

Utilities Section Newsletter

League of Nebraska Municipalities

November 2022

Utilities/Public Works Conference coming in January!

*By Lash Chaffin,
Utilities Section Director*

Mark your calendars! **The 2023 League of Nebraska Municipalities Utilities/Public Works Section Annual Conference is scheduled for Jan. 11-13 at the Embassy Suites in Lincoln.** In addition to the wonderful opportunities to share time and information with colleagues, there are some important educational opportunities. *The last several years, this conference was approved for an average of up to 17.5 wastewater operator hours and 15 water operator hours!* We expect similar approval this year.

On Jan. 11, the conference kicks off with optional **Preconference Seminars: #1 – Maintain, Fix or Purchase Your Utility Infrastructure:** This session will focus on maintenance policies, effective purchasing techniques and how to calculate the life span of municipal property (*designed for 5 water credit hours and 5 wastewater credit hours*); and **#2 – Backflow Prevention 101:** This session will focus on policies and day-to-day operations of an effective backflow prevention program (*designed for 5 water credit hours and 5 backflow credit hours*). *These are “stand-alone” sessions. Preconference Seminar attendees do not have to register for the entire conference.*

On Jan. 12-13, share time with

your colleagues and learn how to better manage your utility and public works departments:

- Utility Disconnections and Collections: New Court Cases and Ideas that Actually Work
- New and Innovative Health Insurance Options for Municipal Employees
- Lead Service Lines: State and Federal Expectations
- Why Water, Wastewater and Solid Waste Utilities Should Care About New PFA Regulations
- Big Bucks Available for Electric Vehicle Charging Stations
- Keeping Safe When Your Office Is a City Pickup
- Making Sure that Your Municipal Buildings Have Access to Broadband
- New One-Call Requirements for Owners of Underground Facilities
- New Recycling Markets for Plastic
- Interactive Utility Customer Complaint Management Tips
- Water and Wastewater Sales Tax Issues
- Succession Planning for Municipal Departments
- How to Calculate Pole Fees and Other Right-of-Way Fees
- Clean Water Act and Safe Drinking Water Act Updates

- Municipal Utility and Public Works Legislative and Regulatory Update: Whether you have a water, wastewater, electric, natural gas, street, recreation or other department, the Nebraska Legislature has a tremendous effect on how you do business. Do not miss the latest information on legislative and regulatory activities.

- And much, much more!

There will be water, wastewater and engineering credits available for many of these sessions. Do not miss this great opportunity!

Milestone celebration recognition

Is your municipality or utility celebrating a historic milestone? We are encouraging members to provide any information on milestones being celebrated such as 75 years of operating the electric system.

When was your water, wastewater, electric, power generation system established? When were facilities built, improvements made, etc. If your utility is celebrating a 25, 50, 75, 100-year milestone, let the Utilities Section help you celebrate by recognizing it in the newsletter.

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UTILITIES SECTION

Lash Chaffin
Utilities Section Director
Rob Pierce
Utilities Field Representative

Nebraska Safety Council

The Nebraska Safety Council has the following public training courses available: Accident Investigation Workshop, Addressing Emotional Wellbeing at the Workplace, Aerial Lift Safety Training, Aerial Lift Safety: Train-the-Trainer, Bloodborne Pathogens Training, CDL Test Prep Training, Confined Spaces Training, Confined Spaces: Train-the-Trainer & Rescue, CPR/AED Training, Crane and Hoist Training, Crane and Hoist: Train-the-Trainer, D.O.T. Hazardous Materials Training, Diffusing the Ticking Time Bomb: Workplace Violence Solutions, Fall Protection Training, Fall Protection: Train-the-Trainer, First Aid Training, First Aid/CPR/AED Instructor Development Course, First Aid/CPR/AED Training, Forklift Safety Train-the-Trainer, Forklift Safety Training, HazWoper

24-Hour Training, HazWoper 40-Hour Training, HazWoper Refresher 8-Hour, IATA/ICAO Dangerous Goods Air Transportations, Incident Commander Training, Job Hazard Analysis (JHA) Workshop, Ladders and Ladder Safety, Lockout/Tagout Training, Lockout/Tagout: Train-the-Trainer, NFPA 70E/Arc Flash Electrical Safety, NFPA 70E/Arc Flash Safety Refresher Training, OSHA 10-Hour Construction Industry Training, OSHA 10-Hour General Industry Training, OSHA 30-Hour Construction Industry Training, OSHA 30-Hour General Industry Training, OSHA Recordkeeping Training, Pediatric First Aid/CPR/AED Training, RCRA (Resource Conservation and Recovery Act) Safety Training, Recognizing Drug Impairment Training, Respiratory Protection and Fit Testing, Respiratory Protection and Fit

Testing: Train-the-Trainer, Stop The Bleed, Tobacco Cessation; Worker 360° Workshop.

To participate in one of the workshops sponsored by the Nebraska Safety Council, access its website at www.nesafetycouncil.org. Workshop dates, sites and costs are listed on its website.

Lockout/Tagout (LOTO) Procedure Reminder (Machine Lockout)

- 1) Know the equipment
- 2) Notify others in area
- 3) Shut off the power
- 4) Disconnect and lockout all energy sources
- 5) Control/Dissipate secondary energy
- 6) Verify the lockout
- 7) Finish safely

2022-2023 Executive Board

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Nebraska utilities history – Brainard

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

By Rob Pierce, Utilities Field Rep./Training Coordinator

Brainard is located in Butler County, which was created in 1856 and organized in 1868. James D. Brown settled three miles southeast of present-day Brainard in 1865 and established a post office called Urban Feb. 8, 1870.

On March 3, 1886, the Urban (Brown) Cemetery filed for record, one acre (two-and-a-half miles east of present-day Brainard). A townsite was first settled two miles to the east in a community called Urban. In 1876, land was provided for townsite by Thomas Logan (James Brown’s son-in-law) and the railroad arrived in the area. In 1877, the Omaha Republican Valley Railroad Company erected a one-story frame depot and on Oct. 16, a post office was established as Brainard. The Urban Post Office was discontinued Nov. 26, 1877, and Brainard was established near the Union Pacific Railroad by 1878. The community/post office was

named in honor of David Brainard, a missionary to the Native Americans (name spelling is different). The surveyed and laid out townsite was incorporated Oct. 26, 1878, as a village

By 1880, the population was about 61 and a one-room school (first public school) was in session by 1881. In 1885, the O.B.R.V. Railroad ran along the east side of the original four-block plat with the north/south streets named Garfield, Madison and Lincoln. The east/west streets were named Jackson, Jefferson, Washington, Hamilton and Adams.

