coastal system cut their pumping costs by almost 18% just by chasing down leaks found during a night-time survey.

Watch your chemical feed rates. Overfeeding chlorine or other chemicals doesn't just waste product — it can increase your backwash cycles and pumping costs downstream. I always tell operators to dial it in tight and keep good records. Small adjustments add up.

Take advantage of free help and incentives. Oregon has energy efficiency programs through your local electric co-op or the Energy Trust of Oregon that sometimes help with pump upgrades or VFDs on bigger motors. And don't forget USDA Rural Development grants.

The best part? Most of these changes don't require a big capital project. They just require paying attention, being willing to tweak things and spending a little money in the right places.

If your electric bill has you scratching your head, give us a shout. We would be happy to help you make your system more efficient.

Small systems don't have to choose between keeping the lights on and keeping the water flowing. A few smart moves can make both a whole lot easier.

UPCOMING TRAINING & EVENTS

Date	Class Title	Location	CEU	Information	ESAC#	Fee/Free
July 21-22	Water Treatment/Distribution Certification Review	Redmond	1.4	Water/0.5 Wastewater/Onsite	7548	Fee
August 4-5	Wastewater Treatment/Collections Certification Review	Independence	1.4	Wastewater/0.5 Water	6043	Fee
August 17-20	32nd Annual Summer Classic Conference	Seaside	2.0	Water/Wastewater	TBA	Fee
October 5-8	Fall Operator's Conference	Canyonville	2.0	Water/Wastewater	TBA	Fee
October 13-14	Water Treatment/Distribution Certification Review	Independence	1.4	Water/0.5 Wastewater/Onsite	7548	Fee
October 15	Water T/D Level 3,4 & Filtration Endorsement	Independence	0.6	Water	7546	Fee
October 20-21	Wastewater Treatment/Collections Certification Review	Redmond	1.4	Wastewater/0.5 Water	6043	Fee
November 16-19	Spirit Mountain Casino Operator's Conference	Grand Ronde	2.0	Water/Wastewater	TBA	Fee
December 7-10	Annual End of Year Operator's Conference	Hood River	2.0	Water/Wastewater	TBA	Fee

Levels 1–4 Water Operator Exams

Trained and certified operators are necessary to ensure that the systems are managed in a manner that fully protects public health and the environment. The OARs for certification stipulate that the qualifying experience for applicants for certification as a water treatment plant operator must attain at least half the required operating experience at a public water purification plant that uses complex filtration technology and is not more than one classification lower than the level of certification they are seeking. In other words, if you have only worked for a Class 2 treatment plant, we allow you to apply for a Level 3 certification but not a Level 4 certification. If you move on to a Class 3 plant, then you must have ½ the qualifying experience (at the Level 3 plant) before allowing to apply for a Level 4 certification. Reciprocity from state-to-state ensures that the operator have the operating experience for which they are certified.

For additional information, please visit http://public.health.oregon.gov/HealthyEnvironments/DrinkingWater/OperatorCertification/Levels1-4/Pages/exams.aspx

Drinking Water Data Online	https://yourwater.oregon.gov
Drinking Water Services	https://www.oregon.gov/oha/PH/HEALTHYENVIRONMENTS/DRINKINGWATER/Pages/index.aspx

Training class dates, class topic and/or locations may be subject to change as needed.

For more information on any class by OAWU, contact 503-837-1212 / office@oawu.net or visit

www.oawu.net

The Efficacy and Accuracy of Using Do

by Scott Berry, Operations Manager

I've made a couple previous attempts at taking on the topic of using "witching sticks" to locate buried water lines. As with the last article, my intention is not to take away the only tool you have to locate pipes buried without tracer wire. My intention is to encourage you to develop other processes that are effective, repeatable, and have proven accuracy.

Dowsing rods are simple handheld tools, often made from bent metal wire, that some people claim can help locate hidden objects underground, including water pipes. The practice, often called dowsing or water witching, has been used for centuries to search for groundwater, minerals, and buried utilities. Despite its long history and continued popularity, in some communities, the central question remains: how effective and accurate are dowsing rods for finding buried water pipes? A careful look at scientific evidence, practical field conditions, and human psychology suggests that dowsing rods are not a reliable or scientifically validated method for locating buried pipes.

Supporters of dowsing often describe the process as straightforward. The dowser holds two L-shaped rods loosely in each hand and walks over an area where a pipe is suspected to be buried. When the rods cross or move, the person interprets that motion as a sign of a hidden pipe or water line below the surface. Many practitioners are sincere in their belief that the rods respond to underground water, metal, or energy fields. Anecdotal success stories are common, especially in areas where professional detection tools may be less accessible. These personal accounts can be compelling, particularly when a dowser appears to identify a pipe location that is later confirmed by digging.

However, anecdotal evidence is not the same as controlled proof. Scientific testing of dowsing has repeatedly failed to show that dowsers can locate buried objects or water sources at rates better than chance when conditions are properly controlled. In experiments where participants do not know where the target is and cannot rely on visual cues, their success rates generally drop to random guessing levels. This pattern strongly suggests that dowsing rods do not detect buried pipes through any known physical mechanism. If the rods truly responded to water or underground utilities, they should perform consistently in blind tests, yet that consistency has not been demonstrated.

One of the most important explanations for the apparent success of dowsing is the ideomotor effect. This is a psychological phenomenon in which a person makes small, unconscious muscle movements without realizing it. These subtle motions can cause the rods to swing, separate, or cross. The user experiences the movement as if it came from an external force, even though it originated from their own body. The same effect helps explain the movement of pendulums, Ouija boards, and similar devices. In the case of dowsing rods, expectations, environmental cues, and prior knowledge of where a pipe "should" be can unconsciously influence the hands and arms, creating the impression that the rods are guiding the search.

