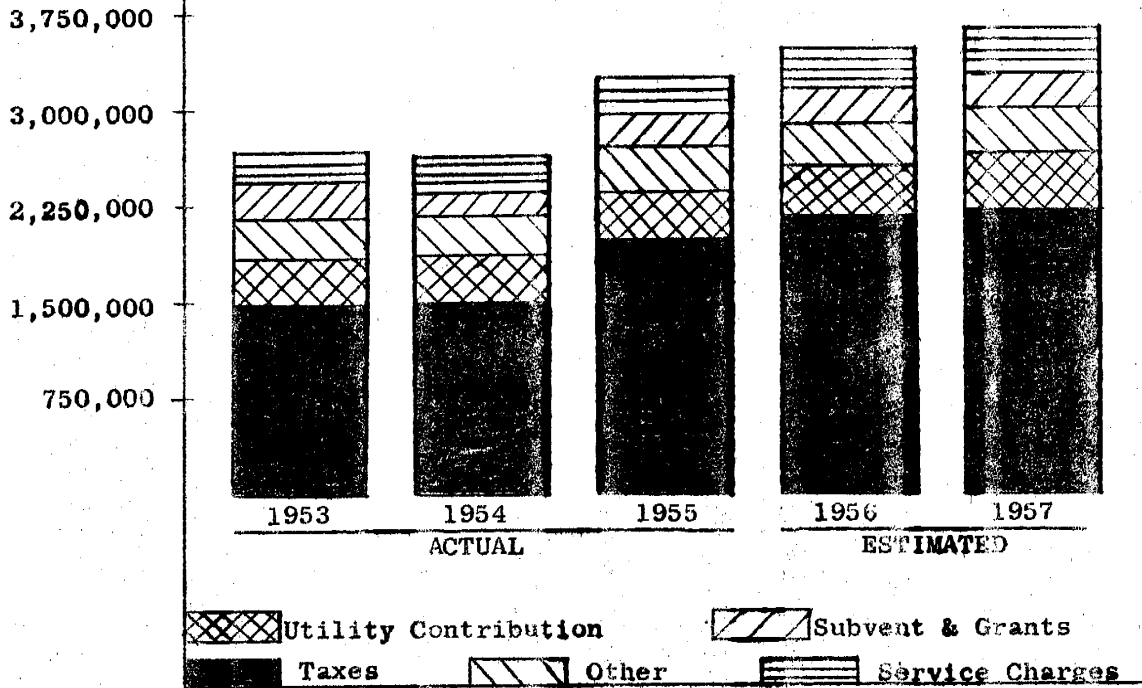


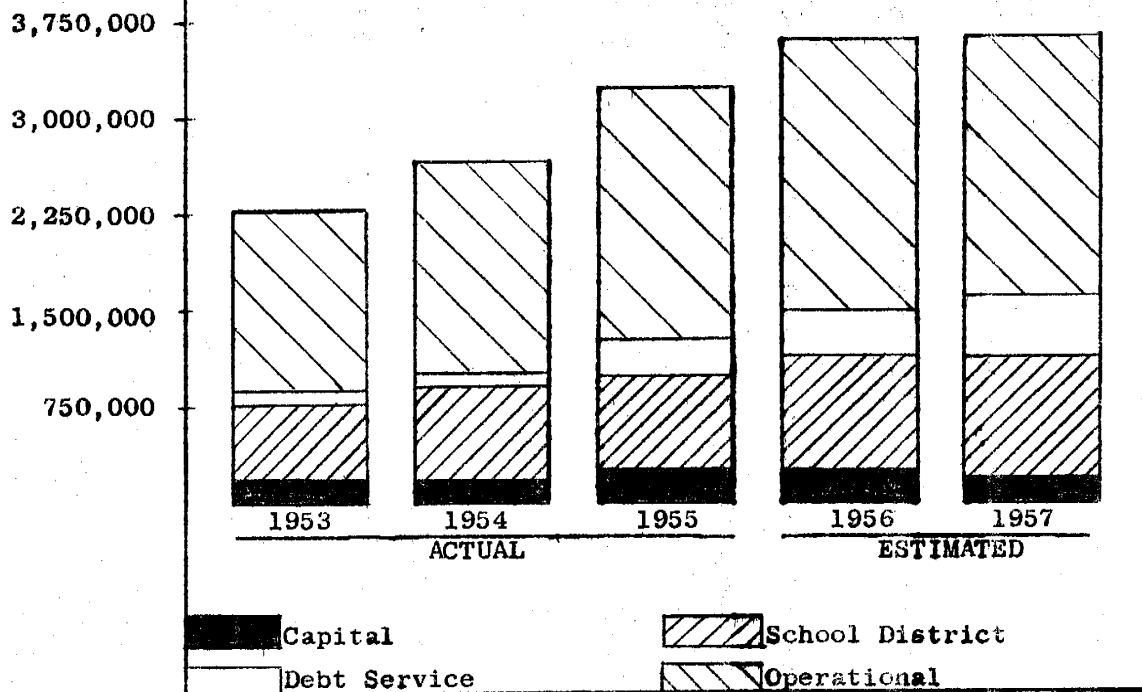
GENERAL FUND BUDGET

**City of Anchorage
1957**

**GENERAL FUND REVENUE ESTIMATES
FIVE YEAR COMPARISON OF REVENUES**



**GENERAL FUND EXPENDITURE ESTIMATES
FIVE YEAR COMPARISON EXPENDITURES**



1957 BUDGET SUMMARY OF
GENERAL FUND REVENUE ESTIMATES

<u>Source</u>	<u>Estimated 1956</u>	<u>Estimated 1957</u>
General Property Taxes	\$ 1,936,144	\$ 1,970,385
Payments in Lieu of Tax	208,240	240,760
Penalties & Interest on Taxes	21,600	25,500
Parking Meter Collections	82,816	95,000
Licenses and Permits	63,633	64,758
Court Fines, Forfeitures & Penalties	110,000	115,000
Interest & Rental Revenue	41,122	58,384
Subventions and Grants	268,410	302,290
Service Charges	287,562	306,837
Miscellaneous	4,000	4,500
Sale of Property	3,200	1,200
Loussac Foundation Grant	29,200	29,550
 Total General Fund Revenue	 \$ 3,055,927	 \$ 3,214,164
 Appropriated from 1955 Surplus	 18,278	
 <u>Revenues from Municipal Utility Funds</u>		
Telephone Utility	\$ 75,000	\$ 89,581
Electric Utility	312,000	322,793
Water Utility	8,000	6,045
 Total General Fund Resources	 \$ 3,469,205	 \$ 3,632,583

EXPLANATION OF
1957 GENERAL FUND REVENUE ESTIMATES

General Property Taxes:

There were no changes in the methods and procedures of evaluating real and personal property during 1956. A study was made of the construction value of improvements, and the results of the study showed that construction values were the same as 1950. The assessment roll is comprised of assessments on 6,725 parcels of land, 15,720 buildings, and approximately 12,000 personal property assessments. This represents a slight increase in the number of assessments made over 1955.

A 20-mill tax rate was used in the preparation of this budget, of which 10 mills are for school purposes, as established by the City Council in May 1956 when the School Board budget was approved. The remaining 10 mills are to be used for general fund purposes, the same that was used in 1956. The adoption of the 10 mill rate for general government will not provide sufficient revenue to balance the budget unless some new sources of non-tax revenue is developed by the City Council or a reduction of the work programs are made. A total tax rate of 22 mills would have to be set to balance the proposed budget if no other sources of non-tax revenue are found. The estimates of property tax revenues are summarized as follows:

Land valuation	\$ 19,090,737
Improvements	61,438,500
Total Real Property Valuation	\$ 80,529,237
Personal Property Valuation	\$ 22,968,550
Total Valuation	\$ 103,497,787
Tax @ 20 mills	\$ 2,069,955
Less Estimated Uncollectibles:	
Real property	(48,000)
Personal property	(51,570)
Net Tax Revenues	\$ 1,970,385

A much larger reserve for uncollectibles has had to be established in the 1957 budget since there is a court decision pending on the taxation of the Chugach Electric Association Co-op properties. For this reason, of the \$48,317 reserve for uncollectibles on real property, \$45,640 is CEA's part. Of the \$51,253 of uncollectibles on personal property taxes, \$29,776 would be personal property taxes for CEA. In other words, if the court upholds the City's position that the CEA Co-op properties within the city limits are subject to taxation by the local government, then the estimated tax revenues for 1957 would automatically be increased \$75,713. In addition to the allowance for CEA as an uncollectible, 5% on the personal property roll has been included as an uncollectible.

PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXES

CITY OWNED UTILITIES

The City owned and operated utilities are charged a payment in lieu of taxes equivalent to that which would be paid if the utilities were privately owned. The net plant value as of July 1, 1956, (assessment date for all properties within the City) is used as the assessed value. Revenues to be obtained are as follows:

		<u>Actual 1955</u>	<u>Estimated 1956</u>	<u>Estimated 1957</u>
<u>TELEPHONE UTILITY (July 1, 1956)</u>				
Gross Plant Value	\$ 5,307,266.93			
Less Depreciation	718,353.80			
Net Plant Value	\$ 4,588,913.13	\$ 58,572	\$ 67,629	\$ 91,779
<u>ELECTRIC UTILITY (July 1, 1956)</u>				
Gross Plant Value	\$ 3,766,435.42			
Less Depreciation	926,068.46			
Net Plant Value	\$ 2,840,366.96	\$ 69,928	\$ 53,119	\$ 56,807
<u>WATER UTILITY (July 1, 1956)</u>				
Gross Plant Value	\$ 4,286,071.16			
Less Depreciation	503,346.26			
Net Plant Value	\$ 3,782,724.90	\$ 65,652	\$ 64,992	\$ 75,655
Total Taxes From Utilities		\$ 194,152	\$ 185,740	\$ 224,241

OFF STREET PARKING LOTS

The City has purchased properties for the development of three off-street parking lots in addition to developing certain City owned land. Since the lots are a semi-propietary function of the City, a payment in lieu of taxes is collected on those properties which have been removed from the tax rolls. The City Assessors valuation of the three lots with paving are:

		<u>Actual 1955</u>	<u>Estimated 1956</u>	<u>Estimated 1957</u>
Lot 5, Block 72, Original	\$ 11,300			
Lot 2, Block 68, Original	9,175			
E 1/2 of 9, 10 and W. 45' of 11 Block 51, Original	27,200			
Total Valuation	\$ 47,675	-0-	-0-	\$ 954.00
Tax at 20 Mills				

OTHER PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXES

Alaska Housing Authority makes payments in lieu of taxes on certain rental properties operated by the Federal government as a proprietary facility. Two types of payments in lieu of taxes are received. The Low-rent Housing payment equals 10% of the rental receipts after deducting costs of utilities. The second group of housing is based on assessed valuation of the property. Certain properties owned by Alaska Housing Authority were sold during 1956, thus, reductions in payments in lieu of taxes from that agency have occurred.

Since the properties are being sold to private owners after the City assessment date, no taxes can be levied to the new owners and no taxes collected during 1957. An attempt is being made to secure payment in lieu of taxes from Alaska Housing Authority for these properties, but no commitment has been made.

The Alaska Housing Authority is the only governmental agency making any payments in lieu of taxes other than the City owned utilities. Other payments in lieu of taxes also include payments received from properties outside the city limits which have signed contracts for sewer connections and will pay the equivalent of a ten mill levy on property served by the sewer connection.

	Actual 1955	Estimated 1956	Estimated 1957
Alaska Housing Authority	\$ 21,731	\$ 22,000	\$ 12,200
Low-rent Housing			
\$ 9,200			
Other Alaska Housing Auth.			
\$ 3,000			
Contract Payments	384	500	3,365
Total Other Payments in Lieu of Taxes	\$ 22,115	\$ 22,500	\$ 15,565
TOTAL PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXES	\$ 216,267	\$ 208,240	\$ 240,760

PENALTIES AND INTEREST

Delinquent property taxes and special assessments are charged a penalty from 8 - 15% and an additional 6% interest on the amount due for the period of delinquency. More stringent collection procedures for delinquent personal property taxes and a greatly increased special assessment roll will produce additional revenue from this source.

Actual 1955	Estimated 1956	Estimated 1957
\$ 20,602	\$ 21,600	\$ 25,500

PARKING METER COLLECTIONS

Revenue received from parking meters is reserved for development of off-street parking facilities, purchase of additional street meters and the cost of maintenance of parking meters and City owned parking lots. Revenues per meter for 1954, 1955 and estimated for 1956 are:

	1954	1955	1956	
Ave.No. Meters	Revenue Per Met.	Ave. No. Meters	Revenue Per Met.	Ave.No. Meters
Street	567	751	821	Est. Rev.
Park Lot	95	154	234	Per Meter
	\$ 115	\$ 88	\$ 86	
	73	63	50	

During the latter part of 1956 an additional 150 parking lot meters will be installed. It is anticipated that an additional 100 street meters will be installed in 1957. Revenue estimate for 1957 is based on 920 street meters at an average revenue of \$83.70 per meter, plus 338 parking lot meters at \$58.25 per meter.

	Actual 1955	Estimated 1956	Estimated 1957
Street Meters	\$ 66,440	\$ 70,945	\$ 77,000
Parking Lot	9,775	11,871	18,000
Total	\$ 76,215	\$ 82,816	\$ 95,000

BUSINESS LICENSES AND PERMITS

TAXI ZONE AND TERMINAL FEES

Each licensed taxi cab company is charged an annual fee of \$300. Three companies are estimated to be in operation in 1957 for a total of \$900 in company fees. In addition the companies are charged a quarterly fee of \$18.75 per vehicle. It is estimated that during the first and fourth quarters, 70 vehicles will be in operation. During the second and third quarters, an estimated 65 taxi cabs will be licensed. Total estimate for quarterly fees is \$5,963. For hire vehicles and buses are charged an annual fee of ten dollars per vehicle. Based on 1956 experience it is estimated that seventy-six such vehicles will be licensed for a total revenue of \$760.

Actual	Estimated	Estimated
1955	1956	1957
\$ 8,010.	\$ 6,000	\$ 6,723

STREET USE PERMITS

During 1956 a fee for the police department escorting wide loads was established at ten dollars per move. It is estimated that seventy-five such fees will be collected during 1957 for a total revenue of \$750.

Actual	Estimated	Estimated
1955	1956	1957
-0-	\$ 500	\$ 750

ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE PERMITS

Alcoholic beverage permits are issued by the City to all liquor establishments in the City at a rate of \$50 for each establishment. These licenses are issued to the owner and upon changes of ownership, an additional \$50 fee is charged for the transfer. Licenses in existence as of August 31, 1956 were as follows:

Beverage Dispensary	59
Beer and Wine	5
Retail Sales	25
Club License	1
Wholesale Distributor	8

Estimated total liquor establishments is ninety-nine at \$50 each for an estimated revenue of \$4,950 during 1957. It is estimated that twenty changes of ownership will occur in 1957 accounting for an additional \$1,000 in revenue from this source. In addition to the establishment permit, a liquor handlers permit of \$1.00 each is charged for each person employed by the liquor establishments. It is estimated that 560 of these permits will be issued during 1957 for a revenue of \$560.

Actual	Estimated	Estimated
1955	1956	1957
\$ 7,124	\$ 7,500	\$ 6,510

LICENSES ON AMUSEMENT DEVICES AND VENDING MACHINES

The City licenses recreational non-gambling card games at the rate of \$125 per year for each establishment. In addition a quarterly fee of \$25 per table is charged these establishments. Seven such establishments were licensed during 1956 for a total revenue of \$875. Seventeen card tables for each quarter have been issued licenses for fees of \$425 per quarter. Total annual revenue from the quarterly table fee is \$1,700. Annual licenses are issued by the City for vending machines at the following rates:

<u>Coin Machine Size</u>		<u>Fee</u>	
1 to 4 Cents		\$	2.00 per year
5 to 9 Cents			4.00 per year
10 Cents			8.00 per year
Over 10 Cents			12.00 per year
<u>Actual 1956</u>		<u>Estimated 1957</u>	
2 @ \$ 2.00	\$ 4	5 @ \$ 2.00	\$ 10
0 @ 4.00	-0-	10 @ 4.00	40
102 @ 8.00	816	120 @ 8.00	960
30 @ 12.00	360	30 @ 12.00	360
	<u>\$ 1,180</u>		<u>\$ 1,370</u>

Chapter 48-3 ACLA-1949 as Amended by Chapter 31 Session Laws 1949 provides for a Territorial tax on coin operated and amusement gaming devices. The Act provides for a tax of \$50 per year on each "Coin Operated Amusement Device" and a tax of \$200 for a "Coin Operated Gaming Device". This tax is paid to the Territorial Tax Commissioner and 50% of the tax collected refunded to the municipalities for those amusement devices operated within the municipality. If the municipality levies any additional license fees on these devices, the City loses the right to the refund of the license tax from the Territory. Revenue from this source was \$6,581 during 1956. It is anticipated that the stricter law enforcement by all levels of law enforcement agencies has reduced the number of licenses and the 1957 revenue is expected not to exceed \$5,500. Summary of Licenses on Amusement and Vending Machines:

	<u>Actual 1955</u>	<u>Estimated 1956</u>	<u>Estimated 1957</u>
Recreational Card Games		\$ 2,575	\$ 2,575
Vending Machines		1,180	1,370
Territorial Refund		<u>6,581</u>	<u>5,500</u>
	<u>\$ 7,421</u>	<u>\$ 10,336</u>	<u>\$ 9,445</u>

BUILDING AND TRADE LICENSES

Building contractors subject to regulations of the building code are issued regulatory licenses to cover the cost of regulation. These licenses are issued for \$25 each. During 1957 it is estimated the following licenses will be issued to building contractors compared with those issued during 1956:

	Issued 1956	Estimated 1957
Painting	6	8
Building and Construction	45	45
Electrical	18	18
Plumbing and Heating	22	24
Sign Erection	4	4
Excavation	19	20
House Moving	4	4
Roofing and Sheet Metal	7	10
General Contracting	2	2
Miscellaneous Contractors	21	25
	148	160

Actual 1955	Estimated 1956	Estimated 1957
\$ 3,978	\$ 3,700	\$ 4,000

CHAUFFEUR'S LICENSES

Taxi drivers are issued new licenses for \$25 which are renewable for \$5. Bus drivers license fees are \$10 for new and \$1.00 for all renewals. The estimated number of taxi driver's licenses to be issued in 1957 is 85 new for \$2,125 and 165 renewals for \$825. Estimated bus drivers licenses is 40 new for \$400 and 75 renewals for \$75. This estimate is based on licenses issued during 1956. No change in driver stability is expected during 1957.

Actual 1955	Estimated 1956	Estimated 1957
\$ 4,939	\$ 3,500	\$ 3,425

OTHER BUSINESS LICENSES

All businesses that affect public health or require other regulation in the interest of public safety are licensed. The annual fees vary from \$5.00 to \$150. Changes of ownership also require that an additional fee be paid. The number and types of businesses presently licensed and estimated to be licensed in 1957 are:

Type of Business	Fee	No. Licensed in 1956	Owner Changes	No. Est. in 1957	Owner Changes
Bakeries	\$ 15	2		2	
Barber Shops	15	18	1	18	
Beauty Shops	15	21	2	21	2
Bottling Works	15	2		2	

Type of Business	Fee	No. Licensed in 1956	Owner Changes	No.Est. in 1957	Owner Changes
Bowling Alleys	\$ 15	2		2	
Caterers & Concessions	15	13	2	15	3
Dances, Special	150	7		7	
Dances, Public	15	1		4	
Garages, Filling Stations	15	47		50	2
Hotels	15	27	3	27	2
Laundries & Dry Cleaners	15	14		14	1
Markets & Meat Markets	15	39	1	39	2
Kindergartens & Nurseries	15	10		12	
Pawnbrokers	50	6		6	
Restaurants	15	81	9	82	10
Roller Rinks	50	2		2	
Rooming Houses	15	23	1	25	2
Second Hand & Used Car Dlr.	50	24		26	2
Shooting Gallery	25	1		1	
Shooting Gallery Operators	5	2		2	
Theaters	15	3		3	
Trailer Courts	15	45	4	45	5
Total		390	23	405	31

In addition to the business licenses, miscellaneous business fees and licenses are also credited to this revenue account.

Actual 1955	Estimated 1956	Estimated 1957
\$ 9,727	\$ 8,800	\$ 9,060

ANIMAL LICENSES

The rigid dog control program which proved so successful during 1955 will be repeated during 1957. Because of personnel difficulties, no emphasized program was undertaken in 1956, accounting for the drop in revenue. Dog license fees are \$3.00 per male and \$5.00 per female.

<u>Licenses Issued</u>	Actual 1955	Estimated 1956	Estimated 1957
Male	1,081	689	1,200
Female	480	298	500
Total	1,561	987	1,700
Revenue	\$ 3,539	\$ 2,255	\$ 3,800

BUILDING PERMITS

The building activity in 1956 has exceeded in the first 8 months the original 1956 annual estimate. The increased activity in small business buildings and new residences is expected to continue during 1957. Revenue estimate for 1957 is based on the following permit fees:

Type Permit	Actual 1/1/56 to 9/1/56	Estimated Balance 1956	Total Estimate 1956	Estimated 1957
Building	\$ 11,800	\$ 2,200	\$ 14,000	\$ 14,000
Electric	3,454	300	3,754	3,750
Plumbing	1,153	250	1,403	1,400
Oil Burner & Tanks	508	100	608	610
Signs	184	50	234	235
Moving	893	150	1,043	1,050
Total	\$ 17,992	\$ 3,050	\$ 21,042	\$ 21,045

Actual 1955	Estimated 1956	Estimated 1957
\$ 19,568	\$ 21,042	\$ 21,045

TOTAL BUSINESS LICENSES & PERMITS	\$ 64,306	\$ 63,633	\$ 64,758
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COURT FINES AND FORFEITURES

The estimate of court fines is based upon the 1956 experience. Although traffic fines and impoundment fees were reduced in 1955, other violations have produced an increased source of revenue. For example: 59.8% of the total fines in 1955 were for traffic violations compared to 49.4% during the first 7 months of 1956. Most traffic fines are paid in cash whereas a great portion of the other violations are served in jail. Fines assessed during 1955 and estimated for 1956 are as follows:

	1955	1956
Traffic	\$ 63,558	\$ 54,340
Other Violations	44,088	55,660
Total Cash Received	\$ 107,646	\$ 110,000
Fines Served in Jail	70,757	53,340
Total Fines Imposed	\$ 178,403	\$ 163,340

The revenue estimate for this source is based on current policy and violation trend.

Actual 1955	Estimated 1956	Estimated 1957
\$ 107,646	\$ 110,000	\$ 115,000

INTEREST AND RENTAL REVENUE

INTEREST REVENUE

Monies in the general fund which were not immediately used are placed on time deposit with local banks at 1% interest. In addition, customer security deposits which secure garbage accounts are invested in United States government bonds. It does not appear that any idle funds will be available to place on time deposit. However, interest revenue will accrue on the Series J bonds which are applicable to garbage deposits in the amount of \$324 for 1957. This interest accrues on the principal of \$15,137 invested in Series J bonds for garbage customer security deposits.

Actual 1955	Estimated 1956	Estimated 1957
\$ 4,110	\$ 1,500	\$ 324

RENTALS TO UTILITIES

Buildings and properties which are included in the general fund fixed assets are rented to the utilities at commercial rental rates. These buildings include the City electrical building at Third and Post Road, the new central warehouse at First and Post Road, and that portion of the City Hall which is utilized in utility billing and collection activities. The City electrical building is rented for \$750 per month. The new warehouse is partially rented to the utilities at \$2,000 per month. The City Hall space is rented to the utilities at \$1,500 per month. Annual rental on the warehouse and the City Hall is charged to each utility as follows:

	<u>Warehouse</u>	<u>City Hall</u>	<u>Actual 1955</u>	<u>Estimated 1956</u>	<u>Estimated 1957</u>
Telephone	\$ 9,900	\$ 7,920			
Electric	9,900	7,920			
Water	4,200	2,160			
	<u>\$ 24,000</u>	<u>\$ 18,000</u>	\$ 33,000	\$ 33,000	\$ 51,000

CITY PARKING LOT CONCESSION

The City parking lot is leased to a private operator for 40% of the gross revenue. During the first four years operation over 110,000 parking tickets were issued at an average fee of 49¢ per ticket. An estimated 35,000 cars are expected to use the lot during 1957 compared to 32,000 during 1956. Gross revenue from usage during 1957 is estimated at \$17,150 compared to \$15,680 for 1956.

Actual 1955	Estimated 1956	Estimated 1957
\$ 4,501	\$ 6,272	\$ 6,860

OTHER RENTAL REVENUE

Properties owned by the City and leased to private parties include two parcels of land at Lake Spenard. These parcels are leased at \$100 per year. A lease on City property used by a private contractor for part of 1956 has been cancelled, reducing revenue from this source.

Actual 1955	Estimated 1956	Estimated 1957
\$ 350	\$ 350	\$ 200

TOTAL INTEREST & RENTAL REVENUE	\$ 41,961	\$ 41,122	\$ 58,384
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SUBVENTIONS AND GRANTS

ALASKA LIQUOR LICENSE

Section 35-4 of ACLA (1949) establishes fees to be paid by liquor establishments in the Territory. The annual fees for the various types of licenses are:

Beverage Dispensary	\$ 1,000
Beer and Wine (Restaurant)	150
Club (Beverage Dispensary)	200
Retail Liquor Store	300
General Wholesale - Based on annual gross business with minimum fee of \$500 and a maximum of \$5,500.	
Wholesale malt beverage and wine - based on annual gross business with minimum of \$100 and a maximum of \$5,500.	
Importers	500

The laws provide that these fees are refunded in full to the municipalities wherein the establishments are licensed. Liquor establishments are specifically exempt from the Alaska Business License Act. The graduated fee for wholesale licenses offsets this exemption. A review during 1956, of the refunds from wholesale licenses revealed that most of the wholesale licenses were issued for a minimum fee. Based on the sales force employed by the wholesale distributors, it is assumed that all wholesale licenses would produce the maximum fee. Revenue received from the Territory during 1956 for licenses within the City and the estimated refund to be received during 1957 are:

Types of Licenses	Actual 1956		Estimated 1957	
	No. of		No. of	
	Est.	Refund	Est.	Refund
Beverage Dispensary	60	\$ 60,000	59	\$ 59,000
Retail Stores	28	8,400	25	7,500
Beer & Wine (Restaurant)	5	750	7	1,050
Club (Beverage Dispensary)	1	200	1	200
General Wholesale	4	6,500	4	22,000
Wholesale Beer & Wine	5	800	3	15,000
		Actual	Estimated	Estimated
		1955	1956	1957
Total Refund		\$ 78,283	\$ 76,650	\$ 104,750

ALASKA BUSINESS LICENSES

Chapter 43 - Session Laws (1949) provides for a gross business tax to be collected by the Territory with a portion to be refunded to municipalities. The Act provides for a gross receipts tax on any business activity personal, professional or corporate including receipts from advertising services, rental of personal or real property, construction or processing and manufacturing but excluding licensed fisheries, liquor, insurance companies, mining and revenue from coin or gambling devices. Other exemptions: Gross receipts from educational and charitable activities, operation of a hospital, receipts from municipally owned utilities, utilities operated by incorporated districts or non-profit associations or cooperatives. Licenses are issued annually and initial fee must be paid not later than June 31st of the license year. License fee for each business is \$25 plus a sum equal to 1/2 of 1% of gross receipts in excess of \$25,000 during the year. All gross receipts in excess of \$100,000 are taxed at the rate of 1/4 of 1%. License fee for catalog offices are the same as set forth for business generally and include the gross volume of all business whether deliveries are made or not through the office. Taxes are refunded to: Incorporated Cities, Public Utility Districts and Independent School Districts at the rate of 60% of all money collected within the incorporated area. A small increase in revenue from this source is estimated for 1957.

Actual	Estimated	Estimated
1955	1956	1957
\$ 191,317	\$ 190,000	\$ 195,000

CANNERY TAX

Chapter 66 - Session Laws of 1954 provides for a refund to municipalities, independent school district and public utility districts wherein a salmon cannery is operated. Ten per cent of the revenues collected under provisions of Chapter 82 (Session Laws of 1949 as amended by Chapter 113, Session Laws of 1951) are refunded. Where overlapping districts exist,

the refund is equally divided between the political subdivisions. The estimate for 1957 is anticipated to increase over 1956 since the local canneries increased their pack during this season.

Actual	Estimated	Estimated
1955	1956	1957
\$ 1,366	\$ 420	\$ 1,200

OTHER GRANTS

The Alaska Railroad pays a grant of \$1,340 per year for police protection and sanitary services furnished by the City to properties located within the Original Townsite of the City, and excludes the railroad yard properties. No payment in lieu of tax or grant is paid by the Railroad for municipal services furnished to the yard area other than payments for utility services. The Alaska Railroad has agreed to pay the City \$30,000 per year for Fire Protection, but such payment must be authorized by Congress and until such approval it cannot be included in the revenue estimate.

Actual	Estimated	Estimated
1955	1956	1957
\$ 3,750	\$ 1,340	\$ 1,340

TOTAL SUBVENTIONS AND GRANTS	\$ 279,716	\$ 268,410	\$ 302,290
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SERVICE CHARGES

GARBAGE COLLECTION SERVICE FEE

The 1957 estimate provides for a slight increase in the number of accounts over 1956. More stringent enforcement of the City ordinances regarding garbage service should enable the City to show some increase in the number of garbage accounts without any increase in the number of dwellings within the City. The City Collector is faced with an extremely difficult task in collecting charges for garbage service where no other city utility is used by the customer. As water, telephone and electrical services are extended to these customers, collection enforcement will be easier. The revenue estimate for 1957 is based on an average 6,119 customers per month who pay an average of \$3.44 per month for garbage service. This provides a total gross revenue of \$249,606 less our estimate of uncollectibles of \$4,000 for a net gross revenue of \$245,606. During 1956 a new service was offered customers who had a large amount of trash or garbage for collection whereby the City provided 3 yd. and 1 1/4 cubic yard containers to the customers at an annual rental fee. Fees for these containers are \$44.61 per year for three yard containers, and \$21.90 for 1-1/4 yard containers. Rentals for the year 1956 were 63 three yard at \$2,810.43 and four 1-1/4 yard at \$87.60.

The expenditure account for garbage collection service provides for an additional 30 three yard containers to be purchased to meet the increasing demand for this new type of garbage container. The cost of the container is repaid through rentals over a ten year period which will increase the revenue from this rental source by \$1,338. Total revenue estimated to be collected for rental of the dumpster containers is \$4,236. Total revenue estimate for the year 1957 for garbage collection service is \$249,842.

	Actual 1955	Estimated 1956	Estimated 1957
Monthly Charges	\$ 236,200	\$ 244,382	\$ 245,606
Container Rental	-0-	2,890	4,236
Total	\$ 236,200	\$ 247,242	\$ 249,842

LIBRARY

The library charges fines for books which are not returned on the due date. In addition, individuals leave the city without claiming their library deposit of \$2.00 per card. The deposits on expired cards are transferred periodically to this revenue account. It is estimated that \$2,700 from fines and \$1,300 from expired cards will be received from this source during 1957.

Actual 1955	Estimated 1956	Estimated 1957
\$ 3,614	\$ 4,000	\$ 4,000

MERRILL FIELD AIRPORT

Operating expenses of Merrill Field are obtained from revenues collected through leases, tie-down fees and an aviation gasoline tax at the City operated airport. Tie-down fees are based on the size of aircraft in terms of horsepower. Planes up to 200 HP are charged \$5 per month with the charge increasing proportionately with horsepower. Revenue from this source is based on an average of 60 spaces per month at \$5 per space. Ground is leased to 13 aircraft maintenance and transportation companies for a total annual revenue of \$17,995 during 1956. Requests for additional areas have been received which will increase the number of leases to 15 for a total revenue of \$19,695 during 1957. The estimated gasoline tax revenue is based on sales of 250,000 gallons during 1957.

	Actual 1955	Estimated 1956	Estimated 1957
Tie-down Fees	\$ 2,485	\$ 2,500	\$ 3,600
Leases	15,038	17,995	19,695
Gasoline Tax	5,680	4,200	5,000
TOTAL AIRPORT REVENUE	\$ 23,203	\$ 24,695	\$ 28,295

RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Ice skates owned by the City are rented by the recreation department for 50¢ a pair to patrons of the City ice rink. Approximately sixty pair are available for rental during skating season. In addition, a charge of 25¢ per person for all adults is charged for use of the rink.

Actual	Estimated	Estimated
<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
\$ 1,384	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000

SEWER CONNECTION CHARGES

These charges represent the cost of material and labor of the City to establish connections between private sewer lines and the City sewer lines. New sewer lines in the Mountain View area were not completed in time for property owners to make connections in 1956. These lines will be available for connection during 1957. Additional connections are also expected to be made in the Government Hill area. It is anticipated that 300 new connections at \$50 each will be made during 1957. This revenue is offset by the cost of installations in the sewer expense account.

Actual	Estimated	Estimated
<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
\$ 3,965	\$ 3,250	\$ 15,000

CEMETERY FEES

These fees represent the cost of opening the graves plus a permit and grave space fee. Winter burials are charged \$100 for each grave opening while openings made during the summer months are charged \$50. During the first 8 months of 1956, 44 permits were issued for a total of \$2,863. It is anticipated that 80 permits will be issued in 1957, at an average of \$65 each.

Actual	Estimated	Estimated
<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
\$ 3,403	\$ 4,875	\$ 5,200

ANIMAL POUND FEES

Owners who claim dogs from the poundmaster are charged a \$2.50 impoundment fee plus a daily board bill. A stricter dog-control program during 1957 should increase the revenue from this source.

Actual	Estimated	Estimated
<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
\$ 4,970	\$ 2,500	\$ 3,500

TOTAL SERVICE CHARGES

\$ 276,739	\$ 287,562	\$ 306,837
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MISCELLANEOUS REVENUES

Revenues that are not classified in special revenue categories are reflected in this account. These include refunds to the City, contributions and shared expenses that may be handled by the City and overhead on reimbursable work.

Actual 1955	Estimated 1956	Estimated 1957
\$ 3,864	\$ 4,000	\$ 4,500

SALE OF PROPERTY

Obsolete equipment, property confiscated for delinquent accounts, unclaimed property and impounded cars are sold by the City and the proceeds from the sale recorded in this revenue account.

Actual 1955	Estimated 1956	Estimated 1957
\$ 4,614	\$ 3,200	\$ 1,200

LOUSSAC FOUNDATION GRANT

The Z. J. Lousaac Public Library was constructed from general obligation bonds which by agreement are to be repaid by the Loussac Foundation. The source of revenue represents the bond interest in the amount of \$15,550 and principal of \$14,000 to be paid in 1957.

Actual 1955	Estimated 1956	Estimated 1957
\$ 29,850	\$ 29,200	\$ 29,550

Revenues from Utility Funds:

Contributions from the utility funds represent a fair cash dividend from the utilities that are owned and operated by the City of Anchorage. The contribution can be compared with cash dividends that are issued to private utility stock holders. This dividend is paid into the general fund revenue after allowances are made for increasing the equity capitalization of each utility plant either through construction of new facilities from current revenues, or retirement of bonds. The formula, as adopted by the City Council in 1955 for computing contributions from the three City utilities, follows a normal commercial practice of fixing the rate of return in proportion to the total plant investment. The historical difference of rates of return from the three types of utilities prohibit receiving a like return from each of the three utilities. Electrical utilities have consistently shown higher rates of return, largely because of more efficient use of generation and distribution facilities through increased customer consumption and rates for service actually used. Radical changes and technical developments of the telephone industry has necessitated reinvestment of most profits in new or changed plant facilities. Therefore, the telephone industry has been unable to make the same large distribution of cash dividends that have been available in the electrical industry. Water utilities throughout the country have felt the greatest impact from urban living. Increased usage of water has necessitated revamping and rebuilding water plants far in advance of the normal depreciation period. Costly additional sources of supply have further increased the investment required per customer. Historically, water utilities have never produced the rate of return the electrical or telephone industries have.

As in private business, not only cash dividends are available to stock holders but also equity increases, (or in the commercial sense, growth stock) are made each year in the City owned utilities. The increase in equity can be obtained through either amortization of existing debt or through construction of new facilities from current revenue over and above the amount of depreciation expense. In all cases, the equity increase is that amount of net gain of utility plant value for the utility during the year.

The contribution available from the three City owned utilities are influenced by the factors previously stated.

Water Utility: The water utility has the greatest investment per dollar of revenue of the three utilities. This situation has resulted from (1) increased water usage per customer because of the modern conveniences of household appliances and high standards of sanitation; (2) demand for extensions of public water supply into new annexed areas as a part of municipal service. The increased water usage per customer has made it necessary to replace water mains with larger capacity mains, and to augment water supply with large water wells. These replacements, and new sources

and extensions of water mains into new areas have been accomplished through bond financing and Federal aid under APW.

The expansion and improvement program of the water utility has resulted in an increased plant value from \$265,000 in 1948 to an estimated \$4,686,000 as of the end of 1956. As in private industry, few enterprises can undergo such rapid growth and at the same time distribute any cash dividends to its stock holders. The ownership equity of the water utility has grown from \$265,000 in 1948 to \$1,843,536 (including APW Federal Grants) as of the end of 1955. During this same period the net income of the water utility showed losses for the years 1949 and 1951. These losses made it necessary for the general fund to contribute to the water utility for purposes of amortizing the debt, in addition to subsidizing the operating expense.