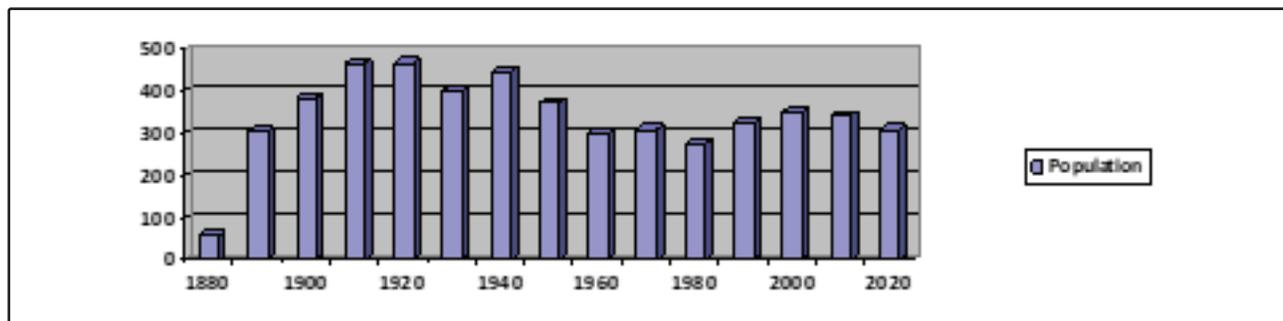
The *Brainard Journal* newspaper was in operation by 1886 and in 1887, “West Brainard” was surveyed as the population increased to 350. By this time, the village had three blacksmiths, a lumberyard, two hardware stores, two hotels, two livery stables, four general stores, a restaurant, a grocery and a harness shop. A brick Holy Trinity Catholic Church was built in 1888 and by 1889, a hose cart was purchased for \$125 for fire protection.



Brainard water tower. 2007 photo.

In 1890, the population was 306 and the first fire barn was built for about \$113 to house the hose cart. A fire bell was purchased for \$39.98. The (30ft x 60ft) Brainard Roller Mills facility was built in 1897 and on June 29, 1899, the Bohemian National Cemetery was organized. By 1900, the population increased to 384 and in 1901,

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Nebraska utilities history – Brainard

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about seven-and-a-half acres were purchased for a park (northeast part of town). A well was dug, a dam was built and a ball diamond were installed.

On Sept. 5, 1904, the three-story (50ft high) Brainard Roller Mill facility was destroyed by fire. The first water system was established about this time and in 1905, the Brainard Electric Light & Water plant was operating, but only generating electricity during the evening hours – from dark to

10-11 p.m. The Brainard Roller Mill was rebuilt in 1906 and the brick addition to the north was the original Brainard Electric Power plant. The Trinity Church was built in 1908 and streetlights were hanging over the middle of Main Street in 1908. The ice factory harvested ice from a farm pond (1908) and an Opera House Block was soon erected. In 1910, the population was 465, a Cabela's Hardware Store and a cement block factory were in operation about 1912. Businesses added by

1915 included a general store and a cigar factory.

The population was 468 in 1920 and electric transmission lines were run from Brainard to Abie and then to Prague. Electric current was furnished by Blue Valley Power Company of Milford, Nebr. On Jan. 2, 1923, a meeting was held to organize a fire department with about 21 original members. An application was made Nov. 29, 1924, for authorization by the Blue River Power Company

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Nebraska utilities history – Brainard

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of Seward to construct transmission lines between a point in Butler County to Brainard, this was granted Dec. 16, 1924. In the 1920s, a two-and-a-half-story brick Holy Trinity Catholic School was built. Electric current was provided via transmission lines in 1928 with rates at \$0.065-\$0.15 per kilowatt hour (kWh). The public water plant and distribution lines had rates of \$0.75 per 1,000 gallons and a minimum at \$1 per month. A weekly *Brainard Clipper* newspaper was being printed in 1928. *Note: During this time period, the village chairperson was Joseph Zikmond, a professional wrestler who served 17 years as chairperson.*

By 1930, the population was 400 and a modern sewer was laid out in 1932. In 1934, a \$22,000 PWA sewer project was started with bids let. Brainard was a member of the League of Nebraska Municipalities in 1934, a new brick two-story school was built in 1936 and by 1939, a rural fire district was organized. The population increased to 444 in 1940 and the Civil Aeronautic Commission leased two strips of land (each 500

ft x one-half-mile long) to make a sodded landing field. A beacon was erected and lit for night landings. The field was dedicated Sept. 7, 1941 (usage discontinued in 1952). The village-owned Brainard Electric System operated the electric distribution system in the 1940s and a well was located west of the fire hall at the base of the tower by 1948. The village purchased the former Joe Matousek home site to become a park. The former government grain storage bin site was purchased by Charles Novak, where he planted trees which later became Evergreen Park with 30 Scotch pines and 12 shade trees.

The population decreased slightly to 373 by 1950 and in 1956, the municipal sewage disposal plant was being repaired. The water tower was repainted and the water plant had 95 meters with water rates at \$0.75 per month with a minimum of \$0.35 per 1,000 gallons. The electric distribution system consisted of five miles of lines and 103 meters with a deposit of \$3. The electric distribution system was owned by the village and supplied by Consumers Public Power District

with rates for the first 50 kWh at \$2.25, next 50 kWh at \$1.80 and the next 50 kWh at \$1.35. A street and street light project were underway in 1958 and the water system had 150 meters with rates of first 1,000 gallons at \$0.40 less 10 percent.

The population decreased to 300 by 1960 and by April, 12 missile silos were being built in southeastern Nebraska (two miles east of the village) with construction completed in June 1962. A rural pumper fire truck was purchased in 1960 and in 1961, the East Butler School was established – a consolidation with Loma, Bee, Bruno and Dwight. Electric rates in 1962 for residential/commercial were: the first 50 kWh at 0.05, next 50 kWh at \$0.04, next 2,000 kWh at \$0.03, next 2,000 at \$0.025 and a minimum \$1.50. The village operated a lagoon-type water disposal facility and a new water well was sunk in 1968.

In 1970, the population was 309 and funding for a swimming pool was being secured in 1972 along with electric light poles/wire being updated. The electrical system, owned/operated by the village,

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Nebraska utilities history – Brainard

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was supplied by the Nebraska Public Power District (NPPD). On June 11, 1974, the swimming pool opened (dedicated June 23, 1974) and a sewer system project was underway in 1979. A new fire hall was built in 1979 with a \$30,000 bond issue. Also in 1979, Brainard was the first village to achieve the All-Nebraska Community award from the Nebraska Community Improvement Program (NCIP) on recognition Day presented by Gov. Charles Thone.

By 1980, the population dropped to 275 and the former Talbot Hotel building was torn down (1980s). A new well was drilled in 1989 (using existing wellhouse) with a pumping capacity of 166 gallons per minute (gpm). The population was 326 in 1990, the landfill was closed in 1993 using a \$13,361 (1996) grant to complete the closing. The village was a Tree City USA member and maintained a swimming pool, two parks and a ballfield. Most all streets were hard surfaced at this time with many curbed and a 15-year bond

to pave the streets was paid off. The village sewer system consisted of a facultative retention lagoon system designed for 0.02 million gallons per day (mgd). New playground equipment, which cost \$8,882, was purchased in 2000 and the population was 351. In August 2002, swings were purchased for \$1,772 and a bandstand was constructed in Semin Park. In 2000-2001, the village was named an award-winning community by “Keep Nebraska Beautiful.” In 2010, the population was 342 and the downtown “islands” were newly landscaped and benches were added. The Garbage Company provided collection service in 2011 and Waste Connections in 2013.