Field conditions also make it easy to overestimate the accuracy of dowsing. Buried water pipes are often not placed randomly. They may run in straight lines from a street connection to a house, follow property boundaries, connect visible fixtures, or lie near meters, valves, hydrants, or building entry points. A person with practical experience can make educated guesses about pipe routes without needing any special sensitivity. Soil depressions, patch lines, utility markings, landscaping patterns, and the layout of nearby infrastructure can all provide clues. If a dowser is unknowingly using these clues, a correct guess may be credited to the rods instead of ordinary inference.

Another reason dowsing can appear successful is selective memory. People tend to remember dramatic "hits" and forget misses or vague results. If a dowser identifies three possible paths and one turns out roughly correct, that success may be highlighted while the incorrect predictions fade from memory. This is a common cognitive bias and does not mean the person is dishonest.

wsing Rods to Find Buried Water Pipes

Rather, it shows how easily confidence can grow around a method that feels intuitive and seems to work.

From a practical standpoint, relying on dowsing rods to locate buried water pipes carries risks. Inaccurate identification can lead to unnecessary digging, wasted time, increased labor costs, and potential damage to other buried infrastructure such as gas lines, buried electrical and communication wires. In construction, plumbing, and excavation work, professional methods are far safer and more dependable. These include reviewing utility maps, consulting as-built drawings, using electromagnetic pipe and cable locators, ground-penetrating radar, acoustic detection tools, tracer wires, and camera inspection systems. Such technologies are based on measurable physical principles and can often provide much more precise information about the location and depth of buried lines.

That said, it is understandable why dowsing persists. The tools are inexpensive, the method is simple, and it offers a sense of direct connection to the hidden environment underground. In areas where records are poor and advanced locating equipment is unavailable; some people may use dowsing as a preliminary or informal step. But even in these situations, it should not be treated as dependable evidence of a pipe's location. At best, it may function as a guessing aid; at worst, it can create false confidence that leads to costly mistakes.

The efficacy and accuracy of dowsing rods for finding buried water pipes is not supported by scientific evidence. While some users report success, controlled testing indicates that dowsing does not perform better than chance when normal clues are removed. The movements of the rods are best explained by unconscious muscle activity and human interpretation rather than by any proven ability to detect underground pipes. For anyone who needs to locate buried water infrastructure accurately and safely, professional locating methods remain the appropriate standard. Dowsing rods may have cultural appeal and anecdotal supporters, but they should not be relied upon as a precise or trustworthy tool for underground utility detection. If dowsing is the method you choose for locating, do yourself a favor, call the person who requested the locate and tell them how the location of your buried pipes was determined. This will let them know to dig slow and easy.

https://www.wtamu.edu/~cbaird/sq/2015/04/15/how-does-water-dowsing-work/
https://sites.pitt.edu/~jdnorton/papers/material_large/chapters_Mar_6_2021/13_Dowsing.pdf

The Hidden Cost of Ignoring Cybersecurity in SCADA and Control Systems

By Jonathan Frank, Business Development Director at Advanced Control Systems(ACS)

This spring, at Northwest rural water conferences, I covered cost-saving in SCADA projects and attended eye-opening cybersecurity talks.

Those sessions left me with an uncomfortable realization: I wasn't fully sure what's minimally required to prevent unauthorized access—or what it really costs when the basics are skipped. If you've had similar thoughts, this article is for both of us.

A Conversation That Took a Turn

Back at the office, I asked our project manager about a text that went out while I was on the road: "Hey team… we have an NDA with [A municipal utility client] … avoid discussing the situation outside ACS… especially while there is an active investigation."

At first, his response sounded familiar—hackers, malware, ransomware—until I realized in our next staff meeting this wasn't old news.

The Real Cost of "Saving Money"

Here's the irony: we spend a lot of time helping utilities save money on SCADA systems—and we should. But one cyber incident can erase those savings fast:

- IBM reported the global average cost of a data breach reached $4.88 million in 2024, showing how one incident can erase years of savings.

Figure 1 Often the vulnerability isn't in software—it's in the panel where physical access meets controls.

- EPA and CISA continue to warn that water and wastewater systems remain attractive targets—especially where OT assets are internet-exposed or remote access is weak. (EPA, 2023; CISA, 2024)

That's when the real question becomes: are we saving money if we aren't protecting the system? For many small systems, the first "cost" is downtime, running in manual, and emergency contractor time—right when you're already short-staffed.

Who Is Responsible for Cybersecurity?

In practice, requirements can come from several places: the utility owner/operator, the engineer/prime team, or the controls integrator and IT/network team. When ownership is unclear, it gets minimized or missed. On new projects, ask in writing: "Who is responsible for the cybersecurity specifications on this job?" and "What will you deliver that proves it's in place (diagram, settings, access list)?"

Enforcement vs. Incentives (What I Learned from DEQ)

At one conference I was introduced to Rosemary, who is helping Idaho DEQ build a new approach to incentives. Her point was simple: while enforcement is largely federal, states are increasingly using funding eligibility to encourage better cybersecurity, especially through SRF planning and project guidance.

That's encouraging, but adoption is still uneven, and the risk is real for small systems with limited staff and budgets.

A Surprising Gap (And a Big Risk)

Across the Northwest, many communities have small teams and limited budgets, yet reliability expectations keep rising. So, EPA and CISA keep returning to basics: reduce public internet exposure of OT assets, inventory what's exposed, strengthen authentication, and secure remote access. (EPA; CISA) Cyber intelligence (like ISAC membership) can also be costly—often $800+ per year—for small towns.

