

Report to the People Two Years of Council-Manager Gov't Described



C. H. RICHARDS

A TYPICAL CITY COUNCIL MEETING

When the Mayor opens meetings in the Council Chambers of City Hall, the above group of men are usually present. Clockwise around the council table beginning at the left are Harry H. Bargdill, Fourth Ward; Vice-Mayor Paul B. White; Lee S. Landsittel, At Large; City Clerk Russell E. Bayliff; Mayor Edward A. Flahive; City Manager Robert F. Mott; Robert W. Meyer, First Ward; Harvey H. Wenger, Second Ward and Kenneth B. Creasy, Third Ward. In the back row are City Attorney Fred-

erick D. Puckett, City Engineer Donald E. Mackley, Police Chief D. M. Morris, and K. C. Virtue, Gazette reporter. C. H. Richards, Second Ward Councilman for the first two years of the Council-Manager system, and J. Chad Wirthman, Third Ward Councilman for the same period, are pictured separately on this page. Both served until Nov. 30, 1955. Absent when picture was taken was Finance Director Robert E. King.

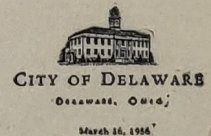
(Photo by Apple-Cryder)



J. CHAD WIRTHMAN

The Athenian Oath

We will never bring disgrace to this city, by any act of dishonesty or cowardice, nor ever desert our suffering comrades in the ranks; we will fight for the ideals and sacred things of the city, both alone and with many; we will revere and obey the city's laws and do our best to incite a like respect in those above us who are prone to annul or set them at naught; we will strive unceasingly to quicken the public's sense of civic duty, thus in all these ways we will transmit this city not only not less, but greater, and more beautiful than it was transmitted to us.



Citizens of Delaware:

During the promotion of the charter form of government for Delaware I stated that I had been interested in this type of municipal organization for at least fifteen years. All my observations and all the information that I had collected indicated the superiority in operation of this form.

It was indeed exhilarating to have a part in the writing and adoption of the charter. When the system was inaugurated January 1, 1954, a long cherished ambition was realized. I have enjoyed serving as Mayor during the first two years of the Council-Manager regime in Delaware. This supplement of the Gazette presents graphically what has been accomplished. There is no need for me to elaborate.

I have now been in the City Government eighteen years. There have been many changes and many improvements in that time. For the last ten years Delaware has continually suffered "growing" pains. Much has been done to relieve these conditions and much more remains to be done. I, speaking as one citizen, hope that we never catch up and that the old town of Delaware never becomes too old to grow and improve in all phases of municipal operation.

Many thanks to all those who have added so much in this work. Congratulations to all the administrative officials for a splendid start during the past two years and best wishes to those who will continue this big job.

Very sincerely,

Paul B. White

Paul B. White - Mayor 1954-1955

MEMBERS OF CITY COUNCIL AND
CITIZENS OF DELAWARE

THIS REPORT HAS BEEN PREPARED IN ORDER TO GIVE THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMUNITY A COMPLETE STORY OF THE PROBLEMS AND FUNCTIONS OF THE CITY GOVERNMENT FOR THE FIRST TWO YEARS UNDER THE COUNCIL-MANAGER CHARTER. IN MANY INSTANCES COMPARABLE DATA FOR PREVIOUS YEARS HAS BEEN ADDED TO THAT FOR THE YEARS 1954 AND 1955.

THE USE OF PICTURES WILL HELP THE READER TO VISUALIZE THE MANY "TAKEN FOR GRANTED" FUNCTIONS OF THE CITY GOVERNMENT. PREPARING THE REPORT IN THE FORM OF A SUPPLEMENT TO THE DELAWARE GAZETTE MAKES POSSIBLE A FAR REACHING CIRCULATION.

NO EFFORT HAS BEEN SPARED IN THE ATTEMPT TO GET THIS FORM OF GOVERNMENT OFF TO A GOOD START IN THIS COMMUNITY. MANY PROBLEMS HAVE BEEN SOLVED. MANY ARE NEARING SOLUTION. EFFICIENCIES DEVELOPED AND ECONOMIES EFFECTED BEAR TRUE WITNESS TO A CONTINUING EFFORT TO GET MAXIMUM SERVICES FOR MINIMUM TAX DOLLARS.

THE COOPERATION OF THE GENERAL PUBLIC DURING THIS ALWAYS DIFFICULT TRANSITION PERIOD HAS BEEN MOST GRATIFYING.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED

Robert F. Mott
ROBERT F. MOTT
CITY MANAGER

R.F.M.:B

Citizens of Delaware
Delaware, Ohio

Dear Fellow Citizens:

In accordance with the policy of your City Council, we are placing before you for your inspection and review, a two-year report on the developments in the city.

The first development being the completion of one city parking lot on East Winter Street and the acquiring of property on East William Street for another parking lot. The second, the construction of two dams in the Clevelândia River for the improvements of the river. The third, being the recodification of the City Ordinances. The fourth, being a step toward the improvements of our parks and recreational programs.

There still remains much to be done with an eye towards the improvements of our sidewalks, storm and sanitary sewers, streets and traffic control in the city. We feel with the help and cooperation of the citizens in the future that these problems will be solved one by one.

Let me take this opportunity to thank each and every one for your consideration and let's hope that the coming years will see further improvements in our city.

Respectfully yours,

Edward A. Flahive
Edward A. Flahive
Mayor of the City of
Delaware, Ohio

Engineering Unit Pays Dividends

Planning Brings Service, Savings

When the Water Superintendent Willard Smith left the city to take a better position in Cambridge, O., in 1954, the city did some reorganizing.

At about the same time, Frank Lanning passed the state examination for an "A" license as a waterworks operator and Ray Mantor passed the state examination for a "B" license as a sewage plant operator. These qualifications meet the requirements of the state for our types of plant operation.

So instead of hiring another person as water superintendent, the position was abolished, the duties shifted among various personnel, and a new position of Assistant City Engineer was created at the same salary. This reorganization produced outstanding results during 1954 and 1955.

D. Jack Lemon was employed as assistant under Donald Mackley, who serves as Director of Public Works, Director of Public Utilities, Parks Superintendent, Building Inspector and Plumbing Inspector as well as City Engineer. Engineering Aide Robert Higley and Stenographer-Clerk Betty J. Brey, who also serves in the same capacity for the City Manager, round out the complement of that office.

DURING 1954 and 1955, the engineering division made the engineering studies, prepared the plans or designed and supervised the construction of public works projects which would have cost the city more than \$20,000 in engineering fees had outside engineers been employed.

