

Utilities Section Newsletter

League of Nebraska Municipalities

July 2018

Ladder safety

By Rob Pierce,
LNM Field Rep./Training Coordinator

More than 300 people die each year from injuries related to ladders. In addition, there are thousands of minor injuries sustained from misuse for a total of 511,000 incidents each year. Sadly, a large number of these injuries could be prevented with the use of safety guidelines for ladder use. The American Academy of Orthopedic Surgeons offers the following basic guidelines:

1. *Use the correct ladder for the job.* You should always use a ladder of the proper length to reach the working height you need. Make sure that you use a ladder according to your job and work load (combined weight of climber and load being carried).

Type	Duty Rating	Workload
IA	Industrial Extra Heavy	300 lbs. maximum
II	Industrial Heavy	250 lbs. maximum
III	Commercial Medium	225 lbs. maximum
IV	Household Light	200 lbs. maximum

2. *Inspect the ladder.* Never use a ladder that is damaged, broken or bent. Make sure that all parts are in good working order and that all rivets, joints, nuts and bolts are tight. Also, make sure that the ladder is free of grease, oil, mud, snow and other slippery materials before using.

3. *Moving the ladder.* Always carry a stepladder in the closed position. If you are carrying a single or extension ladder, carry it parallel to the ground. Be sure to hold the side rail in the middle of the ladder so you can balance the load. If you are carrying a very long ladder, you should get help.

4. *Setting up the ladder.* Before using a ladder outside the home, make sure that it will not come in contact with wires, tree limbs or any other obstructions. Make sure that the ladder is on firm, even ground. For every four feet that the ladder rises, the bottom of the ladder

should be one foot away from the wall. If you are going to climb onto a roof, the ladder should extend three feet higher than the roof. Also, the upper and lower sections of an extension ladder should overlap to provide stability.

5. *Recommended height of a ladder.* Make sure that your stepladder is fully open and the spreaders and braces between the two sections are fully extended and locked before use. Do not place stepladders or utility ladders on boxes, countertops or unstable surfaces to gain additional height. The highest standing level on any ladder should be two steps down from the top. The recommended maximum work heights are as follows:

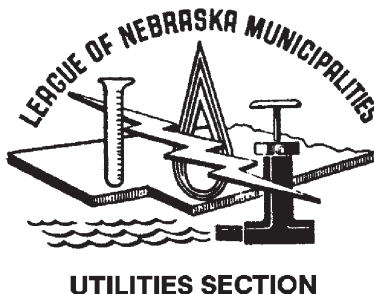
16 ft. ladder – 13 ft.
24 ft. ladder – 21 ft.
28 ft. ladder – 24 ft.
32 ft. ladder – 29 ft.
36 ft. ladder – 32 ft.

6. *Using the ladder.* Before you climb on a ladder, make sure the locks are secured and the top and bottom of the ladder rails are on firm surfaces. Make sure that the soles of your shoes are clean so that they do not slip off the ladder rungs and do not wear slippery-soled shoes. Check to be sure that your shoelaces are tied and make sure that clothing is not too big, as to cause a slip.

- Face the ladder while climbing and stay in the center of the rails. Grip both rails securely while climbing.

- Do not lean over the side of the ladder. Your belt buckle should not be further than the side rail.

- On single or extension ladders, never stand above the third rung from the top and never climb above the point where the ladder touches the wall or vertical support.



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Lash Chaffin
Utilities Section Director
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Utilities Field Representative

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Ladder safety

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- On stepladders, never stand on the paint shelf, spreaders or back section.
- Never stand on the top rung of any ladder.
- Do not overreach; it is safer to move the ladder to a new location when needed. Do not try to “jog” or “walk” the ladder to a new location while standing on it. Climb down and reposition the ladder.
- Do not overload the ladder; it

is meant to be used by only one person at a time.

- Never use a ladder in high winds.
- Do not use any ladder if you tire easily, are subject to fainting spells or are using medications or alcohol that might make you dizzy or drowsy.

7. *What to do if you fall from the ladder.* Calmly assess the situation and determine if you are hurt. Get up slowly; however, if you

feel that your injury will prevent standing and walking, call for assistance. If the injury is serious, call 911. If you are not injured, regain your composure before climbing again.

Many facilities require all near misses and accidents to be logged in case complications arise later.

