

AGENDA

Catawba County Board of Commissioners Meeting
Monday, March 2, 2026, 7:00 p.m.
Board of Commissioners' Meeting Room, 2nd Floor
Catawba County Justice Center
100 Government Drive, Newton, NC

1. Call to Order.
2. Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag.
3. Invocation.
4. [Approval of the Minutes from the Board's Regular Meeting and Closed Session of February 16, 2026.](#)
5. Recognition of Special Guests.
6. Public Comments.
7. [Appointments.](#)
8. Presentations.
[Interbasin Transfer Update. Presented by Western Piedmont Council of Government Executive Director Anthony Starr.](#)
9. Public Hearings.
[Property Acquisition: Utility Easement for Economic Development. Presented by County Attorney Jodi Stewart.](#)
10. Other Items of Business.
11. Manager's Report.
Budget Transfers.
12. Attorney's Report.
[Property Surplus: Catawba County Schools Real Property.](#)
13. Adjournment.

PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES: Individuals needing assistance should contact the County Clerk at 828-465-8990 within a reasonable time prior to the meeting. Participation in public meetings is without regard to race, ethnicity, religion, sex, age, or disability.

CALENDAR: The next Board of Commissioners Meeting will take place on Monday, March 16, 2026, at 7:00 p.m., in the Board of Commissioners Meeting Room of the Catawba County Justice Center.

APPOINTMENTS

COLE (Due)

Town of Catawba Planning & Zoning Board

Due

Ray Abernathy

Eligible for a 2nd Term

Due

Kathy Ervin

Eligible for a 9th Term

3-year terms

Commissioner Setzer recommends Ray Abernathy for a second term and Kathy Ervin for a ninth term to the Town of Catawba Planning and Zoning Board, each with term expirations of December 30, 2028.



Catawba River Interbasin Transfers Update

Catawba County Board of Commissioners

March 2, 2026



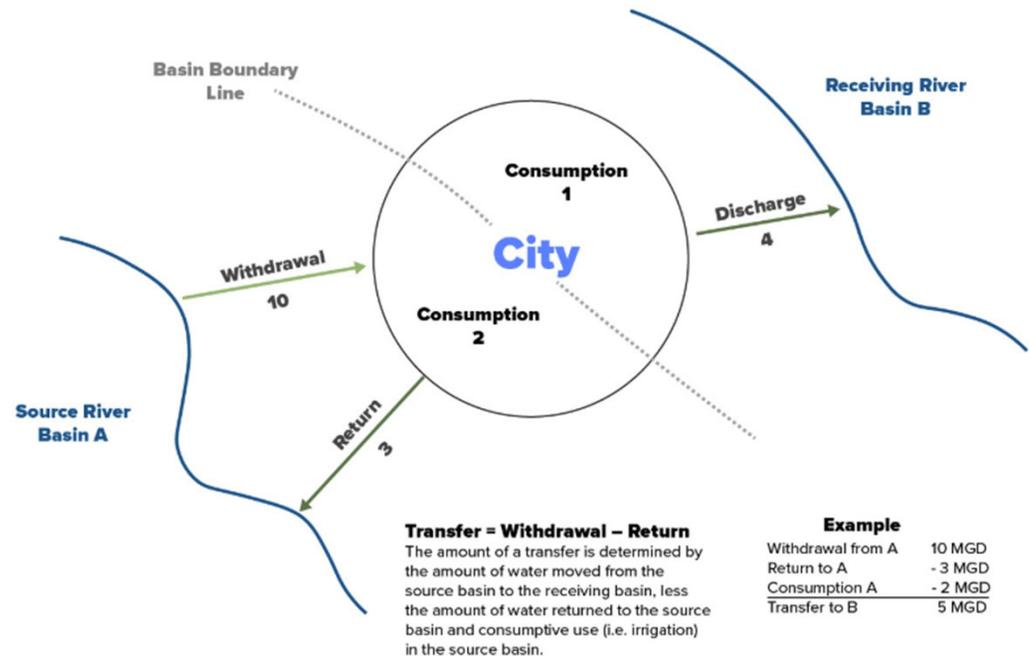
Presentation Agenda

- 1. Background: Interbasin Transfers**
2. The Catawba River Basin
3. Charlotte Water's Request + Impacts
4. Alternatives Available to Charlotte
5. Catawba River Coalition
6. Legislative Study
7. Questions



What is an interbasin transfer?

- Water is removed from one basin, consumed/used in a jurisdiction, and then discharged into another basin.
- IBTs can be **harmful** to the jurisdiction losing water and beneficial to jurisdiction getting water.





What the experts say about IBTs

Interbasin Water Transfers in the Western United States

(David Getches, Univ. of Colorado)

“When water is removed from an area it almost invariably causes **economic and environmental impacts**. These impacts are the greatest in the case of transfers from one basin to another. . .”

“When water supplies are committed to exports, it **discourages investments in new businesses** that require water. The transfer of water to another watershed therefore deprives the area of origin of water that could be used for economic growth in that area of origin.”

“Less economically advantaged areas. . . rarely have sufficient political power to prevent or alter plans to de-water their watersheds.”

Are intra- and inter-basin water transfers a sustainable policy intervention for addressing water scarcity?

(Ariel Dinar, Univ. of California - Riverside)

“One of the most **extreme** policy interventions is to build infrastructure to move water from locations where it is abundant to locations facing scarcity.”

“Compared with water conservation measures, IBTs involve **far more problems** that could arise along a more distant horizon.”



Current Catawba River IBTs

- **Charlotte Water** has a 33 million gallons per day interbasin transfer certificate (2002).
- **Concord Kannapolis** has a 20 million gpd interbasin transfer certificate: 10 million gpd from the Catawba and 10 million gpd from the Yadkin (2007).
- The Town of **Mooreville** has a pre-existing interbasin transfer allowance of 9.54 million gpd.



