Utilities Section Newsletter

League of Nebraska Municipalities

July 2023

Working in the heat

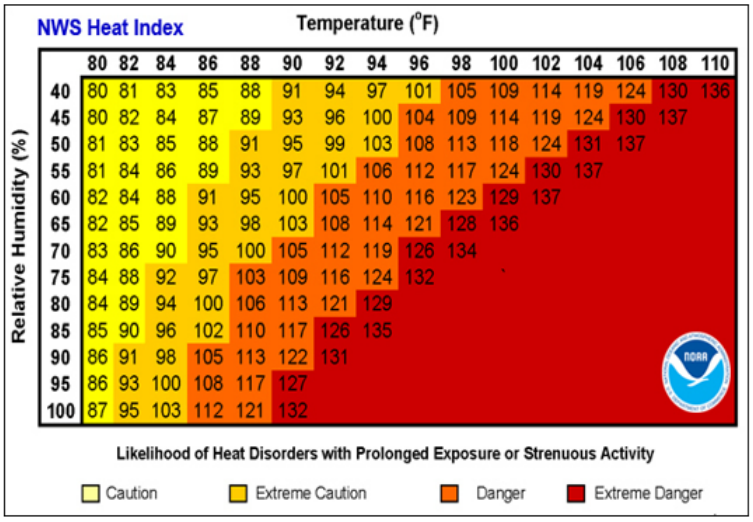
By Rob Pierce, Utilities Field Rep./ Training Coordinator

Heat exhaustion and heat stroke are some illnesses related to working in areas of hot temperatures.

Fatigue, thirst, nausea, dizziness, lower abdominal pain, muscle pain, or cramps are early warning signs of a heat-related illness.

Be sure to monitor the forecasted weather the day before with updates, wear lightweight, light-colored, loose-fitting clothes dependent on the jobs being done. Consider water dampened, reflective, or cooling vests if needed.

Schedule breaks out of the heat in shaded areas or schedule tasks allowing time out of the direct heat. Use sunscreen (applied appropriately) every two hours. Drink fluids such as water or an electrolyte drink every 15-20 minutes (even if you are not thirsty). In dry heat, you may become dehydrated making sweating an unreliable indicator. Another indicator may be the color of one's urine. Yellow/orange coloration tints may be from dehydration, but it could be from vitamins or prescription medicines. Lack of urinating could be due to dehydration from not enough fluid intake. These indicators along with other symptoms like headaches, light headedness, and fatigue need to be monitored for any changes when working in heat. Sometimes, co-workers will notice heat issues where the actual person affected does not. So, watch out for each other when working in the heat. Effects of heat-related issues may vary from one person to another due to previous heat exposures, age, physical condition, and medication or a combination.



A good safety meeting handout on "Protecting Workers from the Effects of Heat" can be found at www.osha.gov.

Staying safe in the sun (UV safety)

Some tips for staying safe when working outside this summer, include: 1) avoid intentional tanning as it may contribute to skin cancer and premature aging of the skin; 2) keep in shaded areas as much as possible, especially from 10 a.m.-4 p.m.; 3) wear protective clothing such as long-sleeved shirts, pants, wide-brimmed hats, and ultraviolet (UV) blocking sunglasses; 4) use appropriate sunscreen with a sunscreen protection factor (SPF) of 30 or higher to protect from ultraviolet A&B rays. Be sure to reapply sunscreen every two hours or sooner if near water or if excessive sweating is occurring. Be sure the sunscreen you use does not affect personal protective equipment such as electric line worker's rubber gloves; 5) working around reflective surfaces can increase sunburn potential; and 6) monitor the temperature, UV index, and stay hydrated.

More information can be found at www.epa.gov/sunsafety/uv-index-scale-0.

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UTILITIES SECTION

Lash Chaffin
Utilities Section Director
Rob Pierce
Utilities Field Representative

Classifieds

Sanitation Driver-Loader. City of North Platte is hiring a Sanitation Driver-Loader. Please refer to the City of North Platte's website for the job description: ci.north-platte.ne.us/employment. A job application is on the City of North Platte's website or you may get an application at the City Clerk's Office at City Hall. Please submit completed job application by email to info@ci.north-platte.ne.us. Mail to: City of North Platte, Attn: City Clerk's Office, 211 West 3rd Street, North Platte, NE 69101.

Apprentice Lineman. City of Benkelman is accepting applications for the position of Apprentice Lineman in the Electric Department. This position's responsibilities include, but aren't limited to: Construction and maintenance of overhead and underground electric distribution systems, operate a high lift bucket truck, digger derrick, and other equipment, assists other city operations, and perform other duties as required, available for 24-hour emergency calls. Requirements include high school graduation, ability to obtain a CDL license issued by the State of Nebraska within one year of hire. Excellent benefits package is included. Employment is contingent upon successful completion of a post-offer physical and drug test. Applications can be picked up at the City of Benkelman Office located at 126 7th Ave E, Benkelman, NE 69021 or by calling 308-423-2540. The City of Benkelman is an EOE.

Journeyman Lineman. Village of Morrill (Population 934) is accepting applications for the position of full-time Electric Journeyman Line Worker with a pay range of $22-$30 per hour DOQ. This individual will perform skilled line work in the operation, construction, maintenance and repair of overhead and underground electric distribution and transmission systems. A Class B CDL with Airbrakes is required. Applications, with resumes, will be accepted until the position is filled. A complete job description for this position and an application is available at www.villageofmorrill.com or at the Village Office located at 118 S Center Avenue, Morrill, NE. This position includes an excellent benefit package including health insurance, retirement, vacation, sick leave, and paid holidays.

For Sale. City of Friend has Sensus Series B Electrical meters for sale. $5 each. Contact John R. Schwab, City Clerk/Treasurer, 235 Maple Street, Friend, NE 68359; phone: 402-947-2711.

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UTILITIES SECTION

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North Platte

Nebraska utilities history – Hartington

The Utilities Section Newsletter will continue to feature histories of both utilities and associate members. Any historical data and/or photos of your utilities, a specific facility, or articles already written are welcome, along with permission to print. If you have questions, contact Rob at 402-476-2829 or robp@lonm.org.

By Rob Pierce, Utilities Field Rep./Training Coordinator

Hartington, located in Cedar County, had a post office established on Dec. 11, 1871, as Smithland, likely named after the first postmaster, Michael Smith. On Feb. 15, 1882, the post office name was changed from Smithland to Paragon. A townsite was platted in 1883 which was named for Lord Hartington of England who paid a visit to the United States a year prior. The name apparently was suggested by a Mr. Whitten of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Omaha Railroad. On Sept. 18-19, an auction was held selling 80 lots for business purposes. On Oct. 17, 1883, the post office name was changed from Paragon to Hartington. On Jan. 9, 1884, Hartington was incorporated as a village (one source listed Jan. 24). The site was platted initially as a water stop on the railroad line with north/south streets called Felber, Elm, Main, State, Centre, Franklin, Court, and Bow. The east/west streets were Summit, Broadway, Madison, Capital, Oak, Lemon, Aberly, and Portland. On Jan. 20, 1885, the county seat was moved from St. Helena to Hartington and a school was located on block 60. The Chicago, St. Paul, Minnesota, and Omaha Railroad ran through town with a depot located about Felber Street. A Catholic and Baptist Church were operating by 1885 and the Hartington State Bank by 1888. In September 1888, a fire destroyed two blocks and a water system with fire hydrants was installed in 1889.