The rate adjustment in 1955 increased net operating income from \$53,612 in 1954 to \$132,194 in 1955. However, the severe winter season of 1955-1956 brought heavy maintenance expense, and the City Council adopted a liberal policy of thawing private water services which further increased operating expenses. The result will reflect a decrease in net operating income to \$70,000 in 1956. Increased interest charges, pumping costs, and maintenance of greater mileage of mains in service without a relative ratio increase in service connections will continue this reduced net income at \$73,000 in 1957. The net operating income is used to pay debt principal requirements. In addition, all collections of payments in lieu of assessment charges are also used for debt principal.

On the other hand, debt principal requirements have increased from \$78,691 in 1954, to \$91,133 in 1955, to \$117,216 in 1956, to \$173,953 in 1957. The combination of net operating income and payments in lieu of assessments are not sufficient to meet debt principal requirement in 1956 and 1957 without the use of 1955 unappropriated surplus funds. The 1957 debt requirement completely eliminates the surplus. Contributions to the General Fund of \$8,000 in 1956 and \$6,045 in 1957 are available from net operating income. Unless rates are increased, as recommended in the Water Utility Budget in 1957, the payment of annual debt requirements will have to be made from depreciation reserve in 1958 and no further contributions to General Fund can be expected for several years.

	Actual 1955	Estimated 1956	Estimated 1957
Contribution from Water Utility	0	\$ 8,000	\$ 6,045

Electrical Utility: As previously stated, electrical utilities throughout the country have continually produced excellent returns on plant investment even though rates have been reduced. The simple explanation for this trend is that the consumer is increasing his purchases thereby creating a

concentrated sales volume without a proportionate increase in the cost per KWH sold. During the past three years there has been no great increase in the number of City electrical customers. However, during this same period, with approximately the same number of customers, KWH sales of electrical energy have increased approximately 10% each year. The high electrical rate structure which was in effect prior to 1954 allowed the City's generation and distribution systems to build up surplus finds which have since been used to retire all the outstanding bonded debt. Thus, the electrical utility has no outstanding bond payments to repay at the present time. A small balance (116,000) cannot be recalled until 1959 and the cash necessary to purchase these bonds is on deposit with the City's Fiscal Agent. The City Council formulated a policy whereby the electrical utility rates would be sufficient for a maximum cash transfer to the general fund of 8% of gross plant value plus an allowance for normal additions to plant of 5% of the gross plant value.

Since the electrical utility has no bond payments to repay during 1957, the entire amount of the 8% of gross plant is available as a cash transfer to the General Fund. Computation for the contribution of the electric utility to the General Fund is as follows:

Gross Plant Value 12/31/56	\$ 4,034,921		
@ 8%	<u>.08</u>		
	322,793		
	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Estimated</u>	<u>Estimated</u>
	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Total Contribution from			
Electric Utility	\$ 360,000	\$ 312,000	\$ 322,793

Telephone Utility: The municipally owned telephone utility is unique to the Anchorage area since few municipally owned telephone systems exist in the States. Another unique feature of any telephone system is that as the number of stations within a particular system increase, the investment per station and operating expenses per station also increase. Thus, as a telephone system expands, rates per station will increase. While this historical pattern is true throughout privately owned, as well as the few municipally owned telephone systems, it must also be remembered that as systems are expanded, the economic usefulness of a telephone instrument is also increased.

The City telephone system has grown in plant value even more rapidly than the water utility. In 1949 the system was changed from manual to a-dial operated system. The total plant value of the manual system was approximately \$220,000. Since that time the gross plant value will increase by

the end of 1956 to more than \$5,400,000. Financing of this construction program has been primarily through the issue of bonds. Contributions from general taxes to the telephone utility for construction purposes were made in the years 1949 and 1950. Since that time the telephone utility has been expanded through the sale of bonds and it has been able to amortize the annual increased debt payments through its own revenue.

The policy of providing area wide telephone service will mean that future additional investments will be required. In view of possible future borrowing, a rapid amortization schedule was developed to keep interest costs as low as possible. Telephone rates were adjusted in 1955 to meet the increasing operating expense and debt service of a system which has grown from 3,200 stations in 1949 to 10,353 at the end of 1955, and will reach almost 15,000 by the end of 1957.

While a favorable net income has been realized by the telephone utility during 1955 and 1956, most of this income has been used for bond retirement. While the City's stockholders are gaining a rapid growth in equity in the telephone system, only a small proportion of cash remains from the net income to transfer to the general fund. For example: In 1955 the equity increase was \$255,651. During the same year the telephone utility contributed \$35,000 in cash to the general fund. Thus the total gain in net worth to the City stockholders was \$290,651. During 1956 the equity increase will total \$280,000 while the cash contribution will increase to \$75,000 for a total net worth value of \$355,000. The combined equity and cash dividend for the year 1957 will increase to \$434,581.

In order to establish some formula for computing future years' contribution (cash dividend) from the telephone utility, the equity increase and cash contribution should total approximately 8% of the gross plant investment per year. The formula for determining the cash contribution of the telephone utility to the general fund for the year 1957 is as follows:

Estimated Plant Value 12/31/56	\$ 5,432,267
@ 8%	<u>.08</u>
	434.581
Less Bond Payments (Equity Increase)	(315,000)
Less Reserve Redemption (Equity Increase)	<u>(30,000)</u>
Net available for cash contribution	\$ 89,581

	<u>Actual 1955</u>	<u>Estimated 1956</u>	<u>Estimated 1957</u>
Contribution from Telephone Utility	\$ 35,000	\$ 75,000	\$ 89,581
TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS FROM UTILITIES	\$ 395,000	\$ 395,000	\$ 418,423

1957 BUDGET ESTIMATED

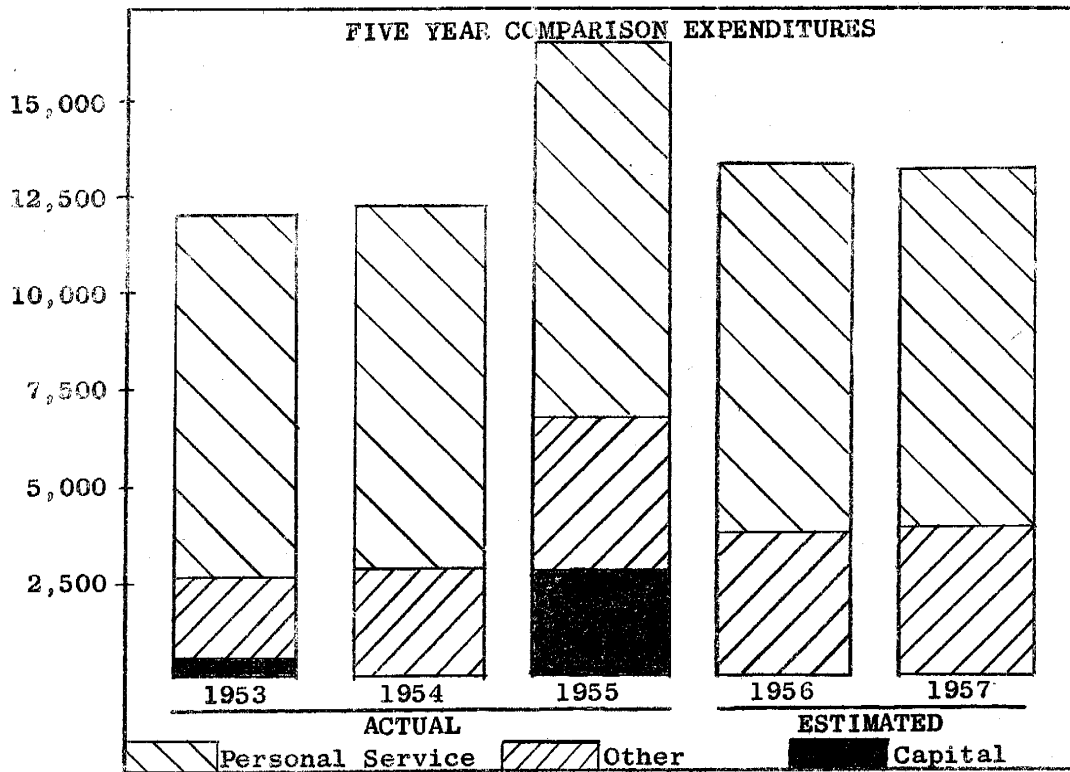
GENERAL FUND EXPENDITURE SUMMARY

<u>Account Number</u>	<u>Function</u>	<u>Estimated 1956</u>	<u>Estimated 1957</u>
G 200	City Council and Mayor	\$ 13,475	\$ 13,608
G 204.6	City Clerk-Treasurer	35,256	40,440
G 203	Election	6,875	7,055
G 204.3	Independent Audit	2,625	2,700
G 205	City Attorney	12,153	15,842
G 202.1	Municipal Court	24,109	27,043
G 212	Community Promotion	3,556	3,705
G 201.2	City Manager	37,021	36,046
G 204.2	Accounting & Utility Billing	33,208	36,662
G 204.7	Purchasing & Warehousing	12,561	14,159
G 204.5	Tax Assessor	62,555	63,854
G 208	Planning and Zoning	20,569	20,460
G 220.1	Police Department	399,959	414,171
G 220.2	Custody of Prisoners	52,507	54,748
G 220.3	Animal Shelter	8,722	11,245
G 221	Fire Department	275,054	290,973
G 213	Civil Defense	10,299	4,590
G 230.2	Engineering & Public Works	85,490	82,015
G 231.1	Paved Street Maintenance	10,506	10,486
G 231.2	Unpaved Street Maintenance	59,804	50,036
G 231.4	Sidewalks	3,055	4,089
G 231.6	Snow and Ice Removal	178,000	109,928
G 242.3	Street Drainage	34,010	33,902
G 231.7	Street and Traffic Signs	24,819	28,054
G 232	Street Lighting	61,406	71,204
G 242.1	Street Cleaning	35,398	35,273
G 242.2	Dust Prevention	38,593	29,099
G 243	Garbage Collection	207,777	205,908
G 241	Sewers and Sewage Disposal	28,191	39,870
G 235	Public Works Garage	51,200	16,100
G 249	Cemetery	7,797	8,035
G 225	Parking Meter Maintenance	82,816	95,000
G 222	Building Inspection	44,233	47,084
G 211	Public Buildings	99,124	70,274
G 250	Health Department	29,200	29,200
G 300	Library	53,240	54,860
G 322	Recreation and Parks	52,912	56,352
G 310	Merrill Field Airport	27,000	28,370

Account Number		Estimated 1956	Estimated 1957
G 315	Port Commission	\$ 4,000	\$ 3,000
G 330	Judgments and Losses	1,741	6,500
G 332	Workmen's Compensation	31,269	30,681
G 335	Social Security	28,325	31,865
SUB TOTAL OF GENERAL FUND OPERATING EXPENSES		\$ 2,290,410	\$ 2,234,486
G 334.9	Contribution to Special Assessment Fund	115,010	171,966
G 209	Discounts on Special Assessments	1,000	1,000
G 341.1	Interest Expense	160,048	194,044
G 341.2	Bond Fund Principal	50,000	64,000
G 341.3	Principal Payments to Alaska Public Works	20,199	10,000
G 290	Public Schools	891,738	948,147
SUB TOTAL OF GENERAL FUND FIXED CHARGES		\$ 1,237,995	\$ 1,389,157
GRAND TOTAL GENERAL FUND		\$ 3,528,405	\$ 3,623,643
Appropriation for Estimated 1956 deficit			8,940
TOTAL GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATION			\$ 3,632,583

CITY COUNCIL AND MAYOR
ACCOUNT G 200.0

<u>Code</u>	<u>Estimated 1956</u>	<u>Estimated 1957</u>
200.11 Personal Services:		
.111 - Salaries	\$ 9,200	\$ 9,600
Total	9,200	9,600
200.12 Contractual:		
.127 - Repairs	- - -	100
.128 - Telephone, Telegraph, Tolls	300	233
.129 - Travel, Dues and Publications	3,900	3,600
Total	4,200	3,933
200.13 Supplies:		
.136 - Office	75	75
Total	75	75
Total Budget	\$ 13,475	\$ 13,608



1957 WORK PROGRAM - CITY COUNCIL AND MAYOR

The Legislative function of the City government is performed by the 7 elected representatives serving as a City Council under the chairmanship of the Mayor. City Council meets weekly to hear citizens requests and pleadings, to act upon regulatory matters as prescribed by law, review recommendations of the City's administrative departments presented by the City Manager, and review recommendations of the Advisory Boards and Commissions that have been established to assist in the formulation of public policies. The City Council also acts as a Board of Equalization to review complaints on property taxes and as a Board of Appeals in matters pertaining to interpretation of various ordinances and to grant exceptions and modifications of legal requirements and yet stay within the spirit of protecting the public welfare. On the basis of review of requests, reports and investigations, the Council sets policies of the City government operations by means of adopting ordinances, resolutions, or issuing minute orders.

In addition to these responsibilities for the local governmental functions of the City, the Council exercises the same type powers in regard to the operation of the municipal owned utilities of water, electricity and telephone. In the governing of these proprietary functions, they act in similar capacities as a Board of Directors of private utility companies. They establish utility rates, areas of service, and service regulations as are best suited to the needs of the community and govern the utility to function in the best public interest.

The City of Anchorage has a fringe problem that is more serious than is usually found in communities of like size. The quasi-local government units of the Spenard Public Utility District and Fairview Public Utility District and the absence of any local jurisdiction in other areas has made it difficult to solve area wide problems that should be determined on a unified basis. Joint agreements between governmental bodies concerning common problems, require considerable amounts of time. Efforts expended are often found to be futile because of the lack of sufficient legal authority to make mutually acceptable agreements possible. There is also the problem of Federal installations located both inside of the City and beyond the City boundaries that create inequitable situations and an unusually large amount of negotiations. In addition to these governmental intra-relationships, there are also the problems that are created because of the competing utility, Chugach Electric Association, which has become interwoven with the City's electric utility service area, both inside and outside the City limits.

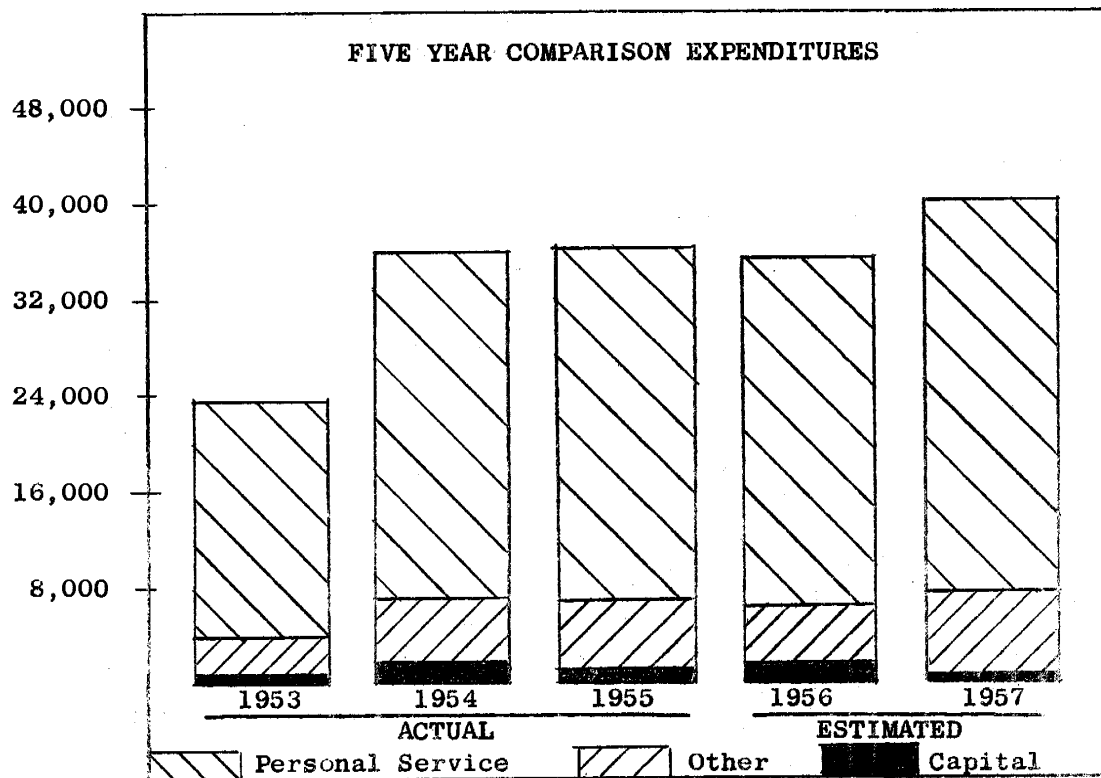
The lack of adequate Territorial laws to meet the demands of a modern local government, the great impact of Federal Agencies, and the conflict of interests with the REA Co-op has made additional demands upon the City Council to solve many of its problems by going to both the Territorial

Government and federal government in Washington. Fortunately, progress is being made in solving some of the area wide problems by bringing about unity of purpose through annexation as petitioned by the residents who lie beyond the City limits. The 1957 year anticipates considerable activity to bring about better coordination and improve the relationship between the City and the various "out-of-city" interests that are involved.

This proposed budget provides under the Travel, Dues and Publications account, \$2,800 for the League of Alaska City dues and \$800 for travel on local government business.

CITY CLERK - TREASURER
ACCOUNT G 204.6

<u>Code</u>	<u>Estimated 1956</u>	<u>Estimated 1957</u>
204.61 Personal Services:		
.611 - Salaries	\$ 73,320	\$ 81,507
.612 - Overtime Wages	1,560	1,800
.613 - Accrued Leave	8,316	11,200
Total	<u>83,196</u>	<u>94,507</u>
204.62 Contractual:		
.621 - Advertising	3,000	3,000
.622 - Labor & Equipment (Other than City)	3,500	5,000
.624 - Insurance	1,250	1,300
.625 - City Equipment Rental	- - -	1,210
.626 - Other Equipment Rental	50	75
.627 - Repairs	500	300
.628 - Telephone, Telegraph, Tolls	1,415	2,150
.629 - Travel, Dues and Publications	180	350
.620 - Miscellaneous	100	- - -
Total	<u>9,995</u>	<u>13,385</u>
204.63 Supplies:		
.633 - Gas, Oil, Greases, Motor Fuel	100	- - -
.636 - Office	1,950	2,200
.637 - Postage	2,900	4,000
.638 - Printed Forms	700	700
.639 - Tools and Work Equipment	150	150
Total	<u>5,800</u>	<u>7,050</u>
204.640 Cash over or short	300	300
204.68 Capital		
.684 - Machinery and Equipment	1,960	300
<u>Less Charges to Utilities</u>		
Telephone Utility	(28,046)	(32,352)
Electric Utility	(31,388)	(35,817)
Water Utility	<u>(6,561)</u>	<u>(6,933)</u>
Total Budget	\$ 35,256	\$ 40,440



1957 WORK PROGRAM - CITY CLERK TREASURER

The office of the City Clerk-Treasurer performs the services of Clerk of the City Council, prepares Council minutes, custodian of official documents, conducts elections, and is registrar of voters. This official is also the custodian of all monies received by the City, Trustee of City bank accounts, collector of taxes, licenses, service charges, utility bills and parking meter revenue. The City Clerk-Treasurer, as the disbursing officer, approves all checks representing payments by the City. City Bonds and interest coupons paid off by the fiscal agent are returned to City Treasurer to be posted in the bond register and stored.

The functional divisions of the City Clerk Treasurer Department and some of the work units to be performed include the following:

	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Council meetings recorded and indexed	67	65	70
Ordinances and Resolutions recorded	106	129	120
NSF Checks		589	650
Licenses Issued	750	949	1,200
Property Tax Bills	10,845	13,413	15,000
Special Assessments	1,501	2,000	7,500
Delinquent Notices Mailed	15,000	15,426	15,500
Delinquent Accounts Collected	unknown	50,557	60,000
Bonds Issued	\$ 2,100,000	\$ 2,275,000	\$ 1,900,000
Bonds Retired	\$ 911,092	\$ 672,555	\$ 898,037
Interest Coupons	\$ 328,381	\$ 400,000	\$ 467,784
Parking Meter Collections	\$ 76,216	\$ 82,816	\$ 95,000
Utility Bills	\$ 3,719.012	\$ 3,064,346	\$ 4,128,115

The City Clerk has requested three new employees including (1) Clerk-typist, (1) Steno-clerk, and a license enforcement officer. With the increase in utility accounts, special assessment accounts, slight increase in tax bills, and the more than 350% increase in special assessment collections, there is justification for the two clerical personnel. Without the mechanical billing and accounting of the special assessments by the Comptroller, and the contract with local banks in 1956 to collect utility accounts, even more personnel might have been required. The employment of a license enforcement officer should increase license fees from regulatory licenses, vending and amusement devices, and the revenues received from the Territory from business license collections. The license officer could also assist in field collection work by locating assets belonging to those against whom the City has a judgment, and assist in locating persons owing delinquent accounts to the City.

Although the employment of additional personnel as outlined has much merit, the lack of funds in 1957 prohibits the employment of additional personnel in this department.

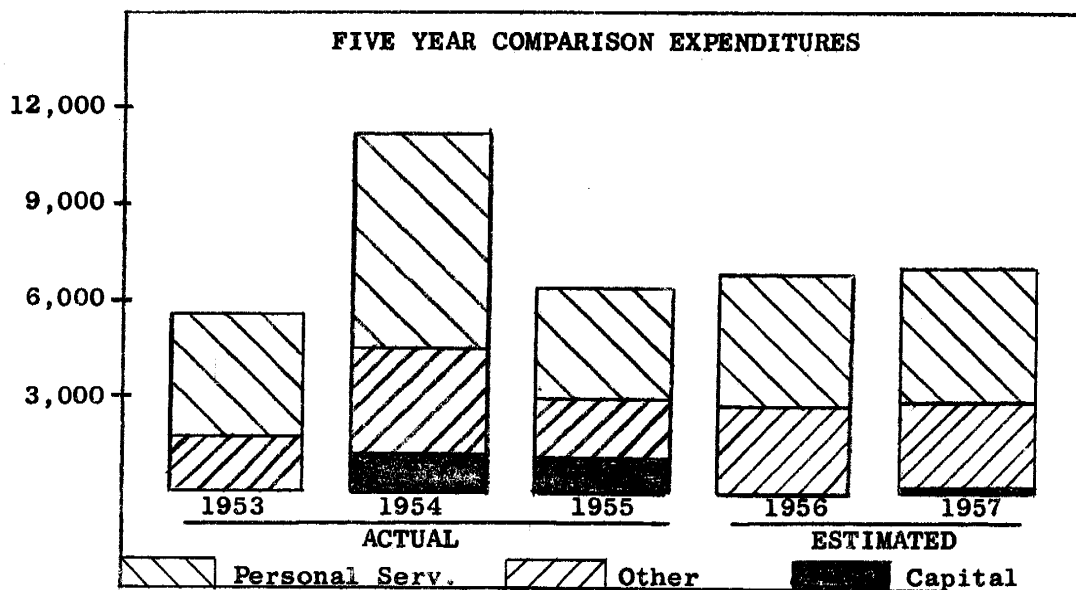
The amount appropriated for capital is for a special type file cabinet.

Analysis shows that 65% of the work of this department is of direct benefit to the utilities. The proportionate share of the department's costs are deducted to give a net cost to the General Fund of \$40,440.

The City-Clerk Treasurer in submitting his budget, asked for salary increases (changes in classification) for five of the present twelve employees. This request was disallowed in the City Manager's budget recommendations, because such salary increases would have similar effect on the salaried employees of all the other departments who are performing work of similar skill. This problem should be taken care of by a job reclassification study of all city positions.

ELECTIONS
ACCOUNT G 203.0

<u>Code</u>		<u>Estimated</u> <u>1956</u>	<u>Estimated</u> <u>1957</u>
203.01	Personal Services:		
	.011 - Salaries	\$ 3,420	\$ 3,420
	.012 - Overtime Wages	600	600
	.013 - Accrued Leave	100	100
	Total	<u>4,120</u>	<u>4,120</u>
203.02	Contractual:		
	.021 - Advertising	1,100	1,100
	.022 - Labor & Equipment (Other than City)	50	50
	.025 - City Equipment Rental	80	80
	.026 - Other Equipment Rental	360	360
	.027 - Repairs	60	60
	Total	<u>1,650</u>	<u>1,650</u>
203.03	Supplies:		
	.031 - Building Materials	50	50
	.036 - Office	125	125
	.037 - Postage	30	30
	.038 - Printed Forms	800	800
	.039 - Tools and Work Equipment	100	100
	Total	<u>1,105</u>	<u>1,105</u>
203.08	Capital:		
	.084 - Machinery and Equipment	- - -	180
	Total		<u>180</u>
Total Budget		\$ 6,875	\$ 7,055



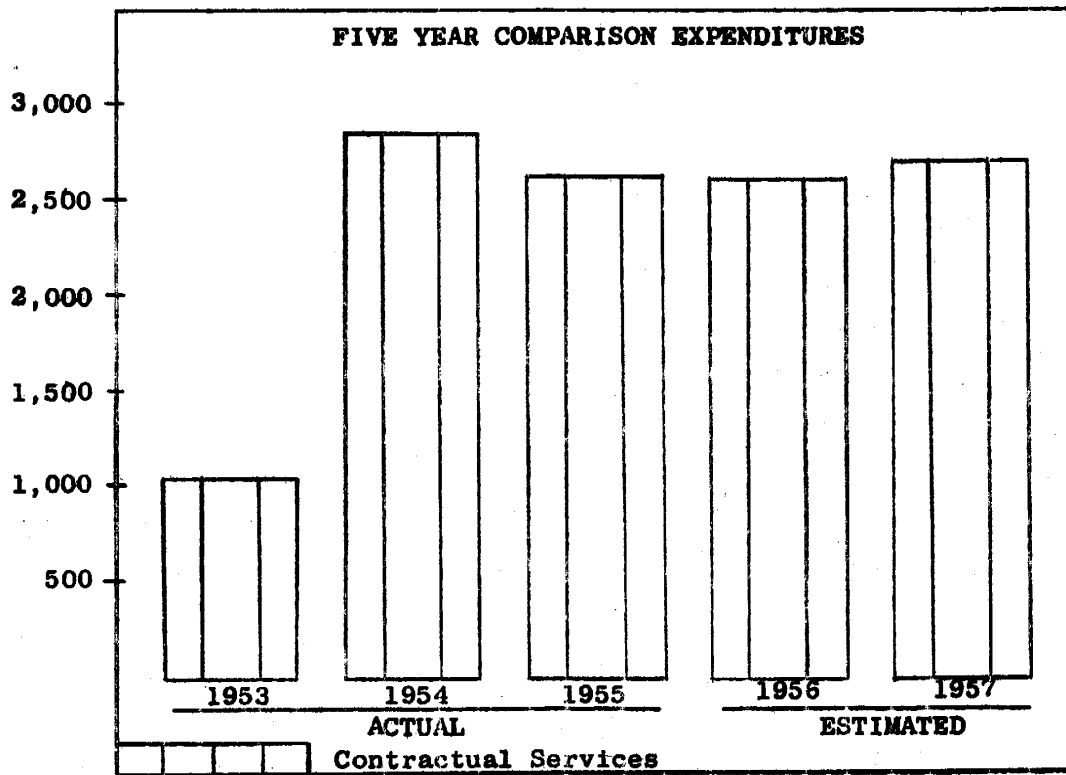
1956 WORK PROGRAM - ELECTIONS

It is anticipated that two City elections will be conducted during 1957, one in the spring and a general election in the fall. There are fourteen precincts requiring five election judges for each precinct. The election judges are paid \$1.50 hr. and work usually 12 - 15 hours. Additional expense is also incurred in setting up election booths, checking registrations and purchasing miscellaneous supplies.

Capital outlay includes 4 additional sets of ballot boxes.

**INDEPENDENT AUDIT
ACCOUNT G 204.3**

<u>Code</u>	<u>Estimated 1956</u>	<u>Estimated 1957</u>
204.322 Contractual Labor	\$ 2,625	\$ 2,700



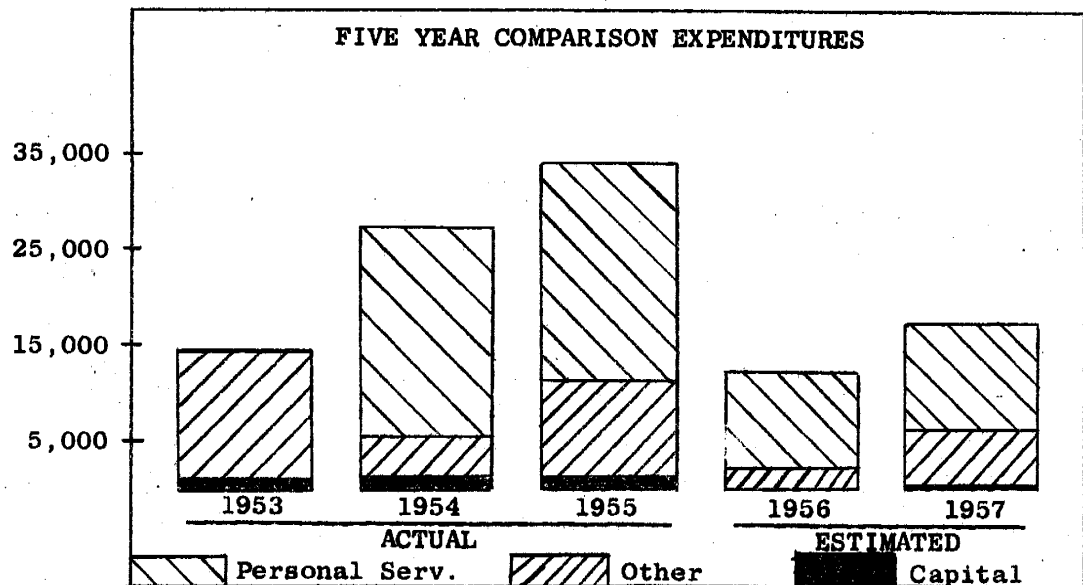
1957 WORK PROGRAM - INDEPENDENT AUDIT

The Independent Audit complies with Territorial laws regarding an annual audit of the City accounts. The Independent Audit permits the tax payers and the City Council to secure an individual opinion regarding the City's accounting practices and financial structure. The audit of 1956 accounts will be performed by the local firm of Rettig, Scott Co. Total cost of the audit is \$ 9,000 with \$ 6,300 of the total being charged for audit for three of the City utilities.

Much value is gained through auditor's informal suggestions on revisions of accounting procedures and practices.

CITY ATTORNEY - LAW
ACCOUNT G 205.0

<u>Code</u>	<u>Estimated 1956</u>	<u>Estimated 1957</u>
205.01 Personal Services:		
.011 - Salaries	\$ 25,614	\$ 29,384
.012 - Overtime Wages	50	- - -
.013 - Accrued Leave	2,780	4,001
Total	<u>28,444</u>	<u>33,385</u>
205.02 Contractual:		
.022 - Labor & Equipment (Other than City)	600	4,580
.028 - Telephone, Telegraph, Tolls	458	780
.029 - Travel, Dues and Publications	800	400
Total	<u>1,858</u>	<u>5,760</u>
205.03 Supplies:		
.036 - Office	240	240
.037 - Postage	120	120
.038 - Printed Forms	120	100
Total	<u>480</u>	<u>460</u>
205.08 Capital:		
.084 - Machinery and Equipment	65	- - -
Total	<u>65</u>	<u>- - -</u>
205.060 <u>Less Charges to Utilities</u>		
Telephone Utility	(8,082)	(10,298)
Electric Utility	(8,730)	(11,089)
Water Utility	<u>(1,882)</u>	<u>(2,376)</u>
Total Budget	\$ 12,153	\$ 15,842



1957 WORK PROGRAM - CITY ATTORNEY

The functions of the City Attorney are summarized briefly as follows:

Legal representation of the City's interests in all courts, including City Magistrate Court, United States Commissioner's Court, United States District Court, and United States Court of Appeals; furnishing legal advice and counsel to the City Council and the City administration; preparation of ordinances and resolutions and other legal documents; collection of delinquent personal property taxes and delinquent utility accounts. The operation of three public utilities as proprietary functions of the Anchorage City government constitutes approximately sixty percent of the work load of the City Attorney's office.

The estimated work load for the various categories of legal work follows:

Number of cases requiring appearance:

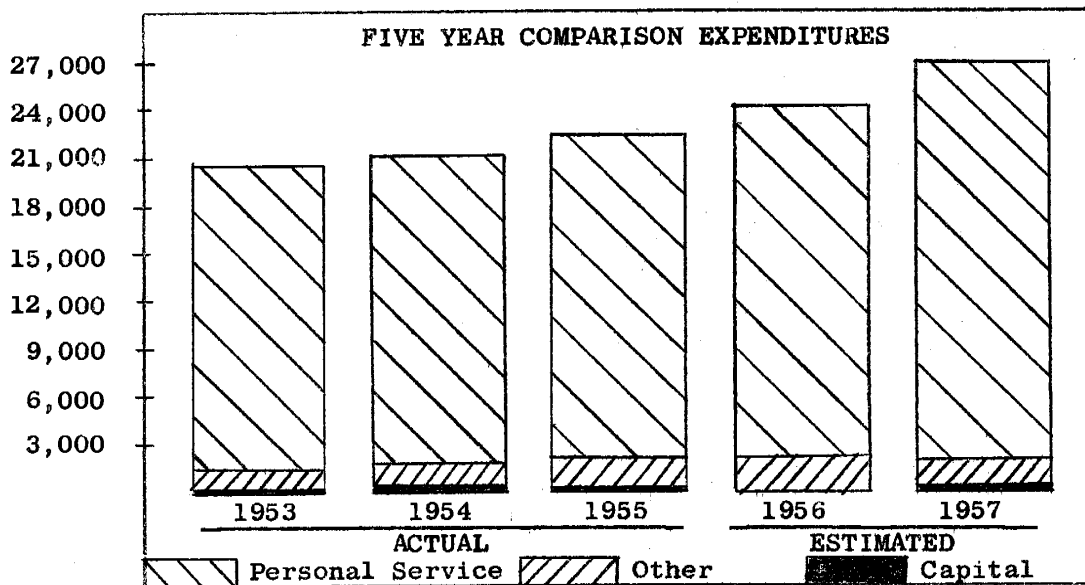
Magistrates Court	1200
Justice Court-Delinquent Collections	600
District Court Cases	35
Court of Appeals, Ninth Circuit	5

Written Opinions	50
Instruments Prepared	50
Ordinances and Resolutions	40

All new ordinances will be edited by the City Attorney as revisions to the Anchorage General Code. The Attorney will supervise publication and distribution to parties desirous of maintaining an up-to-date Anchorage General Code. Since much of the work of the City Attorney is done for the utilities, the expenses have been prorated as follows: General Fund 40%, Telephone 26%, Electrical 28%, and Water 6%.

MUNICIPAL COURT
ACCOUNT G 202.1

<u>Code</u>	<u>Estimated 1956</u>	<u>Estimated 1957</u>
202.11 Personal Services:		
.111 - Salaries	\$ 20,269	\$ 23,254
.112 - Overtime Wages	534	- - -
.113 - Accrued Leave	1,646	1,853
Total	<u>22,449</u>	<u>25,107</u>
202.12 Contractual:		
.124 - Insurance	50	50
.127 - Repairs	75	75
.128 - Telephone, Telegraph, Tolls	240	240
Total	<u>365</u>	<u>365</u>
202.13 Supplies:		
.136 - Office	475	475
.137 - Postage	520	550
.138 - Printed Forms	300	250
Total	<u>1,295</u>	<u>1,275</u>
202.18 Capital:		
.184 - Machinery and Equipment	- - -	296
Total		<u>296</u>
Total Budget	\$ 24,109	\$ 27,043



1957 WORK PROGRAM - MUNICIPAL COURT

The Municipal Court constitutes the judicial branch of City government. An elected judge presides over the court, who is independent of the administrative function of the City. All citations, complaints and warrants issued by the Police Department and other law enforcement officials of the City are subject to review and penalty by the Municipal Court. Clerical functions of the Court are under the joint jurisdiction of the City Manager and City Magistrate.

The operation of the Court includes collection, refunding and recording collection of bail forfeitures, placing complaints and warrants on court calendar, maintenance of the court docket, transmittal of appealed cases and preparing warrants and summons for arrest. The estimated work load for 1957 compared with 1954 through 1956 follows:

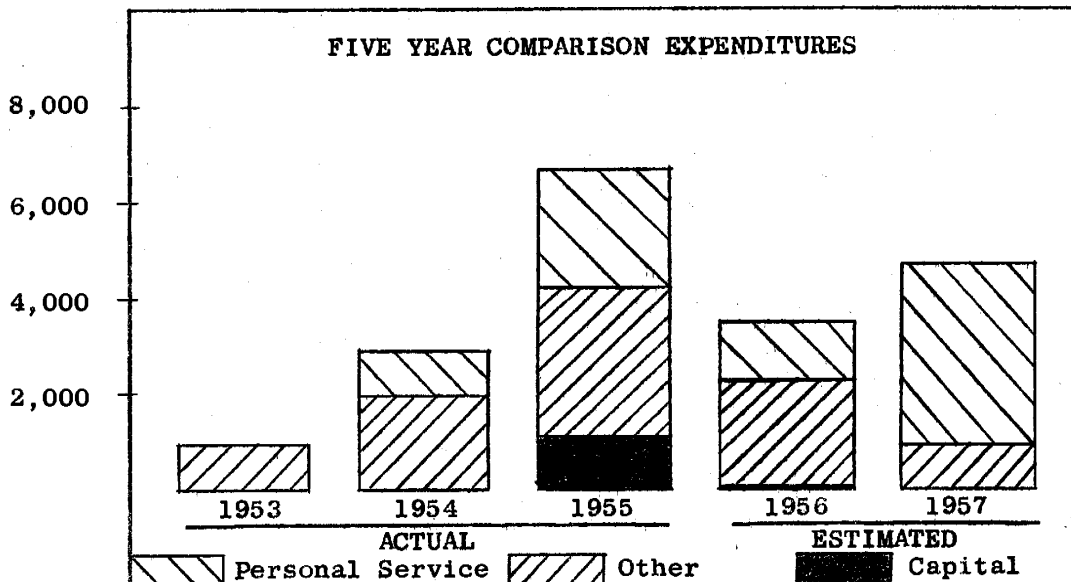
	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Traffic Tickets (Incl. Warning)	34,853	47,927	49,948	50,000
Warrants Issued	255	402	271	280
Court Cases - Traffic	225	262	389	400
Court Cases - Other	1,493	1,665	1,948	2,000
Appeals	<u>58</u>	<u>46</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>30</u>
Total	36,884	50,302	52,584	52,710

The present personnel have absorbed the increase in work load in this department. Part-time personnel will be assigned to the Clerk of Court during vacation periods of the personnel. Any further increase in work load will require additional personnel. The present office space is very limited and some provision for increased work space should be made before any personnel can be added.

