

Utilities Section Newsletter

League of Nebraska Municipalities

June 2011

Public swimming pools and ADA compliance: A review of the 2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design

*Reprinted with permission from
Indiana Association
of Cities and Towns
by Andrew Gruber, Partner,
Bingham McHale, LLP
agruber@binghammchale.com*

The U.S. Department of Justice published revised regulations for Title II and III of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 on Sept. 15, 2010. The 2010 standards set minimum requirements for newly designed and constructed or altered state and local government facilities, including, among many other things, public swimming pools, which begin construction or are altered after March 12, 2012. With the summer pool season upon us, it is a good time to review and plan ahead for any new construction or planned alteration to public swimming pools.

As stated above, only “newly designed and constructed or altered” swimming pools need to comply with the exacting regulations. In determining the extent of necessary ADA compliance, an “alteration” is a change to a place of public accommodation that affects or could affect the usability of the accommodation. Alterations include, but are not limited to, remodeling, renovation, rehabili-

tation, or reconstruction. Normal maintenance, or changes to mechanical or electrical systems, are not alterations unless they affect the usability of the accommodation. With respect to public swimming pools, changes to the filtration and chlorination systems, repainting the interior, and/or general maintenance of the pool are not alterations. However, it is likely that the addition of stairs or any pool expansion, among many other things, would be an alteration – triggering compliance under the regulations for the entire pool (not just the altered area).

The key issue for swimming pools compliance under the 2010 standards is “accessible means of entry.” Per the standards, at least two accessible means of entry shall be provided for swimming pools. At least one of the two accessible means of entry must be in the form of a sloped entry or chair lift. The other accessible means of entry may be in the form of another sloped entry, another chair lift, transfer walls, transfer systems or stairs. Where a swimming pool has less than 300 linear feet of swimming pool wall, no



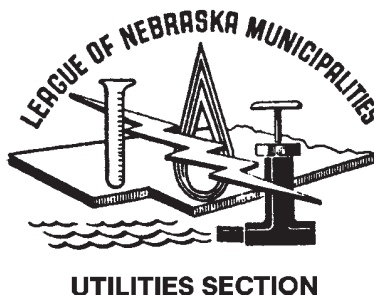
more than one accessible means of entry is required. In such an instance, the single accessible means of entry must be in the form of a sloped entry or chair lift.

When determining the qualifying linear feet of swimming pool wall, pool walls at diving areas and areas along pool walls where there is no pool entry because of landscaping or adjacent structures are to be counted toward the applicable 300 feet.

Wave action pools, leisure rivers, sand bottom pools, and other pools where user access is limited to one area are also only required to have only one accessible means of entry – in the form of a sloped entry, chair lift, or transfer system. Wading pools (which include kiddie pools) are required to have at least one accessible means of access in the form of a sloped entry. Spas (hot tubs) are also required to have at least one accessible means of access, in the form of a

Continued on page 2

1335 L Street, Lincoln, NE 68508
(402) 476-2829
Fax (402) 476-7052



Lash Chaffin
Utilities Section Director
Rob Pierce
Utilities Field Representative

Public swimming pools and ADA compliance

Continued from page 1
chair lift, transfer wall, or transfer system. If more than one spa is available, no more than 5 percent of the spas in the cluster shall be required to have accessible means of access. However, if more than one spa is available, at least one spa shall be required to have accessible means of access.

It is recommended, but not required, that where two accessible means of entry are required, or otherwise provided, the means of entry should be in different forms and in different areas of the

pool. The 2010 standards note that “[p]roviding different means of access will better serve the varying needs of people with disabilities in getting into and out of a swimming pool.”

The specifics of each accessible means of entry are set forth in the technical guidance of the 2010 standards. Sloped entries are not to be steeper than 1:20 and shall continue into the pool to a depth of 24 inches minimum and 30 inches maximum and end with a landing space of at least 60 inches. The surface of a sloped entry

need not be slip resistant, but the sloped entry must be supported by at least two handrails, except for sloped entries to a wading pool (kiddie pools) where no handrails are required.

