# Utilities Section Newsletter

League of Nebraska Municipalities

December 2019

### League Legislative Committees recommend introduction of bills relating to storm water utilities

By Christy Abraham, Legal Counsel, LNM

The League Legislative Committees recommended to the League Executive Board that two bills be introduced regarding storm water utilities. The first bill allows municipalities to establish storm water utilities to deal with the run-off waters and related residues in order to comply with the federal National Pollutant Discharge Elimination system permit requirements. Because of the historic floods in 2019, many municipalities saw their storm water systems strained and damaged.





One way to help pay for upgrading and repairing these systems is to establish a utility that charges fees based on each property's contribution to the stormwater problem instead of raising property taxes. The authority to deal with storm water is becoming increasingly important because federal mandates require many local governments to become increasingly active to prevent pollution from storm water run-off.

A similar bill, LB 534, was introduced by former Sen. Di-Anna Schimek in 2007. Like the bill proposed for 2020, LB 534 gave additional authority regarding storm water management plans and regulation to cities and counties. The cities of Lincoln, Grand Island, Omaha, Scottsbluff, South Sioux City and LaVista all testified in favor of the bill. Many groups opposed the bill with concerns about having to pay storm water user fees, including representatives from commercial property owners, realtors, homebuilders, car dealers, bankers, retailers, independent colleges, chambers of commerce, hospitals and churches.

The second bill recommended



**UTILITIES SECTION** 

#### 2020 \_\_\_\_\_ LEGISLATIVE SESSION



by the League Legislative Committees provides a state appropriation from the General Fund for the purpose of assisting municipalities with the cost of constructing, upgrading, developing and replacing storm water systems.

The League Executive Board unanimously supported the introduction of these two bills. For more information on these bills and other bills of interest to municipalities, be watching for the *League Legislative Bulletin*, which is published weekly during the legislative session and sent to every member of the League.

#### Mark Your Calendars!

Jan. 15-17, 2020

Utilities/Public Works Section Annual Conference Embassy Suites, Lincoln

Jan. 22-23, 2020 Snowball Conference Holiday Inn, Kearney

Lash Chaffin
Utilities Section Director
Rob Pierce
Utilities Field Representative

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

#### Take control of clutter!

All of us deal with some amount of clutter and it can get out of control unless we learn to tame it. Here are a few tips for 2020 on cleaning up your mess:

- 1) Learn to put things in their place (make sure there is a place for everything first). We often misplace things because we carry them around and then absentmindedly put them down. When you've got something that needs to be put away, do that first. Then move on.
- 2) Declutter the most visible areas of your desk, home or shop first. When you start seeing results right away, you're more likely to

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stay on track.

- 3) Keep only things of useful or sentimental value; get rid of the rest.
- 4) Set a timer for 15-minute increments. Focus your whole attention during those 15-minute spans to declutter. Take on small tasks where completion can be achieved. Taking on too big of a job all at once can be overwhelming and discouraging.
- ~ Adapted from the Management Consulting Newsletter

## Milestone celebration recognition

Is your municipality or utility celebrating a historic milestone? We encourage members to provide any information on milestones being celebrated such as 75 years of operating the electric system. About 1942, private electric systems were phased out in Nebraska and several municipalities took over the systems in the 1940s.

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

Congratulations to those Nebraska municipalities celebrating 125, 130, 135 Year village incorporation anniversaries in 2019: 125 Years – Colon; 130 Years – Monroe; and 135 Years – Hickman.

Wastewater Systems receive
Safety Awards. The following
safety awards were presented by
the Nebraska Water Environment
Association at the annual banquet
held Nov. 7, 2019. Safety awards
in their respective categories were
Industrial: Lexington Tyson Foods
– Gold; 1-4 Operators: Scottsbluff
– Gold and Beatrice – Gold; 5-9
Operators: Columbus – Gold,
Norfolk WPC – Silver and North
Platte – Silver; 10+ Operators:
Fremont – Gold, Grand Island
– Silver and Lincoln – Silver.

Once again, no lagoon applications were submitted. The Burke Award this year was awarded to **Scottsbluff**. Congratulations to all systems for their safety awards!