The Cedar County Courthouse was built for $19,999 in 1891-92. A two-story frame schoolhouse, built in 1890, was destroyed by fire in December 1895 and replaced with a new brick school building in 1896. By 1898, the population was 1,400 and the first Cedar County Fair was held. After 17 years as a village, Hartington became a city of the second class in 1898. A grain elevator was built in 1899 and the population was about 971 in 1900. A Holy Trinity Parochial School was built in 1900 with a K-12 facility. The brick Globe Building was erected in 1901 and a new flour mill was built in the spring of 1903. By

Hartington water storage tower. 2000 photo.

June 1904, the fire department had 25 volunteer firefighters, two hose carts, 1,500-feet (ft) of hose, one hook/ladder truck, an alarm bell, and another 1,000 ft of new hose on order. The streets were graded but unpaved and lit by gas lighting. The water system (June 1904) had a 23 ft well, a 160 gallon per minute (gpm) capacity Fairbanks-Morse pump using an

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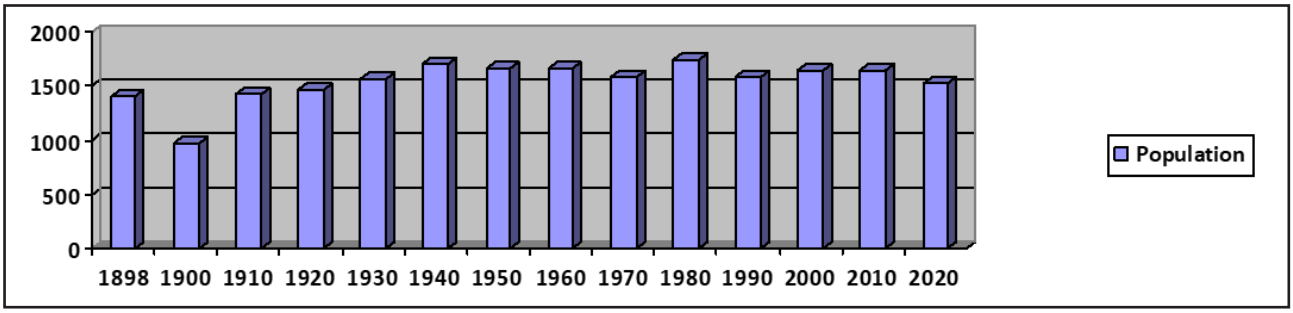

Nebraska utilities history – Hartington

Continued from page 3

18 HP engine. There were two-and-one-half miles of four-, six-, and eight-inch mains, 20 public and one private double hydrant, a 57,000-gallon storage tank and a domestic pressure of 45 pounds with 100 pounds fire pressure. In November 1909, the waterworks pumphouse was located on Elm Street and a town/fire hall was built on Broadway Street, (one block north of the courthouse).

By 1910, the population was 1,413 and in July 1912, the well system was extended. In 1913, three hotels were operating (The Grand, Merchant's, and Mid-West) and a public high school was built. The water system wells in 1915 pumped to a reservoir (65,000 gals.) and a standpipe (80,000 gals.) using two pumps/engines with a capacity of 800,640 gallons per day (gpd). The system had three-and-three-fifths miles of mains two- to eight-inch diameter mains, 28 fire hydrants, and 17 valves. The water rates were $0.20 per 1,000 gals. A new Cedar County State Bank was organized in 1915 and a Carnegie Library was built at 106 South Broadway Avenue (dedicated Oct. 8, 1915). A municipal gas plant, which cost $7,000, was operating with rates at $1.25 per 1,000 feet (ft). The Hartington power plant, owned by the Hartington Electric Company, used 50-HP gas engines with a generator rating of 60 kilovolt ampere (kVA) with lighting rates of $0.10-$0.15. A contract was let in 1917 to the Nebraska Electric Company for installation of an electric lighting system. The fire department had

Continued on page 5

Nebraska utilities history – Hartington

Continued from page 4
two hand chemical extinguishers, two hose carts with 1,200 ft of cotton/rubber lined hose, a hook/ladder truck, and an alarm bell. The Grand hotel was destroyed by fire in 1916 and the Hartington Hotel was opened in 1918. A bond was passed for constructing an auditorium in 1918.

In 1920, the population was 1,467 and a second bond of $25,000 was approved for the auditorium. In the spring of 1922, work began on the auditorium with a cornerstone laid June 7, 1922. By January 1923, the auditorium was completed for $65,000. On Jan. 16, 1923, the city accepted the building with a dedication on Jan. 30. By December 1920, the fire department had 40 firefighters, two hand carts with a 1,500 ft of hose, a hook/ladder truck, and an alarm bell located on the tower to the rear of town hall. The Minnesota Electric Distribution Company filed an application on Sept. 5, 1924, for authorization to construct a transmission line from Hartington to Newcastle, which was granted Oct. 8, 1924. Hartington was a member of the League of Nebraska Municipalities in 1928 and in 1929, an ordinance outlined responsibility for maintaining sidewalks. The Western States Utility Company in 1929 was planning to build a power plant using the same company that erected the power plant in Neligh. In February, a dispute between the Interstate Power Company and the city over electricity service resulted in the Supreme Court denying a rehearing to the Interstate Power Co.

By 1930, the population increased to 1,568 and a Public Works Administration (PWA) project included a sewer disposal plant ($22,000) which consisted of an Imoff tank with a rotating sprinkling filter. Following bond approval bids were advertised and the project was completed in the mid 1930s. In 1936, the Western Public Service Company power plant had a capacity of 540 HP with 400 kW of internal combustion power.

The population increased to 1,688 by 1940 and electricity, which was provided retail by the Interstate Power Company, changed when Consumers Public Power District purchased Nebraska properties of Iowa-Nebraska Light & Power Company around the spring of 1940.

The population decreased slightly from 1,669 in 1950 to 1,648 in 1960. During the 1950s, some of the original parkland was converted for use as the Hartington Town & Country Club golf course. The fire department in 1960 had 25 volunteer firefighters and the water plant had 500 meters in service with a meter deposit of $10. Water rates were: first 1,200 cubic feet (cuft) at $4.40 per quarter, next 4,800 cuft at $0.25, next 9,000 cuft at $0.18 per 100, and over 15,000 cuft at $0.10 per 100 gallons. The city sewer system and disposal plant charge were included with the water rate. The electric distribution system was owned by Consumers Public Power District and the natural gas service was supplied/operated by KN Energy, Inc. The city owned/operated a cemetery which was maintained by a tax levy. An additional paving project was underway by 1962 and the water plant had 600 meters in service with water rates based on a sliding scale. A swimming pool, which cost $50,000 and financed by bonds, was in operation. Garbage was collected by the city and rates varied according to pickup service. A consolidation of parochial schools in 1964 formed the Cedar Catholic High School. A new fire hall was completed in September 1965, located east of the City Auditorium on the site of the old Congregational Church. The Golden Living Center was built in 1966.