Chair lifts are provided in a variety of ways, ranging from sling seats to molded seating lifts. Chair lifts are to be located where the water level does not exceed 48 inches (if the entire pool depth is greater than 48 inches, chair lifts are not allowed). The regulations require that appropriate clear deck space (38 inches x

48 inches with no more than a 1:48 slope), seat dimensions (16 inches wide), footrests, lifting capacity (300 pounds), and ease of operation (unassisted operation from the deck and water level) be present for each chair lift. It is recommended, but not required by the 2010 standards, that chair lifts have seat backs, armrests, head rests, seat belts and additional leg supports to enhance accessibility and better accommodate people with a wide range of disabilities.

Transfer walls are to be
Continued on page 3

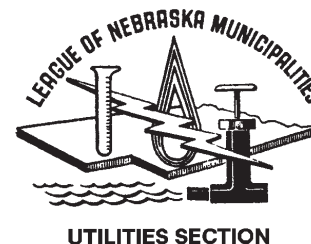
2011-2012 Executive Board

President

Joe Soucie
Public Works Director
La Vista

Past President

Leroy Frana
General Manager
Nebraska City Utilities



1st Vice President

Denise Peterson
Admin./Clerk/Treasurer
Ponca

Board Member

Kyle Potthoff
Public Works Director
McCook

Board Member

Dennis Smith
Public Works Director
Norfolk

2nd Vice President

Randy Woldt
Utility Superintendent
Wisner

Board Member

Jim McGowen
Utility Superintendent
Schuyler

Ex Officio

Pat Davison
Utility Superintendent
Imperial

2011 Electric Underground School held

The 2011 Eastern Electric Underground School was held June 1-2, 2011, at the Northeast Community College campus in Norfolk. The school is sponsored by the League of Nebraska Municipalities and the Nebraska Rural Electric Association in cooperation with Northeast Community College. Municipal line workers from Auburn, David City, Fremont, Grand Island, North Platte and Seward were in attendance along with several rural public power systems.

A special thanks to the participating vendors: Ditch Witch,

Energy Solutions (HDW), EUSCO (Hipotronics), McCaskey, Midwest Underground Supply, 3M, and WESCO.

Thanks also to the individuals and their companies who participated as instructors at the respective stations: secondary locating – Jim Meyer, WESCO; primary locating – Adam Nelson, ESI (HDW) and Joe Jacobson, EUSCO (Hipotronics); splices – Bob Cooper, NECC; terminations – Jim Stephens, 3M; elbows – Ken Riech, McCaskey Company; and trenching/excavation equipment from both Roy Rathgeber



Jim Meyer of WESCO instructing at secondary locating station

of Ditch Witch and Steve Vaughness of Midwest Underground Co. (Case). The Western Electric Underground School will be held Aug. 31-Sept. 1 at the Wheatbelt training facility.

Public swimming pools and ADA compliance

Continued from page 2

16 inches minimum and 19 inches maximum from the base of the pool deck, supported by appropriate grab bars, allowing disabled individuals each transfer access into the water. The transfer wall itself shall be at least 12-16 inches in depth and at least 60 inches in length, abutting an appropriate 38 inches x 48 inches clear deck

space. The transfer walls must have rounded edges for ease and comfort.

Transfer systems allow for tiered “transfer platforms” (at least 19 inches x 24 inches) ending with a 60-inch landing area and supported by grab bars for a slow transfer into the water. The transfer platform “stepping” shall be eight inches (minimized if pos-

sible) and shall extend below the stationary water level to a depth of at least 18 inches. The transfer system walls must be rounded and the grab bars on a transfer system must be four-six inches off the surface.

Finally, pool stairs must comply with the standard technical requirements for stairways under the 2010 standards. The stairs must be uniform with a four-seven inch riser and at least 11 inches deep. The stairs must be supported by handrails 20-24 inches above the surface.

As with any ADA accessibility compliance issue, proper planning and construction is key. Each accessibility issue should be examined to allow for the greatest amount of access and integration. Compliance is mandatory – proper planning allows compliance to be on your schedule, at your budget, and under your analysis.

Utilities Section members only

Classifieds

Do you have equipment to sell or a position to fill? Place your ad in the Classifieds section of the *Utilities Section Newsletter* **free** if you are a League or Utilities Section member.

Articles

Have you installed or made

improvements to your municipal public works or utilities? Share your progress with others by submitting an article. Many utilities may be planning a project just like you have completed.