A Practical Path Forward (Without Overcomplicating It)

So, what can utilities realistically do without overcomplicating it?

1. **Rely on a Trusted Integrator**
   A trusted integrator should do more than "install and

leave." They should help identify cyber risk during design, recommend a minimum baseline, and support a system you can maintain.

2. **Require Cybersecurity in Specifications**
   If you're working with an engineer, make cybersecurity explicit in the specifications. If it isn't written down, it often doesn't get built.
   - Network segmentation (OT separated from business networks)
   - Secure remote access with strong authentication, credential management, and audit logging

3. **Adopt a "Carefree" Standard Approach**
   Adopt a repeatable architecture so cybersecurity is built-in instead of reinvented on every project. At ACS we call this Carefree©SCADA—not because risk disappears, but because the baseline is defined and predictable.

   A Carefree approach means:
   - Standard architectures (not one-off builds)
   - Minimum cybersecurity baseline you can verify

This aligns with common utility/ICS security guidance many utilities reference. (NIST/AWWA)

Saving Money vs. Protecting Value

When I built my class on saving money in SCADA systems, cybersecurity wasn't the headline. Perhaps it should have been.

The goal isn't only to cut upfront costs, it's to protect the value of infrastructure that must run safely, reliably, and continuously.

A Simple Next Step

A simple next step is basic visibility: know what OT assets are exposed, who can access them, and how remote access is secured. If you can't answer, start there. (EPA, 2023; CISA, 2024)

About the author: Jonathan Frank, Business Development Director at Advanced Control Systems, a control system integrator and SCADA provider for water, wastewater, and industrial telemetry across the Pacific Northwest.

Ahh, Summer

by Mike Collier, Deputy Director/Source Water Specialist

With summer now here, there are hundreds of different tasks to complete at work and around our homes. It is hard to manage the schedule of so many jobs to complete, it can get overwhelming. A typical method to alleviate some of this stress is to make a priority list, I like to actually write it down. Maybe I am a little bit old school, but this puts it right by my office computer or where I put my keys when at home.

This list is good for a few reasons; we can take a quick glance and see the few items that are at the top and need to be done soon. When a task is completed, we can scratch through it, and man is that satisfying. Also, we can take a quick look to see if we need to reprioritize something.

At the beginning of Summer, I often feel like I will have plenty of time to complete everything, the nice weather just started, I have several months to do all these different things. But time flies, as soon as you factor in sports, vacations, and the various appointments that show up – ooops, it is the end of September, and the weather has begun to shift again.

Hopefully, if we are careful, we can work through the list before this happens. Some of the less important things may have to wait until the next opportunity, but if we hit the list early and often we may just have a chance to move through it. Like the saying goes, "How do you eat an elephant? One bite at a time."

It is important to take these times of nice weather to connect with family and friends before we are stuck inside again and the time is short. With any luck we may be able to do that and get to some of our list. Every year I feel this is daunting to accomplish, but this year at least getting through the top priorities and a few of the easy jobs that are listed will provide for some fulfillment and the list will continue during the opportunity that will come next year.

WELCOME, NEW MEMBERS!

Associate Members

Ampstun
Rock Popper
Hubbell Utility Solutions
Advanced Undergroumd Utility Locating Inc.
Peterson Power Systems, Inc.
Baker Manufacturing

Regular Members

Rainbow Rock Village MHP
City of Milton-Freewater
Calkins Acres Improvements LLC

Individual Members

Sherri Stewart
Mark Cooper
Natalie Jennings
Christina Villeneuve

FERGUSON
WATERWORKS

YOUR TRUSTED PROJECT PARTNER

For design. For construction. For maintenance. For all. Wherever you are, we'll be there, working alongside you with the technology, products, capabilities and project management resources you need to accomplish every project. Explore the full scope of our water, wastewater, stormwater and strategic infrastructure project support.

FERGUSONWATERWORKS.COM

QUIZ CORNER

1. Stemming from its early Spanish name meaning "River of the Wild Sheep," the 698-mile-long Cimarron River stretches across four U.S. states: New Mexico, Oklahoma, Colorado, and?
   A. Kansas
   B. Wyoming
   C. Arkansas
   D. Missouri

2. Drosophila is a genus of what type of winged animal which lives in rural and urban environments all around the world? One of the more than 1,000 species plays an ongoing critical role as a common model organism in reproduction and genetics research.
   A. Hummingbird
   B. Fly
   C. Bat
   D. Water Bear

3. What was the due date for a water systems lead service line inventory?
   A. October 1, 2025
   B. October 16, 2024
   C. September 11, 2005
   D. January 1, 2000

4. Which of the following is the single most important consideration about any drinking water supply?
   A. Freedom from iron staining
   B. Freedom from disease-producing organisms
   C. Freedom from dissolved solids
   D. Freedom from chlorides

5. In a Combined Sewer System, storms can potentially cause:
   A. No effect
   B. Sewer overflows
   C. Decrease in flow
   D. Sediment accumulation

6. A one-acre wastewater treatment pond with a depth of 3 ft holds approximately:
   A. 0.5 million gallons
   B. 1 million gallons
   C. 2 million gallons
   D. 3 million gallons

7. How many US states start with the letter "M"?
   A. 3
   B. 8
   C. 10
   D. 4

8. What year was Oregon inducted into the Union?
   A. 1848
   B. 1779
   C. 1901
   D. 1859

9. What is the world's second longest river?
   A. Amazon River
   B. Mississippi River
   C. Yangtze River
   D. Nile River

