

Town of Bath, NORTH CAROLINA



CAMA Land Use Plan



Town of Bath
Mid-East Commission



**Adopted by Bath Board of
Commissioners on 04/08/2024
Certified by the Coastal Resources
Commission on XX/XX/XXXX**

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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1. Introduction

A Land Use Plan is a formally adopted document that maps out a collective vision for the future of the town. It provides goals and objectives to help implement this vision. A Land Use Plan serves as a guide for development that represents the desires of the town and should be referred to frequently by developers and town officials when making important decisions regarding the growth and development of the community.

A Land Use Plan also lays the groundwork for regulatory laws that govern development in a community, e.g., zoning ordinances, subdivision regulations, etc. Information about the community, spanning from demographic analysis to the identification of soils most suitable for development, is also detailed in the plan. A Land Use Plan illustrates current uses of the land as well as projected future uses. It identifies areas that will be encouraged for development as well as areas that are less suitable or unable to be developed. Since Bath is in one of North Carolina's coastal counties, its plan is a Coastal Area Management Act (CAMA) Land Use Plan.

This Town of Bath CAMA Land Use Plan is the town's sixth effort in meeting the intent of the Coastal Resources Commission's (CRC) land use planning guidelines. The town previously completed independent plans in 1980, 1986, 1991, 1997, and 2007. (In 1974, the first year of CAMA Land Use Planning, the town was included in Beaufort County's plan).

In 2022, the Town of Bath solicited assistance in updating its Land Use Plan. Assistance was sought from the Mid-East Commission to update the plan. This update was intended to satisfy the requirements of CAMA and North Carolina General Statute 160(d) simultaneously.

The Land Use Plan was updated over the course of a one year period through a joint effort by the town's Planning Board, town staff, Board of Commissioners, the citizens of Bath, and the Mid-East Commission. Through several planning sessions data was collected and analyzed, including public input data gleaned from a public survey and a public open house. The future vision statement was updated, the existing and future land use maps were updated, goals and policies were identified, and implementation strategies were developed. The plan is intended to serve as a guide for the future growth and development of the community.

Vision Statement

The vision statement is the collective vision of the future for the community as a whole. It is a statement of what the Town of Bath desires to be.

“The Town of Bath wants to maintain its low density single-family residential character, preserving its unique historical significance and character, attract economic activities that provide for the local community and achieve all of those activities in ways that conserve the greatly valued water and other natural resources within the town’s planning area. Provide adequate, modern infrastructure to serve residents and businesses. Provide a safe small town environment for residents and visitors alike.”

CAMA Land Use Plan Matrix

Matrix for Land Use Plan Elements – 15A NCAC 7B .0702	
	Page References
Organization of the Plan	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Matrix that shows the location of the required elements as set forth in this Rule. 	Pg. 2 - 6
Community Concerns and Aspirations	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Description of the dominant growth-related conditions that influence land use, development, water quality and other environmental concerns in the planning area 	Pg. 2, 86
Description of the land use and development topics most important to the future of the planning area, including:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public Access 	Pg. 86 – 88, Policies P.1.1 – P.1.8
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land Use Compatibility 	Pg. 89 – 91, Policies P.2.1 – P.2.10
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Infrastructure Carrying Capacity 	Pg. 92 – 94, Policies P.3.1 – P.3.10
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural Hazard Areas 	Pg. 95 – 98, Policies P.4.1 – P.4.14
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water Quality 	Pg. 98 – 102, Policies P.5.1 – P.5.14

Community Vision	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Description of the general physical appearance and form that represents the local government’s plan for the future. It shall include objectives to be achieved by the plan and identify changes that may be needed to achieve the planning vision. 	Pg. 2, 86 - 104
Existing and Emerging Conditions	
Population, Housing and Economy	
Discussion of the following data and trends:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Permanent population growth trends using data from the two most recent decennial Censuses 	Pg. 14
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Current permanent and seasonal population estimates 	Pg. 11 – 12, 15
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key population characteristics including age and income 	Pg. 12 – 13, 16 - 17
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thirty-year projections of permanent and seasonal population in five-year increments 	Pg. 15
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Estimate of current housing stock, including permanent and seasonal units, tenure, and types of units (single-family, multifamily, and manufactured) 	Pg. 18 - 21
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Description of employment by major sectors and community economic activity 	Pg. 22
Natural Systems	
Description of natural features in the planning jurisdiction to include:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Areas of Environmental Concern (AECs) as set forth in Subchapter 15A NCAC 07H 	Pg. 24 - 26
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Soil characteristics, including limitations for septic tanks, erodibility, and other factors related to development 	Pg. 27 - 33
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental Management Commission (EMC) water quality classifications and related use support designations 	Pg. 34 - 36
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Division of Marine Fisheries (DMF) shellfish growing areas and water quality conditions 	Pg. 37
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flood and other natural hazard areas 	Pg. 37 - 38
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Storm surge areas 	Pg. 41 - 48
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-coastal wetlands, including forested wetlands, shrub-scrub wetlands and freshwater marshes 	Pg. 49 - 50
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water supply watersheds or wellhead protection areas 	Pg. 51
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primary nursery areas 	Pg. 51
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmentally fragile areas, such as wetlands, natural heritage areas, areas containing endangered species, prime wildlife habitats, or maritime forests 	Pg. 51 - 57
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional natural features or conditions identified by the local government 	Pg. 57
Environmental Conditions	
Discussion of environmental conditions within the planning jurisdiction to include an assessment of the following conditions and features:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Status and changes of surface water quality; including: 	

Bath CAMA Land Use Plan update

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Impaired streams from the most recent Division of Water Resources (DWR) Basin Planning Branch Reports 	Pg. 57 - 58
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Clean Water Act 303 (d) List 	Pg. 57 - 58
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Other comparable data 	Pg. 57 - 58
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Current situation and trends on permanent and temporary closures of shellfishing waters as determined by the Report of Sanitary Survey by the Shellfish Sanitation and Recreational Water Quality Section of the DMF 	Pg. 37
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Areas experiencing chronic wastewater treatment malfunctions 	Pg. 58
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Areas with water quality or public health problems related to non-point source pollution 	Pg. 58
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Areas subject to recurrent flooding, storm surges and high winds 	Pg. 37 - 48
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Areas experiencing significant shoreline erosion as evidenced by the presence of threatened structures or public facilities 	Pg. 58 - 59
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Environmentally fragile areas (as defined in Part [c][2][A][ix] of this Rule) or areas where resources functions are impacted as a result of development. 	Pg. 51 - 59
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Natural resource areas that are being impacted or lost as a result of incompatible development. These may include but are not limited to the following: coastal wetlands, protected open space, and agricultural land. 	Pg. 59
Existing Land Use and Development	
MAP of existing land use patterns	Pg. 63 - 64
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Description of the existing land use patterns 	Pg. 60 - 61
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Estimates of the land area allocated to each land use category 	Pg. 61 - 62
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Characteristics of each land use category 	Pg. 60 - 61
MAP of historic, cultural, and scenic areas designated by a state or federal agency or by the local government	Pg. 79
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Description of historic, cultural and scenic areas 	Pg. 77 - 78
Community Facilities	
Evaluation of existing and planned capacity, location and adequacy of community facilities, to include:	
MAP of existing and planned public and private water supply service areas	Pg. 67
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Description of existing public and private water supply system to include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Existing condition ○ Existing capacity ○ Documented overflows, bypasses or other problems that may degrade water quality or constitute a threat to public health as documented by the DWR ○ Future wastewater system needs based on population projections 	Pg. 65 - 66
	Pg. 65 - 66
	Pg. 65 - 66
MAP of existing and planned multimodal transportation systems and port and airport facilities	Pg. 75
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Description of any highway segments deemed by the NC Department of Transportation (NCDOT) as having unacceptable service as documented in the most recent NCDOT Transportation and/or Thoroughfare Plan 	Pg. 72 - 73
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Description of highway facilities on the current thoroughfare plan or current transportation improvement plan 	Pg. 72 - 73

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Description of the impact of existing transportation facilities on land use patterns 	Pg. 68
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Description of the existing public stormwater management system 	Pg. 68
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identification of existing drainage problems and water quality issues related to point-source discharges of stormwater runoff 	Pg. 68
Future Land Use	
Policies	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policies that exceed the use standards and permitting requirements found in Subchapter 7H, State Guidelines for Areas of Environmental Concern 	Pg. 88 & 90, Policies P.1.5 & P.2.3
Policies that address the Coastal Resources Commission’s (CRC’s) management topics:	
<p>Public Access Management Goal: <i>Maximize public access to the beaches and the public trust waters of the coastal region.</i></p>	Pg. 86 - 88
The planning objectives for public access are local government plan policies that:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Address access needs and opportunities 	Pg. 86 – 87, Policy P.1.1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify strategies to develop public access 	Pg. 86 – 88, Policies P.1.1 – P.1.7
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Address provisions for all segments of the community, including persons with disabilities 	Pg. 87, Policy P.1.2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For oceanfront communities, establish access policies for beach areas targeted for nourishment 	N/A
<p>Land Use Compatibility Management Goal: <i>Ensure that development and use of resources or preservation of land balance protection of natural resources and fragile areas with economic development, and avoids risks to public health, safety, and welfare.</i></p>	Pg. 89 - 91
The planning objectives for land use compatibility are local government plan policies that:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Characterize future land use and development patterns 	Pg. 89 – 91, Policies P.2.1 – P.2.10
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish mitigation criteria and concepts to minimize conflicts 	Pg. 89 – 91, Policies P.2.1 – P.2.10
<p>Infrastructure Carrying Capacity Management Goal: <i>Ensure that public infrastructure systems are sized, located, and managed so the quality and productivity of AECs and other fragile areas are protected or restored.</i></p>	Pg. 92 - 94
The planning objectives for infrastructure carrying capacity are local government plan policies that:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish service criteria 	Pg. 92 – 94, Policies P.3.1 – P.3.10

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure improvements minimize impacts to AECs and other fragile areas 	Pg. 94, Policies P.3.9 – P.3.10
<p>Natural Hazard Areas Management Goal: <i>Conserve and maintain barrier dunes, beaches, floodplains, and other coastal features for their natural storm protection functions and their natural resources giving recognition to public health, safety, and welfare issues.</i></p>	Pg. 95 - 98
The planning objectives for natural hazard areas are local government plan policies that:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish mitigation and adaptation concepts and criteria for development and redevelopment, including public facilities 	Pg. 95 – 98, Policies P.4.1 – P.4.13
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimize threats to life, property and natural resources resulting from erosion, high winds, storm surge, flooding, or other natural hazards 	Pg. 95 – 98, Policies P.4.1 – P.4.13
<p>Water Quality Management Goal: <i>Maintain, protect and where possible enhance water quality in all coastal wetlands, river, streams, and estuaries.</i></p>	Pg. 98 - 102
The planning objectives for water quality are local government plan policies that:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish strategies and practices to prevent or control nonpoint source pollution 	Pg. 98 – 102, Policies P.6.1 – P.6.7
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish strategies and practices to maintain or improve water quality 	Pg. 98 – 102, Policies P.6.1 – P.6.7
Future Land Use Map	
MAP of future land uses that depicts the policies for growth and development and the desired future patterns of land use and development with consideration given to natural system constraints and infrastructure	Pg. 106 - 107
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Descriptions of land uses and development associated with the future land use map designations 	Pg. 105
Tools for Managing Development	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Description of the role of plan policies, including the future land use map, in local decisions regarding land use and development 	Pg. 108 - 110
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Description of the community’s development management program, including local ordinances, codes, and other plans and policies 	Pg. 83 - 85
Action Plan and Implementation Schedule	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Description of actions that will be taken by the local government to implement policies that meet the CRC’s management topic goals and objectives, specifying fiscal year(s) in which each action is anticipated to start and finish 	Pg. 86 - 104
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of specific steps the local government plans to take to implement the policies, including adoption and amendment of local ordinances, other plans, and special projects 	Pg. 86 – 104, 108 - 110

2. Community Description

Bath, located on the north side of the Pamlico River at the confluence of Bath Creek and Back Creek is almost exactly in the center of the county. The municipal area covers 2.5 sq. miles and the extraterritorial jurisdiction extends one mile from the corporate limits.

Compared to other Beaufort County towns, Bath enjoys a relatively high elevation throughout much of its planning area. Road access both east and west of the town is provided by NC-92 and US-264; access to the south is more problematic due to the Pamlico River. Ferry service near Bayview is available or a longer road route through Washington, then Chocowinity, then east on NC-33 allows access to Aurora and further, Pamlico County. The town's map coordinates are 35° 28' 37.0" north latitude, 76° 48' 51.3" west longitude.

Climate in the central North Carolina coastal plain is hot with wet summers and mild, dryer winters. Area annual average temperature is 61.9° Fahrenheit, average rainfall is 52.8 inches, and average snowfall is 2.3 inches. Bath enjoys these weather features. The region also experiences many hurricanes and tropical storms; Bath is no exception. The 1990's were particularly active with Bertha, Fran, Dennis, and Floyd being of note. More recently, there was reported FEMA damage in Bath from Hurricane Irene (2011), Hurricane Florence (2018), and Hurricane Dorian (2019). Fortunately, the town suffered relatively little damage.

Bath is well known locally, throughout the region, the state, nationally and internationally for its long and colorful history. It was the first incorporated town in North Carolina and served as one of the important ports in colonial North Carolina. The first North Carolina General Assembly met here. As many know, Blackbeard the Pirate resided in Bath occasionally.

The Town holds and/or participates in many local historical events and celebrated its Tricentennial (300th Anniversary) in 2005. A revival of the play "Blackbeard, Knight of the Black Flag" occurred during the Tricentennial. The town continues to partner with the State Historic Visitor's Center on events which celebrate the town's history, including annual events around Memorial Day which draw in large groups of visitors.





(Historic photographs are from the UNC Library Collection)

Bath CAMA Land Use Plan update

Significant land in the town's planning area is agricultural, forested or vacant. A very small percentage is used for manmade purposes, primarily housing, roads, institutional, and businesses. Except along the waterways, few constraints to develop exist, thus much land is suitable for future development.

Bath continues today to be a small rural community that values its history and abundant natural resources. The town wants to continue its low density, predominately single-family residential character. A 2004 zoning ordinance amendment to prohibit multi-family units is a clear message. Revision to subdivision regulations occurred during 2006. Bath's historic character is well established and will continue through the town's historic district provisions and a large state presence at the Historic Visitor's Center. Emphasis on maintaining water quality and modest economic development hopefully will contribute to a quiet and tranquil historic and residential community; the essence of the town's desires.

3. Demographic and Economic Data

Population

According to the 2020 US Census American Community Survey (ACS), the Town of Bath has a total population of 220 people within the corporate limits. According to the 2020 US Census Decennial Census, the Town of Bath has a total population of 245 people within the corporate limits.

The ACS is an estimate while the Decennial Census numbers are official. While the Decennial Census provides the official count, the additional data provided by the Decennial Census is limited. The ACS is designed to help local officials, community leaders, and businesses understand the changes taking place in their communities. It is the premier source for detailed population and housing information for our nation and its communities. Therefore, the following data is primarily 2020 ACS data, with the exception of the population trends data, which is Decennial Census data.

The age of Bath's population is older than the state on average, with Bath's median age being 67.0 years, compared with 38.7 years for the State of North Carolina. Approximately 6.8% of Bath's population is under 18 years of age, compared with 22.4% for the state. Approximately 55.0% of Bath's population is 65 years of age and above, compared with 15.9% for the state (2020 ACS).

The population of Bath is 47.7% male and 52.3% female, compared with 48.7% male and 51.3% female for the state. The racial breakdown of Bath's population is approximately 98.2% white or Caucasian, 0.9% black or African American, and 0.9% two or more races. Nobody identified as being of Hispanic or Latino ethnicity (2020 ACS).

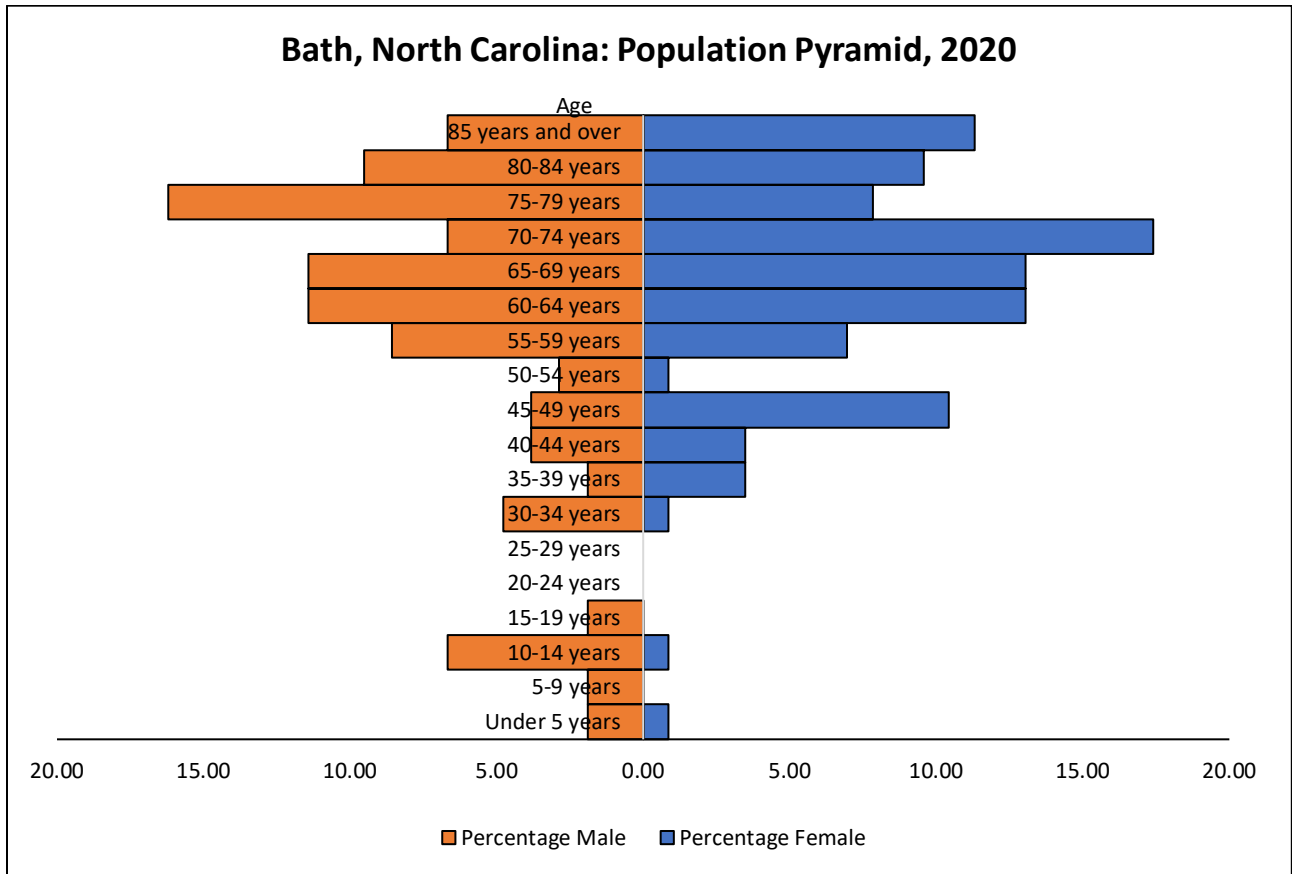
The average household size in Bath is 1.80 persons and the average family size is 2.13 persons, compared to an average household size of 2.52 and an average family size of 3.10 for North Carolina. Figure 3.1 shows the general population characteristics of the Town of Bath and the State of North Carolina (2020 ACS). Figure 3.2 is a population pyramid showing the percentage of the population by age and sex (2020 ACS).

Figure 3.1: General Population Characteristics

Bath, North Carolina: General Population Characteristics, 2020			
General Characteristics	Number	Percent	North Carolina
Total Population	220	100.0%	100.0%
Male	105	47.7%	48.7%
Female	115	52.3%	51.3%
Median Age	67.0	X	38.7
Age Groups			
Under 5 years	3	1.4%	5.9%
5-14 years	10	4.5%	12.6%
15-24 years	2	0.9%	13.5%
25-44 years	20	9.1%	25.9%
45-64 years	64	29.1%	26.3%
65+ years	121	55.0%	15.9%
Under 18 years	15	6.8%	22.4%
Race			
White or Caucasian	216	98.2%	68.7%
Black or African American	2	0.9%	21.4%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0	0	1.2%
Asian	0	0	2.9%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0	0	0.1%
Some Other Race	0	0	3.1%
Two or More Races	2	0.9%	2.7%
Ethnicity			
Hispanic or Latino	0	0	9.4%
Not Hispanic or Latino	220	100.0%	90.6%
Average Household Size	1.80	X	2.52
Average Family Size	2.13	X	3.10

Source: 2020 US Census American Community Survey

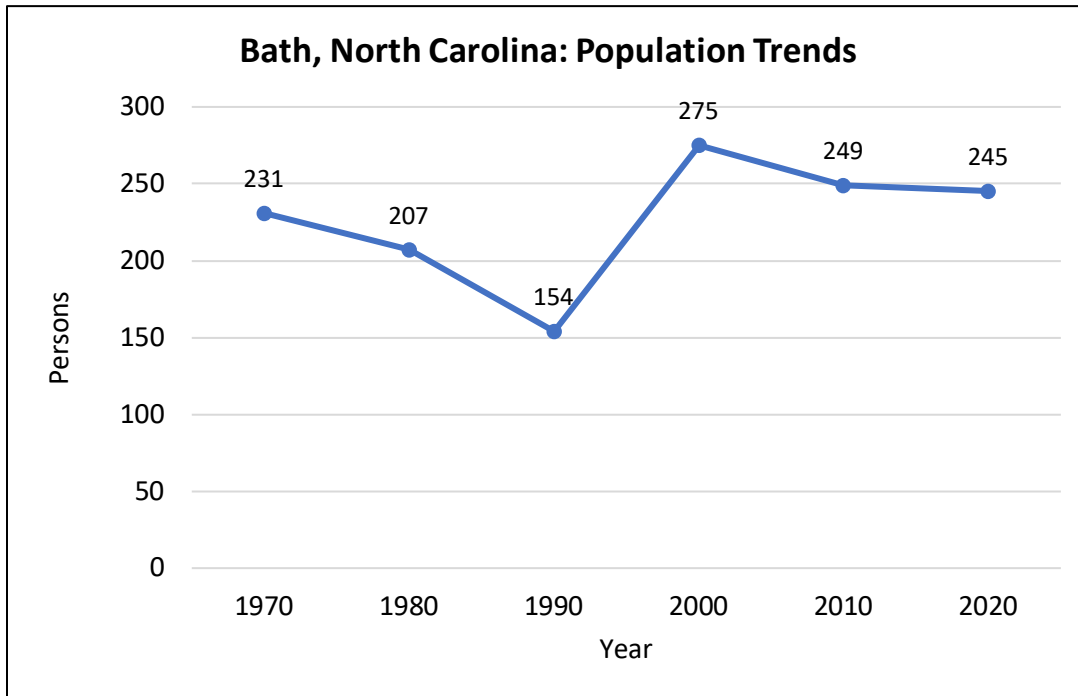
Figure 3.2: Population Pyramid



Source: 2020 US Census American Community Survey

Baths population decreased by approximately 9.5% from 2000 – 2010, with the 2000 Decennial Census showing 275 people and the 2010 Decennial Census showing 249 people. Bath’s population remained stable from 2010 – 2020, with a slight decrease in population of 1.6%, or 4 people. Figure 3.3 shows population trend data from the 1970 – 2020 Decennial Censuses.

Figure 3.3: Population Trends



Source: 1970 – 2020 US Decennial Census

Population Projections

CAMA Land Use Plans require thirty-year projections of the permanent and seasonal population in five-year increments. Based on the population trends data from the Decennial Census, we observe a 10.39% decrease in population from 1970 – 1980, a 25.6% decrease from 1980 – 1990, a 78.57% increase from 1990 – 2000, a 9.45% decrease from 2000 – 2010, and a 1.61% decrease from 2010 – 2020. This leaves us with an average population increase of 6.3% per decade.

Should the population trends continue as in the past, the permanent resident population projections for Bath are as follows:

- 2025 = 253 persons
- 2030 = 260 persons
- 2035 = 268 persons
- 2040 = 276 persons
- 2045 = 284 persons
- 2050 = 293 persons
- 2055 = 302 persons

Of the total 160 housing units in Bath, 9 (5.6%) are for seasonal, recreational, or occasional use. Multiplying the 9 seasonal housing units by the average household size of 1.80 gives an estimate of 16 seasonal residents in Bath. The overall percentage of seasonal housing units is projected to stay roughly the same. Therefore, the seasonal population is projected to decrease or increase at the same rate as the permanent resident population. Given the same projection of an average population increase of 6.3% per decade, the seasonal resident population projections for Bath are as follows:

- 2025 = 16 persons
- 2030 = 17 persons
- 2035 = 17 persons
- 2040 = 18 persons
- 2045 = 18 persons
- 2050 = 19 persons
- 2055 = 19 persons

Education

Of the population aged 25 years and older in Bath, 96.1% are high school graduates or higher, which is higher than the state at 87.8%. Of the population aged 25 years and over in Bath, 41.5% have a Bachelor’s degree or higher, which is higher than the state at 31.3%. Figure 3.4 summarizes educational attainment for Bath for the population aged 25 years and over (2020 ACS).

Figure 3.4: Educational Attainment

Bath, North Carolina: Educational Attainment, 2020			
Educational Attainment of Population 25 years and over	Number	Percent	North Carolina
Less than 9th Grade	3	1.5%	4.5%
9th to 12th Grade, No Diploma	5	2.4%	7.7%
High School Graduate or GED	51	24.9%	25.7%
Some College, No Degree	39	19.0%	21.2%
Associate’s Degree	22	10.7%	9.7%
Bachelor’s Degree	57	27.8%	20.0%
Graduate or Professional Degree	28	13.7%	11.3%
High School Graduate or Higher	197	96.1%	87.8%
Bachelor’s Degree or Higher	85	41.5%	31.3%

Source: 2020 US Census American Community Survey

Income

As of the 2020 ACS, the median household income in Bath was \$52,500, compared to \$48,051 for Beaufort County and \$56,642 for the state. Figure 3.5 summarizes household income in Bath (2020 ACS).

Figure 3.5: Household Income

Bath, North Carolina: Household Income, 2020				
Income	Number	Percent	Beaufort County	North Carolina
Households in 2020	122	100%	100%	100%
Less than \$10,000	12	9.8%	7.0%	6.2%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	2	1.6%	8.5%	4.8%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	11	9.0%	12.2%	9.7%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	14	11.5%	11.4%	10.0%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	16	13.1%	12.3%	13.6%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	22	18.0%	17.8%	18.0%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	8	6.6%	11.8%	12.6%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	18	14.8%	12.4%	13.7%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	10	8.2%	4.0%	5.4%
\$200,000 or more	9	7.4%	2.6%	6.0%
Median Household Income	(X)	\$52,500	\$48,051	\$56,642

Source: 2020 US Census American Community Survey

Housing

As of the 2020 ACS, there were approximately 160 total housing units in Bath, with 76.2% being occupied and 23.8% being vacant. This vacancy rate is comparable to Beaufort County at 23.0% higher than the state at 14.0% (2020 ACS).

Of the 122 occupied housing units in Bath, approximately 91.0% were owner occupied while 9.0% were renter occupied. This owner occupancy rate is higher than Beaufort County at 72.2% and higher than the state at 65.7% (2020 ACS).

The median home value in Bath was \$337,000, which is higher than Beaufort County at \$138,000 and higher than the state at \$182,100. Figure 3.6 shows general housing characteristics in Bath (2020 ACS).

Figure 3.6: General Housing Characteristics

Bath, North Carolina: General Housing Characteristics, 2020				
Subject	Number	Percent	Beaufort County	North Carolina
Total Housing Units	160	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Occupied Housing Units	122	76.2%	77.0%	86.0%
Vacant Housing Units	38	23.8%	23.0%	14.0%
Occupied Housing Units				
Owner-Occupied Units	111	91.0%	72.2%	65.7%
Renter-Occupied Units	11	9.0%	27.8%	34.3%
Median Home Value	(X)	\$337,000	\$138,000	\$182,100

Source: 2020 US Census American Community Survey

As of the 2020 ACS, there were approximately 38 vacant housing units in Bath, with 21.1% being for sale, 10.5% being sold, not occupied, 23.7% being for seasonal, recreational, or occasional use, and 44.7% being classified as “other vacant”.

Figure 3.7 shows the status of vacant housing units in Bath (2020 ACS).

Figure 3.7: Vacancy Status

Bath, North Carolina: Vacancy Status, 2020				
Subject	Number	Percent	Beaufort County	North Carolina
Total vacant housing units	38	100%	100%	100%
For rent	0	0%	5.1%	15.5%
Rented, not occupied	0	0%	0.1%	3.5%
For sale only	8	21.1%	7.0%	7.1%
Sold, not occupied	4	10.5%	2.4%	3.1%
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	9	23.7%	44.1%	31.7%
For migrant workers	0	0%	0.1%	0.2%
Other vacant	17	44.7%	41.2%	38.9%

Source: 2020 US Census American Community Survey

As of the 2020 ACS, there were approximately 160 total housing units in Bath with 100% being single family detached homes. This percentage of single family homes is higher than Beaufort County at 65.4% and higher than the state at 69.6%. Figure 3.8 shows housing units by type in Bath (2020 ACS).

Figure 3.8: Housing Units by Type

Bath, North Carolina: Housing Units by Type, 2020				
Housing Units	Number	Percent	Beaufort County	North Carolina
Total Housing Units	160	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Single Family Detached Units	160	100.0%	63.9%	65.3%
Single Family Attached Units	0	0	1.5%	4.3%
Duplexes	0	0	1.8%	2.0%
Multi-Family Units	0	0	5.9%	15.9%
Mobile Homes	0	0	26.6%	12.4%
Boat, RV, van, etc.	0	0	0.2%	0.1%

Source: 2020 US Census American Community Survey

Bath has a large number of historic homes, with the majority of the housing stock having been built in 1939 or earlier. Home construction remained steady from the 1940s onward until recently, with home construction coming to a halt around 2010. Figure 3.9 shows housing units by year structure built in Bath (2020 ACS).

Figure 3.9: Housing Units by Year Structure Built

Bath, North Carolina: Housing Units by Year Structure Built, 2020				
Subject	Number	Percent	Beaufort County	North Carolina
Total Housing Units	160	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Built 2014 or later	0	0%	2.6%	4.8%
Built 2010 to 2013	2	1.3%	2.1%	4.0%
Built 2000 to 2009	27	16.9%	14.7%	18.8%
Built 1990 to 1999	17	10.6%	15.6%	19.7%
Built 1980 to 1989	17	10.6%	15.3%	15.2%
Built 1970 to 1979	15	9.4%	18.1%	13.4%
Built 1960 to 1969	7	4.4%	11.1%	8.6%
Built 1950 to 1959	16	10.0%	9.1%	6.9%
Built 1940 to 1949	21	13.1%	4.6%	3.4%
Built 1939 or earlier	38	23.8%	6.7%	5.1%

Source: 2020 US Census American Community Survey

Employment by Industry

As of the 2020 ACS, the civilian employed population 16 years and over in Bath was 73 persons. The top industry employing the working population of Bath is educational services, healthcare, and social assistance, employing 31.5% of the working population. This percentage of workers in educational services, healthcare, and social assistance is higher than Beaufort County at 24.2% and higher than the state at 22.8% (2020 ACS).

The second top industry for Bath is finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing, employing 19.2% of the working population. This percentage of workers in finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing is higher than Beaufort County at 5.3% and higher than the state at 6.7%. Employment in Bath is basically spread out over other industries, with less than 10% of the working population being employed in each (2020 ACS). Employment by industry for the civilian employed population aged 16 years and over in Bath is summarized in Figure 3.10 (2020 ACS).

Figure 3.10: Employment by Industry

Bath, North Carolina: Employment by Industry, 2020				
Industry	Number	Percent of Civilian Employed Population 16 Years and Over	Beaufort County	North Carolina
Civilian Employed Population 16 Years and Over	73	100%	100%	100%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Mining	3	4.1%	3.9%	1.2%
Construction	3	4.1%	10.2%	7.0%
Manufacturing	0	0%	13.9%	12.1%
Wholesale Trade	2	2.7%	1.8%	2.5%
Retail Trade	4	5.5%	9.2%	11.6%
Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	2	2.7%	3.0%	4.8%
Information	3	4.1%	0.8%	1.7%
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate, Rental and Leasing	14	19.2%	5.3%	6.7%
Professional, Scientific, Management, Administrative and Waste Management Services	7	9.6%	7.0%	11.2%
Educational Services, Healthcare, and Social Assistance	23	31.5%	24.2%	22.8%
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation and Food Services	5	6.8%	7.4%	9.3%
Other Services (except public administration)	7	9.6%	7.2%	5.0%
Public Administration	0	0%	6.2%	4.1%

Source: 2020 US Census American Community Survey

Extraterritorial Jurisdiction Population Estimate

The previous data includes the corporate limits of Bath only. Bath also has an Extraterritorial jurisdiction (ETJ) which extends up to one mile from the corporate limits boundary depending on the location.

According to Beaufort County GIS data (2023), there are 178 addressed structures classified as residential in Bath's ETJ. When we multiply the residential addressed structures by the average household size of 1.80 persons (2020 ACS), we get a total estimated population of 320 persons in Bath's ETJ. Added to the 245 people in the corporate limits (2020 ACS), this gives a total estimate of 565 people in Bath's planning jurisdiction.

4. Environmental Data

Natural Systems

CAMA Requirement:

Description of natural features in the planning jurisdiction to include:

- Areas of Environmental Concern (AECs) as set forth in Subchapter 15A NCAC 07H.

Areas of Environmental Concern (AEC) within Bath's jurisdiction include the following:

1. Public Trust Waters

Public trust waters are defined as, "All waters of the Atlantic Ocean and submerged lands where the public has rights of use and/or ownership." Public trust waters overlap with estuarine waters AEC but include inland fishing waters that are not within the estuarine waters AEC. Public trust waters in Bath's jurisdiction include Bath Creek, Back Creek, and a small section of the Pamlico River adjacent to the mouth of Bath Creek.

2. Estuarine Waters

Estuarine waters are defined as, "All waters of the Atlantic Ocean and all the water of bays, sounds, rivers, and tributaries thereto seaward of the dividing line between coastal fishing waters and inland fishing waters. There are no estuarine waters in Bath's jurisdiction.

3. Coastal Shoreline

Coastal shorelines include estuarine shorelines and public trust shorelines. Estuarine shorelines AEC are those non-ocean shorelines extending from the normal high-water level or normal water level along the estuarine waters, estuaries, sounds, bays, fresh and brackish waters, and public trust areas. There are no estuarine waters or estuarine shorelines in Bath's jurisdiction.

Public trust shorelines AEC are non-ocean shorelines immediately contiguous to public trust areas. They are located inland of the dividing line between coastal fishing waters and inland fishing waters as set forth in that agreement and extend 30 feet landward of the normal high-water level or normal water level. Public trust shorelines in Bath's jurisdiction include the area 30 feet landward of Bath Creek, Back Creek, and the Pamlico River.

4. Coastal Wetlands

A coastal wetland is defined as, "Any salt marsh or other marsh subject to regular or occasional flooding by tides, including lunar and wind tides, but not including hurricane nor tropical storm tides." Coastal wetlands comprise approximately 20 acres of the Bath Planning jurisdiction. There is a 0.7 acre coastal

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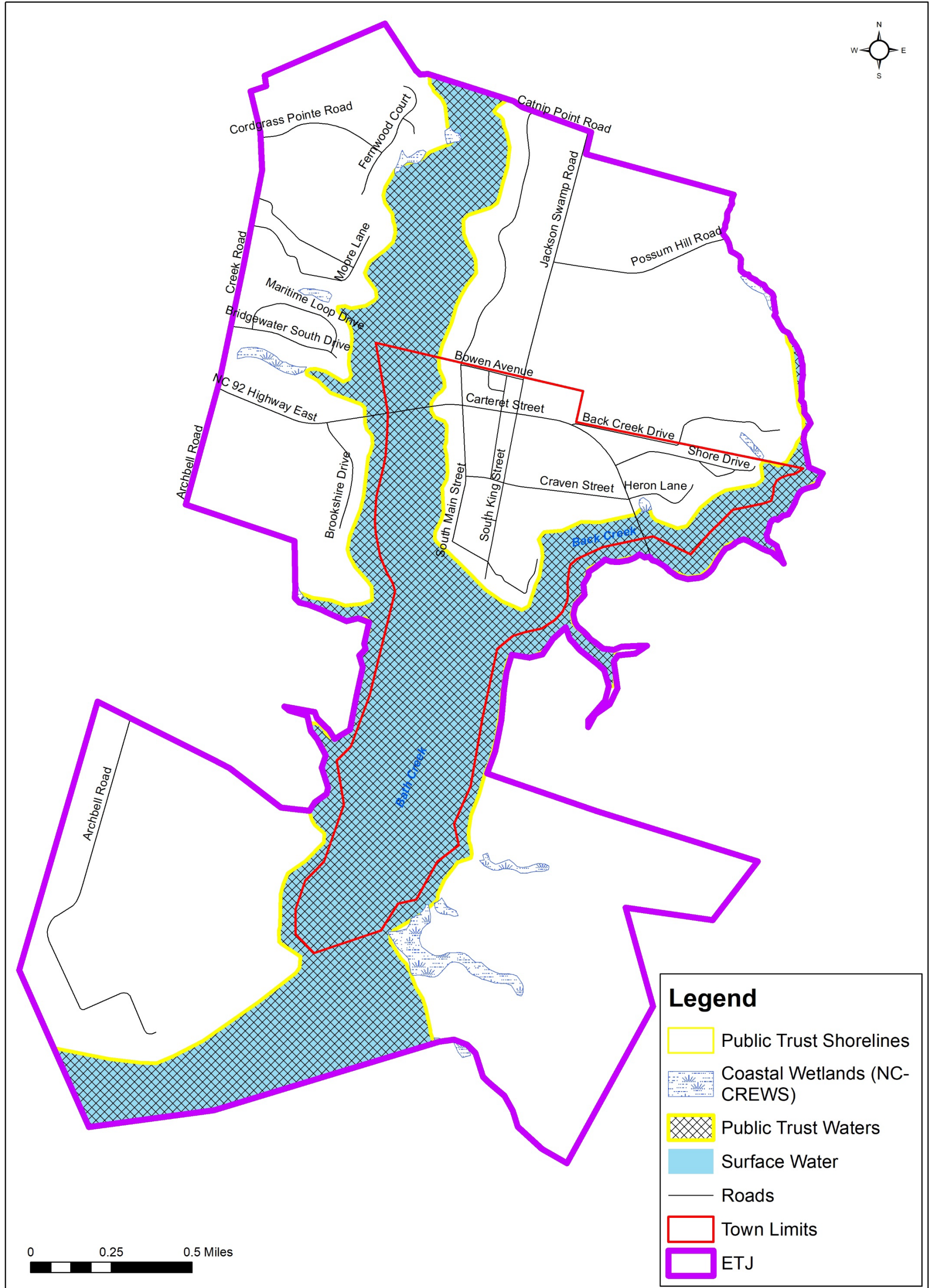
wetland within the Town Limits, with the remaining coastal wetlands in the jurisdiction being located in the ETJ. All coastal wetlands in Bath are salt/brackish marshes.

Development within the designated Areas of Environmental Concern is limited by CAMA regulations and development guidelines. Residents and developers should contact their CAMA Field Representative prior to undertaking any development activities. AECs are not stationary, and their location can change over time.

Map 4.1 shows AECs in Bath's planning jurisdiction.

Map 4.1

Bath, North Carolina Areas of Environmental Concern (AECs)



CAMA requirement:

- “Soil characteristics, including limitations for septic tanks, erodibility, and other factors related to development.”

There are 14 soil series found in Bath’s jurisdiction. Figure 4.1 shows each soil type and the acreage in Bath’s jurisdiction.