Among these projects were Parking Lot No. 1 on East Winter Street (completed), River Improvement (completed except for seeding), sewer for fairgrounds (completed), water main for Carlisle School (completed), water mains for Belle Ave. and Joy Ave. (under construction), sewers for Belle Ave., Joy Ave., Curtis St., Euclid Ave., Lincoln Ave. and S. Franklin St. (under construction), Parking Lots 2A and 2B (under construction), relocation of water main on Rt. 23 (plans completed, ready for letting contract), sidewalk, curb and gutter on S. Washington St. (plans completed, ready for letting contract), water mains on London Road, Fair Ave. and Wootring St. (plans completed, ready for letting contract), sewer on Fair Ave. (plans completed, ready for letting contract), storm sewer for Curtis St. (planning stage) and elevated storage tank (planning stage).

In connection with these projects it is well to note that surveys made and plans prepared for projects, or phases of projects, which have not materialized would have cost the city engineering fees, also. Most significant of these have been in the dams for the river and parking lots. These have not been included in the \$20,000 savings figure.

THE PERSONNEL of this office have the responsibility for many other activities other than engineering. Among these are:

1. Enforcement of subdivision regulations.
2. Plumbing inspection and enforcement.
3. Enforcement of zoning laws.
4. Handling of house moving permits.
5. Handling of street excavation permits.
6. Handling of signs and billboards permits.
7. Enforcement of weed control laws.
8. Preparation and spreading of special assessments.
9. Supervision over the municipal garage.
10. Supervision over streets, sewage, water, garbage, trees, sidewalks, street lighting, traffic signs and signals, parking lot maintenance, etc.

Subdivision Regulations Modern, Effective

AS A RESULT of the rapid expansion of the city, the need for modern subdivision regulations was recognized. And in 1955, a new ordinance on subdivision rules and regulations was developed and submitted to the Planning Commission. The Planning Commission modified it some and recommended its passage by City Council which has been done. These regulations require the developer of a subdivision to put in all of the water mains, sanitary sewers, storm sewers, sidewalks, curbs and gutters, streets etc., before the plat is accepted by the city. The future problems in these matters are eliminated by putting these facilities in properly at the beginning. This is only one example of planning for the future made possible through adequate engineering personnel.

With the advent of automatic washers, sink disposal of garbage and other modern devices, the importance of proper plumbing has been emphasized in recent years. A comparison of plumbing permits in recent years demonstrates this growing trend.

PLUMBING PERMITS ISSUED

Type	1951	1953	1955
New Home	64	47	60
New in Existing Home	38	41	86
Add'n in Existing Home	17	21	30
Commercial	0	0	0
Total	119	109	190

The cost of providing for plumbing inspection is offset to some extent by the license and permit fees. In 1954, the fees were \$513.00 and in 1955, they were \$1,625.50.

Zoning Law Enforcement Increases

With the growth of the city, the land use has occasioned more notice of the zoning laws. In granting of building and occupancy permits, the engineering office issued more in 1955 than any other year (see table for 1950-1955). There is a zoning board of appeals that hears all appeals from the building inspector's refusal to issue a permit or appeals



WHAT'S THE NEXT PROJECT? — Both present and future planning, supervision of construction and administration of public works, utilities, plumbing, zoning, parks and other activities keep this three man Engineer Division active continuously. Shown left to right are Robert Higley, Engineering Aide and Deputy Plumbing Inspector; D. Jack Lemon, Assistant City Engineer and Assistant Director of Public Utilities; and Donald E. Mackley, City Engineer, Director of Public Works and Director of Public Utilities. Engineering fee savings to the city during 1954-1955 amounted to more than \$20,000.

uation, one case went all the way through the courts to the Supreme Court before finally being decided.

The handling of house moving permits assumed substantial proportions in 1955 as 27 were issued. Much of the activity had to do with the cutting up and removal of the temporary housing units of Ohio Wesleyan University to make room for the construction of new dormitories. These units have been located in various parts of the city and with proper foundations and siding have made some decent low cost housing units.

The street opening permits issued in 1955 were 324 for which \$5,541.60 was received in fees. A breakdown of these street excavations showed 127 for new sewer taps, 6 for repair of sewers, 114 for water, 75 for gas and 2 for electric. The increase in the fee schedule for street excavations, increased in the code for the first time since 1948, made possible the proper replacement of the street surfaces from the revenue of fees.

Weed Program Successful in 1955

Under the code, a procedure was established for weed control throughout the city. While most people have taken care of the weeds on their properties, vacant lots had been a source of complaint for many years. The program initiated in 1955 showed 32 complaints having been received by the city.

The complaints were investigated by personnel of this office and courtesy notices were sent out from the city manager to the property owners to have the weeds cut. The cooperation was exceptional as 21 complied with the courtesy notice. The remaining 11 were reported to the city council who in turn ordered the sending of an official notice to cut or the city would cut at the owners expense. Another four owners complied with this notice leaving only seven to be cut by the city. These were done and the owners were billed with two of the owners paying immediately. The remaining five were certified to the county auditor for collection as taxes. A similar but broader program for sidewalks, curbs and gutters will be initiated in 1956.

It took a severe windstorm on July 14, 1954, to awaken the entire population to the need for a good tree program. In that storm city forces were able to perform an outstanding service and open all but one street to traffic within 3½ hours from the time the storm struck. It cost the city more than \$7,000 just to clean up the trees and branches that fell.

In 1955, a program of tree removal was started, but was limited due to the lack of revenues due to failure of a charter amendment in the fall of 1954. It was possible to get most of the trees damaged by the storm removed and some diseased ones too. But this program was but a dent in the total task to be done.

A program for 1956 has been set up which calls for removal of 100 diseased trees and the planting of 100 new

trees of the hard maple type. These trees are stronger, are just as beautiful, are less susceptible to drastic changes in weather and do not have a root system which clogs sewers, heaves sidewalks, etc. While a good many years will be required to overcome this problem of trees, at least a start has been made to solve it.

The continuing increase in the number of inquiries by contractors, builders, utility companies, prospective businesses and industries and Mr. John Q. Public would seem to indicate that one of the most appreciated services rendered by the engineer's office is that of furnishing information and data for planning.

Considerable time and effort has been spent in compiling records, maps and plans of all phases of city work. Such information had not been available since the city hall burned down in the 1934 fire. The value of this service to a person wanting to build a home, a business or a factory cannot be calculated in dollars and cents but is of inestimable importance to orderly, progressive growth of a better place in which to live and to work.

Street Repairs Never Cease

The 12-man street division crew, under Street Superintendent Nicholson Nutt, is an important division of the Department of Public Works. It is responsible for the upkeep of about 40 miles of streets besides many related duties. Some of the many activities include:

1. Resurfacing of streets.
2. Maintenance of streets through seal coating, patching, base work and grading.
3. Snow and ice control.
4. Erection and maintenance of traffic signs and signals.
5. Painting of traffic and parking lines.
6. Repair street excavations made for utilities purposes.
7. Storm and sanitary sewer cleaning and repair.
8. Catch basin cleaning.
9. Leaf collection.
10. Street sweeping.