Remember, a ladder is a tool to make your job easier and safer so follow basic operation and safety rules when using a ladder.

Reminder: CDL license changes

New testing rules went into effect Jan. 1, 2018; electronic logging device use in April 2018.

The Department of Transportation (DOT) requires laboratory testing (49 CFR Part 40 Subpart F) for the following five classes of drugs: marijuana, cocaine, opiates-opium and codeine derivatives amphetamines and meth-

amphetamines and phencyclidine (PCP). DOT drug and alcohol tests include: 1) Pre-employment, 2) Post-accident, 3) Random, 4) Reasonable suspicion, 5) Return to duty, and 6) Follow-up.

Be sure to check on how or if these changes affect your CDL drivers. Your HHS-certified laboratory should be able to give guid-

ance on the testing changes. The Federal Motor Carriers Safety Administration has information on emergency declarations, waivers, exemptions and permits. More information can also be found at the following websites: <https://www.transportation.gov/sites/dot.gov> and <https://www.fmcsa.dot.gov>.

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Towing safety

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

Proper towing techniques help to ensure a safe towing operation. Driving can be one of the most dangerous parts of a utility worker's day and a trailer being towed adds another dimension of concern. The following list of guidelines can help you, your

passengers and other drivers on the streets be safe.

- 1) Know the towing laws! Contact local law enforcement if you have questions.
- 2) Don't exceed the tow bar (hitch) weight rating.
- 3) Check the brake and directional lights after hooking up the electrical connections.
- 4) Keep the trailers in good,

working order.

- 5) Before towing, perform a safety check or inspection on the trailer and hookup.
- 6) Try to hook up the trailer on a flat surface and don't forget the safety chains.
- 7) If applicable, set the transmission in a tow or low gear.
- 8) Maintain a safe towing speed and remember to drive defensively.
- 9) Avoid having passengers in vehicles or trailer unless absolutely necessary.
- 10) Allow additional braking time and distance.
- 11) Remember to secure the load and monitor frequently.

We have all seen those YouTube videos with poles coming off trailers going down the highway and coming toward the windshield. Unsecured or not properly secured loads may make for an exciting video, but it is not a good day for those involved. Be sure to pay attention to your towing practices and be safe!

Nebraska Breaktime Trivia "Just For Fun"

Q-1. What city in Nebraska was designated as "Nebraska's Porch Swing Capital?"

Q-2. What Nebraska county has the most properties/districts that are listed on the National Register of Historic Places?

Q-3. How many Nebraska counties do not have any



properties/districts that are listed on the National Register of Historic Places?

Q-4. Do you know where this city hall is located?

Answers on page 11.



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Nebraska utilities history

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

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

Hebron is located in Thayer County with 26 settlers (Disciples of Christ congregation) in the area by 1869.

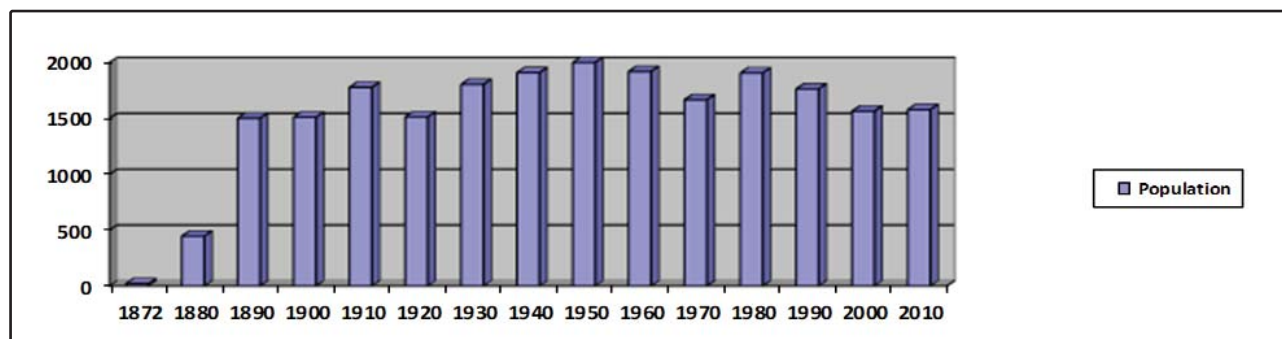
A town site of 80 acres was surveyed in August 1869 and a plat was filed Sept. 14. According to one source, the site was named Hebron after the ancient City of Hebron "Biblical City of Refuge." Lots were sold for \$30 each and on April 25, 1870, a post office was established. The first school sessions were held in 1870 with a school district organized in November. On Feb. 15, 1871, the Hebron *Journal* newspaper was first published. By spring 1872, Hebron became the county seat and a two-story brick courthouse with a jail was built. A two-story brick school also was built that year at a cost of \$7,500. On May 6, 1872, Hebron was incorporated as a village with the first Trustees Meeting May 9. The "Premium Mill" facility was built in 1873 on the river west of town