In 1970, the population was 1,581 and a new public school (K-12) was built. The electric distribution system was operated by Nebraska Public Power District (NPPD). The population decreased from 1,730 in 1980 to 1,583 in 1990. A new clubhouse was built at the golf course in 1991. In 1992, solid waste collection rates were: residential at $30 per quarter with commercial/industrial for a 1.5-yard (yd) dumpster at $105 per quarter for weekly pickup. A 2.0-yd. dumpster cost $120 per quarter for weekly pickup and a minimum bill of $25 per quarter. In 1994-95, the wastewater treatment facility was upgraded to an activated sludge facility with sludge diverted to an aerobic digester. The system's daily flow was 195,000 gallons with a historic peak of 278,000 gallons. Residential rates were $30 per quarter and commercial were $30 or 87 percent, based on winter water usage. A new sewer connection fee was $250. The electric dis-

Continued on page 6

Nebraska utilities history – Hartington

Continued from page 5
tribution system was served by Cedar-Knox Rural Public Power District. The nine-hole Hartington Golf Course was located west of Highway 57 on Felber Street. (Note: course record of 29 was set in 1994 by a local resident.) The swimming pool was rebuilt in the 1990s and a transfer station and recycling center were constructed. Following a 1995 fire, the Hotel Hartington was closed. In the fall of 1996, a 3,900 square foot (sqft) handicapped accessible addition was completed at the Hartington Public Library. The airport was recognized in 1996 with a National Lighting Award and a new administration building and new shop hangar was completed in 1999. The city in 1999 maintained 15.6 miles of streets of which 13.5 were hard surfaced with concrete. The city also maintained two parks. Felber Park had a swimming pool, tennis and volleyball courts, a baseball/football complex, and shelter house. The water system had three wells (average depth 70 ft), a pump capacity at 1,030 gallons per minute (gpm), and an overhead storage capacity of 500,000 gallons. The average demand was 550,000 gals. with a peak demand of 1,200,000 gals. and a maximum capacity of 1,983,200 gpd.

The population in 2000 was 1,640 and a new $1.6 million recreational complex was built on 27 acres with a football stadium, four soccer fields, a track, a practice football field, and two baseball fields. The city was a member of ACE, the natural gas was supplied by a four-inch 800 psi pipeline and operated by SourceGas. The electrical system was a retail customer of NPPD. New additions to Felber Park in 2006-2007 consisted of baseball field improvements, a new sign, a fountain, a brick courtyard, an arched sign, and new trees. The city/rural fire departments in 2008 purchased a 2007 Freightliner Pumper truck (1250 GPM).

By 2010, the population was 1,640 with 80 percent of the streets paved (2011) and had a fire insurance classification (ISO) of six inside the corporate limits and nine outside. The sanitary sewerage system had a rated capacity of 0.195 million gallons per day (mgd), an average daily flow at 0.125 mgd, and a peak demand of 0.278 mgd. In 2013, a street paving and decorative lighting project was underway and by January 2015, a new 16,000 square feet fire hall opened. New electric meters for residences and businesses were installed in 2018. Hartington had both public and private K-12 high schools. The municipal water system was supplied by four wells which have an average depth of 75 feet and 98 fire hydrants. The combined pumping capacity was 375 gpm and an overhead capacity of 500,000 gallons. The average daily demand was 550,000 gallons and the historic peak daily demand was 1,200,000 gallons. The water system had 133 commercial, three industrial, and 638 residential service connections serving a little over 1,500 people.

Today, the population is 1,517, the city has been incorporated since January 1884 (139 years), and a member of the League of Nebraska Municipalities and Utilities Section. The city provides sewer, street repair, water, and waste management which includes the operation of a recycling center. Black Hills Energy provides natural gas service and law enforcement is provided by the Cedar County Sheriff Department.

References: Nebraska Directory of Municipal Officials, 1960, 1962, 1964-75, 1977-87, 1990-2001, 2003-2009, 2011-2022; Nebraska Municipal Review Magazine, 1928, 1934; Nebraska Place-Names, 1925, 1960; Lincoln Journal Star Newspaper, 2003; The Ewing Advocate, 1940; Nebraska Traveler Magazine, 2003; Hartington Internet Website, 2004, 2005, 2022; Perkey's Nebraska Place Names, 1995; Nebraska Our Towns...North Northeast, 1990; Nebraska Health & Human Services Website, 2004; Sargent Leader Newspaper, 1903, 1915; Neligh Leader newspaper, 1929-41; Maps Tell A Story, 1991; NEDED Website, 2005; The Crete Democrat newspaper, 1891; Municipal Journal and Engineering, 1912; Electric Power Development in the United States, Dept. of Agriculture, January 1916; Electric Review Vol. 71, Technology Engineering, 1917; Nebraska Fast Facts Community Profile, Hartington, Nebraska, 2011; Nebraska Blue Book, 1928, 1942, 1946, 1978; Sanborn Maps, June 1904, November 1909, December 1920; Biennial Report of Audits of Public Accounts to the Governor, 1935; U.S. Congressional Serial Set, House Document, Vol. 238, April 14, 1936; the Insurance Yearbook 1915-16 Fire and Marine 43rd Annual Issue, 1915.

Nebraska mosquito monitoring (West Nile)

By Rob Pierce, Utilities Field Rep./Training Coordinator

Mosquito monitoring in Nebraska noted an increase in the number of mosquito pools or batches of trapped mosquitoes that tested positive for West Nile virus (WNV). Jeff Hamik, vector-borne disease epidemiologist with the Nebraska Dept. of Health and Human Services, stated that 42 new pools tested positive for the virus across the state during the week that ended July 21 (60 pools have tested positive so far this season). Usually, the number of WNV positive pools peak in August or September. The WNV is passed to humans through the bite of a mosquito which they may acquire the virus by feeding on an infected bird. Nebraska has documented one human case of WNV so far this season. In 2022, there were 64 human cases of WNV (four deaths) in Nebraska and 24 infections were reported among blood donors. *WNV is the leading cause of mosquito-borne disease in the continental United States.*

Many people infected with WNV have no symptoms or only mild flu-like symptoms. Symptoms for those infected may include abdominal pain, muscle aches, fever, headache, nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea. A lack of appetite along with a sore throat, rash, or swollen lymph nodes also may occur. Maybe one in five people who are infected develop a fever and other symptoms. One out of 150 people may develop a serious, sometimes fatal, illness. Those over the age of 50 and/or those with weakened immune systems especially are vulnerable to the disease and are more likely to experience serious consequences.

