



IOWA ASSOCIATION OF MUNICIPAL UTILITIES NEWSLETTER

POLE ATTACHMENT PROJECT SLATED FOR SEPTEMBER COMPLETION



Communications



Last year the FCC extensively revised FCC pole attachment rules¹ governing "rates, terms and conditions of access for attachments by cable operators and telecommunications carriers to utility poles, ducts, conduits and rights-of-way²." The topic of "pole attachments" covers more than attachments to utility poles and includes underground facilities.

Municipal utilities are not governed by the FCC rules³, but there are numerous reasons municipal utilities do care. For example, local governments that own or operate poles, ducts, conduits and/or rights of way need pole-attachment agreements that comply with all current legal requirements and safety standards, facilitate maximum lawful cost recovery, and afford sufficient flexibility to accommodate the Telecommunications Act's competitive-neutrality and nondiscrimination requirements.⁴ The FCC rules on pole attachments do not govern – do not **yet** govern – attachments to your facilities, but the FCC rules do govern our thinking on the topic.

The IAMU pole attachment project now scheduled for completion this month recognizes that the crafting of pole attachment agreements equal to the increasing challenges of the dynamic communications infrastructure is a task requiring specialized legal, engineering, and accounting expertise. Twenty-seven Iowa municipal utilities are

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CFA URGES IMMEDIATE MORATORIUM ON ELECTRIC DEREGULATION

The following story is reprinted from the American Public Power Association's "Public Power Daily," August 28, 2002 issue, with permission.



Policymakers failed in their public responsibilities by fostering ill-considered deregulation policies in the electricity and telecommunications sectors, says a report released August 27 by the Consumer Federation of America.

"The rapid disintegration in competitive telecommunications and electricity reflects the fact that these utilities sell basic necessities to consumers by building long-lived, costly networks," said Dr. Mark Cooper, CFA's director of research, who wrote the report. "These services are completely unsuited to the short-term commodity market transactions that policymakers imposed in the late 1990s.

"The boom-and-bust cycle unleashed by deregulation of these utilities has grave consequences for money markets and the economy," Cooper said. "These are capital-intensive infrastructure industries whose performance is critical to a wide range of other activities."

The report argues that deregulation of electricity and telecommunications destroyed the critical balance that U.S. policy had struck between private incentives and public obligations. It did so in five ways, CFA said:

1. Public infrastructure: Deregulation undermined the long-term perspective necessary to finance utility investment and create stability, resulting in a dramatic increase in the cost of capital.

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IAMU SALUTES THE SPIRIT OF AMERICA IN THIS TIME OF CHALLENGE



DEREGULATION MORATORIUM

Continued from Page 1

public rights-of-way and use common resources (air, water and airwaves). Deregulation largely ignored the need for management of these public assets.

3. Public responsibility: Deregulation diminished the incentives and relaxed the obligations to provide just, reasonable, and nondiscriminatory access to these vital networks.

4. Public participation and cooperation: Deregulation short-circuited the cooperation (seamless interconnection and smooth operation) necessary to run highly complex, integrated networks, thus raising transaction costs.

5. Public information and knowledge: Deregulation made it difficult to gather and share information, further increasing transaction costs.

"Our analysis has immediate applicability to policy decisions that will be made in the fall, when Congress returns from its August recess," Cooper said. "Congress and the regulatory agencies overseeing these industries were headed in the wrong direction before the magnitude of the meltdown became clear."

The report argues that if the Public Utility Company Holding Act had been enforced vigorously, the market manipulation that afflicted California never would have happened. CFA pointed out that the Senate has voted to repeal PUHCA, rather than strengthen it.

Another cause for concern is the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission's proposal

"to force huge, wholesale markets on the country, without having built any institutions or confidence that trading will be honest and retail consumers will be protected from abuse," CFA said.

The report notes the House has passed the Tauzin-Dingell bill, which would repeal the public interest and common carrier obligations of the Communications Act for advanced telecommunications services; and that the Federal Communications Commission has half a dozen rulemakings that would accomplish the same goal. "This enhances market power and rewards the local telephone and cable monopolies that worked so hard to kill competition in the first place," CFA said.

"During the 1990s, the stodgy, old economy utilities, with their slow-growing but secure, dividend-paying stocks, were reviled on Wall Street. Now that the bubble has burst, investors will flock back to a 'dull' sector that offers a solid total return, provided that public policy rediscovers the principle that electricity and telecommunications are building blocks for the rest of the economy that need stability and long-term commitments," Cooper said.

The report is available at:
www.consumerfed.org/publicint.pdf.

IAMU and APPA are members of the Consumer Federation of America.

STANDARDS PROPOSED FOR INTERCONNECTING GENERATORS

The following story is reprinted from the American Public Power Association's "Public Power Daily," August 21, 2002 issue, with permission.

In an effort to promote distributed generation, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission on Aug. 16 proposed standard agreements and procedures for interconnecting small generators (less than 20 mw). The commission in April issued proposed interconnection rules for generators of all sizes, but numerous small generators asked for "streamlined procedures and less complex interconnection requirements that

would better suit their lower impact on the grid," FERC said. The Aug. 16 advance notice of proposed rulemaking responds to those requests, "separating small generators' interconnection from the ongoing process for large generators."

The proposed interconnection agreements and procedures for small generators would be amendments to open access transmission tariffs, the commission said. The proposal is based on existing agreements and procedures already used in several states, FERC said.