Figure 4.1: Soil Types

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
AaA	Altavista fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	423.5	14.2%
AbA	Altavista-Urban land complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes	75.1	2.5%
At	Augusta fine sandy loam	368.1	12.3%
BoB	Bonneau loamy sand, 0 to 4 percent slopes	1.0	0.0%
CnB	Conetoe loamy sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	28.2	0.9%
Cu	Currituck muck, frequently flooded	3.9	0.1%
DgB	Dogue fine sandy loam, 1 to 4 percent slopes	238.5	8.0%
Me	Muckalee loam, frequently flooded	16.3	0.5%
Ro	Roanoke fine sandy loam	125.4	4.2%
Sb	Seabrook loamy sand	82.0	2.7%

Bath CAMA Land Use Plan update

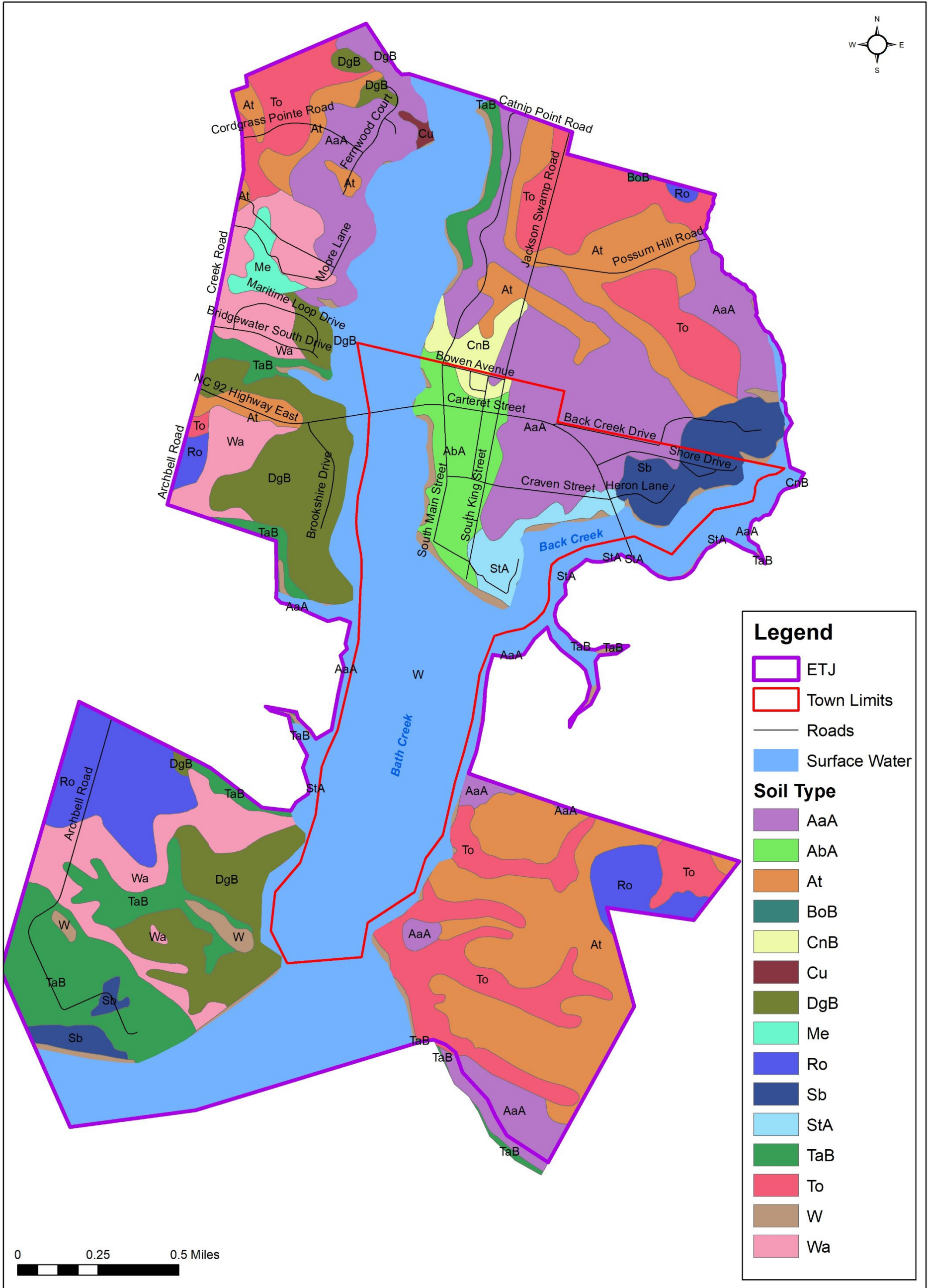
Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
StA	State sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	35.6	1.2%
TaB	Tarboro sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	187.3	6.3%
To	Tomotley fine sandy loam	298.9	10.0%
W	Water	922.3	30.8%
Wa	Wahee fine sandy loam	184.1	6.2%
Totals for Area of Interest		2,990.3	100.0%

(Source: USDA NRCS Web Soil Survey)

Map 4.2 shows the location of these soil types in Bath’s jurisdiction.

Map 4.2

Bath, North Carolina Soil Types



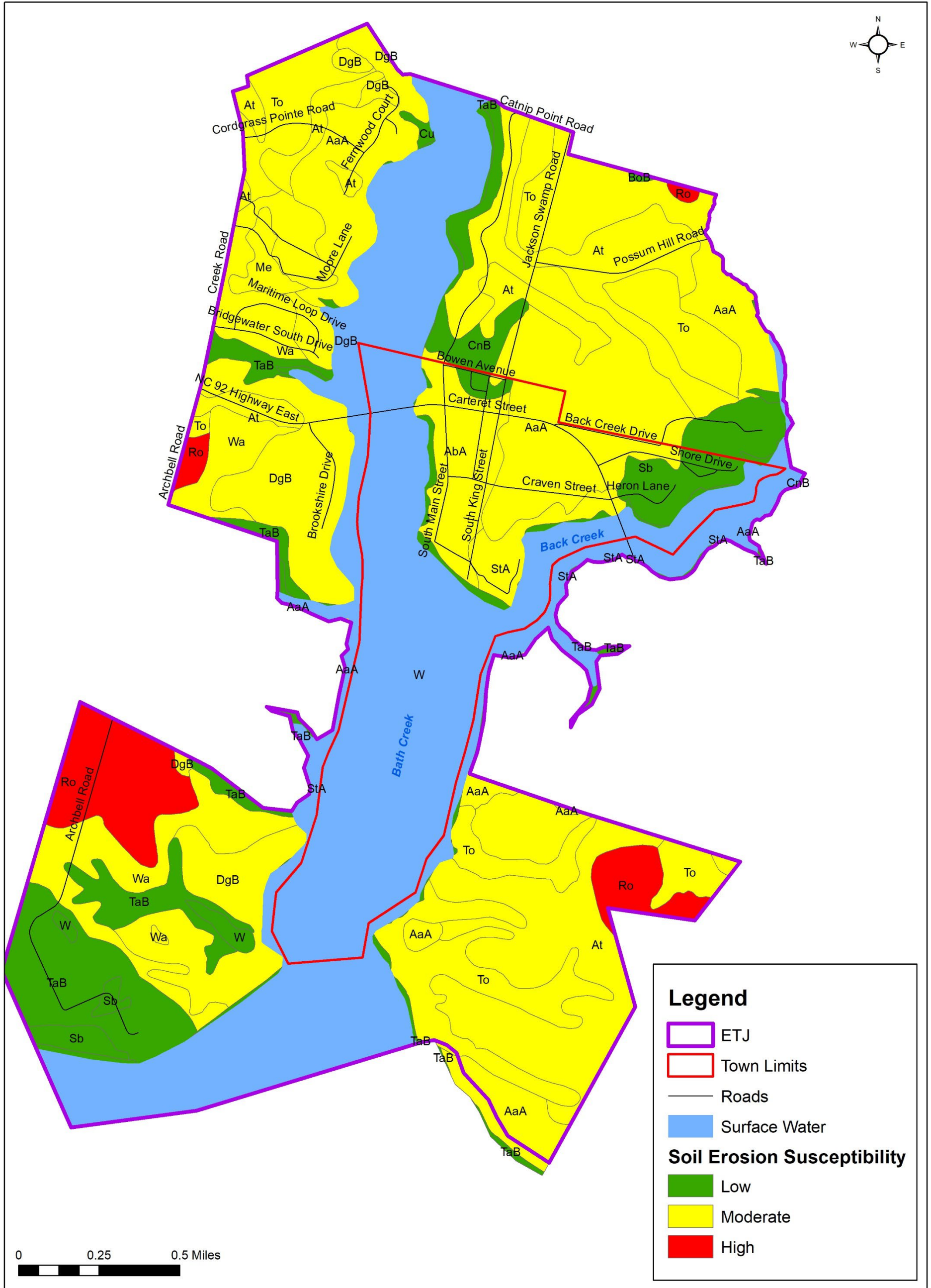
Bath CAMA Land Use Plan update

The National Resource Conservation Service's Web Soil Survey ranks soil types based on several factors. The data shows limitations for septic tanks in the Bath area, with all 14 soil types being ranked as "very limited" for septic tank absorption fields. In addition, all 14 soil types were ranked as "very limited" for sewage lagoons.

The Web Soil Survey also rated soil types based on their erodibility. Erosion Factor K indicates the susceptibility of a soil to sheet and rill erosion by water. The estimates are based primarily on percentage of silt, sand, and organic matter and on soil structure and saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat). Values of K range from 0.02 to 0.69. Other factors being equal, the higher the value, the more susceptible the soil is to sheet and rill erosion by water. Values of K can be categorized as low erosion susceptibility (0.05 – 0.2), moderate erosion susceptibility (0.21 – 0.4), and high erosion susceptibility (0.41 and up). Map 4.3 shows the erosion susceptibility of soils in Bath.

Map 4.3

Bath, North Carolina Soil Erosion Susceptibility



Bath CAMA Land Use Plan update

Additionally, the Web Soil Survey rated soil types based on their use as farmland. Nine of the 14 soil types in Bath were classified as prime farmland, including the following:

All areas are prime farmland

- AaA - Altavista fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes
- DgB - Dogue fine sandy loam, 1 to 4 percent slopes
- StA - State sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes

Prime farmland if drained

- At - Augusta fine sandy loam
- To - Tomotley fine sandy loam

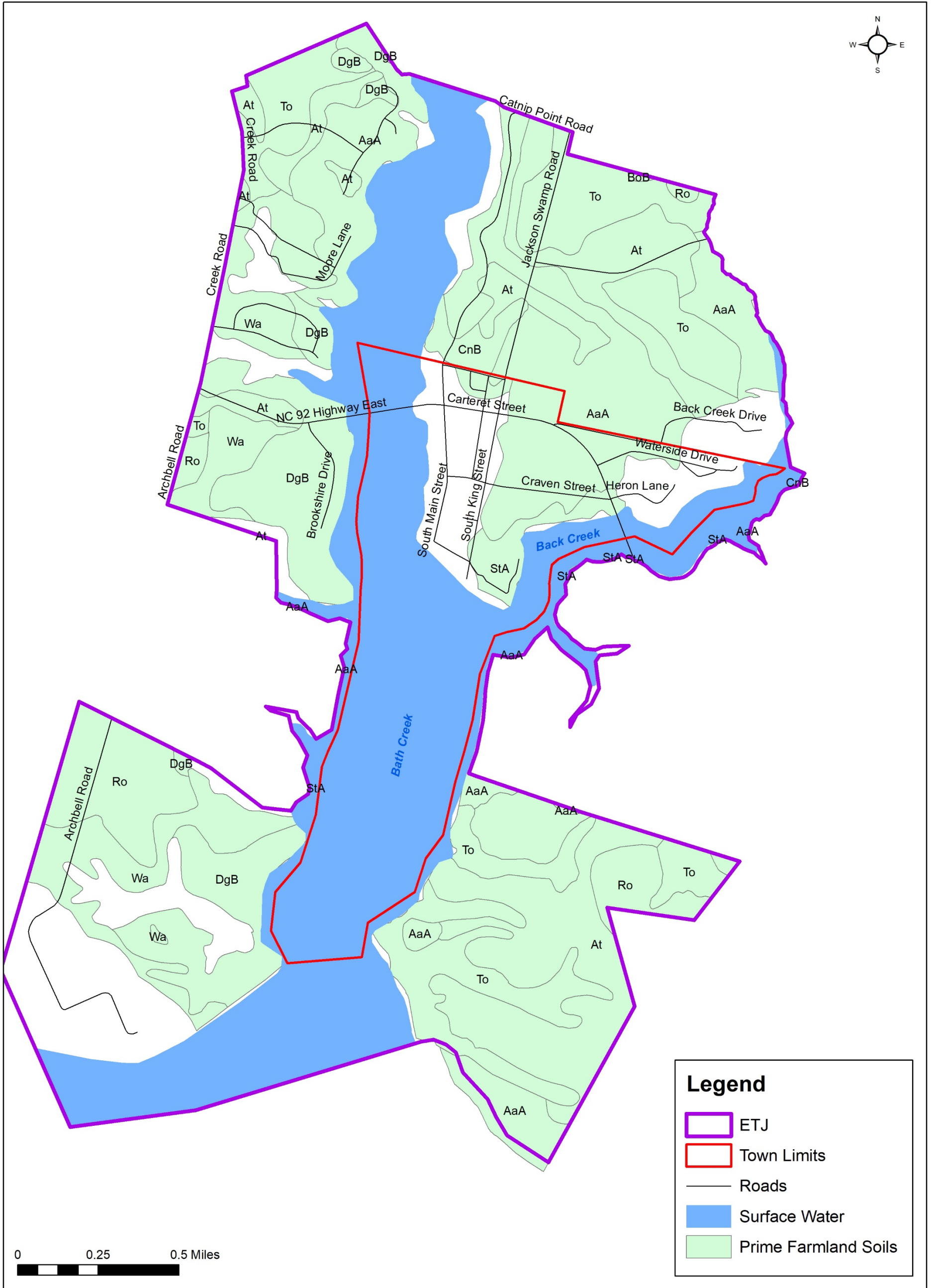
Farmland of statewide importance

- BoB - Bonneau loamy sand, 0 to 4 percent slopes
- CnB - Conetoe loamy sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes
- Ro - Roanoke fine sandy loam
- Wa - Wahee fine sandy loam

Map 4.4 shows prime farmland soils in Bath's jurisdiction.

Map 4.4

Bath, North Carolina Prime Farmland Soils



CAMA requirement:

- Environmental Management Commission (EMC) water quality classifications and related use support designations

Figure 4.2 shows water quality classifications of surface waters in Bath (NC Environmental Management Commission).

Figure 4.2: Water Quality Classifications

Stream Index	Stream Name	Water Quality Classification
29-(5)	Pamlico River	SB;NSW
29-19-(5.5)	Bath Creek	SB;NSW
29-19-10	Cradle Gut	SC;NSW
29-19-11	Plum Point Gut	SC;NSW
29-19-12	Archbell Gut	SC;NSW
29-19-13	Teach's Gut	SC;NSW
29-19-6	Adams Creek	SC;NSW
29-19-8	Glebe Creek	SC;NSW
29-19-9-(2)	Back Creek	SB;NSW
29-19-9-3	Carter Creek	SC;NSW
29-19-9-4	Slade Gut	SC;NSW

Following is a description of each water quality class found in Bath, including related use support designations.

Class SC

All tidal salt waters protected for aquatic life propagation, survival, and maintenance of biological integrity (including fishing, fish [not to include shellfish for market purposes], and Primary Nursey Areas); wildlife; and secondary contact recreation. Secondary contact recreation means wading, boating, other uses not involving human body contact with water, and activities involving human body contact with water where such activities take place on an infrequent, unorganized, or incidental basis.

Class SB

Tidal salt waters protected for all SC uses in addition to primary contact recreation. Primary contact recreational activities include swimming, skin diving, skiing, and similar uses involving human body contact with water where such activities take place in an organized manner or on a frequent basis.

Bath CAMA Land Use Plan update

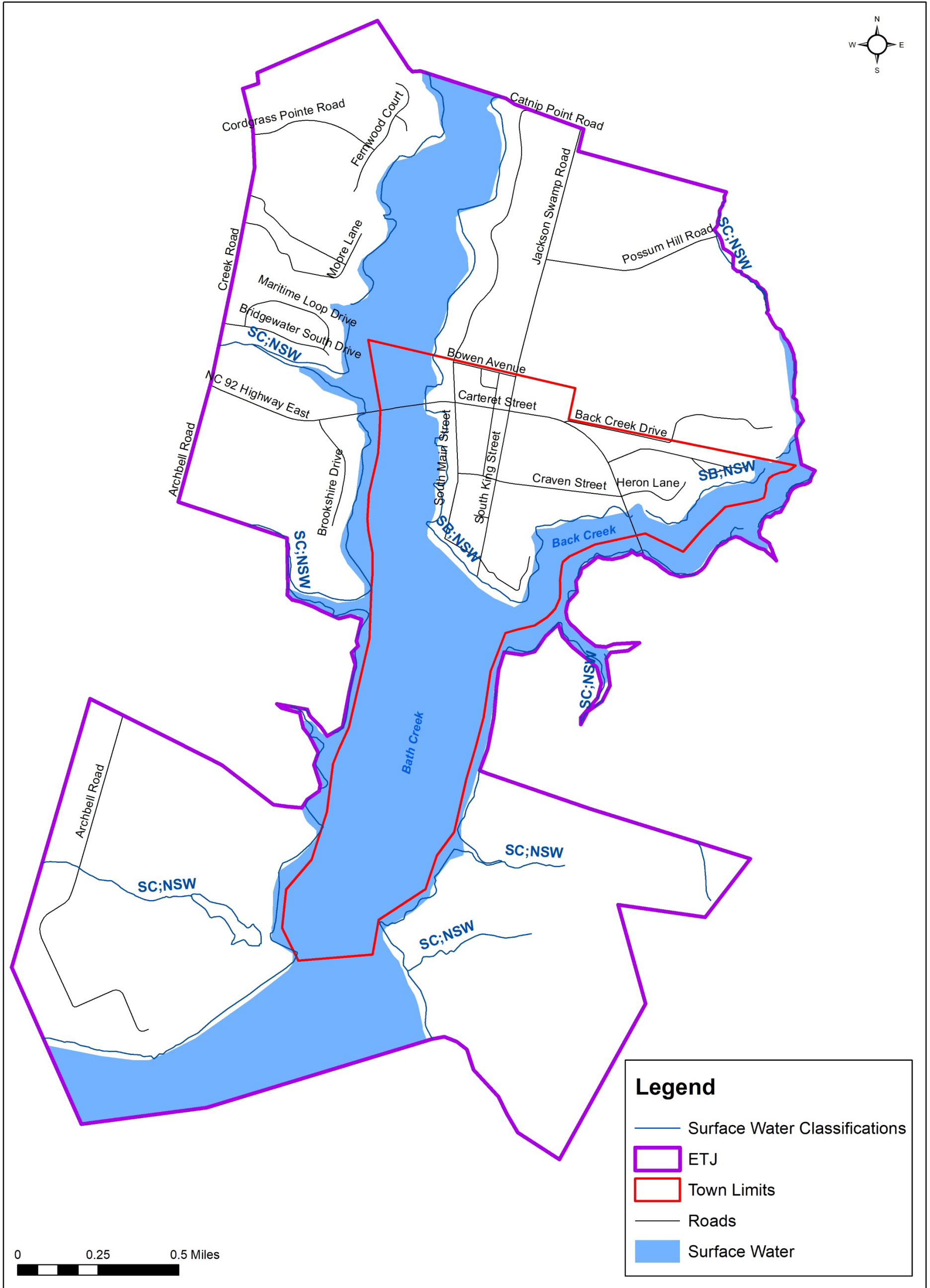
Nutrient Sensitive Waters (NSW)

Supplemental classification intended for waters needing additional nutrient management due to being subject to excessive growths of microscopic or macroscopic vegetation.

Map 4.5 shows water quality classifications in Bath's jurisdiction.

Map 4.5

Bath, North Carolina Water Quality Classifications



Bath CAMA Land Use Plan update

CAMA requirement:

- Division of Marine Fisheries (DMF) shellfish growing areas and water quality conditions

There are no shellfish growing areas in Bath's jurisdiction. The NC Division of Marine Fisheries has issued a pollution proclamation which classifies all surface waters in Bath as "permanent shellfish closures". This is normal for inland coastal communities and the shellfishing closure is not expected to change.

CAMA requirement:

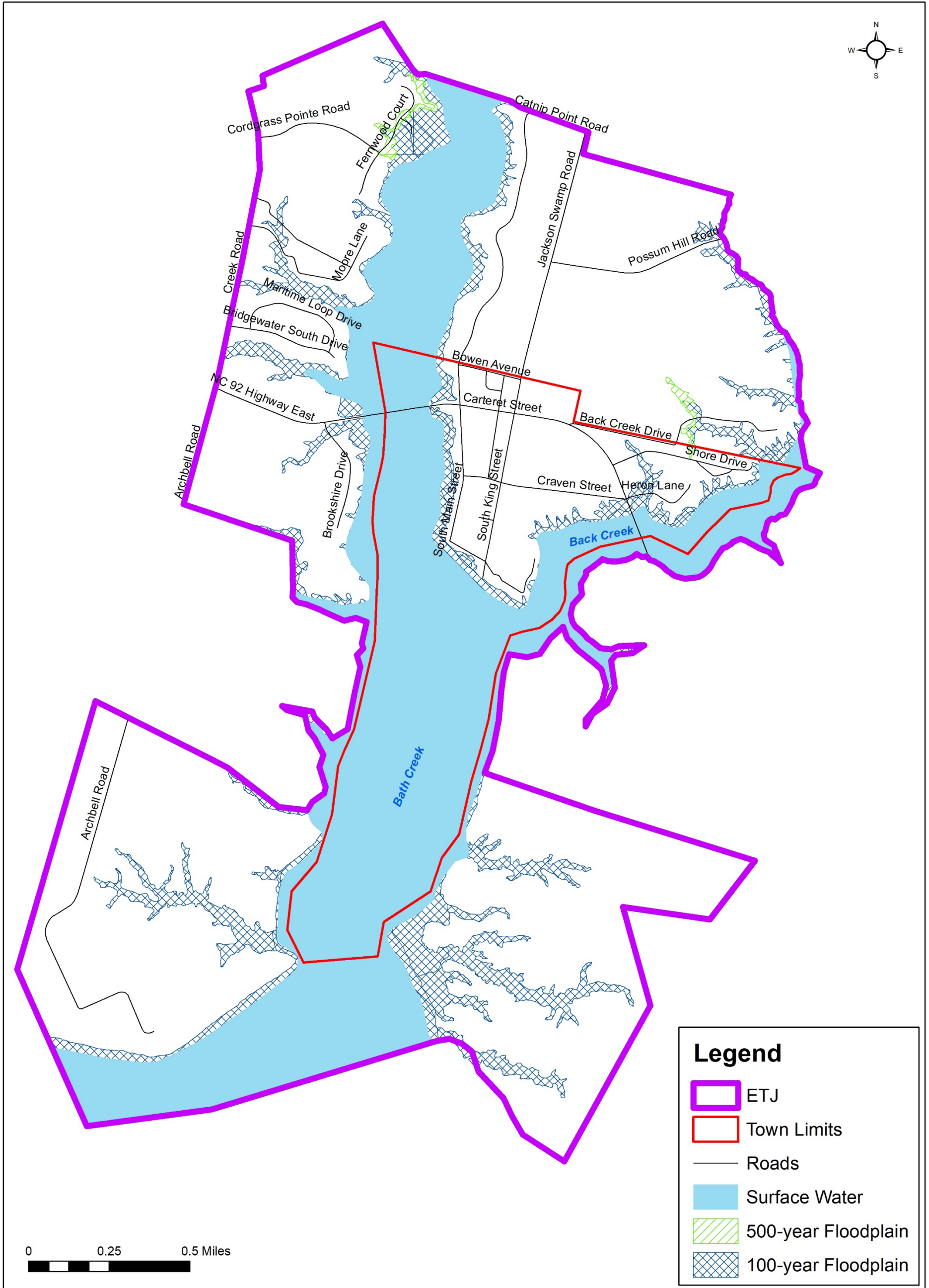
- Flood and other natural hazard areas

There are approximately 108.7 acres of FEMA designated 100-year floodplains and 7.2 acres of FEMA designated 500-year floodplains in Bath's jurisdiction. In any given year, there is a 0.1% chance of a flood in the 100-year floodplain and a 0.02% chance of a flood in the 500-year floodplain.

Map 4.6 shows the 100-year floodplain and 500-year floodplain in Bath.

Map 4.6

Bath, North Carolina FEMA Floodplain



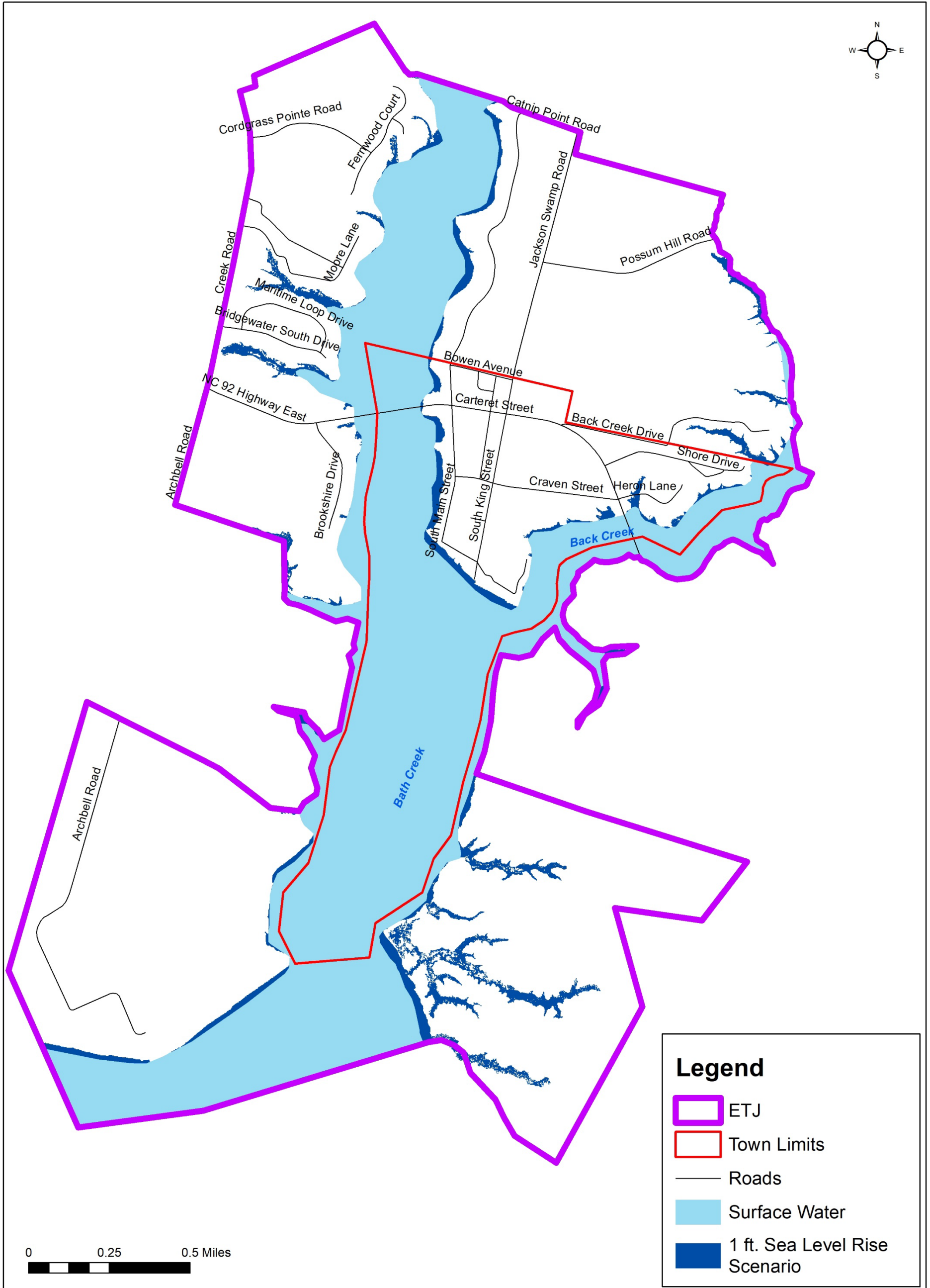
Bath CAMA Land Use Plan update

According to the most recent study by the International Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), one foot of sea level rise can be used as a proxy for a 30-year timeframe. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) depicted the results of various sea level rise scenarios.

Map 4.7 shows the one foot sea level rise scenario for Bath.

Map 4.7

Bath, North Carolina 1 ft. Sea Level Rise Scenario



Bath CAMA Land Use Plan update

CAMA requirement:

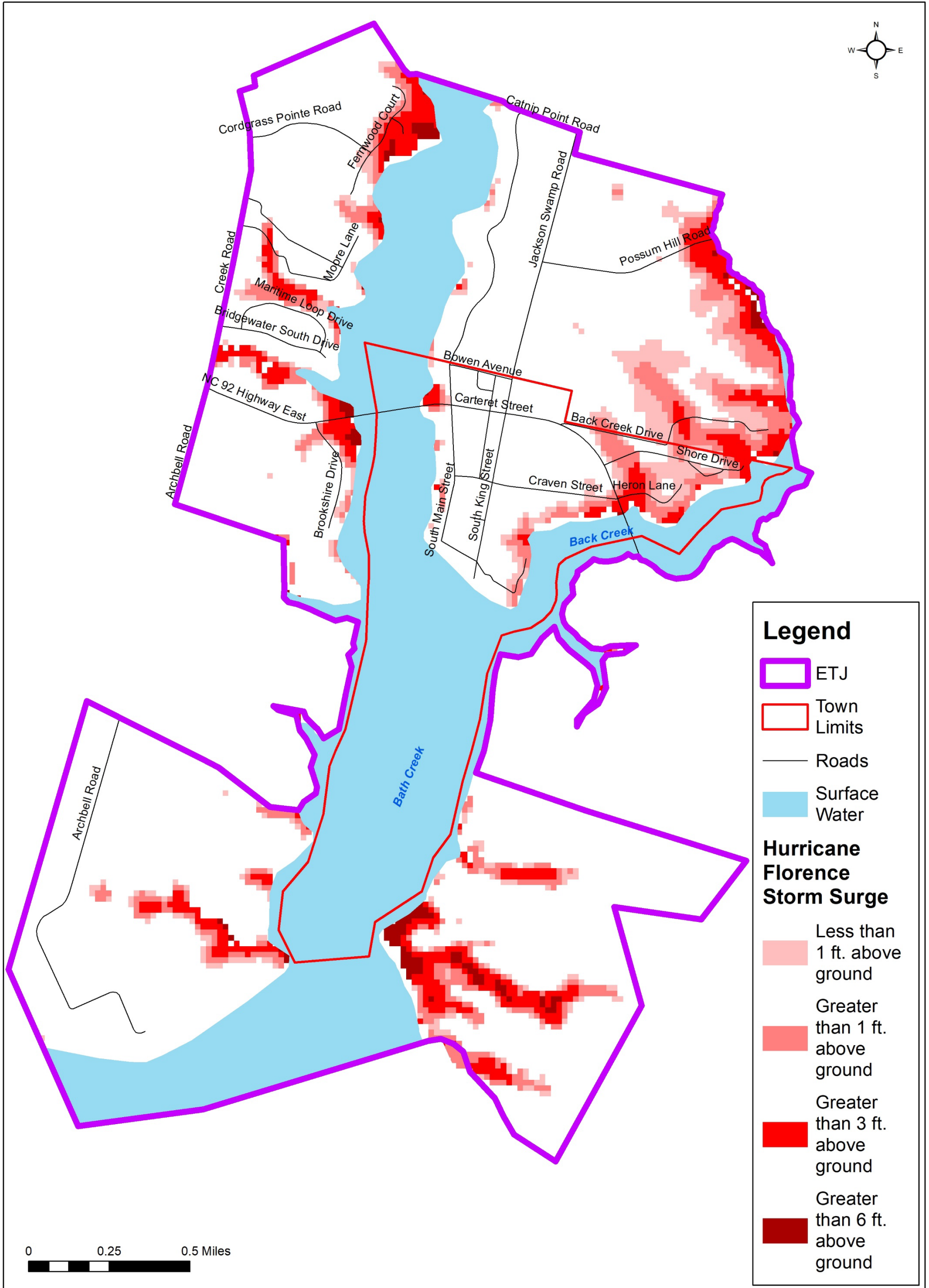
- Storm surge areas

The National Hurricane Center recorded the storm surge that resulted from Hurricane Florence, which hit Bath as a slow moving Category 1 hurricane on September 14, 2018. The storm produced record breaking rainfall in some areas.

Map 4.8 shows the areas that flooded in Bath's jurisdiction, with flood depths.

Map 4.8

Bath, North Carolina Hurricane Florence Storm Surge, 2018



Bath CAMA Land Use Plan update

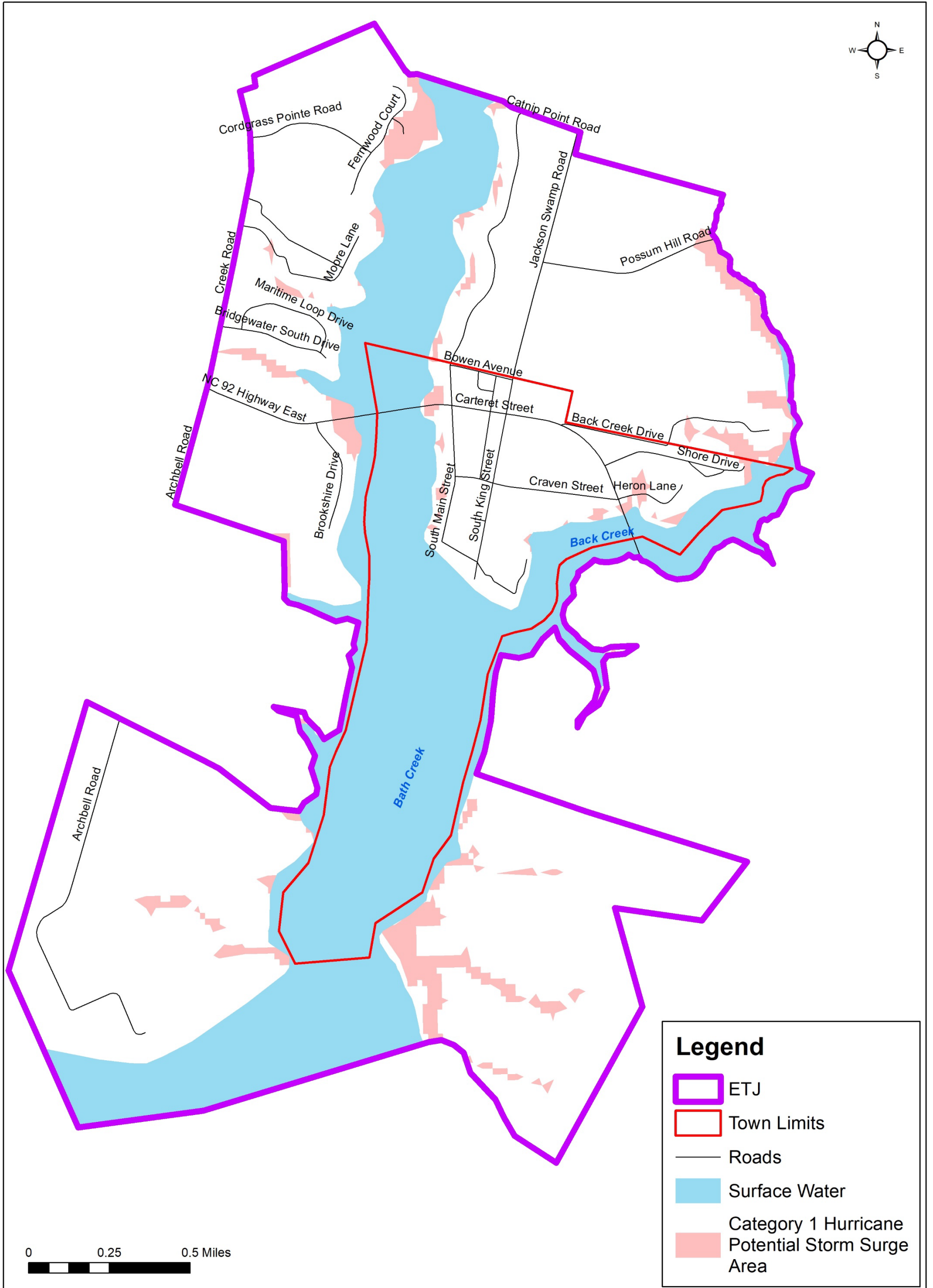
NOAA has estimated the potential storm surge from hurricane events for Category 1-5 storms, based on historical data.

Maps 4.9 – 4.13 show the potential storm surge areas for Bath.