Contact the League office at 402-476-2829 or email your article or ad to brendae@lonm.org.

Nebraska utilities history

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.

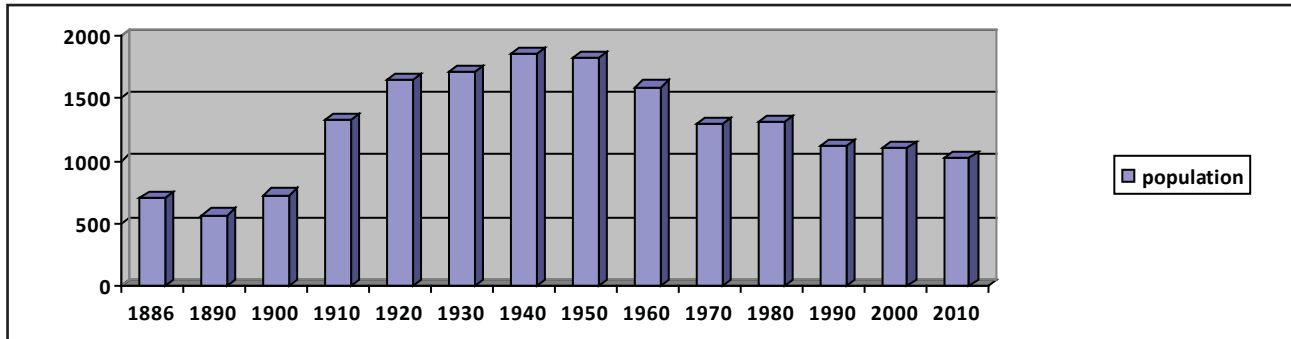
By Rob Pierce,
Utilities Field Representative,
LNM

In the 1840s, the Fort Laramie-Fort Pierre fur trail passed through the area, which later became **Crawford**, located in Dawes County. Then in the 1870s, the Black Hills Gold Rush trail passed through the future site of Crawford. The travel activity prompted the building of Fort Robinson in the spring of 1874, located to the west. By 1876, the Red Cloud

Agency-Treaty of the Black Hills was signed. Settlers soon were migrating to the area (1882-83), and by 1885, a mill was constructed on the White River. The next year the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley Railroad was built through the area and the town initially was a “tent city,” but soon became a collection of log houses. The original plat was filed June 21, 1886, and several businesses were soon established. By August (2 or 12), Crawford was incorporated as a village with a population of



about 700. On Aug. 12, 1886, the first meeting of the village trustees was held and the first ordinances were passed. The village served as a supply depot and entertainment center for Fort Robinson, located 3 miles to the west. Some
Continued on page 5



MONGAN
PAINTING CO., INC.
Floor Coatings * Sandblasting * Epoxy Coatings
Water Plants * Storage Tanks * Swimming Pools
Sewage Plants * Ethanol Plant
PO Box 515 - Cherokee, Iowa 51012
Phone (712)225-0626 Fax (712)225-0627
Email: monganmd@ncn.net

Kearney, NE
McCook, NE
Holdrege, NE
Grand Island, NE
Colby, KS

THE ART OF ENGINEERING

MA Miller & Associates
Consulting Engineers, P.C.

308.234.6456 www.miller-engineers.com

Nebraska utilities history

Continued from page 4
of the businesses included seven saloons, seven sporting houses, a First Congregational Church, a drug store, a one-room log school, and a *Crawford Clipper* newspaper. By 1887, the steady increase in population prompted a larger (log) school and a city well was in use. In 1888, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad arrived in Crawford and by August 1889, the railroad had completed Nebraska's only tunnel, located 12

miles from Crawford.

Crawford's population in 1890, according to one source, was about 1,000 and businesses included two newspapers (*Crawford Clipper* and *Crawford Times*), Crawford Iron Works, Bank of Crawford, The State Bank, saloons, general store, meat market, restaurant, a Grand Central Hotel, laundry, tinsmith, a Cookes Hotel, bakery, barber, an ag implement dealer, drug store, hardware, saw mills, large roller mill and brick

kilns. A large brick school built of locally-fired brick was built. The village at this time also had an electric light plant and a water-works system. An early election approved a water system bond for \$17,000 by a vote of 103-9. The village water system in 1890 cost \$40,000. A well was dug and a reservoir was built northwest of the community. Water was diverted from the White River on the south side of the village to a

Continued on page 6

The Power to Get You Flowing!

