



ROWAN COUNTY COMMISSION AGENDA
September 16, 2019 - 6:00 PM
J. Newton Cohen, Sr. Room
J. Newton Cohen, Sr. Rowan County Administration Building
130 West Innes Street, Salisbury, NC 28144

Call to Order

Invocation

Provided By: Chaplain Michael Taylor

Pledge of Allegiance

Consider Additions to the Agenda

Consider Deletions From the Agenda

Consider Approval of the Agenda

Board members are asked to voluntarily inform the Board if any matter on the agenda might present a conflict of interest or might require the member to be excused from voting.

- Consider Approval of the Minutes: September 3, 2019

1 Consider Approval of Consent Agenda

- A. Proclamation for Young Marines Red Ribbon Week 2019
- B. Tax Refunds for Approval
- C. Acceptance of Increased NC Museum of Natural Sciences Grant Award
- D. Schedule Public Hearing for Z 07-19 for October 7, 2019
- E. Request Approval of the Local Government Grant Agreement with Chewy
- F. Purchase of Grounds Maintenance Equipment for Parks
- G. Request Approval of the Company Performance Agreement with Chewy
- H. Proclamation for Constitution Week
- I. Juvenile Crime Prevention Council Funding Plan
- J. Approve Attached Bid Tabulation and Award Bid to Gilbert Engineering Company
- K. Approve Attached Budget Amendment For The Chewy Project

- L. Authorize Staff to Pay Up To \$52,981.85 from CDBG for Chewy Sewer Project
 - M. Authorize County Manager to Enter Into Contract With Gilbert Engineering Company for the Chewy Sewer Project
- 2 Public Comment Period
 - 3 Public Hearing: FY'21 Transportation Grant Applications
 - 4 Public Hearing to Consider Changes to Personnel Ordinance and Resolution to Dissolve Personnel Commission
 - 5 Quasi-judicial Hearing for CUP 03-19: China Grove Solar LLC
 - 6 Consider Approval of SNIA 04-19 Theo Pretorius
 - 7 Approval of Direction for Transportation Management Services
 - 8 Budget Amendments
 - 9 Closed Session
 - For Attorney-Client Privileged Communication Regarding a Pending Lawsuit Pertaining to the County Line
 - 10 Adjournment

Citizens with disabilities requiring special needs to access the services or public meetings of Rowan County Government should contact the County Manager's Office three days prior to the meeting by calling (704) 216-8180.

ROWAN COUNTY
A COUNTY COMMITTED TO EXCELLENCE



130 West Innes Street - Salisbury, NC 28144
TELEPHONE: 704-216-8180 * FAX: 704-216-8195

MEMO TO COMMISSIONERS:

FROM: Carolyn Barger, Clerk to the Board
DATE: September 9, 2019
SUBJECT: Provided By: Chaplain Michael Taylor

ATTACHMENTS:

Description

Upload Date

Type

No Attachments Available

ROWAN COUNTY
A COUNTY COMMITTED TO EXCELLENCE



130 West Innes Street - Salisbury, NC 28144
TELEPHONE: 704-216-8180 * FAX: 704-216-8195

MEMO TO COMMISSIONERS:

FROM: Carolyn Barger, Clerk to the Board
DATE: September 9, 2019
SUBJECT: Consider Approval of the Minutes: September 3, 2019

ATTACHMENTS:

Description

September 3, 2019 Minutes

Upload Date

9/11/2019

Type

Cover Memo

Greg Edds, Chairman
Jim Greene, Vice- Chairman
Mike Caskey
Judy Klusman
Craig Pierce



Aaron Church, County Manager
Carolyn Barger, Clerk to the Board
John W. Dees, II, County Attorney

Rowan County Board of Commissioners

130 West Innes Street • Salisbury, NC 28144
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MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE ROWAN COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

September 3, 2019 – 3:00 PM

J. NEWTON COHEN, SR. ROOM

J. NEWTON COHEN, SR. ROWAN COUNTY ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

Present: Greg Edds, Chairman
Jim Greene, Vice-Chairman
Mike Caskey, Member
Judy Klusman, Member
Craig Pierce, Member

County Manager Aaron Church, Clerk to the Board Carolyn Barger, County Attorney Jay Dees and Assistant County Manager/Finance Director Leslie Heidrick were present.

Chairman Edds convened the meeting at 3:00 p.m.

Chaplain Michael Taylor provided the Invocation.

Chairman Edds led the Pledge of Allegiance.

CONSIDER ADDITIONS TO THE AGENDA

- Chairman Edds added a Proclamation Honoring the Rowan Little League Softball Team to the agenda as Item #2a.
- Chairman Edds added a Prenatal Dental Grant Request From the Health Department to the Consent Agenda as Item O.

CONSIDER DELETIONS FROM THE AGENDA

There were no deletions from the agenda.

CONSIDER APPROVAL OF THE AGENDA

With no further additions or deletions to the agenda, the Board unanimously voted to approve the agenda.

CONSIDER APPROVAL OF THE MINUTES

Commissioner Klusman moved, Commissioner Greene seconded and the vote to approve the minutes of the August 5, 2019 and August 19, 2019 Commission Meetings passed unanimously.

1. CONSIDER APPROVAL OF CONSENT AGENDA

Commissioner Klusman moved approval of the Consent Agenda as amended. The motion was seconded by Commissioner Greene and passed unanimously.

The Consent Agenda consisted of the following:

- A. Permission To Apply To Walmart Foundation For Grant For Shop With A Cop
- B. Environmental Health Tort Claim
- C. Request for Public Hearing to Consider Revisions to Personnel Ordinance and Approval of Resolution
- D. 2019 Salisbury-Rowan Community Foundation Grant Request
- E. Schedule Quasi-judicial Hearing for CUP 03-19 & Five Year Vested Rights Request for September 16, 2019
- F. Permission to Apply for The Foundation for The Carolinas Grant for Night Vision Goggles
- G. Permission to Apply for The Foundation For The Carolinas Grant for Shop With A Cop
- H. Mt. Mitchell FD Approval and Written Contract
- I. Rowan-Salisbury School System – School Nursing Services Contract
- J. Nazareth Child and Family Connections – Foster Care Contract
- K. Schedule Public Hearing Regarding Intent to Enact a Six Month Moratorium for Establishing or Expanding Ground Mounted Solar Energy Systems for October 7, 2019

WHEREAS, North Carolina General Statutes 153A-34 delegates the authority to govern Rowan County, NC to the Rowan County Board of Commissioners; and,

WHEREAS, North Carolina General Statutes 153A-340 grants North Carolina counties the power to enact zoning and development regulations, "for the purpose of promoting health, safety, morals, or the general welfare;" and,

WHEREAS, the Rowan County Board of Commissioners adopted a zoning ordinance and maps on January 19, 1998 with an effective date of February 16, 1998 that established planning and zoning requirements and procedures for zoning in the unincorporated areas of Rowan County, NC outside the zoning jurisdiction of municipalities; and,

WHEREAS, the Rowan County Board of Commissioners enacted amendments to its Zoning Ordinance on March 4, 2013 that established specific conditional use requirements for Ground Mounted Solar Energy Systems over 6,000 square feet in area; and,

WHEREAS, twelve (12) separate applications for Ground Mounted Solar Energy Systems over 6,000 square feet in area have been considered and approved by the Rowan County Commission during this six and one-half (6 1/2) year period; and,

WHEREAS, during said time period the scale and size of projects have increased and likewise, complaints and concerns from the general public have increased relative to dust and erosion, vehicular congestion during construction, and decommissioning of these facilities when no longer operational; and,

WHEREAS, the Rowan County Board of Commissioners will direct the Rowan County Planning Board to study, prepare and recommend text amendments to the Rowan County Zoning Ordinance standards that consider the aforementioned concerns along with scale, size and location of these facilities in Rowan County's planning jurisdiction; and,

WHEREAS, North Carolina General Statute 153A-340(h) authorizes counties to adopt temporary moratoria on any development approval required by law provided the duration is reasonable to correct, modify or resolve such conditions necessitating the moratorium.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Board of County Commissioners of Rowan County, North Carolina, will conduct a public hearing at its October 7, 2019 meeting to receive public comment regarding its intent to adopt an ordinance enacting a temporary moratorium for a six (6) month period beginning October 7, 2019 and ending April 7, 2020 to allow development of amendments to the Rowan County Zoning Ordinance related to establishing or expanding a Ground Mounted Solar Energy System..

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, pursuant to NCGS 153A-340(h) the public is hereby advised the call for a public hearing has been established and Rowan County will not accept applications for any building, electrical, soil erosion and sedimentation control plan or a zoning permit to establish or expand Ground Mounted Solar System in excess of 6,000 square feet in size until either the moratorium has expired or adoption of amendments has occurred; and,

BE IT FURTHER UNDERSTOOD, this moratorium is not applicable to the statutory allowance for placing solar collectors on residential property as per NCGS 153A-144.

L. Proclamation for Patriot Day – A Day of Remembrance – September 11, 2001

WHEREAS, on Tuesday September 11, 2001, terrorists attacked the United States of America in a series of senseless, cowardly, and despicable acts of war, directed at innocent men, women and children in the World Trade Center complex in New York City, the Pentagon in Washington D.C. and on board four passenger jets, resulting in the tragic loss of life of thousands of U.S. citizens and foreign nationals; and

WHEREAS, in the aftermath of the attacks, the people of the United States stood united in providing support for those in need, inspired by the heroic sacrifices of our firefighters, rescue and law enforcement personnel, military service members, and other citizens; and

WHEREAS, September 11th should not only be remembered as a day of great tragedy but also as a day of triumph, courage, kindness, love, hope and freedom, and as a reminder of the newfound unity, focus and strength in our Nation; and

WHEREAS, by U.S. House Joint Resolution 71 signed into law on December 18, 2001 (Public Law 107-89), Congress authorized and requested the President to designate September 11th of each year as "Patriot Day" and to call upon state and local governments to observe Patriot Day by displaying the flag of the United States at halfstaff and by observing a moment of silence at 8:46 a.m. marking the first plane crash.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT PROCLAIMED, that the Rowan County Board of Commissioners does hereby declare September 11, 2019 as Patriot Day in Rowan County and encourages all citizens to honor and respect the innocent victims of September 11, 2001 and to salute the heroism of public safety and rescue workers, volunteers, local officials, and those who responded to the tragic events with courage, selfless compassion, determination and undying patriotism.

M. Custodial Worker Positions

N. Purchase of Vehicles for Sheriff's Office

O. Prenatal Dental Grant Request From Health Department (Addition to the Consent Agenda)

2. PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD

Chairman Edds opened the Public Comment Period to entertain comments from any citizens wishing to address the Board. With no one coming forward, Chairman Edds closed the Public Comment Period.

ADDITION

2a. PROCLAMATION HONORING THE ROWAN LITTLE LEAGUE SOFTBALL TEAM

Commissioner Greene read the following Proclamation, which he submitted in the form of a motion:

WHEREAS, the Rowan Little League Softball Team, under Manager Steve Yang and Coaches Josh Schaen and Chris Evans, is to be recognized and honored for their outstanding 2019 softball season; and

WHEREAS, by their astonishing efforts and incredible athleticism, this dynamic team consisting of players Riley Haggas, Lexie Ritchie, Kennedi Fisher, Avrelle Harrell, Emma Rae Cline, Lauren Vanderpool, Cadence Lane, Andie Evans, Ashley Yang, Kassidy Sechler, Kynlee Dextraze, Carmen Freeze, Arabelle Shulenberger, and Campbell Schaen have won the North Carolina District 2 Championship, the North Carolina State Championship, and the Southeast Region Championship, earning them a playoff berth in the Little League Softball World Series; and

WHEREAS, this exceptional team traveled to Portland, Oregon where they represented Rowan County in the Little League Softball World Series and ended an amazing season on August 14, 2019 as the Little League Softball World Series Champions; and

WHEREAS, the excellent performance, dedication and commitment of these Rowan County young ladies, along with their coaching staff, have proven to be a source of admiration and inspiration to the youth and citizens of Rowan County.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT PROCLAIMED, that the Rowan County Board of Commissioners does hereby honor the Rowan Little League Softball Team and its Coaching Staff for their astounding achievements and commends them for their display of sportsmanship and leadership for Rowan County.

The motion to approve the Proclamation was seconded by Commissioner Klusman and passed unanimously.

Chairman Edds said the Team had participated in the World Series four (4) out of the last five (5) years and had won the World Series two (2) of the five (5) years. Chairman Edds said the Commissioners had been invited to join Salisbury City Council and the Team later in the evening to celebrate the Team's accomplishments. Chairman Edds said each player would be presented with a Proclamation at the celebration.

3. PUBLIC HEARING FOR ZTA & STA 01-19

Assistant Planning Director Shane Stewart presented the staff report regarding ZTA and STA 01-19. Using a power point, Mr. Stewart discussed recommendations regarding the 2009 Western and 2012 Eastern Land Use Plan(s) (LUP). The recommendations regarding Highway, Rural, and Home-Based Business uses included qualifying language such as "encourage" and "consider" with the more absolute "should" in its assessment. References included both specific changes for various aspects of development in certain zoning districts and a broad perspective in future district identification.

Mr. Stewart said staff also proposed new language to address Land Clearing and Inert Debris Landfills (LCID), event centers, wholesale trade of used motor vehicle parts (indoor operations, and modifications to the table of uses both recommended by the LUP and those identified by staff. Proposed amendments to the statements of consistency and definition of a subdivision were in response to the recent adopted changes to the North Carolina General Statutes.

Mr. Stewart said existing text proposed for deletion appeared as highlighted with strikethroughs while new text appeared as bold red text.

Mr. Stewart said the Board must develop a statement of consistency describing whether its action was consistent with any adopted comprehensive plans and indicate why their action was reasonable and in the public interest.

According to Mr. Stewart, Committee B of the Planning Board met on March 12, 2019 and April 3, 2019 to consider the staff initiated text amendments. Other than the building percentage of 10% screening requirement threshold of 100' for RHO uses, Committee B unanimously recommended approval of the proposed text changes.

No public comments were received during the courtesy hearing held by the Planning Board on June 24, 2019. The Planning Board voted unanimously to recommend approval of the staff proposed text amendments with the exception of retaining the 10" structure size standard for RHOs subject to the following statement of consistency:

"The proposed amendments are appropriate and meet the needs of Rowan County not provided in the Eastern and Western Land Use Plan. The updated definitions of the different zoning types protect and provide specifics to a business on residential properties which allows staff to provide better clarification."

Following a brief question and answer session with Mr. Stewart, Chairman Edds opened the public hearing to receive citizen input regarding the proposed text amendments. With no one wishing to address the Board, Chairman Edds closed the public hearing.

With no further discussion, Chairman Edds moved approval of the statement of consistency (as recommended by the Planning Board): "The proposed amendments are appropriate and meet the needs of Rowan County not provided in the Eastern and Western Land Use Plan. The updated definitions of the different zoning types protect and provide specifics to a business on residential properties which allows staff to provide better clarification." The motion was seconded by Commissioner Pierce and passed unanimously.

Commissioner Klusman moved approval of ZTA and STA 01-19. The motion was seconded by Commissioner Pierce and passed unanimously.

The text amendments were approved as follows:

AMENDMENTS TO CHAPTER 21: ZONING ORDINANCE

Article I. In General

- Sec. 21-1. Title.
- Sec. 21-2. Purpose.
- Sec. 21-3. Authority.
- Sec. 21-4. Definitions.
- Sec. 21-5. Jurisdiction.
- Sec. 21-6. Bona fide farms exempt.
- Sec. 21-7. Severability.
- Sec. 21-8. Abrogation.
- Sec. 21-9. Use or sale of land or buildings except in conformity with chapter provisions.
- Sec. 21-10. Relationship to other ordinances.
- Sec. 21-11. Zoning vested rights.
- Sec. 21-12. Fees.
- Sec. 21-13. Enforcement.
- Sec. 21-14. Violations and penalties.
- Sec. 21-15. Effective date.
- Sec. 21-16. Adoption.
- Secs. 21-17--21-30. Reserved.

Article II. General and Overlay Districts

- Sec. 21-31. Zoning districts established.
- Sec. 21-32. General zoning districts defined; purpose and intent.
- Sec. 21-33. Overlay districts.
- Sec. 21-34. Economic development districts established for I-85.
- Secs. 21-35--21-50. Reserved.

Article III. Site Plans, Special Requirements, **Rural Home Occupations**, Conditional Use Permits, **and** Conditional Zoning Districts, **and Special Requirements in the NB district.**

- Sec. 21-51. Purpose.
- Sec. 21-52. Site plan required.
- Sec. 21-53. Permitted uses with special requirements.
- Sec. 21-54. Maximum building size and setback requirements for certain uses listed as SR in the Rural Agricultural District.
- Sec. 21-55. General criteria for uses listed as SR in article III.
- Sec. 21-56. Specific criteria for uses listed as SR in section 21-113.
- Sec. 21-57. Review and approval of conditional uses.
- Sec. 21-58. Review procedures.
- Sec. 21-59. Evaluation criteria.
- Sec. 21-60. Conditional use requirements for specific uses.
- Sec. 21-61. Conditional zoning districts.
- Sec. 21-62. Effect of approval for conditional zoning districts.
- Sec. 21-63. Application re-submittal for conditional use permits and conditional zoning districts.
- Sec. 21-64. Reserved.
- Sec. 21-65. General criteria for uses listed as SR in the NB District in section 21-113.
- Secs. 21-66--21-80. Reserved.

Article IV. Dimensional Criteria

- Sec. 21-81. Dimensional requirements; general.
- Sec. 21-82. Measurement of setback or building line.
- Sec. 21-83. Rear yard triangular lot.
- Sec. 21-84. Table of dimensional requirements.
- Secs. 21-85--21-110. Reserved.

Article V. Permitted and Conditional Uses

- Sec. 21-111. Generally.
- Sec. 21-112. Relation to Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, 1987; executive office of the president, office of management and budget.
- Sec. 21-113. Table of uses.
- Secs. 21-114--21-130. Reserved.

Article VI. Nonconforming Situations

- Sec. 21-131. Purpose and intent.
- Sec. 21-132. General provisions.
- Sec. 21-133. Continuation of nonconforming use of land.
- Sec. 21-134. Conditions for continuance for a change in nonconforming situation.
- Sec. 21-135. Extension, enlargement or replacement of a nonconforming use.
- Sec. 21-136. Repairing damaged nonconforming structures.
- Sec. 21-137. Abandonment and discontinuance.
- Sec. 21-138. Miscellaneous nonconforming situations.
- Sec. 21-139. Nonconforming signs.
- Sec. 13-140. Projections into required setbacks.

Sec. 21-141. Nonconforming family businesses in the RA District.

Secs. 21-142 ~~142~~ 141--21-160. Reserved.

Article VII. Parking

Sec. 21-161. Purpose.

Sec. 21-162. General design requirements.

Sec. 21-163. Parking areas.

Sec. 21-164. Parking space requirements.

Sec. 21-165. Flexibility of administration.

Sec. 21-166. Table of parking requirements.

Secs. 21-167--21-180. Reserved.

Article VIII. Signs

Sec. 21-181. Applicability.

Sec. 21-182. Lighting of signs.

Sec. 21-183. Off-premises signs.

Sec. 21-184. Prohibited signs.

Secs. 21-185--21-210. Reserved.

Article IX. Screening and Buffering

Sec. 21-211. Purpose.

Sec. 21-212. Applicability.

Sec. 21-213. Buffer requirements.

Sec. 21-214. Letter of compliance.

Sec. 21-215. Required screening type.

Sec. 21-216. Screening and buffering.

Sec. 21-217. Alternative buffers and screening.

Sec. 21-218. Existing vegetation.

Sec. 21-219. Applicability of screening and buffering requirements.

Secs. 21-220--21-240. Reserved.

Article X. Nuisances

Sec. 21-241. Noise.

Sec. 21-242. Fumes and odors.

Sec. 21-243. Vibration.

Sec. 21-244. Junked motor vehicles.

Sec. 21-245. Standards for junked motor vehicles stored at nonconforming automobile repair facilities.

Sec. 21-246. Standards for automobile salvage yards.

Sec. 21-247. Nonconforming salvage yards existing on February 16, 1998.

Sec. 21-248. Removal of junked or abandoned vehicles.

Sec. 21-249. Order to remove, disposal by county.

Secs. 21-250--21-270. Reserved.

Article XI. General Development Standards, Exceptions and Modifications

Sec. 21-271. Generally.

Sec. 21-272. Issuance of building permits.

Sec. 21-273. Type and number of uses permitted in all zones.

Sec. 21-274. Visibility at intersections.

Sec. 21-275. Antennae.

Sec. 21-276. Skirting of manufactured homes.

Sec. 21-277. Exceptions and modifications.

Sec. 21-278. Skirting in existing manufactured home parks.

Sec. 21-279. Exceptions for certain turkey shoots.

Sec. 21-280. Construction trailers.

Sec. 21-281. Temporary uses.

Sec. 21-282. Reserved.

Sec. 21-283. Maintenance of manufactured home parks.

Sec. 21-284. Location of manufactured homes not provided in the table of uses.

Sec. 21-285. Accessory structures.

Secs. 21-286--21-310. Reserved.

Article XII. Administration and Hearing Requirements

Sec. 21-311. Board of commissioners.

Sec. 21-312. Planning board.

Sec. 21-313. Zoning board of adjustment (ZBA).

Sec. 21-314. Planning department.

Sec. 21-315. Hearing procedures for zoning map and text amendments, conditional use permits and variances and interpretations.

Sec. 21-316. Exceptions for mailed notice requirements for large-scale rezoning.

Secs. 21-317--21-330. Reserved.

Article XIII. Appeals, Variances and Interpretations

Sec. 21-331. Appeals.

Sec. 21-332. Variances.

Sec. 21-333. Recordation of variances and conditions.

Sec. 21-334. Interpretations.

Sec. 21-335. Variance from watershed overlay.
Sec. 21-336. Judicial review of ZBA decisions.
Secs. 21-337--21-360. Reserved.
Article XIV. Text and Map Amendments
Sec. 21-361. Text amendments.
Sec. 21-362. Map amendments (rezoning).
Sec. 21-363. Hierarchy of districts.

Sec. 21-4. Definitions.

Beneficial Fill means fill material consisting only of inert debris strictly limited to concrete, brick, concrete block, uncontaminated soil, rock, or gravel.

Drinking Place means an establishment whose principal purpose is to derive income from the sale of alcoholic beverages that are served and consumed on premise. These establishments, commonly known as bars, pubs, saloons, and taverns, hold themselves out to the public through advertising, signage, or other activities as purveyors of alcoholic beverages served on premise. Drinking places may also provide limited food services but do not meet the definition of an eating place as defined herein. In determining whether a use meets this definition, the Zoning Administrator may also consider the percentage of income from alcoholic beverage sales, floor plans, and plans / permits from the Rowan County Building Inspections Department, Rowan County Environmental Health Division, and the North Carolina ABC Commission. Unless otherwise indicated, this definition does not include congressionally chartered veteran organizations or **wine uses holding a tasting rooms permit** defined by G.S. 18B-1000 **1001** or **this ordinance**.

Events center means an establishment offering use of their facilities and associated grounds for rent or lease to any person or group for the purposes of hosting pre-planned events, which are not open to the general public, including but not limited to weddings, corporate events, reunions, and similar functions. Events centers may contain kitchen facilities, subject to Rowan County Environmental Health Division standards, where food is prepared on site or catered and the use of live or recorded music.

Home occupation means a business, profession, occupation, or trade for the economic gain or support of a resident of the dwelling **which is completely contained within the dwelling, and which The use is operated by the resident of the dwelling,** incidental and secondary to the residential use of the lot, and which does not adversely affect the character of the lot or surrounding area.

Home occupation, rural (RHO) means **an a non-residential accessory use subordinate to the primary residential use of the property owned and operated by the resident of the dwelling, persons residing in the principal building which is located on the same or an adjacent parcel of land. upon which the home occupation is located. In general, RHOs are more intensive land uses than home occupations and are therefore subject to the requirements of Article III. Based on the use and occupancy classification, a RHO is subject to the North Carolina Building Code for non-residential use unless otherwise determined by the Rowan County Building Inspection Department. The use would not generate conspicuous traffic or nonresidential levels of odor, glare or dust. The use shall not exceed two thousand (2,000) square feet. Outside storage is sited to the rear of the building and is within the required setbacks. All parking must be provided off-street.**

Land clearing and inert debris landfill (LCID) means a facility for the land disposal of land clearing waste, concrete, brick, concrete block, uncontaminated soil, gravel and rock, untreated and unpainted wood, and yard trash.

NCDEQ means the North Carolina Department of Environmental Quality.

Shooting range facility means a public or private facility, including individual shooting ranges, safety fans or shotfall zones, structures, parking areas, and other associated improvements, designed for the purpose of providing a place for the discharge of various types of firearms or the practice of archery. **This definition does Does** not include incidental target practice areas on private property, turkey shoots **meeting the standards for exemption noted in section 21-279,** government facilities, or occasional "sighting-in" of firearms.

Winery refers to a manufacturing facility or establishment engaged in the processing and bottling of grapes to produce wine or wine-like beverages as defined by the **North Carolina General Statutes G.S. Facilities may include incidental activities such as wine tasting and associated retail sales. The facility or establishment must be operated in association with an existing vineyard (bona fide farm) located on the same property or on adjacent properties under the same ownership. Operations used for bona fide farm purposes as defined by the G.S. are exempt from zoning.**

Wine Tasting Room refers to a facility in which wine products grown or processed on the owner's property may be tasted and sold. This definition shall also include small-scale associated gift/retail sales, dining and catering facilities and a restaurant facility. The facility must be operated in association with an existing vineyard (bona fide farm) located on the same property or on adjacent properties under the same ownership.

Sec. 21-32. General zoning districts defined; purpose and intent.

- (a) **Rural Agricultural, RA.** This district is developed to provide for a minimum level of land use regulations appropriate for outlying areas of the county. These outlying areas typically consist of rural single-family housing, larger tracts of land used for **agriculture agricultural purposes or in fields and forest land, and with some instances of non-residential uses intermingled.**

Multifamily uses are discouraged in this district. This district would provide for protection from the most intensive land uses while containing provisions for a variety of ~~less intensive land uses.~~ **home-based business opportunities and other non-residential uses deemed appropriate through a conditional use permit process.** It is the intent of this district to rely upon development standards to protect residences from potential adverse impacts of allowed non-residential uses. The most intensive land uses would not be allowed in this district.

- (f) *Commercial, Business, Industrial, CBI.* This zone allows for a wide range of commercial, business and light **to medium** industrial activities which ~~provide goods and services~~ **support both the local and / or regional economies.** ~~This district is typically for more densely developed suburban areas, major transportation corridors, and major cross-roads communities.~~ **The CBI district is generally appropriate in areas identified by an adopted land use plan that recommend “highway business” along identified NC and US highways; community / regional / potential development nodes; commercial corridors; and existing commercial areas. Areas served by public water / sewer represent significant public investment to foster tax base growth and employment opportunities for the citizens, which could be served through CBI designation. However this** ~~The CBI district may also exist or be created in an area other than listed in this subsection if the existing or proposed development is compatible with the surrounding area and the overall public good is served.~~
- (g) *Industrial, IND.* This district is intended to provide for industrial activities involving extraction, manufacturing, processing, assembling, storage, and distribution of products. The district is also designed to accommodate other, more intense non-residential uses which generate adverse side effects such as noise, odor or dust. ~~The IND district is typically applied~~ **generally appropriate** in areas ~~with maximum accessibility to major highways, rail lines, and other significant transportation systems.~~ **identified by an adopted land use plan for industrial corridors, potential development nodes, locations accessible to rail lines and utility infrastructure, and existing industrial areas. These corridors represent significant public and private investment, which should be identified to foster tax base growth and employment opportunities for the citizens. However this** ~~The IND district may also exist or be created in an area other than listed in this subsection if the existing or proposed development is compatible with the surrounding area and the overall public good is served.~~
- (h) *Neighborhood Business, NB.* This district is **primarily designed to provide rural business opportunities typically in the form of small retail, service, office, and light manufacturing uses to serve the community's existing and future needs for goods, services, and employment opportunities. Standards within the district are intended to promote context sensitive development appropriately scaled and organized in a manner that would not be detrimental to the surrounding area. Development within this district would contain impacts inherently more intensive than those associated with uses permitted with special requirements in the RA district but significantly less than those in CBI zoned areas.** ~~for retail, limited small manufacturing facilities and service oriented business centers which serve small trading areas. As a result the list of allowed uses is more limited than those in the CBI district. The development standards for these business areas are designed to promote sound, permanent business development and to protect abutting and surrounding residential areas from undesirable aspects of nearby commercial development. This district is also designed to provide opportunities for potential development within the NB district. Areas zoned NB shall be so located as to conveniently serve the community population. The establishment and subsequent development of this district shall not create or expand problems associated with traffic volumes or circulation. As the district is established to provide for small neighborhood oriented business areas limitations on gross floor area is established. Limitations on total impervious surface are established to minimize the adverse impacts of this type of development on adjacent residential areas.~~ **The NB district is generally appropriate in areas identified by an adopted land use plan for rural businesses located on identified minor and major thoroughfares and within community nodes. However, additional consideration may be necessary as some thoroughfare segments would not be conducive to NB designation due to surrounding land use and / or potential negative impacts such as traffic, noise, and visual impacts. Generally, the NB district shall be two (2) acres or larger. However a lot of record, smaller than two (2) acres may be considered for rezoning to NB if the owner of the lot does not own adjacent property which may be included in the rezoning request.**

ARTICLE III. SITE PLANS, SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS, RURAL HOME OCCUPATIONS, CONDITIONAL USE PERMITS, AND CONDITIONAL ZONING DISTRICTS, AND SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS IN THE NB DISTRICT.

Sec. 21-51. Purpose.

This article provides regulations and conditions for selected uses which are unusual in their nature or complexity. These uses may require areas of unusual size, or are potentially incompatible with their surroundings unless special development standards are applied, or which depend on sound site planning and design to prevent them from becoming detrimental to the health, safety, or general welfare of the public or neighboring land uses.
(Ord. of 1-19-98, § IV)

Sec. 21-52. Site plan required.

Site plans are necessary to demonstrate the proposed use of land and / or structures will comply with the specifications set forth in this chapter prior to the issuance of a zoning permit. All non-residential uses shall submit a site plan containing the following information in addition to other standards required by this chapter:

- (1) Zone lot with dimensions and development setbacks;
- (2) Tax parcel number;
- (3) Property address;
- (4) Adjoining deeded properties and their uses;
- (5) Existing structures;
- (6) Proposed structure with size;

- (7) Proposed use;
- (8) Number of employees, if applicable;
- (9) Hours of operation, if applicable;
- (10) Off-street parking, loading and unloading, access to existing streets;
- (11) Easements and rights-of-way;
- (12) All pertinent development requirements of this chapter;
- (13) Any additional information required by the zoning administrator to assess the merits of the application, including but not limited to **a commercial driveway permit**, traffic impact analysis, environmental impact statements;
- (14) Floodplains;
- (15) Name, location and dimension of any proposed streets, drainage facilities, parking areas, recreation areas, required yards, required turnarounds as applicable;
- (16) Screening & Buffering, if applicable;
- (17) Zoning District;
- (18) Proposed phasing, if applicable;
- (19) This required site plan shall be in sufficient detail to allow the zoning administrator to reasonably understand the proposed development. The scale shall be one (1) inch equals one hundred (100) feet or greater for zone lots three (3) acres or less in size, or one (1) inch equals two hundred (200) feet for zone lots more than three (3) acres in size.

(Ord. of 1-19-98, § IV; Amend of 4-21-14)

Sec. 21-53. Permitted uses with special requirements and rural home occupations (RHOs).

All uses **Uses** listed as SR (Special Requirements) in **article III section 21-113**, except those in the NB zoning district, which are subject to **section 21-65**, shall comply with the pertinent regulations listed in the following subsections. Site plan approval by the zoning administrator shall be required unless expressly provided otherwise prior to issuance of a zoning permit and such approval shall be given if all requirements herein are met. The plan shall become part of the building permit. **The regulations for specific uses listed as SR in article III are located in sections 21-54--21-56.**

(1) Rural Home Occupations [RHO].