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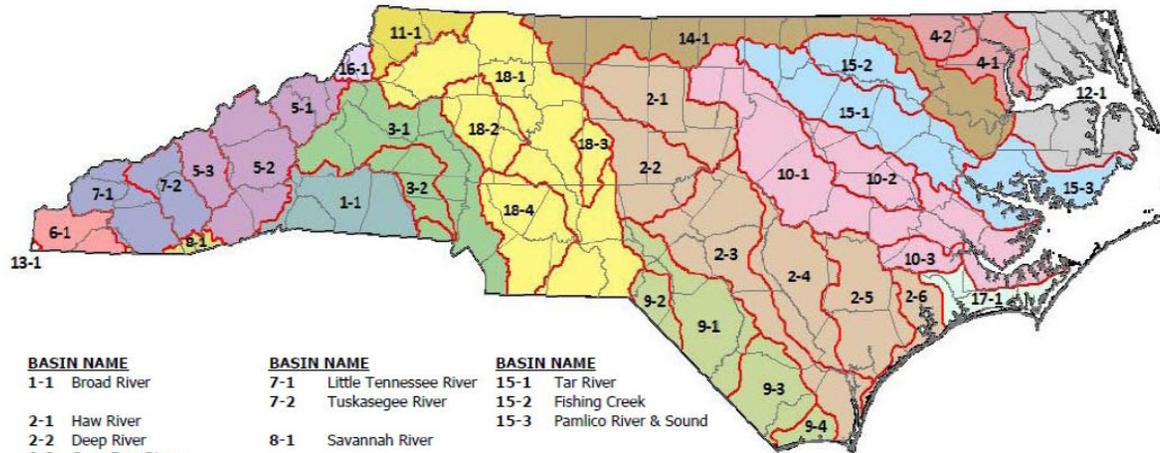
*“Precipitation deficits during the 1998-2002 drought for some locations in North Carolina were among the **largest documented since the beginning of systematic collection of weather data.**”*

– US Geological Survey



The river basins of North Carolina

Designated Interbasin Transfer River Basins
As defined in G.S. §143-215.22G



BASIN NAME

1-1 Broad River

2-1 Haw River

2-2 Deep River

2-3 Cape Fear River

2-4 South River

2-5 Northeast Cape Fear River

2-6 New River

3-1 Catawba River

3-2 South Fork Catawba River

4-1 Chowan River

4-2 Meherrin River

5-1 Nolichucky River

5-2 French Broad River

5-3 Pigeon River

6-1 Hiwassee River

BASIN NAME

7-1 Little Tennessee River

7-2 Tuskasegee River

8-1 Savannah River

9-1 Lumber River

9-2 Big Shoe Heel Creek

9-3 Waccamaw River

9-4 Shallotte River

10-1 Neuse River

10-2 Contentnea Creek

10-3 Trent River

11-1 New River

12-1 Albemarle Sound

13-1 Ocoee River

14-1 Roanoke River

BASIN NAME

15-1 Tar River

15-2 Fishing Creek

15-3 Pamlico River & Sound

16-1 Watauga River

17-1 White Oak River

18-1 Yadkin River

18-2 South Yadkin River

18-3 Uwharrie River

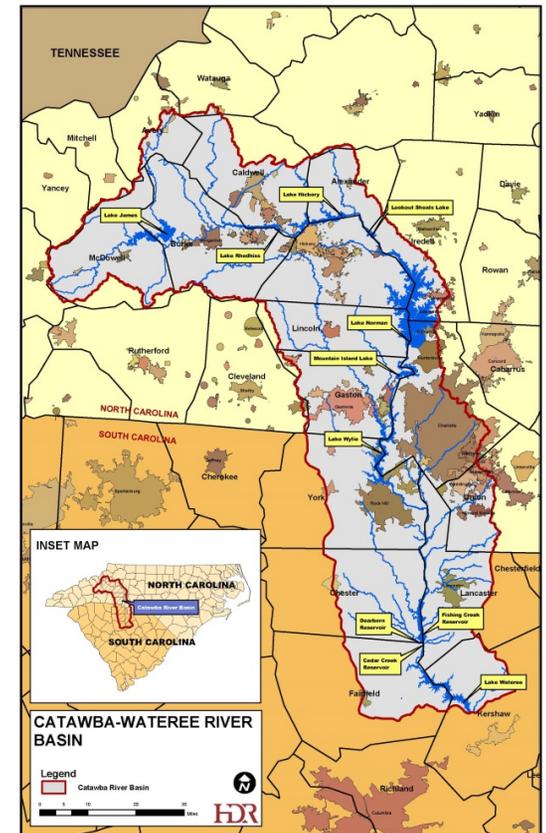
18-4 Rocky River





The Catawba River basin

- **First river in the US completely planned/developed for electricity production**
- **11 interconnected reservoirs licensed by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC)**
 - Completed 1904-1963 (spanning 225 river miles)
 - 79,895 surface acres, 1,795 miles shoreline
- **Modest water availability**
 - Avg. inflow – 3,752 million gallons per day (MGD)
 - Avg. annual precipitation – 42 inches
 - **Usable Storage = 776,747 acre-feet = 252 billion gallons ≈ 7% of annual basin precipitation**
- **Duke Energy electric generation – Supports 20% of Duke Energy’s generating capacity in the Carolinas**
 - 789 MW clean, renewable, flexible hydropower
 - Cooling water for 7,063 MW coal/nuclear
- **Lots of people**
 - Most densely populated river basin in NC
 - 2 states, 17 counties, 30+ cities
 - Over 25,000 lake neighbors (property values)
 - Over 16 million recreation visits per year
 - Several large industrial water intakes
- **Reservoirs serve as the raw water source for 18 public water systems (2 million customers)**





The Catawba: A threatened river

- “The Catawba-Wateree River basin is experiencing **unprecedented demand for clean water** due to exponential population growth of the Charlotte metropolitan area, which spans several counties in both North and South Carolina.”
- “These threats, combined with predictions of more frequent droughts. . .impair the river’s health and its ability to provide for residents in the future is **at risk.**”
- “Without adequate river flows, utility companies, mills, and manufacturing facilities that depend on the Catawba River **will founder.**”