- **Municipal Pipe Cleaning**
- **CCTV Pipe Inspection**
- **Root Sawing & Removal**
- **Foam Chemical Root Treatment**
- **Manhole Rehabilitation**
- **Pipe Bursting Sewer Replacement**
- **Trenchless Sewer Liners**
- **Sectional Point Repair**



PO Box 1065
Kearney, NE 68848
Tel: 308-237-6651
www.johnsonservicecompany.com

Nebraska utilities history

Continued from page 5
filtering plant. A pumping station was constructed near the White River bridge to fill the reservoir. On Aug. 4, a fire department was organized with a hose cart and later a hook & ladder. In 1891, a fire bell was purchased to replace the prior method of three quick consecutive pistol shots to alert the community of a fire. On Feb. 27, 1891, a post office was established with William E. Annin as postmaster. By the mid 1890s, the village had a White River Roller

Mill, a Commercial State Bank, a Gate City Livery Stable and a Dray Line service. The *Crawford Beacon* and the *Crawford Tribune* newspapers were being published by 1895, and by 1897, the *Crawford Bulletin* newspaper.

By 1900, the population was 731, land was obtained for a park (1905), a cigar factory was started (1905), and the *Crawford Tribune* newspaper subscription cost was \$1.50 per year. By 1906, the park was established with a swimming pool, a 34-acre golf course,

picnic facilities and a race track with stables. In September 1905, the council considered digging another well, and in 1907, three more test holes were drilled to find a city water source. A water reservoir was located about seven miles southwest of town. On May 1, 1906 the village granted Sam A. Oliver a franchise for the establishment of an electric light plant. A 40 foot x 50 foot concrete building was built, with a 12-inch x 15-inch Skinner

Continued on page 7

TRANSFORMERS
DISTRIBUTION AND SUBSTATION

T&R ELECTRIC
SUPPLY COMPANY, INCORPORATED
BOX 180
COLMAN, SOUTH DAKOTA 57017
"THE TRANSFORMER PEOPLE" ©

Modern Rewind Facilities
More than 61 Acres Inventory
Prompt Delivery—Coast to Coast

Complete Outdoor Substations, Circuit Breakers, Regulators, and Switchgear

CALL TOLL-FREE
800-843-7994
FAX 605-534-3861
E-Mail: t-r@t-r.com
Internet: www.t-r.com

BUY - SELL - RENT

50th ANNIVERSARY 1961-2011

EASA

Nebraska utilities history

Continued from page 6
automatic engine running at 277 rpm, with a direct connection to a 60 kilowatt unit and a 60-cycle 2,300 volt three-phase AC current and revolving field type alternator. The exciters are made by Croker-Wheeler Co. with the plant designed and installed by J. A. Ward. The two-story power plant was located at the corner of 3rd and Main Streets. The distribution lines consisted of three miles of Idaho cedar poles 30 and 35 foot in length with six to eight inch tops. The line was surveyed, poles labeled with some 48 lightning arresters, 13 transformers (1 to 10 kilowatt) with wire sizes ranging from #4 copper to No. B & S to # 4, 6, and 8. The plant was completed by February 1907 adjacent to a 100 ton-coal storage facility. The system had meters and if the customers had more than five lights, a Westinghouse electric meter was required with a \$5 deposit. On Feb. 1, 1907, the Chairman turned on the electric current (one source listed March 9). In 1907, the fire bell was replaced by the electric light plant steam whistle. After

21 years as a village, Crawford became a city of the second class in 1907. In May 1909, the water source pumped directly from the river via electric pump and was deemed inadequate for consumption by the state health department. Fort Robinson was asked to put their sewage in below the city water intake.

By 1910, the population was at 1,323 and in June, a larger water pump was installed to increase capacity. In February 1911, permission was granted to cross the fort to obtain water from the White River and Deadman Creek at the point just above the mouth of the Deadman Creek.

