

APPENDIX H

PUBLIC FACILITIES AND SERVICES INVENTORY

INTRODUCTION

Community facilities and services are the most tangible link between any local government and its citizens, and there is a good explanation for this. The primary reason for the existence of local government is to provide public facilities for and services to its residents. How well this is accomplished is often the only measure that residents have of the quality of their government. As demands on local government increase, how well this is accomplished now and in the future will play a major role in determining the quality of life in the City of Bath.

This inventory of public facilities and services reviews the City's departments, focusing on the major departments: Fire, Police, Public Works, Parks and Recreation, and Administration (the Bath School Department and RSU 1 are discussed in Appendix I). The inventory lists staffing levels, equipment and facilities, services and service-delivery area, capacity, budget, needs and concerns, and estimated costs to meet needs and address concerns.

FIRE DEPARTMENT

Staffing

- twenty-three full-time and ten on-call personnel

Equipment and Facilities

- Equipment is listed in the Inventory of Capital Equipment.
- The Bath Fire Station, built in 1957, is located on High Street.

Services

- Fire suppression: 455 calls in 2007; showing some increase
- Fire prevention by education, business inspections, and limited inspections of multifamily dwellings
- Emergency Rescue: 2,048 calls in 2007, up from 1,100 calls in 1998 (an increase of 86 percent)
- Dispatch and E911 provided by Sagadahoc County Dispatch, funded by the Sagadahoc County budget

- According to records of the Maine State Fire Marshall's Office, the City of Bath has the second fastest average response time (i.e., both fire and rescue, both in and out of town) in the state; the 6-minute or less response time is second only to Portland

Service-Delivery Area

- Bath
- Automatic aid with BNAS (provides assistance to or from BNAS without request)
- Mutual aid with Brunswick and West Bath
- Service provided to Arrowsic by contract
- More regional consolidation of the Greater Bath fire and rescue services has been discussed

Capacity

- The staffing of the Bath Fire Department is adequate to provide the appropriate level of fire suppression given the aid provided by BNAS.
- According to a 2002 study by Harriman Associates, the Fire Station is being used beyond its designed capacity. The office, living quarters, space for vehicles, restrooms, and storage are all inadequate, and the building does not have a proper fire-alarm system.
- The department is well staffed to accommodate the aging of the population anticipated in the next five to ten years.
- The department is not well staffed to accommodate adequate responses to tall buildings (i.e., ten to twelve stories) because of safety procedures that require teams of personnel to be used to evacuate people.

Needs and Concerns

- The closing of BNAS in 2011 will reduce the number of personnel available to respond to a structure fire in Bath.
- To meet appropriate design and capacity standards, the Fire Station should undergo the improvements recommended in the Harriman Associates study.
- Implementing the entire Harriman Associates study is being delayed until further discussions take place concerning regional consolidation of the Greater Bath fire and rescue services.

- Whereas the number of rescue calls is rising steeply, the cost in property tax dollars is not; individuals' insurance carriers pay much of the cost of rescue calls. Although the revenue is not local tax dollars, it is subject to the City's spending-limitation requirements, thereby impacting the ability to spend in other areas and for other needs. (The spending-limitation regulations are explained in Appendix J, Fiscal Inventory.)

Costs to Meet Needs and Address Concerns

- In 2002, it was estimated that it would cost \$1.8 million to implement the Harriman Associates study recommendations.

POLICE DEPARTMENT

Staffing

- eighteen "sworn" officers (i.e., the typical police officer, capable of making arrests), down from nineteen in 2007
- two full-time and three part-time administrative personnel
- two school-crossing guards, down from three in 2007

Equipment and Facilities

- Equipment is listed in the Inventory of Capital Equipment.
- The Bath Police Station, built in 1987, is located on Water Street.
- There is a substation at the Maritime Apartments on the corner of Windjammer Way and Oak Grove Avenue.

Services

- Traffic enforcement
- Parking enforcement
- Crime prevention
- Harbor Master service
- Animal control (part-time position)
- Community Policing Partnership (CP2): Established in 1995, CP2 represents government, clergy, citizens, and neighborhoods. It is an umbrella group for a number of subgroups such as Volunteer in Policing Service (VIPS), Juvenile Resolution Team, Safety Day, Community Speed Watch, Harbor Master Safety Patrol, Neighborhood Substation at the Maritime Apartments, and Shields of Hope (i.e., a

- program for Big Brothers and Big Sisters children who do not yet have a big brother or sister)
- Neighborhood Officer Program: Officers are assigned specific neighborhoods to better understand them and to provide better service. Currently, there are neighborhood officers assigned to the Hyde Park and Maritime Apartments neighborhoods.
 - The Good Morning Program, in which almost twenty mostly elderly people are called every morning to make sure they are safe.
 - The VIPS provides resources for traffic control, minor security details, community speed watch, school-crossing-guard substitutes, assistance with the department's web site, and boat patrols.
 - Service-delivery area is the City of Bath.
 - Dispatch and E911 are provided by Sagadahoc County Dispatch.
 - The Police Department answers approximately 8,500 calls for service per year, down from approximately 9,000 calls ten years ago.

Capacity

- Staffing of the Bath Police Department is sufficient to provide the current level of services and for the anticipated change in the City's population.
- The Police Station is adequate in size. Maintenance is funded through the department's operations and maintenance budget.

Needs and Concerns

- According to Police Department surveys, the number-one public concern is traffic.
- The second concern is drug-related activity, which leads to other crimes such as theft.
- Downtown parking is the third public concern.
- According to Uniform Crime Reporting, there were 312 major crimes (i.e., homicide, rape, robbery, burglary, assault, theft, and vehicle theft) in Bath in 2006, down from 484 in 1996. This decline may be a result of the Police Department's Community Policing philosophy.

Costs to Meet Needs and Address Concerns

- The Police Department feels that by being proactive with programs such as CP2 it can keep expensive reactive costs down.

- Many costs have been kept down by the aggressive approach of applying for and receiving grants; almost \$55,000 was received in 2005.
- Other cost savings have been achieved by the use of volunteers.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

Staffing

- staff includes:
 - o the Director and Deputy Director (both are registered professional engineers)
 - o six full-time personnel in the highway division
 - o four full-time and one half-time year-round personnel in the landfill division
 - o three full-time personnel in the sewer division
 - o six full-time and one half-time personnel in the wastewater treatment division
 - o one full-time administrative staff person
- Personnel from the highway, sewer, and wastewater divisions and the Parks and Recreation Department plow and sand streets during winter storms.