America’s Most Endangered Rivers™

NUMBER 1

CATAWBA-WATEREE RIVER

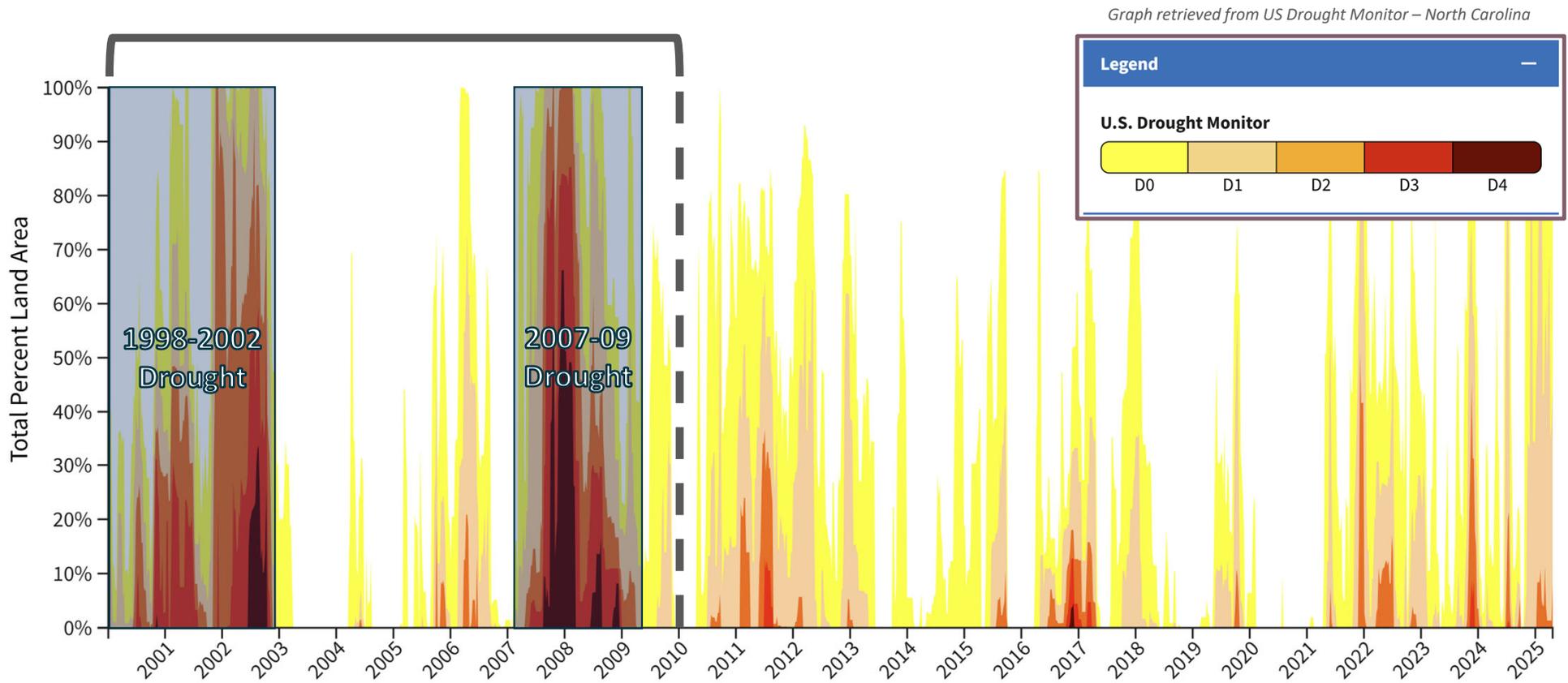
NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA

THREAT: OUTDATED WATER SUPPLY MANAGEMENT

Source: American Rivers: America’s Most Endangered Rivers™

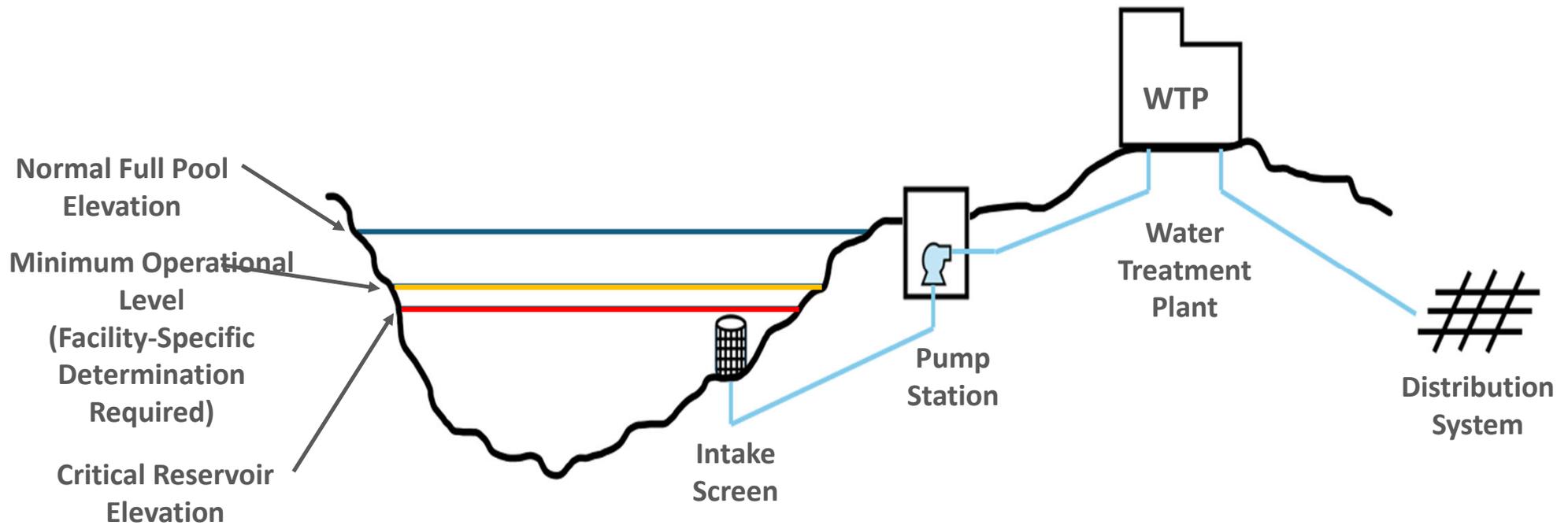


The Catawba: A threatened river





Technical impacts of a drought





The 1988 - 2002 drought

- USGS: “Precipitation deficits during the 1998-2002 drought for some locations in North Carolina were among the **largest documented since the beginning of systematic collection** of weather data.”
- Catawba River Basin suffers the worst of it: “The largest deficits occurred **primarily in the western Piedmont** and were as much as 60 to 70 inches in some locations during the 4-year period,” with Hickory leading the entire state in reduced precipitation.
- 2001-02: Lake James cannot reach target elevations necessary to sustain downstream water needs
- Summer 2002: Duke Energy says water intakes in some reservoirs will be exposed if drought lasted another year

