

SECTION 4: PUBLIC FACILITIES

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

Existing Conditions: Ogunquit has a town meeting/town manager form of government. The five member Board of Selectmen acts as an executive committee hiring and supervising a full-time Town Manager who serves as chief administrative officer, tax collector, health officer, road commissioner, municipal pension administrator and welfare director. The legislative powers reside with the town meeting. Judicial power is invested with the Zoning Board of Appeals concerning interpretation of the Town Zoning Ordinance. Other judicial proceedings go to the District, County, State and Federal Courts.

In addition to the selectmen, the other elected officials in Ogunquit include three representatives to the Wells/Ogunquit Community School District Board of Directors and three Sewer District Trustees. Town officials appointed by the Town Manager include the Clerk, Treasurer, Tax Assessor, Harbor Master, Fire Chief, Police Chief, Public Works Director, Code Enforcement Officer and Assistant Code Enforcement Officer, Town Planner, Recreation Director, Building Maintenance Director, Animal Control Officer and Clam Warden. The Town Manager reports to the Board of Selectmen as does the Town Attorney, the Assessor, Clerk, Treasurer and Budget Committee.

Citizens who volunteer their time and effort as members of the following committees are also appointed by the Selectmen:

BUDGET COMMITTEE:	5 members
PLANNING BOARD:	5 regular members + 2 alternates.
ZONING BOARD OF APPEALS:	5 regular members + 2 alternates.
BOARD OF ASSESSMENT REVIEW:	3 members + 2 alternates.
CABLE REGULATORY COMMISSION:	2 members (from Ogunquit).
RECYCLING COMMITTEE:	being formed by Selectmen in 2002
HARBOR COMMITTEE:	(inactive 2002)
SHELLFISH CONSERVATION COMMISSION:	5 members
PERFORMING ARTS COMMITTEE:	11 members.
HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMITTEE:	4 members
MARGINAL WAY COMMITTEE:	11 members
PARKS COMMITTEE:	5 members + 2 alternates
WINN HOUSE RESTORATION COMMITTEE:	18 members

Although basically autonomous, the Planning Board, Board of Appeals, Board of Assessment Review and the Cable Regulatory Commission keep the Board of Selectmen informed through the Town Manager of board and committee decisions and policies. The Fire Chief and Police Chief also report to the Town Manager.

Besides engaging in the full range of municipal services and responses to the year-round citizens' requests for information, Town government also responds to the summer seasonal 10 to 20 fold population increase. This increase is composed of the seasonal residents,

vacationers in transient accommodations and day trippers on the beaches, in the Village, on the Marginal Way urban trail along the rocky shoreline, in the museums, theatres and at Perkins Cove.

Current Trends: As documented by the 2000 Census, the median age of year-round Ogunquit residents is 55.2 – up from 47.7 in 1990 – one of the highest in the State. This aging year-round population is creating more demand on Town government for assisted living opportunities and more fully equipped emergency medical services (EMS) for the elderly, but also more affordable housing for moderate income families such as those employed by the Town and the Village Elementary School. While the summertime load on Ogunquit Beach has remained about the same for the last decade, the aging resident population is demanding safer sidewalks and crosswalks, easier accesses to the beach and parking at or near the beach. The Town summertime trolley service to and from the beach and Village Center from the many hotels and motels along Route One has been very popular with tourists and the elderly and continues to slowly but steadily gain rider ship year after year.

The recent trend has been toward more commercial activity related to tourists including restaurants, retail shops, and art galleries, the Ogunquit Museum of American Art, and the famous Ogunquit Playhouse as well as tourist information services by the Chamber of Commerce. The combination of increasing numbers of retirees in Town coupled with the phenomenal increase in the value of land along the shore and inland, is causing a relative decrease in the number of families with children as a percentage of all households in Town. It is often too expensive for young families to afford real estate in Town, even a starter home.

Future Needs: To the extent that the prediction becomes true that there will be more near-home vacationing in the first decade of the 21st Century, Ogunquit may expect a greater number of tourists for a longer season stretching through the foliage season of late October. Many of these visitors will arrive in their own vehicles as well as on tour buses necessitating, perhaps, more creative seasonal traffic management and parking measures.

The greater number of elderly and retirees among both the year-round and visitor populations will necessitate more housing, assisted living, recreational and emergency medical services geared to these people. More civic and park space for more elderly pursuits such as strolling, bird-watching, outdoor sitting and picnicking, outdoor concert and theatrical performances will need to be expanded within the mix of outdoor recreational opportunities provided by the Town. On the other hand, the retiree population also offers the community an enormous amount of volunteer talent and experience available for community groups of all kinds: town governmental boards such as the Planning Board, civic and parks groups, gardening, recreational, arts, crafts and performing arts groups, conservation, historic preservation groups and others.

