
Town of Bath, West Virginia Comprehensive Plan 2017



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Cover

Berkeley Springs State Park Gazebo

Executive Summary

The purpose of the Town of Bath Comprehensive Plan is to identify the type of future planning and development that may be undertaken within the community based upon historic, current, and projected future conditions and the anticipation of desired outcomes. Development of a comprehensive plan is guided by West Virginia State Code, with defined considerations and the intent that the plan be continually reviewed and periodically updated. It is the intent of the Town of Bath Planning Commission to provide a plan to support that process.

Following the established guidelines, the Commission has considered issues of concern, reviewed historic and current conditions in the town, engaged the public in identifying and prioritizing issues that need to be addressed. Based on this, the plan presents directions and initiatives to be pursued over the next decade. It is recognized that amendments, modifications, and changes will be made in the future as times and needs change.

Development of a plan for the Town of Bath first required acknowledging the uniqueness of the town within the surrounding environment. These characteristics substantially influence desired outcomes, and identifies the constraints within which a plan can be implemented. The plan identifies priority areas of concern and provides various strategies that can be used to plan, encourage, and implement actions.

The plan is a reference document containing community information, identified needs and existing capacity, and serves as a road map for decisions and actions regarding the future of the community. The plan is not intended to provide specific solutions for the many identified specific concerns as the actions will need further research and development to implement the recommended goals, objectives, and strategies.

Municipal government, working alone, cannot necessarily implement all steps for desired future development in the jurisdiction such as economic development. However, community leaders can join forces to work for public – private solutions to economic challenges if a common vision can be defined. The attractive historic setting of the town offers opportunity to build upon Bath's tradition as a destination and the center of economic activity for the county.

Community facilities, access to cultural, educational, and recreational opportunities, and the availability of affordable housing are aspects that contribute to the quality of life in a community. Community development should not take place in a haphazard fashion. Capital improvement programs can often stimulate private investment. The plan includes goals, objectives and strategies that meet the requirements of the guidance within a framework of economic development; community safety, health and welfare; social services and supportive physical facilities; and enhancing a sense of place. The document also provides guidance for implementing the recommendations of the comprehensive plan.

Introduction

The purpose of a comprehensive plan is to identify the type of development desired and what must be pursued to favorably foster these outcomes. Goals and objectives that are immediate, intermediate, and long-range must be identified so that the community is working toward something tangible and so the equity built in the past will have a renewed meaning for the years ahead. A comprehensive plan aids in determining actions for the future. People will support and work for something that reflects a reasonable plan.

The comprehensive plan for the Town of Bath focuses on areas of economic development; community health, welfare, and social services; and physical environment, cultural protection, and enhancement; and municipal government enhancement. The plan examines present trends as well as new ideas to project and guide future development.

Municipalities provide services and are interdependent on the larger region of their location. The Town of Bath is integrally linked to the larger unincorporated community of Berkeley Springs that surrounds it, and it serves as the county seat for Morgan County. Discussions within the community quickly identified that residents and visitors alike, do not recognize a distinction between the town and the larger geographic area, thus perceiving the larger area designated as Berkeley Springs as the incorporated town. Many people have little perception of the legal boundaries of the Town of Bath. However, they seem to recognize the effect of the “town” as a critical element for the region.

The confusion of town boundaries clearly complicates development of a comprehensive plan for the town and requires strategies that reflect not only the limits of the municipal authority, but recognizes the role that the town serves in the urban area and surrounding county environs. As a result, the comprehensive plan for the Town of Bath recognizes and reflects three categories of potential future actions by the town:

1. Strategies which can be undertaken solely and legally by the town within its corporate limits, even though consideration of the larger governmental units, non-governmental organizations and the general public may and should be taken into account.
2. Strategies which the town cannot undertake solely on its own, but in which the town government may and should consider, provide support for and coordination with other organizations to achieve the public purposes desired within the town.
3. Strategies which can be undertaken to coordinate with and participate in actions by non-profit groups and other organizations that would benefit the town as well as the larger community.

Thus, the plan should not be viewed as merely a guide for town officials in solving municipal problems. It should be a useful tool for other governing entities, businesses, educators, civic organizations, families, and individuals. It is upon this foundation that the

comprehensive plan reflects the shared thinking of the citizen members of the Town of Bath Planning Commission drawn from ideas and input from the community in composing this comprehensive plan.

An additional factor in developing a comprehensive plan for the town was that its history has always resulted from a unique 'sense of place' that encompasses its natural geologic setting, and which continues to influence its development as a unique community in numerous ways. Public input in the development of the comprehensive plan, repeatedly emphasized the need to protect and enhance its unique characteristics.

Perhaps the most distinctive aspect of contemporary history has been man's efforts to recognize past change, anticipate future change, project its impact, and shape it for predetermined ends. For community leaders, that can mean planning, encouraging, and supporting economic, community, and municipal government development to best serve the needs of its residents and the extended larger community. Thus, an important component of this plan is the identification of the various factors influencing business investments. The factors that affect the development and revitalization of the community and identification of essential economic infrastructure and support services, as well as opportunities to protect, enhance, and build upon the unique qualities of the place are equally important.

Components of the economic sector on which the plan focuses includes business development, commercial and manufacturing, transportation, communication, and public utilities, residential, wholesale/retail trade and service sectors. The plan identifies resources, needs, and potential of community facilities and services such as water and sewer, solid waste, recreation, public safety, education and cultural activities as well as identify community revitalization and planning needs. Recommendations are made concerning ways to improve municipal management of the town.



Figure 1: Location of the Town of Bath, WV

Town of Bath Boundary and Vicinity

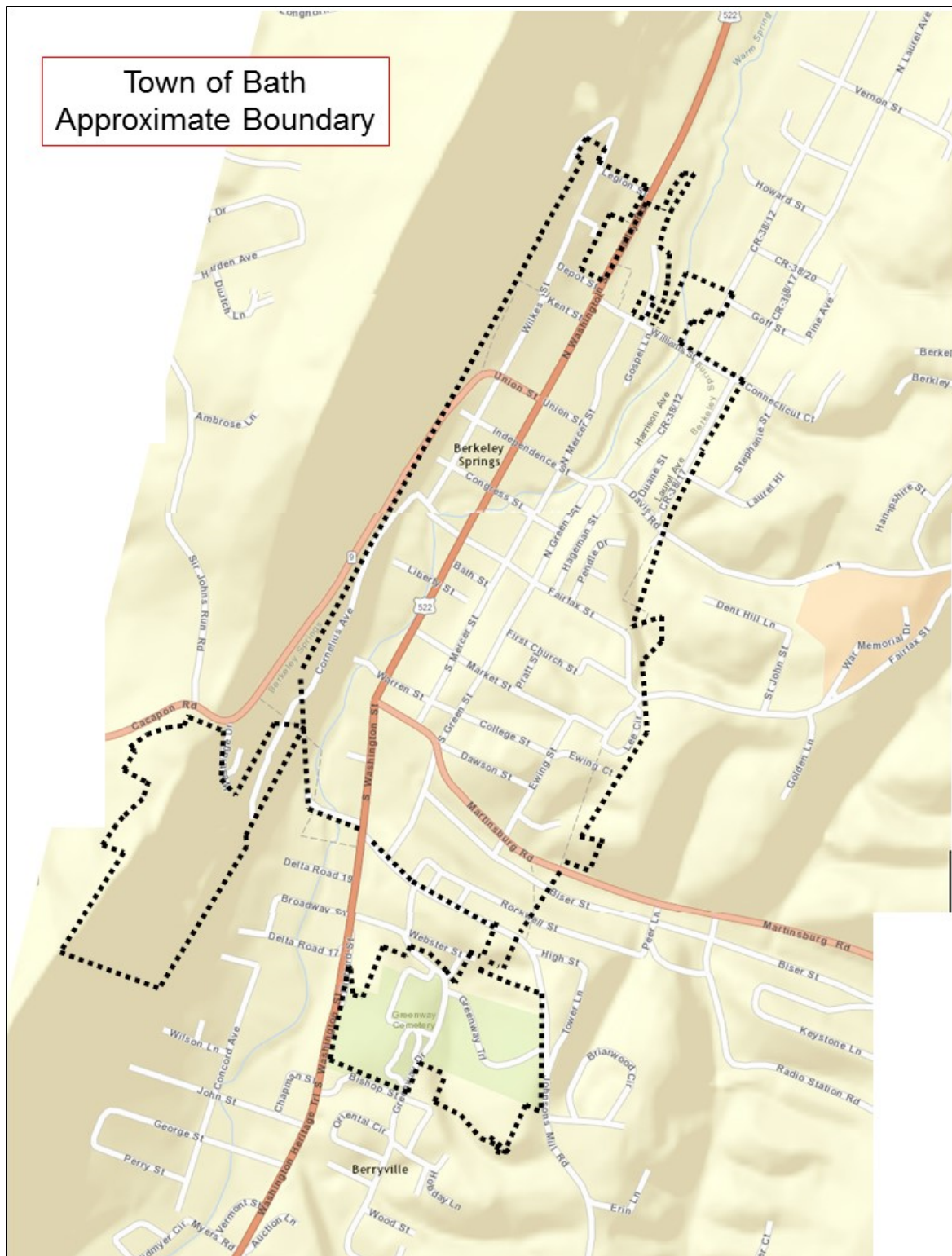


Figure 2: Approximate boundaries of the Town of Bath

Plan Development and Purpose

The Town of Bath Planning Commission was appointed by the Town Council and given the task of completing a comprehensive plan in accordance with West Virginia State Code Chapter 8A, Article 3. The vision is that this comprehensive plan will serve as an initial basis for planning and action by the Town of Bath over the next decade, updated as frequently and as necessary, but not less than every ten years, to serve as a guide for future decisions.

The comprehensive plan examines the current state of the town, and provides a framework for future growth and development. This comprehensive plan is general in scope, and must, according to Code, “promote the health, safety, morals, order, convenience, prosperity, and general welfare of the inhabitants.”

The plan is a reference document containing community information, identified needs, and existing capacity. It is a road map that provides long-term guidance for decisions regarding the future of a community through the exploration and implementation of the recommended Goals, Objectives, and Strategies. It is intended to inform government officials who develop policies, create regulations, or analyze opportunities that affect the citizens that live in the community or nearby, work or own a business here, and those who visit our area.

The contents of the document can be used by anyone that wants to know more about the community. It may be helpful for people that want to relocate here or start a business in town. The information is useful for non-profit groups to help achieve their mission by understanding the needs and capacity of our residents and those that use town services. And hopefully, the contents are useful as a template to articulate a shared commitment to improving the community.

Guidance from the West Virginia Code for the purpose of a comprehensive plan:

<http://www.legis.state.wv.us/WVCODE/Code.cfm?chap=08a&art=3#03>

- A guide for a governing body to accomplish a coordinated and compatible development of land and improvements within its territorial jurisdiction, in accordance with present and future needs and resources.
- A process through which citizen participation and thorough analysis are used to develop a set of strategies that establish as clearly and practically as possible the best and most appropriate future development of the area.
- An aid for the governing body to develop ordinances that result in preserving and enhancing the unique quality of life and culture in that community and in adapting to future changes of use of an economic, physical, or social nature.

Background Material and Information

Many studies and reports exist that were used as foundation documents to develop the goals and objectives in the comprehensive plan. Internet links to these reports are located in the text where appropriate and as a listing with links in the Appendix. Because these detailed reports are available through these links, the Commission chose not to duplicate the information in this comprehensive plan.

Stakeholder Input

This plan was developed by a group committed to having an open dialog about the current state of the town. Input from town and county residents, visitors and business owners was invited using a survey and listening sessions covering economic growth, community infrastructure, and community services. The Commission heard from citizens who have a strong connection to the community including residents of long and short duration, as well as a variety of visitors. Analysis and notes of meetings and surveys of stakeholder input can be found in Appendix II.

Organization of the Document

The plan is organized in three sections:

- I. A current description of the town and its residents contrasted with the past.
- II. Goals, Objectives, and Strategies developed after a series of meetings with the community
 - a. Goals are the broadest expressions of a community's desires. Goals give direction to the plan as a whole. Goals are concerned with the long term, and often describe ideal situations that would result if all plan purposes were fully realized. Since goals are value-based, their attainment is difficult to measure.
 - b. Objectives are broad statements that set preferred courses of action. Objectives are choices made to carry out the goals in the foreseeable future. Objectives need to be specific enough to help determine whether a proposed project or program would advance community values expressed in the goals.
 - c. Strategies are specific statements that carry out a plan in the short term. Strategies are measurable benchmarks that can be used to assess incremental progress in achieving the broader purposes expressed in objectives and goals.
- III. Appendices with supporting information and references.

I. The Town of Bath, Berkeley Springs, West Virginia, USA

What Makes the Town of Bath Special and Unique?

Input by citizens helped the planning commission identify how people think and feel about our community, and what they would like it to become. The most common factor among respondents seemed to be that they feel the community is a special place, and they want others to understand this, too.

The Springs

The high-yield, mineral springs discharging at the base of Warm Springs Ridge (Figure 3), are the reason for the existence of the community incorporated in 1776 as the Town of Bath. The numerous springs were collectively named Berkeley Springs in the 1770's.

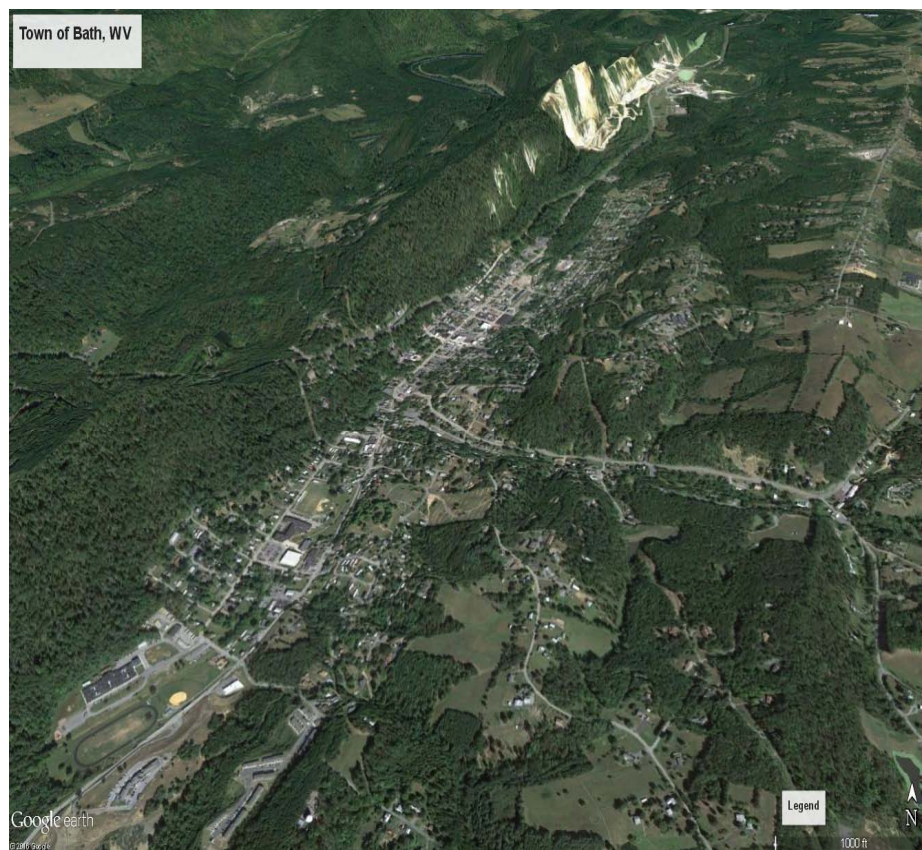


Figure 3: Warm Springs Ridge is the western boundary for the Town of Bath.

The springs, with a thermal anomaly of a constant temperature of 74.3F degrees, are reported to have attracted indigenous people since the mid-17th century, with colonial visitors following soon after. Geological investigations postulate that the springs flow from a depth of more than 1,770 feet emerging from the Oriskany or Ridgely sandstone of the

Cacapon Mountain northern aquifer (Hobba, Fisher, Pearson, and Chemerys, *Hydrology and Geochemistry of Thermal Springs of the Appalachians*, USGS, 1979 <https://pubs.usgs.gov/pp/1044e/report.pdf>).

The mineral springs, which have always been considered as medicinal springs, flow at an average discharge of 1200 gpm, or 84 million cubic feet of water per a year (Donovan, Werner, Vesper, and Corder, *Springs, Source Water Areas, and Potential For High-Yield Aquifers Along the Cacapon Mountain Anticline, Morgan County, WV*, 2006 <http://hrc.nrcce.wvu.edu/HRC3-FinalReport.htm>). The springs are open to the public and officially protected with the seven acres surrounding the area as Berkeley Springs State Park.

The History

The town was established in 1776 by the Virginia Legislature. It has been a popular destination for relaxation since 1740 attracting short-term visitors from surrounding areas. In 1777 the first lots were surveyed and sold for Lord Thomas Fairfax with initial purchases being made by several prominent colonists including George Washington and members of his family, three signers of the Declaration of Independence, four signers of the Constitution, five Revolutionary generals, and seven members of the Continental Congress (<http://www.berkeleysprings.com/walkingtour/introduction.html>).