Today, Brainard has a population of 308, has been incorporated since Oct. 26, 1878 (144 years) and is a League of Nebraska Municipalities and Utilities Section member. The village maintains streets, water and wastewater systems and two parks. The Butler County Sheriff Department provides law enforcement and the

village is a wholesale customer of Nebraska Public Power District.

References: Nebraska Directory of Municipal Officials, 1965-1978, 1980-87, 1990-93, 1995-2022; Nebraska Municipal Review Magazine, 1928, 1934, 1980; Water Resources of Nebraska, December 1936; Public Power Magazine, Vol. 51, Number 1, January-February 1993; Lincoln Journal Star Newspaper, 2008; David City Centennial History Book, 1873-1973; Brainard Nebraska From Then To Now, The First 125 Years, 2003; Brainard Q125 History Book 1878-2003, 2003; Brainard Nebraska Centennial History Book, First 100 Years 1878-1978, 1978; Pages of History Nebraska High Schools, Past & Present, 1884-1994; Nebraska Our Towns...Central Southwest, 1991; Maps Tell A Story, 1991; Nebraska Public Power District Flyer, 2005; NEDED Website, 2005; Brainard website, 2018-2021; Wikipedia website, 2019; Lincoln State Journal, June 1887; Butler County Pictorial History, 1868-1992, 1992; State of Nebraska Atlas, 1885; Nebraska Blue Book, 1928, 1942, 1946, 1978 and the Directory of Electric Utilities in the United States, Federal Power Commission, 1941.

10 Nordberg Engine Maintenance Tips

- 1) Frequent oil sampling to check for metals
 - 2) Inspect and change oil and air filters
 - 3) Inspection of fuel injector opening pressure (pop testing fuel injectors)
 - 4) Verify valve tappet clearance
 - 5) Annual bump of feeler gauge checks (main, rod bearings and wrist pins)
 - 6) Replace oil strainers
 - 7) Check fuel pump timing
 - 8) Inspect cylinder head, con rod & main bearing bolts and nuts for proper tightness
 - 9) Inspect foundation bolts for tightness
 - 10) Perform crankshaft web deflections
- For the extended version, visit the Exline website or call 1-800-255-0111.

Upcoming Snowball Conference dates:

- Jan. 25-26, 2023
- Jan. 24-25, 2024
- Jan. 22-23, 2025

SAFETY/HEALTH CORNER

Office safety tips

By Rob Pierce, Utilities Field Rep./Training Coordinator

Does your office or shop have a shortage of electrical outlets? Many of our municipal buildings were constructed before computers, iPads, cellphones and a multitude of office equipment that are plugged in. It seems these days almost everything is wireless, but we still need one if not more chargers plugged in. Once again, technology is outpacing the updating of electrical wiring in our facilities causing us to cut corners with multiple extension cords and surge strips. Often it can be found where surge strips are plugged into each other with all ports in use. Amperage ratings can be easily overcome, tripping a breaker or overheating a cord or equipment resulting in a potential fire hazard. If the surge strip has a breaker built in, it might need reset or possibly the entire unit may need to be replaced. The surge strip might become a multi-port unit with little to no protection if it cannot be reset.

Another item is extension cord abuse around the office or shop. Extension cords are to be used as temporary devices, not to be used in place of permanent wiring. Often these cords are not rated for high amperage equipment that is plugged into them such as space heaters. A good measure of how heavy duty is your extension cord, what did you pay for it and is the cord fairly thin in diameter.

Trip hazards also can be a

problem associated with extension cord use. When stepped on, they can roll causing a fall or you can trip on them if they are not secured to the floor. Also, stepping on or running over cords with a vehicle can put pressure on internal wires causing them to fray or break.

Another electrical issue of concern is when the electrical outlets are not grounded or cords with two-prongs (no ground prong) are used. Sometimes we get too creative by removing or cutting off the ground prong on the plug. I even have seen the ground prong bent backwards out of the way so the equipment could be plugged into a two-slot socket. An adapter is usually not recommended as you may not be able to ground it. Removing a ground eliminates protection and often the outlet

screw connecting an adapter may not provide an adequate ground. Using an adapter often can add enough weight to cause the cord to sag, pulling the prongs partially out of the outlet. This may cause sparking and a fire could result.

Next time you walk through your office, take time to observe and evaluate the electrical outlets and the equipment plugged into them to prevent a potential fire. During the holidays, we tend to find a lot of decorative lights and decorations that can overload an outlet. Many offices and shops tend to use shop heaters and those heaters that are under the desk. Try to purchase heaters that shut off if tipped over to prevent a fire. The updating of electrical wiring within the building can cost thousands, but a fire can cost a lot more.

Water Systems receive Safety Awards

The Nebraska Section American Water Works Association (NS-AWWA) recognized four water systems for safety at the 2022 annual banquet held Nov. 3. The purpose of the awards is to recognize distinguished NS-AWWA member public water systems for their safety records and respective active safety programs.

There are two designations: "Certificate of Recognition" and the "Certificate of Achievement" in the respective classes, which are: Class I (1-4 operators), Class II (6-10 operators), Class III (11-

15 operators), and Class IV (more than 15 operators).

This year's awardees for the "Certificate of Achievement" were Class I Division – **Chadron**; Class III Division – **Norfolk** and **Aurora**; and Class IV Division – **North Platte**. The "Certificate of Safety Recognition" awardee was Class II Division – **Beatrice**.

These systems collectively had over 150,000 hours logged with six days lost from two incidents between the five systems. Four systems had no lost days. Congratulations!

Nebraska utilities history – Cairo

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By Rob Pierce, Utilities Field Rep./Training Coordinator

Cairo, located in Hall County, had settlers in the area by 1871-1873 with three area cemeteries established by 1880 (Mount Pleasant, Berwick, and Cameron). The Lincoln Land Company was surveying in the area for a possible water site for the proposed railroad line, which was to be built. The railroad steam engines needed water and a site was selected and land was purchased from George Bussell. A railroad surveyor apparently commented that the land around the water stop resembled the African desert “Sahara Desert” thus, why not call it Cairo (he apparently pronounced it as “Karo”). By Spring 1886, the railroad survey was completed with the Grand Island and Wyoming Central Railroad extending to that point May 29. The settlement was named Cairo after the capital of Egypt with many of the town's street names reinforcing the “Egyptian” theme: Alexandria, Egypt, Nile, Said, Suez, Syria and Thebe. About 1886, a pump at the