- a. **Purpose and Intent.** Rowan County recognizes the important role RHOs offer residents and the community in creating business opportunities to fulfill or supplement the resident's employment needs. Standards are established herein to protect adjoining properties from potential adverse impacts associated with these uses.
- b. **Development Standards.** All proposed operations are subject to general standards identified in sections 21-54 through 55, applicable specific standards in section 21-56, and other pertinent requirements of this chapter.
- c. **Combination Use.** In addition to the principal residential use, development of a RHO may constitute a second principal use whose occupancy classification is subject to the North Carolina Building Code for non-residential use as determined by the Rowan County Inspections Department.
- d. **Change in Operation.** RHOs permitted to comply with the provisions of section 21-55(2)b shall be classified as non-conforming if a change in association between the residence and business operator occurs. As such, applicants should consider potential investment in the development of land and / or structures for RHOs and the inherent future limitations should the use become non-conforming. Many RHO locations would not adhere to the purpose and intent or land use recommendations for rezoning to a non-residential district.

- (2) **Specific criteria for uses listed as SR.** The SR **location** standards required in Section 21-~~55(2) a--c~~ **54 & 55** do not apply to **Family care home; Family manufactured home park uses in the residential group from 21-113**; Common Sand Mining (SIC 1442); **Dead storage of manufactured homes (SIC 42)**; Co-location of wireless facilities, eligible facilities requests, alternative tower structures, and public safety tower (SIC 48 pt); and Ground mounted solar energy systems 6,000 sq ft or less (SIC 491 pt); and **residential storage facilities uses listed as SR in non-residential districts.**

(Ord. of 1-19-98, § IV; Amend. of 12-2-13; Amend. of 4-21-14)

Sec. 21-54. Maximum building size and setback requirements for **certain uses listed as SR in the Rural Agricultural District RHOs.**

Building size and **maximum size setbacks** for certain uses listed as "SR" in **article III Section 21-113** shall be as provided in this section.

- (1) **Applicable uses.** The requirements of this section apply to the following:
 - a. All construction uses listed as SR;
 - b. All manufacturing uses listed as SR except sawmills (SIC 242);
 - c. All wholesale trade uses listed as SR except farm supplies (SIC 5191);
 - d. All retail trade uses listed as SR;
 - e. All finance, insurance and real estate uses listed as SR; and

f. All services uses listed as SR except recreation facilities, membership and non-membership.

- (2) (1) *Building size.* The maximum allowable building size for uses listed in **section 21-113** subsection (1), above, as "SR" in the RA and RR districts shall not exceed ~~ten (10)~~ **five (5)** [recommended to remain 10% by Committee B] percent of the gross acreage of the lot, excluding right-of-way **with a maximum of 12,000 sq. ft. in the RA district and 2,000 sq.ft. in the RR district. Existing accessory structures for personal use not associated with uses permitted in this section must be considered within the maximum allowable building size for the property listed in section 21-285.**

- (3) (2) *Maximum size and buffering* **Building setbacks.** Maximum square footage and **buffering** **related setback** requirements for the following uses shall be **determined as specified** below.

Building Square Footage	Setback, Front (in feet)	Setback, Side, Side Street, and Rear Yards (in feet)
0--2,000	30	10 20
2,001--4,000	30 40	20 30
4,001--8,000	30 50	40
8,001--12,000	30 60	60 50
12,001--20,000	40	80
20,001 and over	50	100

Existing structures proposed for use as a rural home occupation that do not comply with these setbacks shall not be precluded from such use if all other requirements are met.

(Ord. of 1-19-98, § IV; Ord. of 6-29-99; Amend. of 11-2-09; Amend. of 4-21-14)

Sec. 21-55. General criteria for RHO uses listed as SR in ~~article III~~ Section 21-113.

Uses listed as SR in article III shall comply with the following criteria, as applicable:

- (1) *Site plan.* A site plan shall be provided showing the existing lot and all existing and proposed buildings.
- (2) *Location.* The **RHO** must be located on property which meets the following criteria:
 - a. The property must ~~be a lot with~~ **have at least** thirty-five (35) feet of state road frontage. **Properties that do not meet the requisite road frontage requirement are limited to a maximum building size of 2,000 sq. ft. and must comply with all other applicable standards herein.**
 - ~~b. The property must be owned by the business owner.~~
 - c. b.** The business must be on or adjacent to the **primary** residence of the business owner / operator but **nonetheless shall be located on a lot containing required road frontage in subsection (a).**
- (3) *Lighting.* The lighting shall be shielded to prevent light and glare spillover to adjacent residentially developed properties.
- (4) *Square footage.* The maximum square footage allowed for a use shall include all buildings used for retail sales of any type on that property.
- (5) *Parking.* Parking shall be **provided off-street subject to** ~~as prescribed in~~ article VII for that use.
- (6) *Signage.* Signage shall be as prescribed in article VIII for the underlying district.
- (7) *Noise.* Noise shall not exceed the levels prescribed in the county noise ordinance for residential districts.
- (8) *Outdoor storage.* All outside storage areas including dumpsters shall be:
 - a. Sited to the rear of the building;
 - b. Not within the required setbacks.
 - c. **Outdoor storage shall be screened as provided in article IX for that use. However the requirements of article IX shall not apply to the business structure or outdoor display.**
- (9) *Smoke, odors and dust.* The use will not create any smoke, odors, or dust at a level discernible at any of its lot lines.
- (10) *Required licenses and permits.* The applicant shall provide a copy of all required licenses and permits prior to issuance of a zoning permit.
- (11) *Handling waste and other by-products.* A description shall be provided of the method of collecting, handling, disposal and storage of all wastes, by-products, scraps, etc. which meets all applicable federal, state and local regulations and all other requirements of this chapter.
- (12) *Activities.* Manufacturing activities are confined to the building.

- (13) *Outdoor display.* Outdoor display shall be limited to two thousand five hundred (2,500) square feet unless otherwise provided.
- (14) **Screening.** Any structures and operational areas used for the business must be screened in accordance with Article IX [Committee B recommends applicability based on a 100' separation instead of 200' referenced in Article IX]. This requirement does not apply to a residence(s) on the same parcel or an adjacent parcel if in the same ownership as the land on which the RHO is located or is owned by an immediate family member as defined by this ordinance.

(Ord. of 1-19-98, § IV; Ord. of 6-29-99)

Sec. 21-56. Specific criteria for uses listed as SR in section 21-113.

Uses listed as SR in section 21-113 shall meet the following requirements expressly provided below.

- (2) *Additional standards applicable to specific uses listed as SR in the agriculture, forestry and fishing in the rural district.*
- a. *Veterinary services (SIC 074 0742) and Animal Shelters, Boarding Kennels, Dog Pounds (SIC 0752 pt).*
1. *Site plan.* A site plan shall be provided showing the lot and all existing and proposed buildings as well as all runs and/or training facilities.
 2. *Siting.* Kennels not wholly enclosed by a security fence at least six (6) feet in height; and all kennels not wholly enclosed within a building shall be located at least one hundred (100) feet from the lot line of any residentially developed lot.
 3. *Runs.* No run area is allowed with the setback.
- a. *Reserved.*
- (4) *Additional standards applicable to specific uses listed as SR in the construction group.*
- a. *Heavy construction and other than building construction contractors (SIC 16).*
1. *Minimum lot size.* The minimum lot size is one (1) acre.
 2. *Storage.* All storage shall be a minimum of fifty (50) feet from adjoining residentially developed property lines.
- b. *Reserved.*
- (5) *Additional standards applicable to specific uses listed as SR in the manufacturing group.*
- a. ~~*Meat packing plants (SIC 201).*~~
1. ~~*Location.* No building, structure, storage or animal holding area shall be located within three hundred (300) feet of any lot line.~~
 2. ~~*Minimum lot size.* The minimum lot size is five (5) acres.~~
- b. *Saw mills and planing mills, general (SIC 2421); dimension hardwood (SIC 2426 pt); sawmills, special product (SIC 2429 pt).*
1. *Location.* All mechanized sawing equipment must be located a minimum of five hundred (500) feet from lot boundary lines. Residential lots owned by the sawmill operator are exempt from this requirement.
 2. *Reserved.*
- b. **Winery.**
1. **Setbacks.** The facility shall meet the setback requirements of Section 21-84. (Table of dimensional requirements)
 2. **Screening.** The facility shall meet the screening requirements of Article IX. (Screening and Buffering)
 3. **Licenses and permits.** All required licenses and permits (i.e. Environmental Health, ABC, etc.) shall be obtained prior to operation of the facility.
- (6) *Additional standards applicable to specific uses listed as SR in the transportation, communication, electric, gas and sanitary services group.*
- (7) *Additional standards applicable to specific uses listed as SR in the wholesale trade group.*
- a. *Motor vehicle parts, used (indoor) in the CBI and IND districts (SIC 5015).*
1. **Operation.** Operations including but not limited to dismantling of motor vehicles and storage of motor vehicle parts must be completely contained within a building enclosed on all sides. No junked or wrecked motor vehicles,

motor vehicle parts, or junk may be kept outside an enclosed building for any period of time other than periodic unloading of received vehicles and loading of parts or dismantled motor vehicles for off-site delivery completed in a timely manner. Uses that comply with the standards of this subsection are not subject to the specific standards from section 21-246

~~(7)~~ (8) Additional standards applicable to specific uses listed as SR in the retail sales group

- a. Automotive dealers and gasoline service stations (SIC 55).

~~(8)~~ (9) Additional standards applicable to specific uses listed as SR in the services group.

b. ~~Recreation facilities, membership and nonmembership~~ Membership sports and recreation clubs (7997 pt.).

1. Required licenses and permits. The applicant shall provide a copy of all required licenses and permits prior to issuance of a zoning permit.
2. Recreational facilities located within a major subdivision used exclusively by resident members and their guests in the RA, RR, and RS districts are exempt from the locational requirements of Section 21-55 (2). All other facilities shall be subject to section 21-60(7)(d).

d. Archery and shooting range (indoor) (SIC 7999pt.).

1. Operation. All discharged shots or arrows must occur within a building enclosed on all sides designed for such use.

~~(9)~~ (10) Additional standards applicable to specific uses listed as SR in the unclassified uses group.

a. Multitenant developments.

1. Application. An application shall be provided with:
 - i. Site plan as provided in section 21-52; and
 - ii. Development name, name(s) and address(es) of owners and park designers.
2. Board of commissioners review of the development proposal. The board of commissioners shall review the site plan and other pertinent information to ensure that the general health, safety and public welfare have been adequately protected.
3. Uses allowed. Uses are limited to those provided in the district the multitenant development is located. Uses requiring conditional use permits shall obtain the required approval prior to issuance of a building permit.

~~b. Winery, Wine Tasting Room~~

- ~~4. Setbacks. The facility shall meet the setback requirements of Section 21-84. (Table of dimensional requirements)~~
- ~~5. Screening. The facility shall meet the screening requirements of Article IX. (Screening and Buffering)~~
- ~~6. Licenses and permits. All required licenses and permits (i.e. Environmental Health, ABC, etc) shall be obtained prior to operation of the facility.~~

~~(10)~~ (11) Residential storage facilities.

Sec. 21-60. Conditional use requirements for specific uses.

The following criteria shall be used in evaluating specific conditional use permit applications. If no specific requirements are listed for a specific use, then only the general criteria will be used in evaluating the application.

(2) **Manufacturing trade group.**

a. Manufacturing group: Pulp mills (SIC 261); paper mills (SIC 262); chemicals and allied products (SIC 28); petroleum refining and related products (SIC 29); leather and finishing (SIC 3111); hydraulic cement (SIC 324); structural clay products (SIC 325); concrete, gypsum and plaster products (SIC 327); abrasives, asbestos, non-metallic mineral products (SIC 329); primary metal industries (SIC 33); ammunition except for small arms (SIC 3483), ordinance and accessories (SIC 3489); power, distribution and specialty transformers (SIC 3612); and wholesale trade group: chemical and allied products (SIC 516) and petroleum and petroleum related products (SIC 517).

a. (1) Minimum lot size.

- ~~1.~~ i. Five (5) acres for manufacturing group uses regulated under this subsection.
- ~~2.~~ ii. Ten (10) acres for wholesale trade group uses regulated under this subsection.

b. (2) Location of structures, storage of materials. The location of principal structures and storage of flammable or

hazardous materials shall be two (2) times the required buffer area in article IX. However, parking, storage of nonflammable and nonhazardous materials, etc. may be placed up to the required additional buffer.

- c. (3) *Site location.* Site shall have primary access to arterial or major collector street. This requirement is not applicable to expansions of facilities regulated under this subsection, which are contiguous to facilities existing prior to August 16, 2004.
 - d. (4) *Security restrictions.* Access shall be controlled through the use of gates, fences, etc. to prevent entrance to the operational area by unauthorized persons. Fencing standards shall be as specified in section 21-215(2)(b)2.
 - e. (5) *Dust, odor, glare.* Dust, odor, and glare shall not be noticeable at adjacent residential property lines.
 - f. (6) *Removal and reclamation.* Applications for new facilities classified in SIC 28, 29, 3612, 516 & 517 & temporary use permits for facilities classified as SIC 2951 & 3241 seeking approval pursuant to section 21-281(2) of this chapter may be required to provide written documentation substantiating that the applicant or operator has and will maintain a surety bond payable to Rowan County sufficient to disassemble and remove any outdoor equipment, stockpiles, etc. or reclaim any excavated areas once the facility ceases production for a period of three hundred sixty (360) days. The bond amount shall be based on an estimate provided by a registered professional engineer or architect having professional credentials, recognized expertise or specialization in construction and removal of similar facilities. Renewable bonds are expected to provide updated estimates and reflect increases due to labor costs, demolition practices, addition of equipment, etc. The requirements of this item are not applicable to expansions of facilities regulated under this subsection, which are contiguous to the facilities that existed prior to August 16, 2004.
 - g. (7) *Screening.* Screening standards for new facilities and expansions to existing facilities regulated under this subsection shall be as follows:
 - 1. i. *New facilities.* When a new facility shares a common property line(s) with a more restrictive zoning district, Type B screening requirements established in section 21-215(2)(b)1.--3. of this chapter are applicable to the portion of the facility's operational area bordering that property line(s). New facilities sharing a common property line with an identical zoning district are subject to the screening requirements based on the land use relationships established in section 21-216. However, Type B screening may be necessary in some instances to provide visual separation from the side and rear property lines when characteristics of the site such as topography, vegetation, line of sight with adjacent developed properties, etc. prevent effective screening when employing the standards of section 21-216. Type A screening requirements established in section 21-215(1)(b)1.--4. are applicable to the front yard of the operational area of the facility. Notwithstanding the screening requirements of this section, the preservation of existing vegetation as outlined in section 21-218 shall be depicted of the site plan as appropriate. Applicability of screening and buffering standards of this section are not preempted when adjacent tracts are in common ownership or a tract is subdivided in an attempt to circumvent these requirements.
 - 2. ii. *Expansions to existing facilities.* Contiguous expansions of facilities regulated under this subsection, which existed prior to August 16, 2004, are subject to the land use relationships established in section 21-216.
 - h. (8) *Separation.* The facility shall be no closer than one-half (1/2) mile from a church, licensed daycare, public or private school, health care facility, public park or existing inhabited dwelling. The distance shall be measured from any portion of the property dedicated or utilized for the function of the church, licensed daycare, public or private school, health care facility, public park or existing inhabited dwelling including but not limited to buildings, recreation and parking areas, etc. and the nearest point of the operational area of the proposed facility. The standards of this item are not applicable to expansions of facilities regulated under this subsection, which are contiguous to the facilities that existed prior to August 16, 2004.
- b. Winery. Facilities must be operated in association with an on-site vineyard sufficient to serve as the primary crop source in the production.**
- 1. **Setbacks.** The facility shall meet the setback requirements of Section 21-84. (Table of dimensional requirements)
 - 2. **Screening.** The facility shall meet the screening requirements of Article IX. (Screening and Buffering)
 - 3. **Licenses and permits.** All required licenses and permits (i.e. Environmental Health, ABC, etc.) shall be obtained prior to operation of the facility.

(4) *Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services.*

- a. *Electric, gas and water services (SIC 491), all except Solar Energy Systems, Gas Production and Distribution (SIC 492), Combination electric and gas and other utility (SIC 493-494), sewerage systems (SIC 4952), dumps, sanitary landfills, rubbish collection and disposals refuse systems (SIC 4953 pt.), and Land Clearing and Inert Debris Landfill [LCID] (SIC 4953 pt.).*
 - 1. *Setbacks.* All improved areas, including disposal areas, shall be at least two hundred (200) feet from a zone lot line.
 - 2. *Separation.* Improved areas shall be at least three hundred (300) feet from any residence, church, or school.
 - 3. *Dust, odor, glare.* All access roads and storage areas shall be at least twenty (20) feet from any property line constructed with a paved, gravel, or crushed stone surface; and maintained in a dust-free manner.

4. *Operation.* An information sign shall be posted and maintained at the entrance(s) which lists the name and phone number of the operator, types of material accepted, and hours of operation.
 5. *Security restrictions.* Access shall be controlled through the use of gates, fences, etc. to prevent unregulated dumping of materials.
 6. *Other special conditions.* Proof of a permit issued by the state in accordance with applicable provisions of the General Statutes.
 7. **LCID operations. The following LCID landfill operations are not subject to the specific standards of this subsection but shall nonetheless adhere to applicable NCDEQ standards:**
 - i. **Landfills with a disposal area of .50 acre or less; or**
 - ii. **Beneficial fill used to improve the property's land use potential where no excavation of soil is proposed or has occurred within the area receiving fill.**
 - b. *Ground mounted solar energy systems over 6,000 sq.ft. (SIC 491 pt.)*
 1. *Setbacks.* Solar collectors shall be located a minimum of fifty (50) feet from adjoining property lines.
 2. *AZO.* Systems proposed within the portion of the approach surface contained by the horizontal surface of the AZO shall provide an approved FAA form 7460-1.
- (5) *Wholesale trade group.*
- a. *Motor vehicle parts (outdoor), used in the IND district (SIC 5015).*
 1. **Operation. Operations, including but not limited to, storage of dismantled motor vehicles or motor vehicle parts or keeping of junk which are not fully contained within a building enclosed on all sides shall be subject to the standards of this subsection.**
 2. **Setbacks.** No material shall be stored closer than one hundred (100) feet to a public right-of-way.
 3. **Security fencing.** Security fencing, a minimum of six (6) feet in height, shall be provided and maintained to preclude unauthorized access.
 - b. *Motor vehicle parts (outdoor), used in the RA district (SIC 5015).*
 1. **Operation. Operations, including but not limited to, storage of dismantled motor vehicles or motor vehicle parts or keeping of junk which are not fully contained within a building enclosed on all sides shall be subject to the standards of this subsection and section 21-246.**
 2. **Front yard setback.** The facility shall be one hundred (100) feet from the edge of the right-of-way.
 3. **Separation from certain uses.** The facility shall be a minimum of one thousand (1,000) feet from a school, residence, church or place of public assembly. The separation shall be measured from the closest point of the structure containing the school, residence, church or place of public assembly and the nearest point of the operational area of the automobile salvage yard. This requirement shall not apply to residences owned by the operator of the facility.
 4. **Side and rear yard buffering and screening.** The facility shall be completely surrounded by type B buffer and screening, as provided in article IX.
 5. **Operational area.** No operations shall occur in the required buffer.
 - c. *Livestock yard.*
 1. *Setbacks.* One hundred (100) feet between improvements such as buildings, animal enclosures, and storage areas and any zone lot line.
 2. *Dust, odor, glare.* All access roads and storage areas shall be maintained in a dust-free manner.
 - d. ~~Chemical and allied products (SIC 516) and petroleum and petroleum related products (SIC 517). This item was repealed effective August 16, 2004. Refer to section 21-60(2) for requirements regulating these uses.~~
- (7) *Services group.*
- a. **Archery ranges, Shooting shooting ranges, skeet ranges, trapshooting facilities and similar establishments including turkey shoots (outdoor) (SIC 7999 pt).** The requirements for all facilities requiring a conditional use permit are as follows. Turkey shoots operated by churches, civic groups or similar nonprofit organizations are exempt from these requirements.
 1. *Shot containment.* Shooting range facilities shall be designed to contain all the bullets, shot, or arrows or any other debris on the range facility.
 2. *Noise mitigation.* Noise levels measured at the property line where the facility is maintained or, in the case of leased

- land at the property line of any leased parcel shall not exceed the limits as provided in the county noise ordinance.
3. *Setbacks.* Notwithstanding the performance standards above, all shooting stations on a range facility shall be located a minimum of three hundred (300) feet from any zone lot line **for firearm facilities and one hundred (100) feet for archery facilities. All targets shall be a minimum of fifty (50) feet from any property line.**
 4. *Warning signs.* Warning signs **meeting NRA guidelines for shooting ranges** shall be posted at one-hundred-foot intervals along the entire perimeter of the shooting range facility. **The signs shall be constructed of highly visible materials and colors.**
 5. *Hours of operation.* Shooting ranges shall be allowed to operate between sunrise and sunset, except that the hours may be extended for other purposes as follows:
 - i. When a permit allowing such activity is issued in advance by the administrator;
 - ii. For operation of the shotgun shooting range; or
 - iii. For purposes of subdued-lighting certification of law enforcement officers; and
 - iv. On Sundays, shooting shall not commence before 12:30 p.m.
 6. *Additional site plan information.* Complete layout of each range, including shooting stations or firing lines, target areas, shotfall zones or safety fans, backstops, berms and baffles, projected noise contours **for firearm shooting ranges**, and existing and proposed structures, occupied dwellings within one-fourth mile, roads, streets, or other access areas, buffer areas, and parking areas for the range facility.
 7. *Additional requirements for pistol/rifle shooting ranges.* Projectiles from pistol/rifle shooting areas shall be contained by an earthen berm **or existing natural topography** a minimum of fifteen (15) feet in height.
 8. *Exceptions.* Operational hours may be increased under the following conditions:
 - i. A permit allowing such activity is issued in advance by the administrator; or
 - ii. The hours of operation may be increased no more than six (6) times a year for an official shooting tournament involving thirty (30) or more participants, without requiring a permit from the administrator.
 9. **Lighting. Lighting shall be located and designed to prevent light from directly shining on adjacent residential property.**
 10. **Licenses and permits. All required and permits shall be obtained prior to operation of the facility.**
 11. **Trail marking. All trails for archery ranges shall be clearly marked to the shooting stations and shooting station signs shall be clearly visible.**
 12. **Insurance. The organization shall maintain a minimum of one million (1,000,000.00) dollars general premises liability insurance for accident or damage suffered by persons on or near the site.**
- c. *Zoological garden (SIC 8422).*
1. *Site plan.* A site plan shall be provided showing all fencing, exhibit and storage areas, with types of animals specified.
 2. *Minimum lot size.* The minimum lot size is twenty (20) acres.
 3. *Smoke, odors, dust.* Operations shall not create any smoke, odors, or dust at a level which creates a nuisance to any person or normal sensitivities at the property lines.
 4. *Setbacks.* All animal waste storage areas shall be a minimum of two hundred (200) feet from any zone lot line.
 5. *Security restrictions.* Access shall be controlled through the use of gates, fences, etc. to prevent entrance by unauthorized persons. Containment of animals shall be sufficient to ensure the safety of the surrounding area and the county.
- d. ***Nonprofit athletic fields* Membership sports and recreation clubs (SIC 7997 part). The requirements of this section shall not apply to uses that comply with section 21-56(9)(b)**
1. *Site plan.* A site plan shall be required as provided in article III, section 21-52.
 2. *Buffering.* All parking areas shall be screened by a type A buffer from residentially zoned area.
 3. ***Nonprofit status.* The organization shall be non profit.**
 3. ***Lighting.* Lighting shall be located and designed to prevent light from directly shining on adjacent residential property.**
- e. ***Archery ranges (SIC 7999 pt.).***

1. ~~Arrow containment.~~ The range shall be so constructed as to contain all arrows on the site. This shall be accomplished via berms or natural topography.
2. ~~Setbacks.~~ All targets shall be a minimum of fifty (50) feet from zone lot line and all shooting stations shall be a minimum of two hundred (200) feet from the zone lot line.
3. ~~Warning signs.~~ Warning signs shall be posted at one hundred-foot intervals along the entire perimeter of the site. The signs shall be constructed of highly visible materials and colors.
4. ~~Site plan.~~ In addition to general site plan criteria the site plan shall include shooting stations and firing lines, target areas existing and proposed structures.
5. ~~Trail marking.~~ All trails shall be clearly marked to the shooting stations and shooting station signs shall be clearly visible.
6. ~~Nonprofit status.~~ The organization shall be nonprofit. For profit archery ranges shall meet the same standards as shooting ranges.
7. ~~Lighting.~~ Lighting shall be located and designed to prevent light from directly shining on adjacent residential property.
8. ~~Licenses and permits.~~ All required and permits shall be obtained prior to operation of the facility.
9. ~~Insurance.~~ The organization shall obtain minimum of one million (1,000,000.00) dollars general premises liability insurance for accident or damage suffered by persons on or near the site.
10. ~~Lot size.~~ Minimum lot size shall be ten (10) acres.
11. ~~Zoning district.~~ The facility shall be located in the RA zoning district.

f. e. Civic, service and social fraternities (SIC 8641).

1. ~~Location.~~ The facility will be located on and be accessed via a collector minor or major thoroughfare.
1. 2. ~~Buffers.~~ All buildings off street parking and service areas will be separated by a type A buffer from an abutting property in a residential zoning district or abutting a residential use.
2. 3. ~~Site plan.~~ A site plan is required.
3. 4. ~~Lot size.~~ The minimum zone lot size shall be two (2) acres.
4. 5. ~~Setbacks.~~ Structures shall have fifty (50) feet side and rear yard setbacks.
5. 6. ~~Provision of food and refreshments.~~ Provision for food, refreshment and entertainment for club members and their guests may be allowed in conjunction with this use if the board of commissioners determines that said provisions will not constitute a nuisance.

g. f. Model automobile racing. Use of these vehicles on a personal basis shall not be regulated in this section.

1. ~~Minimum lot size.~~ The minimum lot size shall be three (3) acres.
2. ~~Setbacks.~~ A fifty-foot separation from operational area to adjacent properties and road rights-of-way.
3. ~~Screening.~~ Type A screen is required around operational area.
4. ~~Noise.~~ The operation shall not exceed the maximum allowable noise levels as provided in section 21-241.
5. ~~Facility.~~ Track operation must be outdoors. Indoor operations must be located in the NB, CBI, or IND zoning districts. The zoning administrator shall determine elements that constitute indoor.

h. g. Rodeos, horse shows, rental of saddle horses, riding academies and schools, and riding stables and similar uses (SIC 7999 (part)).

1. ~~Smoke, odors, dust.~~ Operations shall not create any smoke odors or dust at a level which creates a nuisance to any person or normal sensitivities at the property line.
2. ~~Setbacks.~~ All animals and animal storage areas shall be a minimum of one hundred (100) feet from any zone lot line.
3. ~~Parking.~~ Adequate off-street parking shall be provided for participants and spectators.
4. ~~Noise.~~ Noise shall not exceed the level allowed in the county noise ordinance for residential districts **and Chapter 14 of the Rowan County Code of Ordinance for any associated amplified sound.**

(17) Event center.

- a. **Minimum lot size.** The minimum lot size shall be five (5) acres.

- b. **Public road frontage.** The event center property is required to have at least thirty-five (35) feet of frontage on a publicly maintained road.
- c. **Setbacks.** All operational areas with the exception of the driveway shall be a minimum of one hundred (100) feet from property lines.
- d. **Parking.** Adequate off-street parking shall be provided for all attendees.
- e. **Lighting.** Lighting shall be located and designed to prevent light from directly shining on adjacent residential property.
- f. **Noise.** Amplified sound is subject to Chapter 14 of the Rowan County Code of Ordinances.

Sec. 21-65. General criteria for uses listed SR in the NB District in section 21-113.

Uses listed as SR in the NB District in section 21-113, the table of uses, shall comply with the following criteria, as applicable:

- (1) *Site plan.* A site plan shall be provided showing the existing lot and all existing and proposed buildings. As well as all criteria required herein.
- (2) *Lighting.* The lighting shall be shielded to prevent light and glare spillover to adjacent residentially developed properties.
- (3) *Minimum zone lot size.* The minimum zone lot size shall be two (2) acres. ~~The Board of Commissioners may reduce this if the lot is a lot of record existing at the effective date of this ordinance and the property owner does not own contiguous property which may be included in the proposal.~~
- (4) *Building size.* The maximum building size per parcel shall not exceed ten (10) percent of the ~~total zone~~ lot area up to a ten thousand (10,000) square foot ~~building size~~ **and five (5) percent of the lot acreage thereafter up to twenty-five thousand (25,000) sq.ft.** Multiple buildings may be used in calculating the maximum allowable building size.
- (5) *Impervious surface.* The maximum impervious surface shall not exceed sixty-five (65) percent of the lot.
- (6) *Hours of operation.* Hours of operation shall not exceed 6:00 a.m. to 11:00 p.m.
- (7) *Parking.* Parking shall be as prescribed in article VII, Parking, for that use.
- (8) *Signage.* Shall be as prescribed in article VIII, Signs, for the underlying district.
- (9) *Noise.* Noise shall not exceed the **decibel** levels **during time periods** prescribed in ~~the county noise ordinance for residential districts.~~ **section 21-241 for construction, manufacturing, transportation, communications, electric, gas and sanitary services, wholesale, and service uses.**
- (10) *Outdoor storage.* All outside storage areas including dumpsters shall be:
 - a. Sited to the rear of the building;
 - b. Not within the required setbacks.
 - c. Notwithstanding other requirements of this subsection, outdoor storage shall be completely screened from adjacent residentially zoned property
- (11) *Smoke, odors and dust.* The use will not create any smoke, odors, or dust at a level discernible at any of its lot lines.
- (12) *Required licenses and permits.* The applicant shall provide a copy of all required licenses and permits prior to issuance of a zoning permit.
- (13) *Handling waste and other by-products.* A description shall be provided of the method of collecting, handling, disposal and storage of all wastes, by-products, scraps, etc. which meets all applicable federal, state and local regulations and all other requirements of this ordinance.
- (14) *Screening and buffering.* Screening as required by Sec. 21-216.
- (15) *Outdoor display.* Outdoor display shall be limited to ~~two~~ **five** thousand ~~five hundred (2,500)~~ **(5,000)** square feet.

Sec. 21-141. Nonconforming family businesses in the RA District.

~~Businesses created required to comply with the provisions of section 21-55(2)c. shall be classified as a legal nonconforming use if a change in the owners family occurs resulting in noncompliance with the requirement of that subsection.~~

~~(Ord. of 6-29-99)~~

Secs. 21-~~142~~ 141--21-160. Reserved.

Sec. 21-166. Table of parking requirements.

SIC	MINIMUM PARKING SPACES	DU = Dwelling Unit Shift	SF = Square Feet	ELS = Employee on Largest Shift
Residential				
	Single family dwelling, site built			N/A
	Single family dwelling, modular			N/A
	Manufactured home, individual lot			N/A
	Manufactured home, MHP			2 spaces/MHP space
	Duplex, individual			2 space/DU
	Duplexes, triplexes, quadruplexes, other multi-family developments			2 spaces/DU
	Home occupations			N/A
	Home occupations, rural			N/A

Sec. 21-212. Applicability.

Unless expressly stated in this chapter, the requirements of this article shall not apply to uses listed as "SR" in the RA (Rural Agricultural) district, but do apply to uses listed as SR in other districts. The buffering and screening shall be adequate to meet the intent of section 21-211, but shall not exceed one hundred twenty-five (125) percent of the length of the development activity required to install the buffer and screening, unless required on a site plan approved by the board of commissioners. The requirements of this article shall apply to the side and rear yard of the operational area except driveways, sediment ponds, and detention areas unless otherwise indicated herein.