for \$25,000. The mill had three buhrs and a capacity of 75 barrels per day. The community soon had a hardware/furniture store, a Central House Hotel (1877) and a Masons and Odd Fellows Building (1877). The bank was established in 1877 and by June 1878, a library association was formed. The 1874 bucket brigade was replaced in 1879 when the fire department was formed. By 1880, the village had a stone flouring mill (\$20,000), a stone church, two newspapers (*Journal* and *Sentinel*), a cheese factory, plow factory, wagon/carriage shop and several well-stocked stores. In 1882, the Hebron Hall Company was building a 40-foot by 75-foot Opera House with seating for 700. On March 18, the *People's Advocate* newspaper was established and a limestone bank was built. In 1882, the fire company had an 8,000-barrel capacity reservoir located in the central portion of the town that could be reached by hose and a small engine. By 1887, the dirt Main Street had boardwalks in front of the businesses.

Some of the businesses included three groceries, four general stores, four dry goods stores, two blacksmiths, an ag implement dealer, two harness shops, a hardware, three millineries, three drug stores, a cigar factory, a meat market, a billiard hall, an ice dealer, three livery stables, two stone dealers, two brick yards, three grain buyers, a marble dealer and one flour and feed exchange, just to name a few. The village was located on 170 acres and, by the mid-1880s, had three school houses with a \$20,000 high school completed by 1888. The village was a junction of the Burlington & Missouri and Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroads. Sometime in the early to mid-1880s, Hebron was incorporated as a city of the second class.

By 1890, the population was 1,502 and in 1891, the Hebron Fire Department, with two hose carts and 1,000 feet of hose, was reorganized. The waterworks was completed in 1891, which included a standpipe with water pressure

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Nebraska utilities history

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at 140 pounds per square inch (psi). A 3,000-gallon reservoir was built in the center of town for fire protection. By 1900, the population was 1,511 and in 1902, a new block courthouse was built. A concrete block band stand was built in Roosevelt Park in 1904. An early light (power) plant was built and by 1906, was operated by the Hebron Light, Power and Heating Company of Hebron. In 1909, a bridge was constructed and extensions were made to the water system. A sewer system was installed that consisted of 15,000 feet of eight-inch vitrified clay pipe, 12 flush tanks, 25 manholes, main outlet sewers, 1,100 feet of 15-inch and 1,710 feet of 10-inch vitrified clay pipe.

By 1910, the population was 1,778, improvements were made to the waterworks (\$5,000) and electricity was provided by the Hebron Electric Light and Water Plant.

In 1911, a Lutheran Junior College (Sacred Heart) was opened and in 1913, the Little Blue River was dammed just west of Hebron by the Weatherald Mill. By 1915, the power plant had a 250-horsepower (HP) boiler, a 190-HP steam engine, a generator rating of 150 kilovolt ampere (kVA), a lighting rate of \$0.15 per kilowatt hours (kWh) and a power rate at \$0.09 per kWh. In 1916, additions were made to the water storage standpipe.

In 1920, the population was 1,513 and a brick revival style L.O. Secrest Library was built in 1921. A hydroelectric power plant application (#1538) was granted to Bozarth and Carter of Hebron

March 29, 1920, permitting the diversion of 216-cubic-feet-per-second of water from the Little Blue River. One of the operators of the hydro-electric plant was the Hebron Power Company. Thomas H. Carter, who built the hydro-electric plant in 1922 and was founder of the Hebron Light & Power Company, sold it in 1925. Electric rates in 1925 were \$0.015 per kWh and water rates were \$1.50 per quarter. Hebron was a member of the League of Nebraska Municipalities in 1928.