Map 4.9

Bath, North Carolina

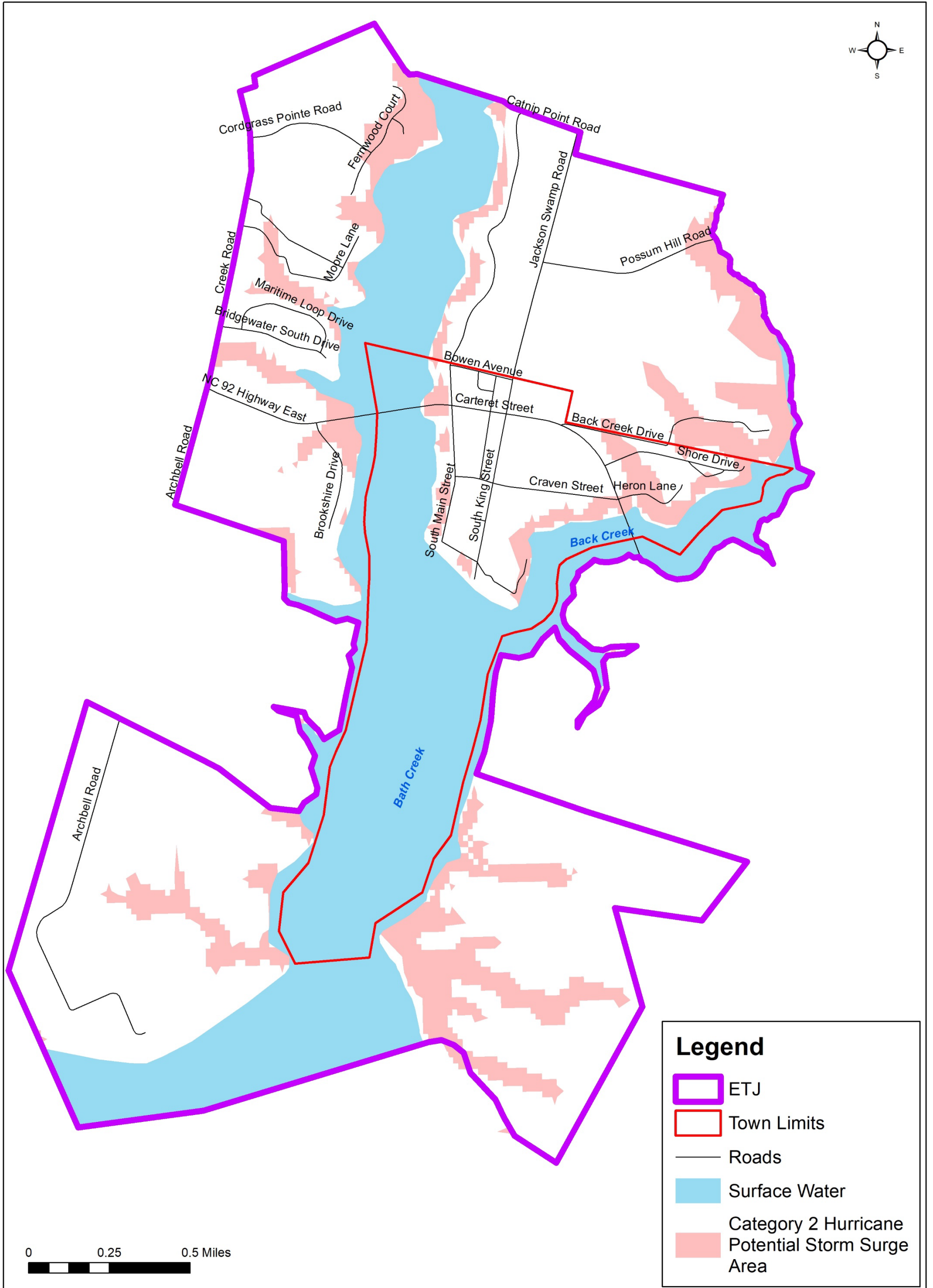
Category 1 Hurricane Potential Storm Surge Area



Map 4.10

Bath, North Carolina

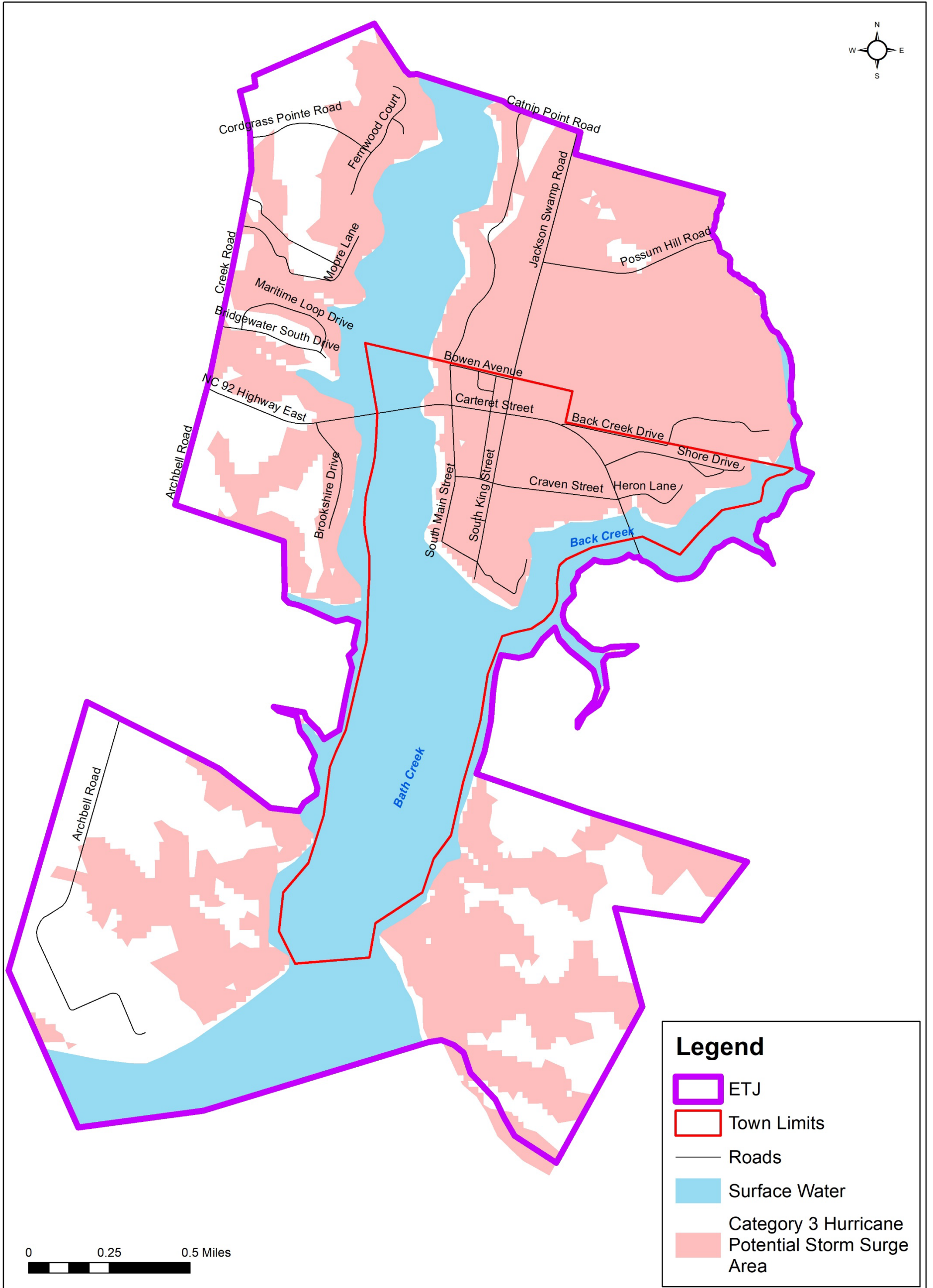
Category 2 Hurricane Potential Storm Surge Area



Map 4.11

Bath, North Carolina

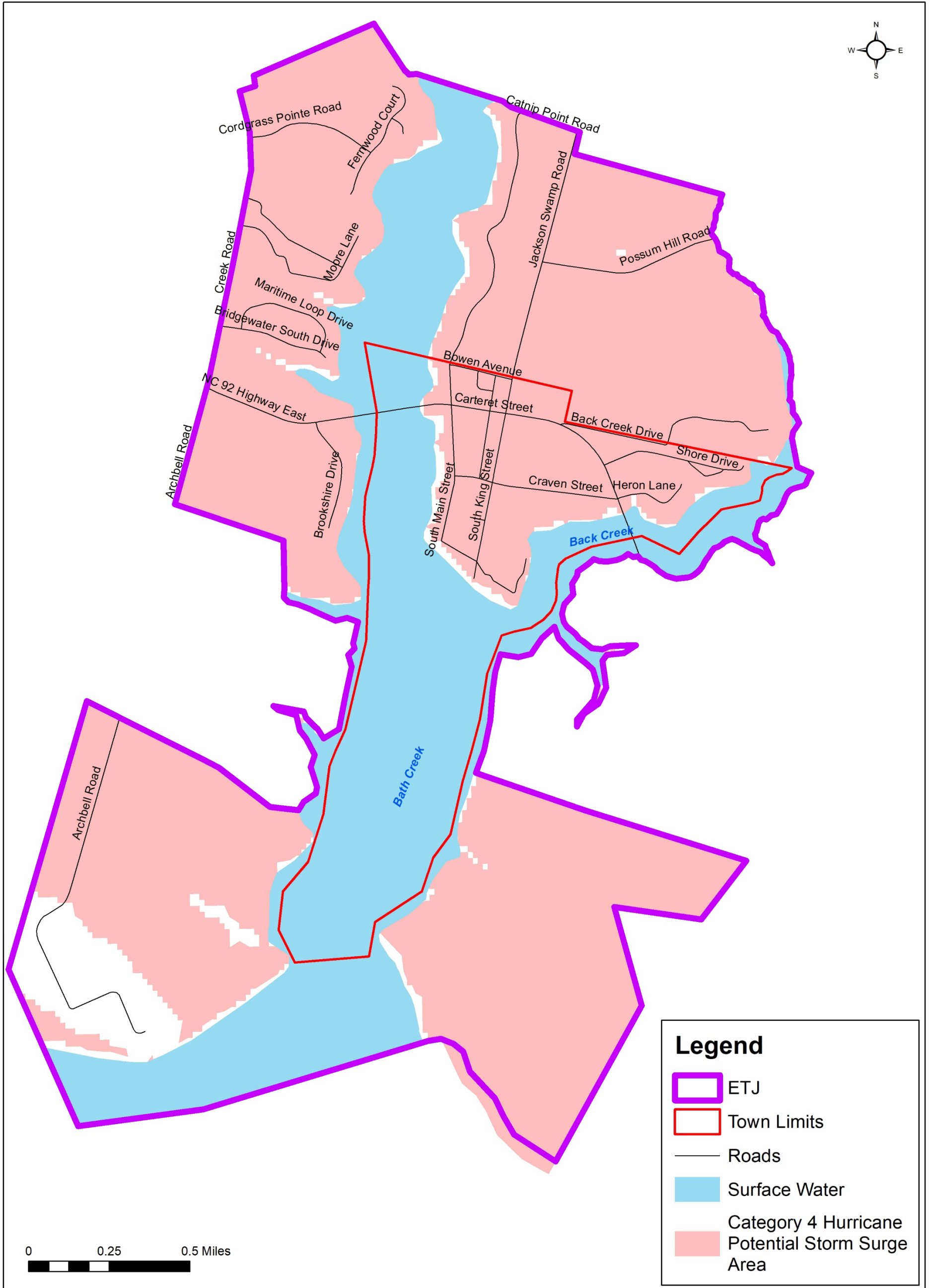
Category 3 Hurricane Potential Storm Surge Area



Map 4.12

Bath, North Carolina

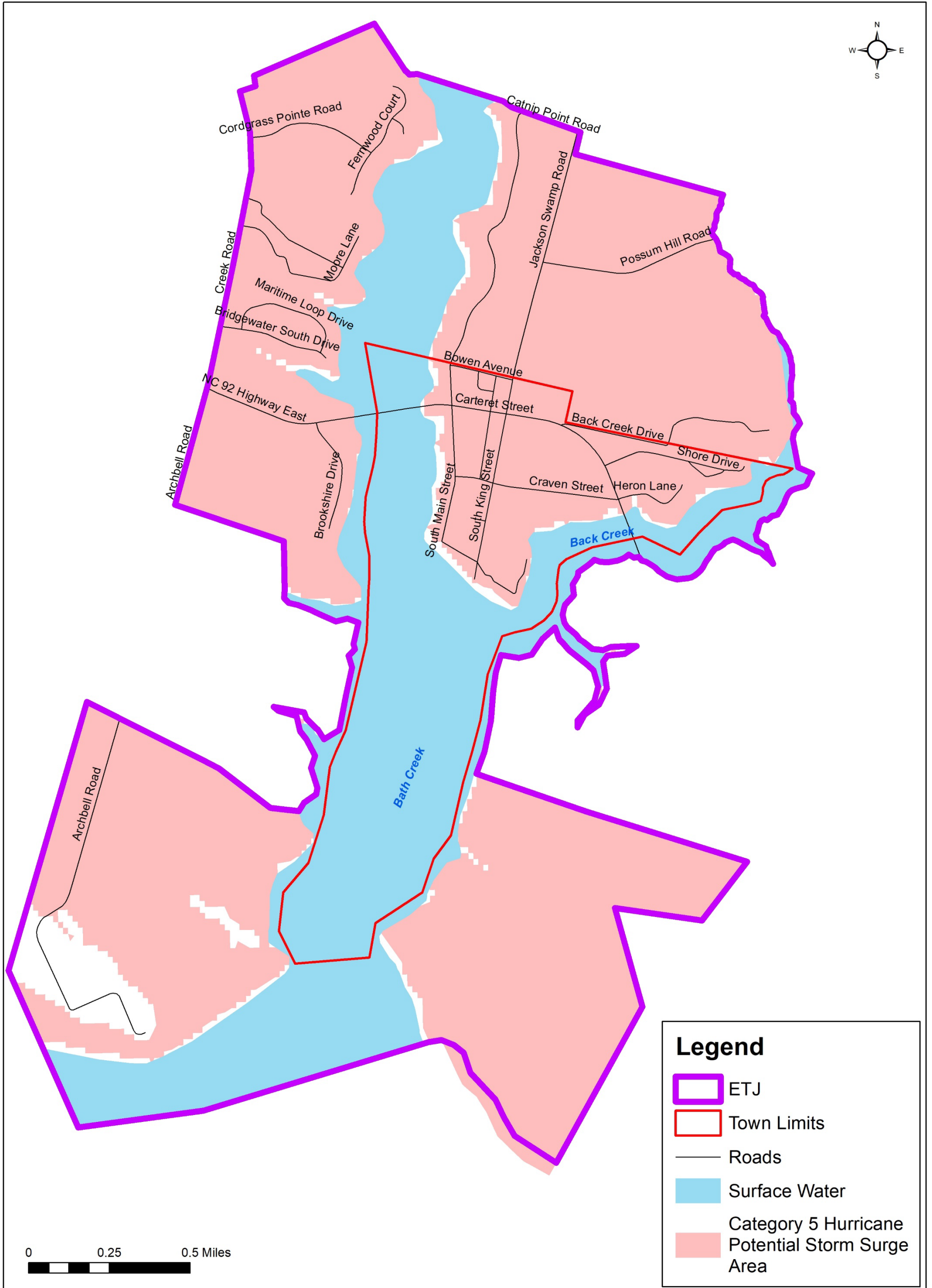
Category 4 Hurricane Potential Storm Surge Area



Map 4.13

Bath, North Carolina

Category 5 Hurricane Potential Storm Surge Area



Bath CAMA Land Use Plan update

CAMA requirement:

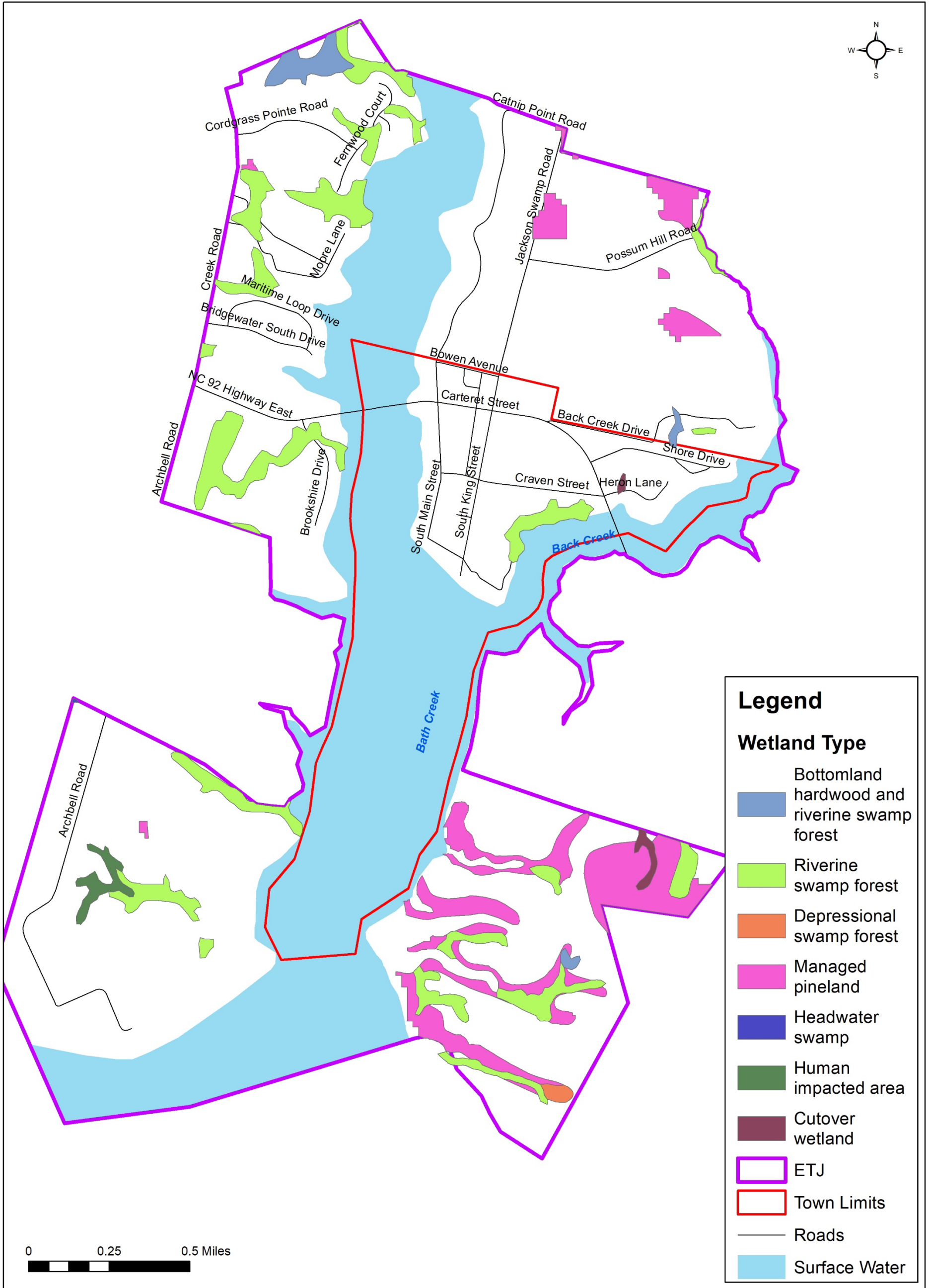
- Non-coastal wetlands, including forested wetlands, shrub-scrub wetlands and freshwater marshes

The North Carolina Coastal Region Evaluation of Wetland Significance (NC-CREWS) program identified wetlands in Bath's jurisdiction. Coastal wetlands are discussed in the Areas of Environmental Concern (AEC) section and shown on the AEC map. There are approximately 156.6 acres of non-coastal wetlands in Bath's jurisdiction. There is a 1.7 acre non-coastal wetland within the Town Limits, with the remaining non-coastal wetlands in the jurisdiction being located in the ETJ. Non-coastal wetland types in Bath include bottomland hardwood and riverine swamp forests, depressional swamp forests, hardwood flats, managed pinelands, headwater swamps, human impacted areas, and cutover wetlands.

Map 4.14 shows non-coastal wetlands in Bath by type.

Map 4.14

Bath, North Carolina Non-Coastal Wetlands



Bath CAMA Land Use Plan update

CAMA requirement:

- Water supply watersheds or wellhead protection areas

The NC Division of Water Resources has identified water supply watersheds and wellhead protection areas. These programs are optional and dependent upon the local government to initiate. There are no water supply watersheds or wellhead protection areas in Bath's jurisdiction.

CAMA requirement:

- Primary nursery areas

The NC Division of Marine Fisheries classifies surface waters in the state as primary and secondary nursery areas. There are no primary or secondary nursery areas identified by the NC Division of Marine Fisheries in Bath's jurisdiction.

The NC Wildlife Resources Commission also classifies surface waters in the state and primary and secondary nursery areas. Bath Creek has been designated as a primary nursery area by the NC Wildlife Resources Commission. It is important to protect the nursery area habitat of Bath Creek for local fish populations, especially the bottom of the creek (sea grasses, oyster rocks, sand and mud) and adjacent wetlands. Activities that affect Bath Creek, its tributaries, and riparian areas should take the primary nursery area designation into consideration.

CAMA requirement:

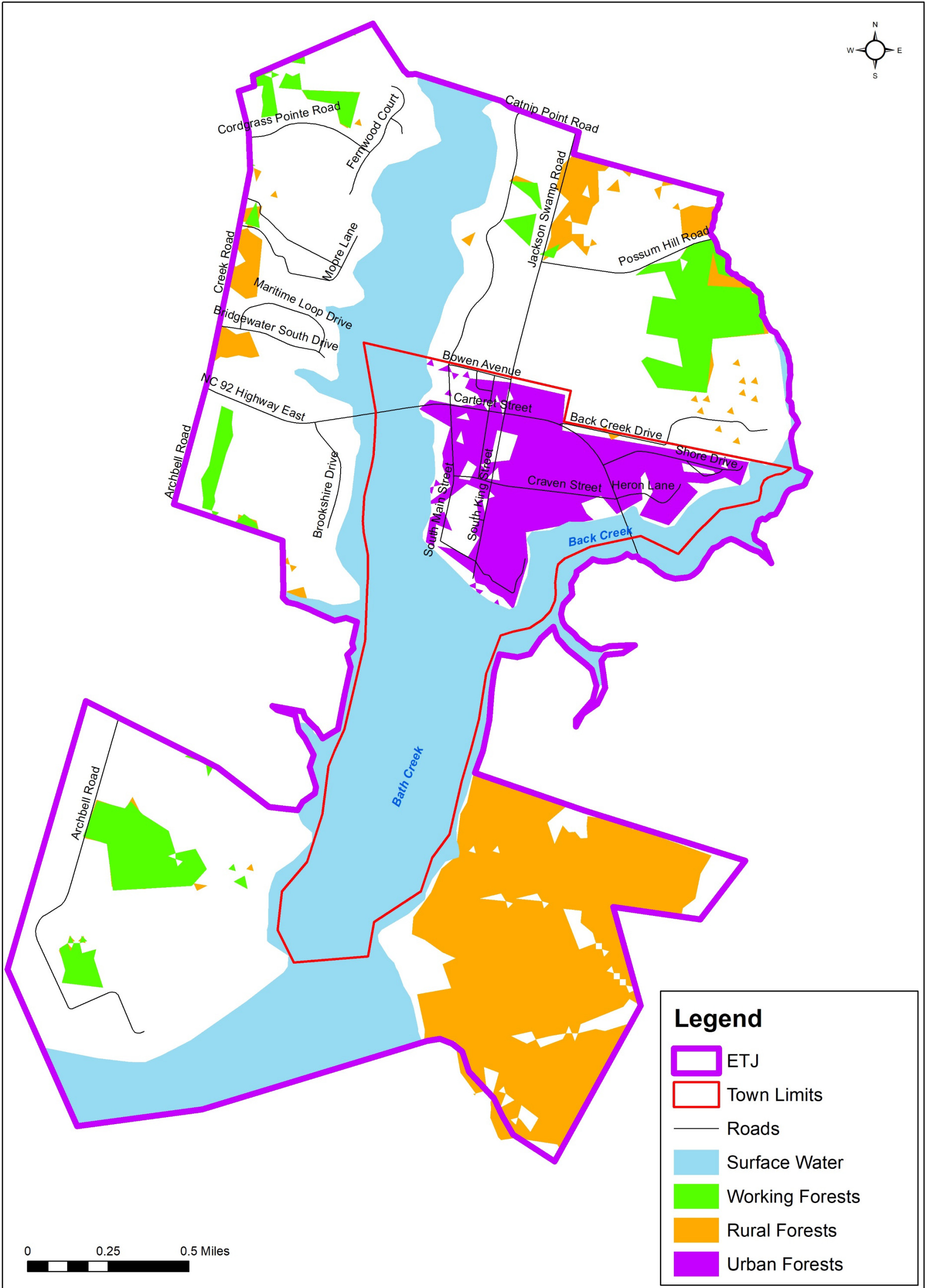
- Environmentally fragile areas, such as wetlands, natural heritage areas, areas containing endangered species, prime wildlife habitats, or maritime forests

Fragile areas are those areas that are not explicitly defined as AECs but that could cause significant environmental damage or other diminution of quality of life if not managed. These include wetlands, natural heritage areas, areas containing endangered species, prime wildlife habitats, or maritime forests. AECs and non-coastal wetlands are shown in the maps above.

The National Heritage Program (NHP) has identified priority urban forests, rural forests, and working forests. Map 4.15 shows priority forests for conservation in Bath.

Map 4.15

Bath, North Carolina Priority Forest Lands

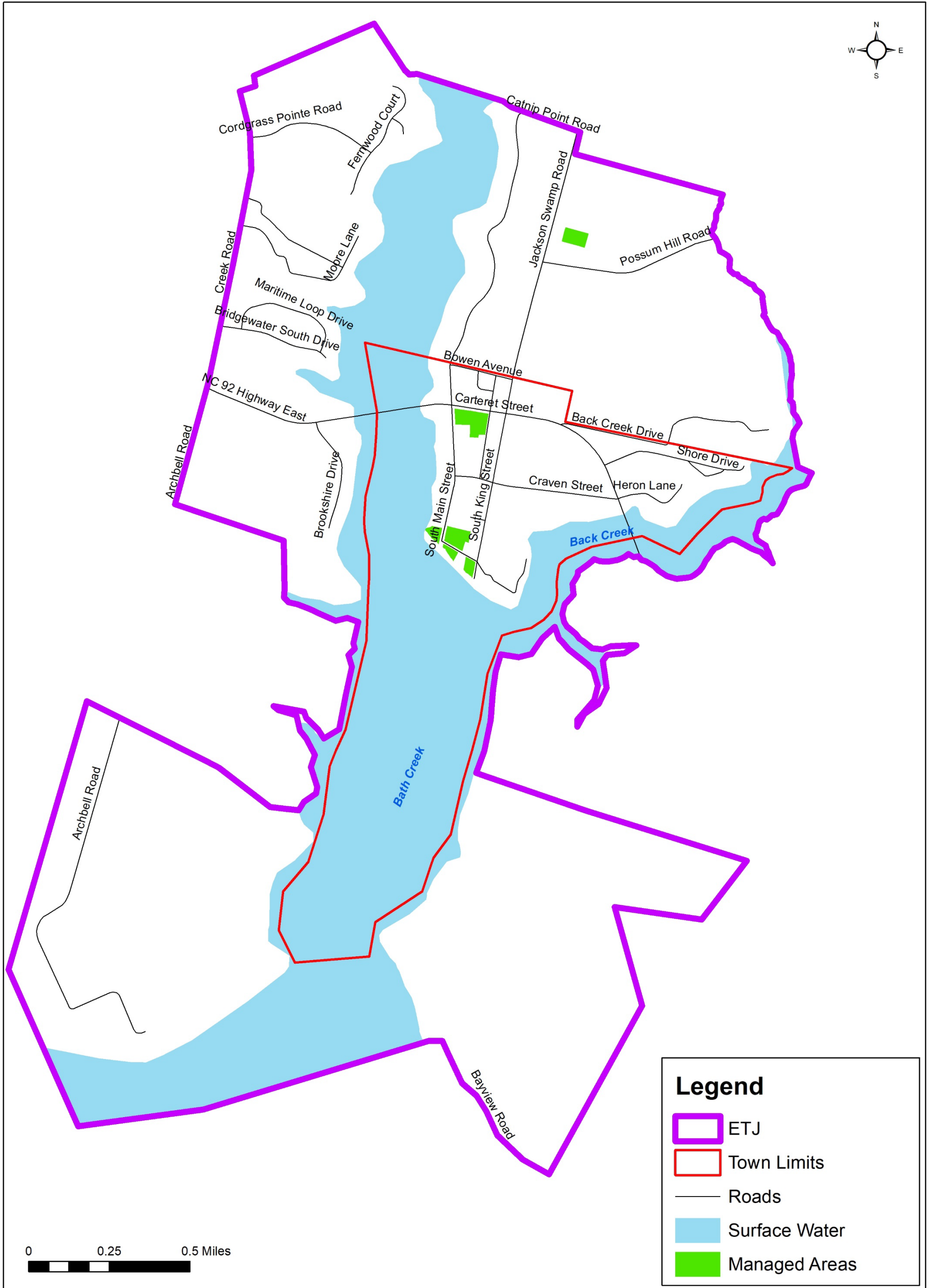


Bath CAMA Land Use Plan update

The NHP has also identified Natural Heritage Natural Areas and Managed Areas. Natural Heritage Natural Areas identify terrestrial and aquatic sites that are of special biodiversity significance. A natural area's significance may be due to the presence of rare species, exemplary natural communities, or important animal assemblages. There were no Natural Heritage Natural Areas identified in Bath's jurisdiction. Managed areas identify fee-simple properties and easements where natural resource conservation is one of the management goals. There are approximately 11.2 acres of Managed Areas in Bath's jurisdiction, including the Bath State Historic Site and land owned by the Town of Bath which is conserved as open space. Map 4.16 shows Managed Areas in Bath.

Map 4.16

Bath, North Carolina Managed Areas



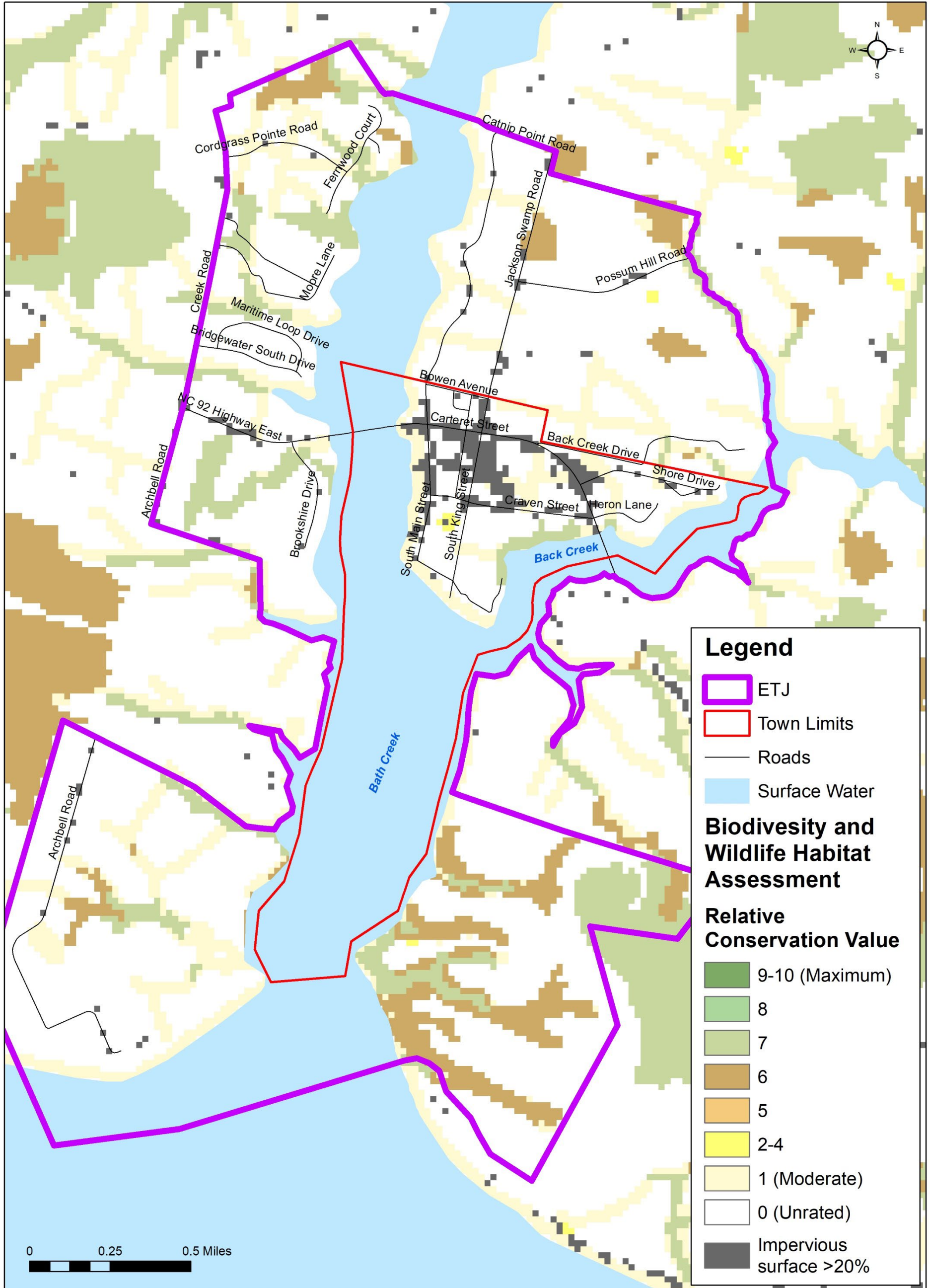
Bath CAMA Land Use Plan update

The NHP additionally conducted a Biodiversity and Wildlife Habitat Assessment. This dataset was created by the North Carolina Natural Heritage Program to identify, evaluate, and prioritize areas that are important for maintaining healthy and sustainable ecosystems statewide. The relative conservation values displayed by this dataset focus on (1) the biodiversity of aquatic and terrestrial species and communities, (2) large-scale landscapes, including core wildlife habitats and habitat connectors, and (3) lands important to ecosystem processes, such as riparian buffers and wetlands. These data illustrate the locations and conservation values of significant natural resources throughout North Carolina, and have been applied by local governments, state agencies, regional councils of governments, funding programs, conservation organizations, and the private sector to support planning and decision-making for land use, conservation, mitigation, and transportation projects. Priorities for conservation of important biodiversity and wildlife habitats are depicted using a scale of 1 (moderate conservation value) to 10 (maximum conservation value).

Map 4.17 depicts the results of the Biodiversity and Wildlife Habitat Assessment in Bath.

Map 4.17

Bath, North Carolina Biodiversity and Wildlife Habitat Assessment



Bath CAMA Land Use Plan update

CAMA requirement:

- Additional natural features or conditions identified by the local government

No additional features identified by the local government.

NC Wildlife Resources Commission requirement:

- Federally listed threatened or endangered species that may be in the area.

The US Fish and Wildlife Service provides an online tool to identify federally listed threatened or endangered species that may be present in a given area. The Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) tool was used to identify federally listed threatened or endangered species that may be present in Bath's jurisdiction. Federally listed endangered or threatened mammals that may be present in the jurisdiction include the Northern Long-Eared Bat, the Red Wolf, the Tricolored Bat, and the West Indian Manatee. Federally listed endangered or threatened birds that may be present in the jurisdiction include the Red-Cockaded Woodpecker, and the Rufa Red Knot. Federally listed endangered reptiles that may be present in the jurisdiction include the American Alligator, the Green Sea Turtle, the Kemp's Ridley Sea Turtle, and the Leatherback Sea Turtle. Federally listed endangered or threatened insects that may be present in the jurisdiction include the Monarch Butterfly. Federally listed endangered or threatened flowering plants that may be present in the jurisdiction include the Rough-Leaved Loosestrife, and the Sensitive Joint-Vetch. Federally listed migratory birds that may be present in the jurisdiction include the Bald Eagle, American Kestrel, Brown-Headed Nuthatch, Chimney Swift, Prothonotary Warbler, Red-Headed Woodpecker, and Wood Thrush. Wetlands are listed as a habitat of federal concern in the jurisdiction.

Any development activities occurring in Bath's jurisdiction should take these species and habitats of concern into consideration. The town should do its best to ensure that habitat for these endangered and threatened species is preserved.

Environmental Conditions

CAMA requirement:

Discussion of environmental conditions within the planning jurisdiction to include an assessment of the following conditions and features:

- Status and changes of surface water quality; including:
 - Impaired streams from the most recent Division of Water Resources (DWR) Basin Planning Branch Reports
 - Clean Water Act 303 (d) List
 - Other comparable data

Bath CAMA Land Use Plan update

Bath Creek was 303 (d) listed as an impaired water with the US Environmental Protection Agency by the NC Division of Water Resources with the year reported being 2022. As of this writing the creek is still 303 (d) listed. Bath Creek is also identified as impaired in the 2014 Tar-Pamlico Basinwide Water Quality Plan prepared by the NC Division of Water Resources.

Bath Creek tested high for copper and failed the total metals assessment. Heavy metal pollution is most common with urban streams in developed areas and downstream of developed areas. Bath is downstream from the urban area of Washington, North Carolina, which likely contributes to the heavy metal pollution issue.

Bath Creek also tested high for chlorophyll. The chlorophyll molecule allows algae to absorb energy from light; a process known as photosynthesis. Thus, chlorophyll can be used as a measure of algal content in rivers. The creek also had a high pH level. These conditions all cause impairment to aquatic life but do not affect recreation in Bath Creek.

CAMA requirement:

- Areas experiencing chronic wastewater treatment malfunctions.

None are known to local government.

CAMA requirement:

- Areas with water quality or public health problems related to non-point source pollution.

Bath Creek is 303(d) listed as an impaired water due to failing the total metals assessment. All surface waters in Bath have been designated as Nutrient Sensitive Waters by the NC Division of Water Resources. Since the 1980s, nutrient-related pollution has created water quality problems in the Tar-Pamlico River and its tributaries. Excess amounts of nutrients like nitrogen and phosphorus have caused problems including low oxygen levels, extensive fish kills and harmful algal blooms. In response to these issues, North Carolina developed the Tar-Pamlico nutrient strategy, a set of rules designed to equitably regulate sources of nutrient pollution in the basin including wastewater, stormwater, and agricultural nutrient sources. The rules also protect riparian buffers and mandate training for professionals that apply fertilizer.

CAMA requirement:

- Areas experiencing significant shoreline erosion as evidenced by the presence of threatened structures or public facilities

Bath CAMA Land Use Plan update

None known by the local government.

- Natural resource areas that are being impacted or lost as a result of incompatible development. These may include, but are not limited to the following: coastal wetlands, protected open space, and agricultural land.

None known by the local government.

5. Existing Land Use

As of September 2023, the Bath planning jurisdiction (city limits and ETJ) consists of 2,979 acres or 4.65 square miles (SM) including land and water. The city limits contain 419 acres (0.65 SM) and the area of the extraterritorial jurisdiction has 2,560 acres (4.0 SM).

With the surface water being removed, the Bath Planning jurisdiction (city limits and ETJ) consists of 2,081.4 acres or 3.25 SM of land. The city limits contain 194.1 acres (0.3 SM) of land and the extraterritorial jurisdiction contains 1,887.3 acres (2.95 SM) of land.

Of the 2,081.4 acres in the total jurisdiction, 262.1 acres (0.41 SM) have been developed for urban use. The remaining 1,819.3 acres (2.84 SM) of land is vacant, wooded, or being utilized for agricultural purposes.

A land use survey identified the following land uses in Bath's jurisdiction:

Commercial

Commercial/business uses.

Governmental

Governmental uses.

Institutional

Institutional uses such as churches and schools.

Public Historic Site/Museum

Historic sites and museums that are open to the public.

Public Waterfront Access/Recreation

Waterfront access and other recreational sites that are open to the public.

Residential

Residential uses.

Vacant/Agricultural

Undeveloped parcels including those with agricultural uses.

Figure 5.1 shows the existing land use in the total jurisdiction, Figure 5.2 shows the existing land use in the town limits, and Figure 5.3 shows the existing land use in the ETJ. Maps 5.1 and 5.2 provide visuals of the existing land use.

Figure 5.1: Existing Land Use in Total Jurisdiction

Existing Land Use in Total Jurisdiction		
	Acres	Percent
Commercial	11.3 acres	0.5%
Governmental	2.9 acres	0.1%
Institutional	34.8 acres	1.7%
Public Historic Site/Museum	6.3 acres	0.3%
Public Waterfront Access/Recreation	3.7 acres	0.2%
Residential	203.1 acres	9.8%
Vacant/Agricultural	1,819.3 acres	87.4 %
Total	2,081.4 acres	100%

Figure 5.2: Existing Land Use in Town Limits

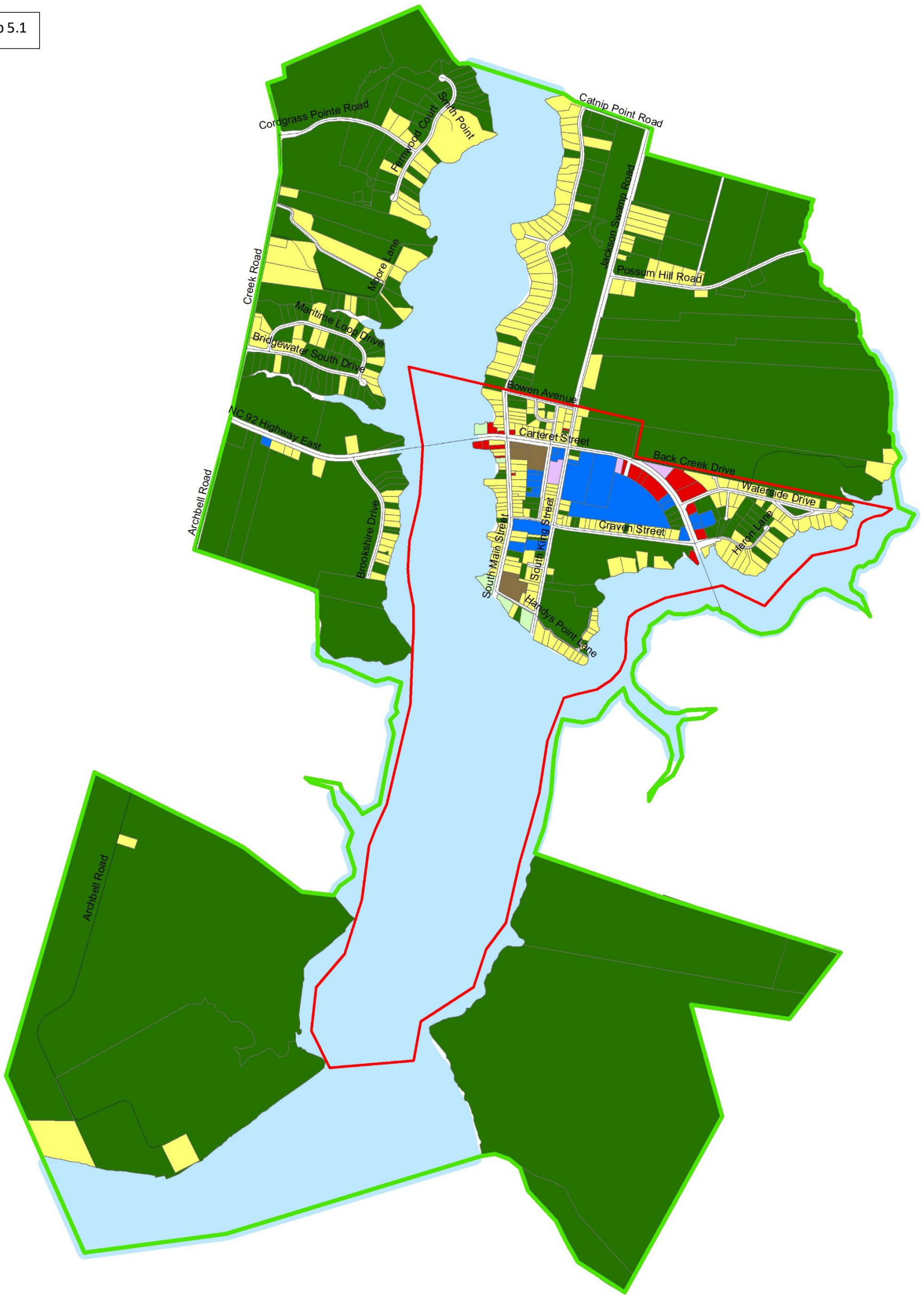
Existing Land Use in Town Limits		
	Acres	Percent
Commercial	11.3 acres	5.8%
Governmental	2.9 acres	1.5%
Institutional	34.4 acres	17.7%
Public Historic Site/Museum	6.3 acres	3.3%
Public Waterfront Access/Recreation	3.7 acres	1.9%
Residential	70.4 acres	36.3%
Vacant/Agricultural	65.1 acres	33.5%
Total	194.1 acres	100%

Figure 5.3: Existing Land Use in ETJ





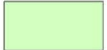



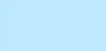


Existing Land Use in ETJ		
	Acres	Percent
Commercial	0	0%
Governmental	0	0%
Institutional	0.4 acre	0.02%
Public Historic Site/Museum	0	0%
Public Waterfront Access/Recreation	0	0%
Residential	132.7 acres	7.0%
Vacant/Agricultural	1,754.2 acres	92.9%
Total	1,887.3 acres	100%

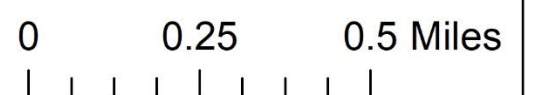
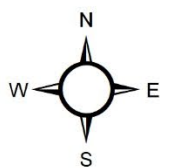
Bath, North Carolina: Existing Land Use, 2023

Map 5.1



Legend


- | | | |
|--|---|---|
|  Bath City Limits | <u>Existing Land Use</u> |  Public Historic Site/Museum |
|  Bath ETJ |  Commercial |  Public Waterfront Access/Recreation |
|  Roads |  Governmental |  Residential |
|  Surface Water |  Institutional |  Vacant/Agricultural |



Map 5.2

Bath, North Carolina Existing Land Use, 2023 City Limits Inset

Legend

 Bath City Limits

 Bath ETJ

 Roads

 Surface Water


Existing Land Use

 Commercial

 Governmental

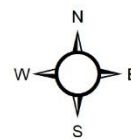
 Institutional

 Public Historic Site/Museum

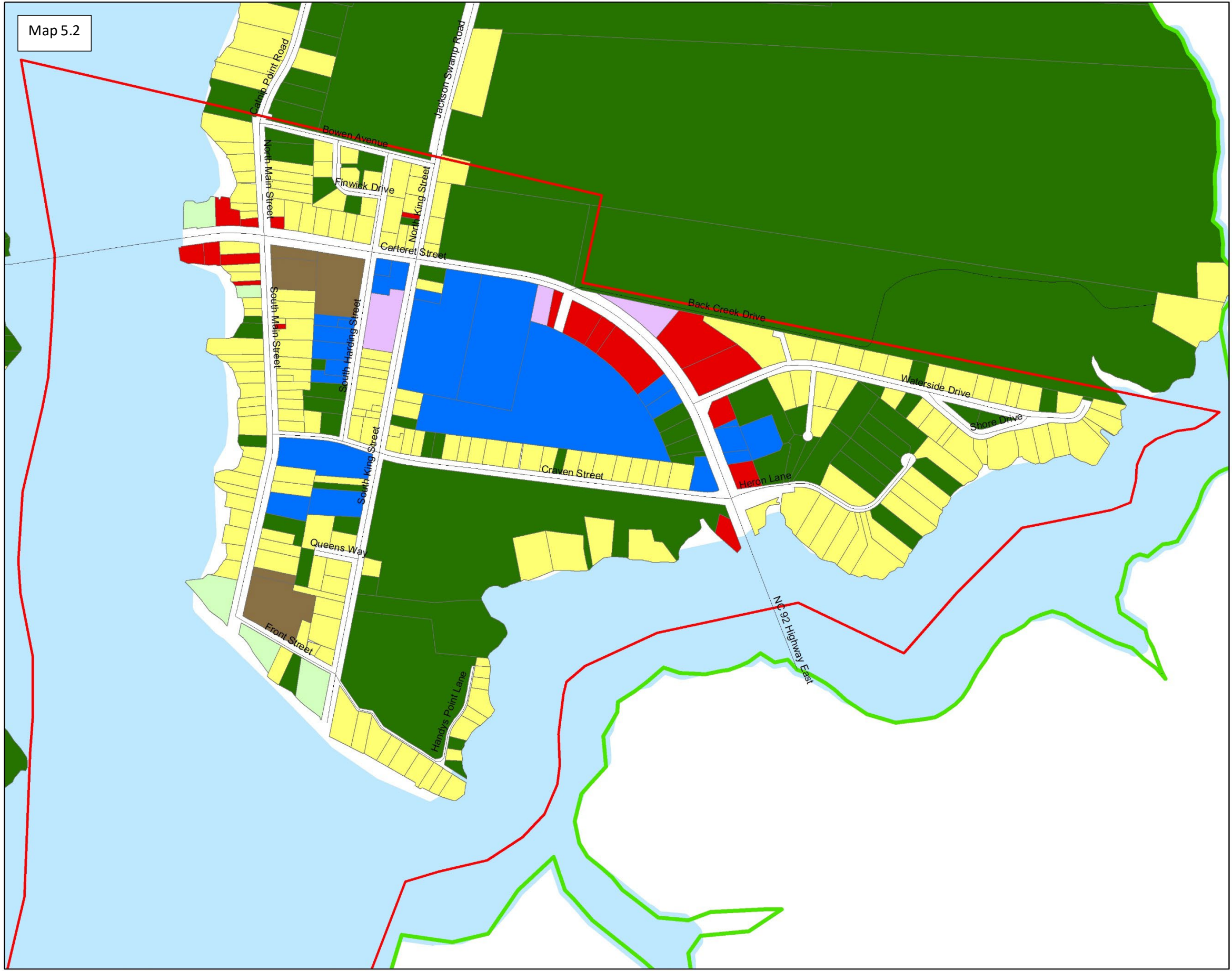
 Public Waterfront Access/Recreation

 Residential

 Vacant/Agricultural



0 0.1 0.2 Miles



6. Community Facilities and Infrastructure

Utilities

Water Service

The town's original independent water system was expanded in the late 1990's with Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds to connect to the Beaufort County water system. The town's water system includes two wells that draw underground water from the Castle Hayne aquifer, which are no longer in use. The town purchases all water for its system from Beaufort County. The town continues to own and operate the water system. Average water usage from July 20 to August 20, 2023 was 22,737 gallons daily or 0.0227 million gallons daily (MGD). There are currently 211 customers receiving town water service.