Town Buildings

Existing Conditions: The Dunaway Community Center provides an auditorium, public meeting rooms and Town offices, accommodating all departments except the Fire Station, the Fire Training Center, the Solid Waste/Recycling Center and the Department of Public Works

structures. The Police Department is in the basement of the Dunaway Center. Other Town buildings include the Old Information Building on Route One and the 5 public restrooms at the Town satellite parking areas at Ogunquit Beach: Main, Footbridge, Moody, Cove and Jacobs Lot Municipal Parking areas.

Current Trends: The lengthening tourist season in the last decade has placed more work on the two Buildings Maintenance staff on top of their traditional maintenance duties. More town committees and ad hoc workgroups as well as community groups are using (often at night) the Dunaway Center for meetings resulting in less control of the building and the frequent need for next-day clean-up.

Future Needs: Expanding municipal governmental functions, workloads and storage needs prompted the Selectmen in 2002 to appoint an adhoc Space Needs Assessment Committee to recommend how best to use the old Town Information Building on Route One, the Dunaway Community Center and the possibility of constructing a new town office building. The Police Department may move to the old Information Building freeing-up more space for Town committee and community group meetings, offices and storage. Expansion of Town buildings will bring expanded maintenance needs; among them the requirements (and benefits) for complete audits of Town buildings for compliance with ADA, OSHA, BOCA (to be replaced by the International Building Code) and Life Safety Codes (ADA = Americans with Disabilities Act; OSHA = Occupational/Safety/Health Administration; BOCA = Building Officials & Code Administrators).

PLANNING IMPLICATIONS FROM MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

The revised Town Charter called for in the 1993 Comprehensive Plan was completed and adopted in 2002. The major changes are the addition of a purchasing agent/administrative assistant to the Town Manager; 3 year (instead of 2) year terms for selectmen; Town Clerk and Treasurer to report directly to the Town Manager and mandatory reporting sessions to the citizens by the Selectmen quarterly. These changes plus the addition of new Town Committees during the late 1990's, including the Grant Common, Winn House and Parks Committees, moved municipal government to greater responsibility but also to greater need for data storage and retrieval. The 2002 Space Needs Assessment Committee studied the need for separate space for the clerking function of serving the public face to face and for routine police services. Also studied were separate meeting and storage spaces to make delivery of town government services more efficient and user-friendly, and to better support the more quiet deliberative and research pursuits of municipal government.

The long-term planning challenge is to supply enough physical space to efficiently but effectively house all the departments and committees of municipal government, but also to promote the efficient interchange of information between related parts of Town government to make more effective and efficient the delivery of governmental services. More integrated town government would synergistically promote more creative government in addressing community issues.

PUBLIC SAFETY

Police Department & Dispatch

Existing Conditions: Ogunquit is served by a full-time police department with a Police Chief, a Lieutenant/Detective, a Sergeant, 5 full-time Patrolmen and a full-time Administrative Assistant. In addition, there are 5 year-round reserve officers and 15 more summer reserve officers. Communication and dispatch services are currently located in the neighboring town of York.

Also, during the summer, the Department employs 33 part-time Visitor Service people and parking lot attendants. Beach pass sales are also administered by the Police Department. In 2003, the Visitor Services personnel may be shifted to new Parks & Recreation Department.

The Police Department's major equipment in 2003 consisted of the following:

- (1) 1997 Ford Crown Victoria Cruiser
- (2) 1997 Ford Crown Victoria Cruiser
- (3) 1998 Ford Taurus
- (4) 2000 Ford Crown Victoria Cruiser
- (5) 2002 Ford Crown Victoria Cruiser
- (6) 2003 Ford Crown Victoria Cruiser
- (7) 1991 Yamaha Moped for summer beach and parking lot checks

Existing Trends: The Department continues to upgrade the skills of its personnel through the annual State-mandated comprehensive officer training program consisting of 8 hours of prescribed training and 12 of elective training. This training tends to increase the proficiency of the officers individually and to elevate the level of service of the Department generally. In 2002, the Department also upgraded and improved the communication system, which includes a new tower and transmitter.

With the recent increases in seasonal tourists, vacationers and attendant commercial activity in Town, the existing Police Department offices in the basement of the Dunaway Center are beginning to be cramped in the summer for storage of larger lost items such as bicycles or surfboards. In 2002, a study was underway on possibly moving the Police Department to the old Route One Information Center vacated by the Chamber of Commerce in 2000.