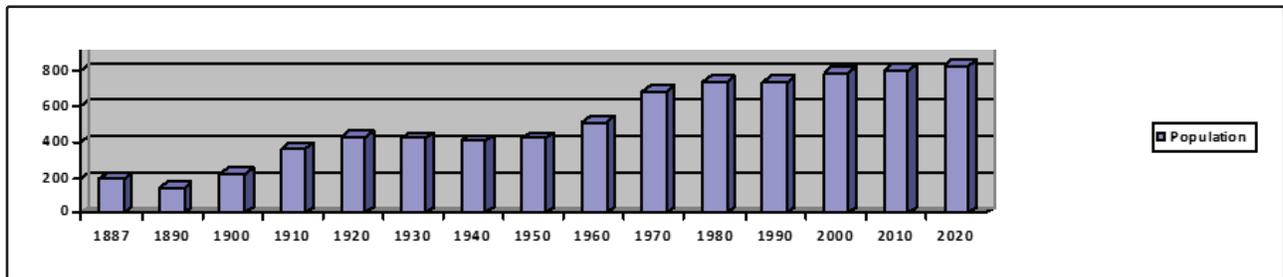
water tower was erected next to the depot north of the tracks. The Pioneer General Store was established, a lumberyard was started and a hotel was built (1886). On Nov. 17, 1886, a post office was established. By 1887, the population was 200 and businesses included a newspaper, two grain elevators, a lumberyard, a mercantile, a harness shop, a post office, a grocer, a meat market, a furniture/hardware store, a drug store, an Irvin House hotel, a livery stable and a blacksmith shop. School District #72 was organized with a one-room school building erected. In the spring of 1888, a Methodist Church was built and the dirt business streets were sprinkled with water to keep the dust down.

By 1891, the population was 150 and the businesses were fronted with plank boardwalks. On Nov. 18, 1892, Cairo was incorporated as a village, John Murphy was appointed marshal and by 1899, telephone poles were being erected. By 1900, the population was 224, the town pump was located in front of the Blacksmith Shop and an Opera House was built.

Cairo was dry in the 1880s, but a saloon was in operation in 1900. The *Cairo Record* newspaper was established in 1902 and in September 1905, the first telephone exchange was organized. In 1907, some businesses included a Commercial Hotel, an ag implement dealer, a barber, a blacksmith, a lumberyard, Cairo State Bank, a general store and a cream station. Several individual windmills were in the village by 1908 and on May 18, 1909, an election was held with an 82-27 vote to approve bonds to construct a water plant. A base issue of \$8,000 was approved and a quote let to the National Company of South Bend, Ind. for \$6,735. The school expanded to ninth grade in 1907 and a cement plant was operating by 1909.

The population in 1910 was 364 and a 10 foot x 10 foot two-cell jail was built. The volunteer fire department was founded in 1910. The frame public school building had a 10th grade with an enrollment of 138 students in 1911. Telephone services were available (1912) and in 1914, the first ir-

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Nebraska utilities history – Cairo

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rigation well pumped 900 gallons per minute. In 1915, a cyclone destroyed many buildings in the community and a two-and-a-half-story brick school was constructed. By 1916, some businesses operating included two banks, an opera house, restaurants, saloons, harness shops, a creamery, an alfalfa meal mill, an icehouse, auto dealers and entertainment included a horse track and a golf course. Street lighting once lit by coal-oil (kerosene) was later lit by electricity and in 1919, the electric distribution system was supplied by the Central Power Company's power plants. By 1920, the population increased to 427 and a flour mill, a tractor manufacturer and an auto garage was operating. The privately owned power plant in 1928 had electric rates of \$0.10 per kWh and the water system was operated by the village. The population held steady at 425 by 1930 and some businesses included a lumberyard, a hardware store, a cafe, a pool hall, a theater, two recreation parlors, three repair garages, general stores and seven cream stations. In 1936, the village elected to purchase a fire truck and the population decreased to about 400.

The population was 411 in 1940 and in 1941, the Central Power Company dissolved with the electric sold to Consumers Public Power District. By 1950, the population was 422 and the electric system was owned and operated by Consumers Public Power District. In 1953, work was in progress on a sewer treatment system and a village-owned sewer system and disposal plant was maintained

by a tax levy and a sewer charge. In 1956, the sewer charge was \$2.50 per month. In the 1950s, an attempt was made to drill for oil, but only a trace was found so the well was later capped. By 1956, the electric system had 200 meters in service and the cost of street lighting was \$90 per month. Water rates were \$2 per month with \$1 additional per each apartment and the cost of pumping water was \$75 per month. The natural gas system was owned by Kansas-Nebraska Natural Gas Company with rates of a minimum \$2 for the first 1,000 cubic feet (cuft) at \$0.20 per 100 cuft, next 4,000 cuft at \$0.10 per 1000 cuft, and the next 45,000 cuft at \$0.06 per 1,000 cuft. The population by 1956 was about 450 and a new modern post office was built and dedicated in 1957. That year, the school added a science room, a kitchen, music band, a lunchroom and a gym. The village auditorium was maintained by a one mill tax levy and rentals.

The population by 1960 was 503, the fire department had 25 volunteer firefighters and a water well project was underway. Water rates in 1962 were \$2 per month with unlimited use. The cost of street lighting was \$91.93 per month. The population in 1966 was estimated to be 530 and in 1967-68, the school system consolidated with Boelus and Dannebrog to form the Centura School District #100. By 1970, the population was 686 and the electric system was owned and operated by Nebraska Public Power District. By 1977, the electrical system was owned by the village and leased to the Nebraska Public Power District (NPPD). In

1980, the population was 737 and by 1982, the natural gas system was operated and supplied by Kansas-Nebraska Natural Gas Company. The electric system was operated and supplied by NPPD. Apparently at one time in the 1980s, Cairo had been called the "Nile Valley of Nebraska." By 1983, some of the residential streets were being paved (formed paving districts). Main Street had been paved when the highway was paved through the village. The population increased to 733 in 1990 and in 1991, a \$200,000 Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) was received for street improvements. In 1996, the old cone-topped water tower was torn down to make way for the new 250,000-gallon elevated water storage tower. The village operated an activated sludge combination aero-clarifier wastewater treatment facility designed for 0.055 million gallons per day (mgd), which also had anaerobic digester single-stage sludge treatment.

In 2000, the population increased to 790, the former school was a community center and the fire department and city hall was housed in a four-door metal and brick building. The natural gas system was operated and supplied by KN Energy Inc. (2000) and the electrical system was operated and supplied wholesale by Southern Nebraska Rural Public Power District. Central Waste Disposal provided collection services (2008) and in October 2009, an engineering report noted the water system needed an estimated project cost of \$670,700. The

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Nebraska utilities history – Cairo

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village had two wells (2009) in a well field located north of town and one well in town for backup use only, as arsenic was detected in 1994. The water system had 324 service connections and by 2011, rates were \$20 per month along with a \$0.95 use charge per 1,000 gallons. In 2011, State Revolving Fund (SRF) funding was applied for to be used for well replacement, standby power, repainting the water tower and new system controls. By 2010 the population was at 801 and in 2013, the natural gas system was operated/supplied by SourceGas. In 2015, the natural gas system was operated/supplied by Black Hills Energy. The village operates a three-cell lagoon wastewater treatment facility on the east side

of the community.

