Information inside:
Details regarding five propositions on the ballot

**Proposition 1:** Extending a temporary 1% sales tax

**Proposition 2:** Requiring that fluoride be added to city drinking water

**Proposition 3:** Authorizing general obligation bonds for two artificial turf fields

**Proposition 4:** Authorizing general obligation bonds for a swimming pool at Dimond Park

**Proposition 5:** Authorizing general obligation bonds for elementary school renovations
**Q:** What is the purpose Proposition 1 and how would it affect the sales tax that I pay?

**A:** The current 5% sales tax consists of the following three pieces:
- a 1% permanent tax;
- a 3% temporary tax (expiring 7-1-2012); and
- a 1% temporary tax (expiring 9-30-2008).

Voters approved the now-expiring 1% temporary sales tax in October of 2005 with the intent to fund an Eaglecrest mid-mountain lift, Statter Harbor expansion, a downtown parking garage and transit facility, and areawide sewer expansion.

This year, the question before voters is whether to approve an extension of the temporary 1% sales tax with the intent to fund six different projects.

If Proposition 1 is approved, the overall sales tax rate paid by consumers would remain at 5%. If voters do not approve the extension, the sales tax rate would be reduced to 4% on October 1, 2008.

**Q:** If Proposition 1 is approved, how would the sales tax money be spent?

**A:** It is the intent of the Assembly to spend these sales tax revenues on consolidating public works facilities, areawide sewer infrastructure, airport renovations, improvements to Statter Harbor, deferred maintenance on CBJ buildings, and school renovations.

An explanation of each project is listed on the following three pages of this pamphlet. The pages explain how much sales tax revenue is expected to be allocated to each project, the expected total cost of each project, and how additional costs will be covered.

**Q:** If approved, how long would the temporary sales tax be in effect and how much money will it generate?

**A:** The tax would be in effect until September 30, 2013. CBJ sales tax administrators estimate that the tax would generate an average $8.6 million in each of those 5 years, or approximately $43 million total.
Public Works Consolidated Shop ($10 million)  
(approximately $2 million/year for 5 years)

A new Public Works facility, planned to be located on Glacier Highway immediately east of Sunny Point, would consolidate three operations (the Downtown and Valley Street Maintenance facilities and the Fleet Maintenance facility) into one central location, and would facilitate more efficient operations. A consolidated shop would also allow removal of an industrial use (including fuel tanks) from the downtown waterfront and would enable redevelopment of that parcel. The cost to complete the project is estimated at $15 million. Public works planners intend that this $10 million would fund the highest priority items, including site development for and construction of a combined fleet and street maintenance shop, wash facilities for vehicles and equipment, equipment fueling facilities, a sweepings receiving and treatment facility, and sufficient yard space for operations, material, and equipment storage. Future plans call for covered storage building for vehicles, equipment, and materials, and an expanded yard area for operations and materials storage.

Areawide Sewer Infrastructure  
($10 million)  
(approximately $2 million/year for 5 years)

It has long been a goal of the CBJ to extend municipal sewer to all areas within the Urban Service Boundary, as well as to improve sewer and water infrastructure throughout the Borough. This project would provide sewer and other infrastructure for new development, and would also allow for greater densities within developed areas. The CBJ plans to continue sewer extensions to Pederson Hill, Mendenhall Peninsula, portions of North Douglas Highway, and Auke Bay, as well as to fund other infrastructure improvements needed to accommodate denser development.

The total cost of extending sewer to all areas within the Urban Service Boundary is estimated at more than $20 million. Supplemental funding sources include Local Improvement Districts (estimated at $4 million) and State matching grants (estimated at $4 million). In the event that matching grants or LID funds are not obtained as expected, the limits of the sewer extension would be shortened.
Airport Renovation ($10 million total)
(approximately $2 million/year for 5 years)

The 2005 Master Plan for the Juneau Airport identified a list of improvements needed for the existing terminal. The “new” part of the terminal is nearly 25 years old, and the “old” part is 50 to 60 years old. Passenger loads have doubled in the past 20 years and continue to increase, yet, since 2001, nearly 8,000 sq. ft. of terminal space has been taken to provide mandatory security features.

After a $20 million general obligation bond to help fund some Master Plan improvements failed to receive voter approval in 2005, airport tenants and community members recommended to the Airport Board that the large project be broken into smaller phases that could be implemented over time.