Future Needs: The expected post 9/11 increase in closer-to-home vacationing is likely to result in continuing the trend of vacationers and tourists arriving earlier and staying later than the traditional summer season of Memorial Day to Labor Day. Also, the growing percentage of retirees out of the total population, i.e. more households without school-age children, is resulting in more people taking vacations in the shoulder seasons. In the first decade of the 21st Century, the summer season in Town extends from mid-April to the end of October. The Christmas-By-The Sea holiday event in December and the several hotels that remain open for the winter, sustain a subdued commercial presence during the winter. Ogunquit is becoming, if not a full-blown four-season resort, at least a three season one.

The stretched-out tourist season along with the aging population is impacting the Police on balancing the full-time force versus the summer officers and on training needs to address more effectively age-related problems. One issue is the time factor to more rapidly respond to age-related concerns such as medical emergencies, prompting the possible re-installation of dispatch services in Ogunquit rather than continuing dispatch out of York. Also, the Department will need to keep up with new post 9/11 mandates from the State, the changing costs of liability for its officers and the costs of training. At some point it may be more cost-effective to hire more full-time officers with full training rather than summer-only officers without the full level of training but with all the same support costs and liabilities.

To remain current with changing technology, the Department maintains a 5 year capital plan for replacing and upgrading its electronic and computer equipment and other gear.

Animal Control

Existing Conditions: Animal control is housed in the Ogunquit Police Department. There are 2 part-time Animal Control Officers – shared with Wells - plus 2 Police Officers, who have completed animal control training as a part of their beach control duties. There is also an Assistant Animal Control Officer on duty after 4 PM in the summer.

The Animal Control Officers respond to any seemingly unattended animal, all dispatch calls concerning animals and are responsible for stray, injured and wild animals in town. They are also responsible for trapping nuisance or dangerous animals and for protecting and providing long-term care for injured animals on the beaches. The Officers have carrying-crates and a rabies pole in addition to various traps to help in accomplishing their duties. The Town has also contracted with a local animal shelter to accept strays picked-up in Town.

Existing Trends: Since Ogunquit dispatch was moved to York in the mid 90's, the number of calls from Ogunquit residents to the dispatch center concerning animals has declined. The Animal Control Officer surmises that this is because people perceive that calling dispatch services located in York get less results than if the dispatch center were located in Ogunquit. The Animal Control Officers have noted in recent years more contention by dog owners in obeying pet regulations in public places, especially on the beaches. This in part may be related to the fact that the Town adopted in the late 90's more stringent dog control regulations that only allow pets on the beaches from October through March. Even then, dogs must be on a leash everywhere on the beach except for one dog run located from the Footbridge 2000 feet to the Moody Beach Parking Lot. Also, periodic patrolling since 2000 as part of the Piping Plover protection program has benefited dog control on the Beach by the presence of the patrollers.

Through a grant in 2000 to help protect the water-quality of the recently re-opened clam flats in the Ogunquit River Estuary, the Town installed 7 mutt-mitt stations around the Estuary where free plastic mitts are dispensed to dog owners to pick-up their dog's wastes on the beach. The 7 stations also have trash receptacles to collect used mitts. The Public Works

Department services the 7 stations; and they are being used, and therefore are contributing to a cleaner beach and estuary.

Future Needs: The complement of Animal Control Officers appears to be adequate to the task for the foreseeable future if the regular Police Officers, who routinely patrol the beaches, continue to vigorously enforce the existing leash law and animal waste pick-up law. Also, the mutt-mitt program could be expanded to other public spaces, including Perkins Cove and the Marginal Way. There is a need to expand the existing facilities to house stray animals that are kept overnight before being transferred to a shelter.

Fire Department

Existing Conditions: The Ogunquit Fire Department consists of a full-time Fire Chief, 8 full-time firefighters (who are also EMS* trained) and 30 volunteer firefighters as well as 4 paramedics. *(EMS = emergency medical services).

The Department has a central fire station plus an out-rigger storage garage both next to the Town Offices in the Village, serving the whole (4.1 sq. mile) town, which includes offices, kitchen, overnight-stay facilities and meeting space. The Department also owns a burn building on Captain Thomas Road for training purposes. Major equipment includes the following items in 2002.