The Center for Disease Control (CDC) recommends use of a repellent that contains DEET, picaridin, lemon eucalyptus oil, or IR3535; wear long-sleeved shirts, pants, shoes, and socks when outside; and avoid outdoor activities at dawn and dusk when mosquitoes are most active. More information can be found at www.cdc.gov/westnile or www.dhhs.ne.gov.

Backflow/Cross Connection Workshops scheduled

Four Backflow Workshops are scheduled for Aug. 15 in Beatrice, Aug. 16 in Wayne, Aug. 22 in Ogallala, and Aug. 23 in Grand Island. These workshops will cover a backflow time line, requirements, cross connection programs, operating practices/procedures, troubleshooting, and testing procedures. Recertification credit approved for attendance is water operators grades 1-4 (four hours), grade 6 (five hours) and wastewater operators (five hours). Registration using a credit card only is available online at www.lonm.org/education-events/event-calendar.htlm/calendar/2023/8.

League and Utilities members can be invoiced with registrations that were emailed or phoned in. These workshops are sponsored by the League of Nebraska Municipalities Utilities Section and the Nebraska Section of the American Water Works Association.

10 Most Beautiful Small Towns in Nebraska

On the Attractions of America website, they had a top 10 list of the "Most Beautiful Small Towns in Nebraska You Should Absolutely Visit." The municipalities listed were Nebraska City, Ashland, Red Cloud, Minden, Aurora, McCook, Seward, Papillion, Valentine, and Chadron.

More information on the criteria the site used to determine this ranking can be found at www.attractionsofamerica.com/travel/most-beautiful-small-towns-nebraska.php.

Nebraska utilities history – Imperial

The Utilities Section Newsletter will continue to feature histories of both utilities and associate members. Any historical data and/or photos of your utilities, a specific facility, or articles already written are welcome, along with permission to print. If you have questions, contact Rob at 402-476-2829 or robp@lonm.org.

By Rob Pierce, Utilities Field Rep./Training Coordinator

On Feb. 27, 1863, the Nebraska Legislature approved a survey of Chase County (boundaries may not have been established until 1883). On Aug. 21, 1869, a party of land surveyors (13) were attacked by Indians on the border of what would later become Chase and Dundy Counties. The area in 1869 apparently was somewhat unstable with several conflicts such as the "Battle of Summit Springs" (1969), the "Battle of Arikaree Fork," or "Battle of Beecher Island" (Sept. 17-27, 1869) or the encounter with Tall Bull, as Major North and Pawnee Scouts guided General Carr and the 5th Calvary, wiped out the camp and captured some 400 horses and mules (July 12, 1969).

In 1885, Thomas Mercier, a Canadian emigrant, settled in the area and located a town site on his land. It was noted he probably named the site after his hometown in Canada or for the British Imperial Government.

On Dec. 14, 1885, a post office was established as **Imperial** with Thomas Mercier as postmaster and a livery barn was started by L.W. Smith. On Feb. 1, 1886, the townsite was dedicated according to one source but another source noted that original plat was dated Feb. 22. Another noted that on March 2, the site was surveyed and platted on land claimed by Thomas Mercier and Melville J. Goodrich with Twelfth Street apparently marking the dividing line between the two homesteads. Goodrich and Mercier gave lots to anyone willing to put up a building and soon buildings were erected on the corner lots. Establishment was by the Lincoln Land Company, a subsidiary of the railroad (the developmental arm of the railroad). Wauneta, Eldridge, Lennox (Allehdale), Lamar, Chase, and Imperial vied for county seat. The railroad apparently offered to build a courthouse if it went to Imperial. Three elections were held before a majority of votes were received by any one town. On April 12, 1886, Imperial was voted in as county seat and the county was organized. By the summer of 1886, most of the original buildings were erected with businesses such as a hardware store, two banks, three general stores, a lumberyard, a drug store, a livery, a blacksmith shop, and the *Chronicle* newspaper. Railroad construction began May 1, 1887, with the railroad grade completed to Imperial. That year, the Methodist Church was organized and the *Imperial Republican* newspaper was founded in July and by September, a third newspaper was established as

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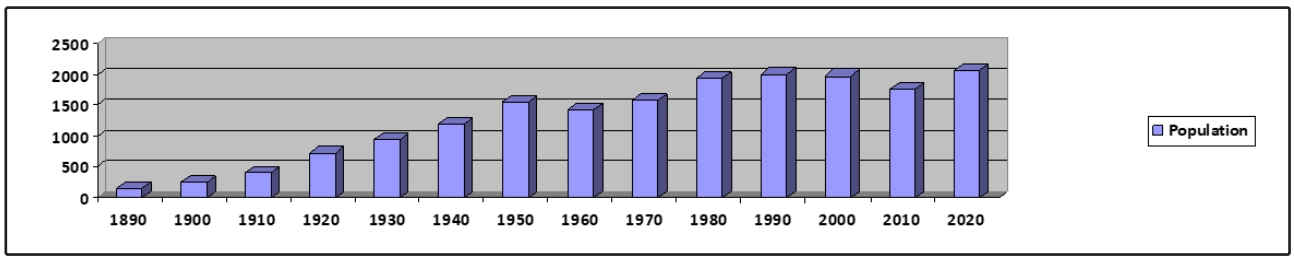
Imperial mural. 2021 photo.



Nebraska utilities history – Imperial

Continued from page 8
the *Chase County Reporter*. On Jan. 10, 1888, a petition to incorporate Imperial as a village was granted by Chase County (one source noted March 1886 but was likely a survey/plat date). Several buildings were moved to the new village as the railroad grading was completed and additions to the townsite were built. West of the village, the water-powered Champion Flour Mill began operation by 1888. School District #60 was organized in 1889 and sessions were held in a dugout. That year also marked the construction of the first courthouse, a two-story white (40 ft x 60 ft) frame building at a cost of $7,000.

The population in 1890 was at 159, although in 1890-91, the population was estimated at 400 as the railroad was constructing track to the area. On Aug. 15, 1892, the first steam Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad engine rolled into town. The railroad traded new lots for old lots as an inducement for the inhabitants and businesses to move closer to the tracks. The "original town" was generally near the four corners of 12th and Broadway. By 1892, some businesses included five general stores, three banks, two hotels, and other businesses. The drought of 1893-97 saw an exodus of settlers with a population decrease of about 60 percent. Water likely was hauled from Frenchman River 1885-98) until a well was dug. An artesian well was located one mile east of the old

Continued on page 10

Nebraska utilities history – Imperial

Continued from page 9

Bussell Mill site on the south side of the Frenchman River in 1898. A six-inch diameter pipe was lowered to a depth of 120 feet to a source of underground water supply below the Frenchman River, which was itself 15-20 feet below the water table of Chase County. The 250 gallons per minute (gpm) flow of the well was directed into the Frenchman River raising the water level to feed irrigation headquarters downstream.