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FERC



IAMU PARTICIPATES IN RAILROAD RIGHTS-OF-WAY RULES

The Iowa Utilities Board has issued a Rulemaking (RMU-02-7) to implement legislation that was passed during the 2000 Legislative Session (Senate File 515) relating to utility and railroad rights-of-way crossings. IAMU was a participant in the collaborative process that was undertaken by the utilities and the railroads to come to an agreement on the standardization of crossings by utilities. Much of the rulemaking incorporates the agreements reached between the utilities and the railroads in this process. The proposed rules also cover issues for which no agreement was reached. Comments on the proposed rules were due August 27, 2002. A public hearing will be held November 5, 2002.

IAMU is commenting jointly with various public utilities and the utility industry associations. This group includes: Iowa Utility Association (MidAmerican Energy Company, Alliant Energy, Interstate Power & Light, and Aquila Networks); the Rural Iowa Independent Telephone Association; the City of Des Moines; the Iowa Association of Electric Cooperatives; the Iowa Rural Water Association; the Iowa Telecommunications Association; the Iowa Association of Water Agencies; the American Water Works Association (AWWA) – Iowa Chapter; and Iowa League of Cities. The joint comments of this group address many proposed technical

changes and some substantive changes to the rules.

IAMU is also filing joint comments with organizations that represent the interests of smaller utilities. This group includes the following: Iowa Association of Water Agencies; American Water Works Association; Iowa Rural Water Association; Iowa Association of Electric Cooperatives; Rural Iowa Independent Telephone Association; Iowa League of Cities; and the Iowa Telecommunications Association.

These comments focus solely on the new insurance requirements contained within the proposed rules. Under the proposed rules, prior to proceeding with the construction of a railroad right-of-way, a utility would be required to obtain excess liability coverage of at least \$5 million and railroad protective liability coverage with a combined single limit of \$4 million per occurrence and \$6 million aggregate. IAMU is proposing that those rules be amended so that the excess liability coverage minimum be reduced to \$1 million for utilities that have 20,000 customers or less; and that there be NO railroad protective liability coverage required for utilities that serve 20,000 customers or less.

For copies of these comments, please call Julie Smith at 515/210-6616.

Though old habits may be hard to break, hopefully all IAMU member utilities and associate member businesses have now changed their calendars and planners to reflect IAMU's new annual meeting plans.

There will be no longer be either an IAMU Fall Meeting or legislative-oriented Winter Meeting. What will become IAMU's single general membership meeting each year will take place February 26-28, 2003 at the West Des Moines Marriott, on 74th Street (just south of I-80) in West Des Moines.

Specific meeting plans have not yet been finalized, but members wishing to plan ahead may reserve sleeping rooms now by calling

the West Des Moines Marriott at 800/228-9290 or 515/267-1500. Ask for the IAMU room block. The IAMU room rate is \$79 per night, or \$99 per night for a king suite. The room reservation deadline is February 4, 2003.

Associate member businesses will, as always, find many marketing opportunities at the meeting, including an exhibit hall with display booths, associate member suites and other sponsored events. Associate members calling for information or to reserve promotional suites should call the West Des Moines Marriott at 800/228-9290 or 515/267-1500 and ask for Laura Warner.

More detailed information will be available in the coming weeks.

**NO IAMU
FALL MEETING;
PLAN NOW FOR
FEB. 2003**

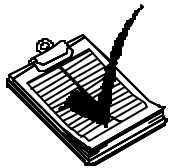


NEW BIOTERROR LAW REQUIRES WATER SYSTEM ASSESSMENTS

WATER NEWS

With the overwhelming passage of the Public Health Security and Bioterrorism Response Act (HR 3448, Title IV, "Drinking Water Security and Safety") by both houses of Congress, water systems are now looking for ways to fulfill their obligations for this new security mandate. Under the Act, some drinking water systems must complete and submit vulnerability assessments to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) that review their physical barriers, water collection, storage, distribution system, treatment, computer or other automated systems and operations facilities from a security standpoint.

Staggered deadlines are based on system size, but all systems completing an assessment have six months from their respective vulnerability assessment deadlines to enhance their emergency response/operating plans (ERPs/EOPs). ERPs/EOPs must incorporate assessment results and include procedures and identify equipment that can be used in the event of a terrorist or other intentional attack. The following table shows the size of water systems and the deadline for completion of the vulnerability assessment. Please note that those water systems that serve less than 3,300 persons are not required to complete an assessment at this time.



| Water System Vulnerability Assessment Deadlines | | |
|---|--------------------------------|-------------------|
| Population Served | Vulnerability Assmnt. Deadline | EOP Deadline |
| > 100,000 | March 31, 2003 | Sept. 30, 2003 |
| 50,000 - 100,000 | December 31, 2003 | June 30, 2004 |
| 3,300 - 50,000 | June 30, 2004 | December 31, 2004 |

IDNR is recommending that those water systems wanting to conduct the assessment on their own should consult the Association of State Drinking Water Administrators (ASDWA)/ National Rural Water Association's (NRWA) "Security Vulnerability Self-Assessment Guide for Small Drinking Water Systems" manual. The manual can be downloaded from <http://www.asdwa.org/> and is available in PDF or Word format.