Town of Bath Historic District is a national historic district with more than 220 historic structures (see <http://www.wvculture.org/shpo/nr/pdf/morgan/09000245.pdf>). It includes the town's central business district, Berkeley Springs State Park, a small industrial area northeast of the downtown, and the adjacent residential areas. More information is available at <http://townofbath.org/early-days-of-town-of-bath/>.

The Arts

In addition to being known as a health resort, the area has attracted a thriving arts community. Under the local guidance of the Morgan Arts Council (MAC <http://macicehouse.org/>), the community fosters a variety of arts, theater, music, and digital pursuits with a strong emphasis on community and school participation in events. MAC has provided leadership and action keeping the town listed since 1994 in several travel guides as one of the best art towns in America.

Bath or Berkeley Springs

The nature of the established town boundary is not clearly articulated for town and county residents or visitors. On some streets a resident may be in the physical boundaries of the town, while across the street, a homeowner benefits from the additional services provided by the town, but pays no additional fees.

The boundaries are not the only source of misperception of the town. For over 200 years, the Town of Bath has been known as Berkeley Springs, the name of its original Virginia post

office established in 1802. This identity generally represents both the town and the larger developed area surrounding the more historic town center.

Changing Architecture

The Town of Bath has been marred by a number of destructive fires over the years. Large resort hotels that once dominated the town's central business area near the springs were destroyed by fire on three separate occasions, with only the Country Inn (built in 1930) still standing. The Morgan County Courthouse in the center of town was also a casualty of fire twice with the county's fourth courthouse constructed in 2010 after a fire in 2006.

Historic buildings have frequently been razed to make way for new buildings or parking lots with little regard to history or architectural aesthetics. Recent preservation projects include refurbishing the town's early 20th century train depot, the Icehouse, and a number of residential properties in excess of 100 years-old.

Visitors and Residents

Tourism has long been one of the main economic drivers of this resort town, which is relatively close to the population centers of Washington, D.C. and Baltimore, Maryland. Spas, which promote the mineral water of the springs, and businesses such as hotels and restaurants that cater to visitors, have always been primary sources of employment. The location of Cacapon State Park and the development of Coolfont Resort in the 1960's helped to draw visitors. Travel Berkeley Springs (<http://berkeleysprings.com/>), an active convention and visitors bureau tasked with promotion of local attractions and cultural events, is supported in part by an occupancy tax paid to the Town of Bath and Morgan County. Travel Berkeley Springs sponsors and promotes many festivals and events throughout the year that highlight the uniqueness of the community and its natural beauty.

Since the founding of the Town of Bath, the influx of visitors and retirees have provided a unique influence on the community. The friendliness and interaction of vacationers, second-home owners, and retirees have been a source of diversity of thought and culture that seem to induce more openness and tolerance of others. The arts community that has developed in the county serves as a further means of drawing people together. The strong inflow of new people into the community gives it a friendly ambiance.

Significant subdivision and development of land in the county during the 1980's and 1990's provided the opportunity for many visitors to purchase second homes or retire near the town. Morgan County experienced unprecedented residential growth during this time, however the population within the town boundaries remained fairly static or declined. Despite the economic downturn of 2008-2010, the area is once again increasing in vibrancy and cultural development with the expansion and creation of new businesses, lodgings, and services along with the sustainable health of long-term, locally owned business icons.

Community Profile

Except where noted, the information presented in the Community Profile section is from the American Community Survey, a statistical survey of the U.S. Department of Commerce Bureau of the Census. The five-year estimates from the latest release of data collected between January 1, 2010, and December 31, 2014, were used to create the tables in this section.

As a comparison with the Town of Bath, information in the tables also include information for:

- Morgan County, and
- Morgan County Census Tract 9708, an area that includes the Town of Bath and the neighborhoods of Jimstown, North Berkeley, Berryville, Burnt Factory, and Cold Run Valley north of Powerline Lane, and the subdivisions of Michael Manor, Rock Cliff, Merrywoods, Spring Brook, Prospect Peak, Treeland Hills, Potomac View, Seely Pine Acres, Mineral Springs, Martin Terrace, Woodside, O.K. Acres, Ridgeview, Fairview, and Shockey Key Acres.

Census Tract 9708 is presented as an indicator of the population of the urbanized area that is often thought of as Berkeley Springs.

Population

For planning purposes, an analysis of population data provides an indicator for providing community services, developing community facilities, as well as providing estimates of prospective labor forces for present and future business.

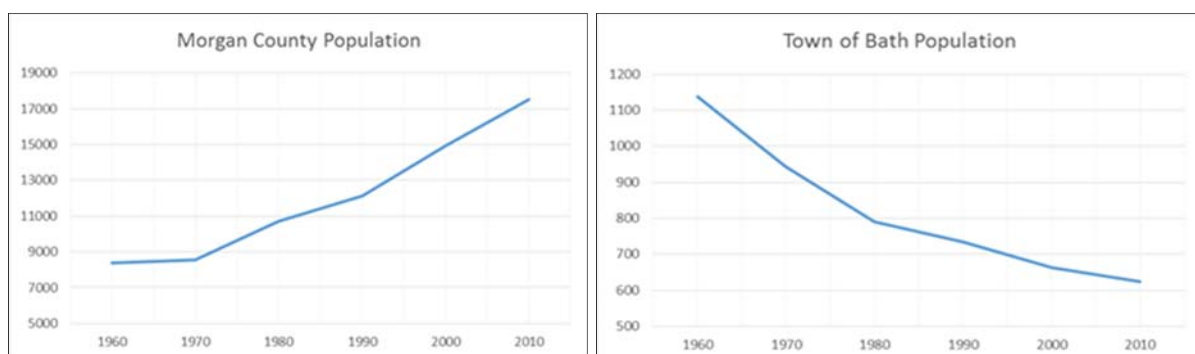


Figure 4: The population of Morgan County has seen significant growth even as the population living within the Town of Bath decreases. Source: US Decennial Census for 1970-2010

Decline in the population of the Town of Bath should be viewed along with the change in the population of the county since the two areas so closely affect each other in terms of both needs and opportunities. As the number of town residents declined, the number of residents and businesses within a four mile radius of the town center has grown. The growth in the area outside of the Town of Bath, in essence the community of Berkeley Springs, has affected the town's resources.

Over the past fifty years, the percentage of town population decreased from approximately 13.6% of the county population to approximately 3.6%, while the demand for community services in the county increased. West Virginia Code requires that comprehensive plans include consideration of preferred development areas to account for the demand and financing of these services. In the case of the Town of Bath, growth has been taking place outside of its jurisdiction south of town, without a corresponding adjustment to the tax base for required services. Growth in the areas just outside the town's boundaries has brought pressure directly by increasing demands for water service and indirectly by increasing demand for other municipal services. Additional people in the broader community may result in an increase in crime and in deterioration of downtown road conditions. Development may require more lighting and safety features within the town, and an increase in parking demand and improved pedestrian facilities. Need for increased traffic management, law enforcement, trash management, stormwater management, and landscape maintenance, and recreational facilities is also probable.

Because the town boundaries remained relatively static during the period despite the commercial and residential development occurring immediately outside of the town's jurisdiction, the town failed to gain the additional revenues necessary to support existing and increased levels of service desired by residents and visitors. If the municipal boundaries had expanded along with the new businesses and residents, they would be contributing to the provision of services. Instead, the lack of revenue with an inability to increase the town's population and tax base has resulted in:

1. A lack of equity for town and county taxpayers that rely on town services
2. Lack of infrastructure sustainability
3. Lack of citizen participation in town government
4. Missed opportunities to increase the vitality of the town

Age and Gender

In Morgan County, 19.3% of all people are 65 or older, and in the Town of Bath the percentage is 19.2%. This percentage is greater than the national percentage of 14.5% (Source: Persons 65 years and over, percent, July 1, 2014, (V2014) U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program (PEP). Updated annually. <http://www.census.gov/popest/>) indicating a more elderly population with a significant proportion being female. Less than 24% of the population of the town is made up of children and youth under the age of 18. The percentage of this group is slightly lower in Morgan County at less than 22%.

Table 1 Population distribution.						
DP05: ACS DEMOGRAPHIC AND HOUSING ESTIMATES						
2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates						
SEX AND AGE	Morgan County		Census Tract 9708		Town of Bath	
	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent
Total population	17,450		4,007		673	
Male	8,642	49.50%	1,981	49.40%	323	48.00%
Female	8,808	50.50%	2,026	50.60%	350	52.00%
Under 5 years	777	4.50%	244	6.10%	23	3.40%
5 to 9 years	1,036	5.90%	303	7.60%	46	6.80%
10 to 14 years	920	5.30%	151	3.80%	54	8.00%
15 to 19 years	1,088	6.20%	257	6.40%	38	5.60%
20 to 24 years	790	4.50%	118	2.90%	13	1.90%
25 to 34 years	1,684	9.70%	462	11.50%	87	12.90%
35 to 44 years	2,187	12.50%	533	13.30%	113	16.80%
45 to 54 years	2,751	15.80%	533	13.30%	60	8.90%
55 to 59 years	1,326	7.60%	273	6.80%	58	8.60%
60 to 64 years	1,522	8.70%	333	8.30%	52	7.70%
65 to 74 years	1,983	11.40%	469	11.70%	52	7.70%
75 to 84 years	1,165	6.70%	275	6.90%	53	7.90%
85 years and over	221	1.30%	56	1.40%	24	3.60%
Median age (years)	45.6		44.2		41.8	
18 years and over	14,052	80.5%	3,088	77.1%	517	76.8%
Male	6,899	49.10%	1,516	49.10%	245	47.40%
Female	7,153	50.90%	1,572	50.90%	272	52.60%
65 years and over	3,369	19.3%	800	20.0%	129	19.2%
Male	1,603	47.60%	350	43.80%	43	33.30%
Female	1,766	52.40%	450	56.30%	86	66.70%

Table 2 Selected household characteristics.						
DP02: SELECTED SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS IN THE UNITED STATES						
2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates						
HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE	Morgan County		Census Tract 9708		Town of Bath	
	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent
Total households	7,358	7,358	1,664	1,664	327	327
Average household size	2.35		2.41		2.04	
Average family size	3.36		3.27		3.54	
Family households (families)	3,836	52.10%	936	56.30%	117	35.80%
Households with one or more people under 18 years	1,443	19.60%	379	22.80%	61	18.70%
Households with one or more people 65 years and over	2,376	32.30%	602	36.20%	100	30.60%

Education

Educational statistics indicate that 13% of Town of Bath residents have received a bachelor's degree compared with 10.2% for Morgan County residents. Both are less than the national average of 33%.

Table 3 School enrollment and educational information.						
DP02: SELECTED SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS IN THE UNITED STATES						
2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates						
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT	Morgan County		Census Tract 9708		Town of Bath	
	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school	3,212		806		128	
Nursery school, preschool	99	3.1%	58	7.20%	0	0.00%
Kindergarten	123	3.80%	26	3.20%	7	5.50%
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	1,677	52.20%	385	47.80%	70	54.70%
High school (grades 9-12)	792	24.70%	229	28.40%	36	28.10%
College or graduate school	521	16.20%	108	13.40%	15	11.70%
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT						
Population 25 years and over	12,839		2,934		499	
Less than 9th grade	795	6.20%	172	5.90%	39	7.80%
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	1,509	11.80%	333	11.30%	39	7.80%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	5,719	44.50%	1,337	45.60%	211	42.30%
Some college, no degree	1,765	13.70%	539	18.40%	81	16.20%
Associate's degree	932	7.30%	100	3.40%	10	2.00%
Bachelor's degree	1,306	10.20%	301	10.30%	65	13.00%
Graduate or professional degree	813	6.30%	152	5.20%	54	10.80%
Percent high school graduate or higher		82.10%		82.80%		84.40%
Percent bachelor's degree or higher		16.50%		15.40%		23.80%

Employment

The largest employers in the Town of Bath are the Morgan County Board of Education, the local governments of Morgan County and the Town of Bath, Citizens National Bank, the West Virginia Department of Natural Resources, and the Country Inn. Numerous commercial businesses are based within town boundaries, including banks, real estate offices, private offices, retail operations, restaurants, garages, and gas stations. Lodging, spas, and alternative health practitioners employ substantial numbers. The presence of these businesses and their employees contribute to the economic life of the town, as do businesses outside of town, through the attraction of visitors to those establishments. Aside from government properties, religious institutions, and some non-profit organizations, businesses located in town contribute support in the form of real estate taxes and fees which are used for operation of the town government.

Table 4 Employment and worker information.						
DP03: SELECTED ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS						
2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates						
EMPLOYMENT	Morgan County		Census Tract 9708		Town of Bath	
	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	1,874	27.9%	387	26.6%	78	25.4%
Other services, except public administration	404	6.0%	110	7.6%	43	14.0%
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	285	4.2%	67	4.6%	35	11.4%
Retail trade	741	11.0%	180	12.4%	33	10.7%
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	550	8.2%	166	11.4%	28	9.1%
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	228	3.4%	59	4.1%	25	8.1%
Construction	461	6.9%	100	6.9%	19	6.2%
Manufacturing	681	10.1%	110	7.6%	18	5.9%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	538	8.0%	108	7.4%	16	5.2%
Public administration	483	7.2%	121	8.3%	10	3.3%
Information	115	1.7%	2	0.1%	2	0.7%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	273	4.1%	23	1.6%	0	0.0%
Wholesale trade	80	1.2%	22	1.5%	0	0.0%
CLASS OF WORKER						
Private wage and salary workers	4,937	73.5%	998	68.6%	230	74.9%
Government workers	1,418	21.1%	368	25.3%	54	17.6%
Self-employed in own not incorporated business workers	358	5.3%	89	6.1%	23	7.5%

Educational services, health care, and social services are the largest employment categories in the town. These professions along with other services, including finance, insurance, real estate; retail trade; professional and administrative services; arts; and lodging and food services represent over 70% of employment in the Town of Bath.

Labor Force

The composition of the labor force is an important indicator of the economic livelihood of the town. The composition of the labor force is broken into two categories: labor force by occupation and labor force by industry group. Statistics from Workforce West Virginia in November 2015 indicate an unemployment rate of 4.1% for Morgan County and 6.5% for West Virginia with a current minimum wage of \$8.75 per hour. Statistics for the Town of Bath indicate an unemployment rate of about 5.0%.

Table 5: Types of employers and number of employees						
DP03: SELECTED ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS						
2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates						
EMPLOYMENT STATUS	Morgan County		Census Tract 9708		Town of Bath	
	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent
Population 16 years and over	14,489		3,257		537	
In labor force	7,870	54.3%	1,653	50.8%	334	62.2%
Employed	6,713	46.3%	1,455	44.7%	307	57.2%
Unemployed	1,100	7.6%	181	5.6%	27	5.0%
Not in labor force	6,619	45.7%	1,604	49.2%	203	37.8%
OCCUPATION						
Management, business, science, and arts occupations	1,958	29.2%	423	29.1%	111	36.2%
Service occupations	1,147	17.1%	274	18.8%	29	9.4%
Sales and office occupations	1,380	20.6%	347	23.8%	100	32.6%
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	1,170	17.4%	154	10.6%	29	9.4%
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	1,058	15.8%	257	17.7%	38	12.4%

Income

Per capita income in Bath is \$21,273 compared with \$22,770 for Morgan County and \$23,450 for West Virginia (United States Census Bureau QuickFacts West Virginia, 2015 <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/table/INC110215/54>).

The median household income for the Town of Bath is \$34,688 and \$37,406 for Morgan County. The median household income for the State of West Virginia is \$41,751.

The Town of Bath is the county seat and center of economic activity for Morgan County. In 1982, the Berkeley Springs area was designated by the state as a secondary growth center. Secondary growth centers are small communities that serve as centers of employment and essential services for rural areas. Berkeley Springs met all the state criteria for a secondary growth center except one for which it was given an exemption: the area did not have the required amount of retail sales. In the past, the failure of various sectors of the economy, such as retail, to fully develop, has meant that money has not been retained in the area to be reinvested in future business and economic growth. The impact the lack of retail growth has been accelerated with increased popularity of internet sales and delivery services and “one-stop-shop” large retailers, hurting many small retailers in the town.

Table 6: Income, earning, and social programs.