Today, Cairo has a population of 822, has been incorporated since 1892 and has been a member of the Utilities Section since 1992. The village maintains several paved and curbed streets, a park system including two baseball diamonds, along with water and wastewater systems. Police protection is provided by the Hall County Sheriff and a nine-hole Centura Hills golf course is located on the north end of town.

References: Nebraska Directory of Municipal Officials, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964-75, 1977-78, 1980-82, 1986-87, 1990-2022; Nebraska Municipal Review, 1928, 1991; Perkey's Nebraska Place Names, 1995; Cairo Community Heritage

1886-1986, 1986; Pages of History, Nebraska High Schools, 1854-1994, 1994; Water Resources of Nebraska, December 1936; Lincoln Journal Star Newspaper, 2004; Nebraska Our Towns...Central & North Central, 1989; Nebraska Place Names, 1925, 1960; Maps Tell a Story, 1991; NEDED Website, 2005, 2011; Wikipedia website, 2017-2018; History of Hall County Nebraska, 1920; Andrea's History of the State of Nebraska, 1882; Johnson's History of Nebraska, 1880; History of Hamilton and Clay Counties, 1921; Nebraska State Gazetteer & Business Directory, 1890-91; Nebraska Historical Building Survey Reconnaissance Survey Final Report of Hall County, Nebraska, July 1995; and the Nebraska Blue Book, 1928, 1946, 1978.

Nebraska Breaktime Trivia “Just For Fun”

- Q-1.** Where is the Great Plains Welsh Heritage & Culture Center located?
- Q-2.** Where is the John G. Neihardt State Historic Site located?
- Q-3.** What village in Nebraska, starting with the letter “U”, was named after a General/ U.S. President?

How well do you know Nebraska?

- Q-4.** In which Nebraska cities/ villages are these Veterans Memorials located?

Answers on page 17.



Nebraska utilities history – Henderson

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

By Rob Pierce, Utilities Field Rep./Training Coordinator

Henderson, located in York County, had settlers in the area by the 1860s and summer school was established in a log structure by 1868. From 1870-1876, school sessions were held in Thomas Bearse's residence until School District #95 was organized in 1876. Some 35 German Mennonite families settled in York County by 1874 and by 1876, the Congregational Church and School District #11 were organized. By 1880, a church was built one mile north and one-half mile east of the present town site. The Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley Railroad was extended to that point as the townsite was platted by the Pioneer Town Site Company in 1887. The town was named for David Henderson, who along with his son John and friends Randolph Fairbank and Daniel George, settled along the west fork of the Big Blue River

July 2, 1866 (several miles south of present-day Henderson). Note: two different dates were noted as the incorporation date (Oct. 14, 1887 and Oct. 4, 1899). The first date may have been the Henderson township incorporation. On Feb. 21, 1888, a post office was established and soon a lumberyard and a depot were erected. *Note: the town may have been incorporated before it had a post office, again depending on accuracy of the references.* By 1888, School District #95 was organized in the community. As the community grew, an addition was added to the school in 1893 for high school students.

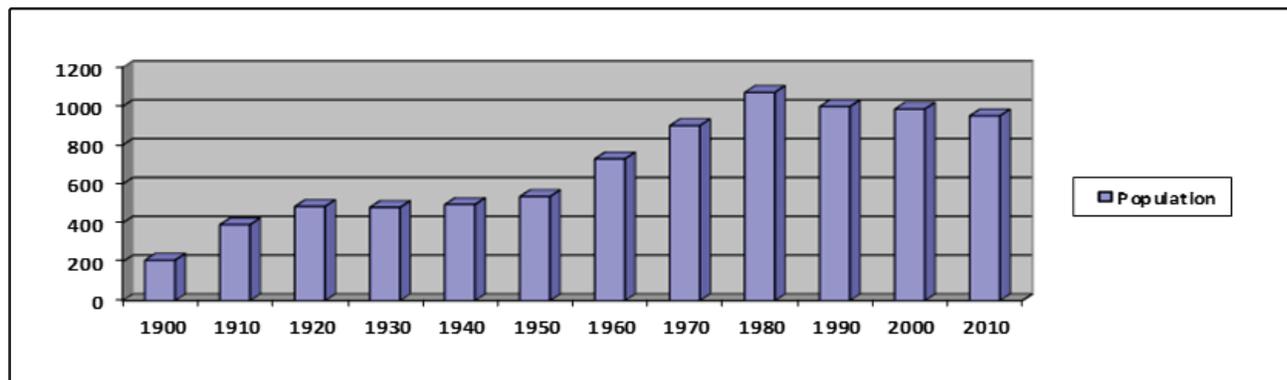
In 1900, the population was 208 and by 1907, the Friesen Bank along with the Kroeker Bank were in operation. By 1906-07 the Henderson Electric Company was organized and the waterworks system was installed (1907), which included a water storage standpipe. In 1910, the population was 391, and in 1911, a new school



Henderson water tower. 2000 photo.

was built. By 1920, the population increased to 485 and a high school was established in 1922 with the first graduates in 1923. On May 7, 1923, an application was filed by Nebraska Gas & Electric Company of Omaha for authorization to construct an electric transmission

Continued on page 12



Nebraska utilities history – Henderson

Continued from page 11
line from Hampton to Henderson. The application was granted May 25, 1923. In 1928, Henderson was a member of the League of Nebraska Municipalities.

By 1930, the population was 480 and by Jan. 1, 1935, the electric distribution system was operated by Iowa-Nebraska Power & Light Company. In 1936, the Grace Children's Home opened and in 1939, the first irrigation well in the area was dug by hand. Private

electric systems across Nebraska were being purchased by Consumers Public Power District in 1942 and it may have been about this time the village took over the electric system. Railroad service was lost in 1942. The Henderson Community Hospital was built in 1949 (later replaced in 1974).

The population was 536 by 1950, the hospital was established and area schools were consolidated in 1952 along with a new school built (1952-54) using a

\$500,000 bond issue. The nursing home was built in 1954 and the village ordinances were revised by 1957. A sanitary sewage plant was completed in 1956, following approval of a sewer project bond issue. The village waterworks had 250 meters in service and a base rate of 5,000 gallons (gals.) at two months then 8,000 gals. at \$0.20 per 1,000 then at \$0.15 per 1,000 gals. and all over at \$0.10 per 1,000. By 1958, the public sewer

Continued on page 13



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Nebraska utilities history – Henderson

Continued from page 12
system and disposal plant were maintained by a sewer charge of \$0.50 per month. The natural gas system was operated and supplied by Kansas-Nebraska Natural Gas Company.

By 1960, the population was 730, street paving projects were underway and the water system had rates of \$1.50 per month with a meter hookup of \$75. The sewer system was maintained by a sewer charge of \$1 per month and the electric distribution system was supplied by Consumers Public Power District. The Midtown Manor for low-income families was built in 1966 along with a nursing home in 1969. The population was 901 in 1970 and the electrical distribution system, owned by the city, was leased to Nebraska Public Power District (NPPD). Henderson became a city of the second class in 1972 and an addition was made to the high school building in 1976. A new sewer system was installed in 1977 consisting of 40 acres with two retention lagoon cells fed with lift station and forced main.