For those systems required to complete an assessment, it is to be sent only to EPA Headquarters and not to the IDNR. The IDNR only requests a copy of the response letter from EPA to verify it was completed. EPA plans to keep these assessments in a secure filing area. Water systems should keep the assessment in a secure area and limit access to the document. IAMU amended the Open Meetings/ Open Records laws (Iowa Code Chapters 21 & 22) during the 2002 Legislative Session. The laws now allow municipal utilities to keep vulnerability assessments, as well as other documents that could reasonably be expected to jeopardize the security or the public health of the citizens, closed and not available to the general public. If you would like to view the amendment, visit the IAMU website and click on "Water," then "What's New."

Mail completed assessments to:

Security/Vulnerability Assessments
Attn: Mr. Ken Deason
US EPA Region VII Office
901 N. 5th Street
Kansas City, KS 66101

Any water system wanting to know more about these new requirements should contact Mike Anderson, IDNR, at 515/725-0336.

REMINDER: CCR certification forms are due at the Iowa Dept. of Natural Resources no later than October 1, 2002



NEW REVISION TO PIPELINE SAFETY REGS PART 192

The Transportation Safety Institute (TSI) has issued a new August 13, 2002, revision of the "Pipeline Safety Regulations Part 192."

TSI is not offering this revision as a hard paper copy or CD version; it is only offered as a download on their website.

To download Part 192, use the following web site address: http://www.tsi.dot.gov/divisions/pipeline/pip_pub.htm.

When the site comes up, click on "Publications."

A page showing the following information will come up:

| CFR Codes MS Word | CFR Codes PDF | Recent Amendments | Inspection/Checklist Forms MS Word |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| Part 190 | Part 190 | 7 , 7A , 8 , 9 , 9A | |
| Part 191 | Part 191 | 10 , 11 , 11A , 12 , 13 , 14 | |
| Part 192 | Part 192 | 85 , 86 , 87 , 88 , 89 , 89A , 90 | OQ Gas Inspection Form |

Click on the type of format you wish — Word or PDF; click on Part 192 to download; Click "print."

If you have any questions, contact Dave Hraha at IAMU, 800/810-4268 or by e-mail at dhraha@iamu.org.

TARBERT, APPA POLICYMAKER WORKSHOP COMING TO IAMU

Dr. Jeff Tarbert, who has impressed many national audiences at American Public Power Association (APPA) functions, will bring his popular Policymaker's Workshop straight to IAMU members at IAMU's Training & Office Complex.

"APPA Policymakers' Workshop: Governance in the 21st Century" will be offered twice: October 16-18, and again November 20-22. The workshop will introduce utility trustees and council members to the responsibilities and processes of policymaking in a changing utility marketplace. It examines regulatory and market forces affecting electric utilities and discusses how public power fits into the new market.

Course highlights include:

- > Duties and responsibilities
- > The evolving energy market
- > Public power's role
- > "Competitive Governance"
- > Business strategy development
- > Competitive policies, performance and accountability
- > Evaluating board/management performance

Iowa issues, including:

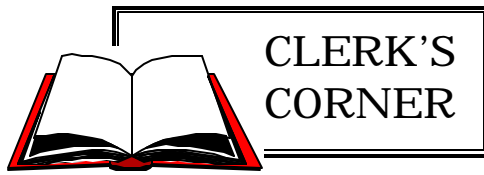
- > Board/council legal responsibilities
- > Financing utility infrastructure
- > A revolution in electric transmission
- > Politics and industry change
- > Green tags and renewable energy
- > Workplace safety: Top-down policy
- > Iowa Energy Project update
- > Policymakers' intro to unbundling

Other workshop instructors include: Lance Coppock, Attorney, Ahlers Law Firm; Bob Haug, Executive Director, IAMU; Julie Smith, Legal Counsel, IAMU; Michael R. May, Regulatory Counsel, IAMU; Denis Zeimet, Director of Member Services, IAMU; Anne Kimber, Technical and Environmental Systems Engineer, IAMU; and Patti Cale, Energy Services Coordinator, IAMU.

A workshop brochure and registration form has been mailed. To obtain an additional copy, or for more information, contact IAMU, 800/810-4268.



Dr. Jeff Tarbert



By Michael R. May, IAMU Regulatory Counsel

Q. In the aftermath of 9-11, "Your Town Municipal Water Utility" listed all utility water facilities which might be open to sabotage and also drafted contingency plans on how to deal with different sabotage situations thought possible. Curious George, Your Town's inquiring mind, shows up at your office and asks to see the list of facilities and contingency plans which you have on your desk in front of you. What do you tell Curious George?

A. Tell him "No" if "disclosure could reasonably be expected to jeopardize the security or the public health and safety" of the citizens served by Your Town Municipal Water Utility. Your authority is found in newly enacted Senate File 2277 which amends the Iowa Open Meetings and Open Records law. The new

law declares the following as confidential: Records of a public airport, municipal corporation, municipal utility, jointly owned municipal utility, or rural water district organized under chapter 357A, where disclosure could reasonably be expected to jeopardize the security or the public health and safety of the citizens served by a public airport, municipal corporation, municipal utility, jointly owned municipal utility, or rural water district organized under chapter 357A. Such records include but are not limited to vulnerability assessments and information included within such vulnerability assessments; architectural, engineering or construction diagrams; drawings, plans, or records pertaining to security measures such as security and response plans, security codes and combinations, passwords, passes, keys, or security or response procedures; emergency response protocols; and records disclosing the configuration of critical systems or infrastructure of a public airport, municipal corporation, municipal utility, jointly owned municipal utility, or rural water district organized under chapter 357A. This subsection is repealed June 30, 2007.

