

CONSTRUCTION INSPECTION

BUILDING

A most important activity of the Building Division is under way at the present time in the revision of our Building Code. Toward this end the Building Code Revision Committee was formed in 1952 and has met once each week since that time to study, sentence by sentence, every page of the Code. Contractors, architects, electricians — in fact every phase of the building trade is represented on this Committee and without their combined experience and effort, the work could never be accomplished. Since Hamilton's present Building Code was written in 1928 and building methods and materials have undergone tremendous change since that time, the magnitude of the revision task is readily understood.

A seldom-realized protection is afforded the home owner by the Building Division through their enforcement of the Zoning Ordinance. Although comparatively few of our citizens ever have occasion to become involved in zoning questions, the ordinance safeguards residential values by preventing the encroachment of business or industry and preserves the intended residential privacy of the neighborhoods.



BUILDING CODE REVISION COMMITTEE

ENGINEERING AND INSPECTION

The Division of Engineering is a part of the Public Works Department and as the name implies, is responsible for all phases of engineering for all city departments. This includes street alignment and grade; location of underground and overhead utility lines such as water, electric and gas; alignment and location of manholes and sewers; and other miscellaneous questions involving exact engineering and surveying data. It is needless to point out the necessity for exact and accurate information regarding the location of utility services and easements, particularly in these days of rapid city growth.

The Division of Building Inspection is also a part of the Public Works Department and especially during the post-war years, has been closely involved in the development of our city. During 1954, 4,686 permits were issued representing a value of over six million dollars and covering building construction, electric, plumbing, and warm air heating. The Division's inspections are a direct protection for the home owner, assuring him of good workmanship, quality material and safe operation.



ENGINEERING FIELD CREW

MAINTENANCE

The Public Works Department is the official "housekeeper" of the city. Their job of maintenance, repair and cleaning is no small task and requires a considerable amount of equipment and the work of a sizeable crew of trained men.

Traffic signs must be installed at dangerous intersections for the protection of motorist and pedestrian and of course, street names must be posted at every intersection for convenience. Although the location of traffic signs is designated by the Traffic Commissioner, the erection and maintenance of the signs is the responsibility of the Public Works Department. The three-man crew works with some 1,500 signs each year and insofar as possible, their sign work is done during cold weather so that their time can be spent on street painting during the summer months.

Street painting is becoming more and more important as traffic increases on our city streets. During this year, over a thousand gallons of white and about seven hundred gallons of yellow traffic paint will be used. That means about 680,000 feet of stripes!



SIGNS MUST BE INSTALLED



SEWERS MUST BE CLEANED

Sewer cleaning is another essential phase of the city's housekeeping and during this year 20,000 feet of sanitary sewer and 10,000 feet of storm sewer will be cleared of debris, accumulated deposits, leaves and tree roots. This is a never-ending operation for by the time the entire system is cleaned it is time to start back at the beginning again.

Streets must be swept regularly. This activity is usually scheduled for daytime in the residential neighborhoods and at night in the business district in order to avoid

parked cars and to minimize inconvenience as much as possible.

The painting, repair and janitor service for all city-owned buildings is another major job, involving as it does the Municipal Building and Annex, all the fire houses and the Water and Electric Plants. Miscellaneous other activities such as the installation of parking meters, weed cutting and repair of catch basins, all fall into the category of this department whose title is so particularly appropriate — Public Works.



TRAFFIC LANES MUST BE PAINTED



A TWICE-A-WEEK VISIT TO EVERY HOME

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

Every home in Hamilton is visited twice each week by the Refuse Collection Division and during this year 120,000 cubic yards — that's about 40,000 tons — of garbage will be collected in closed packer-type trucks at an average cost of \$1.17 per cubic yard. In addition to this, an undetermined amount of tree limbs, leaves and other miscellaneous refuse will be collected.

The Division operates from the Municipal Garage with an average of 34 men, nine packer trucks, one open truck, and a bulldozer and crane which are stationed at the disposal area.

The sanitary land fill method of disposal has proved both satisfactory and economical, averaging only 17c per cubic yard and the four acres used annually are left in suitable condition for playground, park and other use as shown below. The operation includes the dumping of the garbage into a trench prepared by the crane, compaction of the material by bulldozer as shown in the center photograph, and covering and final compaction of the finished area by crane and bulldozer. Hamilton is proud of the State Health Department's statement that its operation is one of the finest in the entire state.



DUMPING INTO TRENCH



COMPACTING REFUSE



FINISHED AREA

MOTOR TRANSPORT

The Motor Transport Division of the City is a combination service station, garage and mechanical center providing complete service for the two hundred city-owned vehicles. Some forty automobiles, including sedans, coupes and station wagons are used daily by various departments; while trucks account for another fifty vehicles — pick-ups, dump trucks, packer-body trucks, and others. The Fire and Police Departments use another fifty vehicles, including sedans, fire trucks, motorcycles and other vehicles used primarily for personnel. The remaining sixty items for which the garage crew are responsible cover practically the entire field of heavy equipment, including sweepers, graders, cranes, bulldozers, loaders — in fact, just about everything except a snow plow!

Complete mechanical service must be available for all these vehicles on a round-the-clock basis and covering all their needs from oil changes and lubrication, to engine tuning, body repair and tire service.

Although the Fire Department has its own gasoline and oil service, the City Garage dispenses some 150,000 gallons of gasoline and 4,000 gallons of oil annually, for the other vehicles.

