



AGENDA

Lake Oswego/Tigard Water Supply Partnership

Partnership Committee

*Monday January 27th, 2025 4:30 p.m.
Lake Oswego Public Works- Pilkington Room
17601 Pilkington Road, Lake Oswego*

1. **Call to Order/Roll Call**
2. **Approval of Minutes** of meeting held October 21,2024.
3. **Election of Chair and Vice Chair**
4. **Public Comment**
(for items not on the agenda, a time limit of 3 minutes per person shall apply)
5. **Committee Business**
 - 5.1 Operations Committee: Activities Report (Dave Trotter)
 - 5.2 Budget report (Dave Trotter)
6. **Future Agenda Items**
 - **Open for suggestions**
7. **Adjourn**

Next meeting: April 21st, 4:30 p.m. at Tigard Public Works – 8777 SW Burnham St.



**Lake Oswego Tigard Water Partnership
Summary of Partnership Committee Meeting
October 21, 2024**

City of Lake Oswego: **Oversight Committee:** Councilor Corrigan, Councilor Wendland
Staff: Erica Rooney, Public Works Director/City Engineer; Dave Trotter,
Acting Water Treatment Plant Manager; Susie Anderson, Administrative
Assistant

City of Tigard: **Oversight Committee:** Councilor Wolf
Staff: Brian Rager

1. CALL TO ORDER/ROLL CALL

Chair Corrigan called the meeting of the Lake Oswego Tigard Water Partnership Committee to order at 4:29 pm. The meeting was held at Tigard Public Works, 8777 SW Burnham St., Tigard OR 97223.

2. INTRODUCTIONS

Ms. Rooney reported that in August, Bret Bienert had taken a position with North Clackamas and Sunrise Water Authority and left in mid-September. She introduced Dave Trotter and explained he had served as WTP Assistant Manager the past three years and had done an excellent job as Acting Manager. She stated she was working on some other vacancies before posting the manager position and Mr. Trotter had done a great job so far and they were meeting on a weekly basis. She suggested everyone introduce themselves to help familiarize him with the group. **Mr. Trotter** said he was honored to be given the opportunity and looked forward to working with the group.

3. APPROVAL OF MINUTES

Councilor Wendland moved to approve the minutes of the meeting held April 17, 2024. **Councilor Wolf** seconded the motion. Motion passed.

4. PUBLIC COMMENT

None.

5. COMMITTEE BUSINESS

5.1 Operations Activities Report

Mr. Trotter reviewed the Activities Report in the meeting packet noting there had been minimal water quality calls. 755 work orders had been completed, most of them were predictive or preventative. He reported the backup power project was currently still on track for final completion in Summer 2025. Some of the equipment was expected to arrive soon and the rest would arrive in the Spring. Equipment supply chain timelines either remained the same or had been shortened. The periodic update of the Risk and Resiliency Assessment and Emergency Response Plan had begun. A smaller project was also underway to update the signage and tour materials for public tours of the plant. **Ms. Rooney** added

that over the past several months there had been two public tours a month that had been very well attended. **Councilor Wolf** asked what types of groups or people had been attending. **Mr. Trotter** replied that the previous week the Lake Oswego Youth Leadership Council had toured. Also, a group from the Clackamas River Basin water systems had toured as part of a larger tour of all the plants on the Clackamas. Public tours would resume in the Spring and people would be able to sign up online. **Ms. Rooney** revisited the backup power project and reminded the group that the ice storm in winter of 2021 prompted re-examining backup power options when both power feeds at RIPS and WTP went down. The project would install readily available hook ups for generators vs. hours of wiring work to connect to a generator. Essentially, a plug and play situation. **Councilor Wolf** asked about the availability of portable generators. **Ms. Rooney** replied the project manager was developing an on-call contract with a vendor that would ensure availability when the need for a generator arises.

4.2 Budget Report

Mr. Trotter noted the budget process was new to him but reported expenditures continued to track below budget projections. He pointed out the cost to produce water and explained it was more expensive to produce water in the winter months because more chemicals were used and equipment was stopped and started more often. **Ms. Rooney** added the budget process for the 25 - 27 biennium would begin around December. **Mr. Rager** added it was interesting to talk with customers about how expensive water is and point out that to purchase a gallon of water at the grocery store is \$1 or more but in Tigard it's roughly between one and two cents a gallon out of the tap.