10. What emblem is on the back of the Oregon State flag?
    A. There is no emblem on the back
    B. 36 stars representing the statehood
    C. A beaver
    D. A bear

ANSWERS: 1-C, 2-B, 3-B, 4-B, 5-B, 6-B, 7-B, 8-D, 9-A, 10-C

2026 OREGON ASSOCIATION OF WATER UTILITIES

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

Member Name: _____

Mailing Address: _____

City/State: _____

County:_____ ZIP: _____

Email: _____

Phone: _____

Contact Person:_____

Number of Hook-ups: _____

Were you referred? By whom _____

Type of System:

❑ Water ❑ Wastewater ❑ Both

Membership Category	Membership Dues
❑ Regular Member	$_____ See schedule below
❑ Associate Member	$700.00
❑ Individual Member	$100.00

Regular Member Dues Schedule

1 to 100	$75 + 53 cents per connection
101 to 500	$85 + 53 cents per connection
501 to 1,000	$90 + 53 cents per connection
1,000 and up	$100 + 53 cents per connection
Maximum dues is	$1,600.00

☐ **Please Invoice** ☐ **Payment Enclosed**

Credit cards: please call 503-837-1212 for processing and receipt.

Please return to OAWU:
935 N. Main St., Independence, OR 97351
or email: office@oawu.net or fax: 503-837-1213

MB26

Membership Types

Regular Member

A Regular Member shall be any water or wastewater utility, public or private, engaged in the production, distribution or reclamation of water. A Regular Member shall have one vote. Annual Dues: See Regular Member Dues Schedule

Associate Member

An Associate Member shall be any organization, individual or corporation, supplying services or equipment to water and wastewater utilities. An Associate Member shall have one vote. Annual Dues $700.00 per year

Individual Member

An Individual Member shall be an individual involved in the water/wastewater industry or a user of such utilities. The membership is informational in nature and shall be non-voting. Annual Dues $100.00 per year

Benefits of Membership

- On-site technical assistance
- Various free training programs
- Discounts on training courses
- Discounts on Annual Conference registration
- Access to on-site training program
- Subscription to quarterly H2Oregon magazine
- Direct mailings about upcoming training courses in your area
- Summaries of legislative issues
- Legislative representation at state and federal level
- Associate Member Services and Products Guide
- Access to technical assistance library
- Access to technical and testing equipment for loan
- Voting rights in Association affairs
- Positive contacts with other organizations
- Camaraderie with water and wastewater professionals
- Operator Of Record services
- Job referrals, announcements and searches
- Well testing, plan review, rate studies, WMCP plans
- System performance evaluation and options
- Additional programs and services
- Disaster response assistance and planning

