## Proposition 1:
Municipal Official Financial Disclosure

## Proposition 2:
Extending The Temporary 3% Sales Tax

## Proposition 3:
Authorizing $1.4 Million In General Obligation Bonds For A Ground Source Heating System At Auke Bay Elementary School

## Proposition 4:
Authorizing $1.19 Million in General Obligation Bonds For The Replacement Of The Turf Surfacing At The Adair Kennedy Multi-use Field

## Proposition 5:
An Initiative Petition Amending The City and Borough of Juneau Code By Adding A Tax of $.15 Per Bag On All Plastic Shopping Bags Provided By Certain Retailers
Proposition ONE has a single goal—to increase the potential field of candidates for elected office. If you agree that opening elected office to a wider range of candidates is a worthwhile objective, then Proposition ONE deserves your vote.

Public official financial reporting as prescribed by the legislature and currently administered by the Alaska Public Offices Commission (APOC) is a good system, one that I have adhered to for six elected years. Most of my income is from public retirement systems so I feel no vulnerability in making that information public. Others are not so fortunate.

The state process has the effect of deterring some potential candidates whose income arises from professional fields like law, medicine, or psychological counseling. That’s because the identification of the sources of their income may compromise their professional work. And that’s why we find the majority of Assembly members to be active or retired state employees, business persons, or professionals not actively practicing in their fields. Fewer candidates come forward whose income derives from fields in which they deal with individual clients.

In 2007 the Alaska Legislature recognized that many communities in the state might find a better way of obtaining financial information from public officials. It provided a process by which cities and towns in Alaska might originate their own reporting system. More than 100 communities in Alaska have accepted the Legislature’s invitation and enacted their own reporting requirements. That is what the CBJ Assembly has done in offering this Proposition to the voters. And in drafting Proposition ONE, the Assembly has kept the bulk of the APOC reporting items.

My final Public Official Financial Disclosure has been submitted. The proposition on the October ballot to amend future financial disclosure reporting has no effect on me personally. But I care about Juneau, and in particular I care about the range and quality of candidates who compete for public office. This is a chance to expand the number of citizens who are willing to offer their service to the CBJ. I encourage the voters of Juneau to adopt Proposition ONE.
By Douglas Mertz, Local Attorney and Former State Assistant Attorney General

The Borough should not weaken current financial disclosure requirements for public office holders and political candidates.

The public deserves to know whether public office holders and political candidates have financial conflicts of interest or have received questionable payments or gifts from government contractors or others who should be kept at arms length. Currently, the Alaska Public Offices Commission (APOC) requires a full and fair disclosure of improper financial entanglements by public officers and candidates. But the “Opting out of APOC Proposition” proposed by current officeholders on the Assembly would eliminate the tough APOC disclosure requirements and replace them with weaker disclosures that would allow the officeholders to keep silent about the details of improper financial dealings.

The proposed CBJ ordinance would eliminate the APOC requirement to reveal the amount of income received from all sources of income over $1000 and the requirement to reveal how it was obtained – a gift, earned through employment, or something else. The public would no longer know whether a particular source of income was responsible for a $1000 payment or a $1 million payment or whether the public official worked for it and if so, how.

The proposal would eliminate the APOC requirement for reporting “close economic associations,” so a public official would not have to reveal a financial relationship, even a business partnership or a promise of future employment, with a person doing business with the Borough. Assembly members and the City Manager, for example, could have a business association with each other or with an outside business that is large enough to be a real concern to the public, but they would not have to disclose it.

The current APOC regulations are administered by an independent commission that is able to investigate and bring charges on its own. But the CBJ proposal substitutes the CBJ clerk as administrator of the requirements and gives the clerk – who works for the same officials who are required to make financial disclosures – no means to independently investigate and bring charges for violations.

The CBJ proposal eliminates the APOC law allowing a criminal prosecution and jail time for a person who willfully violates the requirements. The CBJ proposal leaves only minor civil fines, even for a knowing and willful violation.

Hundreds of candidates and officeholders statewide file APOC disclosure forms willingly, because they know it is vital that the public have confidence that their public servants are not engaging in improper financial dealings. In these times, when more than ever the public needs to know that politicians are serving the public and not themselves, the City and Borough of Juneau should not be weakening important public disclosure requirements. This proposal would curtail full disclosure and impede enforcement of disclosure requirements. It would benefit only political candidates while it damages the public’s right to know.

This proposal is against the public’s right to know. Please vote against it.
How long has a 3% temporary sales tax been in effect?

A 3% sales tax has been supported by Juneau voters each time it has come up for renewal, once every four or five years, since it was first approved in 1983.