Toward that end, the Board has already secured $10 million in state and federal funding. These funds, along with this $10 million in sales tax funding, would allow parts of the project to proceed and would begin to address some of the most pressing needs at the airport, including expanding the baggage claim area, improving passenger screening, offering space for new retail concessions, and providing spaces for group travelers. Sales tax funding could also be used to replace deteriorated mechanical and electrical systems, modernize equipment, reduce energy costs, provide traveler amenities such as laptop charging stations, and construct community desired spaces such as a meeting room. The Airport Board will continue to seek funding for full development of the Airport Terminal Master Plan—estimated to cost over $76 million in 2005—and expects to complete parts of the project as funding becomes available. For more detailed information, visit www.juneau.org/airport/projects/ATR-overview.php.

New Recreational Boat Launch Ramp and Trailer Parking at Statter Harbor in Auke Bay
($5 million total)
(approximately $1 million/year for 5 years)

In 2005, the Docks and Harbors Board adopted a master plan for Statter Harbor—the CBJ’s most popular harbor—that calls for additional recreational and fishing boat moorage, a new double-lane boat launch ramp, expanded parking, designated floats for whale watch boats, a new haul-out facility, and a waterfront park and seawalk. Sales tax funds would be used to build the launch ramp portion of the project. The Board is also working with the Alaska Department of Fish and Game to obtain matching funding. This project would not require an increase in harbor fees or the use of CBJ general funds, and all operation and maintenance costs associated with this project would be paid with harbor fees.
Deferred Maintenance on CBJ Buildings
($4 million total)
(approximately $.8 million/year for 5 years)

The CBJ’s many buildings—including Centennial Hall, City Hall, the Downtown Library and Parking Garage, Douglas Library/Fire Hall, Treadwell Arena, Augustus Brown Swimming Pool, Zach Gordon Youth Center, Hagevig Fire Training Center, Juneau Police Station, seven park restrooms, five fire stations, and numerous maintenance shops and other facilities—need regular maintenance. Such maintenance is necessary to protect these public facilities from Juneau’s climate and to repair normal wear and tear. Sales tax funds would be used to design and construct building maintenance projects necessary to keep these facilities functional and acceptable to the public. This could include activities such as exterior and interior painting, new carpeting, roof repairs, heating and ventilation upgrades, electrical upgrades, new windows and doors, and other similar improvements.

Local Portion of Debt for Elementary School Renovations
($4 million total)
(approximately $.8 million/year for 5 years)

For the first five years of ten years of debt payments, sales tax funds would be used to pay the 30% local requirement for the school bonds that are the subject of Proposition 5. It is anticipated that the State of Alaska will pay for 70% of the school projects, and 30% must come from local sources. Most often, Juneau funds the local portion with property taxes but in this case, the Assembly decided to ask voters to approve sales taxes for that purpose. See page 10 of this booklet for an explanation of Proposition 5 and the renovations planned for Harborview and Glacier Valley Elementary Schools.
Citizens Promoting Dental Health, a local group of dentists, doctors, parents, and concerned citizens, urge you to vote “Yes” on Proposition 2. This proposition reinstates the fluoridation of Juneau’s community water supply to levels recommended by the U.S. Public Health Service. Prior to January 2007, Juneau’s community water supply had been fluoridated since the 1970’s.

Community water fluoridation is recognized as one of the top ten public health accomplishments of the 20th Century by the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) and is recognized as a positive measure to prevent tooth decay by over 100 local, state, U.S. and International organizations working on dental and public health issues. This list includes the Juneau Dental Society, the Juneau Medical Society, Alaska State Dental Society, American Medical Association, American Dental Association, U.S. Public Health Service, CDC, American Academy of Pediatric Dentistry, and the World Health Organization.

Community water fluoridation has been a practice in the United States for more than 60 years. Extensive scientific study proves it to be safe and effective to reduce tooth decay. Currently more than 2/3 of the population in the United States benefit from community water fluoridation.

Facts about fluoride and community water fluoridation:

1. Fluoride is found naturally in water throughout the world. It is classified as a naturally occurring element and a nutrient (Dietary Reference Intakes, National Academy Press).
2. Community water fluoridation supplements water to levels identified by the U.S. Public Health Service to be safe and to prevent tooth decay.
3. Community water fluoridation benefits people of all ages, education, and income levels.
4. On average, it is estimated that for every $1 a community spends on water fluoridation, $38 in dental treatment costs are saved. Not only does water fluoridation prevent the pain and suffering of cavities, it also saves us money as patients and taxpayers.
5. Dental health is a critical component of overall health and well-being. Untreated tooth decay can have medical as well as psychological effects.
6. Fluoride is used throughout the world. The World Health Organization supports community water fluoridation. In areas where there are no water systems fluoridated salt is used.