There is currently a regionalization study being conducted for Bath's water system. The town plans to seek a grant to regionalize the system by connecting with a county line on Jackson Swamp Rd. A 0.5 – 1 mile line extension will be required. When the regionalization is complete, the town intends to turn over the water system to Beaufort County, at which point the town will no longer own and operate its own water system.

There are no known documented overflows, bypasses or other problems with the water system that may degrade water quality or constitute a threat to public health as documented by the NC Division of Water Resources.

Sewer Service

In the late 1990's, the town was successful in obtaining grants and loans to fund a one million dollar expansion of its 1987 collection and treatment system. Included in the project were a new lagoon, new chlorination system and a solid set spray system on a property acquired for that purpose. (The town has a non-discharge system, which means discharges are treated, settled then sprayed on land resulting in no direct discharge into surface water.)

Due to various site concerns, the new state discharge permit was issued at 0.022 MGD. The town is presently operating at slightly below the permitted capacity. The town currently has no additional available capacity to add customers to the system. Options were researched to increase capacity, including consideration of purchasing additional spray sites. There was an infiltration basin developed which unfortunately failed. It was determined that developing a

connection to the City of Washington's system and pumping wastewater to their plant for treatment would be the best solution.

American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funds were primarily used to construct the connection between Bath's sewer system and the City of Washington's wastewater treatment plant. The town will still own and operate its own sewer system and will pay to pump wastewater to Washington for treatment. The agreement will be in effect in the near future and will be to pump wastewater up to 40,000 gallons daily or 0.04 MGD to Washington's plant for treatment. This is about twice as much wastewater as the town's system currently produces, which will increase the capacity of the system. There will be required hook-up in the town limits once the project is completed. There are currently 194 customers receiving town sewer service.

There are no known documented overflows, bypasses or other problems with the sewer system that may degrade water quality or constitute a threat to public health as documented by the NC Division of Water Resources.

Map 6.1 shows existing and planned public and private water and sewer service areas.

Bath, North Carolina: Water and Sewer Service Areas

Map 6.1

Town Limits =

- Current town public water service area
- Future planned county public water service area
- Current town sewer service area (some parcels not currently served)
- Future town sewer service area (all town limits parcels will be served in near future with connection to Washington WWTP)

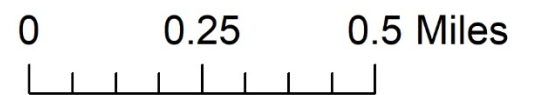
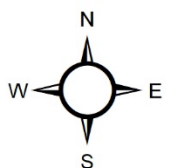
ETJ =

- Current and future planned county public water service area
- Current and future planned private septic service area



Legend

- Roads
- Bath ETJ
- Town Limits
- Surface Water



Bath CAMA Land Use Plan

Stormwater System

The majority of Bath's stormwater system consists of open drainage ditches, with catch basins and storm drains on some NCDOT roads in the town limits. The town has relatively few problems with drainage and stormwater flooding is not generally an issue. There is an area of NC-92/Carteret Street right before the Back Creek bridge in the town limits which has stormwater flooding issues and should be addressed by NCDOT. There are no known water quality issues related to point-source discharges of stormwater runoff.

Solid Waste

David's Sanitation Services provides solid waste disposal for the town. Collection is made on Thursdays of each week. Bath continues to participate with Beaufort County's use of regional disposal facilities outside the county. The town continues to provide a Solid Waste Management Plan as required by the state.

Electric Service

Electric service to the town limits and the ETJ is provided by Tideland Electric Membership Cooperative (EMC), headquartered in the nearby Town of Pantego, NC, and Washington Electric Utilities, headquartered in the neighboring City of Washington, NC.

Natural Gas

Natural gas service is currently not available in the Bath area. Propane services are provided by several private companies through individual contracts with property owners.

Broadband Internet

High-speed or broadband internet is currently available in the Bath area through both Brightspeed and River Street Networks. The service is provided through cable lines, with download speeds of up to 1 Gbps (1,000 Mbps). The town desires replacement of the coaxial cables to fiber optic lines, in order to increase the available broadband speed.

Transportation

Roads and Bridges

The existing transportation system has, and will continue to have, a significant impact on Bath's commercial land use. The primary commercial area of Bath is located along North Carolina Highway 92.

Bath CAMA Land Use Plan

NC-92 is named Carteret Street in the town limits. The other state maintained roads in Bath's town limits are SR-1741, named King Street in the town limits, and SR-1756, named Craven Street in the town limits. All other public roads in the town limits are owned and maintained by the Town of Bath. All roads in the ETJ are owned and maintained by the NC Dept. of Transportation.

NC-92/Carteret Street bisects Bath from east to west. In the town limits, it is a wide two-lane road with curb and gutter. In the ETJ it is a two-lane rural highway. SR-1741/King Street bisects Bath from north to south. In the town limits, it is a two-lane road with curb and gutter, while it is a two-lane rural road in the ETJ. SR-1756/Craven Street is a two-lane road with curb and gutter which runs through the center of the south side of town.

Primary routes maintained by the town include Main Street, Front Street, and Handy's Point Lane, which run adjacent to the waterfront of Bath Creek and the Pamlico River, along with Harding Street. There are several secondary roads that branch off of these main arteries and serve adjacent properties.



NC-92/Carteret Street in the Bath town limits

The Town of Bath currently maintains 1.96 miles of town-owned roads. Powell Bill funds from the state help cover the costs of maintaining town-owned roads, with the remaining costs being

the responsibility of the town. The town is currently planning and budgeting to repave several roads.



North Main Street at Carteret Street intersection in Bath town limits

NC-92/Carteret Street accommodates approximately 3,700 automobile trips per day as counted within the town limits just east of the intersection with King Street (NCDOT AADT, 2021). SR-1741/King Street accommodates approximately 750 automobile trips per day as counted just outside of the town limits north of the intersection with the Lawson's Walk Greenway (NCDOT AADT, 2020).

There are two major bridges in Bath's jurisdiction which are located on NC-92 over Bath Creek on the western edge of the town limits and over Back Creek on the eastern edge of the town limits. The NC Dept. of Transportation maintains both bridges. The bridge over Bath Creek is currently undergoing rehabilitation work which will extend the life of the bridge. On the town side of the Back Creek bridge, roadway flooding in front of the bridge regularly impacts access. Improvements are needed to relieve the flooding in that location. There is one minor bridge located on Heron Lane which provides passage over a tributary to Back Creek. This bridge is owned and maintained by the town.

There is one flasher/caution light style traffic signal in the town limits which is maintained by NCDOT and located on Carteret Street at the Main Street intersection.



NC-92 bridge over Bath Creek

Bicycle and Pedestrian Facilities

With low speeds and low traffic volumes in the majority of the town limits, the Town of Bath is a walkable community. There is a need for bicycle and pedestrian infrastructure on NC-92/Carteret Street due to higher traffic volumes and potentially higher traffic speeds. Consistent sidewalks are needed on both sides of Carteret Street through the town limits. Pedestrian crosswalks are needed on Carteret Street at the intersection with Main Street, the intersection with King Street, and in front of the Family Dollar store. Bicycle lanes are needed on both sides of Carteret Street through the town limits. Carteret Street is wide enough that bicycle lanes could easily be striped in without any changes to the road bed.

There is a need for bicycle and pedestrian infrastructure on SR-1741/King Street in the town limits due to Bath Elementary School being located on the road. There is the potential to stripe in bicycle lanes considering the width of King Street, but due to the use of the road for on street parking, this may not be feasible. Another option is to have a multi-use path which accommodates bicycles and pedestrians on the east side (school side) of King Street and a sidewalk on the west side of King Street. There is already a partial sidewalk on the west side of King Street which is part of the Historic Bath High School (current government offices) development. Pedestrian crosswalks are needed on King Street at both ends of the Bath Elementary School campus.

Bath CAMA Land Use Plan

There is currently a 990 ft. (0.1875 mile) off-road greenway available in Bath which is named Lawson's Walk. This greenway is owned and maintained by the town. This trail is popular with town residents and is generally used for exercise and recreation rather than for transportation purposes.

North Carolina Bicycle Route 2 (the Mountain to Sea Route) runs directly through the Town of Bath on NC-92/Carteret Street. The East Coast Greenway has designated this as a future route on the greenway for North Carolina's "Alternate Coastal Route". These designations have the potential to bring bicycle tourism to the town.

With maintenance projects requiring nearly all of the town's available road funding, complete streets related upgrades such as the addition of sidewalks and bicycle lanes become very difficult or even impossible without state and federal funding or private contributions. Projects identified in this Land Use Plan can be submitted to the Mid-East Rural Planning Organization (RPO) for competitive NCDOT funding. Bicycle/pedestrian projects currently require a 20% local match if funded.

Projects in 2024 – 2033 State Transportation Improvement Program (STIP)

The Town of Bath is part of the Mid-East RPO, which includes all of Beaufort and Martin Counties and the rural areas of Pitt County. The town can partner with the RPO to have projects submitted to NCDOT for competitive funding. If funded, road projects require no local match, while other transportation modes generally require a local match of 5% – 20%.

The State Transportation Improvement Program (STIP) is a 10-year state and federal mandated plan that identifies the construction funding for and scheduling of transportation projects throughout the state. The current NCDOT STIP covers 2024 – 2033. There are no projects in Bath's jurisdiction in the current STIP.

Projects in the Beaufort County Comprehensive Transportation Plan

Comprehensive Transportation Plans (CTP) for each county are generally updated on a 10-year schedule. CTPs identify the long-range transportation needs in each county. Unlike the STIP, CTPs are not linked to funding (i.e., if projects are in the STIP, they are already funded, but this is not the case with the CTP).

The Beaufort County CTP was last updated in 2014 and is therefore due for a major update in the near future. The update will be a partnership between Beaufort County, its municipalities, NCDOT, and the Mid-East RPO. Citizen participation will be part of the planning process.

The 2014 Beaufort County CTP recommends the following projects which are in the Bath area or include the Bath area in the overall project. These are direct quotes from the plan:

- Minor Widening: NC 92/NC 99, BEAU0008-H: Widen from 10 to 12 foot lanes from S King Street (SR-1741) in Bath to Pamlico Beach Road (SR-1725) and from Seed Tick Neck Road (SR-1714) to US-264 in Belhaven. Also, widen NC-99 from 10 to 12 foot lanes from US-264 (Main Street) to Washington County.
- Sidewalks Needed on Both Sides of a Facility: S King Street (SR-1741), BEAU0007-P: from Craven Street (SR-1756) to NC-92.

Public Transit

There is not a fixed route public transportation system operating within the Town of Bath. The town is served by the Beaufort Area Transit System (BATS). BATS is owned and operated by Beaufort County and receives financial assistance from the NC Dept. of Transportation. BATS is a rural, on-demand public transit system open to all citizens of Beaufort County.

Beaufort Area Transit System (BATS) provides transportation needs for the general public, the elderly, and persons with disabilities. The cost of transportation depends on the geographic location of the origin and destination. BATS is a division of the Beaufort County Developmental Center, Inc. BATS is instrumental in helping BCDC accomplish its mission to empower citizens with disabilities. The transit system assists clients with many activities including nutritional sites for meals, medical appointments, shopping, work, and school.

A primary challenge for Bath residents relying on public transit is the operating hours, with BATS only operating from 7:00 am to 5:00 pm on weekdays and having no operating hours on weekends. These limited hours make it challenging to use the transit system for employment purposes. However, the transit system has the potential to help senior residents in Bath who no longer drive have the ability to age in place.

Rail

There are no active railroads in the Town of Bath's jurisdiction, nor are there any abandoned rail corridors. The nearest opportunity for passenger rail service is at the CSX multi-modal hub in the City of Rocky Mount, approximately 73 miles northwest of Bath.

Airports

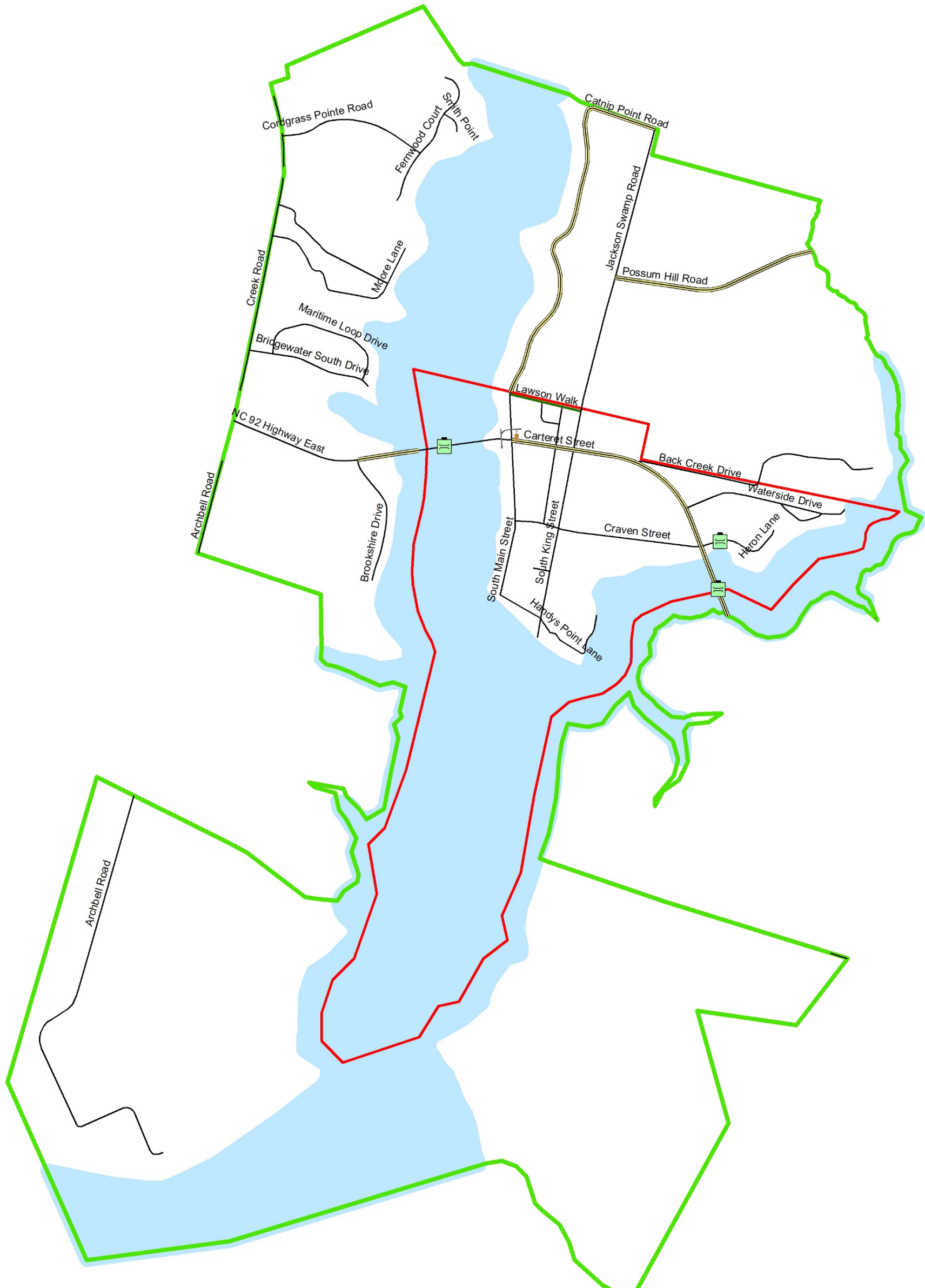
The closest airport to the Town of Bath is the Washington-Warren Airport (OCW), a regional airport located in neighboring Washington, NC. The airport serves the Beaufort County area and is owned and operated by the City of Washington. It has a single runway that measures 5,002 feet in length and can accommodate small to medium-sized aircraft. OCW serves commercial and private flights only.

The nearest airport providing passenger flights is the Pitt-Greenville Airport (PGV) located 36 miles west of Bath in the City of Greenville. PGV provides passenger service to the Charlotte-Douglas International Airport (CLT), the second largest hub for American Airlines. The nearest international airport is Raleigh Durham International Airport (RDU), which is located between the cities of Raleigh and Durham approximately 134 miles west of Bath.

Map 6.2 shows the transportation network for the Bath planning jurisdiction (not including pedestrian infrastructure).

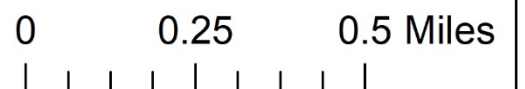
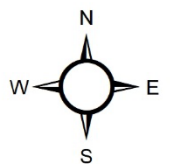
Map 6.2

Bath, North Carolina: Transportation Network, 2023



Legend

- Traffic Signals
- Roads
- Town Limits
- Highways
- Bridges
- Bath ETJ
- Greenways
- Surface Water



Public Recreation & Waterfront Access

While the town has no formal organized recreation program, opportunities do exist locally. During summer months a volunteer program is conducted at the elementary school, sponsored by the county, and a small user fee is charged. The youth recreation program currently offers baseball, softball, volleyball, and basketball.

The only playground in the Town of Bath is located at Bath Elementary School. There is a joint use agreement so the playground can be accessed after school hours. The school playground and access agreement is currently considered to be sufficient.

The Historic Bath Senior Center offers recreation programs for seniors including Bingo, meal get togethers, health screenings, and various classes and events. The town is currently seeking funds to improve the old gym in the Historic Bath High School for senior recreation programming.

Bath and Back Creeks continue to be heavily used for water oriented recreation during warmer months. Concerns for safety, noise, water quality and aesthetics are now, as in previous versions of the Land Use Plan, expressed by Town officials.

The NC Coastal Management program has historically been involved in helping provide non-waterfront property owners with access to the coastal public trust waters to which the public has rights of access. Grant funds are available annually for local governments to purchase and improve property for that reason, or to improve already publicly owned waterfront property.

In the Town of Bath, the State of North Carolina owns a public temporary boat-docking pier on Main Street, affording access opportunities. Limited on street parking is available. The state also owns significant waterfront property at the south end of Main Street, along Front Street and at the "Bonner's Point" site. While contact with the water is prohibited here, the public can stroll the shorelines, picnic, and conduct other recreational activities. Events such as weddings are not uncommon on this site with prior approval by the state through the local Historic Site Visitor Center. Designated parking is available and approximately 10-15 vehicles may park here and along the Bonner's Point area.

No public restroom facilities are available at any public site. All public access sites serve the immediate town and environs, but the state site at Bonner's Point frequently has out of area visitors. Provision of restrooms at the Bonner's Point site is a long-range goal for the state.

The Historic Bath Foundation acquired and developed a new public access site on Carteret Street near the Bath Creek bridge in 2017 with funding assistance from the NC Division of Coastal Management's Public Beach and Coastal Waterfront Access Grant. The parcel is 0.67 acres in size and includes a boat ramp, fishing pier, children's swings, an adult's bench swing, and a picnic area. There is ADA parking and all amenities are ADA accessible.

Parking for recreation sites in town is limited. However, local churches allow their parking lots to be used for large events and the parking situation for recreation sites is currently considered to be sufficient. The town desires closer access to an NC Wildlife Boat Ramp with trailer parking. Currently the closest access to an NC Wildlife Boat Ramp is the Dinah's Landing Boat Ramp approximately 9.5 miles from town and the Wright's Creek Boat Ramp approximately 17 miles from town. There were plans for NC Wildlife to develop a boat ramp closer to Bath, but the project was abandoned due to the site being identified as a Primary Nursery Area.

While not "public access" in the technical sense of the term, access to public trust waters is also provided by two private marinas in town. The Harbor Motel and Marina on Bath Creek and the Quarterdeck on Back Creek do, for a fee provide boat docking and launching facilities. The public at large may for a fee obtain access to public trust waters at both sites. Users do have parking and bathroom facilities. Some limited products and services are available: ship store, boat launching and docking, etc. These facilities serve the segment of the public that chooses to use them and do provide limited waterfront access opportunities.

Historic and Cultural Resources

European settlement near the Pamlico River in the 1690s led to the founding of Bath, North Carolina's first town, in 1705. By 1708, Bath had 50 people and 12 houses, and soon became North Carolina's first port. While its early years were marked by political rivalries, Indian wars, and piracy, by 1746 Bath was considered for the colony's capital. However, when county government moved away in the late 1700s, Bath lost most of its importance and trade. Its original town limits encompass a historic district today (North Carolina Historic Sites).

Bath CAMA Land Use Plan

At Historic Bath, you can visit three historic homes, the Exhibit Center, a 1-mile walking tour, and a 15-minute orientation film in the Visitor's Center. St. Thomas's Church is also open to the public. The Visitor's Center, Exhibit Center, and Van der Veer House are wheelchair accessible. The walking tour may be driven if desired (North Carolina Historic Sites).

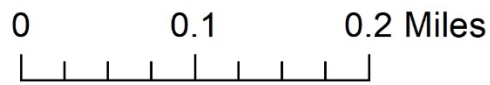
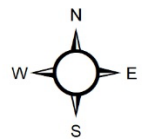
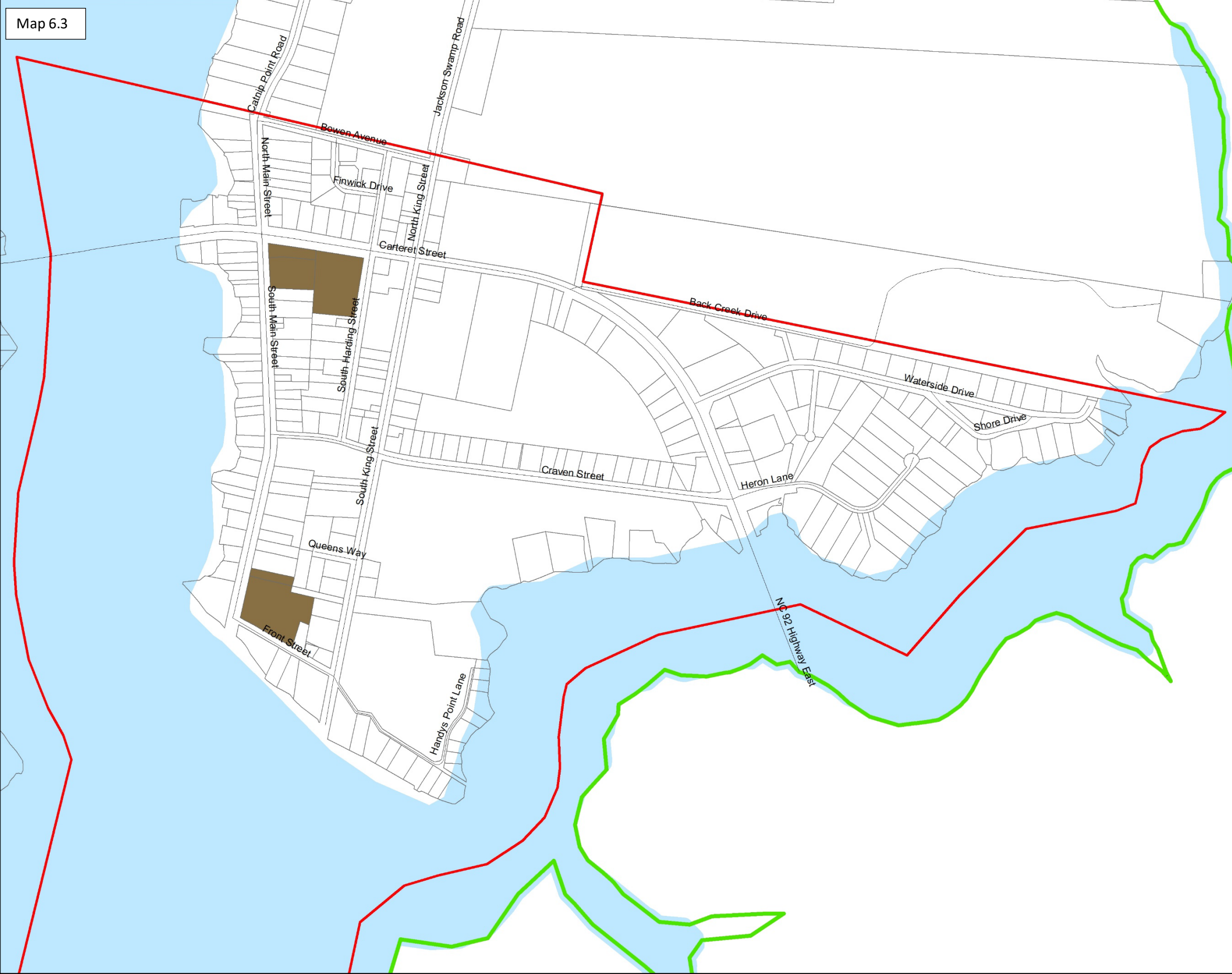
Historic sites and museums open to the public in Historic Bath are identified on Map 6.3 (all sites owned and operated by the State of North Carolina).

Map 6.3

Bath, North Carolina Historic and Cultural Sites

Legend

- Historic and Cultural Sites
- Open to the Public (owned and operated by State of North Carolina)
- Roads
- Town Limits
- Bath ETJ
- Parcels
- Surface Water



Education

Beaufort County continues to provide K-12 public education functions in Bath. Students in Bath's jurisdiction are zoned through Beaufort County Schools to attend Bath Elementary School, a combination elementary and middle school for grades K-8. Bath Elementary School is located on King Street in the town limits. After completing 8th grade, students are zoned to attend Northside High School, located approximately eight miles from the town limits between the towns of Bath and Belhaven.

Beaufort County has an Early College High School program, which students must apply to and be accepted in order to attend. Bus transportation is available for the Beaufort County Early College High School, which is located at Beaufort County Community College just outside the City of Washington. There are also several private schools and a public charter school in Beaufort County.

Beaufort County Community College provides several associates degree programs, certification programs, and workforce training programs. It is the only institute of higher education in Beaufort County. East Carolina University is the nearest university to Bath, located approximately thirty-five miles west of town in the City of Greenville, Pitt County.

Libraries

The Bath Community Library is a public library located on Harding Street in the town limits. The Brown Library and Beaufort-Hyde-Martin Regional Library in Washington are also available for town residents.

Town Administration

Town Hall has relocated since the last Land Use Plan update and is now located in the Historic Bath High School. The Friends of Bath Historic High School received a \$280,000 appropriation from the state to renovate the building. It is still a work in progress with new areas being renovated and the foundation continues to seek additional funding.

Town hall office hours are Wednesdays and Fridays from 9:00 – 12:00. Town staff consists of an Administrator and a Deputy Clerk. Building permits and inspections are conducted by Beaufort County. Local minor CAMA development permits and zoning interpretations are provided by town staff and the town attorney.

The Town of Bath operates under the Mayor-Council form of government with elections occurring every two years. Under this system the Bath Board of Commissioners, which is comprised of five members and Mayor elected at large, acts as the legislative branch of government, as well as its policy-making body. The Board of Commissioners develops the town's goals, major projects and infrastructure improvements ranging from community growth to land use to finances and strategic planning and policies related to the operation of the town. The Board of Commissioners appoints the Town Administrator who oversees the implementation of these initiatives. The Board of Commissioners also appoints a seven member Planning Board. The Planning Board serves as an advisory board to the Board of Commissioners on long-range planning and community improvement efforts, local ordinances, and zoning administration. The Planning Board also serves as the Historic District Commission.

Public Safety

Law Enforcement

The town continues to rely on the Beaufort County Sheriff's Department for police protection. The Sheriff's Department continues to provide 24 hour, seven day a week services throughout the county.

Fire Protection

The town continues to be served by the Bath Volunteer Fire Department located on Carteret Street. During the day 25-30 volunteers are available to respond, with more available at night. Bath continues its mutual aid agreement with other departments as necessary.

Equipment used by the department includes the following:

- 1988 Privateer Fire Boat, 21 ft., 750 gallon per minute (GPM) pump
- 2001 Pumper, 1250 GPM pump, 1000 gallon tank
- 2004 Tanker, 450 GPM pump, 1800 gallon tank
- 2012 Rescue Truck, 25 KW generator
- 2017 Pumper, 1250 GPM pump, 1000 gallon tank
- 2021 Brush Truck, 350 GPM pump, 150 gallon tank

The NC Department of Insurance rates fire protection systems on a scale of 1-10 with one being the highest. Bath Volunteer Fire Department's rating is a five. For comparison, the City of Washington rates a three and the Town of Belhaven rates a six.



Emergency Medical Service

Emergency Medical Service (EMS) is provided to the Town of Bath by Beaufort County. The Beaufort County EMS Department provides help and support to the citizens and visitors of Beaufort County during times of personal and large-scale emergency. In addition, the EMS Department is responsible for coordinating the response efforts of the various agencies that act in an emergency capacity on the day to day level as well as during major catastrophic events.

7. Existing Plans and Development Ordinances

The North Carolina General Statutes afford to towns statutory authority to plan and regulate growth and development within their respective jurisdiction, including the power to conduct studies, determine growth goals and objectives, prepare and adopt plans that strive to achieve those goals and objectives, create and adopt regulatory ordinances, and the administrative means to enforce and implement plans and regulations. Bath has used this authority to adopt and implement plans and ordinances to help regulate growth and development within its planning jurisdiction. The Board of Commissioners has created and appointed a Planning Board to serve as an advisory board on matters related to planning and development.

Plans

Town of Bath CAMA Land Use Plan

A land use plan serves as a guide for development that represents the desires of the town and should be referred to frequently by developers and town officials when making important decisions regarding the growth and development of the community. A land use plan also lays the groundwork for regulatory laws that govern development in a community, e.g., zoning ordinances, subdivision regulations, etc. Information about the community, spanning from demographic analysis to the identification of soils most suitable for development, is also detailed in the plan. In most cases a land use plan will illustrate current uses of the land as well as projected future uses. It will also set future goals and objectives and identify a long-range vision for the town.

In 2022, the Town of Bath solicited assistance in developing an updated land use plan to replace the existing land use plan that was adopted in 2007. Assistance was sought from the Mid-East Commission Regional Council of Governments. Public input was sought through Planning Board meetings, a public survey, and a Public Open House. Through several planning sessions data was collected and analyzed, a future vision statement was created, goals and objectives were identified, implementation strategies were developed, and existing and future land use maps were created. This Bath CAMA Land Use Plan was adopted by the Board of Commissioners on April 8, 2024. The plan is intended to serve as a guide for the future growth and development of the community.

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Beaufort County Comprehensive Transportation Plan

The Beaufort County Comprehensive Transportation Plan (CTP) recommends the improvements that are needed to provide an efficient transportation system within the 2014-2024 planning period. It serves as an official guide to providing a well-coordinated, efficient, and economical transportation system utilizing all modes of transportation. The CTP is due for a ten-year major update in 2024.

Pamlico Sound Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan

In 2020, FEMA approved the Pamlico Sound Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan. The plan serves as an update to existing mitigation plans within a four-county study area including Beaufort, Carteret, Craven, and Pamlico Counties. The plan not only impacts each county, but also each municipality located within the four-county region. Through the regional planning effort, hazard issues were addressed specifically for each county as well as the region overall. With the plan approval, all participating jurisdictions are eligible applicants for grant funding administered by FEMA. The plan is approved for a period of five years and is due for an update in 2025.

Development Ordinances

Town of Bath Zoning Ordinance

Bath's Zoning Ordinance regulates the types of land uses and the location of land uses inside Bath's planning jurisdiction (town limits and ETJ). The Zoning Ordinance is designed to protect the health, safety, and general welfare of the public by promoting orderly growth and development, while keeping incompatible land uses separated from one another, thereby protecting property values and quality of life. An official Zoning Map, an important component of a Zoning Ordinance, depicts where certain land uses are allowed in Bath's jurisdiction.

Town of Bath Nuisance Ordinances

Bath has ordinances to prevent nuisances, such as septic regulations, vegetation (grass cutting) regulations, and junked vehicle regulations. Nuisance violations are handled by town staff.

Town of Bath Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance

North Carolina General Statutes empower local governments to regulate designated floodways for the purpose of controlling and minimizing the extent of floods by preventing obstructions which inhibit water flow and increase flood height and damage and other losses (both public and private) in flood hazard areas. The Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance regulates development within floodplains by providing for issuance of development permits for construction, and for

Bath CAMA Land Use Plan

periodic inspections to ensure compliance with the permit. The ordinance also provides the authority to issue stop work orders until problems are resolved or corrective actions have been taken, and for revocation of permits in extreme cases.

Town of Bath Subdivision Ordinance

Bath also enforces a Subdivision Ordinance. Subdivision Ordinances regulate the creation of new lots or separate parcels of land, usually giving standards on how new lots are laid out and what common improvements, such as roads and utilities, must be provided. The regulations require that subdivision plans be approved prior to the sale of land. Subdivision regulations are a more limited tool than zoning and only indirectly affect the type of use made of land or minimum specifications for structures.

North Carolina State Building Code

In 2001, North Carolina began using the International Building Code in lieu of the old Southern Building Code. Beaufort County enforces the Building Code within the unincorporated areas of the county and also has the authority to enforce the code in any municipality if requested to do so by a resolution adopted by the municipality, which Bath has done.

8. Goals and Objectives

Bath continues today to be a small rural community that values its history and abundant natural resources. This contributes positively to land use development, water quality, and other environmental conditions in Bath. The town wants to continue its low density, predominantly single-family residential character. A 2004 zoning ordinance amendment to prohibit multi-family units is a clear message. Revisions to subdivision regulations occurred in 2006. Bath's historic character is well established and will continue through the town's historic district provisions and a large state presence at the Historic Visitor's Center. Emphasis on maintaining water quality and modest economic development hopefully will contribute to a quiet and tranquil historic and residential community; the essence of the town's desires.

The following CAMA issues will be discussed: public access, land use compatibility, infrastructure carrying capacity, natural hazard areas, and water quality. Local community concerns and aspirations including the natural environment, historic and cultural environment, economic and built environment, and quality of life will also be discussed.

Management Topic 1- Public Access to Public Trust Waters

Management Goal 1 - Bath continues to support access to public trust waters within its planning jurisdiction.

Planning Objective 1 - Bath recognizes and supports CAMA's access rules as included in NCAC Chapter 15A Subchapter 7M. The Town will continue to ensure public access in ways that will meet or exceed state and federal environmental regulations insofar as it is authorized.

Policies and Implementation - All policies are continuing activities; some enforced locally, some by state and federal regulations.

Policy P.1.1 - Bath continues to be alert to opportunities and will continue to support and provide public access to waters within its planning jurisdiction for a range of users including recreational boaters, fishing, swimming, local residents, and tourists.

- Schedule for Implementation: Continuing and ongoing

- Implementation: Bath will use local subdivision and zoning ordinance for enforcement and also rely on state and federal enforcement where applicable. The local zoning ordinance addresses CAMA and public access. Access grants continue to be used by the town. The grant was used for the park site on Carteret Street just past Bath Creek bridge. The access grant was also used for bulkhead work. There is a need for a public boat ramp with trailer parking. The town will continue to pursue opportunities, with the last effort being halted after the discovery that the site was a primary nursery area.

Policy P.1.2 - All public access ways must meet or exceed applicable standards for site location, design, facilities, parking, handicap-accessible features, refuse collection and disposal, and environmental considerations. The Town of Bath believes that, where possible, public access sites should be accessible to people with disabilities.

- Schedule for Implementation: Continuing activity

- Implementation: Bath will use local subdivision and zoning ordinance for enforcement and also rely on state and federal enforcement where applicable.

Policy P.1.3 - Bath supports safe recreational uses of public trust waters within its jurisdiction and will maintain a balance between the need for water safety, water quality and environmental protection for access sites.

- Schedule for Implementation: Continuing activity

- Implementation: Bath will use local subdivision and zoning ordinance for enforcement and also rely on state and federal enforcement where applicable including the N. C. Wildlife Resources Commission and N.C. Marine Resource Commission for boater safety.

Policy P.1.4 - Bath supports CAMA Access Rules as noted in 15A NCAC 7M Section, 0300, Shore Front Access Policies.

- Schedule for Implementation: Continuing activity

- Implementation: Bath will continue applying for CAMA public access funds as sites can be identified, become available, and secured. Bath will continue to rely on CAMA officials to advise

as to when funds are available. Other potential funding sources include the NC Land and Water Management Fund (LWMF) and the NC Parks and Recreation Trust Fund (PARTF) grants.

Policy P.1.5 - Bath prohibits new commercial marinas within its jurisdictional area. Any commercial marina applications will be denied a CAMA permit. New commercial marinas are also prohibited in Bath's Zoning Ordinance.

- Schedule for Implementation: Continuing activity
- Implementation: Local zoning authority assures compliance.

Policy P.1.6 - Bath supports the provision of public access sites when waterfront property subdivision occurs.

- Schedule of Implementation: Continuing activity
- Implementation: As waterfront property is subdivided, an access site is typically provided for those future property owners purchasing lots in the interior of the subdivision. Bath encourages this process.

Policy P.1.7 - Bath agrees with and supports the "Tar-Pamlico Watertrail and Kayak Trail System" coordinated by Sound Rivers.

- Schedule of Implementation: Assumed continuing activity
- Implementation: Bath will rely on Sound Rivers, NC Parks and Recreation and other external entities.

Policy P.1.8 - Continue to support the local volunteer run youth recreation program.

- Schedule of Implementation: Continuing activity
- Implementation: Continue donations from the town to the organization.

Management Topic 2- Land Use Compatibility

Management Goal 2 - Ensure that inconsistent or incompatible land uses do not occur so that the public health, safety, welfare and well-being will be upheld. Land compatibility decisions must also be made consistent with policies elsewhere that deal with natural resource protection.

Planning Objective 2 - Bath will continue to enforce local regulations and support state and other actions that ensure land use compatibility.

Policies and Implementation -All policies are continuing activities requiring local, county, state or federal implementation.

Residential, Commercial Industrial Land Uses

Policy P.2.1 - Bath's local zoning, subdivision and historic district code, the state building code, NCDOT road standards and so on will result in land use compatibility which allows for properly considered economic development while protecting natural resources and maintaining Bath's quality of life and small town character.

- Schedule for Implementation: Continuing and ongoing
- Implementation: A variety of local, state and federal enforcement.

Policy P.2.2 - Bath supports waterfront property subdivision in accordance with local regulations and in accordance with state and federal regulations as applicable.