What services will citizens receive from the revenue generated by Proposition 2

If approved, revenue from Proposition 2 will be used for the same purposes as the current 3% temporary sales tax. As with the current tax, it is the intent of the Assembly to divide the total 3% tax among the following three categories:

1% for general government operations.
This 1%, combined with the 1% permanent sales tax, is to be used to support such general government operations as police, fire, street maintenance, ambulance services, parks and recreation, libraries, transit, and other general services.

1% for capital improvements to roads and sidewalks.
This 1% is to be used primarily for repairing and constructing streets, sidewalks, retaining walls, drainages, and stairways, as well as other capital projects.

1% for capital improvements, rainy day fund, youth activities, and other public services.
This 1% is to be used for a variety of capital projects, deposits to an emergency budget reserve, grants for youth activities, and other general public services.

How much money does the 3% sales tax generate? When will it expire if approved?

For fiscal year 2011, each 1% sales tax contributed about $7.9 million to the CBJ budget. If Proposition 2 is approved, the 3% sales tax will be in effect for five more years (until June 30, 2017), and would be expected to generate between $24 and $28 million annually for each of those years.
PROPOSITION 2
Extend Temporary 3% Sales Tax

Why have a sales tax?

Government services are funded through a variety of taxes and user fees. In Juneau, sales and property tax revenues pay for the majority (about 26% and 45%, respectively) of general city government services. In addition, sales tax revenues account for nearly all of the funds spent on general capital projects such as street and sidewalk paving/repairing.

A sales tax helps spread the cost of municipal services to all users, rather than targeting property owners only. With a sales tax, visitors and temporary residents help pay for services they use while they are in Juneau. State and federal funding for local government services have declined significantly since the original 1983 voter approval of the 3% sales tax. In response to these state and federal revenue declines, the sales tax revenues generated from the 3% levy have contributed greatly in helping to fund consistent service levels and hold down the property tax mill levy.

What would happen if voters fail to approve Proposition 1

The sales tax rate would be reduced to 2% starting July 1, 2012. Sales tax revenues would be expected to decrease by approximately $24 million annually. Available funding for general city services and capital projects would be reduced by about $15 million and $9 million, respectively. To balance the budget, the Assembly would either decrease spending (by cutting public services and capital projects), increase revenues (by increasing property taxes and user fees), or both. As the portion of this 3% sales tax revenue allotted to general city services accounts for about 18% of the funding for those services, cuts to general services would be substantial.
PROPOSITION 3
Authorizing $1.4 Million In General Obligation Bonds For Ground Source Heating System At Auke Bay Elementary School

What is the purpose of Proposition 3?
If voters approve Proposition 3, $1.4 Million in General Obligation Bonds will be issued to fund a ground source heating system for Auke Bay Elementary School. The system would be installed as part of a complete renovation of the school approved by voters in 2010.

Why build a ground source heating system at Auke Bay Elementary School?
Heating options analyzed included: fuel oil, electric, wood pelt, air source heat pump, and ground source heat pump. It was determined that ground source heat is the most cost effective heating system for the school. While ground source is more expensive up-front, the long term operations and maintenance costs are much less expensive than other heating systems.

How does the State of Alaska reimburse cities for school projects, and what will happen if there is no funding?
Through the on-going Department of Education and Early Development debt reimbursement program, the State has agreed to pay 70% of the cost of the heating system, subject to annual appropriation by the Legislature. Lawmakers have fully funded this program for the past twenty years. The City and Borough of Juneau is responsible for the full payment of the debt on the bonds, regardless of whether the Legislature funds the 70% share.

If Proposition 3 is approved, how will it affect property taxes?
If the State fully funds the reimbursement program, the total annual debt service after State reimbursement, assuming an interest rate of 3.5%, would be $50,500. This amount of debt service would require an annual property tax levy of approximately $1.21 per $100,000 of assessed value. This example of a property tax levy is provided for illustrative purposes only.

What would happen if voters fail to approve Proposition 3?
An oil fired boiler with a back-up electric boiler would be installed as part of the Auke Bay Renovation project budget.
What is the purpose of Proposition 4?

If voters approve Proposition 4, $1.19 Million in General Obligation Bonds will be issued to fund the replacement of the synthetic turf on the multi-use field at Adair Kennedy Park adjacent to Floyd Dryden Middle School.

Why replace the synthetic turf surface at Adair Kennedy Park?

The current turf field at Adair Kennedy Park was installed in 2000 and is worn out. The field has been heavily used by the School District for its Physical Education curriculum as well as for High School football, soccer, and track and field programs. The field provides a safer experience for users and has resulted in fewer sports-related injuries. The fibers in the turf carpet are worn out from years of use, and can no longer hold the recommended amount of rubber in-fill.