Opponents have made allegations that misrepresent facts about fluoride. They often cite studies that use levels 4-times that of the level recommended by the U.S Public Health Service or that are obscure or from foreign countries that have not been reviewed or cannot be replicated.

Citizens Promoting Dental Health was formed to assist Juneau’s dentists and doctors who have seen the positive results of Juneau’s 30+ years of community water fluoridation. They, together with a broad coalition of concerned citizens want to make sure all community members benefit from one of the most important public health advances of our lifetime.

If you would like more information about community water fluoridation please ask your dentist or doctor or you can visit www.juneausmiles.org. Juneau voters should vote “Yes” to Proposition 2, to bring back community water fluoridation.
Fluoride is not an essential element for human health. The notion that an “optimal” dose can be delivered through the water system is a myth. Sodium fluoride is classified as a hazardous waste, and would be illegal to dump into a lake or stream. Yet this proposition proposes that it be dumped into our drinking water. We urge that you vote NO for the following reasons:

* **The effectiveness of fluoridated water is questionable.** While fluoridation promoters point to a decline in tooth decay since the advent of fluoridation, decay has declined both in places that fluoridate and those that don’t. According to the World Health Organization, dental health in 12-year olds in non-fluoridated industrialized countries is as good, if not better, than those in fluoridated countries. The largest study ever conducted in the U.S. on fluoridation found that the difference in the number of decayed teeth between fluoridated and non-fluoridated communities was negligible. Research clearly indicates whatever benefits fluoride conveys are primarily topical, not systemic. It is not necessary to drink fluoridated water to benefit from it.

* **The safety of fluoridated water is questionable.** In 2006, a 500-page review of fluoride’s toxicology by a distinguished panel appointed by the National Research Council of the National Academy of Sciences was published. The NRC panel identified many research studies in which animals or humans drinking water close to the level used for fluoridation showed numerous adverse health effects. These included: bone fractures, decreased thyroid function, impaired glucose tolerance, brain cell damage, lowered IQ, kidney damage, arthritic-like conditions, symptoms characteristic of Alzheimer’s disease, and cancer.

The risk to infants and children is of particular concern. The Environmental Working Group recently reported that infants and young children are at a three to four times higher risk of overexposure to fluoride than adults. According to the National Academy of Sciences, standard chemicals are up to ten times more toxic to children than adults, depending on body weight. This is because children absorb more toxic chemicals relative to body weight, and their developing organ systems are more vulnerable to toxic chemicals.

* **Compulsory fluoridation deprives people of free choice.** When fluoride is added to water, people can no longer choose not to consume it. Fluoridation supporters say that fluoride is no different from other things that are added to water, such as chlorine. This is simply not true. Chlorine is intended to treat the water. Fluoride, on the other hand, is intended to treat the people who drink the water. That’s a big difference.

There are plenty of ways people who want fluoride can get it, including toothpastes, gels, mouth rinses and supplements. This is preferable to the blunderbuss approach of compulsory fluoridation, which dictates that everyone ingest fluoride whether they want it or not.

The public water system is a cumbersome and potentially hazardous way to deliver a substance intended as a medication.

We have some of the purest, cleanest water available anywhere. Let’s keep it that way. Vote NO on Proposition 2.
Proposition 3

$3.9 Million in G.O. Bonds for Artificial Turf Fields

Q: What is the purpose of Proposition 3?
A: If Proposition 3 is approved, artificial turf surfaces and drainage would be installed at the Adair-Kennedy baseball facility and the Melvin Park softball facility. The turf surfacing would be similar to the surfacing at the small field adjacent to the Juneau-Douglas High School. When not reserved for baseball/softball games or practices, the fields could be used for other sports including football and soccer.

Q: Why construct artificial turf fields at Adair-Kennedy and Melvin Parks?
A: Softball and baseball players have long sought turf fields, in large part because Juneau’s weather limits the length of outdoor sport seasons and most of Juneau’s sports fields are hard, devoid of grass, rocky and, often, quite muddy. Players using artificial turf experience fewer injuries, in part because the fields include granulated rubber infill that absorbs the impact of falls and also because turf fields can be safely used during more types of Juneau weather, providing a stable surface and ample traction for players to run, slide, and pivot. Players also like turf because it allows increased playing time (snow melts more quickly, allowing players access to the fields earlier in the spring).