- Schedule for Implementation: Continuing and ongoing
- Implementation: Bath relies on applicable state and federal agencies for their enforcement of state and federal environmental regulations including erosion/sediment control, stormwater, wetlands, and other state and federally required permits. The town will use the subdivision and zoning process to ensure that developers obtain required state and federal permits.

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Policy P.2.3 - Bath prohibits excavation for upland marinas, further wet or dry storage for vessels, floating homes or multi-level docking facilities. Any such development applications will be denied a CAMA permit.

- Schedule of Implementation: Continuing activity
- Implementation: Local zoning, state action where applicable.

Policy P.2.4 - Bath will use its future land use map when considering development proposals.

- Schedule for Implementation: Ongoing
- Implementation: The Bath Board of Commissioners will adopt a future land use map consistency statement when development decisions are made, as required by NC General Statute 160(d).

Resource Protection

Policy P.2.5 - Bath's local ordinances, state and federal actions and policies elsewhere in the Management Topic section of this document will guarantee, as much as practicable, that land use compatibility decisions will always consider wise use and management of the abundant and very important natural resources Bath holds dear.

- Schedule for Implementation: Continuing
- Implementation: Local, county, state and federal regulations.

Policy P.2.6 - Bath will continue to seek financial resources to improve the capacity of its sewer collection, treatment and disposal system.

- Schedule for Implementation: Ongoing
- Implementation: The town will develop partnerships with local, county, state and federal agencies. The town will apply for or partner on applications for applicable grants.

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Policy P.2.7 - Bath will continue to rely on Beaufort County's authority for septic tank permits in areas not served municipally.

- Schedule for Implementation: Ongoing
- Implementation: Implementation is through Beaufort County Environmental Health which follows all state and federal regulations around septic systems. The town will verify septic permits as part of zoning permit process.

P.2.8 - Bath will continue to rely on NCDOT for major road improvements and ensure subdivisions are designed consistent with their standards.

- Schedule for Implementation: Ongoing
- Implementation: Rely on NCDOT to develop standards and ensure standards are met through local enforcement of subdivision ordinance. Provide local input to major road improvement projects as applicable.

P.2.9 - The Town of Bath acknowledges and supports existing North Carolina laws concerning the use of unlicensed motorized vehicles on public streets: i.e., ATV's, golf carts, mopeds, go-carts, etc.

- Schedule for Implementation: Ongoing
- Implementation: NC Highway Patrol, County Sheriff Department

P.2.10 - The Town of Bath desires to regionalize its sewer system in order to increase its capacity, meet resident's needs, and provide for future properly considered economic development.

- Schedule for Implementation: Funding allocated (primarily through American Rescue Plan Act funds). Project will be underway in the near future.
- Implementation: Partnership with City of Washington to connect to their system and pump wastewater for treatment. Require mandatory hook-ups within the town limits once the ability to pump wastewater to Washington's treatment plant is in place.

Management Topic 3- Infrastructure Carrying Capacity

Management Goal 3 - To ensure that water, sewer and roads are appropriately located, sized and managed so as to adequately support desired development while also protecting valuable natural resources.

Planning Objective 3 - To ensure local policies are consistent with local growth and development needs while also being sensitive to important natural areas.

Policies and Implementation - All are continuing activities, with local, county, state or federal actions.

Land Development

Policy P.3.1 - Bath will continue to carry out its zoning ordinances; subdivision regulations and historic district ordinance to ensure proper land uses, site design, road and drainage design is adequate for future growth needs.

- Schedule for Implementation: Ongoing
- Implementation: Local, county, perhaps state and federal actions.

Policy P.3.2 - Bath will continue to use both the Town's and Beaufort County's water system to serve the planning area.

- Schedule for Implementation: Ongoing
- Implementation: Continue providing quality service from both water systems which meets all state and federal drinking water standards.

Policy P.3.3 - Bath will continue to seek financial resources to improve the capacity of its sewer collection, treatment and disposal system.

- Schedule for Implementation: Ongoing

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- Implementation: Local, county, perhaps state and federal actions. The town will develop partnerships with local, county, state and federal agencies. The town will apply for or partner on applications for applicable grants.

Policy P.3.4 - Bath will continue to rely on Beaufort County's authority for septic tank permits in areas not served municipally.

- Schedule for Implementation: Ongoing
- Implementation: Implementation is through Beaufort County Environmental Health which follows all state and federal regulations around septic systems. The town will verify septic permits as part of zoning permit process.

P.3.5 - Bath will continue to rely on NCDOT for major road improvements to ensure subdivisions are designed consistent with their standards.

- Schedule for Implementation: Ongoing
- Implementation: Rely on NCDOT to develop standards and ensure standards are met through local enforcement of subdivision ordinance. Provide local input to major road improvement projects as applicable.

P.3.6 - Bath will continue to rely on NCDOT, the Beaufort County Soil and Water Conservation District, and other public and private resources to advise on adequate ingress, egress and drainage on individual lot development consistent with other policies in this section.

- Schedule for Implementation: Ongoing
- Implementation: Local, county, perhaps state and federal actions.

P.3.7 - Bath will support NCDOT road improvements that ensure future development impacts will not burden existing transportation facilities.

- Schedule for Implementation: Ongoing

- Implementation: A combination of local, county, state and possibly federal actions.

Natural Resources

Policy P.3.8 - Bath will continue to require proper and adequate drainage for subdivisions and, as much as possible, ensure important waterways or other drainage receiving areas are impacted as little as possible.

- Schedule for Implementation: Ongoing
- Implementation: A combination of local, state, and possibility federal actions. Bath will require proof of county and state stormwater permits as part of the zoning process for applicable developments.

Policy P.3.9 - Bath endorses the provision of services necessary to support anticipated development within its planning jurisdiction. Bath supports the provisions of such services through AEC's and other sensitive areas only when 1) essential and 2) in strict conformance with applicable state and federal rules.

- Schedule for Implementation: Ongoing
- Implementation: A combination of local, state, and possibly federal actions.

Policy P.3.10 - Bath will continue to consider cumulative impacts of each project proposal itself, as well as the proposal's impact on pre-existing development to ensure no long-term negative impacts occur on water and allied resources.

- Schedule for Implementation: Ongoing
- Implementation: A combination of local, state, and possibly federal actions.

Management Topic 4- Natural and Manmade Disaster

Management Goal 4 – Conserve and maintain public trust shorelines, floodplains, wetlands and other coastal features for their natural storm protection functions and their natural resources. Continue partnerships to provide hazard mitigation and emergency response services to residents.

Planning Objective 4 - Bath will continue to enforce local regulations and support state and federal actions that result in mitigating development located in harm's way. Bath will also continue to enforce local regulations that affect important natural resources which serve as buffers for hazardous ways along and adjacent to waterways. Bath will also continue to support other agencies, which do the same.

Policies and Implementation - All policies are continuing activities, some enforced locally, some at county, state or federal level.

Natural Hazards

Policy P.4.1 - Bath supports the Pamlico Sound Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan of which it is a part.

- Schedule for Implementation: Continuing activity
- Implementation: · Rely on Beaufort County Emergency Management direction as related to Bath. Continue participation in 5-year Hazard Mitigation Plan updates.

Policy P.4.2 - Bath supports the County's Emergency Operation Plan as the Town participated in that document's policy development, which among other items identified using the Northside High School as a primary shelter and the elementary school as a secondary shelter.

- Schedule for Implementation: Ongoing
- Implementation: The town will continue coordination with county personnel in times of peril. The town will continue to participate in updates to the Beaufort County Emergency Operations Plan.

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Policy P.4.3 - Bath supports the NC Building Code and National Flood Insurance Program.

- Schedule for Implementation: Continuing
- Implementation: County code enforcement, adhere to Flood Insurance Program requirements.

Policy P.4.4 - Bath requires development needing a sedimentation and erosion control plan strictly adheres to NC Department of Environmental Quality standards.

- Schedule for Implementation: Ongoing
- Implementation: Local requirements, state agency enforcement. Bath will require a copy of the state sedimentation and erosion control permit as part of the zoning permit process for applicable developments.

Policy P.4.5 - Bath supports all development with AECs in strict accordance with standards set forth in ISA NCAC 7H, except where local regulations and policy are more stringent.

- Schedule for Implementation: Continuing
- Implementation: Local regulations, CAMA officials.

Policy P.4.6 - Bath supports the prohibition of commercial structures (hotels, motels, restaurants, etc.) in erosion prone areas.

- Schedule for Implementation: Ongoing
- Implementation: Local and CAMA regulations

Policy P.4.7 - Bath encourages public acquisition of the most hazardous areas to 1) prevent inappropriate development and 2) use for public access.

- Schedule for Implementation: Continuing
- Implementation: Local codes, state, federal regulation and state acquisition funds.

Bath CAMA Land Use Plan

Policy P.4.8 - Bath supports, during reconstruction, encouraging site location for both private and public redevelopment in ways that would minimize future damage.

- Schedule for Implementation: Continuing
- Implementation: Local regulation, local setting of priorities, state and possibly federal assistance.

Policy P.4.9 - Bath supports county, state and federal efforts to educate the public concerning storm hazards, mitigation, and reconstruction.

- Schedule for Implementation: Ongoing
- Implementation: Rely on county, state, and federal agencies.

Policy P.4.10 - The town shall permit development in the 100-year flood zones, provided that all new construction and substantial improvements comply strictly to the town's Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance, which has been adopted in conjunction with the town's participation in the National Flood Insurance Program.

- Schedule for Implementation: Ongoing
- Implementation: Rely on National Flood Insurance Program regulations for development of the local Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance. Continue requiring floodplain development permits in applicable areas.

Policy P.4.11 - The town supports the US Army Corps. of Engineers 404 Wetlands program, the guidelines of the Coastal Area Management Act, and the use of local land use ordinances to regulate development of freshwater swamps, marshes, and 404 wetlands.

- Schedule for Implementation: Ongoing
- Local requirements, state agency enforcement. Bath will require a copy of the state and/or federal wetlands permit as part of the zoning permit process for applicable developments.

Policy P.4.12 - The town recognizes the difficulty in predicting sea level rise and determining policy decisions regarding it. Therefore, the town will support cooperation with local, state and federal efforts to inform the public of the anticipated effects of sea level rise.

- Schedule for Implementation: Ongoing
- Implementation: Rely on county, state, and federal agencies.

Policy P.4.13 - The town supports the construction of bulkheads if they fulfill the use standards set forth in 15A NCAC 7H.

- Schedule for Implementation: Ongoing
- Implementation: Rely on county, state, and federal agencies to develop regulations. The town will require copies of CAMA permits and other applicable permits as part of the zoning permit process.

Manmade Hazards

Policy P.4.14 - Bath objects to both expansion of existing military operation areas (MOA) and any inappropriately sited outlying landing fields (OLF).

- Schedule for Implementation: Ongoing and continuing
- Implementation: Rely on sound judgment from Congress, military and special interest groups for this very important matter.

Management Topic 5- Water Quality

Management Goal 5 - Bath will continue to protect and improve water quality in all areas within the Town's planning authority. Maintaining and improving water quality is vitally linked to the Town's long history of being a waterfront community and is essential to its environmental and economic health and integrity.

Planning Objective 5 – Bath will continue working with appropriate county, state, and federal agencies to ensure water quality is maintained and hopefully improved. Bath recognizes the

often water connected nature of surface and ground water. However based on previous, but still applicable valid policies, for management purposes, Bath will treat each separately. Bath also notes some issues overlap.

Policies and Implementation – All policies are continuing activities, some enforced locally, some at the county or state level, some federally.

Surface Waters

Policy P.5.1 - Bath (included in the Pamlico Sound Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan) will continue to support local, county, state and federal agencies in wise site selection, land development practices, infrastructure provision practices and other activities that have positive impacts on surface waters, which also includes wetlands and shore line protection.

- Schedule for Implementation: Continuing and ongoing
- Implementation: Bath uses local land use controls for local action and relies on county, state and federal enforcement where applicable.

Policy P.5.2 - Land uses and development should not result in degradation of wetlands, shorelines, or surface water quality.

- Schedule for Implementation: Continuing activity
- Implementation: Bath enforces regulations that deal with site selection, specific permitted uses, lot size setbacks, subdivision configuration and some storm water runoff. Bath relies on state and federal actions on matters such as sedimentation issues and erosion control, some storm water management matters, coastal wetland and 404 wetland activities, shoreline buffer controls, etc. Bath will require proof of all applicable state and federal permits before local development permits are issued.

Policy P.5.3 - Bath supports state and federal actions that protect wetlands and shorelines. Only “water-dependent” uses should be allowed in coastal wetlands and public trust waters.

- Schedule for Implementation: Continuing activity

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- Implementation: Bath relies on state and federal actions to protect wetlands and shorelines. Through the town's participation in the CAMA Minor Permit program, Bath also participates directly in wetland protection. Bath will require proof of all applicable state and federal permits before local development permits are issued.

Policy P.5.4 - Bath encourages and supports strict enforcement of all water quality regulations by the State Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ).

- Schedule for Implementation: Continuing activity

- Implementation: Bath must rely on DEQ for enforcement. Bath will report any known local violations.

Policy P.5.5 - Continuation or expansion of phosphate mining activities should not degrade surface water quality.

- Schedule of Implementation: Continuing

- Implementation: Bath must rely on the state for regulations at the mine site itself. Phosphate mining is not a permitted activity within Bath's zoning and planning authority area, thus enforced locally.

Ground Water

Policy P.5.6 - Phosphate mining activities that lower groundwater supplies should not affect the Castle Hayne Aquifer resources in ways that limit public and individual ability to obtain potable groundwater supplies through wells or other means.

- Schedule for Implementation: Ongoing

- Implementation: Bath prohibits phosphate mining in its planning area with local zoning. Bath relies on state and federal action outside its jurisdiction.

Policy P.5.7 - Septic tank use in future development should not negatively affect potable groundwater.

Bath CAMA Land Use Plan

- Schedule for Implementation: Continuing
- Implementation: Bath relies on county and state regulations. Bath will require proof of septic permit during the local zoning permit process.

Policy P.5.8 - Development projects shall limit impervious surfaces and other activities prohibiting natural drainage to only the area necessary to serve the use of the lot.

- Schedule for Implementation: Continuing
- Implementation: Local ordinance primarily but occasionally state and federal intervention.

Policy P.5.9 - No development will be allowed which would result in degradation of groundwater levels. County, state and federal regulations must be upheld.

- Schedule for Implementation: Continuing
- Implementation: Bath relies on local regulation and county, state, and federal regulations. Copies of county, state and federal permits will be required as part of the local zoning permit process.

Policy P.5.10 - Use of septic tanks for existing and future development projects in identified areas of potential septic difficulty shall be discouraged.

- Schedule of Implementation: Ongoing
- Implementation: Bath's local zoning and primarily county septic permits regulates this activity.

Policy P.5.11 - Development in areas identified with a relatively high water table or other limitations upon housing foundations or road construction should be restricted to large-lot single family units consistent with local zoning.

- Schedule for Implementation: Continuing
- Implementation: Bath enforces local zoning but also relies on county and state assistance.

Policy P.5.12 - Small-scale development in areas identified as areas of potential septic difficulty where hook-up to the Bath wastewater treatment system is not available shall be large-lot single family units and consistent with county septic requirements.

- Schedule of Implementation: Ongoing
- Implementation: Local ordinance and county regulations.

Policy P.5.13 - After upgrades are made to the town's sewer system and capacity issues are resolved through connection with the City of Washington system, hook-up to the Bath sewer system will be required for all development within the town limits.

- Schedule for Implementation: Funding allocated and project scheduled to begin in the near future.
- Implementation: Continue project to connect with Washington's system and make sewer system upgrades.

Policy P.5.14 - Bath encourages the voluntary filling of unused septic tanks.

- Schedule of Implementation: Ongoing
- Implementation: Individual action and wisdom of county authority. Continue providing residents with education through town office memos.

Management Topic 6- Local Areas of Concern

Management Goal 6 - To enhance the natural, historic and cultural, economic and built environment, and quality of life in ways that maintain and ensure the desired pleasant small town atmosphere held dear by Bath.

Planning Objective 6 - Implement policies that address local concerns in positive, proactive ways.

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Policies and Implementation - All policies are continuing activities; enforced jointly at the local, county, state or federal level.

Natural Environment

Policy P.6.1 - Bath will enforce local land management tools in ways that ensure public trust areas and adjacent shorelines meet or exceed standards as contained in 15A NCAC 7H and Corps of Engineers 404 Standards.

- Schedule for Implementation: Ongoing
- Implementation: Local requirements, state and federal agency standards.

Historic and Cultural Environment

Policy P.6.2 - Bath continues to support local historic commission standards and the great state historic presence within Town. Bath also supports private efforts to enhance historic activities such as the restoration of the Historic Bath High School.

- Schedule for Implementation: Continuing
- Implementation: A combination of local, state and private actions.

Policy P.6.3 - Developers and builders are cautioned that excavation can uncover archaeological sites and that, if found, excavation must stop and the site preserved until the Bath Historic Director can determine significance and plan of action.

- Schedule for Implementation: Ongoing
- Implementation: Developers and builders, Bath Historic personnel.

Economic and the Built Environment

Policy P.6.4 - Bath will continue to manage permitted land uses, site and location requirements for residential, commercial and industrial uses to ensure land compatibility in ways that enhance local economic health.

- Schedule for Implementation: Ongoing

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- Implementation: Local land use regulations, proactive interaction with private sector. Improve the function and vitality of the commercial district including strategies for attracting small and local businesses.

Policy P.6.5 - Encourage future growth in areas within the town limits and adjacent to the town limits that will allow the town to grow in a manner that preserves quality of life and small town charm, including strategies for attracting small and local businesses.

- Schedule for Implementation: Ongoing
- Implementation: Partner with the private sector to create a package to market the Historic Bath area to business owners and developers. Recruit small and local upscale restaurants to locate in Bath. Recruit small specialty retail shops to locate in Bath. Research and consider incentives to promote appropriate infill development. Continue efforts to keep existing commercial and office/institutional buildings occupied.

Quality of Life

Policy P.6.6 - Bath will continue to monitor matters such as noise from autos, houses, boats, civilian and military aircraft and other sources that disrupt the desired quiet town atmosphere and may consider either 1) developing a local ordinance or 2) negotiating with Beaufort County for enforcement of the county noise ordinance.

- Schedule for Implementation: Continuing
- Implementation: As needed in the future.

Policy P.6.7 – Bath will seek funds to renovate the gym in the Historic High School building for senior recreation purposes.

- Schedule for Implementation: 1 – 3 years to secure project funding.
- Implementation: Partner with Friend of Old Bath High School as needed. Apply for grants to renovate the gym. Consider recreation based grants such as the Parks and Recreation Trust Fund (PARTF) grant along with historic building renovation grants. Explore the feasibility of private contributions as a partial funding option.

9. Future Land Use

The purpose of the future land use map is to graphically display a general land use pattern that seeks to implement the land use plan goals and objectives. Public input was sought on the future land use map at a public open house event held on Sept. 25, 2023. Results from the public open house are located in Appendix A.

The following land use categories comprise the future land use map:

Low Density Residential

Residential uses that contribute to a quiet, low density area composed primarily of single family dwellings, agricultural land, forested land, and open space. Very limited commercial, office, recreational or public/institutional uses.

Moderate Density Residential

Residential uses that contribute to a quiet, medium density area composed primarily of single-family dwellings. Very limited commercial, office, recreational or public/institutional uses.

Business

Commercial uses. This category represents commercial uses which would be compatible with a core business district.

Office and Institutional

Office and public/institutional uses.

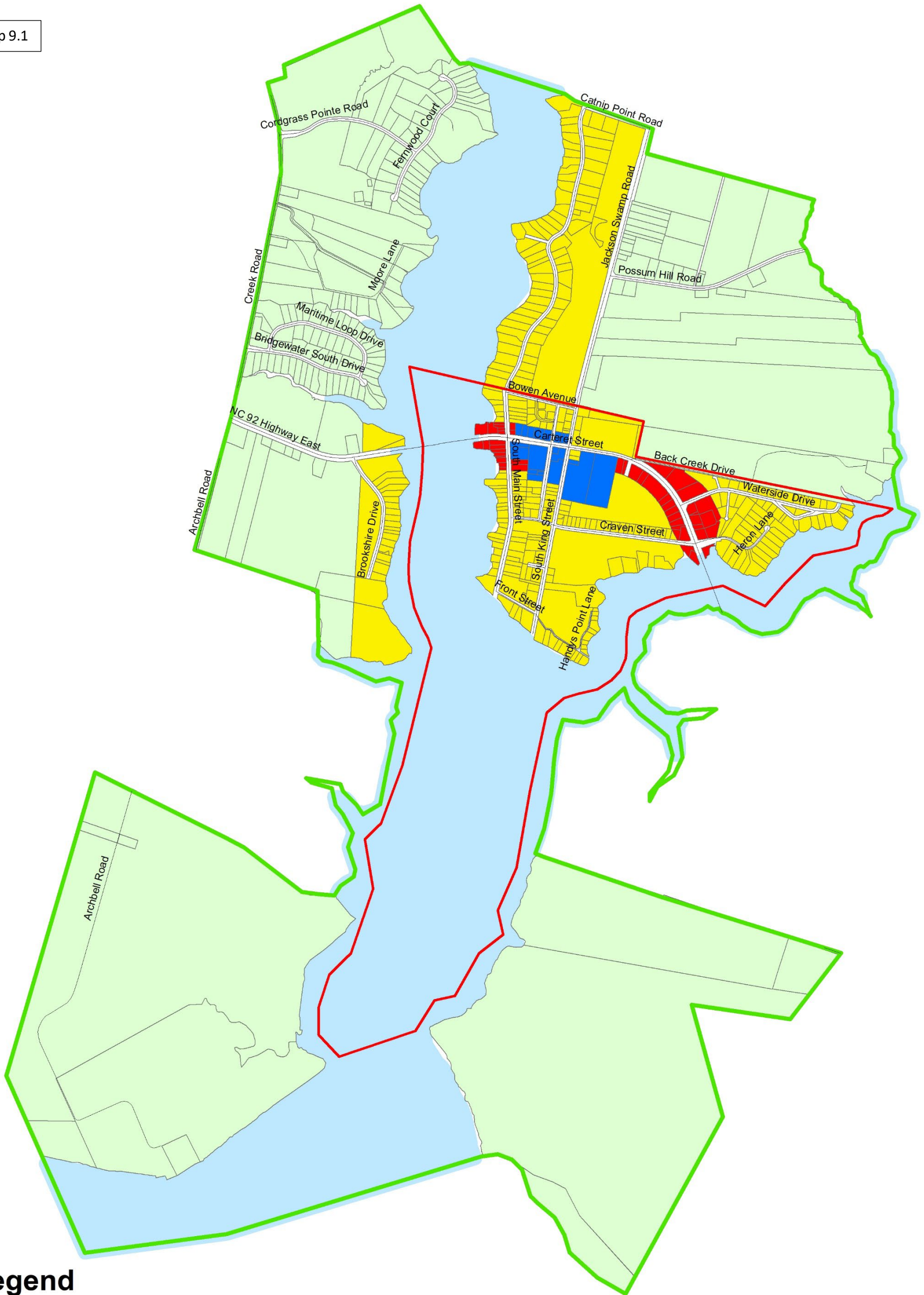
Conservation (reserved for future use)

Agriculture, forestry, open space, natural resource conservation or critical natural areas.

Map 9.1 is the Future Land Use Map and Map 9.2 is a City Limits Inset of the Future Land Use Map.

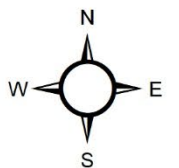
Bath, North Carolina: Future Land Use Map

Map 9.1



Legend

- | | | |
|-------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| — Roads | Surface Water | Moderate Density Residential |
| Town Limits | Future Land Use | Business |
| Bath ETJ | Low Density Residential | Office and Institutional |



Map 9.2





Bath, North Carolina Future Land Use Map City Limits Inset

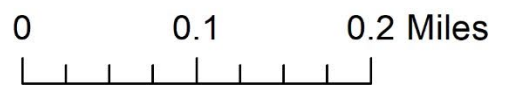
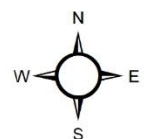
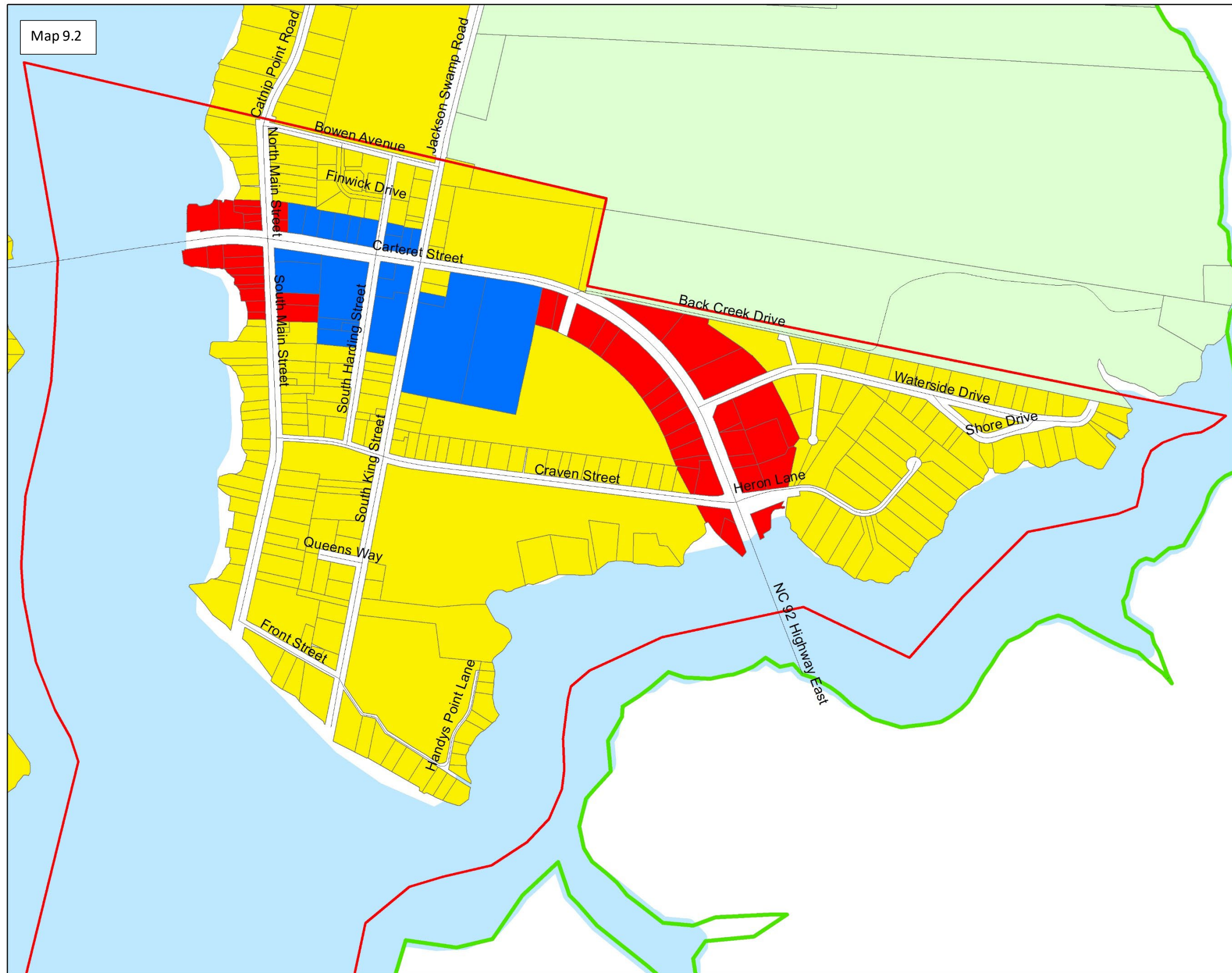
Legend

-  Roads
-  Town Limits
-  Bath ETJ
-  Surface Water

Parcels

Future Land Use

-  Business
-  Low Density Residential
-  Moderate Density Residential
-  Office and Institutional



10. Use of the Land Use Plan

Land Use Policy Decisions

The Land Use Plan, as adopted by the Bath Board of Commissioners and as may be amended from time to time, should serve as the primary basis upon which to make land use policy decisions. Every land use policy decision, such as a rezoning request, must be measured for consistency with the goals, objectives, policies, and recommendations of the Land Use Plan. Statutory amendments to zoning laws require that the governing board adopt a statement of consistency with the land use or comprehensive plan as a basis for approval or rejection of proposed zoning amendments. The Board of Commissioners, Planning Board, Board of Adjustment, and town staff shall utilize the Land Use Plan as the basic policy guide in the administration of the zoning ordinance, subdivision regulations, and other land development regulatory tools. Persons involved in the land development business as well as the general public can also utilize the Land Use Plan to guide private decisions regarding land use and land development.

Long-Range Planning and Program Implementation

The policy statements and recommendations of the Land Use Plan can also be of assistance to the Board of Commissioners in making long-range decisions regarding matters such as the provision of water and wastewater services, infrastructure expansion, thoroughfare planning, watershed protection planning, implementation of an economic development strategy, recreational facility planning, preparation of annexation feasibility reports, and implementation of housing and community development programs.

Procedures for Amending and Updating the Plan

Amendments

The goals, policies and land classifications of the Land Use Plan may and should be amended from time to time to meet the changing needs and goals of the town. An amendment to the Land Use Plan should be initiated only by the Board of Commissioners, either at its own initiative or upon the recommendation of the Planning Board, town staff, or any other person or agency.

Prior to amending the Land Use Plan, the Planning Board should review the request. In deciding whether to recommend approval or denial of the amendment request, the Planning Board should consider whether or not the proposed amendment is necessary based upon one or more of the following factors:

Bath CAMA Land Use Plan

- There are errors or omissions made in the identification of issues or needs during the preparation of the original Land Use Plan.
- New issues or needs have been identified which were not adequately addressed in the original plan.
- There has been a change in projections or assumptions from those on which the original plan was based.

Upon receiving the recommendation of the Planning Board, the Board of Commissioners must hold a public hearing (which can be held simultaneously with a public hearing on a rezoning request for property within the area affected by the proposed Land Use Plan amendment). The Board of Commissioners should review the Planning Board recommendation, any report or recommendation from staff, and any oral or written comments received at the public hearing. Following that review, the Board of Commissioners should decide whether to approve, deny, or modify the amendment request.

Major Updates

A major update of the land use plan document is recommended on a 5-10 year schedule, or as needed to account for major changes in or around the community. NC General Statute 160(d) requires that the comprehensive plan or land use plan is “reasonably maintained”. The most recent guidance from the School of Government recommends a major update at least every 10 years in order to satisfy this requirement.

Land Use Plan Implementation

Achievement of the goals and objectives of the Land Use Plan will require major effort on the part of the Board of Commissioners, the Planning Board, the Board of Adjustment, and citizens in the Bath planning area. Existing ordinances and land use control tools and enforcement of these controls are the most efficient methods of implementing the Land Use Plan. The zoning ordinance is the most effective tool for implementation as it is concerned with land use, intensity, and placement of buildings. Other tools currently in force in the planning area are building codes and subdivision regulations. These tools, when properly enforced, will ensure implementation of the Land Use Plan.

The issues, policy statements, and implementation strategies identified within this plan should serve as primary decision-making tools to aid the Town of Bath in the day-to-day operation of the planning program. Adherence to these policies will minimize arbitrary planning decisions. Any

deviation from the policies contained within this plan should be discouraged. If deviation is necessary, the Board of Commissioners and the Planning Board will, for the record, specify the reasons for the nature of such deviation, and if necessary, amend this plan to reflect the new policy direction.

Appendix A: Public Input Results

Public Survey

The public input survey was available online and in hard copy format at Bath Town Hall from February - March 2023. Paper surveys were individually mailed to all property owners. The survey was advertised online on the town's website and Facebook page. There were 81 responses to the town resident survey and 29 responses to the ETJ resident survey, for a total of 110 responses. Results of the town resident survey and the ETJ resident survey follow.

Bath Land Use Plan Resident Survey – Result Summary

81 total responses

What do you like most about Bath?

- Was raised here
- The beauty, the history and the people
- The quiet, unhurried, small town life where you know your neighbors by name and you can count on them when you need them. The natural beauty, wildlife, water all around and view of the stars at night are priceless, and irreplaceable. It is a rare historic place whose footprint should never change or lose its charm and beauty. I think anyone who lives here, knows how lucky they are!
- Quaintness, Quiet Small Town
- Small & quiet
- Small town living
- Its quietness
- Friendliness of the people, quaintness, wonderful scenery, Blackbeard's Trivia, the water, the farmer's market in summer, the historic places
- quiet; waterfront; walkable; neighbors; clean; safe
- Garden of Eden
- It's historical quietness
- The small town appeal. Slow pace. Quiet.
- Its charm and quietness
- Bath is a small, friendly, quiet town.
- I like the feeling of community.
- Small, quaint, historic town with friendly atmosphere. The creek are a real plus.
- Schools are strong. Small town events, location. People are friendly.
- natural beauty, low crime rate, kind people
- It is a quaint and friendly town.
- Friendly people and pace of life
- Slow pace
- Tranquility - Quaintness
- Close community
- The history, the location, the small town "homey" feel & of course the water!
- The people
- The sense of community/the friendly people

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- We like the small town quietness of Bath. Being away from the hustle and bustle. Being close to the water in a historic town.
- close, friendly community
- Water views, Historic culture, Small Town Feel
- Small town charm, natural resources - water, open spaces, historical buildings & features
- Living on the water
- The people
- Friendly, village atmosphere
- Beauty, waterfront
- Library
- small town atmosphere
- - Privacy and quiet / and good neighbors (feeling safe)
- - Convenience to Post Office, store, restaurant, churches, etc.
- Historical Sites - Parks - Clean Harbor and waterways - Peace & Quiet - Kind People
- quiet, recreation opportunities, sunsets, quiet
- Peacefulness
- Quiet and no traffic
- I love the people, the unobstructed views, and the slower pace. Not commercialized - no chain restaurants/stores. Bath is unique & I'd like to see it remain that way.
- Laid back, beautiful, peaceful
- Its quaintness and quietness. It still maintains it's rural feel and promotes/enhances what our waters have to offer.
- The history & the people.
- We like the quaintness and history of Bath
- Quietness, our beautiful scenery, great neighbors, recreation, culture
- It embraces the history it was founded on.
- Being able to get out and see people.
- Small, quite, and friendly
- Small, historic, on the water
- Small, historic town on water
- It's quiet, calm, most residents acts like decent human beings
- Water views. Small town feel away from hustle and traffic.
- It has great people that call it home, clean & on the water.
- We have been coming here since 1982. We love the charm of Bath and that has not changed in the last 40 years.
- Small town feel
- Small town atmosphere, water, city employees (Bubs, water sewer team, Jimmy Latham, Elna) responsive to constituents

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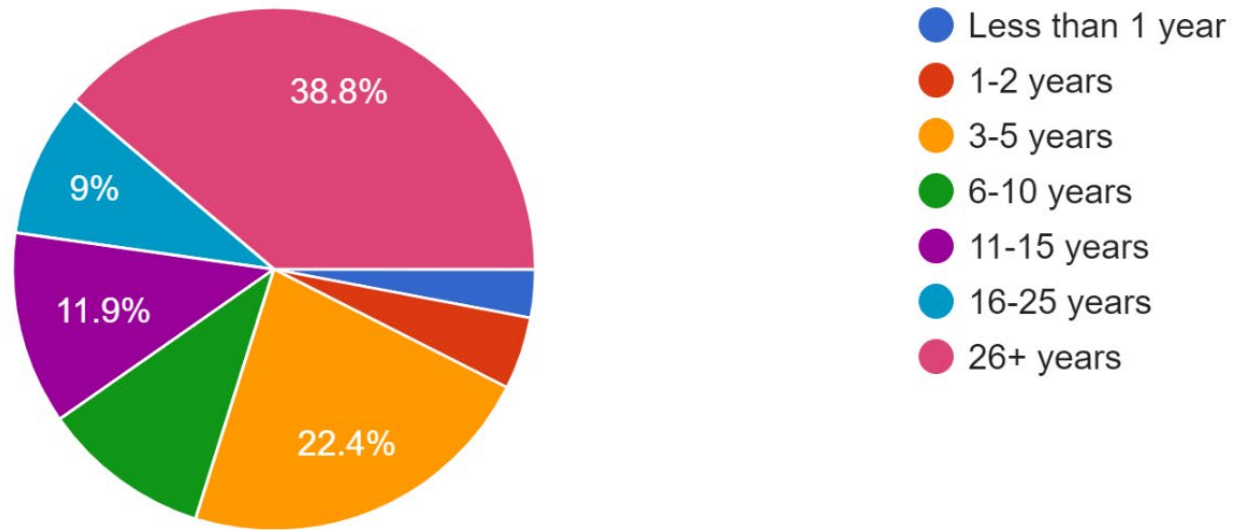
- It is quite
- Quietness, water
- Peaceful & quiet lifestyle
- Small town, friendly people, opportunity to 'get involved'
- Peace and quiet beauty
- Quaint small town atmosphere. Historic, friendly neighbors.
- Safe neighborhoods
- People
- Pecans
- history, water, schools, quaint, quiet
- That it is a small historic town.
- Small town, quiet!
- Beautiful scenery, living on quiet waters, fishing, sunsets, friendly people, many pedestrians, the Inn, Swindell Store, (could use some "pop-up" business optys occasionally), slower pace
- Quiet -
- Historic elements, Quaintness, Friendliness
- The view from the 1st bridge when entering town
- Small town atmosphere
- Size, peacefulness, friendly community folks, low traffic, view, small town feel

Word cloud: The larger a word appears, the more responses. (Word cloud represents responses from both the town resident and ETJ resident surveys.)



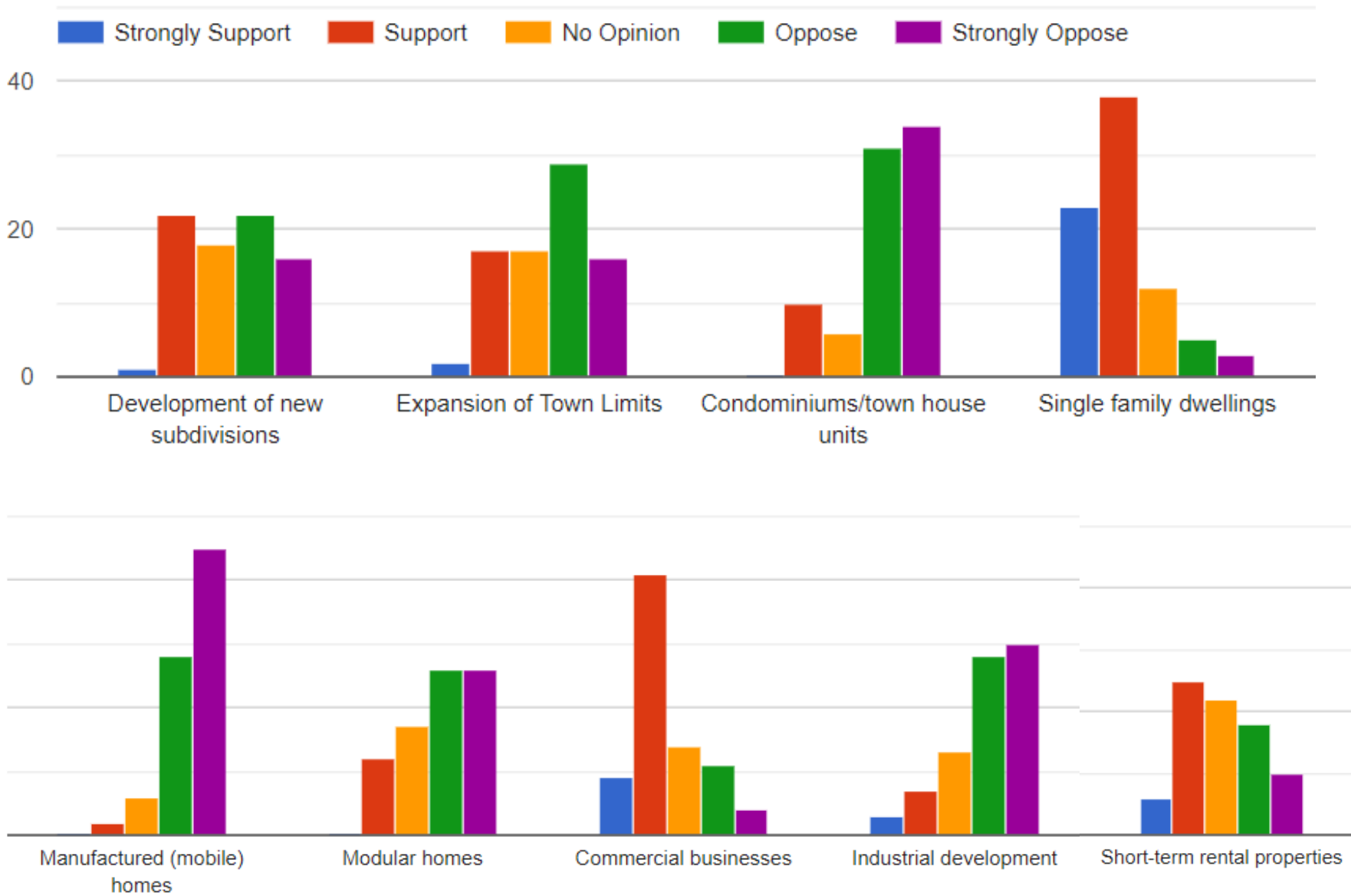
How long have you lived in Bath?