How does the State of Alaska reimburse cities for school projects and what will happen if there is no state funding?

Through the on-going Department of Education and Early Development debt reimbursement program, the State has agreed to pay 70% of the cost of the synthetic field replacement, subject to annual appropriation by the Legislature. Lawmakers have fully funded this program for the past twenty years. The City and Borough of Juneau is responsible for the full payment of the debt on the bonds, regardless of whether the Legislature funds the 70% share.

If Proposition 4 is approved, how will it affect property taxes?

If the State fully funds the reimbursement program, the total annual debt service costs after State reimbursement, assuming an interest rate of 3.5%, would be $43,300 for each of the next ten years. This amount of debt service would require an annual property tax levy of approximately $1.04 per $100,000 of assessed value. This example of a property tax levy is provided for illustrative purposes only.

What would happen if voters fail to approve Proposition 4?

Over time the fibers in the turf carpet will wear and will not be able to be fixed. At that time the turf carpet will be removed and the field will revert to a dirt field.
PROPOSITION 5
An Initiative Petition To Amend The Code Of The City And Borough Of Juneau By Adding A Tax Of $.15 Per Bag On All Plastic Shopping Bags Provided By Certain Retailers At The Point Of Sales

STATEMENT IN SUPPORT
By Kathy Hill, Turning the Tides

THIS IS ABOUT YOUR CHOICE - to pay the tax or to bring your own bag.


WHEN IS THE TAX CHARGED? - When a shopper takes a throwaway plastic shopping bag, the retailer can charge the fifteen-cent tax.

DO OTHER PLACES TAX PLASTIC BAGS? - Yes, more than half of the world (countries, states, cities) has a tax, fee or ban on plastic shopping bags (1). Walmart and Fred Meyer have already stopped using plastic bags in some Oregon and California stores. In Alaska, at least 30 rural communities have banned plastic bags, including Bethel and Hooper Bay. Galena banned bags in 1998. Seventeen Chiefs from the Gwich’in Nation have signed a resolution to ban styrofoam and plastic bags from their communities.

WHY IS THE TAX PROPOSED? - Each year, Juneau goes through over five million plastic shopping bags that are extremely damaging to the environment and do not break down in the landfill; they float in air and pollute the ocean. Of all forms of plastic pollution, bags are easiest to control. Plastic makes up 80% of the volume of litter on roads, parks, and beaches and 90% of floating litter in the ocean (2). In every square mile of ocean there are over 46,000 pieces of plastic (3). Tiny pieces of plastic soak up a million-fold greater concentration of deadly compounds such as PCBs and DDE (a breakdown product of DDT) than the surrounding seawater (4). Marine life then eats these harmful pieces. It is estimated that over 100,000 different birds, seals, turtles, fish and whales die every year from ingesting plastic (5).

HOW DO I CARRY MY SHOPPING? Best is to bring your own reusable bags. You can also try a cardboard box or a backpack. Free cloth bags made of recycled shirts are available at several locations. Reusable bags are sold in many places for less than a dollar. Paper bags are also damaging to the environment. You can still accept a plastic shopping bag, but the retailer may charge for it. Rainbow Foods does not give out bags and Costco never did.

WHAT DO I USE FOR DOG WASTE, KITTY LITTER, CAN LINERS, ETC.? Environmentally friendly alternatives are available, and most are cheap or free. Consider what was done 40 years ago or ask Turning the Tides for information (6). There are no restrictions on plastic bags used for newspapers, produce, etc.

WHAT ABOUT RECYCLING? Recycling rates for plastic bags are extremely low. According to a 2007 Boustead Associates study, only 5.2% of plastic bags are recycled. Also, the economics of plastic bag recycling are poor. In 2007 the Christian Science Monitor reported that recycling one ton of plastic bags costs $4000 which can then be sold on the commodities market for $32. There is a glut of plastic bags not getting recycled, leaving recovery facilities with bales of used plastic bags and no one to sell them to.

IF YOU LOVE THE OCEAN, please vote yes.

1. Chicobags.com
2. Butte Environmental Council
3. Algalita Foundation
4. www.reuseit.com
5. www.reuseit.com
6. www.turningthetides.org
PROPOSITION 5
An Initiative Petition To Amend The Code Of The City And Borough Of Juneau By Adding A Tax Of $.15 Per Bag On All Plastic Shopping Bags Provided By Certain Retailers At The Point Of Sales

STATEMENT IN OPPOSITION
By Wade Bryson,
Small business owner, Juneau Chamber of Commerce board member, and Radio Personality

Juneau voters should reject the proposed bag tax initiative on the October 4 municipal ballot. This proposal will have a negative effect on our community and local economy. Here's why:

• The proposed tax is discriminatory. It targets the four largest retail businesses in Juneau. This creates an unfair advantage to similar businesses that due to their size won't be subject to the bag tax. If the city sets a precedent of creating taxes that directly affect buying decisions in our community, the long term economic fallout will cause more problems than the bag tax could ever solve.

