

# Utilities Section Newsletter

League of Nebraska Municipalities

March 2023

## One Nebraska city's landlord responsibility process

By Lash Chaffin,  
Utilities Section Director

Last month's *Utilities Section Newsletter* outlined the second Nebraska Supreme Court case that held that a municipal utility could hold a landlord responsible for unpaid bills of a tenant. Cities, villages and other utilities across the state are attempting to establish processes to make this policy work.

Recently, the City of Cozad adopted a policy that establishes a landlord unpaid utility charge guarantee that gives the landlord some voice in how their guarantee is structured. Cozad Water/Sewer Commissioner **Troy Franzen** and Cozad City Administrator **Nikki Schwanz** deserve a huge thanks for providing documents and insight as to how the Cozad process is designed to work.

### The Basic Code

The Cozad Municipal Code was amended to add a section that reads as follows:

*Any consumer desiring to receive utility services from the City of Cozad through the Board of Public Works, shall submit an application for said services on a form provided by the Board of Public Works and pay the required deposit for said services.*

*Any tenant or renter applying for utility services must include with such application and deposit, a signed owner's consent form and an agreement from the landlord agreeing to pay all unpaid*

*utility charges for the subject property.*

### The Landlord Agreement

The agreement clearly establishes that the tenant will directly receive the bill. However, the agreement also makes it very clear that the landlord **"will be held responsible for any and all unpaid utility bills before utilities can be transferred to a new tenant."**

### Landlord Notification Choices

The City of Cozad uses a form that gives the landlord options of how to be notified of a utility disconnection so that the landlord can manage their potential financial responsibility.

#### Option #1 (Default Option):

Upon notice by the City of their intent to disconnect the utilities, including disconnection for non-payment, the landlord pays all fees when the service is reconnected into his or her name.

**Option #2:** Upon any disconnection, including disconnection for non-payment, the service will be transferred to the landlord, and the landlord will receive a bill for the service. Service will not be transferred to a new tenant until the transfer is approved by the City.

**Option #3:** Upon notice by the City of their intent to disconnect the utilities, including disconnection for non-payment, the service

will be transferred to the landlord, and the City will notify the landlord within 48 hours of the change in service. The landlord is required to provide the City with contact information. Service will not be transferred to a new tenant until the transfer is approved by the City.

There are small fees associated with Options #2 and #3.

According to the City of Cozad, most landlords are choosing an option that will keep the utilities on and have the service transferred to them.

[Click here](#) for the following materials:

- Cozad Code Section
- Cozad Landlord Agreement
- Cozad Landlord Notification Form; and
- Cozad Notification Option Form.

## Years of Service Awards

Remember to recognize your employees' anniversary milestones. The Utilities Section provides certificates for 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60 and 65.

You can request them by contacting the League office by email [info@lonm.org](mailto:info@lonm.org) or fax 402-476-7052.

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UTILITIES SECTION

Lash Chaffin  
Utilities Section Director  
Rob Pierce  
Utilities Field Representative

## **Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 24th Edition**

The new Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 24<sup>th</sup> edition is available. Water and wastewater labs in Nebraska have been using the analytical procedures for this publication since it was first published

in 1905. This book is published by the American Public Health Association, American Water Works Association and Water Environment Federation

The 24<sup>th</sup> edition includes new or updated methods on Part 7000

Radioactivity, Part 4000 Inorganic Nonmetallic Constituents, Part 9000 Microbiological Examination and more (about 82 in total). For ordering or more information, go to [www.standardmethods.org/buy/](http://www.standardmethods.org/buy/).

## **APPA Releases 17th Edition of Safety Manual**

The American Public Power Association (APPA) recently released the 17<sup>th</sup> edition of its Safety Manual, which has been a key tool for public power utility workplace safety programs since 1955.

The APPA Safety Manual, which was initiated in 1995, is

updated every four to five years due to changes in the industry along with the National Electrical Safety Code and Occupational Safety and Health Administration standards. The safety manual can be ordered at [www.publicpower.org](http://www.publicpower.org).

## **Nebraska Lineworker Rodeo**

The Nebraska Lineworker Rodeo is scheduled for July 21, 2023, at the Custer County Fairgrounds in Broken Bow.

For more information and to register for the Lineworker Rodeo, go to [www.nelinerodeo.com/welcome.html](http://www.nelinerodeo.com/welcome.html).

## **2023-2024 Executive Board**

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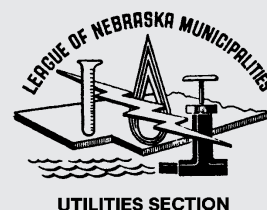
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## Nebraska utilities history – Chappell

*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 [rob@lonm.org](mailto:rob@lonm.org).*

*By Rob Pierce, Utilities Field Rep./Training Coordinator*

**C**happell is located in an area that was once a hunting ground for the Ogalala and Brule Tribes of the Teton Sioux Indian nation. The American bison fed on the Buffalo grass which once covered this region. Rail lines were being constructed through the area in 1867. Western travelers began following the valley of Lodgepole Creek which was used by the Union Pacific Railroad line. Cheyenne County was organized in 1870 from lands ceded by the Cheyenne, Arapaho and Dakota Sioux Indians. School sessions were first held in 1868 in a small structure located along the Union Pacific Railroad tracks. One interesting tale was of Charles Henry Chappell, an Illinois railroad man who was responsible for construction in the western division. When lumber, rails and supplies were shipped from Omaha to the end of the route, the instructions

apparently read, “Send this to Chappell.” Thus, the site became known as Chappell, which apparently was first spelled Chappel (1879). Ranching in the area began about 1869 and by 1882, one source noted over 200,000 cattle were in the area.

By 1884, a railroad siding with a station house and one small shack were all that existed. In July, a townsite was surveyed/platted by J.B. and M.A. Carmichael (28 square block site) and filed at Sidney on Aug. 27, 1884, with lots sold in September for \$4-\$20 per lot. On July 1, 1885, the *Chappell Rustler* newspaper was established. The Commercial Bank was established and on Dec. 27, 1886, a post office was established. The *Chappell Register* newspaper was started in 1887 and a larger school was built north of town in the O’Neil addition.

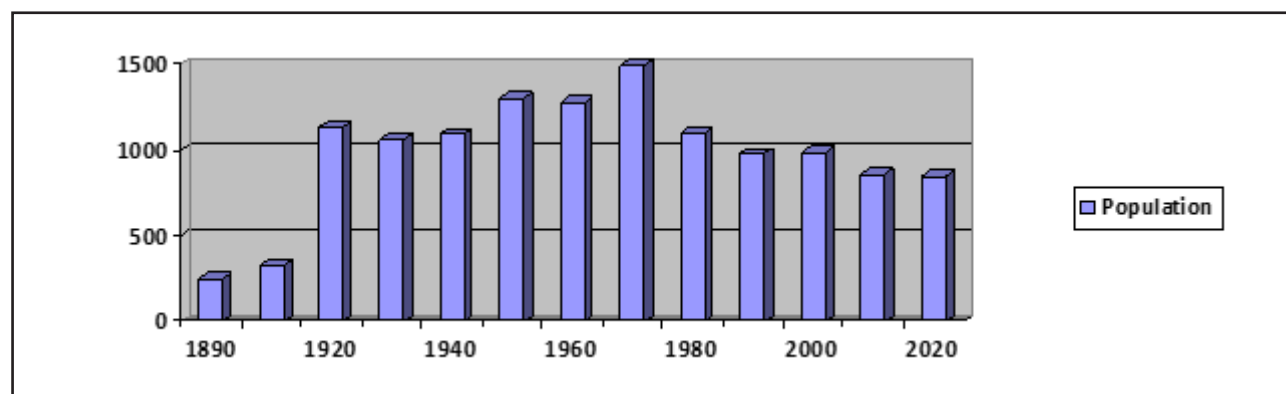
Deuel County, named after Harry P. Deuel, Superintendent of the Union Pacific Railroad, was once the eastern third of Chey-



*Chappell water tower. 2001 photo.*

enne County. It was split in 1888 and officially organized in 1889. At the time, Deuel County also included the area that is today Garden County. The first election for county seat involved Big Springs, Chappell and Froid. Chappell apparently won the county seat in the January 1889 election, but

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## **Nebraska utilities history – Chappell**

*Continued from page 3*

a heated debate followed along with more elections. When the smoke cleared on the election issues, Chappell officially won the county seat Aug. 11, 1894, over Big Springs and Froid along with Kowanda which had a few votes.