By 1930, a special bond was issued for \$80,000 to construct a 500,000-gallon water tower. In the 1930s, the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) constructed rock culverts in the area. In 1932, a new brick city hall was constructed that also housed the fire department. By 1932, the city was using natural gas provided by the Nebraska Natural Gas Company. In 1935, Lincoln Street was paved with brick using a paving project grant. By 1936, Main Street had decorative globe street lights located on the sidewalks. In 1936, the Southern Nebraska Power Company had a capacity of 127 kilowatts (kW) at the hydroelectric power generation with provided electricity. In 1937, a new post office was built. The population increased from 1,904 in 1930 to 1,909 in 1940. The electric system was purchased by Consumers Public Power District and in 1944, the CCC Camp was used as a German Prisoner of war camp. The camp was located along the Little Blue River in south Hebron.

By 1950, the population was 2,000 and a new wastewater treatment plant and intercepting sewer

were built for \$94,511. In 1951, the Little Blue River flooded and in 1953, a tornado did extensive damage, which demolished much of downtown and many historic buildings. By 1956, the airport was operated by contract, garbage service was provided by a private collector and the electric system was owned and operated by the city and supplied by Consumers Public Power District. The water system and the 639 meters in service were owned by the city with a meter deposit of \$3 and rates at the first 2,500 cubic feet (cuft) per month at \$0.20 per 100 cuft, next 2,500 cuft at \$0.15 per 100 cuft and all 5,000 cuft at \$0.10 per 100 cuft with a minimum of \$1.25 per month. The electric distribution system and the 788 meters were owned by the city with a meter deposit of \$5, the cost of street lighting was \$4,086.36 and the cost of current for pumping water was \$2,406.53. The natural gas system was operated and supplied by the Kansas-Nebraska Natural Gas Company. The 50-foot by 110-foot swimming pool was owned by the city (installation cost was \$70,000). The fire department had 36 volunteer firemen and the water system had a well project underway.

The electric rates in 1956 for residential were: first 30 kWh/month at \$0.06, next 70 kWh at \$0.04, all over 100 kWh at \$0.02, minimum of \$0.80; commercial lighting and small power rates were: first 50 KWH/month at \$0.06, next 150 KWH at \$0.04, all over 200 KWH at \$0.02, minimum per month of \$0.80; and power rates were: first 100 KWH/

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month at \$0.05, next 200 KWH at \$0.03, all over 300 KWH at \$0.02, minimum per month of \$2.50 for 5 HP or less and \$0.50 for each additional HP connected.