67 responses



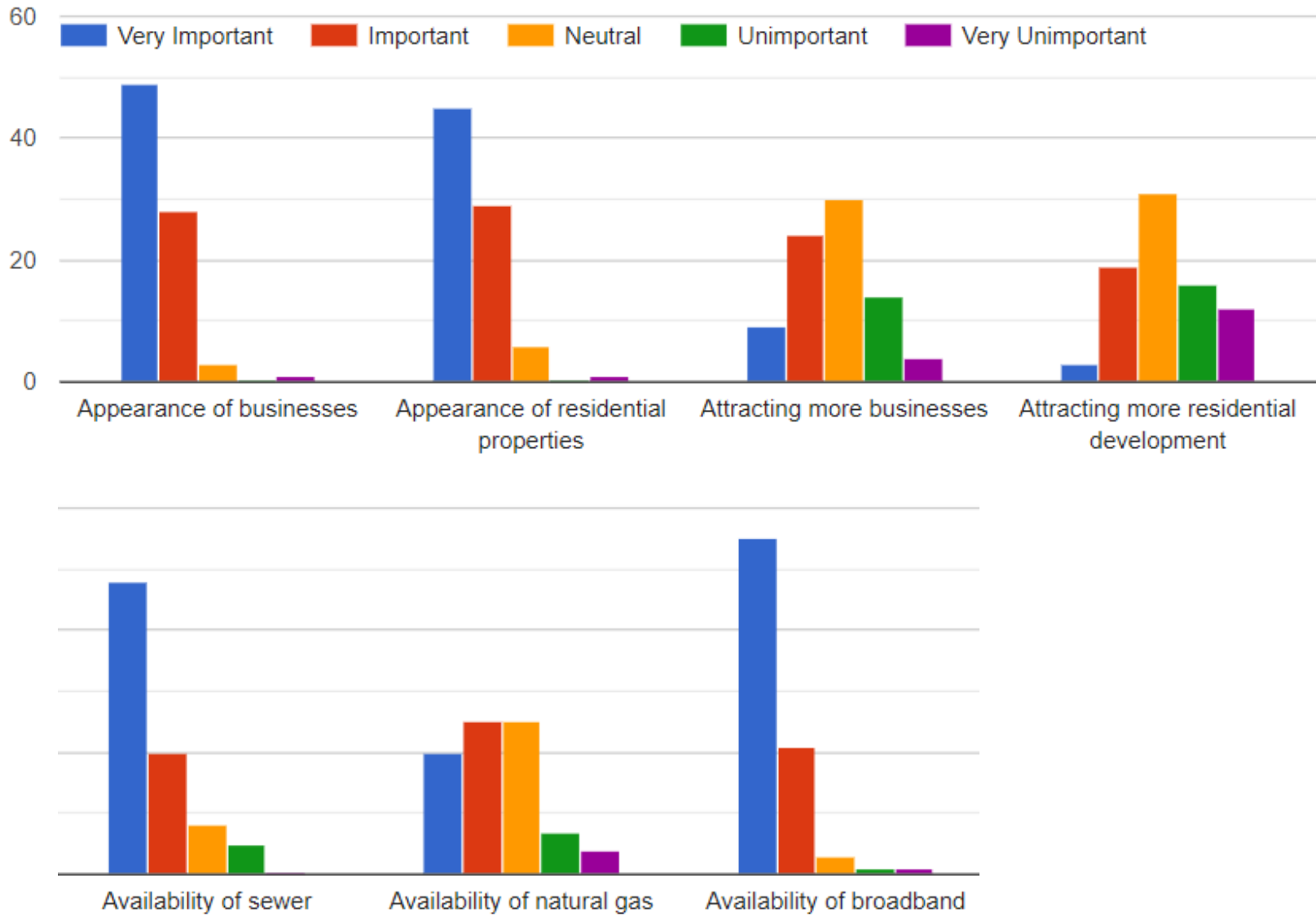
Land Use Types

Do you support the development of the following?



Economic Development

What is the importance of the following?



What types of businesses would you like to see in Bath?

- Restaurants
- Fast foods, fresh veggies, fresh meats
- Retail businesses reflecting historic heritage i.e.
- bookstores
- souvenir gift shops
- quality boutiques
- More of an office and institutional. No 24 hr BS. Small grocery store. If the town can't maintain the traffic and roads, we can't handle any more growth.
- Town can't support current size. Like Bath General Store but it has been ruined.
- New restaurant maybe seafood
- car wash
- nail salon/spa
- bank ATM
- art gallery/co-op
- pet groomer
- SMALL gift shops, ice cream/coffee, restaurant
- Grocery
- Doctor
- More food eateries
- Food trucks allowed
- Grocery Store
- Specialty shops
- Small businesses
- Moderate to high end restaurant
- Food Lion
- Businesses that would support the history of the town
- 1. Small grocery store with fresh meat & veggies.
- 2. ATM machine - stand alone - drive through.
- A higher end dining place, yoga studios, any new business that contributes positively to the town, consumers & it's appearance.
- provision store; wine and cheese shop; taco stand; bakery; upscale restaurant
- - More restaurants (choices and regular hours)
- - Small grocery with fresh food options (produce, etc.)

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- - More boutiques/retail encourage visitors to stay longer
- - Gas stations (with food-to-go options)
- grocery store
- restaurant open Monday & Tuesday supper
- Grocery availability/produce
- Maybe another food option?
- Food Lion
- Grocery store, drug store, bank, restaurant
- more restaurants
- Additional eateries (more food choices), bakery, snack/sandwich shop
- Boutiques small businesses
- Small fitness center
- bakery
- coffee shops
- Small, locally owned (*Non-Chain* For example, Family Dollar or Food Lion in close proximity to Historic District) business that support the community for recreation, entertainment or provisions.
- Grocery Store
- Bank
- Restaurants
- Small locally owned
- Wind, Solar
- Grocery & Drug Store
- Grocery store or Deli
- Not chains but anything local/mom & pop shops. Would love to see new local businesses in empty buildings. i.e. old bank, old town office, etc.
- Groceries
- More service oriented businesses such as restaurants, bars, breweries, etc. Also, any businesses promoting tourism and ecotourism.
- Medical facilities
- Grocery Store
- Grocery store, Taverns, Art
- Additional restaurants
- Additional marinas
- Small businesses owned by local people.
- Gym, eating place, Bank
- Restaurants, small shops/businesses

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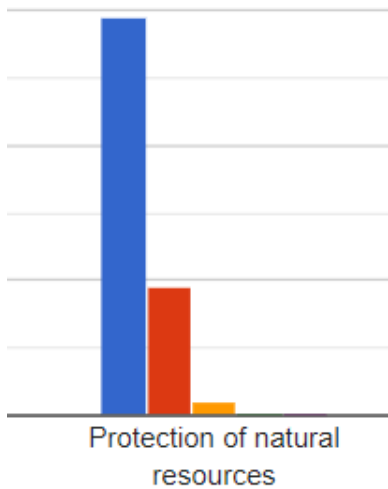
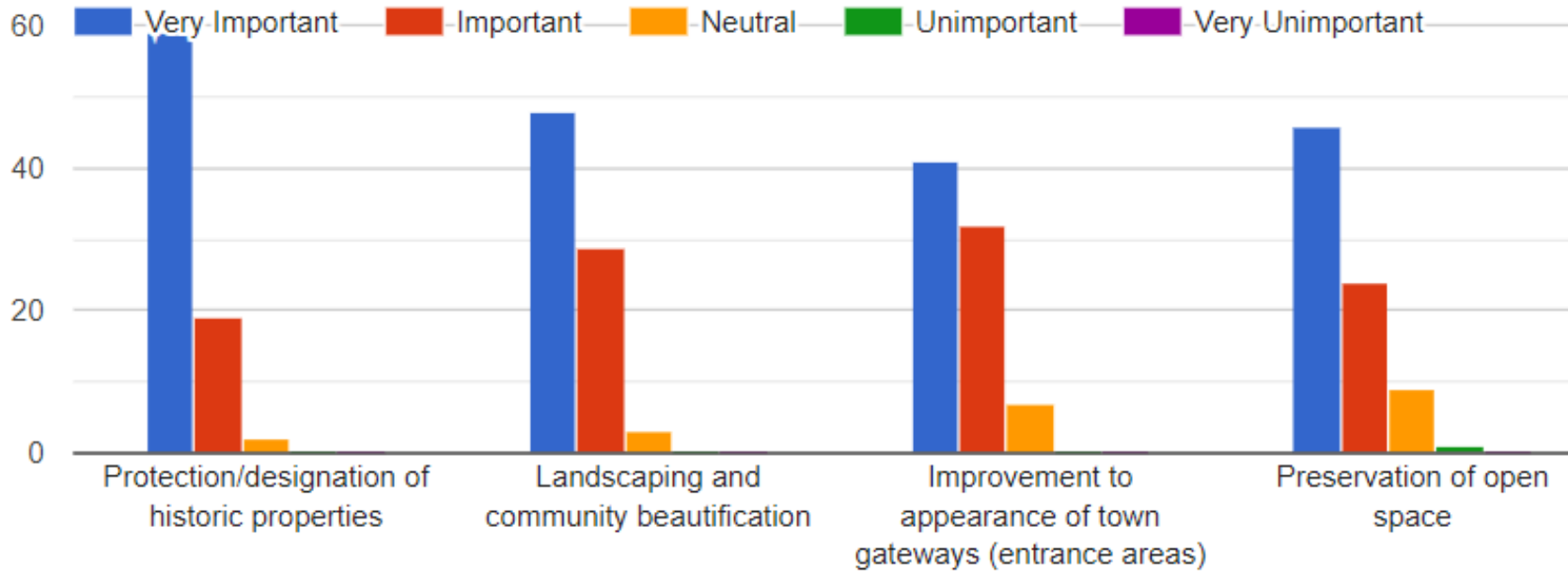
- Nothing new
- Mom & Pop business
- Another restaurant would be nice.
- 1. Gas station of sorts nearby
- 2. Grocery store outside City Limits
- More restaurants - locally owned and operated - not chains.
- another restaurant or food options
- Restaurant
- Gift shop
- Gas station/general store
- Cracker Barrel
- more restaurants; more entertainment; more stores to shop in; hardware store; grocery store
- Restaurants, small grocery
- No more.
- Deli. No fast foods, tobacco shops, bars, tattoo parlors.
- Fitness Center.
- Small grocery store
- Another restaurant
- 1 good restaurant. NC Credit Union. ATM Cash Points.
- hospitality, shopping, recreation
- Better grocery store
- More eating places - restaurants, cake shops, nice grocery store.
- Grocery store, IE; Food Lion or IGA
- new restaurants and gas stations
- more stores/restaurants/gas station
- Grocery Store
- Drug Store
- Restaurants - pharmacy
- None

Word cloud: The larger a word appears, the more responses. (Word cloud represents responses from both the town resident and ETJ resident surveys.)



Beautification

What is the importance of the following?



What would you like to see in terms of community beautification?

- Flowers & Trees
- Maintaining the historic charm.
- Fix roads, parks better maintained, speed limit/speed bumps throughout Historical District posted 20 MPH.
- State does a poor job with their properties. Better roads - current ones are a disgrace.
- More flowers
- More poop bag stations especially at Bonner Point; get a handle on trees growing into powerlines and/or unhealthy trees (safety)
- Better drainage on some streets
- More upkeep and emphasis on old buildings as in Edenton etc.
- Fixing of roads
- Benches for people who are walking to enjoy.
- Landscaping around buildings
- Paving the parking area at Bonner's Point
- Renovation of the old gym or demolish it and create a parking lot so residents could park their cars and boats instead of parking on the street.
- 1. Benches all over town - no more than a block apart. (More senior citizens would walk.)
- 2. Underground utilities
- 3. Ask state to clean up the storage yard behind their "Fisherman's Hut". Enter from Front Street to see the mess.
- Well lit signs entering town before bridges (we may have these). Although our trees are beautiful, they need to be trimmed on Main St. or power issues will be a problem with storms.
- - replace sick trees; complete walking trail from visitor center to Main Street (next to Palmer-Marsh House) and have trail exit onto Main Street.
- - The landscaping on highway 92 entering Bath from the west is really nice!
- Repaved roads
- -Maintain current nice standards
- Make a more vibrant entrance to town
- Historic properties need more attention especially landscaping (overgrown)
- Just keep up the good work! I love it, and it's already beautiful! Maybe more street lighting.
- 1. More attractive town entrances
- 2. Underground wiring
- 3. Passable roads
- 4. Attractive X-Mas decor
- Care of gardens
- High school building renovations

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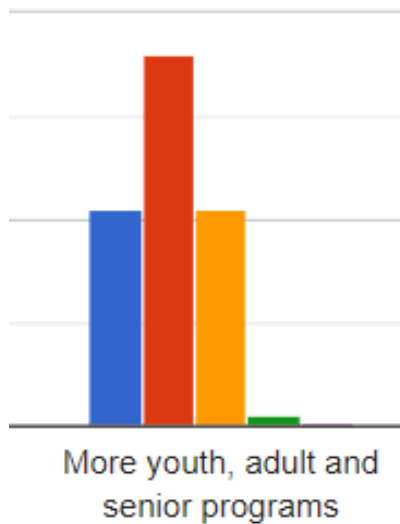
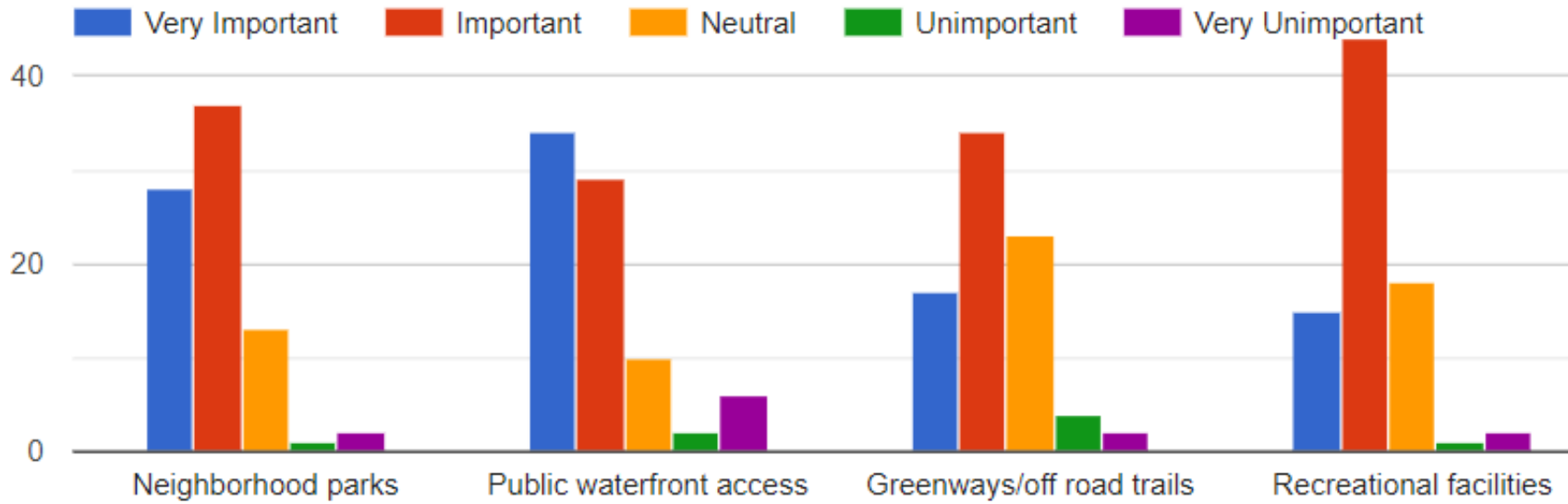
- We have areas in public/historic spaces that seem to be unattended. No need to add anything, just better maintenance of existing areas (well overdue).
- Street clean up
- Improved landscaping/housekeeping of Historic properties. Enforcement of property appearance expectations in Historic District. Continued maintenance and enhancement of Bath's beautiful, natural areas.
- Businesses that are not metal buildings with a more historic look.
- Identify and clear town right of ways. Establish some standards for home maintenance such as, house painting, repair work
- Owners maintaining a clean property
- Improvement to the maintenance of state property and buildings
- Strictly no boats/trailers on street parking
- Beautiful as is
- enforced "no parking" coming into Bath - cars parked block the view. ugly campaign/advertisement signs not allowed.
- Keep it simple
- Enhancement along the main corridor of Hwy 92 in the town limits and the outside appearances of businesses held more accountable and held to a higher standard. Run-down businesses are an eyesore.
- Clean up the state "junk" next to Alethia Anderson's house.
- Like the quaintness of Bath
- A safer way to deploy kayaks that is public. Quarter deck is not very safe for kayaks. I know it doesn't answer this question but I think it's important. I think the Town does well with beautification.
- Prune & maintain trees
- As of now I think that the town of Bath as a whole is already taking great pride in the beauty around them.
- Yards cleaned up, old homes restored
- Removal of large brush piles.
- Clean-up several properties that appear neglected/dilapidated.
- Have the State DOT repave 92 (between both bridges it's terrible!) and around town as the state roads are in need of repairs.
- -Enforce any and all town ordinances of this subject if not, put some on the "books".
- -All residents need to keep their properties up to standards.
- I think Bath is beautiful now.
- looks great already, but bulkhead at point could use some restoring where land has eroded.
- -More benches on Main Street
- -Clean up area around Historic Site maintenance - it looks like a DUMP!
- more streets being cleaned - not just when the Christmas Parade comes-
- Restoration of run-down houses
- Ornamental trees along 92, Craven and King.

Bath CAMA Land Use Plan

- State to maintain its sites. They are currently an eyesore and a disgrace. Bonner Point bulkhead needs to be built up. Lamp posts need painting. Bonner Point house is a disgrace with piles of debris, shipping container and unmaintained outbuildings.
- Repair Roads
- Keeping the community with nice landscaping. And keeping streets clean.
- Flags, both current and historical
- -Historic gardens are in terrible shape. I'm ashamed to bring friends to them anymore.
- -Benches within town are in terrible repair. Afraid to sit.
- -Roads in own need to be kept clean swept.
- -Walking trail needs some maintenance.
- -More flowers/color
- -Bonner Pt needs work - very plain.
- -Roads need repair.
- -Homes on Main St. need to be kept - lawncare, etc. of lesser used homes.
- Beautification of East Entrance to Bath
- Better town maintenance of it picking up leaves with all the trees here in town. Town needs a big leaf vacuum, a street sweeper, to run on a weekly basis. Better tree trimming of lower branches in town.
- More control of run-down properties and accumulate trash, etc.
- Better roads would help
- Also continued preservation of historic buildings & locations
- Better maintenance by State of Historic Homes and Bonner's Point.
- sidewalk
- Repaving of streets, bulkhead at Bonner Point repair

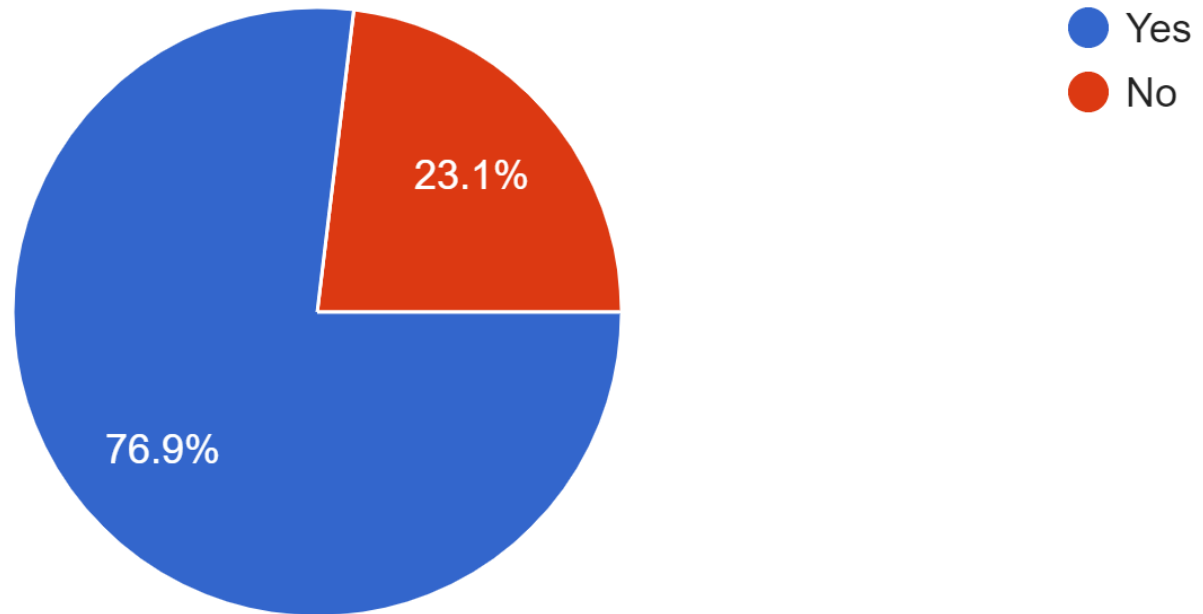
Recreation

What is the importance of the following?



Do you use the existing public parks/recreational facilities in Bath?

78 responses



What types of amenities and activities would you like to see offered at public parks in Bath?

- Bathrooms
- Public ramp for kayaks, paddle boards, canoes, etc.
- Running Trails
- Walking Trails
- Benches
- Maybe miniature golf for families
- More playgrounds for kids, more places to fish
- Bathrooms! Poop bag stations; Something Pirate themed
- Public Bathroom
- 1. Benches
- 2. Playground for children
- 3. Game courts
- Volleyball court, tennis or pickleball courts, walking trails
- restrooms; water fountains w/ filtered water
- More hands on history.
- Need a dog park!
- Kayak entrance
- Dog Park
- Bathrooms/showers, drink/snack machines, air station for tires
- Musical performances
- Public restrooms
- Dog bag dispensers and disposal bins
- floating kayak launch
- pickle ball
- tennis
- Kayak launch
- Restrooms at state sites
- Children - swing, slides, etc.
- Maybe a town water fountain
- Just maintained
- Restrooms

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- Shade, Picnic Tables, Water, Toilet
- No opinion
- Playground for kids, picnic tables, shade trees
- More public dockage and piers for people to access the water.
- Safe public kayak access as mentioned previously.
- Benches, Bike racks
- swimming
- Sitting area, dog park
- Children activities
- Walking track around school & ball fields
- We need public restrooms for visitors
- Bathroom, Tables
- more benches, fishing - also more benches around the town.
- -Allow fishing @ Bonner Point
- -Public boat ramp
- Tennis courts
- Restrooms near Bonner Point
- restrooms, water, picnic areas
- Some seating
- Concerts and weddings. Bathroom facilities.
- -We're a food desert - Perhaps a public garden somewhere. Or co-op.
- Parking, Longer public pier
- Public fishing/swimming/boat ramps/more benches
- no opinion
- Playground w/ public restroom
- Splash pad
- More picnic tables & some with shelters
- Picnic tables, swing sets, restrooms
- Kayak and paddle board ramp or sand area where you can walk your board in the water.
- bike trails – pool

Are there other location(s) you would like to see neighborhood parks developed?

- No
- No opinion
- Until the town controls the speed limits, don't put anymore in town.
- Maybe some swings near Bonner Pt.
- No.
- Near Town Office/Library
- ?
- Nowhere in particular comes to mind.
- The area between the "EMS" building and the next house - great spot for a dog park.
- no, we have some really nice park/public access areas in Bath. It would be great if existing parks are maintained and kept in working order, safe to use/access.
- Not that we can think of at the moment
- Green space at town office. Dog Park.
- Any new development must have Parks
- Town Dock lot is empty - would like to see lot utilized.
- I don't know what is available but if any then yes.
- By the school, Bonner Point
- no
- None
- N/A

What type of youth programs, adult programs, and senior programs would you and your family utilize if offered in Bath?

- None
- Pickle ball
- Historic lectures
- Any programs that brings the residents together to make Bath a better community.
- Probably none
- Movie nights, interesting speakers
- Outdoor movie; tennis or pickleball

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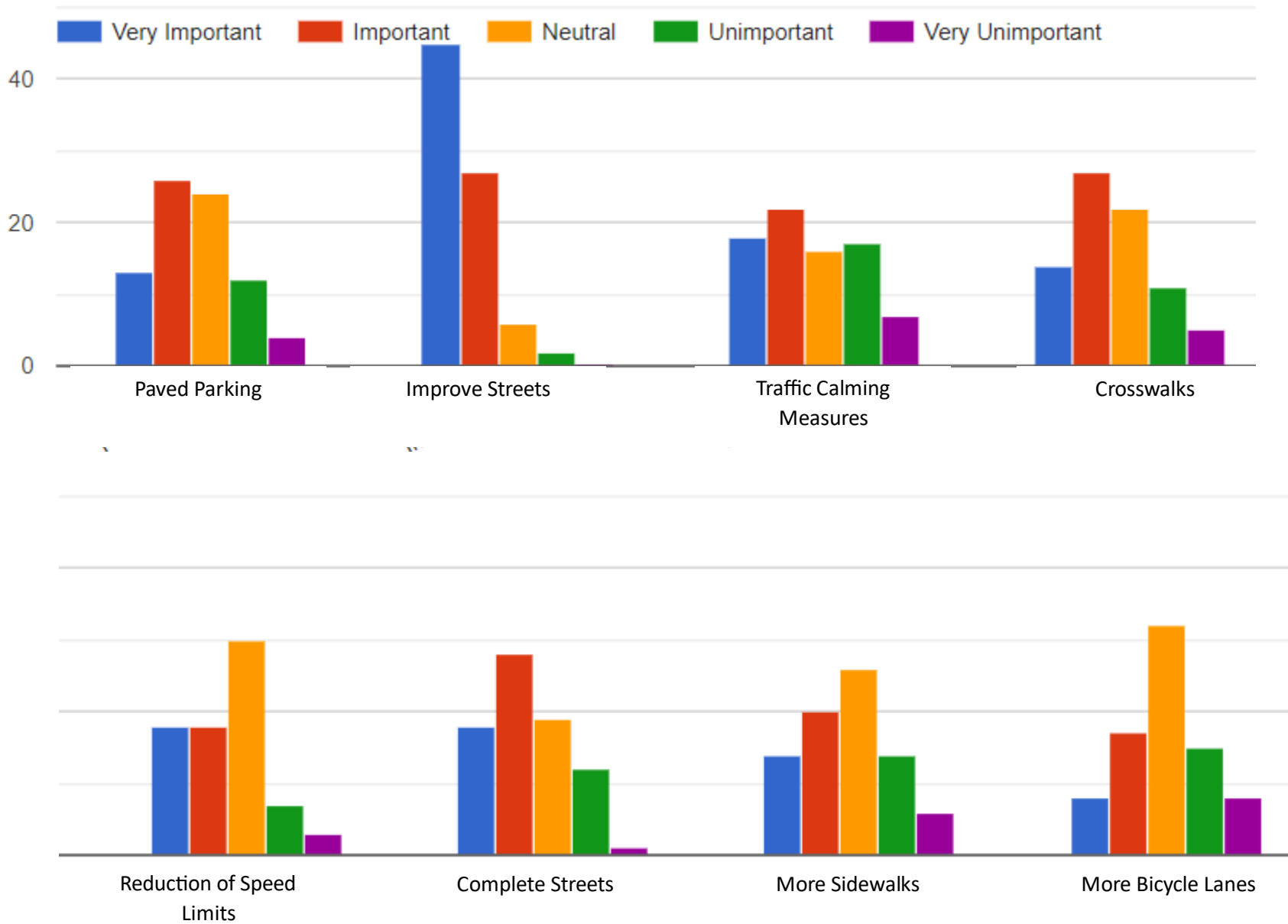
- Sports
- Hiking trails
- Senior classes on gardening
- Gym
- Plays, concerts, crafts, sports
- Some but I don't know what
- As a small town, I find plenty to do for rec, library, and through other organizations.
- community garden, exercise classes
- Historic and gardening.
- Not a priority for me
- Tai Chi
- Trunk or treat
- Parades
- Bingo night
- Very little youth in Bath - need senior wellness activities
- Computer security class for seniors
- exercise facility/gym equipment
- fitness center
- pickle ball
- tennis
- Yoga/exercise - ex. running group
- Art/Pottery
- Support youth rec program
- Not sure
- Small Boat, Sailing, Canoe, Kayak
- movie night, astronomy night, lawn mower race
- Anything to keep kids involved in the community.
- any events for kids. Music, moves, game days, etc.
- Potentially some recreational sports leagues for youth.
- Music please both kids and adults. Art, all types. Bath is an awesome theater for culture. Bath should have this.
- Senior Center and gym
- Parks & rec youth sports, community book club
- N/A
- Buy old High School gym - renovate - have youth/adult basketball/pickle ball and other events.

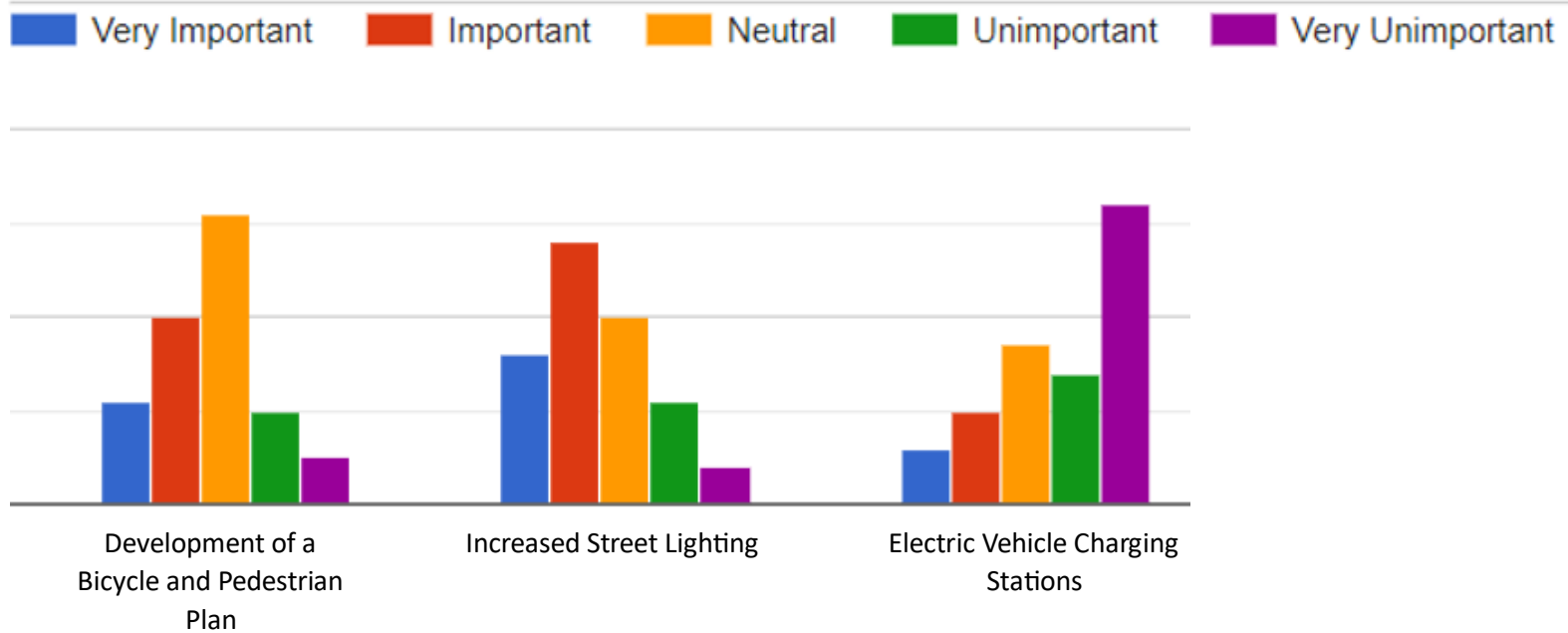
Bath CAMA Land Use Plan

- Craft programs - Bingo - Different games - Gym
- Small workout center for seniors
- Senior exercise equipment
- Fitness Center
- Some way? to check on Senior Citizens living alone.
- Not sure.
- -Outdoor moving nights @ Bonner Pt - all ages
- -Summer art projects - all ages - rain barrel making, stepping stones flower info - flower exchanges at farmer's market, sidewalk chalk art at Bonner Pt, wine design painting @ Bonner Pt, etc etc etc.
- senior programs
- gym/community room/arts & crafts
- continue youth programs and add adult/senior programs
- Exercise, art classes, gardening
- Pickle ball, art classes - painting
- fitness center – pool

Transportation

What is the importance of the following?





Where would you like to see more sidewalks and bicycle lanes?

- N/A
- Main Street
- Not needed
- Hwy 92
- NA
- Historical area
- None
- Along Carteret St.
- All around the downtown square
- Sidewalk from King St to post office and maybe Family Dollar
- Nowhere
- Carteret St - 92 area
- Over bridges
- Carteret St

Bath CAMA Land Use Plan

- bike lanes on highway 92
- South side of Carteret Street, so people can safely get to businesses by foot or hike. The trail should run from Main St to Craven Street.
- 1. Hwy 92/Carteret between the bridges
- Along Carteret
- Possibly a walking trail
- Around the schools, on Craven St., Bridges
- Not necessary
- Main St, King St, Carteret St
- Sidewalks on Carteret Street (historic side)
- Hwy 92 can be dangerous for walking
- Bicycle lanes - potentially on specific sections of 92
- Adequate
- Sidewalks: Carteret Street, between caution light and Visitor's Center. South Main Street to Bonner Point.
- From Bridge to Bridge
- Please don't put sidewalks on North King Street. Note: If a sidewalk is put in front of my house, the area in front of my steps will then be taken for public use & I protest this idea... A sidewalk with pet walkers & public will be Ruining the only 36" of grass lawn from porch steps to curb... that I now pay taxes to own... Not for a "Health Wise" decision nor consideration of Rights of Owner. Sidewalk is not needed here!
- Anywhere greenways intersect
- yes
- entire way down Carteret Street
- Definitely along Hwy 92 in town
- No sidewalks
- Ok with bike lanes
- More like lanes on the Main Road for bikes. Maybe from Bridge to Bridge. Golf carts included.
- Carteret Street (92)
- Main Street
- Cars not parked on the streets
- -Only if we see increased vehicle traffic.
- -Possibly along Hwy 92 from bridge to bridge.
- Unimportant to small town
- around school/areas
- From Dollar/Country Kitchen area
- All over for sidewalks so people do not have to walk in the streets - bike lanes - not important
- 92 and Craven

Bath CAMA Land Use Plan

- Along Carteret from Main to Craven St.
- Sidewalks
- Main Road.
- along main street - along 264 thru town -
- Main Street, NC 92
- Sidewalks - The whole town especially on Main St. and Carteret St.
- on both bridges
- main town
- 264

Where do you think crosswalks are needed?

- N/A
- NA
- None
- Not needed
- yes
- Hwy 92
- Near the school and
- Crossing 92
- If any, Carteret Street
- Carteret St.
- I can't think of anywhere other than near the school
- At Blackbeards
- No opinion
- Where Main St./Catnip crosses road & near school
- Intersection of Main Street and Carteret St.
- Main Street entrance.
- 1. Intersection of Main & Hwy 92/Carteret
- 2. Harding and Hwy 92/Carteret
- Front of Family Dollar
- Front of Blackbeards
- intersections & corners where historic properties are located. i.e. Church, Bonner House, Palmer March (on Main)

Bath CAMA Land Use Plan

- Every intersection in the historic area
- Not necessary
- Main/92
- King St/92
- School areas (BES)
- Connecting N-S Main St. (Pedestrian crosswalk & possibly signage)
- Carteret St
- none needed
- Streets crossing 92 Hwy.
- At the caution light
- King Street
- Harding Street
- At caution light
- Around all park spaces
- No
- @ caution light by Blackbeards
- Near schools & along 92 near businesses
- Near the traffic light
- Rt 264 at cross streets
- Main Street and Carteret Street
- School streets
- Main Street in front of Main and marker
- -On Hwy 92
- -By School
- All corners
- From Main St across Carteret St
- Unimportant to small town
- At all corners
- Carteret and Main
- Crossing of Hwy 92
- Not sure. Probably on the Highway.
- Hwy 92 @ school, bridge
- along main street
- All intersections and near the school.

Bath CAMA Land Use Plan

- Carteret &: Main & King
- Craven & Heron
- Carteret between Family Dollar & Coffee Shop/Grill
- Hwy 92 and Main St.
- Bath Marina to restaurant
- 264

Where do you think increased street lighting is needed?

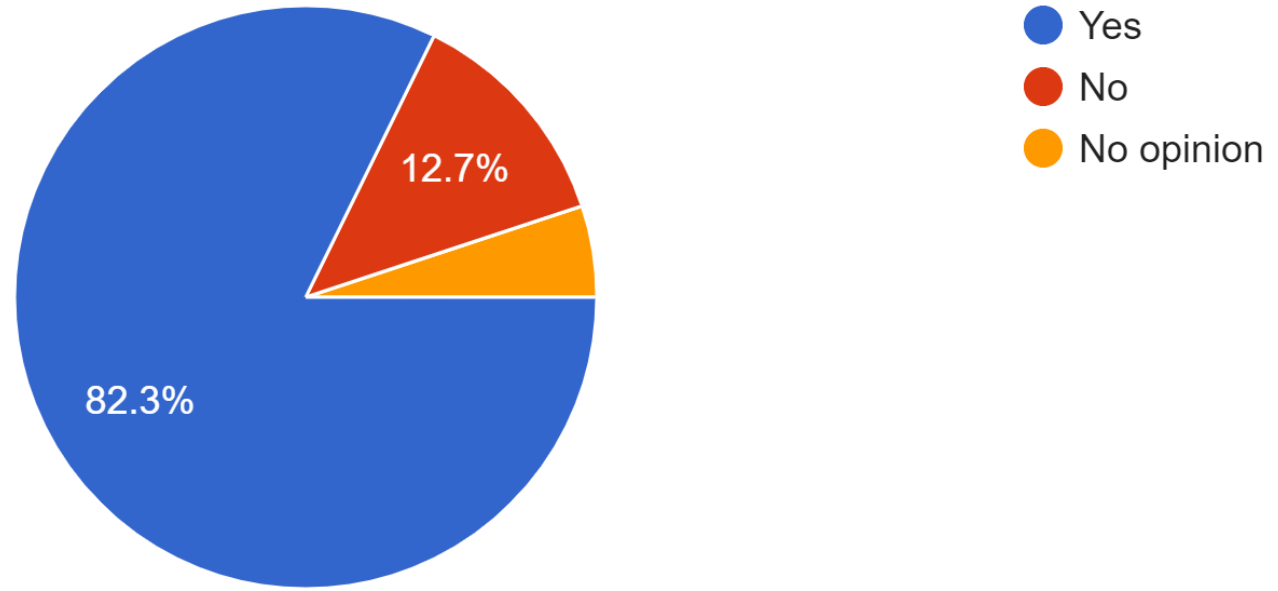
- N/A
- All over town
- Nowhere
- 0
- King Street between Craven and
- All of the historical area and Carteret St between both bridges
- All over Bath
- Nowhere. We like the dark skies.
- None
- Not needed
- No opinion
- All of S. Main Street and historic properties
- I don't think it is needed.
- All in town streets!
- Episcopal Church
- All throughout town. Especially Bonners Point area.
- everywhere - many streets have very little
- Lawson's Walk
- King Street needs more street lights
- King St.
- Carteret St.
- South Main/King St.
- Adequate
- It seems OK already.
- NONE is needed!

Bath CAMA Land Use Plan

- End of S. Main Street.
- (Near Palmer Marsh or Swindell Store)
- At parks and busy roadway intersections
- no
- Hwy 92 & Main St
- Uniformed lighting throughout town limits.
- South Main Street Bath
- NA
- Craven Street
- At the Exhibit Center
- Front Street
- On Main Street and roadway
- -Back Street/King Street
- Carteret St
- the light at the entrance of our neighborhood is always out (Heron Ln.)
- Have more than enough - now
- Harding St/Finwick Dr.
- All over - not just on Main Street. Some streets are very dark.
- Craven and Hardy St., Front St., King St.
- Not sure
- Bonner Point
- in town limits
- some places
- King St, Craven St, N Main St
- Traffic lights - No
- Street lights - Main/Front/King & Craven. also Harding.
- Craven Street across from church

Do you support allowing food trucks in Bath?

79 responses



Closing

Do you have any other suggestions for the improvement of Bath?

- No
- Speed limit signs on Craven Street
- Roads need to be better maintained. 20 MPH speed signs in all of historic area/speed bumps. Don't just maintain Main Street, take care all of the historical areas the same. Dogs need to be on a leash and cleaned up after (signs maybe?)
- Term limits for Commissioners. Better roads.
- More street lights
- Pave some of the streets before they fall completely apart. Put in sidewalks, especially by the Visitors Center.
- Remove junk cars!
- Public restroom/rest area
- Leash law!
- Road paved. Drains cleaned.
- Re-inforce speed limits
- No thru trucks on bridges (ever)
- Repave Harding Street
- Improve drainage
- Allowing chickens (no roosters in town)
- Maintain the roads!
- Renovation of the old gym would add greatly to the community.
- The decay of the gym is a shame and an eyesore!
- 1. While repairing streets (city & county & state streets) address ditch draining & erosion (holes on shoulders).
- 2. Less erosion into creeks.
- 3. Less pollution in creeks.
- 4. Clear vision at intersections.
- 5. New or reworked street signs stop signs etc.
- 6. Attractive signs for Town Hall - one on King Street with directions to front door and one on Harding Street
- 7. Ask state to clean up the storage yard behind their "Fisherman's Hut"! Enter from Front Street to see the mess.
- 8. Post Town Office days & hours in large font on bulletin board.
- *PLEASE fill in hole at corner of King St. by Bath School & stop sign. My daughter FELL in it while we were walking and could have been hurt badly.
- - traffic calming measure needed on S. Main St between Carteret and Craven Street. cars speed through this block.
- - commercial district on S. Main St. would elevate tourist experience.
- - hold onto gov't buildings & lease them to be used as businesses e.g. 109 S. Main St. and small building across from Swindells; need quaint businesses on Main St.!!