Many settlers left the area in the 1880-90s as they found the 160-acre homesteads too small to support dry-land farming along with the extreme drought and grasshoppers. In the 1890s, the Commercial Bank was organized along

with the Swedish Siloa Lutheran Church. The population increased from 250 in 1890 to 329 in 1910, partly due to the “Kinkaid Act of 1904” which granted 640-acre homesteads.

On Sept. 10, 1907, Chappell was incorporated as a village (one source has Oct. 1, 1907, as incorporation) in Deuel County. In 1909, telephone service was installed and an election was held forming Garden County from the northern three-fourths of Deuel County. About 1909-1911, a water

system was installed which included a water storage standpipe. The two-story Ridge Hotel and the Sudman-Neumann Heritage House were built in 1911. Chappell was located on the railroad tracks between Perdu & Ralton (1912 map) which included a railroad water tower and windmill. Electricity was established in 1911 with a block power plant building erected. Farmers Elevator Company was organized in 1914 and a grain elevator was erected.

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## **Nebraska utilities history – Chappell**

*Continued from page 4*

The Deuel County State Bank was organized in 1919 and a building was constructed along with a railroad depot.

In 1915, the water system consisted of a well (4 feet (ft) diameter by 30 ft deep), a 120,000-gallon Fairbanks Morse pump belted to a gasoline engine, a 50 horsepower (hp) Fairbanks Morse pumping, a 50,000-gallon steel storage standpipe, 14 fire hydrants, seven valves and 39 Pittsburgh meters. The average daily consumption was 28,500 gallons with an ordinary pressure at 40-50 pounds. The municipal power plant had electric rates of \$0.15 per kilowatt hour (kWh) in 1915. The fire department had a fire cart housed at the electric light plant building. A new brick school was built and by 1917, it was called Deuel County High School. A library was established (1920) which began with boxes of donated books and was housed in the basement of the Deuel County Courthouse.

By 1920, the population was 1,131 and by August 1922, Chappell was a city of the second class. On March 13, 1922, the Miller Brothers filed an application to construct an electric transmission line from Chappell to lines at a point in Deuel County which was granted March 17, 1922. A new school was built in 1922 and by 1925, the city boasted a Chappell Memorial Library and an art gallery. By 1928, the municipal power plant had rates at \$0.10 per kWh and improvements were made in the city park. Chappell was a member of the League of Nebraska Municipalities (1928)

and the water system had rates of \$0.15 per 1,000 gallons with a minimum of \$1.50 per 10,000 gallons.

In 1930, the population was 1,061, the hospital was established at 2nd and Babcock Streets and in August, a franchise was granted to the Public Service Corp. to supply the city with natural gas. In 1932, the Deuel County Fairgrounds was moved from Big Springs to Chappell and that year, the Cabela Brothers (Albin, Louis) furniture store was started. In 1935, Mrs. Charles (Orianna Ward) Chappell provided financing (\$15,000) for a library and donated art works which included 150 etchings, oils, watercolors, photos and 56 works of art by Aaron Gunn Pyle. The cornerstone for the library building was laid Sept. 12, 1935. In 1935, the electric distribution system was operated by the Chappell Municipal Water, Light & Power Plant which had a 460-kilowatt internal combustion engine (1936). The population by 1940 was 1,093 and the city dug a test well in the city park to increase the needed water supply (site was near an eight-inch main). Interesting to note, the phone number for the city water/light department in 1944 was 46. The electric system was operated by the city and in 1947, a 0.2-megawatt engine was installed at the power plant.

By 1950, the population increased to 1,297 and in 1956, the city operated a swimming pool and natural gas was supplied by the Kansas-Nebraska Natural Gas Company. The municipal water system had 535 meters in service and rates of a minimum \$1.25 for 5,000 gallons (gals.) and over at

\$0.095 per 1,000 gals. with the cost of current to pump water at \$0.01 per kWh. In June, a Bureau of Reclamation electric project was in progress. The electric distribution system had 801 meters in service owned and the cost of street lighting was \$0.025 per kWh. Garbage was collected by a private collector with a residential charge of \$1 and a business charge of \$2 (city paid collector 7.5 percent for collection). In 1958, the city sewer system and disposal plant were maintained from a sewer charge amounting to \$1.50 for domestic and \$2.50 for commercial.

The population in 1960 was 1,280, and in 1962, the fire department had 42 volunteer firefighters, up from 25 in 1956. The water system had 568 meters in service and the cost of pumping water was an average of \$65 per month. The electric system had 792 meters in service with an average monthly cost of street lighting at \$400. The Chappell Cheese Factory was built (1964-65) by the Marty Brothers from Wisconsin. A 5,500-square-foot building was erected. In 1965, a water project replaced two sections of town with eight-inch mains to replace the four-inch mains on 6th Street. In 1966, the school changed its name back to Chappell High School (Chappell Buffaloes). The Leprino Cheese Company of Denver in 1966 purchased the cheese factory and added 5,000 square feet (sq ft) to the facility in 1967. In 1969, another 1,800 sq ft was added to the factory. A nursing home was opened in 1969 along with a new post office building

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## **Nebraska utilities history – Chappell**

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erected, which was dedicated Nov. 2, 1969.

In 1970, the population was 1,204 and a new airport was built one-half-mile south of town with a 12-stall hanger and 4,000 ft of asphalt runway. In 1972, another 5,600 sq ft was added to the cheese factory which from 1969-1974 had a payroll of 40 people. Work began on the wastewater treatment facility in 1972 and by 1974, Chappell had a new sewer facility with a capacity to treat 108,000 gallons of raw sewage daily. The facility had four sludge and polishing lagoons on seven acres of the 10-acre site located southeast of town. The total cost of the plant including two holding tanks and cement building was \$645,000 with financing by federal, state and city funds. New sidewalks were installed in the downtown business district (1974-77) and in 1977, the municipal electric distribution/generation plant also was supplied by the Bureau of Reclamation.