Equipment and Facilities

- Equipment is listed in the Inventory of Capital Equipment.
- The PWD garage, built in 1963, is located on Oak Grove Avenue.
- The salt and sand shed, built in 2001, is also located on Oak Grove Avenue.
- The 25-acre Bath Landfill is located off Upper High Street. The most recent expansion occurred in 2008.
- The wastewater treatment plant is located at the corner of Bowery Street and Town Landing Road. It was constructed in 1971 with a major expansion in 1998.
- There are thirteen sewer-pumping stations, as follows:

Name	Year Built or Major Upgrade	Condition
Landfill	2001	Good
Harward Street	1970/1996	Good
Farrin Place	1970/1996	Good
Front Street	1970	Good
Commercial Street	1970/2007	Good
Castine Avenue (Pleasant Street)	1970/2008	Good
Rose Street	1975/2007	Good
Hunt Street	1975	Operating Beyond Capacity
Riverview Street	1980	Fair-Good
Bridge Street	1970	Fair-Good
Congress Avenue	2000	Fair-Good
Hyde Park	1970/2002	Fair
Wing Farm	1999	Good

Source: Bath Public Works Department, 2008

Services

- Maintenance of 52 miles of public streets, which includes repairing and rebuilding when necessary, plowing, sanding, sweeping, painting lines, and maintaining drainage facilities.
- Sidewalk maintenance and system expansion.
- Maintenance of the City's traffic lights (i.e., Centre and Washington Streets and Washington Street and Leeman Highway)
- Signage placement, repair, and replacement.
- Maintenance of the wastewater treatment plant, which treats an average of 2.2 million gpd of wastewater. The treatment plant also accepts septage, charging \$110 per 1,000 gallons.
- Administration of the contract with Soil Preparation, Inc., to dispose of the sludge produced by the wastewater treatment plant. The treatment plant produces approximately 40 cubic yards (cy) a week. Soil Preparation, Inc., mixes the sludge with organic materials such as leaves and grass clippings to create compost.
- Maintenance of 40 miles of public sewer pipes, which provide service to more than 90 percent of the dwelling units in Bath; 21 miles of storm drain pipelines; 1,500 manholes; and 750 catch basins.
- Operation of the 25-acre Bath Landfill.

- Administration of the City's curbside pickup of waste and recycling, which is provided to residential (i.e., one- and two-family) dwellings. In 2008, the contract for these services was with Pine Tree Waste.
- The Bath recycling program includes single-stream curbside collection of household recyclables and a drop-off facility at the Bath Landfill. The weekly curbside program for residences uses a five-compartment recycling truck that is owned by the City and is operated and maintained by the City's vendor, Pine Tree Waste. The truck collects newspaper, magazines, catalogues, telephone books, paperbacks, direct mail, envelopes, paperboard, milk and juice cartons, cardboard, brown paper, plastic bottles and containers numbered 1 through 7, glass and plastic bottles, glass jars (any color), milk jugs, bleach and detergent bottles, plastic food containers, aluminum foil items, and metal cans. These items are collected as "single-stream" (i.e., they do not have to be separated). The Bath Landfill drop-off facility is open to all customers, commercial or residential, Bath or non-Bath residents. The same items collected curbside can be dropped off and placed in one of four multicompartment roll-off containers owned by the City and hauled by Pine Tree Waste. The Bath Landfill accepts the following materials for recycling:

Office paper	Used antifreeze
Newspaper	Porcelain and glass
Propane tanks	Televisions/computer monitors
Asphalt roofing	Rechargeable batteries
Drywall/sheetrock	Vehicle batteries
Demolition wood	Mercury-containing items
Brush	Fire extinguishers
Leaves	Helium tanks
Metals/white goods	High-intensity discharge bulbs
Tires	Mercury or sodium vapor bulbs
Used oil	Fluorescent light bulbs (all shapes and sizes) and ballasts containing PCBs
Junk paper	

Source: Bath Public Works Department, 2008.

- Operation of the "Bargain Barn" (i.e., reusable items) at the Bath Landfill.
- Planning and implementation of the annual household hazardous-waste collection program.

- Operation of a gasoline and diesel fueling station for City of Bath and Sagadahoc County vehicles.
- Maintenance, removal in the autumn and installation in the spring of floats at the North End and the South End Boat Launches and at Waterfront Park.
- Coordination of the "Pay-As-You-Throw" (PAYT) program. The program went into effect in October 2007 and requires residents to purchase PAYT bags for household waste. Any waste not in a PAYT bag will be neither picked up nor accepted at the landfill. As of March 2008, the PAYT program has decreased by half the amount of waste going to the landfill and doubled the amount of recycling.
- The Director reviews subdivision and site plans for the Planning Director, inspects sewer lines at new developments, processes street-opening and sewer-connection permits, and advises the City Manager regarding public works and infrastructure projects to be undertaken in the City.

Service-Delivery Area

- The service-delivery area is the City of Bath.
- The Bath Landfill accepts household waste and recycling from Bath and other communities.
- The service area of the City's sewer collection system is shown on the Public Utilities Map. Most of the City (i.e., approximately 66 percent) located southeast of the Whiskeag Road crossing of Whiskeag Creek is or is capable of being served by public sewer lines. Exceptions are Oak Grove Avenue north of Crawford Drive (connected to the public sewer line at Crawford Drive by private, forced sewer mains) and Whiskeag Road between Oak Grove Avenue and High Street (served by septic systems).

Capacity

- The wastewater treatment plant has the capacity to treat 7 million gpd of wastewater.
- Due to groundwater infiltration and the number of storm drains connected to the sanitary sewer, the sewer collection system is limited in capacity during heavy rain events and snowmelts. When the sewer collection system is over-capacity, it discharges to the

Kennebec River through MaineDEP-licensed discharge locations (i.e., CSOs).

- There are four CSO points in the City of Bath licensed by the MaineDEP, which is down from thirty-one in 1971. Expansion of the wastewater treatment plant, pumping-station improvements, and separation of storm and sanitary sewers resulted in the reduction of CSOs.
- The capacity of the wastewater collection was increased by separation projects in the Castine Street (formerly Pleasant Street) area in 1979, in the North End and the South End in 1988, in Lambert Park in 1997, and in the Commercial Street area in 1998. Many other smaller projects removed millions of gallons of stormwater from the sanitary sewers.
- The Hunt Street wastewater pumping station is operating beyond its design capacity (i.e., running longer and coming on more often than designed to).
- The upgrades to the sewer pumping stations have been done to improve the system as a result of system failures. There have been no upgrades the sewer pumping stations based on an analysis of the potential for growth in the pumping stations' collection area
- The Bath Landfill is estimated to be able to operate for another twelve years at the current (i.e., 2008) rate of waste disposal. After a 2006 comparison analysis of the costs and benefits of accepting more waste from other communities, generating more revenue, and closing the landfill sooner versus accepting no waste from other communities, generating no revenue, and extending the life of the landfill, the City chose a middle approach-accepting some waste from other communities, generating some revenue, and extending the landfill's operation another twelve years. The landfill has four remaining construction phases. The second part of Phase 2 was constructed in 2008, providing 198,600 cy of additional space. Phases 3 and 4 will provide 115,000 and 54,300 cy of space, respectively. The final phase will be closure of the landfill. In 2005, the SPO calculated Bath's municipal recycling rate at 29.89 percent. The state goal is for each municipality to recycle 50 percent of all waste generated. By 2007, the Bath rate was more than 35 percent, which appears to have been achieved through the PAYT implementation. As of late 2008, however, it is too soon to have definitive percentages.

Needs and Concerns

- Development of the next two- to three-year street-improvement plan is a concern due to escalating cost of bituminous products.
- A plan for sidewalk improvements and expansions needs to be developed.
- Continued assessment of the performance of the wastewater collection and treatment system and reduction of the number and frequency of CSOs is needed.
- A segment of the older portion of the landfill is below the liner and groundwater flows through the old waste. The groundwater is monitored by the City and reported to MaineDEP.
- The landfill generates various gases as waste decomposes, one of which is hydrogen sulfide. Although it comprises less than 2 percent of the gases produced, it has the strongest odor. In 2006, the City installed gas-igniting flares to burn off the gas. In 2008, the City installed a gas-mitigation system to collect and burn nuisance odors and to better manage landfill-produced gas. In March 2008, the City began investigating the potential for generating energy from the gas-combustion process as well as the sale of carbon credits.
- Completion of a ten-year wastewater treatment plant facility plan that would identify capital investments to keep it operating efficiently is needed.
- An increase in the capacity of the Hunt Street pumping station is needed.
- The build-out potential in the pumping-station collection areas needs to be studied.
- Improvements to increase the capacity of streets and intersections are driven by the size and location of development. The build-out potential to help plan for street and intersection capacity improvements needs to be studied.
- Many of the streets, sanitary sewers, and storm sewers are old and have not been maintained well because of past funding priorities.