By 1900, the population was 258, the dirt streets likely were being watered to minimize dust and in 1902, the Chase County Telephone Company was incorporated. By 1908, a framed School District #65 was built replacing the sod structure, located one mile west on the Frenchman River. The population by 1910 increased to 402 and boardwalks were being replaced by concrete sidewalks in the business district. A new brick Chase County Courthouse was built on Broadway Street, replacing the old frame courthouse that was destroyed by fire in 1910. The courthouse was erected on the site of the former courthouse at a cost of $25,000-$30,000. A three-story brick Imperial Public School was built in 1915 and an 11th grade was added. By 1916, the school was a four-year high school. Brick businesses were being built (two banks, a hotel) in 1910 and the Frenchman Valley COOP was established in 1912. By 1915, the electric system was established and telephone service was available in the area. In 1917, Peter N. Kruse of Spencer, IA was awarded a contract for constructing a waterworks which included a deep well, pump, and pump house for $31,800. Sublet were 12,000 yards of trenching and 6,500 yards of fill suitable for dray line machine via Kruse. In March 1918, the village applied for an application to construct and operate a transmission line beginning at a point on the Frenchman River, four miles south and two miles west of the Village of Imperial and terminating at the west limits of the village. The application for the transmission line was granted on April 24, 1918.

The 1920 population was 723 with municipal water rates of $0.25 per 1,000 gallons in 1925 and electric rates of the municipal power plant at $0.02-$0.15 per kilowatt. The library was established in 1928 and by 1930, the population increased to 946. Imperial was a member of the League of Nebraska Municipalities in 1934. During the Depression years, the park was established with construction by the Works Progress Administration (WPA) construction. The WPA was an ambitious employment and infrastructure program created by President Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1935, during the bleakest years of

Continued on page 11

Imperial water tower. 2021 photo.

Nebraska utilities history – Imperial

Continued from page 10
the Great Depression. Originally known as the Works Progress Administration, the name was changed to Work Projects Administration in 1939. The paving of Main Street and the water system improvements were also WPA projects.

By Jan. 1, 1936, the electric distribution system was operated by the Imperial Municipal Hydroelectric Company. The municipal power plant had a capacity of 376 kilowatts (kW) with a 131 kW internal combustion and 245 kW hydroelectric power plant. A 350 kW hydroelectric power plant was planned on the Frenchman River. The population by 1936 was estimated at 1,346 with the 1940 census reporting a population of 1,195. By 1942, the weekly *Imperial Republican* newspaper was published and the Imperial Community Hospital was operating.

The Imperial Municipal Light and Water Plant installed a 0.3-megawatt diesel engine in 1946 and the Imperial Municipal Airport was operating by 1946.

By 1950, the population was 1,563 and on May 24, the school system merged with District #31.

The fire department in 1956 had 25 volunteer firefighters and the airport operated by contract was paving runway.

A private company provided collection service which was paid by the city. Natural gas service was available and the cemetery was maintained by the city with a 1.5 mil levy. The water plant and 535 meters in service were owned by the city and the cost of pumping water was $3,000. The 40 ft x 80 ft public swimming pool was built at a cost $31,150. The pool was financed by the PWA and the city. The city-owned sewer collection system and disposal plant were maintained from a one mill tax levy and a $1 sewer charge per month in 1956. The electrical system (plant) and 816 meters were owned by the city. The diesel plant had a capacity of 1,035 kilowatt hours (kWh). The electric meter deposit was $10 and the street lighting cost $5,250 per year.

The population decreased slightly to 1,423 by 1960 and the fire department had 28 volunteer firefighters.

In 1960, work started on a wastewater treatment system and by 1962, the city was operating a lagoon system maintained by a sewer charge. The water plant and 400 meters in service were owned by the city with a meter deposit of $13.50 and the cost of current for pumping water was $1,789 per year. The airport was operated under an airport authority (1962) and the electrical distribution system and diesel standby generation plant were owned by the city. The municipal electric distribution system had five miles of lines, 600 meters in service (meter deposit $10), and street lighting

Continued on page 12

Water Workshops scheduled

The fall Water Operator Training Workshops are scheduled for Aug. 24 in Grand Island, Sept. 19 in North Platte, Sept. 20 in McCook, Oct. 17 in Norfolk, Oct. 18 in South Sioux City, Dec. 5 in Lincoln, and Dec. 6 in Auburn.

The topics include sampling requirements and plans, sampling techniques/procedures, evaluations of sample site plans with an emphasis on lead/copper issues, along with a regulatory and industry update.

Work Zone Safety Training Workshops scheduled

Work Zone Safety Training Workshops are scheduled for Aug. 17 in Wayne, Sept. 21 in Grand Island, Oct. 19 in South Sioux City, Nov. 7 in Blair, and Jan 23 in Kearney.

These workshops are designed to benefit all departments that set up or work in the streets/roadways (water, wastewater, streets, natural gas, and electric departments).

Megan Patent-Nygren (Nebraska LTAP) will cover work zone practices such as the fundamentals of temporary traffic control, control devices, site evaluations, general safety, flagging, and an update on MUTCD requirements. The last hour will cover an update on regulatory and industry issues.

These workshops are sponsored by the League of Nebraska Municipalities Utilities Section and the Nebraska Section of the American Water Works Association.

Nebraska utilities history – Imperial

Continued from page 11
cost $4,500 per year. Electric current was purchased from the Imperial Public Power District at a wholesale cost of 1.41 cents. In 1962, a street paving project was underway and natural gas service was available in the city.

The population by 1970 increased to 1,589 and in 1971, the utilities department installed transformers and regulators to add 1,000 Kilovolt amp (KVA) to the present 2,500 KVA capacity. A new substation was designed to handle 3,750 KVA with three large transformers (1,250 KVA each) with installation completed in 1972. In 1981, the electrical system was owned and operated by the city with the wholesale power supplied by the Municipal Energy Association of Nebraska (MEAN). The natural gas system was operated by KN Energy Inc. in 1987. The population increased from 1,941 in 1980 to 2,997 in 1990 and the Chase County School (k-12) opened in 1991. The city operated a facultative retention lagoon system designed for 0.159 million gallons per day (mgd). In 1995, the airport received a "Project of the Year" award from the Nebraska Department of Aeronautics for rebuilding a part of the runway and installing new runway lights in a project that was completed under budget.

In 2000, the population was 1,982 and in 2003, the natural gas system was operated by Kinder Morgan and supplied by ACE. The water system in 2004 consisted of six wells, had a plant capacity of 3,350 gallons per minute (gpm), and a storage capacity of 250,000 gallons. The average consumption was 550,000 gallons per day (gpd) with a peak consumption of 1.5 million gpd. The wastewater treatment facility had a capacity of 200,000 gpd. A major street/sidewalk project in the downtown area and north on the highway through town was underway in 2006.

A new sewer lift station was built in 2007, the water tower was painted in 2008, and the natural gas system was operated by SourceGas in 2009.