MEMBERS

62nd Court Mutual Water Company
Adair Village, City of
Adams, City of
Adrian, City of
Agate Creek Water Association
Agate Water System
Albany Rifle & Pistol Club
Albany, City of
Alfalfa Water LLC
Alpine Crest Improvement Dist.
Amity, City of
Ananda Center at Laurelwood, Inc.
Arch Cape Water & Sanitary District
Arlington, City of
Arrowhead Mobile Home Park
Aspen Lakes Utility Company, L.L.C.
Astoria, City of
Athena, City of
Aumsville, City of
Aurora, City of
Avion Water Company
Baker City, City of
Bandon Dunes Resort
Bandon, City of
Banks, City of
Barlow Water Improvement District
Barlow, City of
Bay City, City of
Bay Hills Water Association
Bayou Water Improvement District
Beaver Water District
Beaverton, City of
Bend, City of
Benton County Service District
Bents Court Water Co.
Berndt Creek Water Corp.
Beverly Beach Water District
Biggs Service District
Black Butte Ranch
Black Mountain Water District
Blue River Water and Sanitation District
Blue Spruce Estates
Bly Water & Sanitary Dist.
Boardman, City of
Bonanza, Town of
Boring Water District #24
Brandy Bar Landing, Inc.
Breitenbush Hot Springs
Bridge Water District
Brightwood Water Works
Brooks Community Service District
Brownsville, City of
Buell-Red Prairie Water District
Bunns Village Properties, LLC
Burlington Water District
Burns, City of
Burnside Water Association
Butte Falls, Town of
Calkins Acres Improvements LLC
Camp Baker BSA
Camp Rilea
Canby, City of
Canby Utility
Cannon Beach, City of
Cannon View Park, Inc.
Canyon City, Town of
Canyonville, City of
Carlton, City of
Cascade Locks, City of
Cave Junction, City of
Cedarhurst Improvement Club, Inc.
Central Coast Clean Water Company
Century Meadows Sanitary System, Inc
Century Meadows Water System, Inc.
Charles Tracts Water Company
Chart Water Supply, Inc.
Chehalem Mt. Sun Ridge Association
Chenowith Water PUD
Chiloquin, City of
CHR Dist. Improvement Co.
Christmas Valley Domestic Water
Cimmarron City Water Co., Inc.
Circle C Improvement Dist.
Clackamas River Water
Clarks Branch Water Association
Clatskanie, City of
Clayton Creek Water Association
Clean Water Services
Cline Falls MHP
Cloverdale Sanitary District
Cloverdale Water District
Coburg, City of
Colorado Lake Co-Op
Colton Water District
Columbia City, City of
Columbia Hills Homeowners Association
Columbia River PUD
Condon, City of
Coos Bay, City of
Coquille, City of
Corbett Water District
Cornelius, City of
Corvallis Waldorf School
Cottage Grove, City of
Country View Estates Water System
Country View Mobile Estates
Cove Orchard Water Association
Cove, City of
Crater Lake National Park
Crescent Sanitary District
Crescent Water Supply & Improvement District
Creswell, City of
Crooked River Ranch Water Co-Op
Crystal Springs Water District
Culver, City of
Dallas, City of
Dayton, City of
Dayville, City of
Deer Creek Estates Water Association
Delphian School
Depoe Bay, City of
Deschutes Valley Water District
Detroit, City of
Dexter Oaks Mobile Home Park
Dexter Sanitary District
Diamond Peaks at Leisure Woods I&II
Dietz Airpark Water System
Donald, City of
Drain, City of
Drifter's MHP
Dry Creek Airpark HOA, Inc.
Dufur, City of
Dundee, City of
DWF Round Lake Utilities
Eagle Point, City of
East Shore Water Improvement District
East Yamhill Rural Water Company
Eastmont Water Company
Echo, City of
Elgin, City of
Elkton, City of
Emerald Meadows HOA
Emerald Valley Wastewater Co.
Enterprise, City of
Estacada, City of
Estacada Mobile Village, Inc.
Eugene Mobile Village
Fairview Water District
Fairview, City of
Falcon Cove Beach Water District
Falcon Heights Water & Sewer District
Fall Creek Water District
Falls City, City of
Fern Ridge School Dist. 28J-10
Fern Valley Estates Improvement Dist
Fernridge Mobile Estates
Fir Grove HOA
Fir View Water Company
Fishhawk Lake Recreation Club, Inc.
Florence, City of
Forest Park Mobile Village
Fossil, City of
Garden Valley Water Association
Garibaldi, City of
Gaston, City of
Gates, City of
Gearhart, City of
Georgia Pacific-Wauna
Gervais, City of
Gilchrist Water Co., LLC
Gladstone, City of
Glendale, City of
Gleneden Sanitary District
Glenmorrie Co-op Association
Glide Water Association
Goble Water Association
Gold Beach, City of
Government Camp Water Company
Grand Prairie Water Supply Company
Grand Ronde Community Water Association
Grand Ronde Sanitary District
Grants Pass, City of
Grass Valley, City of
Green Area Water & Sanitary Authority
Green Oaks Park
Haines, City of
Halfway, City of
Hall's Trailer Court
Halsey, City of
Harbor Water PUD
Harrisburg, City of
Hebo Joint Water & Sanitary Authority
Heceta Water PUD
Helix, City of
Heppner, City of
Hermiston, City of
Hidden Valley Improvement District
High Lostine Owners Association
Highland Subdivision Water District
Hiland Water Corporation
Hillsboro, City of
Hines, City of
Hood River, City of
Hopewell Water Co.
Hubbard, City of
Hunnell Hills Community Water System
Huntington, City of
Ice Fountain Water District
Idanha, City of
Idleway Improvement District, Inc.
Imbler, City of
Independence, City of
Indian Meadow Water Company
Inn at Otter Crest
Interlachen Water PUD
Ione, City of
Irrigon, City of
Island City, City of
Jackson County Parks
Jacksonville, City of
Jasper Knolls Water District
Jewell School District
John Day Water District
John Day, City of
Johnson Creek Water Services Company
Joseph, City of
Junction City, City of
Keizer, City of
Kelly's Brighton Marina, LLC
Kelso Water Association
Keno Water Company, Inc.
K-GB-LB Water District
Kilchis Water District
Klamath Falls, City of
Klippel Water System
Knappa Water Association
Knoll Terrace Park
L.A. Water Cooperative
La Pine, City of
Labish Village Water Commission
Lady Creek Water System
Lafayette, City of
Laidlaw Water District
Lake Creek Lodge
Lake Grove Water District
Lake of the Woods Resort, LLC.
Lake Oswego, City of
Lakeside Water District
Lakeside, City of
Lakeview, Town of
Lakewood Homeowner's, Inc.
Lamb Weston
Lamontai Improvement District
Lamplighter Water Association
Lane County Parks
Langlois Water District
Laurelwood Water User's Co-op
Lawrence Subdivision Water Assn., Inc
Lawson Acres Water Assoc.
Lebanon, City of
Lexington, Town of
Lincoln City, City of
Little Beaver School, Inc.
London Water Co-op
Long Creek, City of
Lostine, City of