DP03: SELECTED ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS						
2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates						
INCOME AND BENEFITS (IN 2014 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)	Morgan County		Census Tract 9708		Town of Bath	
	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent
Total households	7,358		1,664		327	
Median household income	\$37,406		\$31,339		\$34,688	
With earnings	4,682	63.6%	1,114	66.9%	235	71.9%
With Social Security	3,063	41.6%	771	46.3%	129	39.4%
Mean Social Security income	\$17,279		\$16,882		\$14,818	
With retirement income	1,474	20.0%	329	19.8%	36	11.0%
Mean retirement income	\$33,582		\$17,726		\$27,228	
With Supplemental Security Income	449	6.1%	87	5.2%	5	1.5%
Mean Supplemental Security Income	\$8,151		\$7,813		\$8,740	
With cash public assistance income	152	2.1%	43	2.6%	8	2.4%
Mean cash public assistance income	\$6,455		\$3,107		\$7,400	
With Food Stamp/SNAP benefits in the past 12 months	784	10.7%	199	12.0%	31	9.5%
Families	3,836		936		117	
Median family income	\$52,308		\$43,906		\$44,408	
Mean family income	\$65,349		\$52,965		\$54,274	
Per capita income	\$22,770		\$19,229		\$21,273	
Median earnings for workers	\$26,923		\$25,076		\$25,344	
Median earnings for male full-time, year-round workers	\$41,928		\$37,083		\$38,384	
Median earnings for female full-time, year-round workers	\$31,117		\$27,843		\$26,741	

Economic Sectors

Employment and income are not adequate representation of economic sectors in the Town of Bath since many employees live outside of the town boundaries. However, it is generally accepted that tourism in the county, and particularly in the town, is the substantial economic driver in the community.

Tourism

A report prepared by Dean Runyan Associates for the West Virginia Division of Tourism released in October 2015 (http://www.deanrunyan.com/doc_library/WVImp.pdf), estimated \$24.7 million of travel related direct spending in Morgan County including purchases, occupancy and sales taxes paid at the point of sale for 2014.

The number of jobs related to tourism and travel in the county has remained steady over the years at about 400 persons, this includes full and part-time positions of wage and salary workers and proprietors. Earnings (wage and salary disbursements, earned benefits, and proprietor income attributable to travel expenditures, which typically is a portion of all

business receipts) of employees and owners of businesses that receive travel expenditures was estimated to be \$6.7 million.

Local government revenue is the occupancy tax generated by overnight lodging and does not include property tax. State revenue includes sales tax, motor fuel tax, income tax on travel related businesses and earnings, and gambling revenue collected.

Table 7: Tourism and travel related information for Morgan County.								
Morgan County, West Virginia County Travel Impacts, 2004-2012								
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Direct Spending (\$Million)	32.0	31.0	31.6	28.0	30.0	30.0	25.0	24.7
Earnings (\$Million)	9.0	9.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	6.0	6.7
Employment (jobs)	440	440	450	440	450	440	360	360
Local Govt. Revenue (\$000)	153	162	186	182	253	272	180	165
State Govt. Revenue (\$000)	1,862	1,969	1,975	1,817	1,855	1,783	1,443	1,465
Source: WV Division of Tourism, <i>West Virginia Travel Impacts 200-2014p</i> , October 2015								

During fiscal year 2014,7/1/13-6/30/14, the occupancy tax collected for overnight lodging, commonly called the hotel-motel tax, produced approximately \$161,000 – an increase of 3% over the previous fiscal year. The taxes are distributed separately by location within the County or the town. By law half of the tax receipts of each jurisdiction are provided to and used to promote tourism through Travel Berkeley Springs, while the other half is allocated to various community groups by the Morgan County Commissioners and the Town Council.

Community Infrastructure

Municipal Government

The Town of Bath has a Class IV municipal government, composed of a Mayor and a Town Council with a Recorder and five Town Council Members, elected for two year terms. The town has a Police Department, owns the Berkeley Springs Water Works, and has full time maintenance and administrative staff. The town owns three public cemeteries, only one of which is active and which is managed by the Town of Bath Cemetery Management and Maintenance Corporation. Town government also includes a Planning Commission, a Development Authority, a Tree Board, and a Historic Landmark Commission, created by ordinance with members appointed by Town Council. The Town Council created by ordinance a Streetscape Committee tasked with managing the redevelopment of public pedestrian ways, and a Train Depot Committee to guide restoration of the historic train depot. Town representatives are appointed to the Morgan County Economic Development Authority and the Morgan County Parks and Recreation Authority.

Finance

The Town of Bath develops an annual budget, which must comply with West Virginia state requirements and by law must be a balanced budget between income and expenditures. The budget, which covers the year from July 1st to June 30th, is prepared in the spring of each year and is reviewed and approved by the State.

For purposes of providing a general view of income and expenditures by the town, Table 8 is a summary of the current budget for the Town of Bath General Account for Fiscal Year 2015-2016 showing the following categories required by the guidance. It does not include the finances for the Berkeley Springs Water Works, which is a separate entity. Specific income and expenditures are published annually at the end of each year in the local newspaper, the Morgan Messenger.

Table 8: Summary of current Town of Bath Budget			
Income		Expenditures	
Taxes	\$293,855	General Government	\$96,763
Charges for Services	\$220,500	Public Safety	\$200,616
Fines and forfeitures	\$50,000	Street and Transportation	\$166,095
Licenses and Permits	\$20,000	Health and Sanitation	\$114,074
Intergovernmental	\$10,943	Cultural and Recreation	\$22,250
Other miscellaneous	\$12,250	Social Services	\$7,750
Total	\$607,548	Total	\$607,548

The *Final Report on the Finances and Operations of the Town of Bath (Berkeley Springs)*. April 2005. was prepared by West Virginia University Extension Service, Community Resources and Economic Development by request of the Town Council in response to concerns raised by local businesses about a discussion of instituting Business and Operation (B&O) taxes. B&O taxes were not instituted due to concerns raised by local business owners. The WVU report made other suggestions for the town to deal with fiscal issues.

Public Water System

A water system is defined by the West Virginia Department of Health as any water system or supply which regularly supplies, or offers to supply, piped water to the public for human consumption, if serving at least an average of 25 individuals per day for at least 60 days per year, or which has at least 15 service connections.

The Berkeley Springs Water Works water system, owned and operated by the Town of Bath serves 1,226 residential, 165 commercial, 13 governmental, and 1 industrial customers. During the time the town has owned the water system, the population of the town has decreased while the number of customers has increased. This has been due primarily to the growth in the unincorporated areas surrounding the Town of Bath.

As demand for extensions in the system continue in the future, the town has insured that financial provisions have been made for upgrading the entire water system serving the growing area, and that professional engineering advice is utilized to confirm that the existing system can accommodate new customers without downgrading service to existing customers, a process which will continue in the future.

Unlike the Warm Springs Public Service District, no service limits have been defined by the municipality's water system. However, state statutes limit a system to 20 miles beyond the corporate limits or until the service reaches the limits of another water utility.

Current Assets within the water system:

- Fire Hydrants: 130
- 2" Waterline: 35,000 feet
- 3" Waterline: 5,000 feet
- 6" Waterline: 80,000 feet
- 8" Waterline: 20,500 feet

Public Sewer System

The Warm Springs Public Service District (WSPSD), a separate utility from the Town of

Bath, provides sanitary sewer service to the town and to areas in the surrounding unincorporated areas of Berkeley Springs.

Transportation System

Roads

There are multiple governing jurisdictions within Morgan County that oversee the road system. This includes the State routes under the West Virginia Department of Transportation, Division of Highways (WVDOH) some of which are within town boundaries, the municipal roads within the town not managed by WVDOH, and the private road systems.

Arterials

The most heavily traveled roadway in Bath is U.S. Rt. 522 running north-south across the county and serving as the town's main street, Washington Street. Based on traffic counts from the West Virginia Department of Transportation, traffic averaged 15,150 vehicles per day in 2011 and 15,463 vehicles per day in 2014 on Washington Street at Myers Road; and 11,935 in 2011 and 8,400 average vehicles per day in 2014 on Washington Street at Union Street. A large number of large tractor trailers use the route as a connector between I-81 at Winchester, Virginia, to I-70 and I-68 at Hancock, Maryland. Many comments were received throughout the public survey regarding the negative impacts tractor-trailer traffic has on the town, its citizens, and its visitors.

The second largest arterial road is WV Route 9 running east-west across the county and into Bath as Martinsburg Road intersecting with U.S. Route 522 within the Town of Bath and exiting westward at Union Street toward Great Cacapon and Paw Paw.

Streets

The West Virginia Division of Highways is responsible for maintenance on Washington Street (US 522), Fairfax Street, Wilkes Street, Martinsburg Road (State Route 9), Union Street, Johnson Mill Road and portions of Congress and Independence Streets.

The Town of Bath is responsible for maintenance on the remaining public streets, approximately 4.5 miles of roadway, which function primarily as local neighborhood roads connecting to US 522, WV Rt. 9 and Johnson Mill Road. The town has a Public Works Department that is responsible for maintenance and snow removal for town streets and cooperates with WVDOH for snow clearance on streets maintained by WVDOH.

Bridges

Bath has bridges located on Fairfax, Mercer, Liberty, Warren, Congress, Independence, Williams, Ewing, and two along Washington Street. The West Virginia Division of Highways has the responsibility of bridge repairs in the town. Currently, the Ewing Street Bridge is in need of repair, the WVDOH has agreed to provide the necessary repairs. A full bridge report

was completed in 2008, and a copy is located in Town Hall.

Parking

Bath has an ample amount of passenger vehicle parking throughout its streets. Several parking lots within the town are owned by local businesses for use by their customers only. Additional lots are owned by local businesses or private owners and allow public parking. Parking is not always available for high peak events immediately adjacent to the destination. For more information on parking, please review the 2009 Parking Study (<http://townofbath.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/05/Parking-Study-Town-of-Bath.pdf>).

Sidewalks

There are sidewalks along many of the roadways within the town. A Town of Bath Streetscape Committee is actively working on rehabilitating these sidewalks and adding additional sidewalks through various funding opportunities. Please feel free to review the July 2013 Plan (<http://townofbath.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/05/Bath-Streetscape-Design-Plan-July-2013.pdf>).

Trails.

A paved loop trail of 880 feet was constructed in 2010 in North Berkeley Community Park as a fitness feature, otherwise there are no trails within the Town of Bath. However the 184-mile Chesapeake & Ohio Canal towpath and Western Maryland Rail Trail are located six miles north in Hancock, Md. These trails saw an estimated 165,000 visitors in 2011-2012. Morgan County in partnership with the Town of Bath is currently in the planning stages of developing an abandoned rail right of way near the north end of town from the historic train depot station northward to eventually connect to the Hancock trails.

Railroads

The main line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad parallels the entire length of Morgan County's boundary with Maryland and the Potomac River. This is part of the category A mainline owned by CSX, which crosses the northern portion of West Virginia from Parkersburg to Harpers Ferry. The segment within Morgan County has two or more parallel tracks.

There are no rail lines currently entering or traversing the Town of Bath. Formerly owned CSX rights of way from the Depot on Williams Street in Bath north to Sand Mine Road in the County have been acquired by the Town of Bath and Morgan County for planned construction of a recreational rail trail facility.

Air Facilities

Within the region, commercial airports are located at Cumberland and Hagerstown, MD, Winchester, VA, and Martinsburg, WV. Washington Dulles International Airport is 87 miles from the town center and Baltimore Washington International Airport is 108 miles. The Potomac Airpark (FAA Identifier W35) is located approximately 5 miles north of town at Latitude 39-41-33.4N / Longitude 078-09-57.9W

Physical Infrastructure

Physical infrastructure in town includes public, commercial and residential structures. Other sections of this comprehensive plan have presented the history of the town, which has influenced the physical structure seen today.

Structures reflect the architecture of the periods in which they were built, giving the town a character of beauty and structural interest. While much of this character remains, many structures were removed, modernized, or replaced in the last half of the 1900's.

In 2006 the West Virginia State Historical and Preservation Office provided a grant to survey structures that were over 50 years, or that were of historically or architecturally significance. The survey found more than 220 structures that qualified, and the area was designated as the Town of Bath Historic District and listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 2009. The area was designated as a Certified Local Government (CLG), which allows eligibility to a Federal Historic Preservation fund for commercial qualifying sites for grants and federal and state tax credits. Residential owners of qualifying sites are eligible to apply for state tax credits for rehabilitation and protection of historic designated structures.

Public Structures

Public buildings, including design and maintenance, contribute to the visual appearance of the town. These public structures include the Morgan County Courthouse and related buildings, the historic buildings comprising the Berkeley Springs State Park, and to a lesser degree former school buildings, converted into the headquarters of the Morgan County Board of Education on Harrison Avenue and the former high school on Green Street now owned by the Morgan County government. The Morgan County Library building exhibits a historical facade with a more modern interior in keeping with the town's character.

The town's public buildings present a substantial influence on the town, both functionally and visually. The Morgan County Courthouse, recently reconstructed following a fire, provides a major anchor to the town center. Less visible is the former high school building, which has been used for many purposes over the decades since it served as a school.

The Berkeley Springs State Park buildings anchor the southwest corner of the town center. The park is probably the most important visual contributor to the town and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places for its springs, grounds and historic structures. The primary spa building, recently renovated by the State, and the other structures in the park establish a visual and functional setting for the commercial buildings immediately adjacent to the park, as well as much of the surrounding residential areas along both of the ridges that form the town's geography. While recent upgrades have substantially improved the park, more remains to be done to maintain and protect it and the springs, which are critical to the town.

The Ice House, located at Mercer and Independence, is owned and operated by the Morgan

Arts Council. Constructed in the early 20th century to store apples, it adds a significant architectural feature to the town.

Churches

While not publicly owned, several church structures are dramatic contributors to the physical and architectural sense of the town as well as major contributors to the life of the community.

Commercial Structures

The most significant and imposing physical structure anchoring the park, and the last remaining major hotel in town, is the Country Inn. Combined with the headquarters of the Citizens National Bank and the adjacent Catholic Church buildings, this section of Washington Street extends the visual anchor of the town center.

The commercial buildings along Fairfax Street anchor the center of town. Unfortunately, two of the primary buildings on Fairfax Street burned in 2015, leaving the future use of the lots uncertain. The commercial district includes Washington Street and its adjacent cross streets. Aside from residential units in some of these structures, the buildings are primarily office or retail in use.

Additional commercial buildings, not directly on Washington or Fairfax Streets, including two funeral homes, add to the appearance of the town, providing a low rise, pedestrian oriented urban environment in an otherwise rural community.

Since the economic downturn of 2008 and the lack of any other major real estate development in the area, there has been limited investments in new businesses. Several former factories and other commercial buildings remain empty or only in partial use.

Residential Properties and Structures

Historically, the town had a substantial residential base with structures dating from the late 1800's through the first half of the 20th century. Census data of 2010 and updates indicate that the number of households and residents have either stayed level or continued to decline. There are several contributing factors. These include the following: residents relocating into the county or elsewhere; loss due to an aging population; vacancies due to inability to market available properties; and a continued lull in retirement and second home owners into town. There has also been loss of residential units by conversion to other uses and a loss of residential units to fires. Additionally, some of the housing stock is vacant, or has deteriorated and not been maintained. In recent years, as the economy has improved, there has been an increase in home remodeling.

Community Services

Police

There are three police departments that serve the Town of Bath. These departments are the Town of Bath Police Department, the Morgan County Sheriff's Department, and West Virginia State Police Department. The Sheriff's Department serves the County as a whole; the town police officers provide service for the town and backup beyond town boundaries in support of other police when requested.

The West Virginia State Police field office is located on Valley Road in Berkeley Springs. There are no current plans for any future expansion to operations.

The Morgan County Sheriff's Department reports responding to over 6,000 service calls in the entire county in 2011, a significant increase from 2,600 calls in 2007.

The Bath Police Department's office is located in the Town of Bath Municipal Center (Town Hall) on Wilkes Street. There are two full-time officers, one part-time, and one clerk. It is financed through taxes and traffic and parking fines/fees. There are no identified plans for expansion in the foreseeable future. The Town of Bath Police Department reports responding to approximately 1,500 calls per year; and mutual aid cooperation to assist when requested.

Fire & Emergency Medical Service

A Mutual Aide Agreement allows emergency response to other nearby cities, counties, and states. Four volunteer fire companies serve the Town of Bath and Morgan County. These companies include Berkeley Springs Volunteer Fire Company, Great Cacapon Volunteer Fire Company, Paw Paw Volunteer Fire Company, Inc., and South Morgan Volunteer Fire Department. In addition to these companies providing some level of emergency rescue service, the town is also served by the Morgan County Rescue Service, which provides emergency services. All fire and emergency medical services cooperate as needed through a mutual aid agreement.

Medical Services

In Berkeley Springs, War Memorial Hospital (<http://www.valleyhealthlink.com/War-Memorial-Hospital.aspx>), owned and operated by Valley Health Services of Winchester, Virginia, as a non-profit healthcare facility and is licensed by the State of West Virginia as a Critical Access Hospital. War Memorial Hospital has 25 inpatient beds, and a 16-bed extended care unit.

The residents of Bath may utilize three other hospitals within the region. They are Winchester Medical Center located in Virginia, Berkeley Medical Center located in

Martinsburg, West Virginia, and Meritus Medical Center located in Hagerstown, Maryland.

There is one family physician located within the town boundaries, although a number of additional primary healthcare providers are located within ten miles of town. A number of alternative and holistic health service providers have facilities in town or nearby.