Sec. 21-279. Exceptions for certain turkey shoots.

Turkey shoots operated by churches, civic group or similar nonprofit organizations are exempt from the conditional use requirements of this chapter for shooting ranges, skeet ranges, trapshooting facilities and similar establishments including turkey shoots in article III and in section 21-60 (7)(a) and 21-113, Table of uses.

Sec. 21-285. Accessory structures.

Accessory structures in the RA, RR, RS, MHP and MFR zoning districts shall conform to the following regulations, unless otherwise provided in this chapter:

- (1) Accessory structure footprints including those used as RHOs shall not exceed ten (10) percent of the size of the lot on which it is located.
- (2) Setbacks shall be based on building size as provided in the following table:

Building Square Footage	Setback, Side and Rear Yards
0-4,000	10 feet
4,001-8,000	40 feet
8,001 and over	80 feet

- (3) Accessory structures shall not be allowed in the required front setback.
- (4) These regulations shall not apply to fences, mailboxes, landscaping features, gazebos and similar structures.

ARTICLE XIV. TEXT AND MAP AMENDMENTS

Sec. 21-361. Text amendments.

- (a) *Generally.* The board of county commissioners may amend the terms of this chapter in accordance with this section. Proposals to amend, supplement, modify, or repeal the text of this chapter may be initiated by the board of commissioners, the planning board, or any person. If the review or approval of any state or federal agency is needed, appropriate measures shall be taken to ensure that such agency has an opportunity to provide comments on the proposed amendment prior to action by the board of county commissioners.
- (b) *Planning board action.* Any proposed text amendment shall be submitted to the planning department at least fifteen (15) working days prior to the next regular meeting of the planning board if to be considered at that time. The planning board may provide a recommendation to the board of commissioners on all such requests within thirty (30) days of first consideration unless the request is assigned to a planning board subcommittee for further review. Failure of the planning board to transmit its recommendation within thirty (30) days after first consideration of an amendment or a referral by the board of county commissioners may allow the board of commissioners to proceed in its consideration of the amendment without the planning board recommendation.

The planning board shall advise and comment on whether the proposed amendment is consistent with any comprehensive plan that has been adopted and any other officially adopted plan that is applicable. The planning board shall provide a written recommendation to the board of commissioners that addresses plan consistency in accordance

with options indicated in subsection (c) and other matters as deemed appropriate by the planning board, but a comment by the planning board that a proposed amendment is inconsistent with the comprehensive plan shall not preclude consideration or approval of the proposed amendment by the board of commissioners.

- (c) *Board of commissioners action.* The board of commissioners shall hold a public hearing to consider any ordinance amendment and the planning board recommendation in accordance with Article XII. Prior to adopting or rejecting any zoning amendment, the board of commissioners shall adopt **a one of the following statements which shall not be subject to judicial review:**

- (1) **A statement approving the zoning amendment and statement describing whether its action is consistent its consistency with an adopted comprehensive plan and explaining why the board considers the action taken to be is reasonable and in the public interest. That statement is not subject to judicial review; or**
- (2) **A statement rejecting the zoning amendment and describing its inconsistency with an adopted comprehensive plan and explaining why the action taken is reasonable and in the public interest; or**
- (3) **A statement approving the zoning amendment and containing at least all of the following:**
 - a. **A declaration that the approval is also deemed an amendment to the comprehensive plan; and**
 - b. **An explanation of the change in conditions the governing board took into account in amending the zoning ordinance to meet the development needs of the community; and**
 - c. **Why the action was reasonable and in the public interest.**

After adopting the consistency statement, the board of commissioners shall take one (1) of the following actions:

- (1) **Grant the amendment as requested or modified;**
- (2) **Continue the request;**
- (3) **Refer the application, with modifications, back to the planning board for further study and consideration; or**
- (4) **Deny the amendment request.**

- (d) *Record of amendments.* All approved text amendments shall be recorded in the county zoning ordinance. The administrator shall provide copies of all amendments to the Water Supply Watershed (WS) Overlay provisions upon adoption to the division of water quality.

(Ord. of 1-19-98, § XV; Amend. of 2-20-06(1); Amend. of 11-2-09; Amend. of 3-5-12)

Sec. 21-362. Map amendments (rezoning).

- (a) *Generally.* The board of county commissioners may amend the terms of this chapter in accordance with this section. If the review or approval of any state or federal agency is needed, appropriate measures shall be taken to ensure that such agency has an opportunity to provide comments on the proposed amendment prior to action by the board of county commissioners.
- (b) *Purpose and intent.* It is the purpose of this section to set forth the procedures whereby the board of commissioners may change the zoning district classification of land after consideration of such factors as changing conditions in the area where the property is located or changes in county plans or policies.
- (c) *Rezoning criteria.* When deciding whether to adopt a proposed rezoning, the primary issue before the planning board and board of commissioners is whether the proposed change advances the public health, safety, or welfare as well as the intent and spirit of the ordinance. Information related to other issues which do not directly affect the public health, safety, or welfare may be declared irrelevant by the chairman and excluded from presentation at the public hearing. In particular, when considering proposed map amendments:
 - (1) *Proposed uses.* The planning board and board of commissioners shall not consider any representations made by the petitioner that, if the change is granted, the rezoned property will be used for only one (1) of the possible range of uses allowed in the requested zoning district classification. Rather, the boards shall consider whether the entire range of permitted uses in the requested zoning district is more appropriate than the range of uses allowed in the existing district.
 - (2) *Impact of zoning map change.* The boards shall not regard as controlling any advantages or disadvantages to the individual requesting the change, but shall consider the impact of the proposed zoning change on the public at large.
- (d) *Initiation.* The rezoning of property may be initiated by the board of commissioners, the planning board, or by petition of the legal property owner(s) or designated representative.
- (e) *Filing of petition.* Except when initiated by the board of commissioners or the planning board, each petition to rezone a

separate, noncontiguous property shall be submitted to the administrator on an approved application form and shall be accompanied by any nonrefundable, applicable fees as established by the board of commissioners.

- (f) *Deadline for submittal of application.* The completed application package shall be submitted to the planning department at least fifteen (15) working days prior to the next regular meeting of the planning board if to be scheduled for consideration at that time.
- (g) *Withdrawal of petition.* Any petitioner shall have the right to withdraw the rezoning petition, in writing, at any time prior to a final decision by the board of commissioners.
- (h) *Content of application package.* Each rezoning petition shall be accompanied by:
 - (1) Two (2) copies of a map, to scale, which clearly illustrates the subject property to be rezoned; or
 - (2) Written metes & bounds legal description for property(ies) proposed for rezoning;
 - (3) Any other pertinent information as may be required by this article;
 - (4) Requests for conditional zoning districts shall be accompanied by a site plan as specified in section 21-52.
- (i) *Staff review.* The administrator shall review the rezoning application package, ensure its completeness, and prepare a written staff recommendation concerning the proposed rezoning request. The administrator may consult with other appropriate agencies, including, but not limited to, the NCDOT, the county board of education, and the environmental health division of the county health department, when evaluating rezoning requests. The staff report shall, at a minimum address the following:
 - (1) Relationship and conformity with any adopted plans and policies;
 - (2) Consistency with this article and requested zoning district's purpose and intent;
 - (3) Compatibility of all uses within the proposed zoning district classification with other property and conditions in the vicinity; and
 - (4) Potential impact on facilities such as roads, utilities, and schools.
- (j) *Planning board action.* The planning board shall provide a recommendation to the board of commissioners on each rezoning request. The planning board shall advise and comment on whether the proposed amendment is consistent with any comprehensive plan that has been adopted and any other officially adopted plan that is applicable. The planning board shall provide a written recommendation to the board of commissioners that addresses plan consistency **in accordance with options indicated in subsection (k)** and other matters as deemed appropriate by the planning board, but a comment by the planning board that a proposed amendment is inconsistent with the comprehensive plan shall not preclude consideration or approval of the proposed amendment by the board of commissioners. Rezoning requests for conditional districts or other small-scale rezonings shall also include a statement of reasonableness analyzing the request as a recommendation for adoption by the board of commissioners. Failure of the planning board to transmit its recommendation within thirty (30) days after first consideration of a rezoning or a referral by the board of county commissioners may allow the board of commissioners to proceed in its consideration of the rezoning without the planning board recommendation. The planning board shall make one (1) of the recommendations as provided in this subsection:
 - (1) Grant the rezoning as requested;
 - (2) Grant the rezoning with modifications, including a recommendation to rezone to a more restrictive district than requested; or
 - (3) Deny the rezoning request.
- (k) *Board of commissioners action.* The board of commissioners shall consider any rezoning petition and the planning board recommendation at an advertised public hearing. **Prior to adopting or rejecting any rezoning petition, the board of commissioners shall adopt one of the following statements which shall not be subject to judicial review:**
 - (1) A statement approving the rezoning petition and describing its consistency with an adopted comprehensive plan and explaining why the action taken is reasonable and in the public interest; or**
 - (2) A statement rejecting the rezoning petition and describing its inconsistency with an adopted comprehensive plan and explaining why the action taken is reasonable and in the public interest; or**
 - (3) A statement approving the rezoning petition and containing at least all of the following:**
 - a. A declaration that the approval is also deemed an amendment to the comprehensive plan; and**
 - b. An explanation of the change in conditions the governing board took into account in**

amending the zoning ordinance to meet the development needs of the community; and

c. Why the action was reasonable and in the public interest.

Additionally, rezoning requests for conditional zoning districts or other small-scale rezonings shall also include adoption of a statement of reasonableness analyzing the request.

After the public hearing is closed adopting the required statement(s), the board of commissioners shall take one (1) of the following actions:

- (1) Grant the rezoning as requested or modified;
- (2) Continue the request;
- (3) Refer the application, with modifications, back to the planning board for further study and consideration; or
- (4) Deny the rezoning request.

Prior to adopting or rejecting any zoning amendment, the board of commissioners shall adopt a statement describing whether its action is consistent with an adopted comprehensive plan and explaining why the board considers the action taken to be reasonable and in the public interest. That statement is not subject to judicial review. Rezoning requests for conditional zoning districts or other small-scale rezonings shall also include adoption of a statement of reasonableness analyzing the request.

- (l) *Notification of decision.* Within five (5) working days of any action by the board of commissioners on a rezoning request, notice of such action shall be sent by first class mail to the rezoning petitioner and any other persons who have indicated to the zoning administrator, in writing, that they would like the decision mailed to them. Additionally, within fifteen (15) days after the effective date of a zoning change to commercial or industrial zones within six hundred sixty (660) feet of the rights-of-way of an interstate or primary highway, written notice by registered mail shall be sent to the Raleigh offices of the NCDOT in accordance with G.S. 136-136 and 136-153.
- (m) *Petition resubmitted.* If a rezoning request is denied by the board of commissioners, the zoning administrator may not accept a new rezoning petition within the one (1) year period unless the administrator determines that:
 - (1) There has been a significant change in the zoning district classification of an adjacent property;
 - (2) A new or updated land use plan which changes public policy regarding the property is adopted by the county;
 - (3) Public facilities such as roads, water lines, sewer lines, or other infrastructure are constructed or expanded to serve the property and enable the proposed development to be accommodated; or
 - (4) There has been some other significant change, other than a change in ownership of the property, which might justify waiving the one-year restriction on submitting a new petition.
- (n) *Recording of zoning change.* All rezoning map amendments shall be recorded on official zoning maps which are a part of this chapter and are maintained for public inspection in the office of the county planning department.

Chapter 22: SUBDIVISION REGULATIONS

Section 22-6. "Subdivision" Defined.

For the purpose of this ordinance, "Subdivision" means all division of a tract or parcel of land into two (2) or more lots, building sites, or other divisions when any one (1) or more of those divisions are created for the purpose of sale or building development (whether immediate or future) and shall include all divisions of land involving the dedication of a new street or a change in existing streets; but the following shall not be included within this definition nor be subject to any regulations enacted pursuant to this ordinance.

- (a) The combination or recombination of portions of previously subdivided and recorded lots where the total number of lots is not increased and the resultant lots are equal to or exceed the standards of Rowan County as shown in this ordinance.
- (b) The division of land into parcels greater than ten (10) acres where no street or private or public street right-of-way dedication is involved.
- (c) The public acquisition by purchase of strips of land for the widening or opening of streets.
- (d) The division of a tract in single ownership whose entire area is not greater than two (2) acres into not more than three (3) lots, where no street right-of-way dedication is involved and where the resultant lots are equal to or exceed the standards of Rowan County as shown in this ordinance.
- (e) The division of a tract into plots or lots used as a cemetery.
- (f) Land divided by a will, **intestate succession defined by Chapter 29 of the NCGS**, or the courts for the purpose of dividing up a deceased persons property.

4. REQUEST FOR APPROVAL OF GRANT DOCUMENTS – CHEWY SEWER PROJECT

Scott Shelton, Vice President of the Economic Development Commission (EDC) presented a request for approval of grant documents for Chewy. Mr. Shelton said the County was awarded a \$1.5 million grant for running a sewer line to the Trevey site at Long Ferry Road and I-85.

Mr. Shelton said there was a list of documents in the Commissioners agenda packets for submittal to the State in order to proceed with the project. According to Mr. Shelton, once the documents were received by the State, a release of funds would be issued that would authorize the County to select an approved contractor for the project.

Mr. Shelton was hopeful the award could be approved at the next meeting; however, he stated a special meeting might be necessary to move the project forward as quickly as possible.

Commissioner Greene moved, Commissioner Klusman seconded and the vote to approve the documents provided passed unanimously.

5. 2019 NEEDS-BASED PUBLIC SCHOOL CAPITAL FUND GRANT APPLICATION

Anthony Vann, Assistant Superintendent of Operations for Rowan Salisbury School System (RSSS), discussed the 2019 needs-based public school capital fund grant application. Mr. Vann said the grant lined up with the plans of RSSS. Mr. Vann said the grant was open for Tier I and Tier II counties. As a Tier II county, Mr. Vann reported the maximum grant award was \$10 million and required a dollar for dollar match. The grant was for new construction and buildings only.

Mr. Vann said the Board of Education (BOE) supported a new South Rowan Elementary School for the China Grove area to be placed on existing property on Highway 29. RSSS already owned the land.

RSSS sought the Commissioners approval to move forward with the grant. Mr. Vann said there was an assurance page the BOE Chairman and County Commission Chairman must sign to assure both elected bodies agreed with the funding.

Commissioner Caskey asked if the \$10 million matching funds would have to be “found” by the County. Mr. Vann said the funds would come from a portion of money that was already designated for RSSS.

Mr. Vann stated RSSS had preliminary plans for the new school but did not have construction documents yet. Mr. Vann said RSSS would have to list the timeframe for when it needed the grant funding, which would be in 2021.

Commissioner Caskey asked if funding would be limited to only the South Rowan Elementary School and Mr. Vann said his past experience showed the grant funds should go towards the project listed in the application. Mr. Vann gave an example of a past project where unforeseen issues had surfaced with the property. As a result, the project remained the same but had to be relocated to a site in the same general area.

Commissioner Caskey asked if the project would be specific to the property listed in the application. Mr. Vann responded yes, since the BOE had directed the application be for a South Rowan Elementary School on Highway 29 on the China Grove property. Mr. Vann continued by saying the property could possibly be changed but he did not think the project itself (South Rowan Elementary School) could change. As an example, Mr. Vann said the project could move “down the road” but not to the western portion of the County. Mr. Vann said RSSS had submitted the same question to the grant folks to confirm the answer but had not received a reply.

Commissioner Greene moved, Commissioner Klusman seconded and the vote to approve submittal of the needs-based public school capital fund grant application passed unanimously.

6. LANDSCAPE DESIGN AIRPORT TASK ORDER

County Manager Aaron Church discussed two (2) different landscape design task orders for the Mid Carolina Regional Airport (Airport).

The first option was to provide one (1) preliminary schematic design for the outside area at a cost of \$16,305. The second option would provide three (3) different designs and renderings to choose from at a cost of \$35,845.

In response to Commissioner Pierce, Mr. Church said the first option would provide an overlay plan but he did not know if it included a true rendering.

Chairman Edds stated the public had heard the Board talk about expanding the runway in order to bring in larger planes and increase tax revenues. Chairman Edds said the Board had learned the runway expansion was cost prohibitive. Chairman Edds reported the north end of the runway dropped off and would require filling in, which was not justifiable to the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA). The south end would require closing Airport Road. The south end also involved some land contamination, which the FAA would not allow the County to pave over.

Chairman Edds said he and Commissioner Pierce had met with civil engineers and the best solution was to improve the Airport to make it the best in the region.

Commissioner Pierce added there were a lot of corporations who wanted to use the Airport's conference room and he agreed the County should take measures to attract people to the Airport.

Commissioner Pierce moved to approve Option #1. The motion was seconded by Chairman Edds and passed unanimously.

7. WEST END PLAZA RENOVATIONS – NEXT STEPS

Assistant County Manager/Finance Director Leslie Heidrick provided the background and financial history for the purchase of the West End Plaza (former Salisbury Mall), as well as the current status.

Commissioner Pierce asked Ms. Heidrick if she had a breakdown for the payoff of the loan that was currently at 2.5 percent. Ms. Heidrick did not but said she could get the information.

Commissioner Pierce said the other loan was at 1.7 percent and he did not feel the County would be able to obtain a lower rate. Commissioner Pierce said he would consider paying off the loan at 2.5 percent in order to save the interest. Ms. Heidrick responded that she would send Commissioner Pierce the figure he had requested.

Ms. Heidrick continued to discuss expenditures for the WEP, revenues in the Capital Project Fund and the balances of WEP loans.

In response to an inquiry from Chairman Edds, Ms. Heidrick said paying off the \$1.375 million loan would increase the County's borrowing amount to approximately \$17 million. Ms. Heidrick said the figure could be more, depending on the interest rates.

Chairman Edds mentioned there had been political issues when the WEP was initially purchased but most people were now amazed at the deal the County had gotten for the former mall and the land. Chairman Edds said people were asking why the County was not doing anything with the property. Chairman Edds continued by talking about other major projects the County had focused on over the past few years.

Chairman Edds gave credit to Commissioner Caskey for ideas he had provided for the WEP. Chairman Edds said the County was now in a financial position to start making an investment into the facility. Chairman Edds recalled that the Commissioners met a few weeks ago at the WEP to talk to folks about moving the Agricultural Department and related organizations to the WEP. The public meeting resulted in a positive response.

Commissioner Pierce said he and Commissioner Caskey had been working with the Sheriff and his administration concerning the space needs of the Sheriff's Department. Commissioner Pierce said a request was made to consider moving only the Sheriff's Administration Staff to the WEP. The jail/bailiffs would remain in their current location. Commissioner Pierce felt the move would alleviate the current parking situation at the courthouse and allow the Magistrates Office to be moved into the courthouse facility.

Commissioner Pierce said he and Commissioner Caskey had toured the WEP with the Sheriff. The previous Space Needs Study identified 29,000 square feet was needed to

take care of the Sheriff's Department. Commissioner Pierce said the former Big Lots space was 26,000 square feet and the capability existed to close in the loading dock area for more space.

Commissioner Pierce said he would like for the Board to work with the Sheriff to see if the Big Lots space could be utilized. Commissioner Pierce said the increased presence of the Sheriff's Department would be an asset to the western side of the County.

Commissioner Pierce asked the Board to allow the Sheriff and his staff to meet with an architect to obtain a list of items to be incorporated into the space for a finished product. Commissioner Pierce said the Board could obtain a price to see if the project could be fit into the other uses the Board had identified at WEP.

Chairman Edds asked if Commissioner Pierce was requesting a Phase II project or if Commissioner Pierce was asking for the Sheriff's space in lieu of the other plans. Commissioner Pierce responded that if the Board was going forward with moving county offices, he would like for the Sheriff's Department to be a priority. Commissioner Pierce wanted to see what could be done within budget constraints without having to raise taxes. Commissioner Pierce said ADW was the architect for WEP but there was another architect that specialized in law enforcement and jails. Commissioner Pierce asked the Board to issue a Request for Qualifications (RFQ) to see if the other firm was interested in providing a quote.

Commissioner Caskey said there were three (3) items the Sheriff was interested in for the future. The items were identified as 1) property/evidence storage (highest priority); 2) future jail expansion, and 3) administration offices. Commissioner Caskey asked if the RFQ should include all three (3).

Commissioner Pierce felt that all three (3) items stated by Commissioner Caskey should be included if the Board was going to put out an RFQ for an architect.

Commissioner Caskey agreed with Commissioner Pierce and said he felt the Sheriff should have discussions with an architect to determine what could be done instead of the Board pushing the issue.

Commissioner Klusman said she thought the Health Department and Department of Social Services (DSS) were to be moved to the WEP. Once these two (2) departments were moved, Commissioner Klusman thought the Sheriff's administration staff would be moved to the existing Health and DSS facilities. Commissioner Caskey explained that the idea had been discussed; however, the Board had never officially voted on the matter. Commissioner Caskey said the Health Department and DSS Boards had not asked to be moved.

Commissioner Klusman differed with Commissioner Caskey's interpretation and said the biggest problem for Health and DSS was the limited parking, which was one of the main reasons to move Health and DSS to the WEP.

Chairman Edds asked County Manager Aaron Church how the Board should proceed with the Sheriff's perspective in mind. Mr. Church said when the Space Needs Study was performed the jail and correctional facilities were left out. Mr. Church continued by saying the space needed for evidence could probably be addressed without a lot of study.

Mr. Church said the Board could vote to direct staff to issue an RFQ for the jail and an administration study and bring back a recommendation back to the Commissioners.

Commissioner Pierce put Mr. Church's comments in the form of a motion (to direct staff to issue an RFQ for the jail and an administration study and bring back a recommendation to the Commissioners). The motion was seconded by Commissioner Caskey.

Commissioner Klusman asked if the Board should also give the same consideration for the Health Department and DSS. Commissioner Klusman said with the future growth of the County, more space and more people would be needed. Commissioner Klusman said the opioid crisis was not going away anytime soon and Rowan was a high-poverty county. County Commissioner Klusman said staff in these two (2) departments was bursting at the seams.

Commissioner Caskey said he did not disagree with Commissioner Klusman but no official request had come to the Commissioners from the Board of Health or the Board of Social Services. Commissioner Caskey said the Board was not trying to slight these two (2) departments but neither of the respective boards had asked for additional space.

Mr. Church confirmed to Commissioner Caskey that he had not received any direct communication from the Health Department or DSS for additional space nor did he recall either of them asking for office space during the budget process.

Commissioner Greene said the County anticipated adding approximately 1,500 jobs in the next two (2) years and he wondered if at some point DSS and the Health Department would have less demand.

Ms. Heidrick said to her knowledge DSS was out of space. Ms. Heidrick said DSS had started imaging records and since the shelving space was no longer needed, the large records room had been turned into cubicle space.

Chairman Edds said the economy was the best economy seen in fifty (50) years and he expressed hope the County would see begin to see changes at the local level.

Chairman Edds stated he had not received any requests for space for DSS or the Health Department.

Commissioner Klusman asked if the same logic would not apply to the Sheriff's Department.

Chairman Edds said the Board had received a stated issue from the Sheriff concerning a desperate need for space for evidence. Chairman Edds said there were also legal issues regarding space for the jail population. Chairman Edds said the issues from the Sheriff's Department were before the Board "right now."

Commissioner Klusman said she understood that when the Space Needs Study was done, the Study itself had been the Department's request for space. Commissioner Klusman said the jail population might drop as much as 50% if the County could divert mental health patients into mental health treatment rather than housing them in the jail.

Commissioner Caskey said he did not have a problem with the DSS Board or Health Board telling the Commissioners if there was a problem for those Departments. Commissioner Caskey stated there was only one (1) Sheriff to make the decisions for the Sheriff's Office.

In response to an inquiry from Commissioner Caskey, Commissioner Klusman said additional parking space and office space was needed for DSS and the Health Department.

Chairman Edds said there was a motion on the floor to ask the County Manager to get with the Sheriff on having a study done. Upon being put to a vote, the motion on the floor passed unanimously.

Chairman Edds inquired as to the Board's pleasure for moving the Agricultural staff.

Commissioner Greene said he would like to see the County go forward with ADW Architects. Commissioner Greene said he was fine with the previous motion to determine the needs for the Sheriff's Office. Commissioner Caskey seconded.

Chairman Edds asked if Commissioner Greene had a specific motion. Commissioner Greene said yes – to have the architects go ahead and give the Board an estimated cost on Design B that had been presented.

Chairman Edds asked if Commissioner Greene was agreeable to additional parameters for a motion. Commissioner Greene was agreeable to the following parameters outlined by Chairman Edds: To ask the County Manager to empower ADW Architects to begin the design based on the dollars available with a base bid of \$15 million and to also present to the Board with alternate bids for additional items. Chairman Edds said the

\$15 million would not cover the costs of everything ADW had shown. Chairman Edds said it would take approximately six (6) months for ADW to provide the design.

Mr. Church confirmed to Chairman Edds it was acceptable to ask ADW to do design work with a base bid of \$15 million and to provide alternate bids.

Commissioner Caskey said most people found the proposed inside design acceptable; however, the outside design was an issue.

Chairman Edds said Commissioner Caskey had raised a valid point. Chairman Edds said the Board wanted to make sure the inside of WEP was done so that departments could be moved at once. The alternate bids would be for the exterior.

Commissioner Caskey said his only other question was about additional break-out space. Commissioner Caskey said he had talked to the architect about whether some of the rooms upstairs could be utilized. Commissioner Caskey asked if the additional break-out space would be part of an alternate plan.

Commissioner Klusman said people were supportive of the outside improvements and how the improvements would be a focal point. Commissioner Klusman said green space was a huge issue and she understood wanting to put it in an alternate bid; however, she wanted to make sure her comments were noted in the record, as well.

Commissioner Caskey clarified his statement to mean that folks did not want the outside to be done and not have the inside finished since it was considered the most important and funds were limited. Commissioner Caskey said most people favored Option B and he, too, favored the same option. Commissioner Caskey said the County's funds were limited and he wanted to make sure the inside was functional first.

Chairman Edds jokingly stated that he and Commissioner Greene had developed a motion and the motion on the floor had been seconded by Commissioner Caskey.

Commissioner Greene repeated the motion, which was to have ADW provide drawings for the inside of the building and alternates for the outside of the building and the additional space upstairs identified by Commissioner Caskey with a base bid of \$15 million.

Upon being put to a vote, the motion on the floor passed unanimously.

Commissioner Caskey moved for the Board to ask the County Manager to come back with a policy for the Board to rent out spaces from the Veteran Services area over to Badcock Furniture.

Chairman Edds asked if Commissioner Caskey would be agreeable for the County Manager to come back with a market rate plan and Commissioner Caskey said yes.

Commissioner Greene seconded and the motion passed unanimously.

Commissioner Caskey asked if the Board wanted to start discussions about what to do with the vacant Cinema property at WEP.

Discussion ensued with various ideas mentioned that included the possibility of bringing in another cinema, a training facility and an indoor gun range.

Chairman Edds moved to ask the County Manager's Office to research possible uses for the former theater space and to bring a recommendation back to the Board in six (6) months. The motion was seconded by Commissioner Caskey and passed unanimously.

8. CONSIDER APPROVAL OF BUDGET AMENDMENT

Finance Director Leslie Heidrick presented the following budget amendments for the Board's consideration:

- Sheriff – Recognize fund ordered by Judge in Superior Court to be turned over to the RCSO Special Funds Account (Informers) and place funds in proper expense account - \$1,560

Commissioner Pierce moved approval of the budget amendments as presented. The motion was seconded by Commissioner Greene and passed unanimously.

9. CONSIDER APPROVAL OF BOARD APPOINTMENTS **ATWELL VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT FIRE COMMISSIONER**

David Jones applied for reappointment for a two (2) year term that will be effective retroactively to July 1, 2019 and will expire on June 30, 2021.

Commissioner Klusman moved David Jones for reappointment. The motion was seconded by Commissioner Pierce and passed unanimously.

ENOCHVILLE VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT FIRE COMMISSIONER

- Debra Currie applied for reappointment for a two (2) year term.

According to the Secretary for Enochville VFD, the Department has been unable to find other interested applicants at this time. Ms. Currie has served two (2) terms and in order to be reappointed, the Board is asked to consider waiving the term limits set forth in the Resolution that governs the board appointment process.

If reappointed, the term will expire on August 31, 2021.

Commissioner Pierce moved, Commissioner Klusman seconded and the vote to waive the term limits for Debra Currie passed unanimously.

Commissioner Pierce moved to reappoint Debra Currie. The motion was seconded by Commissioner Caskey and passed unanimously.

- Mitchel Rousey applied for reappointment. The term would expire August 31, 2021.

Commissioner Caskey moved, Commissioner Klusman seconded and the vote to reappoint Mitch Rousey passed unanimously.

TOWN OF GRANITE QUARRY PLANNING BOARD

- The Town of Granite Quarry requested the reappointment of Ronald L. Jacobs as an ETJ member of its Planning Board. The term will expire July 31, 2020.
- The Town also requested the reappointment of Howell Kesler, Jr. and Kelly Smith as ETJ members to its Zoning Board of Adjustment. Both terms will expire July 31, 2022.

Commissioner Pierce moved the reappointment of Ronald Jacobs, Howell Kesler, Jr. and Kelly Smith. The motion was seconded by Commissioner Greene and passed unanimously.

BOARD OF HEALTH

James Fuller applied to fill a vacancy for the Pharmacist seat. The term would expire December 31, 2021.

Commissioner Klusman moved to appoint James Fuller. The motion was seconded by Commissioner Pierce and carried unanimously.

HISTORIC LANDMARKS COMMISSION

Jody A. Taylor applied to fill a vacancy on the Historic Landmarks Commission. The term will expire January 31, 2022.

Commissioner Pierce moved, Commissioner Greene seconded and the vote to appoint Jody Taylor carried unanimously.

JUVENILE CRIME PREVENTION COUNCIL

The Board is asked to appoint Justan Mounts as the County Manager's designee. This position has no term limits.

Commissioner Klusman moved to appoint Justan Mounts followed by a second from Commissioner Pierce. The motion carried unanimously.

LOCKE VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT FIRE COMMISSIONER

Selina Sells Hamrick applied to fill a vacancy for a two (2) year term that will expire June 30, 2021.

Commissioner Pierce moved to appoint Selina Hamrick. The motion was seconded by Commissioner Klusman and passed unanimously.

TOURISM DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

There are two (2) vacancies and applications were received to fill the vacant seats as follows:

- Michelle Patterson applied to fill the Chamber seat.
- John Ketner applied to fill the County Tourism seat.

These appointments would be for two years, effective September 1, 2019 through August 31, 2021.

Commissioner Klusman moved to appoint Michelle Patterson and John Ketner. The motion was seconded by Commissioner Pierce and passed unanimously.

ZONING BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT

Michael Harrill applied to fill one vacant At Large seat. The term would expire June 30, 2022.

Commissioner Pierce moved to appoint Michael Harrill. The motion was seconded by Commissioner Greene and carried unanimously.

10. CLOSED SESSION

Chairman Edds moved at 4:43 p.m. for the Board to enter Closed Session pursuant to North Carolina General Statute § 143-318.11(a)(1) to consider approval of the minutes of the Closed Sessions held on March 18, 2019, July 1, 2019 and August 19, 2019; and North Carolina General Statute § 143-318.11(a)(3) for attorney-client privileged communication regarding pending litigation.

The Board returned to Open Session at 4:52 p.m. No action was taken.

11. ADJOURNMENT

There being no further business to come before the Board, Commissioner Greene moved to adjourn at 4:52 p.m. The motion was seconded by Commissioner Pierce and passed unanimously.