Capital outlay will include 1 file cabinet and 12 new folding chairs for the Court Room.

**COMMUNITY PROMOTION
ACCOUNT G 212.0**

<u>Code</u>		<u>Estimated 1956</u>	<u>Estimated 1957</u>
212.01	Personal Services:		
	.011 - Salaries	\$ 1,050	\$ 2,761
	.012 - Overtime Wages	100	- - -
	.013 - Accrued Leave	50	- - -
	Total	<u>1,200</u>	<u>2,761</u>
212.02	Contractual:		
	.024 - Insurance	1,061	500
	.025 - City Equipment Rental	100	- - -
	.026 - Other Equipment Rental	200	- - -
	.029 - Travel, Dues and Publications	25	- - -
	Total	<u>1,386</u>	<u>500</u>
212.03	Supplies:		
	.036 - Office	185	244
	.038 - Printed Forms	700	200
	.039 - Tools and Work Equipment	60	- - -
	Total	<u>945</u>	<u>444</u>
212.08	Capital:		
	.084 - Machinery and Equipment	25	- - -
	Total	<u>25</u>	<u>- - -</u>
Total Budget		\$ 3,556	\$ 3,705



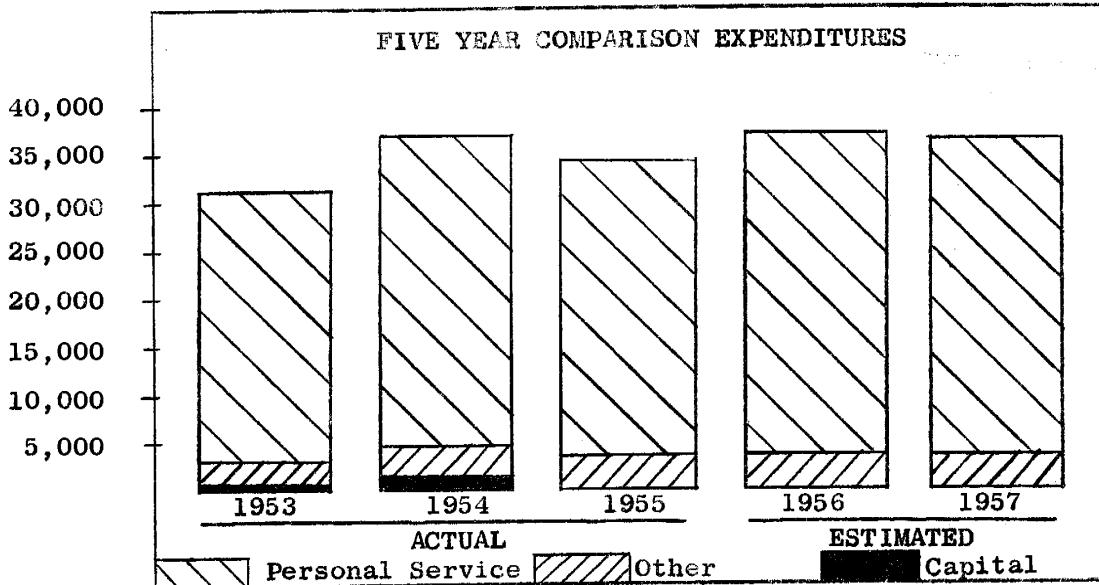
1957 WORK PROGRAM - COMMUNITY PROMOTION

The community promotion activities for 1957 have included one-third of the salary of the Administrative Assistant in the City Manager's office, who is serving as a part time public information officer. \$500 of the budget request includes insurance on the Municipal Auditorium.

Public information work will include a weekly radio program by the City Manager's office, a weekly television program by the City Council, the providing of news leads and feature newspaper stories daily and the training in public relations with the Municipal employees. Specialized public information work that is being performed by individual departments on a continuing basis does not come under the scope of this account.

CITY MANAGER
ACCOUNT G 201.2

<u>Code</u>	<u>Estimated 1956</u>	<u>Estimated 1957</u>
201.21 Personal Services:		
.211 - Salaries	\$ 29,510	\$ 28,895
.212 - Overtime Wages	100	---
.213 - Accrued Leave	4,186	3,941
Total	33,796	32,836
201.22 Contractual:		
.226 - Other Equipment Rental	---	300
.227 - Repairs	100	100
.228 - Telephone, Telegraph, Tolls	850	900
.229 - Travel, Dues and Publications	1,120	775
Total	2,070	2,075
201.23 Supplies:		
.236 - Office	400	450
.237 - Postage	175	175
.238 - Printed Forms	570	500
.239 - Tools and Work Equipment	10	10
Total	1,155	1,135
Total Budget	\$ 37,021	\$ 36,046



1957 WORK PROGRAM - CITY MANAGER

The City Manager's office maintains an information service to potential bond buyers and 85 bond brokerage houses. This activity will continue and probably increase should the sale of bonds materialize for street improvement, utility expansion and port development as planned for 1957. The City Manager is acting as the Port Commission's administrative officer until the port development has advanced sufficiently to warrant the employment of a port director. It is estimated that 10% of the manager's time will be devoted to this function in 1957.

The Administrative Assistant will be utilized in preparing special reports, making an administrative analysis of various departmental procedures of those functions which overlap in the various departments so that through the City Manager the coordination of the departments will be constantly improved. It is estimated that this work will take 2/3 of the Administrative Assistant's time with the other 1/3 to be devoted to public relations work, as described in the Community Promotion Budget.

Pending annexations and other area-wide problems that are attendant to the Public Utility Districts, Chugach Electric Association, the Military establishments, Bureau of Public Roads, Anchorage Independent School District, and the various Federal Government facilities within the City of Anchorage are estimated to occupy at least 30% of the manager's time in 1957. These problems all require detailed studies, reports and recommendations and places the City Manager's Office as a liaison between the general city government and the council, with each of the various organizations involved. Should annexations occur, a considerable amount of reorganization of the administrative structures of city government would have to take place because of the tremendous increase in municipal functions.

The problems of the three public utilities, electric, water and telephone, require a considerable amount of coordination between the various departments of the city government. With continual expansion, it is anticipated that recommendations will have to be formulated in regard to expansion of electrical power generation and distribution facilities, establishment of telephone satellite stations and continual up-grading of telephone service, and the serious problems that are developing in regard to expansion of water services and the attendant financial requirements. These proprietary functions require business management analysis and review on a continuing basis since they must be self-sustaining, make payments-in-lieu-of-tax, and provide a dividend to the general taxpayer as well as satisfy the constant demand for the expansion and improvement of these utility services on the part of the public.

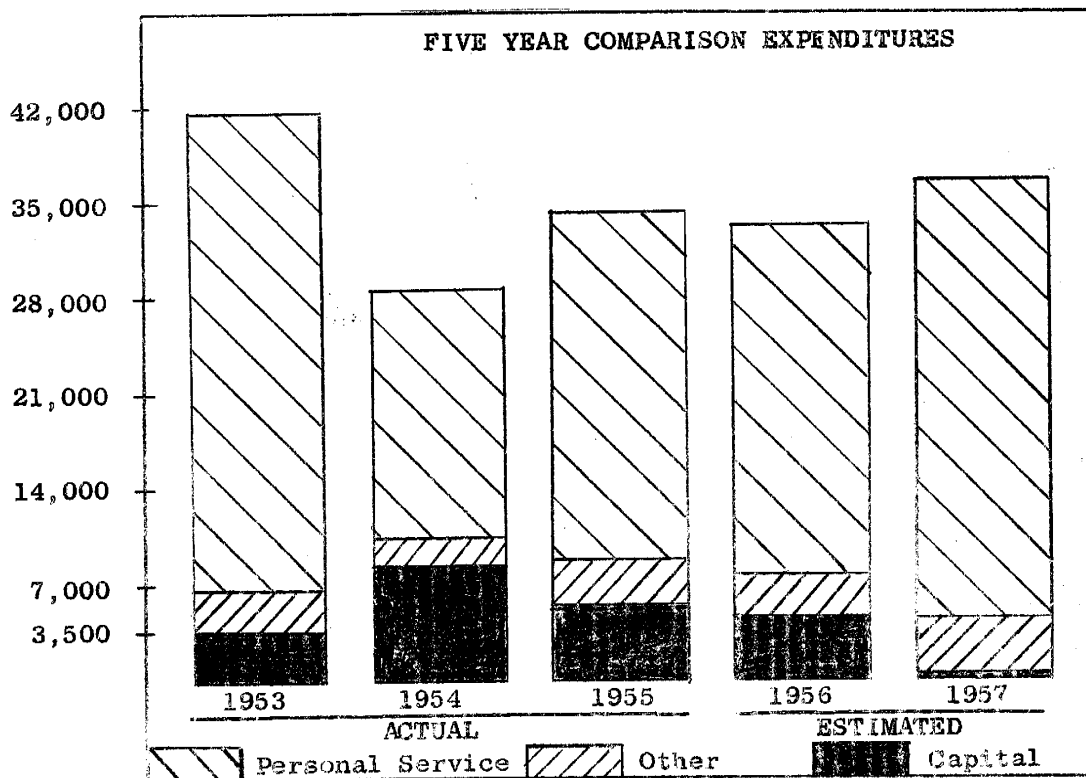
Financial planning, as a part of the City's Master Plan, will be completed in 1957 primarily under the direction of the City Manager. It has become more and more evident that, as the pressure from the general public and demands for more public service are received, resulting in changing City Council policies for the improvement of standards of service and the performing of new services, it will become necessary to find new sources of revenue to finance the municipal functions. In addition to these specialized fields, the City Manager's office will do routine work that is summarized as follows, as compared with 1955 and 1956.

Summary of Routine Work:	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Official meetings attended	157	199	180
Radio and TV talks	24	40	60
Written reports	330	323	350
Letters, memos	1,300	1,259	1,300
All Staff Meetings	35	47	50

Because of limited funds, it may be necessary to reduce personnel which in turn would eliminate the preparation of Monthly Reports and other administrative work which is of vital importance to the Managers' office.

ACCOUNTING AND UTILITY BILLING
ACCOUNT G 204.2

<u>Code</u>	<u>Estimated 1956</u>	<u>Estimated 1957</u>
204.21 Personal Services:		
.211 - Salaries	\$ 161,780	\$ 168,174
.212 - Overtime Wages	3,500	3,500
.213 - Accrued Leave	20,257	21,863
Total	<u>185,537</u>	<u>193,537</u>
204.22 Contractual:		
.226 - Other Equipment Rental	480	200
.227 - Repairs	1,135	1,532
.228 - Telephone, Telegraph, Tolls	2,160	3,660
.229 - Travel, Dues & Publications	750	150
Total	<u>4,525</u>	<u>5,542</u>
204.23 Supplies:		
.232 - Food, Clothing, Medical	10	- - -
.236 - Office	2,950	3,613
.237 - Postage	4,500	5,043
.238 - Printed Forms	4,925	7,537
.239 - Tools and Work Equipment	250	100
Total	<u>12,635</u>	<u>16,293</u>
204.28 Capital:		
.284 - Machinery and Equipment	4,855	1,334
Total	<u>4,855</u>	<u>1,334</u>
 <u>Less Charges to Utilities:</u>		
Telephone Utility	(76,794)	(78,102)
Electric Utility	(74,719)	(78,103)
Water Utility.	<u>(22,831)</u>	<u>(23,839)</u>
 Total Budget	 \$ 33,208	 \$ 36,662



1957 WORK PROGRAM - ACCOUNTING AND UTILITY BILLING

The activities of the Accounting Department include utility billing, fund accounting, budgetary control, internal auditing, miscellaneous services to other departments, and purchasing and warehousing which is shown as a separate function.

Utility Billing:

The Utility Billing section is under the supervision of the Billing Supervisor and provides centralized customer accounting for electrical, telephone, water and garbage services furnished by the City. Costs of customer accounting are distributed to each utility in proportion to the work load required to service customer accounts. Annexation of new areas has increased costs of billing per customer. This is primarily a result of adding customers who have only one or possibly two city services. For example, the cost of servicing a customer account which is billed for only garbage service is much higher per service billed than a customer who may be billed for four of the City services.

In addition certain services have increased over the past three years such as toll billing and telephone services. It has been necessary to add personnel to take care of this increased work load. The additional personnel is off-set by increased revenues in the telephone and to a lesser degree water and garbage service accounts. The number of services billed for the years 1954 and 1955 and estimated to be billed for 1956 and 1957 are as follows:

<u>Annual Services Billed</u>	<u>Actual 1954</u>	<u>Actual 1955</u>	<u>Estimated 1956</u>	<u>Estimated 1957</u>
Electricity	102,934	104,343	108,233	108,905
Water	69,031	74,021	77,218	78,225
Garbage	58,795	70,519	73,106	73,775
Telephone	77,400	88,414	106,169	113,175
Toll & Teleg. Chg.	79,452	128,743	160,829	168,100
Misc. Charges	5,491	6,624	7,616	8,225
Total	393,103	472,664	533,171	550,405
No. of Personnel	17	19	23	24

As customers have increased, customer service activities have shown a like increase. The high rate of turnover in the City's accounts has shown the same rate for the new customers as was experienced when fewer accounts were billed by the City.

In addition to issuing regular monthly bills, the following services are performed by the billing section:

	<u>Actual 1954</u>	<u>Actual 1955</u>	<u>Estimated 1956</u>	<u>Estimated 1957</u>
Service Orders	22,801	23,041	23,583	24,000
Credit Applications	2,892	3,087	4,087	3,770
Final Bills	7,217	7,533	8,589	8,575

A training program for new employees will be instigated to assure more efficient workmanship. A detailed study of billing procedures and recommendations for possible changes will be made during 1957. No provision is made in this budget for any unusual work load such as rate changes, annexation of new areas, unusual customer changes or special detailed studies.

Customers cost of billing is distributed to the various utilities as follows:

	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Telephone	51,884	54,737	76,794	84,412
Electricity	44,472	54,737	74,719	84,412
Water	23,718	27,369	22,830	25,793
Garbage	<u>8,934</u>	<u>11,974</u>	<u>10,378</u>	<u>14,069</u>
Total Chargeable to Utilities	129,008	148,817	184,721	208,686

Accounting Budgetary Control

The Accounting Section provides fund accounting and budgetary control for all funds for the City. Fund accounting includes payroll writing and audit, budgetary control, general accounting, fixed plant accounting, cost accounting on construction projects, tax billing, accounts payable, financial reporting, cost distribution, and as a new function for 1957, billing of special assessments.

The variety and volume of services performed by this section with the number of personnel is possible through mechanization of the major portion of the posting and billing functions. As in the Utility Billing section, the costs of this section are distributed between the General Fund and the utilities in proportion to the services performed for each fund. As the activities of the utility funds, general fund and the various bond construction funds have increased, the work load in the accounting department has increased in almost a direct ratio. In order to eliminate duplicating effort between various departments, certain functions have been added and centralized within the Accounting Department.

The method of billing special assessments has been under review during 1956, to determine if the mechanized tax billing procedure can also be applied to the billing of special assessments. To date it has been the practice of the City Clerk's office to type individual memorandums each year for the assessment installment that is due. Individual receipts are then issued upon payment of the assessment and payments manually posted to the assessment card. It is anticipated that the annual bills of assessment during 1957 will increase from 2,000 to 7,500. In order to prepare annual bills and also relieve some of the present work load of the other two accounting machines, it is recommended that studies be made during 1957 to mechanize the assessment billing procedure. If this study shows that the present work load can be reduced, it would be necessary to purchase one additional Sensimatic Accounting machine and employ one additional clerk. No funds have been provided for either the employment of the clerk or the purchase of the machine.

The revision of the Accounting Manual which was planned to be completed during 1956 has only been formulated in the initial stage. The need for a revised manual which would include the present mechanized accounting procedure is still imperative and will be completed during 1957. The importance of good financial reporting is continually stressed by this section.

Estimated work loads with comparisons for 1955 and 1956 are as follows:

<u>Estimated Work Load</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Ledger Postings	68,591	81,000	95,000
Miscellaneous Billings	489	868	950
Vouchers Prepared	2,735	4,069	4,000
Payroll Checks & Earnings Records	9,600	9,897	9,950
Invoices Processed	12,918	14,993	15,000
Cost Distribution Postings	60,000	85,000	100,000
Tax Bills Prepared	10,845	13,413	15,000
Assessment Bills Prepared	- - -	- - -	7,400
Number of Personnel	7	7	8

Internal Audit:

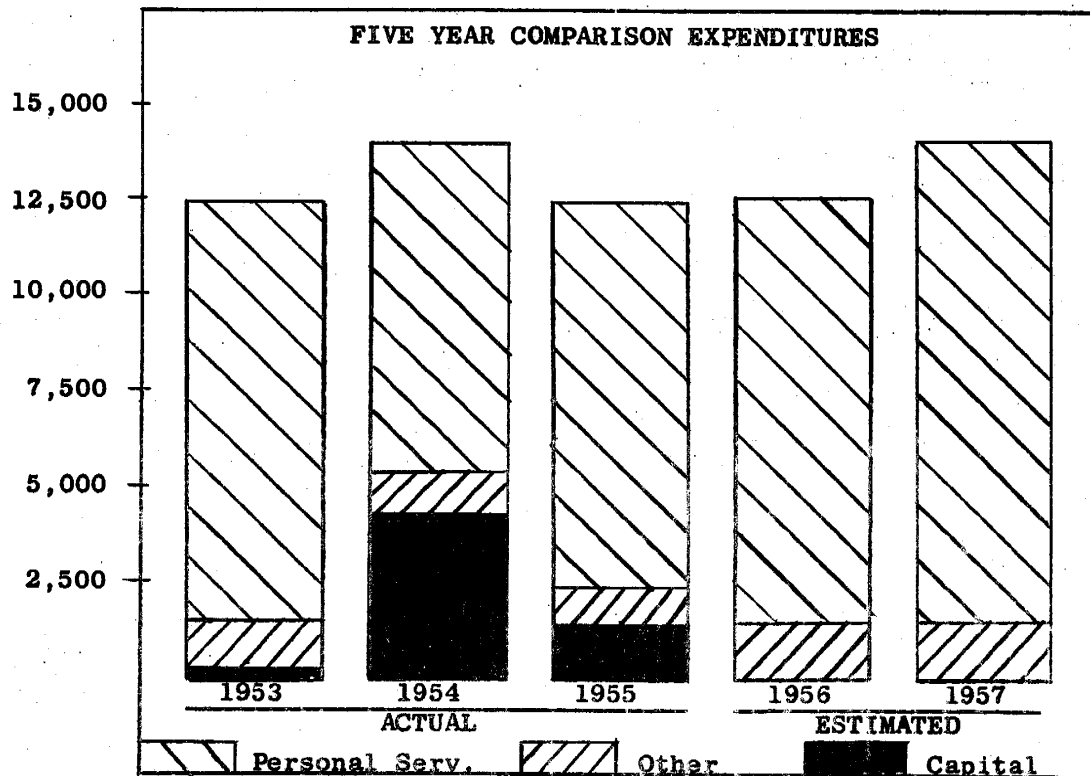
A continued program of Internal Audits of Municipal accounts and procedures is recognized by independent auditors as the best control of municipal funds. At the present time the work of the internal auditor has been limited to the detailed audit of accounts receivable, accounts payable and the various fund balances. Accounting work load has not permitted a constant review of fiscal procedure, however, the internal post audit of fund balances provides assurance that balances as represented in our Financial Statements are materially correct.

Capital Outlay:

Capital outlay will include 4 adding machines, 1 addressograph plate cabinet, and 1 file cabinet.

PURCHASING AND WAREHOUSING
ACCOUNT G 204.7

<u>Code</u>	<u>Estimated 1956</u>	<u>Estimated 1957</u>
204.71 Personal Services:		
.711 - Salaries	\$ 42,904	\$ 47,635
.712 - Overtime Wages	250	250
.713 - Accrued Leave	<u>2,112</u>	<u>3,139</u>
Total	45,266	51,024
204.72 Contractual:		
.721 - Advertising	1,000	1,000
.722 - Labor & Equipment (other than City)	100	100
.724 - Insurance	1,100	1,100
.725 - City Equipment Rental	340	1,020
.726 - Other Equipment Rental	60	60
.727 - Repairs	250	350
.728 - Telephone, Telegraph, Tolls	800	600
.729 - Travel, Dues & Publications	<u>25</u>	<u>100</u>
Total	3,675	4,330
204.73 Supplies:		
.731 - Building Materials	150	100
.733 - Gas, Oil, Greases, Motor Fuel	225	---
.736 - Office	300	550
.737 - Postage	200	250
.738 - Printed Forms	325	325
.739 - Tools and Work Equipment	<u>100</u>	<u>50</u>
Total	1,300	1,275
<u>Less Charges to Utilities:</u>		
Telephone Utility	(10,048)	(16,988)
Electric Utility	(20,096)	(16,988)
Water Utility	(7,536)	(8,494)
 Total Budget	 \$ 12,561	 \$ 14,159



1957 WORK PROGRAM - PURCHASING AND WAREHOUSING

This department is a centralized purchasing and warehousing agency for all City materials. The operation of the three City owned utilities necessitates the storage of large quantities of specialized materials. Centralized purchasing provides a method of combining departmental requisitions and thereby receiving more attractive price quotations as a result of volume buying. The City utilities bear 75% of the cost of operating this department, with the General Fund absorbing the remaining 25%. The Purchasing Agent is also responsible for the administration of the City's central equipment repair shop. The budget for the repair shop is presented as a separate fund.

During 1957 a new function will be added under this department. A central duplicating service for all departments will be initiated. Three duplicating machines are owned by the City, a Verifax, Multilith and Ditto machine. One person will operate and be responsible for minor maintenance of all machines, and this should result in fewer repairs, better care of the equipment, and high grade workmanship.

Estimated work load for 1957 purchasing, with comparisons for 1955 and 1956 are:

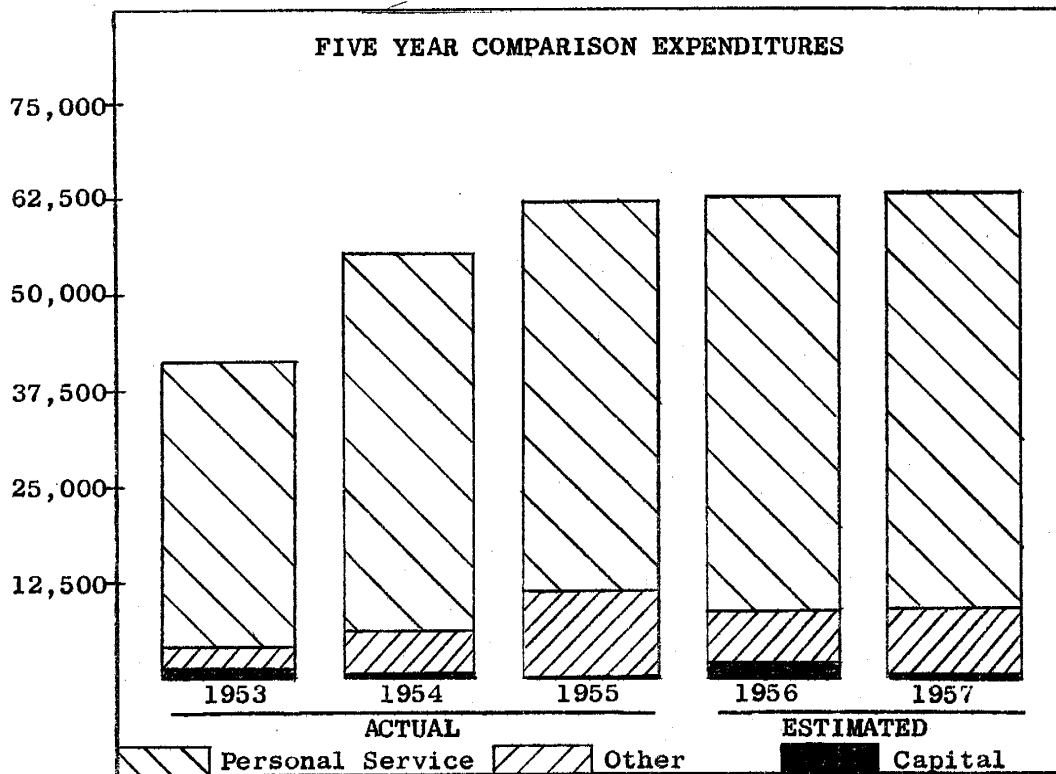
	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Price Quotations Issued	971	1,000	1,000
Sealed Bids Issued	881	950	750
Requisitions Received	3,524	3,700	4,000
Local Requisitions Issued	3,087	3,400	3,100
Purchase Orders Issued	1,031	1,000	1,100
Warehouse Material Issues	5,562	4,900	3,150
Freight Received (Tons)	1,164	1,200	1,000
Purchase Order Value	\$ 1,432,241	\$ 1,380,000	\$ 1,300,000
Value of Warehouse Issues	\$ 454,834	\$ 480,000	\$ 475,000

Inventory Values:

Electric Utility	\$ 216,297	\$ 200,000	\$ 200,000
Telephone Utility	336,606	375,000	325,000
Water Utility	55,540	50,000	50,000
General Fund	38,955	35,000	35,000
Total	\$ 647,398	\$ 660,000	\$ 610,000

TAX ASSESSOR
ACCOUNT G 204.5

<u>Code</u>	<u>Estimated 1956</u>	<u>Estimated 1957</u>
204.51 Personal Services:		
.511 - Salaries	\$ 47,455	\$ 49,610
.513 - Accrued Leave	6,173	6,418
Total	<u>53,628</u>	<u>56,028</u>
204.52 Contractual:		
.521 - Advertising	500	500
.522 - Labor & Equipment (Other than City)	100	- - -
.524 - Insurance	160	- - -
.525 - City Equipment Rental	- - -	2,685
.526 - Other Equipment Rental	55	- - -
.527 - Repairs	565	115
.528 - Telephone, Telegraph, Tolls	525	525
.529 - Travel, Dues and Publications	850	145
Total	<u>2,755</u>	<u>3,970</u>
204.53 Supplies:		
.533 - Gas, Oil, Greases, Motor Fuel	456	- - -
.535 - Household and Janitorial	- - -	15
.536 - Office	341	456
.537 - Postage	1,150	1,150
.538 - Printed Forms	2,000	1,900
.539 - Tools and Work Equipment	50	100
Total	<u>3,997</u>	<u>3,621</u>
204.58 Capital:		
.584 - Machinery and Equipment	2,175	235
Total	<u>2,175</u>	<u>235</u>
Total Budget	\$ 62,555	\$ 63,854



1957 WORK PROGRAM - TAX ASSESSOR

The Assessor's Office is charged with the appraisal of all property in the city of Anchorage, both real and personal. The assessors are also responsible for the make up, listing, and billing of all taxes due the city under the general property tax ordinance.

In 1957 the department will examine all parcels of land in the city. This includes approximately 6,725 parcels of tracts. In establishing the value of a parcel of land a physical inspection is necessary to determine the topography, the surroundings, and the character of the property. The zoning, public utilities and street improvements are checked; ownership and mailing address are also checked. The valuation is then examined to see that all contributing factors have been included as outlined in the assessment manual. If all factors have been properly accounted for, the assessment is set up to be posted on the assessment roll.

The Assessor's Office expects to assess about 15,720 structures or buildings in 1957. In order to accomplish this the real property records are taken into the field, and the details and specifications of the building on the

appraisal record are checked with the building to determine that they are the same. If a change has occurred in the structure, this change is noted. A note is also made as to the condition of the structure with respect to depreciation. The appraisal cards are then evaluated in accordance with the costs and schedules set forth in the assessment manual. The building valuation is combined with the lot valuation to arrive at the real property assessment and is then set up for posting to the assessment roll.

Twelve thousand personal property assessments will be made by the Assessor's Office in 1957. Certain steps are necessary in order to insure the receipt of this number of renditions. A brief outline follows:

In May and June the personal property return form and the instructions for the filing thereof are compiled and printed in accordance with the City Ordinances. The forms are then mailed to all persons with connected city utilities in the corporate limits. In those areas where the city does not have at least two connected utilities, the forms are hand delivered door to door. The month of July is the concentrated filing period for personal property. In 1957, the tax office will assist 2,200 filers with returns, as well as render some assistance to taxpayers in the field. After the close of the filing period, all returns are audited, motor vehicles assessed, indexed, tabulated, addressograph plates cut, and filed for future reference and for posting to the assessment roll.

After the assessments have been completed, the valuation notices are mailed informing taxpayers of the appraisal of their property for tax purposes.

Values declared on personal property returns is confirmed by the field assessors. An extreme effort to ferret out all persons who have failed to file on their personal property is also made by the department. In this respect, checks are made on all businesses, apartment houses, trailer courts, dwelling houses and warehouses. Contact will be made with approximately 1,500 individuals in this function. Assessments received or filed as a result of these investigations will be placed on supplemental tax rolls for 1957.

Preparation for and conducting the Board of Equalization hearings is a function of the Tax Assessor. A great deal of preparatory work and counseling of taxpayers is necessary before the Board meets.

The preparation of the tax roll and bills and their mailing is also an assignment of the assessors. The department will also handle the addressograph and billing work for 1957 with the cooperation of the accounting department. This involves a great deal of time and must be very carefully done as an error can be very costly at this time in the work schedule.

In 1957 the department will undertake a complete study of depreciation as applicable to all structures in our jurisdiction. If the present depreciation rates are found to be adequate, they are to be retained; however, if they are found to be inadequate, a new set of schedules will have to be

prepared.

The 1957 budget does not contemplate any increase in personnel, only regular in-grade wage adjustments. The rental, janitorial and maintenance services are handled by the building department.

Travel and publication includes funds for the various subscriptions of the department for "blue books" and manuals which assist the office in their work.

Capital funds are provided for a file cabinet.

In the event of annexation of any of the areas now seeking to be joined to the city, the department's facilities will be completely inadequate, and a revision of the budget will be necessary in order to maintain the same standard of service in the new area as in the old part of the city. Not to maintain this standard of service will be to penalize taxpayers in the old sections of the city.

TAX ASSESSOR - COMPARATIVE TABLES - 1957 BUDGET

Number of Assessments:

	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Land	2,700	5,037	6,257	6,650	6,725
Buildings	5,689	12,042	15,642	15,650	15,720
Personal Property	6,000	7,500	10,500	11,000	12,000
Total Assessments	14,389	24,580	32,399	33,300	34,445
Cost of Operations Assessor's Office \$	37,023	33,300	64,657	65,055	65,734
Cost per Assessment \$	2.53	2.22	2.00	1.95	1.91

Assessment by Population:

Population of City	17,430	24,400	30,000	32,000 *	33,500 *
Per Capita Assessment	3,796	2,720	2,917	3,106	3,090

Assessed Valuation by Percentage of Total \$ Valuation:

Land	16%	15%	15%	19%	18%
Buildings	58%	63%	63%	61%	60%
Personal Property	26%	22%	22%	20%	22%

Revenue Production Costs:

Total Assessed Value	\$ 66,165,940	\$ 66,332,429	\$ 87,517,061	\$ 99,407,274	\$ 103,497,787
Tax Revenue Produced	1,323,313	1,527,643	1,750,341	1,988,145	2,069,955

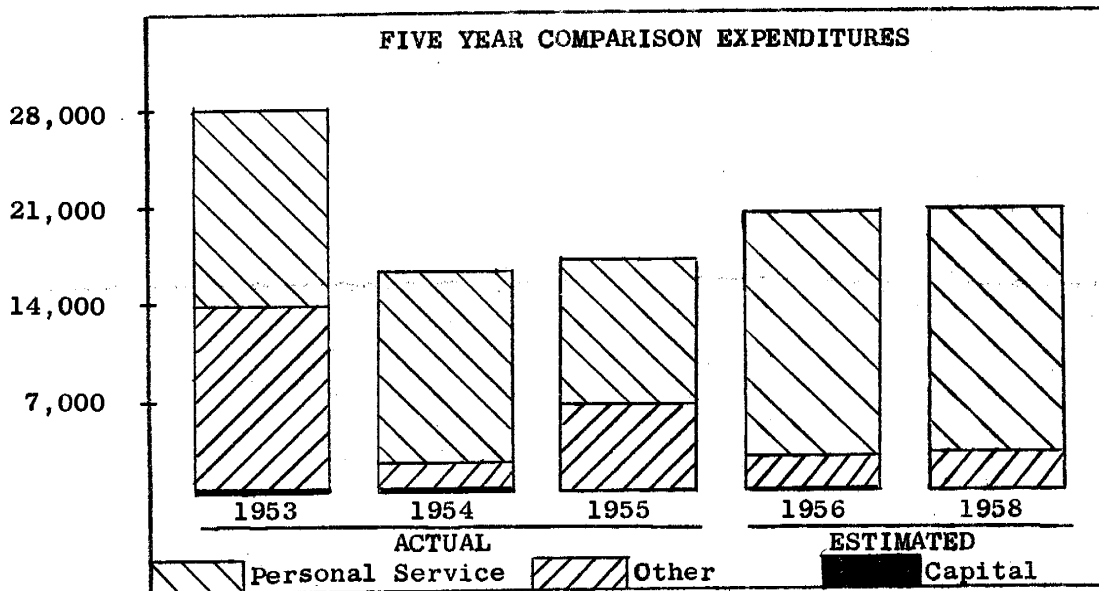
Assessment Cost to Produce one dollar of revenue

	.0280	.0422	.0369	.0327	.0318
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* Estimated

**PLANNING AND ZONING
ACCOUNT G 208.0**

<u>Code</u>		<u>Estimated 1956</u>	<u>Estimated 1957</u>
208.01	Personal Services:		
	.011 - Salaries	\$ 15,902	\$ 15,380
	.013 - Accrued Leave	2,017	2,000
	Total	17,919	17,380
208.02	Contractual:		
	.021 - Advertising	200	250
	.022 - Labor & Equipment (Other than City)	450	- - -
	.026 - Other Equipment Rental	300	450
	.027 - Repairs	100	80
	.028 - Telephone, Telegraph, Tolls	300	150
	.029 - Travel, Dues and Publications	350	300
	Total	1,700	1,230
208.03	Supplies:		
	.036 - Office	350	550
	.037 - Postage	200	400
	.038 - Printed Forms	350	700
	.039 - Tools and Work Equipment	50	200
	Total	950	1,850
Total Budget		\$ 20,569	\$ 20,460



1957 WORK PROGRAM - PLANNING AND TRAFFIC ENGINEERING

The Planning and Zoning and Traffic Engineering functions were consolidated in one department on July 16, 1956. The Traffic Engineer had previously been assigned in the Police Department. It had been recommended that Traffic Engineering be separated from the enforcement activities as it is generally recognized that it is desirable to have the installation of traffic control regulations and the enforcement activities separate administrative departments. It was desirable to combine the Planning and Traffic Engineering functions in one department because of the close inter-relationship, and it is possible to realize a saving of approximately \$2,600 per year by the consolidation of overhead expenses.

Requests and petitions for new subdivisions, replatting, rezoning and street vacations have continually increased during the past two years. It is estimated that there will be 10 applications for subdivisions, 10 requests for replatting, 15 petitions for rezoning and 25 petitions for street vacations during 1957.

The proposed budget contemplates a maximum effort towards completion of the master plan for the City of Anchorage. Nine reports dealing with components of the master plan have been completed and the following reports are required for the completion of the master plan: public buildings, schools, electrical utility, telephone utility, transportation, transit, police, health and welfare, urban renewal and housing, population, and land use plan. The reports on public buildings and schools are in the process of preparation and additional reports will be completed as staff time permits. An economic study of the Anchorage area will be completed during 1956 and will aid materially in the preparation of the master plan.