Costs to Meet Needs and Address Concerns

- \$1.5-2.0 million in 2015 for Phase 3 cell construction (i.e., expansion) and gas-management installation
- \$1.0 million in 2019 for Phase 4 cell construction (i.e., expansion) and gas-management installation
- \$4 million to \$5 million in 2022 for landfill closure
- \$500,000 for upgrade of the Hunt Street pumping station

PARKS AND RECREATION DEPARTMENT

The Parks and Recreation Department was established in 2007 (at the beginning of FY2008) by combining the Recreation Department and the Cemetery and Parks Department. The Parks and Recreation Director manages the new department.

RECREATION DIVISION

The Recreation Division is organized differently than other City departments. The public recreation services in Bath operate with an advisory board called the Recreation Commission, which is a seven-member board appointed by the City Council for terms of three years. One of the voting Commission members is a City Councilor. The Commission now operates as an advisory board to the Recreation Division on recreational issues such as budget planning, facility and programming needs, and policy development. The Commission was a policy-making board before the merging of departments and was responsible for hiring the Recreation Director, making decisions about programming, and recommending the budget to the City Council.

The Recreation Division of the new department budget is funded approximately 50 percent from local property taxes and 50 percent from user fees. The overall goal of the Recreation Commission and the Parks and Recreation Department is to offer diverse recreational and leisure opportunities that enhance quality of life for Bath citizens.

Staffing

- six full-time and one part-time year-round personnel
- twenty to twenty-five seasonal personnel

Equipment and Facilities

- Equipment is listed in the Inventory of Capital Equipment.
- The Department's administrative office is located at the former Donald Small School on Sheridan Road. This building was constructed in 1963 as part of the Saint Mary's Church School facilities. The building includes classroom space and a small gymnasium. It also houses the studio of the Bath Community Television Station.
- The Community Center at Lambert Park, built in 2001, is on Office Drive. It includes an office, kitchen, restrooms, a large meeting room, parking lot, and playground, all of which can be used by the community.
- Varnum Field on Denny Road encompasses 7.4 acres used for soccer, baseball, softball, high-school physical education, and open space.
- Kimball Field and Hawkes Field on Sheridan Road encompass 7.6 acres of fields for baseball, softball, and soccer; community gardens; and two basketball courts.
- Maritime Field (privately owned and leased to the City), located at the corner of Oak Grove Avenue and Mariner Way, encompasses 3 acres used for soccer, football, and other youth sports.
- Edward J. McMann Outdoor Recreation Area on Congress Avenue encompasses 40.8 acres, including:
 - an all-weather 400-meter running track
 - Legion Field, a multi-use facility
 - Kelley Field, a multi-use facility
 - McMann Field, a 3,500-seat stadium and multi-use facility
 - Tainter Field, a multi-use facility
 - four tennis courts and a basketball court
- Goddard's Field/Pond, located at High and Marshall Streets, encompasses 2.83 acres and is a multi-use facility; nonwinter use includes youth sports practices, winter use includes ice-skating and hockey when the weather cooperates.
- Dummer Street Pond, located at Beacon and Dummer Streets, is a 1-acre, privately owned site leased by the City and used for ice-skating when the weather cooperates.
- Hyde Park Playground, located at the corner of Lark Street and Central Avenue, encompasses 0.7 acre and is a privately owned site leased by the City.

- Lambert Park Playground on Office Drive encompasses 0.3 acre, is located at the Community Center at Lambert Park, and provides playground equipment for children.

Services

Services provided by the Parks and Recreation Department include the following:

Youth Activities

Art Programs
 Basketball - Boys, grades 5 & 6
 Basketball - Girls, grades 5 & 6
 Basketball - Girls, grades 3 & 4
 Basketball - Girls, grades 1 & 2
 Basketball Travel Teams - Boys & Girls
 City Foul-Shooting Championship - grades 3-8
 February Vacation Camp
 Hunter Safety Course - ages 10 & older

Lacrosse - Boys & Girls, grades 3-8
 Mad Science
 Middle School dances - grades 6-8
 NFL Pepsi, Punt, Pass & Kick
 Red Cross Babysitting Course - ages 11-15
 Running Club, Spring - ages 6-12
 Ski Lessons, Lost Valley - age 8 through grade 7
 Soccer - age 5
 Soccer - grades 1-8
 Softball - ages 6-9
 Wrestling - grades 1-5

Summer Programs

American Red Cross Babysitting Course
 Baseball Academy
 Basketball - Girls & Boys, grades 1-8
 Basketball - High School Boys & Girls, grades 9-12
 Beach Days
 Challenger Soccer Camp
 Cheerleading Day Camp
 Golf Lessons - ages 8-14
 Major League Soccer Camp - age 5 & older

Middle School Summer Experience
 Soccer - High School Boys & Girls grades 9-12
 Soccer Camp - grades 1-8
 Softball - Girls, grades 1-8
 Summer Cookout - For Participants of Summer Programs
 Summer Day Camp - ages 6-12
 T- Ball - Co-ed, ages 5-7
 Tennis Lessons - ages 5-14
 Track - ages 6-14
 Youth Garden Club
 Wrestling - grade 1 & up

Adult Programs

Adult Tennis Lessons
 American Red Cross Sport Safety Training
 American Red Cross First Aid

American Red Cross Pet First Aid
 Hunter Safety Course
 Line Dancing
 Men's Softball League
 Over 35 Men's Basketball

Senior Citizens Cribbage
Tournament
Volleyball - Co-ed

Volunteer Coaches Certification
Classes

Special Events

Annual Auto Show
Annual Community Safety Day
Citizen Involvement Day
Annual Scarecrow Event

Annual Heritage Day Road Race
Annual Window-Painting Contest
Annual Grade 5 & 6 Boys and Girls
Basketball Tournament

School Vacation Activities

Outdoor Winter Activities

Cross-Country Skiing - 3 Miles of
Ski Trails at Bath Country Club
Ice Hockey - Goddard's Pond Ice-
Skating - Goddard's Pond and
Dummer Street Pond

Sledding - Bath Country Club near
Ridge Road and the backside of
Legion Field on Congress Avenue

Service-Delivery Area

- The service-delivery area is the City of Bath.
- Residents of other communities may participate in programs; however, some programs have increased fees for non-residents.
- At non-fee venues, services (or facilities) are also available to nonresidents.

Capacity

- The overuse and continual activities at all facilities create problems for scheduling time to conduct regular maintenance; there is little down time at most facilities.
- More facilities are needed; demand and usage continues to grow every year. Demands on staff to maintain facilities also grow, and increases in sports schedules allow less time to maintain facilities at a high standard.