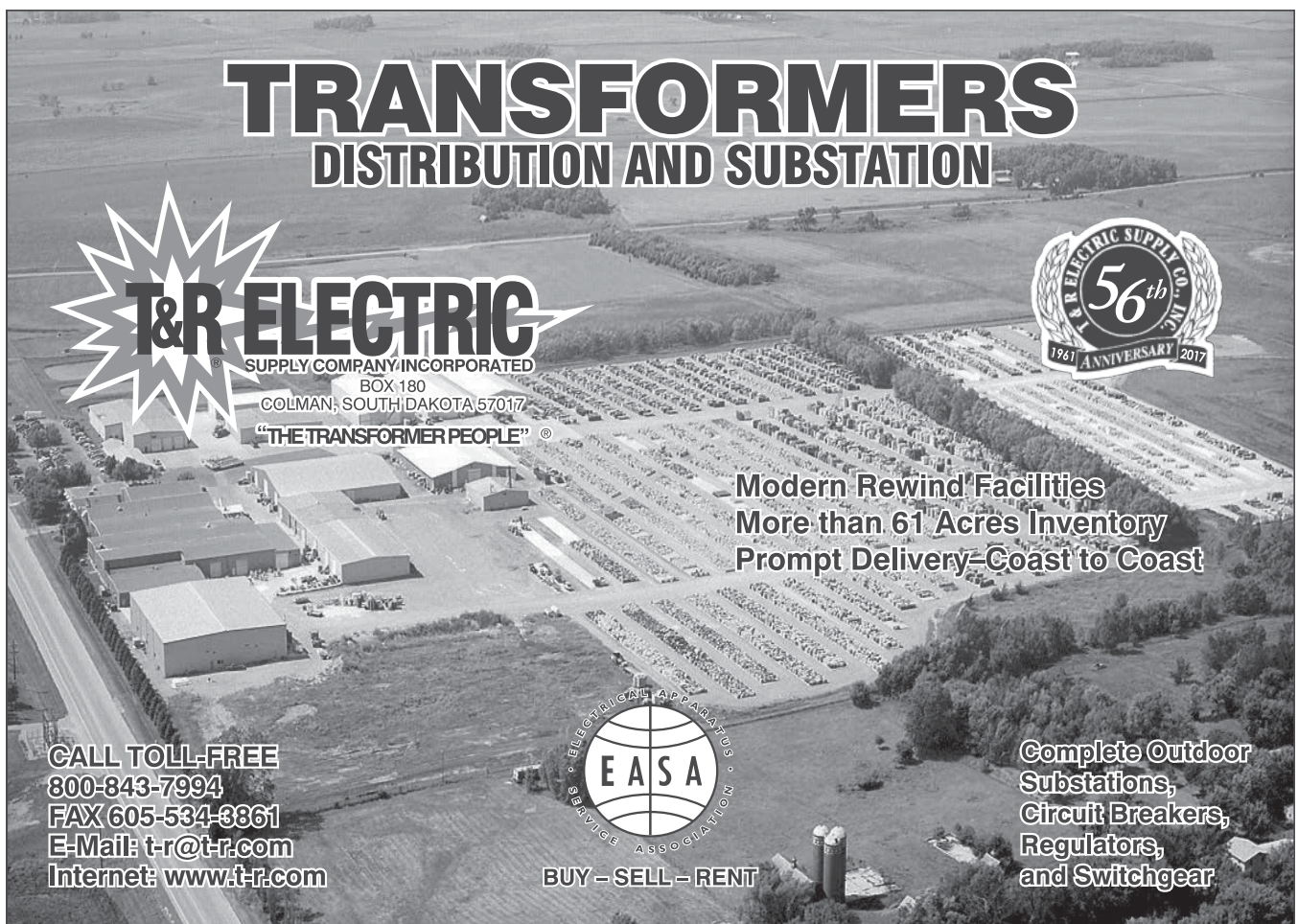
In 1956, the garbage service was collected by a private collector for a charge of \$1-\$7.50. The cemetery was maintained by taxes. In 1960, the population was 1,920 and a sewage disposal plant project was underway. By 1962, the water plant and 729 meters in service were owned by the city and the sewage system and

disposal plant, owned by the city, were maintained by a tax levy and sewer charge. A 27-block street paving project was under construction and the electric distribution system had 819 city-owned meters in service. The electric current was supplied by Consumers Public Power District. The electric meter deposit was \$10 with the cost of street lighting at \$4,172.40 and the cost of current for pumping water at \$1,722.60. Natural gas rates were: first 1,000 cubic feet (cuft) per month at \$0.20/ per 100 cuft, next 4,000 cuft at \$0.10

per 100 cuft, next 45,000 cuft at \$0.055 per 100 cuft, next 50,000 cuft at \$0.05 per 100 cuft, with excess of 100,000 cuft at \$0.04 per 100 cuft and a minimum of \$2 per meter installed. A new water well was drilled in 1965 for \$18,000.


In 1960-62, the water rates were: first 1,000 cuft per month at \$0.20 per 100 gallons, next 2,000 cuft at \$0.15 per 100 gallons, all over 3,000 cuft at \$0.10 per 100 gallons, minimum of \$1.50 per month and a meter deposit of \$3.

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Nebraska utilities history

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The electric rates in 1962 for residential were: first 30 KWH/month at \$0.05, next 70 KWH at \$0.035, all over 100 KWH at \$0.015, minimum of \$1.35; commercial rates were: first 50 KWH/month at \$0.05, next 150 KWH at \$0.035, all over 200 KWH at \$0.015; and power rates were: first 100 KWH/month at \$0.05, next 300 KWH at \$0.035, all over 400 KWH at \$0.015.

In 1962, the water rates were: first 3,733 gallons base rate of \$10, 3,734-14,953 gallons at \$1.67 per 1,000 gallons, over 14,953 at \$2.41 per 1,000 gallons, a deposit fee of \$40, tapping fee of \$125 plus labor and parts reconnect fee of \$25, all over 3,000 cuft at \$0.10, minimum of \$1.50 per month.

By 1969, the electrical system, owned by the city, was served by Nebraska Public Power District (wholesale provider).