STORAGE BUILDING PLANNED FOR IAMU TRAINING FIELD

The IAMU board has approved the construction of a 40-ft. x 80-ft. x 16-ft. standard frame storage building on the IAMU training field. The building will be equipped with two 16-ft. x 14-ft. overhead doors to allow easy access to stored materials. The facility will provide a secure storage space for materials awaiting installation on the training field as well as providing protection of equipment used by the electric, gas and water utilities that is subject to deterioration by ultraviolet light and outside elements.

Pro-Line Co, Inc., of New Sharon, Iowa, won the bid for the contract. The building will be located south of the maintenance shop on the training field.

Construction of the building is scheduled for the first part of October. It is anticipated that

the building will be completed within two weeks after construction begins. The building will be ivory in color to match the existing maintenance shop, and will have a hunter green metal roof.



With the aid of equipment loaned by associate member Midwest Underground Supply, IAMU's Richard Nowels levels ground for IAMU's new training field storage building.



ENERGY SMART SCHOOLS -- HOW YOU CAN HELP

Energy-smart schools cost less to operate and can be better places to teach and learn. What can municipal utilities do to help their schools?

First, let's start with some of the myths and facts about energy savings in schools.

Myth #1 -- Energy isn't a major budget item for schools.

Fact: Not so. In fact, in many school districts, energy costs are second only to salaries. Nationally, K-12 schools spend more than \$6 billion per year on energy. According to the U.S. Department of Energy, at least a quarter of that could be saved through smarter energy management. Imagine what schools across the country could do with an extra \$1.5 billion per year.

Myth #2 -- New schools are energy efficient.

Fact: Not necessarily. Unless a school works closely with its architect/engineering team to design energy-efficient buildings, new schools may not be as efficient as they could be. Well-designed schools are oriented on their sites to take maximum advantage of daylighting. They use windows, walls, lighting systems, heating and cooling systems, and other elements that are efficient and well-integrated. The time to include energy efficiency is in the first RPF that goes out to architects. Once the budget is set, it's much harder to change the design.

Myth #3 -- Constructing an energy efficient school costs more.

Fact: Total construction costs for energy-efficient schools are often the same as costs for traditional buildings, even though individual features may cost more. Schools are designed to be around for many years, so the cost of operating them has to be weighed against the initial construction cost. So, even when construction costs are slightly higher, energy savings can pay for additional upfront costs very quickly, within a few years.

Myth #4 -- It costs a lot to increase energy efficiency.

Fact: There are many low-cost changes that schools can make to lower energy bills. Some of them are behavioral -- turning off lights in unoccupied rooms or turning off computers at night and on weekends. Others involve small investments, such as purchasing VendingMisers for soft drink machines.

Myth #5 -- Energy efficiency is unrelated to student performance.

Fact: Evidence is growing that energy efficient schools can provide learning environments that lead to improved student performance. Some of the reasons are obvious: if lighting quality is poor, students can't read the blackboard; if the classroom is too hot or too cold, they can't concentrate. Beyond the obvious, though, studies have shown that daylighting, an integral strategy for energy efficient new schools, may have a positive effect on student attitudes and performance.



A monthly feature on energy efficiency

***From Patti Cale,
Energy Services
Coordinator***



What Can Utilities Do to Make Energy-Smart Schools?

It's school administrators' job to help students learn. But utilities can also assist with that mission by helping create a better learning environment through more efficient school facilities. What can utilities do to help?

- 1) Be a resource for information. Make sure your local school officials know about energy efficiency. Provide them with tools such as the Iowa Energy Bank Program or the Energy Resource Station. Pass along information from the Department of Energy's EnergySmart Schools program.
- 2) Participate in the design of new school facilities. Be a voice for energy efficiency, or help bring in the resources needed on the architectural team. Provide tools such as the "National Best Practices Manual for Building High Performance Schools."
- 3) Provide incentives or financial assistance to upgrade the design of new facilities or to retrofit existing schools with more energy efficient lighting or equipment.



OCTOBER MEETING SPOTLIGHTS ENERGY EFFICIENCY



Iowa's potential for energy efficiency, and the programs needed to achieve it, will be the focus of the Iowa Association for Energy Efficiency conference in Des Moines on October 2. Perspectives on energy efficiency will be offered by representatives of the Iowa Utilities Board, utilities, the Iowa Energy Center, environmental groups, and others.

Presentation topics will include energy efficient lighting, environmental impacts of energy efficiency, agriculture and energy, and indoor air quality. A variety of roundtable discussions will end the day. For a brochure and registration information, go to the IAEE web site at iowaenergy.org or contact IAMU at 800/810-4268.

POLE ATTACHMENT PROJECT

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seven Iowa municipal utilities have retained the legal services of the Baller Herbst Law Group, P.C. and Boardman, Suhr, Curry & Field LLP, as well as the engineering expertise of Forster Electrical Engineering, Inc. and the rate formulation expertise of Virchow, Krause and Company, LLP. The drafting of model agreements and rate calculators is being accomplished with a steering committee of Allen Bonderman (Atlantic Municipal Utilities), John Bilsten (Algona Municipal Utilities), Dennis Fannin (Osage Municipal Utilities), Tim Reed (Muscatine Power & Water), Rich Nowels (IAMU) and Mike May (IAMU).