Respectfully Submitted,

Carolyn Barger, MMC, NCMCC
Clerk to the Board

DRAFT

ROWAN COUNTY
A COUNTY COMMITTED TO EXCELLENCE



130 West Innes Street - Salisbury, NC 28144
TELEPHONE: 704-216-8180 * FAX: 704-216-8195

MEMO TO COMMISSIONERS:

FROM: Carolyn Barger, Clerk to the Board
DATE: August 27, 2019
SUBJECT: Proclamation for Young Marines Red Ribbon Week 2019

ATTACHMENTS:

Description

Proclamation

Upload Date

8/27/2019

Type

Cover Memo

Greg Edds, Chairman
Jim Greene, Vice-Chairman
Mike Caskey
Judy Klusman
Craig Pierce



Aaron Church, County Manager
Carolyn Barger, Clerk to the Board
John W. Dees, II, County Attorney

Rowan County Board of Commissioners

130 West Innes Street • Salisbury, NC 28144
Telephone 704-216-8180 • FAX 704-216-8195

PROCLAMATION YOUNG MARINES RED RIBBON WEEK OCTOBER 23-31, 2019

WHEREAS, drug abuse in this Nation has reached epidemic stages and communities across America have been plagued by the numerous problems associated with illicit drug use and those that traffic in them; *and*

WHEREAS, it is imperative that visible, unified prevention education efforts by governments and community leaders be launched to eliminate the demand for drugs; *and*

WHEREAS, the National Red Ribbon Campaign offers citizens the opportunity to demonstrate their commitment to drug-free lifestyles (no use of illegal drugs, and no illegal use of legal drugs); *and*

WHEREAS, the red ribbon has been chosen as a symbol commemorating the work of Enriqu  "Kiki" Camarena, a Drug Enforcement Administration Agent who was murdered in the line of duty, and represents the belief that one person can make a difference; *and*

WHEREAS, the Red Ribbon Campaign was established by Congress in 1988 to encourage a drug-free lifestyle and involvement in drug prevention and reduction efforts; *and*

WHEREAS, October 23-31 has been designated National Red Ribbon Week, which encourages Americans to demonstrate their commitment to healthy, drug-free lifestyles by wearing and displaying red ribbons during this week-long campaign; *and*

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT PROCLAIMED by the Rowan County Board of Commissioners that October 23-31, 2019 be recognized as **RED RIBBON WEEK** in Rowan County, and urges all citizens to join in this special observance.

This the 16th day of September, 2019.

Gregory C. Edds, Chairman
Rowan County Board of Commissioners

ATTEST:

Carolyn Barger, MMC, NCMCC
Clerk to the Board

Equal Opportunity Employer



recycled paper

ROWAN COUNTY
A COUNTY COMMITTED TO EXCELLENCE



130 West Innes Street - Salisbury, NC 28144
TELEPHONE: 704-216-8180 * FAX: 704-216-8195

MEMO TO COMMISSIONERS:

FROM: Casey Robinson, Tax Collection Specialist
DATE: September 5, 2019
SUBJECT: Tax Refunds for Approval

ATTACHMENTS:

Description	Upload Date	Type
July 2019 VTS Refunds	9/5/2019	Cover Memo
July 2019 IASWORLD Refunds	9/5/2019	Cover Memo
August 2019 AS400 Refunds	9/5/2019	Cover Memo

JULY 2019 VTS REFUNDS

TAXPAYER NAME	ADDRESS 1	ADDRESS 2	CITY	STATE	ZIP	REFUND REASON	TRANS #	REFUND
ALLBRIGHT, JAMES ROGER	958 MATHIS AVE		SALISBURY	NC	28146	Vehicle Sold	109360916	4.60
ARCHER, TREY THOMAS	2307 GRANDEUR DR		SALISBURY	NC	28146	Vehicle Sold	110126182	34.75
BARBER, ALICIA MESHAWN	1011 LINCOLN TON RD		SALISBURY	NC	28144	Vehicle Totalled	165188511	49.38
BECK, SAMANTHA LOUISE	11375 COOL SPRINGS RD		CLEVELAND	NC	27013	Tag Surrender	110450818	53.58
BILL'S EXTERMINATING CO INC	812 CORPORATE CIR		SALISBURY	NC	28147	Vehicle Sold	163404930	20.02
BLACK, BOBBY DAVID II	74 GOODMAN DR		SALISBURY	NC	28147	Vehicle Totalled	110055208	8.18
BRYANT, STANLEY THOMAS	966 FAIRMONT AVE		SALISBURY	NC	28144	Vehicle Sold	164271279	288.91
BURNS, THOMAS WILLIAMS	114 TRADING PATH		SALISBURY	NC	28147	Vehicle Sold	108936624	155.74
CAMPS, WILLIAM ALVIN JR	4940 FOSTER RD		CLEVELAND	NC	27013	Vehicle Sold	109848832	6.94
CARTER, PATRICIA JEAN	508 BEST ST		SALISBURY	NC	28144	Vehicle Sold	164772930	24.06
CAUDILL, SABRINA TYSON	9750 W NC 152 HWY		MOORESVILLE	NC	28115	Vehicle Sold	109848824	59.53
COLLINS, WILLIAM EDWARD	3140 SHERRILLS FORD RD		SALISBURY	NC	28147	Vehicle Sold	108936728	25.84
CORL, BRANDT ALAN	217 HOLSHOUSER ST		ROCKWELL	NC	28138	Vehicle Sold	109848836	33.97
CRAWFORD, ANNE WAY	231 CONFEDERATE AVE		SALISBURY	NC	28144	Vehicle Sold	164041368	4.65
DEAL, HAROLD DEAN	3106 WINGED FOOT DR		SALISBURY	NC	28144	Vehicle Sold	164041236	86.03
DOAN, DANIEL AARON	5395 STOKES FERRY RD		SALISBURY	NC	28146	Vehicle Sold	110055202	26.57
EASON, DON RICHARD	59 SAINT MARKS PL APT 4B		BROOKLYN	NY	11217	Vehicle Sold	165676233	121.58
EDWARDS, JASON BRADLEY	1175 FAMILY CIR		ROCKWELL	NC	28138	Vehicle Totalled	109169052	8.78
ELLENBURG, KERRY JOE	403 HEILIG AVE		SALISBURY	NC	28144	Vehicle Sold	163753575	38.27
EVANS, DAVID LAURENCE	420 LAKESIDE DR		SALISBURY	NC	28146	Vehicle Sold	109168746	6.85
FLEMING, LARRY MICHAEL JR	310 WATERS RD		SALISBURY	NC	28146	Vehicle Sold	108936730	51.89
FLORA, RICHARD WAYNE	3665 LONG FERRY RD		SALISBURY	NC	28146	Vehicle Sold	110055160	13.64
FOLEY, PATRICIA WALSH	616 CREEKWAY CIRCLE SE		BOLIVIA	NC	28422	Vehicle Sold	109583818	25.51
FORBES, DAVID MICHAEL	1199 FOX CHASE CT		SALISBURY	NC	28146	Vehicle Sold	109641486	44.69
GACHES, JASON GLEN	1130 GILLAN DR		SALISBURY	NC	28146	Vehicle Totalled	109641736	34.38
GRAHAM, CHAD ADAM	1071 HOLLYBERRY LN		SALISBURY	NC	28147	Vehicle Sold	109085470	88.34
GROOMS, BRITTANY ROSE	864 GEORGIA OAK LN		LANDIS	NC	28088	Military	164270604	296.95
H H & B OF SALISBURY	524 FRYE BRIDGE RD		CLEMMONS	NC	27012	Vehicle Sold	164041365	781.68
HALPIN, JOHN THOMAS	420 PALOMINO DR		SALISBURY	NC	28146	Vehicle Sold	109169538	13.83
HANDY, AUSTIN LUKE	208 TRAVIS LN		SALISBURY	NC	28146	Vehicle Sold	164773257	112.00
HAYS, KAREN ELAINE	517 ROWAN MILLS RD		SALISBURY	NC	28147	Vehicle Sold	163754310	62.90

Tax Collections Manager

HENDRICK, CYNTHIA ALISE	205 ACELAND CIR		SALISBURY	NC	28146	Vehicle Totalled	109699502	43.14
HILIGH, JAMEL DAVONTE	108 NEWCASTLE CIR		SALISBURY	NC	28144	Vehicle Sold	164984298	73.25
HODSDON, CYNTHIA RHODES	1135 BELL RIDGE CT		ROCKWELL	NC	28138	Vehicle Sold	109421016	35.26
JAMES, KATHLEEN CHARLOTTE	4810 SHERRILLS FORD RD		SALISBURY	NC	28147	Vehicle Sold	109989518	33.77
JACOBSEN, MICHAEL JAMES	2208 E INNES ST		SALISBURY	NC	28146	Vehicle Sold	163754298	25.66
JENNINGS, CAROLYN	PO BOX 2425		SALISBURY	NC	28145	Situs error	220252056	27.97
JOHNSEN, ROBERT HARRY III	528 W PEELER ST		SALISBURY	NC	28146	Vehicle Sold	108936700	15.06
JOHNSON, RAY EDDIE	2202 NELLIE ST		KANNAPOLIS	NC	28083	Vehicle Sold	109421132	48.11
JOHNSON, STEVEN KEITH	710 FRONTIER CIR		CHINA GROVE	NC	28023	Vehicle Sold	109848828	51.49
KIPPES, NICOLE ONAWA DAWN	641 STATESVILLE BLVD APT1117		SALISBURY	NC	28144	Vehicle Sold	164884080	37.18
KIZZIAH, OLIVER ROBERT	319 KIZZIAH DR		ROCKWELL	NC	28138	Vehicle Sold	109698928	184.85
KWOK, ANDY TSING-HO	101 STONE RIDGE DR		SALISBURY	NC	28146	Vehicle Sold	163862583	81.39
LAMBERT, RONALD RAY	411 PINWOOD AVE		KANNAPOLIS	NC	28081	Over Assessment	109168706	104.73
LANE, DONNA MECHELLE	565 SHADY REST LN		SALISBURY	NC	28146	Vehicle Sold	109848848	2.02
LEWIS, RONALD LEE	107 SPRUCE DR		SALISBURY	NC	28147	Tag Surrender	164549064	21.97
LINDSEY, JEFFREY JOE	200 HERITAGE VALLEY DR		SALISBURY	NC	28144	Vehicle Sold	109085472	44.43
LOFLIN, ADAM DAVIS	106 E BARRINGTON CT		SALISBURY	NC	28146	Vehicle Sold	108936736	46.83
LONG, JOSHUA PAUL	202 STAMPER DR		SALISBURY	NC	28146	Vehicle Sold	109848480	94.20
LOWE, LAUREN HUFFMAN	880 MT MORIAH CH RD		CHINA GROVE	NC	28023	Vehicle Totalled	109168720	75.27
LOWRANCE, BRENDA MILLER	517 OAK ST		ROCKWELL	NC	28138	Vehicle Sold	109641700	28.23
MADISON, CHRISTINE THELMA	10 MOISE DR		SUMTER	SC	29150	Reg . Out of state	164773287	68.49
MADISON, LOUIS	10 MOISE DR		SUMTER	SC	29150	Reg . Out of state	164773281	10.97
MASON, SPENCER ALEXANDER	638 BROWNRIGG RD		SALISBURY	NC	28144	Vehicle Totalled	163405119	71.43
MCCLELLAN, JAMES CLIFFORD	154 MOSSY OAK LN		SALISBURY	NC	28146	Vehicle Sold	109421150	9.61
MCCLELLAN, JAMES CLIFFORD	154 MOSSY OAK LN		SALISBURY	NC	28146	Vehicle Sold	109421140	91.42
MERRILL, MARK ALLAN	1020 EDMISTON RD		MOUNT ULLA	NC	28125	Vehicle Sold	109583704	19.73
MONROY, MARIA LISA	2509 OLD CONCORD RD		SALISBURY	NC	28146	Vehicle Sold	109169266	28.62
MONTGOMERY, ROBERT JACK	703 ELM ST		SALISBURY	NC	28144	Vehicle Sold	164271294	117.09
MORRIS, CAROLYN HORTON	165 ESTATE LN		SALISBURY	NC	28146	Tag Surrender	109420838	14.99
MOTLEY, EDMOND EUGENE JR	114 PIPELINE RD		CHINA GROVE	NC	28023	Tag Surrender	109699360	31.15
MURPHY, WICHITA EDWARD	1060 SAGEWOOD LN		SALISBURY	NC	28146	Vehicle Sold	108936622	4.99
MUTH, JOHN EDWARD II	215 CONFEDERATE AVE		SALISBURY	NC	28144	Vehicle Sold	165676593	93.47
NOBLITT, SHARON HOLLOWAY	305 GLENN AVE		KANNAPOLIS	NC	28081	Vehicle Sold	110054984	64.79
PAYNE, CHRISTOPHER TODD	1373 POPLARGLEN DR		KANNAPOLIS	NC	28083	Situs error	219845796	260.12

PAYNE, MATTHEW KENYON JR	PO BOX 165		CLEVELAND	NC	27013	Over Assessment	110054702	6.08
PEELER ENVIRONMENTAL INC	812 CORPORATE CIR		SALISBURY	NC	28147	Tag Surrender	163404918	11.38
RICHER, JASON RANDALL	305 JOHN ST	APT 1	CHINA GROVE	NC	28023	Vehicle Totalled	109583722	45.56
RITCHIE, GINA MARIE	4575 COOK RD		ROCKWELL	NC	28138	Vehicle Sold	109583864	120.84
RITCHIE, MICHAEL FREDERICK	4575 COOK RD		ROCKWELL	NC	28138	Vehicle Sold	109699060	55.88
SAFLEY, HOWARD LINN	275 VICTORIA ST		SALISBURY	NC	28147	Vehicle Sold	108936782	31.23
SELLS, DONALD	321 SOWERS FERRY RD		SALISBURY	NC	28144	Vehicle Sold	164375595	198.51
SHORE, RONALD DEAN	5025 ENOCHVILLE RD		KANNAPOLIS	NC	28081	Vehicle Sold	109168730	76.37
SPEER, JOEL LORNE	PO BOX 496		FAITH	NC	28041	Vehicle Sold	109848182	23.55
STEVENS, ROBERT ALLEN	740 HIDDEN COVE DR		SALISBURY	NC	28146	Vehicle Sold	108936698	36.85
WAGONER, DONALD JOE	318 BROWN ST		ROCKWELL	NC	28138	Vehicle Sold	109421138	12.75
WISHAM, JERRY DEAN	215 ROGERS RD		PELZER	SC	29669	Reg . Out of state	109583256	16.18
							TOTAL:	\$ 5,180.90

Jonny Parnell
Tax Collections Manager

JULY 2019 IASWORD REFUNDS

TAXPAYER 1	TAXPAYER 2	ADDRESS	ADDRESS 2	CITY	STATE	ZIP	DESCRIPTION	PARCEL	REFUND	ACCOUNT #
ADAME JAIME LEMUS		4418 ALDER ST		KANNAPOLIS	NC	28081	916 LAURA AVE	151 186	3.98	708219
ALAN G CARPENTER PA	ATTN: SANDY OR JULIE	1318-C DAVIE AVE		STATESVILLE	NC	28567	0 BAKER MILL RD	258 025	1,395.50	6102016
ALONZO PAULINA MIRAFUENTES		210 MOON CIR		SALISBURY	NC	28146	PERSONAL PROPERTY	982929	2.46	982929
AMROCK INC NC		662 WOODWARD AVE		DETROIT	MI	48226	109 RUGBY RD	325E 013	5.53	6280507
AVENUE 365 LENDER SERVICES LLC	401 PLYMOUTH RD	SUITE 420		PLYMOUTH MEETING	PA	19462	169 FARM ESTATES DR	430 125	109.64	17775
BARRINGER JOH MICHAEL		529 BRIDGEPORT PL		PRINCE FREDERICK	MD	20678	10055 BRINGLE FERRY RD	502 064	12.05	2961500001
BROWN WILLIAM JERRY		160 E CORRIHER AVE		SALISBURY	NC	28144	PERSONAL PROPERTY	991227	9.85	991227
BURRIS LANNY TOMMY		7150 US HIGHWAY 52		SALISBURY	NC	28146	7150 US 52 HWY	356A160	7.01	7963300001
C J ROBINSON PA	RE: ARNOLD RICHARD	1147 AVALON PL		STALLINGS	NC	28104	140 RED CEDAR RD	228C002	476.74	704782
CASSELL MARK EDWIN		185 AUTUMN GLENN DR		ROCKWELL	NC	28138	185 AUTUMN GLEN DR	374D050	19.32	6251795
CAVE ANNE CALDWELL		300 CONFEDERATE AVE		SALISBURY	NC	28144	300 CONFEDERATE AVE	003 010	84.64	6228997
CHILDERS GREGORY JONATHAN SSR		829 CORRIHER ST		KANNAPOLIS	NC	28081	804 ACADEMY ST	153 022	10.07	15144
CIPULLO MARCIA E		145 WATERFORD DR		SALISBURY	NC	28147	145 WATERFORD DR	464B204	34.52	6146868
COBLE MARTIN LEE II CUSTODIAN		511 DENTON RD		DENTON	NC	27239	WUILL BLACK RD	305 085	3.77	6334798
COFFIELD HERBERT HODGIN		104 S MAIN ST		SALISBURY	NC	28144	132 S MILFORD DR	333 054	10.53	6063493
COLEY LANEY R		810 E 22ND ST		KANNAPOLIS	NC	28083	808 E 22ND ST	140 230	20.42	6243733
CORRY JESSE D JR		160 GOODSON D RD		SALISBURY	NC	28147	210 LLOYD ST	020 127	54.00	6002728
DANIELS PHILLIP ADAMS		207 EASTWOOD DR		SALISBURY	NC	28146	207 EASTWOOD DR	058A248	215.66	6295767
DEAL DOUGLAS ALAN		404 DAYBROOK DR		LANDIS	NC	28088	N CHAPEL ST	109 037	1.45	141052500
DEAN WILBERT B		3795 HWY 152 W		CHINA GROVE	NC	28023	2313 W C ST	249D014	15.00	6314208
DOUGLAS HOWARD L		110 LOG BARN RD		SALISBURY	NC	28146	110 LOG BARN RD	412B252	14.32	32496
FESPERMAN CONNIE POTETAT		435 ATWELL RD		MT ULLA	NC	287125	150 MOSS SPRINGS LN	205 001	4.21	177100000
FILLINGER DAN P		505 N YADKIN AVE		SPENCER	NC	28159	505 N YADKIN AVE	036 038	7.81	6118664
FREEMAN DEBRA LOUISE		2345 E NC 152 HWY		CHINA GROVE	NC	28023	2345 E NC 152 HWY	126 084	3.28	6313048
GIBBONS PETER A		503 PERFORMANCE RD		MOORESVILLE	NC	28115	311 PERFORMANCE RD	239 061	37.10	6036757
HAND MARY FRANCES		2090 CLARK RD		SALISBURY	NC	28146	2090 CLARK RD	644 00401	11.42	6100241
HARMON LINDA TREXLER		425 HONEYCUTT RD		SALISBURY	NC	28144	GARRICK RD	321 065	32.25	6136536
HARMON MICHAEL ALAN		770 RIVER VIEW BLVD		LEXINGTON	NC	27292	9072 CLOVERFIELD DR	248 175	2.83	6259877
HIBBERT CLOVER	AKINMOLA OLAYINKA	1101 N MAIN ST		SALISBURY	NC	28144	1101 N MAIN ST	007 052	73.69	6342668
HIGGINS DAVID WILLIAM		412 N KIMMON ST		LANDIS	NC	28088	N MERIAH ST	107 019	3.71	6279757
HOLSHOUSER BRENDA K FISHER		8675 FISHER RD		ROCKWELL	NC	287138	8765 FISHER RD	360 058	45.73	26303
HOPSON DAVID LEE		330 GRANTS CREEK RD		SALISBURY	NC	28147	330 GRANTS CREEK RD	478D284	6.95	269418000
KEEN JERRY		1410 LONGBOW DR		KANNAPOLIS	NC	28081	PERSONAL PROPERTY	121006	46.39	121006
LAMBERT EUGENIA		80 ASHLYN DR SE		CONCORD	NC	28025	PLAYGROUND LN	500B221	1.42	6249309
LATIMER JOHN C	LATIMER RISSA S	135 WINTERLOCKEN RD		SALISBURY	NC	28144	E RIDGE RD	310A056	1.86	6303830
LEWIS ROBERT WHITE JR T/A		925 LEGION CLUB RD		SALISBURY	NC	28146	PERSONAL PROPERTY	167435	1.16	167435
MAYNOR TRACY LAWRENCE III		2020 HOLLYWOOD DR		SALISBURY	NC	28144	125 WHISNANT DR	323 028	41.05	355825000
MCINNIS JEFFREY BRIAN		575 OLD CRESS RD		SALISBURY	NC	287147	OLD CRESS RD	110 064	5.73	6056720
MISHAK KATHY V		3195 RIVER RD		RICHFIELD	NC	28137	3435 RIVER RD	530B030	16.22	6212802
MITCHELL AVENUE PROPERTIES INC		810 MITCHELL AVE		SALISBURY	NC	28144	1027 LINCOLNTON RD	013 22301	934.82	14969
MOORE CALVIN K		910 DUNNS MOUNTAIN RD		SALISBURY	NC	28146	PINECROFT LN	037 030	1.06	6205151
MORGAN BOBBY FRANK		604 N HARRIS ST		CHINA GROVE	NC	28023	604 N HARRIS ST	101 176	19.60	389810000
MORGAN JAMES J JR		1410 E NC 152 HWY		CHINA GROVE	NC	28023	1410 E NC 152 HWY	126 007	9.05	6199562
MOULLTRY WANDA		1413 W BANK ST		SALISBURY	NC	28144	N SHAVER ST	012 01201	11.61	706078
OLASCUAGA J FELIX CERVANTES		154 FERRELL LN		SALISBURY	NC	28147	PERSONAL PROPERTY	136183	2.34	136183
PEELER BODY SHOP		380 VARNADORE RD		SALISBURY	NC	28146	VARNAADORE RD	634 152	39.76	429800000
PHIL ROLLINS		282 PARKS RD		SALISBURY	NC	28146	PARKS RD	421 053	4.95	6073395
PINYAN JAMES RONALD		210 SAINT PAUL CHURCH RD		SALISBURY	NC	28146	ST PAULS CHURCH RD	405 104	3.37	6058435
POWELL HELENA ROYALL		320 WHITE FARM RD		SALISBURY	NC	28147	320 WHITE FARM RD	319 066	172.30	6313781
RIMASSE KEVIN		73 BROADWAY		WEST MILFORD	NJ	7480	705 BRIDLEWOOD DR	385A011	13.64	6311918

Sonya Parnell
Tax Collections Manager

RIVERS ANNIE RUTH		600 HARREL ST		SALISBURY	NC	28144	600 HARREL ST	068A019	27.04	467033500
VICK RUDY		7741 PINE BLVD		LUSBY	MD	20657	LONG BOW RD	307B074	42.25	6082765
RUSHER BOBBY L		1040 CONFEDERATE AVE		SALISBURY	NC	28144	1040 CONFEDERATE AVE	041 046	259.91	6092448
SERVICELINK LLC	ESCROW: DAVID ALLOIS	1355 CHERRINGTON PKWY		MOON TOWNSHIP	PA	15108	340 ST PETERS CHURCH RD	368 083	65.94	6340851
SERVICELINK LLC	ESCROW: QUEEN WILLIAMS	1355 CHERRINGTON PKWY		MOON TOWNSHIP	PA	15108	900 STONEYWYCK DR	650B092	175.32	6283545
SHELBY PETHEL & HUDSON	RE: MOOSE	122 N LEE ST		SALISBURY	NC	28144	CASTOR RD	419 096	12.04	6132340
SHIRLEY EDWARD G		305 DAVIS AVE		CLEMMONS	NC	27012	PORTER RD	406 097	62.23	500963000
SHUE SCOTT DARRIN		115 HUNTERS POINT RD		ROCKWELL	NC	28138	PERSONAL PROPERTY	148592	2.04	148592
SILK ABSTRACT CO REAL ESTATE	TRUST ACCOUNT	300 CENTERVILLE RD SUMMIT S SUITE 304		WARWICK	RI	2886	1060 FOXBROOK PL	479I019	29.79	6248188
SLACK RONALD D		4355 MILLER RD		SALISBURY	NC	28147	RICHFIELD RD	547 044	39.19	6156645
SLOOP ALLEN RAY		2455 COOPER RD		SALISBURY	NC	28147	2455 COOPER RD	208 027	25.01	17112
SMITH MARGARET ETAL		5110 NOVELLA DR		KERNERSVILLE	NC	27284	608 E MAIN ST	250 064	2.00	6349983
STRAUGEN WILLIAM R JR		790 GOODSON RD		SALISBURY	NC	287147	PERSONAL PROPERTY	153147	18.68	153147
SWICEGOOD ELLEN SHELTON		729 SUNNYWOOD RD		NEWPORT NEWS	VA	235601	STATESVILLE BVLD	329 378	8.21	6315285
TEAGUE SARAH JO MILLER		1025 OLD STONE HOUSE RD		SALISBURY	NC	28146	1025 OLD STONE HOUSE RD	609 005B	60.99	549668500
TEAL ERNEST EUGENE DAVID TEAL		2004 FAIRFAX ST		KANNAPOLIS	NC	28083	2004 FAIRFAX ST	158 209A	29.34	6017496
WAGNER RICHARD EDWARD		135 GREENBRIAR CREEK PL		SALISBURY	NC	28146	135 GREENBRIAR CREEK PL	066C027	3.11	6135232
WEAVER BRADFORD GRAY		PO BOX 243		CLEVELAND	NC	27013	535 BAKER MILL RD	258 050	4.71	6243700
WEBB HILDA CARTNER		1517 E LIBERTY ST		SALISBURY	NC	28146	1517 E LIBERTY ST	058 016	23.39	6137862
								TOTAL:	4,952.96	

Sonye Parnell
Tax Collections Manager

AUGUST 2019 AS400 REFUNDS

W8NAM1	W8NAM2	W8ADR1	W8ADR2	W8CITY	W8STA	W8ZIPA	W8ASSD	W8TRNN	W8AMRF	W8OWID
ANDERSON RICHARD JAMES	NA	275 CEDAR AV	NA	CHINA GROVE	NC	28023-0000	275 CEDAR AV	920231	22.37	6318186
ARNETTE SHANNON EDMOND	NA	270 OLD CRESS RD	NA	SALISBURY	NC	28147-5646	270 OLD CRESS RD	920582	52.07	6149524
ASHLEY PENNY NICHOLE	NA	1130 EBENEZER RD	NA	KANNAPOLIS	NC	28081-0000	2000 CHEV IPL 4S IMPALA LS	920589	21.48	6318748
ASHLEY PENNY NICHOLE	NA	5229 HARMON PL	NA	KANNAPOLIS	NC	28083 4465	2002 FORD TEL 4S TAURUS SEL	920283	19.35	6319962
BLANTON LAW FIRM	NA	228 W COUNCIL ST	NA	SALISBURY	NC	28144	611 S YADKIN AV	920069	8.40	282050000
CALDWELL ANDRE L & WF	CALDWELL SHUNNA	717 S ELLIS ST	NA	SALISBURY	NC	28144-5315	717 S ELLIS ST	920215	55.86	6212932
CARPENTER JOHN S	NA	820 GENEVA DR	NA	ROCKWELL	NC	28138-8621	820 GENEVA DR	919990	156.72	6003522
CLANTON THOMAS HARTSELL	NA	282 RABBIT HOLLOW RD	NA	CLEVELAND	NC	27013-0000	2007 FORD COF TK PICKUP F150 CREW 4X4	920277	131.35	6101008
DAVIS AMY LYNN HARRINGTON	NA	1203 S ZION ST	NA	LANDIS	NC	28088-0000	1203 S ZION ST	920111	394.17	341470000
DRAKE DAVID H	NA	3371 CRAVEN LN	NA	CONCORD	NC	28025-8721	1207 N WALNUT ST	920339	75.03	6249232
FILES SUZANNE BANKER	NA	1206 ST CYRIL LN	NA	SALISBURY	NC	28147-6777	1206 ST CYRIL LN	920217	101.92	6158323
FORGAYS JAMES EDWARD	FORGAYS ANGELA MORRIS	200 W 16TH ST	NA	KANNAPOLIS	NC	28081-2304	200 W 16TH ST	920109	70.13	6192838
HUDSON BEVERLY	NA	855 STONE RD	NA	SALISBURY	NC	28146-8929	504 N SHAVER ST	920007	74.06	6317852
KATHRYN BRINGLE	CHAPTER 13 TRUSTEE	PO BOX 2115	NA	WINSTON SALEM	NC	27102-2115	2000 HUDS 18' MED UL AC13655	920145	10.09	496983500
KIRKLAND MAUREEN LYN	NA	801 E LIBERTY ST	NA	SALISBURY	NC	28144-4623	2017 HOND 4S	920368	37.18	6312154
LUMBIS CHRISTINE ROSE	NA	975 UNION CHURCH RD	NA	SALISBURY	NC	28146	1994 HOND 4S	920370	9.18	6349025
MORRISON GINA,	NA	5839 MILLER RD	NA	KANNAPOLIS	NC	28081	E 22ND ST	919919	45.75	6286040
MORROW BELINDA CLODFELTER	NA	235 S OAKHURST DR	NA	SALISBURY	NC	28147-8410	235 S OAKHURST DR	920116	79.74	6142501
NOVAD MANAGEMENT CONSULTING	NA	2401 NW 23RD ST STE 1A1	NA	OKLAHOMA CITY	OK	73107	955 PHANIEL CHURCH RD	920623	42.54	6143051
PETHEL SUMMER LYNN	FOREVER DREAMS PHOTOGRAPHY	2120 RICHFIELD RD	NA	RICHFIELD	NC	28137-7777	SECT SCH B10 CLASS EQ ASM# 00	920281	12.33	615138301
SHARPE LATOYA NICOLE	NA	501 9TH ST	NA	SPENCER	NC	28159	2009 HD MC	920474	8.22	6348687
SHELBY PETHEL & HUDSON	NA	122 N LEE ST	NA	SALISBURY	NC	28144	2935 OLD US 70 HWY	920093	2.95	216850000
STEVEN G TATE	CHAPTER 13 TRUSTEE	212 COOPER STREET	NA	STATESVILLE	NC	28677	330 FOUR LAKES DR	920149	15.83	6140655
THE FAULKNER LAW FIRM PLLC	NA	PO BOX 3997	NA	MOORESVILLE	NC	28117	622 POPLAR AV	920369	998.40	6257544
								TOTAL:	2,445.12	

Tonya Parnell
Tax Collections Manager

ROWAN COUNTY
A COUNTY COMMITTED TO EXCELLENCE



130 West Innes Street - Salisbury, NC 28144
TELEPHONE: 704-216-8180 * FAX: 704-216-8195

MEMO TO COMMISSIONERS:

FROM: Cari Price
DATE: September 5, 2019
SUBJECT: Acceptance of Increased NC Museum of Natural Sciences Grant Award

The NC Museum of Natural Sciences has awarded the Nature Center and Wildlife Adventures \$60,000. This grant will fund part time, educational and animal care staffing, educational supplies, equipment, advertisement, training, animal exhibits, habitats, supplies, and signage.

The awarded amount is \$15,000 more than our original proposal of \$45,000.

ATTACHMENTS:

Description

Upload Date

Type

No Attachments Available

ROWAN COUNTY
A COUNTY COMMITTED TO EXCELLENCE



130 West Innes Street - Salisbury, NC 28144
TELEPHONE: 704-216-8180 * FAX: 704-216-8195

MEMO TO COMMISSIONERS:

FROM: Aaron Poplin, Planner
DATE: September 6, 2019
SUBJECT: Schedule Public Hearing for Z 07-19 for October 7, 2019

Steven Sechler is requesting a rezoning of his family's properties located near the intersection of NC 152 HWY and NC 153 HWY from RA to CBI. There are six tax parcels (235; 192, 090, 017, 018, 063, 061), totaling eleven acres, being considered in this request. The presentation can be found at the following URL:
<https://rowancountync.maps.arcgis.com/apps/MapJournal/index.html?appid=ca515b191bd740199fcbf53a223779cc&edit>

Set public hearing for Z 07-19 for Monday October 7th.