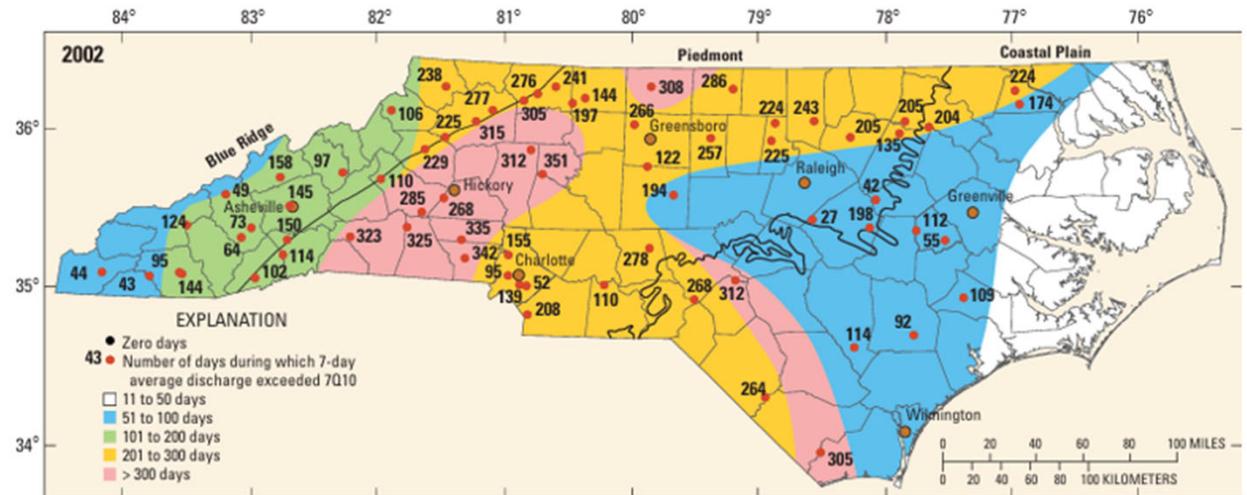


Image from USGS, “The Drought of 1998–2002 in North Carolina — Precipitation and Hydrologic Conditions.”



The 2007-2009 drought

- Most severe North Carolina drought in recorded history
- October 2007 Hickory press release: “The goal in August and September was to reduce water use by five to ten percent, and now there is a need to reduce water consumption by more **than 20 percent.**”
- NC DEQ: Portions of the basin dropped below normal levels **by 8-10 feet**
- Low Inflow Protocol (LIP) Stage 3 declared (second-highest stage); aspects of LIP 4 were implemented
- Lake Norman dropped to just 3.1 feet above cooling intake for nuclear power plant
- Meanwhile, Charlotte continued pulling water from the Catawba and **lost more than 19%** of every gallon it took (source: Charlotte Water) – **23 mgd lost each day**





Charlotte IBT and Conservation Targets

- Charlotte Water published its water conservation goals for **extreme** droughts as a **10-20% reduction**
- Charlotte Water uses about 124.55 million gallons per day
- A 10-20% conservation reduction is about 12.5 to 25 mgd for Charlotte Water
- The potential Charlotte Water IBT is 63 mgd
- Charlotte is proposing to transfer 2.5 to 5 times more water than it hopes to conserve during extreme droughts





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Charlotte Water's request + impacts

- Charlotte has existing approval for an interbasin transfer of 33 mgd
 - This IBT was originally projected to meet demands until 2030
- In 2024, Charlotte announced its intent to request an increase of 30 million gpd, bringing the **total transfer to 63 mgd**
- The 30 mgd IBT increase will serve about 300,000 more people in eastern Mecklenburg**
- Charlotte Water's request has **economic, financial, and legal consequences** for community that rely exclusively on the Catawba River Basin for their water needs



Notice of Intent

JD Solomon, Chair
North Carolina Environmental Management Commission
c/o EMC Recording Clerk
Robin Smith Law Office PLLC
P.O. Box 2343
Chapel Hill, N.C. 27515

February 22, 2024

Subject: Charlotte Water Notice of Intent to Request Increase to Interbasin Transfer Certificate

Charlotte Water respectfully submits this correspondence as our Notice of Intent (NOI) to submit a request to the Environmental Management Commission (EMC) to modify our existing Interbasin Transfer (IBT) Certificate dated 2002. Our projections of future water needs indicate that approval of an increased IBT will be needed soon, and we are beginning the process to meet that need. We are refining the projections and will provide them as part of future correspondence. This request also includes a change from a maximum day basis to a maximum month basis is requested to be consistent with the current statute and regulations. As required by the December 3, 2010, Settlement Agreement between North Carolina and South Carolina, Charlotte Water will prepare a state Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) in support of its application to the EMC. We will work closely with the North Carolina Department of Environmental Quality (NCEDEQ) throughout that process. The IBT rate will be refined during that process.

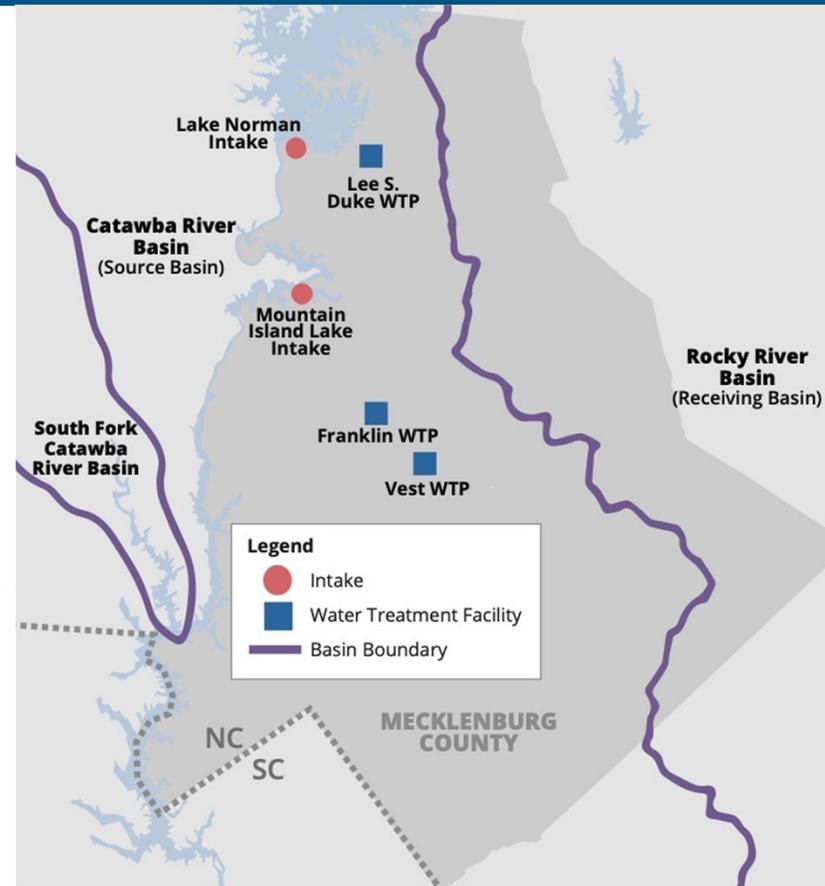
Charlotte Water is a regional leader in water resource management - extending its impact beyond Mecklenburg County, delivering essential water and sewer services to the region. We also actively collaborate with regional partners to ensure the sustainable management and preservation of water resources.