The population in 1980 decreased slightly to 1,095 and the municipal power plant installed a 1.2-megawatt Mitsubishi S-16N-PTA engine in 1982. Electric current was supplied by the Bureau of Reclamation (WAPA) and the Nebraska Municipal Power Pool (NMPP). In 1987, a major library/art gallery renovation was made with funding from the Thomas Burkley Trust and Aaron Pyle Estate. In the late 1980s, the volunteer fire department/ambulance service was discussing a new fire hall. By 1990, the population decreased to 979 and in 1999, improvements to the water system included new mains, new hydrants

along 4<sup>th</sup> Street and construction of a new water tower off Lincoln and 6<sup>th</sup> Streets. The power plant had three engines (1944, 1945, 1982) with a total of 1.29-megawatt generation. The wastewater facility consisted of an activated sludge extended aeration system designed for 0.35 million gallons per day (mgd) with aerobic digestion sludge treatment and chlorine gas disinfection.

In 2000, the population was 983 and the city received \$1,000 for improvements at the Billy G. Ray Field/Airport. The city had a nine-hole Chappell Golf Course located southwest of town and maintained two parks with playgrounds and a 31-acre lake. A new blacktop resurfacing project was underway in 2003 from Interstate-80 to Chappell. The fire department boasted a four-door metal fire hall building and an ISO Class 5/9 rating in 2008. The Mitsubishi engine at the power plant was replaced with a caterpillar engine in 2009.

By 2010, the population decreased to 857, the natural gas service was provided by Black Hills Energy and the electric system was operated by the city and supplied by WAPA and NMPP. In 2016, the wastewater facility consisted of a three-cell lagoon system.

The business district sidewalks/guttering were being updated with new concrete, ADA ramps and landscaping in 2019. The water system consisted of five wells, 81 commercial (unmetered) and 570 residential service connections.

Today, Chappell has a population of 844, has been incorporated since 1907 and is a League of Nebraska Municipalities and Utilities Section member.

*References: Nebraska Directory of Municipal Officials, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964-75, 1977-87, 1990-91, 1993-2023; Nebraska Municipal Review Magazine, 1928, 1971, 2000; Public Power in Nebraska, 1962; Water Resources of Nebraska, December 1936; Nebraska Forest Service Newsletter, April 2002; Public Power Magazine, Vol. 51, Number 1, January-February 1993; Chappell website, 2022; Department of Energy Website, 2004; Kearney Hub Newspaper, 2004; Deuel County History, 1984; Nebraska Our Towns...The Panhandle, 1988; Nebraska Health & Human Services Website, 2004; Department of Interior, General Land Office State of Nebraska Map, 1879; Maps Tell a Story, 1991; Wikipedia website, 2018-2020; NEDED Website, 2005, 2006; Essent newsletter, 1998; Who's Who in Nebraska, Deuel County, 1940; Nebraska Gazetteer and Business Directory, 1917; The McGraw Waterworks Directory, 1915; Nebraska Blue Book, 1928, 1946, 1978; Annual Report of Nebraska State Railway Commission to the Governor, Issue 15, 1922; Directory of Electric Utilities in the United States, Federal Power Commission, 1941; Electric Rate Survey: Domestic and Residential Electric Rates in Effect January 1, 1935 by U.S. Federal Power Commission, 1935.*

**Retirements:** Let us help recognize those municipal employees who are retiring after years of service.

## Nebraska utilities history – Dakota City

*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 [rob@lonm.org](mailto:rob@lonm.org).*

*By Rob Pierce, Utilities Field Rep./Training Coordinator*

**D**akota City, located in Dakota County, was established in 1855. The area was first visited by the Lewis and Clark Expedition, which reached the mouth of Omaha Creek Aug. 16, 1804. The county was formed in 1855 and designated the county seat. A townsit was platted by 1856 and the name was selected by J.D.M. Crockwell, an agent for the Dakota City Land Company formed by Augustus Kountze in honor of the Dacotah (Sioux) native Americans. A preliminary (temporary) survey of the site was done in 1855 by the Dakota City Land Company which included a 19 x 12 block area. The original plat noted a town two miles wide from east to west, with its eastern end to the Missouri River. Broadway was to be 150 feet wide with plans for the construction of a "center canal" for use as barge traffic into the town. On Feb. 9, 1855, J.D.M. Crockwell was given a ferry

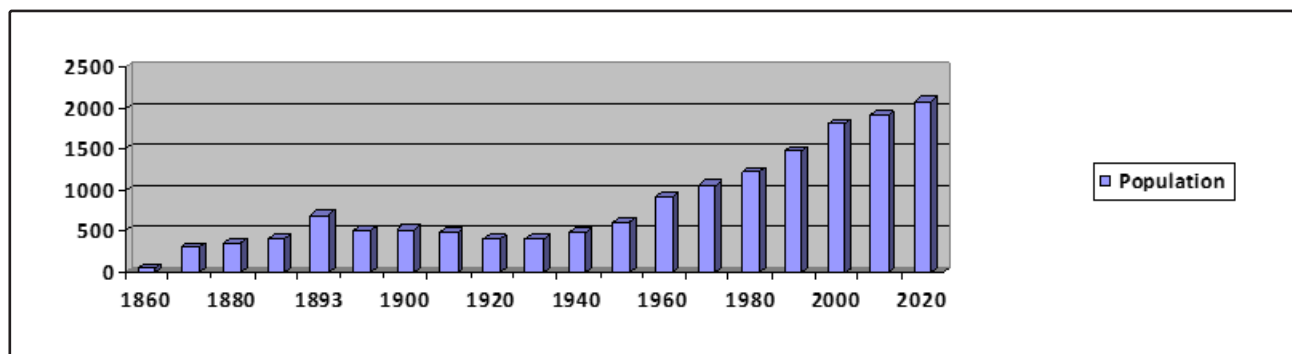
franchise. By 1855-56, the Dakota City Land Company surveyed and platted a townsit. In May 1856, a log cabin was erected, later called the "Chihuahua House." On Jan. 28, 1856, a post office was established and on Sept. 20, 1856, a survey/plat was filed. In March 1857, the U.S. Land Office established in Dakota City. The Dakota City Land Company and the Bank of Dakota were organized. On July 15, the *Dakota Herald* newspaper was established and a three-story Bates House Hotel was built (\$16,000). The first school sessions were taught by 1857 in an old log courthouse building and the first burial in the Dakota Cemetery was in 1857. On April 5, 1858, Dakota City was incorporated as a village and approved by the Territorial Legislature (one source listed Oct. 21, 1858 as approved by the Legislature). On May 3, 1858, the first elections were held and that year, Dakota City Pottery Works was established.

By 1860, the population was 58 and in 1862, Dakota City was

officially made the Dakota County seat. In 1862, a steam sawmill was built and the A.F. and A.M. Lodge was moved from Omadi (Homer) to Dakota City. By 1863, the First National Bank of Omaha was established and in 1866, a two-story brick school was built for \$4,500.