4.3 Seasonal Stage 2 Curtailment

Mr. Trotter reported both cities had been in seasonal curtailment. When the river drops to a certain level, internal curtailment activities such as not washing city vehicles, no flushing lines, limiting irrigation in city parks are implemented as outlined in the Water Management and Conservation Plan. Curtailment went in to effect September 16 and had just ended that day. **Ms. Rooney** added stage 2 was self-imposed curtailment of city operational uses of water and did not affect individual customers. The total water saved during this stage wasn't clear but it's best practice to show that steps were taken so if curtailment moved to stage 3 where the public is asked to limit water use, the cities have led by example. She added it seemed entering stage 2 in September was becoming the trend but usually move out of curtailment within a week or two as rain has historically been common in September. This year, there was little to no rain so curtailment extended well in to October, which was unusual. **Ms. Rooney** shared an example of a new waterline being installed on a construction project that needed to be filled and flushed for testing purposes. The City worked with the developer to postpone the flushing until out of curtailment because it wasn't critical for health and safety or the project progressing. **Councilor Wendland** asked if the river level criteria was just for September. **Mr. Trotter** replied the requirement extends through May but river flows during those months are well above that level. **Ms. Rooney** noted there was also a curtailment level during the summer but it was higher. **Mr. Trotter** added the September level was primarily for fish passage. **Ms. Rooney** stated there was more than enough water in the river to meet demand but this was a conservation effort as part of the management plan. **Councilor Wolf** asked what the threshold for stage 3 was. **Ms. Rooney** replied level 3 was more likely to be triggered in the event of an operational problem like not enough electricity to pump or a chemical shortage like the one in 2021.

4.4 Water Rights Certification

Ms. Rooney reported as a result of the Water Watch lawsuits against the cities taking water from the Clackamas River coming to an end, the water rights now needed to be certificated. All the paperwork

had been completed and was being reviewed by lawyers at Ring Bender, then City Manager Martha Bennett would sign and it would then be submitted to Oregon Water Resources Department. **Councilor Wendland** asked if the cities had been operating without being certified. **Mr. Trotter** explained some of the water rights were certificated and others were permitted. Certificated water rights are protected and have seniority over later certified rights. This process would cement the rights the City has had since the 1960s. One of the steps in the process was to run the plant at full capacity for four hours to demonstrate beneficial use of that much water. Once that was documented, the certification documents were able to be finalized. The initial stage of a water right is to be permitted. There's a 30-year timeline to either apply for an extension and/or have them certificated. **Councilor Wendland** asked about the security of the water rights and what would happen if a permit wasn't completed or submitted. **Mr. Trotter** replied there were no more rights to be certificated on the Clackamas so there wasn't any vulnerability for the City's water rights. **Mr. Rager** explained there was an upper limit to what can be drawn out of the river with each permit. For 30 years, that water right can be used in its permitted form but eventually, if you want it to be permanent, you can certificate what you can show you can use. **Councilor Wendland** understood that but asked if the communities of Lake Oswego and Tigard had any vulnerability from the standpoint of growth or water usage. **Ms. Rooney** explained the permitted 38 mgd would not serve both cities forever. The master plans identified anticipated population growth. Lake Oswego's growth would be covered by the existing water rights. **Mr. Rager** said Tigard was still growing and would eventually need to bring on a secondary source. Tigard has water rights on the Willamette and would need to work out how to convey that water to Tigard, then go through the process showing they can actually use those rights and then certificate what they can. The need for the second water source would occur around 2040 so they were starting now. **Ms. Rooney** stated in the peak of summer about 22 mgd was pulled from the river but the water rights allow up to 38 mgd which is what the plant produced for 4 hours to certificate the rights. **Councilor Wendland** asked what was done with all the water generated during that exercise. **Ms. Rooney** responded all the tanks in both cities were drawn down prior and then filled back up during that 4 hours. She stated there was quite a way to go before maxing out at 38 mgd regularly and forecasting had predicted the peak would be higher than 22 mgd at this time. In Lake Oswego there was a huge consumption drop when water rates were increased several years ago. **Mr. Rager** affirmed the same occurred in Tigard. **Councilor Wendland** inquired about the quality of the water from the Willamette vs. the Clackamas. **Mr. Rager** replied Wilsonville had been drawing from the Willamette for 20 years with a state-of-the-art plant. Tualatin Valley Water District would also be drawing from the Willamette with their large water supply project currently underway. Their new plant, located off Tualatin Sherwood Road, was scheduled to go online in 2026.