Bath CAMA Land Use Plan

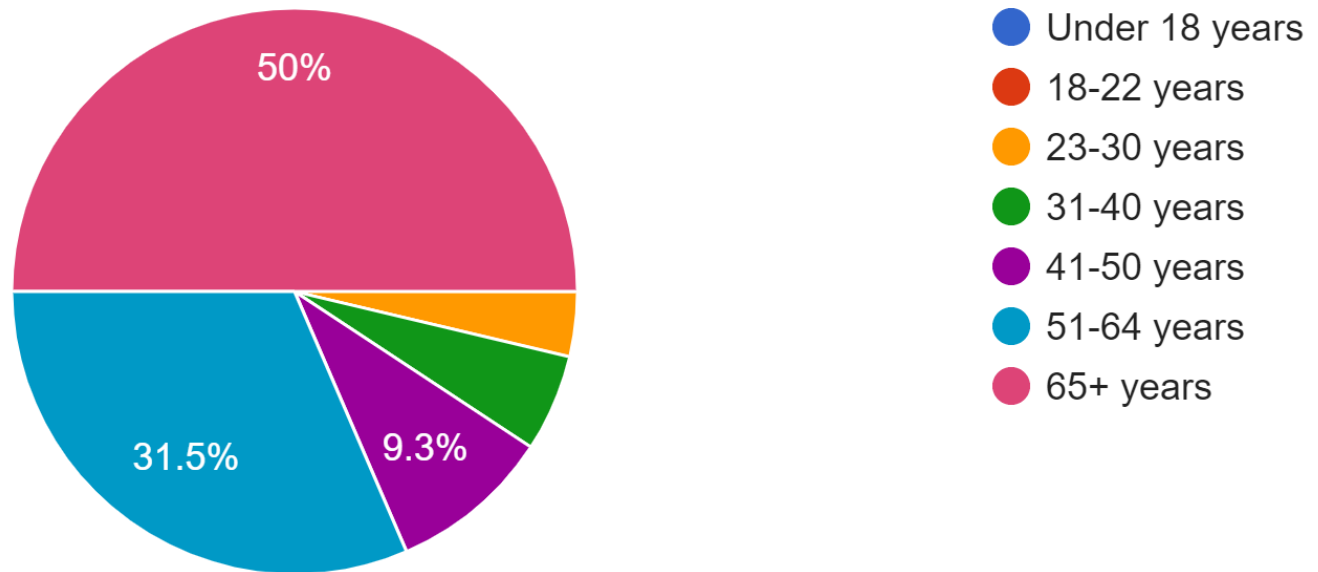
- Better maintain leaves and debris on Main Street. Lots of flooding that could be avoided.
- -Need drive thru ATM
- -Need stoplight on Hwy 92 at Elementary School during school hours
- (Noted on question above: special occasions/festivals only")
- Dog Park
- Community Garden
- No, it's beautiful just the way it is, but there is always room for improvement.
- Better communication with town govt. Better ditch drainage - curb clean out, better choices in tree plantings.
- widen Front St
- repair Harding St
- fix pot holes on Craven St
- cigarette butt disposal containers (smoker station). Especially at Bonner Point and the park near Blackbeards Tavern
- Dog park
- Our roads are in terrible shape. Main, Front Streets are the heart of Bath and where people travel to see historic sites, waterfront, etc. The parking at Bonner Point needs to be regraded or paved as a priority. Not sure why we leave this in such bad shape. Harding Street where the key areas of the town are located also should be immediately addressed. Street signs should be rehung and visible. The signs at Front and Main have been missing since we moved here. To put it simply the town looks very tired and needs a serious uplift. We love it here and want Bath to be a place that we can be proud of and showcase to visitors.
- Continue to protect the small town atmosphere
- Clean out all ditches so water can drain
- Development is not why everyone lives or visits. Please do not fall for a Development Plan of the Future. (Keep it simple.)
- No trash receptacles left on public streets between trash pick-up days.
- Limit the number of Airbnbs to help maintain our quiet, village neighborhoods
- Adopt a local leash law
- Adopt an ordinance to ban burning leaves and yard debris to protect air quality and public health.
- - Regulations on Air B&B's
- - A leash law
- - Sign on Town Office door
- *Excessively speeding vehicles from intersection (by school) & North on King St. is a problem... (For anyone existing their driveways). We do need more "Highway" Patrol monitoring to slow this down.
- Improve the Town website. include links to places to see and things to do w/in a range. Wind & solar power to town property.
- minor curb & gutter repair, mostly though... "if it ain't broke..."
- No. Y'all are doing a great job!
- Fix streets should be #1

Bath CAMA Land Use Plan

- Harding St is an embarrassment!
- Note for question above: "if for events"
- The traffic between bridges is becoming crazy. Speed is no issue!
- Grocery Store
- State property should be better maintained.
- Keep Bath quaint and historical
- Improve paving and sidewalks at the Exhibit Center
- Get rid of the U Haul business/car wash!
- -Traffic turning from school to Hwy 92
- -Short time frame, but may need some type of control from Sherriff or traffic light.
- More off street parking at residents lots.
- Use common sense when updating this LUP. Bath isn't perfect as it is, but it's a far cry better than some implants have you believe it is.
- Town should move the Christmas Parade outside of Bath - maybe along NC 92 west of Bath - that would not interfere with the safety of Bath properties and residents - Rescue squads & Fire Dept. protections etc.
- no
- -Fix Handy Point Lane
- -Buy gym
- More drainage when it rains - not enough storm drains - sewer drains clean ditches on all streets.
- -Roads need repairing
- -Kayak launch @ state dock
- -Pickle ball courts
- Regulate noise and light pollution. Required yard maintenance. Air BNB must have off street parking available. Regulate Air BNB. Residents with off street parking available should be required to use it.
- Repaving of Town roads
- Standardize speed limits on town roads
- Remove Bridges
- Allow attractive city approved out buildings for garden and mower storage.
- Grocery store, faster internet at decent price. More Sheriff's Office patrols and Troopers to help catch speeders.
- Cleaning out of Town ditches. / And street sewer drains / Stop parking boats/trailers on the street when not connected to a vehicle. Boats/trailers should be parked back from the front of there house.
- Keep it like it is, maintain better.
- Note on question above: "Special events only"
- Pave parking areas around old High School, library, town hall

Please answer the following demographic questions (optional): Age

54 responses



Gender

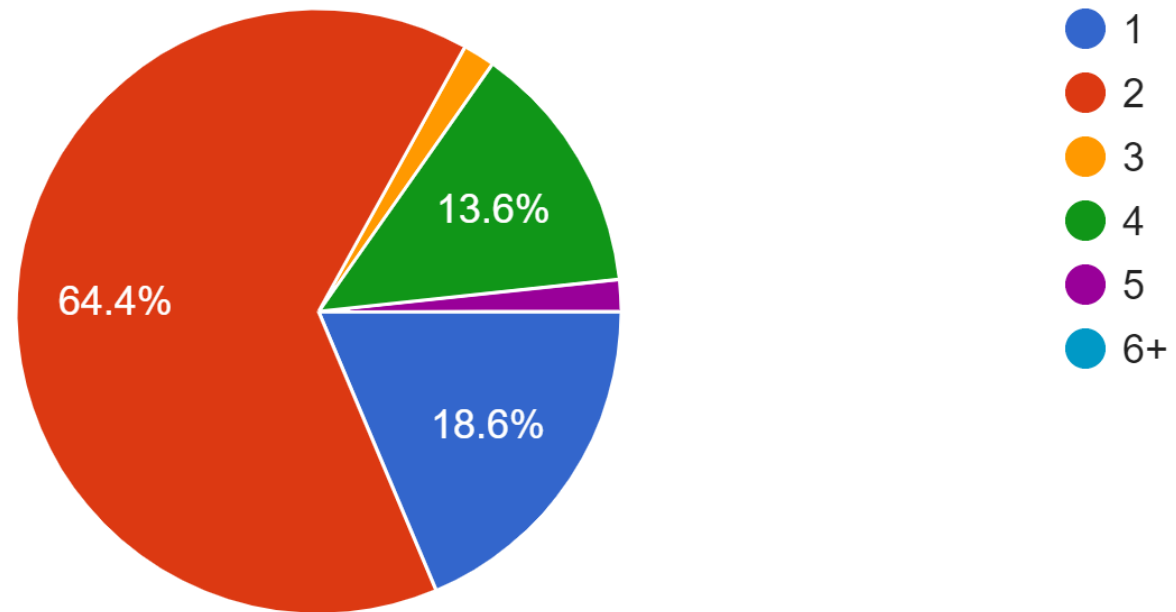
- 49.1% male
- 36.8% female
- 14.1% male/female responding together

Bath CAMA Land Use Plan
Race & Ethnicity

- 100% white or Caucasian
- 100% not Hispanic or Latino

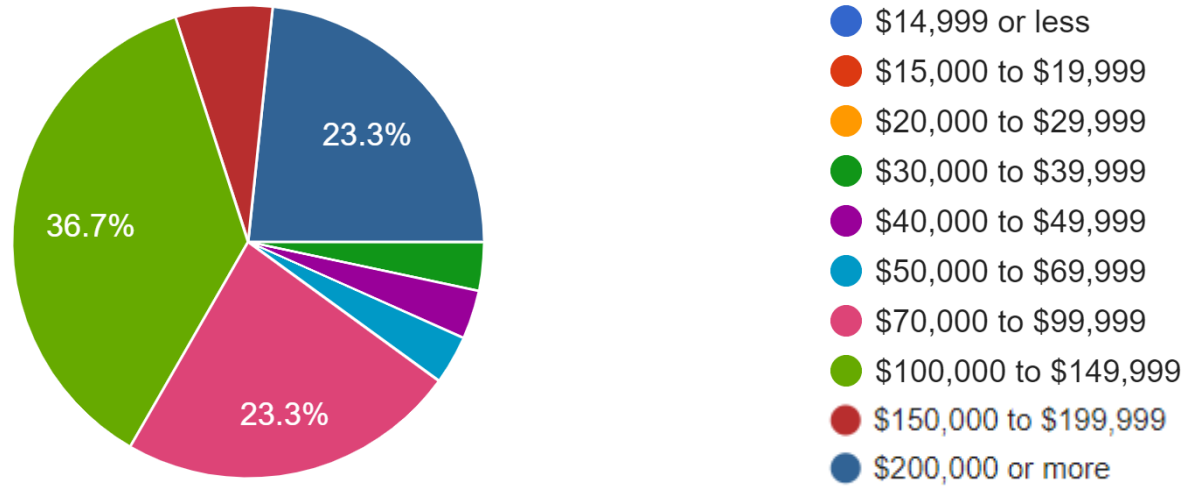
Number of people in household

59 responses



Annual household income

30 responses



Bath Land Use Plan ETJ Resident Survey – Response Summary

29 responses

What do you like most about Bath?

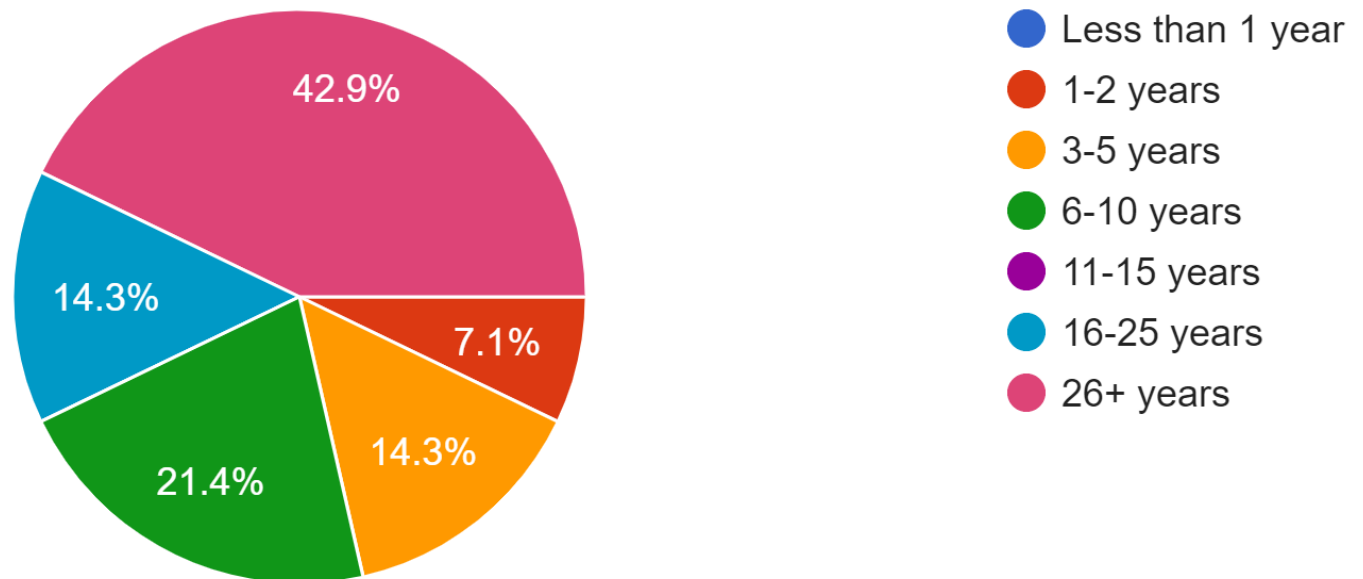
- Quiet & peaceful
- Historic, Park Ground, Water
- The people and quietness
- water
- Town is beautiful.
- History
- 1 - small population
- 2 - community involvement
- 3 - waterfront
- - Quiet
- - Beautiful
- Undeveloped
- That it is small & quaint
- The water & proximity to family.
- The peacefulness & quietness but we also have to think of growth in a good way.
- Quaintness
- The history and small town feel.
- Very peaceful and quiet
- Quiet ,very little traffic
- I appreciate the way you care for people - ex. shrimp dinner, fundraisers
- The ambiance of a small village and the down-to-earth people.
- quiet, intimate community
- Peace & quiet, water, view, people
- That it is a small, quiet, safe community to live in.
- Quiet, river, wildlife

Bath CAMA Land Use Plan

- Small, Quaint, Safe Town
- Scenic beauty, friendly neighbors, uncrowded waterways, history, peaceful...
- Quaint & Quiet
- Peacefullness
- Quiet coastal atmosphere
- Quiet, Friendly Village
- Small town

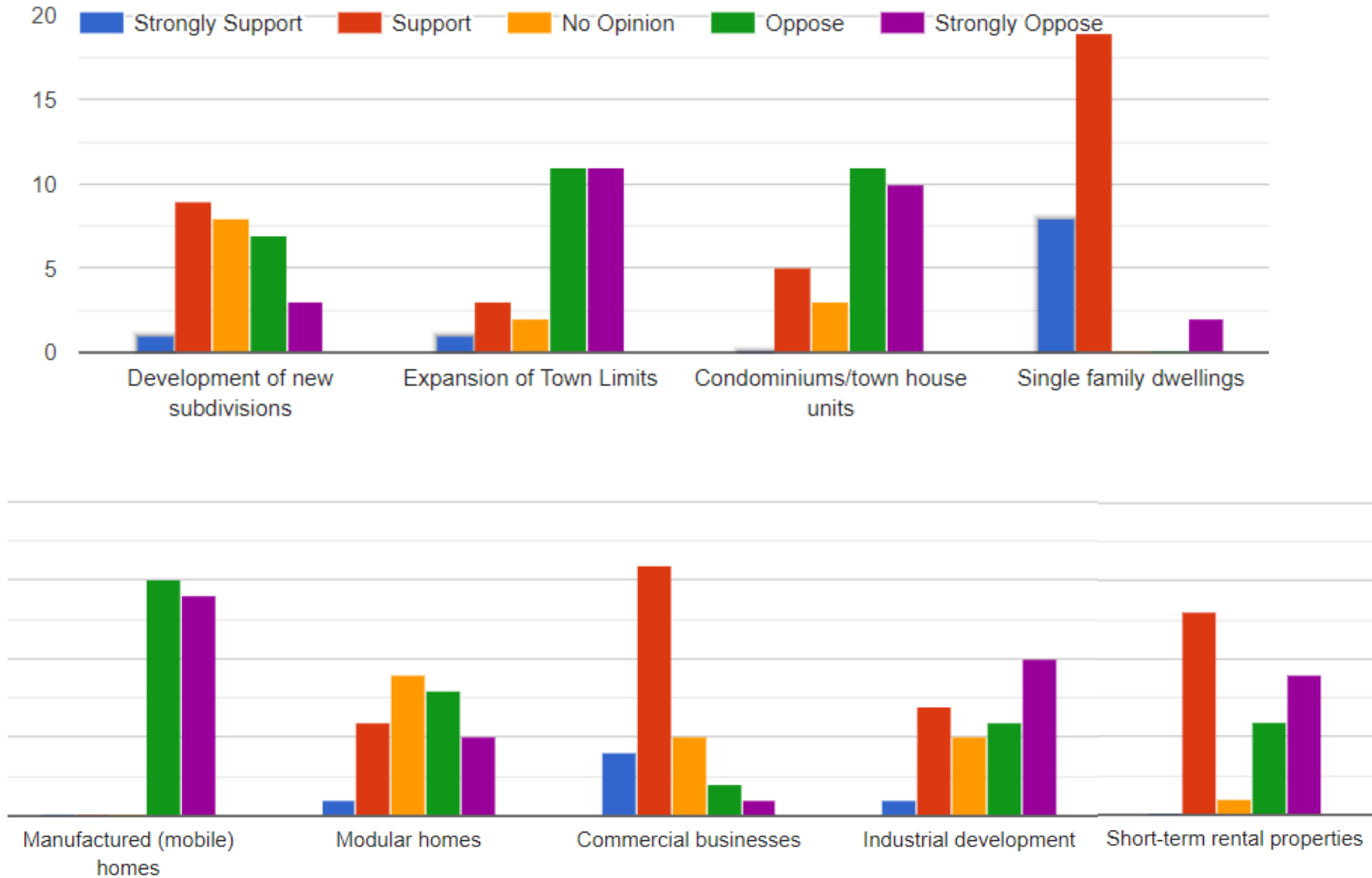
How long have you lived in Bath?

28 responses



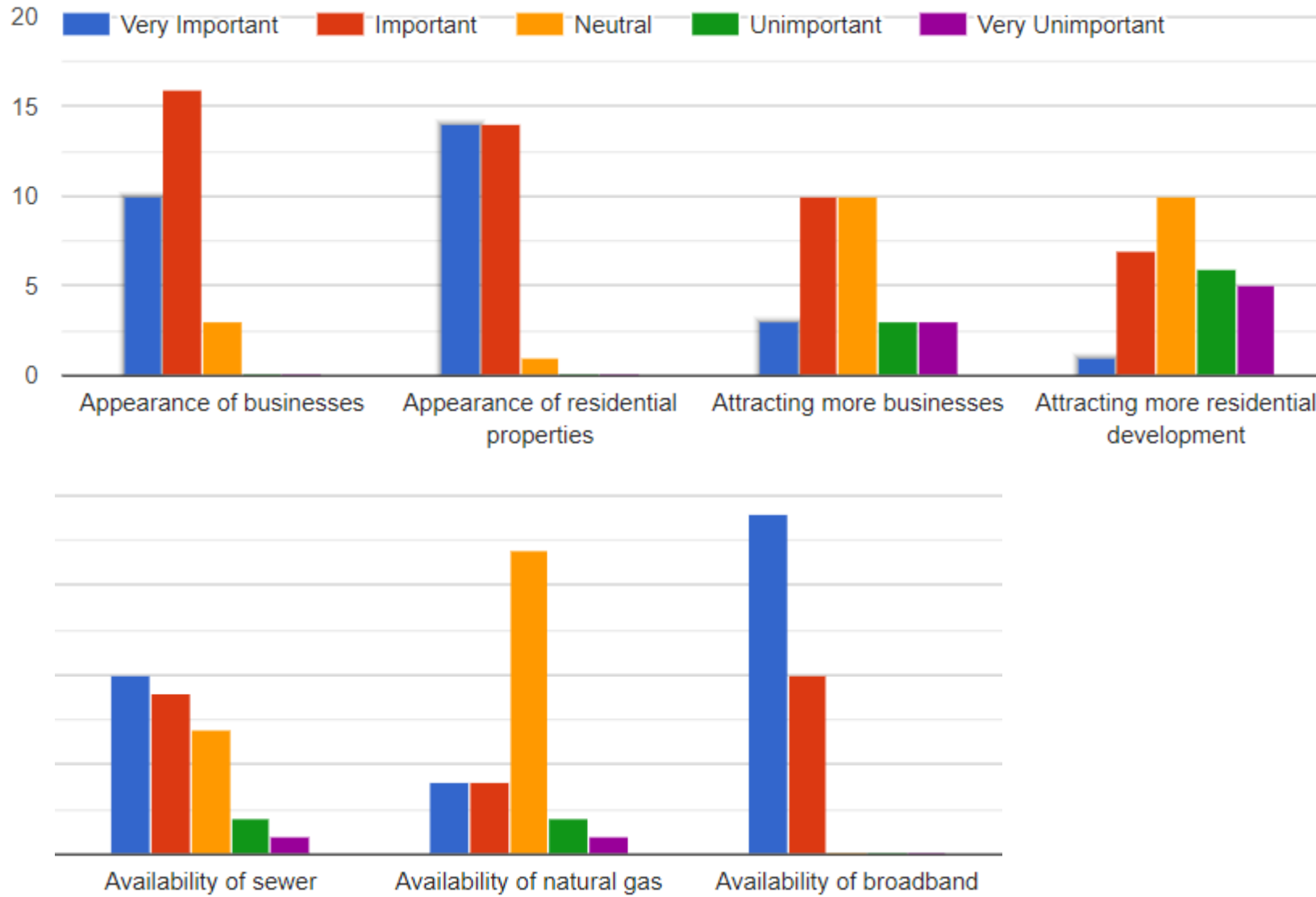
Land Use Types

Do you support the development of the following?



Economic Development

What is the importance of the following?

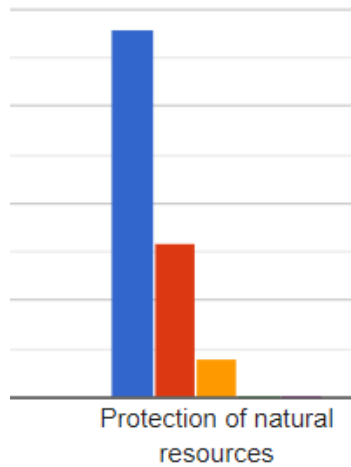
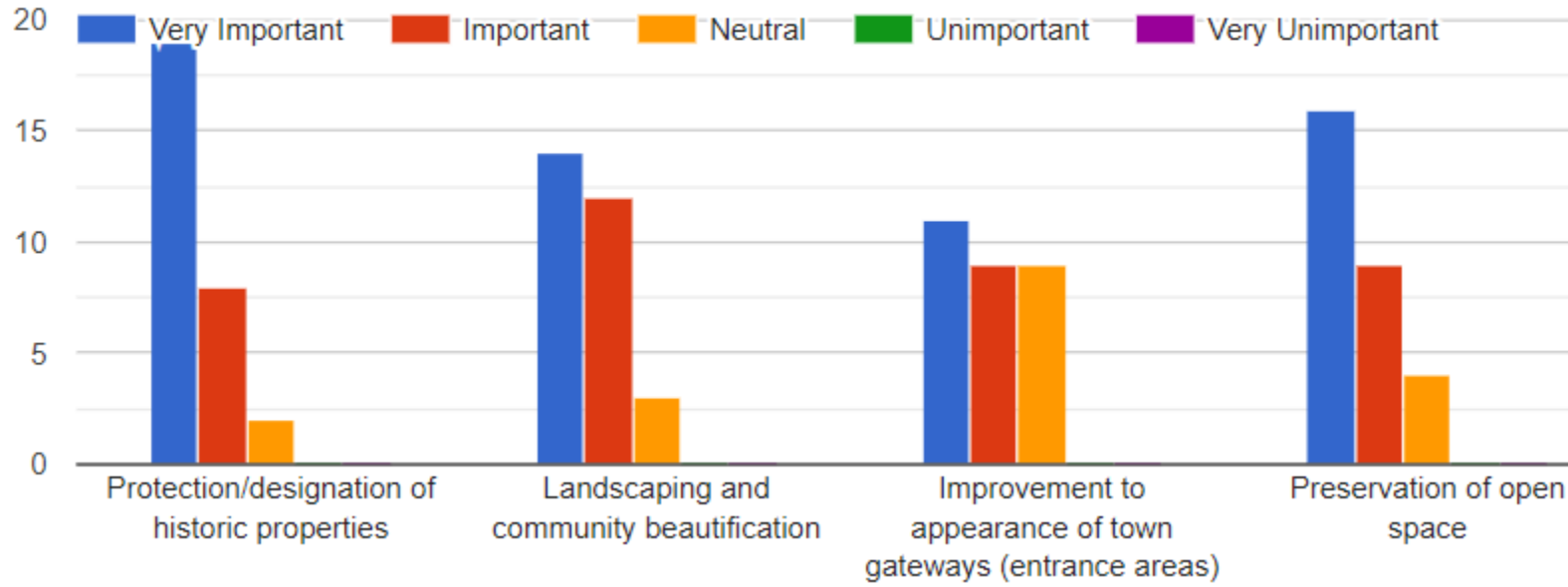


What types of businesses would you like to see in Bath?

- Nothing large scale. Possibly a few small shops.
- - Gas station 24hr that takes cards
- - Grocery Store
- Bank
- More restaurants
- Shopping
- Grocery store
- - Cheaper gas availability (for cars)
- - Charger stations for modern cars
- - More "country stores" - ex. candle shops, local fruit, etc; promote weddings, small events; walking paths, bike paths
- grocery store
- Fine dining and late night bar
- Grocery store
- None. Like it the way it is.
- Grocery store
- Fresh vegetable market - more than just Saturday mornings during the summer
- Nice restaurant. Really like Country Kitchen meals. They do a good job!
- Dining
- - bakery
- - eating establishments
- - coffee shop
- Restaurants, Retail, Galleries
- Grocery Store
- Grocery Store, Restaurants (healthy choices, modern), Sporting Goods, Home Goods Shops
- Restaurant
- Shops
- Restaurants
- Fresh vegetables
- Fresh meats

Beautification

What is the importance of the following?

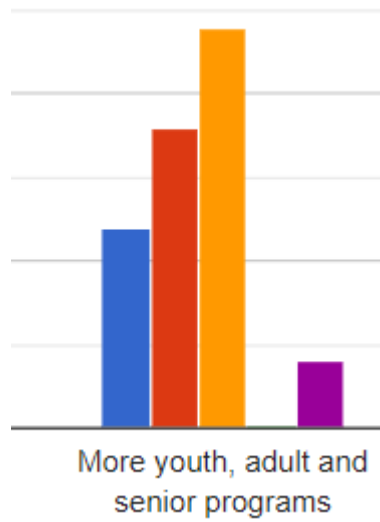
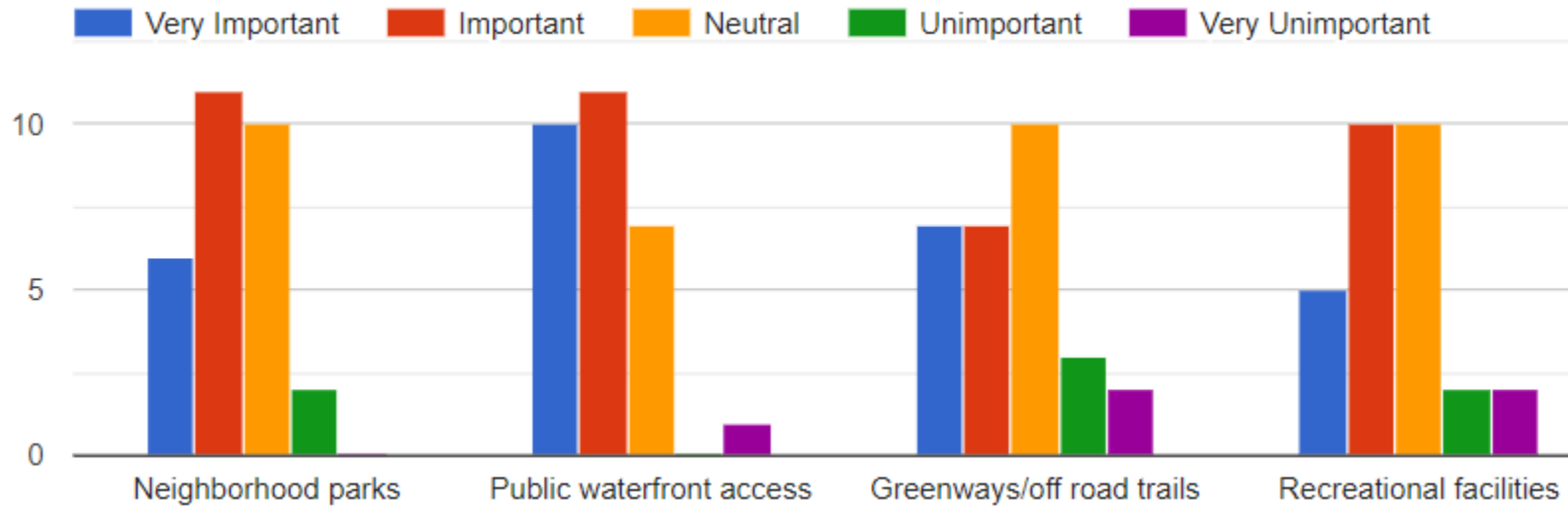


What would you like to see in terms of community beautification?

- Some homes & businesses have become run down.
- Continue to restore the old homes
- Ordinances for businesses for beautification. Example: General Store
- - better "side" roads; some are full of pot holes. Less evergreens, more "blooming" trees, flowers.
- Sweep streets
- Large hanging flower baskets from poles
- Clean up homes on King Street Bonner Point to High School. Less junk in any front yards anywhere.
- Presently it is well done. Maybe upgrade picnic tables at Bonner Point. A couple bench swings, in addition to the benches, would be a good addition.
- More flowers and shrubs (must be maintained).
- clean up the streets
- trees. Perennial plants.
- Landscape = ornamentals, something flowering throughout the year, hide parking areas along 92...
- Outside artwork = sculptures/statues in 3 to 6 public spaces, by local artist (NC)
- Upgrade picnic options
- removal of junk vehicles

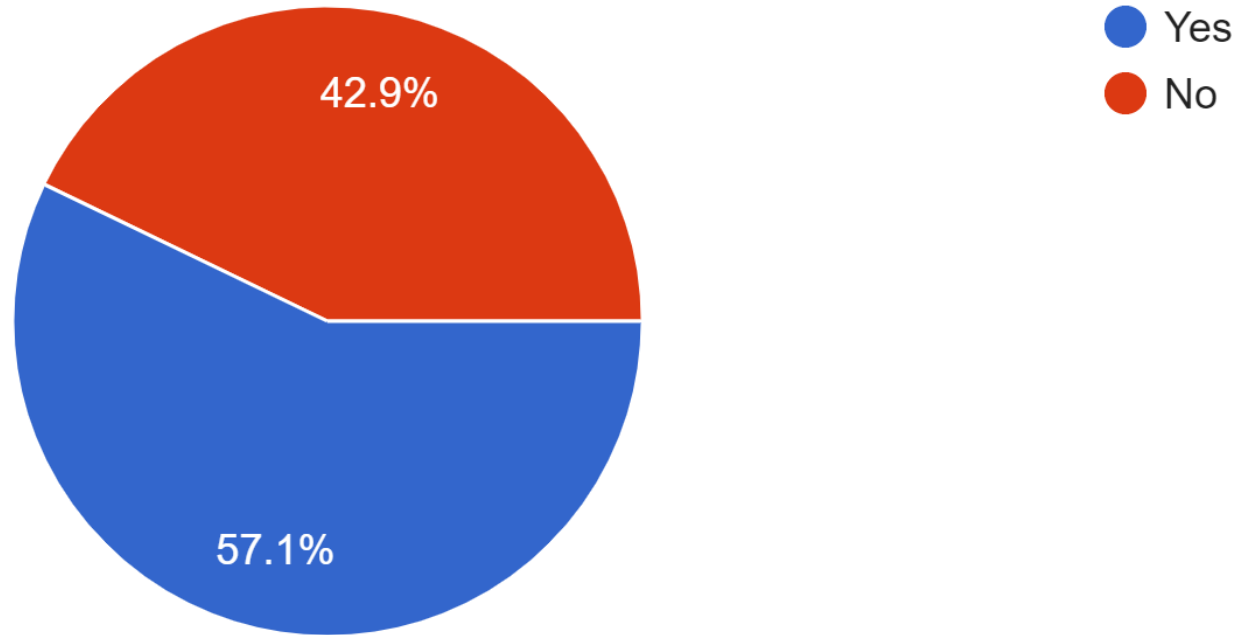
Recreation

What is the importance of the following?



Do you use the existing public parks/recreational facilities in Bath?

28 responses



Bath CAMA Land Use Plan

What types of amenities and activities would you like to see offered at public parks in Bath?

- None
- Public restrooms for visitors
- -Bathrooms
- -Fishing pier and parking at west end of Bath Bridge
- -Walk-in for kayaks and floating pier for kayaks
- *BOAT RAMP*
- Restroom facilities?
- Fishing areas for the public besides bridge
- Public restrooms
- None other than available
- Shade, benches.
- Water access
- Restrooms, Covered areas with tables
- See question #7.
- pickle ball court
- shaded picnic tables
- Bathrooms, Public Boat Ramp & Docks
- dog poop stations, restrooms, kayak launch, sidewalks/greenway trails
- Grills
- Currently good

Are there other location(s) you would like to see neighborhood parks developed?

- No
- None
- At the mouth of Bath Creek, east side
- Bath does a wonderful job with holiday activities. Keep it going. And historical activities. ex. Memorial Day & Christmas. None known to add to it at this time.
- Near the water
- What are the options? What areas are available?

Bath CAMA Land Use Plan

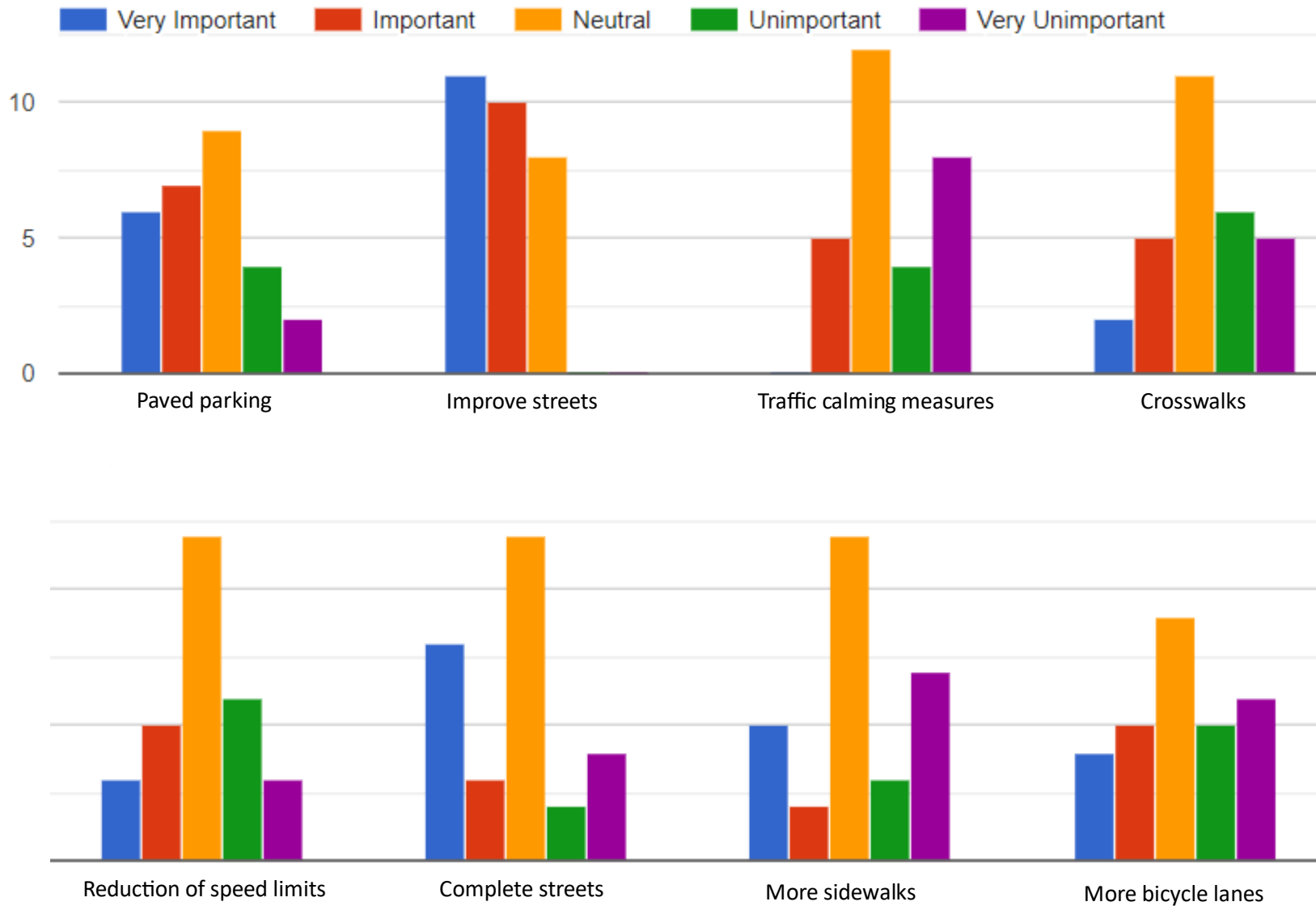
- N/A
- We have enough

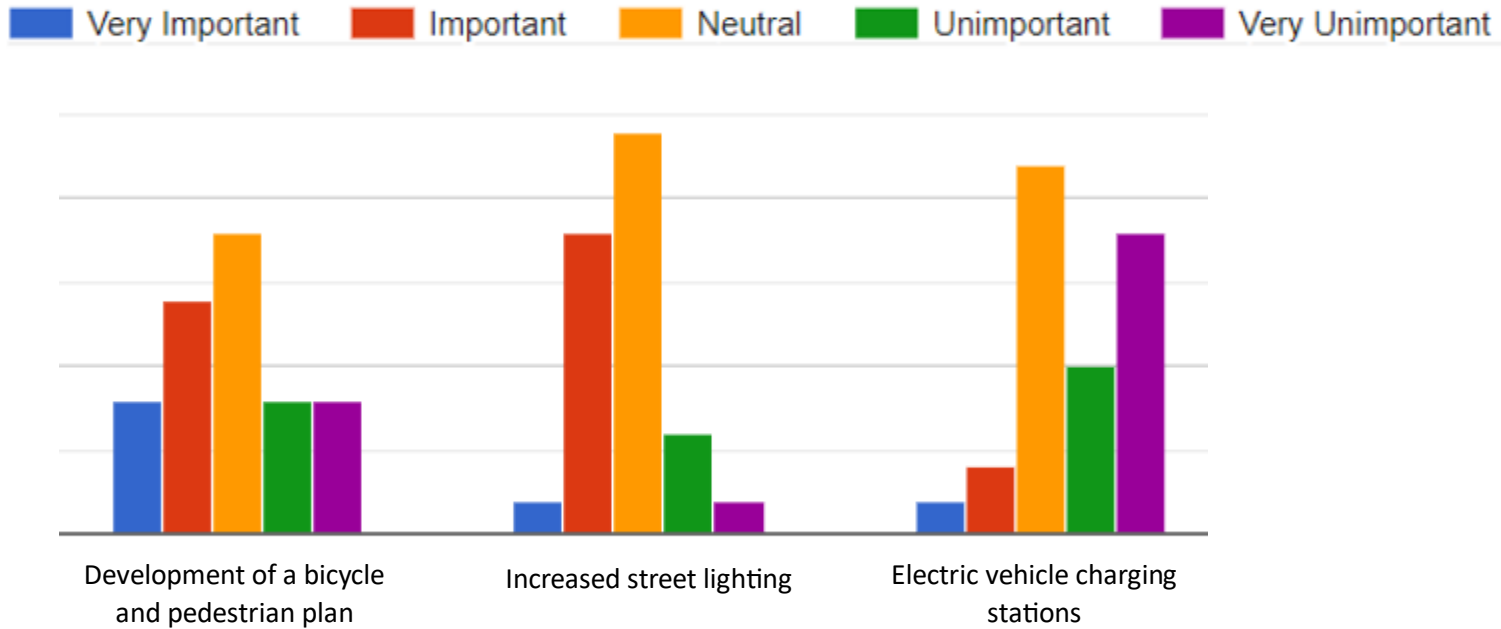
What type of youth programs, adult programs, and senior programs would you and your family utilize if offered in Bath?

- Youth Rec. Baseball
- No opinion
- Game night
- senior programs
- Adult dance, crafting, pottery, quilting, cooking
- pickleball
- tennis courts
- N/A
- Exercise Facility
- Fitness Center
- Summer programs for kids

Transportation

What is the importance of the following?





Where would you like to see more sidewalks and bicycle lanes?