From 1970-1980, the population rose from 1,667 to 1,906. Work began on the wastewater treatment facility in 1976 and by 1977, the city was operating an oxidation ditch/secondary activated sludge system with a daily capacity of 500,000, an average daily flow of 200,000 gallons and a historic peak of 500,000 gallons. In 1982, a large porch swing was built and a slide was added to the swimming pool in 1989. The population decreased to 1,765 by 1990 and in 1991, the swing noted as the "World's Largest Porch Swing" was moved to Roosevelt Park from the CCC Camp. Initially, it cost \$240 to build and paint was donated by the hardware store. In 1995, the city received a \$19,000

grant to purchase a wood chipper and in 1997, natural gas was provided by the Kansas-Nebraska Natural Gas Company, which had four-inch transmission mains with a 450-500 psi pressure serving 775 services. In 1999, Highway 81's four-lane east of town was under construction and the water system was operating three wells (average depth of 137 feet). The water system had a pumping capacity of 750 gallons per minute, an elevated water storage tower with a capacity of 500,000 gallons. The static water pressure was 70 psi (residential pressure is 60 psi) with a 327,000 average daily demand and historic peak demand of 729,000.

By 2000, the population decreased to 1,565 and in 2001, a water main replacement project in old sections of town along Lincoln Avenue was underway. The project started from the city's southern wells (under the Little Blue River) to the business district along 4th Street. Along the old U.S. Hwy 81 route on the east side of town, water mains were installed that replaced some lines estimated at 110 years old. The city had four municipal wells and an activated sludge oxidation ditch system (designed for 0.27 mgd) with aerobic digester sludge treatment. In 2000, the solid waste services (landfill) were contracted with Ecology System Inc. The landfill life was estimated at 25 years. The city provides sanitation service and the natural gas was operated and supplied by KN Energy. In 2004, the fire department consisted of 40 volunteer firemen and 17 EMTs. It had an ISO fire insurance rating

of: inside city = 7 and outside city = 7. A Hebron Country Club golf course located south of town was built and newer playground equipment was placed in Riverside Park. Ninety-nine percent of the streets were paved and maintained by the city. By 2006, the natural gas system was operated by Kinder Morgan and in 2008, the citizens voted on the addition of fluoride in the city's drinking water.

In 2010, the population was 1,579 and in October 2015, the new Stastny Community Center was near completion. In 2016, Hebron was designated by Gov. Ricketts as "Nebraska's Porch Swing Capital." The natural gas system was operated and supplied by Black Hills Energy.

Today, Hebron has a population of 1,579, is a city of the second class, a League member since 1928 and a Utilities Member since 1931 (was one of the founding members). Hebron has been incorporated for about 146 years. The city maintains several miles of paved streets, a park, a cemetery, a library, a city hall, an electric system and a water and wastewater system. The natural gas system is operated and supplied by Black Hills Energy. The electric system is provided electric current by Nebraska Public Power District. The city maintains Roosevelt Park, Riverside Park and the Hebron Country Club golf course. The city boasts the World's Largest swing which is located in Roosevelt Park.

References: Nebraska Directory of Municipal Officials, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964-75,

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1977-87, 1990-2018; *Nebraska Municipal Review Magazine*, 1925, 1928, 1950, 1965; *Water Resources of Nebraska*, December 1936; *Lincoln Journal Star Newspaper*, 2008; *Public Power Magazine*, Vol. 51, Number 1, January-February 1993; *Department of Energy Website*, 2004; *Nebraska Our Towns...Central Southeast*, 1991; *Maps Tell A Story*, 1991; *NEDED Website*, 2005; *The Crete Democrat*, 1891; *Johnson's History of Nebraska*, 1880; *Andrea's History of the State of Nebraska*, 1882;

Evert's & Kirk's Official State Atlas of Nebraska, 1885; *Northwest Publishing Co. & Plat Book of Thayer County*, 1900; *Municipal Journal and Engineering*, 1909, 1910; *Who's Who in Nebraska*, 1940; *The Electric World*, Vol. 49, January 5 to June 29, 1907; *Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey Reconnaissance Survey*, Thayer County, August 1, 1991; *Pictorial History of Thayer County*, 1993; *Electric Power Development in the United States*, Dept. of Agriculture, January 1916; *Municipal Journal and Engineer*, Vol. XXVII, No.