Needs and Concerns

- Various guides and "standards" can be used to determine whether a community is providing "enough" recreation services and facilities. The 1997 Comprehensive Plan discussed the 1988 State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) and its standards for facilities such as the number of tennis courts, soccer fields, baseball fields, boat

- launches, or acres of parks per capita. Perhaps a better measure of adequacy is to determine whether (1) any facilities or services are at capacity, (2) their use is increasing and by how much, and (3) the increase is likely to continue and, if so, when will they be at capacity.
- Although the City's population is aging, few people in the 65+ age groups participate in Recreation and Parks Department programs or request new programs. The Department believes that the Bath Area Senior Citizens and the YMCA are currently meeting the needs of people in these age groups. However, these age groups should be surveyed to determine if their recreation and leisure service needs are indeed being met.
 - Another possible unmet need is additional playgrounds for young children. Playgrounds at the elementary schools are usable when school is not in session, and there are playgrounds at Hyde Park and Lambert Park. However, other neighborhood-sized and neighborhood-oriented playgrounds are needed.
 - Recreation in Bath is both organized and self-directed, such as bicycle riding, walking, hiking, and jogging. The importance of this form of recreation needs to be recognized and promoted.

Costs to Meet Needs and Address Concerns

- A possible solution to the field-maintenance concern is the installation of a synthetic turf on McMann Field, which could cost from \$500,000 upwards. It would enable the activity usage to increase from approximately 400 hours to well over 2,500 hours annually. In addition to six times more opportunity to use the field, the City could rent it out whenever municipal or school-sanctioned events are not scheduled, with little or no impact to the integrity of the field. Other area towns that installed this type of surface have seen community and group use increase significantly.
- The cost to survey the 65+ age groups is not known.
- The cost to develop a playground for preschool-aged children could range from \$5,000 to \$25,000, depending on the type of equipment.

CEMETERY AND PARKS DIVISION

Staffing

- four full-time employees
- ten to fifteen temporary, seasonal employees

Equipment and Facilities

- Equipment is listed in the Inventory of Capital Equipment.
- The office, built in 1925, is located between Maple Grove and Oak Grove Avenues.
- The maintenance garage, built in 2002, is located behind the cemetery on Oak Grove Avenue.
- The former maintenance garage (currently used by the Vocational School's building education program) is located on Congress Avenue.
- The Cemetery and Parks Division is responsible for the following cemeteries, parks, and boat launches:

Facility	Location	Acres
<u>Cemeteries</u>		
Dummer Cemetery	Dummer Street	0.30
Fairview Cemetery	Winnegance Road	0.40
Calvary Cemetery	Upper High Street	8.60
Oak Grove Cemetery West	Oak Grove Avenue	39.00
Oak Grove Cemetery East	Oak Grove Avenue	14.60
Oak Grove Cemetery South	Oak Grove Avenue	41.00
Maple Grove Cemetery	Maple Grove Avenue	<u>9.80</u>
Total Cemetery Acreage		113.70
<u>Parks</u>		
City Park	Summer & Washington Streets	3.90
Waterfront Park ¹	Commercial Street	1.60
South End Park	Washington Street	10.00
Oliver Circle	Oliver Street	0.18
Richardson Street Triangle	Richardson/Lilac Intersection	0.05
Civil War Memorial, Centre Street	Centre and High Streets	0.20
Druid Park	1 Oak Grove Avenue	0.15
Spring Street, Trufant Burial Ground	West Corner of Spring Street & Middle Street Intersection	0.17
Butler Head	North Bath	<u>134.00</u>
Total Parks Acreage²		150.25

Boat Launches³

North End Boat Launch	Town Landing	2.40
South End Boat Launch	81 Washington Street	<u>4.20</u>
Total Boat Launch Acreage		<u>6.60</u>

Grand Total **270.55**

¹The Waterfront Park floats and gangway are the responsibility of the PWD. The shoreside facilities are the responsibility of the Cemetery and Parks Division.

²The LKRLT owns the 85.2-acre Thorne Head Preserve at the North End of High Street and 64.8 acres north of Whiskeag Road. The State of Maine owns 75-acre Lines Island in the Kennebec River. Although not City properties, these areas are open to the public, adding another 225 acres in Bath that is usable by the public.

³The floats at the boat launches are the responsibility of the PWD. The shoreside facilities are the responsibility of the Cemetery and Parks Division.

Services

- The Cemetery and Parks Division is responsible for maintaining the cemeteries and overseeing burials, maintaining public parks, and caring for the City's 270+ acres of forested areas, 9,000+ identified trees located on City-owned property, and 6,000+ identified street trees. The first priority of this Division is to provide burials and maintain the cemeteries. The second and third priorities of the division are maintaining the parks and, through the Forestry Division, caring for the City's forest resources.
- The City Arborist is on call for any tree-related emergency, cultural management (e.g., planting; pruning; removal, new, and reinventory of tree stock; watering; fertilizing; applying pesticide; and cabling) of all City-owned trees, review of the landscape portion of site plans for the Planning Director, consulting for landscape projects for the City, and tree-related issues for the public. Since the 1998 Ice Storm, there have been no recorded power outages due to public trees failing, and public-tree damage has been reduced to only vehicular accidents.
- The City of Bath manages a tree nursery with more than 2,000 trees for use in projects around the City. Due to limited staffing, the Forestry Division utilizes the efforts of Bath school students to conduct ongoing street-tree inventories and timber cruises, as well as to complete a FEMA and USDA Forest Service Pre-Storm Damage

Assessment Protocol that can be used in case of a catastrophic storm event to estimate the amount of tree damage incurred.

Service-Delivery Area

- Anyone may purchase a plot in a Bath cemetery; however, the fees are higher for nonresidents.
- Launching and retrieving boats at the boat launches is available free of charge to Bath residents and nonresidents.
- The parks are available to Bath residents and nonresidents alike.

Capacity

- The statement made previously about recreation facilities applies to the capacity of public parks as well. The 1997 Comprehensive Plan determined that the City of Bath was deficient in the per capita acreage of public parks when compared to the 1988 SCORP.
- Whereas the number of parks and boat launches has increased in the last ten years, the number and acreage of cemeteries has not, which is likely to be the trend in the future. The final disposition of those who have passed away has been changing in the last decade from regular burial to cremation, which has changed the need for developing additional burial space. Further expansion of the cemeteries will not be needed for decades.

Needs and Concerns

- Upgrades to the pier and pathways are needed at Waterfront Park.
- The restroom facilities at Waterfront Park are adequate but are showing years of use and need to be renovated. They are increasingly difficult to clean and the fixtures are beginning to fail more often.
- The South End Park needs additional park-type amenities (i.e., completion of the walking path, benches, and landscaping).
- Rehabilitation of the pavement is needed at the South End Boat Launch and at the main gate of Oak Grove Cemetery
- Both Waterfront Park and South End Park should be accessible in the winter.
- Because of increased responsibilities and properties that the Department maintains, the Director believes that it needs to reorganize in the areas of supervision and equipment.

Costs to Meet Needs and Address Concerns

- Improvements to Waterfront Park continue to rise to approximately \$80,000 plus about \$330,000 to rebuild the City pier..
- Improvements for the restroom facilities range from \$15,000 to \$20,000.
- Planned improvements for South End Park are estimated at \$60,000.
- Repaving of the main gate of the Oak Grove Cemetery is approximately \$20,000.
- Repaving of the South End Boat Launch ranges from \$35,000 to \$40,000. (Funding for repaving the North End Launch was included in the 2009-2013 CIP and the project was completed in 2008 (FY 2009). Funding for repaving the South End Launch is an FY 2010 project included in the 2010-2014 CIP.)

ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENTS

Staffing

- City Manager's Office: City Manager, and Community Relations Coordinator
- Community Development Office: Community Development Director
- Finance Department: Finance Director, Deputy Finance Director (full-time but shared with RSU 1), Payroll Supervisor, and 2.5 employees in the Treasurer's Office. The City's General Assistance Program is overseen by the Finance Director. The individual providing the service is shared with the town of Brunswick. Service is also provided to West Bath.
- City Clerk's Office: City Clerk, one full-time and one part-time Deputy Clerk
- Building Maintenance and CityBus: five full-time personnel
- Assessor's Office: Assessor (who also serves as the City's IT coordinator and the assistant City Manager) and Assistant Assessor
- Codes Enforcement Department: Codes Enforcement Officer, and half services of a full-time Administrative Assistant
- Planning Department: Planning Director and half services of a full-time Administrative Assistant
- Bath Community Television: two part-time personnel

Equipment and Facilities

- The administrative offices for the City are located in Bath City Hall. Built in 1929, City Hall (i.e., Davenport Memorial Building) is located on Front Street at the head of Centre Street.
- City Clerk's Office: The City Clerk is responsible for the City's voting-tabulation equipment.
- Building Maintenance and CityBus: The City's Maintenance Supervisor is responsible for the upkeep of City Hall and the City's buses.
- Assessor's Office: The Assessor's Office houses the City's color plotter and computer and telephone equipment. (The Assessor is also the IT Director and is responsible for the City's IT equipment.)
- Bath Community Television equipment includes the following:

<u>Broadcast Equipment</u>	<u>Age</u>
Nexus Win L GX Operating System	1 year
Leightronics Pro-16 Back-up Operating System	3-5 years
Aavelin Composer Bulletin Board Program Generator	2 years
Dedicated Monitors (2)	4-5 years
VHS/SVHS Decks (9)	1-4 years
Mini DV/DV Deck (1)	4 years
Mini DV Deck (1)	4-5 years
DVD Player (1)	1-2 years
Dedicated PCs (2)	3-4 years
DVD Decks (3)	1 year

<u>Editing Equipment</u>	<u>Age</u>
Custom IMAC Package (1)	1 year
Technics Twin Audio Deck (1)	3-5 years
Technics 5 CD Deck (1)	3-4 years
RCA 100w Tuner (1)	3-4 years
Panasonic SVHS Decks (4)	2-4 years
Panasonic Monitors (2)	4-5 years
Compac PC (1)	3-4 years
Pioneer DVD Recorder	2-3 years
Samsung PC F/S Monitor	1-2 years
JVC Mini DV/VHS Recorder	1-2 years
JVC Mini DV/DVD Recorder	1-2 years
EZ Dup 1 x 3 DVD Copier	1 year

<u>Studio Equipment</u>	<u>Age</u>
Canon GL-1 Cameras (2)	3-5 years
Canon GL-2 Cameras (3)	1 year
Studio Roller Tripods (3)	1-5 years
Studio Lights (4)	5 years
Shot Gun Mics (2)	2-4 years
Wireless Boundary Mic (1)	1 year
Sony ECM Lavelier Mics (6)	3-5 years

Shure Hand Held Mics (3)	3-5 years
JVC MDV/SVHS Deck (1)	2-3 years
JVC MDV/DVD Deck (1)	1 year
Panasonic SVHS Decks (2)	3-5 years
Panasonic Monitors (8)	4-5 years
Sound Mixer (1)	4-5 years
Video Titlers (2)	2-4 years
Pioneer CD Player (1)	2-3 years
Linear Editor (1)	5-6 years
Video Switcher (1)	5-6 years
Studio Communication Set (1)	5-6 years
Set Furniture	4-5 years

Services

- **City Manager's Office:** Responsible for the daily operations of the City. The City Manager is responsible to the City Council.
- **Community Development Office:** Responsible for administering the City's Community Development Block Grant Program. Applies for other grants as appropriate.
- **Finance Department:** Responsible for tax collection, treasury, payroll, accounts payable, general assistance, and investments.
- **City Clerk's Office:** Responsible for various licenses, City records, registering voters, maintaining voter records, and supervising elections. The City Clerk is responsible to the City Council.
- **Building Maintenance and CityBus:** The Maintenance Supervisor is responsible for maintaining City Hall and the former Bath Hospital (used by MCHC), supervises CityBus drivers, and acts as City Messenger.
- **Assessor's Office:** Determines the value of property and assesses real estate and personal property taxes. The Assessor also serves as the City's IT Director.
- **Codes Enforcement Department:** Enforces Land-Use Code and building, electrical, plumbing, and health codes.
- **Planning Department:** Staffs the Planning Board and provides long-range planning, project planning, and capital-improvements planning.
- **Bath Community Television:** Operates the local public, education, and government (PEG) television channel. Live broadcasts of City Council, School Board, and Planning Board meetings as well as sports events and other broadcasts of PEG interest. The service is supported by the franchise fees the City is allowed to charge the local cable provider.

Service-Delivery Area

- The only administrative department that has a service-delivery area other than the City of Bath is the General Assistance Department, which serves West Bath through a contract.
- Bath Community Television: BCTV Channel 14 is carried by Comcast, the local cable provider, and is available to cable subscribers in Bath, West Bath, Woolwich, Phippsburg, and Brunswick.

Capacity

- The administration departments are staffed adequately to meet present demands and demands of the changing population.

Needs and Concerns

- The City owns several buildings that are no longer used by City departments or for City services or functions. A study was recently conducted to determine if the buildings will be needed in the future and if any of them should be sold.

STAFFING AND OPERATIONS BUDGETS OF CITY OF BATH DEPARTMENTS FY1997 AND FY2007

Department	Staff in FY1997	Staff in FY2007	FY1997 Budget	FY1997 Adjusted to FY2007 Dollars ¹	FY2007 Budget	Percent Change, Adjusted FY1997 to FY2007
Assessor	2	2	\$87,791	\$114,128	\$110,780	<2.9%>
BCTV	0	2 Part-time	0	0	\$52,310	n/a
Cemeteries & Parks ²	4	6	\$233,935	\$304,116	\$367,179	20.7%
City Clerk's Office	3	2.5	\$102,056	\$132,673	\$102,402	<22.8%>
City Manager's Office	2	3	\$114,523	\$148,880	\$154,502	3.8%
Planning	1.5	1.5	\$71,198	\$92,557	\$71,942	<22.3%>
Codes Enforcement	1.5	1.7	\$59,252	\$77,028	\$87,689	13.8%
Community Development	1	1	Contract Service		\$41,766	n/a
Finance	5	6	\$151,096	\$196,425	\$195,345	<0.6%>
Fire	19.5	24	\$856,751	\$1,113,776	\$1,108,604	<0.5%>

General Assistance ³	1	1	\$134,768	\$175,198	\$101,598	<42.0%>
City Hall, etc. Maintenance	1.5	1	\$89,128	\$115,866	\$98,446	<15.0%>
Police	28	26	\$1,106,305	\$1,438,197	\$1,291,133	<10.2%>
Public Works	24.5	22	\$2,923,600	\$3,800,680	\$2,867,835	<24.5%>
Recreation ²	5 plus seasonal	4 Full-time, 3 part-time, plus 20 to 25 seasonal	\$151,346 (Raised from Property Taxes) \$253,419 (Expended)	\$196,750	\$199,312 (Raised from Property Taxes)	1.3%
School Department	270	258	\$12,496,068	\$16,244,888	\$17,171,300	5.7%

¹FY1997 dollars are adjusted to FY2007 dollars according to the U.S. Department of Labor "inflation calculator."

²The Cemetery and Parks Department and Recreation Department were combined beginning with the FY2008 budget year.