For questions regarding the project or to join the project contact Bob Haug at bhaug@iamu.org or Mike May at mmay@iamu.org.

¹ *In The Matter of Amendment of Commission's Rules and Policies Governing Pole Attachments*, CS Docket No. 97 – 98; *In The Matter of Implementation of Section 703(e) of The Telecommunications Act of 1996*, CS Docket No. 97 –151, "Consolidated Partial Order On Reconsideration"; Released May 25, 2001. ("FCC Pole Attachment Order")

² *FCC Pole Attachment Order*, Paragraph 1.

³ 47 U.S.C. § 224(a)(1) excludes from the definition of "utility" subject to FCC "pole attachment" authority as any person owned by any state. The term "State" includes "any political subdivision" of a state. 47 U.S.C. § 224(a)(3).

⁴ Baller & Stokes Primer, Page 1.

GENERATOR INTERCONNECTIONS

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The proposed rules are expected to result in an increasing number of new generation resources participating in the market, FERC said, "thereby furthering customer choice of technologies and fuels, allowing more customer options in response to high generation prices, and facilitating development on nonpolluting alternatives" such as solar and wind generating systems.

several issues. FERC said it wants working groups at the conference to develop consensus on procedures for generators of two megawatts or less and also for generators between two and 20 MW. Comments on the advance notice of proposed rulemaking are due by Nov. 4. "The commission will issue a NOPR before the end of the year, with the expectation that a final rule will be issued in March 2003," it said.

The commission scheduled a public meeting on Sept. 9 and 10 to try to reach consensus on



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RICHARDSON: CONGRESS MAY NOT HAVE LEARNED LESSONS

The following story is condensed and reprinted from the American Public Power Association's "Public Power Weekly," Sept. 2, 2002 issue, with permission.

It isn't clear members of Congress have learned needed lessons from the energy industry's problems over the past few years, according to APPA President and CEO Alan Richardson, who recently spoke to a New York state utility group.

The pending energy bill offers some modest improvements to the consumer protection and market power control provisions of existing law, he said, but those are "more than offset by the detrimental effects of the repeal of the Public Utility Holding Company Act."

The Senate-passed energy bill also would give FERC additional leverage over public power utilities (and rural electric cooperatives) by expanding the commission's jurisdiction over public power utilities that own transmission facilities, he said.

APPA is concerned that some House conferees appear predisposed to weaken FERC's authority to police the wholesale power market, rather than strengthen it, Richardson said.

APPA is working with a group of 30 senators, including Majority Leader Tom Daschle, D-S.D., on a proposal to strengthen FERC's ability to protect consumers, he said. Among other things, he said, this proposal would:

- > Provide clearer criteria and direction to FERC on when to allow market-based rates;
- > Strengthen FERC's merger review authority;
- > Impose severe financial and criminal penalties for violating the Federal Power Act;
- > Prohibit certain trading practices (those used and abused by Enron and others) and;
- > Transfer from the Securities and Exchange Commission to FERC the authority to protect consumers and investors against the financial risks of holding company diversification and inter-affiliate transactions.

Referring to the western energy crisis, Richardson said it has been described with

some truth as "a perfect storm." "However, what happened in California was not just about over-reliance on natural gas, a drought in the Pacific Northwest, generation capacity shortages in California, environmental constraints that limited generation in some areas, and transmission bottlenecks," Richardson said. "It was about foolishly designed legislation by the California legislature and its unbelievably naive belief in the virtues of the market. It was also about monumental regulatory failures and federal regulators who refused to enforce the law," he said. "And, of course, it was about unscrupulous market players whose only motive was profit."

Richardson offered seven lessons from the western energy crisis:

- > Reserves are not surplus, and we can't rely on the market to ensure their adequacy and reliability;
- > Deregulation from a starting point of regulated monopolies, without serious restructuring to prevent the abuse of market power, is doomed to failure;
- > Markets need monitoring and monitors need data;
- > Markets need rules and referees;
- > Establishing markets is a government project.
- > People plan, markets react.
- > The process of deregulation, is as, if not more, corruptible than the process of regulation.

Amid the failures of deregulation so far, public power "is doing great, and it shows," Richardson said, citing recent reports from Standard & Poor's and Moody's. But "we can't rest on our laurels or hunker down in a misguided hope that we can insulate ourselves from the changing bulk power market," he said. He urged his audience to make use of the report released by an APPA task force on Public Power in the 21st Century, "It's Your Future...Lead it!"

ENERGY BILL



DON'T FUEL ACCIDENT POTENTIAL: GASOLINE SAFETY TIPS

Gasoline is an important part of our everyday lives. It provides the energy needed to operate our cars, trucks, lawn mowers and other lawn care equipment, boats, a variety of off-road vehicles and motorcycles. However, gasoline can be dangerous if not handled or stored properly. Gasoline should only be used for its intended purpose, as a motor fuel, and stored only when absolutely necessary. It should not be used as a solvent, cleaner, barbecue starter or for any other non-engine use. The following precautions exist for the safe handling, storage and disposal of gasoline. *

NOTE: It is strongly advised that you contact your local fire department and/or local government to determine the rules and restrictions for handling, storing, or disposing of gasoline in your area.

* This information has been extracted from a variety of petroleum company publications. Language may vary from company to company.