The population increased to 1,072 in 1980, a new fire hall and a new 200,000-gallon water storage tower (cost \$208,800) were erected. No bonds were used in the tower project as water and sewer funds were used. The water system used three wells, one eight-inch and two six-inch. In 1990, the population was 999 and the 52-acre Lakeview Park, located on the west edge of town, included a swimming pool, two tennis courts, a picnic shelter, a rose garden and a reservoir. The electrical system, owned by the city, was

leased to Nebraska Public Power District on a 12 percent lease agreement. The fire department in 1992 had 25 volunteer firefighters and Henderson Heritage & Tourism was formed in 1994. The school consolidated in 1998 had 70 students in the newly formed Heartland Community School, located in Henderson. In the spring of 1998, eight-and-one-half acres were purchased that became the site of the Henderson Mennonite Heritage Park. The facultative retention lagoon system, designed for 0.1 million gallons per day, had an upgrade project in 1999. The \$160,000 project was 50 percent funded with a CDBG. In 2000, the population was 986, the village was a member of ACE and the council in 2001 voted to build a new 5,229 square foot (sqft.) swimming pool/aquatic center with a \$1 million bond issue and a 1.5 percent sales tax along with a \$100,000 donation. By June 2, 2003, the new swimming pool/aquatic center opened (\$1.2 million) replacing the old pool, which had been leaking close to 1 million gallons per season. The fire department was housed in the brick Rural Fire Department Building and in 2005, the city offices were moved into the former Henderson bank building.

The population was 951 in 2010 and a \$1.2 million hospital expansion project was completed. Burton Enterprises provided collection services, which was hauled to a landfill located 17 miles northeast of town. Solid waste rates for residential were \$13.50 per month (weekly pickup) and commercial/industrial varied from \$35-\$150 per month, depending

on size of container and frequency of pickup. By 2010, the city had two city parks covering 56 acres and maintained 26.35 miles of streets, 25 miles were hard surfaced, and 90 percent curbed with sidewalks. The water system consisted of three wells (avg. depth 160 feet), an overhead storage tank with a capacity of 200,000 gallons and 65 fire hydrants. The average (avg.) daily demand was 543,261 gals., a historic peak daily demand of 1,274,114 gallons and a maximum system capacity of 2,792,000 per day. A new water connection fee was \$250; residential rates were \$34 per month flat rate, \$44 for a water heater pump with reclaim and \$54 for a water heat pump with no reclaim; and commercial rates were a flat fee of \$35 per month. The sewer system had a forced main lift station, lagoon-type plant designed for a population of 2,000. It had a daily capacity of 100,000 gallons, average daily flow of 140,000 gallons and a historic peak daily discharge of 206,000 gallons. The sewer connection fee was \$250 with residential rates of \$16.50 per month, \$17 with a water heat pump with reclaim, \$22 for a water heat pump with no reclaim and commercial rates at a flat fee of \$17 per month. In 2011, the natural gas system was supplied by SourceGas Distribution LLC and by 2015, by Black Hills Energy. The electric distribution system was operated by Perennial Public Power District, a wholesale customer of Nebraska Public Power District.

Continued on page 14

Nebraska utilities history – Henderson

Continued from page 13

Henderson today has a population of 1,080, has been incorporated for over 133 years and a League of Nebraska Municipalities and Utilities member.

References: Nebraska Directory of Municipal Officials, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964-75, 1977-87, 1990-2009, 2011, 2014-2022; Water Resources of Nebraska, December 1936; Lincoln Journal Star, 2003; Nebraska Traveler Magazine, 2003; Nebraska Mu-

nicipal Review Magazine, 1928, 2003; Perkey's Nebraska Place Names, 1995; Nebraska Place Names, 1925, 1960; Old Settlers History of York County, Nebraska, 1913; Maps Tell A Story, 1991; Nebraska State Gazetteer & Business Directory, 1990-91; Henderson website, 2018-2021; Wikipedia website, 2019; NEDED Website, 2005; Community Facts Henderson, Nebraska, September 2010; Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey Reconnaissance Sur-

vey Final Report of York County, Nebraska, August 1, 1992; DOL Biennial Report, 1915-16; BLS 1905-06 Report, 1907; History of Hamilton County 1867-1967, 1967; Nebraska Blue Book, 1928, 1941, 1946, 1978; Annual Report of Nebraska State Railway Commission to the Governor, Issue 16, 1923 and Electric Rate Survey: Domestic and Residential Electric Rates in Effect January 1, 1935 by U.S. Federal Power Commission, 1935.



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Nebraska utilities history – Shelton

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

By Rob Pierce, Utilities Field Rep./Training Coordinator

Shelton, located in Buffalo County, had settlers in the area by 1839 as Mormons passed through and settlers arrived by the 1850s-1860s. A “Road Ranche” was established about 1858, which consisted of a store, a blacksmith, a tintype gallery, a mill and a bakery. The *Huntsman's Echo* newspaper was started about 1859-61 and was noted as one of the first Nebraska newspapers west of Omaha. A post office was established as Wood River Center Aug. 20, 1860 and named for the area tree-lined stream. A stage station was established by the Great Western Stage Company at Wood River Center in 1860 to serve the Fort Kearny route. The Union Pacific Railroad came to the area in 1866 and a petition was made in 1869 to organize Buffalo County. On Jan. 20, 1870, an election was held with Wood River Center (Shelton) selected as the county seat, but it was moved to Gibbon in October 1871. The

post office was moved to a new settlement and following a request to the Postmaster General in 1873, the name of Wood River Center was changed to Shelton to avoid confusion with the community of Wood River, located to the east. There also was some confusion on the exact date the post office name was officially changed from Wood River Center to Shelton as one source had Feb. 3, 1873 and another listed July 8, 1873. The name Shelton apparently came from either Nathan Shelton, an auditor of land development for the Union Pacific Railroad, or an early settler Nathaniel Shelton, a local pioneer. The Burlington and Missouri Railroad came through in 1872, a store was built in 1873 and by 1874, a flour mill was erected. A new school was built by 1876 when District #19 was formed and the Union Pacific Railroad established a station. The *Shelton Clarion* newspaper was established in 1879 (resold in 1880 as the *Shelton Clipper*). By March 1879, a townsite had been surveyed/platted near the old

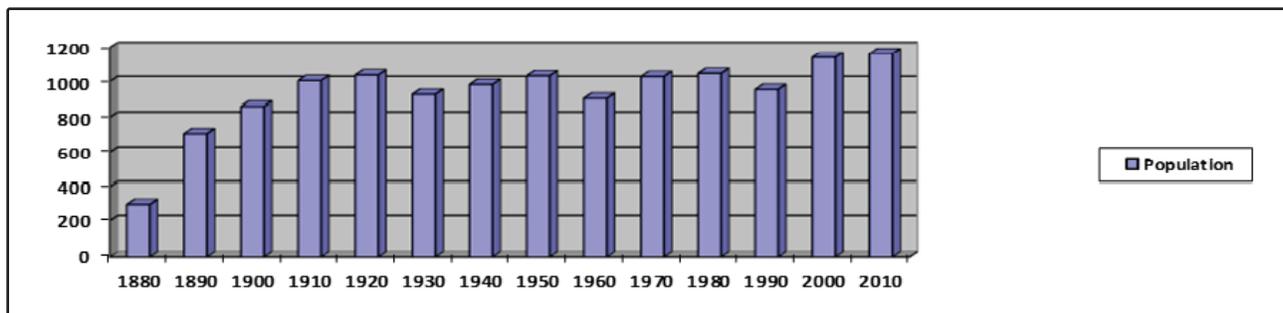


Shelton water tower. 2000 photo.