³The General Assistance function became the responsibility of the Finance Department beginning with the FY2008 budget year.

Source: City of Bath Finance Department, City of Bath Planning Department, 2007

INVENTORY OF CAPITAL EQUIPMENT AND CAPITAL INVESTMENT PLAN

FIRE DEPARTMENT

Building/ Equipment	Year Built/ Acquired	Condition	Extent of Use	Target to Replace/Build	Estimated Cost
Fire Station	1956	Very Poor	24 hours/day	2010	\$800,000
Engine 6	2000	Good	All Fire Calls	2012	\$450,000
Engine 2	1986	Fair	Fire Calls	2011	\$450,000
Ladder 1	1986	Fair	Fire Calls	2011	\$1,000,000
Rescue 5	2008	Excellent	Rescue/Fire Calls	2014	\$160,000
Rescue 3	2001	Good	Rescue/Fire Calls	2010	\$200,000
Rescue 4	2004	Excellent	Rescue/Fire Calls	2013	\$250,000
Chief's Vehicle	2008	Excellent	Daily	2018	\$45,000
Pick-up truck	2001	Good	All Calls	2011	\$35,000
Rescue Equipment Captain	2008	Poor	Rescue Calls	2018	\$100,000
Turnout Gear	2004	Good	All Calls	2010	\$200,000
SCBA Replacement	2004	Good	All Calls	2010	\$75,000

Source: City of Bath Fire Department, 2008

POLICE DEPARTMENT

Building/ Equipment	Year Built/ Acquired	Condition	Extent of Use	Target to Replace/Build	Estimated Cost
Police Station	1987	Good	24 hours/day	None at This Time	NA
Suzuki	2000	Fair	8 hours/day	2009/2010	\$20,000
Chevy SUV	2004	Good	8 hours/day	?	?
Dodge	2007	Excellent	8 hours/day	2011/2012	\$21,000
Ford Ranger	2005	Good	4 hours/day	2012/2013	\$23,000
Ford CV Patrol	2007	Excellent	24 hours/day	2011/2012	\$23,000
Ford CV Patrol	2007	Excellent	24 hours/day	2009/2010	\$21,000
Ford CV K9	2006	Excellent	10 hours/day	2012/2013	\$21,000
Ford CV Patrol	2007	Good	24 hours/day	2010/2011	\$23,000
Ford CV Lieutenant	2005	Good	8 hours/day	2012/2013	\$21,000
Chevy SUV	2006	Excellent	8 hours/day	2011/2012	\$35,000
Motorcycle	Leased	New	8 hours/day	Yearly	\$3,000
Police Boat	Acquired in 2006	Good	Operated Once a Week and at Special Events	?	\$60,000
Carpet	1987	Fair	24 hours/day	Desirable	\$19,000
Handguns (21)	1991	Good/ Refurbished	Carried Daily, 2X Year at Range	Necessary	\$10,500
TASERS (4)	2004	Good	Stored in Cruisers	Desirable	\$3,000
Computers (9)	2005	Good	24 hours/day	Desirable	\$12,000
Computers (5)	2003?	Good	8 hours/day	Desirable	\$5,000
Computer w/Accessories	2004	Good	20 hours/month	Desirable	\$4,000
Cameras - CID(2)	2005	Good	8 hours/week	Desirable	\$2,500
CID Equipment	2004	Good	8 hours/month	Desirable	\$10,000
Camcorders	2005	Good	8 hours/week	Desirable	\$4,000
Police Dog	2002	Good	40 hours/week	Desirable	\$1,800
Portable Radios (20)	2003	Good	40 hours/week	Desirable	\$9,000
Car Radios (8)	2003	Good	24 hours/day	As Needed	\$4,800

Source: City of Bath Police Department, 2008

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

Building/ Equipment	Year Built/ Acquired	Condition	Extent of Use	Target to Replace/ Build	Estimated Cost
Public Works Garage		Fair	Daily		
Salt-Sand Storage Building	2000	Good	Winter/ Spring	2025	\$25,000
Quonset Hut		Good	Daily		
F150 Supercrew	2005	Excellent	Daily	2015	\$32,000
Chevrolet Pick-up	2003	Excellent	Daily	2013	\$28,000
GMC Pick-up	1998	Fair	Daily	2010	\$25,000
F350 Dump	1992	Fair	Daily	2009	\$35,000
F350 4x4	1992	Fair	Weekly	2010	\$35,000
F550 w/Utility Body	2008	Excellent	Daily	2015	\$100,000
Case Backhoe	1998	Fair	Weekly	Not being replaced.	N/A
Sterling Dump/Sander	2005	Excellent	Daily	2017	\$80,000
Ford Dump/Sander	1993	Fair	Weekly	2009	\$80,000
Ford Dump/Sander	1994	Good	Weekly	2009	\$85,000
GMC Brigadier Dump	1988	Fair	Weekly	2009	\$85,000
Sterling Dump/Sander	2005	Excellent	Daily	2015	\$100,000
Ford Dump/Sander	1992	Good	Daily	2010	\$80,000
International Wheeler	2004	Excellent	Daily	2016	\$100,000
Komatsu Dozer	2004	Excellent	Daily	2018	\$100,000
Ford w/Vac-All	1990	Good	Spring	2010	\$80,000
Johnson Sweeper	2000	Good	Weekly	2015	\$100,000
Mich/Volvo Loader	1989	Good	Daily	2009	\$150,000
Komatsu Loader	2005	Excellent	Weekly	2020	\$130,000
Caterpillar Grader	1979	Fair	Winter/ Spring	Will Not Replace	N/A
Trackless Sidewalk Plow	2001	Good	Weekly	2015	\$90,000
Kalver Snowblower	1990	Fair	Winter	2014	\$20,000
Bombardier Sidewalk Plow	1974	Fair	Winter	2011	\$80,000
Ford F150	1996	Fair	Daily	2009	\$25,000
Ford Dump	1987	Fair	Weekly	2015	\$100,000
John Deere Loader	1995	Good	Weekly	2010	\$120,000
Volvo Excavator	2001	Excellent	Weekly	2018	\$160,000
Trackless Sidewalk Plow	1999	Fair	Weekly	2014	\$90,000
Ford Wheeler	1995	Good	Weekly	2011	\$110,000
SRECO Sewer Flusher	1985	Good	Monthly	2010	\$80,000
SRECO Sewer Tank Cleaner	1979	Good	Monthly	2010	?
Stow Mixer	1990	Good	Summer	2015	\$20,000

Ingersoll-Rand Compressor	1986	Good	Summer	2012	\$25,000
Beck Trailer Hot Top	1983	Good	Summer/ Weekly		\$12,000
Trailer w/Culvert Steamer	2005	Excellent	Winter	2020	\$10,000
International Recycling Truck	2004	Excellent	Daily	2014	\$80,000

Source: City of Bath Public Works Department, 2008

LANDFILL DIVISION¹

Building/ Equipment	Year Built/ Acquired	Condition	Extent of Use	Target to Replace/Build	Estimated Cost
Scale House	2001	Good	Daily	2016	\$30,000
Scale	2001	Good	Daily	?	?
Bargain Barn	1999	Good	Daily	2019	\$25,000
Equipment Garage	1970	Poor	Daily	2011	\$20,000
Pumping Station	2001	Excellent	Daily	?	?
Compactor	1996	Good	Daily	2009	\$400,000
Bulldozer	2004	Excellent	Daily	2019	\$100,000
Skidsteer Loader	2000	Fair	Daily	2010	\$60,000
ATV	2006	Excellent	Daily	2012	\$9,000

¹The replacement portion will change when the City makes the commitment to close the landfill.