Charlotte is rapidly growing metropolitan area, and the service areas contributing most to the IBT, such as the Mallard Creek basin, are growing at an even faster rate. To address the growing need for water and wastewater services, Charlotte Water engages in long-term planning and water infrastructure development. Charlotte Water has been in the process of planning for water and wastewater infrastructure in these areas over the past few years and has been refining its estimates of the required IBT rate to meet these growing needs.

Charlotte Water has reviewed the statutory requirements at §143-215.221 and we are committed to following the required process and working cooperatively with the NCEDEQ and the EMC throughout the process.

Charlotte Water 4222 Westmont Drive, Charlotte, NC 28217 charlottewater.org

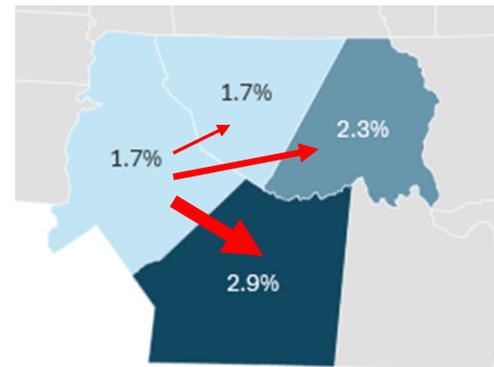
Operated by the City of Charlotte





Charlotte Water's request: Economic impacts

- Charlotte's request would **harm basin communities** economically and **benefit Charlotte**:
 1. WNC needs water capacity for commercial and industrial growth. But that **growth can't happen** if WNC's only water source is transferred to Charlotte.
 2. Charlotte population is migrating to adjacent counties, especially Union County (fifth-highest growth in NC). **WNC cannot accommodate its own residential growth** if its water is used to accommodate Charlotte's instead.
- "When water supplies are committed to exports, it discourages investments in new businesses that require water. The transfer of water to another watershed therefore **deprives the area of origin of water that could be used for economic growth** in that area of origin." (Univ. of Colorado)



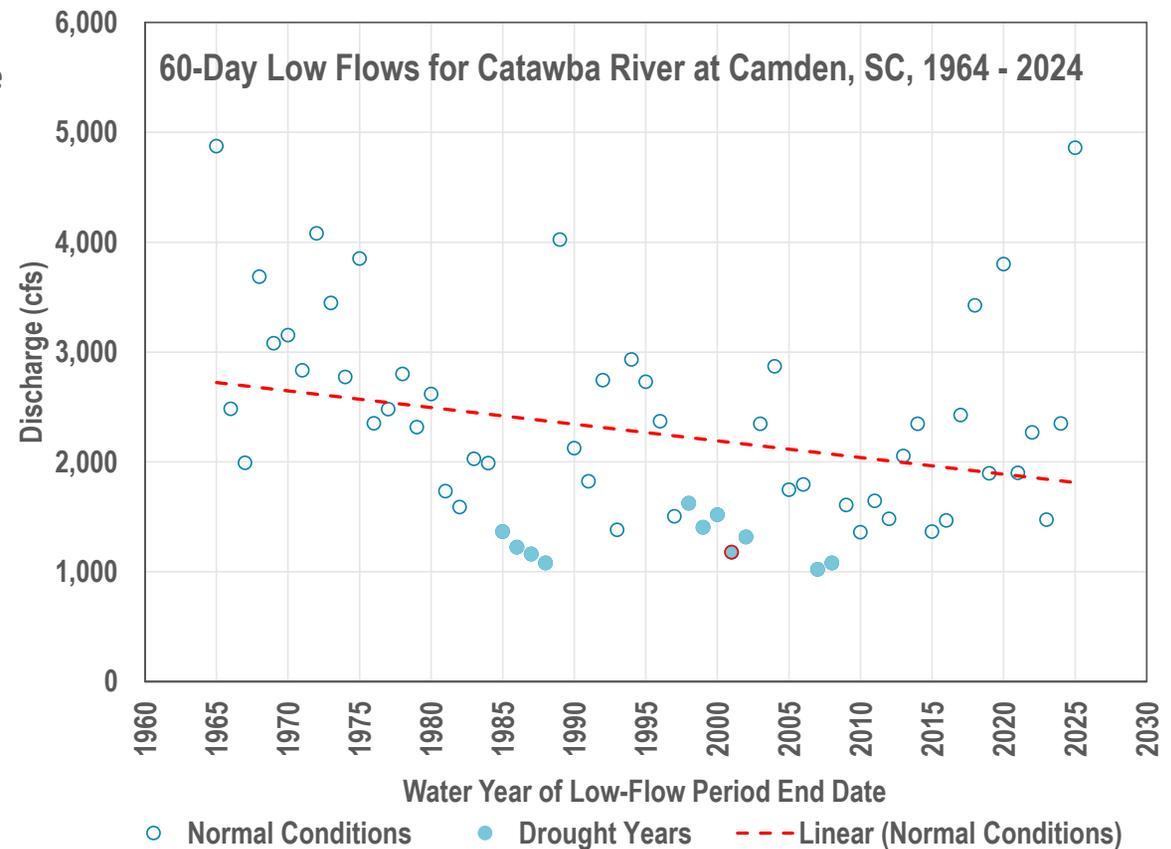
Population growth, 2022-23.
Carolina Demography.





Charlotte Water's request: Engineering impacts

- Trends suggest the availability of water in the basin may be declining.
- Transferring yet more water from the basin would worsen pollutant concentrations.
- Why? If pollutant concentrations stay constant while water volume decreases, the remaining water necessarily has higher concentrations of pollutants.
- That will require more treatment measures, which are expensive.
- Under current policy, basin communities would have to fund those measures, not Charlotte.