In the fall of 2010, the city completed a $1.6 million project of rebuilding 1.6 miles of street connecting Highway 61 to Main Street along with improvements to the school. The sewer system in 2011 had a rated capacity of 0.200 mgd, an average daily demand of 0.150 mgd, and two lift stations (35 ft deep) with collection system lines of eight- to 15-inch diameter. In 2013, the city completed a $2.5 million paving project which included the Sage Addition and 2nd Street in the Cornerstone Addition.

By 2015, the city had 31 miles of streets with 25 miles hard surfaced with 80 percent with curb and gutter. The city also maintained 80-acres of parks and a $1.5 million library facility. Solid waste collection was provided by the city, hauled to the Southwest Nebraska Solid Waste Agency transfer station, and then hauled to the J Bar J Sanitation Landfill near Ogallala. The natural gas system was operated by Blacks Hills Energy. In September 2018, the city hosted a grand opening of a skate park in Campbell Park. The renovated former GM Building (2020) housed the fire department.

Today, Imperial has a population of 2,055, has been incorporated since 1888 and is a member of the League of Nebraska Municipalities and Utilities Section.

References: Nebraska Directory of Municipal Officials, 1965-75, 1977-87, 1990-2023; Nebraska Municipal Review, 1925, 2004, 2018; Water Resources of Nebraska, Dec. 1936; Nebraska Our Towns...South Central, 1988; Imperial Internet website, 2003, 2004, 2016; Nebraska.com website, 2004; Wikipedia website, 2019-2020; Public Power Magazine, Vol. 51, Number 1, Jan.-Feb. 1993; Chase County History, Volume 1 (1964) & Volume 2 (1965), Chase County History, Volume 3, Chase County History, Volume 8, (978.225 C38 v.8), Feb. 1985, Chase County Historical Society, 1985; Maps Tell A Story, 1991; The Crete Democrat Newspaper, 1891-92; Annual Report of Nebraska State Railway Commission, Vol. 11, 1918; Engineering & Contracting, Technology and Engineering, Habert Powers Gillette, 1917; 2010 U. S. Census; Imperial's Master Plan from October 1966; Nebraska Fast Facts-Community Profile, Imperial, Nebraska, 2011; Nebraska Blue Book 1915, 1928, 1946, 1978; Nebraska Gazetteer & Business Directory, 1890-91; Directory of Electric Utilities in the United States, Federal Power Commission, 1941; Utilities Section solid waste survey, 2015; and the Electric Rate Survey: Domestic and Residential Electric Rates in Effect Jan. 1, 1935 by U.S. Federal Power Commission, 1935.

Solid Waste Screening Workshop held

A Solid Waste Screening Workshop, sponsored by the League of Nebraska Municipalities Utilities Section, was held July 25 at the Gering Landfill Facility. Four systems from Gering, Chadron (SWANN), Scottsbluff, and Sidney were in attendance.

The workshop covered hazardous waste identification, load inspections, and safety with an emphasis on asbestos, along with a "GIS" and solid waste management industry update. This workshop meets the State of Nebraska requirements covering hazardous waste screening for employees of transfer stations and landfills.

The "Hazardous Waste Identification/Random Load Inspection Webinar" presented by the Utilities Section was recorded and is still available for those needing initial training in the solid waste collection, handling, or landfill departments by the end of this year. To register for this one-hour webinar, contact the League at 402-476-2829. Once registered, you will receive an email with access to the webinar and a validation sheet link.

If your system is interested in hosting a Solid Waste Screening Workshop for 2024, contact Rob at the League office or his cell at 402-432-9172.

Nebraska Breaktime Trivia "Just For Fun"

Q-1. What village/city in Nebraska was named for the last surviving signer of the "Declaration of Independence?"

Q-2. What city/village is designated as Nebraska's 4th of July Community?

Q-3. The historical sketch of Knox County by Solomon Draper was published by the Pioneer Publishing House and delivered on what date?

Q-4. Do you know where in Nebraska this Statue of Liberty is located?

Answers on page 16.

July: Monthly celebration acknowledgments

National Fireworks Safety Month www.preventblindness.org

Vehicle Theft Prevention Month www.nhtsa.gov

National Heatstroke Prevention Day www.oksafety.org

Go to www.calendarr.com/united-states/observances-2023/ for a list of celebrations or events for every day of the year.

Fastest growing cities in Nebraska

By Rob Pierce, Utilities Field Rep./Training Coordinator

Population growth in the United States is slowing and from 2010-2020, the population grew by 7.4 percent (lowest since the 1930s) according to www.stacker.com/nebraska/fastest-growing-cities-nebraska.

A list of the fastest-growing cities in Nebraska was compiled by "Stacker" using data from the U.S. Census Bureau. The Nebraska cities ranked by the highest population growth from 2010-2020 were Omaha, Lincoln, Bellevue, Grand Island, Papillion, Kearney, Columbus, La Vista, Waverly, Hickman, Valley, South Sioux City, Norfolk, Gretna, Fremont, Bennington, Seward, Ashland, and Schuyler. (Offut Air Force Base also was listed). The systems were ranked by population change from 2010-2020 (percentage) total ranking nationwide.

Utilities play a huge part in the economic and population growth of a village/city. Having good sustainable systems allow for potential growth with economic pricing and reliability. The website www.neo.ne.gov/info/pubs/reports/LR-455Final/chapt7.htm noted that in Nebraska, there were 121 publicly owned electric utilities, 10 cooperatives, and 30 public power districts that provide electricity to a population of around 1.8 million people. More than half of the cities and villages in Nebraska do not operate their own electric system. There are 222 cities and villages that franchise or lease their service territory to public power districts, cooperatives, or other municipal systems. Public and cooperative ownership keeps costs low as Nebraskans pay one of the lowest rates for electricity in the nation. Revenues are reinvested in infrastructure to ensure reliable and inexpensive service for years to come.

From left to right: Wooden water main from North Platte (likely railroad water system), early Chadron water transmission/distribution main (Dawes Co. Museum), and wood culvert (Phelps Co. Museum).

Water systems in Nebraska have a long history as several were started in the mid to late 1880s. The following communities in Nebraska were listed as having a waterworks system in the "Manual of American Water Works" published (1888-89) by Engineering News (listed alphabetically): Albion (1887), Ashland (1887-88), Aurora (1888-89), Beatrice (1886), Blair (1886), Broken Bow (1888-89), Central City (1888-89), Chadron (1888), Columbus (1886), Crete (1886), Culbertson (1888-89), David City (1888), Fremont (1883-84), Grand Island (1886), Hastings (1886-87), Holdrege (1888), Kearney (1887), Lincoln (1885), Loup City (1887-88), Nebraska City (1887), Neligh (1887), Norfolk (1888), North Platte (1887), Omaha (1880-81), Ord, Orleans, Pawnee City (1887), Plattsmouth (1886-87), Red Cloud (1887), Riverton (1888), Rushville (1888), St. Paul (1887-88), Stromsburg (1888), Superior (1888-89), Tecumseh (1888-89), Valparaiso (1888), Wahoo (1887), Weeping Water (1888), West Point (1886), Wisner (1884), and York (1887-88). *The manual also noted waterworks construction plans at Fort Robinson, Grant, and Mason City.*

Later publications also listed: Alliance (1894), Fairbury (1889), Falls City (1885 or 1889), Geneva (1889-90), Hebron (1890-91), Long Pine (1888), Madison (1889), McCook (1883), Stella (1887), Syracuse (1894), Tekamah (1889), Valentine (1889-90), and Wayne (1892). These lists of waterworks may not be complete as reporting or lack of, along with what defines a water system may have excluded some communities. Systems installed before 1893 are over 130 years old. I wonder how much, if any, of the original systems are still in use.