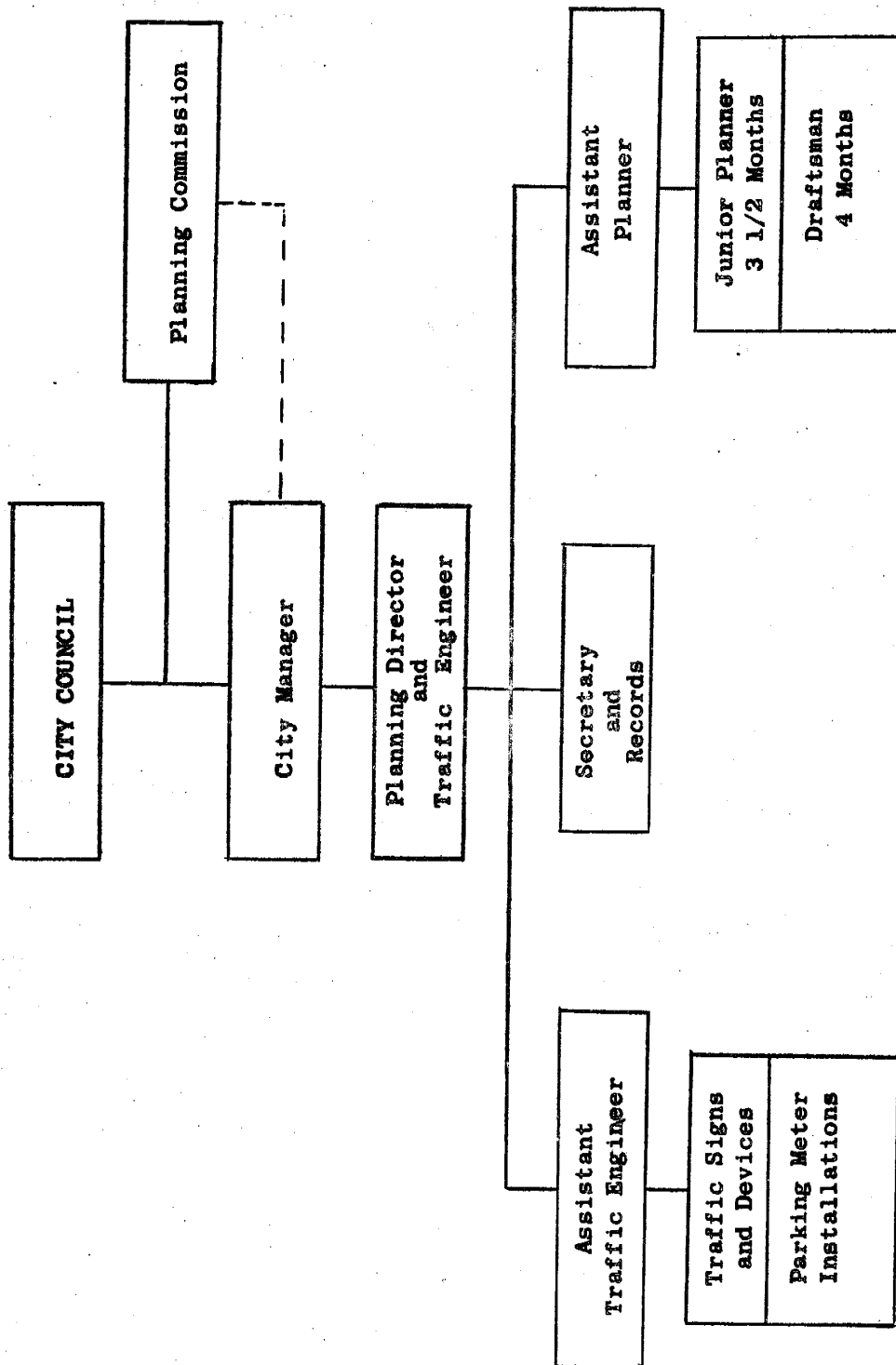
An application will be made to the Housing and Home Finance Agency for a planning assistance grant as authorized by Section 701 of the Housing Act of 1954. This grant would supplement the planning budget and would be used exclusively for work on the master plan.

One urban renewal project in the Government Hill area was approved during 1956 and the detailed planning on this project has been started. Two urban renewal projects, one in the Westchester area and one in the Eastchester area, will be submitted this year and, if approved, will require detailed planning studies during 1957. Studies of other areas within the City will be conducted to determine the feasibility of additional urban renewal programs.

Traffic signals are installed by the Municipal Light and Power Department and paid for from the general fund on a monthly rental basis. During 1957 we will have 41 signals in operation at the monthly rental of \$20 per month.

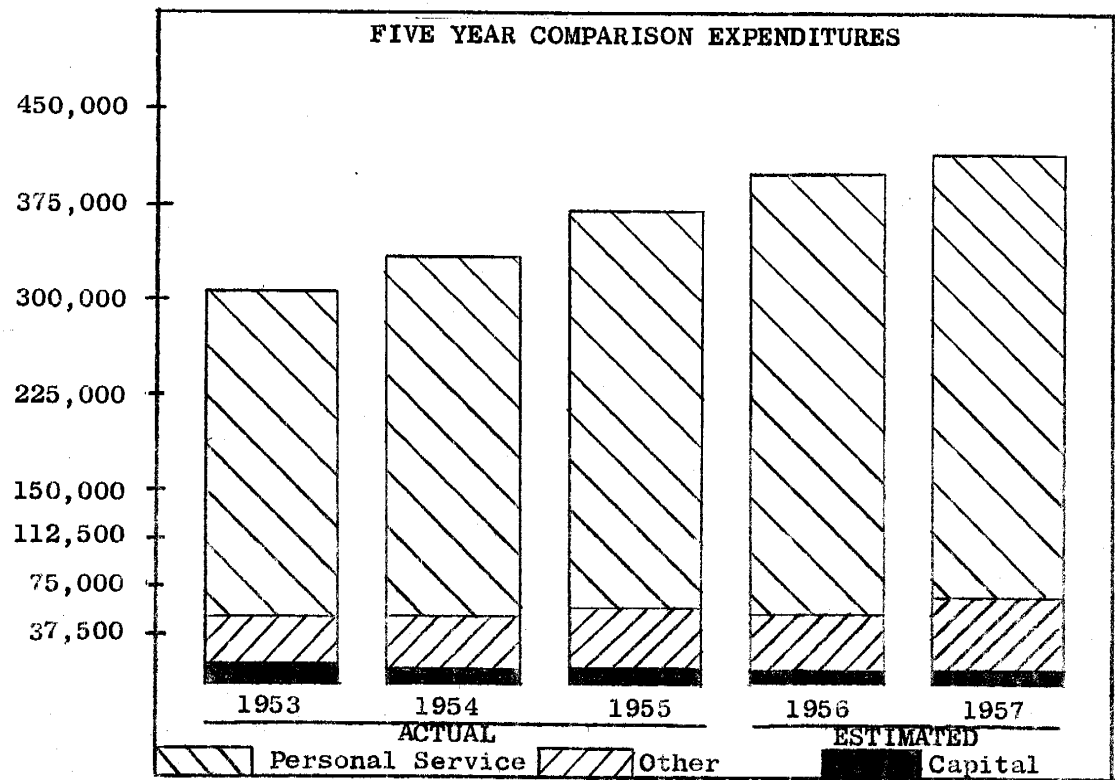
During 1956 radar-detected electronically-controlled signals were installed at the following locations: 15th Avenue and "L" Street, east 5th Avenue and Medfra Street, east 5th Avenue and Concrete Avenue, east 5th Avenue and Airport Heights Road, Glenn Highway and Bragaw Street. It is anticipated that a radar-detected signal will be installed at Glenn Highway and Glenn Street during 1956. The following flexible fixed time controlled signals were installed during 1956 at the following locations: 6th Ave. and "I" Street, 6th Avenue and "G" Street, 6th Avenue and "E" Street, 6th Avenue and "C" Street, 6th Avenue and "A" Street, 6th Avenue and Cordova Street, 9th Avenue and "L" Street, 9th Avenue and "G" Street, 9th Avenue and "C" Street, 9th Avenue and Cordova Street. It is anticipated that installation of the following flexible fixed time controlled signals will be completed during 1956: 3rd Avenue and "C" Street, 4th Avenue and "I" Street, 4th Avenue and "A" Street, 4th Avenue and Cordova Street, 5th Avenue and "A" Street, 5th Avenue and Cordova Street, 6th Avenue and Gambell Street. Equipment has been ordered for converting the existing signals on 4th and 5th Avenues to flexible fixed time control and it is anticipated this change-over will be completed early in 1957. Flexible fixed time controllers for the signals located between 3rd Avenue and 9th Avenue and "L" Street and Gambell Street are designed to operate on a radio-controlled flexible coordinated system. Radio-controlled equipment to complete this system will be installed during 1957.

The sign program will include the installation of red reflectorized stop signs on designated arterial streets and a survey of the existing regulatory signs to reduce the multiplicity of signs in some locations and eliminate the unnecessary signs. In cooperation with the Anchorage Independent School district plans will be developed for a definite school crossing program, and necessary signs designating school crossings will be installed. Plans will be made for additional widening, pavement marking and signs to facilitate turning movements at congested intersections.



POLICE DEPARTMENT
ACCOUNT G 220.1

<u>Code</u>	<u>Estimated 1956</u>	<u>Estimated 1957</u>
220.11 Personal Services:		
.111 - Salaries	\$ 307,562	\$ 312,502
.112 - Overtime Wages	500	500
.113 - Accrued Leave	40,090	40,625
Total	<u>348,152</u>	<u>353,627</u>
220.12 Contractual:		
.121 - Advertising	200	300
.122 - Labor & Equipment (Other than City)	7,600	3,600
.124 - Insurance	1,560	800
.125 - City Equipment Rental	- - -	33,494
.126 - Other Equipment Rental	300	- - -
.127 - Repairs	12,300	- - -
.128 - Telephone, Telegraph, Tolls	4,000	4,000
.129 - Travel, Dues and Publications	500	700
Total	<u>26,460</u>	<u>42,894</u>
220.13 Supplies:		
.132 - Food, Clothing, Medical	350	350
.133 - Gas, Oil, Greases, Motor Fuel	10,200	- - -
.135 - Household and Janitorial	125	500
.136 - Office	2,050	3,000
.137 - Postage	175	200
.138 - Printed Forms	1,750	2,000
.139 - Tools and Work Equipment	1,350	2,000
Total	<u>16,000</u>	<u>8,050</u>
220.140 Misc.		
Total	250	750
220.18 Capital:		
.184 - Machinery and Equipment	9,097	8,850
Total	<u>9,097</u>	<u>8,850</u>
Total Budget	\$ 399,959	\$ 414,171



1957 WORK PROGRAM - POLICE DEPARTMENT

The Police Department is fundamentally a service organization. The basic purpose and objectives may be classified as 1) Prevention of crime, 2) Suppression of criminal activity, 3) Apprehension of criminals, 4) Preservation of peace, 5) Regulation of conduct (non-criminal), 6) Protection of life and property. Police service demands are based on a 24-hour basis with the strength of the department evenly distributed among three eight-hour shifts.

The department is divided into three separate accounts for the purpose of financial and administrative control: 1) General Police, 2) Custody of Prisoners, 3) Animal Shelter.

The department personnel is composed of 50 employees, one less than in 1956, due to the transfer of the Traffic Engineer to the City Planning Department. The budget, as presented, does not contemplate any increase in personnel.

On May 6, 1956, Lieutenant John A. Lindquist, Police Consultant from the

Berkeley Police Department, was employed by the City Manager for the purpose of consultation and to advise all members of the department, suggest procedural changes, provide continuity during the change in police administration and to submit recommendations concerning improvements within the department. Some of these suggestions and recommendations have been adopted for the department.

The department was reorganized for the purpose of administrative control and the efficient use of all personnel in September 1956. The General Police Function is divided into the following divisions - Administration, Service Division and Operational Division. The Organization Chart shows the division of the department into the two major divisions. A Lieutenant is in charge of the Service Division with the responsibility of certain functions together with supervision of the Jail Bureau and Animal Shelter. The Operational Division is commanded by a Captain who is in charge of the Patrol Bureau, Records Bureau, Traffic Bureau and Detective Bureau. Organization and distribution of personnel provided for in this budget is illustrated on the organization chart accompanying this report.

The Patrol Bureau: The patrol area of Anchorage is divided into three districts: 1) The downtown business area; 2) The areas just outside the business district, such as Government Hill and Merrill Field, and is mainly residential; 3) Mountain View, Airport Heights area, City View, City View Horizon and Eastchester Flats area. It is contended that a fourth district should be inaugurated to reduce the size of the other patrol areas so that each one may have more thorough and more efficient coverage. However, this cannot be accomplished with present personnel and equipment. One additional patrol car and six patrolmen would provide adequate coverage in all areas. This is more thoroughly discussed in the supplemental budget request.

The patrol functions are directed and controlled from Police Headquarters by a commanding officer. The patrol force is the backbone of the department. It is the largest bureau, which is distributed throughout the area of the municipality. It is in contact every hour of every day and night of the year with the citizens whose life and property it is the sworn duty to protect. The patrol activities include the following general functions: 1) Patrol and observation; 2) Control of public gatherings; 3) Miscellaneous field services; 4) Answering calls; 5) Disposing of complaints; 6) Investigations on patrol; 7) Presentation of evidence; 8) Arrest of offenders; 9) Preparation of reports; 10) Testifying in court.

Because of the shortage of personnel and the size of the areas to be covered by each patrol shift, little, if any, foot patrol has been possible. However, a foot patrol in the downtown area, consisting of one patrolman and one military policeman has been started and is hoped to be continued during 1957. This combination will patrol 16 hours a day - from 3:00 PM to 11:00 PM and from 11:00 PM to 7:00 AM. In addition, the downtown patrol car will be occupied by one city officer and one military.

The Traffic Bureau is becoming more important each year because of the increased population, coupled with an all-out registration of more cars in the Anchorage area. The work has multiplied with the growth and changes of more moving cars, investigating more accidents, citing and prosecuting more violators and enforcing parking restrictions.

The Traffic Bureau is administered by a director who currently holds the rank of Sergeant and who is directly responsible to the Captain of the Patrol Division. This bureau includes the bicycle bureau and the director of the Junior Traffic Police.

Functions: Investigate accidents, maintain traffic and accident statistics; suggest selective enforcement areas and activities; control traffic; cite violators; testify in court; train the Junior Traffic Police; maintain bicycle registrations; conduct traffic safety programs in city schools.

In September, 1956, an unmarked traffic car was added to the Bureau to patrol the city streets for the enforcement of the rules and regulations of the Traffic Ordinance. The radar equipment was put into use at this time.

The Traffic Bureau personnel consists of one Sergeant and three Patrolmen. Two patrolmen are assigned to the three-wheel motorcycles which patrol the downtown area for meter violations and traffic control. An estimated 46,000 citations will be issued in 1956, with approximately \$57,000 collected. These figures will increase in 1957 with the use of the new equipment and trained personnel. 1134 accidents were reported in 1956, with 150 injuries, 2 fatalities, \$270,413.00 property damage.

The Detective Bureau, in addition to the regular detective functions, includes the Juvenile Bureau. The division is administered by the Lieutenant of Detectives who is directly responsible to the Captain of the Operation Division.

Functions; Investigation of major crimes; supervision of the Juvenile Bureau and Record Bureau; obtaining and preserving evidence; presentation of evidence in court; maintenance of pawn shop detail and records; recovery of stolen property.

Juvenile Bureau: Consists of two policewomen responsible to the Lieutenant of Detectives.

Functions: Prevent and control juvenile delinquency; interview subjects and their parents or guardians concerning juvenile violations; provide the U. S. Commissioner with case histories and recommend remedial measures.

Identification and Record Bureau: Administered by a sergeant who is directly responsible to the Lieutenant of Detectives.

Functions: Classify and file criminal records and reports; maintain fingerprint and mug files; maintain records of stolen, lost or abandoned property. This section also fingerprints and checks for possible criminal records of all city employees; issues liquor handler's permits and chauffeur's licenses.

Police records reflect an increase in most all types of crimes committed in the city. This increase in crime is due mainly to increased population, both civilian and military. Growth of the city population was caused by annexation and influx of people to the Anchorage area due to large government contracts.

Through selective enforcement, a better offense record has been maintained on the more serious crimes. The increase in less serious crimes can only be corrected by an increase in personnel (see supplemental request).

Administrative Division: The administrative unit of the Anchorage Police Department consists of the office of the Chief of Police.

Functions: Determine policy for the entire department; initiate rules and regulations for conduct of personnel; supervise and direct the law enforcement program; recruit personnel; administer finances; direct and supervise all divisions; advise and assist subordinates in the accomplishment of assigned duties; supervise and direct the vice control section.

The selection of new personnel will be considered under a new plan for selection which is divided into four phases, which includes written examination, oral interview, background investigation and physical examination. The written test will include the Otis Employment Test, Social Intelligence Test, Washburne and Bernreuter Personality Inventory. Training of recruits and in-service training is also the responsibility of this division. The regional police school for all law enforcement personnel which will be sponsored by the Alaska Peace Officers Association in cooperation with the Anchorage Community College, will begin on October 16th, 1956, and will be attended by all personnel of the Anchorage Police Department. These courses will continue throughout 1957 and will include 196 hours in instruction in different phases of law enforcement. Not only will the individual officers benefit from this instruction, but the City of Anchorage will benefit substantially by increased efficiency of the department.

It will be noted that account number 220.122 is reduced by \$4000 which represents the savings to the city by virtue of a new contract with the towing company where cars are impounded. The city is no longer charged with a storage fee on impounded cars which are not claimed, but sold at auction.

The Capital items in the budget include; replacement of 5 patrol cars, one motorcycle and one typewriter.

A police library of books pertaining to law enforcement is also planned. These books would be available to individual officers on a loan basis and would aid them greatly in learning new techniques and new developments in the police field.

ARREST RECORD

<u>Offense</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>
Drunk	787	1012
Failure to Appear (traffic)	206	160
Petty Larceny	27	37
Grand Larceny	12	15
Burglary	20	23
Robbery	9	9
Liquor Violations	46	47
Prostitution	63	27
Assault	7	13
D.W.I.	154	200
Arson	3	0
Vagrancy	44	72
Assault & Battery	44	26
Disorderly	22	62
Carrying Concealed Weapon	18	24
Escape	12	17
Trespassing - Vandalism	15	1
Car Theft	11	16
Murder	2	2
Misc. Traffic Violations	51	100
Custody for other agencies	15	27
Resisting Arrest	3	9
Molesting	2	1
Fraud/Embezzlement	3	1
Forgery	2	6
Gambling	4	40
Indecent Exposure	6	2
Rape	0	4
Miscellaneous	39	19
Total	1,627	1,996

JUVENILE STATISTICS

<u>Offense</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>
Curfew	67	86
Larceny	76	123
Burglary	14	11
Liquor violations	5	14
Car Theft	6	15
Traffic	-	15
Miscellaneous	<u>313</u>	<u>260</u>
Total	481	524

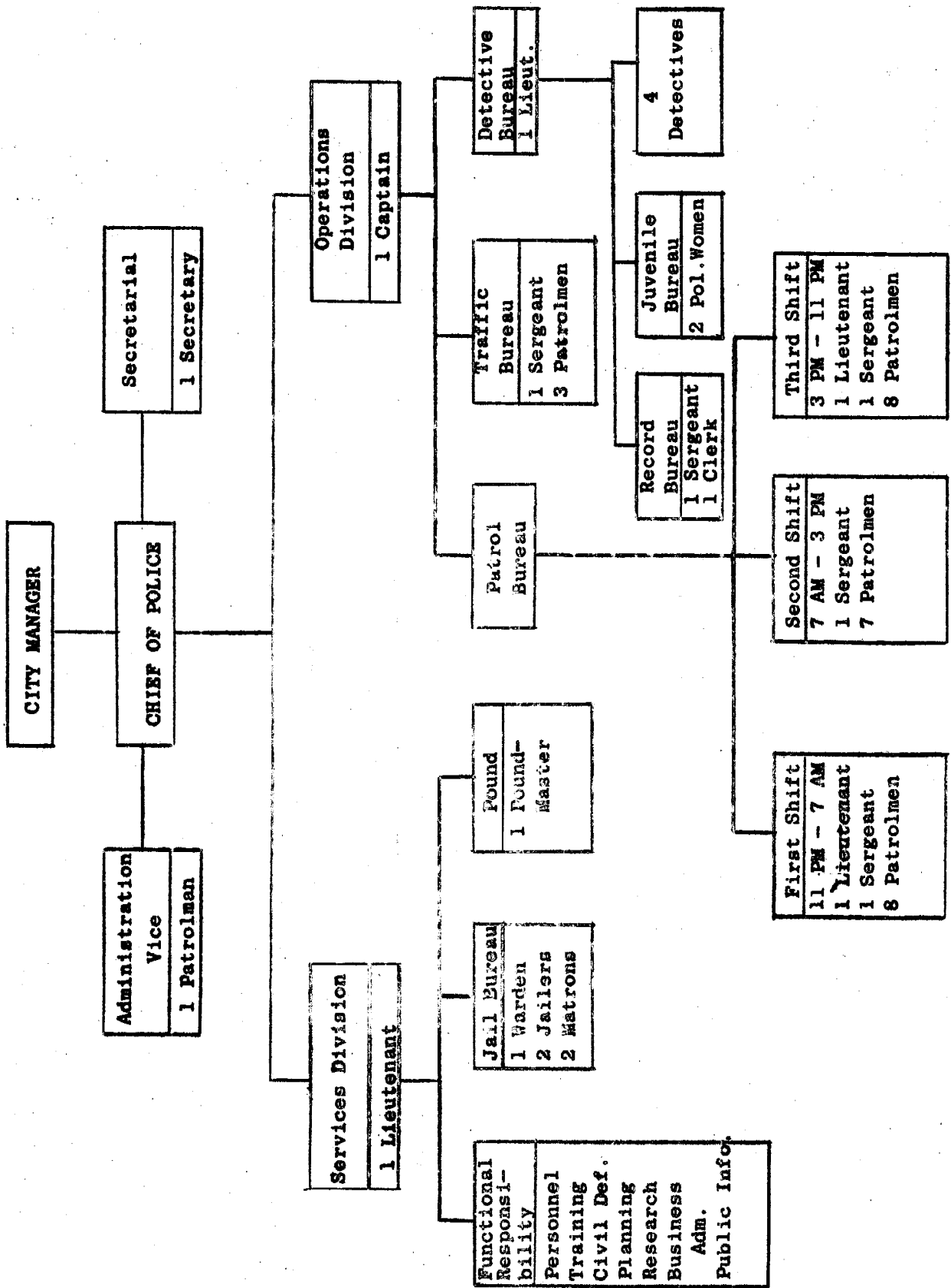
DISPOSITION:

Total - U. S. Commissioner or Dist. Atty.	48	86
Total - Referred to parents	262	290
Total - Welfare	4	8
Total - Warnings	156	130
Total - Alaska Native Service	8	2
Total - City Court	-	8

REQUESTS FOR POLICE SERVICES

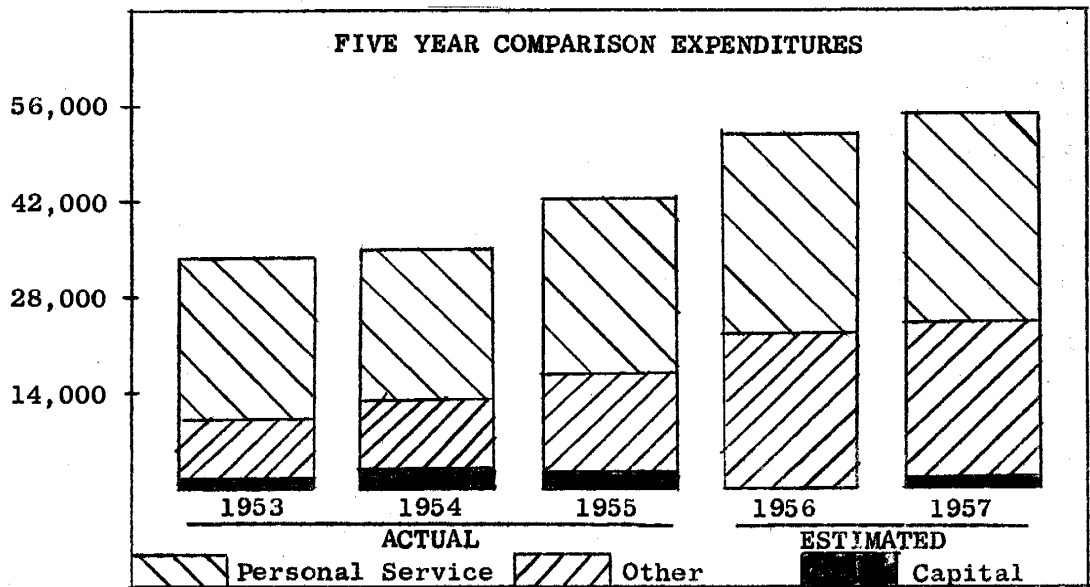
<u>Nature</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>
Missing or lost persons	191	212
Cars impounded	681	2236
Open doors investigated	151	127
Family disturbances	208	173
Suicide (and attempts)	28	18
Investigation of death	31	25
Sick or injured calls	324	378
Vandalism	136	144
Disturbances	<u>720</u>	<u>649</u>
Total	2470	3962

	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>
Value of property reported stolen	\$ 53,029.24	\$ 61,219.15
Value of property recovered	11,000.53	14,489.17
Cars reported stolen	157	
Cars recovered	145	



CUSTODY OF PRISONERS
ACCOUNT G 220.2

<u>Code</u>	<u>Estimated 1956</u>	<u>Estimated 1957</u>
220.21 Personal Services:		
.211 - Salaries	\$ 26,516	\$ 27,292
.213 - Accrued Leave	<u>3,422</u>	<u>3,548</u>
Total	29,938	30,840
220.22 Contractual:		
.223 - Electricity & Water	4,680	4,600
.224 - Insurance	15	- - -
.225 - City Equipment Rental	10	2,704
.227 - Repairs	4,635	- - -
.228 - Telephone, Telegraph, Tolls	<u>200</u>	<u>200</u>
Total	9,540	7,504
220.23 Supplies:		
.231 - Building Materials	100	100
.232 - Food, Clothing, Medical	9,254	10,754
.233 - Gas, Oil, Greases, Motor Fuel	750	- - -
.234 - Heating Fuel	1,725	2,700
.235 - Household and Janitorial	1,000	1,000
.239 - Tools and Work Equipment	<u>200</u>	<u>- - -</u>
Total	13,029	14,554
220.24 Capital:		
.244 - Machinery and Equipment	<u>- - -</u>	<u>1,850</u>
Total		1,850
Total Budget	\$ 52,507	\$ 54,748



1957 WORK PROGRAM -- CUSTODY OF PRISONERS

The new jail was occupied in January 1956 and it has afforded better facilities for the proper handling of prisoners. The Jail Bureau is maintained by two jailers and two matrons under the direction and supervision of the Lieutenant of Service Division. The duties and policies of these employees will be outlined in a manual being prepared for the operation and security of the jail. One jailer and one matron combination are on duty at all times at the jail for the purpose of properly handling the prisoners.

In July 1956 the jail was remodeled to make adequate facilities for the detention of juveniles for the Anchorage area. The cost of maintenance and operation of these quarters is to be shared jointly by the City and the Territorial Board of Juvenile Institutions.

The following statistics concerning the Custody of Prisoners Account, includes both the jail and the prison farm:

Prisoners in custody (man-days)	17,764
---------------------------------	--------

Prison help was used on various projects, some of which are listed here:

Civil Defense	10,614 hours
Park Board	300 hours
Cemetery	160 hours
Fire Department	160 hours
Moving to new jail	680 hours

The prison farm is maintained by a warden who is responsible to the Lieutenant of the Service Division. The warden is relieved of duty for two days each week by a jailer. Offenders, sentenced to more than ten days in jail, are ordinarily sent to the prison farm rather than to the jail, so that they may work out-of-doors, and the fresh air and exercise help to rehabilitate many alcoholics and derelicts.

Additional acreage was cleared for the 1956 crops and another root cellar is in process of construction. Approximately 23 acres are now under cultivation.

Crops listed below were produced at the farm and are used at both the jail and farm to supplement the food budget:

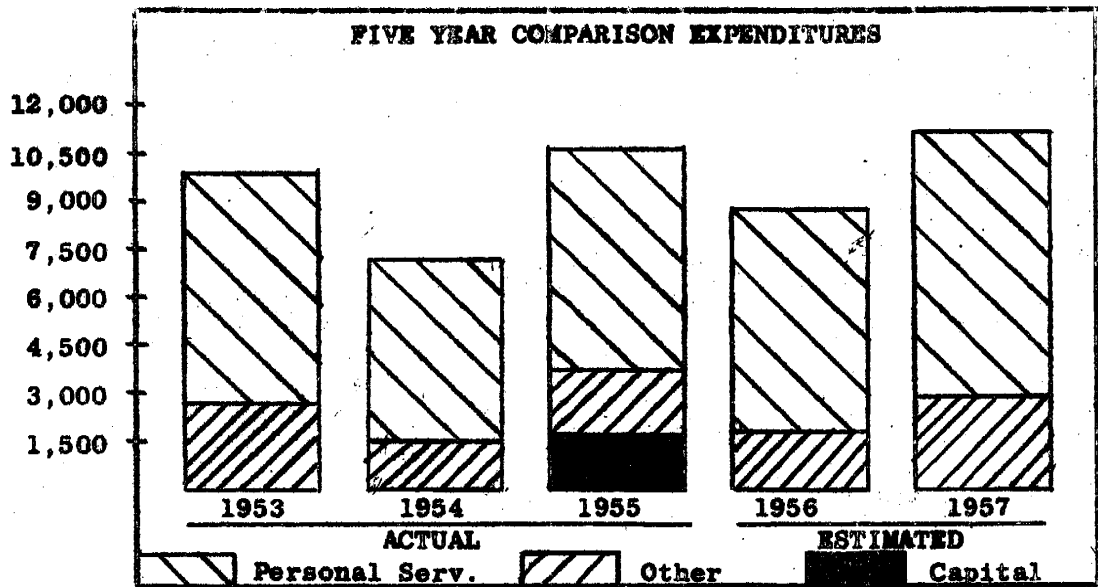
<u>Item</u>	<u>Pounds Produced</u>	<u>Gallons Canned</u>
Potatoes	36,000	
Carrots	900	224
Turnips	4,500	99
Rutabagas	4,000	
Peas		138
Beets		144
Greens		486
Cabbage	5,000	3000 lbs. kraut

5 1/2 barrels of salmon salted

The 1957 budget includes a request for: 1) 1 cultivator, to better care for crops; 2) a walk-in freezer to preserve wild game and other meat; 3) two oil heaters for prison farm quarters. Buildings have been heated with wood stoves, with prisoners providing the fire wood. However, all adjacent land has been cleared and in order to obtain additional wood it would be necessary to haul it at least ten miles, which does not seem feasible.

**ANIMAL SHELTER
ACCOUNT G 220.3**

<u>Code</u>	<u>Estimated 1956</u>	<u>Estimated 1957</u>
220.31 Personal Services:		
.311 - Salaries	\$ 6,122	\$ 7,383
.313 - Accrued Leave	800	960
Total	<u>6,922</u>	<u>8,343</u>
220.32 Contractual:		
.323 - Electricity & Water	700	700
.325 - City Equipment Rental	---	1,352
.327 - Repairs	100	100
Total	<u>800</u>	<u>2,152</u>
220.33 Supplies:		
.332 - Food, Clothing, Medical	350	350
.333 - Gas, Oil, Greases, Motor Fuel	300	---
.334 - Heating Fuel	250	250
.335 - Household and Janitorial	50	100
.339 - Tools and Work Equipment	50	50
Total	<u>1,000</u>	<u>750</u>
Total Budget	\$ 8,722	\$ 11,245



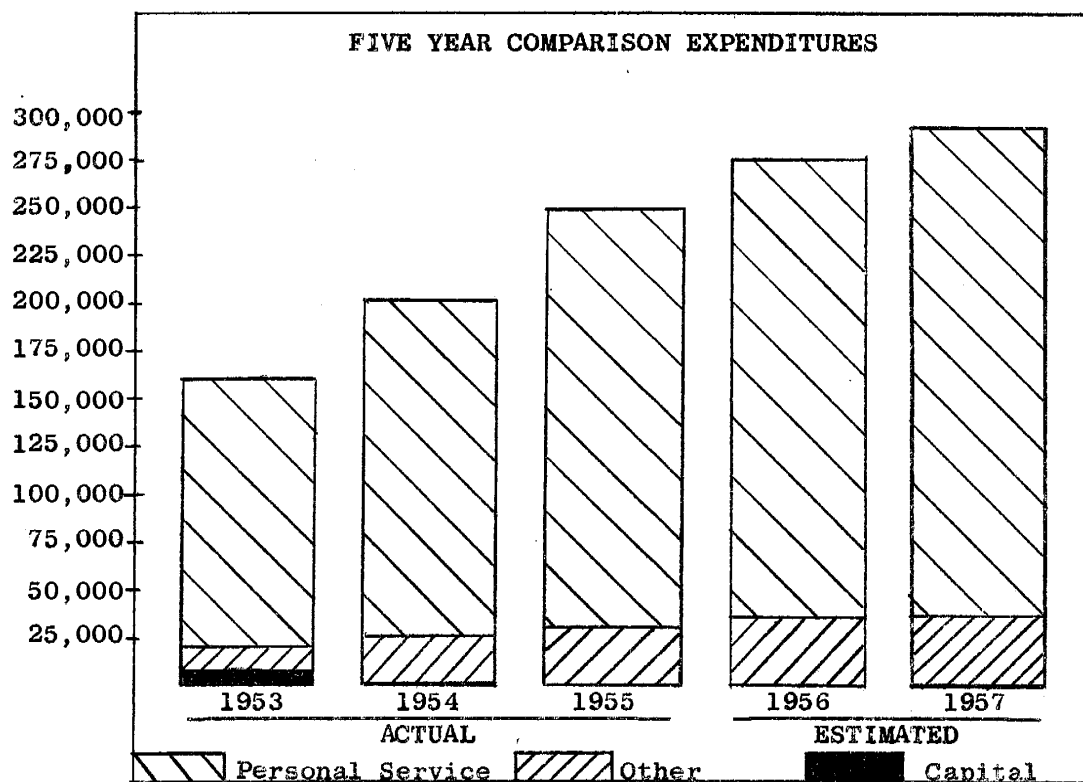
1957 WORK PROGRAM - ANIMAL SHELTER:

The activities of the dog pound have increased each year due to annexation of more areas and the abandoning of dogs by people leaving the Territory. An agreement was entered into with the Spenard and Fairview Public Utility Districts for the care and disposal of dogs picked up in those areas. However, we are informed that this agreement was terminated in September. The Poundmaster engages in catching dogs, five days each week, with the assistance of prisoner help. It is planned that more efforts be used in the sale of 1957 dog licenses within the city, with the thought in mind of making a house to house canvass for the purpose of licensing all dogs within the city. This should materially increase the revenue for the coming year.

	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>
Dogs impounded	1,830	1,708
Dogs destroyed	1,169	1,272
Meals (dog-days)	9,233	6,590

FIRE DEPARTMENT
ACCOUNT G 221.0

<u>Code</u>	<u>Estimated 1956</u>	<u>Estimated 1957</u>
221.01 Personal Services:		
.011 - Salaries	\$ 212,935	\$ 224,506
.013 - Accrued Leave	26,552	29,939
Total	<u>239,487</u>	<u>254,445</u>
221.02 Contractual:		
.021 - Advertising	75	75
.022 - Labor & Equipment (Other than City)	2,912	3,000
.023 - Electricity & Water	11,779	12,800
.024 - Insurance	1,000	1,000
.026 - Other Equipment Rental	2,160	2,170
.027 - Repairs	2,200	2,200
.028 - Telephone, Telegraph, Tolls	7,848	7,850
.029 - Travel, Dues and Publications	450	150
Total	<u>28,424</u>	<u>29,245</u>
221.03 Supplies:		
.031 - Building Materials	300	300
.032 - Food, Clothing, Medical	300	300
.033 - Gas, Oil, Greases, Motor Fuel	2,700	2,700
.034 - Heating Fuel	2,550	2,550
.035 - Household and Janitorial	350	350
.036 - Office	100	100
.037 - Postage	60	60
.038 - Printed Forms	183	183
.039 - Tools and Work Equipment	600	600
Total	<u>7,143</u>	<u>7,143</u>
221.08 Capital:		
.084 - Machinery and Equipment	- - -	140
Total		<u>140</u>
Total Budget	\$ 275,054	\$ 290,973



1957 WORK PROGRAM - FIRE DEPARTMENT

The Fire Department provides twenty four hour fire protection and an effective fire prevention work program as a major function. In addition to the fire function, the department also provides rescue ambulance service throughout the Greater Anchorage area.

During the year 1957, the department will operate three fire stations with a crew compliment of 32 full paid men and 20 volunteer firemen. Each station houses volunteer firemen which are used to augment the fire fighting forces. The department personnel are working on a 72 hour work week with a 24 hour tour of duty. Average fire response for the past year has been approximately 39 fire calls per month and approximately 68 rescue calls per month. The average fire loss during the past nine months has been \$19,840 per month as compared to last years \$14,100 per month. During the year 1956, three major fires resulted in approximately 60% of the fire loss for the entire year. Two of these losses were commercial businesses and one a dwelling.

The three fire stations are located at strategic locations throughout the protection area with the headquarters station being located at the corner of 4th and F street in the heart of the downtown high value sector. It houses one 1,000 gallon tank truck, two 1,000 gallon per minute pumpers, one 75 foot aerial ladder truck, one rescue truck and the Chief's vehicle.