5. ADJOURN

There being no further business, **Chair Corrigan** adjourned the meeting at 5:02 pm.

Respectfully Submitted,

Susie Anderson
Administrative Assistant

Approved by the Partnership Committee:

5.1 Lake Oswego-Tigard Operations Report: January 27th, 2025

Quarterly Water Quality Report October - December 2024

Taste and Odor	
Lake Oswego	3
Tigard	

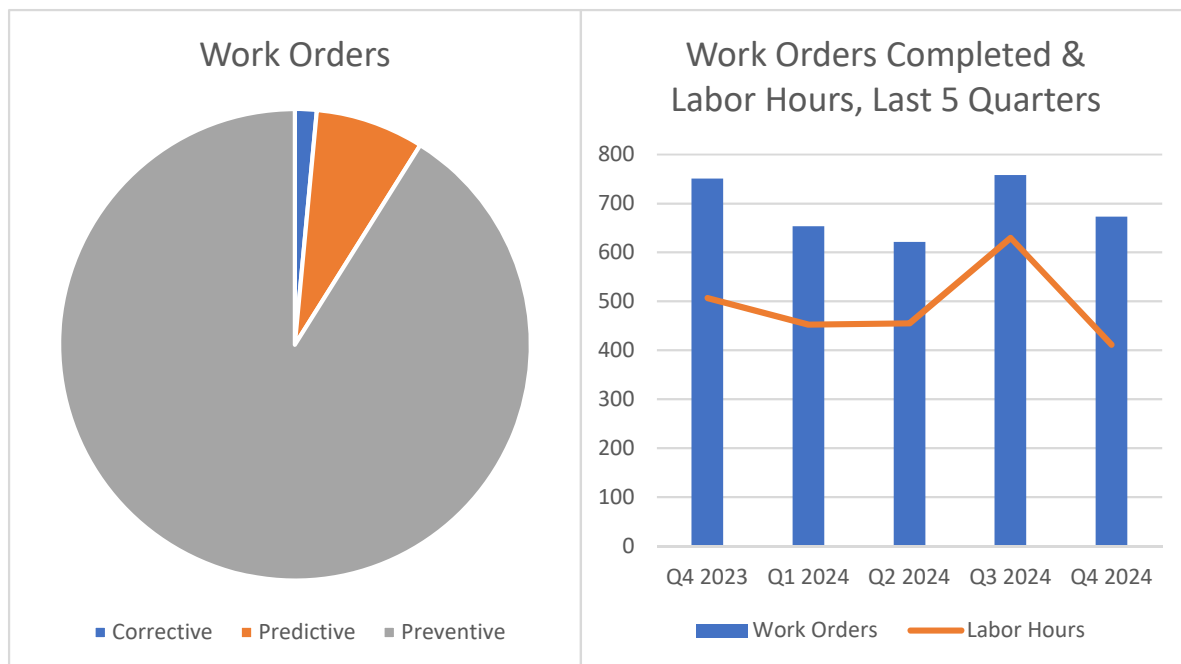
Customer Inquiries:

Lake Oswego: Complaints of chlorine smell, low pH (self-tested), and staining. Samples were sent to the lab and results all returned satisfactory results for chlorine and pH. LO Distribution flushed mains in all complaint locations.