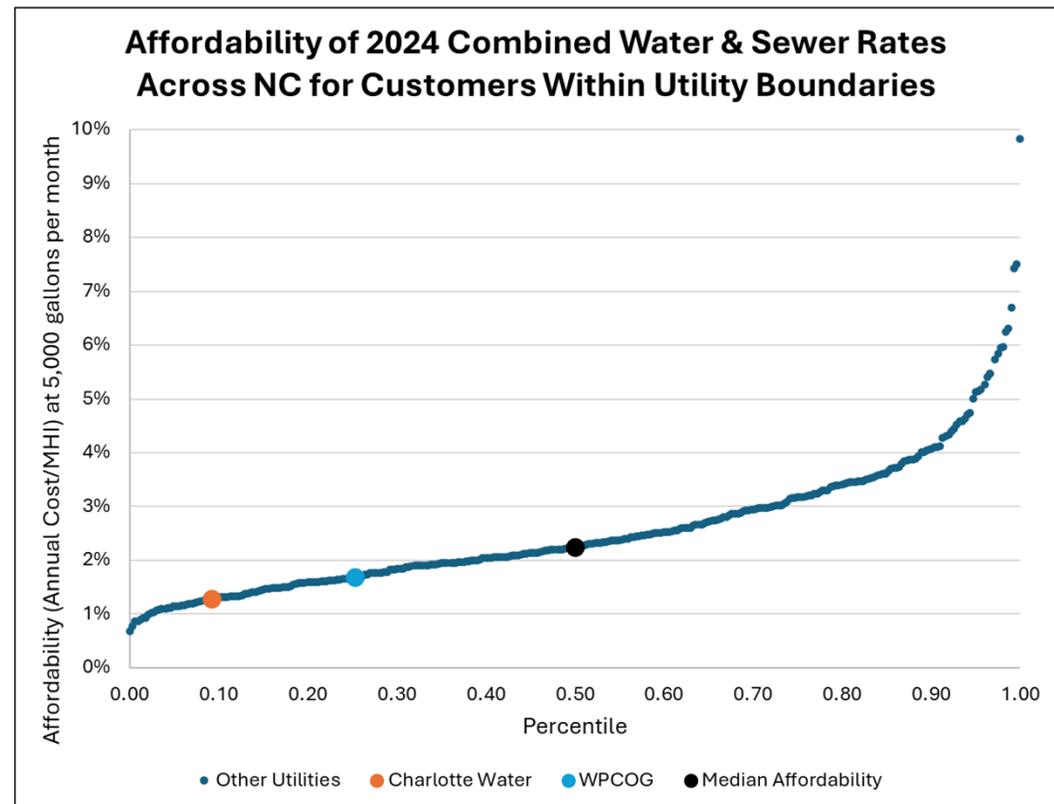




Charlotte Water's request: Financial impacts

- Water rates in Charlotte are more affordable as a % of median household income than 90% of other NC utilities. *CLT customers pay less for the same amount of water. At the same time, CLT Water loses 19% of water treated annually.*
- Transferring water from the Catawba River basin subsidizes Charlotte customers because it means Charlotte Water can avoid infrastructure costs for new water facilities and repairs to existing infrastructure.
- Catawba River basin communities, meanwhile, will pay even higher rates because of the added mitigation costs on their systems.

• Bottom line: The interbasin transfer means *cheaper* water for Charlotte and *more expensive* water for Catawba River basin communities.





Charlotte Water's request: Legal impacts

- Charlotte secured its first IBT certificate in 2002.
- Now that Charlotte needs more water, it seeks to increase its transfer amount.
- What will happen when Charlotte needs yet more water in the coming decades?
- Approval of this second IBT will entrench the precedent that Charlotte will seek, and win, more and more water from the Catawba River basin for the rest of the century.

“Less economically advantaged areas. . .rarely have **sufficient political power** to prevent or alter plans to de-water their watersheds.” – Univ. of Colorado



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Alternative options for Charlotte Water

- Right now, Charlotte proposes to take water from the Catawba, use it, then discharge it into the Rocky/Yadkin River basin.
 - **Maximum harm** to Catawba River basin communities
 - **Maximum benefit** to Charlotte
- Charlotte has other options to minimize harm to Catawba River basin communities, including:
 - Take water from the Yadkin River basin
 - Return water back to the Catawba River basin
- Both options require infrastructure investments from Charlotte, which Charlotte has historically declined to make.



Above: The Western Wake Regional Water Reclamation Facility, an infrastructure project constructed to maximize water efficiency and resources in the Triangle.



Cost of Charlotte's alternative options

- Charlotte evaluated the cost of both options in 2001 and again in 2020.
 - Either of these options would mitigate the economic growth, engineering, and financial consequences of the IBT to Catawba River basin communities.
 - Charlotte claims the inflation-adjusted cost of these alternatives increased between 10x and 50x from 2001 to 2020.
 - **Charlotte Water has a \$651M budget for FY26.³**
 - **Charlotte Water plans \$2.3 billion in projects over the next 5 years.**
- Avoiding an IBT only requires about a 12% increase in the CLT Water capital budget over the next 15 years to build the infrastructure to eliminate the IBT

Alternative ^{1,2}	2001 Cost Estimate (constant 2020 \$)	2020 Cost Estimate (constant 2020 \$)
Discharge Water to Catawba River Subbasin	\$16,046,000	\$847,248,930
New Raw Water Source from Yadkin River Basin	\$82,526,000	\$827,759,421

¹ Specifics of proposed IBT alternatives are expected to differ. For example, in 2001 Charlotte estimated costs to pump water to the McAlpine WWTP, while in 2020 Charlotte estimated costs to pump to the McDowell Creek WRF. Charlotte Water provided limited details, regarding both the basis for cost estimates and specifics of each alternative, in both 2001 and 2020.

² In 2020, Charlotte Water evaluated several other alternatives. These alternatives are not included as they were not evaluated in 2001 and are a similar cost to the 2020 alternatives analyzed.

³Source: [WC - City of Charlotte BB FY26](#), page 212

⁴Source: Charlotte Water Website - [FY26-30 Public Handout \(Final\).xlsx](#)



Cost of Charlotte's alternative options

- Charlotte has not invested in alternative water source projects in the 21st century.
- Charlotte leaders backed a \$0.01 sales tax increase for transit infrastructure.
- Charlotte received \$141 million in federal pandemic funding that could be used for “necessary investments in **water, sewer, or broadband infrastructure.**”
 - Charlotte said: “The city is not currently planning to use any Local Fiscal Recovery Funding on infrastructure projects.”
- Bottom line: Charlotte **pays less** for water; **received** federal funds for water infrastructure (but didn't use them for that purpose); **supported a tax increase** for other non-water infrastructure. **They have the means, just not the desire, to pursue alternatives for water.**



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Catawba River Coalition

- At the request of local governments, the WPCOG is providing coordination of our region's discussions and response to the Charlotte IBT request.
- The EMC will hold a public hearing on the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) sometime after the EIS is submitted (2026 or 2027).
- The coalition includes local governments from Alexander, Burke, Caldwell, Catawba, and McDowell Counties.