The materials used in street work assume large proportions as demonstrated by the fact that in 1955 the street division used 66,637 gallons of emulsion type asphalt, 19,235 gallons of medium curing asphalt, 1,600 tons of T-35 asphaltic concrete, 3,800 tons of crushed stone and 239 tons of cold mix asphalt for patching.

This material was applied to more than 12 miles of streets as follows:

T-35 on Franklin St. from Lincoln to Pennsylvania, on Washington St. from Lincoln to Fountain, on Winter St. from



T-35 IN 1955 — A typical scene of the city's street division personnel resurfacing a city street with asphaltic concrete (T-35). Used on streets with adequate base and curb and gutter (such as old brick streets) this more permanent type of surfacing material results in lower annual maintenance costs. Other types of work include penetration

Reorganization Produces Results

Franklin to Elizabeth, on Washington St., from William to Central and on William from Sandusky to Franklin, a total of 11 blocks having a length of 1.3 miles and an area of 25,866 square yards.

Penetration type asphalt on Spencer, Kirkland, Bern and Chestnut from Heffner to Pennsylvania, on Euclid Ave. from Central to Westgate and from Lincoln to Pennsylvania, on Neil St. and Sheldon St. from London Rd. to Oak Grove Cemetery, on Smith St. from Joy to Wilder, on Wilder from Smith to Channing, on Chamberlain St. from Channing to railroad on Prospect St. from Lake St. west, on Parsons from Flax to Delta, on Delta from Parsons to Carlisle, on Carlisle St. from Delta to Flax, on Milo St. from Flax to Central, on Branch St. from Potter to Channing, on Fair Ave. from Channing to East on Hammond, Parker, East and Moore from Fair to Central, on Foley St., on Wade from William to Central, on Richardson St. from Central to William, on Renner St. from State to Cheshire, on Cheshire from Renner to Hayes, on Henry St. from Hayes to Orlentangy on Orchard St. from Sandusky east and on Washington St. from Harrison south, a total of 45 blocks having a length of 4.7 miles and an area of 48,510 square yards.

Sealcoat on Pennsylvania Ave. from Sandusky to Euclid, on Mason Ave. from Liberty to Forrest, on Forrest from Fountain to Heffner, on Union from Fountain to Heffner, on Dunlap from Gruber to Curtis, on Toledo, Columbus and Montrose from William to Park, on Spring from Montrose to Toledo, on Oak Hill from Liberty to Montrose, on Park from Sandusky to Montrose, on Eaton from Liberty to stadium, on Ross St., from Liberty to David, on David from Ross to London Rd., on Noble from Park to London Rd., on Stillson from London Rd., to Oak Grove Cemetery, on Harrison from Sandusky to Liberty, on English Terrace from Sandusky to Magnolia, on Wotring from Sandusky to Henry, on Hayes from Henry to River, on Estelle from Central to Winter, on Annette from Central to Winter, on Grace from Flax to Central, on Little from Winter to William, on Lewis from Winter to William, on Frank from William south, on Calm from Frank to railroad, on Cheshire from William to railroad, on Rheem from Cheshire east, on Hayes from Cheshire to North, on North from Hayes to corporate limits, on Wilder from Channing to Webb, on Webb from Wilder to Chamberlain, and on Chamberlain from Lake to Channing, a total of 66 blocks having a length of 6.37 miles and an area of 71,650 square yards.

A similar program of application of seal coat to 67 blocks on 42 streets having a length of 8.6 miles and an area of 115,094 square yards will be carried out in 1956. Also, a penetration program involving 35 blocks of 18 streets having a length of 3.1 miles and an area of 34,665 square yards is scheduled for 1956. And a T-35 program involving 17 blocks of 5 streets having a length of 1.7 miles and an area of 32,142 square yards is planned.

The following is a summary of the various street program since 1950.

Street Programs

YEAR	TOTAL LINEAL MILES	TOTAL SQUARE YARDS	PEN-SEAL COAT	PEN-ETRA-TION	STATE COOP.-T-35	DUST CON-TROL
1950	1.55	23,680	23,680	0	0	0
1951	4.65	50,200	21,100	17,270	0	11,650
1952	9.95	175,960	133,560	34,700	3,570	4,130
1953	11.04	175,154	135,643	0	27,241	12,270
1954	8.54	135,630	66,070	35,190	34,370	0
1955	12.37	146,040	71,650	48,510	25,880	0
1956	13.40	186,000	115,000	35,000	32,000	4,000
	61.50	892,664	556,703	170,670	123,061	32,050

STREET SWEEPING DATA

	1952	1953	1954	1955
Sweeper Mileage	1947	2567	3068	1720
No. Loads	525	637	604	420
Cubic Yards	1050	1274	1208	840
No. Days Sweeping	164	216	220	174
Manhours Sweeping	698	1231	1122	678

Does not include any time or labor on other street cleaning categories (catch basin cleaning, etc.)
Reduced in 1955 due to decrease in budget revenue.

LEAF COLLECTION DATA

	1952	1953	1954	1955
No. Loads Collected				
Collector	114	182	96½	84
Trucks	0	98	270	313
Cubic Yards Collected	1596	2940	2231	2428
Manhours	1800½	1497	1330	
No. Days Collecting	52	34	33	

Street Lighting Program Expanded

One area to receive prompt attention with the council-manager form of government was the matter of street lighting. In 1954, about one-third of the requirements for an adequate street lighting program was initiated. This program was slowed in 1955, due to lack of funds, but will be renewed in 1956. When the 1956 program is completed, the illumination from street lights in the city will have been increased by more than 65 percent.

The following summaries show the progress made in this area:

TYPE LIGHT	1953		1956	
	NO.	LUMENS	NO.	LUMENS
1,000 lumen	104	104,000	6	6,000
4,000 lumen	158	632,000	352	1,408,000
10,000 lumen	41	410,000	48	480,000
	303	1,146,000	406	1,904,000

ire, Police Departments Progress

Police Improve Procedures

past two years have seen some marked improvement in the Police Division of the Department of Public Safety. Some of the changes have been physical and some in procedures. This division, under Chief D. M. ... or the past six years, has had many handicaps, ranging from manpower shortages to equipment deficiencies in its procedures. A number of these were overcome during 1955.

The rearrangement of city hall space to accommodate the new form of government in 1954, it was possible to convert the former "flopp room" for transients into a police room. This room has facilities for lockers, showers, conferences, storage of emergency equipment such as ladders, etc., and an area for parking meter maintenance. Instead of putting up more than 600 transients a year, 10 are offered a place to sleep in the jail area, and the division has room to operate. At the same time an office is provided for the Chief of Police in the police headquarters.