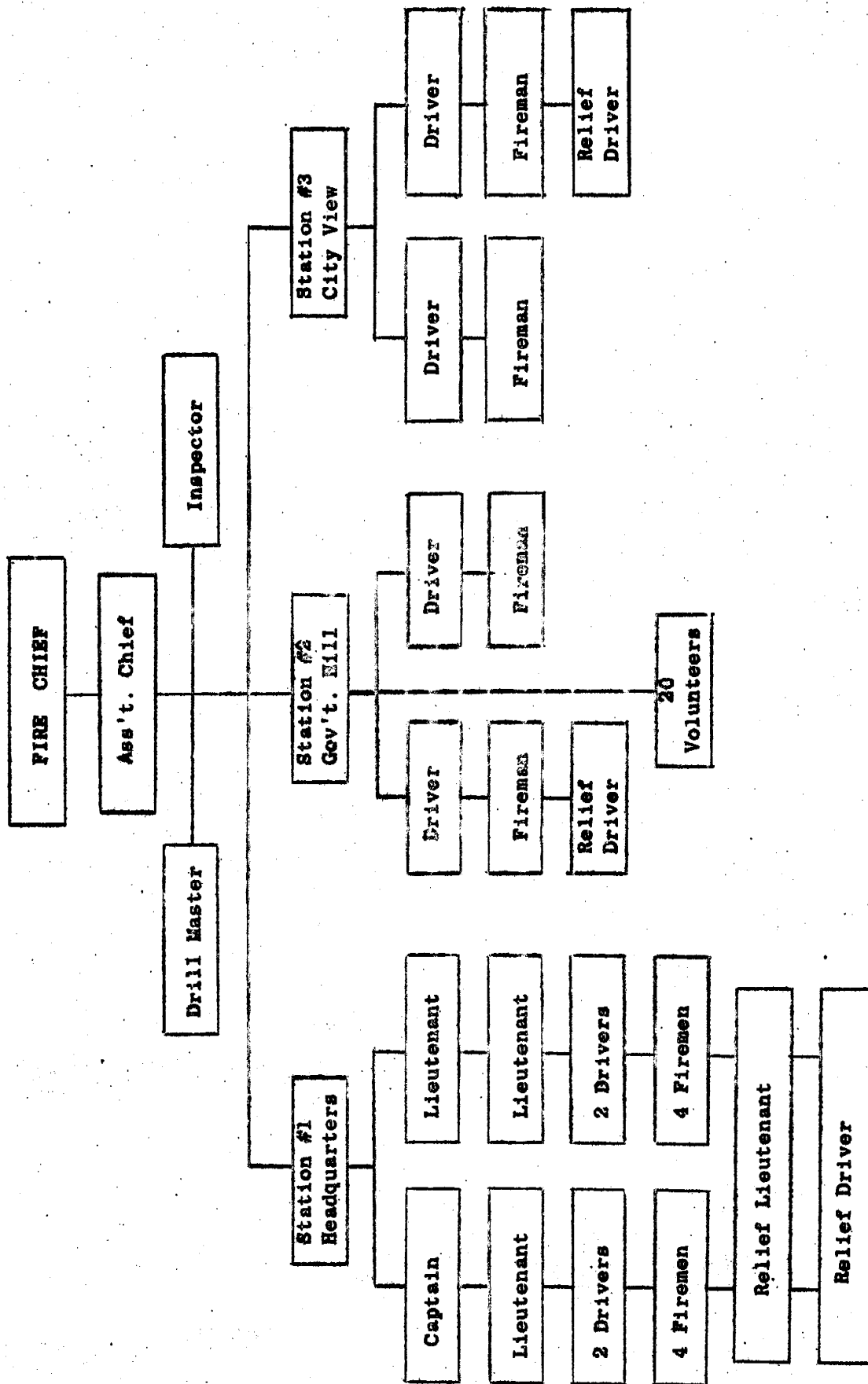
Each shift has a compliment of 11 men including the Chief Officers, drill master and fire prevention officer. Station #2, which is located on Government Hill, houses one 750 gallon per minute pumper, one 500 gallon per minute pumper reserve and a reserve ambulance. Two men are on duty 24 hours a day at this station with volunteer firemen assisting on fire calls. Station #3 is located in City View and houses one 750 gallon per minute pumper with two men on duty twenty four hours a day and volunteers assisting on fire calls. All equipment is equipped with radios and each station has an intercom with the other stations. The headquarters station receives all alarms and dispatches equipment according to areas. Equipment from headquarters station would respond to all fires in the outlying sectors as reinforcement for stations #2 and #3.

The training program of the department has been under the direction of the drill master and every effort is made to coordinate the training program in all three stations. Each station every duty day has either an inside or outside drill and volunteer firemen are required to participate in these training programs. Teamwork and techniques have often made up for the lack of personnel in the effective extinguishment of a fire, and the perfection of teamwork can only be accomplished with an effective training program. Inclement weather necessitates indoor training about five months out of the year, but the training program is so arranged as to give the personnel the best possible training and utilization of their efforts.

The fire prevention program of the department covers a variety of projects such as public education, inspections, and community clean-up programs. Crews operating out of radio-equipped fire-fighting equipment inspect private residences and business sites for the purpose of acquainting the occupant with various fire hazards and familiarization with the structure. Residential inspections are made only with the permission of the owner or occupant. A concerted effort is made each year in the schools to teach fire prevention. Each classroom is visited by department personnel and poster and essay contests are sponsored in classrooms relative to fire prevention. A Sparky Fire Department Program appears on television once each week and children are encouraged to join the club as a fire department inspector to aid in the prevention of fire. Over 3,000 children will visit the fire stations at least once during the year to become acquainted with the operations of a fire department. During the year of 1957, it is expected that over 5,000 homes and business inspections will be made in an effort to reduce the annual fire loss. A constant fire prevention program is being presented to the public through the medium of radio, television, newspapers, lectures and literature.

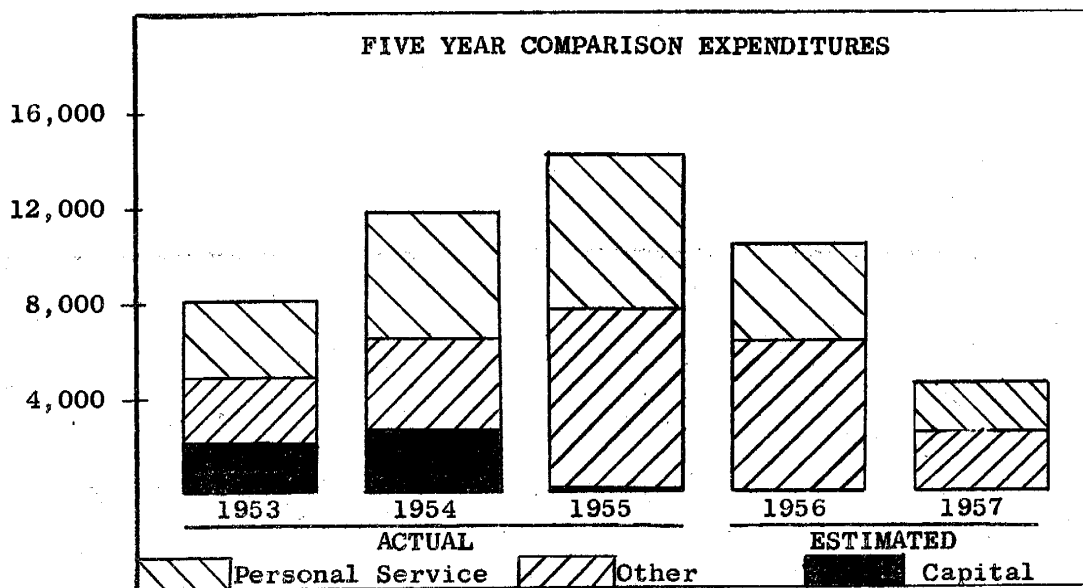
The major purpose and a definite must of this program for the ensuing year will be to start the planning necessary for the compliance of the recommendations of the Board of Fire Underwriters of the Pacific. This will entail general planning for a telephone fire alarm system throughout the high value area of the City, a new central headquarters fire station and a permanent sub-station to cover both Mt. View and City View respectively. A drill training tower and additional personnel will be major topics in the discussions with the prime intention of reducing the deficiency marks of the Board of Fire Underwriters from the standpoint of municipal classification. Financing these projects and laying the groundwork for the future will be a major task of the government body.

No new equipment is planned for the work year as the present housing of the equipment is acute and the facilities for additional equipment are not available. The primary reason for the increase in the budget for 1937 is found in the personal services classification and is attributable to the blanket wage increase given all city personnel during May of 1936.



CIVIL DEFENSE
ACCOUNT G 213.0

<u>Code</u>	<u>Estimated 1956</u>	<u>Estimated 1957</u>
213.01 Personal Services:		
.011 - Salaries	\$ 3,400	\$ 1,900
.012 - Overtime Wages	105	- - -
.013 - Accrued Leave	206	195
Total	3,711	2,095
213.02 Contractual:		
.022 - Labor and Equipment (Other than City)	50	- - -
.024 - Insurance	35	- - -
.025 - City Equipment Rental	450	600
.027 - Repairs	1,400	300
.028 - Telephone, Telegraph, Tolls	3,143	865
Total	5,078	1,765
213.03 Supplies:		
.031 - Building Materials	50	- - -
.033 - Gas, Oil, Greases, Motor Fuel	480	50
.034 - Heating Fuel	815	500
.036 - Office	10	25
.037 - Postage	5	5
.038 - Printed Forms	145	150
.039 - Tools and Work Equipment	5	- - -
Total	1,510	730
 Total Budget.	 \$ 10,299	 \$ 4,590



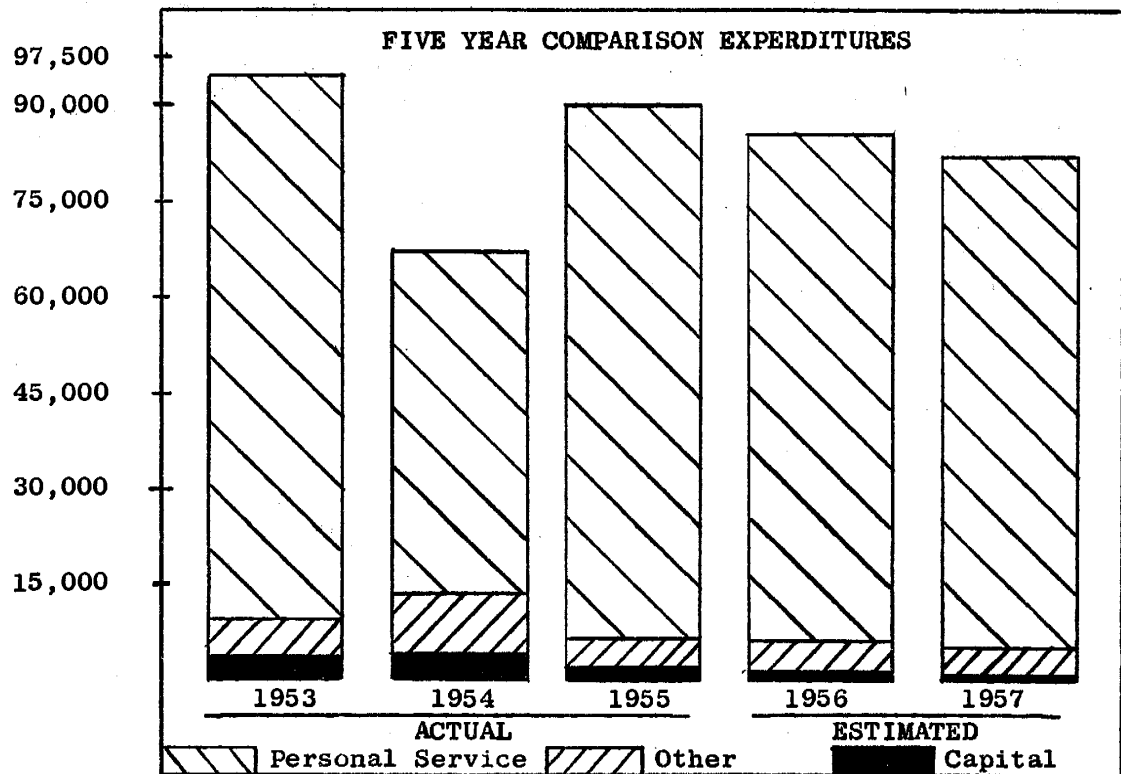
1957 WORK PROGRAM - CIVIL DEFENSE

The reduction in the proposed Civil Defense budget has been made possible primarily by the change in policy regulating the surplus property administration of the Territory. Heretofore, the City has provided \$200 per month toward the payment of salaries of employees of the Territorial Department of Civil Defense, to serve as a liaison agent in regard to surplus property which was being handled by the Territorial Civil Defense Department. In exchange for this service the City was obtaining the benefits of acquiring surplus property especially for Civil Defense use. Now the Surplus Property Administration is operated as a separate function from Civil Defense and the City pays its share of the operation by a 4% handling charge as the total price paid for surplus property which may now be acquired for any municipal use. Also one-third of the Administrative Assistant's time was charged to Civil Defense, but during 1956 this policy was stopped and only one month's time of the City Manager is to be charged against the account as being a more representative figure of the actual time spent on the Civil Defense function. The vast majority of the expense in the Civil Defense is for the telephone line rentals to the various siren warning stations as a means of providing central control for the sounding of the siren. Present indications are that the major portion of this telephone expense would be refunded by the Federal Government and thus have not been included in this account.

Lack of funds has prohibited the inclusion of another evacuation program in 1957. The purpose of such an exercise is to keep together a nucleus leadership organization and to afford the general public a focal point through which they can learn about the function of Civil Defense and the things that will be expected of them in the event of wartime emergency or in time of natural catastrophe. Experience has shown that an attempt to maintain a continuing active public interest in Civil Defense is not practical unless a world war situation appears eminent. Because of National policy and Territorial support, it is incumbent upon the local government to remain in a state of readiness so that a strong Civil Defense organization can be activated and made workable in a relatively short time.

**ENGINEERING AND PUBLIC WORKS
ACCOUNT G 230.2**

<u>Code</u>	<u>Estimated 1956</u>	<u>Estimated 1957</u>
230.21 Personal Services:		
.211 - Salaries	\$ 226,120	\$ 216,513
.212 - Overtime Wages	42,500	12,350
.213 - Accrued Leave	11,500	29,468
Total	<u>280,120</u>	<u>258,331</u>
230.22 Contractual Services:		
.222 - Labor & Equipment (Other than City)	900	350
.223 - Electricity & Water	240	325
.225 - City Equipment Rental	750	2,400
.226 - Other Equipment Rental	1,480	960
.227 - Repairs	1,175	1,500
.228 - Telephone, Telegraph, Tolls	2,660	2,640
.229 - Travel, Dues and Publications	1,280	660
Total	<u>8,485</u>	<u>8,835</u>
230.23 Supplies:		
.231 - Building Materials	300	200
.236 - Office	4,375	4,400
.237 - Postage	300	600
.238 - Printed Forms	800	500
.239 - Tools and Work Equipment	2,400	2,800
Total	<u>8,175</u>	<u>8,500</u>
230.28 Capital:		
.284 - Machinery and Equipment	5,035	800
Total	<u>5,035</u>	<u>800</u>
Less: Charges to Projects	(180,550)	(146,368)
Less: Charges to Other Departments	(20,000)	(25,000)
Less: Charges to Water Utility	<u>(15,775)</u>	<u>(23,083)</u>
Total Budget	\$ 85,490	\$ 82,015



1957 WORK PROGRAM -- ENGINEERING AND PUBLIC WORKS

The Engineering and Design and General Public Works Accounts are combined for the 1957 Budget as Engineering and Public Works. Records during 1955 and 1956 indicate the administration and upkeep of the Engineering office should be split equally between Public Works, Engineering, and the Water Utility. Therefore this budget indicates charges to the Water Utility. The budget contemplates the completion of the 50 and 100 scale sectional maps, as well as the 500 scale official map.

Engineering serves a staff Planning function in supplying maps, specifications, inspection and surveys for other departments. Estimates of charges to other departments is based on past experience rather than a fixed program.

The Engineering staff varies with the extent of the Capital Improvement Program. The number of personnel vary from fifteen during winter periods to as high as thirty-five during the construction season. At budget time the Capital Improvement program for the following season is not complete and therefore the amount budgeted to projects could vary substantially.

The Personal Services Budget of \$74,900 is broken down to \$34,300 to Administration and \$40,600 for Engineering Design. Included in the Administration is City Engineer, Public Works Superintendent, Cost Account Clerk, Clerk-Steno and the toolroom keeper. Engineering Design is broken down as follows: (A man-day represents \$35.00 in value)

ENGINEERING WORK PROGRAM

<u>Item</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Man-days</u>	<u>Amount</u>
1.	Maps and Records (General)		
	a. 50 and 100 scale	430	\$ 15,100
	b. 500 scale	10	350
	c. Map Files	40	1,400
	d. Printing	10	350
	Total	490	17,200
2.	Sanitary Engineering		
	a. 50 and 100 Scale	30	1,050
	b. 500 scale	10	350
	c. Water Engineering	25	875
	c. Sanitary Sewers	15	525
	Total	80	2,800
3.	Street Engineering		
	a. 50 and 100 scale	55	1,925
	b. 500 scale	5	175
	c. Cemetery Plats	10	350
	Total	70	2,450
4.	Miscellaneous Engineering		
	a. Office	50	1,750
	b. Survey	130	4,500
	Total	180	6,250
5.	General Survey		
	a. Major Highways	80	2,800
	b. Chester Creek Urban Renewal	80	2,800
	Total	160	5,600
6.	Monument Control		
	a. South Mountain View	100	3,500
	b. Anchorage Townsite & Additions	20	700
	Total	120	4,200
7.	Right-of-Way		
	a. Sectional Maps	5	175
	b. Petitions for Improvements	25	875
	c. Easements	25	875
	d. Options for Purchase	5	175
	Total	60	2,100
	GRAND TOTAL	1,160	\$ 40,600

Capital Improvements contemplated for construction in 1957 are as follows:

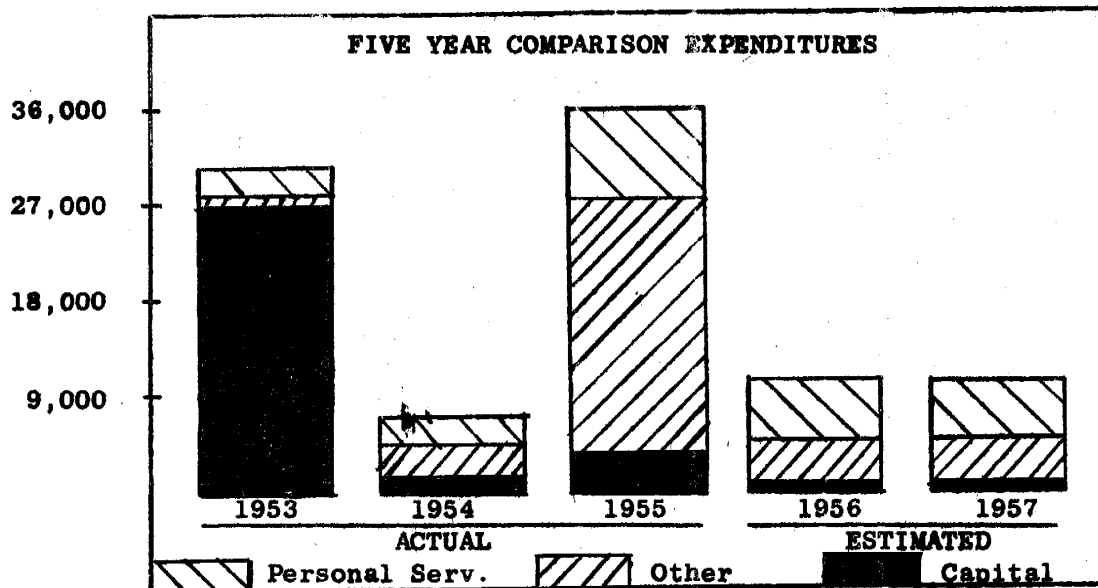
SANITARY

- | | | |
|----|--|--------------|
| 1. | APW Project 50-A-254, Chester Creek Sanitary Sewer | \$ 1,260,000 |
| 2. | APW Project 50-A-245, Mountain View Water | \$ 565,000 |
| 3. | APW Project 50-A-291, 4th Addition Sanitary Sewer | \$ 160,000 |
| 4. | Well Exploration and Development | \$ 50,000 |
| 5. | Force Account Water Extensions & Improvements | \$ 80,000 |

One improvement district approved for 1956 will be completed in 1957, the 3-4 alley paving from "C" Street to "F" Street.

**PAVED STREETS
ACCOUNT G 231.1**

<u>Code</u>		<u>Estimated 1956</u>	<u>Estimated 1957</u>
231.11	Personal Services:		
	.111 - Salaries	\$ 5,400	\$ 5,400
	.112 - Overtime Wages	130	100
	.113 - Accrued Leave	552	702
	Total	6,082	6,202
231.12	Contractual:		
	.125 City Equipment Rental	1,700	1,600
	Total	1,700	1,600
231.13	Supplies:		
	.131 - Building Materials	2,050	2,000
	.139 - Tools and Work Equipment	50	60
	Total	2,100	2,060
231.18	Capital:		
	.183 - Improvements other than Buildings	624	624
	Total	624	624
Total Budget		\$ 10,506	\$ 10,486



1957 WORK PROGRAM - PAVED STREETS

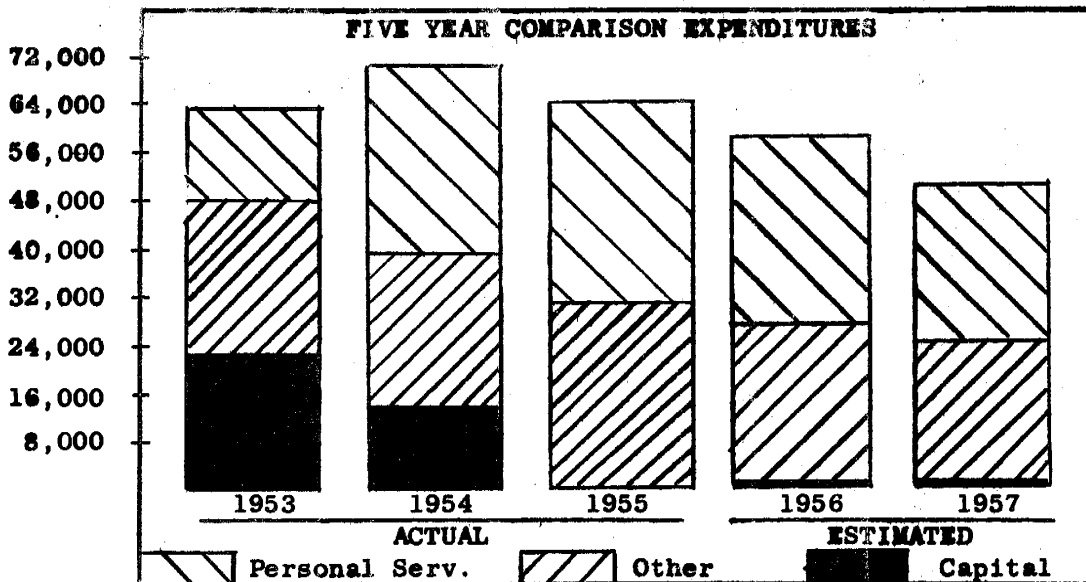
With the 1956 accelerated paving program, the City now has 247.5 blocks of complete street paving and 89.5 blocks of strip paving, or a total of 23 1/4 miles of paved streets. The work program includes patching, sealing joints and cracks, and painting centerline, traffic lines and crosswalks as directed by the Traffic Engineer. The maintenance on the strip paving is considerably higher per block than on complete paving due to both the low cost construction of strip paving and the exposed edges. Grading of gravel or earth aprons along strip paving is included in unpaved streets account. With the paving extensions in 1956, it is anticipated that painting will be reduced to once per season rather than twice, as less sand and gravel will be tracked in on the paved areas.

No seal coating is included in the 1957 budget, however it would be advantageous to seal a large section of 4th and 5th Avenues in 1957. Supplemental requests for sealing are included.

Several blocks of curb and gutter along Fourth Avenue have deteriorated to the point that it is endangering the paving. A definite policy decision should be made by the Council as to a replacement program. With a fixed policy, districts could be established for replacement of both curb and gutter and sidewalks. In that no assessment is made for maintenance or sealing of streets, it is recommended that the property owner pay two-thirds the cost of replacement in accordance with present assessing procedures.

**UNPAVED STREETS
ACCOUNT G 231.2**

<u>Code</u>		<u>Estimated 1956</u>	<u>Estimated 1957</u>
231.21	Personal Services:		
	.211 - Salaries	\$ 26,700	\$ 21,400
	.212 - Overtime Wages	1,544	1,498
	.213 - Accrued Leave	3,504	2,782
	Total	31,748	25,680
231.22	Contractual:		
	.225 - City Equipment Rental	26,850	23,000
	.227 - Repairs	200	100
	Total	27,050	23,100
231.23	Supplies:		
	.231 - Building Materials	500	600
	.239 - Tools and Work Equipment	250	400
		750	1,000
231.28	Capital:		
	.283 - Improvements Other Than Buildings	256	256
	Total	256	256
Total Budget		\$ 59,304	\$ 50,036



1957 WORK PROGRAM - UNPAVED STREETS

There is a total of 56 miles of unpaved streets and 25 miles of unpaved alleys maintained, graded, shaped for drainage and graveled where required in the City. There is also 6 1/4 miles of strip paving where grading is required along the aprons. During spring breakup and periods of heavy rainfall, grading is required almost daily on the main unpaved feeder streets and along aprons of the strip paving. Six graders are in operation for a period of four to six weeks during breakup and for the duration of the heavy rainfalls. Double shifts are required at critical times. Residential streets are graded four to six times per season and alleys are graded three to five times per season with emphasis on the downtown business alleys. Two graders are in operation for the entire season and occasionally during dry periods streets have to wetted before grading.

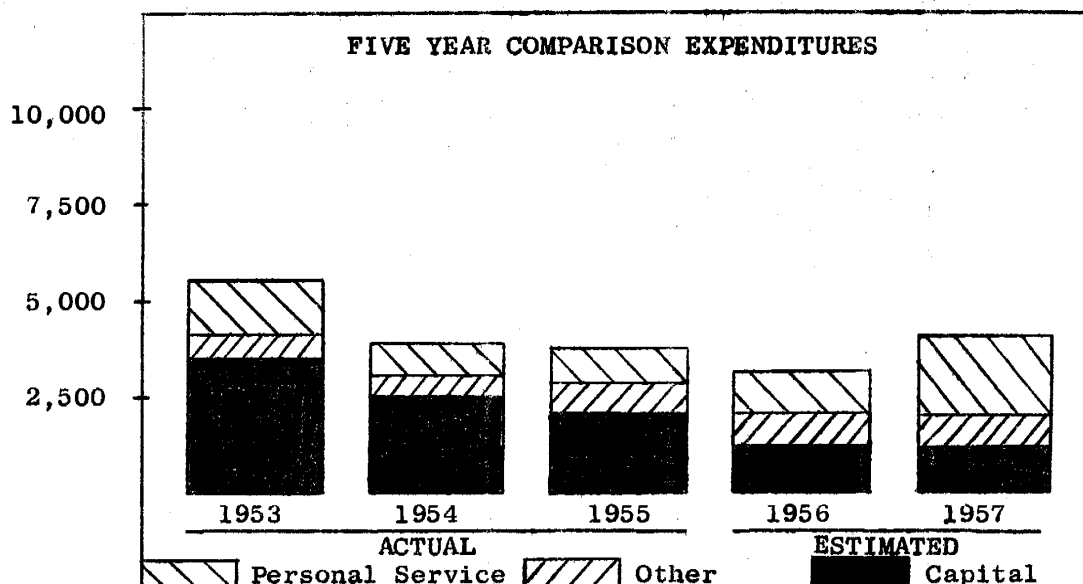
In addition to street grading operation, the maintenance of unpaved streets require the continual replacement of gravel on roadways. Moving traffic literally "wears out" gravel surfaces. The Public Works Department hauls approximately 3,000 to 4,000 cubic yards of gravel annually to place on the City streets and to correct gravel street surface deficiencies.

Mountain View is the critical area in the City as there is no underground drainage system for carrying away the water during breakup.

Numerous requests have been received during 1955 and 1956 for opening and grading of new streets. No funds are included in the operating budget for this purpose. The present subdivision regulations provide that two-thirds of the cost of new street construction is to be paid for by the property owners, therefore further departure from this policy in the opening of old dedicated and heretofore unused streets at the cost of the general taxpayer by use of operating funds would be discriminatory. New homes are constructed with no street access, making it mandatory on the City to provide some street improvement. This, together with the overrun in snow removal in 1956, has necessitated a lowering in the standard of service on unpaved streets.

**SIDEWALKS & CROSSWALKS
ACCOUNT G 231.4**

<u>Code</u>	<u>Estimated 1956</u>	<u>Estimated 1957</u>
231.41 Personal Services:		
.411 - Employee Salaries	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,798
.413 - Accrued Leave	120	156
Total	<u>1,120</u>	<u>1,954</u>
231.42 Contractual:		
.425 - City Equipment Rental	200	200
.427 - Repairs	150	150
Total	<u>350</u>	<u>350</u>
231.43 Supplies:		
.431 - Building Materials	250	400
.439 - Tools and Work Equipment	150	200
Total	<u>400</u>	<u>600</u>
231.48 Capital:		
.483 - Improvements other than Buildings	1,185	1,185
Total	<u>1,185</u>	<u>1,185</u>
Total Budget	\$ 3,055	\$ 4,089



1957 WORK PROGRAM - SIDEWALKS AND CROSSWALKS

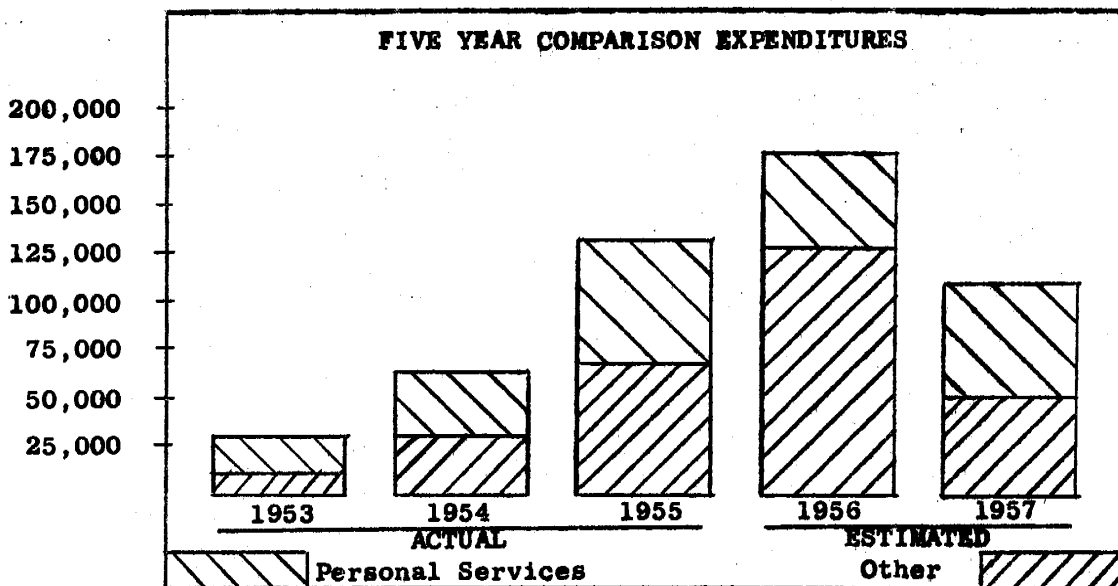
There is a total of about 40 miles of concrete sidewalks in the City, most of which are relatively new and will require little maintenance in 1957. In the downtown section, particularly along Fourth Avenue, about eight blocks of sidewalk have deteriorated and broken to such extent they are beyond safe repair and should be replaced. Removal and replacement of sidewalk is estimated at \$7.50 per square yard based on one or more blocks being replaced under one contract. This would amount to \$2,100.00 per block for an eight-foot walk and \$1,300.00 per block for a five-foot walk. In addition to the sidewalks there are seven blocks of curb and gutter which should be replaced. Curb and gutter removal and replacement are estimated at \$5.00 per foot or \$1,650.00 per block.

As noted under the Paved Streets work program, a policy decision should be made by the Council as to a replacement program. No funds have been provided in this budget until such time as the City Council establish a policy for replacement of deteriorated sidewalks.

The concrete stairways at Third and D and Third and H will require no maintenance; however, the wooden stairway at Fourth and L and 7th and M require continued maintenance. The stairway at 7th and M should be abandoned as a complete replacement is necessary.

**SNOW AND ICE REMOVAL
ACCOUNT G 231.6**

<u>Code</u>		<u>Estimated 1956</u>	<u>Estimated 1957</u>
231.61	Personal Services:		
	.611 - Employee Salaries	\$ 46,057	\$ 42,854
	.612 - Overtime Wages	11,000	10,402
	.613 - Accrued Leave	8,728	5,572
	Total	65,785	58,828
231.62	Contractual:		
	.622 - Labor & Equipment (Other than City)	44,100	- - -
	.623 - Electricity and Water	600	- - -
	.625 - City Equipment Rental	51,000	38,400
	.627 - Repairs	1,200	- - -
	Total	96,900	38,400
231.63	Supplies:		
	.631 - Building Materials	14,500	12,500
	.633 - Gas, Oil, Greases, Motor Fuel	810	- - -
	.639 - Tools and Work Equipment	5	200
	Total	15,315	12,700
	Total Budget	\$ 178,000	\$ 109,928



1957 WORK PROGRAM - SNOW AND ICE REMOVAL

The snow and ice removal program will consist of the operation of six graders, one truck type plow, two Athey belt loaders, one with hydraulically controlled conveyor, two disc type sanding machines, one mechanical salt spreader, two front end loaders, one on tracks and one on rubber tires and five trucks with additional trucks being rented upon demand.

There is a total of 79 miles of streets and 25 miles of alleys requiring snow and ice control. Except during periods of extremely high snowfall, the snow clearing operation will be handled differently than in the past, by clearing the street for the full width at one time. This will result in reducing the cleaning of driveway entrances by the property owner to one time during the snow plowing operation as compared with two times in years past. This new procedure should reduce complaints considerably.

In 1956 three additional parking lots were paved for parking of approximately 160 cars. The two front end loaders will be used primarily in the clearing of the six off-street parking lots, and at the critical intersections throughout the City.

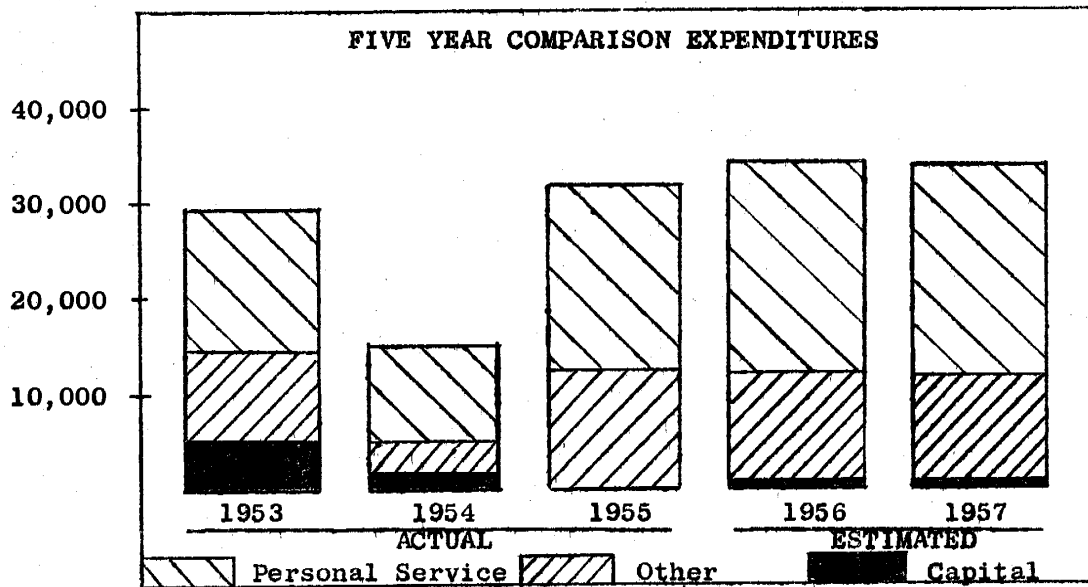
Under a normal snowfall of approximately 60", the budget will provide for a high standard of service. Should another heavy snowfall occur, service standards will be reduced due to the shortage of available funds.

Over 250,000 cubic yards of snow was removed from the City streets during the first three months of 1956. During the 1955-56 winter season 117,000 pounds of calcium chloride and 208,000 pounds of rock salt were used in ice control. The rock salt used was mixed with approximately 1500 cubic yards of sand. In addition to this, several hundred cubic yards of gravel were used on the outlying gravel streets.

It is not anticipated under this budget to remove any snow from sidewalks other than those abutting City-owned property. With a total of approximately forty miles of concrete sidewalks and 60 miles of earth sidewalks, the cost of removal would be prohibitive under the General Fund budget. Numerous cities around the Great Lakes area are confronted with the same problem as exists in Anchorage. In every case their ordinances are similar to the ordinance in Anchorage requiring the abutting property owner to remove the snow from the sidewalk and keep it free of ice. In contacts made, cities do not provide sidewalk snow removal.