• The tax is regressive. Like all regressive taxes, this bag tax imposes a greater burden on the poor than on the rich, burdening our most economically challenged citizens. In a household struggling to make ends meet, even a small tax is an unnecessary hardship.

• The tax will discourage future business investments. Just when Juneau needs to project a business friendly climate to shore up our lagging sales tax revenues, we send the message that small business and large corporations in Juneau – and indirectly our own residents – are being targeted for added taxation.

• The tax adds another layer of bureaucracy and accounting. It is already logistically more challenging to operate a business in our isolated community. The tax will increase operational costs which go beyond the fifteen cent tax. Higher costs and lower profits mean fewer jobs for our local economy.

Now, let's examine some of the environmental and health aspects of the proposal:

• Reusable bags are not as environmentally friendly as they are being hyped. Reusable bags don't last forever and must be washed regularly to insure sanitary standards.

• While some of the reusable bags available for purchase locally are made in the USA, many of the reusable bags that will be use are made in China, Cambodia, and other places that have lower environmental standards than we expect.

• Almost all reusable bags contain lead and many brands contain higher than accepted levels. How much safer for the environment is a lead laden bag shipped from China than the 50 plastic bags it would replace?

• Plastic bags are sterile which is why they are used for food handling. Reusable bags would require regular washing to prevent food borne illnesses.

• All retail stores affected by this tax offer plastic bag recycling at their locations as well as our city recycling center. There are other environmentally friendly solutions to plastic bags that are more economically beneficial and will produce a better result.

The bag tax targets four large businesses in town, but what is the logical and legal basis for this discrimination? Is this really an anti-corporation message? How does Juneau benefit from such a message? Vote No on Prop 5.
ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 1
VOTE FOR NOT MORE THAN ONE
 Brad Fluetsch ( )
 Jesse Kiehl ( )
 Write-in: ( )

ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 2
VOTE FOR NOT MORE THAN ONE
 Randy Wanamaker ( )
 Write-in: ( )

ASSEMBLY AREAWIDE
VOTE FOR NOT MORE THAN ONE
 Loren Jones ( )
 Geny E. Del Rosario ( )
 Carlton Smith ( )
 Write-in: ( )

SCHOOL BOARD
VOTE FOR NOT MORE THAN TWO
 Sally Saddler ( )
 Write-in: ( )
 Write-in: ( )

PROPOSITION NO. 1
MUNICIPAL OFFICIAL FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

Shall municipal officers and candidates for elective office of the City and Borough of Juneau be exempt from the requirements of the State of Alaska Public Official Financial Disclosure law (AS 39.50) and be subject to, instead, the Public Official Financial Disclosure law adopted by the City and Borough of Juneau Assembly in Ordinance 2011-13(c)?

YES ( )
NO ( )

PROPOSITION NO. 2
AUTHORIZATION TO RENEW A TEMPORARY 3% AREAWIDE SALES TAX EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2012, FOR A PERIOD OF FIVE YEARS ONLY, INTENDED TO BE USED FOR CERTAIN PURPOSES AS SET FORTH BELOW.

Juneau currently has a permanent 1% sales tax, a temporary 1% sales tax, and a temporary 3% sales tax. The temporary 3% sales tax is automatically repealed on July 1, 2012. The total of all CBJ sales taxes is currently 5%.

This ballot proposition would continue the current 3% temporary sales tax rate for an additional five years, until June 30, 2017. Accordingly, if this proposition is approved, the total sales tax rate would remain at 5%. This proposition would also continue the Assembly’s intended allocation of the temporary 3% sales tax revenues as follows:

1% police, fire, street maintenance, snow removal, EMT/ambulance service, parks and recreation, libraries, and other general purposes;

1% roads, drainage, retaining walls, sidewalks, stairs, and other capital improvement projects; and

1% allocated annually by the assembly among capital improvements to include water and sewer system extensions, an emergency budget reserve, youth activities, and other general public services.

3% Total Temporary Sales Tax

Shall the City and Borough of Juneau, Alaska, levy and collect a temporary 3% areawide sales tax on the sale price of retail sales, services, and commercial rentals within the City and Borough, effective July 1, 2012, for a period of five years only, in addition to the 1% permanent areawide sales tax and the 1% temporary areawide sales tax?