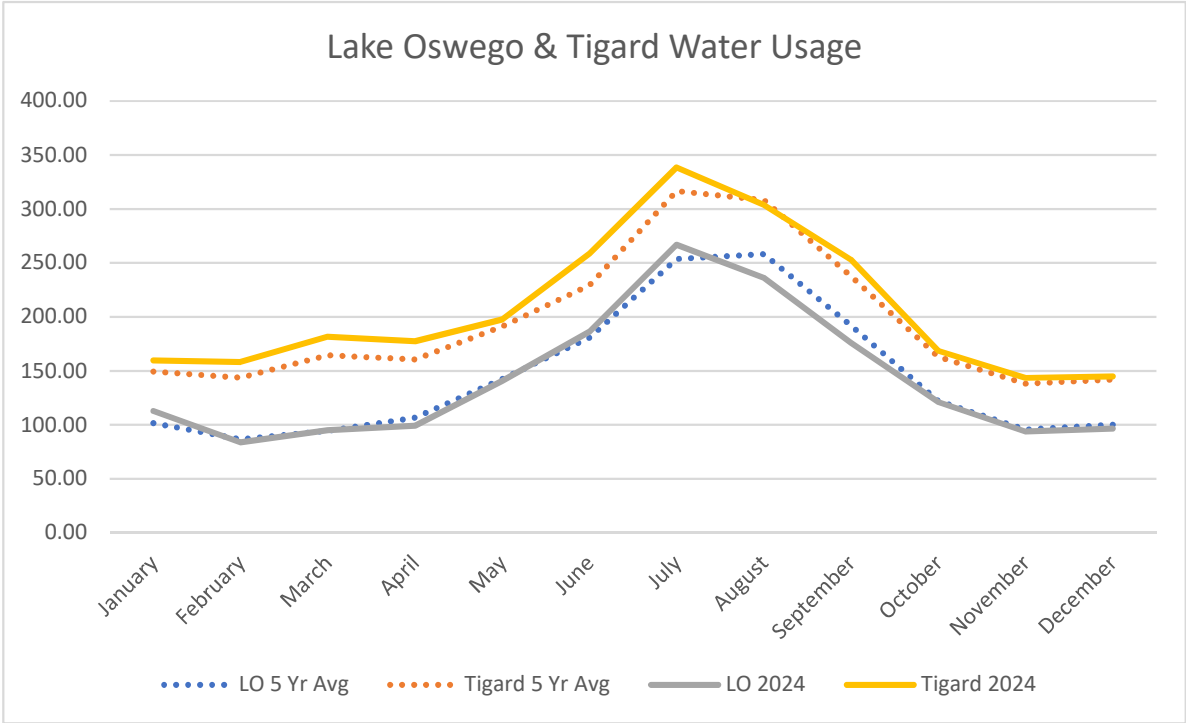
Tigard:

Asset Management:

In the fourth quarter of 2024, 673 work orders were completed. Of these work orders 663 or 98.5% were either preventive or predictive maintenance.