Source: City of Bath Public Works Department, 2008

WASTEWATER DIVISION

Building/ Equipment	Year Built/ Acquired	Condition	Extent of Use	Target to Replace/Build	Estimated Cost
Ford F250	2006	Excellent	Daily	2013	\$34,000
Ford F150	2005	Excellent	Daily	2013	\$22,000

Source: City of Bath Public Works Department, 2008

PARKS AND RECREATION DEPARTMENT RECREATION DIVISION

Building/ Equipment	Year Built/ Acquired	Condition	Extent of Use	Priority	Estimated Cost
Donald Small		Fair	Daily	Urgent	\$10,000 - \$20,000
2 Sheridan Road		Poor; needs new roof	Daily	Urgent	\$10,000
Lambert Park Community Center	2003	Excellent	Daily		

Lambert Park Playground	2002	Good; need apparatus for younger children and replace wood chips	Seasonal	Necessary	
Hyde Park Playground	2002	Excellent	Seasonal	Wish List	
Congress Avenue Snack Shed		Fair	Seasonal	Necessary	
Donald Small Snack Shed		Excellent	Seasonal	Wish List	
Goddard Pond Warming Hut		Good	Seasonal	Desirable	
Congress Avenue Maintenance Building		Poor	Daily	Urgent	
Congress Avenue Restrooms		Poor	Seasonal	Urgent	
Variety of Storage Sheds		Poor	Seasonal	Urgent	
Pick-Up Truck w/Plow	1996	Poor	Daily	Necessary	\$30,000
1-Ton w/Plow	2005	Excellent	Daily	Wish List	\$30,000
John Deere Tractor	2005	Excellent	Daily	Wish List	
MT-5 Tractor		Fair	Daily	Necessary	
Front End Mower 1435	2004	Good	Daily	Wish List	
Golf Cart	1996	Fair	Seasonal	Desirable	

Source: City of Bath Parks and Recreation Department, 2008

CEMETERY AND PARKS DIVISION

Building/ Equipment	Year Built/ Acquired	Condition	Extent of Use	Target to Replace/ Build	Estimated Cost
Office	1925	Good	Daily Year-round	2025	\$175,000
Receiving Vault	1970?	Good	December through April	2050	\$130,000
Cemetery Garage	2002	Excellent	Daily Year-round	2030	\$230,000
Gazebo in City Park	1989	Excellent	Year-round	2040	\$100,000
Restroom Facility in Waterfront Park	1983	Fair	Daily April 30 to October 30	2015	\$75,000
Pavilion in the WFP	1979	Good	Daily Year-round	2015	\$20,000
Vehicle 50 Van	2005	Excellent	Daily Year-round	2015	\$25,000
Vehicle 51 Stake- Body Dump 1-Ton	1997	Good	Daily April through December	2010	\$32,000
Vehicle 52 Dump- Body 1-Ton	2000	Fair	Daily April through December	2010	\$32,000
Vehicle 53 Extended	1997	Fair	Daily April through	2009	\$30,000

Cab Pickup $\frac{1}{2}$ -Ton			December		
Vehicle 55 Pickup $\frac{1}{2}$ -Ton	1999	Good	Daily April through December	2011	\$25,000
Vehicle 59 Crew Cab Pickup $\frac{3}{4}$ -Ton	2005	Excellent	Daily April through December	2016	\$30,000
Vehicle 60 Utility Body 1-Ton Forestry Truck	2006	Excellent	Daily Year-round	2013	\$32,000
Skidsteer Loader Backhoe	1998	Very Good	Weekly Year-round	2012	\$60,000
Tractor Four-Wheel Drive	1999	Very Good	Daily April through December	2011	\$20,000

Source: City of Bath Parks and Recreation Department, 2008

OTHER DEPARTMENTS

Building/ Equipment	Year Built/ Acquired	Condition	Extent of Use	Target to Replace/ Build	Estimated Cost
Ballot Tabulating Machines (8)	1998	Good	Elections	2009	\$7,000 each
City Servers	2002	Good	24/7	2008-2010	\$35,000
City Workstations	2002	Good	Daily	2008-2010	\$60,000
Software	2002	Good	Daily	2008-2010	\$25,000
Fiber WAN*	-	-	-	2011	\$100,000
Postage Meter	2006	Good	Daily	2016	\$10,000
16-Passenger Bus	2006	Good	Every Weekday, Year-round	2016	\$60,000
16-Passenger Bus	2006	Good	Every Weekday, Year-round	2016	\$60,000
Trolley	1995/ Acquired in 1999	Fair	May - October, Weekends in December	2010	\$100,000

*As a condition of the franchise agreement, Comcast is currently providing Wide Area Networking. Uncertainty exists about whether the City can negotiate this service in future agreements.

Source: City of Bath Planning Department, 2008

CITY-OWNED BUILDINGS¹

Building	Map/Lot	Year Built	Latest Major Improvement	Condition
City Hall	27/124	1929		Good

Fire Station	26/007	1957		Fair
Police Station	26/235	1987		Good
Public Works Garage	15/1	1963		Fair/Good
Wastewater Treatment Plant	20/340	1971	1998	Good
Recreation Buildings	25/69	1963		Fair
Community Center, Lambert Park	19/145	2001		Good
<i>Cemeteries & Parks</i>				
Office	22/005	1923		Fair
Vault	22/005	1930		Good
New Maintenance Building		2002		Good
Former Maintenance Building ²	22/17	1920		Poor
2 Town Landing	20/338	~1893		Poor/Fair
Former YMCA Building	26/218	1894		Poor
Midcoast Center for Higher Ed.	14/96	1910		Fair/Good
Customs House	27/126	1852-1858	1912	Good
Railroad Station	27/138	1941	2007	Excellent
Library ³	26-217	1889	1997	Very Good

¹School buildings are discussed in Section 4.9 and Appendix I.

²Built as the City stables.

³Although not a City-owned building, Patten Free Library is an important publicly used facility and service. The library is discussed in more detail in Chapter 3 and Appendix C.

The former YMCA Building was given to the City in 2003 when the Bath Area Family YMCA built a new facility on Centre Street. At present (i.e., 2008), the only use in the building is the indoor skate park, which occupies the former gymnasium. The rest of the building is unused and much of it seems unusable without major improvements.

The building occupied by the MCHC formerly was the Bath Memorial Hospital and then later the Bath Campus of Midcoast Hospital. It became City property in 2002. The building is managed by a Board of Directors appointed by the City Council and is occupied by a branch of SMCC and by University College. (These institutions are discussed in more detail in Section 4.9 and Appendix I.) Several medical-related and other businesses are also located in the building. The goal is to eventually have the building self-sufficient without using taxpayer support.

The Customs House became City property in 1977. The building is managed by a Board of Trustees appointed by the City Council. It is currently (i.e., 2008) occupied by seven firms including a cabinetmaking business that has its manufacturing facility at the Wing Farm Business Park, an insurance

agent, and an architect. The Board of Trustees structured the leases so that no Bath taxpayer support is needed to maintain the building.

The Bath Railroad Station became City property in 1971. Since the major rehabilitation completed in May 2007, the building has been managed by the City Council-appointed Bath Transportation Commission. Since the spring of 2007, the Regional Tourist Information Center has occupied the building seasonally. There is also an office of the Maine Eastern Railroad and space for other tenants. The goal is to eventually have the building self-sufficient without using taxpayer support.