Wood River Center.

By 1880, the population was estimated to be 300 and a flour mill, a hotel, a grain elevator and several general stores were operating. Businesses in 1882 included the Shelton Flour Mill, two hotels (Commercial House and Shelton House), churches and the Shelton Bank. The population was esti-

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Nebraska utilities history – Shelton

Continued from page 15
mated at about 500 and Shelton was incorporated. Two dates have been listed as the incorporation date (Dec. 15, 1881 and Jan. 6, 1882). School sessions were held in Oliver's Store (1881) until a new school was built in 1882. A private library was operated by Hostetler Bros. and Company in 1882 at their mercantile store.

The population by 1890 was 706 and the Chrismore Hotel was destroyed by fire in October 1892. In June 1896, a discussion was held to establish a library and on Jan. 14, 1898, a public library and the Shelton Library Association were established. The Union Pacific Railroad built a depot in 1898 and the population increased to 861 by 1900. A volunteer fire department was organized in 1903 when a public water system was started. The municipal water system was installed in 1904 after bonds of \$12,000 were voted on and approved. A water storage tower soon was erected. The library closed Sept. 25, 1903, due to insufficient funds, but reorganized and reopened Dec. 3, 1904. The library moved to the Opera House Block in 1907 and moved again in 1908 to the Mortimer Building. By 1909, businesses included a brick First State Bank, a hardware store, a drug store, a dry goods store along with the completion of a Catholic Church. In April 1913, a two-story brick Carnegie Library as built and moved into by 1914.

The population increased to 1,005 by 1910 and the water system had an average daily consumption of 1,900 gallons serving 125 customers, with ordinary water pressure at 55 pounds (lbs.)

and fire pressure at 80 lbs. Rates were a \$5 charge for six months and \$0.15 per 1,000 gallons. In early spring 1912, the mill dam washed out and a new reinforced concrete dam was built, creating the Shelton Lake. By 1915, Shelton had four grain elevators with a total capacity of 130,000 bushels. On Sept. 1, 1915, electric lighting bonds were voted on (\$8,000 at 5 percent interest) and the Shelton Light and Power Company began. The water system in 1915 had three four-inch wells (65 ft deep), which pumped to the elevated storage tank. The system had 20 fire hydrants, 125 Neptune water meters with an average daily consumption of 1,900 gallons to 125 service connections. Water rates were a minimum of \$5 for six months and \$0.25 per 1,000 gallons. In 1917, a contract was let to Central Power Company of Grand Island for the installation of an electric lighting system on Main Street. Electric current was supplied by the Central Power Company's power plants. The Shelton School was accredited by the North American Association of College and Secondary Schools in 1912-1913 with 365 students in 1915-1916 and were the Royal Blue/White Bulldogs (1918).

The population decreased slightly from 1,037 in 1920 to 927 in 1930. In August 1930, natural gas lines were laid and in use by 1932. The fire department replaced the horse-drawn carts with a Model "T" truck, was using soda and acid by 1920 and in 1932, was using a Ford/Pearse with an engine-driven water pump. A gymnasium and a vocational shop was built in 1936 as a PWA project. In 1937-1938, Rueben Arthur Pearson

was manager at the Nebraska Natural Gas Company in Shelton. A sanitary sewer project was approved in 1937 and the project was started Feb. 1, 1939 (\$90,000 total, grant share \$68,403, city share \$22,500). Some 75 workers were employed for eight to nine months to completion.

The population decreased to 983 by 1940, the Central Power Company dissolved (1941) and the electric system was sold to Consumers Public Power District. The water storage tower was refinished inside/outside in 1941, a rural water district was formed (1944) and the *Shelton Clipper* newspaper was being published in 1946. The population was 1,032 in 1950, 904 by 1960, then 1,028 in 1970. The electrical system, previously owned by Consumers Public Power District, was owned/operated by the city and supplied by Nebraska Public Power District. A new \$4 million school addition was built in 1970 and by 1971, the Union Pacific Railroad closed the depot and discontinued service. The population was 1,046 in 1980, the natural gas system was operated by Kansas-Nebraska Natural Gas Company and a wastewater treatment plant project was in progress by 1884. By 1999, most streets were paved with the business district brick and the village operated a facultative retention lagoon wastewater treatment system designed for 0.108 million gallons per day (mgd). The population increased from 954 in 1990 to 1,140 in 2000. The village was a member of ACE and the natural gas system was operated by Kinder Morgan Natural Gas (2006). By 2008, the gas system was operated

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Nebraska utilities history – Shelton

Continued from page 16
 and supplied by SourceGas and was a retail electric customer of Nebraska Public Power District. The village discussed the installation of a new water well in 2008 and water meters, which had a flat rate. Meter purchase was estimated at \$1,000-\$1,500 each for about 400 households, a \$600,000 expense to the village. In 2008, the village purchased 20 acres of land for \$3,500 an acre to build a softball field. By 2010, the population was 1,163 and the Heartland Disposal Company provided solid waste collection service (2015) which then was hauled to the Grand Island Landfill. In 2015, the natural gas system was owned by Black Hills Energy. The village water system was operating five active wells supplying water to 73 commercial and 409 residential customers.

Today, Shelton has a population of 715, has been incorporated for 140 years and is a League of Nebraska Municipalities and Utilities Section member. The village maintains several blocks of streets, a Veterans Memorial Park with ball field and playground equipment along with a swimming pool. The electric system is sup-

plied by Nebraska Public Power District and natural gas service is provided by Black Hill Energy.

References: Nebraska Directory of Municipal Officials, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964-75, 1977-87, 1990-2022; Nebraska Municipal Review Magazine 1988, 1989; Lincoln Journal Star Newspaper, 2003, 2008; Water Resources of Nebraska, December 1936; Nebraska Traveler Magazine, 2003; Nebraska Our Towns...Central North Central, 1989; Perkey's Nebraska Place Names, 1995; Nebraska Place Names, 1925, 1960; Pages of History, Nebraska High Schools, Present & Past (1854-1994); The Ansley Herald, 1930; Maps Tell a Nebraska's History, 1991; The Crete Democrat Newspaper, 1891-92; Shelton Website, 2008; Shelton Clipper newspaper; Nebraska Museum Andrea's History of the State of Nebraska, 1882; Johnson's History of

Nebraska, 1880; Buffalo County Nebraska and Its People, Vol. I, 1916; The Sod-House Frontier 1854-1890, 1937; Who's Who in Nebraska, 1940; Electric Review, Vol. 71, Technology Engineering, 1917; Nebraska Historical Survey Reconnaissance Survey, Final Report of Buffalo County for Nebraska Historical Society, August 1993; History of Hamilton & Clay Counties, Nebraska, 1921; The McGraw Waterworks Directory, 1915; Nebraska The Land and Its People, Vol III, 1931; Nebraska Blue Book, 1928, 1942, 1946; Cascade.unl.edu, 2020; Biennial Report of Audits of Public Accounts to the Governor, 1935; Biennial Report of Audits of Public Accounts to the Governor, 1935; U.S. Congressional Serial Set, House Document, Vol. 238, April 14, 1936 and Utilities Section solid waste survey, 2015.