The population by 1870 increased to 300 and a new three-story brick courthouse was being built. In 1871, the courthouse and jail were completed at a cost of \$15,000. A frame high school was built in 1874 and in 1876, the Covington, Black Hills and Columbus Railroad line reached Dakota City. In 1876, the *North Nebraska Eagle* newspaper was started and the population increased to 364 by 1880. Along with the weekly *The Eagle* newspaper being published, on May 7, 1880, the *North Nebraska Argus* newspaper was established. By 1882, the population increased to 400 and the village boasted three general stores, two drug stores, a hardware store, a blacksmith

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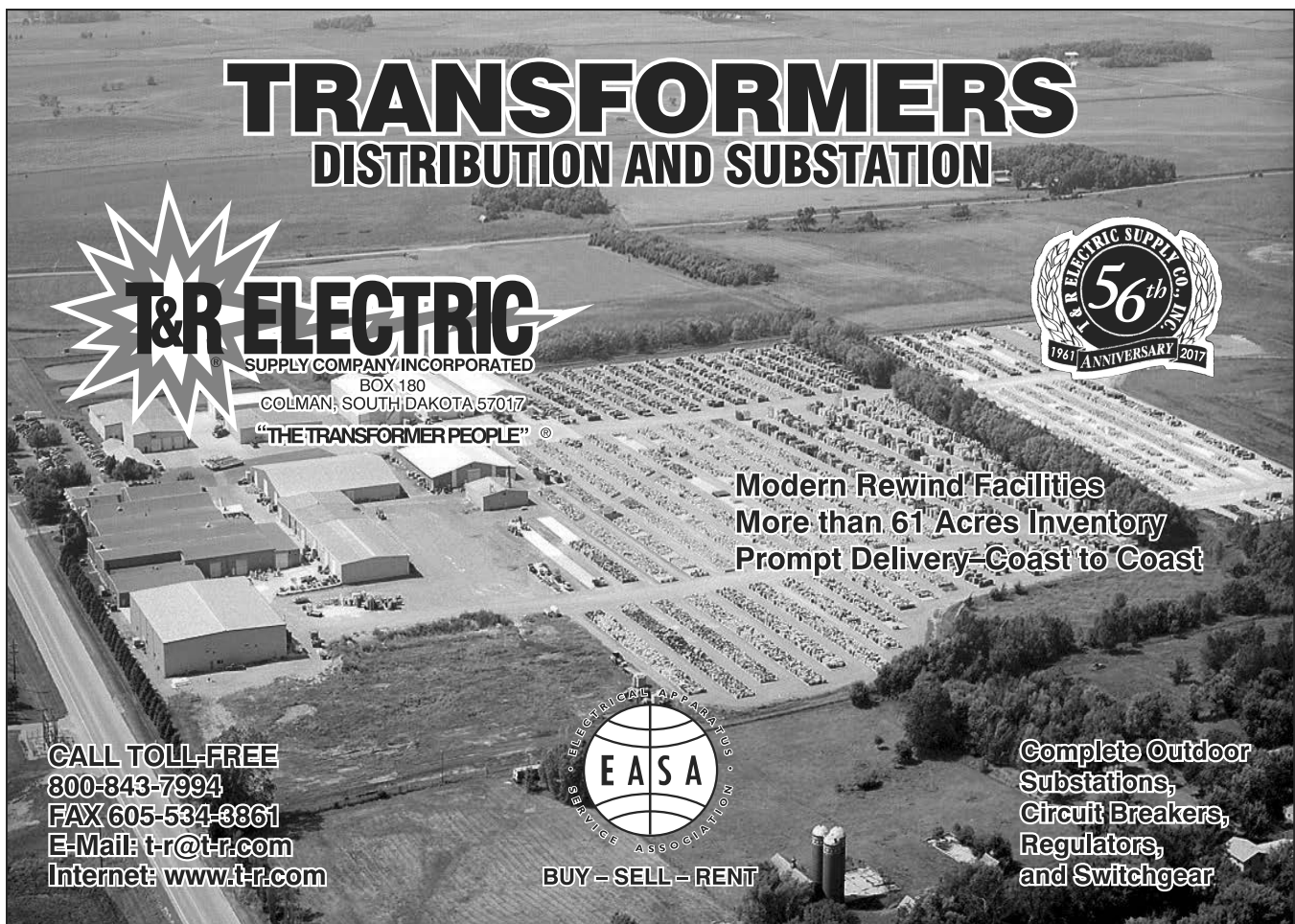
shop, a millinery, a hotel and two churches. In 1886, a cemetery was established and a frame school building was built in 1892 with \$4,000 in bonds. By 1893, the population increased to about 700 and some of the businesses included a hardware store, two hotels, two implement dealers, a meat market, a restaurant, two general stores, two drug stores, a livery barn, a blacksmith, a billiard hall, a confectionery, a feed mill, a dressmaker, a barber shop, a dray

business, a lumber/coal yard and a real estate business.

By 1900, the population was 521 and in 1904, Talbot and Foy built an interurban line from Sioux City to Dakota City via Crystal Lake. By 1906, the Burlington Railroad built tracks through the village and in 1908, the Dakota City Literary Club was organized. In 1912, a two-story brick school was built and from 1910 to 1920 the population decreased from 474 to 399. Lighting bonds of \$4,000 were issued


Aug. 1, 1914, at 6 percent interest. On June 1, 1915, an agreement was made for South Sioux City to sell electric power to Dakota City. By 1918, the interurban line built by Talbot & Foy was dismantled and that year, a library was being considered. A movement by the Women's Club in 1920 resulted in a one-and-one-half mill levy by the city in 1921-22 for a library to be built. In 1922, the Chicago Northwestern Railroad built a depot and on Sept. 7, 1922, a library

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## **Nebraska utilities history – Dakota City**

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was to open. In 1928, a building fund was started for a (22 ft. x 28 ft.) brick library building which opened Nov. 8, 1928 (\$2,198.90). The municipally owned power plant had rates of \$8 per year. A fire department was organized in the 1920s and by Feb. 7, 1927, the number of members went from 7 to 24 with a Ford fire truck purchased about 1929.

The population from 1930 to 1940 increased slightly from 417 to 477. By 1940, a natural gas distribution system and an electric light plant were operating along with a village-owned water plant and distribution system. An auditorium was built at the school in 1940 and a two-story white brick Dakota County Courthouse was built with WPA funds (\$66,000). By 1950, the population was 622 and the Dakota Covington Fire District was formed. In 1958, the natural gas system was provided by the Iowa Public Service Company. In 1960, the population was 928 and the publicly owned sewer system was maintained from a sewer charge of \$1 per month and the cemetery was maintained from a one mill levy. The natural gas

service was owned by the Iowa Public Service Company with rates of first 500 cubic feet (cuft) per month at \$1, next 1,500 cuft at \$1.05 per 1,000 cuft (MCF), next 3,000 cuft at \$1.091 per MCF, next 45,000 cuft at \$0.791 per MCF, next 50,000 cuft at \$0.741 per MCF, and the balance at \$0.711 per MCF, minimum \$1 per month. The electrical distribution system was owned by the village and supplied by Consumers Public Power District at the wholesale rate of \$0.014 kilowatts per hour (kWh). There are 267 electric meters in service with deposits from \$10-\$30. Electric rates: Residential – first 14 kWh at \$1, next 36 kWh at \$0.06 per kWh, next 100 at \$0.04 per kWh, all additional at \$0.03 per kWh, with a minimum of \$1 per month and a \$2 per month for country users. Commercial – first 14 kWh at \$1, next 36 kWh at \$0.06 per kWh, next 100 at \$0.05 per kWh, next 350 at \$0.04 kWh and all over 500 kWh at \$0.03 per kWh with a minimum of \$1 per month and \$2 per month for customers outside the village. The public water system had 1,957 meters in service with a meter deposit of

\$10. In the 1960s, the school system was reorganized with grades K-4 attending in Dakota City and all other grades attending school in the South Sioux City school system. The old two-story brick school building was demolished in 1966 and by 1966-67, Dakota City became a city of the second class. In 1968, a \$14,000 bond was approved for an addition (28 ft. x 40 ft.) to the library and the electric generation plant was owned by the city in 1969.