Q: If Proposition 3 is approved, how will it affect property taxes in Juneau?
A: The CBJ estimates that the total debt service costs, assuming an interest rate of 4.6%, will be $495,000 annually. This amount of debt service would require an annual tax levy of $12 per $100,000 of assessed property value for each of the next ten years.
Q: What is the purpose of Proposition 4?
A: If Proposition 4 is approved, an approximately 33,700 sq. ft. swimming facility would be constructed at Dimond Park. Plans call for a 6-lane lap pool with a diving board and a zero-entry warm water pool for learn-to-swim programs, senior aerobics, and other water safety programs. Locker rooms, spectator seating, mechanical rooms, and small administrative areas would also be constructed.

In addition to serving the community, the proposed pool facility is designed to serve Juneau students in a variety of ways, including hosting statewide swimming and diving meets, and providing a facility for the reinstatement of school learn-to-swim programs.

Q: Since this pool will be used by students in the Juneau School District, does it qualify for state funding assistance?
A: Yes. The State Department of Education estimated that costs for approximately 44% of the facility are eligible for reimbursement under the State’s school bond debt reimbursement program. The State program allows 60% of the eligible costs of these sorts of projects to be reimbursed (pools in Petersburg and Kodiak have received state reimbursement for pool construction by providing educational swimming programs similar to what is planned for the Juneau pool). This means that the State of Alaska would pick up $5.2 million of the total cost (that is, 60% of 44% of the total) leaving $14.6 to be funded by local dollars.

Q: How is this project different from the Dimond Park Aquatic Center proposed to voters in 2005?
A: After voters did not approve the use of sales taxes to fund an aquatic center in 2005, interested citizens worked together to redesign a smaller facility. They designed a pool with six lanes, not eight lanes as previously proposed, and they also reduced the size of the water recreation and administrative areas. The proposed size of this project is about 27% smaller than the 46,200 sq. ft. project proposed in 2005. The 2005 project would have used $26 million of local sales taxes plus $2 million in other funding. This project is expected to cost $14.6 million in local funding and $5.2 million in State funding.

Q: If Proposition 4 is approved, how will it affect property taxes?
A: The State is expected to fund $5.2 million, or approximately 26%, of the total cost of the project. Assuming the State fully funds the reimbursement program, the total annual debt service costs, assuming an interest rate of 4.75%, would be $1.4 million. This amount of debt service would require an annual tax levy of $34 per $100,000 of assessed value for each of the next 15 years. The actual mill levy will vary depending upon total assessed property values and the annual appropriations for the State’s bond debt reimbursement program.
Proposition 5

$22.4 Million in G.O. Bonds for Elementary School Renovations

Q: What is the purpose of Proposition 5?
A: If voters approve Proposition 5, $15.3 million will be used to renovate Harborview Elementary School and $7.1 million will be used to renovate Glacier Valley Elementary School.

Q: What is the current status of Harborview Elementary, what changes are proposed, and what is the cost?
A: The original building, constructed as a partial two-story structure in 1951, was added onto in 1956 and 1974, and the covered play area was constructed in 1991. Renovation of the classroom wing—the only major renovation of the building since its construction—occurred in 1982, 25 years ago. Electrical and mechanical systems date from the original construction and need to be replaced. Ventilation and fire alarm systems no longer in compliance with current codes should also be replaced. Renovations would also include lighting and power system upgrades, new data, security and phone systems. A new entry would be added to improve building security and all remnants from the old shooting range in the basement would be removed.

Should Proposition 5 receive voter approval, $15.3 million from this bond would be combined with $5.1 million of existing funds from the district-wide major maintenance budget to complete the funding for this $20.4 million project.

Q: What is the current status of Glacier Valley Elementary, what changes are proposed, and what is the cost?
A: Until the work begun this year, the school, built in 1963, has never had a substantive renovation in its 40+ years of operation. This project would replace architectural, structural, mechanical, plumbing, and electrical systems that are deteriorated, no longer cost-effective to operate, or in violation of current codes and standards. Upgrades include the addition of classroom sinks in the intermediate wing, a new multi-purpose commons, new classroom areas and new learning spaces for special needs students.

Should Proposition 5 receive voter approval, $7.1 million from this bond would be combined with the $6 million authorized for Glacier Valley renovations by voters in October 2005, along with $1.7 million from district-wide major maintenance budget to complete funding for this $14.8 million project. The 2005 funds are already being used for painting, to replace some mechanical systems, and to reinforce the exterior of the building to meet earthquake codes.