By May 19, the council decided to construct a new water system with wooden pipe from the White River near Deadman Creek a distance of 36,000 feet to the proposed new water works. A new reservoir site was selected on the hill south of the schoolhouse, which is 22 feet higher than the present reservoir. Work began on the new water system in May 1911. The Chamber of Commerce was established in 1912 and by July 1912, the post

office had become a 2nd class post office. The W.C.T.U. in 1912 started the first public library and in 1914, the city hall was built at a cost of \$12,800. By 1914, S.A. Oliver had sold the power plant to the Inter-Mountain Railway and Power Company. In 1915, the Blue Book listed Crawford as a village. Electricity was provided by the Inter-Mountain Railway Light & Power Company's electric power plant. The power plant consisted of 350-horsepower (HP) boilers, a 300 (HP) steam engine and a generator with a rating of 180 KVA. Electric rates in 1915 were first 10,000 kilowatt hours (KWH) at \$0.15 per kilowatt with any excess of 10,000 at \$0.10 per KWH. Also in 1915, the fire department moved into the city hall building. In 1917, two lights were added on Main & Second Streets for the fronts of City Hall and post office. They were equipped with a top light of 75 watts for all night service and additional side lights of 25 watts each for midnight and special occasion service.

The Inter-Mountain Railway

Continued on page 8

HAROLD K SCHOLZ CO.

**ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS
SWITCHGEAR ASSEMBLERS**

Switchgear Controls Relaying	Generation Automation Metering	Substations Service Breakers
---	---	---

7800 Serum Ave. - Ralston, Nebraska 68127
PH: (402)339-7600 FAX: (402)339-1821
E-MAIL: power@hkscholz.com
www.hkscholz.com



JEO

www.jeo.com | 800.723.8567

ENGINEERING | ARCHITECTURE | SURVEYING | PLANNING

Nebraska utilities history

Continued from page 7
Light & Power Company of Crawford operated until about 1922 when it became the Western Public Service Company. The privately owned power plant and electrical system rates were \$0.1975 per kilowatt hour (KWH). The municipal water plant rates were \$0.12 per 1,000 gallons with a minimum of \$2 per 16,000 gallons. Around 1929, the electric lines to Fort Robinson were rebuilt.

By 1930, the city had about a 4 percent increase in population and a new school replaced the 1890 school. Also that year, a new electric siren replaced the old steam whistle to alert the public of a fire. In 1934, a federal grant of \$2,550 was allotted for a PWA water system/plant project amounting to about \$11,000. That year, Crawford became a member of the League of Nebraska Municipalities. An IMHOFF-type wastewater treatment plant was built by 1936, and the old steam power plant had a capacity of about 168 kilowatts. By 1937, the old steam heating service, provided by the

power plant, was discontinued as it became impractical to keep in operation.

In the 1940s, a hospital was built at a cost of about \$87,000 (1946-50). Around 1942, Consumers Public Power District acquired the electrical rights from the Western Public Service Company. In 1943, Consumers Public Power District constructed a diesel plant (standby) to serve Fort Robinson and the Prisoner of War Camp. This plant was serviceable until 1960 when the plant discontinued service as a standby unit. In the 1940s, the city water system was connected to the Prisoner of War Camp at Fort Robinson with valves separating the systems. Around 1945, the wooden mains were replaced by cast iron and the filtering plant was enlarged. By 1946, the water purification system consisting of five miles of pipeline, settling basins, filters and a reservoir were completed at a cost of about \$160,000.

In January 1953, the Golf Course Club was incorporated with a surplus horse barn converted into a club house. A

swimming pool was built at a cost of \$17,000 and a \$161,000 paving and intersection project underway. By 1962, the natural gas was supplied by the Western Gas & Fuel Company with rates at the first 1,000 cubic feet (cuft) at \$2 per 1,000, next 4,000 cuft at \$1.10 per 1,000, and next 45,000 cuft at \$0.85 per 1,000. Garbage was collected by a private company charging \$1.25 per month for each collection. The water system had 400 meters and the rates were the first 20,000 gallons (gals.) a minimum of \$7.50, next 80,000 gals. at \$0.15 per 1,000 gals., all over 100,000 gals. at \$0.10 per 1,000 gallons.