Community Social Support Services

A comprehensive list of various services can be found on the Chamber of Commerce website: http://www.berkeleyspringschamber.com/living_view.php?id=21

Substance Abuse and Drug Control Services

The police, medical services, and community social support services are the primary agencies and organizations dealing with the illegal trafficking, availability of addictive drugs, and substance abuse issues in the community.

Animal Control

Animal control in Bath is provided by the Morgan County Animal Control office, operated by the Morgan County Commission and the Morgan County Sheriff's office.

Solid Waste

Curbside pickup is provided by the Town of Bath within the municipal corporation and by other private businesses outside the corporate boundaries.

The Charles R. Biggs Recycling Center is located approximately three miles south of Bath on US 522. The Center is open two to three days a week and accepts plastic, paper, cardboard, glass, aluminum, and mixed metals (<http://www.morgancountyrecycles.org/biggs.html>).

Landfill

Neither the Town of Bath nor Morgan County currently has a landfill located within its boundaries. Instead, haulers and citizens transfer the waste to the landfill located in Hedgesville, WV (Berkeley County).

Senior Services

The Senior Life Services of Morgan County (SLSMC <http://www.slsmc.org/>) has a location in Berkeley Springs north of the Town of Bath. SLSMC offers a wide range of services, opportunities, and activities. SLSMC also offers in-home care, Medicaid Waiver case management, transportation, home-delivered meals, information, a medical supply lending closet, and other quality-of-life programs.

Cultural Amenities

Morgan Arts Council (MAC <http://macicehouse.org>) is a non-profit organization that

provides cultural services for the community and school system. MAC owns and operates the Ice House building on the corner of Mercer Street and Independence Street. The Ice House offers event space, retail art shop, wet classroom, digital media center for community engagement, movement studio, community meeting space, and two galleries. Financial support comes from grants, hotel/motel taxes, fundraising activities, membership fees, and admissions. MAC events include musical concerts, arts integration, and adopt-a-school programs in the Morgan County Schools, community theater productions, literary festivals, gallery shows, visual arts classes for adults and children, public art projects, media classes on videography, broadcasting and film, dance and movement classes, storytellers, and festivals.

In addition to public events, several businesses promote cultural events in the town including the Star Theatre, which features weekly films of general interest, and two music venues, the New Earth Granary and the BlackCat Music Shop & Studio.

Museum of the Berkeley Springs

<http://www.museumoftheberkeleysprings.com>

The Museum of the Berkeley Springs is housed on the second floor of the 1815 Roman Bath House in Berkeley Springs State Park, which is the oldest public building in the historic town.

Through its exhibits, publications, and activities, the Museum showcases the story of the famous warm mineral springs and their continuing impact on the life and people around them. The Museum of the Berkeley Springs is the interpretive center for the western segment of the Washington Heritage Trail National Scenic Byway.

The Museum is free to the public and supported through membership, donations, and other sources.

Morgan County Public Library

<http://www.mocolibrary.com>

The Morgan County Public Library, on the corner of Congress and Washington Streets, is housed in an Italianate Victorian residence built in 1870 with an addition constructed in 1920. In 1998, the library acquired the building and a large addition was designed to blend with the original style. The original lot owner was James Smith, a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

Historic Landmark Commission

<http://www.wvculture.org/shpo/nr/pdf/morgan/09000245.pdf>

The State of West Virginia is mandated to carry out historic preservation by the National Historical Preservation Act of 1966, which authorizes identification, evaluation and

preservation of our historic resources. The members of the Town of Bath Historic Landmark Commission seek to preserve the historic sites of the Town of Bath.

Parks and Recreation Facilities located in the Town of Bath

Berkeley Springs State Park (<http://www.berkeleyspringssp.com/>) is located in the center of town. The park is approximately seven acres and is operated by the West Virginia Division of Natural Resources. The park contains a swimming pool, spa, Roman bathhouse, a gazebo and a picnic area. The spas are open seven days a week year-round.

The Morgan County Parks and Recreation Commission maintains three parks in the Town of Bath. The commission is comprised of representatives from Morgan County, the Town of Bath, and the Morgan County Board of Education.

- David Henry Memorial Park on Biser Street contains two tennis courts and one basketball court. The park is approximately 2 acres.
- Berkeley Springs Bike and Skate Park is located on College Street. and contains various ramps, rails, and half-pipe apparatus.
- The North Berkeley Community Park is located along Warm Springs Run between the Train Depot and the Morgan County Board of Education. The park contains a pavilion, walking loop trail, and traditional playground equipment.

Parks and Recreation Facilities located outside of Bath

The Cacapon State Park and Resort, operated by the WV Department of Natural Resources, and the Morgan County Ballfields Complex, operated by the Morgan County Parks and Recreation Commission, are located south of the Town of Bath along US 522.

Media

The Town of Bath's main print communication is the Morgan Messenger, www.morganmessenger.com. The office of the Messenger is located in Bath on Mercer Street, with a weekly edition distributed on Wednesdays. The Martinsburg Journal and the Hagerstown Herald Mail, both daily newspapers, also provide coverage of the town on a regular basis.

Morgan County and Town of Bath residents are provided AM and FM feeds from the following stations and call numbers: WCST@ 1010AM, WDHG@ 92.9FM; WDTF-LP @ 107.9FM; West Virginia Public Radio WVEP @ 88.9FM; WRNR 106.5FM/740AM; and WEPM 93.7FM/1340AM.

II. Goals, Objectives, and Strategies

Recommendation for Implementation of Comprehensive Plan

A comprehensive plan is of little value unless recommendations in the plan are carefully examined, elaborated upon, communicated effectively, prioritized and recommendations turned into concrete plans for implementation. By their nature and by the resources that may be required for adoption, some recommendations may be implemented quickly and some may require more time with allowances for elaboration, data collection, resource identification, communication with affected parties and perhaps permitting, such as ordinance approval.

To encourage the effective use of the Comprehensive Plan over the future, it is recommended that:

1. The Town of Bath Planning Commission report at least twice yearly to the Mayor and Town Council with recommendations for actions to implement the plan. Council discussion with public input may act upon the recommendations, approve additional investigations by the Planning Commission or others to refine or elaborate on the recommendations to initiate implementation.
2. The initial annual presentation by the Planning Commission should take place at the beginning of each calendar year as the Town Council begins preparing its budget for the following year. A second annual presentation might be scheduled for mid-year as the recommendations for the year begin implementation.
3. The Planning Commission should be prepared with prioritized recommendations considering ease of implementation, duration needed for additional investigations, and alternative options for implementation.
4. The Planning Commission may be represented at Town Council meetings throughout the year to provide interim reports, respond to inquiries and suggest actions for Council consideration, as well as respond to requests from Town Council.

Goal 1 Economic Development

Throughout the development of the Town of Bath Comprehensive Plan, the topic of economic development surfaced as a primary objective. Improvement of economic development conditions is seen as an essential foundation to achieve the goals identified by the Commission and by the public during listening sessions and in the community survey.

Economic development is seen primarily as the ability of local citizens to be able to sustain their existence without requiring additional support from government or charities. It is a cornerstone of the community that ensures the ability of residents, especially our young people, to find work and be able to thrive in the community. The vision of individuals and families with financial stability provides opportunities that ultimately lead to increased progress for the community and managed growth of the town.

What do we mean by economic development?

- Retention of existing businesses
- Development of new businesses
- Support for local job retention and creation
- A diversity of business opportunities
- Assistance that increases opportunities for people to find rewarding work
- Higher economic income stream for residents
- Delivery of improved services
- Increased skill development

Goal 1: Identify and expand the conditions and opportunities that will improve sustained economic development by increasing local engagement.	
Objective 1A:	Increase local engagement opportunities for economic development in town and in the surrounding Berkeley Springs community.
Strategy 1A.a	Town Council will suggest an organizational structure and governance for the Town of Bath Development Authority.
Strategy 1A.b	Town Council organizations will collaborate to obtain financial support for identified economic development activities.
Strategy 1A.c	Develop and maintain a community asset inventory including skills and abilities of residents, local groups, neighborhoods, and existing institutions.
Strategy 1A.d	Compile and promote a sortable directory of organizations and their roles within the community to contribute to economic development.
Objective 1B	Develop partnerships with community organizations to create a workforce development plan.
Strategy 1B.a	Convene a meeting with applicable workforce development agencies, educational institutions, and regional employers to assess gaps between the under/unemployed and determine appropriate actions.
Strategy 1B.b	Explore the development of a mentor program for local businesses. (example: WVSCORE.org)
Objective 1C	Work with regional government entities to develop ideas for stimulating small businesses and entrepreneurial activity in the Town of Bath and the surrounding Berkeley Springs area.
Strategy 1C.a	Obtain a retail market analysis to identify opportunities and actions for expanding the downtown small business sector.
Strategy 1C.b	Inventory unused or underutilized structures and spaces in town for an enterprise center or for small businesses.
Strategy 1C.c	Increase the local capacity to explore and facilitate existing revolving loan funds and grants to assist local businesses
Strategy 1C.d	Encourage and support local economic organizations to work with realtors to stage tours of vacant buildings, identify temporary activities to encourage start-ups of small businesses.
Objective 1D	Identify resources and possible funding sources to obtain a town promotional and marketing strategy
Strategy 1D.a	Work with existing promotion organizations to amplify the image and promotion of Bath and Berkeley Springs.
Strategy 1D.b	Work with Region 9 and the Morgan County EDA, to develop and support marketing of the town, Berkeley Springs, and County's economic assets as business/residential location with safe water, local food, creative climate, and friendly atmosphere.
Objective 1E	Develop short and long term growth and finance strategies for the town.
Strategy 1E.a	Utilize state organizations and local finance experts to establish a capital improvements program.

Strategy 1E.b	Engage community and business leaders in the creation of a five year plan to increase sustainable economic growth in town.
Strategy 1E.c	Perform an update to the 2005 study of finances for the town to include opportunities for future improvements to support economic development.

Goal 2 Community safety, health and welfare

A community that provides the basic services for its residents and visitors to live comfortably is a necessity. For the town to thrive and prosper, it is important that we endeavor to exceed the basic requirements. We envision a community where residents are actively engaged in improving conditions that increase the general welfare for all. Enhancing community safety, health, and welfare establishes an environment that encourages economic development as well as other goals.

Community safety, health, and welfare encompasses:

- Protection of the community water supply
- Exceptional surface water quality
- Protection of air quality
- Reliable collection of trash and recycling services
- Adequate wastewater treatment
- Areas free of trash, contamination, and dumping
- Pedestrian and traffic safety
- Flood protection
- Adequate Emergency Services (Police, Fire, Rescue)
- Management of community drug-related issues
- Proactive maintenance program for streets and sidewalks
- Energy efficient street lighting
- Quality control of infrastructure projects

Goal 2 Develop a framework of actions to insure community safety, health and welfare.	
Objective 2A	Develop and enforce appropriate plans and policies to ensure the safety, health, and welfare of Bath and county residents, town employees and contractors, businesses, and visitors.
Strategy 2A.a	Assign responsibility to Town Council member/and or other employee to focus on community safety, health, and welfare.
Strategy 2A.b	Research and consider implementation of programs to inspect and encourage adequate safety, health, and welfare
Strategy 2A.c	Research existing programs and participate with other appropriate agencies and organizations for the purpose of improving measures to control the problems of illegal drugs and substance abuse.
Objective 2B	Research and encourage opportunities to support renewal and redevelopment.
Strategy 2B.a	Consider applying to the ON TRAC (Organization, Training, Revitalization and Capacity) program or other programs to assist with downtown revitalization efforts
Strategy 2B.b	Research available programs and funding to support renovation of existing properties such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Vacant Properties Campaign • WV Brownfields, Abandoned, Dilapidated (BAD) Buildings Program
Strategy 2B.c	Coordinate with Department of Highways on programs to improve vehicular and pedestrian bridges in town.
Objective 2C	Expand protection of water resources for town and areas served by municipal water.
Strategy 2C.a	Update maintenance and infrastructure improvement plan for municipal water.
Strategy 2C.b	Maintain an aggressive program to protect and improve the municipal water system
Strategy 2C.c	Investigate additional and alternative sources of potable water supply
Strategy 2C.d	Develop a Source Water Protection Plan for public drinking water and the historic springs.
Objective 2D	Identify strategies that reduce damage from flooding and that increase flood protection for the town.
Strategy 2D.a	Work with county government, Warm Springs Watershed Association, and other stakeholders to enhance flood protection to existing and future development.
Objective 2E	Work with Warm Springs Watershed Association and other partners to identify actions that improve water quality
Strategy 2E.a	Revise Section 30 Article IV of the Bath Code to expand the Stormwater Management Ordinance to achieve similar standards found in the Eastern

	Panhandle Regional Planning and Development Council's (Region 9) Model Stormwater Ordinance.
Strategy 2E.b	Complete and implement a Stormwater Retrofit and Green Infrastructure Plan for the town.
Strategy 2E.c	Support the Warm Springs Watershed Association to educate the public and encourage programs for stormwater quality and quantity.
Strategy 2E.d	Increase tree canopy within the Warm Springs Watershed by 1% (from 49% to 50%) by 2035. This would require 96 additional acres of tree canopy.
Objective 2F	Explore alternatives to increase pedestrian safety and minimize adverse traffic effects on the community
Strategy 2F.a	Seek information on opportunities to protect local water quality from Hazardous Material Transport and delivery in proximity to critical water resources.
Strategy 2F.b	Explore measures of funding and administering improvements in street maintenance program.

Goal 3 Social Services and Supportive Physical Facilities

Every Town of Bath resident and visitor deserves to be treated with compassion and equality. The strength and vitality of the town lies in a commitment to support all citizens to obtain access to services that help them achieve a life of dignity. The Town of Bath is committed to maximizing the use of resources to engage, support, and expand partnerships with organizations that are conduits for community services that improve the quality of life.

Social services and supportive physical facilities require:

- Diverse, affordable and quality housing that serves a range of income levels and family needs
- Adequate and available healthy food
- Retail outlets that supply essential goods
- Access to transportation
- Access to medical care, alternative medicine, and mental health services
- Child care
- Senior care and support
- Social opportunities
- Crisis support network
- Support for those with substance abuse
- Collaborative community policing
- End of life care and services

Goal 3: Examine public services and facilities provided by the town to fulfil the needs of the residents and non-residents.	
Objective 3A	Inventory, evaluate, and provide information about social and cultural services for Town of Bath's residents.
Strategy 3A.a	Identify and meet with area service providers and organizations that provide social and cultural services to town residents.
Strategy 3A.b	Acquire information on type and extent of services needed by discussion, survey, or other means in concert with existing providers.
Strategy 3A.c	Based on needs identified, conduct a campaign to raise awareness of needs for social and cultural services.
Strategy 3A.d	Conduct a campaign to raise awareness of social services.
Strategy 3A.e	Identify or help develop programs to assist special needs population in town.
Objective 3B	Improve and protect quality of existing housing for residents and for visitors by maximizing use of existing properties.
Strategy 3B.a	Conduct housing quality and Vacant Property Survey
Strategy 3B.b	Develop communication program to encourage owners to maintain housing and property.
Strategy 3B.c	Consider enacting a vacant structure ordinance to prevent buildings from becoming dilapidated.
Strategy 3B.d	Research programs to support and identify funding sources for maintaining structures.
Objective 3C	Establish a cooperative approach to problem solving with residents to address town services
Strategy 3C.a	Explore ways to engage citizens on issues as they are identified for Emergency Services, Solid Waste Collection, and other environmental needs
Objective 3C	Enhance Town of Bath governing and funding measures
Strategy 3C.a	Review and explore recommendations from 2005 Report of Finances and Operations for the Town of Bath to identify potential future actions
Strategy 3C.b	Explore opportunities to update the Report of Finances and Operations for the next ten years with additional recommendations for consideration.

Goal 4 Sense of Place

Focusing on improvements that increase the unique assets the Town of Bath can increase the connection of town and county residents, businesses, and visitors to the town. This connection increases use of facilities and a desire to participate more fully in developing the community's vision for itself. By promoting the qualities that make us unique, citizens are more likely to become engaged in improving their neighborhoods and maintaining appealing public spaces.