- (1) **Engine 1** 1989 Pierce Arrow, 1500 gpm two stage pump with 1,000 gallon water tank
- (2) **Engine 3** 1985 Hahn Boyer, 1500 gpm two stage pump with 1,000 gallon water tank
- (3) **Engine 5** 1969 Mack Bulldog, 750 gpm two stage pump with 1,000 gallon water tank
- (4) **Ladder 1** 1981 Aerial Ladder Truck
- (5) **Brush 1** 2002 Ford F350, 4 wheel drive, 150 gpm gas powered pump, 750 gal water tank
- (6) **Mule** 2002 Kawasaki 4 wheel mule
- (7) **Jetski 1** 2002 Kawasaki 900 stx 3 seat PWC – Life Guard use primarily
(Plus) 2 thermal imaging machine: 1 Cairns-Viper; 1 Bullard

The Fire Department responds to calls for fire fighting, EMS (emergency medical services), beach emergencies, water rescue, hazardous waste clean-up and extraction of persons from crashed vehicles. The Fire Department has mutual aid arrangements with neighboring towns for its range of services and is on call for hazardous waste clean-up throughout York County. The Town taxpayers support the fire fighting and beach related services.

Existing Trends: 92 calls for fires or fire related matters were responded to by the Department in 1990 and 219 in 2000. While year-round population increased by 26% during the decade, the number of fire-related responses by the Department increased by 86% when comparing the year 2000 responses to the decade's average annual responses. Fire related responses recorded by the Fire Department include calls to fight actual fires, but also brush fires and local and regional hazardous material spills.

Future Needs: No additional fire-related services are foreseen to be required of the Fire Department during the first decade of the 21st Century. There will be the normal need for timely replacement of standard equipment such as pumper trucks. The skill level of full-time and volunteer firefighters will need to be upgraded for changing dangers, perhaps more chemical and biological hazards identification and treatment for example, and for new equipment use. Expanded training facilities are needed either in town or nearby for confined space rescue skills.

Emergency Medical Services (EMS)

Existing Conditions: The 4 full-time firefighters and 4 paramedics double as fully trained EMT's (emergency medical technicians – intermediate level). Four are trained to EMTI level consisting of activity up to but not including administering drugs; 4 others are trained to the advanced EMTP level enabling them to work as licensed paramedics, which includes being able to administer drugs and other emergency medical care. In addition, there are 12 active EMS volunteers; 8 with basic EMS training enabling them to assist the paramedics and EMT's; and 4 with EMTI - Intermediate level. All medical personnel double as firefighters. The EMS program shares personnel, administration, office space, vehicle and equipment storage with the Firefighters and operates out of the Fire Station. In 2002, there were the following major pieces of equipment.

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| (1) | Rescue 1 | 2002 Road Ambulance, Type III |
| (2) | Rescue 2 | 1998 Road Rescue Ambulance, Type III |
| (3) | Rescue 51 | 1991 Ranger Walk Through Heavy Rescue |
| | (Plus) | 2 Jaws of Life; air bags; ram |
| | | 2 Zoll Defibrulators |
| | | 2 Automatic Defibrulators (AED,s) |

Existing Trends: In 1990, 158 EMS calls for assistance were recorded; in 2000, 438, a 177% increase between these two years. The average annual number of EMS responses for the 1990's as a whole was 357. The year 2000 figure of 438 EMS responses is 23% above the average annual level of 357 calls. This figure is comparable to the 26% increase of year-round Ogunquit residents during the 1990's. Regardless of statistics, the EMS personnel regard their level of activity as having increased by 40% during the 1990's – their treatment of cardiac arrests having increased by 300%. In 2000, out of the 438 calls, 72 were serious enough to require the emergency administration of drugs; 13 were cardiac arrests.

Future Needs: The normal 5-year replacement schedule of ambulances is regarded as important to be maintained. Demands on EMS services and equipment are expected to continue to increase with the overall aging of the Town's year-round population. Additionally, the increasing number of summer residents, tourists and day-trippers will also continue to increase demand for EMS services. These accumulated demands are expected to create the need by 2010 for additional advanced-trained EMS personnel. This in turn will likely necessitate an increase in the training budget to accommodate the requisite advanced EMS training. With

increased personnel, modifications of the space for housing full-time duty personnel will also likely be needed.

Life Guard Service

Existing Conditions: Ogunquit Beach is one of the longest beaches in the State. Life Guards are on duty between the hours of 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. in six locations (Moody Beach, Footbridge Beach, Main Beach, River Side and Little Beach). The lifeguards work cooperatively with the Police, Fire, Rescue and Highway Departments. Equipment used includes radios, rescue boards, rescue cans, signal flags and wave riders.

The Town's Life Guard services are administered by the Fire Department. Annual recruits and returnee lifeguards undergo rigorous training each year to keep their skills honed to provide protection for Ogunquit's beach-goers and shoreline recreationists. Due to this traditional high-level training and the high quality of the applicants to fill the 15 to 17 positions, Ogunquit's lifeguards consistently win top honors in local and regional competitions between town life saving crews.