The 1962 electric rates were:
Residential: first 30 KWH @ \$2, next 70 KWH @ \$0.055, next 200 KWH @ \$0.025, additional @ \$0.02, minimum of \$1/month.
Commercial: first 30 KWH @ \$2.00, next 70 KWH @ \$0.025, next 200 KWH @ \$0.045, next 700 KWH @ \$0.025, additional @ 0.02, minimum \$1 per month.
Power: first 100 KWH @ \$0.035, next 200 KWH @ \$0.03, additional @ \$0.02, min. \$3.50/

Continued on page 9

Collaborative Design Solutions



Arizona • Colorado • Iowa • Kansas • North Dakota • Missouri • Nebraska

- ~ Water/Wastewater
- ~ Water Resources
- ~ Land Development
- ~ Transportation/Traffic
- ~ Airports
- ~ Environmental
- ~ Geotechnical
- ~ Surveying
- ~ Construction Services

- ~ Power Electrical
- ~ Electrical
- ~ Mechanical
- ~ Automation & Technology
- ~ Specialty Lighting
- ~ Public Involvement
- ~ Funding

1111 Lincoln Mall; Lincoln, Nebraska 68508 | 402.474.6311 | www.oaconsulting.com

Nebraska utilities history

Continued from page 8
month.

In the 1970s, the former power plant building was demolished and the lines to Fort Robinson were again rebuilt. In 1971, 25 street lights were upgraded, converting the 1,000 lumen incandescent lights to 11,000 lumen mercury vapor. Also, five new poles and 6,585 feet of wire were installed at a cost of about \$4,570. The electrical system owned by the city was supplied by the Nebraska Public Power District. In 1975, the city began building a new \$227,000 water treatment plant to replace the 40-year-old system. That same year, a new swimming pool was built (1975-76). In the 1970s, the city owned Ponderosa Villa opened, an addition was added to the hospital (1977), and the *Crawford Clipper* newspaper restarted (1979).

By the 1980s, the city was once again looking for a water source drilling some eight to 10 test wells (1981) and constructing a new steel reservoir to enlarge the water storage capacity in 1983. In the 1980s, the natural gas system was operated and supplied by the Kansas-Nebraska Natural Gas Company. In 1986, the city maintained 178 acres of park land. A new well was drilled in 1991, and in 1995, the city received a grant of \$138,675 for closure of the old landfill.

Today, the city has 12 miles of streets (nine paved and 75 percent with sidewalks), an electrical system owned by the city and operated by the Nebraska Public Power District, has about 178 acres of public parks, a nine-hole golf course, a 40-member

volunteer fire department, an ISO classification of 6 & 9 and refuge collection hauled to the Chadron Landfill.

The city has about 76 Eclipse, Mueller and American Darling fire hydrants, a natural gas system operated by SourceGas, two to three wells (avg. depth 100 feet), a pumping capacity of 155 gallons per minute (gpm), a sand infiltration gallery with 850 gpm and overhead storage of 1,750,000 gallons and raw storage of 500,000 gallons. The average daily demand is 250,000 gallons with a historic peak demand of 1,000,000 gallons and a system maximum capacity of 2,830,000 gallons per day. The wastewater treatment facility had a rated capacity of 200,000 gallons, an average daily demand of 150,000 gallons with peak demand at 180,000 gallons. A new facility is in the works to meet the current requirements.

The city also is celebrating its 125th Anniversary as an incorporated village and city of the second class this year (1886-2011).

References: *Nebraska Directory of Municipal Officials,*

1956-2011; Nebraska Municipal Review Magazine, 1928, 1934, 1995; History of Dawes County Nebraska The First 100 Years, Vol. I, 1985; Crawford Nebraska "The First 100 Years" 1886-1986 Centennial, 1986; Crawford Nebraska 1886-1961, 1974; Dawes County Nebraska "The First 100 Years", 1985; Water Resources of Nebraska, December 1936; Family Activity Book, 2004; Nebraska Our Towns...The Panhandle, 1988; Semi-Centennial History of Nebraska, 1904; Perkey's Nebraska Place Names, 1995; Nebraska Place Names, 1960; Pages of History, Nebraska High Schools, Past & Present 1854-1994; Maps Tell A Story, 1991; Who's Who in Nebraska, 1940; Nebraska State Gazette, 1890; Nebraska Blue Book, 1915; Lincoln Journal Star, 2011; The Electric World, Vol. 49, January 5 to June 29, 1907; The Electric World, Vol. 69, 1917; Electric Power Development in the United States, Dept. of Agriculture, January 1916; Northwestern Reporter, Vol. 187, Department of Labor and Department of Compensation, 1917-18.