MEMBERS

Lowell, City of
Luckiamute Domestic Water Co-op
Lusted Water District
Lyons-Mehama Water District
Madras, City of
Madrone Hill Mobile Home Park
Madsen Springs Water Assn.
Malin, City of
Manzanita, City of
Mapleton Water District
Maupin, City of
McKay Acres Improvement District
McKenzie Palisades Water
McMinnville Water & Light
McNulty Water PUD
Merrill, City of
Metolius Meadows Prop. Owners Assn.
Metolius, City of
Midland Water Association
Mill City, City of
Milo Adventist Academy
Milton-Freewater, City of
Minikahda Water District, Inc.
Mitchell, City of
Molalla, City of
Monmouth, City of
Monroe, City of
Monument, City of
Moro, City of
Morrow Commission, Port of
Mossy Brae Water District
Mt. Angel Abbey
Mt. Angel, City of
Mt. Ashland
Mt. Bachelor, Inc.
Mt. Shadows HOA
Mt. Vernon, City of
Mulino Water Dist. #23
Myrtle Creek, City of
Myrtle Point, City of
Nantucket Shores Water Company
NeahKahNie Water District
Nehalem, City of
Nesbitt Water Management
Nesika Beach-Ophir Water District
Neskowin Regional Sanitary Authority
Neskowin Regional Water District
Netarts Water District
Netarts-Oceanside Sanitary Dist.
Newberg, City of
Newport, City of
North Corvallis Mobile Home Park
North Hill Water Corporation
North Powder, City of
Northwest Newberg Water Association
Nyssa, City of
Oak Lodge Water District
Oakland, City of
Oakridge, City of
Oakwood Water Systems, Inc.
Oceanside Water District
Ochoco West Water & Sanitary Authority
Odell Sanitary District
Olney-Walluski Water Association
OPRD Main Office – Salem
Orchard Heights Water Association
Oregon Cascade RV Co-op.
Oregon Shores Beach Club, Inc.
Oregon Shores II
Oregon Water Utilities-Cline Butte
Oregon Water Utilities-Mtn. Lakes
Oregon Water Wonderland II Sanitary District
Orient Drive Mobile Estates, LLC
Otter Rock Water District
Pacific High School
Paisley, City of
Paradise/Rogue Meadow WS
Parkdale Water Company, Inc.
Perrydale Domestic Water Association
Philomath, City of
Phoenix, City of
Pilot Rock, City of
Pine Grove Water District
Pioneer Park Water Co-op
Pioneer Village Water Company, Inc.
Pleasant Home Water District
Pleasant View Water Co.
Polehn Heights Water Association
Ponderosa Pines Water Company
Port of Columbia County
Port Orford, City of
Power City Water Co-op
Powers, City of
Prairie City, City of
Prineville, City of
Quincy Water Association
Rainbow Rock Village MHP
Rainier, City of
Red Hills Estates HOA
Redmond, City of
Redwood Water Service, Inc.
Reeder Ranch, Inc.
Reedsport, City of
Reehers Homestead, Inc.
Rhododenron Water Association
Richland, City of
Rickreall Community Water Association
Riddle, City of
Rieth Water & Sanitary District
Rimrock West Improvement District
River Meadows Improvement District
River Point Farms, LLC
Riverbend-Riverbank Water District
Rivergrove Water District
Riverside Water District
Roats Water System, Inc.
Rock Creek Water District
Rock of Ages
Rockaway Beach, City of
Rockwood Water PUD
Rocky Pointe Marina
Rogue Community College
Rogue Lea Estates MHP LLC
Rogue River, City of
Rogue River – Siskiyou National Forest
Roseburg Forest Products Co.
Round Lake Water Utilities
Rufus, City of
Salem, City of
Salishan Sanitary District
Salmon Valley Water Company
Sandy, City of
Scappoose, City of
Scio, City of
Scotts Mills, City of
Scravel Hill Water Co-op
Seal Rock Water District
Seaside, City of
Seneca, City of
Shadow Hills Park Water Cooperative
Shangri-La Water District
Shelley Road Crest Acres W.D.
Sheridan, City of
Sherwood, City of
Siletz Community Water System
Siletz, City of
Silver Falls School District 4J
Silver Valley Water District
Silverton, City of
Sisters, City of
Skylane Farm
Skyview Acres Water Company
Sodaville, City of
South Fork Water Board
South Hills Water System, Inc.
South Suburban Sanitary District
South Umpqua Water Assn.
Southview Improvement District
Southwood Park Water District
Spirit Mountain Gaming, Inc.
Sportsman's Park Water Association
Spray, City of
Springwater Estates HOA
St. Paul, City of
Staffordshire Water System, Inc.
Stahlman Summer Homes
Stanfield, City of
Star Satellite Improvement District
Stayton, City of
Steeves Mobile City
Storlie Water Company Inc.
Sublimity, City of
Suburban East Salem Water District
Sumpter, City of
Sun Mountain Water System
Sunny Acres Water Co.
Sunridge Estates
Sunrise Water Authority
Sunriver Water LLC/Sunriver Utilities
Sunset Acres Water Company
Sunset Hills Domestic Water Assn.
Sunset Lake RV Park
Sunset Water Systems, Inc.
Sunshine Village Water Association
Sutherlin, City of
SW Lincoln County Water PUD
Sweet Home, City of
Swiss Krono OR, LLC
Talent, City of
Terrace Mobile Plaza
Terrebonne Domestic Water District
The Dalles, City of
Three Rivers School District
Tierra Del Mar Water Company
Tigard, City of
Tillamook Bay, Port of
Tillamook County Creamery Association
Tillamook, City of
Timber Water Association
Toledo, City of
Tollgate Water Company
Tone Water
Tooley Water District
Trailer Park Village
Trappist Abbey
Tri City Water & Sanitary Authority
Troutdale, City of
Tualatin Valley Water District
Tualatin, City of
Turner, City of
Twin Island Community Water
Twin Rocks Sanitary District
Tygh Valley Water District
Ukiah, City of
Umatilla, City of
Umatilla Indian Conf. Tribes Reservation
Umpqua Basin Water Assn.
Umpqua Indian Utility Co-op
Union, City of
Vale, City of
Valley View Water Co-op
Valley View Water District
Valley Vista Estates Water Improv. Dist.
Veneta, City of
Vernonia, City of
VIDA-LEA Community Co-op
Waldport, City of
Wallowa Lake Co. Service District
Wallowa, City of
Warm Springs Conf. Tribes Reservation of OR
Warren Water Association
Warrenton, City of
Wasco, City of
Water Wonderland Improvement District
Wedderburn Sanitary District
Weiss Estates Water System
Welches Water Company
Weldon Mobile Home Park
West Hills Water Company
West Linn, City of
West Slope Water District
Western Heights Water Association
Westfir, City of
Weston, City of
Westport Water Association
Westridge HOA, LLC.
Westridge Water District
Westwind
Wheeler, City of
Wickiup Water District
Willamette Water Company
Willamina, City of
Wilsonville, City of
Winchester Bay Sanitary
Wi-Ne-Ma Christian Camp, Inc.
Winston-Dillard Water District
Wood Village, City of
Woodburn, City of
Yachats, City of
Yamhill, City of
Yoncalla, City of
Young Life
Young's River Lewis & Clark WD
Zig Zag Water Cooperative, Inc.

INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS

Allison, Danny
Allred, James
Amavisra, Devin
Ambrose, Lee
Anderson, Dale
Anderson, Dylan
Andre, Alistair
Anthony, Joe
Atchley, Michael
Baily, Drew
Barnes, Abednego
Barnes, Chase
Bauer, Kyle
Bazan, Giovanni
Becker, Jeffrey
Beehler, Joel
Bennington, James
Benzel, Corey
Benzel, Sandy
Bernal, Antonio
Bither, Brian
Bodner, Jermey
Bohmker, Tim
Bridge, Lyle
Briesemeister, Mike
Brigham, Dustin
Brown, Joshua
Brown, Rick
Buchanan, Brent
Burg, Dennis
Buskirk, Jeff
Caldwell, Kevin
Calhoun, Christopher W.
Cameron, Zachary
Carlson, Rob
Carroll, Scott
Casale, Wes
Chambers, Sean
Chipman, Kenneth
Christensen, Jeremy
Christensen, Matthew
Christensen, Paul
Clement, Tony
Clinton, Josh
Close, Greg
Cole, Michael
Conley, Neal
Connelly, Barbara
Cooper, Mark
Cooper, Paul
Crichton, Tyler
Crouse, Kenneth
Croy, Huntyr
Crum, Dale
Daily, Jerrod
Davis, Ron
Degn, Tony
DeHaan, Josh
Dewey, John
Dillard, Bob
Donaldson, Robert
Doud, Mackenzie
Eckstine, James
Edwards, Mark
Elliott, Gary
Ellis, Scott
Emerson, Tony
Faulkner, Dan
Flannery, Danny
Forrest, Dan
Fowler, Brian
Fraijo, Ashley
Frazier, Paul
Freel, Milton
Furnish, Allen
Gallegos, Juan
Gallino, Joseph
Gentry, Mike
Gerhard, Nathan
Getman, Tim
Gill, Riley
Gonzalez, Jeremy
Gonzalez, Payo
Graue, Nick
Green, Bobby
Greene, Michael
Griggs, Charles
Grimstad, Erik
Groat, Steven
Grout, Ronnie
Halverson, Bruce
Hamill, Michael
Hamilton, Grant
Hamilton, Howard
Hamilton, Megan
Hammond, Dan
Hammond, Tim
Hanks, Kevin
Haring, Joshua
Hawkins, Michael
Heard, Richard
Heath, Corey
Helmboldt, Kyler
Henris, Nicholas
Hensley, Daryl
Hermansen, Dave
Holmes, Dwight
Horn, Casey
Houchin, Jeff
Howell, Roy A.
Howes, Timothy
Hubbard, Tom
Hubbell, Lillian
Huber, David
Huff, Zach
Hughes, Aaron
Hume, Jeffery
Hunt, Andrew
Hunt, John
Hunter, Mark
Hunter, Ryan
Hunzeker, Brian
Jacob, David
Jacobson, Eric
Jacops, Scott
James, William
Jennings, Natalie
Joers, Shiloh
Johnson, Grady
Johnson, Tim
Jones, Brent
Jones, Uriah
Jordan, Michael
Judah, Dave
Kemper, John
Kemper, Troy
Keri, Scott
Kimball, Troy
King, Jordan
King, Kara
Kintz, Brian
Kirchmann, Russell
Klann, Eric
Koellermeier, Zach
Koppel, Eric
Laetzsch, Dawna
Lane, Brian
Lankford, Mark
Laudenslager, Brian
Leach, Randall
LeBret, Dean
Lewis, Tim
Lockard, Darrel
Lueckenotte, Dustin
Lundblad, Christian
Maas, David
MacCarthy, Steven
Marshall, Chad
Mason, Keith
Mauter, Stephen
McFall, William
McKinney, Donald
Mendez, Matias
Mendoza, Cesar
Menteer, Juston
Meskill, Garrett
Mickle, Richard
Miller, Bill
Minica, Jason
Miranda, Michelle
Molatore, Tyler
Moretti, Garrett
Morris, Nicole
Mudra, Austin
Neal, David
Nelson, Ron
Niedermeyer, Hanns
Normandin, Matthew
Novac, Samuel
Nugent, Brett
Ortiz, Samuel
Palmer, Spencer
Pearson, Jeff
Pedersen, Joshua
Pesterfield, Dale
Peterson, Phillip
Pierce, Matt
Pierce, Scott
Pippenger, Jebadiah
Pippenger, Robert
Pistoresi, Michael
Polach, Ron
Powers, Ryan
Ramos-Pino, Patricio
Rand, Terry
Redondo, Alejondro
Reeder, Matt
Reedy, Steven
Renhard, Chad
Rice, Shania
Richards, Paul
Robinson, Rob
Robustelli, Jason
Rodriguez, Debra
Roe, Scott
Russell, Ben
Sabia, Stephen
Sawyer, Charlie
Schaafsma, Eric
Schaefers, John
Schmidt, Lonny
Schneider, Aaron
Scott, Ethan
Scott, Keri
Scranton, Keith
Sedivg, Stuart
Sewall, Andrew
Sherman, Tim
Sherriff, Kelly
Simon, Andy
Sinclair, Frank
Skaggs, Eric
Smith, Gerard
Smith, Guy
Smith, Larry
Speakman, Aaron
Springer, Rondi
Stalker, Easton
Statchwick, Jeff
Statham, Lee
Steidler, Matthew B.
Stewart, Jason
Stewart, Sheri
Stewart, Tyson
Stirling, Ethan
Strassel, Kristal
Stratton, Lance
Sundstrom, Daniel
Surgeon, Scotty
Tecmire, Timothy
Terrusa, David
Thayer, Bradley
Thompson, Anthony
Thompson, Branden
Tupper, Sean
Turnham, Chris
Uhrich, William J.
Unger, Benjamin
Villeneuve, Christina
VonPinnon, Michael
Vos, Joseph
Wabaschall, Aaron
Walley, James
Walsh, Tom
Ward, Chris
Webb-Dudley, Jennifer
Wesely, John
Wheeling, Hunter
White, Jacob
Whiteman, Leonard
Wiese, Michael
Williams, Scott
Wisegarver, Willard
Wiser, Mark
Witmer, Drew
Wolfe, Trent
Wood, Mick
Woodward, Steve