Nebraska Wastewater Systems Recognized. Several facilities were recognized with the "Scott Wilbur Awards" at the Annual Nebraska Water Environment Association Conference held in November. The following wastewater treatment plants received the Scott Wilbur Award in their respective size designation (large, medium, small): Columbus, Scottsbluff, Tyson Foods of Lexington, Lincoln Teresa Street facility, Wilber, Fremont and North Platte. The Best of Class Awards were given for the small system to **York**, the medium system to the



**Lincoln** Northeast facility and the large system to **Grand Island**.

Do you, your department or facility have something to crow about? Received an award, had an article written highlighting an event or person? Do you have a project worthy of acknowledgement in the *Utilities Section Newsletter*?

If so, please send your information to any of the League/Utilities staff so we can share your excitement with other members.

(Note: Utilities Section Members are bolded in this article.)

#### Looking back at 2019

This past year was a busy one for the Utilities Section staff. Over 50 workshops, conferences and safety meetings were held. In the past 15 years over 15,000 attendees have participated in training workshops and conferences sponsored or co-sponsored by the Utilities Section.

The monthly *Utilities Section Newsletter* featured the following topics for 2019: Numerous Legislative Bills affecting Utilities/Public Works Departments, Annual Conference highlights, City of Grand Island/Hall County transportation name change, Lexington hike-bike trail, City of Lincoln Transportation and Utilities earns one-call requirement changes, drinking water

proclamation, Lineworker Appreciation Day honored, Veteran Memorials visited, Construction projects across the state, League Annual Conference highlights, Falls City Power Plant open house, new York Wastewater Treatment facility Toured, Water/Wastewater license renewal notices, New Gretna Public Works facility opens, New Open Meetings Act posters available, Flooding in Peru, 2020 Annual Utilities Section Conference notice, Recap on various workshops, Reducing risk from cyber attacks and 2020 legislative topics.

Safety articles featured working in cold weather, space heater safety, chlorine safety, safety committees, work zone safety tips, PPE-hand safety, hot tar bucket safety, office safety, fire prevention/fire



extinguishers, color coding underground lines, safety awards, lifting procedures and lock-out tagout.

History articles featured several member systems which were highlighted with an emphasis on their utilities: Loomis, Clarkson, Omaha, Bartley, Union, LaVista, Hildreth, Bassett, Douglas, Clay Center, Pleasant Dale, Litchfield, Edison, Duncan, Big Springs, Goehner, Falls City, Clearwater and Cozad. To date, 134 history articles have been featured in the *Utilities Section Newsletter*:

#### Nebraska utilities history – Clearwater

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 <a href="mailto:robp@lonm.org">robp@lonm.org</a>.

By Rob Pierce, LNM Field Rep./ Training Coordinator

**Tlearwater**, located in Antelope County, had settlers in the area by 1870 with a sawmill built in the summer of 1871 on Clearwater Creek, just east of the future townsite. On April 25, 1872, a post office was established as Antelope and the township population by 1872 was about 250. In the summer, the first public school was taught in a log cabin (District #6). In 1873, the Clearwater Congregational Church was organized. In the spring of 1879, the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley Railroad line was built to Norfolk, then on to Clearwater by 1880. A depot, water tank and a windmill were built. The depot (wood plank walkway) had living quarters and later, a telegraph operator. On May 31, 1881, the first train passed through the settlement to O'Neill. On July 22, 1881, the post office name changed from Antelope to Clearwater (one source listed 1880). On Oct. 13, 1881, the townsite was platted and by Oct. 31, the survey and plat consisted of the original four blocks by David P. Kilbell and Dewitt C. Blair. south side of the railroad tracks. A small building on Main Street was rented for use as a school. By 1882, the town had 20 buildings, businesses with boardwalks and the Clearwater Headlight newspaper was started. Another plat was added in 1888 and the Clearwater cemetery was established on five acres of land two miles to the north. A two-story frame school was built in 1888.