An intensified training program initiated by the city manager, who also serves as director of public safety, has been put into a routine training program under the Chief of Police. The facilities of the police squad room make this program possible. A number of important phases have been covered in the program. In addition to normal subjects such as fingerprinting, operating the lab setup for making urinalysis tests, procedures of arrest, etc., the operation of various departments, the courts and other law enforcement agencies are covered.

THE STATISTICAL records show the result of this training program, an outbreak of felonies in 1954 was handled that the 1955 cases were less than in 1953. There were 42 known or reported felonies in 1953 with 22 cases solved by the arrest of 22 persons. In 1954, there were 27 known or reported felonies with 47 cases being solved by the arrest of 30 persons. And in 1955, there were 123 known or reported felonies with 17 cases being solved by the arrest of 17 persons.

That area of felonies showing the most marked improvement was the category of breaking and entering. This is one of the most difficult crimes to solve. And the record of the Police Division can be compared favorably with the best departments in the country.

In 1953, there were 23 known or reported cases with 10 persons. In 1954, there were 59 known or reported cases with 7 cases solved by the arrest of 20 persons. And in 1955, there were 28 known or reported cases with 8 cases solved by the arrest of 8 persons.

ANOTHER INNOVATION in the police division was the installation of parking meter fine boxes and the change in parking meter tickets to envelope type in June 1954. In addition to accommodating the motoring public, there has been a marked increase in percentage of fines collected.

Under the old system all offenders had to report to police station to pay their fines. Figures for 1955 show 90 percent of tickets paid through the fine boxes, another 8 percent paid by mail and only 36.6 percent paid in person at police headquarters.

Records also show that in 1953 only 70.0 percent of the parking meter fines were collected at all. In 1954, there were 84.2 percent collected. A followup system and the jurisdiction of the municipality has made it possible to collect all but out of court of state violators. A post card followup on out of court violators results in many of these fines being collected.

TRAFFIC accidents have received considerable attention in the police division, and despite the growing number of accidents and increased miles traveled per year, there were 100 accidents in each of the years of 1953, 1954 and 1955.

However, the seriousness of the accidents has been increasing. For example, there were no deaths from motor vehicle accidents in 1953, but one from a car-car accident in 1954 and one from a car-pedestrian accident in 1955. Also, in 1953 there were only 49 accidents in which 67 persons were injured, while in 1954, there were 64 accidents in which 86 persons were injured, and in 1955, there were 68 accidents in which 98 persons were injured. Currently, studies are being made as to types and causes of accidents in order that more effective enforcement can be placed upon the proper violators.

In 1955, the city council passed a bicycle license ordinance in order to meet the growing problem of stolen bicycles and unsafe bicycles. The inauguration of the program required through the cooperation of the officials of the Police Court, school and city. The launching of the program was coordinated by Leonard Brubaker, principal of Congress Street School, and consisted of a safety program and preregistration at each school. Then, on a scheduled day at each school the police officers, probation officer, teachers and parents participated in the inspection and licensing of over 1,000 bicycles. Numerous bicycles were required to have their lights fixed before licenses were issued. The result of the program relative to stolen bicycles was rewarding in that in 1954 there were 58 bicycles stolen, in 1955, there were only 24.

ANOTHER NEW program started in 1955 as a result of the new municipal code was the control of dogs by the police. The new law requires all dogs to be confined to the owner's premises.



READY TO RESPOND FOR PUBLIC SAFETY — Here are two police cruisers, hook and ladder truck and two pumpers. Cruisers average about 5,000 miles per month each in patrolling the entire community. Need for modern aerial ladder truck to replace old hook and ladder truck is only basic equipment need in fire division. Police motorcycle was not available when picture was taken.

running at large were picked up by the police and those having no licenses were turned over to the county dog warden. Where there were licenses, the owner was notified that the dog had been running at large and had been picked up. It is well to note that all of the dogs returned to owners there were no repeaters.

Another new duty for the police division in 1955 was the enforcement of an ordinance adopted by council regulating taxicabs and taxicab drivers. Inspection of taxicabs for mechanical safety is now being done at regular intervals and all taxicab drivers are investigated by the police division before a license to drive is issued. A general improvement in the taxicab service has been noted.

The filling of vacant positions in 1954 brought the police division up to full authorized strength of 13 men, including one parking officer. And the operation of two police cruisers started for the first time in 1954. The combination of the two has made it possible to cover more school crossings, render a better check on traffic conditions and answer calls more promptly.

TRAFFIC SITUATION MORE COMPLICATED

With the continuing increase in the number of cars on the highways and streets, the problem of keeping traffic flowing continues to mount. A great deal of time has been spent in the past two years by the city in developing proper methods of handling this problem. Numerous studies have been made of localized situations.

The installation of proper traffic signs and signals must continue to be a substantial activity of the city. The 1956 budget submitted to the council in December, 1955, provided more than \$5,000 for the purchase of controllers for traffic signals in order to synchronize these signals for a better flow of traffic.

A revised traffic plan will be considered by the Planning Commission and City Council early in 1956. In this plan, it is proposed

that many stop signs be removed and yield right of way signs put in their place. Certain parking bans are proposed as are changes in the direction of one way streets. These changes will greatly relieve some of the strictly local situations.

However, for long range planning of the arterial street system, taking into account the state highways which pass through Delaware, it is going to be necessary to have a comprehensive study made by a consulting engineering firm. Such a study would develop what additional problems will be thrust upon the city by making such routes as U. S. Route 23 four lane from Columbus to the Delaware Dam and by the construction of turnpikes and limited access highways. It is hoped that the county can be brought into such a survey in order to have more effective coordination of program.

Firemen Continue With Good Work

The reputation of the Delaware Fire Division continued at its high level in 1954 and 1955. Also, the Fire Chief, Jerome Plickebaum, was recognized for his fine work by the Chamber of Commerce in selecting him as honor citizen of the year 1955.

The training program of the fire division inaugurated by Chief Plickebaum for the ten "minute men" volunteers as well as the other seven regular firemen continued to result in excellent performance. In 1954, there were 101 fires at which the fire division held total damages to \$74,682 on property valued at \$2,296,685. In 1955, there were 89 fires and the fire division held total damages to \$15,785 on property valued at \$1,994,350.

Fire prevention received a good portion of the fire division's effort during the past two years. While complete statistics for 1954 are not available, the present system of reporting shows that, in 1955, inspections were made for 685 business buildings, 99 apartment buildings and 119 residences. In all, 122 complaints on fire hazards were received, 496 violations were noted and 509 corrections were made.