**STREET DRAINAGE
ACCOUNT G 242.3**

<u>Code</u>	<u>Estimated 1956</u>	<u>Estimated 1957</u>
242.31 Personal Services:		
.311 - Employee Salaries	\$ 16,849	\$ 16,527
.312 - Overtime Wages	3,345	3,720
.313 - Accrued Leave	1,755	2,091
Total	<u>21,949</u>	<u>22,338</u>
242.32 Contractual:		
.322 - Labor & Equipment (Other than City)	1,185	- - -
.325 - City Equipment Rental	8,400	9,000
.327 - Repairs	250	350
Total	<u>9,835</u>	<u>9,350</u>
242.33 Supplies:		
.331 - Building Materials	1,362	1,400
.333 - Gas, Oil, Greases, Motor Fuel	150	- - -
.339 - Tools and Work Equipment	100	200
Total	<u>1,612</u>	<u>1,600</u>
242.38 Capital:		
.383 - Improvements other than Buildings	614	614
Total	<u>614</u>	<u>614</u>
Total Budget	\$ 34,010	\$ 33,902



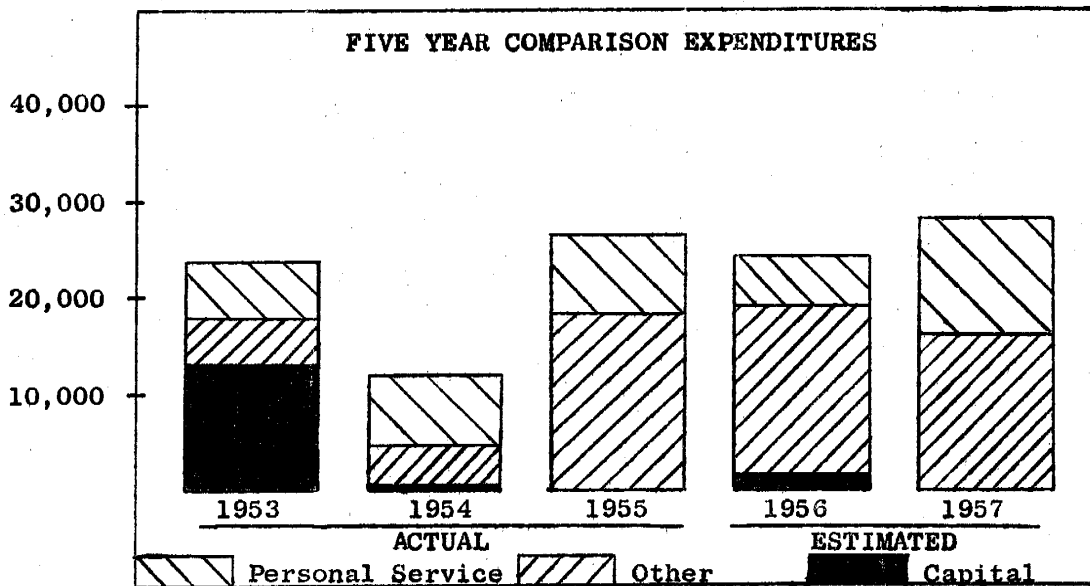
1957 WORK PROGRAM - STREET DRAINAGE

The 1956 construction program including 26,000 feet of storm sewers and 110 catch basins has increased the system to 14.2 miles of line and 356 catch basins. This increase greatly affects the maintenance program in the cleaning of debris from the catch basins and manholes. One 4-man crew will be used continuously during summer with flusher tank and sewer rod equipment cleaning storm and sanitary sewers. A second crew may be required for a limited time. Catch basins are cleaned twice per season and with the volume of work, an 8" scavenger pump will be required for cleaning of catch basins when additions are added to the present system.

In the fall all ditches are cleaned and shaped and culverts are cleaned where no underground system exists. Due to flat grade, a very critical problem in surface drainage exists in Mountain View. During breakup several properties are flooded regardless of conditions of ditches and culverts. A partial storm sewer system should be installed in Mountain View.

**TRAFFIC ENGINEERING AND CONTROL
ACCOUNT G 231.7**

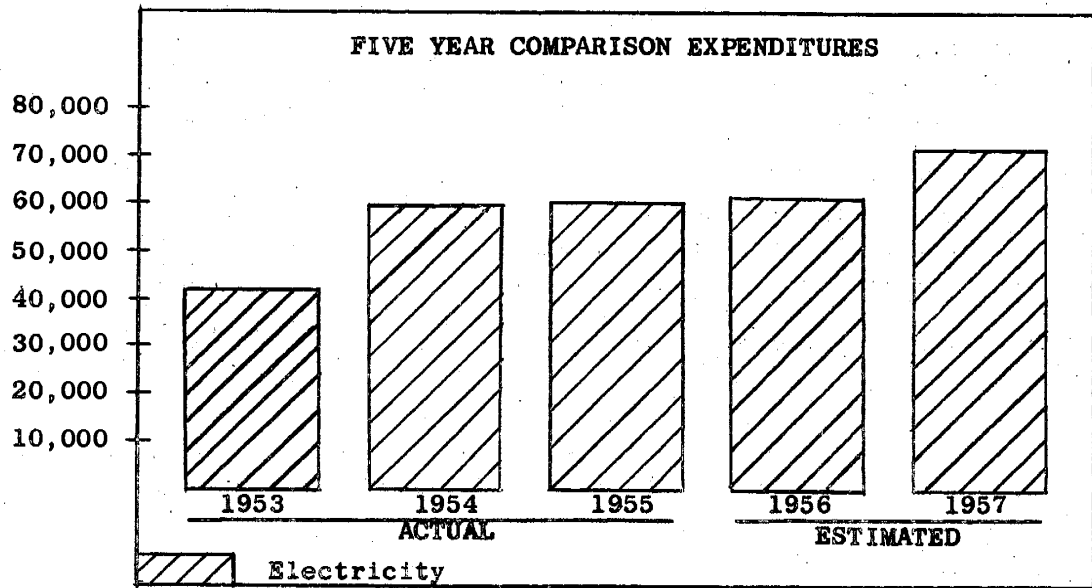
<u>Code</u>		<u>Estimated 1956</u>	<u>Estimated 1957</u>
231.71	Personal Services:		
	.711 - Salaries	\$ 5,072	\$ 10,424
	.712 - Overtime Wages	100	100
	.713 - Accrued Leave	637	1,355
	Total	<u>5,809</u>	<u>11,879</u>
231.72	Contractual:		
	.725 - City Equipment Rental	11,510	11,150
	.726 - Other Equipment Rental	- - -	450
	.727 - Repairs	100	150
	.728 - Telephone, Telegraph, Tolls	- - -	150
	.729 - Travel, Dues and Publications	- - -	300
	Total	<u>11,610</u>	<u>12,200</u>
231.73	Supplies:		
	.731 - Building Materials	6,200	3,200
	.736 - Office	- - -	250
	.737 - Postage	- - -	50
	.738 - Printed Forms	- - -	200
	.739 - Tools and Work Equipment	50	275
	Total	<u>6,250</u>	<u>3,975</u>
231.78	Capital:		
	.784 - Machinery & Equipment	1,150	- - -
Total Budget		\$ 24,819	\$ 28,054



See Work Program explanation under Planning, Page 63.

**STREET LIGHTING
ACCOUNT G 232.0**

<u>Code</u>		<u>Estimated 1956</u>	<u>Estimated 1957</u>
232.02	Contractual:		
	.023 - Electricity	\$ 61,406	\$ 71,204
Total Budget		\$ 61,406	\$ 71,204

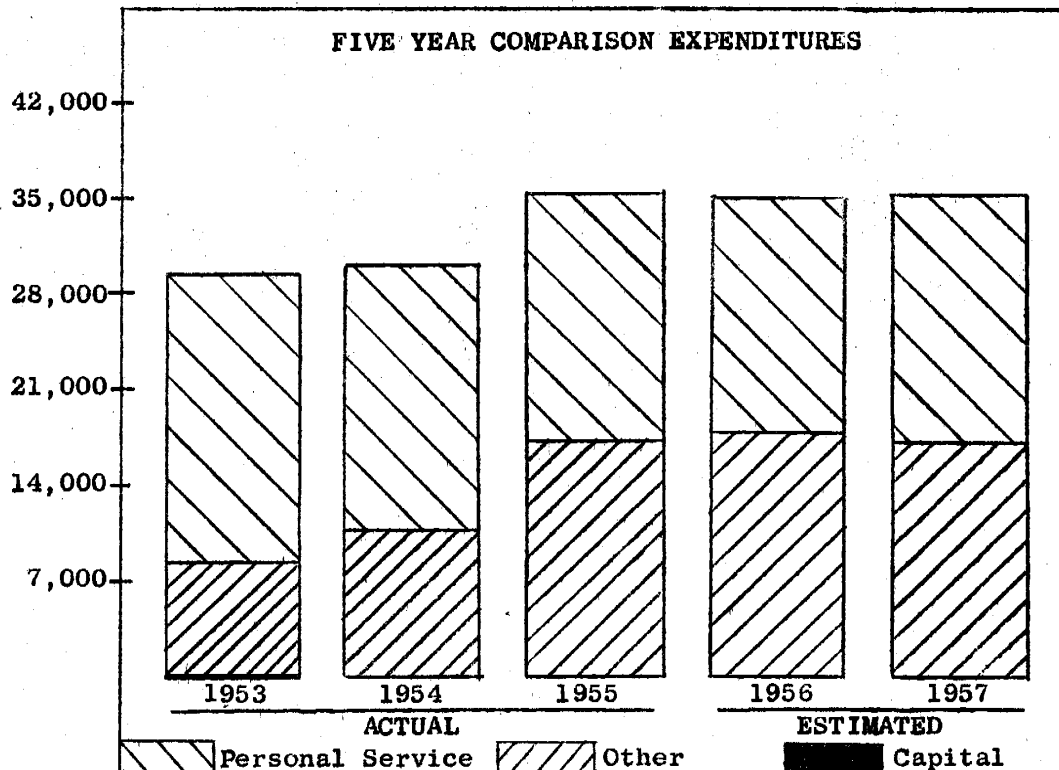


1957 WORK PROGRAM - STREET LIGHTING

Budget includes amortization costs of 1289 street lights and furnishing power for 1337 lights including 48 furnished by C.E.A. in City View and Mountain View. The 207 new unit additions in 1956 will increase the number of lights in the City by 32% over those in place in 1955 and 18% in 1956.

**STREET CLEANING
ACCOUNT G 242.1**

<u>Code</u>		<u>Estimated 1956</u>	<u>Estimated 1957</u>
242.11	Personal Services:		
	.111 - Employee Salaries	\$ 13,276	\$ 13,547
	.112 - Overtime Wages	2,327	2,475
	.113 - Accrued Leave	1,692	1,761
	Total	<u>17,295</u>	<u>17,783</u>
242.12	Contractual:		
	.125 - City Equipment Rental	17,843	17,240
	Total	<u>17,843</u>	<u>17,240</u>
242.13	Supplies:		
	.131 - Building Materials	110	150
	.139 - Tools and Work Equipment	150	100
	Total	<u>260</u>	<u>250</u>
Total Budget		\$ 35,398	\$ 35,273



1957 WORK PROGRAM - STREET CLEANING

In the area between Third Avenue and Ninth Avenue from Gambell to "I" streets, the sweeper will operate five nights per week. The North-South streets will be cleaned on Tuesdays, and Thursdays and the East West Streets will be cleaned on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

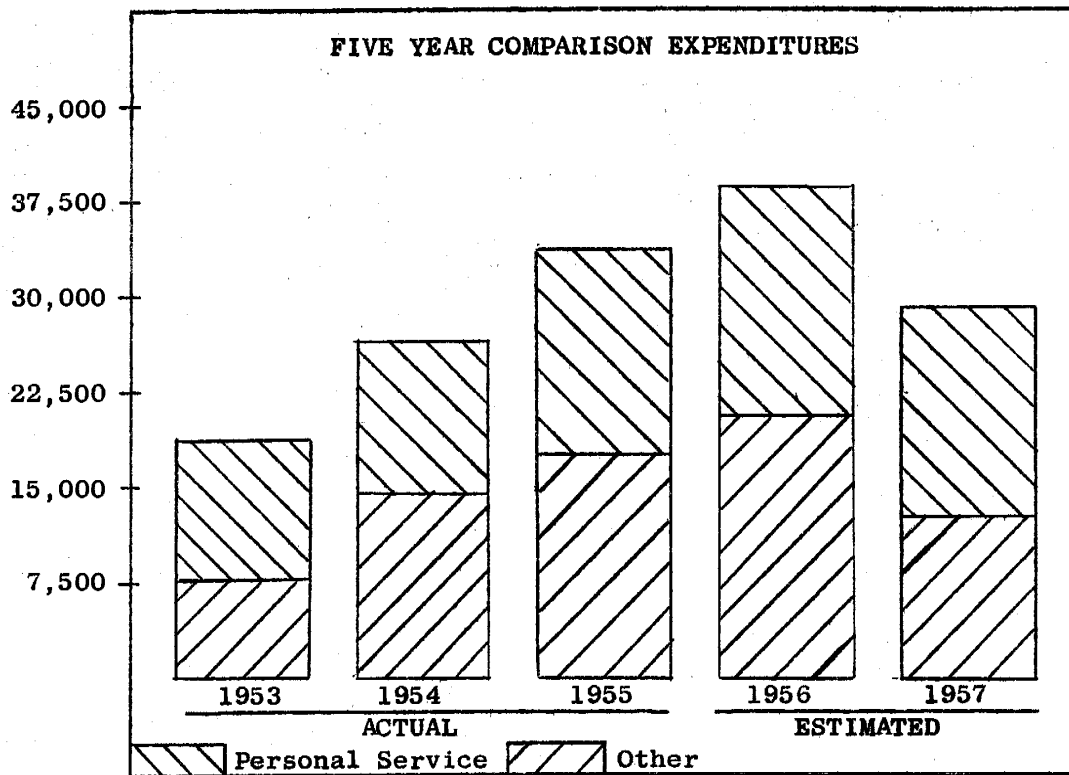
The flusher truck will be used only after spring breakup and after extremely heavy rainfalls when considerable mud is tracked onto the streets. The sweeper will also be operated five-day shifts per week in the residential areas.

Sweeping will be required on the 247 1/2 blocks of complete street paving and on the strip paving through Mountain View, on Ninth Avenue, and on Hollywood Drive. Two hand sweepers will be working five days per week sweeping gravel at intersections of paved and unpaved streets.

The operation of the sweepers only leaves small gravel and dirt scattered over the street. Even though the street is clean, the general appearance of the street is poor.

**DUST PREVENTION
ACCOUNT G 242.2**

<u>Code</u>	<u>Estimated 1956</u>	<u>Estimated 1957</u>
242.21 Personal Services:		
.211 - Salaries	\$ 9,355	\$ 8,327
.212 - Overtime Wages	7,078	7,187
.213 - Accrued Leave	1,370	1,083
Total	<u>17,803</u>	<u>16,597</u>
242.22 Contractual:		
.225 - City Equipment Rental	20,740	12,452
Total	<u>20,740</u>	<u>12,452</u>
242.23 Supplies:		
.239 - Tools and Work Equipment	50	50
Total	<u>50</u>	<u>50</u>
Total Budget	\$ 38,593	\$ 29,099



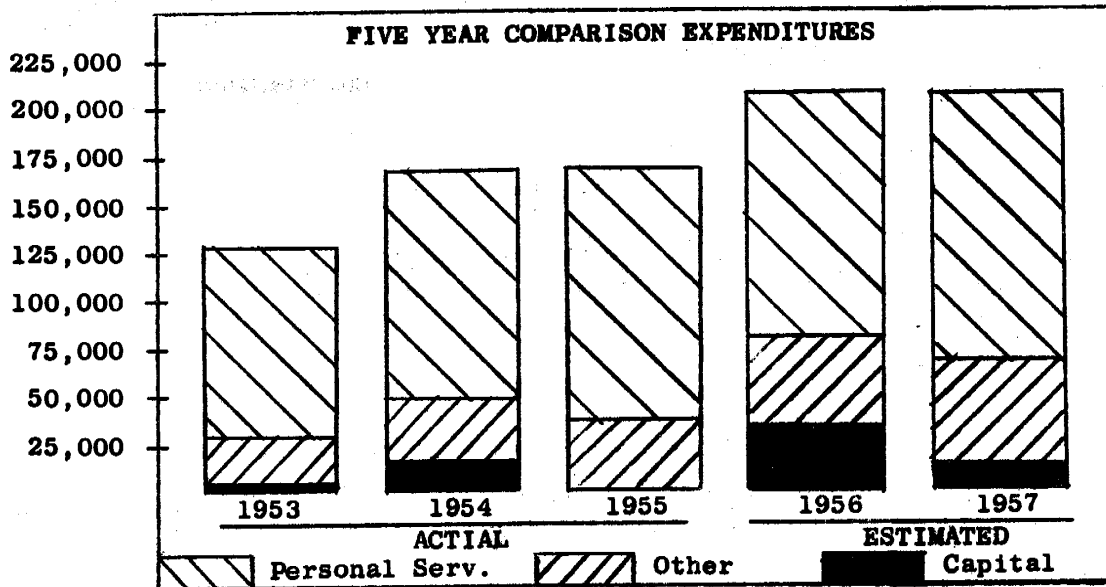
1957 WORK PROGRAM - DUST PREVENTION

Street sprinkling for dust prevention decreases proportionately to the number of streets paved each season. There still remains 56 miles of unpaved streets, however, it is planned to reduce the operation from six shifts per day to five shifts per day. One truck will work two shifts per day in the old townsite and Government Hill. Two trucks will work two shifts per day in Mountain View, Eastchester, Grandview Gardens and Anchor Homes. There are approximately nine miles of collector or feeder streets which will receive four to five applications per day and 47 miles of residential streets which will receive one and two applications per day. No additives will be used in dust control.

A new truck chassis will be obtained for use of standby sprinkler and a portable boiler for winter operation.

**GARBAGE COLLECTION
ACCOUNT G 243.0**

<u>Code</u>		<u>Estimated 1956</u>	<u>Estimated 1957</u>
243.01	Personal Services:		
	.011 - Salaries	\$ 89,087	\$ 98,100
	.012 - Overtime Wages	31,297	29,830
	.013 - Accrued Leave	<u>10,375</u>	<u>12,753</u>
	Total	130,759	140,683
243.02	Contractual:		
	.022 - Labor & Equipment (Other than City)	26,600	21,500
	.024 - Insurance	204	- - -
	.025 - City Equipment Rental	2,700	31,600
	.026 - Other Equipment Rental	650	- - -
	.027 - Repairs	<u>7,500</u>	<u>- - -</u>
	Total	37,654	53,100
243.03	Supplies:		
	.033 - Gas, Oil, Greases, Motor Fuel	6,300	- - -
	.038 - Printed Forms	55	75
	.039 - Tools and Work Equipment	<u>50</u>	<u>50</u>
	Total	6,405	125
243.08	Capital:		
	.084 - Machinery and Equipment	<u>32,959</u>	<u>12,000</u>
	Total	32,959	12,000
Total Budget		\$ 207,777	\$ 205,908



1957 WORK PROGRAM - GARBAGE COLLECTION

In 1956 the new Dempster Dumpmaster packer unit, together with 10, 1 1/4 cubic yard containers and 82, 3 cubic yard containers were put into operation in the collection of garbage and refuse. The units have operated very effectively; however, we have had no experience in operation during cold temperatures. Through experience, we have found the packer unit is capable of servicing approximately 120 cans and the budget provides for the purchase of thirty additional 3 cubic yard containers. One 9 cubic yard Garwood packer unit will be replaced through the garage fund with a 20 cubic yard packer unit. All garbage containers, except those purchased by Alaska Housing Authority, are amortized over a 10 year period and the users are making an annual rental payment.

There are approximately 6100 garbage customers. Difficulties are encountered in collection of garbage bills in areas, particularly Mountain View, where garbage is the only service presently provided under billing. Residential collections are made weekly while business collections are usually six days per week.

Garbage operations consist of the following men:

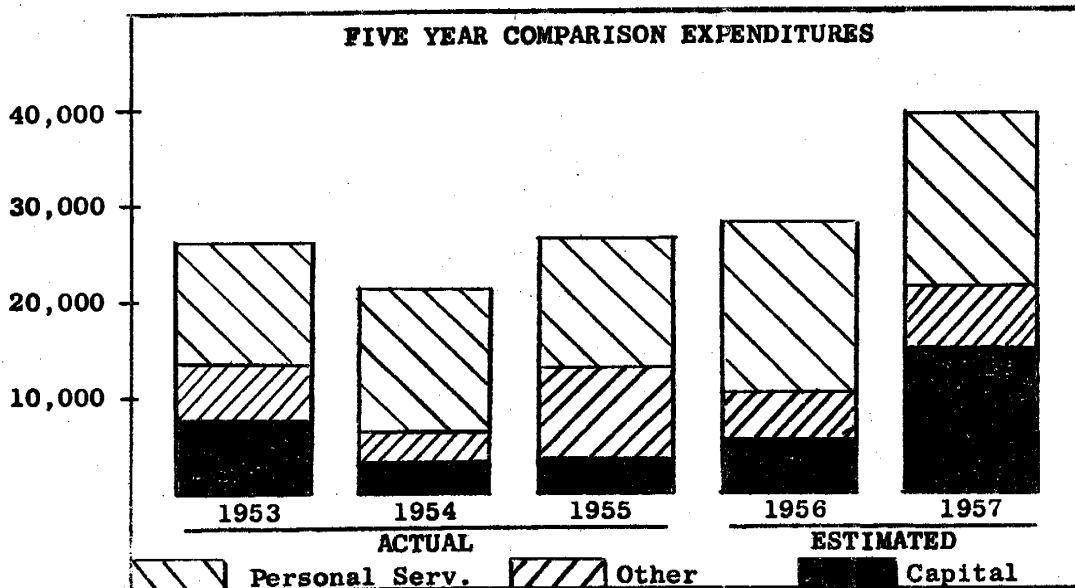
<u>Men</u>	<u>Equipment</u>
1 - Foreman	1 - Pickup
2 - Drivers - 4 Swamper	2 - 15 yard Packers
2 - Drivers - 4 Swamper	2 - 16 yard Packers
1 - Driver	1 - Dempster-Dumpmaster
	92 Containers

The first nine months of 1956 required 22,374 man-hours straight time, 4281 man-hours time and one-half and 545 hours double time. It is necessary to operate the garbage units six days per week with time and one-half pay on Saturdays and double time pay on holidays. For this same period a total of 72,432 yards of garbage was removed amounting to 2.7 yards per man-hour.

The garbage dump is Contractor operated at a rate of \$ 2,300 per month on a sanitary land fill basis. The garbage and refuse is compacted in 5-7 foot layers and covered with 18 inches of earth or gravel. Gravel from the adjacent pit is used exclusively for fill during winter months. Fees are charged for all persons and contract-haulers from outside the City. Permits are issued to City residents for use of dump when they are paying regular city service charge.

**SEWERS AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL
ACCOUNT G 241.0**

<u>Code</u>		<u>Estimated 1956</u>	<u>Estimated 1957</u>
241.01	Personal Services:		
	.011 - Salaries	\$ 15,222	\$ 15,330
	.012 - Overtime Wages	939	1,073
	.013 - Accrued Leave	1,414	1,993
	Total	17,575	18,396
241.02	Contractual:		
	.022 - Labor & Equipment (Other than City)	75	150
	.023 - Electricity and Water	950	1,050
	.025 - City Equipment Rental	1,830	2,100
	.026 - Other Equipment Rental	90	- - -
	.027 - Repairs	980	900
	Total	3,925	4,200
241.03	Supplies:		
	.031 - Building Materials	1,000	2,000
	.039 - Tools and Work Equipment	75	200
	Total	1,075	2,200
241.08	Capital:		
	.083 - Improvements other than Buildings	5,616	15,074
	Total	5,616	15,074
Total Budget		\$ 28,191	\$ 39,870

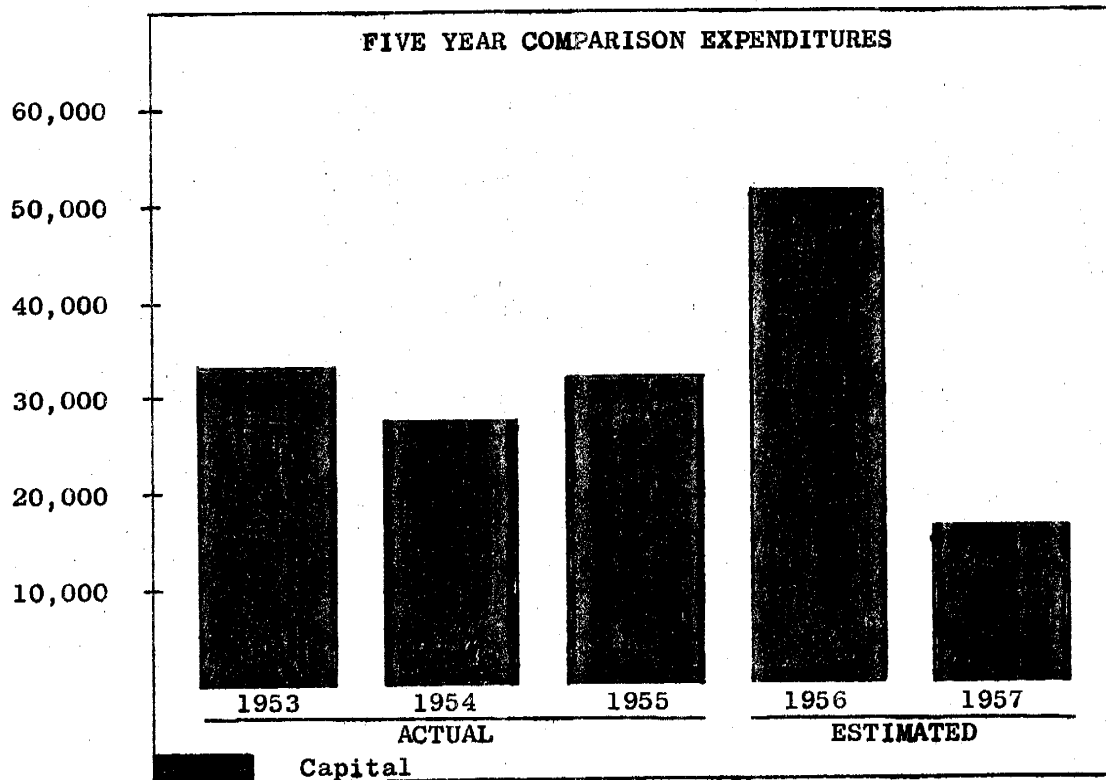


1957 WORK PROGRAM - SEWERS AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

With completion of the Mountain View Sewer System, the City now has approximately 43 miles of sanitary sewer lines. The City View-Airport Heights system, together with the Chester Creek Outfall proposed for construction in 1957 includes 14 miles of lines. A crew of four men with flusher tank and sewer rod equipment will be working the entire season on cleaning and flushing storm and sanitary sewer lines. Two additional men will be used full time in maintenance and installing new sewer connections. 300 new connections are anticipated in areas in the City other than City View and Airport Heights. Should this system be completed early enough to receive connections, 500 to 600 additional applications are anticipated.

**MUNICIPAL GARAGE
ACCOUNT G 235.0**

<u>Code</u>	<u>Estimated 1956</u>	<u>Estimated 1957</u>
235.08 Capital:		
.084 - Machinery & Equipment	\$ 51,200	\$ 16,100
Total Budget	\$ 51,200	\$ 16,100



1957 WORK PROGRAM - MUNICIPAL GARAGE

The Municipal Garage is operated through a working capital fund which is described in a later section of the Budget. Hourly rental rates are charged each department for the use of equipment and this cost is reflected in each department's functional account. Depreciation reserves are being set up as an operating expense against each piece of equipment. Thus the replacement price will not be a budgetary outlay in future years but will be purchased from the depreciation reserve. Until such time as the reserve for replace-

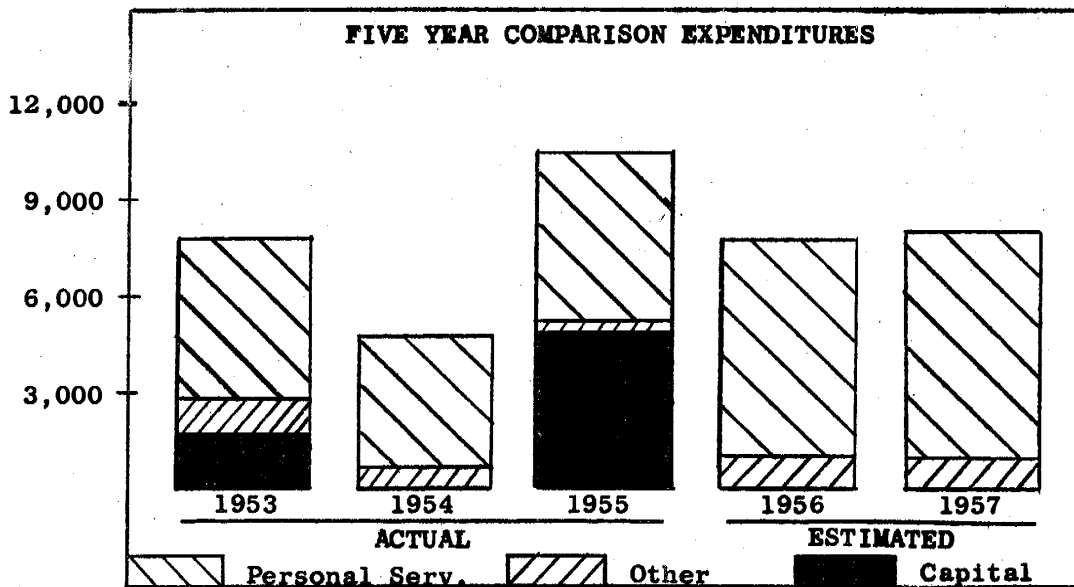
ment is adequate, funds must be provided in each annual budget for the cost of replacement over the trade-in allowance and depreciation reserve. All additional equipment must be appropriated in each annual budget.

Replaced Equipment:

1 - Truck Chasis (boiler and sprinkler)	5,000
1 - 20 Cu. yd. Garbage Packer	13,000
Less: Estimated trade-in allowance	(900)
Less: Depreciation Reserve (Truck chassis)	(<u>1,000</u>)
Total Appropriation	\$ 16,100

CEMETERY
ACCOUNT G 249.0

<u>Code</u>		<u>Estimated 1956</u>	<u>Estimated 1957</u>
249.01	Personal Services:		
	.011 - Salaries	\$ 5,837	\$ 6,084
	.012 - Overtime Wages	200	200
	.013 - Accrued Leave	700	791
	Total	6,737	7,075
249.02	Contractual:		
	.025 - City Equipment Rental	750	650
	.027 - Repairs	100	100
	Total	850	750
249.03	Supplies:		
	.031 - Building Materials	200	150
	.033 - Gas, Oil, Greases, Motor Fuel	10	10
	.039 - Tools and Work Equipment	- -	50
	Total	210	210
Total Budget		\$ 7,797	\$ 8,035



1957 WORK PROGRAM - CEMETERY

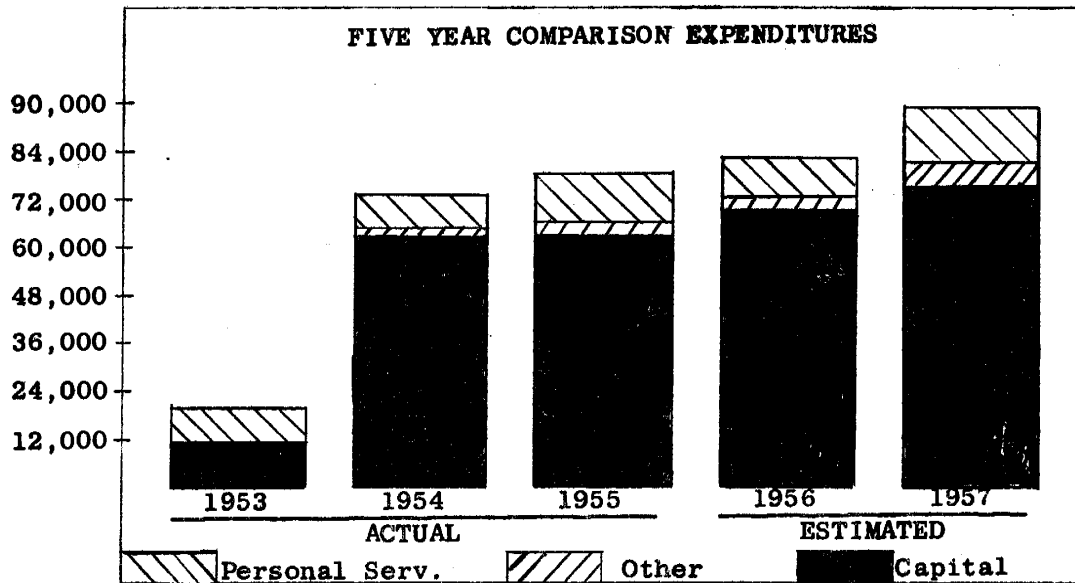
The budget provides for a full time caretaker during the summer and only for grave preparation during the winter. A new city block was opened and staked in 1956 and with the increased use of the City Cemetery a new area will have to be acquired in a four or five year period.

The Cemetery is divided into several parcels to serve various fraternal and religious groups. Each parcel is owned outright and maintained by these respective organizations. The portion owned and maintained by the City represents one-half of the entire tract of which a majority of the City's portion is undeveloped. Some effort has been made in the last three years to organize a Cemetery Association to provide a more uniform and high standard of cemetery maintenance. Unfortunately, not all the organizations are in agreement, with the result that the appearance of the whole cemetery is not complimentary to its function.

No capital improvements are included in the budget; however, a supplemental amount of \$ 750.00 is requested for planting of trees along the east side.

**PARKING METER & OFF-STREET PARKING
ACCOUNT G 225.0**

<u>Code</u>		<u>Estimated 1956</u>	<u>Estimated 1957</u>
225.01	Personal Services:		
	.011 - Salaries	\$ 8,872	\$ 11,162
	.012 - Overtime Wages	150	200
	.013 - Accrued Leave	1,140	1,451
	Total	10,162	12,813
225.02	Contractual:		
	.022 - Labor and Equipment	1,400	1,500
	.024 - Insurance	15	15
	.025 - Rental City Equipment	500	1,200
	.027 - Repairs	300	1,000
	Total	2,215	3,715
225.03	Supplies:		
	.031 - Building Materials	500	500
	.036 - Office Supplies	25	150
	.039 - Tools & Work Equipment	500	1,500
	Total	1,025	2,150
225.04	Unclassified (Payment in-lieu-of-tax)		954
225.08	Capital:		
	.081 - Land	27,605	41,368
	.083 - Improvement	40,209	25,000
	.084 - Machinery (Meters)	1,600	9,000
	Total	69,414	75,368
Total Budget		\$ 82,816	\$ 95,000



1957 WORK PROGRAM - PARKING METER AND OFF STREET PARKING

The Parking Meter and Off-Street Parking expense account includes the operation and maintenance of all the parking meters that are in operation, both on public streets and off-street parking lots. This function also provides for the improvement and maintenance of off-street parking lots, the acquisition of additional meters and new off-street parking facilities.

The estimate of revenues to be collected from parking meters and a portion of the City's share derived from the rental of the City Parking Lot equals the \$95,000 that has been requested to be appropriated in this budget. The City Council policy has been established that all parking meter revenue will be used for the maintenance and operation of parking meters and in the purchasing, improving and equipping of new off-street parking lots. This program is a self-sustaining program in that the automobile drivers themselves, through the parking meter fees, are helping to provide more parking facilities in the downtown shopping district.

A comparison of the work load follows:

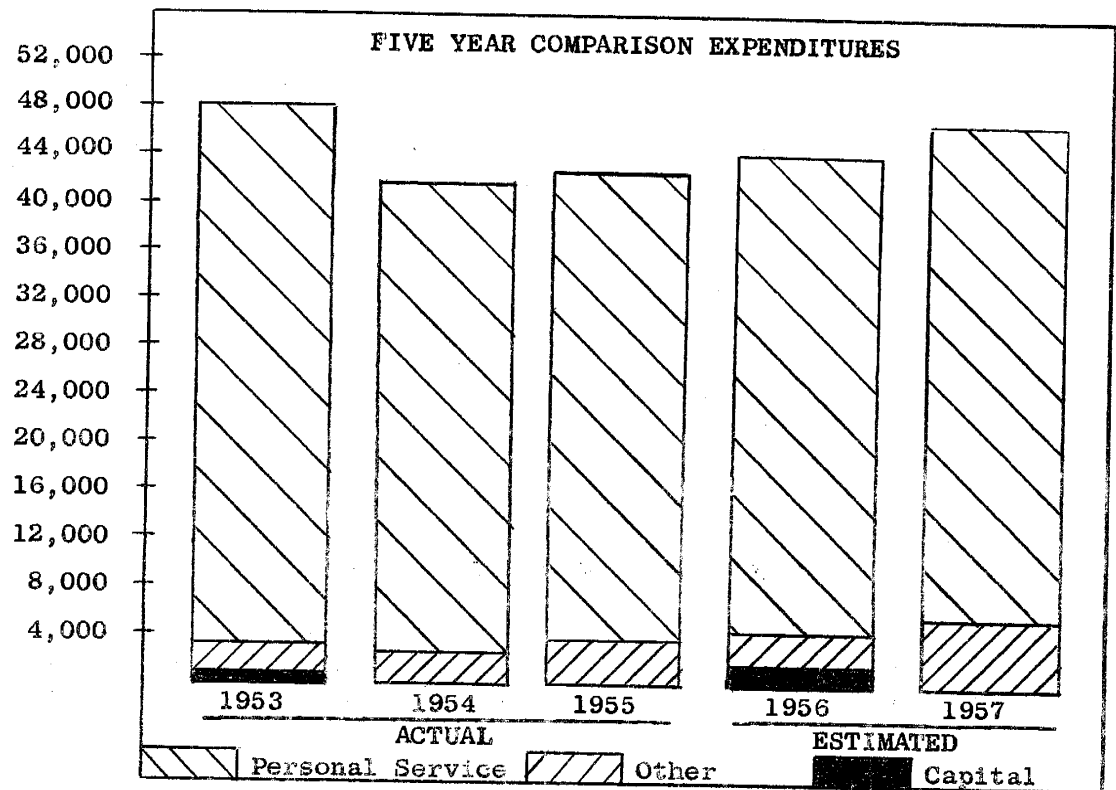
	<u>1955</u>	<u>Estimated 1956</u>	<u>Estimated 1957</u>
Off-street parking lots in Operation	4	7	8
Number of meters - street	820	850	950
Number of meters - parking lots	180	338	364

Personal services include a parking meter collector-repairman, and a part-time handyman is used in maintaining street signs. In addition, there is a part-time clerk used to count and wrap parking meter coins. Mechanical sorter and wrapper speeds up this last function considerably. New machines are being acquired. It is estimated that approximately 400 meters will be repaired during the year. Much of this work is of such simple nature that it is accomplished on the street.