The population was 215 by 1890 and a high school was built by 1892. In 1895, a fire destroyed the former school and several other buildings. The *Clearwater Headlight* discontinued in 1887 and by 1900, the population was 198. Fire protection in 1900 included volunteer firefighters, a hose cart and a hook and ladder wagon. In 1901, the *Clearwater Register* newspaper was estab-

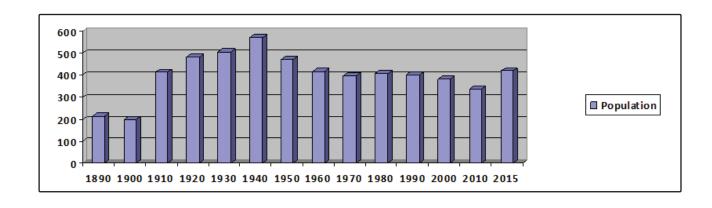
lished and by 1902, telephones lines were installed. By 1905, a water pump was installed, and the railroad had an elevated tower with a windmill along the tracks (1908). The population in 1910 was 414 and the school had 181 students in grades K-11. The



Clearwater water tower. 2018 photo.

water system by 1910 had a conetopped water tower on the south end of Main Street. In 1916, the school built in 1888 was replaced with a three-story brick school and a 12<sup>th</sup> grade was added in 1918. About 1916-17, electric

Continued on page 5



#### Nebraska utilities history – Clearwater

Continued from page 4 lights came to town with William McDonald using a gasoline engine for power, which he later changed to coal oil.

By 1920, the population was 479 and about this time, the school colors changed from orange/black to red/black with a cardinal mascot. By 1924-25, the high school had 56 students and two wing additions were added to the school in 1927. In 1925, Clearwater signed a 20-year contract for electric service from

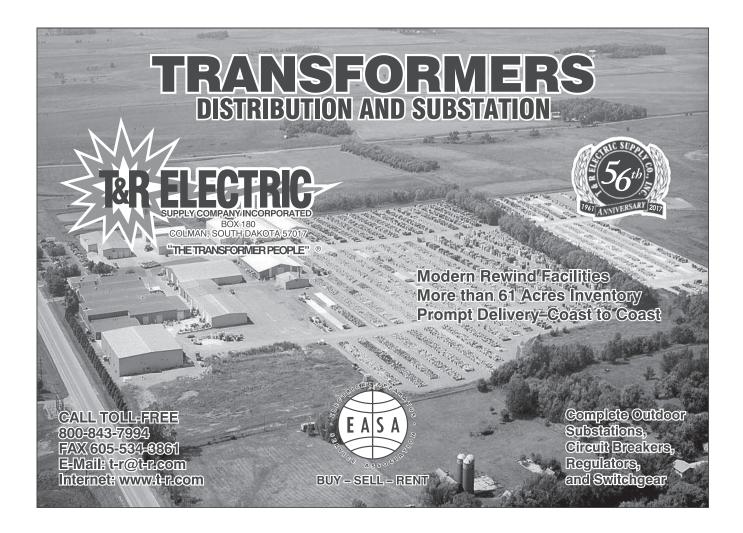
a transmission line company for a "better power system." In 1930, the population increased to 504 and in 1936, a new auditorium building was erected just south of the school building. By 1940, the population was 472 and the electric system purchased current from Consumers Public Power District. In 1948, electric lights were installed at the ball field.

In the 1950s, the telephone service changed to a dial system and in the fall of 1953, natural gas was installed to Clearwater. In

1958, the natural gas system was operated/supplied by the Kansas-Nebraska Natural Gas Company.

The village-owned water plant had flat rates of \$12 per month. The average cost of current for pumping water amounted to about \$20 per month. The cost of street lighting amounted to \$120 per month. In 1959, the village received a \$12,972 federal grant for constructing a sewage disposal plant, the total project cost \$116,000.