17, 1909; *Nebraska Gazetteer and Business Directory*, 1917; *Department of Labor and Department of Compensation*, 1917-18; *Sargent Leader Newspaper*, 1914; *Nebraska State Journal*, Lincoln, June 5, 1887; *BLS 1905-06 Report*, 1907, *Department of Labor and Department of Compensation*, 1917-18, *Broadwater News newspaper*, 1920, *Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey Reconnaissance Survey Final Report of Thayer County, Nebraska*, August 1, 1991; *Nebraska Blue Book*, 1920, 1928, 1946, 1978 and the *Hebron website*, 2018.



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Classifieds

Utilities Assistant. The Village of Elwood is accepting applications for a full-time Utilities Assistant. Duties include assisting with maintenance of streets, operation of sewer and water systems, park and swimming pool. Drug testing and a valid Nebraska driver's license are required. Salary is negotiable. A benefit package is offered with the position. Applications may be picked up at 304 Calvert Avenue, Elwood, NE 68937 or call 308-785-2480 for more information. E-mail requests for applications to villelwood@atcjet.net. Please include a resume with your application. Applications will be accepted until the position is filled. The Village of Elwood is an Equal Opportunity Employer.

Utility Worker I. The City of Aurora is accepting applications for the position of Utility Worker I. Applicant must be able to perform a variety of general maintenance work and operate a variety of equipment in the construction, operation, repair and maintenance of the City's water, sewer, waste water, parks, cemetery, sanitation and street facilities. Must have a valid Nebraska Driver's License, and be able to obtain a CDL.

Salary is DOQ, with an excellent benefit package. Applications can be obtained at the Aurora City Offices, 905 13th Street, Aurora, NE 68818 or by calling (402) 694-6992 or via email at utlysupt@cityofaurora.org. Position will remain open until filled. The City of Aurora is an EOE.

Building Inspector/Health and Safety Inspector/Code Enforcement/Floodplain Manager. The City of Schuyler seeks applicants for the position of Building Inspector/Health and Safety Inspector/Code Enforcement/Floodplain Manager. The position is full-time and appointed by the Mayor with the consent of the City Council. The employee is under the supervision of the Administrator. Performs skilled inspections of building construction and repair work to assure compliance with building, plumbing, mechanical, housing and public safety, gas and zoning ordinance. Enforce the floodway/floodplain overlay district and city code. Minimum of four years experience in building inspection and/or construction experience, or equivalent combination of education, training, and experience. Salary is DOQ.



The annual salary range \$43,284-\$54,028. Full benefits package. First review will be Aug. 20, 2018. The position will remain open until filled. Candidates must mail a cover letter, resume, and three letters of references to City of Schuyler, 1103 B Street, Schuyler, NE 68661 or email to lljschuyler@gmail.com. Please contact Lora Johnson at 402-352-3101 for additional benefit information and a detailed job description. The City of Schuyler is an Equal Opportunity Employer.

Journey Line Worker. The City of Alliance is accepting applications for the position of full-time Electric Journey Line Worker with a starting pay range of \$24.76-\$31.95 per hour DOQ. This individual will perform skilled line work in the operation, construction, maintenance and repair of

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Classifieds

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overhead and underground electric urban and rural distribution and transmission systems. The City is offering a hiring bonus of \$3,000 after the successful completion of probation and relocation reimbursement up to \$2,000. The position includes an excellent benefit package including health, dental and vision insurance, retirement, vacation, flex time, sick leave and paid holidays. The City of Alliance Electric System includes 115 miles city and 200 miles of rural overhead and underground lines with a service area of over 150 square miles, which includes 10 miles of trans and sub-trans lines. The system operates with a transmission substation (115 KV) and three distribution substations (7.2/12.5 KV). The Department services approximately 5,000 customers, over 1,700 street lights, 220 irrigation wells and operates out the Public Works Facility, which was constructed in 2002. The Department maintains 10 vehicles, including a 60-foot and two 50-foot bucket trucks. A complete job description and application is available on the City of Alliance's Website at www.cityofalliance.net.

cityofalliance.net. Applications with resumes will be accepted until the position is filled.