Coalition Key Points

- Our region's future growth could be limited because of these large IBTs.
- We are not opposed to Charlotte growing. We just do not want that growth to occur at our expense.
- The limited resources of the Catawba River should not be used to subsidize huge growth outside the river basin.
- Charlotte should implement policies and infrastructure improvements to avoid IBTs.
- IBTs could make the impacts of severe droughts worse for other communities along the Catawba River.



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H. 850, Interbasin Transfer Moratorium/Study

- July 2025: H. 850, Interbasin Transfer Moratorium/Study, enacted into law
- Imposes a two-year moratorium on new IBTs or IBT expansions exceeding 15 million gpd.
- Directs the North Carolina Collaboratory at UNC-Chapel Hill to study the issue and provide recommendations to NCGA upon convening in 2027.
- Collaboratory study is in the early stages.



Legislatively Required Study Topics

Collaboratory directed to:

1. Study the current statutory process for approval of surface water transfers.
2. Provide any recommendations for legislation revising that process that the Collaboratory finds is needed.

Study should include:

1. Adequacy of the Environmental Impact Statement requirements.
2. Economic impact to lower income and lower population communities.
3. Determine if the process reflects the impact of climate trends that impact water flows.
4. Incentives regarding land use, infrastructure, and drought polices to reduce future IBTs.



Our Priority Requests for the Study

- Our legislative advocacy includes, and we request these policy options be considered in, the study:
 1. A “shot clock” for large interbasin transfers, such that IBTs are temporary and time-limited.
 2. A drought mitigation fund for impacted communities to use if an IBT is approved within the relevant basin.



What coalition members can do

1. Respectfully engage your state legislators using the key points; WPCOG has additional points and data to support your advocacy.
2. Respectfully engage the Collaboratory to share your local perspective.
3. The next 50 years of growth in our region will be determined by this issue. Please use every opportunity to keep the issue **at the forefront of people's minds.**



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MEMORANDUM

TO: Board of Commissioners
FROM: Jodi Stewart, County Attorney
DATE: March 2, 2026
SUBJECT: Property Acquisition for Claremont International Rail Park

REQUEST

Staff requests the Board of Commissioners hold a public hearing and approve the purchase of approximately 0.44 acres located at 2018 Conover Blvd. E in Conover (LRK 68386), subject to the satisfactory completion of all due diligence, for utility purposes at the Claremont International Rail Park and authorize the County Manager to execute all documents necessary to complete the purchase.

BACKGROUND

Staff has advertised a public hearing for acquisition of a 0.44-acre parcel on Conover Blvd to facilitate installation of water line infrastructure in the Claremont International Rail Park. Without this property, the County and Claremont would be unable to expend previously secured grant funds from NC Railroad for water line installation. Claremont and the County will each pay 50% of the costs associated with this acquisition. Funds are available within the existing Claremont International Rail Park capital project to support this request, so no appropriation is required.

RECOMMENDATION

Staff recommends the Board of Commissioners hold a public hearing and approve the purchase of approximately 0.44 acres located at 2018 Conover Blvd. E in Conover (LRK 68386), subject to the satisfactory completion of all due diligence, for utility purposes at the Claremont International Rail Park and authorize the County Manager to execute all documents necessary to complete the purchase.



1in=400ft

Parcel: 375106487656, 2018 CONOVER BLVD E CONOVER, 28613

Owners: FRAZIER SHERRI MARIE REVOCABLE TRUST, FRAZIER MICHAEL D

Owner Address: 2860 TWIN OAKS ST

Values - Building(s): \$0, Land: \$19,200, Total: \$19,200

This map/report product was prepared from the Catawba County, NC Geospatial Information Services. Catawba County has made substantial efforts to ensure the accuracy of location and labeling information contained on this map or data on this report. Catawba County promotes and recommends the independent verification of any data contained on this map/report product by the user. The County of Catawba, its employees, agents, and personnel, disclaim, and shall not be held liable for any and all damages, loss or liability, whether direct, indirect or consequential which arises or may arise from this map/report product or the use thereof by any person or entity.

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02/26/2026

MEMORANDUM

TO: Catawba County Board of Commissioners
FROM: Jodi Stewart, County Attorney
DATE: March 2, 2026
RE: Catawba County Board of Education Surplus Property – Balls Creek Elementary School/Little Mountain Road

REQUEST

Staff requests the Board of Commissioners determine if the Board is interested in purchasing the Catawba County Board of Education's surplus property located on Little Mountain Road and identified as PIN# 366904709884 ("Property").

BACKGROUND

The Catawba County Board of Education adopted a Resolution on February 23, 2026, declaring the Property to be surplus property, and pursuant to state law, directed the Superintendent to afford the Board of Commissioners the first opportunity to obtain the property at fair market value. The Property is across from Balls Creek Elementary School on Little Mountain Road. Staff does not recommend the Board of Commissioners purchase the Property as it is not necessary for County operations.

If the County does not purchase the Property, the Board of Education may utilize any statutorily approved process for disposal of the Property. The Board of Education's Resolution and a map of the Property are attached for reference.

State law also requires the proceeds of any sale of real property be applied to reduce the County's bonded indebtedness for the school administrative unit disposing of the real property or for capital outlay purposes.

RECOMMENDATION

Staff recommends the Board of Commissioners determine if the Board is interested in purchasing the Catawba County Board of Education's surplus property located on Little Mountain Road and identified as PIN# 366904709884 ("Property").

**Resolution of the Catawba County Board of Education
Declaring Certain Real Property Surplus**

Whereas, the Catawba County Board of Education (the “Board”) owns a small parcel of real property located across from Balls Creek Elementary School on Little Mountain Road (the “Subject Property”); and

Whereas, the Subject Property can be described as having an area of no more than 0.1 acres, being physically situated between 3739 Little Mountain Road, Newton, North Carolina 28658 (Catawba County Parcel No. 366904702415) and 3731 Little Mountain Road, Newton, North Carolina 28658 (Catawba County Parcel No. 366904705596); and

Whereas, neither the Board nor District staff sees any present or foreseeable useful value in the Subject Property, considering it unnecessary or undesirable for public school purposes; and

Whereas, North Carolina Gen. Stat. §115C-518(a) establishes specifics as to how a local board of education must handle surplus school property including, in pertinent part, that such boards must do so in accordance with the procedures laid out in Article 12 of Chapter 160A of the North Carolina General Statutes; and

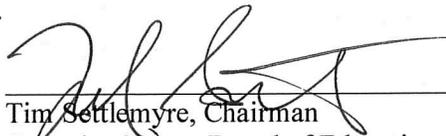
Whereas, it is the recommendation of Catawba County Schools’ staff to declare the Subject Property surplus and to follow the procedures laid out in Article 12 of Chapter 160A of the North Carolina General Statutes.