Continued on page 6



#### Nebraska utilities history – Clearwater

Continued from page 5

In 1960, the population was 418 and natural gas rates were: first 1,000 cubic feet (cuft) at \$0.20, next 1,000 cuft at \$0.10, next 45,000 cuft at \$0.065, next 50,000 cuft at \$0.06. The sewer system was installed by 1961 and the electric system was owned by Consumers Public Power District. In 1966, a grade school and an auditorium was built behind the old auditorium building and the former telephone building was dismantled. In 1970, the population decreased slightly to 398 and the electrical system was owned by Nebraska Public Power District (NPPD). A new fire hall was erected in 1974 and the department had about 25 volunteer firefighters. In August 1979, new water and sewer lines were installed. During the construction, a sidewalk was hit 16-inches down. which was four-inches thick.

By 1980, the population was 409 and the electrical system was owned by the village and operated by the Nebraska Public Power District (NPPD). In June 1981, the village celebrated its 100-year anniversary since the

settlement was founded. In 1988. a one-story school building was built and the population by 1990 was 401. In 1991, a CDBG grant was used to erect a new water storage tower, which replaced a tower over 79 years old. By 1999, the village operated a facultative retention lagoon system designed for 0.05 million gallons per day (mgd). With a population of 384 in 2000, the village water system consisted of two wells (avg. depth 130 feet) with a capacity of 175 gallons per minute with storage capacity of 100,000 gallons. Some 90 percent of the village streets were paved and the electric system was owned by the village and operated/supplied by Elkhorn Rural Public Power District (ERPPD). In 2007, the natural gas system was operated/ supplied by Kinder Morgan, but in 2009, was operated by Source-Gas. In 2010, the population was 336 and by 2015, the natural gas system was operated/supplied by Black Hills Energy. In 2015, the village received \$250,000 in CDBG funding to improve the water system, which included installing water meters and

refurbishing the water storage tower with a new coat of paint. Also, an additional \$242,500 of funding was received from the U.S. Department of Agriculture Rural Development to complete the water project and the village received a \$1.8 million loan and \$861,000 grant for sewer system upgrades. The total wastewater project cost about \$3 million. The existing collection system was upgraded and new retention lagoons were constructed.

Today, the Village of Clearwater has a population of 419, maintains several miles of mostly blacktopped streets, a park, a public library, water and wastewater systems and owns the electric system. Clearwater has been a Utilities Section Member for the past 14 years. A flagpole stands proudly at the intersection on the main business street along with an "electronic events" sign on the highway.

References: Nebraska Directory of Municipal Officials, 1958, 1960, 1964-75, 1977-80, 1982-84, 1987, 1990-92, 1994-2012, 2014-2019; Nebraska Municipal Continued on page 7





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#### SAFETY/HEALTH CORNER

#### Lockout-Tagout safety reminder

Reprinted from the December 2016 Utilities Section Newsletter

Basic steps of Lockout-Tagout procedures should include: knowledge of the equipment, notification of others, shutting off power, disconnect, lock out all energy sources, label or tag, control or dissipate secondary energies, verification of lockout, keep locked out until the job is completed and finish safely.

The control of hazardous energy is a must when working around primary energy such as electric, hydraulic and pneumatic, not to mention secondary energies, which can include gravity, residual pressure, stored mechanical or residual electrical energies, thermal, gas, water, steam, chemicals and, don't forget, mechanical motion energy.

Be sure to implement an annual review of your procedures and incorporate new equipment or modification changes into the plan.

Be sure to train and annually retrain employees and affected individuals working in the area of the dangers, the method of operation and the inspection of lockout



devices and tags.
Remember, safety first!

#### Nebraska utilities history - Clearwater

Continued from page 6 Review, 1991, 2015; Utilities section Newsletter, 1959; Perkey's Nebraska Place Names, 1995; Nebraska Place Names, 1925, 1960; Nebraska Our Towns... North Northeast, 1990; O'Neill Shopper 2003 Summer Recreation Guide, 2003; Andreas History of the State of Nebraska, 1882; Pages of History, Nebraska High Schools, Past & Present 1854-1994; Maps Tell A Story, 1991; U. S. Atlas Adams County, 1890; Who's Who in Nebraska, 1940: NPPD Website. 2011: History & Biography: History of the Elkhorn Valley, Nebraska, 1892; Lincoln Journal Star Newspaper, 2015; Sargent Leader Newsletter, 1925; Antelope County History Vol. 1, 1868-1985, 1986 and the Nebraska Blue Book, 1942, 1946, 1978.