ATTACHMENTS:

Description	Upload Date	Type
Staff Report	9/6/2019	Cover Memo
Application	9/6/2019	Cover Memo

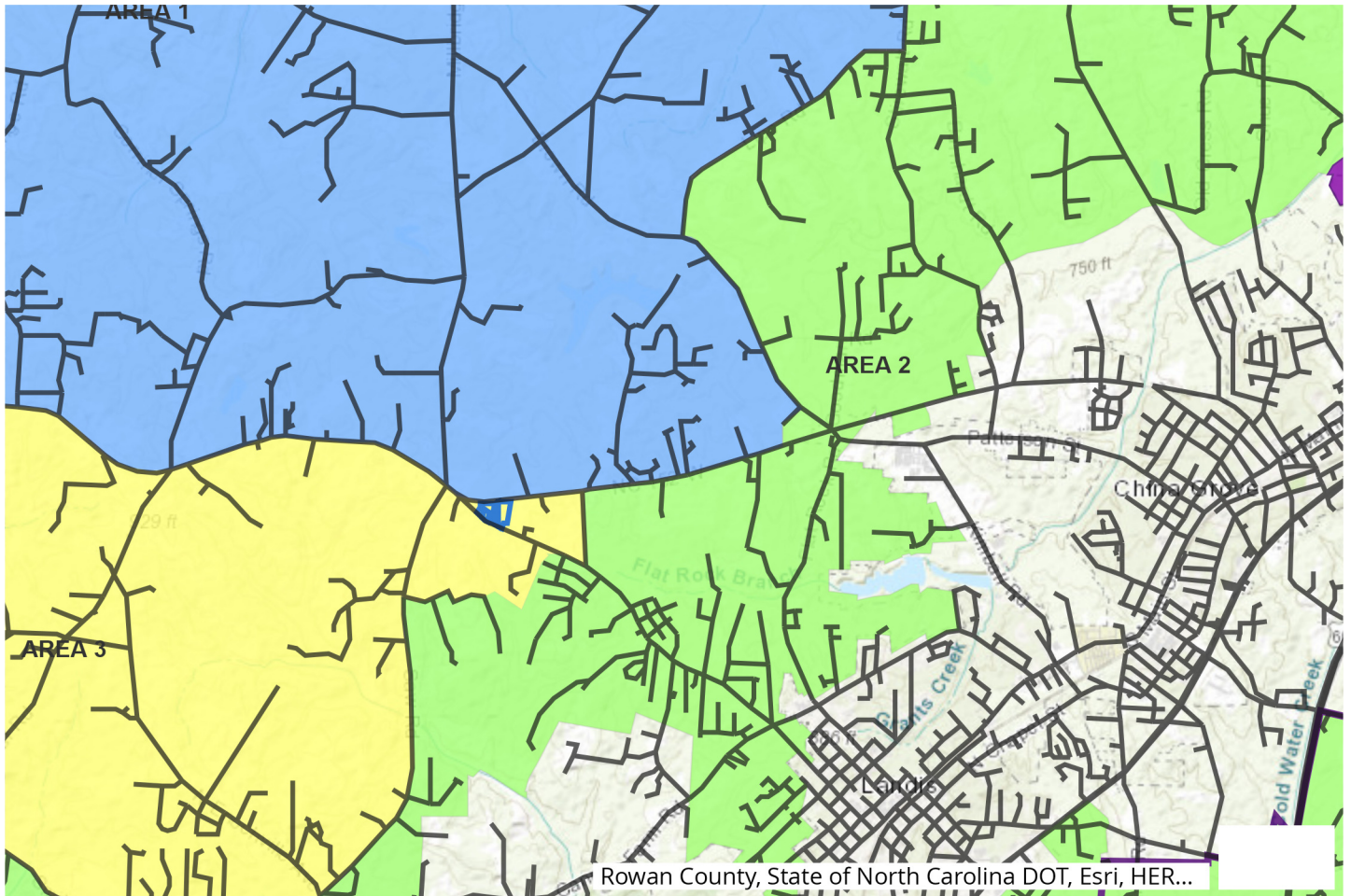
Z 07-19

This story was made with *Esri's Story Map Journal*.
Read the interactive version on the web at <https://arcg.is/19Tjbm>.



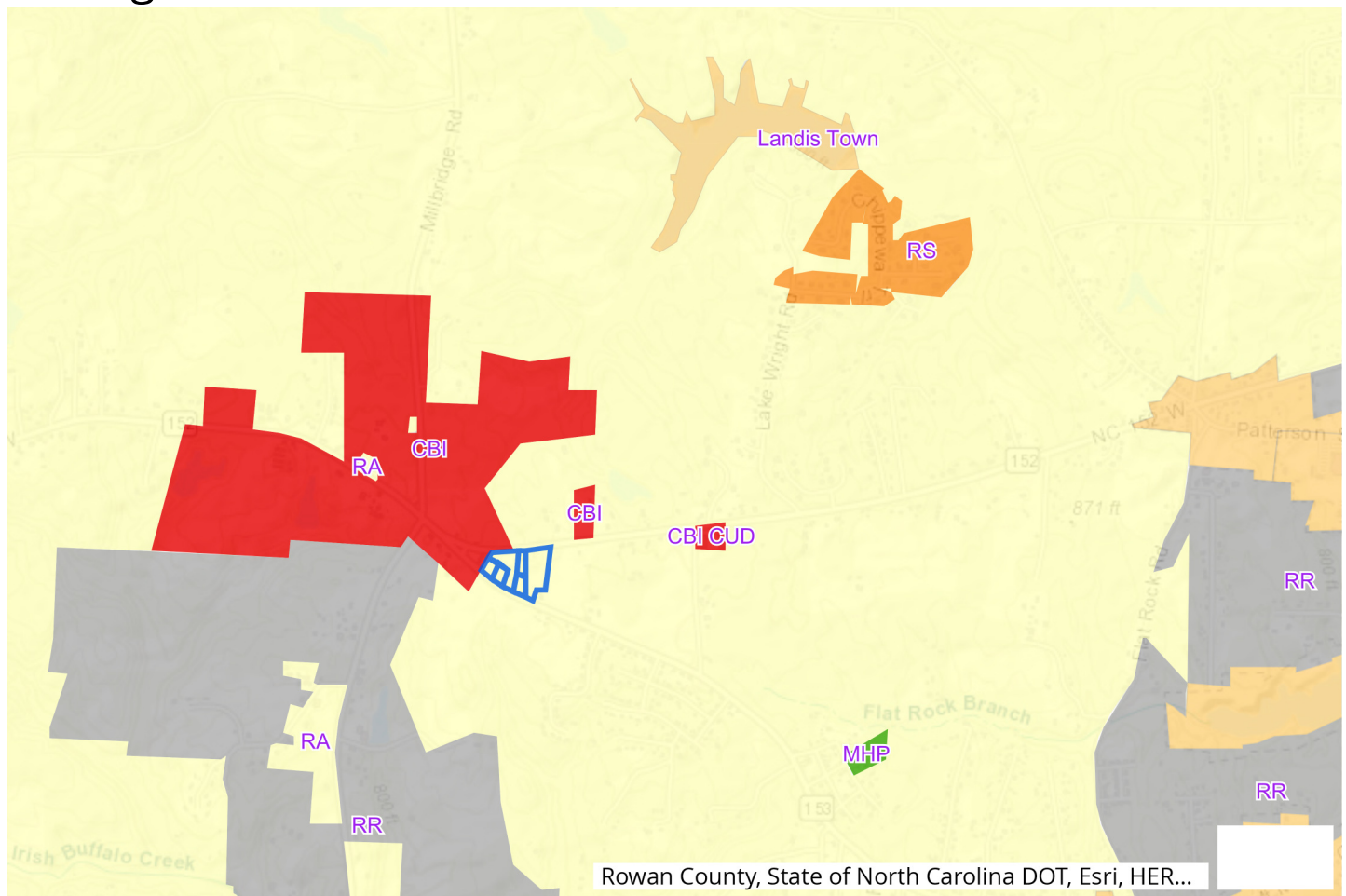
Steven Sechler is requesting a rezoning of his family's properties located near the intersection of NC 152 HWY and NC 153 HWY from RA to CBI. There are six tax parcels (235; 192, 090, 017, 018, 063, 061), totaling eleven acres, being considered in this request.

Land Use Plan



The rezoning request is located in Area Three, A small area south of NC 152, of the Western Area Land Use Plan. The plan encourages mixed use development in or near commercial nodes in the area. The intersection of NC 152 and NC 153 is recognized, by the plan, to be a potential area for a regional node. The plan encourages allowable commercial uses in the community commercial nodes that support the existing and future populations need for retail goods and services.

Zoning



The properties are currently zoned Rural Agricultural (RA) and Adjoin an approximate 300 acre Commercial Business Industrial (CBI) district. The existing CBI district is primarily comprised of farmland. However, there are plenty of businesses located off of NC 152 HWY within the general vicinity of the request.

The requested parcels all fall inside of the water supply watershed overlay district WS-IV Flat Rock Branch. Commercial development of lots inside this watershed have a maximum of 24 percent built-upon area with curb and gutter or 36 percent built-upon area without curb and gutter. The percent built upon area can be increased up to 70% with the approval of a Special Non-residential Intensity Allocation (SNIA) permit by the Board of Commissioners.

Vicinity





North Field



South Field



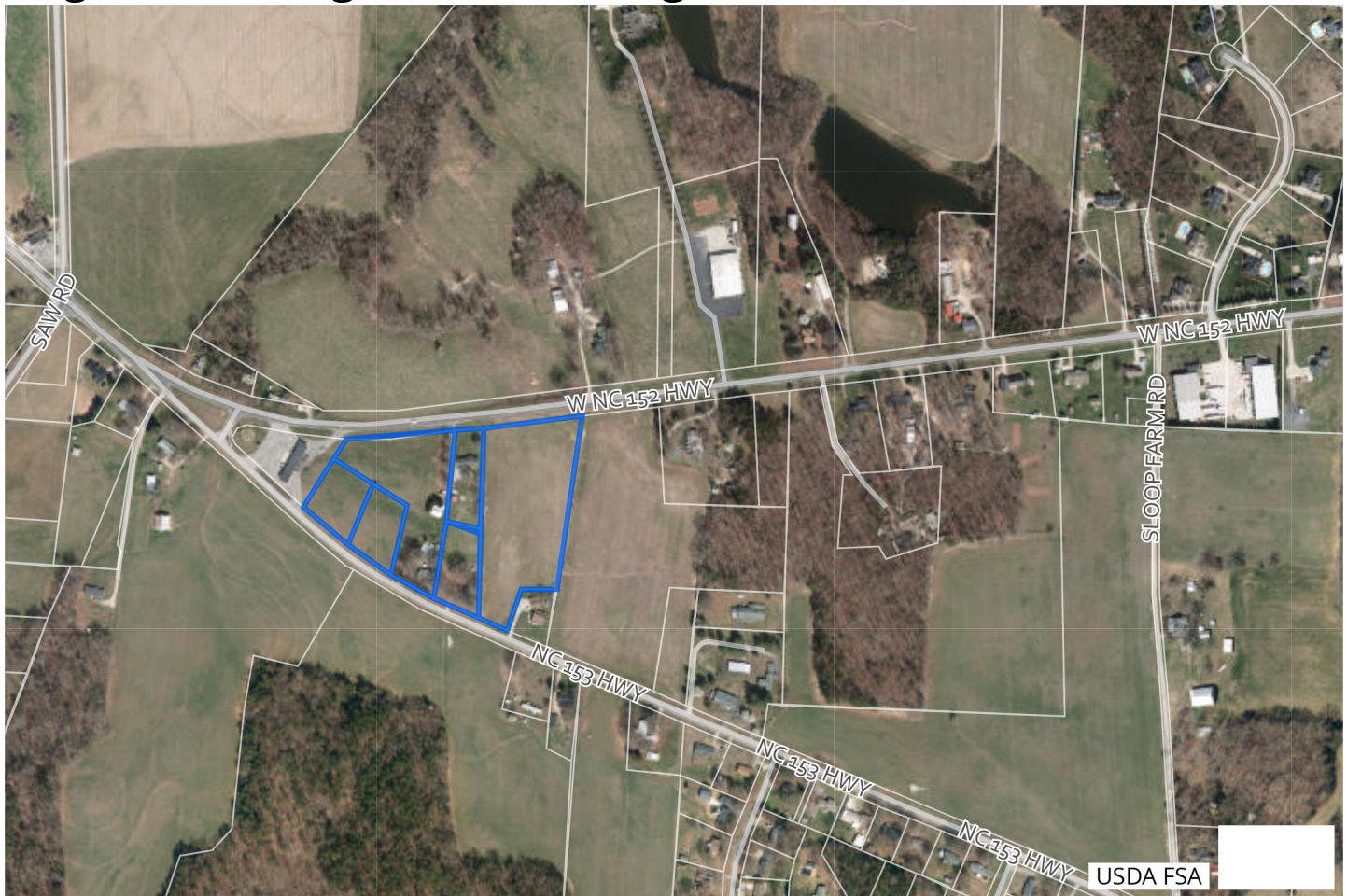
Looking North



Notice

NC 152 has a design capacity of 15,100 AADT and in 2018 had 8,800 AADT. NC 153 has a design capacity of 14,100 AADT and in 2018 had 4,000 AADT.

August Planning Board Meeting



The Planning Board conducted a courtesy hearing on August 26th and adopted the following statements:

Statement of Consistency:

The proposed rezoning is consistent with the West Rowan Land Use Plan; and NCDOT traffic counts along the thoroughfare. The property is adjacent to other CBI districts.

Statement of Reasonableness:

The proposed rezoning is reasonable based on section 21-362j of the Rowan County Zoning Ordinance as it is within the public's best interest; it is adjacent to existing CBI zoning and located in a community node.

Procedures



- Conduct a public hearing
- Adopt a statement of Reasonableness
- Adopt a statement of Consistency
- Approve/ Deny/ Table Z 07-19



Rowan County Department of
Planning & Development
402 N. Main Street Suite 204
Salisbury, NC 28144
Phone (704) 216-8588
Fax (704) 638-3130
www.rowancountync.gov

Case # Z
Date Filed 7/29/19
Received By Adm
Amount Paid \$300 Debit
Office Use Only

REZONING APPLICATION

OWNERSHIP INFORMATION:

Name: Stephen Douglas Sechler Susan Sechler Burr
Signature: Stephen Douglas Sechler Susan Sechler Burr
Phone: Steve 15-969-3305 Email: steve.sechler@comcast.net
* Susan 704-642-4595 Email: suzywuz54@gmail.com
Address: Steve - 212 Old Horn Springs Rd Lebanon, TN 37087
Susan - 4085 W. Hwy 152 China Grove, NC 28023

APPLICANT / AGENT INFORMATION: Complete affidavit on back if non-owner

Name: Same as Above
Signature: _____
Phone: _____ Email: _____
Address: _____

PROPERTY DETAILS:

Tax Parcel(s): 235018, 235192, 235063, 235017, 235090 Size (sq.ft. or acres): 16
Property Location: Off Saw Rd. NC 153 + 152 Intersection China Grove
Current Land Use: Homes + Agriculture
Date Acquired: October 2016 Deed Reference: Book 9995 Page 7619

REQUEST DETAILS:

Existing Zoning District RA Atwell Requested Zoning District CBI Atwell

If requesting a conditional zoning district, list proposed use or uses:

Additional information enclosed restricting the conditional use district? Yes ☐ No ☐

Site plan containing information from sec. 21-52 enclosed? Yes ☐ No ☐

AFFADAVIT OF OWNER

To be completed if applicant is not the property owner

I (We), Susan Sechler Burr
Stephen Douglas Sechler, owner(s) of the within described
property do hereby request the proposed rezoning and hereby authorize the person listed below
to act as my (our) duly authorized agent in this matter.

*Signature(s): Stephen Douglas Sechler Susan Sechler Burr
Date: 7/24/19

Name of Applicant / Agent: _____

Address: _____

Phone Number: _____

**IT IS UNDERSTOOD BY ALL PARTIES HERETO INCLUDING OWNER(S) &
APPLICANT(S) / AGENT(S) THAT WHILE THIS APPLICATION WILL BE CAREFULLY
CONSIDERED AND REVIEWED, THE BURDEN OF PROVIDING ITS NEED RESTS
WITH THE ABOVE NAMED APPLICANT WHETHER OWNER, NON-OWNERS, OR
OWNER'S AGENT.**

STATE OF North Carolina COUNTY OF Rowan

I, Wanda S. Broadway, a Notary Public for said County and State, do hereby
certify that Stephen Sechler and Susan Burr personally appeared before me this day and
acknowledged the due execution of the foregoing instrument.

My commission expires August 14, 2021.

SEAL

OFFICIAL USE ONLY

1. Signature of Rezoning Coordinator: _____ 2. Planning Board
Courtesy Hearing: ____/____/____ 3. Notifications Mailed: ____/____/____ 4. Property Posted:
____/____/____ 5. Planning Board Action: Approved _____ Denied _____ 6. Board of Commissioners
Public Hearing: ____/____/____ 7. Notifications Mailed: ____/____/____ 8. Property Posted:
____/____/____ 9. Dates Advertised: 1st ____/____/____ 2nd ____/____/____ 10. BOC Action: Approved
_____ Denied _____ 11. Date Applicant Notified: ____/____/____

ROWAN COUNTY
A COUNTY COMMITTED TO EXCELLENCE



130 West Innes Street - Salisbury, NC 28144
TELEPHONE: 704-216-8180 * FAX: 704-216-8195

MEMO TO COMMISSIONERS:

FROM: Aaron Church
DATE: September 9, 2019
SUBJECT: Request Approval of the Local Government Grant Agreement with Chewy

ATTACHMENTS:

Description	Upload Date	Type
Local Government Disbursement Request & Certification	9/9/2019	Cover Memo
Local Government Grant Agreement-Chewy	9/9/2019	Cover Memo

**EXHIBIT A
TO LOCAL GOVERNMENT GRANT AGREEMENT**

LOCAL GOVERNMENT DISBURSEMENT REQUEST AND CERTIFICATION

Project No. 2018-22098

County of Rowan (the “**Local Government**”) hereby requests a disbursement in the amount of _____ [spell out dollar amount] (\$ _____) from the North Carolina Department of Commerce (the “**DOC**”), pursuant to that certain Company Performance Agreement between the Local Government, and Chewy, Inc. (the “**Company**”), dated as of April 17, 2019 (the “**CPA**”), and that certain Local Government Grant Agreement between the Local Government and the DOC, dated as of April 17, 2019 (the “**LGGA**,” and, together with the CPA, the “**Agreements**”). All capitalized terms not otherwise defined herein have the meaning ascribed to them in the Agreements.

The Local Government hereby certifies to the DOC that it:

- (i) has provided funds and/or resources for the Project pursuant to the Local Government application to the DOC and the terms of the LGGA, in the amount of _____ (\$ _____), an amount that is at least equal to the amount of the disbursements that have been requested under the LGGA;
- (ii) has provided such funds and/or resources in the following form: _____

_____;
- (iii) has attached true and correct copy of documents evidencing its expenditure of the amount specified in (ii) above for the purposes specified above;
- (iv) will submit proof of receipt, deposit, and proper disbursement of the disbursed DOC funds, to the DOC, within thirty (30) days;
- (v) it is in compliance with all of the terms and conditions of the LGGA, and affirms the representations, warranties, and covenants contained therein; and
- (vi) to its best knowledge and belief, the Company’s Disbursement Request accompanying this certification is accurate, the Company is eligible to receive funds from the Grant in the amount specified herein, under the

terms of the CPA, and the Local Government is not aware of anything that would make the Company ineligible for these funds.

This certification shall be deemed to be made a part of the LGGA and is incorporated therein and governed by its terms and conditions. Upon execution of this certification, the Local Government accepts its terms, effective on the date indicated above, and further certifies that the official signing below has been duly authorized to execute this certification by the Local Government's governing body, and the agreements and certifications contained herein are legally valid and binding on the Local Government.

County of Rowan
(Local Government)

Date: _____

By: _____

Name: _____

Title: _____

Authorized Official

(Official Seal)

ATTEST:

_____, Clerk

Terms of One NC Grant

Local Government: County of Rowan

Project Company: Chewy, Inc.

Grant Amount: \$166,650

Project Description	eCommerce fulfillment center
Facility Location	1215 Long Ferry Road; Salisbury, NC 28146
Grant Period	2 years beginning April 17, 2019
Grant End Date	April 17, 2021
Target New Jobs (goal)	150
Target New Investment (goal)	\$15,000,000
Required New Jobs (required for full grant)	135
Required New Investment (required for full grant)	\$13,500,000
Average weekly wage for all full-time jobs (Wage Standard)	\$790
Retained Jobs, if any	N/A
Closeout	The earlier of when performance is complete, or the Grant End Date

Other Requirements

- Health insurance for all fulltime jobs
- Use grant proceeds for installation or purchase of equipment; structural repairs, improvements, or renovations to existing buildings to be used for expansion; construction of or improvements to new or existing water, sewer, gas or electric utility distribution lines or equipment for existing buildings, or for new or proposed buildings to be used for manufacturing and industrial operations
- Must provide verification that Project has received all environmental permits
- The grant is subject to the requirement that the Local Government deliver to the Department of Commerce a copy of the agreement with the Company governing the local incentives to be provided for the Project.
- By no later than February 1 following the end of each year during the later of the end of the Grant Performance Period or the date on which the Local Government provides the final funds that would bring the local matching contribution to the level provided by the

Grant, the Company will submit a report to the DOC in the form of Exhibit B, documenting the Local Government contribution of eligible matching funds, through the just completed calendar year, and a copy of the Company's fourth calendar quarter performance, ending December 31. In addition, during the Grant Period, the Company shall provide a statement indicating whether the Company expects to have completed Performance Criteria sufficient to request a disbursement during the upcoming state fiscal year (July 1 through June 30).

Disbursement of Grant

4 installments equal to 25% of grant each, on demonstration of creation of:

- 25% of Target New Jobs;
- 50% of Target New Jobs
- 75% of Target New Jobs
- Required New Jobs and Required Investment

and evidence of making Statutorily Qualifying Expenditures, Environmental Permits, and Retained Jobs (if required, as set forth above).

Obligation to Repay Grant

- Failure to provide required health insurance
- Failure to achieve Wage Standard
- Ceasing project operations
- Failure to maintain jobs for the requisite time beyond Closeout (1-2 years depending on Closeout timing)

Adjustments to Grant at Closeout

- If Closeout occurs on the date two years from the date of the Grant award and the Company has failed to:
 - Create and retain Required New Jobs, or
 - Make statutorily qualifying expenses equal to 100% of the grant, or
 - Make the Required Investment

the amount of the Grant will be reduced on a pro rata basis to reflect the percentage by which the Company failed to meet its performance goals.

To the extent the amount of the reduced Grant is *less* than the amount that has been previously disbursed, the Company must reimburse DOC for the difference.

Obligations beyond Closeout

- If Closeout occurs more than one year prior to the Grant End Date, the Company must maintain **at least 90%** of the New Jobs in place at Closeout for **two years** after the date of Closeout.

- If Closeout occurs less than one year prior to the Grant End Date, the Company must maintain **at least 90%** of the New Jobs in place at Closeout until the date that is the one-year anniversary of the Grant End Date.
- If the Company fails to maintain **at least 90%** of the number of New Jobs in place at Closeout for **the required time period**, the Company must reimburse DOC the entire amount of the Grant.

Statute and Guidelines Governing Grant

- N.C. Gen. Stat. 143B-437.70 *et seq.*
- Guidelines and Procedures for Commitment of Funds from the One North Carolina Fund.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT GRANT AGREEMENT

THE ONE NORTH CAROLINA FUND

Local Government Name: County of Rowan

Grant No. 2018-22098

Project Name: Chewy, Inc.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

GRANT AGREEMENT

COUNTY OF WAKE

This Local Government Grant Agreement (the “**LGGA**”) is effective the 17th day of April 2019 (the “**Effective Date**”) by and between the **County of Rowan, North Carolina** (hereinafter referred to as the “**Local Government**”), and the **North Carolina Department of Commerce** (hereinafter referred to as “**DOC**”);

WITNESSETH:

WHEREAS; the Local Government desires to stimulate and develop the local economy of its region, alleviate the problems of unemployment and underemployment by creating and/or retaining jobs for its citizens, and develop its local tax base; and

WHEREAS; the General Assembly has created the One North Carolina Fund (the “**Program**”) to make funding available within North Carolina “to secure commitments for the recruitment, expansion or retention of new or existing businesses; and

WHEREAS; the General Assembly has authorized Program funds to be used for installation or purchase of equipment; structural repairs, improvements, or renovations to existing buildings to be used for expansion; construction of or improvements to new or existing water, sewer, gas or electric utility distribution lines or equipment for existing buildings; and construction of or improvements to new or existing water, sewer, gas or electric utility distribution lines or equipment for new or proposed buildings to be used for manufacturing and industrial operations; and

WHEREAS; the Local Government has applied for funds in connection with activity to be undertaken by Chewy, Inc. (the “**Company**”), a business that has competitively chosen to locate or expand operations for the following project (the “**Project**”) in North Carolina:

A plant (the “**Facility**”) at which the Company will cause to be built to suit an eCommerce fulfillment center to be located in or around 1215 Long Ferry Road in the City of Salisbury in Rowan County, North Carolina.

WHEREAS; the Local Government has committed to provide matching funds and resources for the Project equal to at least the amount set forth in N.C. Gen. Stat. § 143B-437.72(c)(1) (the “**Match**”); and

WHEREAS; the Local Government’s application (the “**Local Government Application**”) has been approved by DOC for funding, based on the Local Government’s commitments, and the commitments made by the Company in its Program application (the “**Company Application**”); and

WHEREAS, the Company has executed an agreement (the “**Company Performance Agreement**” or “**CPA**”) with the Local Government reflecting the Company’s commitments to expand, create and/or retain jobs and to take other actions that will support North Carolina’s economic development, and the terms on which funds will be made available for such activity from the Program.

NOW THEREFORE, in consideration of the mutual covenants and promises set forth below, the Local Government and DOC hereby agree as follows:

I. DOC COMMITMENTS AND GRANT CONDITIONS

- (a) DOC agrees to provide Program fund in the maximum amount of One Hundred Sixty-Six Thousand Six Hundred Fifty Dollars (\$166,650.00) for the Project (the “**Grant**”), in accordance with the terms of this LGGA and the CPA.
- (b) Grant payments disbursed under this LGGA will be disbursed to the Local Government pursuant to N.C. Gen. Stat. § 143B-437.70 *et seq.*, the terms of the Program Guidelines and Procedures for Commitment of Funds from the One North Carolina Fund, established pursuant to N.C. Gen. Stat. § 143B-437.73 and in effect as of the effective date of this LGGA (the “**Program Guidelines**”), consistent with the terms and schedule established in the CPA.
- (c) Grant disbursements are conditioned upon the execution of the CPA between the Local Government and the Company in a form acceptable to DOC.
- (d) To receive a Grant disbursement, the Local Government must provide or cause to be provided to DOC a properly executed CPA, proof that the Company has performed its obligations under the CPA, proof that the Local Government has met its obligation to provide the Match, a duly executed completed disbursement request and certification in the form of Exhibit A hereof (the “**Local Government Disbursement Request**”), and a duly executed completed Company’s disbursement request and certification in the form of Exhibit A to the CPA (the “**Company Disbursement Request**”).

II. LOCAL GOVERNMENT’S COMMITMENTS

- (a) The Local Government agrees to perform the Program and to abide by all commitments, terms and representations in the Local Government Application.
- (b) The Local Government agrees to provide the Match in a manner consistent with N.C. Gen. Stat. § 143B-437.72(c)(1), the Program Guidelines and Procedures, and the Local Government Application. The Local Government will provide to the DOC a copy of the duly executed agreement between the Local Government (or other local entity) and the Company governing the local incentives that will be provided to the Company for the Project (the “**Local Incentive Agreement**”), at the time the Local Government returns the executed LGGA. The Company will be ineligible for a Grant disbursement until the Local Incentive Agreement is provided to the DOC. The Local Government will report to the DOC the amount of each incentive payment that is provided to the Company under the Local Incentive Agreement, within thirty (30) days of the date on which it is provided, whether or not the CPA remains in effect.
- (c) The Local Government agrees to take all steps reasonably necessary to ensure and to establish to DOC that the required levels of jobs are created and/or retained, the required salary levels are achieved,

the required levels of investments are made, statutorily qualifying expenses are incurred, any required environmental permits are obtained, and any other required performance criteria are satisfied, and that no Grant funds are disbursed until the performance criteria in the CPA have been met.

- (d) The Local Government agrees to take whatever steps may be reasonably necessary to ensure and to establish to DOC that Grant funds disbursed by the Local Government are used only for purposes allowed under the statutory authority creating the Program.
- (e) The Local Government agrees to take whatever steps may reasonably be required, after consultation with the Secretary of DOC (the “**Secretary**”) and not inconsistent with the Secretary’s authority under the CPA, to recapture all disbursed funds for which the Local Government and DOC have a right to be reimbursed.
- (f) The Local Government acknowledges that DOC has a right to recapture funds under the CPA and that such right does not relieve the Local Government of its own responsibility to recapture funds.
- (g) The Local Government agrees to otherwise reimburse DOC for any funds improperly disbursed, provided, however, that Local Government is under no obligation to reimburse DOC for any improperly disbursed funds that were disbursed with DOC’s prior permission.
- (h) The Local Government agrees to keep and maintain books, records, and other documents relating to the receipt and disbursement of the Grant and the fulfillment of this LGGA. The Local Government shall provide any information DOC requests in order to produce reports or compile data required by the General Assembly. If the Local Government fails to keep and maintain books and records necessary for verifying fulfillment of this LGGA, the Secretary may in his discretion declare this LGGA to be in default, withhold payments for or under this LGGA, and/or require reimbursement of all or any portion of Grant funds previously paid. Prior to taking such action, the Secretary will endeavor to communicate with the Local Government and the Company to discuss the circumstances and the actions being contemplated.
- (i) The Local Government agrees to provide any duly authorized representative of DOC or the State of North Carolina at all reasonable times access to and the right to inspect, copy, monitor, and examine all of the books, papers, records, and other documents relating to the Grant for a period of three years following the last payment of Grant funds or for the inspection period specified in the CPA, whichever is longer. To the extent any information or documents gathered pursuant to this section would be regarded as confidential or not subject to disclosure under federal law or the North Carolina General Statutes (to include, without limitation, N.C. Gen. Stat. §§ 132-1 *et seq.*, commonly referred to as the “Public Records Act”), the Local Government shall clearly identify and mark them as such and that information will, to the extent allowed by law, be treated as confidential and not subject to disclosure by DOC and its authorized representatives. If the Local Government fails to provide such access and right of inspection, the Secretary may exercise discretion to declare this LGGA in default, to withhold payments under this LGGA and/or require reimbursement of all or any portion of the Grant paid.
- (j) The Local Government shall comply with all lawful requirements of DOC, all applicable requirements of the General Statutes of the State of North Carolina, and any other applicable laws and/or Executive Orders currently or hereafter in force.
- (k) In the event that the Company fails to fulfill their responsibilities under the Company Application and/or CPA, including their responsibilities to create and/or retain jobs, make investments, and incur statutorily qualifying expenses, the Local Government, after consultation with the Secretary and not inconsistent with the Secretary’s authority under the CPA, shall promptly exercise its rights and remedies to require repayment of funds, or to assess such other penalties as may be provided for in the CPA.
- (l) In addition, in the event that the Company fails to fulfill their responsibilities under the Company Application and/or CPA, including their responsibilities to create and/or retain jobs, make investments, and

incur statutorily qualifying expenses, and the Local Government recaptures funds from the Company, the Local Government shall promptly pay to DOC the Grant amounts which it is able to collect.