Existing Trends: The level of calls for Life Guard assistance has remained fairly steady over the 1990's with an overall average of 75± annual swimmer related assists over the decade. But as tourist/visitor beach-use has steadily increased since 1990, the number of swimmers has also increased, thus the number of calls for lifeguard assistance has also increased. On a typical Saturday during the peak summer (July, 15 –August, 21) the Life Guards make 6 to 8 saves and also assist with first aid, lost children, windsurfer and catamaran situations as well as making calls for ambulances.

Future Needs: Continuation of the first-rate training of the lifeguards will ensure that when beachgoers call on their assistance, it will be available. In order to keep qualified lifeguards, the pay would need to be competitive to rates for lifeguards elsewhere along the coast.

PLANNING IMPLICATIONS FROM PUBLIC SAFETY

Extension of the summer tourist season from April to November (rather than merely July and August) is changing the social environment prompting adjusted responses by the Town's public safety personnel.

The most effective responses to increased social changes entail additional training of emergency personnel. The Police Department may study the efficiency, effectiveness and cost for additional year-round police officers compared to the costs and liabilities for seasonal officers. The Fire Department may secure additional training in hazardous chemical and biological materials to complement its hazardous material program.

PUBLIC WORKS

Public Works Department

Existing Conditions: The Public Works Department is responsible for maintaining the Town's roads and other Town property including Ogunquit Beach, the Marginal Way footpath and the Town's parks and recreation facilities. The Department works out of the Town Garage on Captain Thomas Road; the Town salt & sand shed is located on Salt Shed Lane off Captain Thomas Road.

The Department has 5 full-time employees and up to 7 additional part-time summer personnel. The full-time crew consists of a Director of Public Works, one Mechanic/Equipment Operator and 3 Equipment Operator/Laborers. Two supplemental full-time personnel are on call to fill-in when one of the regulars is not available. The additional part-time summer roster is composed of 3 Beach Maintenance personnel, one Marginal Way keeper, one parks lawn care and grounds keeper plus the 2 supplemental full-timers.

The Department's major equipment in 2003 consisted of the following:

- (1) 1973 International Backhoe/Loader
- (2) 1976 Snowmobile Trailer
- (3) 1982 C-70 Chevy 2½-Ton Dump Truck
- (4) 1983 Ford B-600 Bus "Bluebird"
- (5) 1988 Ford F350 Dump Truck with Plow
- (6) 1988 Ford F250 Truck with Plow
- (7) 1991 4900 International Dump Truck
- (8) 1996 Ford F250 Truck with Plow
- (9) 1996 International 2-Axle LB Trailer
- (10) 1996 John Deere Tractor 8
- (11) 1997 924F Cat Loader
- (12) 1998 Tennant Sweeper – Model 6500
- (13) Ford Ranger
- (14) 1999 Ford F450 Dump Truck with Plow
- (15) 2002 International 2554 Dump Truck
- (16) Waste Oil Utility Trailer (Homemade)

Existing Trends: The distribution of the Public Works Department's responsibilities has remained fairly steady during the 1990's. About 15% of the Department's annual budget goes to snow removal. Town road maintenance, including repaving and re-striping, culvert installation and clearing and sidewalk installation and maintenance, accounts for about 7% of the annual budget. In addition, the Department responds to dispatch emergency calls for such events as a road flooding or washout due to a blocked culvert or from some other cause. The large remaining portion of the annual operating budget (75%±) represents the costs for maintaining the vital recreational and tourist facilities of the Town: beaches, Marginal Way, parks, recreational facilities including the Town ball fields across the line in York. Capital

projects for major reconstruction projects, such as completely rebuilding a road or parking lot, would be funded through the capital improvements budgeting process.

Future Needs: Grounds-care for public parks, such as Grant Common and the Marginal Way and other trails including sidewalks on Shore Road and elsewhere reflects the increasing use of pedestrian amenities in Ogunquit by both visitors and the residents alike. Grounds keeping is becoming more exacting in Town with shrubbery maintenance, pathway maintenance, and flowerbed maintenance as well as traditional lawn mowing. In addition to the need for more sidewalks, wider sidewalks in places, sidewalk maintenance and updating, new roads from approved subdivisions will be also be coming on-line in the 2000's.

The Public Works Garage may need to be moved and replaced with a new facility because currently (2002) it places a burden on the small lot upon which it is located, with no land available for expansion of the building. There was a great need for more garage space for the expanding responsibilities placed upon the Department in the 2000's including maintenance of all the Town's vehicles. A new garage would need to contain the following facilities in order to most efficiently fulfill its changing mandate in the 21st Century: 10 bays for motor vehicle maintenance (rather than the 6 bays at the garage existing in 2002); new septic system designed for the uses of a maintenance garage; showers for the personnel per OSHA; drainage system for oil and gas separation; office space; in short, the entire Public Works inventory in one place. The salt shed property of 29 acres is the desired location for a new Public Works garage and perhaps a satellite parking area for summer visitor vehicles.