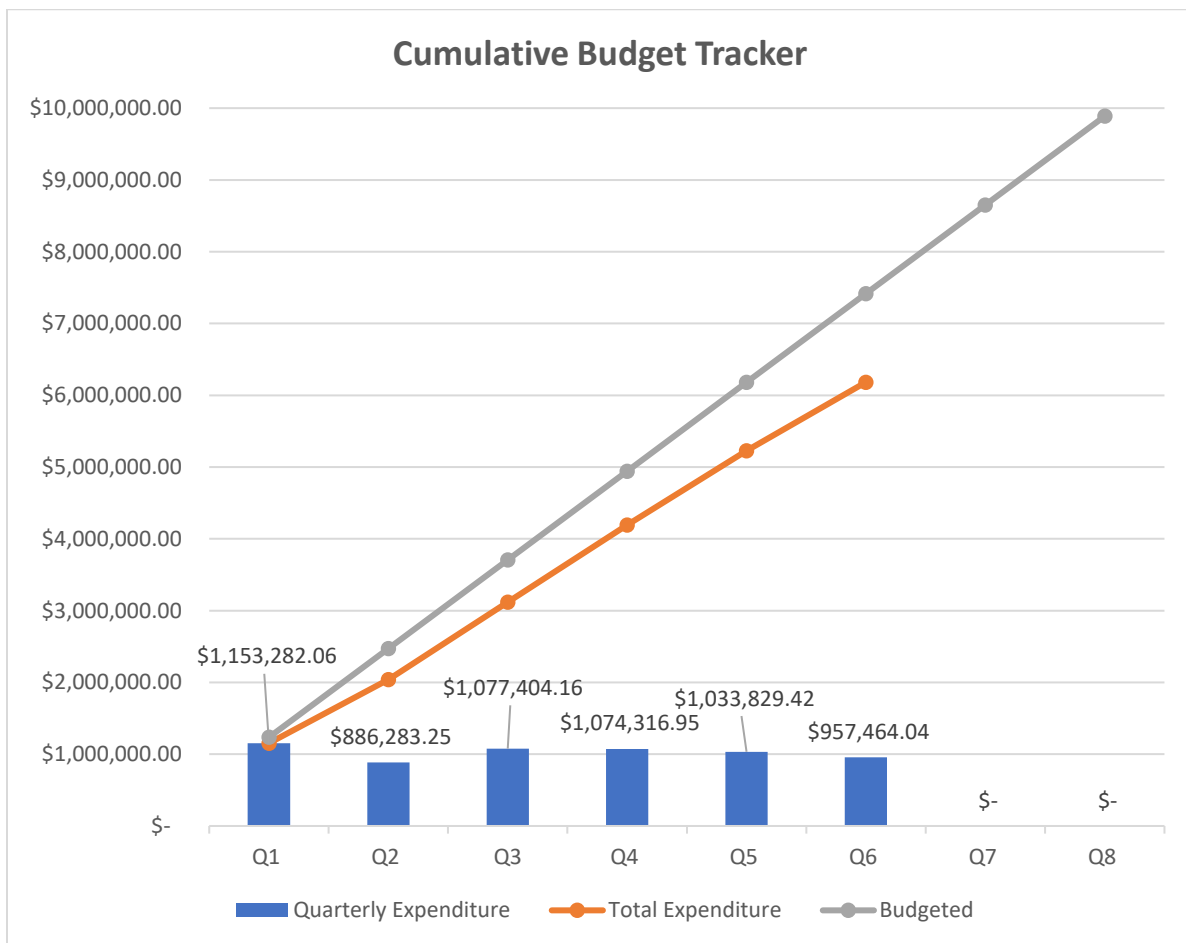
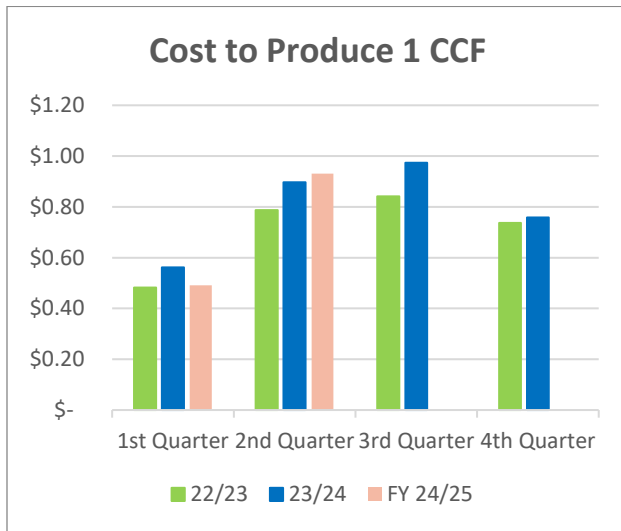
Water Production:



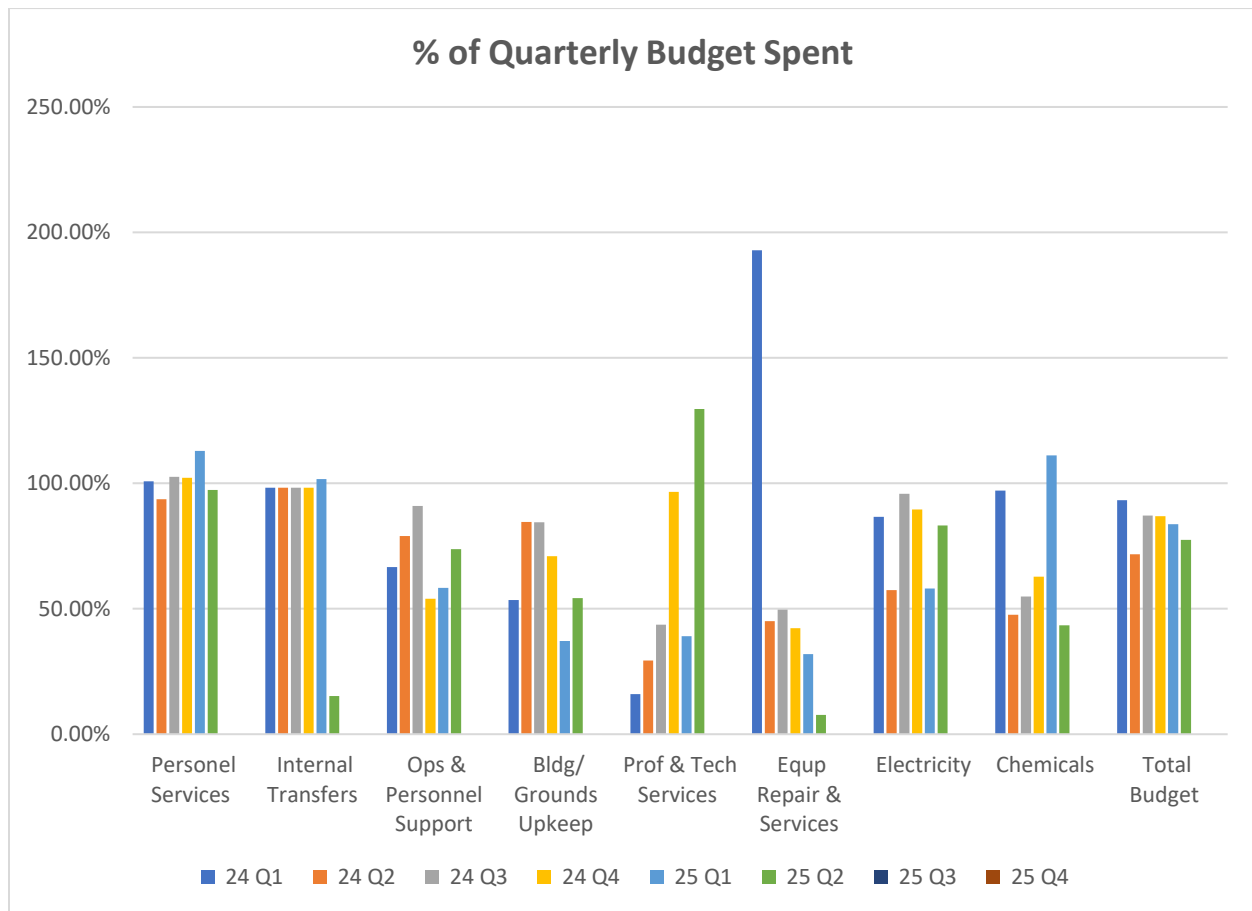
Plant activities:

- 1. Active recruitment for Assistant Manager position
- 2. Backup Power Project on track; RIPS equipment installed, WTP equipment to be delivered sometime late spring 2025
- 3. Working on upgrading the bearing lube filter at RIPS; will reduce dependence on Gladstone city water

Budget Report FY 25 Q2



Total Biennial Budget: \$9,794,000. Total Spent so far: \$6,182,580.



Examples of budget categories

- Personnel Services: staff wages and benefits
- Internal Transfers: HR, IT, Legal, Motor Pool, Beautification support provided by City of Lake Oswego
- Ops & Personnel Support: solids hauling, safety equipment, training
- Bldg./Grounds Maintenance & Repairs: landscaping, HVAC
- Prof & Tech, Contracted Services: studies, permits, Right-of-Way fees, certification fees
- Equipment Repair & Service: diagnosis, maintenance, repair, and replacement of equipment
- Electricity:
- Water Treatment Chemicals: aluminum sulfate, sodium hypochlorite, sodium hydroxide, polyaluminum chloride, liquid oxygen, various polymers