By 1970, the population was 1,057 and the electrical distribution system, owned by the city, was served (retail service) by the Nebraska Public Power District (NPPD). An addition was built onto the courthouse in 1975 and work was started on an activated sludge wastewater treatment plant built with a capacity of 200,000 gallons and an average daily flow of 98,000 gallons. In 1979, a water treatment facility was constructed and the population by 1980 was 1,234. The natural gas system was operated/supplied by Iowa Public Service in 1982. The population increased to 1,470 by 1990 and the natural gas system

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## **Nebraska utilities history – Dakota City**

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was operated by MidAmerica Energy Inc. by 1992 and aggregated by the city. The city purchased gas from the Nebraska Public Gas Agency then resold to MidAmerica Energy who provided gas service to the community.

By 2000, the population was 1,821 and the city by 2008 had about 19.8 miles of streets with 11.5 miles hard surfaced (asphalt, concrete and bituminous), 100 percent curbed and 10 percent had sidewalks. The water system consisted of 100 fire hydrants, two wells (222 ft.) with a combined pumping capacity of 530 gallons per minute (gpm), 300,000-gallon overhead storage capacity, a 101,000-gallon clear-well, and a water treatment plant with a 1,728,000-gallon capacity. The fire department consisted of 20-25 volunteer firefighters and an ISO rate of 7/9. The wastewater treatment facility was completed which had a daily capacity of 200,000 gallons, an average daily flow of 98,000 gallons with a historic peak daily discharge at 120,000 gallons and a sewer connection

fee of \$35. By 2009, residential rates were \$7.50 for the first 3,000 gallons and \$0.285 per 1,000 gallons with a minimum of \$7.50 per month. Solid waste rates were for residential \$10.95 per month (one container) with \$1.50 for each additional container and commercial rates per contract. The 2009 residential water rates were first 3,000 gallons (gal.) at \$12, next 41,000 gal. at \$1.45 per 1,000 gal., next 50,000 gal. at \$1.30 per 1,000 gal., and over 100,000 gal. at \$0.80 per 1,000 gal., with a minimum bill of \$12 per month.

By 2010, the population was 1,908 and in 2015, voters approved a half-cent sales tax increase to fund a new fire hall. In 2016, the new \$2.4 million fire hall building broke ground, a mural was dedicated and the building was completed in the fall of 2017. In November 2016, bids were let on a wastewater treatment plant project and a water study noted two generation wells with high iron, manganese and arsenic. The water system had two active and one inactive well, 37 commercial (metered) and 577 residential

(unmetered) customers serving a population of 1,919. NPPD in 2018-2019 was replacing existing electric meters with new smart meters in Dakota City and Crystal Lake area, west of South Sioux City.

Today, Dakota City has a population of 1,861, has been incorporated since 1858 and is a member of the League of Nebraska Municipalities and the Utilities Section. Police protection is provided by the Dakota County Sheriff Department and the electrical system is served by Nebraska Public Power District. The city maintains a fire/rescue department, a library, park system, stormwater, sewer, water and street departments. The city maintains over 21 miles of streets, (nine miles hard-surfaced) along with 16 acres of land per 1,000 population devoted to parks, playgrounds, athletic fields and courts. Dakota City is one of the oldest municipalities in Nebraska and home of the fifth-oldest Masonic Lodge.

*References: Nebraska Directory of Municipal Officials, 1960, 1962, 1965, 1967-75, 1977-87, 1990-2021; Nebraska Municipal Review Magazine, 1928, 1985; Perkey's Nebraska Place Names, 1995; Nebraska Place Names, 1925, 1960; Pages of History, Nebraska High Schools, 1854-1994; Water Resource of Nebraska, December 1936; Nebraska Traveler Magazine, 2003; Dakota County Nebraska History, 1982; History of Dakota City: Dakota City Centennial, 1858-1958, 1958; Public Power Magazine, Vol. 51, Number 1, January-February 1993; Lincoln Journal Star News-*

*Continued on page 11*

### **Dakota City water rates**

#### **1960**

Residential: \$1 per month per meter in addition to quarter rates of first 15,000 gallons at \$0.25 per 1,000 gallons, next 35,000 gallons at \$0.20 per 1,000 gallons, next 50,000 gallons at \$0.15 per 1,000 gallons, all over 100,000 gallons at \$0.10 per 1,000 gallons.

#### **2010-2011**

Residential/Commercial: \$12 per month base fee then \$1.25 per 1,000 gallons and over 41,000 gallons at \$1 per 1,000 gallons.

#### **2016-2017**

Residential: \$16 per month base fee.

Commercial: \$14.50 per month base fee then \$2.50 per 1,000 gallons.

## **SAFETY/HEALTH CORNER**

### **March: Monthly Celebration Acknowledgments**

*By Rob Pierce, Utilities Field  
Rep./Training Coordinator*

Workplace Eye Wellness Month  
[www.preventblindness.org](http://www.preventblindness.org)  
National Ladder Safety Month  
[www.laddersafetymonth.com](http://www.laddersafetymonth.com)

American Ladder Institute  
[www.americanladderinstitute.org](http://www.americanladderinstitute.org)

Other events recognized in  
March include: National Nutri-  
tion Month, National Poison  
Prevention Week (20-24) and

National Drug & Alcohol Facts  
Week (20-26)

If you access this website,  
[www.calendarr.com/united-  
states/observances-2023/](http://www.calendarr.com/united-states/observances-2023/), there  
is a celebration or event listed  
for every day of the year.

### **March 27-31 Nebraska Severe Weather Awareness Week**

The beginning of spring in  
March often brings weather  
changes that may result in severe  
weather. Be prepared for a storm  
in case power is disrupted. Is  
your utility prepared for the  
weather changes? Often when  
weather changes, it begins with  
windy days which blow in the  
change.

Be sure to check your emergen-  
cy kits at your shop, office and

all vehicles. This includes first aid  
kits and related safety equipment.  
Make sure to check all equipment  
that use batteries to ensure they  
are prepared for use. It seems my  
flashlight batteries are only down  
when I need them. Emergency  
lighting in your buildings should  
be checked along with a check of  
all fire extinguishers to be sure  
they are full and have been tested  
annually.

### **Rubber Gloving Workshops scheduled**

Two Electric Rubber Gloving  
Workshops are scheduled for  
May 16-18, 2023, at the North-  
east Community College campus  
in Norfolk and Aug. 29-31 at  
the Wheatbelt Training Field in  
Sidney. Be sure to register early  
as class sizes are limited. Also  
be sure to register as either basic,  
intermediate or advanced so the  
work groups can be arranged.

### **Nebraska utilities history – Dakota City**

*Continued from page 10*  
*paper, 2004-2018; Nebraska Our  
Towns...North Northeast, 1990;  
Maps Tell A Story, 1991; NEDED  
Website, 2005; The Crete Demo-  
crat Newspaper, 1891; Public  
Power Weekly, 1997; Andrea's  
History of the State of Nebraska,  
1882; Johnson's History of Ne-  
braska, 1880; Nebraska Place  
Names, Fitzpatrick, 1925; Dakota*

*City Website, 2009-2018; War-  
ners History of Dakota County  
Nebraska, 1893; Who's Who in  
Nebraska, 1940; Community  
Facts South City/Dakota City  
Nebraska, July 2008; History of  
Hamilton & Clay Counties, Ne-  
braska, 1921; Wikipedia website,  
2016-2018 and the Nebraska  
Blue Book, 1920, 1928, 1942,  
1946, 1978.*

### **Credit hours reminder**

The 2023 Snowball Confer-  
ence and the 2023 Utilities/  
Public Works Section An-  
nual Conference water and  
wastewater hours are posted  
on the League of Nebraska  
Municipalities website at  
[www.lonm.org/utilities/  
water-and-wastewater-credit-  
hours.html](http://www.lonm.org/utilities/water-and-wastewater-credit-hours.html).