Q: What are some of the standards and regulations regarding storage of flammable liquids such as gasoline?

Your local and state governments are the first places you should check for standards and regulations on gasoline. There are numerous codes, standards, and regulations that cover storage and handling of gasoline within the United States and Canada. For example, fire codes and regulations restrict the amount of gasoline an individual homeowner can store — usually no more than 25 gallons — in approved containers of less than five gallons capacity each. The use of tanks or storage of quantities larger than 25 gallons is typically regulated. Most states restrict the amount of gasoline you are allowed to carry in containers in your vehicle.

The Fire Marshal of Polk County, Iowa recommends that all flammable and combustible liquids should be stored in a "safety can" with a flame arrestor and self-closing lid. Further, it is recommended that no more than two gallons of flammable liquids (or five gallon of combustible) be stored outside of a flammable storage cabinet.

Fire codes also regulate the amount and type of gasoline storage allowed in other occupancies, including service stations, garages, car dealers, hospitals, and commercial and industrial businesses. The National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) establishes codes and

standards for fire-related safety issues, which can be incorporated into binding regulations. Many of these codes have been adopted by regulation in many communities. A partial list of some of these codes includes:

- > NFPA 30, Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code;
- > NFPA 30A, Automotive and Marine Service Stations Code;
- > NFPA 37, Standard for the Installation and Use of Stationary Combustion Engines and Gas Turbines; and
- > NFPA 110, Standard for Emergency and Standby Power Systems.

Q: What precautions should be taken when filling a gasoline container?

The following precautions should be taken when filling a container with gasoline from a dispenser:

- > Keep gasoline away from ignition sources like heat, sparks, and flames.
- > Do not smoke.
- > Shut off the vehicle's engine. Disable or turn off any auxiliary sources of ignition such as a camper or trailer heater, cooking units, or pilot lights.
- > Only store gasoline in containers with approved labels as required by federal or state authorities. Never store gasoline in glass or unapproved containers.
- > Portable containers must be placed on the ground, and the nozzle must stay in contact with the container when filling, to prevent buildup and discharge of static electricity. Do not fill a container in or on a vehicle, including in car trunks or truck beds. (Placing the container on the ground minimizes any static electricity buildup that could lead to a spark and cause a fire.)
- > Fill the container at a slow rate. This will decrease the chance of static ignition buildup and minimize incidents of spillage or splattering.
- > Manually control the nozzle valve throughout the filling process.
- > Keep your face away from the nozzle or container opening.
- > Avoid prolonged breathing of gasoline vapors.
- > Never siphon gasoline by mouth. Do not put gasoline in your mouth—gasoline can be harmful or fatal if swallowed. If someone swallows gasoline, do not induce vomiting. Contact a doctor immediately.
- > Keep gasoline away from your eyes and skin, because it may cause irritation.
- > Use gasoline only in open areas that get plenty of fresh air.
- > Never use gasoline to wash your hands.
- > Remove gasoline-soaked clothing immediately.
- > Fill container no more than 95 percent full to allow for expansion.

Continued on Next Page





- > Place cap tightly on the container after filling; do not use containers that do not seal properly.
 - > If gasoline spills on the container, make sure that it has evaporated before you place the container in your vehicle.
 - > Report spills to the attendant.
 - > Use gasoline as a motor fuel only.
- When transporting gasoline in a portable container make sure the container is secure from tipping and sliding, and never leave it in direct sunlight or in the trunk of a car.

Q: What is the safest way to store and handle gasoline?

Gasoline must be stored in an approved container or tank. Gasoline containers must also be provided with an approved label as required by federal and state authorities. Storage in anything other than an approved container is strictly prohibited by fire prevention codes.

Gasoline is a flammable liquid and should be stored at room temperature, away from potential heat sources such as the sun, a hot water heater, space heater or a furnace, and away from ignition sources. Gasoline vapors are heavier than air and can travel along the floor to ignition sources. Therefore, appliance pilot lights or igniters should be kept more than 50 feet from where gasoline is stored or handled, and elevated. Other precautionary measures include:

- > Do not smoke where gasoline is handled or stored.
- > Always keep gasoline out of reach from children.
- > For better ventilation, it is best to handle gasoline outdoors.
- > Keep gasoline containers tightly closed and handle them gently to avoid spills.
- > Do not mix even a small amount of gasoline with kerosene or diesel.
- > Do not use gasoline in kerosene heaters or lamps.
- > Store gasoline in a building separate from the house or place of occupancy, such as a shed or garage.
- > Put gasoline in a small engine (like a lawnmower) only when the engine and attachments are cool.

Storage of gasoline requires developing precautions for spill cleanup. Minor spills should be absorbed with sawdust, paper or rags. Larger spills may be contained and collected. Place recovered gasoline and cleanup materials in approved, labeled containers for proper disposal. Never dispose of spilled gasoline or cleaning materials on the ground or into your garbage, drains, toilets or sewers. If you do, it might cause a fire, or seep into streams, bays, lakes or your groundwater.

Q: How long can gasoline be safely stored?

If the container or gas tank will not be used right away, will be exposed to direct sunlight, or will be stored at temperatures above 80 degrees F. .much of the time, add a fuel stabilizer/additive to the gasoline when you first buy it, prior to storage. Fuel stabilizers contain antioxidants, which prevent gum and other

compounds from forming on gasoline; biocides, which prevent microbial growth; and corrosion inhibitors, which prevent the formation of rust and corrosion. Fuel stabilizers/additives are available at auto parts stores.