The local assets that inspire us and make up our sense of place include:

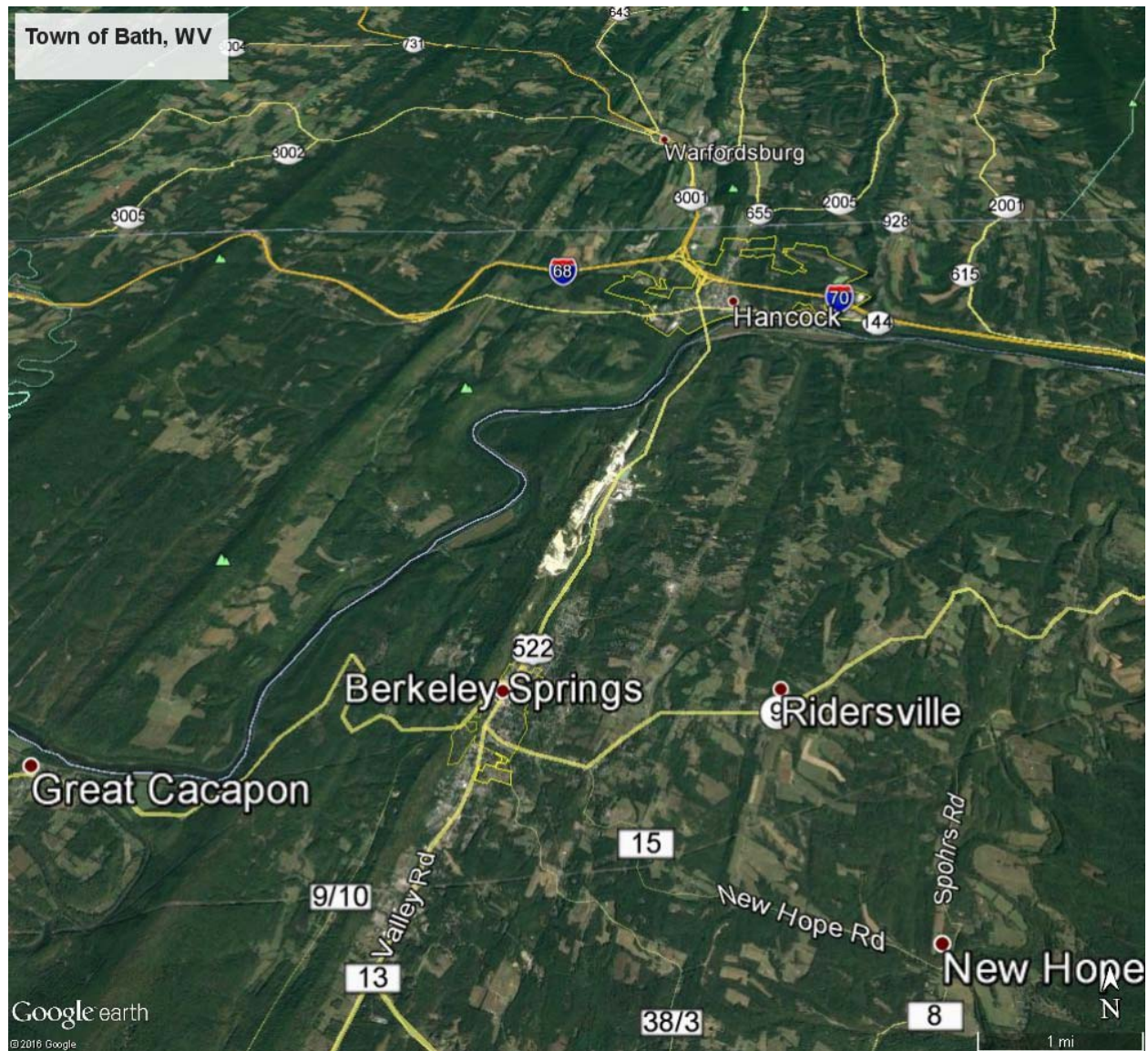
- Berkeley Springs State Park
- An identifiable and dramatic center of town
- Unique restaurants and retail (antique shops, hardware store, art galleries, craft stores, etc.)
- Exceptional visual scenery
- Architecture (castle, park buildings, courthouse, stone walls)
- Walkability, smallness, sense of safety
- Events (festivals, farmers market, car shows, concerts)
- Places (museum, Granary, Ice House, churches)
- History and historic properties
- Variety of lodging, historic inn, and bed & breakfasts
- Surrounding rural areas
- Small town (second homes, country living, village life style)
- Interesting folks, community groups, active people

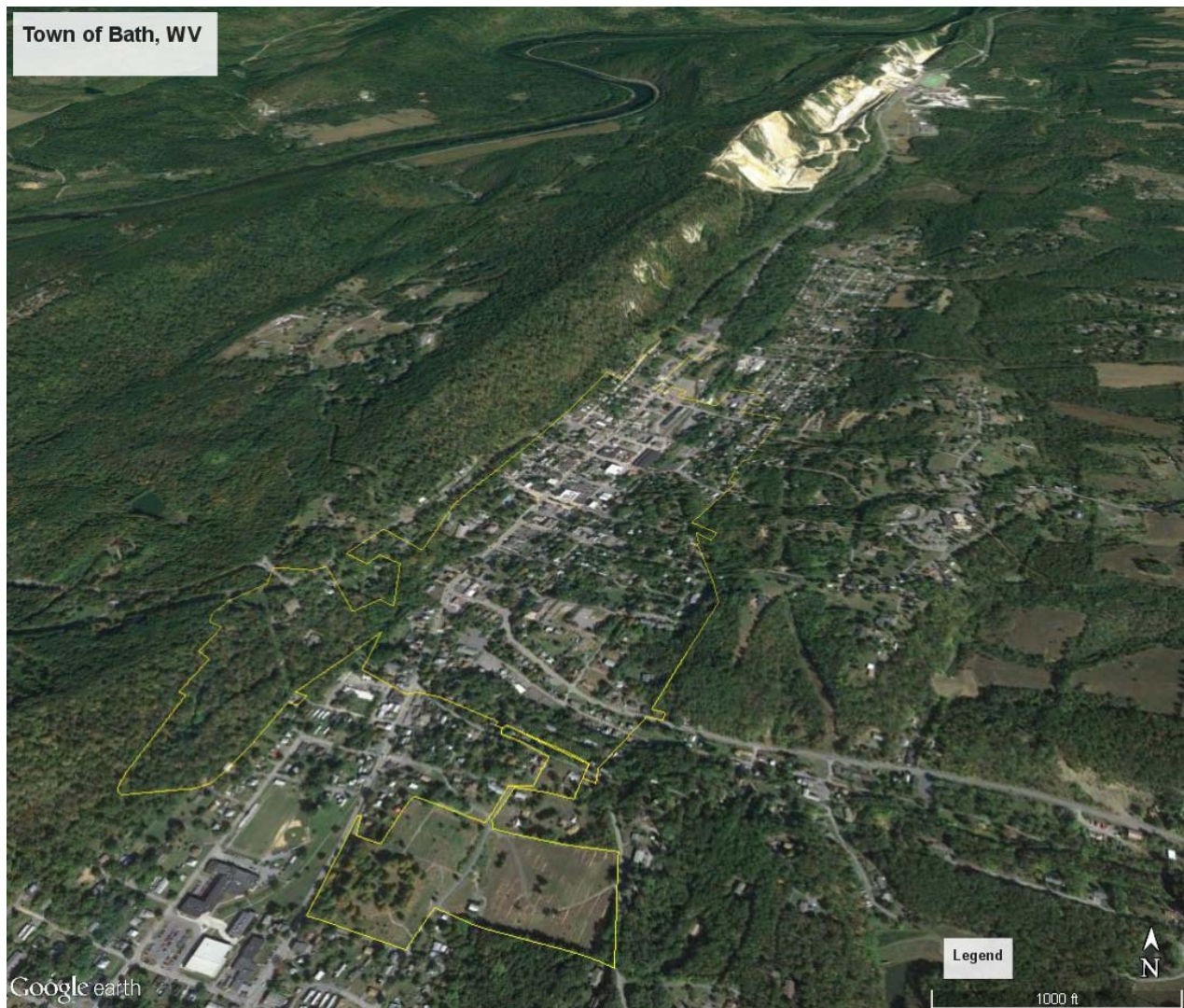
Goal 4: Enhance the Town of Bath while maintaining a unique sense of place and community.	
Objective 4A	Establish structure to support strategies and actions to enhance the town with a sense of place and community.
Strategy 4A.a	Periodically review the town comprehensive plan and assess progress in achieving goals and completing actions identified in the plan.
Strategy 4A.b	Town Finance Committee and Town Grant Committee to identify funding opportunities to pursue strategies and actions.
Strategy 4A.c	Town Development Authority will be encouraged to identify and implement programs that enhance the town and its identity.
Strategy 4A.d	Support activities identified by project committees and aid in coordination of actions.
Objective 4B	Establish a schedule for public review and implementation of projects and programs that improve the town by reviewing annually the following studies:
Strategy 4B.a	Community Design Team reports
Strategy 4B.b	Streetscape Concept Plans
Strategy 4B.c	Town of Bath Parking Study
Strategy 4B.d	North End Development planning materials
Strategy 4B.e	Train Depot Rehabilitation
Strategy 4B.f	North Berkeley Rail Trail in conjunction with County
Strategy 4B.g	Reuse of former CSX property
Strategy 4B.h	Town of Bath Green Infrastructure program
Strategy 4B.i	Historic Landmark Commission programs
Objective 4C	Coordinate with partner organizations to expand and develop programs for town enhancement.
Strategy 4C.a	Support Tree Board activities with the Warm Springs Watershed Association and Morgan County Master Gardeners, emphasizing tree protection, management, replacement, and canopy enhancement.
Strategy 4C.b	Collaborate with Foxglove Garden Club, particularly with management of town garden spaces.
Strategy 4C.c	Increase support to the Berkeley Springs Park Foundation, particularly walkway improvements with ADA features and footbridge replacement.
Strategy 4C.d	Build and strengthen strategic relationship with other community and private organizations to enhance sense of place and community, such as the arts community, local foods community, etc.
Objective 4D	Encourage planning and actions that add to features that create a unique sense of place.
Strategy 4D.a	Explore community development grant opportunities.
Strategy 4D.b	Promote businesses and services that make the town unique as a health spa, visitor-friendly community that protects its natural beauty and resources.

Strategy 4D.c	Collaborate on projects and programs that support good health for local citizens and visitors, i.e. walking trails with signage.
Strategy 4D.d	Encourage the vision of the town as a healthy community by supporting businesses and functions that promote healing and alternative health.
Objective 4E	Develop a gateway program and a signage program.
Strategy 4E.a	Explore how the town can provide increased, specific targeted information to local residents and visitor.
Strategy 4E.b	Improve street signage and other electronic media resources to facilitate wayfinding.
Objective 4F	Support programs that maintain the historical nature of the town.
Strategy 4F.a	Educate historical property owners of programs that encourage historic protection.
Strategy 4F.b	Review codes that may be revised to support historic preservation.
Strategy 4F.c	Pursue grant to fund a revolving program to restore historical structures within the town.
Strategy 4F.d	Identify neighborhoods with particular opportunity to create historic neighborhood redevelopment and protection.
Objective 4G	Improve parking for residents and visitors.
Strategy 4G.a	Review existing parking study conducted for the town.
Strategy 4G.b	Reevaluate current parking policies in the town.
Strategy 4G.c	Identify potential actions that could provide an improved parking experience.
Objective 4H	Support an active Streetscape improvement program, and enhance measures to achieve Americans with Disabilities Act improvements.
Strategy 4H.a	Ensure use of town design catalog for streetscape furniture, lighting, and sidewalks
Strategy 4H.b	Pursue energy efficient upgrades for street lighting to improve aesthetics and reduce town utility costs