#### Nebraska Breaktime Trivia "Just For Fun"

- Q-1. In 1899, what city/village in Nebraska apparently sold its team of fire horses to pay off debt on the city hall?
- **Q-2.** How many incorporated cities/villages in Nebraska
- have the word "North" in their names?
- Q-3. How many incorporated cities/villages in Nebraska start with the word "New?"

Answers on page 14.

## Would your utility like to host a 2020 workshop?

If you and your utility are interested in hosting a workshop or safety meeting, contact Rob at robp@lonm.org or 402-476-2829.

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By Rob Pierce, LNM Field Rep./ Training Coordinator

Talcolm, located in Lan-Leaster County, began seeing construction of a railroad line from Lincoln to Seward by 1873. A station was needed between Woodlawn and "the long Germantown hill," which required an extra engine on heavy trains to make the grade. A siding and depot were established and given the name "Malcolm" by the railroad. A town site was soon established in Section 21 of Elk Precinct, about 12 miles northwest of Lincoln when the Midland Pacific Railroad line was extended west of Lincoln. Land for the right-of-way was purchased from Malcolm and Emma Showers.

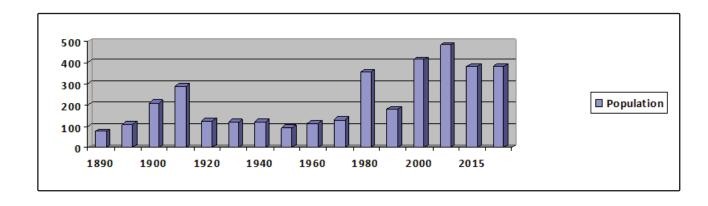
A post office was established Nov. 19, 1874, and the townsite was surveyed and a plat filed Oct. 13, 1877. The village was named for Malcolm Showers, the original owner of the town site. In 1880, the village was devastated by a prairie fire, which burned from Middle Creek to Elk Creek and was followed by an outbreak of diphtheria, which killed many local children. A grade school (District #148) was started in the early 1880s and by 1882, the school building was used as a church. Businesses included a blacksmith shop, a railroad depot and a few residential dwellings.

The only mention of the town in Lancaster's history, recorded in 1882, is "...Crounse, Olive Branch, Panama, Prairie Home, Centerville, Holland, Malcolm, Woodlawn, Emerald, Denton, Highland, and Cheney are postoffices, the last six being located on railroads."

Two churches were built (Trinity and Methodist Episcopal) and by 1886, the community had a blacksmith, a billiard hall, a lumberyard, a grain elevator, a flour mill, a general store and a drug store. The population increased from 72 in 1890 to 111 in 1895. In 1891, the *Malcolm Messenger*, a weekly newspaper was established and businesses were added such as a creamery, a stockyard and a butch-

er shop. By 1901, the railroad had a windmill and water tower along the tracks. In 1906, the Malcolm State Bank was organized and a new baseball field was located south of the railroad tracks in 1913. On June 16, 1915, Malcolm was incorporated as a village. On July 21, 1915, the board passed three ordinances: Ordinance #7 provided for a village Marshall; Ordinance #6 provided for the office of Street Commissioner; and Ordinance #8 provided for the laying of sidewalks (repair and construction). The sidewalks were to be made of cement and not less than four feet wide. In 1916, Ordinance #9 granted a franchise to Malcolm Electric Light and Power Company, its successors and assigns, regulating the erection of poles and wires. In 1917, the first high school was built, a two-story masonry stucco building. School was held all year in 1919 with 50 students and one teacher.