Many manufacturers of engines put restrictions on the amount of time gasoline should be stored before use in engines. Always refer to the manufacturer's recommendations. Freshness is improved if the container or gas tank is stored in a cool place and is kept almost 95 percent full. However, leave some headroom for gasoline to expand if it warms up in storage. Without an airspace, expansion will force liquid gasoline out of the container or distort the container.

Q: What is the proper way to dispose of gasoline?

Never dispose of gasoline by pouring it onto the ground or into a sewer, street drain, stream or other waterbody, or putting it into the trash. These actions are environmentally harmful and may result in a fire, explosion, or soil, surface or groundwater contamination. Fines and criminal penalties may be associated with improper disposal.

Excess gasoline in good condition can be added to the fuel tank of a gasoline-powered car or truck. See manufacturer's recommendations. (Don't dispose of gasoline/oil mixtures for two-stroke cycle engines this way.) However, it is not easy to dispose of gasoline that has deteriorated. There are organizations that will help dispose of gasoline in an environmentally responsible way. Finding the best option may take some researching. Commercial organizations are usually listed in the Yellow Pages under Environmental and Ecological Services and Oils, Waste. You may have to pay for disposal. Therefore, try to purchase only the amount of gasoline that you absolutely need.

Q: Who should I contact for further information about gasoline?

Contact your local fire department or local government to familiarize yourself with your local fire and building codes regarding storage of gasoline. You may also request a Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) covering the potential fire, health and safety hazards of gasoline, from your fuel supplier or service station dealer. If you have further questions, you may want to contact the National Safety Council or the National Fire Protection Association. The National Safety Council is a clearinghouse for information on storage and handling of flammable and/or combustible liquids (including gasoline). The National Fire Protection Association develops codes and standards as well as research and education for fire and related safety issues.





— HELP WANTED —

POWER SYSTEM OPERATOR – Municipal joint-action agency seeks an individual with a two-year degree in electrical power engineering, or the equivalent. North American Electric Reliability Council (NERC) certification preferred, but not required. Responsible for providing safe and reliable power to 18 member municipalities and performing control area functions. The position negotiates real-time economic energy transactions, schedules and controls member generation, controls generation levels in the control area, monitors system voltages and frequency, and monitors power pool transmission and generation systems. Good communication skills and a working knowledge of interconnected power system operations, generation and transmission systems, SCADA and computer systems are required.

Comprehensive benefit package is available. Apply by sending resume to:

Mgr. of Accounting & Human Resources
Southern MN Municipal Power Agency
500 First Avenue S.W.
Rochester, MN 55902-3303 9/02

CITY ADMINISTRATOR/CLERK: Manning, IA (pop. 1,490) is located in Carroll County in West Central Iowa. The Administrator/Clerk is responsible for the management and administration of all city departments, and acts as a liaison between the Council and the municipal utility boards. The Administrator/Clerk reports to the Mayor and five City Council members. Requires bachelor's degree in public/business administration, or related field, plus two years administrative supervisory experience in municipal government preferred; or an equivalent combination of education, training and experience with demonstrated experience in financial management, economic development, project administration, and employee relations. Must possess strong organizational and interpersonal skills. The successful applicant will be required to reside within the corporate limits of Manning if selected. Starting salary approximately \$35,000 DOQ, plus benefits. Position open until filled. EOE/ADA

Send resume and cover letter to:

City Administrator
Clerk Search Committee
717 Third St.
Manning, IA 51455 9/02

— HELP WANTED —

WATER PRODUCTION MANAGER: The Waterloo Water Works is accepting applications for the position of Water Production Manager. This senior management position has overall responsibility for the operation and maintenance of 14 wells (total capacity of 50.5 MGD) and three elevated one million gallon water towers. Water treatment includes chlorination and fluoridation. The position provides for the proper functioning of all pumping facilities, controls and buildings; ensures that water quality is in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations; prepares and submits reports as required. This person will maintain daily records and payroll, and order supplies and equipment. The Water Production Manager will utilize effective communication, supervisory and management skills for a staff of six full time employees and an operating budget of \$850,000. The successful candidate will train and evaluate employees and provide input for the discipline, hiring and firing of employees. The successful candidate must possess or be able to obtain a certification as an Iowa Grade III Water Treatment Operator within six months of employment. The candidate should have extensive knowledge of water plant operations including electrical and SCADA systems and shall have had a minimum of one year of experience in a water works department in a community of 15,000 population or greater. Minimum requirements include a high school diploma and a valid Iowa driver's license or the ability to obtain one within six months. Salary range is \$45,000 to \$50,000 with an excellent benefits package and will be strongly influenced by the candidate's qualifications. Pre-employment drug screening is required. The Water Production Manager reports directly to the General Manager. A three member Board of Trustees governs the Water Works. Forward inquires *before September 30, 2002* to:

Jerry Stevens
Waterloo Water Works
325 Sycamore Street
P. O. Box 27
Waterloo, IA. 50704
Phone: (319) 232-6280
Fax: (319) 232-1962
E-Mail: jerry.stevens@waterloo-ia.org

8/02



Help support IAMU's training programs when you buy safety equipment online from Omark Safety.