Continued on page 15

Fastest growing cities in Nebraska

Continued from page 14

Other utilities and public works departments that provide value to a village/city include sewer/stormwater management, solid waste handling/disposal, and good streets/road maintenance systems. When planning for economic development, be sure the utilities and public works are involved, as they likely will be a key element in the success of future projects.

Nebraska Lineworker Rodeo held

The Nebraska Lineworker Rodeo was held July 20-21 at the Custer County Fairgrounds in Broken Bow.

Registration was 1-2 p.m. on July 20 followed by a meet and greet. The opening ceremonies began at 8:30 a.m. with the apprentice test and journeyman events starting at 9 a.m.

An awards banquet was held after the mutual aid event, which concluded the rodeo.

More information can be found at www.nelinerodeo.com/welcome.html.

Need a wastewater operator licensed?

The Nebraska Water Environment Association (NWEA) is conducting the following licensure training courses: Aug. 21-23 in Lincoln and Oct. 3-4 in Norfolk. These classes are intended for municipal levels 1-3. Material for level 4 is covered but not comprehensively. Contact Ryan Hurst (hurst@wahoo.ne.us) for information on these wastewater (licensure) training classes or go to www.nebwea.org.

Note: A separate registration is needed for the exam (contact NDEE-Mike McBride at mike.mcbride@nebraska.gov).

NDEE Wastewater Operator Training Classes (for license)

- Aug. 23 Lincoln (WW Lagoons)
- Aug. 24 Lincoln (WW test day)
- Oct. 11 Norfolk (WW Lagoons)
- Oct. 12 Norfolk (WW test day)
- Dec. 13 Grand Island (WW Lagoons)
- Dec. 14 Grand Island (WW test day)

Electric Meter Conferences scheduled

Future dates for Electric Meter Conferences have been scheduled and contracts signed with the Kearney Holiday Inn.

- ~~Feb. 6-7, 2024~~ Please note the 2024 dates have changed to Feb. 13-14, 2024
- Feb. 11-12, 2025
- Feb. 3-4, 2026
- Feb. 9-10, 2027
- Feb. 8-9, 2028

Future Snowball Conferences

The dates for future "Snowball" Wastewater Conferences have been scheduled and contracts signed with the Kearney Holiday Inn.

- Jan. 24-25, 2024
- Jan. 22-23, 2025
- Jan. 28-29, 2026
- Jan. 27-28, 2027
- Jan. 26-27, 2028

Check out the League's Facebook page at www.facebook.com/leaguene. Be sure to* "Like" *us.

Need a water operator licensed?

Water operator training courses, provided by the Drinking Water Program, are scheduled for the remainder of the year The registration form for water operator training courses can be found on the Drinking Water Program webpage at dee.ne.gov/NDEQProg.nsf/OnWeb/PWS.

Grade IV Courses

- Sept. 6-8 in Fremont
- Dec. 5-7 in Grand Island

Grade III Courses

- Oct. 2-6 in Beatrice

Grades I & II Courses

- Aug. 14-18 in Grand Island (grades 1 & 2 course)

Water (Fluoride School)

- Oct. 25 in Columbus

Crow Line: A line of positive communication that all can share

By Rob Pierce, Utilities Field Rep./Training Coordinator

Congratulations! Incorporation Anniversary Recognition: 135 years – **Emerson** (1888-village); 140 years – **Franklin** (1883-village); and 150 years – **Harvard** (1873-village). **Broken Bow** has been a city of the second class for 135 years.

Utilities Section members and associate members are bolded.

Do you, your department or facility have something to crow about – new hires, promotions, awards, certifications, anniversaries/milestones, accomplishments, grants/funding, or projects? Let us help you celebrate events and accomplishments!

Please send information to any of the League/Utilities staff.

American Water Works Association members

Nebraska AWWA members who have not received their copy of the 75th Anniversary history book need to contact Rob Pierce at robp@lonm.org. For members in the Lincoln area, the book can be picked up at the League office at 1335 L Street or by contacting Rob Pierce at 402-476-2829 or cell 402-432-9172. Those members in the Omaha area can pick up a book at the MUD office at 7350 World Communications Drive or by contacting Michael Koenig at 402-504-7487 or email at mike_koenig@mudnebr.com.

AWWA Awards

The deadline has been extended to nominate water operators, supervisors or dedicated AWWA members for awards and systems for safety. A list of the available Nebraska Section American Water Works awards can be found at www.neb.org. For National American Water Works Awards, go to www.awwa.org.

Be sure to note the **deadlines**. If you have questions, contact any of the awards committee members or committee chair Rob Pierce to get started in recognizing a 2024 awardee.

Mark your calendars on **Jan. 10-12** for the **2024 Utitilies/Public Works Section Annual Conference** at the Embassy Suites in Lincoln.

"Just For Fun" Answers

A-1. **Carroll**, located in Wayne County. According to one authority, Carroll was named by the railroad general manager in honor of Charles Carroll, a member of the Continental Congress and one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. *Reference: Wayne County website, 2023*

A-2. Gov. Exon designated **Seward** as Nebraska's official 4th of July City in 1967. Seward is noted as sponsoring a 4th of July celebration since 1868.

A-3. **July 4, 1876**.

A-4. **David City.**

Water utility board trainings a success – more being scheduled

By Brian Bohnsack, Program Manager of Environmental Finance Center, Hugo Wall School of Public Affairs – Wichita State University

The first series of regional workshops for water utility board and council members was a success and additional opportunities are being scheduled for the coming months. Boards and councils have important roles and legal responsibilities to ensure the safe and sustainable operations of drinking water and wastewater utilities. In recognition of their importance, the Nebraska Department of Environment and Energy (NDEE) recently contracted with the Environmental Finance Center at Wichita State University (EFC WSU) to provide these workshops. The EFC WSU is the environmental finance center for EPA Region 7, which includes Nebraska and is a recognized leader in water utility board trainings.

The trainings are tailored to water utility board and council members and are being provided in communities in each NDEE field area. Because many water utility board members are volunteers, the workshops are typically scheduled for the early evening to reduce conflicts with board members' work schedules. Workshop locations are chosen based on input from NDEE staff and the availability of adequate hosting facilities in communities. The first series of workshops were held in Wayne, Grant, Lodgepole, David City, and Palmyra. Attendees included elected community representatives, water utility board members, clerks, and water operators.