- None
- No
- White Post to Bath on 92 or at least from Creek Rd to Bath and Ferry to Bath
- NA
- Everywhere possible
- Around the town of Bath and its cojourning subdivisions.
- In Town Limits
- I would leave all the following to form a comm. and come up with ideas.
- On 92
- Main Street
- Along major routes
- Inside current city limits & future s/d streets

Bath CAMA Land Use Plan

- From Downtown past School
- No comment
- I don't think any are needed
- Hwy 92

Where do you think crosswalks are needed?

- None
- Don't. Bath is a quiet Historic Town & walking the slow paced streets require no cross walks.
- No
- NA
- Not needed at this time - unless it is around the school.
- The first stoplight
- Nowhere
- On 92
- At Sullivans Store to Pizza Restaurant
- Maybe by Historic Society & Old High School
- Only at major intersections
- Main 92 downtown intersection
- On 92
- No comment
- None that I know of
- Hwy 92

Where do you think increased street lighting is needed?

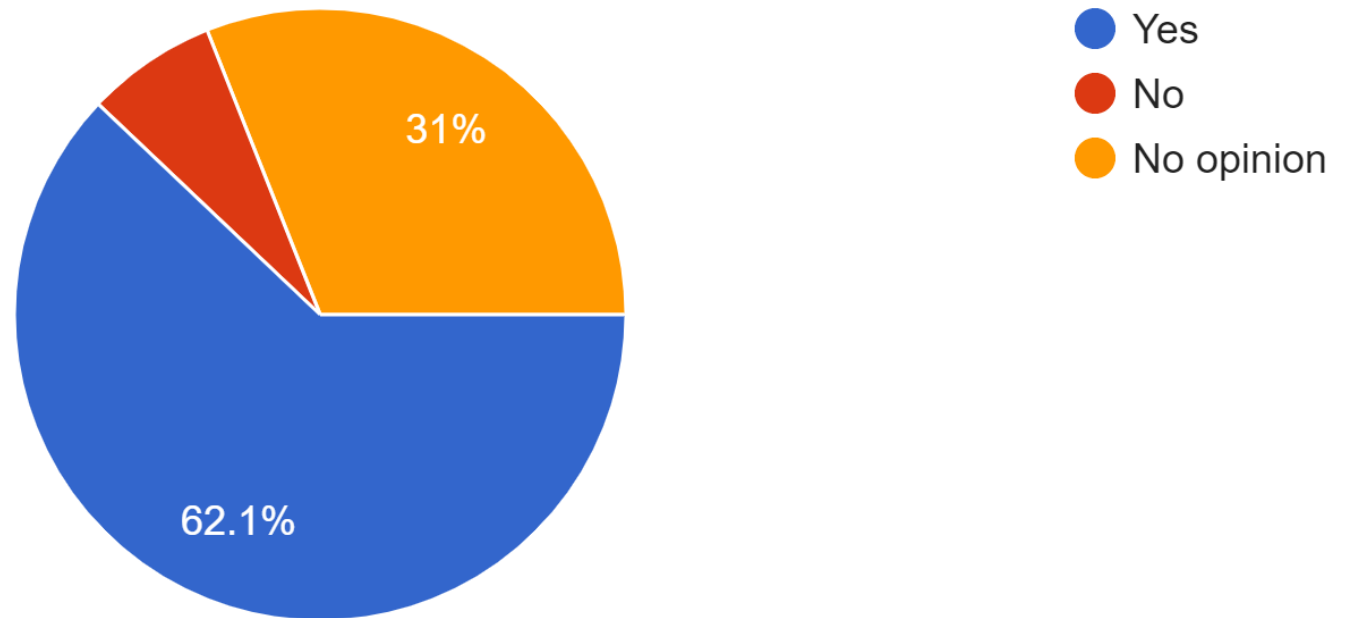
- The existing tranquil lighting is more than adequate.
- None
- NA
- All city limits and ETJ limits.
- Along the waterfront
- Yes at bridges
- Side roads in town area

Bath CAMA Land Use Plan

- Nowhere
- The whole town could use more lighting.
- Bonner Point
- Old High School
- King Street
- Cartaret St.
- no opinion
- No more lighting!!
- None that I know of
- None

Do you support allowing food trucks in Bath?

29 responses



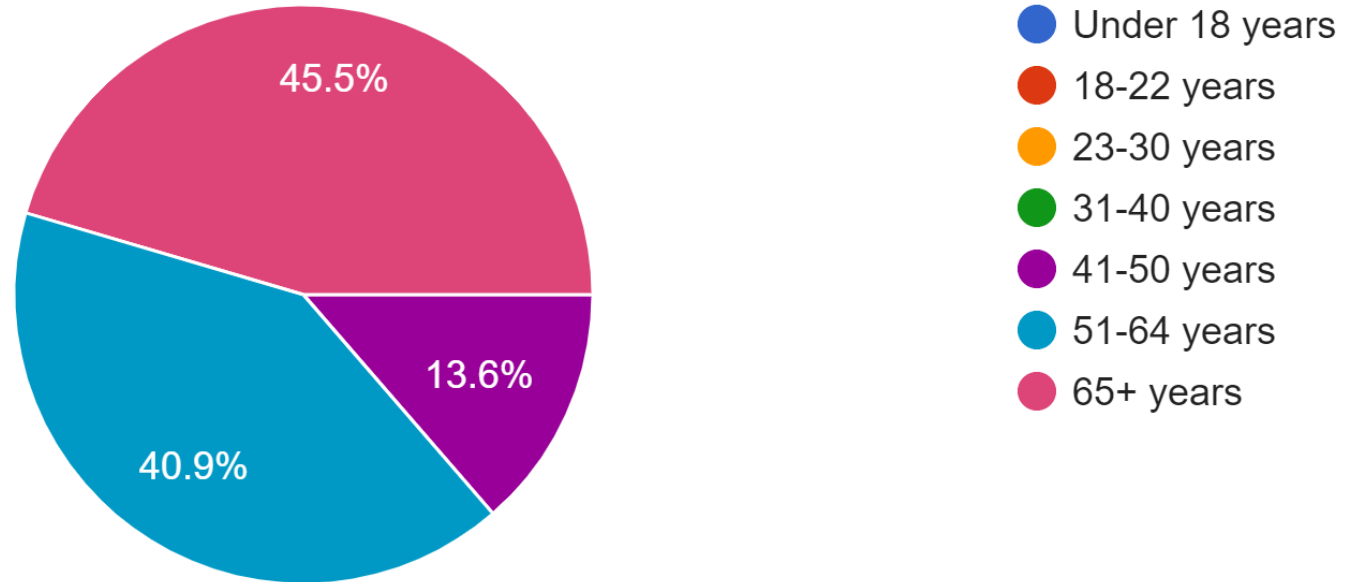
Closing

Do you have any other suggestions for the improvement of Bath?

- none
- People come to Bath because it is quiet, peaceful and laid back and to enjoy the water. To change any of these would make Bath like the city they came here to escape. People always discover & come to towns like Bath and then want to change it. That's not what Bath is about!
- NA
- - Promote hot-air balloon rides
- - Promote water tours talking about environment, etc.
- More flowers
- Leave it all alone - Stop trying to change it work with what have - keep it up
- I would prefer for Bath to remain a residential area, not a tourist area (ex. airbnb). (Other than historical reasons - Blackbeard, old houses & church.)
- Thank you for asking my opinion.
- None
- Don't lose the library.
- Start a senior writing program.
- ala - PCC
- 929 436 2866
- 252 927 9466
- None like it as it is
- DO NOT LOSE Quaintness! Development should be SLOW and planned carefully!
- Repave and repair streets
- NO! Curb & Gutter should be added

Please answer the following demographic questions (optional): Age

22 responses



Gender

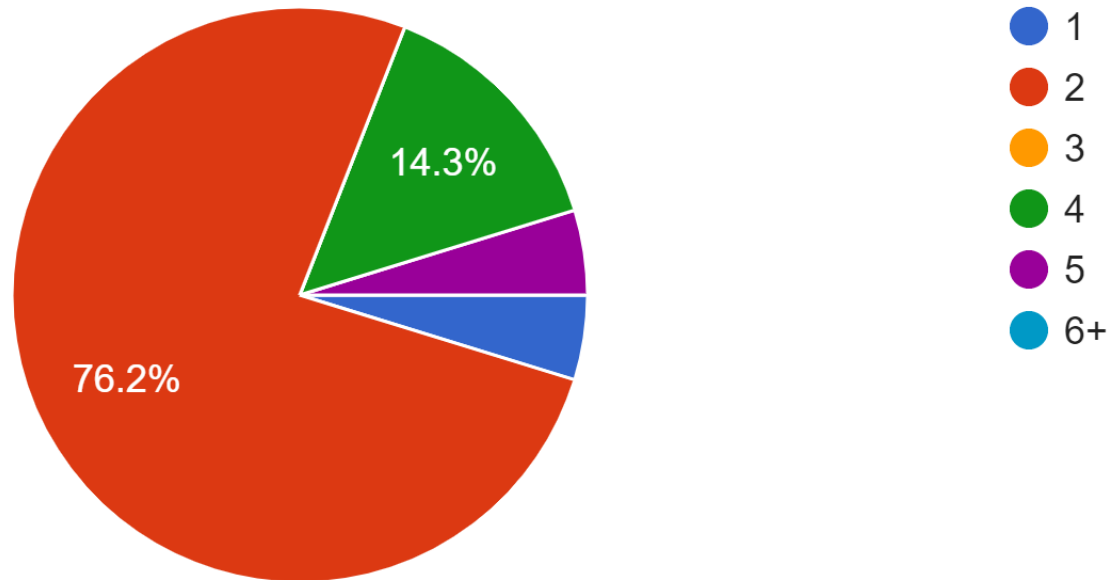
- 61.9% male
- 28.6% female
- 9.5% male and female responding together

Race & Ethnicity

- 100% white or Caucasian
- 100% not Hispanic or Latino

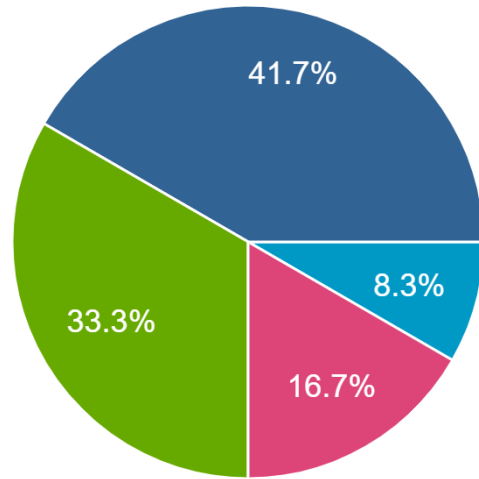
Number of people in household

21 responses



Annual household income

12 responses



- \$14,999 or less
- \$15,000 to \$19,999
- \$20,000 to \$29,999
- \$30,000 to \$39,999
- \$40,000 to \$49,999
- \$50,000 to \$69,999
- \$70,000 to \$99,999
- \$100,000 to \$149,999
- \$150,000 to \$199,999
- \$200,000 or more

Bath CAMA Land Use Plan

Public Open House

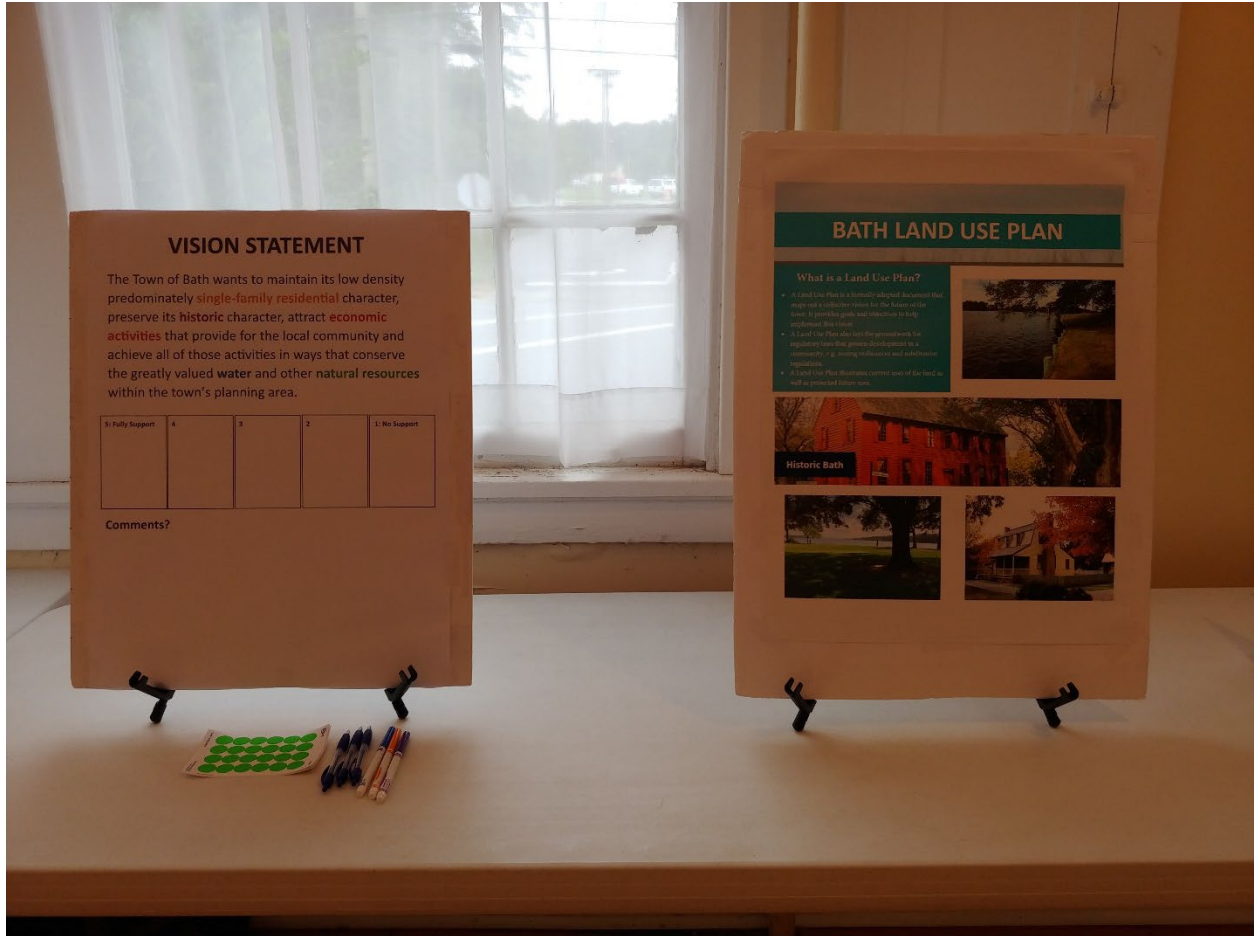
A Public Open House event was held at Bath Town Hall on September 25, 2023 from 4:00 – 6:30 pm to solicit feedback from the public on the land use plan update. The event was advertised on the town’s website and Facebook page and in the Washington Daily News newspaper. Results from the event follow.

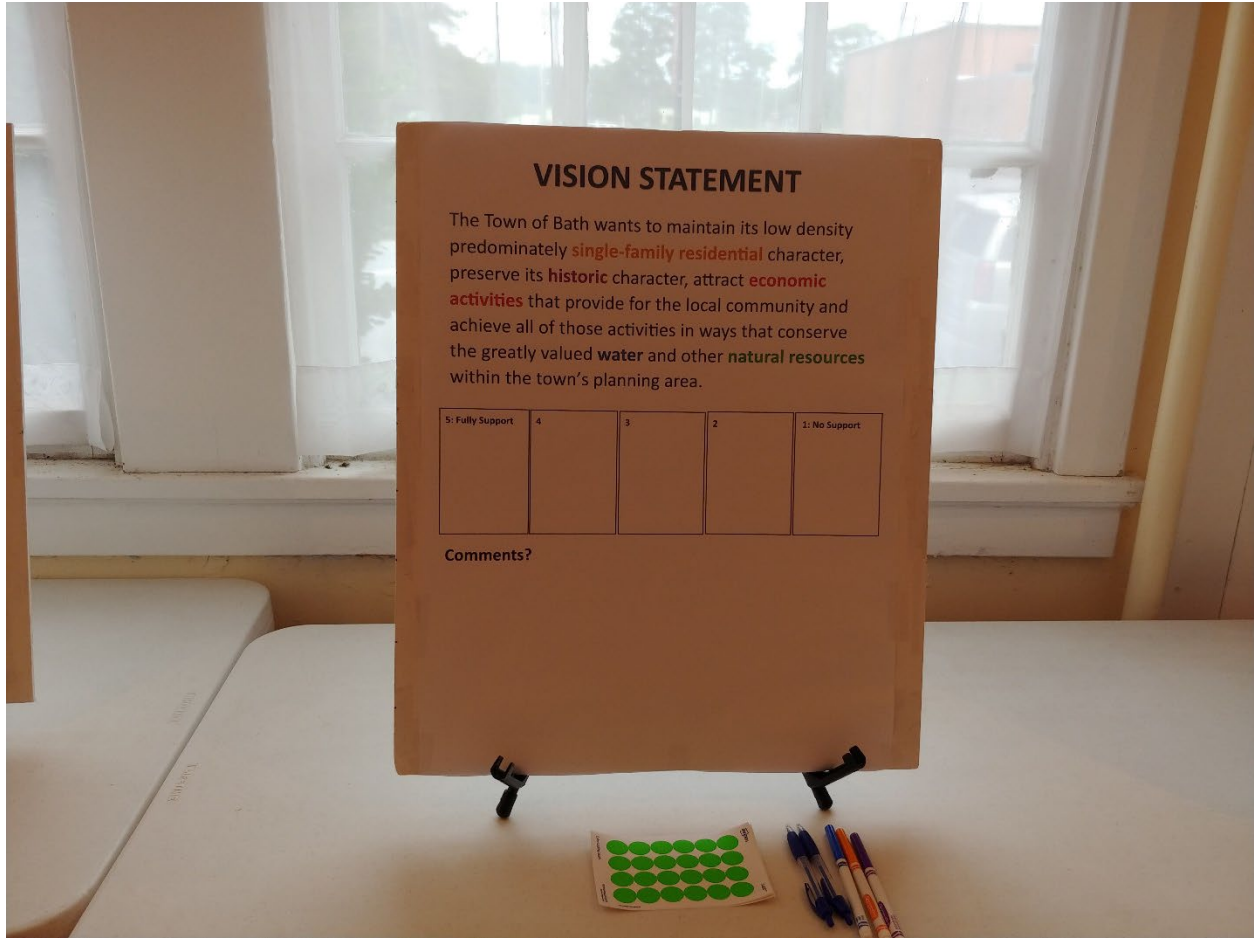
Photos of displays:

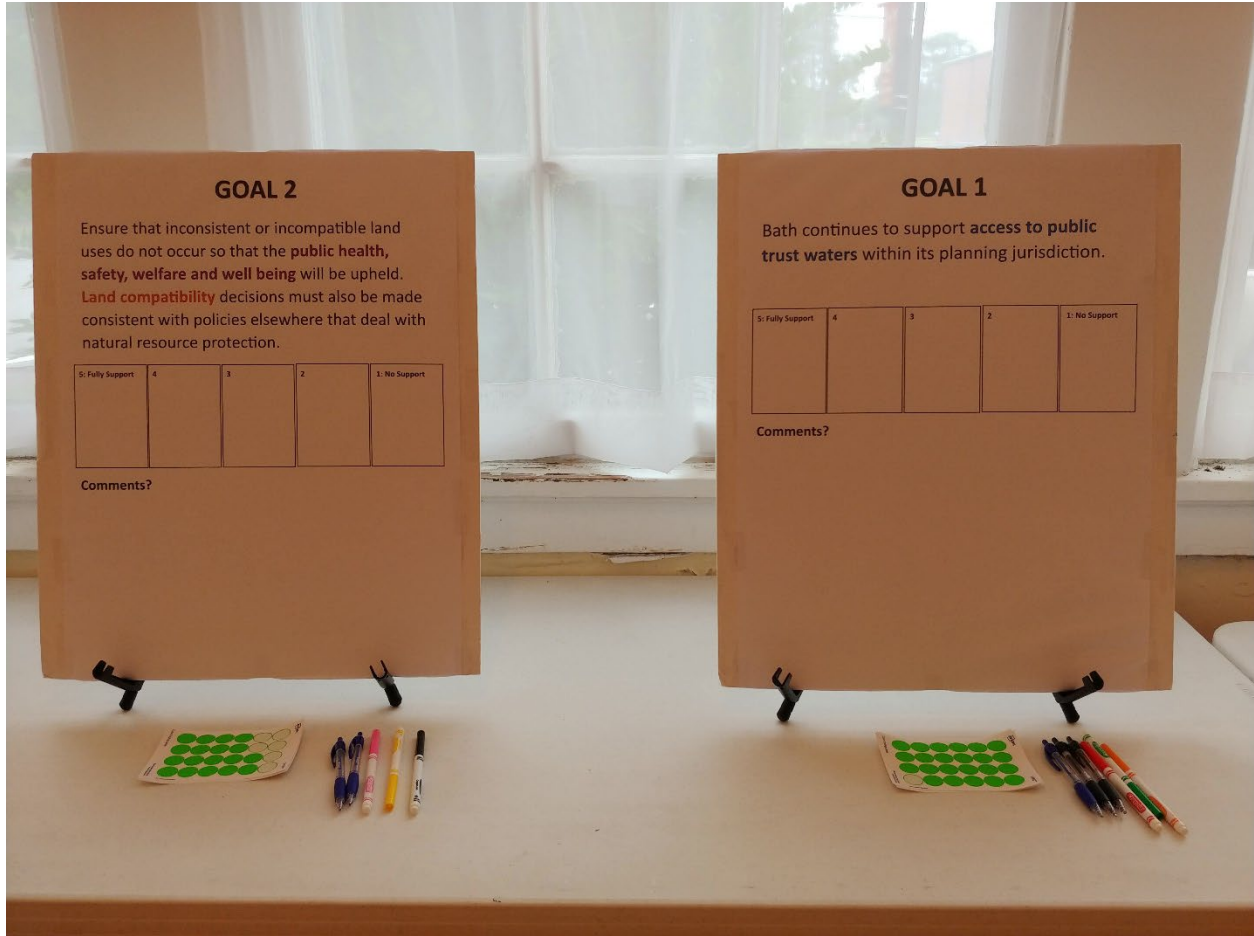


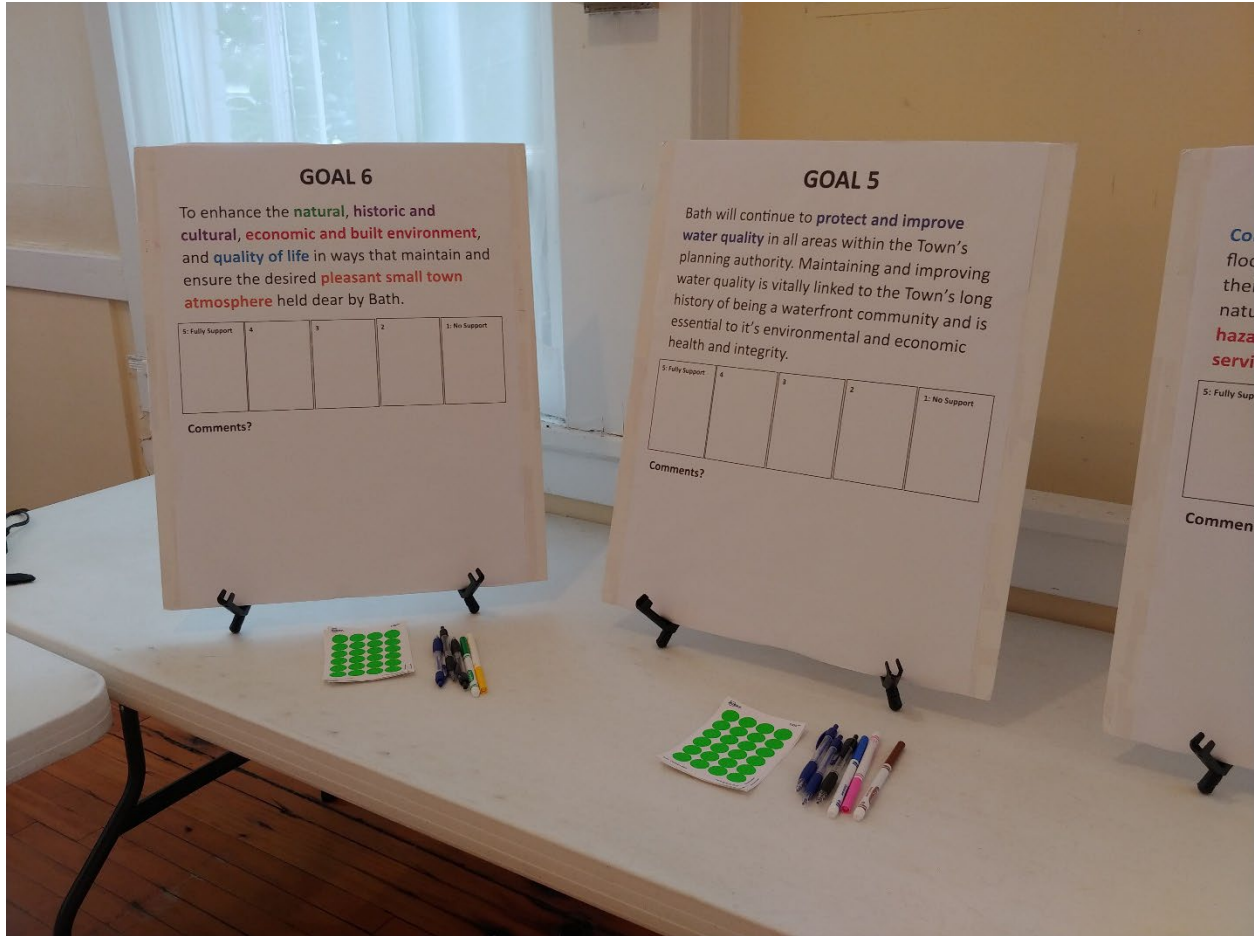
Bath CAMA Land Use Plan





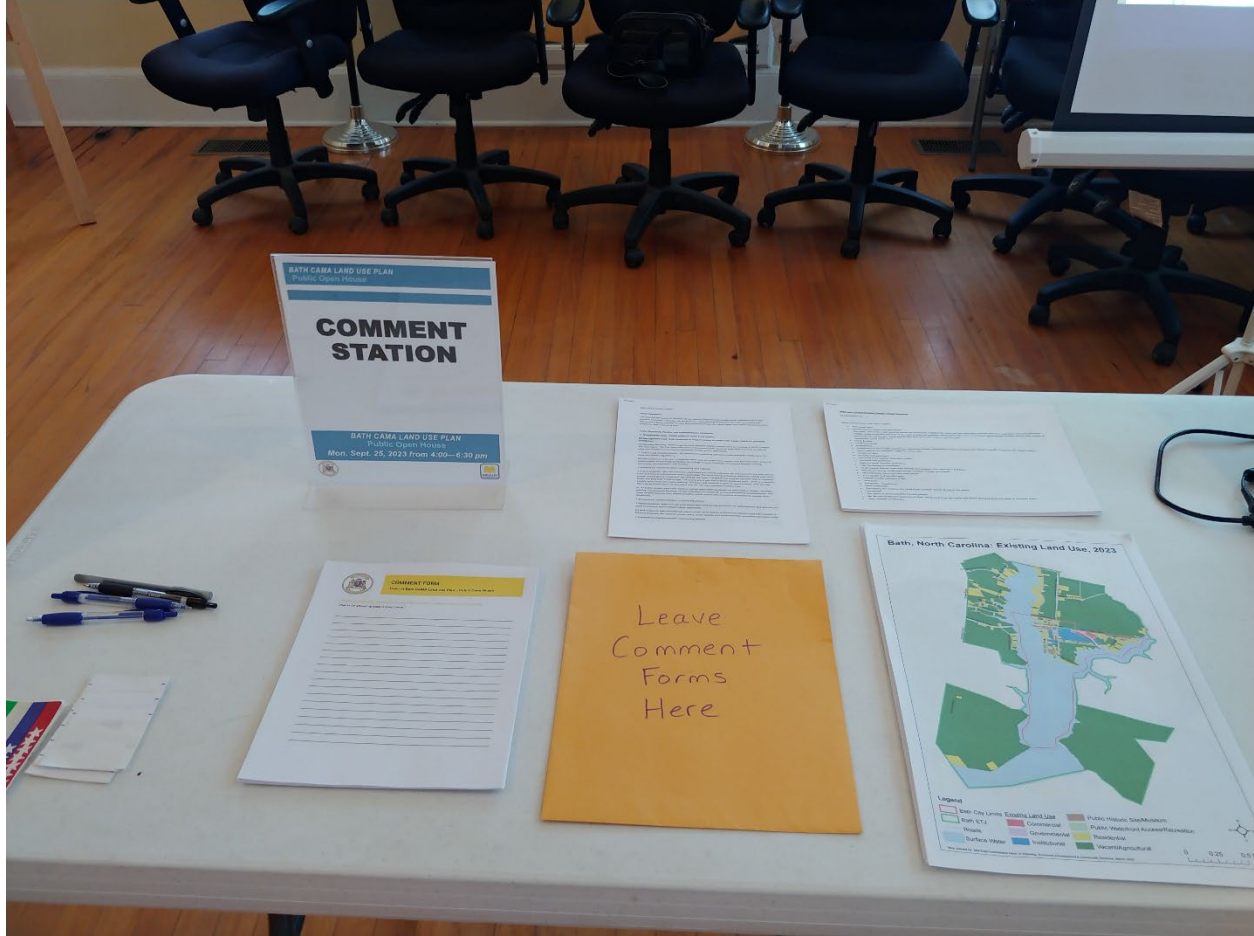








Bath CAMA Land Use Plan





Bath CAMA Land Use Plan



Bath CAMA Land Use Plan

Photos from event:

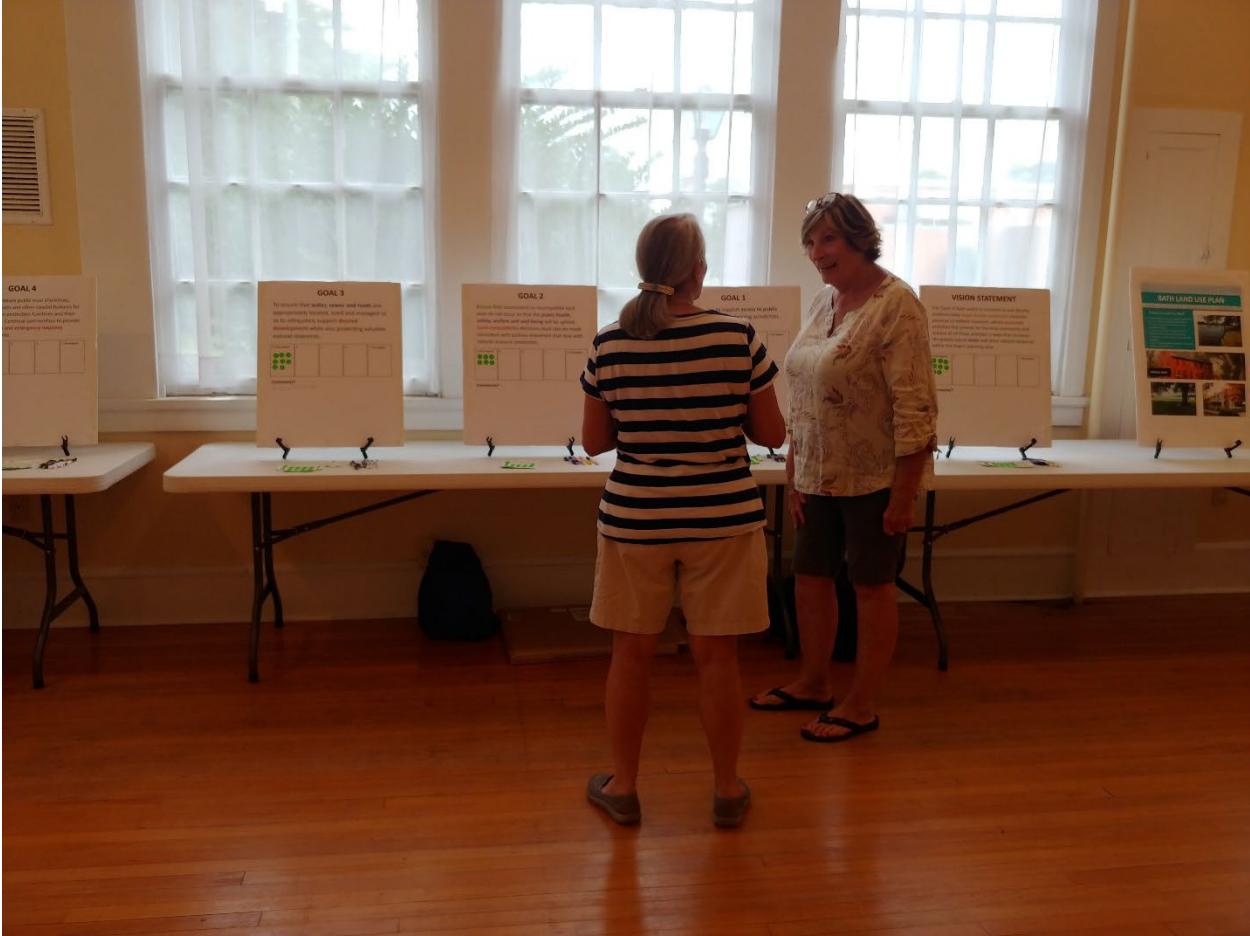


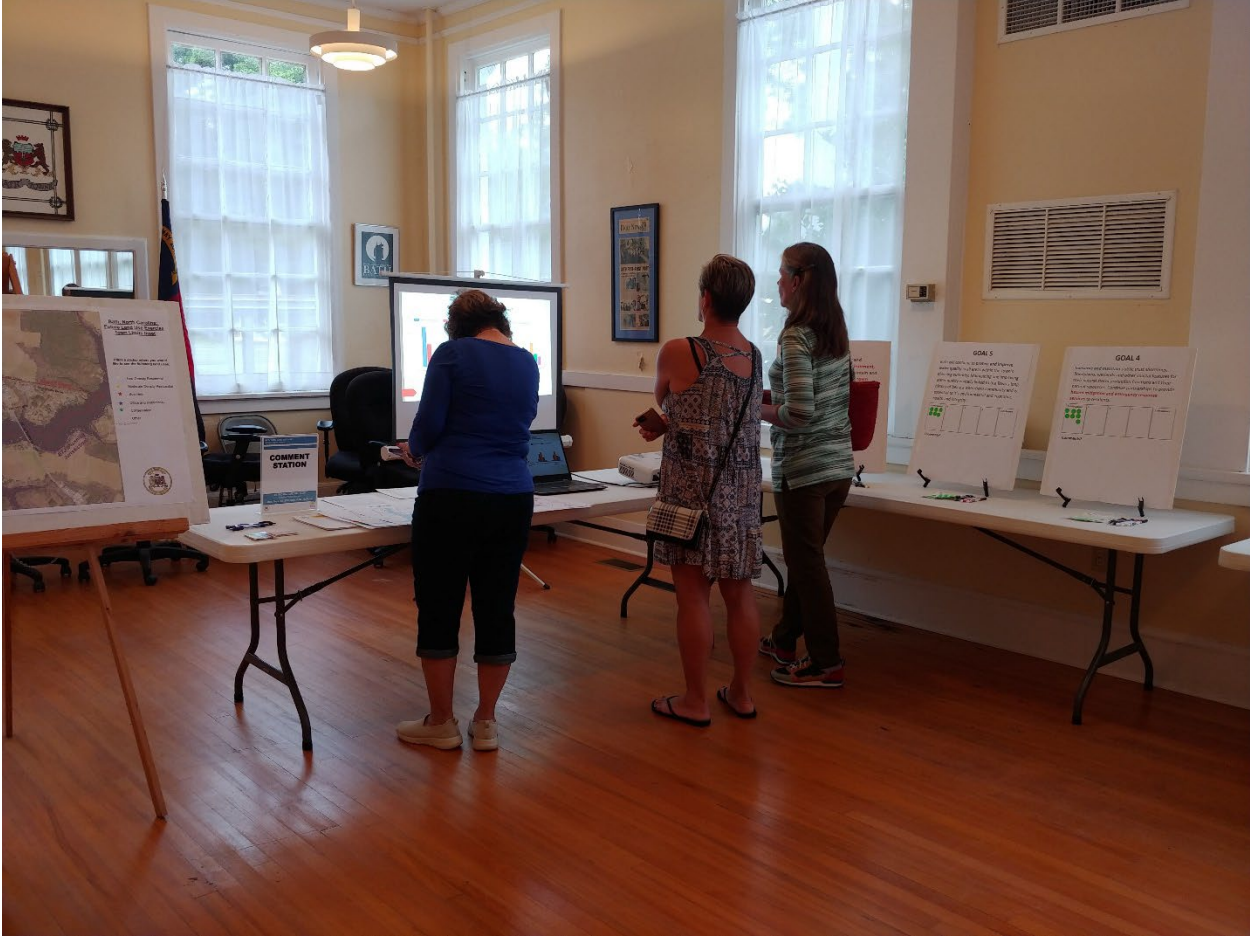




Bath CAMA Land Use Plan








Poster input:

VISION STATEMENT

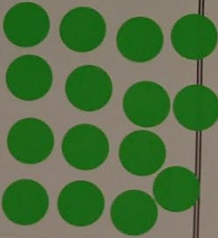
The Town of Bath wants to maintain its low density predominately **single-family residential** character, preserve its **historic** character, attract **economic activities** that provide for the local community and achieve all of those activities in ways that conserve the greatly valued **water** and other **natural resources** within the town's planning area.

5: Fully Support 	4	3	2	1: No Support
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Comments?

GOAL 1

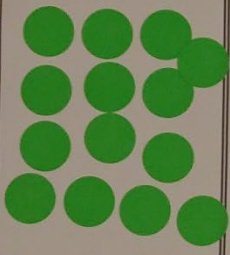
Bath continues to support **access to public trust waters** within its planning jurisdiction.

5: Fully Support 	4	3	2	1: No Support
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Comments?

GOAL 2

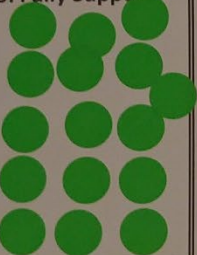
Ensure that inconsistent or incompatible land uses do not occur so that the **public health, safety, welfare and well being** will be upheld. **Land compatibility** decisions must also be made consistent with policies elsewhere that deal with natural resource protection.

5: Fully Support 	4	3	2	1: No Support
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Comments?

GOAL 3

To ensure that **water, sewer and roads** are appropriately located, sized and managed so as to adequately support **desired development** while also protecting valuable **natural resources**.

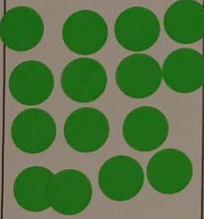
5: Fully Support 	4	3	2	1: No Support
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Comments?

Are we going to fix the sewer issues?
Speed Limit Signs on all roads in Beth

GOAL 4

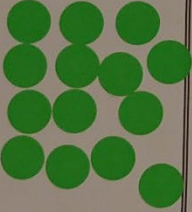
Conserve and maintain public trust shorelines, floodplains, wetlands and other coastal features for their natural storm protection functions and their natural resources. Continue partnerships to provide **hazard mitigation and emergency response services** to residents.

5: Fully Support	4	3	2	1: No Support
				

Comments?

GOAL 5

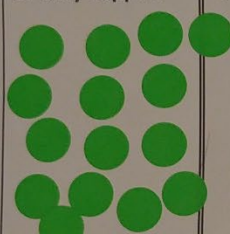
Bath will continue to **protect and improve water quality** in all areas within the Town's planning authority. Maintaining and improving water quality is vitally linked to the Town's long history of being a waterfront community and is essential to its environmental and economic health and integrity.

5: Fully Support	4	3	2	1: No Support
				

Comments?

GOAL 6

To enhance the **natural**, **historic and cultural**, **economic and built environment**, and **quality of life** in ways that maintain and ensure the desired **pleasant small town atmosphere** held dear by Bath.

5: Fully Support 	4	3	2	1: No Support
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Comments?

Comment form input:



COMMENT FORM

Town of Bath CAMA Land Use Plan – Public Open House

Please provide any comments on the Town of Bath's CAMA Land Use Plan update.

Thanks for attending today's open house!

> would like at least an "urgent care" facility
in Bath

> Would like a gathering space like Town
park, pickle ball courts, etc.

Event sign in sheet:

OPEN HOUSE SIGN-IN SHEET



Title Town of Bath CAMA Land Use Plan Update - Public Open House
Date Sept. 25, 2023
Time 4:00 – 6:30 PM
Location Bath Town Office

Welcome!
 Thanks for attending the open house. Please sign-in. ** Please email slideshow*

Name	Email (optional)	Phone (optional)
* Tamara Matthews	vmimom2010@yahoo.com	910.470.4315
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* Judy Edwards	judyedwards43@gmail.com	252-923-3371
Don Cursons	qursons2@gmail.com	757 968 2892



OPEN HOUSE SIGN-IN SHEET

Title Town of Bath CAMA Land Use Plan Update - Public Open House
Date Sept. 25, 2023
Time 4:00 - 6:30 PM
Location Bath Town Office

Welcome!
 Thanks for attending the open house. Please sign-in.

Name	Email (optional)	Phone (optional)
* JOHN O'NEILL	JONEILL@SIGMA2APL.COM	919-426-8402
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