Solid Waste & Recycling

Existing Conditions: The Town of Ogunquit is part owner of the Regional Waste System (RWS), located in Portland, Maine, along with 20 other cities and towns in southern Maine. RWS handles the municipal solid wastes (msw) and some recyclables received from its 21 member and 6 associate communities. RWS burns mixed solid wastes (msw) for generation of electricity and temporarily stockpiles demolition debris for other recyclable uses. Currently (2002) the Town recycles commingled paper products and commingled cans, glass and plastic containers.

The Ogunquit msw (municipal solid-waste) Transfer Station and bulky waste/demolition area is located off Berwick Road on Transfer Station Road near the Turnpike. It is operated by 3 employees: one full-time Manager; 2 part-time attendants.

The compost site receives leaves, grass and soft vegetation, which is piled up and biologically breaks down over time into rich garden mulch material. The burn area receives and stores brush and clean unpainted wood that is less than 4 inches in diameter, which is periodically burned.

Existing Trends: In 2000 and 2001, from November to May, 60 to 90 patrons per day visited the Town's recycling facility, generating 29 tons of solid waste per week. From June to October, 70 to 200 patrons visited the facility per day, generating an average of 75 tons of solid wastes per week. During the winter the average solid waste was 87 pounds per resident per

week. During the summer it was it was 105 pounds per resident per week. The summer adds the msw (mixed solid wastes) generated by the tourist related businesses around Town. After June, 2002 the summer per capita weight of msw of 105 pounds/resident was reduced to around the winter weight of 87 pounds/resident. This was due to the newly instituted rule that large commercial haulers, mostly collecting from lobster pounds and the like, transport these commercial solid wastes directly to RWS in Portland and no longer to the Town's Recycling Center. The only other viable solution to combating price increases for disposing of msw is through reduction, reuse and recycling.

Future Needs: In order to improve the efficiency of the Transfer Station and reduce future costs, it would be advantageous to acquire the 15 ± acres upon which the Transfer Station sits.

In 2002 there was need for a new compactor with a roof and a new universal waste building that would increase the site's efficiency and environmental quality. A new compost area is needed (2002) situated on an impervious pad with proper drainage controls. Also a new area is needed for stockpiling wood that could then be chipped for use in generating energy thus reducing or ending the Town's current (2002) open burning of wood wastes. A fenced-in area is needed for freon products such as refrigerators, freezers and air conditioners. Another fenced-in area is needed for tires, which should be removed from the waste stream and be recycled. And a more user-friendly asphalt shingle disposal area is needed as shingles are recyclable.

There is a need for scales to accurately weigh and determine disposal fees for msw, bulky wastes and demolition materials. A bucket loader/back hoe is needed to facilitate movement of materials around the site.

There is a possibility that if additional land were added to the Transfer Station, there would be the potential for additional services.

PLANNING IMPLICATIONS FROM PUBLIC WORKS AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

As the year-round and summer populations may continue to increase in the first decade of the 21st Century and as the cost for disposing solid wastes at the RWS waste-to-energy incinerator continues to increase regardless of the population level, the Town will likely be faced with ever higher solid waste management costs. The only way to reduce these costs is to reduce the waste stream. To do this, the Town would need to continue to design and implement reduction, reuse and recycling programs for the townspeople and also for the Transfer Station. Source separation and reduction at households and businesses should be practiced, pay-per-bag as in Portland or Kennebunk could be studied.

Marine Facilities

Existing Conditions: The marine facilities of Perkins Cove are overseen by the Harbor Master and one Assistant Harbor Master. The Harbor Master's Office is located in Perkins Cove over the bait locker which is used by the Town's commercial fishermen. The winch-house is

connected to a boat launch railway at the end of the south parking lot. The Harbor Master maintains 86 moorings in Perkins Cove, 26 of which are for commercial fishing boats.

Harbor Master duties include policing on the water with on-water arrest power, maintenance of the Town-owned harbor facilities including 86 moorings, docks and the general cleanliness of Perkins Cove. While the Harbor Master and the Assistant do not engage in water rescue per se, they do help people in watercraft from time to time such as towing of disabled boats in or near Perkins Cove.