Capital outlay includes the purchase of approximately 100 new street meters and 50 for parking lots and replacement as a result of attrition. \$9,000 is provided for this purchase. The improvement to the Bowl Parking Lot at the 3rd Avenue level is going to require approximately \$8,000 of the 1957 funds over and above those funds that were used in the 1956 budget. In addition, it is estimated that approximately \$12,000 will be used to completely pave and reinstall the parking meters at the 4th Avenue level of the Bowl Parking Lot. Should a new lot be acquired, which is anticipated, \$5,000 has been set aside for new parking lot improvement. The balance of the funds available for off-street parking (\$41,368) are set aside for the purchase of two or three more parking lots, depending upon location and price.

**BUILDING INSPECTION
ACCOUNT G 222.0**

<u>Code</u>	<u>Estimated 1956</u>	<u>Estimated 1957</u>
222.01 Personal Services:		
.011 - Salaries	\$ 35,233	\$ 36,617
.012 - Overtime Wages	345	- - -
.013 - Accrued Leave	<u>4,151</u>	<u>4,732</u>
Total	39,729	41,349
222.02 Contractual:		
.022 - Labor & Equipment (Other than City)	300	300
.024 - Insurance,	65	- - -
.025 - City Equipment Rental	- - -	4,085
.026 - Other Equipment Rental	130	130
.027 - Repairs	474	50
.028 - Telephone, Telegraph, Tolls	550	570
.029 - Travel, Dues and Publications	<u>185</u>	<u>100</u>
Total	1,704	5,235
222.03 Supplies:		
.033 - Gas, Oil, Greases, Motor Fuel	710	- - -
.036 - Office	125	200
.037 - Postage	100	100
.038 - Printed Forms	170	200
.039 - Tools and Work Equipment	<u>20</u>	- - -
Total	1,125	500
222.08 Capital:		
.084 - Machinery and Equipment	<u>1,675</u>	- - -
Total	1,675	- - -
Total Budget	\$ 44,233	\$ 47,084



1957 WORK PROGRAM -- BUILDING INSPECTION

It is anticipated that the increased building activity of 1956 will continue in 1957. Last quarter records of 1956 shows increased volume of work to carry over into the new year. Condemnations thru 1956 pointed up the vulnerable spots in City Ordinances, thereby holding in obedience the program under way for 1956. This will mean a carry-over into 1957 of fifty buildings or more, already processed. It is planned to secure structural analysis, pictures and completing the necessary paper work on approximately 100 additional buildings. The 1956 inspections pointed up the necessity of making all foundation surveys and pictures during the summer months, thereby increasing the work load during the busy season. More buildings in the Central and General Business district, Mountain View and Third Addition will be brought before the Council for condemnations this year. More enforcement of the Zoning Code is necessary to stave off creeping paralysis in some areas.

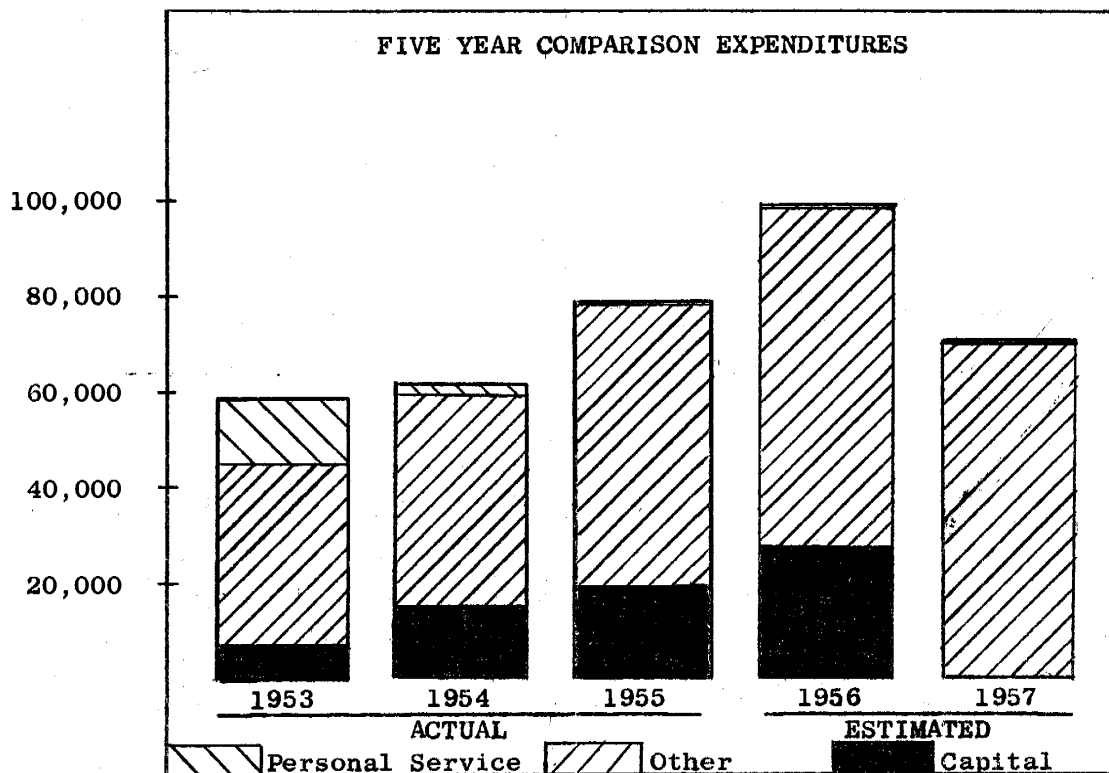
<u>Permits Issued</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Building	566	750	645	750
Electrical	714	725	521	700
Plumbing	152	175	159	200
Oil Burner and Tank	89	120	85	100
Sign	103	110	52	85
Moving	44	180	77	75
Water	192	177	136	175
Sewer	53	101	85	250
Public Use	230	15	16	10

Inspections of business which require City licenses show an upward trend and will total more than 300 in 1957. Inspections with other departments, contractors, owners and clients will exceed 200 for the year.

Over 9000 inspections will be made in 1957. The Building Official will spend approximately 75% of his time in the office from May thru October. This is a must to maintain any semblance of efficiency to serve the public and maintain adequate records.

MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS
ACCOUNT G 211.1

<u>Code</u>	<u>Estimated 1956</u>	<u>Estimated 1957</u>
211.11 Personal Services:		
.111 - Salaries	\$ 370	\$ 200
.112 - Overtime Wages	10	- - -
.113 - Accrued Leave	48	- - -
Total	<u>428</u>	<u>200</u>
211.12 Contractual:		
.122 - Labor & Equipment (Other than City)	17,115	16,040
.123 - Electricity & Water	14,715	15,350
.124 - Insurance	1,055	940
.126 - Other Equipment Rental	16,450	16,450
.127 - Repairs	4,465	3,284
Total	<u>53,800</u>	<u>52,064</u>
211.13 Supplies:		
.131 - Building Materials	417	- - -
.134 - Heating Fuel	15,037	15,750
.135 - Household and Janitorial	1,987	2,195
.139 - Tools and Work Equipment	60	65
Total	<u>17,501</u>	<u>18,010</u>
211.18 Capital:		
.182 - Buildings	27,395	- - -
Total	<u>27,395</u>	
Total Budget	\$ 99,124	\$ 70,274



1957 WORK PROGRAM - MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS

The maintenance and operation of the various municipal buildings are under the supervision of the Building Inspector and are budgeted in this summary account. Each building has a specific budget account so that expenditures may be closely controlled and serve as a guide.

Janitorial services are being obtained on a contract basis for each building rather than the employment of a staff of custodians. There is also a contract for routine maintenance and servicing of the various furnaces and heating units.

Contemplated maintenance and improvements to City Buildings are listed below:

Engineers' Building: Normal maintenance only.

City Hall: Normal maintenance only. The utilities are charged a rental for the space occupied by personnel employed and performing service functions such as billing, collecting and legal work for the utilities.

Health Center: Health Department to maintain. No exterior maintenance anticipated.

Police Station: Normal maintenance and install fan in west wall to help ventilate rear offices. Jail building is again budgeted under Police Department account.

Tax Office: Normal maintenance only.

City Shops and Warming Sheds: These buildings transferred to Garage account, except one item requested in the supplement.

City Electric Building: The maintenance of this building will be borne by the Electric Department. One item only has been included in the supplemental request.

Municipal Court Building: Normal maintenance only.

Z. J. Loussac Library Building: Normal maintenance only.

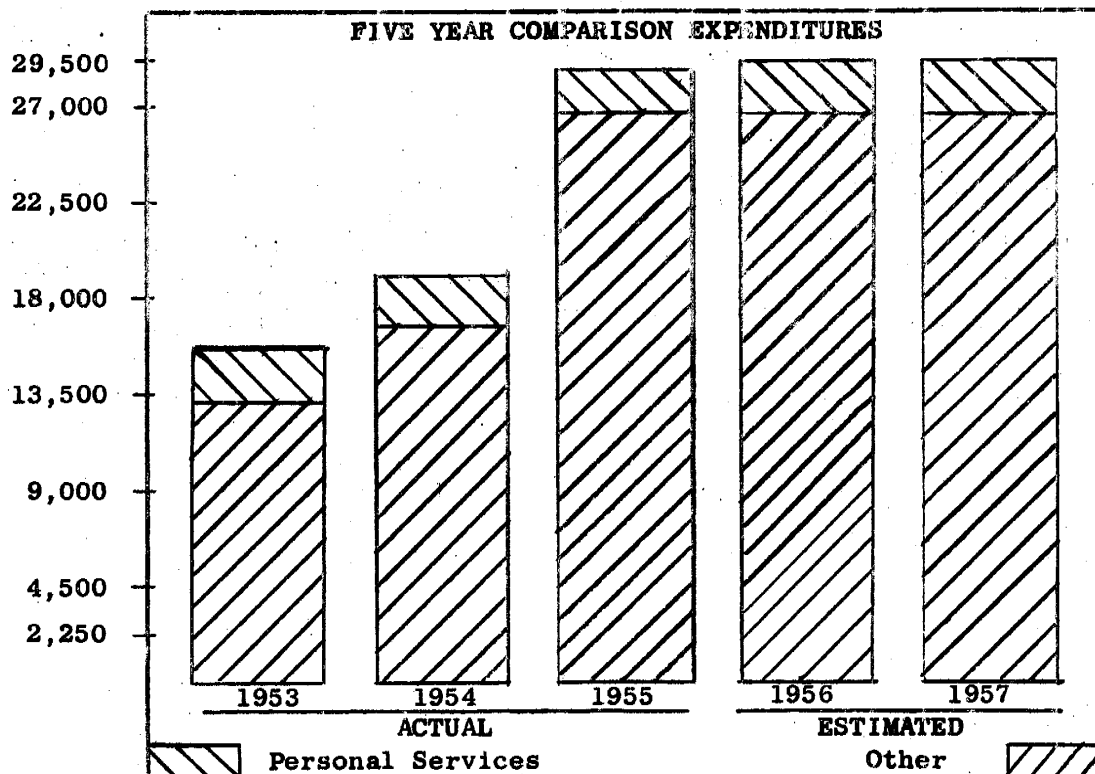
City Warehouse: Normal maintenance only.

Summary of Building Account:

City Hall Building	\$ 19,325
Engineer's Building	9,972
Health Center	65
Police Station	14,338
City Jail (Police Account)	
City Shops & Warming Shed (Garage Account)	
City Electric Building (Electric Account)	
Municipal Court Building	1,737
Tax Office Building	3,553
Z. J. Loussac Library	15,607
City Warehouse Building	<u>5,677</u>
TOTAL	\$ 70,274

**HEALTH DEPARTMENT
ACCOUNT G 250**

<u>Code</u>	<u>Estimated 1956</u>	<u>Estimated 1957</u>
250.01 Personal Services:		
.011 - Salaries	\$ 2,700	\$ 2,700
250.02 Contractual:		
.022 - Services from Greater Anchorage Health District	38,500	38,500
Less: Credit for Rental of Health Center Building	(12,000)	(12,000)
Net Contractual	26,500	26,500
 Total Budget	 \$ 29,200	 \$ 29,200



1957 WORK PROGRAM - HEALTH DEPARTMENT

\$2,700 is included in the Health Department account for the services of a physician on the contractual basis to provide medical care to City Jail inmates and to conduct employment health examinations for newly appointed City employees.

The public health function is provided by the Greater Anchorage Health District through contract. Through this agency, health inspections and services are standardized throughout Greater Anchorage. Similar contracts are made by the Fairview PUD and the Spenard PUD. The same standard of service is proposed for 1957 that was provided in 1956. The services include inspection of food establishments, vital statistics, communicable disease control, public health nursing services including prenatal and postnatal classes, tuberculosis control, inspections of sanitary complaints, water and sewer sampling with laboratory analysis, and milk control. The appropriation of \$38,500 for the Health District, with a credit of \$12,000 for rental of a Health Center building provides the same appropriation as was made in the 1956 budget.

SUMMARY TOTAL 1957 BUDGET GREATER ANCHORAGE HEALTH DISTRICT

Expenditures

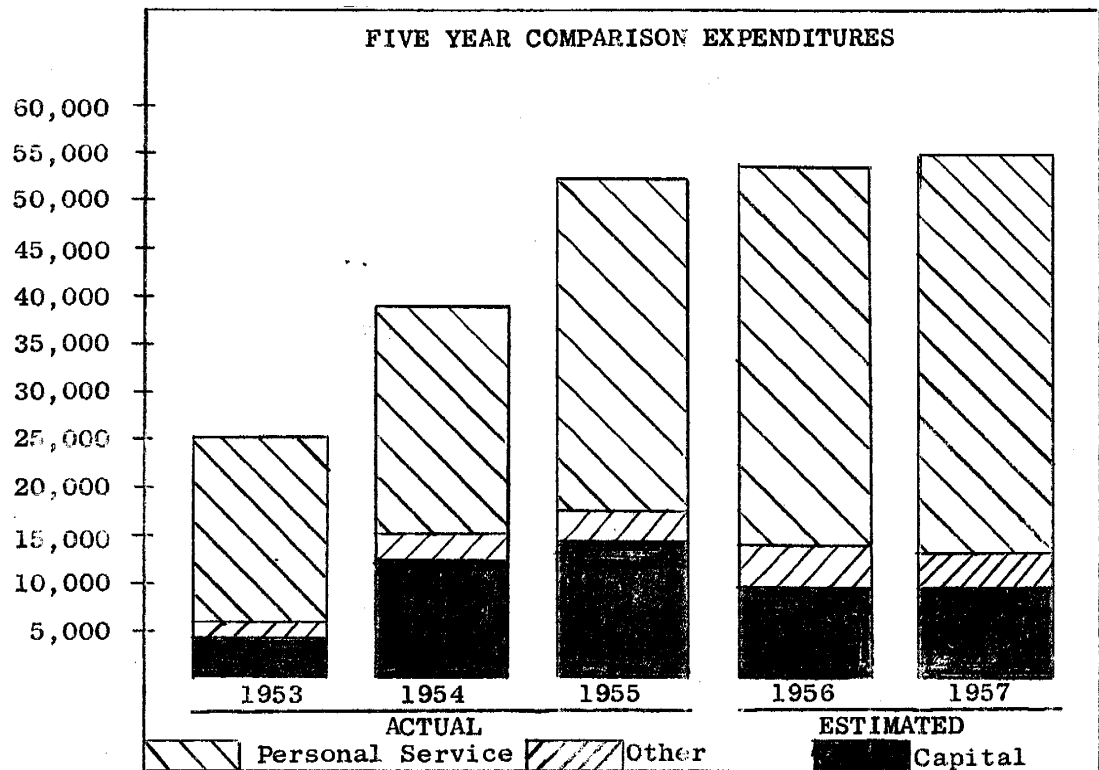
Salaries	\$ 115,120
Maintenance and Operation	34,990
Total Budget	\$ 150,110
Less Lapse	3,281
Total 1957 Funds Require	\$ 146,829

Source of Funds

Territory of Alaska	\$ 14,000
Federal	47,835
City of Anchorage	38,500
Anchorage Indep. School District	27,994
Spenard P.U.D.	12,000
Fairview P.U.D.	500
Alaska T. B. Association	2,000
Anchorage Heart Association	4,000
Total Revenue Sources	\$ 146,829

LIBRARY
ACCOUNT G 300.0

<u>Code</u>	<u>Estimated 1956</u>	<u>Estimated 1957</u>
300.01 Personal Services:		
.011 - Employees Salaries	\$ 34,776	\$ 36,394
.013 - Accrued Leave	4,365	4,965
Total	<u>39,141</u>	<u>41,359</u>
300.02 Contractual:		
.024 - Insurance	100	10
.025 - City Equipment Rental	5	- - -
.027 - Repairs	250	250
.028 - Telephone, Telegraph, Tolls	225	225
.029 - Travel, Dues and Publications	1,775	1,150
Total	<u>2,355</u>	<u>1,635</u>
300.03 Supplies:		
.036 - Office	300	150
.037 - Postage	324	140
.038 - Printed Forms	340	500
.039 - Tools and Work Equipment	1,190	1,500
Total	<u>2,154</u>	<u>2,290</u>
300.08 Capital:		
.083 - Improvements other than Buildings	9,000	8,500
.084 - Machinery and Equipment	590	1,076
Total	<u>9,590</u>	<u>9,576</u>
Total Budget	\$ 53,240	\$ 54,860



1957 WORK PROGRAM - LIBRARY

A work analysis of the types of work performed by the Anchorage Loussac Library staff include:

- (1) Circulation of books and other reading materials.
- (2) Classifying and cataloging new books.
- (3) Reorganizing some of the older books so as to meet public demands as quickly as possible.
- (4) Selecting new books for purchase and keep book collection up to standards required by the Anchorage public.
- (5) Selecting and buying new books that are in demand.
- (6) Providing reference service, both by telephone and through personal contact.
- (7) Providing a reader's advisory service.
- (8) Collecting information materials on special study questions for individuals, classes and clubs.
- (9) Preparation of special bibliographies for adult classes or clubs.
- (10) Prepare publicity to advise the public of the new books and items of unusual interest that are available at the library.

- (11) Give book talks to groups upon request.
- (12) Conduct classes of school children through the library, explaining what is available and how to use the library.
- (13) Providing story hour for pre-school children at various times of the year.
- (14) Provide for circulation of music material.

The Librarian analyzed the work of each staff member for 1956 and found the man-hours will be utilized in 1957 in about the same manner as for 1956 as shown below:

LABOR BROKEN DOWN INTO HOURS ON YEARLY BASIS

	<u>HOURS</u>
Supervising staff, supervising meeting rooms and classes . .	700
Desk	3312
Typing	2400
Book selection	500
Cataloging and book processing	500
Reference and reader's advisory	400
Shelving	2080
Overdues and reserves	500
Filing	500
Book mending, dusting and keeping room in order	528
Counting fines & deposits, statistical reports, publicity and processing purchase orders	580
Inventory	320
Leave	<u>1120</u>
Total	13,440

The capital outlay items provide a typewriter, book truck, bulletin board, 60 tray card catalogues and \$8,500 for the purchase of new books. \$15,607 has been budgeted for heating, cleaning, utilities and minor repairs of the Library building in 1957, thus making the total cost of \$70,467 for Library service in 1957.

The Library services are continuing to be more utilized by the public as is shown by the statistical comparison of work units shown below:

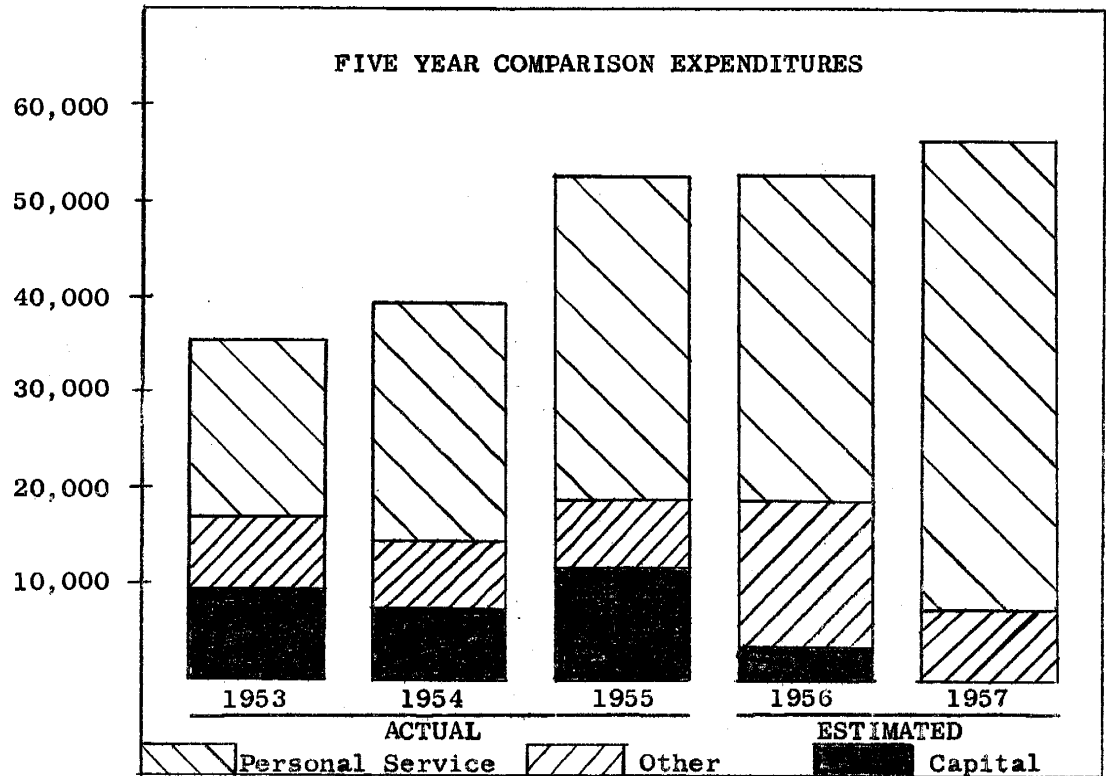
	<u>Actual 1955</u>	<u>Estimated 1956</u>	<u>Estimated 1957</u>
Library cards issued	2,846	2,675	2,700
Library Deposit refunded	907	1,201	1,500
Reference questions processed	2,600	2,727	2,700
Circulation	138,488	154,012	160,000

	<u>Actual 1955</u>	<u>Estimated 1956</u>	<u>Estimated 1957</u>
New books added	4,333	4,230	4,800
Books withdrawn	636	693	800
No. of School Class Visits	118	103	125
Use permits for meeting rooms	630	1,035	1,050

The continual increase in the circulation of books is the best single measure of Public Library use by the community. The 154,000 books and magazines circulated in 1956 will continue to increase as more books are added in 1957 to bring the total volumes available to 30,000. The Library hours are 10:00 AM to 9 PM and 2:00 PM to 6:00 PM on Sundays except the months of June, July and August. The adoption of Sunday openings has been popularly received as evidenced by the 6,455 persons using the Library in 1955-56, 8 month open period. The meeting rooms of the Library are heavily scheduled as shown by the use of over 1000 groups meeting there during the year.

PARKS AND RECREATION
ACCOUNT G 322.0

<u>Code</u>	<u>Estimated 1956</u>	<u>Estimated 1957</u>
322.01 Personal Services:		
.011 - Salaries	\$ 31,540	\$ 43,006
.012 - Overtime Wages	350	300
.013 - Accrued Leave	2,300	5,396
Total	<u>34,190</u>	<u>48,702</u>
322.02 Contractual:		
.021 - Advertising	5	5
.022 - Labor & Equipment (Other than City)	8,305	1,000
.023 - Electricity and Water	800	1,000
.024 - Insurance	110	- - -
.025 - City Equipment Rental	360	2,000
.026 - Other Equipment Rental	1,500	470
.027 - Repairs	1,350	600
.028 - Telephone, Telegraph, Tools	330	330
.029 - Travel, Dues and Publications	75	45
Total	<u>12,835</u>	<u>5,450</u>
322.03 Supplies:		
.031 - Building Materials	100	150
.032 - Food, Clothing, Medical	25	25
.033 - Gas, Oil, Greases, Motor Fuel	500	25
.034 - Heating Fuel	380	400
.035 - Household and Janitorial	35	35
.036 - Office	45	50
.037 - Postage	5	5
.038 - Printed Forms	7	10
.039 - Tools and Work Equipment	1,500	1,500
Total	<u>2,597</u>	<u>2,200</u>
322.08 Capital:		
.083 - Improvements Other than Buildings	1,000	- - -
.084 - Machinery and Equipment	2,290	- - -
Total	<u>3,290</u>	- - -
Total Budget	\$ 52,912	\$ 56,352



1957 WORK PROGRAM - PARKS AND RECREATION

The department of Parks and Recreation has two principle functions: 1) the acquisition, development and maintenance of park and recreation areas, and 2) the administration and operation of a year-round recreation program.

Present park areas include:

1) Park Strip (area between 9th and 10th avenues from A west to P Streets) consisting of 24 acres. Facilities located on the tract include 4 softball diamonds, 5 tennis courts, 2 Little League diamonds, children's playground with apparatus, play hut, wading pool, 2 skating rinks and a hockey rink. Also there are four blocks of lawn area planted with trees and shrubs, that have paths, picnic ovens, tables and benches. Plans for 1957 call for further beautification of the lawn areas with additional trees, shrubs, flower gardens and small play spaces.

2) Lake Spenard (3 1/2 acres within the developed beach and picnic areas). These 3 1/2 acres are used for swimming and picnics in the summertime and for ice skating in the winter. No appreciable funds will be spent at Spenard in 1957, for with the acquisition of other swimming facilities, this swimming beach will eventually be of little use.

3) Russian Jack Springs (320 acres located on Debarr Road and bounded on the east by Boniface Road - the area south of Debarr being presently developed). The picnic areas set up in 1956 will be improved and the surroundings cleared for accessibility and natural beauty.

4) Smith Park (70 acres of land in the Chester Creek flats extending from Gamble to A streets). Bond monies are available for additional fill and a start on a new ball park.

5) Scenic Parks: Elderberry Park (5th and M), McKinley View (Gov't. Hill) and Inlet View (Gov't. Hill). Bond funds will be used for landscaping Elderberry Park and McKinley View Park. The Alaska Railroad has recently given the city a small area on west government Hill which will be developed as a view park.

6) Playground areas:

- a) 10th and E. used as a supervised playground in summer and for skating and hockey in winter.
- b) 13th and C. used for Pony League baseball during the summer and ice skating in the winter.
- c) Mt. View (Peterkin and Price Streets) used as a supervised playground in the summertime and for skating during the winter.
- d) 6th and A, 5th and M - unsupervised playlots.

The Anchorage Independent School District has given permission to the department for use of school facilities for both summer and winter (indoor) activities. The Airport Heights and Government Hill schools will be used during the year as well as the Junior and Senior High school facilities during the school term.

Skating Rinks: Neighborhood ice rinks are located in the following places: 10th and E, Peterkin and Price in Mt. View, 13th and C, 9th and Orca, and the Government Hill and Airport Heights school grounds.

Improvement and maintenance problems grow each year with the increase in park facilities and again additional men will be needed (a foreman and two maintenance men) for park improvements and maintenance during the summer months. This, plus a year-round staff of two maintenance men will be needed. During the 1956 season park improvements were put on a contractual basis and more than 4500 man hours were spent on park improvements and maintenance and 3500 on maintenance of recreational facilities.

The Recreation Program for the 1957 season is planned as follows:

1) Summer Activities:

- a) Supervised playgrounds - Four supervised playgrounds will be active again in 1957; 10th and E., Gov't. Hill School, Airport Heights School, and the Mt. View Recreation Center. A recreation leader and junior play leader will work on each ground. The program will

be organized and supervised by a program director for a period of twelve weeks. Estimated attendance during the 1956 season was 65,000. Average daily attendance: 10th and E, 605, Airport Heights, 365, Gov't. Hill, 119 and Mt. View, 72. The recreation leaders worked about 3200 hours.

- b) Lake Spenard - The swimming facilities at Lake Spenard were not improved as anticipated, since a new facility is possible at Goose Lake in the near future. A life guard was on duty during the eight weeks period and the beach was maintained. A concessionaire was able to control vandalism and rowdiness during the periods when the Life Guard was not on duty. On the few good summer days the estimated attendance reached 1,000. Swimming classes were held once a week at the Spa for beginning swimmers. At least 100 youngsters learned to swim in these classes. The 1957 season at Lake Spenard will be similar to the previous season. The beach will be maintained with only minor improvements and life guard service.
- c) Organized athletic activities - Specialized recreational facilities in addition to supervised playgrounds included tennis courts (3 at 9th and D, 2 at 9th and N), 4 softball diamonds (9th E to I), little league ball diamonds (9th and C, 9th and N), and Pony League ball diamond at 13th and C Streets. These facilities are used continuously during the summer season. Other athletic activities sponsored by the department and of more interest to the teen-ager level are golf instructions given weekly at Forest Park by the Club Pro., Tennis lessons twice weekly for boys and girls ten years of age and over, and archery instructions. Equipment for these classes are free to participants. The smaller boys received valuable points as to baseball techniques from a little league coach for a couple of hours each morning.

2) Winter Activities:

- a) Ice Skating: The only supervised ice rinks are centrally located at 10th and E. Here are facilities for hockey and figure skating including flood lights, music and a warm-up hut. Special activities at this center include hockey games, ice shows, special events, and free instruction periods. This rink is supervised seven nights a week from 7 to 10 and also Saturday and Sunday afternoons. Estimated attendance for the 1955-56 season at 10th and E was 5,000 adults and 22,000 children. An area on Lake Spenard near the bath house is kept clear of snow as well as the neighborhood rinks.
- b) Skiing: The local ski bowl is located near the ANS Hospital at 2nd and Fairbanks. A small gas-driven tow pulls the skiers up the slope and a small warm-up hut is available. Instructions to the youngsters are given weekly. The facility is open each evening from 7 to 10 and in the afternoons on Saturdays, Sundays and

holidays. Estimated attendance at the Ski Bowl was 700 adults and 4,000 children.

3) City - School Recreation Program:

- a) This will be an after school program for grade school children within the city, using Airport Heights, Government Hill and Denali school facilities. Each program consists of low organized games and athletics with special events included for children of respective schools.
- b) The Junior and Senior High School age youngsters will have an evening recreational program consisting mainly of social dancing and low organized athletics. Hobby crafts are being planned at the Junior High as well as other special events. The Senior High School program will be similar to the one at the Junior High School, only catering to wishes of the students attending. Special events will also be planned for this age group.
- c) One professional supervisor and one or more assistants will supervise the programs. The cooperation of P.T.A. members as volunteer leaders will make each of these programs possible.

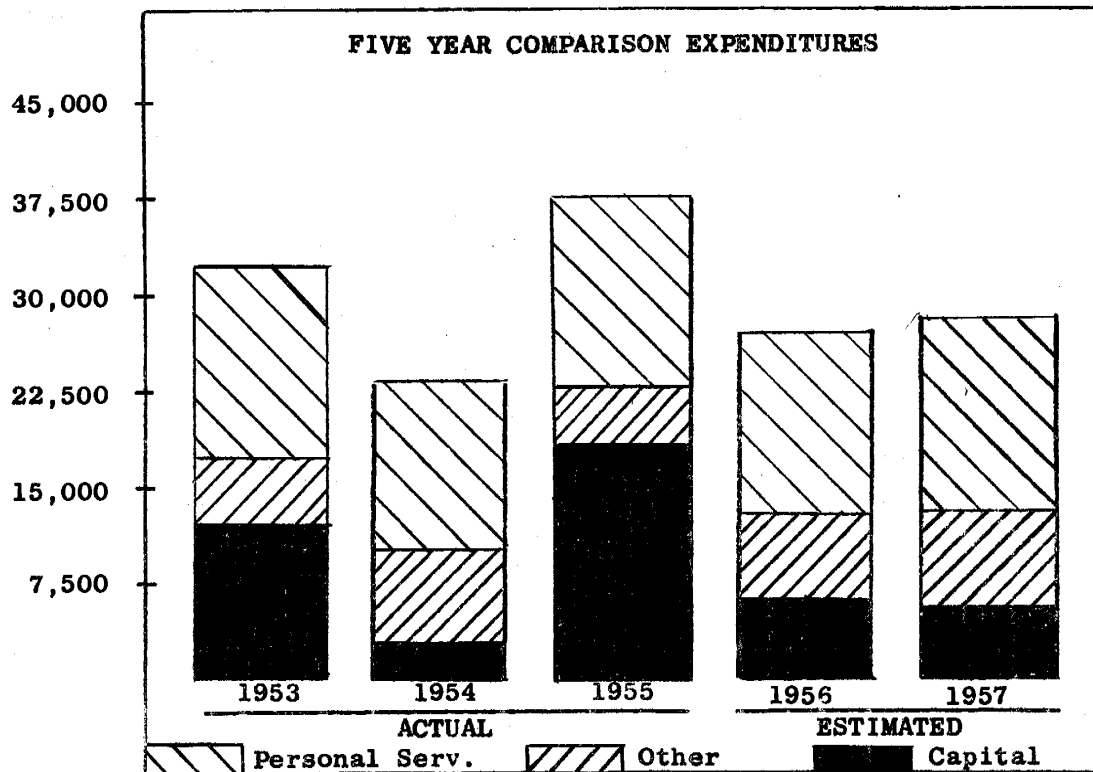
1957 PARK BOND FUND WORK PROGRAM

All park improvements will come from Bond funds. There is a balance of approximately \$100,000 from the sale of \$175,000 of the \$300,000 bonds. The largest part of the funds will be used for the proposed Goose Lake project. Land acquisition for the Goose Lake tract will amount to \$24,000; survey, dredging, clearing, fixing the beach, making picnic areas and parking areas will cost around \$50,000.

Also monies will be used for fixing up a view park on a small plot of land on west government hill recently given to the City by the Alaska Railroad (\$2,000); landscaping parks at 5th and M, north government hill and 6th and A (\$3,000). Additional landscaping will continue on the park strip and Russian Jack Springs (\$3,000). The Smith Park property in Chester Creek will receive further fill and drainage ditches for a new ball park and sections filled last season in Grandview Gardens and Anchor Homes will begin to be developed as park and recreational areas (\$5,000).

**MERRILL FIELD AIRPORT
ACCOUNT G 310.1**

<u>Code</u>	<u>Estimated 1956</u>	<u>Estimated 1957</u>
310.11 Personal Services:		
.111 - Salaries	\$ 12,751	\$ 13,668
.112 - Overtime Wages	341	331
.113 - Accrued Leave	<u>1,287</u>	<u>1,306</u>
Total	\$ 14,379	\$ 15,305
 310.12 Contractual:		
.122 - Labor and Equipment (other than City)	350	- - -
.123 - Electricity and Water	1,085	1,100
.124 - Insurance	103	103
.125 - City Equipment Rental	470	3,046
.126 - Other Rental	160	2,410
.127 - Repairs	1,290	- - -
.128 - Telephone, Telegraph, Tolls	625	625
.129 - Travel, Dues and Publications	<u>630</u>	<u>- - -</u>
Total	4,713	7,284
 322.13 Supplies:		
.131 - Building Materials	50	15
.133 - Gas, Oil, Greases, Motor Fuel	1,235	- - -
.134 - Heating Fuel	375	325
.135 - Household and Janitorial	28	4
.136 - Office	40	5
.137 - Postage	11	15
.138 - Printed Forms	11	10
.139 - Tools and Work Equipment	<u>25</u>	<u>7</u>
Total	1,775	381
 322.18 Capital:		
.183 - Improvements Other Than Buildings	5,775	5,400
.184 - Machinery and Equipment	<u>358</u>	<u>- - -</u>
Total	6,133	5,400
 Total Budget	 \$ 27,000	 \$ 28,370



1957 WORK PROGRAM - MERRILL FIELD AIRPORT

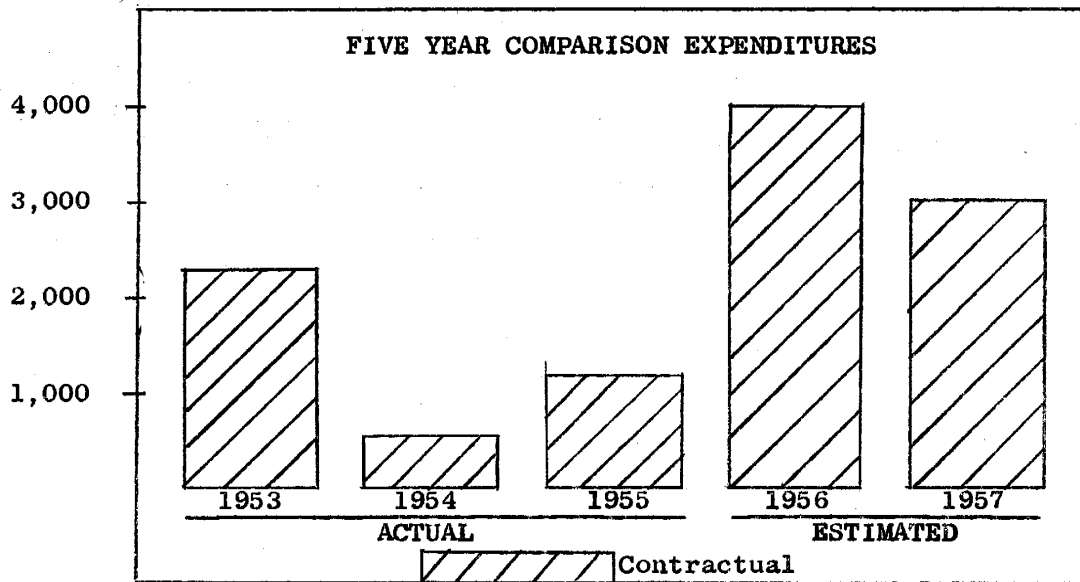
The revenues from the Merrill Field operation equal or exceed the appropriation for the administration and maintenance of the field. The operation of the airport includes supervision of the ground rentals, tie-down parking spaces, and enforcement of the rules and regulations prescribed for the airport. Control of air traffic, maintenance of runways, taxiways, and enforcement of CAA regulations are all a part of the administrative duties of the airport personnel. The activity at Merrill Field indicates the volume of work that is performed in this municipal function:

	Actual 1955	Estimated 1956	Estimated 1957
Air traffic count	157,237	195,000	200,000
Number of tie-down rentals	85	85	85
Number of ground leases	18	18	19
Sq. Ft. area of taxiways	1,112,000	1,292,500	1,415,000

The capital outlay is requested for construction of additional facilities and improvements to 6-24 taxiway. The improvement of the taxiway would include better drainage, removing large rocks, scarifying, filling, grading and compacting the area. A new access road will be constructed from East 15th Avenue to the south portion of the airport, and the south portion of the airport property will be cleared and stripped to make way for expansion of the aircraft industry. The amount of work to be accomplished is contingent upon the Territorial Aviation Board's approval of assistance under the Federal Airport Aid Program. If this program is approved, it will be for improvements covering a 3-year period. The total program would call for clearing of 30 acres of land, stripping and grading of 33 acres of land, providing two additional taxiways and extension of the main taxiway on the south side of the east-west runway for an additional 1650 ft. Should Territorial assistance not become available, the 1957 portion of this program would be reduced 50%.