## Nebraska utilities history – Gretna

*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 [rob@lonm.org](mailto:rob@lonm.org).*

*By Rob Pierce, Utilities Field Rep./Training Coordinator*

Several dugouts and log cabins were built in the vicinity by Irish immigrants about 1853. In 1856, a trading post called “Forest City” was established (about 2.5 miles southwest of the present-day Gretna). A settlement had been surveyed and platted with streets in 1854 as “Forest City.” On Feb. 1, 1857, the Territorial Legislature partitioned the southern half of Douglas County and Sarpy County then was organized. In August 1858, the Forest City post office was established and that year it was said the village was incorporated. A cemetery was established (Holy Sepulcher) which was located slightly east of the main settlement. The first Catholic Church in Sarpy County was established here.

In the summer of 1886, the Burlington Railroad built a short line between Omaha and Ashland which bypassed the Forest City

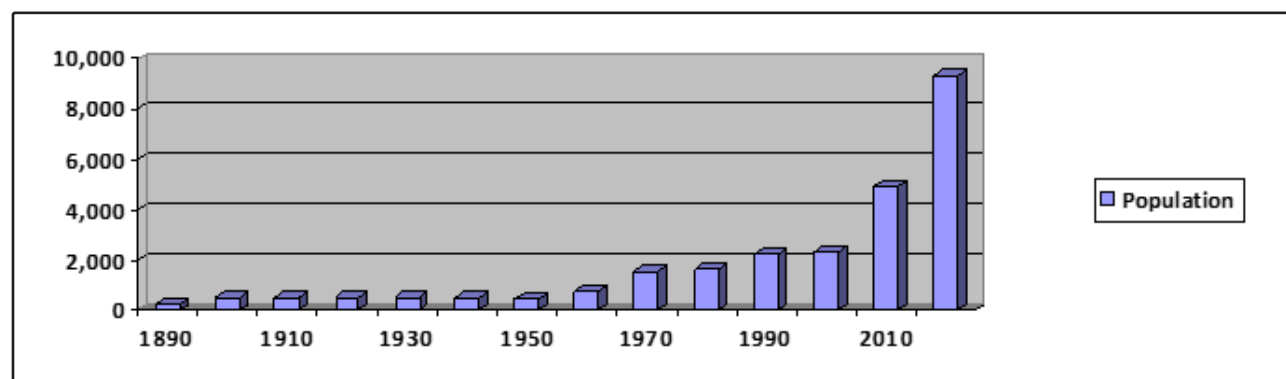
community. The Lincoln Land Company filed on a deed of land and on Aug. 9, 1886, a plat was surveyed and recorded by the company (one source had October 1887) founding Gretna. The post office at Forest City was moved to the new townsite located along the railroad tracks and was established Sept. 18, 1886. The new post office and community was named for Dumfriesshire Scotland’s “Gretna Green,” as early settlers were Irish, Pennsylvania Dutch (German) and Scottish descent. By 1887, the first newspaper, *Reporter*, was started and the first school, a one-room building located across from the LaBorde Cemetery, was moved to the townsite between 1887-1889. Gretna was incorporated as a village by July 10, 1889, and a Marshal was hired for \$25 per year. At the next board meeting, a jail was requested to be built along with handcuffs purchased (low bid was \$125). A ferry operated until a bridge was built across the Platte River with



*Gretna water tower. 2018 photo.*

fares of \$1 for a team and wagon, and \$0.50 for a man and horse. A stage line operated from Omaha to Lincoln for a time but was not a

*Continued on page 13*



## **Nebraska utilities history – Gretna**

*Continued from page 12*  
“paying proposition.”

The population by 1890 was 225 and in 1891, the village board voted on a bond to purchase a chemical fire engine along with a combination fire hall and jail building. Bell Telephone approved to install telephone lines (1891), the Farmers & Merchant Bank was established (1892), the St. Patrick's Church was dedicated and a meat market opened in 1895. By 1893, the dirt streets were lit by gas lamps as the village board was getting prices on oil. The *Gretna News* newspaper was started in 1896 and by 1897, the two newspapers were combined into the *News-Reporter*. A roller flour mill was built in 1898 and in October, a board meeting was held to discuss a sidewalk ordinance. A brick school building was built replacing the one-room school building, moving into the new brick school in 1900. The population was 466 in 1900 and the Erwin Memorial Methodist Church was built. The school added an 11<sup>th</sup> grade in 1901 along with a building addition in 1908. About 1908, the water system had two supply wells with a dug well supplying water to each tank. One was located on a hill near the Otto Schnack home and the other near town. (The tanks were removed years later when the system was upgraded and modernized.)

By 1910, the population was 484 and the school building was expanded, doubling in size along with adding a 12<sup>th</sup> grade. The Resurrection Lutheran Church was formed, the Bank of Gretna was operating and the first gasoline pump in town was installed. The

fire department was organized in 1912 and the purchase of a Eureka hose cart was approved, costing \$540. In 1912, voters passed a bond issue (78-12) to build a pump house, water storage tower and a deep well, estimated at \$1,200. Businesses in 1913 included three general stores, two drug stores, an implement store, a livery, two hotels, five saloons, two meat markets, three garages, a café, a bakery, three grain elevators, a flour mill, a creamery and two banks. In 1913, a new well was sunk and a tower was erected by 1914. A 50-year franchise to sell electrical current was granted to McKinley Interests by townsmen of Gretna in 1913.

Electric current was brought from Papillion and Springfield which also supplied Ralston, Richfield and Louisville. The Omaha and Lincoln Railway and Light Company secured a franchise in Gretna and began construction of a distribution system. Work was completed in February 1914 and service was made available. A power via transmission line from Omaha was completed and the village installed 15 100-watt bulbs in streetlights which operated from dusk to midnight. By 1915, the Omaha and Lincoln Railway and Light Company, a subsidiary of the Illinois Traction Company, provided electricity to Ralston, Papillion, Louisville and Gretna. A city flagpole was erected in 1917 at the intersection of McKenna Avenue and Angus Street. In April 1918, hitching rails were removed from Main Street and the street was graded. A half-acre of land was offered for a park with trees planted in 1920.

In 1920, the population was 491 and some of the principal streets were paved in 1923 with brick laid by hand.

In the 1920s, the Farmers & Merchant Bank, established in 1892, failed as did the Bank of Gretna. The population in 1930 was 477 and the old Highway 6, which ran through town on Angus Street, was rerouted in 1931 along the outskirts of the city limits (east and south of town). The Women's Club started a library in 1931 which was housed in the fire barn. A request was made in 1934 for a new village hall to be built as a Federal Government Works Progress Administration (WPA) project. On Jan. 1, 1935, the electric distribution system was served by Nebraska Power Company. A new school gymnasium was built in 1936. A building donated for use as a library (1937) was renovated and dedicated May 31, 1938. In 1939, a new siren was purchased (\$181) and mounted on the bell tower replacing the 1926 bell. The population increased slightly to 482 in 1940 and land purchased in 1946 to erect a new fire barn fell through and lots were sold. In 1947, the first rural fire truck was purchased.