Omark, an IAMU associate member, will contribute three per cent of each online sale to support the association's safety programs. IAMU members simply enter the reference code "IAMU" during the checkout process of an online order. Purchases can be made through the company's web site at www.omarksafety.com or through the IAMU website: www.iamu.org under "Resources."

Questions? Call Omark Safety 800/383-7233.



CLASSIFIEDS

— HELP WANTED —

PUBLIC WORKS ASSISTANT: The City of De Soto (pop. 1,009) is accepting applications for this FT position. Applicants need to possess, or be able to obtain within one year, the following Iowa certifications: Grade I I Water Treatment Plant; Grade II Water Distribution; Grade I Wastewater Lagoon; and Grade I Wastewater Distribution. Salary DOQ and experience. Job consists of water, sewer and street work plus various other duties. EOE. Send resume to:

City of De Soto
Attn: City Clerk
405 Walnut St.
P.O. Box 100
De Soto, IA 50069-0100

Or call 515-834-2233 9/02

ELECTRIC LINE PERSON: New London Municipal Utilities is accepting applications for a full time electric line person. Duties include: Construction, operation, maintenance and repair of overhead and underground electric distribution systems; and operation and maintenance of the power plant. Will also be involved in the operation of the municipal water system. Experienced lineman or line school graduate preferred. Must have valid CDL. Wage DOQ. Excellent benefits package. Pre-employment drug/alcohol screening. *Position open until filled.* Submit resume to:

NLMU
PO Box 184
New London, IA 52645

9/02

EMERGENCY MEDICAL TECHNICIAN: The City of Carson is seeking an individual to fill the position of Emergency Medical Services EMT-I or P. Must have experience of no less than EMT-I; good organizational skills; high school diploma or equivalent; combination of education and experience. *Resumes and applications will be taken until the position is filled.* EOE. For an application, contact:

Carson City Hall
127 Broadway
P.O. Box 128
Carson, IA 51525
712/484-3636

8/02

— FOR SALE —

MECHANICAL METERS: Forms 4S, 5S, 6S, 8S, 9S, 12S, 14S, 15S, plus maximum voltmeter; voltage 120, 240, 480; demand and non-demand; class 10, 20, 100, 200; manufactured by Sangamo, Westinghouse, G.E., L&G, Duncan. Quantities vary. For more details contact:

Pat Stief
Vinton Municipal Electric Utility
319/472-4813

9/02

BUCKET TRUCK: 1992 Hi-Ranger with Ford chassis. Manual 5x2; hydraulic tool circuit with double bucket; 60-ft. working height; Naphide metal body; 15,000 miles, 4,900 hours. Contact:

Brian Geschke
New Hampton Municipal Light Plant
921 Canty Ave.
New Hampton, IA 50659

8/02



Public Power Week • October 6-12, 2002

IAMU Classified Ads are provided on a space-available basis at no charge to IAMU member utilities. At the discretion of IAMU, ad space may be granted to other entities for a fee. Please call IAMU for more information.

Ads will be run for a minimum of one month. Ads placed by IAMU member utilities may be repeated, at the advertiser's request, if space allows.

If an ad carries a specific deadline for response, please call ahead to check the Newsletter publication schedule.

Mail, fax (515/289-2499) or e-mail (jburnett@iamu.org) ad copy to John Burnett at IAMU.



Smile!

**With the IAMU Award Program
Nominate an individual or organization
for a job well done!**

**A number of awards are available,
and can be presented year-round.**

Visit the IAMU Web Site to download
an information packet: www.iamu.org.
Or call IAMU at 800/810-4268.



CALENDAR

SAVE ON OSHA POSTERS!



IAMU member utilities can purchase OSHA safety & health posters for only \$3 per set!

Set includes posters required by the State of Iowa and the Federal Government (plus other required forms, including 300 and 300A forms)

Call Deny, Rita or Melody at IAMU: 800/810-4268

Sept. 24-25: Gas OQ Training, Marshalltown (Consumers Energy, 2908 S. Center St.). Contact: IAMU, 800/810-4268.

Sept. 25-26: Water Distribution Workshop/Golf Outing, Ankeny. Contact: IAMU, 800/810-4268 (rescheduled from June 5-6).

October 16-18: APPA Policymakers' Workshop, IAMU Training & Office Complex. Contact: IAMU, 800/810-4268.

October 6-12: Public Power Week. Contact: APPA, 202/467-2900 or www.appanet.org

November 12-14: Eighth Annual IAMU Water & Wastewater Operators' Training Workshop, Four Points Sheraton, Des Moines. Contact: IAMU, 800/810-4268.

November 20-22: APPA Policymakers' Workshop, IAMU Training & Office Complex. Contact: IAMU, 800/810-4268.

Feb. 26-28, 2003: IAMU General Membership Meeting, West Des Moines (West Des Moines Marriott). Contact: IAMU, 800/810-4268.

The IAMU Newsletter is published monthly to provide information to IAMU members on the safe, efficient and reliable operation of municipal electric, gas, water and telecommunication utilities. Contributions from members and others which advance this purpose are solicited and appreciated. Address changes should be sent to: IAMU, 1735 NE 70th Ave., Ankeny, IA 50021-9353.

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This publication is designed to provide accurate and authoritative information in regard to the subject matter covered. It is furnished with the understanding that the Association is not engaged in rendering legal or other professional service. If legal advice or other professional or expert assistance is required, the services of a competent professional should be sought.

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