(m) By not later than January 31 of each year following a calendar year until the full Match has been disbursed to the Company, the Local Government shall submit to the DOC a report detailing Match payments made during the calendar year just ended, together with a cumulative tally of all Match payments made through the end of that calendar year. In addition, the Local Government shall report all other Local Government financial contributions made for the Project. This is required in order to comply with N.C. Gen. Stat. §143B-437.07. Failure to timely file this report will result in ineligibility for Grant payments.

III. GENERAL PROVISIONS

(a) The parties to this LGGA agree and understand that the payment of all sums specified in this LGGA is dependent and contingent upon and subject to the appropriation, allocation, and availability of funds to DOC for this purpose.

(b) Failure of DOC at any time to require performance of any term or provision of this LGGA shall in no manner affect the rights of DOC at a later date to enforce the same or to enforce any future compliance with or performance of any of the terms or provisions hereof. No waiver of DOC of any condition or the breach of any term, provision or representation contained in this LGGA, whether by conduct or otherwise, in any one or more instances, shall be deemed to be or construed as a further or continuing waiver of any such condition or of the breach of that or any other term, provision or representation.

(c) The recitals are an integral part of this LGGA.

(d) This LGGA constitutes a legally enforceable contract and shall be governed and construed in accordance with the laws of the State of North Carolina. The parties agree and submit, solely for matters concerning this LGGA, to the exclusive jurisdiction of the courts of North Carolina and agree, solely for such purpose, that the only venue for any legal proceedings shall be Wake County, North Carolina. The place of this LGGA, and all transactions and agreements relating to it, and their situs and forum, shall be Wake County, North Carolina, where all matters, whether sounding in contract or tort, relating to its validity, construction, interpretation, and enforcement, shall be determined.

(e) This Grant award shall terminate and be null and void on November 4, 2019, if by that date the Local Government has not delivered back to the DOC, an original of this LGGA and of the CPA, duly executed by an authorized official of the Local Government, and attested in the manner provided below, together with a copy of the Local Incentive Agreement.

Upon execution of this LGGA by DOC and the Local Government in the spaces below, the Local Government hereby accepts the Grant on the terms of this LGGA, effective on the date indicated above, and further certifies that the official signing below has been duly authorized by the Local Government's governing body to execute this LGGA.

North Carolina Department of Commerce

Date: 8/27/19

By: Elizabeth Crabill / for
Anthony M. Copeland, Secretary
North Carolina Department of Commerce

Signature Page Follows

**County of Rowan
(Local Government)**

Date: _____

(Official Seal)

By: _____

Name: _____

Title: _____

Authorized Official

Date: _____

ATTEST:

_____, Clerk

ROWAN COUNTY
A COUNTY COMMITTED TO EXCELLENCE



130 West Innes Street - Salisbury, NC 28144
TELEPHONE: 704-216-8180 * FAX: 704-216-8195

MEMO TO COMMISSIONERS:

FROM: Finance Department
DATE: September 9, 2019
SUBJECT: Purchase of Grounds Maintenance Equipment for Parks

Please see the attached information.

Please approve the attached request to purchase two John Deere gators from James River Equipment, the local John Deere dealer, at a cost not to exceed \$19,629.00 for the Parks and Recreation Department.

ATTACHMENTS:

Description	Upload Date	Type
Purchase of Maintenance Equipment for Parks	9/9/2019	Cover Memo

Leslie E. Heidrick, CPA
Assistant County Manager/
Finance Director



James M. Howden, CPA
Assistant Finance Director

Rowan County Finance Department

130 West Innes Street • Salisbury, NC 28144-4326

Telephone 704-216-8170 • FAX 704-216-8110

Memorandum

To: Rowan County Board of Commissioners
Aaron Church, County Manager

From: Leslie E. Heidrick, Assistant County Manager/Finance Director *LEH*
David Sifford, Purchasing Agent *DS*

Re: Approval to Purchase Grounds Maintenance Equipment for Parks

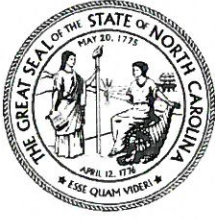
Date: September 9, 2019

In accordance with G.S. 143-129(g), a notice of waiver of competitive bidding was advertised in the Salisbury Post and posted on the County's website for the purchase of two John Deere Gators for the Rowan County Parks & Recreation Department. G.S. 143-129(g) allows the County to piggyback off of a contract with the State of North Carolina if the County will receive the same, or better, price. James River Equipment, the local John Deere Dealer, has agreed to extend to Rowan County the same price and terms as set forth in its contract with the State of North Carolina dated September 1, 2015 through August 31, 2020.

Attached is a copy of State Term Contract 515B for grounds maintenance equipment. Also attached is a quote from James River Equipment for two John Deere Gators. The purchase price of the two Gators is \$9,814.01 each, for a total purchase price for both pieces of equipment of \$19,628.02. The purchase price is within the approved 2020 budget.

Staff's Recommendation: The Finance Department and the Parks & Recreation Department recommend piggybacking off of State Contract 515B to purchase two John Deere Gators from James River Equipment at a cost not to exceed \$19,629.





Statewide Term Contract 515B – Grounds Maintenance Equipment

Bid Number	201500646
Contract Name	Grounds Maintenance Equipment
Effective Dates	September 1, 2015 to August 31, 2020
Special Notes	<p>Users of this contract may contact Multiple Vendors for Best Value including but not limited to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pricing 2. Delivery 3. Warranty 4. Service Locations 5. Available Options/Features/Attachments 6. Other issues important to your organization
Awarded Vendor(s), Contacts and Manufacturer's Line Represented	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Alamo Group (TX) Inc. – (800) 882-5762 or (830) 372-9594 – (830) 379-0864 Fax Brian Dunleavy Manufacturers - Alamo 2. Ariens Company– (888) 927-4367 or (334) 477-1952 – (920) 756-5166 Fax David Ramirez Manufacturers – Ariens & Gravely 3. Blade Equipment – (800) 736-5060 or (919) 989-6660 – (919) 989-6456 Fax Daniel Deriscavage Manufacturers – Ventrac 4. Bobcat Company – (800) 965-4232 or (701) 241-8700 – (701) 280-7860 Fax Randy Fuss Manufacturers – Bobcat 5. CNH America LLC – (717) 355-3681 – (877) 764-1369 Fax Mike Sheaffer Manufacturers – New Holland 6. Deere & Company – (800) 358-5010 or (919) 804-2831 – (919) 804-2816 Fax Judy Bess Manufacturers – John Deere 7. Husqvarna Group USA – (800) 487-5951 or (980) 207-8549 – (919) 869-2566 Jake Brieg Manufacturers – Husqvarna 8. Hustler Turf Equipment – (620) 327-4911 – (630) 323-5118 Fax Brian O'Donnell Manufacturers – Hustler Turf

9. **James River Equipment Carolina LLC**
(800) 632-0376 or (336) 668-2762 – (336) 668-3714 Fax
[Barry Neel](#)
Manufacturers – Diamond Mowers
10. **JFS Power Equipment, Inc.** – (252) 235-2311 – (252) 235-9826 Fax
[Leigh Ann Thorne](#)
Manufacturers – Snapper Pro
11. **Moridge Manufacturing, Inc.** – (620) 345-8621 – (316) 462-0593 Fax
[Brent Dobson](#)
Manufacturers – Grasshopper
12. **Quality Equipment LLC** – (919) 346-5410 – (919) 346-5418 Fax
[Larry Baker](#)
Manufacturers – Stihl
13. **Quality Mower & Saw Equip., Inc.**
(800) 422-0419 or (919) 596-9468 – (919) 596-1671 Fax
[Hal Pate](#)
Manufacturers – Exmark, Husqvarna, Polaris, & Ryan
14. **Smith Turf & Irrigation, LLC**
(800) 932-8676 or (704) 909-3454 – (704) 398-1428 Fax
[Jay Floyd](#)
Manufacturers – Toro
15. **Terrain King Corporation** – (800) 882-5756 or (830) 372-9594 – (800) 882-5758 Fax
[Chuck Pavliska](#)
Manufacturers – Terrain King
16. **Tri-State Pump & Controls Inc.**
(800) 882-5762 or (864) 843-8100 – (864) 843-6373 Fax
[Tripp Cobb](#)
Manufacturers – SmithCo & TurfCo
17. **Turf Equipment & Supply, Co.** – (866) 641-8686 – (828) 883-2426 Fax
[Chrissy Hale](#)
Manufacturers – Toro

Contract Covers

The following categories include commercial/economy equipment lines, accessories, feature, and options based off a percentage off Manufacturer's Suggested Retail Price plus volume discounts off multiple units.

1. **Walk Behind Products/Equipment**
Non-Riding Type, Walk Behind, Self-Propelled Walk Behind, Push Type Brush Cutter, Hydro Walk Behind Mowers, Front & Rear Tire Tillers, Gang Pull Type, Reel, and Flail Type
2. **Mowers & Lawn/Garden Tractors**
Lawn Tractors, Lawn & Garden Tractors, Commercial Walk-Behind Mowers, Zero-Turn Radius Mowers, and Front Mowers, Riding Type with Seat, Heavy Duty, Rotary Type Riding Mowers, Front Mounted Riding Type, Zero Turn Radius Type, Stander Type, 3 Wheel Rider Type, All Terrain, Slope Mowers, Gang Mowers

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Hand Held Equipment Trimmers, Brush Cutters, Hedge Trimmers, Edgers, Pole Saws, Power Blowers (Hand Held and Back Pack Types), Earth Auger Drills, Chain Saws 4. Hand Held Equipment (Other) Walk Behind & Pull Type Aerators, Pluggers, Seeders, Turf Rollers, Spreaders, Etc. 5. Tractors Compact Utility Tractors, Utility Tractors and Agricultural Tractors 6. Utility Vehicles Utility Vehicles (UTVs), All-Terrain Vehicles (ATV) i.e. Gators, Rangers, etc. 7. Golf & Turf Equipment Greens Mowers, Fairway Mowers, Rough, Trim & Surrounds Mowers, Bunker Rakes, Specialty Equipment 8. Combines & Header Equipment 9. Cotton Pickers & Strippers 10. Hay & Forage Equipment Round and Square Balers, Mower-Conditioners, Disc Mowers 11. Windrowers Auger Platforms, Rotary Platforms, Drapers, Self-Propelled Forage Harvesters, Pull Type Forage Harvesters, Flail Chopper 12. Tillage Chisel Plows, Disks, Vertical Tillage, Field Cultivators, Seedbed Finishers, Moldboard Plows, Mulch Finishers, Mulch Tiller, Rippers, Nutrient Application 13. Planting & Seeding Planters, Box Drills, Air Seeding Carts and Tools 14. Sprayers 15. Ag Management Solutions GPS Products for Tractor and Implement Guidance 16. Other All other grounds maintenance equipment that does fall into categories 1-15.
Mandatory Contract	This is a mandatory Statewide Term Contract for state agencies, departments, institutions, universities and community colleges - unless exempted by North Carolina General Statute. Additionally, non-mandatory entities including schools and local governments that are allowed by general statute may use this contract.
Minimum Order	One unit.
Service, Warranty, Discount/Volume Discounts & Shipping/Delivery Information	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Vendor Information, Service, Warranty, & Discount/Volume Discounts <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Access the Vendor Information, Service, Warranty, & Discount/Volume Discounts Link to obtain information regarding these subjects. b. Contact Vendor concerning specific equipment warranty information c. For Volume Discount Items; entities will create Non-Catalog orders.

	2. Shipping/Delivery Information <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Access the link in 1a above to determine the number of expected delivery days. FOB Destination A twenty-four-hour prior delivery notice shall be provided by the Vendor.
Fire Extinguishers, Back-Up Alarms & Strobe Lights	<p>Fire Extinguishers, back-up alarms & strobe lights are required by all state agencies, community colleges, universities and any additional user of the grounds maintenance equipment contract.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Category 2, Category 7: REQUIRED for ride-type only. Lever steer units are exempted from backup alarm requirement Category 5, Category 6, Category 8: REQUIRED Category 10-15: NOT REQUIRED UNLESS STANDARD EQUIPMENT Category 16: REQUIRED for ride-type only
Quality Assurance Inspections	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Inspections can be requested from any state entity including all state agencies, community colleges, universities and local government units. Inspections are required for any piece of equipment. The inspection is conducted by P&C only if equipment cost is greater than \$5,000.00.
Loaded into E-Procurement	Yes. Line item catalogs are loaded in E-Procurement .
E-Procurement Help Desk	(888) 211-7440
Contract Administrator	David O'Neal – (919) 807-4534
Contract Addenda	9/10/2015: Point of Contact Changes for Alamo Group (TX) Inc. & Terrain King
	10/16/2015: Addition of Ryan Line (Husqvarna Turf Products No Longer Available – Categories 3-4)
	2/22/2017: Husquvarna Contact Update, John Deere Contact Update & Contract Administrator Change
	3/27/2017: James River Equipment Carolina Catalog Update
	4/3/2017: Deere & Company Catalog Update
	4/11/2017: Turf Equipment & Supply Co. Catalog Update
	4/18/2017: Point of Contact Changes for CNH America
	4/19/2017: CNH America Dealer Updates & Catalog Update
	4/26/2017: Blade Equipment, Inc. Catalog Update
	8/16/2017: Contract Administrator Change to David O'Neal.
	09/20/2017: John Deere Pricing Catalog updated
	01/23/2018: John Deere Pricing Catalog updated
	05/22/2018: Husqvarna Distributor List updated

	08/28/2018:	Contract renewal option exercised: Contract Extended until 08/31/2019
	11/21/2018:	CNH contact information updated
	8/13/2019:	Contract renewal option exercised: Contract Extended until 8/31/2020
	8/13/2019:	Husqvarna contact information updated Quality Equipment contact information updated



Quote Id: 20070729

**ALL PURCHASE ORDERS MUST BE MADE OUT
TO (VENDOR):**

Deere & Company
2000 John Deere Run
Cary, NC 27513
FED ID: 36-2382580; DUNS#: 60-7690989

**ALL PURCHASE ORDERS MUST BE SENT
TO DELIVERING DEALER:**

James River Equipment
1571 Julian Road
Salisbury, NC 28146
704-636-2671
salisbury@jamesriverequipment.com

Prepared For:

Rowan County Parks And Recreation Dept

Proposal For:

Delivering Dealer:

David Denning

James River Equipment
1571 Julian Road
Salisbury, NC 28146

salisbury@jamesriverequipment.com

Quote Prepared By:

David Denning

ddenning@jamesriverequipment.com

Date: 18 July 2019

Offer Expires: 18 August 2019

Confidential



JOHN DEERE

ALL PURCHASE ORDERS MUST BE MADE OUT TO (VENDOR):

Deere & Company
2000 John Deere Run
Cary, NC 27513
FED ID: 36-2382580; DUNS#: 60-7690989

ALL PURCHASE ORDERS MUST BE SENT TO DELIVERING DEALER:

James River Equipment
1571 Julian Road
Salisbury, NC 28146
704-636-2671
salisbury@jamesriverequipment.com

Quote Summary

Prepared For:

Rowan County Parks And Recreation Dept
6800 Bringle Ferry Rd
Salisbury, NC 28146

Delivering Dealer:

James River Equipment
David Denning
1571 Julian Road
Salisbury, NC 28146
Phone: 704-636-2671
ddenning@jamesriverequipment.com

Quote ID: 20070729

Created On: 18 JULY 2019

Last Modified On: 18 July 2019

Expiration Date: 18 August 2019

Equipment Summary	Suggested List	Selling Price	Qty	Extended
JOHN DEERE Gator™ TX (Model Year 2019)	\$ 11,683.34	\$ 9,814.01 X	2 =	\$ 19,628.02
Contract: NC Grounds Maintenance Equip 515B (PG 2Y CG 22)				
Price Effective Date: March 4, 2019				
Equipment Total				\$ 19,628.02

* Includes Fees and Non-contract items

Quote Summary

Equipment Total \$ 19,628.02

Trade In

SubTotal \$ 19,628.02

Sales Tax - (7.00%) \$ 1,373.96

Est. Service \$ 0.00

Agreement Tax

Total \$ 21,001.98

Down Payment (0.00)

Rental Applied (0.00)

Balance Due \$ 21,001.98

Salesperson : X _____

Accepted By : X _____

Confidential



Selling Equipment

Quote Id: 20070729 Customer Name: ROWAN COUNTY PARKS AND RECREATION DEPT

ALL PURCHASE ORDERS MUST BE MADE OUT TO (VENDOR):

Deere & Company
2000 John Deere Run
Cary, NC 27513
FED ID: 36-2382580; DUNS#: 60-7690989

ALL PURCHASE ORDERS MUST BE SENT TO DELIVERING DEALER:

James River Equipment
1571 Julian Road
Salisbury, NC 28146
704-636-2671
salisbury@jamesriverequipment.com

JOHN DEERE Gator™ TX (Model Year 2019)							
Contract: NC Grounds Maintenance Equip 515B (PG 2Y CG 22)						Suggested List *	
Price Effective Date: March 4, 2019						\$ 11,683.34	
						Selling Price *	
						\$ 9,814.01	
* Price per item - includes Fees and Non-contract items							
Code	Description	Qty	List Price	Discount%	Discount Amount	Contract Price	Extended Contract Price
571HM	TX (Model Year 19)	2	\$ 8,649.00	16.00	\$ 1,383.84	\$ 7,265.16	\$ 14,530.32
Standard Options - Per Unit							
001A	US/Canada	2	\$ 0.00	16.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00
0509	PR - All Terrain Tires	2	\$ 0.00	16.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00
1016	AT (All Terrain) Tires	2	\$ 0.00	16.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00
2016	Non Adjustable Seat	2	\$ 0.00	16.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00
3003	Deluxe Cargo Box with Brake and Taillights and Spray-On Liner	2	\$ 442.00	16.00	\$ 70.72	\$ 371.28	\$ 742.56
3100	Cargo Box Manual Lift	2	\$ 0.00	16.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00
4099	Less Front Protection Package	2	\$ 0.00	16.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00
4199	Less Rear Protection Package	2	\$ 0.00	16.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00
Standard Options Total			\$ 442.00		\$ 70.72	\$ 371.28	\$ 742.56
Dealer Attachments/Non-Contract/Open Market							
BM26351	Backup Alarm Kit (S/N 90.001-...)	2	\$ 112.36	16.00	\$ 17.98	\$ 188.76	\$ 188.76
BM23989	Drawbar/ ball mount for 1.25 in. receiver hitch	2	\$ 39.59	16.00	\$ 6.33	\$ 66.51	\$ 66.51
TY26853	Fire Extinguisher	2	\$ 44.62	16.00	\$ 7.14	\$ 74.96	\$ 74.96
BM23459	Front Bumper and Brush Guard	2	\$ 370.21	16.00	\$ 59.23	\$ 621.95	\$ 621.95
BM23457	Front Fender Guard	2	\$ 176.56	16.00	\$ 28.25	\$ 296.62	\$ 296.62
ALLIED	Roof & Windshield	2	\$ 1,849.00	16.00	\$ 295.84	\$ 3,106.32	\$ 3,106.32
Dealer Attachments Total			\$ 2,592.34		\$ 414.77	\$ 4,355.12	\$ 4,355.12
Value Added Services Total			\$ 0.00			\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00

Confidential



JOHN DEERE

Selling Equipment

Quote Id: 20070729

Customer Name: ROWAN COUNTY PARKS AND RECREATION DEPT

**ALL PURCHASE ORDERS MUST BE MADE OUT
TO (VENDOR):**

Deere & Company
2000 John Deere Run
Cary, NC 27513
FED ID: 36-2382580; DUNS#: 60-7690989

**ALL PURCHASE ORDERS MUST BE SENT
TO DELIVERING DEALER:**

James River Equipment
1571 Julian Road
Salisbury, NC 28146
704-636-2671
salisbury@jamesriverequipment.com

Suggested Price					\$ 19,628.00
Total Selling Price	\$ 11,683.34	\$ 1,869.33	\$ 9,814.01	\$ 19,628.00	

Confidential

ROWAN COUNTY
A COUNTY COMMITTED TO EXCELLENCE



130 West Innes Street - Salisbury, NC 28144
TELEPHONE: 704-216-8180 * FAX: 704-216-8195

MEMO TO COMMISSIONERS:

FROM: Aaron Church
DATE: September 9, 2019
SUBJECT: Request Approval of the Company Performance Agreement with Chewy

ATTACHMENTS:

Description	Upload Date	Type
Company Performance Agreement	9/9/2019	Cover Memo

COMPANY PERFORMANCE AGREEMENT

THE ONE NORTH CAROLINA FUND

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

COUNTY OF WAKE

This Company Performance Agreement (the "CPA"), effective the 17th day of April 2019 (the "Effective Date"), by and between Chewy, Inc., a Delaware Corporation authorized to do business in North Carolina (the "Company"), and the County of Rowan, North Carolina (the "Local Government," and, together with the Company, the "Parties");

WITNESSETH:

WHEREAS, the Local Government has applied for a One North Carolina Fund grant from the North Carolina Department of Commerce (the "DOC"); and

WHEREAS, a One North Carolina Fund grant award in the amount of One Hundred Sixty-Six Thousand Six Hundred Fifty Dollars (\$166,650) (the "Grant") has been negotiated and agreed to by DOC and the Parties; and

WHEREAS, the Grant has been approved by DOC for disbursement to the Local Government pursuant to the terms of the One North Carolina Fund Local Government Grant Agreement between the Local Government and the DOC (the "LGGA"); and

WHEREAS, the Grant is to be used by the Company toward the goal of creating One Hundred Fifty (150) new jobs (the "Target New Jobs"), which shall be permanent full-time jobs (each, a "New Job"), and Fifteen Million Dollars (\$15,000,000) (the "Target Investment") in new investment in the State of North Carolina; and

WHEREAS, the Company has represented that the Grant is necessary to enable the investment and job creation by the Company to occur and go forward in North Carolina; and

WHEREAS, the Grant will stimulate economic activity and create new jobs for the citizens of the State of North Carolina; and

WHEREAS, the Grant is issued pursuant to and subject to the terms of N.C. Gen. Stat. § 143B-437.70 *et seq.* and the Guidelines and Procedures for Commitment of Funds from the One North Carolina Fund (the "Program Guidelines");

WHEREAS, pursuant to, *inter alia*, N.C. Gen. Stat. § 143B-437.07 and G.S. 143B-437.72(b), as these statutes may be amended from time to time, the DOC is required to submit regular reports to the North Carolina General Assembly regarding operation of the One North Carolina Fund and the performance and funding requirements for each One North Carolina Fund grant awarded;

*One NC Company Performance Agreement
Chewy, Inc. / County of Rowan
New Job Only; Company Only
Form 2019*

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the representations set forth above and the mutual covenants and promises set forth below, the Company and the Local Government hereby agree as follows:

1.0 PERFORMANCE CRITERIA

In order to be eligible for the full amount of the Grant, the Company must fulfill the following requirements:

- 1.1 The Company shall undertake and operate in a timely manner the following project at the following location (the "**Project**"):

A plant (the "**Facility**") at which the Company will cause to be built to suit an eCommerce fulfillment center to be located in or around 1215 Long Ferry Road in the City of Salisbury in Rowan County, North Carolina.

- 1.2 Reserved.

- 1.3 The Company shall make good faith efforts to create and maintain the Target New Jobs as part of the Project, as described in the Company's application to DOC (the "**Company Application**"). The New Jobs must be filled by employees hired for the Project on or after the Effective Date who work for at least thirty-five (35) hours per week, and whose wages are subject to withholding under Article 4A of Chapter 105 of the General Statute. Independent contractors, consultants, seasonal and temporary employees are not to be included as New Jobs. In order to be eligible for the full Grant, the Company must create One Hundred Thirty Five (135) New Jobs (the "**Required New Jobs**") (90% of the Target New Jobs), by April 17, 2021 (the "**Grant End Date**," which shall be two years from the date on which the Grant was formally awarded) (the period between April 17, 2019 and April 17, 2021, the "**Grant Period**").

The New Jobs will be new jobs and cannot be existing North Carolina positions or employees of the Company or any of its related members or affiliates that are transferred or shifted such that a previously existing North Carolina job, or a North Carolina job that was not previously part of the Project, is counted towards performance under this CPA.

- 1.4 The average weekly wage of all New Jobs at the Facility will equal or exceed Seven Hundred Ninety Dollars (\$790) per week (the "**Wage Standard**").
- 1.5 The Company shall provide health insurance for all permanent full-time employees at the Facility, including the New Jobs, in at least the minimum amount required for eligibility for tax credits under Article 3J in N.C. Gen. Stat. § 105-129.83(d).
- 1.6 The Company shall make good faith efforts to make the Target Investment in the form of privately funded investment in real property and/or machinery and equipment as part of the Project and must invest at least Thirteen Million Five Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$13,500,000) by the Grant End Date (the "**Required Investment**") (90% of the Target Investment).
- 1.7 The proceeds of the Grant may be used only to offset statutorily qualifying expenses as set out in N.C. Gen. Stat. § 143B-437.71(b) ("**Statutorily Qualifying Expenses**"). Those expenses are installation or purchase of equipment; structural repairs, improvements, or renovations to existing

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buildings to be used for expansion; construction of or improvements to new or existing water, sewer, gas or electric utility distribution lines or equipment for existing buildings or for new or proposed buildings to be used for manufacturing and industrial operations; or such other expenses as specifically provided for by an act of the General Assembly.

- 1.8 Release of any Grant funds under this CPA is contingent on the Company providing verification that the Project has received all of its required environmental permits.

2.0 DISBURSEMENT OF GRANT

- 2.1 Proceeds of the Grant up to a total amount of One Hundred Sixty-Six Thousand Six Hundred Fifty Dollars (\$166,650) will be disbursed by DOC to the Local Government in four installments based on creation and maintenance of the New Jobs and satisfaction of other performance criteria set out in Section 1.0 above ("**Performance Criteria**"). The number of New Jobs to be counted shall be determined as provided in Paragraph 6.1 hereof. At the time of any requested disbursement, the Company must certify its performance by submitting a duly executed disbursement request and certification in the form of Exhibit A hereto (the "**Company Disbursement Request**"), and the Local Government must submit a duly executed disbursement request and certification in the form of Exhibit A to the LGGA (the "**Local Government Disbursement Request**"). Disbursement will occur on the following schedule and will be subject to any adjustments required by this CPA:

- a. The first twenty-five percent (25%) of the Grant will be disbursed to the Local Government upon proof that the Company has (i) created and retained not less than twenty-five percent (25%) of the Target New Jobs (i.e., 38 New Jobs), (ii) satisfied the Wage Standard and health insurance requirements, (iii) invested the amount to be disbursed in Statutorily Qualifying Expenses, and (iv) obtained all required environmental permits.
- b. The second twenty-five percent (25%) of the Grant will be disbursed to the Local Government upon proof that the Company has (i) created and retained not less than fifty percent (50%) of the Target New Jobs (i.e., 75 New Jobs), (ii) satisfied the Wage Standard and health insurance requirements, and (iii) invested the amount to be disbursed in Statutorily Qualifying Expenses.
- c. The third twenty-five percent (25%) of the Grant will be disbursed to the Local Government upon proof that the Company has (i) created and retained not less than seventy-five percent (75%) of the Target New Jobs (i.e., 113 New Jobs), (ii) satisfied the Wage Standard and health insurance requirements, and (iii) invested the amount to be disbursed in Statutorily Qualifying Expenses.
- d. The final twenty-five percent (25%) of the Grant will be disbursed to the Local Government upon proof that the Company has (i) created and retained the Required New Jobs, (ii) satisfied the Wage Standard and health insurance requirements, (iii) made the Required Investment, and (iv) invested the amount to be disbursed in Statutorily Qualifying Expenses.

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The Local Government will submit or cause to be submitted to DOC each Company Disbursement Request and Local Government Disbursement Request, upon proof of the creation of the required number of New Jobs and the satisfaction of all other Performance Criteria necessary for disbursement. Following receipt of Grant funds from DOC, the Local Government will disburse funds to the Company.

The Company may qualify for disbursement of multiple installments on a single date.

2.2. DOC will close out the Grant on the first to occur of:

- (i) The date as of which DOC shall have received and accepted proof reasonably satisfactory to it that the Project has been completed and the Performance Criteria satisfied.
 - (ii) The Grant End Date.
- (“Closeout”).

Following Closeout, to the extent any Grant proceeds may be due and upon submission of duly completed Company Disbursement Request and Local Government Disbursement Request, a final Grant payment will be disbursed. A request for final payment, if not made previously, must be made to DOC within thirty (30) days following Grant End Date, provided, however, that if the Company has completed performance and become entitled to a final disbursement of funds under Paragraph 2.1d of this CPA, during any time earlier in the Grant Period, the Company must submit a completed Company Disbursement Request and Local Government Disbursement Request within one year from the date of completed performance (but in no event later than thirty (30) days following the Grant End Date) or forfeit the disbursement.

3.0 OBLIGATION TO REPAY GRANT

- 3.1 **Failure to Provide Health Insurance.** If, at any time during the Grant Period or during the period set forth in Section 5.0, the Company fails to provide health insurance to all permanent full-time employees at the Facility in the amount required for eligibility for tax credits under Article 3J in N.C. Gen. Stat. § 105-129.83(d), the Company will be in default of this CPA and will reimburse DOC the total amount of the Grant previously disbursed in accordance with this CPA.
- 3.2 **Ceasing Project Operations.** If at any time during the Grant Period or during the period set forth in Section 5.0 hereof, the Company substantially ceases operations at the Facility, the Company shall immediately repay all Grant funds previously disbursed in accordance with this CPA.
- 3.3 **Failure to Achieve Wage Standard.** If at any time during the Grant Period or during the period set forth in Section 5.0 hereof, the average weekly wage of the New Jobs at the Facility fails to equal or exceed the Wage Standard, the Company will be in default under this CPA, no further disbursement will be made, and the Company will reimburse DOC the total amount of the Grant previously disbursed in accordance with this CPA.
- 3.4 **Reserved.**

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3.5 **Other Failures to Comply.** The Company may be required to reimburse Grant funds previously disbursed for failure to comply with Paragraphs 6.4 and 6.16 hereof, or as provided in Paragraphs 4.1 and 5.3 hereof.

3.6 **Recovery of Costs.** If the Company fails to reimburse any amount payable hereunder, on demand, the Local Government and DOC may recover the costs of collection to obtain recovery, from the Company, including reasonable attorneys' fees.

4.0 **ADJUSTMENTS TO GRANT AT CLOSEOUT**

4.1 If Closeout occurs on the Grant End Date and the Company has failed to create and retain the Required New Jobs, has failed to make the Required Investment, or has failed to invest an amount equal to 100% of the Grant in Statutorily Qualifying Expenses, the amount of the Grant shall be reduced to the smallest of the following amounts (the "Adjusted Grant"):

- a. The amount obtained by multiplying the Grant by a fraction the denominator of which is the Required New Jobs and the numerator of which is the number of New Jobs actually created and retained as of that date, as expressed in the following formula:

$$\text{Adjusted Grant} = \text{Original Grant Amount} \times \frac{\text{New Jobs Actually Created and Retained}}{\text{Required New Jobs}}$$

- b. The amount obtained by multiplying the Grant by a fraction the denominator of which is the Required Investment and the numerator of which is the investment actually made as of that date, as expressed in the following formula:

$$\text{Adjusted Grant} = \text{Original Grant Amount} \times \frac{\text{Investment Actually Made}}{\text{Required Investment}}$$

- c. The amount the Company has spent on Statutorily Qualifying Expenses

4.2 To the extent the amount of the Adjusted Grant is less than the amount that has been previously disbursed to the Company, the Company shall reimburse DOC for the difference between the Adjusted Grant and the amount previously disbursed.

5.0 **OBLIGATIONS BEYOND CLOSEOUT**

5.1 If Closeout occurs on or before the date that is exactly one year prior to the Grant End Date, the Company will maintain at least ninety percent (90%) of the number of New Jobs in place at Closeout for two (2) years after the date of Closeout.