A sanitary sewer district was established in 1953 and outlying area subdivisions (Westplains and Fairhaven) were annexed into city limits. Construction started on Gretna's first sewage plant which was maintained by a tax levy in 1956. The auditorium in 1956 was maintained by a tax levy and income received from rentals. In 1956, the public water system had

*Continued on page 14*

## **Nebraska utilities history – Gretna**

*Continued from page 13*

105 meters in service and a project was started to install a water line in the village park. By 1958, the waterworks had 200 meters in service and the cost of current for pumping water was an average of \$85 per month. The electrical system was supplied by Omaha Public Power District and the cost of street lighting was \$116 per month. A sewer bond for \$42,000 was issued in 1958 as the sewer collection system and disposal plant was maintained by a tax levy amounting to \$150.

The population increased from 438 in 1950 to 743 in 1960. The fire department had 26 volunteer firefighters by 1960 and by fall, the first rescue unit was purchased. In 1960, the board of trustees granted Northern Natural Gas the privilege to install and operate a natural gas system and lines soon were installed. In 1960 and 1962, paving districts were established and in 1963, bonds were approved for a swimming pool. A special bond issue for a new fire station and a new pumper truck was approved in 1961 with a siren mounted on the water tower in 1962. The water system now had two wells as a new water well was dug in 1964. In 1965, the center pipe on the water tower was replaced and also converted the tower to a capacity of 100,000 gallons. By 1965, the natural gas system was supplied by Peoples Natural Gas Company. A new sewage plant was built in 1966 and 20 more acres of land were purchased for a park (1966) along with a \$19,750 grant in 1967 to develop the park. The Women's Club turned the library over to

the city in 1967. In 1968, an ordinance was approved to create a public library (organized) and a new library was erected. In the 1960s, Interstate 80 construction led to growth in Gretna as the population was estimated at 1,300 in 1967.

Gretna was a city of the second class by 1969 and by 1970, the population was 1,557. Tennis courts were installed along with a shelter in the park in 1974 and a sewer facility project was in progress in 1975. When Ralston hooked up to the Omaha water system, Gretna purchased its water tower and erected it on land next to the LaBorde Cemetery. The 500,000-gallon water tower was in use by May 1976 and the system had three wells.

From 1980 to 1990, the population increased from 1,609 to 2,249. In January 1997, the city contracted the wastewater treatment facility operation to PeopleService. The activated sludge contact stabilization facility was designed for 0.25 mgd flow with aerobic digester sludge treatment. By 2000, the population was 2,355 and by 2003, the natural gas system was supplied by Aquila. The population was estimated to be 3,924 by 2004 and a new school was built in 2005. In 2009, the natural gas system was supplied by Black Hills Energy.

In 2010, the population was 4,905 and in October, construction began on a \$2.385 million water project. A new two-million-gallon water storage tower (hydropillar style) was erected in the Standing Stone neighborhood on the south side of Gretna. The Arlington Veterans Park, located one block



*Gretna water tower. 2016 photo.*

west of 14<sup>th</sup> Street and Pine Tree Court, was completed in 2012. A howitzer cannon was added to the Veteran's Display in the park which was completed in 2017. A \$500,000 bond was approved to construct a 2,200-linear feet transmission water line under Interstate 80 to customers on the south side. The city in 2017 had six active wells serving 90 commercial and 1,380 residential metered connections. A new public works maintenance shop was approved in 2017 to combine the water, sewer, street, and park departments under one roof (dedicated in 2019). By 2019 the city had six active wells serving 151 commercial and 3,130 residential metered connections. In May 2021, the city was planning on annexing 3,000 acres. A new community center and aquatics park broke ground located in Gretna Crossing.

Today, Gretna has a population of 9,323, has been incorporated over 133 years and is a member of

*Continued on page 15*



## **Nebraska utilities history – Gretna**

*Continued from page 14*  
the League of Nebraska Municipalities and Utilities Section. The electrical system is supplied by Omaha Public Power District (OPPD).

*References: Nebraska Directory of Municipal Officials, 1956, 1960, 1962, 1964-75, 1977-87, 1990-98, 2000-2022; Nebraska Municipal Review, 2016, 2017, 2019; Water Resources of Nebraska, December 1936; Perkey's Nebraska Place Names, 1995; Nebraska Place Names, 1925, 1960; Lincoln Journal Star Newspaper, 2004, 2005, 2016, 2019, 2021; Omaha World*

*Herald newspaper, 2022; Gretna Heritage, American Revolution Bicentennial (1776-1976), 1976; Maps Tell A Story, 1991; NEDED Website, 2005; Gretna Website, 2021-2022; Wikipedia website, 2019; Electric Power Development in the United States, Dept. of Agriculture, January 1916; Municipal weekly Journal, July-December Vol. XXXV, December 1913; Nebraska Blue Book, 1928, 1942, 1946, 1978; Wikipedia website, 2017-2019; Sarpy County Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey, August 2003; Biennial Report of Audits of Public Accounts to the Governor,*

*1935; and the Federal Power Consumers Electric Rate Survey, Domestic and Residential Electric Rates in Effect January 1, 1935 in the state of Nebraska, 1935.*

### **Electric Underground School scheduled**

An Electric Underground Distribution School is scheduled for May 24-25, 2023, at the Northeast Community College campus in Norfolk. Be sure to register early as the class size is limited.

## **Nebraska Breaktime Trivia “Just For Fun”**

- Q-1.** William Steel, a student of Frank Lloyd Wright was the architect of what Nebraska municipal auditorium which was completed in 1922?
- Q-2.** What 10 municipalities in Nebraska were listed on the Only In Your State website as the “Ten Most Charming in Nebraska?”

- Q-3.** What Nebraska communities were listed on the Only In Your State website as “Most People Don’t Know These 15 Super Tiny Towns in Nebraska Exist?”
- Q-4.** This auditorium is located in what village/city in Nebraska?

**Answers on page 17.**



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## **Water Workshops held**

Five Water/Wastewater Workshops were held March 7 in Chadron, March 8 in Gering, March 9 in Ogallala, March 27 in Blair and March 30 in Columbus. The Blair and Columbus workshops were postponed from January and rescheduled to March.

At the Chadron and Gering workshops, the agenda included water distribution maintenance with an emphasis on lead and copper along with metering. Infrastructure sustainability and managing water construction projects also were covered along with a regulatory and industry

update. At the Ogallala workshop, Megan Patent-Nygren (Nebraska Local Technical Assistance Program) covered work zone practices such as the fundamentals of temporary traffic control, control devices, site evaluations, general safety, flagging and an update on the requirements of the Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices. Tony Martinez (Nebraska Dept. of Environment and Energy (NDEE)) provided an update on regulatory issues with an emphasis on the lead and copper changes along with staff changes within NDEE. This

agenda will be at the workshops scheduled for Aug. 17 in Wayne, Sept. 17 in Grand Island, Oct. 18 in South Sioux City and Nov. 7 in Blair.

The workshops in Blair and Columbus covered infrastructure asset management for distributions systems, working in public easement areas, trench safety, infrastructure sustainability, managing water projects and regulatory updates.

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

## **2023 Solid Waste Screening Workshops held**

Two Solid Waste Screening Workshops, sponsored by the League of Nebraska Municipalities Utilities Section, were held March 16 in Kimball at the Transit Facility and April 20 in Hastings at the Hastings Utilities Building.

The workshops covered hazardous waste identification, load inspections, safety with an emphasis on asbestos and a solid waste management industry update.