Equipment of the fire division, except for the need of an aerial ladder truck, was put into top condition. In 1954, enough hose was purchased to provide for a complete reload of each pumper. Since the drying of hose is essential to good performance, especially in winter months, the reloads allow the hose used at a fire to be put in the hose drying tower and still have the pumpers ready to respond to any new calls. Also in 1954, salvage equipment to minimize water losses and weather losses at a fire were procured.

Equipment purchased in 1955 included a radio for the second pumper to insure close contact in the event of multiple fires or an accident to one of the pumpers and a polaroid camera for recording violations of the fire code.

Parking Problem Is Eased

A very serious problem in all 12-minute limit have been created. These spaces are at or near those places of business where the volume of customers is high and the amount of time needed to transact business is short. Some of these are drug stores, banks, post office, etc.

Numerous parking studies were made and revealed that "feeding the meters all day" was depriving many of the motoring public of a chance to park. The surveys showed the average parking time per car per space to be about 30 minutes. Thus, each all day parker, legally putting money in the meters every two hours, was depriving about 20 cars per day of a place to park. In some spaces, the number prevented from parking was even more.

The city council passed new laws pertaining to metered spaces paid for itself. And this despite the fact that 53 of the 65 spaces have a reduced rate of four hours for ten minutes with 12 hour limit. The other 12 spaces are designed for short-term parkers and have a limit at the same rate as prevails on the

streets; five cents per hour. Again recognizing that one parking lot accommodating only 65 cars was only a part of the ultimate solution of the parking problem, the city proceeded to acquire land located in the block bounded by Sandusky, William, Union and Winter Streets. Purchase of two lots and houses on William Street and leases for the rear of certain Sandusky Street lots were obtained. Work on removal of the existing houses was begun and the completion of the lot, which will accommodate about 85 cars, should be accomplished early in 1956.

Work is also progressing on Lot No. 3 which is to be located in the block bounded by Sandusky, William, Franklin and Winter Streets. This lot will accommodate about 50 cars. In total this will give the city about 201 off-street spaces, some 49 short of the estimated 250 needed. Parking has been recognized as such a continuing and important problem that a permanent committee of the city council functions for that purpose.



E. WINTER STREET PARKING LOT SELF-SUPPORTING — This is a typical scene at the city's first parking lot on E. Winter Street. Originally designed for 84 cars but subsequently altered to 65 cars due to widening of stalls, this lot is producing more

1954-55 Active Years for Parks, Recreation Here

The years 1954 and 1955 were years of issues and action in the field of parks and recreation. The river beautification, parks and recreation administration and acquisition of Blue Limestone Park were the biggest issues to arise.

Beginning in 1954 with a balance of about \$33,000 remaining from the \$33,000 bond issue for river beautification voted by the people in 1944 and faced with a minimum estimate of cost of \$76,000, to carry out the original project, the city set forth to solve the dilemma. After starting from scratch with preliminary surveys of the entire river between the sewage treatment plant and Mingo Park, the engineering department came up with a design for two low head dams in lieu of the original large dam and by simplifying construction features came up with a new cost estimate of \$43,000 for the project. Channel excavation was started in late summer of 1954.

Certain economies effected in the 1954 budget operation made possible the transfer of \$10,000 needed from the general fund to the river improvement fund. When bids were taken the best bid ran the total cost to \$46,000. It was necessary and possible for the city to transfer the other \$3,000 needed in 1955. Thus, by the end of 1955, the entire project except for seeding, which will be done in the spring of 1956, was completed at a savings of about \$30,000.

WITH THE ADOPTION of the charter and code, the former administrative boards for parks and for recreation were abolished. In their place was created a Department of Parks and Recreation, for which the city manager serves as director. Divided into two divisions, the job of superintendent of parks has been handled by the director of public works and the job of superintendent of recreation by the city manager.

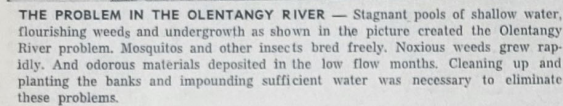
The code created a Parks and Recreation Advisory Committee whose purpose is to advise the city council on policy relating to parks and recreation and to work with the planning commission in developing long range plans for parks

and recreation. This membership of this committee was established with a representative of Council, the city manager, a representative of the school board, a representative of the Community Chest, a representative of the Council of Social Agencies and three members at large. The membership at large has since been expanded to nine instead of three.

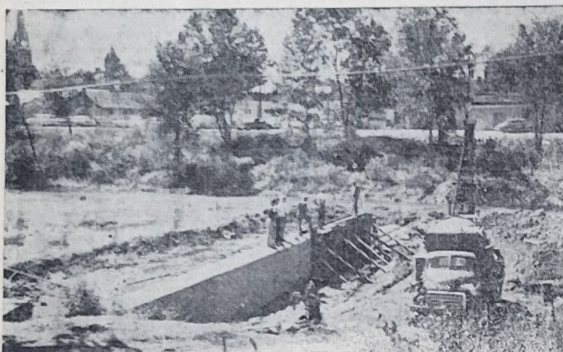
This committee made two significant recommendations to the city council in 1955. One was to purchase Blue Limestone Park and the other was to hire a full-time superintendent of recreation. Action by the finance committee of the council, headed by Robert W. Meyer, revealed interest on the part of Ohio Wesleyan University, Hughes-Keenan Corp. and Greif Brothers Co. to contribute \$11,000 of the amount needed to purchase the 17 acre park if the balance were raised by contributions. The parks and recreation committee recruited some assistance from several other interested persons and embarked upon raising the balance. As a result, enough was either paid or pledged not only to purchase the park but to begin substantial improvements in 1956.

MEANWHILE, IN 1955, while Blue Limestone Park was under option, the city used the park in its summer program. In addition to Blue Limestone, playground programs were held at Mingo Park, the Fairgrounds, Woodward School and Conger School. Besides the individual playground supervisors, Dick Coyle as summer recreation director had three roving activity supervisors. They handled crafts, games and softball and Little League baseball.

It is expected that the recreation superintendent will be employed in 1956 and begin the mammoth task of coordinating all of the many recreation programs being carried on by various organizations into one program from the city which will embrace all areas of recreation and all ages from young to old.



THE PROBLEM IN THE OLENTANGY RIVER — Stagnant pools of shallow water, flourishing weeds and undergrowth as shown in the picture created the Olentangy River problem. Mosquitos and other insects bred freely. Noxious weeds grew rapidly. And odoriferous materials deposited in the low flow months. Cleaning up and planting the banks and impounding sufficient water was necessary to eliminate these problems.



AS UPPER DAM TOOK SHAPE — Forming the nucleus of the Olentangy River beautification program, two low head dams designed by the Engineering Division of the City were built — one (shown under construction in picture) between Winter St. and Central Avenue, the other between the NYC Railroad bridge and Hayes Street. Savings of this program over original plans amounted to more than \$30,000.