5.2 If Closeout occurs after the date that is exactly one year prior to the Grant End Date, the Company will maintain at least ninety percent (90%) of the number of New Jobs in place at Closeout until the date that is the one-year anniversary following the Grant End Date.

5.3 If the Company fails to maintain at least ninety percent (90%) of the number of New Jobs in place at Closeout for the required time period following Closeout, as specified in Paragraphs 5.1 and 5.2

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hereof, the Company will be in default of this CPA and shall reimburse to DOC the total amount of the Grant funds previously disbursed in accordance with this CPA.

6.0 ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS

- 6.1 The Company shall provide to DOC and the Local Government all documentation deemed necessary by DOC or the Local Government to verify creation and retention of New Jobs, salary levels, health insurance, investments, Statutorily Qualifying Expenses, environmental permits and other Performance Criteria specified in this CPA, including copies of the N.C. Department of Commerce Division of Employment Security Employer's Quarterly Tax and Wage Report ("NCUI 101"), a list of all positions used in accounting for the Grant and the names of the individuals filling those positions. The threshold numbers of New Jobs created for the Company to be eligible for disbursements under Paragraph 2.1 hereof, shall be measured by adding the three figures that represent the average number of New Jobs (calculated after deducting any position that does not qualify as a New Job, such as a part-time position) that have been created during the Grant Period and have been retained during each of the three months of the quarter reported in the Company's NCUI 101, and dividing that sum by three, or in such other manner determined by the DOC to reasonably reflect New Job creation. **The Company shall not include in such count, any temporary, seasonal, contract, or part-time employees, employees that were hired prior to the Effective Date, or employees that were hired from affiliates of the Company in North Carolina, even if those employees are included in the NCUI 101. The Company shall certify how many of the employees listed on the NCUI 101 in each month qualify under the definition of New Jobs. For verification of Required Investment, the Company shall provide a fixed asset report and any other documentation requested by DOC. The Company's compliance with the job creation and/or retention, investment, Statutorily Qualifying Expense, environmental permit and other Performance Criteria set out in this CPA shall be attested to under oath by an officer of the Company.**
- 6.2 By not later than February 1 of each year during the Grant Period (and with respect to Paragraph 6.2A, through the later of February 1 following the date established pursuant to Paragraph 5 hereof or the date on which the Local Government provides the final funds that would bring the local matching contribution to the level provided by the Grant), the Company must submit the following to the DOC, in the form of Exhibit B hereto:
- A. a copy of the Company's fourth calendar quarter performance (ending December 31) NCUI 101 for the previous calendar year, containing all information required by Exhibit B (N.C. Gen. Stat. §143B-437.07).
 - B. a statement indicating whether the Company expects to have completed Performance Criteria sufficient to request a disbursement during the upcoming state fiscal year (July 1 through June 30). Failure to identify the expected performance over the coming fiscal year may result in ineligibility for a disbursement during that period, or may limit the amount of disbursement available to the Company during the upcoming fiscal year. (N.C. Gen. Stat. §143B-437.72(b)(6b)).
- 6.3 If unforeseen calamity, an Act of God, or financial disaster is the cause of the Company's failure to satisfy or perform its obligations under this CPA, the Company and the Local Government may

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request an extraordinary modification of this CPA from the Secretary of DOC (the "Secretary"). The Parties agree that any decision to allow such modification shall be at the sole discretion of the Secretary, that such modifications are rarely, if ever, granted, and that the Secretary's decision regarding any extraordinary modification shall be final and not subject to review or appeal.

- 6.4 The Company shall keep and maintain books, records, and other documents relating to the receipt and disbursement of the Grant and fulfillment of this CPA, including, but not limited to, records to verify employment, salaries, health insurance, investment amounts, Statutorily Qualifying Expenses and environmental permits.

Subject to any applicable federal or North Carolina laws or regulations respecting employee privacy, the Company agrees that any duly authorized representative of the Local Government or the State of North Carolina, including the DOC, the Office of the North Carolina State Auditor, and the Office of State Budget and Management shall, at all reasonable times and on reasonable notice, have access to and the right to inspect, copy, audit, and examine all of the relevant books, records, and other documents relating to the Grant and the fulfillment of this CPA throughout the Grant Period and for a period of six years thereafter.

If the Company fails to keep and maintain books and records necessary for verifying fulfillment of this CPA, including, but not limited to, adequate records for the verification of employment, salaries, investment amounts, Statutorily Qualifying Expenses and environmental permits, or if the Company fails to provide access and right of inspection sufficient to verify compliance with this CPA, the Local Government or the Secretary may in its or his discretion declare this CPA to be in default, withhold payments for or under this CPA or the LGGA, and/or require reimbursement of all or any portion of the Grant previously paid.

The Company shall provide any information DOC requests in order to produce reports or compile data required by the General Assembly.

- 6.5 To the extent any information or documents gathered by or provided to the Local Government or the DOC would be regarded as confidential or not subject to disclosure under federal law or the North Carolina General Statutes (including, without limitation, N.C. Gen. Stat. §§ 132-1 *et seq.*, commonly referred to as the "Public Records Act"), the Company shall clearly identify and mark them as such and that information will, to the extent allowed by law, be treated as confidential and not subject to disclosure by the Local Government and DOC and their authorized representatives.

The Company has read and understands North Carolina's laws regarding the treatment of public records and confidential information, including without limitation, those provisions set forth in Exhibit C.

The Company shall be responsible for any and all costs, expenses, fees, or losses that they or the Local Government or DOC or any other State entity may incur as a result of responding to or resisting any request, subpoena, legal complaint, court order, or other demand seeking to compel such party to release or disclose records, documents, or information pertaining to the Company, to the extent that the Company notified the State entity that it objects to such disclosure or release and the State defends against such release; and the Company shall indemnify the Local Government, DOC, and State entities and their authorized representatives for all costs associated therewith, provided that, no such indemnified party shall be obligated to take any such action.

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- 6.6 Notwithstanding anything herein to the contrary, the Parties acknowledge the due execution of the LGGA and agree that any conflict between the provisions, requirements, duties, or obligations of this CPA and the LGGA shall be resolved in favor of the LGGA. The Parties further agree that any conflict between the provisions, requirements, duties, or obligations of this CPA and any program documentation for this Grant other than the LGGA shall be resolved in favor of this CPA.
- 6.7 The Company acknowledges that none of the North Carolina operations owned by the Company or a related entity or affiliate shall be curtailed as a result of the Project.
- 6.8 The Company shall perform and abide by all commitments it made in the Company Application, except as otherwise expressly stated herein. The Company affirms its commitments made in the Company Application, and the commitments contained therein are incorporated herein by reference, as if set out in full. The Parties agree that any conflict between the provisions of this CPA and any commitments made in the Company Application to DOC shall be resolved in favor of this CPA.
- 6.9 The Company indemnifies and holds harmless the Local Government, DOC, and State entities, and their respective members, officers, directors, employees, agents and attorneys (hereinafter collectively referred to as "Indemnified Parties"), from any claims of third parties arising out of or any act or omission of the Company in connection with the performance of this CPA, and for all losses arising from implementation of this CPA. Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, the Company releases the Indemnified Parties from, and agrees that such Indemnified Parties are not liable for, and agrees to indemnify and hold harmless the Indemnified Parties against, any and all liability or loss, cost or expense, including, without limitation, reasonable attorneys' fees, fines, penalties, and civil judgments, resulting from or arising out of or in connection with or pertaining to, any loss or damage to property or any injury to or death of any person occurring in connection with or on or about the Facility, or resulting from any defect in the fixtures, machinery, equipment, or other property used in connection with the Project or arising out of, pertaining to, or having any connection with, the Project or the financing thereof (whether or not arising out of acts, omissions, or negligence of the Company or any of its agents, contractors, servants, employees, licensees, lessees, or assignees). Each Indemnified Party is an express, third party beneficiary of the Company's obligations under this Paragraph.
- 6.10 The representations made by the Company in the Company Application to DOC or as part of the application process are incorporated herein by reference and deemed by the Parties to be material to this CPA. The Company affirms these representations. The Parties agree that any conflict between any representations contained in this CPA and those representations contained in the Company Application to DOC or made as part of the One North Carolina Fund application process shall be resolved in favor of this CPA.
- 6.11 The recitals are an integral part of this CPA.
- 6.12 If the Company has an overdue tax debt owing to the State of North Carolina, as defined in N.C. Gen. Stat. § 105-243.1, no payments will be made under this CPA or the LGGA until that tax debt has been satisfied. If an overdue tax debt goes unsatisfied by the Company for more than one year, this CPA may be declared in default and terminated at the direction of DOC.
- 6.13 The Local Government's obligation to make disbursements to the Company under this CPA is contingent upon the Local Government's receipt under the LGGA of the necessary disbursements

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from DOC, which are, in turn, contingent on appropriation, allocation and availability of funds for the Grant to DOC.

- 6.14 This CPA constitutes a legally enforceable contract and shall be governed and construed in accordance with the laws of the State of North Carolina. The Parties agree and submit, solely for matters concerning this CPA, to the exclusive jurisdiction of the courts of North Carolina and agree, solely for such purpose, that the only venue for any legal proceedings shall be Wake County, North Carolina. The place of this CPA, and all transactions and agreements relating to it, and their situs and forum, shall be Wake County, North Carolina, where all matters, whether sounding in contract or tort, relating to its validity, construction, interpretation, and enforcement, shall be determined.
- 6.15 The Parties agree that the State of North Carolina Department of Commerce is a third-party beneficiary of this CPA and may, at its option, enforce the terms of this CPA or appear as a party in any litigation concerning it or the Grant.
- 6.16 The Company shall comply with all applicable federal, state, and local laws and regulations. If the Company fails to comply with any law or regulation applicable to it, the Secretary may, in his sole discretion, terminate the Grant and declare that no future Grant disbursement shall be due and payable and/or require the Company to reimburse DOC all or part of any Grant funds previously disbursed following the date of any such violation. The Secretary may determine, in his sole discretion, that where the Company is under investigation for an act involving violation of federal, state, local law or regulation, including an unresolved environmental violation, Grant funds be withheld until such time as a determination of culpability or liability is made, and, if the Company is determined to be in violation, the Grant may be terminated and the Company may be required to reimburse the DOC for all or part of any Grant funds previously disbursed. If such investigation is not concluded within two (2) years of the Grant End Date, the DOC may terminate the Grant.
- 6.17 Failure of the Local Government or DOC at any time to require performance of any term or provision of this CPA shall in no manner affect the rights of the Local Government or DOC at a later date to enforce the same or to enforce any future compliance with or performance of any of the terms or provisions hereof. No waiver of the Local Government or DOC of any condition or the breach of any term, provision or representation contained in this CPA, whether by conduct or otherwise, in any one or more instances, shall be deemed to be or construed as a further or continuing waiver of any such condition or of the breach of that or any other term, provision or representation.
- 6.18 The Company is encouraged to utilize the services of North Carolina small businesses and minority, female, and disabled contractors, to offer positions in connection with the Project to North Carolina residents, and to use the North Carolina state ports when reasonable and commercially practicable.
- 6.19 In addition to any rights and remedies provided to the Local Government and DOC by law, DOC has the right, without prior notice to Company, any such notice being expressly waived by Company to the extent permitted by applicable law, upon the occurrence of any event herein which would result in the Company's obligation to repay some or all of Grant monies disbursed hereunder (including without limitation Section 3, 4 and 5 hereof), to set-off and apply against any amounts due hereunder, any amount owing from DOC or the State to the Company.

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- 6.20 This Grant award shall terminate and be null and void on August 15, 2019, if by that date the Company has not delivered back to the DOC, two originals of this CPA, duly executed by an authorized officer of the Company, and attested in the manner provided below. This Grant is also subject to the requirement that the Local Government deliver to the DOC, one original each of the LGGA and this CPA, duly executed by an authorized official of the Local Government, within sixty (60) calendar days following the date on which the DOC sends the LGGA and CPA to the Local Government, together with a copy of the agreement with the Company governing the local incentives to be provided for the Project.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Company and the Local Government have executed this Company Performance Agreement, effective as of the day and year first written above. This CPA is executed under seal for purposes of any statute of limitations.

Approved and Accepted:

County of Rowan
(Local Government)

(Official Seal)

By: _____

Name: _____

Title: _____

Date: _____

ATTEST:

_____, Clerk

Signature Page Follows

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Chewy, Inc.
(Company)

By: _____

Name: PETE KILLIES

Title: V.P. REAL ESTATE

Authorized Corporate Officer

Date: 8/19/19

(Corporate Seal)

STATE OF Florida
COUNTY OF Broward

I, Zaidy Rodriguez, a Notary Public of said State and County, do hereby certify that Pete Killies (the "principal") personally appeared before me this day, and/or (i) I have personal knowledge of the identity of the principal, and/or (ii) I have seen satisfactory evidence of the principal's identity, by current State or Federal identification with the principal's photograph, and such principal acknowledged to me that he or she voluntarily signed the foregoing document for the purpose therein and in the capacity indicated.

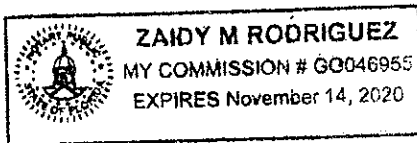
Notary Public Signature

Notary Printed or Typed Name

Witness my hand and official seal or stamp, this 19 day of August 2019.

(Official Seal or Stamp)

My Commission expires on Nov., 2020



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EXHIBIT A
TO COMPANY PERFORMANCE AGREEMENT

COMPANY DISBURSEMENT REQUEST AND CERTIFICATION

Project No. 2018-22098

Chewy, Inc. (the “**Company**”) hereby requests that a disbursement in the amount of _____ [spell out dollar amount] (\$) be made by the North Carolina Department of Commerce (the “**DOC**”) to the County of Rowan (the “**Local Government**”), pursuant to that certain Company Performance Agreement between the Company, and the Local Government, dated as of April 17, 2019 (the “**CPA**”) and that certain Local Government Grant Agreement between the Local Government and the DOC, dated as of April 17, 2019 (the “**LGGA**,” and, together with the CPA, the “**Agreements**”). All capitalized terms not otherwise defined herein have the meaning ascribed to them in the Agreements.

The Company hereby certifies that:

- (i) attached hereto is a true and correct copy of the Company’s latest NCUI 101 form (or Multiple Worksite Report Form 3020, if applicable) filed with the State;
- (ii) it has created and retained _____ New Jobs,¹ which are net new positions for the Company’s operations in the state, and no New Job (or employee) has been transferred from any existing North Carolina operations of the Company or any of its affiliates;
- (iii) it has obtained all required environmental permits for the Project;
- (iv) it makes available health insurance to all permanent full-time employees at the Facility in the amount required for eligibility for tax credits under the Article 3J (House Bill 2170 § 105-129.83);

¹ This is determined by obtaining the average number of new employees over the quarter reported. The company should add the three figures that represent NEW JOBS ONLY during each of the three months of the quarter reported in the NCUI 101 and divide that number by three. DO NOT INCLUDE PART-TIME, TEMPORARY OR SEASONAL JOBS, OR JOBS THAT EXISTED PRIOR TO THE GRANT AWARD. BE PREPARED TO SUPPORT THIS NUMBER WITH ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION, INCLUDING IDENTIFICATION OF INDIVIDUAL FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES AND THEIR WAGES. See Paragraph 6.1 of the CPA for guidance.

- (v) attached hereto is a true and correct copy of the Company's fixed asset report showing a description, acquisition date and cost for each asset acquired, disposed of, or transferred from the date of the Grant;
- (vi) it has made some or all of the Target Investment in the amount of _____;
- (vii) the proceeds of this disbursement shall be used only to offset statutorily qualifying expenses as set out in N.C. Gen. Stat. § 143B-437.71(b) which have already been incurred by the company in the form of _____, and evidence of such expenditures is attached;
- (viii) the average weekly wage of all employees in New Jobs, is \$ _____;²
- (ix) it is in compliance with all of the terms and conditions of the CPA and affirms the representations, warranties and covenants contained therein;
- (x) by not later than February 1 of each year during the Grant Period, and through the February 1 following the date established pursuant to Paragraph 5.0 of the CPA, it shall submit to the DOC an annual report in the form of Exhibit B to the CPA;
- (xi) it understands that if any of the certifications provided herein prove to be false or misleading in any respect, it shall reimburse the DOC in the amount of this disbursement, and the DOC may pursue such other legal action as it deems appropriate;
- (xii) it has received _____ [specify amount] from the Local Government in the form of _____, representing the Local Government's Match required for this disbursement, under the Agreements;
- (xiii) it is not liable for any Overdue Tax Debt, as defined in N.C. Gen. Stat. §105-243.1 (a tax debt that remains unpaid 90 days or more after final assessment notice is sent); and
- (xiv) there is no fact or circumstance or interest about which the Company has knowledge that would conflict in any manner or degree with the performance of its obligations under the CPA.

² This is determined by dividing the gross wages paid during the quarter to employees in New Jobs, by the average number of full-time jobs (see footnote 1) and then converting that number to a per week average, which must equal or exceed the wage standard, if any, set in the CPA.

The Company represents, warrants, and certifies the truth and accuracy of the statements made herein. These certifications shall be deemed to be made a part of the CPA and are incorporated therein and governed by its terms and conditions.

Chewy, Inc.
(Company)

By: _____

Print Name: _____

Title: _____

Authorized Corporate Officer

Date: _____

(Corporate Seal)

ATTEST:

_____, Secretary

ROWAN COUNTY
A COUNTY COMMITTED TO EXCELLENCE



130 West Innes Street - Salisbury, NC 28144
TELEPHONE: 704-216-8180 * FAX: 704-216-8195

MEMO TO COMMISSIONERS:

FROM: Chairman Greg Edds
DATE: September 9, 2019
SUBJECT: Proclamation for Constitution Week

ATTACHMENTS:

Description

Proclamation

Upload Date

9/9/2019

Type

Cover Memo

Greg Edds, Chairman
Jim Greene, Vice-Chairman
Mike Caskey
Judy Klusman
Craig Pierce



Aaron Church, County Manager
Carolyn Barger, Clerk to the Board
John W. Dees, II, County Attorney

Rowan County Board of Commissioners

130 West Innes Street • Salisbury, NC 28144
Telephone 704-216-8180 • FAX 704-216-8195

PROCLAMATION FOR CONSTITUTION WEEK

SEPTEMBER 17-23, 2019

WHEREAS, it is the privilege and duty of the American people to commemorate the two hundred and thirty-second anniversary of the drafting of the Constitution of the United States of America with appropriate ceremonies and activities; *and*

WHEREAS, Public Law 915 guarantees the issuing of a proclamation each year by the President of the United States of America designating September 17-23 as Constitution Week.

NOW, THEREFORE the Rowan County Board of Commissioners does hereby proclaim the week of September 17-23, 2019 as

CONSTITUTION WEEK

and urges all citizens to study the Constitution and reflect on the privilege of being an American with all the rights and responsibilities which that privilege involves.

This the 16th day of September, 2019.

Gregory C. Edds, Chairman
Rowan County Board of Commissioners

ATTEST:

Carolyn Barger, MMC, NCMCC
Clerk to the Board

Equal Opportunity Employer



recycled paper

ROWAN COUNTY
A COUNTY COMMITTED TO EXCELLENCE



130 West Innes Street - Salisbury, NC 28144
TELEPHONE: 704-216-8180 * FAX: 704-216-8195

MEMO TO COMMISSIONERS:

FROM:

DATE: 9/10/2019

SUBJECT: Juvenile Crime Prevention Council Funding Plan

Updated Juvenile Crime Prevention Council (JCPC) Funding Plan reflecting all programs that will be funded for FY19-20

ATTACHMENTS:

Description

Revised JCPC County Funding Plan

Upload Date

9/10/2019

Type

Cover Memo



NC Department of Public Safety
Juvenile Crime Prevention Council Certification

Fiscal Year: 2019 - 2020

County: Rowan	Date: 6/6/2019
----------------------	-----------------------

CERTIFICATION STANDARDS

STANDARD #1 - Membership

- | | |
|---|-----|
| A. Have the members of the Juvenile Crime Prevention Council been appointed by county commissioners? | Yes |
| B. Is the membership list attached? | Yes |
| C. Are members appointed for two year terms and are those terms staggered? | Yes |
| D. Is membership reflective of social-economic and racial diversity of the community? | Yes |
| E. Does the membership of the Juvenile Crime Prevention Council reflect the required positions as provided by N.C.G.S. §143B-846? | No |

If not, which positions are vacant and why?

Commissioner, Chief of Police, Substance Abuse Professional, Member of Faith Community, Re. of United Way, 6 County Commissioner appointee positions. The Nominating Committee will be meeting to fill these positions.

STANDARD #2 - Organization

- | | |
|--|-----|
| A. Does the JCPC have written Bylaws? | Yes |
| B. Bylaws are <input type="checkbox"/> attached or <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> on file (Select one.) | |
| C. Bylaws contain Conflict of Interest section per JCPC policy and procedure. | Yes |
| D. Does the JCPC have written policies and procedures for funding and review? | Yes |
| E. These policies and procedures <input type="checkbox"/> attached or <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> on file. (Select one.) | |
| F. Does the JCPC have officers and are they elected annually? | Yes |
| JCPC has: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Chair; <input type="checkbox"/> Vice-Chair; <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Secretary; <input type="checkbox"/> Treasurer. | |

STANDARD #3 - Meetings

- | | |
|--|-----|
| A. JCPC meetings are considered open and public notice of meetings is provided. | Yes |
| B. Is a quorum defined as the majority of membership and required to be present in order to conduct business at JCPC meetings? | Yes |
| C. Does the JCPC meet bi-monthly at a minimum? | Yes |
| D. Are minutes taken at all official meetings? | Yes |
| E. Are minutes distributed prior to or during subsequent meetings? | Yes |

STANDARD #4 - Planning

- | | |
|---|-----|
| A. Does the JCPC conduct an annual planning process which includes a needs assessment, monitoring of programs and funding allocation process? | Yes |
| B. Is this Annual Plan presented to the Board of County Commissioners and to DPS? | Yes |
| C. Is the Funding Plan approved by the full council and submitted to Commissioners for their approval? | Yes |

Juvenile Crime Prevention Council Certification (cont'd)

STANDARD #5 - Public Awareness

- A. Does the JCPC communicate the availability of funds to all public and private non-profit agencies which serve children or their families and to other interested community members? (☒ RFP, distribution list, and article attached) Yes
- B. Does the JCPC complete an annual needs assessment and make that information available to agencies which serve children or their families, and to interested community members? Yes

STANDARD #6 – No Overdue Tax Debt

- A. As recipient of the county DPS JCPC allocation, does the County certify that it has no overdue tax debts, as defined by N.C.G.S. §105-243.1, at the Federal, State, or local level? Yes

Briefly outline the plan for correcting any areas of standards non-compliance.

The Nominating Committee is working to fill vacant positions

Having complied with the Standards as documented herein, the Juvenile Crime Prevention Council may use up to \$15,500 of its annual Juvenile Crime Prevention fund allocation to cover administrative and related costs of the council. *Form JCPC/ OP 002 (b) JCPC Certification Budget Pages* detailing the expenditure budget must be attached to this certification.

The JCPC Certification must be received by June 30, 2019.

JCPC Administrative Funds SOURCES OF REVENUE

DPS JCPC

Only list requested funds for
JCPC Administrative Budget.

Local

Other

Total

\$5,932

\$5,932


JCPC Chairperson

5/6/19
Date

Chairman, Board of County Commissioners

Date

DPS Designated Official

Date

Juvenile Crime Prevention Council Certification (cont'd)

Rowan

County

FY 19-20

Instructions: N.C.G.S. § 143B-846 specifies suggested members be appointed by county commissioners to serve on local Juvenile Crime Prevention Councils. In certain categories, a designee may be appointed to serve. Please indicate the person appointed to serve in each category and his/her title. Indicate appointed members who are designees for named positions. Indicate race and gender for all appointments.

Specified Members	Name	Title	Designee	Race	Gender
1) School Superintendent or designee	Carol Ann Houpe	School Superintendent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	W	F
2) Chief of Police			<input type="checkbox"/>		
3) Local Sheriff or designee	Christopher Flowers	Sheriff's Dept.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	W	M
4) District Attorney or designee	Brandy Cook	District Attorney	<input type="checkbox"/>	W	F
5) Chief Court Counselor or designee	David Wall	Chief Court Counselor	<input type="checkbox"/>	AA	M
6) Director, AMH/DD/SA, or designee	Tressy McLean-Hickey	Cardinal Innovations Rep.	<input type="checkbox"/>	W	F
7) Director DSS or designee	Joshua Stutts	Permanency Planning Supervisor	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	W	M
8) County Manager or designee	Siobhan Allen	Management Analyst	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	AA	F
9) Substance Abuse Professional					
10) Member of Faith Community					
11) County Commissioner					
12) Two Persons under age 18 (State Youth Council Representative, if available)	Myles Cannon	Student		AA	M
	Taron Lilly				F
13) Juvenile Defense Attorney	John Bassinger	Attorney		W	M
14) Chief District Judge or designee	James Randolph	Judge	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	W	M
15) Member of Business Community	Macon Stewart	Deputy Director Multi-System Operations		AA	F
16) Local Health Director or designee	Nina Oliver	Health Director	<input type="checkbox"/>	AA	F
17) Rep. United Way/other non-profit					
18) Representative/Parks and Rec.	Don Bringle	Parks & Rec. Director		W	M
19) County Commissioner appointee					
20) County Commissioner appointee					
21) County Commissioner appointee					
22) County Commissioner appointee					
23) County Commissioner appointee					

Juvenile Crime Prevention Council Certification (cont'd)

24) County Commissioner appointee					
25) County Commissioner appointee					

Rowan County Juvenile Crime Prevention Council

Request for Proposals

\$322,700

Anticipated County Allocation

30%

Required Local Match Rate

January 7, 2019

Date Advertised

The Juvenile Crime Prevention Council (JCPC) has studied the risk factors and needs of Juvenile Court involved youth in this county and hereby publishes this Request for Proposals. The JCPC anticipates funds from the NC Dept. of Public Safety in the amount stated above to fund the program types specified below. Such programs will serve delinquent and at-risk youth for the state **fiscal year 2019-2020** beginning on, or after, **July 1, 2019**. The use of these funds in this county **requires a local match** in the amount specified above.

The JCPC will consider proposals for the following needed programs:

*Psychological Assessments	*Sex Offender Evaluation/Treatment	*Parenting Skill Building
*Restitution/Community Service	*Substance Abuse Assessment/Treatment	*Mediation/Conflict Resolution
*Community/Structured Day Program	*Counseling Services	*Interpersonal Skill Building
*Mentoring	*Vocational Development	*Teen Court
	*Shelter Care Services	*Tutoring/Academic Enhancement

Proposed program services should target the following risk factors for delinquency or repeat delinquency:

Adjudicated or youth involved in the Juvenile Justice system are demonstrating the following risk factors: peer relationship issues, associates with delinquent peers, serious school problems, substance abuse use, and have the potential to runaway from home or placement.

Programs should address the following concerns as reported in the Needs Assessments for adjudicated youth:

Peer Domain:	Rowan youth involved in juvenile justice regularly associate with other involved in delinquent/criminal activity more than the state average.
Individual Domain:	Adjudicated and at-risk youth have mental health and substance abuse needs that need further assessments, have a history of victimization and engages in dangerous sexual practices.
Family Domain:	Family criminality.
School Domain:	Adjudicated and at-risk youth demonstrate serious school problems: long-term suspensions and multiple unexcused absences.

Applicants are being sought that are able to address items below:

1. Program services compatible with research that are shown to be effective with juvenile offenders.
2. Program services are outcome-based.
3. The program has an evaluation component.
4. Program services detect gang participation and divert individuals from gang participation.
5. Program has demonstrated success working with families with substance abuse and criminal histories.
6. Program has a transportation component.
7. Program has a plan of implementation and schedule for the service delivery.

Local public agencies, 501(c)(3) non-profit corporations and local housing authorities are invited to submit applications to provide services addressing the above elements.

Toni Wingler

JCPC Chairperson or Designee

at

704-216-8184

Telephone #

In order to apply for FY 2019-2020 JCPC funding, you must complete and submit your application online by accessing NC ALLIES. Please read and follow all instructions at the following link:
<https://cp.ncdjjdp.org/CP/>

After submitting the application electronically, print and submit hard copies as indicated below. Private non-profits are also required to submit: No Over Due Tax forms, Conflict of Interest Statements, Agency Conflict of Interest Policy, proof of 501(c)(3) status, proof of liability insurance, proof of 30 days operating funds, and a sustainability plan. We recommend that all applicants attend an information meeting on January 23, 2019 at 10:00am at the J. Newton Cohen, Sr. Administration Building, 130 W. Innes Street, Salisbury, NC 28144.

Deadline for Application is: **February 22, 2019** by **1:00** P.M.

Mail or deliver Rowan County Manager's Office

applications to:

130 W. Innes Street Suite 210

Salisbury, NC 28144

Number of original copies to submit: 1

Telephone: 704-216-8184

Rowan County Juvenile Crime Prevention Council

Request for Proposals

\$83,257

Anticipated County Allocation

30%

Required Local Match Rate

May 28, 2019

Date Advertised

The Juvenile Crime Prevention Council (JCPC) has studied the risk factors and needs of Juvenile Court involved youth in this county and hereby publishes this Request for Proposals. The JCPC anticipates funds from the NC Dept. of Public Safety in the amount stated above to fund the program types specified below. Such programs will serve delinquent and at-risk youth for the state **fiscal year 2019-2020** beginning on, or after, **July 1, 2019**. The use of these funds in this county **requires a local match** in the amount specified above.

The JCPC will consider proposals for the following needed programs:

- *Mentoring
- *Vocational Development
- *Interpersonal Skills
- *Parenting Skills

Proposed program services should target the following risk factors for delinquency or repeat delinquency:

Adjudicated or youth involved in the Juvenile Justice system are demonstrating the following risk factors: peer relationship issues, associates with delinquent peers, serious school problems, substance abuse use, and have the potential to runaway from home or placement.

Programs should address the following concerns as reported in the Needs Assessments for adjudicated youth:

- Peer Domain: Rowan youth involved in juvenile justice regularly associate with other involved in delinquent/criminal activity more than the state average.
- Individual Domain: Adjudicated and at-risk youth have mental health and substance abuse needs that need further assessments, have a history of victimization and engages in dangerous sexual practices.
- Family Domain: Family criminality.
- School Domain: Adjudicated and at-risk youth demonstrate serious school problems: long-term suspensions and multiple unexcused absences.

Applicants are being sought that are able to address items below:

1. Program services compatible with research that are shown to be effective with juvenile offenders.
2. Program services are outcome-based.
3. The program has an evaluation component.
4. Program services detect gang participation and divert individuals from gang participation.
5. Program has demonstrated success working with families with substance abuse and criminal histories.
6. Program has a transportation component.
7. Program has a plan of implementation and schedule for the service delivery.

Local public agencies, 501(c)(3) non-profit corporations and local housing authorities are invited to submit applications to provide services addressing the above elements.

Siobhan Allen

JCPC Chairperson or Designee

at

704-216-8193

Telephone #

In order to apply for FY 2019-2020 JCPC funding, you must complete and submit your application online by accessing NC ALLIES. Please read and follow all instructions at the following link:

<https://cp.ncdjjdp.org/CP/>

After submitting the application electronically, print and submit hard copies as indicated below. Private non-profits are also required to submit: No Over Due Tax forms, Conflict of Interest Statements, Agency Conflict of Interest Policy, proof of 501(c)(3) status, proof of liability insurance, proof of 30 days operating funds, and a sustainability plan. We recommend that all applicants attend an information meeting on June 10, 2019, at 10:00am at the J. Newton Cohen, Sr. Administration Building, 130 W. Innes Street, Salisbury, NC 28144.

Deadline for Application is: July 12, 2019 by 5:00 P.M.