The Motor Transport Division operates under the Public Works Department which is the protective agency of the City government. As shown on the preceding pages, the work of this Department is extremely varied and although the various phases may appear to have little in common, protection of our citizens is the major responsibility of this Department. This protection varies from sanitation control through refuse collection and disposal and the operation of sanitary and storm sewers, to motorists' protection through street repair, traffic signs and street painting. The Building and the Engineering Divisions afford a different type of protection through inspections and insistence on high standards of construction; and the maintenance of city equipment is actually protection of the taxpayers' dollar.



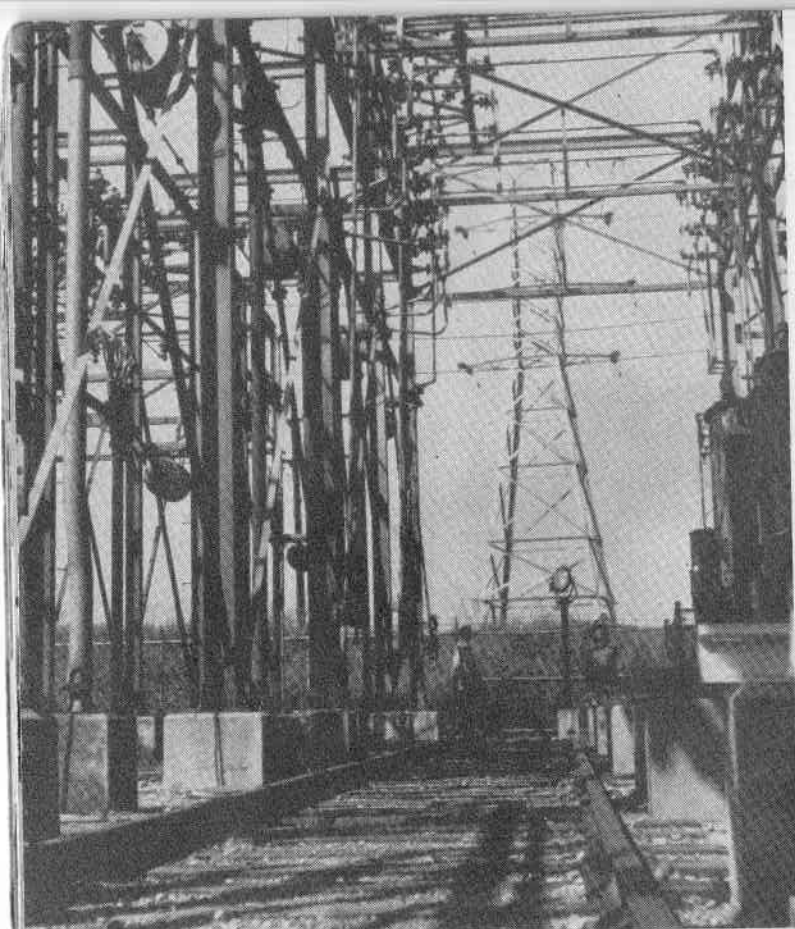
MECHANICAL SERVICE



PART OF THE "FLEET"



TIRE SERVICE



SUB-STATION No. 1

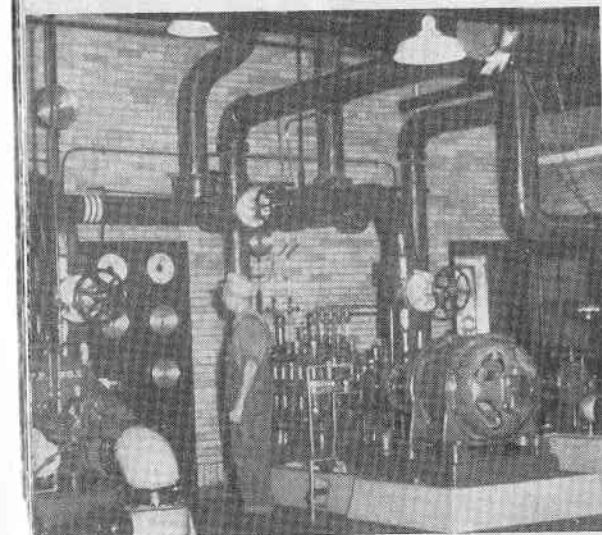
ELECTRIC PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION

Hamilton owns and operates its own electric production plant and distribution system and has just completed a combined expansion project costing in excess of two million dollars. This includes a 10,000 KW generator which brings the total plant capacity to 33,500 KW per hour output and marks the completion of a five-year program necessitated by the greatly increased demand for electric power caused by both increased population in the city and increased use by all of our 20,000 customers.

This great increase in electric use is dramatically illustrated by the 42 KW per month used by the average family in 1937. This same family today, with their television, electric stove, automatic furnace and air conditioning units, plus countless appliances, uses approximately 200 KW per month.

Although this increased use has necessitated an expansion program, it has also brought about new and more efficient methods of production. For example: away back in 1900, four pounds of coal were required for the production of each kilowatt; while with today's modern equipment, only a pound and a quarter are needed for the same output. Some 300 tons of coal are now consumed each day at the Electric Plant and approximately 25,000 gallons of water per minute are taken from the river for condensing purposes and then returned to the stream.

The operation of the city's some 2,600 street lights, the traffic signals and the fire alarm system also depend upon the electric service and although this type demand is reasonably constant, the over-all demand fluctuates considerably from day to day and even from hour to hour. For example: on July 4th the demand varied from 7,000 to 16,000 KW per hour; while on July 5th the per-hour demand varied from 8,000 to 26,000 KW. Obviously, electric current cannot be stored as water can, and the production schedule must therefore be extremely flexible to meet this fluctuating demand, ranging sometimes during the winter months from 7,000 KW per hour after midnight to possibly 28,000 KW at five or six o'clock to meet the dinner-time cooking and children's television program needs.



CONTROL PANEL



POLE SETTING CREW