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

120Water
4B Engineering & Consulting
A.Y. McDonald MFG. Co.
Adkins Engineering & Surveying
Advanced Control Systems
Advanced Underground Utility Locating Inc.
AKTIVOV Asset Management
Alpha Guardian Networks
AMAROK
American AVK Company
American Flow Control
American Leak Detection
Ampstun
Anderson Perry & Associates
Aqualitec Corp.
Backflow Management, Inc. (BMI)
Bainbridge Associates, Inc
Baker Manufacturing
Baker Silo, LLC.
Bancorp Insurance
Baseform
Bingham & Taylor
BioLynceus, LLC
Business Oregon Development Dept.
Calhoun & DeJong, Inc.
Cascade Columbia Distribution Co.
Cascade Waterworks
CIMCO-GC Systems, Inc.
Cleanwater1
Clow Valve Company
CoBank
Columbia Laboratories
Consolidated Supply Co.
CORE & MAIN
Correct Equipment, Inc.
CUES, Inc.
Dan's Leak Detection, LLC.
Ditch Witch West
DN Tanks
Duke's Root Control
EJ
Energy Trust of Oregon
Enviro-Clean Equipment, Inc.
Eurofins Environment Testing Northwest LLC
Ferguson Waterworks
Field Instruments & Controls
FloHawks
Frank J. Martin Company
Furrow Pump, Inc.
G.T. Gordon & Associates, Inc.
General Pacific, Inc.
Goble Sampson Associates
Granich Engineered Products
Harmsco Filtration Products
Harrang Long Gary Rudnick PC
HD Fowler Company, Inc.
Hollabaugh Brothers & Associates
Hose Solutions
Hubbell Utility Solutions
HUMA Environmental
Hydra-Stop
HydroCorp
HYMAX by Mueller
IDEXX
Independent Rep Service
InfoSense, Inc.
Inland Environmental Recourses
Instrument Technology Corporation
Integrity Pump Solutions, Inc.
Kennedy/M&H Valve
Kleen Tides, LLC
Ladtech, Inc.
Lakeside Industries/EZ Street
League of Oregon Cities
Legacy Power Systems
Lesman Instrument Company
MacKay Sposito
Master Meter, Inc.
Metron Farnier
Morrison-Maierle
Mountain States Pipe & Supply
Mueller Company
Neptune Technology Group
Nicor, Inc.
Northstar Chemical Inc.
Northwest Energy Efficiency Alliance
Nurnberg Scientific
NW Hydrovac
One.7, Inc.
Optimal Control Systems
Oregon Meter Repair & Water Solutions
Oregon Public Utility Commission
Orenco Systems
Owen Equipment Company
Owens Pump & Equipment
PACE Engineers, Inc.
Pacific NW Sales
Perma-Patch, LLC
Peterson Power Systems, Inc.
Pittsburg Tank & Tower Co.
PumpTech Inc
Puttman Infrastructure, Inc.
RDO Equipment
Reiner Pump
RJM Company
Rock Popper
Romac Industries, Inc.
Romtec Utilities, Inc.
Rose City Laboratories
Sarkinen Industrial Pipelining
Schneider Water Services
Schroeder Law Offices, PC
Seattle Pump & Equipment Co.
Sensus USA
ServPro
Sherwin Williams
SHN Consulting Engineers & Geologists
SIGMA Corporation
Silversmith Data
Smith & Loveless Inc.
SNF Water Sceience
Special Districts Assn of Oregon
SWS Equipment
Tank Maintenance Solutions
The Automation Group
The Ford Meter Box Co., Inc.
Thompson McLean Assoc.
TMG Services
Tnemec, Inc.
Treatment Equipment Company
Tripac
Umpqua Research Co.
Underground Tech.
Univar Solutions
US SAWS
USABluebook
USP Technologies
Waterlab Corp
Western Systems
Whitney Equipment Company, Inc
Wm H. Reilly & Co.
Xylem, Flygt Products
Xypex Chemical Corp.
Zenner USA

ITC

Call us for a no obligation on-site demonstration!

INSTRUMENT TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION

Ph: (800) 519-1998 • sales@instecorp.com • www.instecorp.com

Suppliers to the Subsurface Utility Engineering Community Since 1995

Oregon Association of Water Utilities
935 N. Main St.
Independence, OR 97351
503-837-1212 Fax 503-837-1213
Address Service Requested