By 1920, the population was 125 and Ordinance #29 declared *Continued on page 9* 



Continued from page 8 the necessity for establishing a new adequate system for the lighting by means of electricity, maintained and controlled by the village. In 1923, Ordinance #34 regulated the planting and trimming of trees in cases of interference with electric wires, poles or other parts of the electric lighting and power system. Ordinance #35 regulated construction, maintenance, and operation for the public electric lighting and power for the village; setting rates, electric bonds and the sale of transmission. Electric rates in 1925 were \$0.15 per kilowatt (kW). In 1925, tennis courts were built and the water system consisted of individual water wells. By 1927, the 12<sup>th</sup> grade was added to the high school. As a result of the depression in 1929, the Malcolm State Bank went under. The population by 1930 was 121 and on Oct. 30, 1930, Ordinance #36 was passed granting the Iowa Nebraska Light and Power Company the nonexclusive right and franchise for a term of 25 years to build, operate and maintain an electric light

and power system in the village. On April 5, a fire destroyed the Malcolm Cooperative Mercantile Company store and the town hall building. A two-story frame community hall was built in 1931 and then in 1932, a fire destroyed the hotel. In 1934, the *Malcolm Messenger* discontinued publication. The electric system was operated in the 1930s by the Iowa Nebraska Light and Power Company (1930-41).

By 1940, the population was 121 and Consumers Public Power Continued on page 10



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Continued from page 9 District purchased the electric system from Iowa-Nebraska Light & Power Company in 1941. During World War II in the 1940s, Malcolm's location near the Lincoln Air Base changed its primary function from a rural town to a bedroom community. The school building was lost to a fire in 1944-45 and a new school was built two years later in 1946. In 1947, a fire department was formed; a Dodge fire truck was purchased, and the first fire chief was Bill Benischek. A new fire hall was built in 1950, but was not dedicated until 1952.

The population decreased to 93 by 1950, but increased to 116 by 1960 and a sewer project was underway in 1962. In the 1960s, the Prairie Hills addition was developed and on March 5, 1965, a water well was completed by Layne Western at a depth of 251feet deep with a capacity of 100 gpm. New water lines also were installed by Willet Trenching of Beatrice. The electrical system was supplied by Consumers Public Power District. A library was added to the school (1970) and the population by 1970 increased

to 132. A second municipal water well was drilled (246 feet) with a capacity of 100 gallons per minute (GPM). By 1973, the population was estimated at 300 and in 1977. a new wastewater treatment facility was built. The electric distribution system in the 1970s was owned by the village and operated by Norris Public Power District. The population in 1980 was 355 and the Fern Westal Elementary School was built. The water system (1981) had a 300-foot storage tower with a capacity of 75,000 gallons along with a 6,000 gallon ground storage reservoir. The electric distribution system was owned by the village and operated by Norris Public Power District.

By 1990, the population was 181, but was estimated to be 372 by 1999. In 1998-99, a new school complex was built with the Westphal school serving students in grades K-8<sup>th</sup>.

The wastewater treatment facility is an activated sludge extended aeration system designed for 0.048 million gallons per day (mgd), aerobic digester sludge treatment discharged to surface water. Gas service amounts to individual

propane tanks. By 2000, the population was 413 and the fire department had 36 volunteer firefighters. There were 220 students (K-6) enrolled in the elementary school and 234 in the high school (7-12). In 2006, the Oak Valley Elementary School merged into Malcolm Public School System. In March 2004, water rates increased as residents who used to pay \$13 for 5,000 gals. then paid a \$13 flat fee plus \$1.25/1,000 gallon used up to 5,000 gallons. Over 5,000-10,000 gallons @\$ 2.25/1,000 gallons, over 10,000 gals. @ \$3.25/1,000 gallons. Increases paid for operation/maintenance of the sewage treatment plant. The village board wanted to expand the water storage capacity. Also, the three wells had high iron and manganese issues in addition to high water hardness. Sewer rates also increased from \$14 to \$21 per month to pay for operation/maintenance of the 30-year old sewage treatment plant. The estimated cost of upgrading the mechanical treatment facility was \$650,000.

In 2007, the wastewater facility *Continued on page 11* 

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Continued from page 10 was an extended aeration activated sludge system with a 2009 project planned to replace the old mechanical plant at an estimated cost of \$1.5 million. By 2018, the population was 484 and the water system consisted of three active and one inactive wells with 10 commercial and 160 serving a population of 413.