COMPLETED LOW DAM — Here is the lower Olentangy River dam to be completed this spring. The pool immediately to the north is three feet deep and the water then feathers out toward the upper dam between E. Central and E. Winter Sts. Both dams were built with money raised through a voted bond issue and a \$13,000 additional amount granted by city council. The lower dam is south of the New York Central bridge and north of Hayes St.

Garbage Program Makes Progress

In a survey by the Ohio Department of Health in January, 1949, it was reported that "only an estimated 33% of the dwelling units in the city have regular garbage collection service by dependable private haulers. The city provides no collection service or disposal facilities for either garbage or refuse." The department of health recommended that "the city officials assume responsibility for providing adequate sanitary sewerage and garbage and refuse collection and disposal services . . ."

The situation today is quite a different story with a universal, city-operated collection system and an adequate sanitary landfill method of disposal. But the reaching of this status has necessitated considerable effort on the part of the city officials and considerable understanding and cooperation on the part of the citizenry.

Forced into the garbage business by the stopping of service by private collectors in June of 1951, the city has gradually evolved a system that is self-supporting through nominal services charges. After a bond issue made possible the purchase of proper equipment and problems of scheduling etc, were overcome in 1951, the city embarked upon its first full year of operation in 1952.

THE OPERATION in 1952 resulted in a \$4,500 deficit. Again in 1953, the operation was in the red another \$4,700. But in 1954, by initiating a proper follow-up system for collecting bills, despite this division assuming a share of the administrative overhead amounting to \$2,245, the operation operated in the black by \$5,000. Again in 1955, despite increasing this division's share of administrative costs to \$3,020, the operation operated in the black by \$4,500.

The operation the past two years has made it possible to purchase a new bulldozer for the landfill in 1956. This and other factors being studied should be able to effect some further economies in operation to offset individual salary increases among the garbage crews. Where only six years ago the Department of Health of the state was admonishing the city for its lack of garbage and refuse service, in 1955, the city's system was represented as a model for cities of this size at the Northwest Ohio Garbage Clinic held in Toledo.



MODERN PROBLEMS REQUIRE MODERN EQUIPMENT — More than \$100,000 of motorized equipment is necessary to keep the various departments and divisions of the city operating smoothly and efficiently. Parked in front of the municipal garage on Potter Street is the equipment of the public works and utilities departments. Trucks range from special packer-type garbage collection trucks down to pickups. Equipment in back row includes street sweeper, motor grader, asphalt distributor, high lift loader, sewer rodding equipment and leaf collector. Mechanic Dale Simpkins is responsible for maintaining all such equipment of the city.

Building Permits Issued During Six Years

	RESIDENCES		REMODELING		PRIVATE GARAGES		COMMERCIAL INDUSTRIAL		PUBLIC BLDGS.		TOTAL BUILDING	
	NO.	VALUE	NO.	VALUE	NO.	VALUE	NO.	VALUE	NO.	VALUE	NO.	VALUE
1950	49	\$ 390,750	26	\$ 14,375	17	\$ 10,600	15	\$ 305,650	—	107	\$ 721,375	—
1951	68	702,000	16	13,850	30	28,280	13	235,365	—	127	974,495	—
1952	40	538,700	17	40,675	18	14,700	5	175,500	—	80	769,575	—
1953	61	590,150	27	31,900	21	17,045	12	285,600	—	121	924,695	—
1954	51	467,000	26	43,150	8	5,200	13	1,228,800	—	98	1,744,150	—
1955	50	544,285	37	53,200	32	30,320	11	279,500	5	1,487,000	135	2,394,305
TOTAL	319	\$3,232,885	149	\$ 197,150	126	\$101,145	69	\$2,510,415	5	1,487,000	668	\$7,528,595



NEW BULLDOZER AT WORK — Newest piece of city equipment is a skid shovel-equipped bulldozer shown in use at the city sanitary garbage fill on the Olentangy River. The machine replaces a bulldozer purchased when the fill was opened five years ago and will also be used in street work this summer.



AS IT WAS BEFORE — Open Dumps With Rats, Flies and Odors — Former City Sanitarian Albert Wade and Public Works Director Donald Mackley stand beside a typical

Zoning Board

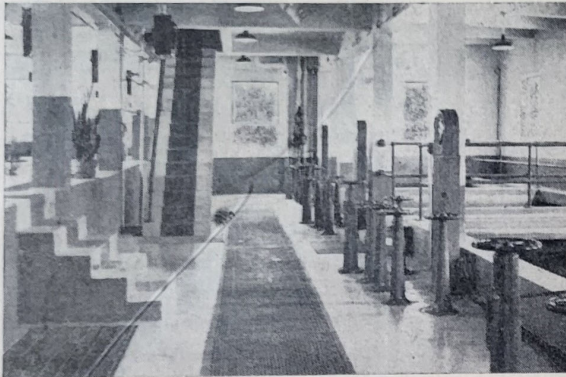
The Zoning Board of Appeals has its regular meeting on the fourth Wednesday of each month. Special meetings for public hearings, etc. are advertised in the newspaper. These meetings are held at City Hall and are open to the public. George Breneman is Chairman of the Zoning Board of Appeals and Frederick D. Puckett is the non-member secretary of the Board.



AFTER NEW SYSTEM — Sanitary Fill Reclaims Low-lying Property — One of the city's packer-type garbage and rubbish collection trucks unloads. Also shown is the city's crawler tractor with bullecan attachment which spreads, compacts and covers the material continuously. As well as eliminating the rat and odor problem and minimizing the fly problem, this method of refuse disposal makes possible the reclaiming



PURE, SOFT WATER IS NO ACCIDENT — The waterworks laboratory serves as the testing place for city water. Waterworks Superintendent Frank A. Lanning runs a typical test. Tests of raw water from the river and water after treatment are essential to proper treatment and are under close scrutiny by the state health department. The amount and types of chemicals to be used in treating the water and their effect are determined by these tests.



INTERIOR OF WATER PLANT — These are some of the valves, gauges and filters which make the operation of the waterworks a technical problem requiring competent operators. Not shown are settling basins, chemical feeding room, laboratory and pump room. The waterworks is designed to produce 2,000,000 gallons of properly treated water daily.

Record Amount Of Sewage Treated By Local Plant

As human and industrial wastes have continued to increase, stream pollution has become a major problem throughout the nation. Since the same streams that serve as the place for discharge of some cities' wastes are also the source of water supply for other cities, sewage treatment has become a necessity for urban living.

Reflecting the growth of the city and increased water use, the city's sewage treatment plant treated a record amount of sewage in 1955, 312,200,000 gallons, compared to 273,800,000 gallons in 1954. Despite the increased load of the treatment plant, under Superintendent Ray Mantor, operated at as good or better effectiveness in attempting to return the Oltentany river water taken out at the waterworks to as near its original state as possible.