Extend 3% Sales Tax for Five Years, YES ( )
Extend 3% Sales Tax for Five Years, NO ( )
PROPOSITION NO. 3

GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS
GROUND SOURCE HEATING SYSTEM AT
AUKE BAY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
$1,400,000

The proposition would authorize the issuance of $1,400,000 in general obligation bond debt for paying the cost of a ground source heating system at Auke Bay Elementary School. This project qualifies for 70% State reimbursement under the State’s School Construction Bond Debt Reimbursement Program. The funding for the State’s reimbursement program is subject to annual appropriation. If the State fully funds the reimbursement program, the total annual debt service costs after State reimbursement, assuming an interest rate of 3.5%, will be $50,500. This amount of debt service would require an annual property tax levy of approximately $1.21 per $100,000 of assessed value. This example of a property tax levy is provided for illustrative purposes only.

For the purpose of funding a ground source heating system at Auke Bay Elementary School, 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 $1,400,000?

Auke Bay Elementary School Bonds, YES ( )
Auke Bay Elementary School Bonds, NO ( )

PROPOSITION NO. 4

GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS
REPLACING THE TURF SURFACING AT
THE ADAIR KENNEDY MULTI-USE FIELD
$1,190,000

The proposition will authorize the issuance of $1,190,000 in general obligation bond debt for paying the cost of replacing the turf surfacing at the Adair Kennedy multi-use field. This project qualifies for 70% State reimbursement under the State’s School Construction Bond Debt Reimbursement Program. The funding for the State’s reimbursement program is subject to annual appropriation. If the State fully funds the reimbursement program, the total annual debt service costs after State reimbursement, assuming an interest rate of 3.5%, will be $43,400. This amount of debt service would require an annual property tax levy of approximately $1.04 per $100,000 of assessed value. This example of a property tax levy is provided for illustrative purposes only.

For the purpose of replacing the turf surfacing at the Adair Kennedy multi-use field, 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 $1,190,000?

Adair Kennedy Multi-Use Field Bonds, YES ( )
Adair Kennedy Multi-Use Field Bonds, NO ( )

PROPOSITION NO. 5

AN INITIATIVE PETITION TO AMEND THE CITY AND BOROUGH CODE
TO ADD A TAX OF $.15 PER BAG ON ALL PLASTIC SHOPPING BAGS
PROVIDED BY CERTAIN RETAILERS AT THE POINT OF SALE

Shall the CBJ code be amended to levy a tax of $.15 per bag, collected from certain retailers, for each plastic shopping bag provided to a shopper? The ordinance proposed by the petitioner’s committee would define a plastic shopping bag as those bags made of lightweight synthetic material commonly provided free of charge to shoppers by retailers, and defines a retailer as a business offering to the general public groceries, hardware, liquor, or sundry items with annual average gross sales over the last five years of $15,000,000, or more.

Plastic Bag Tax, YES ( )
Plastic Bag Tax, NO ( )
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<th>Precinct Name</th>
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<td>Douglas Library</td>
<td>1016 Third Street, Douglas</td>
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<td>03 310</td>
<td>Juneau No. 1</td>
<td>Juneau Arts and Culture Center (aka Downtown Armory)</td>
<td>350 Whittier Ave., Juneau</td>
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<td>Holy Trinity Church</td>
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<td>Juneau Fire Station</td>
<td>820 Glacier Ave., Juneau</td>
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<td>Salmon Creek</td>
<td>Tlingit &amp; Haida Community Council Building</td>
<td>3235 Hospital Drive, Juneau</td>
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<td>03 390</td>
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<td>Gruening Park Recreation Center</td>
<td>1800 Northwood Drive, Juneau</td>
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<td>Mendenhall Valley No. 1</td>
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<td>9161 Cinema Drive, Juneau</td>
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<td>04 430</td>
<td>Mendenhall Valley No. 3</td>
<td>Glacier Valley Baptist Church</td>
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<td>04 460</td>
<td>Lynn Canal</td>
<td>Auke Bay Ferry Terminal</td>
<td>13.8 Mile Glacier Highway, Juneau</td>
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The polls are open 7:00 a.m. through 8:00 p.m.

If you don't know where your polling place is, you can call the **STATE OF ALASKA POLLING PLACE LOCATOR number 1-888-383-8683**, enter your Social Security Number or your voter number when prompted, and you will be told where your polling place is located. If you have questions regarding the October 4, 2011 Regular Municipal Election, please contact the Municipal Clerk's Office at 586-5278.