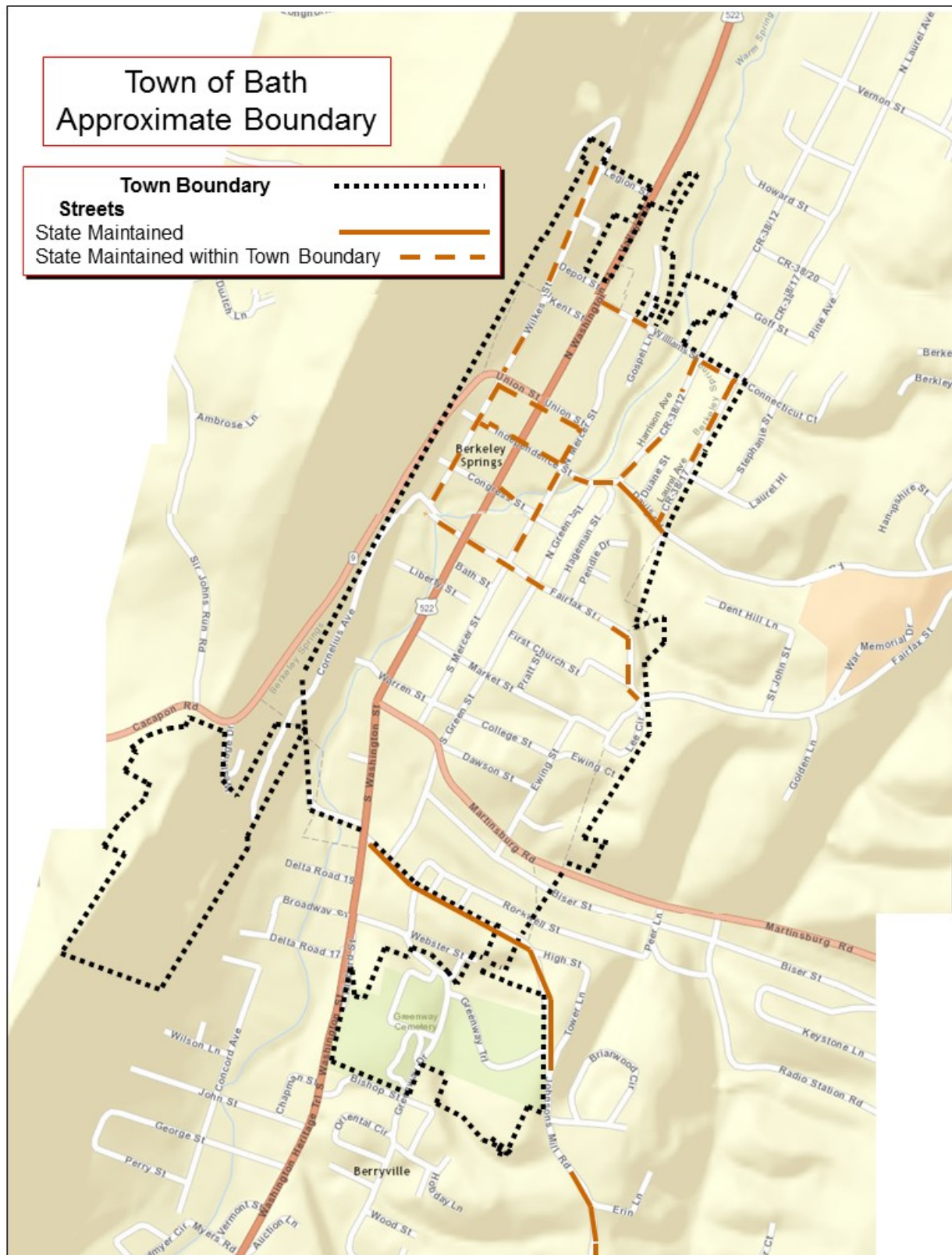
Appendix A - Maps

Location Maps

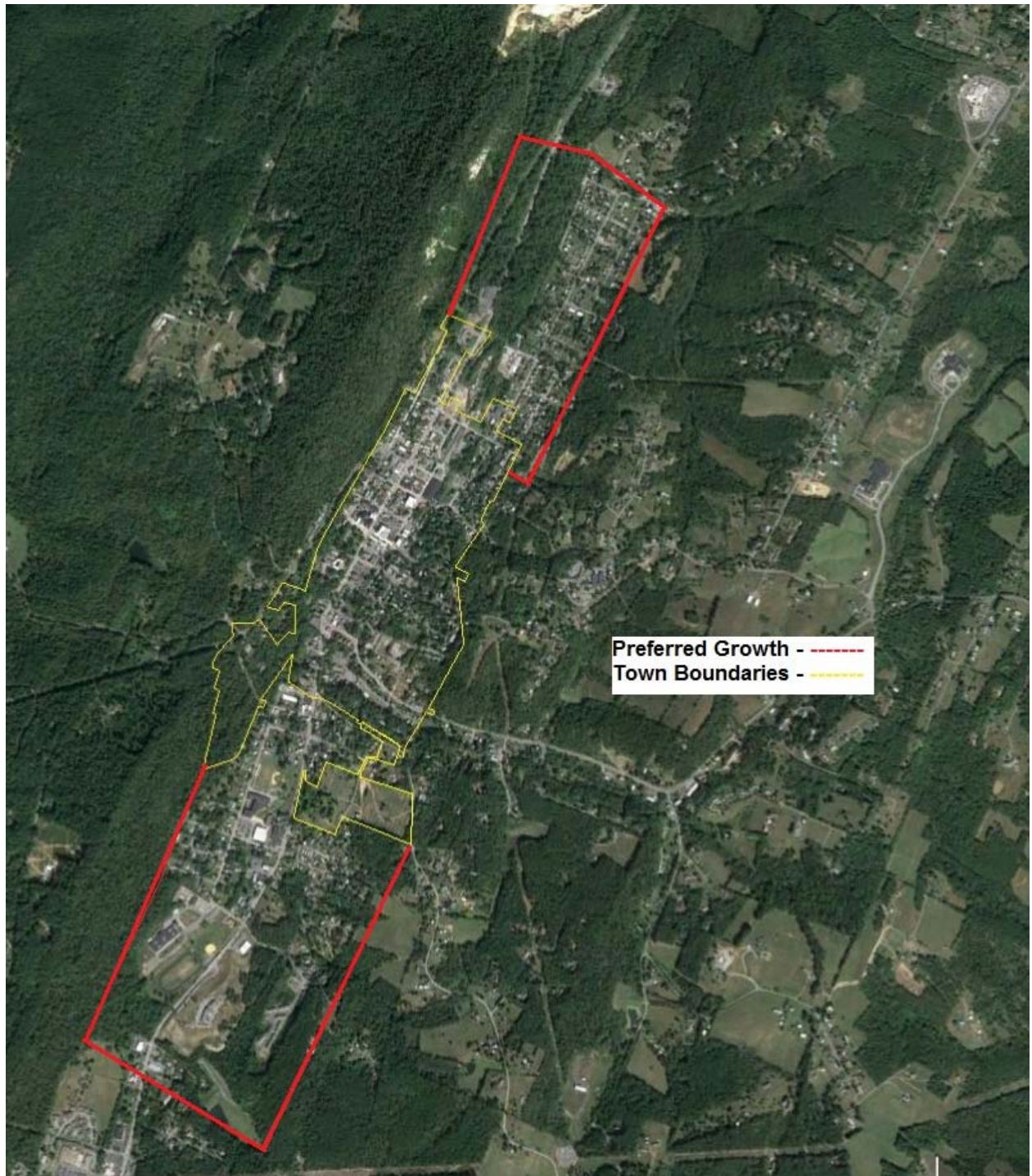




State and Town Maintained Roads



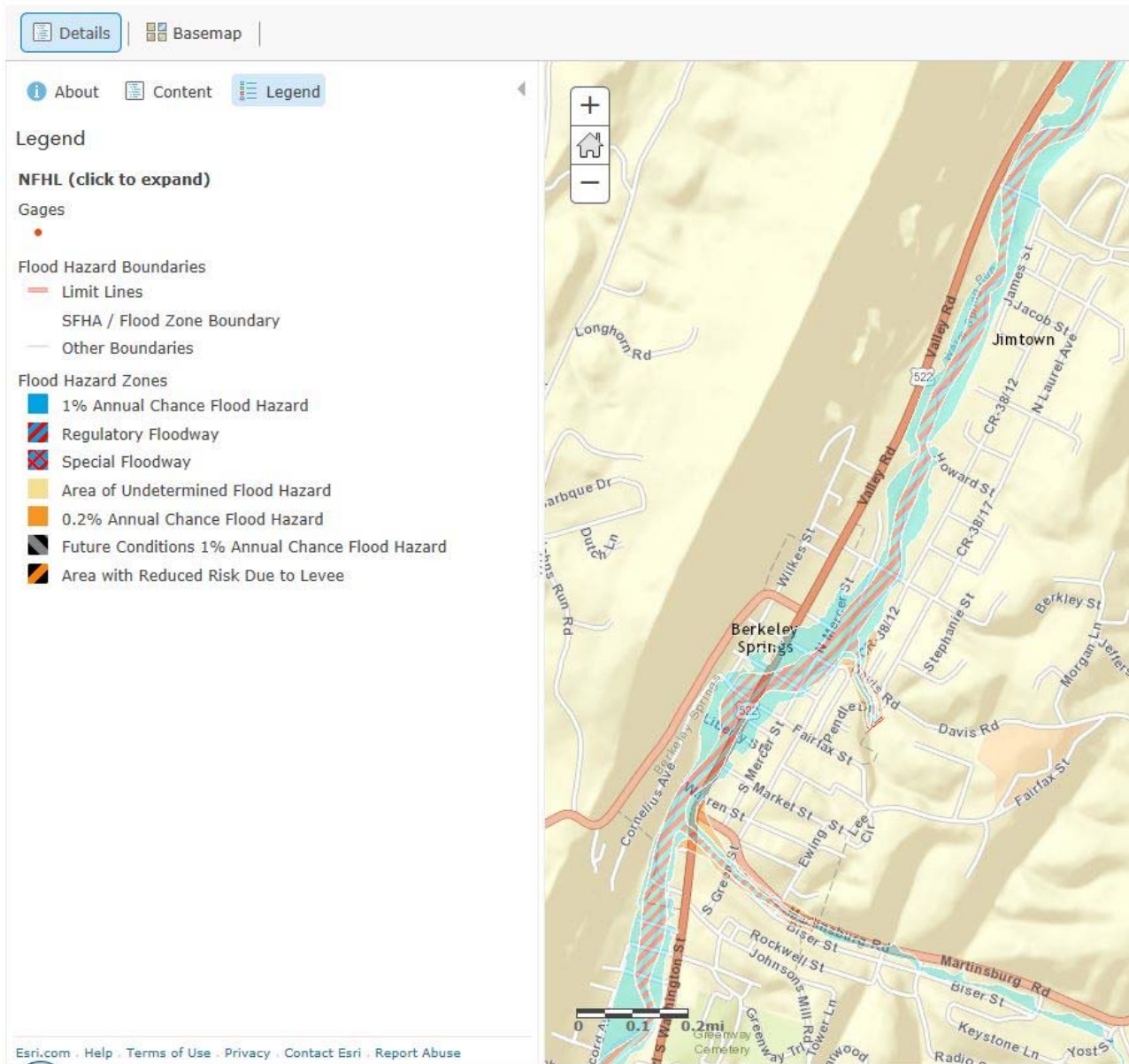
Preferred Growth Region



FEMA Floodplain Maps

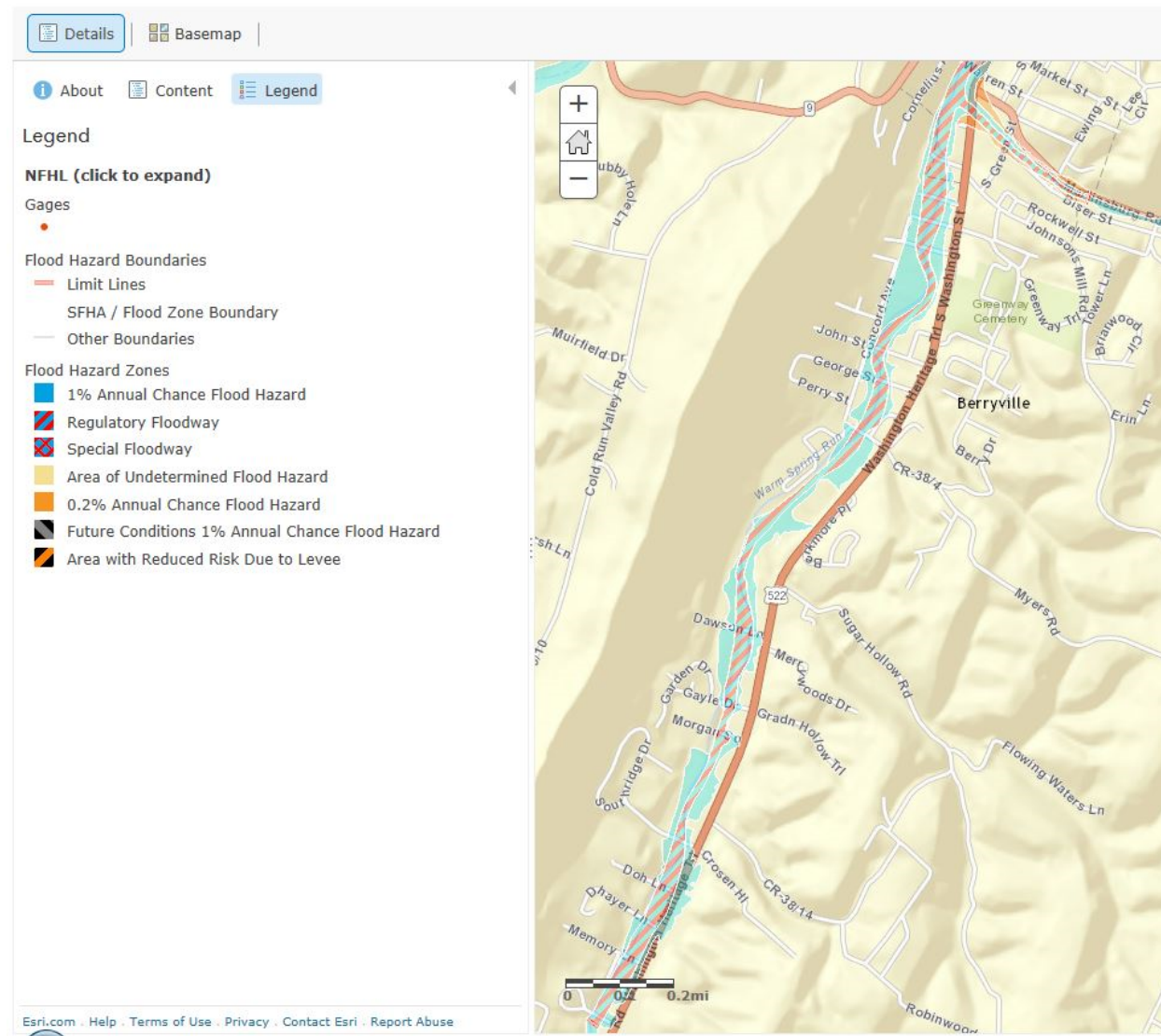
North

ArcGIS ▾ FEMA's National Flood Hazard Layer (Official)



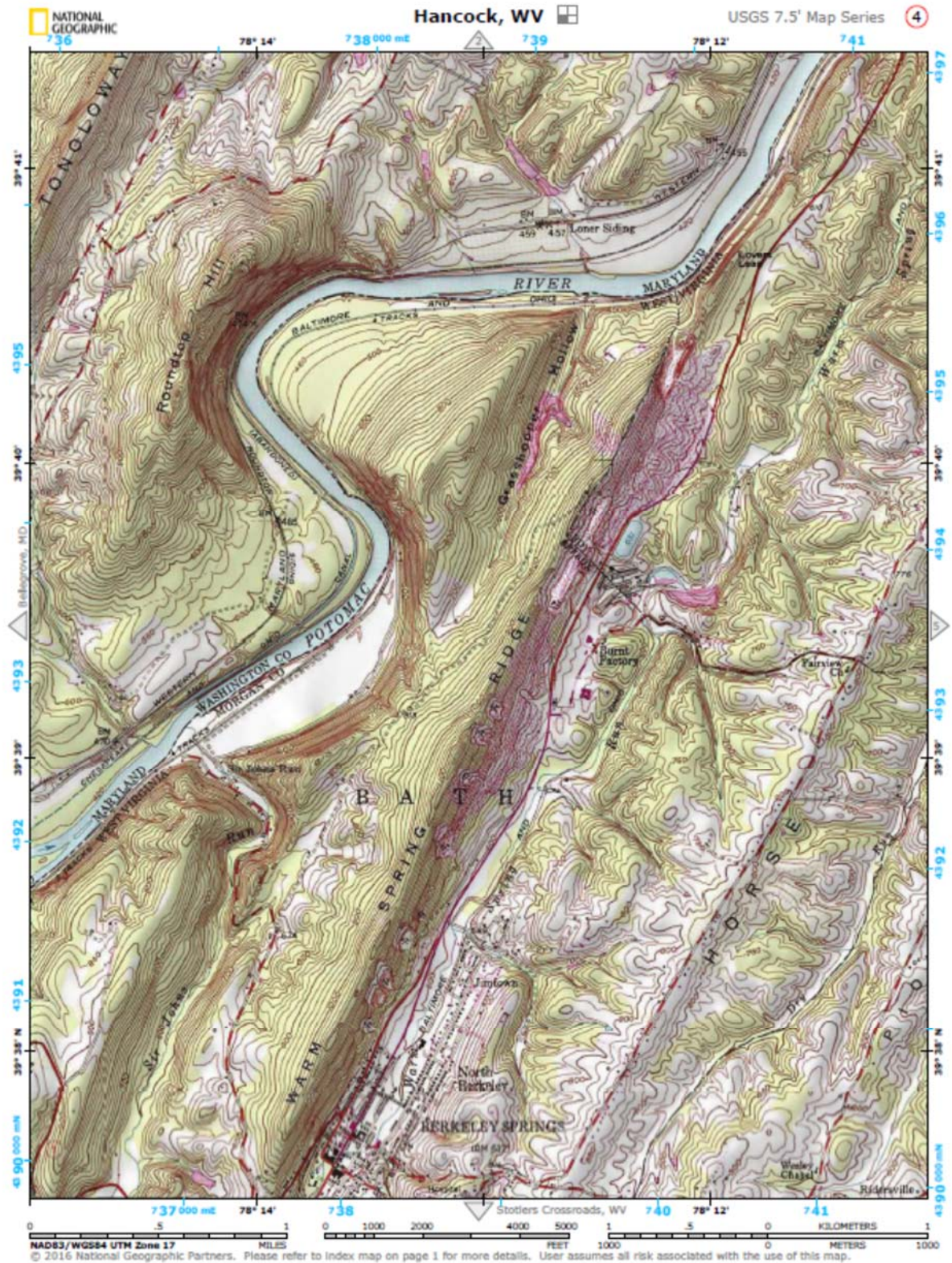
South

ArcGIS ▼ FEMA's National Flood Hazard Layer (Official)