Electrical Lineman. The Broken Bow Electric Department is accepting applications for a full-time Electrical Lineman. Applicants must be a U.S. Citizen, possess a valid Driver's License with the ability to attain CDL within 6 months of hire. Applicant must have at least 2 years prior experience as an Electrical Lineman. Benefits include vacation, sick time, holiday time and health insurance. Competitive wages with experience (Step 1 \$21.41 to Step 9 \$28.85). This position will remain open until filled. Applications are available online at www.cityofbrokenbow.org or may be picked up at the Utilities Office 314 South 10th Avenue, Broken Bow, NE 68822. Submit application and related information to: Broken Bow Municipal Utilities ATTN: Electrical Superintendent – Doug Staab, PO Box 567, Broken Bow, NE 68822 or via email at dstaab@cityofbrokenbow.org. Broken Bow is an EOE.

Utility Worker. The Village of Callaway is accepting applica-

tions for Utility Worker. This is a full-time position with benefits, including health insurance, dental/life, vacation and sick leave. Call 308-836-2262, visit the office at 157 E Kimball or villageofcallaway.com.

Water/Wastewater Utility II. The City of Schuyler, Department of Utilities is accepting applications for the position of Water/Wastewater Utility II. Nebraska State certification Grade IV Water and/or Sanitary Sewer Grade I is required. Pay rate \$18.18-\$22.83 per hour depending on experience and qualifications, with benefits. Drug test required. Applicants must be 18 years of age and hold a valid Nebraska driver's license. Candidates must mail a cover letter, resume and three references to the Schuyler Department of Utilities. Application and job description may be requested at the Schuyler Department of Utilities office, 204 East 10th Street, Schuyler, Nebraska, 68661 or via email supt@eaglecom.net. Applications accepted until position is filled. The City of Schuyler, Department of Utilities is an Equal Opportunity Employer.

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

HDR ranked 24th on *Forbes* List! Congratulations to HDR for being ranked 24th on the *Forbes* list of best large employers. They were ranked 24th among the top 500 large employers in the nation. A survey with a 0-10 rating scale was used by 30,000 employees who responded. HDR Inc., has been a long-time Associate Member and supporter of the League of Nebraska Municipalities.

Do you, your department or



facility have something to crow about? Received an award, had an article written highlighting an event or person? 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 or pride of an award, noted article or project with other members.

“Just For Fun” Answers

- A-1. Hebron – in 2016 via proclamation by Gov. Ricketts.
A-2. Douglas County – 180 listed; Lancaster County has 103. *Reference: www.wikipedia.org, 2018.*
A-3. Three – Stanton, McPherson and Blaine Counties. *Reference: www.wikipedia.org, 2018.* There are 1,103 properties and districts in Nebraska that are on the National Register of Historic Places. Of these, 20 are National Historic Landmarks. There are listings in 89 of the state’s 93 counties. *Reference: National Register of Historic Places listings in Nebraska from Wikipedia (the free encyclopedia).*
A-4. Madison City Hall.

2018 Solid Waste Screening Workshops held

Solid Waste Screening Workshops, sponsored by the League of Nebraska Municipalities Utilities Section, were held Jan. 30 in Hastings, June 26 in Kimball, and July 26 in Norfolk. These workshops covered hazardous waste identification, the screening process, recordkeeping and common safety issues at a landfill, transfer station and while providing collection service.

These workshops meet the State of Nebraska requirements

covering hazardous waste screening for employees of transfer stations and landfills. Certificates of attendance were provided to the 47 participants (22 different systems) for their training records.

Solid Waste Screening Workshops are being planned for 2019. If you or your facility is interested in a Solid Waste Screening Workshop in your area, contact Rob at robp@lonm.org or call 402-476-2829.



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Training calendar

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

September

Sept. 5-6 Electric Underground School..... Don Winkelman Memorial Field (Wheatbelt), Sidney
Sept. 11-13 ... Rubber Gloving Workshop Don Winkelman Memorial Field (Wheatbelt), Sidney
Sept. 19-21 ... League Annual Conference..... Holiday Inn, Kearney
Sept. 27 Water Operator Training Workshop Rowe Public Safety Center, Nebraska City

October

Oct. 2..... Water Operator Training Workshop Mid-Plains Community College, Broken Bow
Oct. 3..... Water Operator Training Workshop Glenn Hawks Community Service Building, Lexington
Oct. 4..... Water Operator Training Workshop Engineering Building, Grand Island
Oct. 24..... Water Operator Training Workshop Lincoln

Mark your calendars!

Jan. 16-18, 2019

Utilities/Public Works Section Annual
Conference
Embassy Suites, Lincoln

Jan. 23-24, 2019

Annual Snowball Wastewater
Conference
Holiday Inn, Kearney

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