Today, Malcolm has a population of 382 and has been incorporated as a village for 104 years. Malcolm has been a member of the League of Nebraska Munici-

palities and the Utilities Section since 2006. Malcolm maintains two parks, miles of streets, a wastewater treatment facility and a water system with three municipal wells serving 170 metered service connections. The electric distribution system is owned by the village and is operated/supplied retail by Norris Public Power District.

References: Nebraska Directory of Municipal Officials, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964-75, 1977-87, 1990-2018; Nebraska Municipal Review, 1925; Malcolm As It

Was, 1995; Perkey's Nebraska Place Names, 1995; Nebraska Place Names, 1925, 1960; Water Resources of Nebraska, December 1936; Lincoln Journal Star Newspaper, 2004, 2006; Nebraska Our Towns...East Southeast, 1992; Maps Tell Nebraska's History, 1991; NEDED Website, 2005 Malcolm Website, 2005; Wikipedia website, 2018; Nebraska Historical Building Survey in Selected Portions of Lancaster County, August, 2008; and the Nebraska Blue Book, 1928, 1942, 1946, 1978.



#### **Classifieds**

**Public Works Director.** The City of York is accepting applications for a Public Works Director. Department Overview and **Responsibilities:** Responsible for directing and managing the Public Works Department, including the divisions of water, wastewater, streets, landfill, airport, parks and code enforcement. This position also administers building and zoning regulations and flood plain management. Reports to the City Administrator; Experience with GIS, GPS, CAD, etc. and/or related software. Previous work in planning and zoning, flood plain management, building codes, public utility systems is desirable. Effectively represent the City in meetings with governmental agencies, community groups, various businesses, professional, and regulatory organizations, and in meetings with individuals. Be adept at combining a hands-on management style with confident professionalism and an ability to work with a variety of stakeholders. Requirements: Job requirements include: minimum of a Bachelor's degree in Civil Engineering from an accredited college, and Licenses as

a Professional Engineer (PE) and able to get licensed in Nebraska within one year of hire. Must be a licensed Street Superintendent in the State of Nebraska or have the ability to attain this license within 12 months. Must possess and maintain a valid driver's license. **Essential Functions:** Assists in the development, implementation, and administration of divisional performance objectives, policies, processes, capital projects, and priorities: identifies resource needs and makes recommendations for improvement. The applicant should also have five to seven years of progressively responsible civil service experience. Ideal Candidate: The ideal candidate for the Public Works Director position will be an innovative and creative leader with a high level of integrity, will have a proven record of building and leading teams, and shall possess high expectations for customer service. Send cover letter, resume and completed application to: City Administrator, City of York, PO Box 276, York, NE 68467 or email to ifrei@cityofyork.net. Applications are available on the City's website www.cityofyork.



net. Position will remain open until filled. First application review will be Sept. 30, 2019.

Utilities Lineman. The City of Chappell is accepting applications for the position of an additional Utilities Lineman. This position works under the Utilities Foreman and in conjunction with current lineman. Assists in the operation and maintenance of the city owned electric distribution and water system. Applicant must be willing to obtain Grade 4 water operator license. Prefer electrical experience, but will train the right person. Wage is based on qualifications. Quality benefits package. Application can be obtained at PO Box 487, 757 2<sup>nd</sup> Street, Chappell, NE 69129 or by email to chappellcityhall@hotmail.com.

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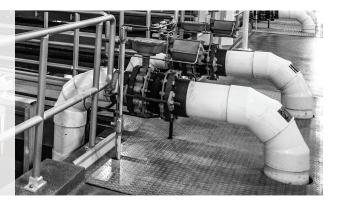


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#### **Classifieds**

Continued from page 14 Website is www.chappellne.org. Inquiries can be sent to 308-874-2401 or faxed to 308-874-2508. EOE. Position will be open until filled.