In 1954, the plant reduced the B. O. D. (Biochemical Oxygen Demand) by 84 percent and removed 73 percent of suspended solids. In 1955, the reduction in B. O. D. was 84 percent and removal of suspended solids was 77 percent.

WORK WAS STARTED in 1935 to rebuild the motors and pumps of the plant which had been installed in 1926. Work in 1956 will include finishing the motors and pumps and reconstruction of a sludge bed.

Maintenance of the sewerage system is important to proper functioning. Public Works personnel under Nicholson Nutt, in addition to handle complaints about sewers carries out a program of regularly cleaning the sanitary sewers of the city. Started under Director of some will have to be built in 1956. Public Works Donald Mackley, this program has progressed to the point that in 1955 nearly 3 times as many sewers were cleaned than in 1951.

Some comparative figures for the past five years show the following comparisons: 1951-18 blocks totaling 7,150 lineal feet cleaned; 1952-37 blocks totaling 12,200 lineal feet cleaned; 1953-42 blocks totaling 18,500 lineal feet cleaned; 1954-48 blocks totaling 19,900 lineal feet cleaned; and 1955-56 blocks totaling 21,230 lineal feet cleaned.

Some interesting cost figures re-

fect the effect of purchasing a sewer cleaning machine in 1953. In 1952, the cost per 100 feet of sewer cleaning was \$32.08 and the cost per block was \$114.47. In 1953, the cost per 100 feet was \$25.63 and the cost per block was \$122.22. In 1954 these figures were \$18.59 per 100 feet and \$77.08 per block. In 1955, they were \$22.71 per 100 feet and \$86.11 per block.

OTHER RECORDS of the Sewage Division show 61 complaints having been received in 1955. Of these, 29 were the result of trouble in the complainant's own lateral, and 32 required work by city forces. A total of 1,697 manhours were spent in rodding only; another 1,466 manhours were spent in rodding and dragging; and 64 manhours were spent in investigating complaints.

It is interesting to note that extensions to the sewerage system completed in 1955 brought to within less than a dozen residences the number not having sewer mains available to connect to. Also, there are less than 100 not actually connected. This compares with 80 percent having sewers available and 60 percent being connected as of January 1949. These sewer extensions are put in by special assessment against the abutting property.

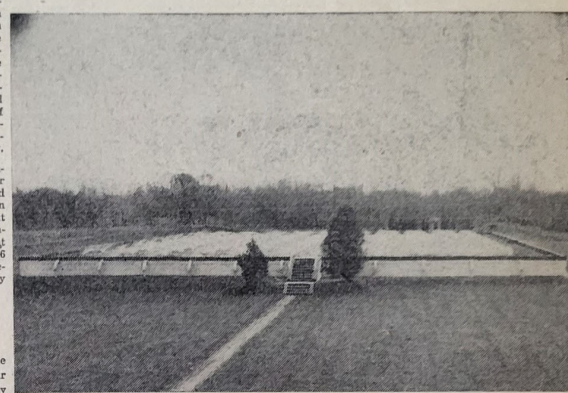
One problem has been demonstrated by the increase in number of sewer users. That is the need under Nicholson Nutt, in addition to handle complaints about sewers carries out a program of regularly cleaning the sanitary sewers of the city. Started under Director of some will have to be built in 1956. Public Works Donald Mackley, this program has progressed to the point that in 1955 nearly 3 times as many sewers were cleaned than in 1951.

Planning Body

The Planning Commission of the City of Delaware has its regular meetings on the first Wednesday of each month. These meetings are held at the City Hall and are open to the public. Gillette is chairman and Donald Mackley is the non-member secretary of the Commission.



LAB TESTS DETERMINE NEED AND EFFECT OF SEWAGE TREATMENT — Sewage Treatment Plant Superintendent Ray Mantor, here in plant's laboratory, runs tests which determine amount of treatment needed and effect of treatment given. Closely regulated by state health department, these tests serve as continuous check on the plant's operation. Urinalysis tests in intoxication cases formerly run by the police division in this laboratory are now handled in police lab at City Hall.



FINAL STAGE OF SEWAGE TREATMENT — The final step in sewage treatment before the effluent is discharged into the river is the passing through the filter bed shown here. Treatment plant is thirty years old but is in excellent condition through proper maintenance and care.

Debt Picture Relatively Unchanged

Unlike many cities in the state and in the nation, Delaware is not plagued by overwhelming debt. In fact, the amount of taxes paid to retire debt each year amounts to only 0.35 mills or 35 cents per \$1000 of assessed valuation. This is due to a situation in which most bonds that have been issued by the city are retired from sources of revenue other than taxes.

For example, of the total outstanding indebtedness of the City as of December 31, 1955, amounting to \$1,280,104.65, the revenue from water service charges will retire \$728,000 or about 56.5 per-

cent. Likewise, another \$349,704.65 of about 27.1 percent will be retired by special assessments against abutting property owners for certain improvements to their properties.

Also, revenue from parking lots will retire another \$129,000 or about 10 percent. Garbage service charges will retire another \$20,000 or about 1.6 percent. Thus, of the total debt only \$62,400 or less than \$5.00 per capita of debt will have to be paid by taxes.

A FURTHER STUDY of the debt situation, as presented in the 1956 Annual Budget of the City, shows

that as of December 31, 1955, the city had utilized only 15.1 percent of its debt limit even though \$129,000 had been issued in 1954 and 1955 for construction of parking lots.

In the total picture, in 1954, \$56,000 in bonds were issued and \$64,640 were retired. In 1955, \$174,704.65 in bonds and notes were issued and \$74,466.31 were retired. In the two years, outstanding city bonds were reduced \$67,000, general obligation bonds were increased \$118,200, and special assessment bonds were increased \$40,398.34 or a total increase of \$91,596.54.

The 1955 Annual Report of the Ohio Department of Taxation confirms what city officials meant about taxes being too low to operate in 1955 when they asked for the three mill levy. Figures in this report, compiled from all of the 139 cities for taxes levied in 1954 and collected in 1955, show that only six cities in the entire state had an operating levy as low as Delaware. And only one of these, Marietta, was as large as Delaware. The other five were of less than 10,000 population in 1950.

Water Use Goes Over 450 Million Gallon Mark

Despite the claims to fame of soft drinks, alcoholic beverages and other liquids, good, pure water continues to be the favorite international drink. But more than just a thirst quencher, pure, soft water is absolutely essential to modern living. And an adequate supply for fire protection is a must.

Water for the city comes from the Oltentany River. The construction of the Delaware Dam by the federal government has insured a lasting source of supply. From the river, the water goes through the waterworks located about three miles north of town. The waterworks, under Superintendent Frank Lanning, introduces various chemicals for softening and purifying the water. From the waterworks, which has a treatment capacity of 2,000,000 gallons per day, the water is pumped into the distribution system.