Existing Trends: A Harbor Master is on duty 7 days a week, on call 24 hours a day. One of the important operations of the Harbor Master is ice-breaking in Perkins Cove during winter to protect the Perkins Cove Pedestrian bridge and the Town's docks and pilings. Occasionally calls come in to the Harbor Master to assist in a marine oil spill clean up. Seasonal responsibilities include taking out town moorings from Perkins Cove in the fall and re-attaching them in the spring. Twenty-three (23) commercial fishing boats have berths year-round in Perkins Cove. To accomplish his duties, the Harbor Master has a 30-foot icebreaker launch and a 12-foot outboard.

Future Needs: Maintenance of the facilities and timely replacement of docks, pilings and boat motors are the major on-going needs. There is a need to drive pilings next to the pedestrian bridge for additional bunkers for boats.

In 2001, the Perkins Cove Pedestrian Bridge was completely rebuilt and a new boardwalk installed. Other needs include hot-topping or re-hot-topping heavy pedestrian traffic areas near the new boardwalk and installation of additional restroom facilities. Regular boardwalk cleaning is needed as a positive aesthetic and safety measure.

PLANNING IMPLICATIONS FROM MARINE FACILITIES

Due to its built-up state, maintenance of Perkins Cove marine facilities depend upon solid capital improvement planning and budgeting to afford timely replacements and upgrades of hardware such as docks, pilings, the boardwalk, benches and the Perkins Cove Pedestrian Bridge. Equipment including boat motors and mooring gear also require timely replacement and upgrades. As a prime tourist destination as well as a working fishing harbor, Perkins Cove, over time, needs to balance both activities while enhancing both. Tourist amenities and commercial fishing, commercial boating such as whale watching, as well as private recreational boating do coexist in Perkins Cove.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Public Water Service

Existing Conditions: In 2002, the Kennebunk, Kennebunkport & Wells Water District (KKWWD) served an area including the Towns of Kennebunk, Kennebunkport, Wells, Ogunquit and small portions of Arundel, Biddeford (Biddeford Pool) and York. This is a service area of more than 120 square miles encompassing more than 25,000 people. The

District is directed by a four-member Board of Trustees, one each elected from the towns of Kennebunk, Kennebunkport, Wells and Ogunquit. In 2001 the District served 1400 customers in Ogunquit.

The area within Ogunquit served by KKWWD encompasses most of the Town east of the Turnpike where more than 90% of the year-round population lives. Several water mains supply two KKWWD storage tanks in Ogunquit with a combined total capacity of 4.1 million gallons. The storage tanks have ample supply to meet the peak demand of residential and non-residential customers in Wells, Ogunquit and the portion of the service area in York. The two storage tanks are located off Berwick Road.

Existing Trends: Branch Brook, which originates near the Sanford Airport and forms the border between Wells and Kennebunk, is the primary source of KKWWD water. The District owned in 2002 about 2,000 acres of the Branch Brook watershed outright. Adding State and local conservation land, 2,330 acres, about 30% of the watershed is protected for water quality benefits. But with the large influx of summer visitors along the coast, KKWWD must purchase millions of gallons of water from the Biddeford Water District whose source is the Saco River. This supplemental source, however, accounts for only 2% of KKWWD's source water on an annual basis. KKWWD treats all source water from Branch Brook; Biddeford water is pre-treated.

In order to enhance its own source, KKWWD in 2000 installed a new well pump in the Branch Brook aquifer with 1 MGD capacity and drilled a 1 MGD capacity well in the aquifer for a 2 MGD augmentation that is then flowed into Branch Brook above the water treatment plant to help meet peak demand times.

Future Needs: The KKWWD hopes to have a 20" main coming south on Route One to Glen Avenue in Ogunquit by about 2010. Thereafter, to continue a 20" main southward under Route One. A local 12" main goes out Shore Road to Pine Hill South and on to the Cliff House in Cape Neddick. As the system is upgraded over time, the KKWWD's long-term objective is to replace antiquated mains and improve water system hydraulics for domestic use and fire suppression.

Because Ogunquit is largely built-out (within its service area of 2002), KKWWD anticipates only normal maintenance in the 2000's, including timely replacement of existing water lines in Town. As normal maintenance continues, KKWWD intends to strive to improve water pressure throughout Town for fire fighting. At any rate, it appears that KKWWD will have the capacity to serve any new demand that may arise in Ogunquit during the early 2000s. KKWWD is experiencing peak summertime demands of 6 MGD, regular summer demands of 5 MGD and 2 MGD winter peaks.

The projected population growth along the southern Maine coast concerns KKWWD due to the possibility that the Branch Brook Watershed would no longer have the capacity to serve the District adequately. The Saco River will inevitably need to provide more than summertime additional flow as the KKWWD's overall demand outstrips Branch Brook.