**Maintenance Position.** The Village of Cody is accepting applications for a full-time maintenance position to oversee the Village's maintenance needs. Duties include oversight of water and wastewater system, streets, snow removal, equipment care, weekly trash pick-up and disposal, up-keep of village public areas (park, ball field, arena) and some seasonal requirements (Christmas decorating, 4th of July, etc.). The successful applicant must be able to obtain a grade 4 water license (we will provide training to right applicant if not licensed at hiring). A valid Nebraska driver's license is a must and a CDL will

be required if hired. Wage is commensurate with experience. North central Nebraska is a great place to live for the outdoor person. We are a small town of about 150 population located in the Sandhills of Cherry County. The high school and middle school are located in Cody and the grade school is located nearby; together they form the Cody Kilgore Unified Schools. We have a grocery, restaurant, banking, post office, fuel, repair and service shops as well as other services available. We are situated about half-way in-between Valentine and Gordon on Highway 20. Applications are available by calling the clerk at 402-823-4118 or writing to Village of Cody, PO Box 118, Cody, NE 69211. Applications will be accepted until position is filled. EOE.

#### Wastewater Treatment Plant Supervisor.

The City of Aurora is accepting applications within the Public Works Division for the position of Wastewater Treatment Plant Supervisor. The duties will include but are not limited to; performing technical and supervisory work as head operator; participating in the operation and maintenance of the sewage treatment plant; perform all sampling, laboratory testing and reporting of all necessary wastewater tests, including, daily, weekly, and monthly readings; monitor sludge utilization according to EPA

regulations and work with Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality to comply with all requirements of NP-DES permit. Experience preferred in the field of wastewater treatment, including laboratory analysis and education. Must have a valid Nebraska driver's license. Salary is DOQ, with an excellent benefit package. Applications can be obtained at; Aurora City Offices, 905 13th Street, Aurora, NE, 68818; website at www. cityofaurora.org or via email at utlysupt@cityofaurora.org. Position will remain open until filled. The City of Aurora is an EOE.

#### 2019 Host Thank You

A special "thanks" to the 2019 workshop/conference host cities and villages. The Utilities Section would like to take this opportunity to thank the communities, their management and staff for their dedication, hard work and hospitality in efforts to host Utilities Section sponsored seminars, workshops and conferences in 2019: Alliance, Aurora, Blair, Beatrice, Fremont, Gering, Grand Island, Hastings, Kearney, Lexington, Lincoln, McCook, Norfolk, North Platte, Ogallala, Omaha, Ord, Plattsmouth, Seward, Sidney, South Sioux City, Sutherland, Tecumseh, Wayne and West Point. (Let Rob know if your muncipality was left out!)

If your system (Utilities Section Members) would like to host a workshop, contact Rob at the League office 402-476-2829 or email robp@lonm.org

#### HAROLD K SCHOLZ CO.

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#### **Training calendar**

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

January		
Jan. 9	Workzone Workshop	Water Treatment Facility, Blair
an. 15-17Utilities/Public Works Section Annual ConferenceEmbassy Suites, Lincoln		
Jan. 21	Water Operator Training Workshop	Holiday Inn, Kearney
Jan. 22-23.	Snowball Conference	Holiday Inn, Kearney
Jan. 28	Solid Waste Workshop	Hastings
Jan. 29	Water Operator Training Workshop	Hastings
Jan. 30 Water Operator Training Workshop Gretna		Gretna
February		
Feb. 4	Water Operator Training Workshop	Beatrice
Feb. 5	Water Operator Training Workshop	Grand Island
Feb. 6	Water Operator Training Workshop	North Platte
Feb. 11-12	Meter Conference	Holiday Inn, Kearney
Feb. 24-25	Midwinter Conference	

#### "Just For Fun" Answers

- A-1. Nebraska City. Reference: Lincoln Journal Star Oct. 20, 2019.
- **A-2.** Three (North Bend, North Loup and North Platte), no North Pole. *Reference: 2019 Nebraska Directory of Municipal Officials.*
- **A-3.** Three (Newcastle, Newman Grove and Newport (Rock County). References: Nebraska Directory of Municipal Officials. Although in the Perkey's Nebraska Place Names book, the following communities/post offices/villages/cities had "New" in their name: Newark, Newboro, New Callaway, New Era, New Helena, New Home, Newington, Newmarch, New Philadelphia, Newport (Dawson County), Newport (Richardson County), Newton (Burt County), Newton (Cherry County), Newton (Lancaster County), Newton (Saunders County), New York, and New York Creek.