Auburn Water Treatment Plant Grand Opening

A grand opening was held June 22 from 11 am–2 pm at the new Auburn Water Treatment Plant, located at 603 9th Street. The ribbon cutting ceremony

was held at 12:15 pm with burgers and brats served for lunch. The city of Auburn recently completed new water and wastewater facilities, too.

Classifieds

Utility Superintendent. The Village of Palisade is now accepting applications for Utility Superintendent. Must be 19 years of age and obtain a current valid driver's license. Applicant skills include maintenance of streets, operation of sewer and water systems, including water tests, reading meters and park and swimming pool maintenance. Applicants must obtain Class IV Water Operator License within six months of hire. Wage is dependent upon qualifications and experience, benefits are included.

Applications should be returned to the Village of Palisade, 122 North Main Street, Palisade, NE



69040. Initial review of applications will be Aug. 1, 2011. Although, applications will be taken until position is filled.

FT/PT Maintenance Positions. The Village of Greenwood is now accepting applications from qualified individuals for full-time and part-time Maintenance Positions. Individuals must possess a Class III Water Operators Certification, a NDEQ Class II Waste-

water Operators Certification, a Backflow License, a CDL class B license and must be able to lift up to 75 pounds. Position duties include upkeep of Village streets, operation of water and sewer systems, and general maintenance tasks. Wages and benefits will be dependent upon qualifications and experience. Following employment offer, applicant will be subject to background check and drug testing. Resumes, references and application must be submitted to the Village of Greenwood Office, 619 Main Street, PO Box 190, Greenwood, NE 68366 or emailed to villageclerk@windstream.net by 4:30 pm on Aug. 15.

ATV Workshop held

An ATV and Multi-Use Vehicle Workshop was held June 30, 2011, at the LTAP facility in Lincoln. There were 18 participants at this half-day workshop, which covered: applications, operation, maintenance, and the legal requirements pertaining to their use

in a municipality.

One more ATV workshop is being planned for this year. For more information on attending this workshop, contact Rob by email at robp@lonm.org, or call the League office at 402-476-2829.

If you would like to receive your *Utilities Section Newsletter* by email rather than regular mail, please contact Brenda at brendae@lonm.org. Thank you!



Photos: Tam Kessler, Scott Doherty



HDR

ONE COMPANY | Many Solutions®

Life. **BETTER.**

Innovative solutions with lasting results for Nebraska communities

www.hdrinc.com

Training calendar for 2011

August

Aug. 23-25Electric Rubber Gloving Wheatbelt PPD Training Field, Sidney
Aug. 31-Sept. 1 ..Electric Underground Workshop Wheatbelt PPD Training Field, Sidney

September

Sept. 6Backflow Workshop Fire Hall, Ogallala
Sept. 15Tree Trimming Workshop Fire Hall, Gering
Sept. 20Backflow Workshop Howard Johnson Riverside Inn,
Grand Island
Sept. 21Backflow Workshop Fire Hall, Wayne
Sept. 22Backflow Workshop BPW Building, Beatrice

October

Oct. 4.....Water Operator Training Workshop Fire Hall, St. Paul
Oct. 5.....Water Operator Training Workshop Library, David City
Oct. 6.....Water Operator Training Workshop Fire Training Center, Norfolk
Oct. 11Tree Trimming Workshop Grand Island
Oct. 25-27Power Generation Conference (Diesel Conf.) Downtown Holiday Inn, Lincoln
Oct. 27Safety Workshop Downtown Holiday Inn, Lincoln

November

Nov. 29.....Water Operator Training Workshop Community Center, Bridgeport

December

Dec. 1Water Operator Training Workshop Wally's, Fairbury
Dec. 13Water Operator Training Workshop Fire Hall, South Sioux City
Dec. 14Water Operator Training Workshop Christensen Field, Fremont
Dec. 15Water Operator Training Workshop Lincoln Water System, Lincoln

Workshops also are listed on our website at www.lonm.org "Calendar of Events."