Q: How does the State of Alaska reimburse cities for school projects and what will happen if there is no funding for that program?
A: Under current law, 70% of the $22.4 million bond debt for these projects is expected to be eligible to be reimbursed by the State. The Legislature appropriates money annually to the school debt reimbursement program. Lawmakers have fully funded the program for each of the past 15 years, although there is no guarantee that they will continue to do so. The City and Borough is responsible for the full payment of the debt on the bonds, regardless of whether the Legislature assists with a 70% share.

Q: If Proposition 5 is approved, how will it affect property taxes?
A: If voters approve both Proposition 5 and Proposition 1, property taxes will not be affected for five years, as sales taxes would be used to pay bond debt incurred by Proposition 5. For years six through ten, an annual property tax levy estimated at $21 per $100,000 could be added to the property tax levy. If voters approve Proposition 5 and do not approve Proposition 1, the City and Borough estimates that for each of the next ten years, an average of .21 mills will be added to the property tax levy, resulting in a levy of approximately $21 per $100,000 in assessed property value.

These calculations assume the state reimburses Juneau for 70% of the cost of the bonds for each of the ten years of debt payment. The actual mill levy will vary depending upon total assessed property values and annual appropriations for the State’s bond debt reimbursement program.
Ballot Questions

Proposition 1: Extending a temporary 1% sales tax

Shall the City and Borough of Juneau, Alaska, levy and collect according to the sales tax code a temporary 1% areawide sales tax on the sale price of retail sales, services, and rentals within the City and Borough, effective October 1, 2008, for a period of five years, until September 30, 2013, in addition to the 1% permanent areawide sales tax and the 3% temporary areawide sales tax?

Proposition 2: Requiring that fluoride be added to city drinking water

Shall the following ordinance be adopted:

New Section: CBJ 75.01 is amended by the addition of a new section at CBJ 75.01.225, Fluoridation, to read as follows:

The Manager shall provide for the addition of fluoride to the municipal water service as recommended by the U.S. Public Health Service to prevent tooth decay.

Proposition 3: Authorizing general obligation bonds for two artificial turf fields

For the purpose of acquiring and installing artificial turf and drainage systems at Adair-Kennedy baseball and Melvin Park softball fields, shall the City and Borough of Juneau, Alaska, issue and sell its general obligation bonds, maturing within 10 years of their date of issue, in the aggregate principal amount of not to exceed $3,900,000?

Proposition 4: Authorizing general obligation bonds for a swimming pool at Dimond Park

For the purpose of paying the cost of constructing and equipping a pool facility in the Dimond Park area, shall the City and Borough of Juneau, Alaska, issue and sell its general obligation bonds, maturing within 15 years of their date of issue, in the aggregate principal amount of not to exceed $19,800,000?

Proposition 5: Authorizing general obligation bonds for elementary school renovations

For the purpose of repairing and renovating Glacier Valley and Harborview Elementary Schools, shall the City and Borough of Juneau, Alaska, issue and sell its general obligation bonds, maturing within 10 years of their date of issue, in the aggregate principal amount of not to exceed $22,400,000?
**POLLING PLACES - MUNICIPAL ELECTION - OCTOBER 2, 2007**

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<th>Precinct Number</th>
<th>Precinct Name</th>
<th>Precinct Location</th>
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<tr>
<td>03 300</td>
<td>Douglas</td>
<td>Douglas Library</td>
<td>1016 Third Street, Douglas</td>
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<td>03 310</td>
<td>Juneau No. 1</td>
<td>Assembly Chambers</td>
<td>155 S. Seward Street, Juneau</td>
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<td>03 320</td>
<td>Juneau No. 2</td>
<td>Cathedral of the Nativity Parish Hall</td>
<td>430 5th Avenue, Juneau</td>
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<td>Juneau No. 3</td>
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<td>895 W. 12th Street, Juneau</td>
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<td>Cedar Park</td>
<td>3414 Foster Avenue, Juneau</td>
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<td>Juneau Airport</td>
<td>Nugget Mall</td>
<td>8745 Glacier Highway, Juneau</td>
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<td>AEL&amp;P</td>
<td>5601 Tonsgard Court, Juneau</td>
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<td>Juneau Fire Station</td>
<td>820 Glacier Avenue, Juneau</td>
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<td>03 380</td>
<td>Salmon Creek</td>
<td>Tlingit &amp; Haida Community Council</td>
<td>3235 Hospital Drive, Juneau</td>
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The polls will be open on Tuesday, October 2nd, from 7:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m.

If you don’t know which precinct you are in, call the State of Alaska Polling Place Locator at 888-383-8683. If you have questions regarding absentee or early voting, please contact the Municipal Clerk’s Office at 586-5278.