THEREFORE, the Catawba County Board of Education resolves that:

1. The Subject Property is hereby declared surplus property and will be treated as such for disposal purposes under North Carolina law.
2. The Superintendent, with the assistance of District staff, is directed to approach the Catawba County Board of Commissioners (the “County”), through the County Manager’s Office, to offer the Subject Property to the County at fair market value, as required by North Carolina law.
3. If the County declines to acquire the Subject Property, the Superintendent, with the assistance of the Board Attorney and the District’s Operations’ leadership, is directed to draft a subsequent resolution for the Board’s consideration as to how to most responsibly, transparently, and efficiently dispose of the Subject Property.

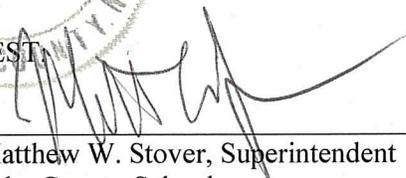
Adopted this the 23 day of February, 2026.





Tim Settlemyre, Chairman
Catawba County Board of Education

ATTEST



Dr. Matthew W. Stover, Superintendent
Catawba County Schools

RESOLUTION No. 2026-_____

**RESOLUTION DECLINING SURPLUS PROPERTY ADJACENT TO BALLS CREEK
ELEMENTARY ON LITTLE MOUNTAIN ROAD**

WHEREAS, the Catawba County Board of Education ("BOE") owns certain real property located across from Balls Creek Elementary School on Little Mountain Road and is a portion of PIN # 366904709884 ("Property"); and

WHEREAS, the BOE adopted a Resolution on February 23, 2026, declaring the Property to be surplus property and authorizing the Superintendent to offer the Property to the County at fair market value, as required by North Carolina law; and

WHEREAS, if the County declines to acquire the Property, the BOE will consider the appropriate way to dispose of the Property.

NOW THEREFORE, be it resolved as follows:

1. That the BOE offered the Property at fair market value to the Catawba County Board of Commissioner; and
2. That the Catawba County Board of Commissioners hereby declines the offer to purchase the Property.

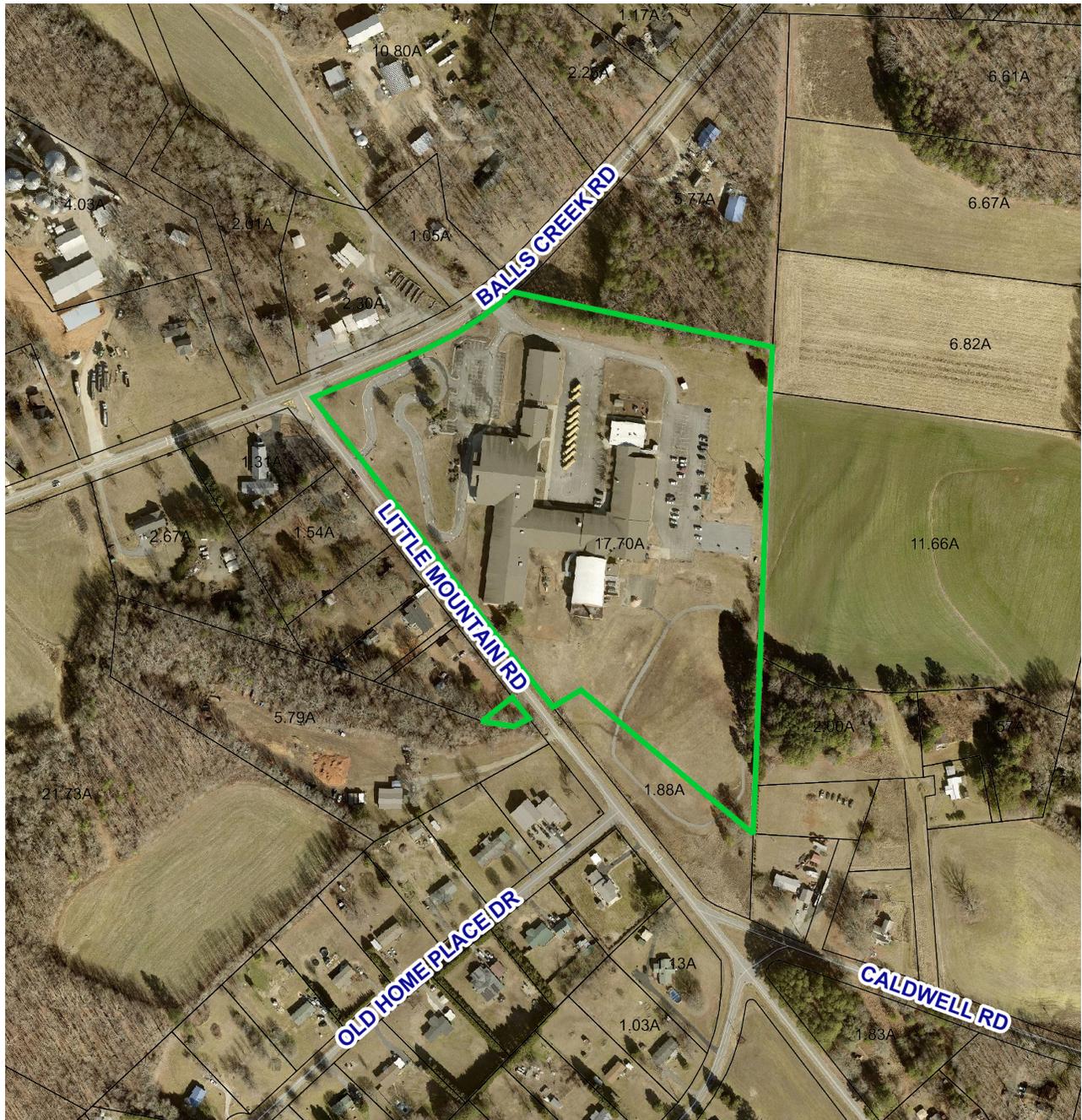
ADOPTED, this the 2nd day of March 2026.

[Seal]

C. Randall Isenhower, Chairman
Catawba County Board of Commissioners

Attest:

Dale R. Stiles, Clerk
Catawba County Board of Commissioners



1in=400ft

Parcel: 366904709884, 2620 BALLS CREEK RD NEWTON, 28658

Owners: CATAWBA COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION,

Owner Address: PO BOX 1010

Values - Building(s): \$11,361,200, Land: \$149,100, Total: \$11,510,300

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02/24/2026