PUBLIC WATER

Supplying public water in Bath is not a City service. Public water is supplied by the Bath Water District (BWD), a regional, quasi-municipal corporation. The BWD, regulated by the Maine Public Utilities Commission (PUC), is governed by a five-person Board of Trustees, four of whom are appointed by the Bath City Council and one by the Selectmen in Woolwich. Public water is provided to more than 90 percent of dwelling units in Bath. (North Bath, northwest of the Whiskeag Creek crossing of the Whiskeag Road, is not served by the BWD. The homes and the very few businesses in this area have private wells. There have been no reports of water-quality or well-pollution problems in this area.)

Staffing

- eleven full-time personnel

Equipment and Facilities

- Nequasset Lake in Woolwich is BWD's water source. The BWD is constantly working with land owners in the watershed to protect this water supply. And they purchase property in the watershed when this is appropriate. The State Drinking Water Program has completed a Source Water Protection Program (SWAP) assessment of the water supply and BWD received a low or moderate risk level for all the parameters categorized. The overall rating was Low-Moderate. Water quantity protection is maintained by constant monitoring of the dam, especially during low precipitation or approaching drought where we have the ability to close off the fishway during certain periods of

- time when the migration is not occurring. And BWD has an ongoing water quality monitoring program as well as a policy of purchasing watershed land whenever economically feasible.
- The treatment plant, last upgraded in 2005, is also located at the Nequasset Lake site.
 - In Bath, there are approximately 60 miles of water mains, approximately 350 hydrants, and two storage tanks—a 1.2-million-gallon tank built in 2007 on Potter Hill off the west side of High Street (south of Marshall Street) and a 1.2-million-gallon tank built in 1996 on Witch Spring Hill in West Bath.
 - The administrative office is located in Bath at the corner of Commercial and Lambard Streets.
 - The BWD warehouse is located next to the PWD Garage on Oak Grove Avenue.
 - BWD's contingency plans for a secondary supply are an interconnection with the Brunswick Topsham Water District.

Services

- Water for industrial, commercial, and residential uses, as well as for firefighting, is provided to about two thirds of the area of the City of Bath and parts of West Bath, Woolwich, Wiscasset, and East Brunswick.
- Sewer billing for the City is administered by the BWD.

Service-Delivery Area

- The service delivery area in Bath is shown on the Utilities Map.
- The BWD serves most of the City of Bath southeast of where Whiskeag Road crosses Whiskeag Creek; the exceptions are outer Oak Grove Avenue (north of where CMP power lines cross Oak Grove Avenue) and Whiskeag Road between Oak Grove Avenue and High Street. Also, the area at the height of land on the west side of High Street, south of Federal Street (i.e., Tar Box Hill), is not served by public water due to its high elevation—it cannot be served with adequate water pressure from BWD's two tanks.
- The Nequasset Stakeholders Group was formed specifically to bring together individuals and group that have an interest in Nequasset Lake. This group has embarked in watershed inspections and evaluations and has been awarded grant monies to conduct several

erosion control measures. Several of these projects were completed in 2008 and more are planned for 2009.

Capacity

- The safe yield of the water source is 5.5 million gpd.
- The system currently has the capacity to provide 3.6 million gpd; however, the treatment plant can be expanded for increasing future needs. Current usage is 2.5 million gpd in the winter and approximately 1.8 million gpd in the summer. (Winter usage is higher because BIW keeps water flowing at a minimal rate through pipes on the piers and often through the ships to prevent freezing.)

Budget

- Operations of the BWD are funded by the water users (i.e., ratepayers). As payment for the availability of water for fire protection, 17 percent of the annual BWD budget is paid by the City of Bath and other towns in the service area. Rates for both fire protection and sale of water are regulated by the Maine PUC.

Needs and Concerns

- The water lines need to be extended, but the PUC (which regulates all public water districts) does not allow existing ratepayers to fund future needs.
- Looping the existing water system and ensuring that extensions are looped: Looping (i.e., not allowing dead-ended piping) keeps water quality high and allows for better water delivery and firefighting capability.
- Improving the water service in many of the older neighborhoods: Some of the piping has a small diameter and water pressure and capacity are low.
- A second main through Woolwich to connect the water source to the Kennebec River crossings is needed. BWD has looked at 2 routes in there conceptual, long-range planning. One route is along Route 1, the other would go to the Middle Road in Woolwich and then to the Kennebec River.

Costs to Meet Needs and Address Concerns

- The BWD annually budgets between \$100,000 and \$200,000 for pipe replacement. Projects are determined in partnership with the PWD whenever possible so that sewer replacement and complete road reconstruction can occur. Other pipe work is driven by hydraulic needs within the system.
- The BWD updated its CIP in 2008, addressing future needs such as resource protection, dam repair, transmission pipeline, and future regulations. It is budgeting and targeting for the five-, ten- and fifteen-year planning cycle.

PLANNING IMPLICATIONS OF THE PUBLIC FACILITIES AND SERVICES INVENTORY

1. The Fire Station is being used beyond its designed capacity and is inadequate. It makes sense, however, to explore fire-service regionalization before building a new Bath Fire Station.
2. The BNAS Fire Department is an automatic aid provider to the Bath Fire Department. The Bath Fire Department's staffing level may need to change after BNAS closes.
3. The Bath Fire Department is not well staffed to provide adequate responses to tall-building (i.e., ten to twelve stories) fires because of safety procedures that require teams of personnel to be used to evacuate people. The height of any new buildings will affect the Fire Department staffing needs.
4. The Police Department has kept budget costs down by using volunteers, by being proactive with programs such as its Community Policing program, and by the use of grant funds.
5. The Bath Landfill expansion (i.e., creating a new cell), management of gas that is being generated as material biodegrades, and the facility's closure will be enormous costs for which the City has only recently begun to plan and budget. There may be financial benefits to selling

carbon credits from the burning of landfill gas. There may also be opportunities to generate energy from the gas-combustion process.

6. The Rose Street pumping station is operating beyond its design capacity and residential growth in that service area will be halted until capacity is increased.
7. The physical growth of the City is linked to the expansion of the public water and sewer systems. These systems can be used to guide growth to appropriate locations and away from inappropriate locations.
8. Understanding the potential for growth in various parts of the City will help the PWD plan street, intersection, and sewer-system capacity improvements.
9. The age of the infrastructure (Bath being an old city), as well as previous funding priorities and budget decisions, have led to a public infrastructure (i.e., streets, pumping stations, sanitary sewers, storm sewers, and water mains) that is in need of repair.
10. The aging of the City's population (see Appendix A) will bring about a change in the recreational needs of the community.
11. The City of Bath has 671 acres of land in public recreation and parks (including cemeteries and boat launches) and open space (including lands in conservation), which is .07 acre (3,154 square feet) per capita (excluding the 75-acre, state-owned Lines Island, which—being in the middle of the Kennebec River—is inaccessible).
12. Although the costs went down in 2008, utility costs are likely to increase in the future for everything from heating oil for public buildings to fuel for vehicles and electricity.
13. Annually updating City's Capital Investment Plan—used to create the more detailed CIP—will ensure that the CIP is as current as possible.

14. The City of Bath has several un-utilized and under-utilized public buildings. A study of these buildings showed that some of them should be sold or redeveloped.

15. Several buildings are owned by the City but leased to other businesses, including the MCHE, the former YMCA building, the Customs House, and the Bath Railroad Station. Only the Customs House has in the past been self-sufficient—that is, operating without taxpayer support.