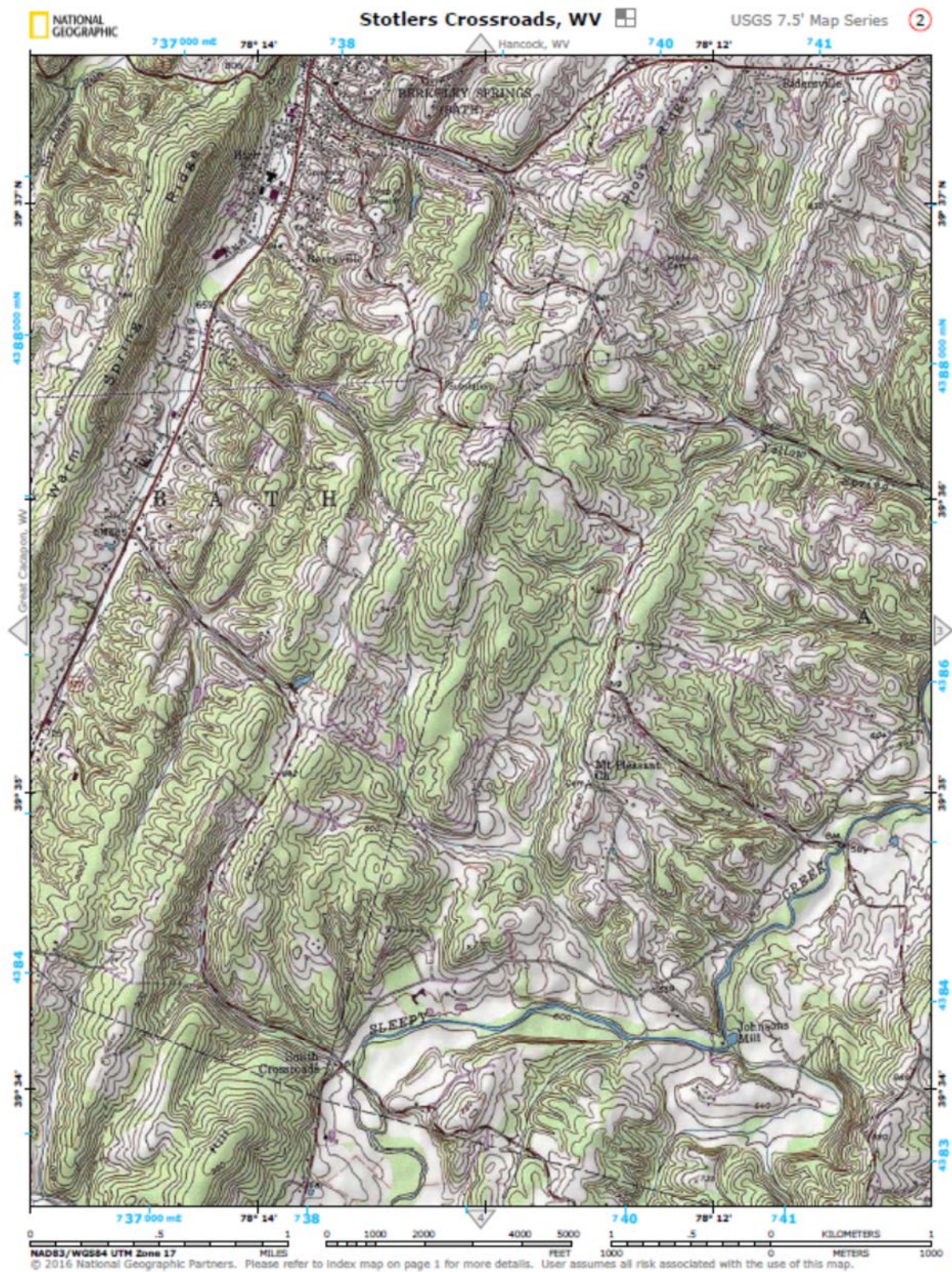


USGS Topography Maps

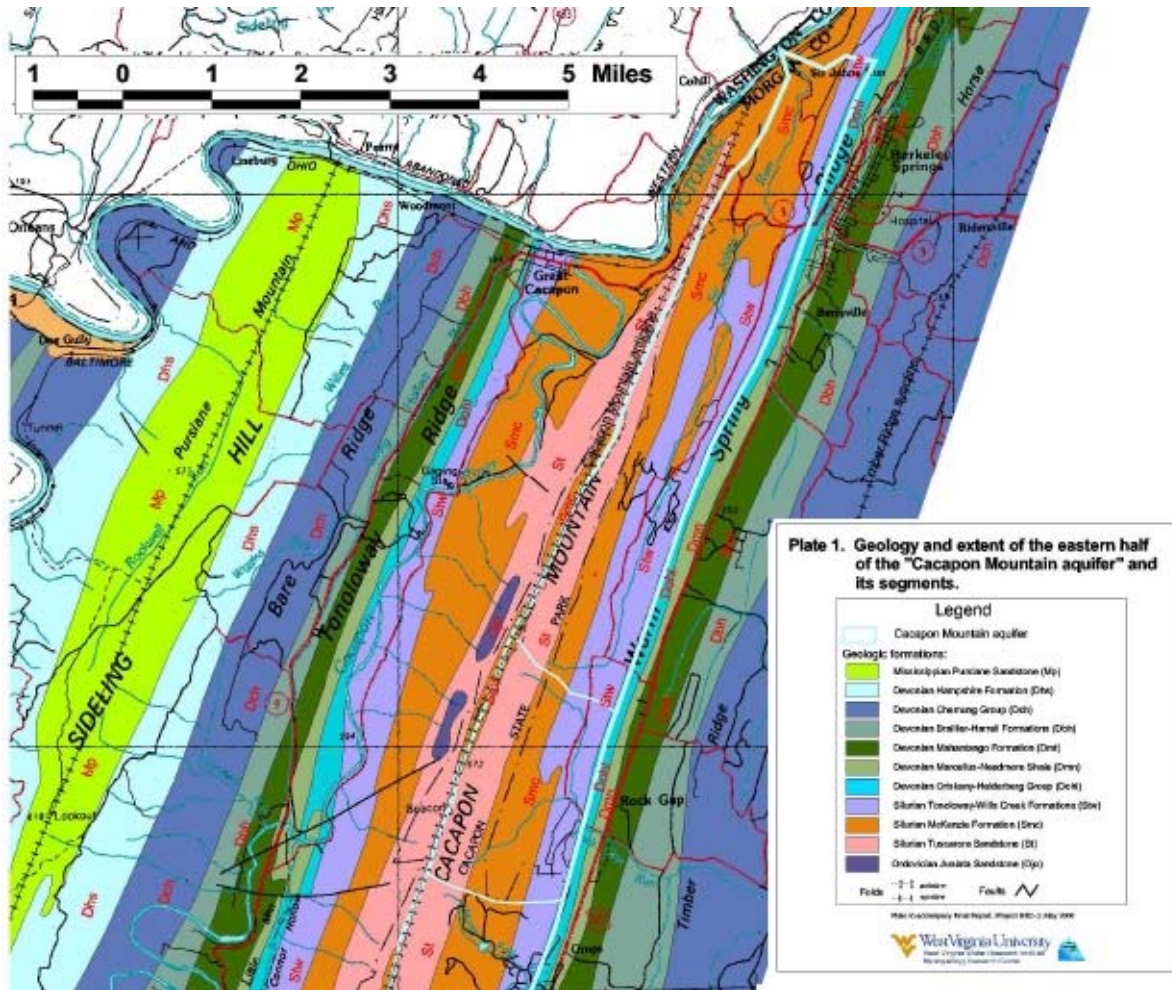
North



South



Geology Map



Appendix B Public Input Survey Results

In preparation for the public survey, the Town of Bath Planning Commission conducted a self-assessment, and held a Planning Commission retreat where commissioners developed four preliminary goals, and developed the needed questions for the public survey available online and distributed door-to-door for town residents and businesses. In late summer 2014, the Planning Commission also hosted four listening sessions on the dates below:

August 25th and August 27, 5-7 PM Community Input Session 1 & 2 – Topic: “How can the Town of Bath Promote Economic Development,” to include business development, tourism, financing, etc. (and other subjects as time allows)

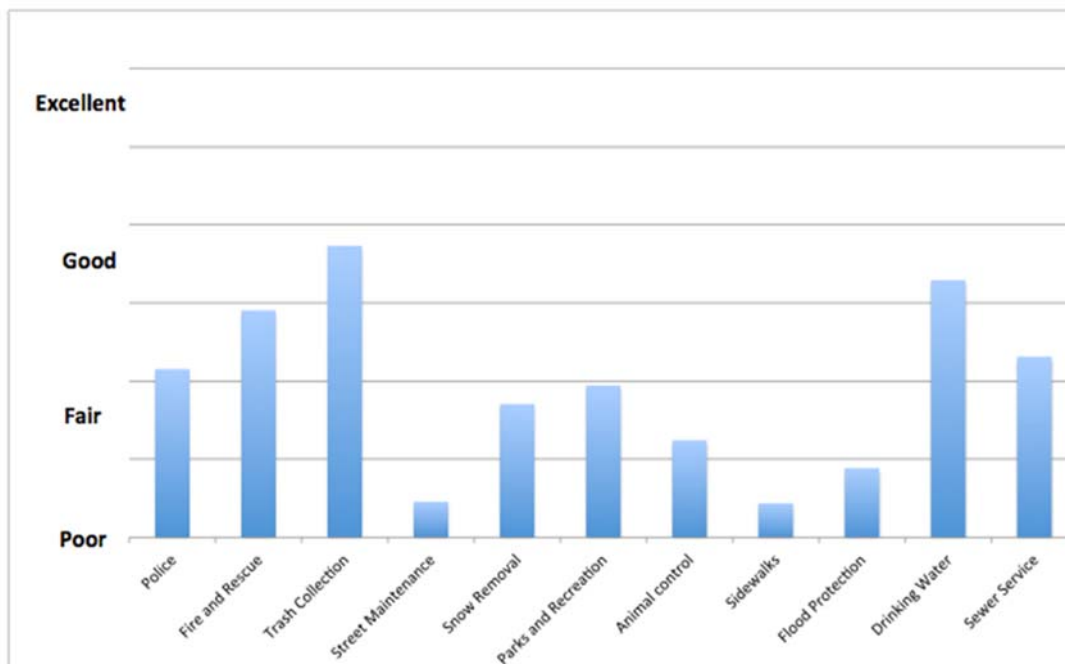
September 10, 5-7 PM Community Input Session 2 – Topic: “How can the Town of Bath Develop a Healthy, Livable, and Safe Community,” to include housing, preferred development areas, redevelopment, community design, recreation, historic preservation, environmental, natural resource use and sensitive areas, etc. (and other subjects as time allows)

September 24, 5-7 PM Community Input Session 3 – Topic: “How can the Town of Bath Address Community Needs and Infrastructure,” to include transportation, public and social services, etc. (and other subjects as time allows)

The public Survey was closed in February 2015. The results are as follows:

Q1

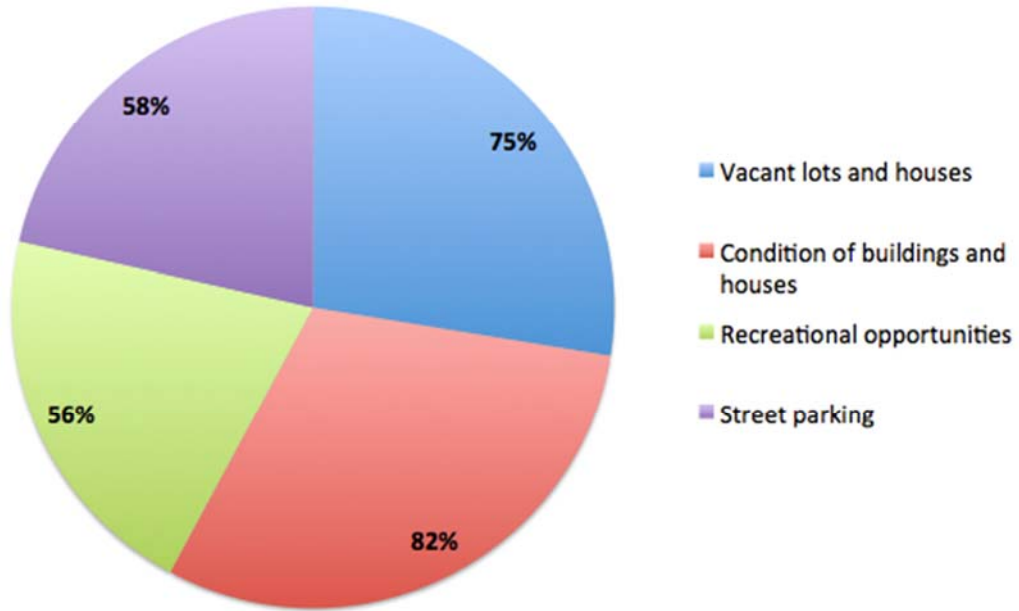
How would you rate each of the following services in the Town of Bath?



Q2

Which, if any, are problems in the Town of Bath?

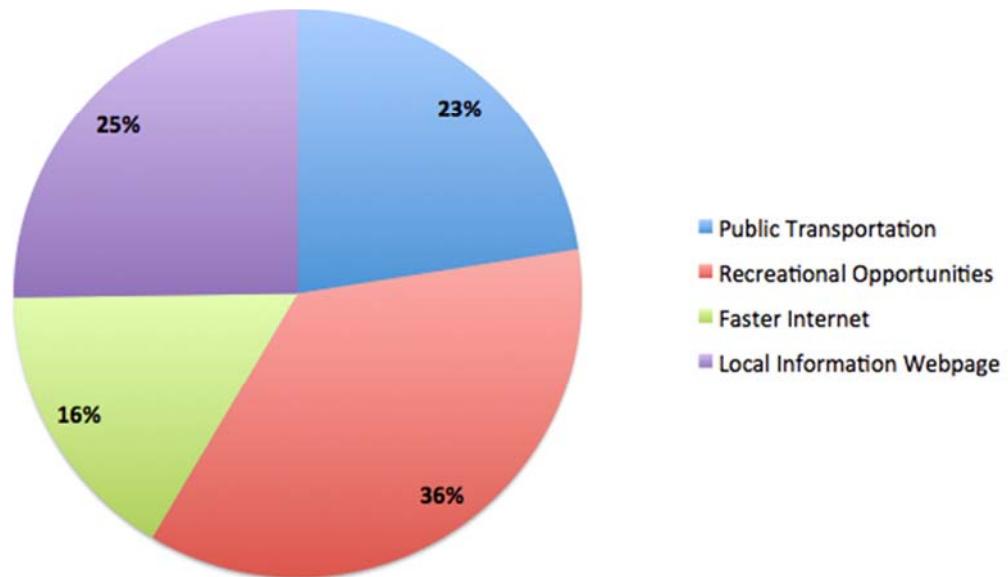
Each number is the percentage of respondents' selection of item.



Q3

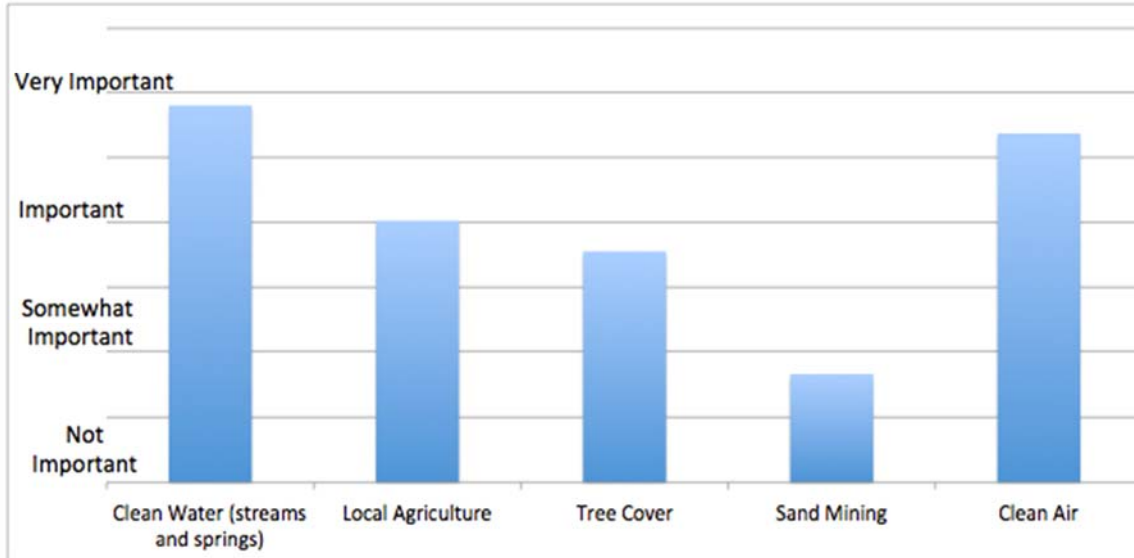
What additional services should the Town of Bath consider offering?

Each number is the percentage of respondents' selection of item.



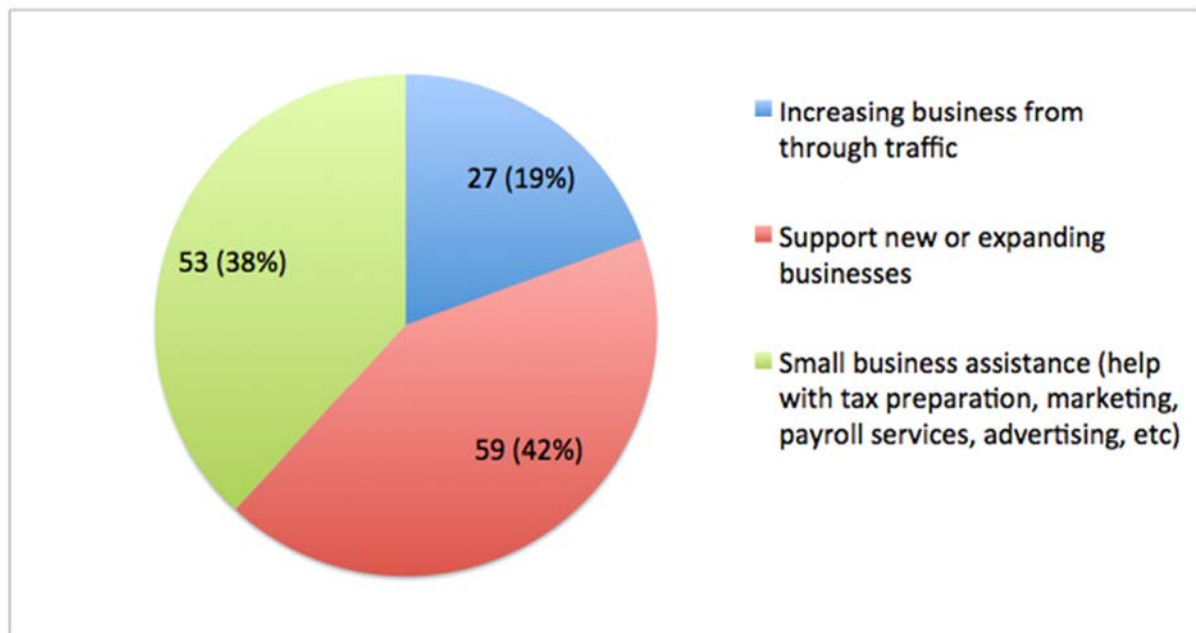
Q4

Please rate the importance of the following natural and environmental resources in the area.



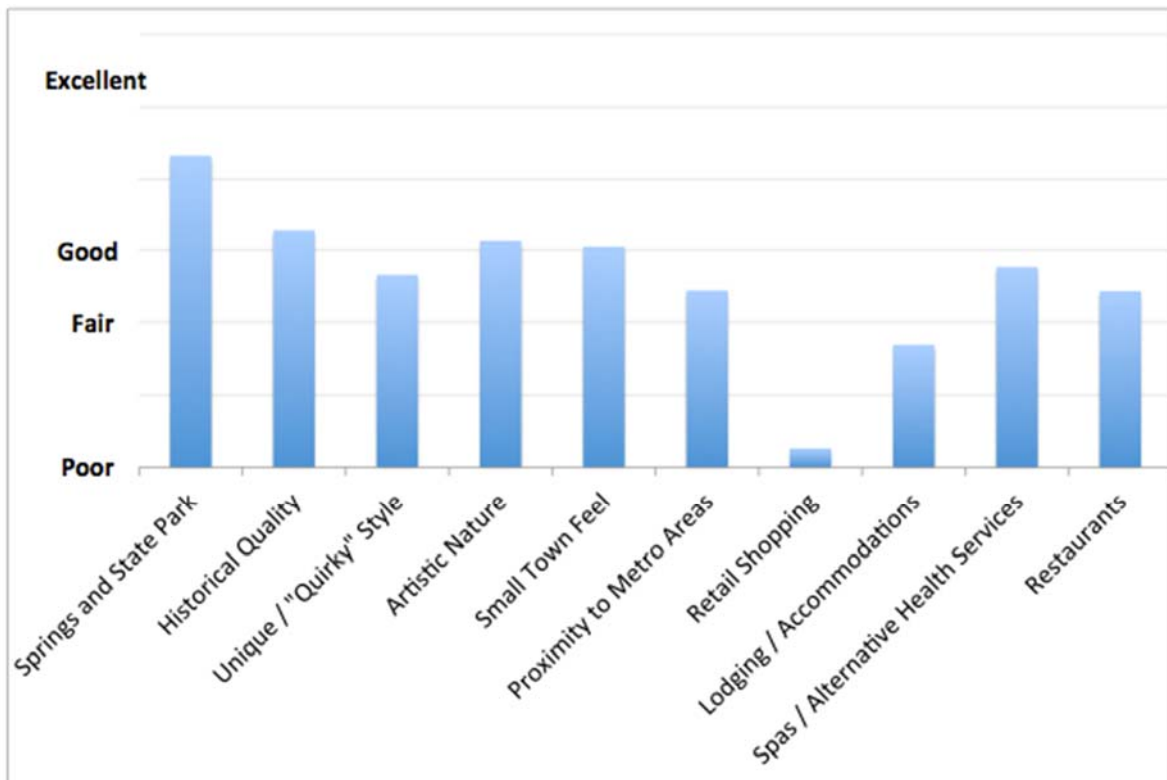
Q5

What additional services should the Town of Bath consider offering?