PORT COMMISSION
ACCOUNT G 315.0

<u>Code</u>	<u>Estimated 1956</u>	<u>Estimated 1957</u>
314.022 Contractual Services	\$ 4,000	\$ 3,000



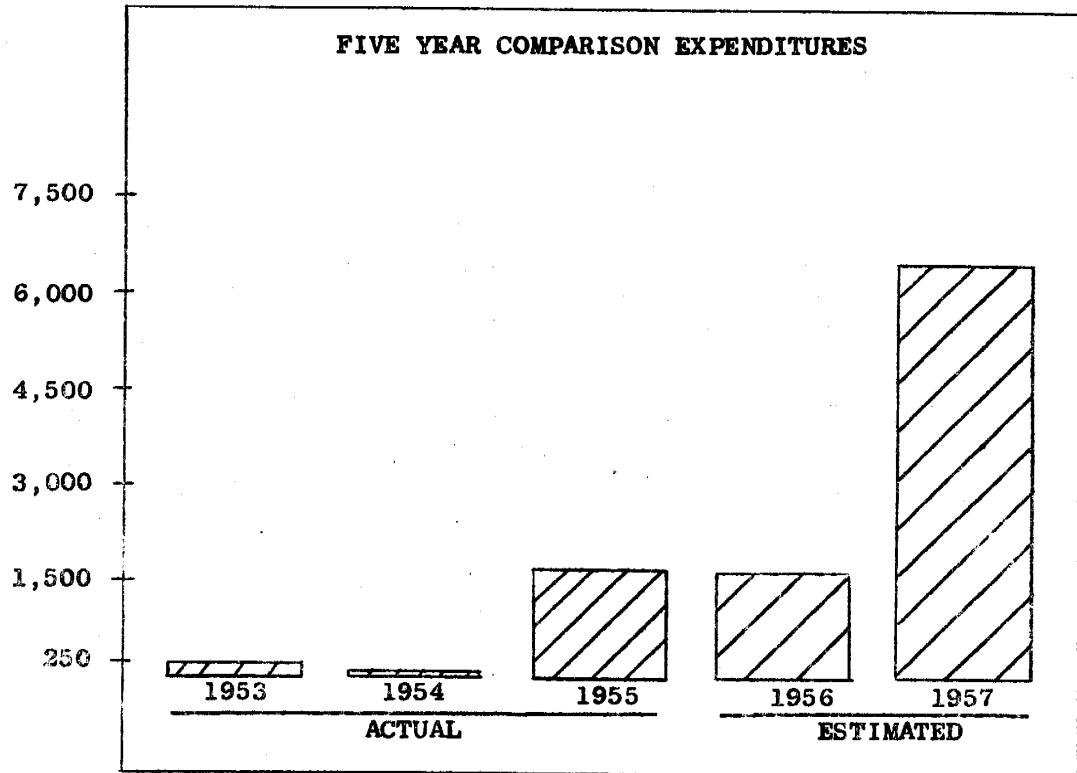
1957 WORK PROGRAM - PORT COMMISSION

The Port Commission is operating as an advisory group to the City Council. Its purpose is to find means of financing, constructing and operating an adequate municipal port. This project is a major undertaking, and through the efforts of the Port Commission and the information provided by the consultants \$2,000,000 general obligation bond issue in 1954 and a \$6,800,000 revenue bond issue in 1956.

Most of the problems that are encountered in regard to the construction of a port are not of the making of local governmental officials but are impediments placed in the way by the various Federal governmental agencies that would be affected should an Anchorage port be constructed. Only time and diligent work will overcome these obstacles. In the meantime, it is necessary to promote the sale of the Port bonds so that final plans may be prepared and port construction can start. Because of the tight money market, it may be some time before the actual sale of the bonds can be accomplished. In the meantime, the Port Commission will continue to remove the obstacles one by one. When the sale of bonds makes the construction of a port a reality, it will be necessary to employ a Port Director to administer the affairs of the Port Commission.

**JUDGEMENTS AND LOSSES
ACCOUNT G 330.0**

<u>Code</u>		<u>Estimated 1956</u>	<u>Estimated 1957</u>
330.024	Contractual Insurance	\$ 1,741	\$ 6,500

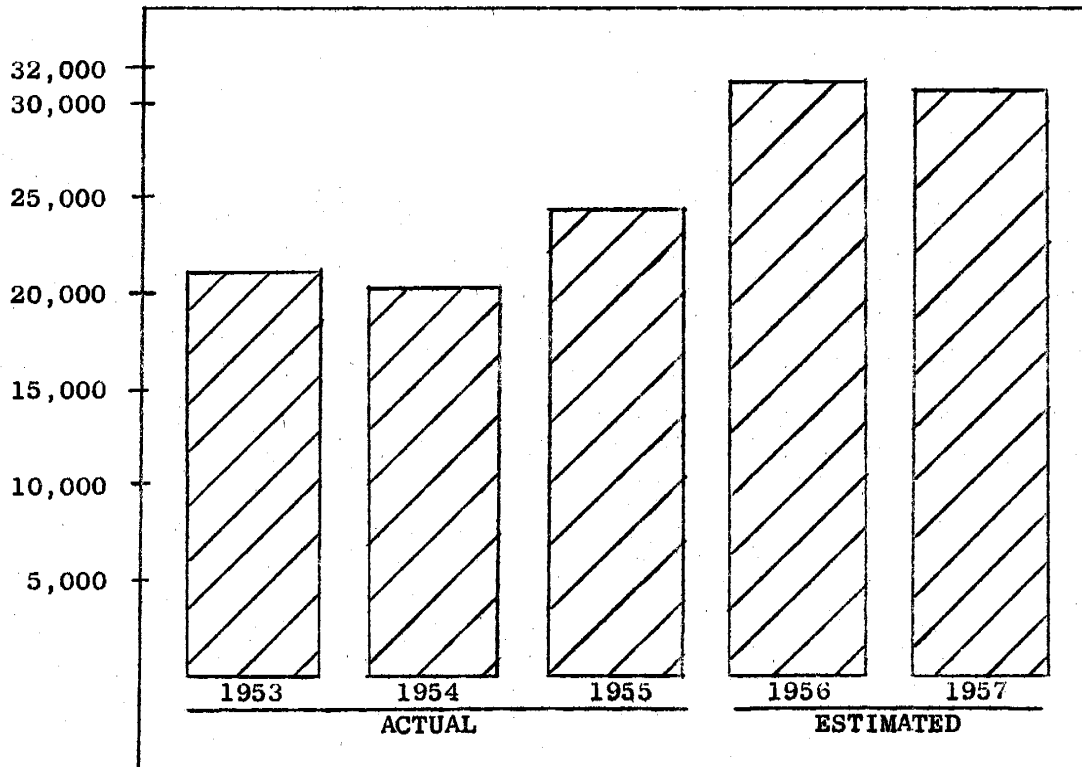


1957 WORK PROGRAM - JUDGEMENTS AND LOSSES

The amount provided in this account is for minor suits pending and anticipated during 1957. The City does not carry any general liability insurance except in the Electric Utility fund. Judgements as a result of the operation of the utilities or a bond construction project are charged against those funds. It has been recommended in prior years that any remaining balances in this fund be set aside as a cash reserve for possible losses. To date, other expenditures in the General Fund and particularly an increase in debt service, has made it impossible to establish any such reserve.

**WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION
ACCOUNT G 332.0**

<u>Code</u>	<u>Estimated 1956</u>	<u>Estimated 1957</u>
332.024 Contractual Services	\$ 31,269	\$ 30,681

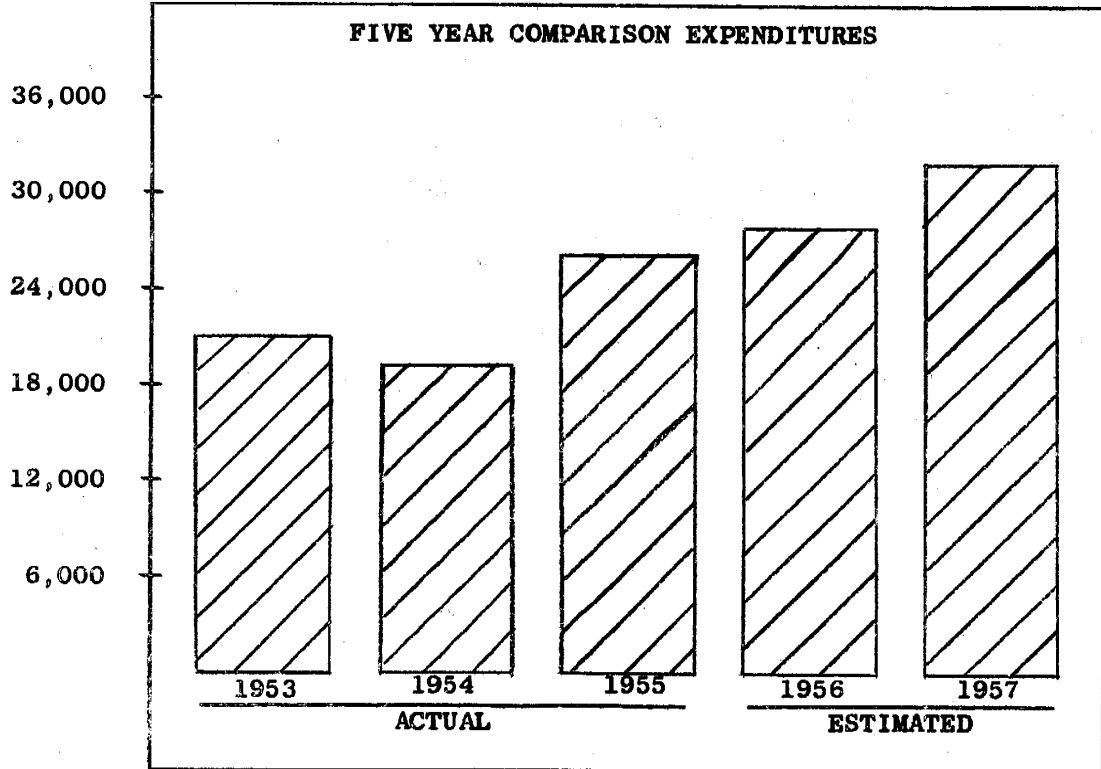


1957 WORK PROGRAM - WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

The City carries a loss fund type of Workmen's Compensation insurance which provides complete coverage in accordance with Territorial law. The loss fund type of insurance allows a substantial reduction in premium costs providing the loss experience is favorable. The years 1955 and 1956, to date, have shown very favorable loss experience. The estimate for 1957 is based on an 80% loss factor which would be subject to change in the event of a poor experience. The cost of insurance is divided between the General Fund and utilities in proportion to the actual costs for each class of employees.

**SOCIAL SECURITY
ACCOUNT G 335.0**

<u>Code</u>	<u>Estimated 1956</u>	<u>Estimated 1957</u>
335.024 Contractual Services	\$ 28,325	\$ 31,865

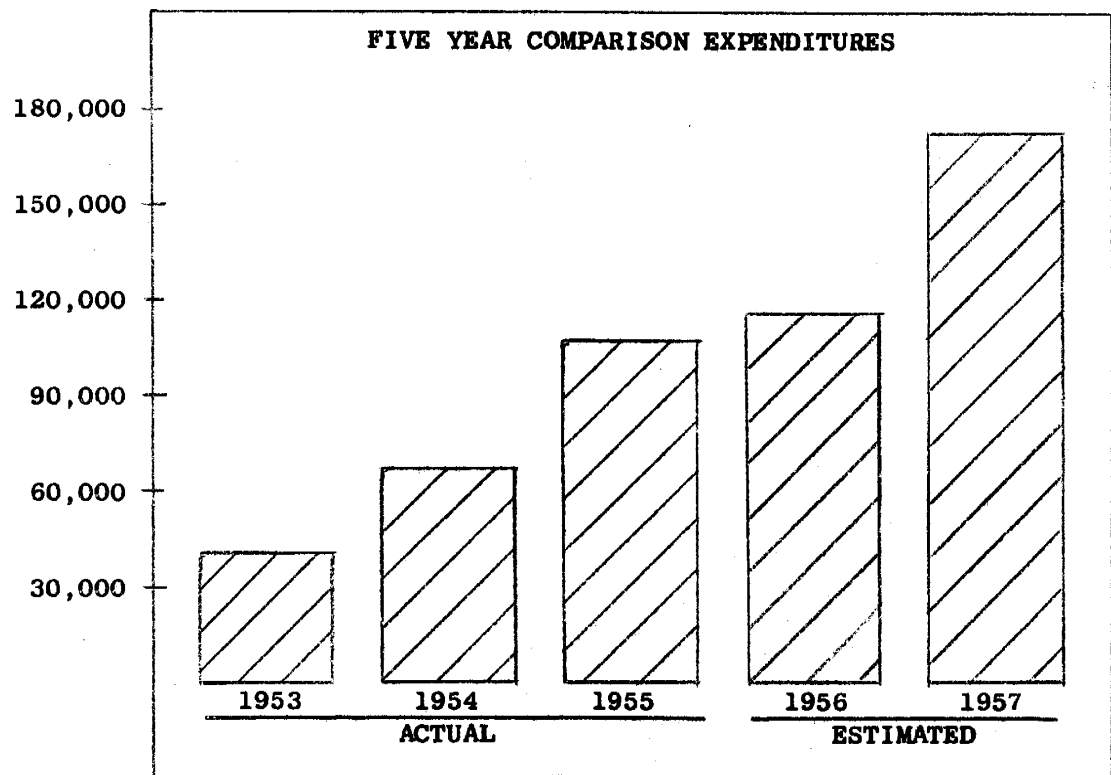


1957 WORK PROGRAM - SOCIAL SECURITY

The matching contribution of the City will increase during 1957 from 2% to 2 1/4% on the first \$ 4200 in earnings. The 1957 schedule provides for a slight increase in the number of personnel. This appropriation reflects that part of the total social security costs charged to the general fund activities. Each utility bears the costs of this expense in their respective operating expenditure accounts.

CONTRIBUTION TO SPECIAL ASSESSMENT FUNDS
ACCOUNT G 334

<u>Code</u>	<u>Estimated 1956</u>	<u>Estimated 1957</u>
.983		
1949 Paving Bonds		
Bond Maturities	\$ 35,000	
Less: Assessment Collections	<u>5,114</u>	
Total Contribution	\$ 6,284	\$ 29,886
1953 Street Improvement Bonds		
Bond Maturities	20,000	
1954 Street Improvement Bonds		
Bond Maturities	140,000	
1955 Street Improvement Bonds		
Bond Maturities	30,000	
1956 Street Improvement Bonds (7/1/56)		
Bond Maturities	75,000	
1956 Street Improvement Bonds (10/1/56)		
Bond Maturities	<u>10,000</u>	
Total Street Bonds	275,000	
Less: Assessment Collections	<u>147,799</u>	
Total Contribution	101,431	127,201
1949 Sewer Bonds		
Bond Maturities	10,000	
Less: Assessment Collections	<u>10,000</u>	
1956 Sewer Bonds		
Bond Maturities	10,000	
Less: Assessment Collections	<u>-0-</u>	
Total Contribution		10,000
APW, Paving (50-A-56)		
Bond Maturities	11,037	
Less: Assessment Collections	<u>11,037</u>	
APW, Sewer (50-A-55)		
Bond Maturities	10,000	
APW, Sewer (50-A-181)		
Bond Maturities	4,000	
APW, Sewer (50-A-178)		
Bond Maturities	3,000	
APW, Sewer (50-A-179)		
Bond Maturities	6,000	
APW, Sewer (50-A-179-Unit 2)		
Bond Maturities	<u>1,000</u>	
Total APW Sewer Bonds	24,000	
Less: Assessment Collections	<u>19,121</u>	
Total Contribution	7,295	4,879
TOTALS	\$ 115,010	171,966

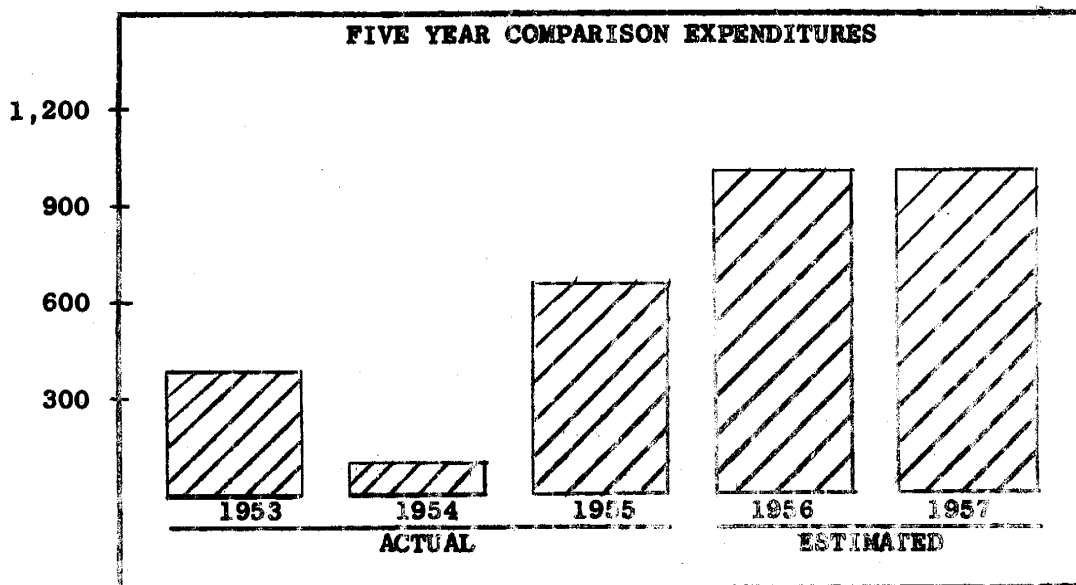


1957 WORK PROGRAM - CONTRIBUTION TO SPECIAL ASSESSMENT FUNDS

See explanation under Debt Service Requirements, page 147.

**DISCOUNTS ON SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS
ACCOUNT G 209.0**

<u>Code</u>	<u>Estimated 1956</u>	<u>Estimated 1957</u>
209.020	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000

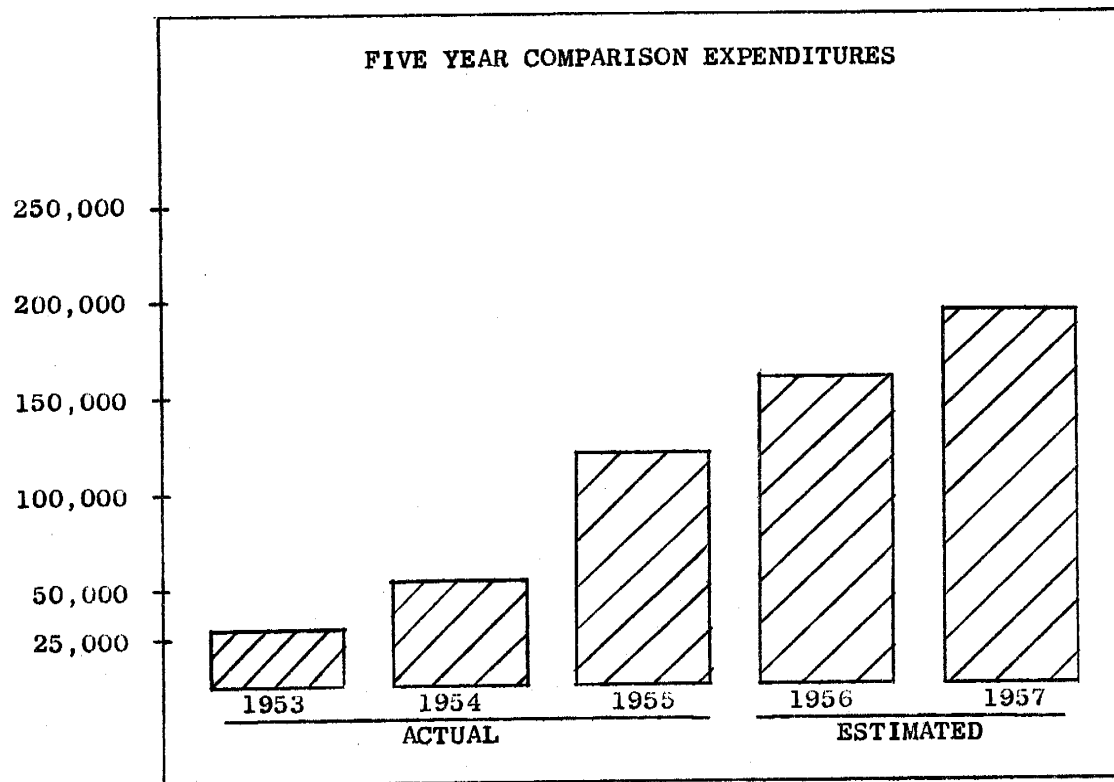


1957 WORK PROGRAM - DISCOUNTS ON SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS

A discount equal to one half of one percent ($1/2\%$) per year is allowed for each installment paid at least one year in advance of the due date. The number of assessments paid in advance during 1956 have exceeded the original estimate. The appropriation for 1957 is based on the experience gained during 1956, with the additional influencing factor of a larger number of new assessments to be levied in 1957.

INTEREST EXPENSE
ACCOUNT G 341

<u>Code</u>	<u>Estimated 1956</u>	<u>Estimated 1957</u>
.120 - Interest on General Purpose Bonds		
1936 - Municipal Building	\$ 600	\$ 520
1949 - Shop & Garage	3,000	2,110
1953 - Library	15,983	15,317
1954 - Auditorium	7,844	7,169
1956 - Parks and Recreation	3,743	7,365
Total	<u>31,170</u>	<u>32,481</u>
- Interest on Special Assessment Bonds		
1949 - Outfall Sewer	6,281	5,907
1949 - Paving	4,641	3,329
1953 - Street Improvement	7,667	6,667
1954 - Street Improvement	58,700	52,400
1955 - Street Improvement	8,850	8,250
1956 - Street Improvement	32,788	63,982
1956 - Sewer	3,188	6,163
1956 - Street Improvement	525	3,413
Total	<u>122,640</u>	<u>150,111</u>
- Interest on Alaska Public Works Projects		
Shop & Garage (50-A-54)	58	- - -
Paving (50-A-56)	1,293	1,073
Sewers (50-A-55)	700	500
Sewer (50-A-181)	345	274
Sewer (50-A-178)	1,020	1,335
Sewer (50-A-179-Unit 1)	765	930
Sewer (50-A-179-Unit 2)	- - -	3,300
Warehouse (50-A-60)	2,057	2,520
Fire Station No. 2 (50-A-61)	- - -	1,520
Total	<u>6,238</u>	<u>11,452</u>
Total Budget	\$ 160,048	\$ 194,044

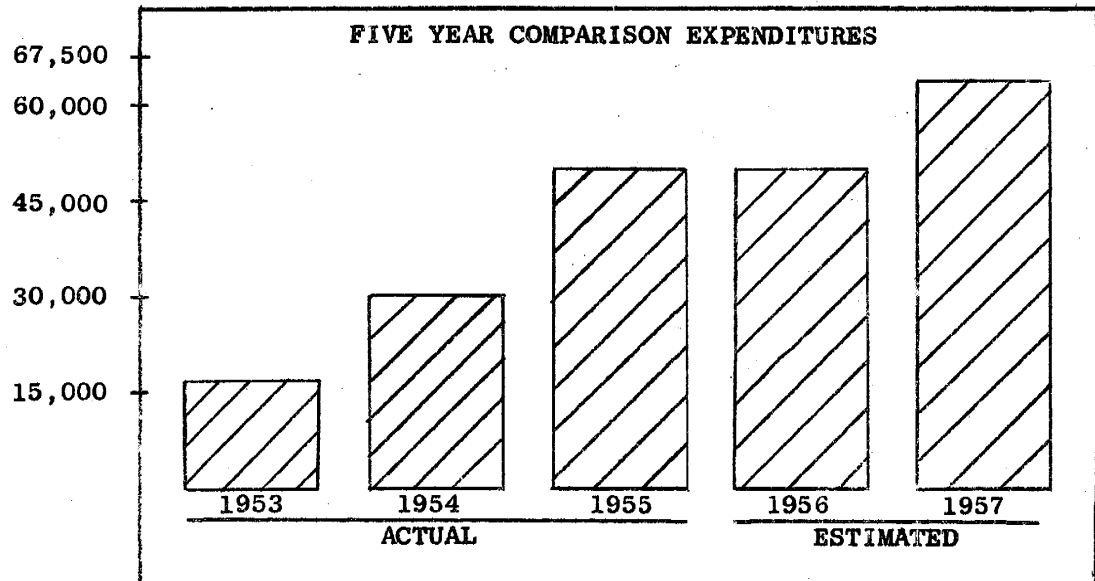


1957 WORK PROGRAM - INTEREST EXPENSE

See explanation under Debt Service Requirements, page 147.

**GENERAL FUND BOND MATURITIES
ACCOUNT G 341**

<u>Code</u>		<u>Estimated 1956</u>	<u>Estimated 1957</u>
.282	1936 Municipal Building	\$ 2,000	\$ 2,000
	1949 Shop and Garage	20,000	25,000
	1953 Library	13,000	14,000
	1954 Auditorium	15,000	15,000
	1956 Parks and Recreation	- - -	8,000
	Totals	\$ 50,000	\$ 64,000

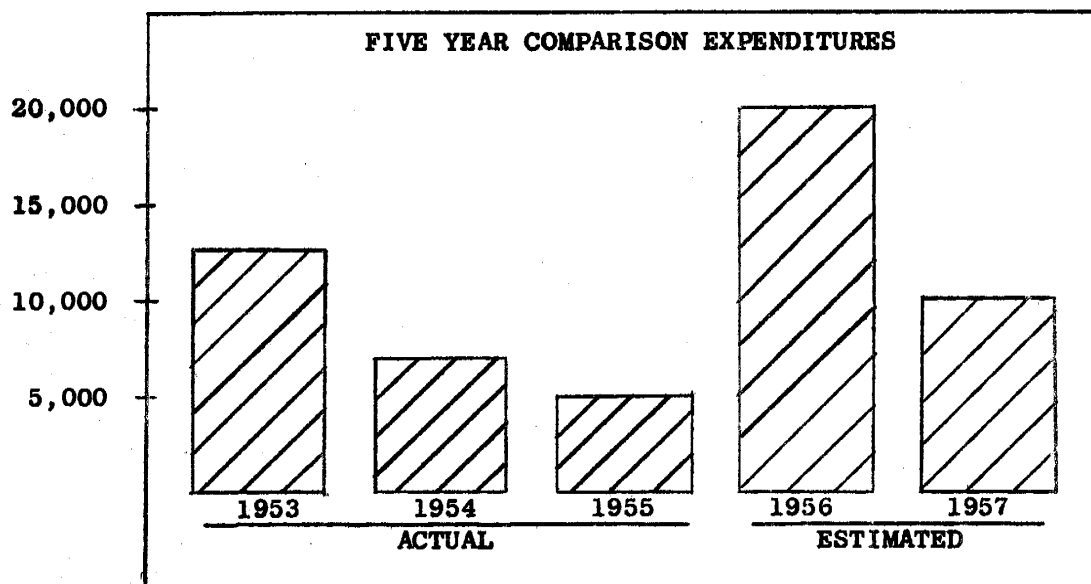


1957 WORK PROGRAM - GENERAL FUND BOND MATURITIES

See explanation under Debt Service Requirements, page 147.

**PRINCIPAL PAYMENTS TO ALASKA PUBLIC WORKS
ACCOUNT G 341**

<u>Code</u>		<u>Estimated 1956</u>	<u>Estimated 1957</u>
.382	Shop and Garage (50-A-54)	\$ 3,899	\$ - - -
	Fire Station No. 2 (50-A-61)	5,000	6,000
	Warehouse (50-A-60)	<u>11,300</u>	<u>4,000</u>
	Totals	\$ 20,199	\$ 10,000



1957 WORK PROGRAM - PRINCIPAL PAYMENTS TO ALASKA PUBLIC WORKS

See explanation under Debt Service Requirements, page 147.

1957 WORK PROGRAM - ANNUAL DEBT SERVICE REQUIREMENTS

EXPLANATIONS FOR: 1) CONTRIBUTION TO SPECIAL ASSESSMENT FUNDS 2) INTEREST EXPENSE 3) GENERAL FUND BOND MATURITIES 4) PRINCIPAL PAYMENTS TO ALASKA PUBLIC WORKS

The debt service charges to be paid from General Fund revenues include contributions to special assessment bonds, interest expense, general purpose bond maturities and principal payments to Alaska Public Works. Since these expenditures are so inter-related, the explanations of the expense for 1957 is combined in one work program.

As Anchorage has expanded through an abnormal population growth and annexation, the demand and need for sanitation, educational, recreational, cultural, public buildings and traffic-way improvements has increased. The same growth has resulted in increased demands for the current operating services such as police and fire protection, street maintenance and cultural and recreational services. Keeping pace with providing current services has eliminated any possibility of a partial pay-as-you-go improvement plan. While minor capital additions such as building alterations, and office equipment have been financed through the annual operating budget, the cost of major improvements have been financed solely through bond sales. The annual debt service costs are the annual installments due on those projects and improvements that have been accomplished through borrowing. Bond financing can therefore, be interpreted as a deferred charge on future revenues rather than a deferred expense, since these repayments must be provided for in the annual budget before any operating expenses are appropriated.

The 1957 budget will feel the greatest impact to date of the increase in debt service as a result of the improvement program accomplished during the past three years. For example, the interest cost has increased 650% during the past 5 years from \$30,000 to \$194,000 during 1957. This constitutes approximately 20% of the anticipated property tax revenues that will be collected during 1957. Territorial law provides that all interest on general purpose and special assessment bonds must be repaid from general fund revenues. In most cities, the interest costs on special assessment bonds are assessed to the property owners as part of the cost of improvement. The payment of interest by the individual property owner encourages early payment of the assessment which the city can use to call bonds before due date. These interest charges on special assessment bonds are \$150,111 for 1957 as compared with \$122,640 in 1956.

In addition to the interest charges, principal payments must also be met. These payments are partially met (approximately 55%) through special assessment collections. The balance due on Special Assessment bonds and

the entire amount due on general purpose bonds must be repaid with General fund revenues. The total General Fund debt service for the past 5 years is as follows:

1953	\$ 98,390
1954	160,090
1955	268,160
1956	346,257
1957	441,010

Street improvements and sanitary sewers account for \$322,077 of the \$441,010 due in 1957. In addition, the property owners especially benefited will pay \$193,071 as special assessment payments for 1957. No provision has been made in this budget for the issuance of additional street improvement bonds during 1957.

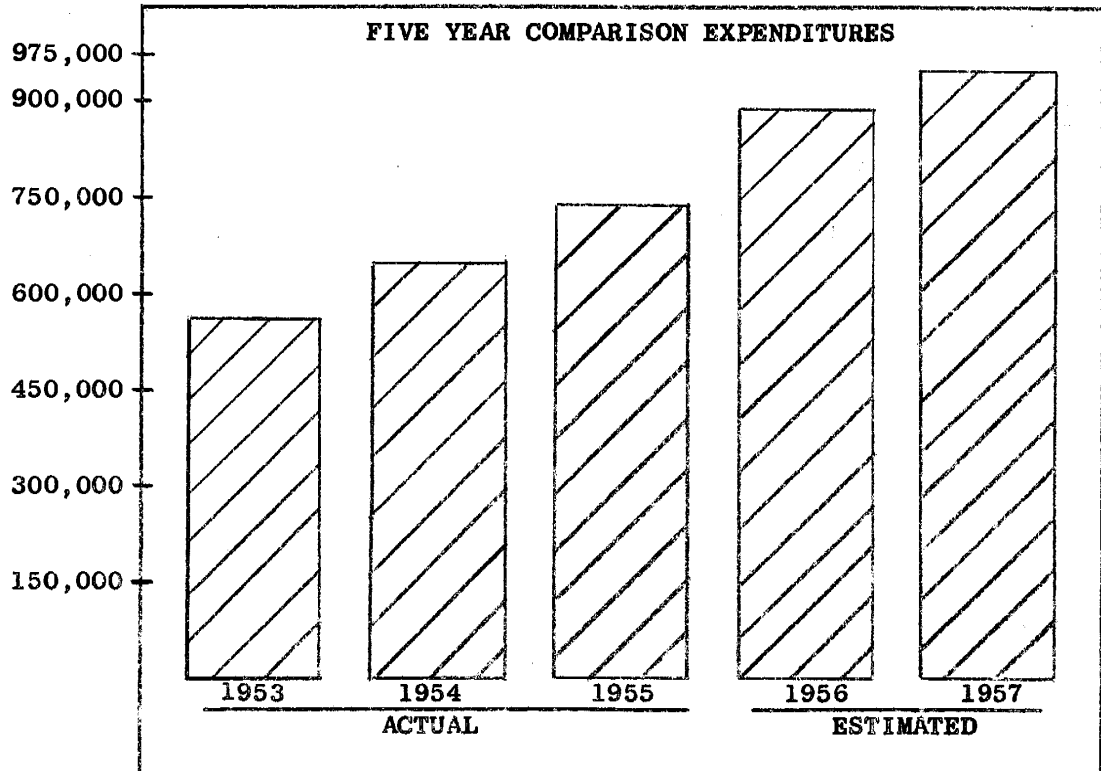
Federal restrictions and large corporate and municipal borrowings are expected to continue during 1957 which will result in a continuing tight money market and high interest rates. As the improvements and community facilities have been added, the cost of operating and maintaining these facilities has also increased the operating expenditures of the General Fund. Certain indirect expenses are also incurred with the improvement program such as the billing and collecting of special assessments.

There is no doubt that the improvements that have been made and contemplated to be made are of urgent necessity and great benefit to the community. However, the problems of financing these improvements in a rapidly expanding small city such as Anchorage in which one-third of the property value is tax exempt as Federal properties, are far greater than those encountered in a large municipality. To attempt to continue to meet the demand for capital improvements without a realistic view of future revenues to repay the borrowings could be disastrous to the City's credit and would greatly impair the level of operating services.

While the year 1957 shows a great increase in debt service, the peak of this cost will not be reached until 1958 and 1959. The repayment schedule provides for rapid amortization of the City's debt in order that other improvements can be made as revenues may allow. The rapid amortization schedule will also allow future citizens to plan their community improvements and facilities without being saddled by the debt of the improvements which have been planned and built by their predecessors. Borrowing from tomorrow's citizens and paying for today's facilities as they are used should not be overdone unless new sources of revenue are made available to ease the strain on future municipal revenues, just as an extreme pay-as-you-go program can cause an undue strain on present municipal revenues.

ANCHORAGE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
ACCOUNT G 290

<u>Code</u>	<u>Estimated 1956</u>	<u>Estimated 1957</u>
290.022	\$ 891,738	\$ 948,147
Total Budget	\$ 891,738	\$ 948,147



1957 WORK PROGRAM - ANCHORAGE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

The appropriation to the Anchorage Independent School District represents the application of a 10 mill tax rate applied to 50% of 1956 collectible property taxes and 50% of the 1957 collectible tax roll. An additional amount equal to 50% of 1956-57 payment in-lieu-of tax received from the Alaska Housing Authority is also appropriated to the School District. The School District submits its budget to the City Council in May of each year for review and establishment of the mill levy to be assessed for school purposes. The early commitment on the mill levy is necessary in order that the out-of-city portion of the School District will receive the same

levy for school purposes as properties within the City.

Computation for the 1957 appropriation is:

50% - 10 mills applied to 1956 collectible tax	
Assessed valuation \$99,407,274	\$ 484,036
50% - 10 mills applied to 1957 collectible tax	
Assessed valuation \$ 103,497,787	\$ 492,596
50% - 1956 A.H.A. Payment in Lieu of taxes	\$ 6,100
Total	\$ 982,732
Less: 25% of 1956 Assessment Costs	\$ (17,262)
25% of 1957 Assessment Costs	\$ (17,323)
Total Appropriation	\$ 948,147