"We are excited to provide these workshops for water utility board members," said Andy Kahle. Supervisor, Drinking Water Field Services Section. "These workshops help board members to connect with members from nearby systems, learn about current challenges facing the water industry, and offer board members a chance to share their experiences with others."

The NDEE and EFC WSU are developing the schedule for the next series of workshops this fall. If your water utility board would like to host a workshop, please contact your local NDEE field area supervisor or Andy Kahle (andy.kahle@nebraska.gov). We hope to see your water utility board/council at the next workshop nearest you later this year!

Writing an article for the Utilities Section Newsletter

Would you like to write an article for the *Utilities Section Newsletter*? We are interested in articles on the past, present, and future of your municipal utilities.

Articles can be written on a specific department or an overview of the history of the entire utilities department. Items of interest may be information on the first well in your community, number of services, service fees, the equipment used, and also the employees that worked in the various utilities departments. Photos would enhance the articles and will be returned unless otherwise instructed.

When writing an article highlighting your utility's past, present, and future, just answer the simple who, what, when, where, why and how questions.

Send your article and photos to Rob at robp@lonm.org.

Safety awards reminder

AWWA and NWEA have safety award application to recognize water and wastewater departments/facilities for their safety program for the 2022 calendar year. Click here for the application form on NWEA's website. For wastewater applications, contact safety chairman Jeremy Walker at jwalker@olsson.com and for water (AWWA) applications, contact Rob at robp@lonm.org.

Recipients will be recognized during the banquet at the Annual Conference (Nov. 1-3) at the Younes Conference Center in Kearney. If you wish to recognize your facility for its safety program and activities, be sure to fill out an application.

2023 Training calendar

Visit our website at lonm.org/education-events/
for a complete list of workshops and conferences.

August

Aug. 15	Backflow Workshop	The Venue, Beatrice
Aug. 16	Backflow Workshop	Fire Hall, Wayne
Aug. 17	Work Zone Safety Training Workshop	Fire Hall, Wayne
Aug. 22	Backflow Workshop	MidPlains Community College, Ogallala
Aug. 23	Backflow Workshop	Full Circle (downtown), Grand Island
Aug. 23	NDOT Transportation Summit	Younes Conference Center, Kearney
Aug. 24	Water Operator Training Workshop	Utilities Services Building, Grand Island
Aug. 29-31	Electric Rubber Gloving School	Wheatbelt Training Field, Sidney

September

Sept. 19	Water Operator Training Workshop	Water Shop, North Platte
Sept. 20	Water Operator Training Workshop	City Hall, McCook
Sept. 21	Work Zone Safety Training Workshop	Utilities Services Building, Grand Island
Sept. 27-29	League Annual Conference	Cornhusker Marriott Hotel, Lincoln

October

Oct. 17	Water Operator Training Workshop	Public Library, Norfolk
Oct. 18	Water Operator Training Workshop	Fire Hall, South Sioux City
Oct. 19	Work Zone Safety Training Workshop	Fire Hall, South Sioux City

November

Nov. 7	Work Zone Safety Training Workshop	Library, Blair

December

Dec. 5	Water Operator Training Workshop	Theresa Street Facility Training Room, Lincoln
Dec. 6	Water Operator Training Workshop	City Hall, Auburn

Utilities Section Webinars

(Credit hours for water 1-4, 6, and wastewater available where listed)

Email brendah@lonm.org to request a webinar.

Safety Committees by speakers Rob Pierce and Lash Chaffin, LNM; covers requirements, liabilities, financial benefits, unions, etc.
(Approved for 1 hour grades 1-4 and 1 hour wastewater)
Members $0 (free), non-members $35

Safety Session Series (If you purchase all five sessions as a bundle, the cost for members is $140 and for non-members is $180.)

Implementing an Effective Safety Meeting by speaker Rob Pierce, LNM; covers requirements, topics selection, how and when to present, safety focus, and building a safety culture.
(Approved for 1 hour grades 1-4 and 1 hour wastewater)
Members $35, non-members $45

Safety: Lockout/Tagout Programs (Practices and Procedures) by speaker Rob Pierce, LNM.
(Approved for 1 hour grades 1-4 and 1 hour wastewater)
Members $35, non-members $45

Safety: Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) by speaker Rob Pierce, LNM.
(Approved for 1 hour grades 1-4 and 1 hour wastewater)
Members $35, non-members $45

Safety: General Roundtable Discussion by speaker Rob Pierce, LNM; covers safety programs, injury/near miss issues, and hot topics.
(Approved for 1 hour grades 1-4 and 1 hour wastewater)
Members $35, non-members $45

Safety: Slips, Trips & Falls by Speaker Rob Pierce, LNM.
(Approved for 1 hour grades 1-4 and 1 hour wastewater)
Members $35, non-members $45

Water/Wastewater Sessions

Asset Management by speaker Shelly Rekte, DHHS; covers a general overview on asset management and associated recordkeeping options.
(Approved for 1 hour grades 1-4 and 1 hour wastewater)
Members $35, non-members $45

Pump Application, Operations & Maintenance by speaker Brad Harris, Layne Christensen.
(Approved for 1 hour grades 1-4 and 1 hour wastewater)
Members $35, non-members $45

Well Rehabilitation and Relining by speaker Brad Harris, Layne Christensen.
(Approved for 1.5 hours grades 1-4 and 1.5 hours wastewater)
Members $35, non-members $45

Steps and Guidelines to Drilling a New Water Well by speaker Brad Harris, Layne Christensen.
(Approved for 1.5 hours grades 1-4 and 1.5 hours wastewater)
Members $35, non-members $45

Water Storage Tank: Operation/Maintenance by speaker Jake Dugger, Maguire Iron.
(Approved for 1.5 hours grades 1-4 and 1.5 hours wastewater)
Members $35, non-members $45

Utilities Section Webinars

Backflow Sessions (If you purchase all four sessions as a bundle, the cost for members is $60 and for non-members is $100.)

Cross Connection Control Programs: Past & Present by speaker Mike Wentink, DHHS.
(Approved for 1 hour grades 1-4, 1 hour grade 6 and 1 hour wastewater)
Members $35, non-members $45

Cross Connection/Backflow Safety: Confined Space by speaker Rob Pierce, LNM; covers a variety of confined space issues.
(Approved for 1.5 hours grades 1-4, 1.5 hours grade 6 and 1.5 hours wastewater)
Members $35, non-members $45

Basic Requirements of a Cross Connection Control Program by speaker Rich Koenig, DHHS; covers requirements and regulations in a summary overview.
(Approved for 1 hour grades 1-4, 1 hour grade 6, and 1 hour wastewater)
Members $35, non-members $45

Public Education concerning a Cross Connection Control Program by speaker Rob Pierce, LNM; covers options for educations, communication options, monitoring, feedback, etc.
(Approved for 1.5 hours grades 1-4, 1.5 hours grade 6, and 1.5 hours wastewater)
Members $35, non-members $45

Landfill/Transfer Station Session

Hazardous Waste Identification and Random Load Inspections by speaker Rob Pierce, LNM.
Members $35, non-members $45