This system, under Superintendent of Water Distribution Harold Smith, consists of one 1890 model Robert A. Vogel, four-coupled pumps located near the waterworks, one 250,000 gallon tank located in the block bounded by Washington, Park, Liberty and University Streets, and 33 miles of main lines, valves and hydrants. Extensions to the distribution system are paid for by special assessments against the abutting property owners.

DURING 1954, water delivered into the distribution system was 371,411,000 gallons and in 1955 the amount was 450,819,000 gallons. While some of this was used for fire protection and some for flushing mains, the bulk of it was used by homes, businesses and industry.

Nearly a half billion gallons is not an easy quantity to grasp when people are used to thinking of glasses, coffee pots or bathtubs full of water.

Converting this a little, the amount would be about five of the elevated tanks per day. Put another way, it would take a train made up of tank cars extending from Chicago to Delaware to carry the amount of water used in 1955. Put it still another way, if the water were spread out all over town, it would cover the city to a depth of about six inches.

However, the quantity of chemicals used might be of more significance. In order to kill bacteria, remove taste and odor and remove hardness, in 1955, the plant used 275.8 tons of lime, 77.2 tons of soda ash, 15.3 tons of alum, 3,813 pounds of chlorine, 17.8 tons of carbon dioxide and 11,315 pounds of activated carbon.

Perhaps most significant of the increased use of water is the need for more elevated storage. For example, at the peak rate of consumption, which was estimated at 100,000 gallons per hour on September 19, 1955, if the city would have been separated from the waterworks by a break in the single large main connecting the city with the waterworks and a large fire had occurred at which only our own fire equipment was used to capacity, the city would have been without water in about one hour.

THE 1956 BUDGET has provided for increasing the elevated storage by erecting a 500,000 gallon tank in 1956 out of current revenues instead of floating a bond issue. This tank

would triple the safety afforded in the situation described previously.

The operation of the Water Division of the Department of Public Utilities during 1954 and 1955 resulted in the best financial relationship between income from water sales and operating expenses, excluding debt, in the 20-year history of the system. In 1954, the income from water sales exceeded operating costs by \$64,702.50 and in 1955, the income from water sales exceeded operating costs by \$70,618.25. Debt service was \$32,870.00 and \$33,942.50 respectively for the two years.

The two years represented the highest water sales years in the history of the plant \$143,431.22 in 1954 and \$150,737.34 in 1955 and also, the two lowest years in operating costs \$78,728.72 in 1954 and \$80,069.29 in 1955.

THE MAJOR IMPROVEMENT of the waterworks in 1955 was the purchase of right-of-way and construction of a new roadway to the plant. After 18 years of haggling over access to the plant with abutting owners, the city now will be able to invite the public to safely visit their waterworks. In 1956, improvements at the waterworks will include installing a hoist over filters, renewing No. 3 filter, installing tile over filters, installing a new lime slaker, removing the old boiler house, grading and landscaping and constructing a pipe storage building.

In the water distribution system, in addition to the elevated storage tank, a relocation of the main linking the city and the waterworks into accommodate widening U. S. Route 23 has been provided for at a cost of about \$20,000.

Contract for Health Services

Public health services of the county are carried out by contract with the county health department. Dr. Robert A. Vogel, four-coupled health commissioner, heads the staff of the county health department. In addition to the general staff services, the city has the exclusive services of a city sanitarian and two public health nurses.

The net costs of this service in 1955 were \$12,019.91 or less than \$1.00 per capita based upon the present estimated population. In 1956, the net cost is expected to be \$12,454.45. While the gross costs of the department covers water supply services would be \$17,580.91 and \$19,654.45 respectively, the federal, state and county health department, rest

and state subsidies, inspection fees and community chest offset part of the costs to the taxpayers.

Work of this department embraces immunizations (such as the recent polio ones), general disease control, tuberculosis control, maternity services, infant hygiene, pre-school hygiene, school hygiene, crippled children's services and child hygiene (including bedside care). In addition - environmental sanitation is of extreme importance. The program of the health department covers water supply, sewage disposal, garbage and refuse, food and milk control, rest

homes and general sanitation.

The city sanitarian reported 86 connections to sewers effected in 1955, bringing to less than one hundred left to be connected. Of these many are hardship cases of pensioners, etc. However, in order to accommodate such cases, the city council has authorized the installation of the sewer lateral by the city and the repayment of the costs over a two and one-half year period. The net effect of this program is quite a contrast to the situation in 1949 when the state health department reported over 600 dwellings without proper sewage facilities.



SENTINEL OF SAFETY — Located in the city park in the block bounded by Liberty, University, Washington and Park Streets, the 250,000 elevated storage tank shown in the picture is the basic reserve supply of water for the city. A 250,000 open, standpipe near the waterworks has been ordered rehabilitated or removed by the state health department. Replacement of the standpipe by a 500,000 elevated storage tank within the city limits is contemplated for 1956 or 1957. During 1955, the average daily consumption of water in the city was approximately 1,200,000 gallons.

If You Want City Service Here's the Number to Call...

If You Want Information On:	Call	At Delaware
Administration, general	City Manager	3-5051
Bicycle licenses	Police Department	2-4001
Birth certificates	Health Department	3-4961
Building permits	Building Inspector	2-1861
Burial permits	Health Department	3-4961
Burning trash permits	Fire Department	3-1106
City licenses	City Manager	3-5051
Civil Service Commission	Secretary Civil Service	3-6555
Council	Mayor	2-9661
Court	Municipal Judge	3-5071
Death certificates	Health Department	3-4961
Dog complaints	Police Department	2-4011
Dog licenses	County Auditor	3-8011
Election information	Board of Elections	2-8031
Garbage - rubbish bills	Finance Office	2-1061
Garbage - rubbish collection	Utilities Department	2-1861
Health	Health Department	3-4961
Hospital	Jane M. Case	3-1256
Legal	City Attorney	2-9891
Milk inspection	Health Department	3-4961
Parks	Parks Division	2-1861
Personnel	City Manager	3-5051
Planning	Planning Commission (Engr.)	2-1861
Police	Police Department	2-4001
Purchasing	City Manager	3-5051
Recreation	City Manager	3-5051
Sewer service	Utilities Department	2-1861
Sewer tap permit	Engineering Department	2-1861
Street maintenance	Public Works Department	2-1861
Street lights out	Public Works Department	2-1861
Trees	Public Works Department	2-1861
Visiting nurse	Health Department	3-4961
Water and sewer bills	Finance Department	2-1061
Water taps	Finance Department	2-1061
Zoning requirements	Building Inspector	2-1861