This workshops meet the state of Nebraska requirements covering hazardous waste screening for employees of transfer stations and landfills.

One more Solid Waste Screening Workshop is scheduled for April 27 in Hastings at the Hastings Utilities Building, 3503 Yost Ave. If you have questions, contact Rob at the League office or call his cell 402-432-9172.

*Checkout the League's  
Facebook page at  
[www.facebook.com/leaguene](https://www.facebook.com/leaguene).  
Be sure to "Like" us.*

## **Backflow 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 are sponsored by the League of Nebraska Municipalities Utilities Section and the Nebraska Section of the American Water Works Association.

A brochure/registration form is included with this newsletter and are available on the League website at [www.lonm.org](https://www.lonm.org).

## **Work Zone Workshops scheduled**

Work Zone Safety Workshops are scheduled for 2023-2024: Wayne (Aug. 17), Grand Island (Sept. 21), South Sioux City (Oct. 19), Blair (Nov. 7) and Kearney (Jan. 23, 2024).

These workshops will cover setup, temporary traffic control,

control devices, site evaluations, flagging, chemical handling (GHS) and regulatory updates.

Water and wastewater operators in attendance will receive five hours toward their respective water and wastewater licenses.

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

### Congratulations! **Incorporation Anniversary Recognition:**

110 years – **Duncan** (1913-village) and **Gering** (1918-city); 115 years – **Loup City** (1908-city second class); 135 years – Eustis (1888-village), Lindsey (1888-village), **Shickley** (1888-village), **Alliance** (1888-village) and **Stromsburg** (1888-city second class); 140 years – Ayr (1883-village); and 150 years – **Beatrice** (1873-city second class).

John Mueller of **Exeter** received the Russ Topp Award “Doing it Award.” John has been with the

Village of Exeter for 33 years. Bret Glieselman of **Bloomfield** received the water operator award from Andy Kahle of NDEE.

**Albion** was the overall winner of the 45<sup>th</sup> Annual Nebraska Rural Water Conference “Water Taste Testing Competition.” Of the 11 entries, Albion was announced the winner and now is qualified to compete at the National Rural Water competition in Washington DC in February 2024. **Congratulations to the award winners!**

**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

The 75th Anniversary History Books were given to Nebraska Section AWWA members at the November conference held in Kearney. Some books have been delivered to member individuals and the section has books available to be picked up.

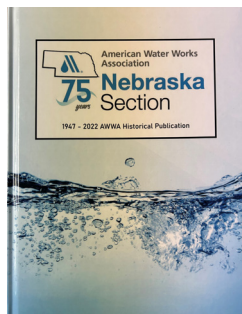
Members in the Lincoln area who have not received your book, it can be picked up at the League office at 1335 L Street or by contacting Rob Pierce at 402-476-2829, cell 402-432-9172 or robp@lonm.org. Members in

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 mike\_koenig@mudnebr.com.

### **AWWA Awards**

Also, it is time to nominate wa-



ter 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](http://www.neb.org). For national American Water Works Awards, go to [www.awwa.org](http://www.awwa.org). Be sure to note the deadlines as some have past and some are quickly coming up. If you have questions, contact any of the awards committee members or committee chair Rob Pierce to get started in recognizing a 2024 awardee.

## “Just For Fun” Answers

**A-1.** Hartington. A 1919 bond issue was passed for the auditorium which was completed in 1922 for \$65,000.

**A-2.** Ashland, Aurora, Chadron, McCook, Minden, Nebraska City, Ogallala,

Red Cloud, Seward and Valentine. Be sure to visit [www.onlyinyourstate.com](http://www.onlyinyourstate.com) to see how they made these determinations.

**A-3.** Beemer, Big Springs, Chappell, Cortland, Dannebrog, Diller, Genoa, Gur-

ley, Hallam, Hemingford, Monowi, Palisade, Pleasant Dale, Walthill and Wauneta. Be sure to visit [www.onlyinyourstate.com](http://www.onlyinyourstate.com) to see how they made these determinations.

**A-4.** Wilcox.



# Classifieds

**The City of North Platte is hiring!** Due to growth and retirements, the City of North Platte is currently looking to fill the following job positions:

- Sanitation Driver-Loader
- Part-time Parks Maintenance I
- Personnel & Payroll Technician
- Assistant Accountant/Internal Auditor
- Senior Accountant

Please refer to the City of North Platte's website for the job descriptions of each job position: <https://www.ci.north-platte.ne.us/>. 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 applications by email to: [info@ci.north-platte.ne.us](mailto: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 NE within 1 year of hire. Excellent benefits package is included. Employment is contin-

gent upon successful completion of a post-offer physical and drug test. The City of Benkelman is an EOE. 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.



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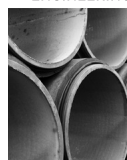
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## **2023 Training calendar**

**Visit our website at [www.lonm.org](http://www.lonm.org)  
for a complete list of workshops and conferences.**

### **April**

April 27 .....Solid Waste Screening Workshop .....HU Building, Hastings

### **May**

May 16-18.....Electric Rubber Gloving School .....Northeast Community College, Norfolk

May 24-25.....Electric Distribution Underground School .....Northeast Community College, Norfolk

### **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 .....TBA, Grand Island

Aug. 29-31 .....Electric Rubber Gloving School .....Wheatbelt Training Field, Sidney

### **September**

Sept. 19 .....Water Operator Training Workshop .....North Platte

Sept. 20 .....Water Operator Training Workshop .....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 .....Norfolk

Oct. 18.....Water Operator Training Workshop .....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 .....Lincoln

Dec. 6 .....Water Operator Training Workshop .....Auburn

## Utilities Section Webinars

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

**Safety Committees** by speakers Rob Pierce and Lash Chaffin, LNM, topics cover 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, topics cover requirements, topics selection, how and when to present, safety focus along with building a safety culture.

(Approved for 1.0 hour grades 1-4 and 1.0 hour wastewater)

Members \$35, non-members \$45

**Safety: Lockout/Tagout Programs (Practices and Procedures)** by speaker Rob Pierce, LNM

(Approved for 1.0 hour grades 1-4 and 1.0 hour wastewater)

Members \$35, non-members \$45

**Safety: Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)** by speaker Rob Pierce, LNM

(Approved for 1.0 hour grades 1-4 and 1.0 hour wastewater)

Members \$35, non-members \$45

**Safety: General Roundtable Discussion** (safety programs, injury/near miss issues and hot topics) by speaker Rob Pierce, LNM

(Approved for 1.0 hour grades 1-4 and 1.0 hour wastewater)

Members \$35, non-members \$45

**Safety: Slips, Trips & Falls** by Speaker Rob Pierce, LNM

(Approved for 1.0 hour grades 1-4 and 1.0 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 record keeping options

(Approved for 1.0 hour grades 1-4 and 1.0 hour wastewater)

Members \$35, non-members \$45

**Pump Application, Operations & Maintenance** by speaker Brad Harris, Layne Christensen

(Approved for 1.0 hour grades 1-4 and 1.0 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 1.0 hour grades 1-4, 1.0 hour grade 6 and 1.0 hour wastewater)  
Members \$35, non-members \$45

**Cross Connection/Backflow Safety: Confined Space** by speaker Rob Pierce, LNM, topics cover 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. Rich covers requirements, regulations, in a summary overview.  
(Approved for 1.0-hour grades 1-4, 1.0 hour grade 6, and 1.0 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