Public Sewer Service

Existing Conditions: The Ogunquit Sewer District was chartered by the State Legislature in 1963 to serve the then Ogunquit Village District. It is governed by a 3 member Board of Directors. In 2002, it had 5 full-time personnel: a superintendent, an office manager, a maintenance manager, a chief operator, one assistant operator and one part-time laborer.

The Sewer District's service area is generally coterminous with the KKWWD public water supply service area within Ogunquit, covering most of the Town east of Route One and those built-up portions west of Route One over toward the Turnpike. In 2000, the Sewer District allowed service to extend out of town to the northern-most portion of York.

The District operates a secondary sewage treatment plant, including sludge removal, bacterial digestion and chlorination before discharge of the treated wastewater via an outfall pipe under the ocean on the sea bed about 2,000 feet from shore. The treatment plant is located in the dunes on Ogunquit Beach just south of Moody Beach. Twelve pumping stations convey wastewater from various points within the District to the treatment plant. Major ancillary facilities include line-cleaning equipment, a jet-rodder and 3 portable generators which can run pumping stations in the event of a power outage. The District also owns a sludge-spreading truck and 3 pick-up trucks for use by District personnel.

Existing Trends: The sewage treatment plant has 1.28 MGD (millions of gallons a day) capacity, which adequately served the 1,602 accounts in 2002. Total number of sewer accounts increased from 1990 to 2000 by 7% to 1,539 users in 2000.

<u>Sewer Accounts</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
Commercial	166	220	+ 32%
<u>Residential</u>	<u>1,272</u>	<u>1,319</u>	<u>+ 4%</u>
Total Sewer Accounts	1,438	1,539	+ 7%

In 1993 the upgrade/expansion of the sewage treatment plant went on line increasing its capacity from 0.75 MGD to 1.28 MGD. Due to the life expectancy of mechanical/electrical equipment and the importance of its reliability, the District established a 20-year upgrade plan which is standard in the wastewater industry. As part of the District's DEP (Maine Department of Environmental Protection) discharge license, when 80% of the 1.28 MGD capacity is reached, the District will be required to start its planning phase detailing when full capacity would be reached and the schedule for implementing our future upgrade. These measures are in place to insure that the District will continue meeting the public sewer needs of Ogunquit.

Future Needs: Within the first 2 decades of the 21st Century, the sewage treatment plant will need routine maintenance, minor upgrades and equipment replacement. Pumping stations are to be up-graded or replaced on a prioritized schedule generally once a year as part of our capital improvement plans. The District foresees pro-active extensions to new customers and will be working on its long-term planning to meet the future needs of Ogunquit.

After 2010, as a matter of course, the District will establish a new 20-year projected capacity and expansion plan for the sewage treatment plant from 2013 to 2033. The current treatment plant was designed leaving space for our anticipated future expansion. When upgrades of major equipment occurs, there may be the opportunity to install newer more effective and efficient technology to enhance the operation and capacity within the treatment plant's limited area. Future sea-level rise will remain to be addressed in the design phase of upgrading our plant but fortunately it is one of nature's calculable factors.

PLANNING IMPLICATIONS FROM PUBLIC UTILITIES

Given projections of continuing global and local population growth, it is said that potable water may become the oil of the 21st Century. Increasing scarcity due to increasing demand and the cost of securing potable water, new technological challenges may be presented to the local public water and public sewer services in Ogunquit. Add to this the uncertain effects of global warming, alteration of precipitation patterns and sea rise and there may result alterations in the local and regional water supply sources.

Long-term planning to help evolve new or expanded technologies to secure and treat water and wastewater may become ever more important. Household water conservation measures are already part of KKWWD's strategy for helping to maintain capacity. This includes water saving toilets, dishwashers and clothes washers, volume-adjustable shower heads and vigorous drip control of other faucets, bucket washing of automobiles and alternatives to using garden hose spraying for leaf removal from driveways and parking areas. Other water saving technologies that may be more rapidly evolved are ecologically appropriate composting toilets, recycling of gray water and use of residential rainwater for gray water tasks.

Currently (2002), sewage treatment plant sludge can be spread on hayfields or forestland without prior composting. This is because there are no heavy metals or other toxins from industrial processes within the wastewater stream. However, in the future, depending on State and Federal standards, composting of sludge could be required before use of it for mulch for landscaping or for fertilizer for crops for human consumption.

New sources of potable water may become much more feasible with evolved technology such as desalinization of seawater. As solar energy technology may advance, so too may application of solar energy to desalinization. Undoubtedly, the KKWWD, Ogunquit Sewer District and other utilities were already engaged in considering their options in 2002 for maintaining the vital supply of potable water and environmental water quality.