“Just For Fun” Answers

- A-1. Wymore
- A-2. Bancroft
- A-3. Ulysses

- A-4. a. Bridgeport
 b. & c. Palmer
 d. Columbus



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

- Director of Information Systems
- Public Service Director
- Administrative Secretary/Public Relations Coordinator
- Personnel & Payroll Technician
- Assistant Concessions/Rides Manager
- Semi-Truck Driver (Maintenance Worker III)
- Sanitation Driver-Loader
- Assistant Accountant/Internal Auditor
- Part-time Parks Maintenance I
- Police Officer
- Part-time Technology Assistant – Library
- Senior Accountant
- Storm -Water Management & Code Enforcement Officer
- Wastewater Treatment Plant Operator

Please refer to the City of North Platte's web site for the job descriptions of each job position listed at: <https://www.ci.northplatte.ne.us/>. A job application is on the City of North Platte's web site or you may get an application

at the City Clerk's Office at City Hall. Closing for the job positions will be Monday, Nov. 14, 2022, unless otherwise noted on the City of North Platte's web site. Please submit completed job applications by email to: info@ci.northplatte.ne.us. Mail to: City of North Platte, Attn: City Clerk's Office, 211 West 3rd Street, North Platte, NE 69101.

Apprentice/Journeyman Linework. Experience in construction, operation and maintenance of overhead and underground high voltage electrical facilities or graduation from an accredited technical college line-technician program is desirable. Willing to train the right person. 40-hour week, rotating call schedule; residency requirement – Nemaha County and no more than 12 miles from where they report to work; competitive salary and excellent benefit package. Send resume including salary history and three references to Board of Public Works, PO Box 288, Auburn, NE 68305-0288 or email to dhunter@auburnbpw.com. Position is open until filled. EOE.

Full Time Maintenance Personnel. The Village of Eagle



(population 1,065) is currently accepting applications for full time Maintenance Personnel. This position requires a variety of duties including the operation and maintenance of light, medium and heavy equipment such as street sweepers, snowplow trucks, backhoes, skid steers and mowing equipment; operation of the water well system and wastewater treatment facility; routine building and property ground maintenance; general repair and maintenance of equipment; and experience in basic plumbing and construction or maintenance techniques. Municipal or maintenance background preferred. Candidate must have a valid Nebraska driver's license. Physical and background

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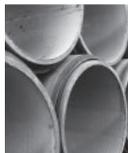
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Continued from page 18
check required upon offer of employment. Certification as a Class IV Water Operator and Class II Wastewater Operator desired or may be required within 12 months of employment. Salary range is \$13-\$19 per hour (without Water and/or Sewer License); \$16-\$26 per hour (with a single Water or Sewer License); and \$19-\$29 per hour (with both a Water and Sewer License). Benefits package includes health, dental, vision, disability/life insurance, retirement, paid vacation, holidays and sick leave. Applications may be obtained at the Village of Eagle office located at 747 South 2nd Street, Eagle, NE 68347 or online at www.eaglene.gov/employment-application. Applications will be accepted until the position

is filled. Please contact Nick Nystrom at 402-781-2748 or by e-mail at nick@eaglene.gov for additional job description information.

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 contingent 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.

Mark your calendar on Jan. 26-27, 2023, for the Snowball Wastewater Conference at the Kearney Holiday Inn!

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Congratulations! **Incorporation Anniversary Recognition:** 120 years – Ong (1902); 130 years – Cairo (Nov. 18, 1892-village); 135 years – Wolbach (Nov. 1887-village), Gandy (Nov. 1887-village) and Julian (Nov. 1887-village).

Congratulations to the following Water Systems received "Awards" at the 2022 Annual AWWA banquet: *Cross-Connection Control program of the Year* award went to the **City of Lincoln Water, Metropolitan Utilities District and Beatrice Board of Public Works-Water Division.**

Cross Connection Specialist of the Year was awarded to **Tim**

Lineweber Beatrice Board of Public Works.

Congratulations to the following individuals who received awards at the 2022 Annual AWWA banquet: *"Water Industry Service Awards" (WISA)* – **Kevin Petersen of Beatrice, Ruben Sanchez of Grand Island, Jeff Sweetser of Fairbury, Gary Thurlow of Atkinson, Brad Johnson of North Platte, and Gene Siadek of the Metropolitan Utilities District (MUD) of Omaha.** The WISA is designed to recognize members of the Nebraska Section AWWA who, over the years, have untiringly served the waterworks industry.



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.

2022-2023 Training calendar

Visit our website at www.lonm.org
for a complete list of workshops and conferences.

December 2022

- Dec. 7 Water Operator Training Workshop..... Water Department Facility, Lincoln
- Dec. 8 Water Operator Training Workshop..... Library, Hastings

January 2023

- Jan. 11-13 Utilities/Public Works Section Annual Conference..... Embassy Suites, Lincoln
- Jan. 18 Water Operator Training Workshop..... Library, Blair
- Jan. 24 Water Operator Training Workshop..... Holiday Inn, Kearney
- Jan. 25-26..... Snowball Conference..... Holiday Inn, Kearney

February 2023

- Feb. 7-8 Meter Conference Holiday Inn, Kearney
- Feb. 27-28 League Midwinter Conference Cornhusker Marriott Hotel, Lincoln

A complete list of the water operator workshops for the remainder of 2022 can be found on the NDEE website at <http://dee.ne.gov/Publica.nsf/pages/WAT343>. The League website is www.lonm.org.

If your municipality or water system would like to host a water workshop, contact Rob at the League office at 402-476-2829. The 2023 workshop schedule is being put together in the next couple months.

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 - Red** – electric power lines, cables, conduit, and lighting cables
 - Yellow** – gas, oil, steam, petroleum, or gasoline materials
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 - Blue** – potable water
 - Purple** – reclaimed water, irrigation, and slurry lines
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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 will cover requirements, liabilities, financial benefits, unions, etc.

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

Members \$0.00 (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

(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

(Approved for 1.5 hours grades 1-4 and 1.5 hours wastewater)

Members \$35, non-members \$45

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Utilities Section Webinars

Continued from page 21

Steps and Guidelines to Drilling a New Water Well by Speaker Brad Harris, Layne
(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

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 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 Rob Pierce, LNM, topics covering 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