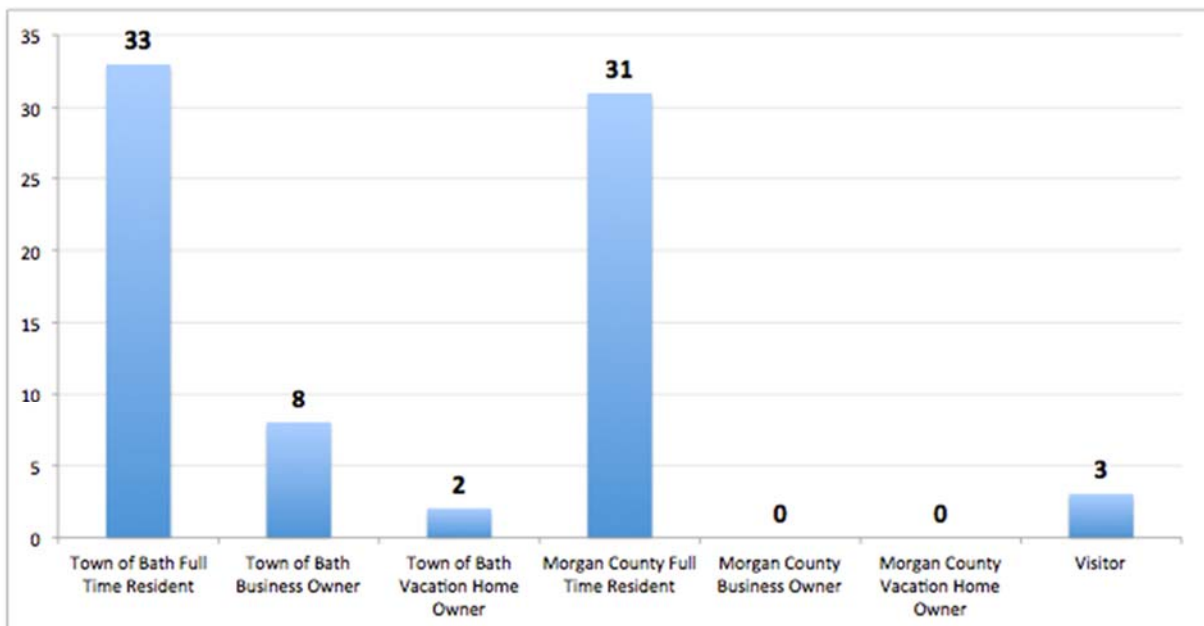
Q6

How do you rate the following Town attractions?



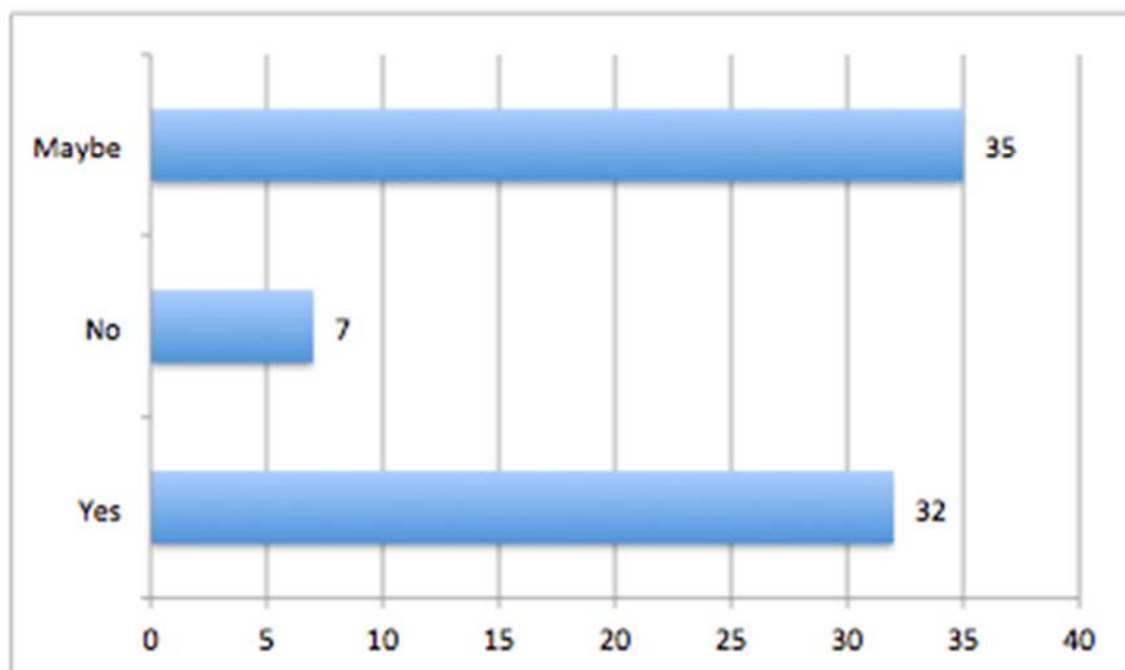
Q7

Please select the answer that best describes you.



Q8

Would you consider attending a public workshop regarding Town issues?



Public Input Survey Comments

The Planning Commission offered a free response on the online and written surveys. Additionally, the Region 9 staff representative engaged local visitors, business owners, and residents during the “Discover Your Hometown” event with a photo booth style feedback. Below is a sample of responses from the final two survey questions.



Q9 - What do you like about Berkeley Springs?

How friendly everyone is.

We moved here 5 years ago from New York City. I love the nature/land here, as well as most of the people I've met. A great blend of unique folks.

It has an artistic quality but that is diminishing.

The warm springs, the geography, the historic value of the area, the art community, the welcoming small town feel, the locally owned restaurants

Quirky, small-town charm - people and architecture

I like the springs/park where families can enjoy time together for free. I like that in general it is relatively safe. I like that there are not large shopping centers and the hussle and bussle that goes along with them.



Beautiful area

Small town, artsy feel, great water

The people are friendly, gets numerous tourist and travelers, the landscape, and close to larger towns. Love the Morgan County Fair fireworks, Relay for Life, and Apple Butter events.

Park, museum, stores, folks

The small town feel and the arts community.

Small town feel, beautiful surroundings

Q9 - What do you like about Berkeley Springs?



Small town

Small town atmosphere

Yes, I would like to have a quiet place to live, eat out and stroll but have a main problem for 18-wheel trucks use through town.

Not a whole lot

Walking around town

I like our downtown. I think it's neat that people come to visit us.

We have some unique attractions.

The small town atmosphere / feel which, ironically, is also what I most (at times) despise. The (longtime) residents sometimes come across as very insular and are happy to have "us" here for the tax revenue we bring, but wish we could just pay it from somewhere else. Do you know what I mean?

Homey

Friendly people

The Historical and small town feel that it has.

Free music in the park, farmers market, ice house shows and programs and the unique shops.

Peaceful and friendly with a strong volunteer base.

The small town feel, and closeness of folks in the community.

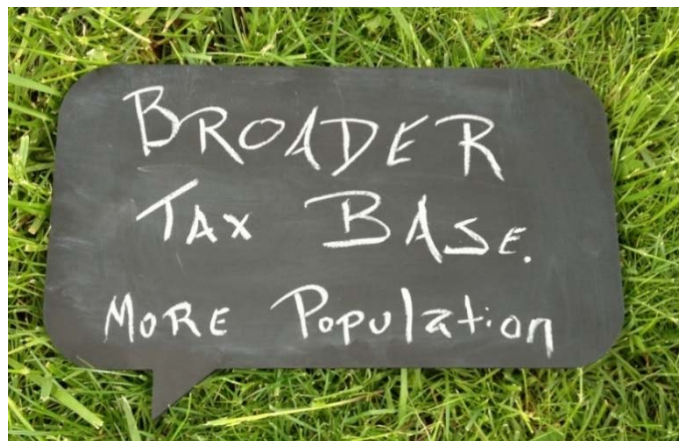
Friendly atmosphere and it is dog friendly

Q10 - How would you change Berkeley Springs for the better?

Make the Town of Bath an historic district only. Do away with the Town government, turn services over to the County.

*Get rid of the 18 wheelers in town.
Encourage more food options in the Town of Bath.*

Re-pave Wilkes street. Keep the bricks on the road.



Q10 - How would you change Berkeley Springs for the better? – continued

There could be a better variety of restaurants--preferably Asian, in my opinion, but just some different things on offer would be great! I would also love more people tending the land--more food forests, sustainable agriculture, giving back, building up. Speaking of building, natural building techniques would draw more visitors--strawbale, cordwood masonry, cob building, green roofs, underground greenhouses etc. Green tourist is a huge draw these days, especially if there is an educational aspect. Many people want to learn how to do such things.



Town wide curb recycling pick up, better street-scaping, amalgamation of Berryville and Jimtown for higher tax revenue, incentives to refurbish the street facing appearances of dilapidated historic houses along main street, implementation of a high speed fiber optic internet within and administered by the Town, better training for Town police, addressing why US Silica has felt the need to remove the mountain closer to town again when historically it has moved away from town, flood-way protection along the

run, bike lanes along 522 or some kind of shuttle to transport people between town and Berkeley plaza, incentives for small business owners to set up shop downtown, funding and increased promotion for the skatepark, more of a night life scene downtown, local brewery

Encourage improvement of aging/decaying downtown buildings, encourage downtown retail. Don't allow new building "out in the county," but encourage re-use of existing structures.

Allow more corporate businesses on outskirts of town (department Stores, fast food)

Install traffic calming measures on US 522 north and south of town similar to things done on US 50 in Upperville VA and intersection of US 50 & US 15 east of Aldie VA



Q10 - How would you change Berkeley Springs for the better? – continued

Push the focus back to our community itself. Stop focusing on pleasing the "out of towners" all the time. We have kids, money and needs for entertainment as well. If we felt appreciated and more welcome we may come to town more often. Currently majority of the businesses and town give off the impression if you live somewhere else, you must certainly be more important. Truth is the permanent residents still shop and eat long after the tourist season is over. Give us a reason to shop and eat here.

The town should expand to its proper boundaries to help lower town & consumer cost, plus be able to get more revenue from the state and federal governments showing true size. Improve roads, install more sidewalks, and build a large town fountain. Enforce home & property owners to cleanup vacant and unkept home & lots. Build more tennis courts, and have running events (seems like the High School has great teams but few facilities for these events). Town signs and banners promoting this great town, and more town beautification --- with flowers, and holiday decor.

522 bypass

Improve the housing stock and develop more niche retail. Provide a jitney service to the retail areas outside the town limits.

Try to get more people to volunteer, it is hard

Entrances to Town need work. Shabby appearance entering town. Sidewalk repair.

There is way too much influence by a few powerful families. Nepotism is also rampant. I think it would be beneficial to have some people who were actually impartial and had the best

interests of Berkeley Springs and Morgan County in mind. Not their own greed. I don't think it should be possible for family members to be working at the same courthouse. This makes for too much siding with the family member, not the fairness the court system is supposed to provide.

Build new U.S. 522 Highway Bypass avoid air and noise pollutions through Town of Bath.

Remove trashy houses in town. Bring in a Walmart or Kmart and a decent grocery store. We have to travel to these places because we have nothing in Berkeley Springs

Support of all the good that the mayor and council try to do

I would place a deep-seated emphasis on zero tolerance for drug activity. I'd like for all police to be enforcers of the law and not bullies nor enablers. Nepotism has no place in law enforcement.



Q10 - How would you change Berkeley Springs for the better? – continued

The introduction / better availability of low cost, true high speed internet would make it easier for those who would like to telework to forego long commutes & commute times (I work just over 35 miles from my job, but spend 2 hours in commute time away from home every work day.

I wouldn't.

The town needs to worry about what they actually provide. They fund little or nothing for fire & rescue, so don't try to take credit for it unless you plan on funding that will provide changes. The same is true of the park. It is owned/operated by the State of WV with NO town financial support. Work on supporting a by-pass that will take the "pass-through" traffic out of town and make it safe for visitors to walk the streets.

Clean up homes and buildings that are falling down or have trash out around them or on porches by having trash codes and laws about clean ups. There seems to be a dump at every entrance of Berkeley Springs. Presentation is very important.

Renovate the empty houses on the north side of town and promote the spread of tourism to that end of town. Add stop lights at Widmyer Elementary and BSHS.

1) Honest Communication 2) 522 Toll, with per axle pricing tier 3) Support education 4) Get younger demographic to feel wanted

Change municipal voting boundaries, so more county residents can have a choice, or run for municipal elections for the Town of Bath.

Bypass.

Nothing.

Appendix C. Resources and Studies

Information	Website	Purpose
Town of Bath Government	http://townofbath.org/	Government home page
Municipal Code	http://townofbath.org/municipal-code/	Ordinances of the Town of Bath
Committees	http://townofbath.org/committees/	Town committees and members
Town History	http://townofbath.org/early-days-of-town-of-bath/	History
Infrastructure and Capital Improvement	http://townofbath.org/projects/	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train Depot 	Rehabilitation RFP (inactive) and drawings of the Berkeley Springs Train Depot
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Streetscape 	Street design guidelines for downtown improvement and identity of place
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parking 	Investigation, analysis, and alternatives of parking issues in the downtown area.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greenway Cemetery 	Stormwater management RFP (inactive)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Design 	University led community visioning studies
Town of Bath Historic Landmark Commission	http://www.wvculture.org/shpo/nr/pdf/morgan/09000245.pdf	Documentation of historic information for town structures
Morgan County Public Library	http://www.mocolibrary.com	Local library
Morgan Arts Council	http://macicehouse.org/	Community arts and events non-profit organization and owner of the Ice House art and community creativity center.
Museum of Berkeley Springs	http://museumoftheberkeleysprings.com/	
Travel Berkeley Springs	http://berkeleysprings.com/	Town and County convention and visitors bureau
Natural Resource Information		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hydrology and Geochemistry of Thermal Springs of the Appalachians 	https://pubs.usgs.gov/pp/1044e/report.pdf	Geologic study of the characteristics of warm springs of the Appalachians
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Springs, source water areas, and potential for high-yield aquifers along the Cacapon Mountain anticline, Morgan County, WV 	http://hrc.nrcce.wvu.edu/HRC3-FinalReport.htm	Study of local springs and potential zone of influence

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Morgan County, WV Soil Survey 2016 	https://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/App/WebSoilSurvey.aspx	Soil maps, characteristics, and interpretations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • USGS Chesapeake Bay Phase 6 Land Use Viewer 	https://chesapeake.usgs.gov/phase6/map/#map=13/-8707553.39/4810449.72/0.0/0.10.11	Land use data and map sets, including impervious area and tree canopy
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Map, 9/25/2009 	http://www.arcgis.com/home/webmap/viewer.html?webmap=cbe088e7c8704464aa0fc34eb99e7f30&extent=-78.244,39.6098,-78.2071,39.6352	Map of the 100-year flood area and floodway of the Town of Bath
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Warm Springs Run Comprehensive Watershed Management Plan, 2012 	http://warmspringswatershed.webs.com/assessments-plans	Description of the watershed, probable sources of impairment, and potential remediation projects
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WVGES: Marcellus Shale Mapping System 	http://ims.wvgs.wvnet.edu/Mar/viewer.htm	Marcellus shale mapping
WV Travel Impacts 2000-2014, Oct 2015	http://www.deanrunyan.com/doc_library/WVImp.pdf	Tourism statistics prepared for the WV Division of Tourism
WV Department of Transportation Traffic Counts	http://geocounts.com/traffic/wvdoh/?latlngzm=39.62473049524288,-78.22471618652345.12	Traffic counts of various locations
The Governor's Initiative on Substance Abuse	http://governorssubstanceabusetaskforceswv.com/resources.php	Key findings and strategic plans of the Advisory Council on Substance Abuse