Mail or deliver Rowan County Manager's Office

2019-2020 JCPC RFP Distribution List:

<https://www.rowancountync.gov/DocumentCenter/View/18308/Second-Request-for-Proposal-for-Juvenile-Crime-Prevention-Council-PDF?bidId=>

Please see attached email distribution lists for JCPC Members and Providers

Allen, Siobhan

Contact Group Name: JCPC Members

Members:

Alisa Russell	arussell-cssi@carolina.rr.com
Auten, Kevin (Kevin.Auten@rowancountync.gov)	Kevin.Auten@rowancountync.gov
Beth Pfister	Beth.Pfister@cardinalinnovations.org
Brandon Scott Linn (blinn@landispolice.com)	blinn@landispolice.com
Brandy Cook (brandy.l.cook@nccourts.org)	brandy.l.cook@nccourts.org
Brian Stallings (Bstal@salisburync.gov)	Bstal@salisburync.gov
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Cassidy Leigh Allen (allencassidy2018@yahoo.com)	allencassidy2018@yahoo.com
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Flowers, Christopher S (Christopher.Flowers)	/O=Rowan County/OU=ROWAN/cn=Recipients/cn=Christopher.Flowers
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Tressy McLean-Hickey (tressy.mclean-hickey@cardinalinnovations.org)	tressy.mclean-hickey@cardinalinnovations.org
Walker, William R (William.Walker@rowancountync.gov)	William.Walker@rowancountync.gov

Allen, Siobhan

Contact Group Name: JCPC Providers

Members:

Jeannie Sherrill
Karen Jones
Nancy Gaines
Rachell Morrow
Shannon Tyminc

jsherrill@families-1st.org
karenysb@yahoo.com
info@faithart.org
rachel@tyminc.org
shannon@tyminc.org

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News

RFP - Installment Financing of \$7.1 Million to Benefit RSSS and RCCC

Rowan County is requesting proposals for Installment Financing in the amount of \$7.1 Million to benefit Rowan Salisbury Schools and Rowan Cabarrus Community College.

[Read on...](#)

→ **RFP - Second Request for Proposals for Juvenile Crime Prevention Council**

This the second request for proposals for Mentoring, Vocational, Interpersonal Skills, and Parenting.

[Read on...](#)

2019 Municipal Elections Candidate Filing

[Read on...](#)

North Carolina Voter ID Seminar

Rowan County Board of Elections will be hosting two seminars on the current Voter ID Requirements for 2020 elections.

[Read on...](#)

Substance Disorder Spring Training Sessions

Meetings

Granite Industrial Park: Granite I Building Complete

The Granite Quarry Industrial Park is Rowan County's newest addition to a growing inventory of sites and buildings. Granite I, a spec building of 150,000 square feet has been completed.

[Read on...](#)

Rowan County Selected as a Winner of the 2019 Healthiest Employers of Greater Charlotte Award

Rowan County has been selected as a winner of the 2019 Healthiest Employers of Greater Charlotte Award.

[Read on...](#)

Public Notice: Nomination Period for Rowan County Board of Social Services

The Social Services Commission will make an appointment to the Rowan County Board of Social Services to fill the seat of an expired term. The term will expire June 30, 2019. The Social Services Commission will consider nominations at a future meeting.

[Read on...](#)

SECTION VI: BUDGET NARRATIVE

JCPC Administration		Fiscal Year	FY 19-20
Item #	Justification	Expense	In Kind Expense
120	Salaries & Wages: 27.75 x 12 hours/month	\$4,078	
180	Fringe Benefits: Health Ins \$704; Soc Sec \$253; Medicare \$59, Retirement \$367; Work Comp \$1	\$1,384	
220	Food and Provisions	\$360	
260	Office Supplies and Materials	\$110	
TOTAL		\$5,932	

Job Title	Annual Expense Wages	Annual In Kind Wages
Administrative Secretary	\$4,078	
TOTAL	\$4,078	

SECTION VII

Program: JCPC Administration

Fiscal Year: FY 19-20

Number of Months: 12

	Cash	In Kind	Total
I. Personnel Services	\$5,462		\$5,462
120 Salaries & Wages	\$4,078		\$4,078
180 Fringe Benefits	\$1,384		\$1,384
190 Professional Services*			\$0
*Contracts MUST be attached			
II. Supplies & Materials	\$470		\$470
210 Household & Cleaning			\$0
220 Food & Provisions	\$360		\$360
230 Education & Medical			\$0
240 Construction & Repair			\$0
250 Vehicle Supplies & Materials			\$0
260 Office Supplies and Materials	\$110		\$110
280 Heating & Utility Supplies			\$0
290 Other Supplies and Materials			\$0
III. Current Obligations & Services			\$0
310 Travel & Transportation			\$0
320 Communications			\$0
330 Utilities			\$0
340 Printing & Binding			\$0
350 Repairs & Maintenance			\$0
370 Advertising			\$0
380 Data Processing			\$0
390 Other Services			\$0
IV. Fixed Charges & Other Expenses			\$0
410 Rental or Real Property			\$0
430 Equipment Rental			\$0
440 Service and Maint. Contracts			\$0
450 Insurance & Bonding			\$0
490 Other Fixed Charges			\$0
V. Capital Outlay			\$0
[This Section Requires Cash Match]			
510 Office Furniture & Equipment			\$0
530 Educational Equipment			\$0
540 Motor Vehicle			\$0
550 Other Equipment			\$0
580 Buildings, Structure & Improv.			\$0
Total	\$5,932		\$5,932

ROWAN COUNTY
A COUNTY COMMITTED TO EXCELLENCE



130 West Innes Street - Salisbury, NC 28144
TELEPHONE: 704-216-8180 * FAX: 704-216-8195

MEMO TO COMMISSIONERS:

FROM: County Manager Aaron Church
DATE: September 11, 2019
SUBJECT: Approve Attached Bid Tabulation and Award Bid to Gilbert Engineering Company

ATTACHMENTS:

Description	Upload Date	Type
Bid Tabulation - Town Creek Outfall - Gravity Sewer Line	9/11/2019	Cover Memo
Recommendation of Award - Town Creek Sanitary Sewer Outfall	9/11/2019	Cover Memo

Bid Tabulation - Town Creek Outfall - Gravity Sewer Line

				Gilbert Eng. Co.		D.E. Walker Const.		B.R.S., Inc.	
No	Item Description	QTY	Unit	Unit Price	Total Price	Unit Price	Total Price	Unit Price	Total Price
1	Mobilization	1	LS	\$45,000.00	\$45,000.00	\$99,598.00	\$99,598.00	\$41,120.00	\$41,120.00
2	Temporary Construction Entrance as Shown on Drawings	1	LS	\$3,500.00	\$3,500.00	\$7,637.00	\$7,637.00	\$3,700.00	\$3,700.00
3	Implementation of Erosion Control Devices								
	a: Silt Fence Installation & (removal when vegetation is established)	3720	LF	\$2.60	\$9,672.00	\$10.00	\$37,200.00	\$3.50	\$13,020.00
	b: Gravel Check Dams (detail A4)	20	EA	\$180.00	\$3,600.00	\$630.00	\$12,600.00	\$200.00	\$4,000.00
	Clearing 30' Sewer Line Easement	1	LS	\$35,440.00	\$35,440.00	\$26,620.00	\$26,620.00	\$36,500.00	\$36,500.00
	Seeding and Mulching	1	LS	\$12,000.00	\$12,000.00	\$12,100.00	\$12,100.00	\$8,800.00	\$8,800.00
4	8" SDR 35 PVC Gravity Sewer Line (unclassified excavation) - Type III bedding required. Furnish, Install, Test, complete in place								
	a: 8'-10' deep	45	LF	\$67.00	\$3,015.00	\$175.00	\$7,875.00	\$95.00	\$4,275.00
	b: 10'-12' deep	48	LF	\$80.00	\$3,840.00	\$136.00	\$6,528.00	\$105.00	\$5,040.00
5	16" Pressure Class 350 DIP Gravity Sewer Line (unclassified excavation) - Furnish, Install, Test, complete in place.								
	a: 0' - 6' deep	2151	LF	\$115.00	\$247,365.00	\$163.00	\$350,613.00	\$151.25	\$325,338.75
	b: 6' - 8' deep	1145	LF	\$124.00	\$141,980.00	\$172.00	\$196,940.00	\$156.25	\$178,906.25
	c: 8' -10' deep	1339	LF	\$150.00	\$200,850.00	\$195.00	\$261,105.00	\$166.25	\$222,608.75
	d: 10' - 12 deep	30	LF	\$190.00	\$5,700.00	\$193.00	\$5,790.00	\$176.25	\$5,287.50
6	Aerial stream Crossings								
	16" Pressure Class 350 DIP Gravity Sewer Line - Furnish, Install, Test, complete in place.	180	LF	\$280.00	\$50,400.00	\$297.00	\$53,460.00	\$178.50	\$32,130.00
	Reinforced Concrete Piers (Details E1 & E2)	7	EA	\$19,600.00	\$137,200.00	\$8,470.00	\$59,290.00	\$22,000.00	\$154,000.00
	Rip Rap Stream Bank Protection (Detail B5)	2	EA	\$11,000.00	\$22,000.00	\$4,708.00	\$9,416.00	\$4,000.00	\$8,000.00
7	300 LF Road Bore								
	200LF Road Bore in soil - Install by Bore and Jack Method. Bid price to include 200LF of 30" Steel Encasement Pipe (0.312" Min. Thickness), 200LF of 16" Pressure Class 350 DIP, Spiders/Spacers, all materials, associated labor, complete in place.	200	LF	\$1,050.00	\$210,000.00	\$968.00	\$193,600.00	\$836.00	\$167,200.00
	100LF Road Bore not in soil - Install by Bore and Jack Method. Bid price to include 100LF of 30" Steel Encasement Pipe (0.312" Min. Thickness), 100LF of 16" Pressure Class 350 DIP, Spiders/Spacers, all materials, associated labor, complete in place.	100	LF	\$2,100.00	\$210,000.00	\$2,057.00	\$205,700.00	\$2,752.00	\$275,200.00

	Item Description	QTY	UNIT						
8	Manholes: 4' - 0" I.D. Precast Concrete Manholes, inclusive of Undercut Excavation, #57 Stone Bedding, associated materials, and labor - Furnish, Install, Test, complete in place (detail SS-1)								
	a: 0' - 6' deep	4	EA	\$3,600.00	\$14,400.00	\$4,702.00	\$18,808.00	\$2,425.00	\$9,700.00
	b: 6' - 8' deep	4	EA	\$4,200.00	\$16,800.00	\$5,318.00	\$21,272.00	\$2,575.00	\$10,300.00
	c: 8' - 10' deep	3	EA	\$4,700.00	\$14,100.00	\$5,396.00	\$16,188.00	\$2,750.00	\$8,250.00
	d: 8' - 10' deep with Sealed Cover	2	EA	\$4,700.00	\$9,400.00	\$5,591.00	\$11,182.00	\$2,800.00	\$5,600.00
	e: 8' - 10' deep with Sealed Cover and Vent Stack	1	EA	\$6,850.00	\$6,850.00	\$7,148.00	\$7,148.00	\$4,000.00	\$4,000.00
9	Manholes: 5' - 0" I.D. Precast Concrete Manholes, inclusive of Undercut Excavation, #57 Stone Bedding, Frame & Cover, Associated Materials, and Labor - Furnish, Install, Test, complete in place (detail SS-1)								
	a: 8' - 10' deep with sealed cover	1	EA	\$5,750.00	\$5,750.00	\$7,035.00	\$7,035.00	\$3,715.00	\$3,715.00
	b: 10' - 12' deep	6	EA	\$6,400.00	\$38,400.00	\$7,217.00	\$43,302.00	\$4,375.00	\$26,250.00
	c: 10' - 12' deep with sealed cover	2	EA	\$6,500.00	\$13,000.00	\$7,068.00	\$14,136.00	\$4,425.00	\$8,850.00
	e: 12' - 14' deep	1	EA	\$7,400.00	\$7,400.00	\$7,340.00	\$7,340.00	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00
10	Connection to Existing Manhole: Connection to Existing Manhole #1 at Station 0+00. Connection to be made by Manhole Core with Watertight Boot Inclusive of Associated Labor & Materials	1	EA	\$4,500.00	\$4,500.00	\$6,041.00	\$6,041.00	\$5,500.00	\$5,500.00
11	Undercut Excavation and #57 Stone Bedding (as directed by SRU Inspector)	25	CY	\$115.00	\$2,875.00	\$120.00	\$3,000.00	\$65.00	\$1,625.00
12	Stabilization Stone - #57 Stone	25	CY	\$80.00	\$2,000.00	\$99.00	\$2,475.00	\$45.00	\$1,125.00
13	Contingency Allowance, 5% of Bid Price	1	LS	\$75,944.85	\$75,944.85	\$85,096.00	\$85,096.00	\$77,000.00	\$77,000.00
Total Bid Price - for Town Creek Sanitary Sewer Outfall				\$1,552,981.85	\$1,789,095.00	\$1,652,041.25			

*Gilbert Engineering Company submitted a unit price of \$115 per LF to bid item 5A. The submitted total price for this item was \$289,225.00, the corrected total price is reflected in the above bid tabulation.

By: Jason H. Wilson, P.E.
Salisbury-Rowan Utilities
1 Water St. Salisbury NC 28146
Tel: 704-216-7553





August 30, 2019

Mr. David Sifford
Purchasing Agent
Rowan County Finance Department
130 West Innes Street
Salisbury, North Carolina 28144

Re: Recommendation of Award – Town Creek Sanitary Sewer Outfall

Mr. Sifford:

Sealed bids were received on August 29, 2019 for the Town Creek Sanitary Sewer Outfall to serve the Chewy.com development. Three (3) bids were received and opened as shown on the enclosed Bid Tabulation. Gilbert Engineering Company, of Statesville, provided the lowest bid of \$1,594,841.85. Upon review of their bid form, it was determined the bid included an error related to Item 5a. The Bid Form listed a total price of \$289,225.00 based on the submitted unit price of \$115 per linear foot. Given the quantity of 2,151 linear feet shown on the Bid Form, the total price for this item should equal \$247,365.00.

The error has been addressed in the Bid Tabulation and Gilbert Engineering Company remains the low bidder with a corrected total bid amount of \$1,552,981.85.

After reviewing and determining the bids to be competitive and fair, Salisbury-Rowan Utilities recommends award of the contract to Gilbert Engineering Company.

Regards,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Jason H. Wilson".

Jason H. Wilson, P.E.
Assistant Utilities Director

Enclosure

cc: Aaron Church, Rowan County Manager
Scott Shelton, Salisbury-Rowan EDC
Jim Behmer, SRU Director

ROWAN COUNTY
A COUNTY COMMITTED TO EXCELLENCE



130 West Innes Street - Salisbury, NC 28144
TELEPHONE: 704-216-8180 * FAX: 704-216-8195

MEMO TO COMMISSIONERS:

FROM: County Manager Aaron Church
DATE: September 11, 2019
SUBJECT: Approve Attached Budget Amendment For The Chewy Project

Approve the attached Budget Amendment for the Chewy Project.

ATTACHMENTS:

Description

Budget Amendment

Upload Date

9/11/2019

Type

Cover Memo

ROWAN COUNTY

DEPARTMENTAL REQUEST FOR BUDGET ACTION

TO: ROWAN COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

FROM: FINANCE

EXPLANATION IN DETAIL:

To budget CDBG Grant #18-E-3052 in the amount of \$1.5 million for the Chewy Sewer Project (Project Kodiak) and an additional \$60,000 to cover the low construction bid of \$1,552,981.85

Prepared by: _____

Date: _____

BUDGET INFORMATION:

Reviewed: _____

[illegible]

**NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
FUNDING APPROVAL**

Small Cities Community Development Block Grant Program

1. NAME AND ADDRESS OF RECIPIENT:

Rowan County
130 West Innes Street
Salisbury, North Carolina 28144

2. CDBG GRANT NUMBER: 18-E-3052

Approval Date: August 8, 2019

3. APPROVED PROJECT:

<u>DOC Project Number</u>	<u>Project Name</u>	<u>Grant Amount</u>
E-1	Chewy Sewer Project Project Kodiak	1,500,000.00

4. ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITION: No funds can be obligated or expended on any activity in the grant until the Rural Economic Development Division receives and approves the affidavit of Publication of the Notices of the Finding of No Significant Impact on the Environment (FONSI) and the Request for Release of Funds.

5. ADDITIONAL CONDITIONS:

No funds can be obligated or expended on any activity in the grant until the following conditions are released in writing by the Rural Economic Development Division:

1. The grant agreement is executed by the authorized local official and is returned.
2. The funding approval is executed and is returned.
3. Two signatory forms are executed and one is returned.
4. A Vendor Electronic Payment form is completed and returned.

**6. SIGNATURE OF AUTHORIZED
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE OFFICIAL**


Kenny Flowers, Assistant Secretary

**7. SIGNATURE OF AUTHORIZED
RECIPIENT OFFICIAL**

(Name and Title)

Date: August 8, 2019

Date: _____



August 30, 2019

Mr. David Sifford
Purchasing Agent
Rowan County Finance Department
130 West Innes Street
Salisbury, North Carolina 28144

Re: Recommendation of Award – Town Creek Sanitary Sewer Outfall

Mr. Sifford:

Sealed bids were received on August 29, 2019 for the Town Creek Sanitary Sewer Outfall to serve the Chewy.com development. Three (3) bids were received and opened as shown on the enclosed Bid Tabulation. **Gilbert Engineering Company**, of Statesville, provided the lowest bid of \$1,594,841.85. Upon review of their bid form, it was determined the bid included an error related to Item 5a. The Bid Form listed a total price of \$289,225.00 based on the submitted unit price of \$115 per linear foot. Given the quantity of 2,151 linear feet shown on the Bid Form, the total price for this item should equal \$247,365.00.

The error has been addressed in the Bid Tabulation and Gilbert Engineering Company remains the low bidder with a corrected total bid amount of **\$1,552,981.85.**

After reviewing and determining the bids to be competitive and fair, Salisbury-Rowan Utilities recommends award of the contract to Gilbert Engineering Company.

Regards,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Jason H. Wilson".

Jason H. Wilson, P.E.
Assistant Utilities Director

Enclosure

cc: Aaron Church, Rowan County Manager
Scott Shelton, Salisbury-Rowan EDC
Jim Behmer, SRU Director

ROWAN COUNTY
A COUNTY COMMITTED TO EXCELLENCE



130 West Innes Street - Salisbury, NC 28144
TELEPHONE: 704-216-8180 * FAX: 704-216-8195

MEMO TO COMMISSIONERS:

FROM: County Manager Aaron Church
DATE: September 11, 2019
SUBJECT: Authorize Staff to Pay Up To \$52,981.85 from CDBG for Chewy Sewer Project

Authorize staff to pay up to \$52,981.85 which is over the \$1,500,000 from the CDBG for the Chewy Sewer Project

ATTACHMENTS:

Description

Upload Date

Type

No Attachments Available

ROWAN COUNTY
A COUNTY COMMITTED TO EXCELLENCE



130 West Innes Street - Salisbury, NC 28144
TELEPHONE: 704-216-8180 * FAX: 704-216-8195

MEMO TO COMMISSIONERS:

FROM: County Manager Aaron Church
DATE: September 11, 2019
SUBJECT: Authorize County Manager to Enter Into Contract With Gilbert Engineering Company for the Chewy Sewer Project

Authorize the County Manager to enter into a contract with Gilbert Engineering Company with County Attorney Approval not to exceed \$1,552,981.85

ATTACHMENTS:

Description

Upload Date

Type

No Attachments Available

ROWAN COUNTY
A COUNTY COMMITTED TO EXCELLENCE



130 West Innes Street - Salisbury, NC 28144
TELEPHONE: 704-216-8180 * FAX: 704-216-8195

MEMO TO COMMISSIONERS:

FROM: Franklin Barnes, Director, Rowan Transit System
DATE: September 3, 2019
SUBJECT: Public Hearing: FY'21 Transportation Grant Applications

FY'21 Transportation Grant Applications

The North Carolina Public Transportation Division is now accepting Transportation Program applications for Fiscal Year 2021. The following overview is provided for your consideration at the September 16, 2019 Public Hearing.

5311 - Community Transportation Program [CTP] application will secure 85% grant support for RTS administrative costs.

Administration:

Requesting \$241,940: \$205,649 or 85% grant & \$36,291 or 15% County Match. Grant will support two positions, travel, communications, utilities, fleet insurance and office expenses.

5310 – (State / Rural) Enhanced Mobility of Seniors and Individuals with Disabilities Program
(Operating)

Application will provide rural operating funds in support of increased demands for Dialysis transportation and continued service to Rowan Vocational Opportunities and Trinity Living Center. *No county match.*

Requesting \$125,000: \$62,500 or 50% grant & \$62,500 or 50% match from contract revenue

5307 – Federal Urbanized Area Formula Program

Application will provide operating funds for the Rowan Express.

Requesting \$160,000: \$80,000 or 50% grant & \$80,000 or 50% match from contract revenue and the RTS Savings Account. *No county match.*

Combined Capital Equipment (Federal Section 5311, 5311 Appalachian, 5307, 5339): application will secure 90% grant support for Vehicles replacements.

Requesting \$191,275: \$172,147 or 90% grant & \$19,128 or 10% County Match

1. Three (3) vehicles qualified for replacement in FY'21. DOT uses a 100,000 mile vehicle replacement schedule for Raised Roof Vans and Light Transit Vehicles.
2. There is no guarantee new vehicles will be approved by NCDOT.
3. New vehicle deliveries arrive in spring of 2021.
4. Upon delivery of new vehicles, old vehicles must be sold at one of the County auctions or on govdeals.com
5. DOT requires proceeds to be spent on transit operations

Total of NCDOT Grants: \$ 718,215 Total County Match: \$55,419
5310 – (Federal / Urban) Enhanced Mobility of Seniors and Individuals with Disabilities Program
(City of Concord is the Grantee for this Grant)

Application will provided urban operating funds in support of increased demands for Dialysis transportation and continued service to Rowan Vocational Opportunities and Trinity Living Center. No county match

Requesting \$130,000: \$104,000 or 80% grant & \$26,000 or 20% match from contract revenue

BOC Action Steps:

Conduct Public Hearing: Conduct the Public Hearing on FY'2021 Transportation applications.
[BOC clerk asked to provide an official record of the public hearing minutes to be included with the CTP application.]

Adopt CTP Resolution: Identifies the County Manager as the “authorized official” to make the necessary federal and state assurances and certifications on application documents with empowerment to enter into subsequent NCDOT grant agreements. The County Attorney must also affirm that Rowan County has authority under State and local Law to make and comply with certifications and assurances.

ATTACHMENTS:

Description	Upload Date	Type
FY'21 Resolution	9/3/2019	Resolution Letter

PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION PROGRAM RESOLUTION

FY 2021 RESOLUTION

Section 5311 (including ADTAP), 5310, 5339, 5307 and applicable State funding, or combination thereof.

Applicant seeking permission to apply for Public Transportation Program funding, enter into agreement with the North Carolina Department of Transportation, provide the necessary assurances and the required local match.

A motion was made by (*Board Member's Name*) _____ and seconded by (*Board Member's Name or N/A, if not required*) _____ for the adoption of the following resolution, and upon being put to a vote was duly adopted.

WHEREAS, Article 2B of Chapter 136 of the North Carolina General Statutes and the Governor of North Carolina have designated the North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) as the agency responsible for administering federal and state public transportation funds; and

WHEREAS, the North Carolina Department of Transportation will apply for a grant from the US Department of Transportation, Federal Transit Administration and receives funds from the North Carolina General Assembly to provide assistance for rural public transportation projects; and

WHEREAS, the purpose of these transportation funds is to provide grant monies to local agencies for the provision of rural, small urban, and urban public transportation services consistent with the policy requirements of each funding source for planning, community and agency involvement, service design, service alternatives, training and conference participation, reporting and other requirements (drug and alcohol testing policy and program, disadvantaged business enterprise program, and fully allocated costs analysis); and

WHEREAS, the funds applied for may be Administrative, Operating, Planning, or Capital funds and will have different percentages of federal, state, and local funds.

WHEREAS, non-Community Transportation applicants may apply for funding for "purchase-of-service" projects under the Capital budget Section 5310 program.

WHEREAS, Rowan County hereby assures and certifies that it will provide the required local matching funds; that its staff has the technical capacity to implement and manage the project(s), prepare required reports, obtain required training, attend meetings and conferences; and agrees to comply with the federal and state statutes, regulations, executive orders, Section 5333 (b) Warranty, and all administrative requirements related to the applications made to and grants received from the Federal Transit Administration, as well as the provisions of Section 1001 of Title 18, U. S. C.

WHEREAS, the applicant has or will provide all annual certifications and assurances to the State of North Carolina required for the project;

NOW, THEREFORE, be it resolved that the County Manager of Rowan County is hereby authorized to submit grant application (s) for federal and state funding in response to NCDOT's calls for projects, make the necessary assurances and certifications and be empowered to enter into an agreement with the NCDOT to provide rural, small urban, and urban public transportation services.

I Aaron Church, County Manager do hereby certify that the above is a true and correct copy of an excerpt from the minutes of a meeting of the Rowan County Board of Commissioners duly held on the 16th day of September, 2019.

Signature of Certifying Official

****Note that the authorized official, certifying official, and notary public should be three separate individuals.***

Seal Subscribed and sworn to me
(date) _____

*Notary Public **

Printed Name and Address

My commission expires
(date) _____

Affix Notary Seal Here

ROWAN COUNTY
A COUNTY COMMITTED TO EXCELLENCE



130 West Innes Street - Salisbury, NC 28144
TELEPHONE: 704-216-8180 * FAX: 704-216-8195

MEMO TO COMMISSIONERS:

FROM: Human Resources
DATE: 09-06-19
SUBJECT: Public Hearing to Consider Changes to Personnel Ordinance and Resolution to Dissolve Personnel Commission

Please approve the recommendation below.

Please add the following to the regular agenda of the Board's September 16, 2019 meeting:

- Conduct public hearing.
- Consider proposed amendments to the Rowan County Code of Ordinances, Chapter 2 - Administration, Article II. - Personnel.
- Approve resolution to dissolve the Personnel Commission.

ATTACHMENTS:

Description	Upload Date	Type
Memorandum	9/6/2019	Cover Memo
Proposed Ordinance Changes	9/6/2019	Ordinance
Resolution	9/6/2019	Resolution Letter



Rowan County Human Resources

130 West Innes Street, Salisbury, NC 28144
Phone (704) 216-8100 FAX (704) 216-8110

TO: Rowan County Board of Commissioners
FROM: Kelly Natoli, Human Resources Director
DATE: September 9, 2019
RE: Public Hearing to Consider Proposed Revisions to the Personnel Ordinance and a Resolution to Dissolve the Personnel Commission

On September 1, 2019, the North Carolina Office of State Human Resources enacted revisions to fourteen (14) sections of the North Carolina Administrative Code related to the administration of County personnel. The County is now required by the Office of State Human Resources to revise personnel policies to reflect compliance with the new regulations. However before these changes can be made, it is necessary to change the County Personnel Ordinance (see attached proposed revisions). Also included in the proposed revisions are changes to match several policy revisions already approved by the Personnel Board (as noted in comments). Finally, there is an additional requested revision for your consideration (as noted in comments).

As part of the new regulations mentioned above, the County is required to make changes to the employee appeal process. After many discussions with the Office of State Human Resources related to best practices, as well as research of policies utilized by other substantially equivalent counties, a Resolution to Dissolve the Personnel Commission has been included for your consideration. North Carolina Administrative Code 25 NCAC 01I.2404(b)(3) requires each substantially equivalent county to adopt an employee appeal procedure with a policy provision of an employee's right to a hearing before an officer or panel that is appointed by the County Manager and the Human Resources Director. However our ordinance and related policies provide for a Personnel Commission to hear an employee appeal that is not appointed by the County Manager or the Human Resources Director. Rather, this commission is comprised of members of the public. No other substantially equivalent County in North Carolina follows this model. All other counties have the County Manager and the Human Resources Director appoint an impartial panel that is comprised of other county personnel with no involvement in the matter being heard.

The Office of State Human Resources is aware that we are making this request to dissolve the Personnel Commission. They are also aware that we are working to revise our ordinance and personnel policies manual to reflect the regulatory changes. They have agreed to audit the revised manual prior to the October 7, 2019 Board Meeting, at which time the new manual will be presented to you for your consideration. The new manual will be reorganized and streamlined to follow a format that matches the Office of State Human Resources annual audit checklists and will include policy changes (including a new employee appeal process) that the State approves as "substantially equivalent."

Thank you for consideration of this request.

Proposed Change To:
ROWAN COUNTY
PERSONNEL ORDINANCE
Public Hearing Date: 09-16-19

DIVISION 1. - GENERALLY

Sec. 2-29. - Coverage of employees.

- (a) The provisions of this article shall apply to county employees not herein exempt.
- (b) The provisions of this article shall not apply to the county manager, ~~the county attorney, the clerk to the board, the tax administrator,~~ and elected officials.
- (c) ~~Except as to division 5, section 2-99, and division 8,~~ **To the extent that they relate to hiring, discharge and supervision,** the provisions of this article shall not apply to ~~the tax administrator, who supervises tax collection and assessments of the value of property in Rowan County,~~ employees of the sheriff's office, ~~election's director~~ and employees of the register of deeds.
- (d) ~~Employees of the state agriculture extension services are exempt from all provisions of this article except division 6, section 2-116, and division 7, section 2-131.~~ **For positions that are appointed or selected by various Boards, this article shall apply to the extent that it does not conflict with the North Carolina General Statutes which govern their appointment or selection. These positions include:**
 - 1) **Elections Director appointed by the County Board of Elections pursuant to NCGS Sec. 163-35**
 - 2) **Social Services Director appointed by the County Board of Social Services pursuant to NCGS Sec. 108A-9**
 - 3) **Public Health Director appointed by the County Board of Health pursuant to NCGS Sec. 130A-41**
 - 4) **Soil and Water Director selected by the County Soil and Water Conservation District Board of Supervisors pursuant to NCGS Sec. 139**

Sec. 2-36. - Employment eligibility verification.

The human resources director will be responsible for insuring that the county employs only United States citizens, **United States non-citizen nationals, lawful permanent residents,** and aliens authorized to work in the United States in conjunction with the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986.

DIVISION 2. – PERSONNEL COMMISSION-GRIEVANCES AND APPEALS

Sec. 2-46. – Appointment.

~~The board of commissioners will appoint a personnel commission to consist of four (4) members. The appointments will be for a period of four (4) years. The membership may not include incumbent county commissioners, the county attorney, the county manager, or their family members or relatives. A quorum of three (3) must be present to conduct a meeting.~~

Sec. 2-47. – Organization.

~~The personnel commission, at the first meeting of each year, may elect one (1) of its members as chairman, who shall preside at meetings. Meetings shall be held as necessary. The human resources director shall provide clerical support to the commission to perform such duties as the commission may direct.~~

Sec. 2-48. – Powers, duties.

~~The personnel commission shall:~~

- ~~(1) Advise the county manager on county personnel appeals, grievances and adverse actions.~~
- ~~(2) Conduct public hearings upon the request of the human resources director or of discharged, suspended or demoted county employees. The commission shall have powers necessary to complete investigation of the action taken, including the power to subpoena principals or other parties. The commission shall inform the county manager and the human resources director in writing of its findings and recommendations.~~
- ~~(3) Keep an adequate written record of its proceedings, findings and recommendations.~~
- ~~(4) The personnel commission's decisions in discrimination cases will be binding. All other decisions reached by the commission will be submitted to the county manager for his approval or disapproval.~~
- ~~(5) The county manager will notify the personnel commission of his final decision within fifteen (15) working days from the date he receives their findings. The personnel commission will advise all parties involved of the final decision in writing. If the county manager does not adopt the decision of the commission, the employee may appeal the decision to the superior court.~~
- ~~(6) Witnesses not employed by the county may receive a fee of fifteen dollars (\$15.00).~~

Sec. 2-49. - Grievance and adverse action appeal procedure.

The **County shall maintain a policy and procedures to:** ~~personnel commission shall have the power and authority:~~

- (1) ~~To provide employees a procedure by when their complaints can be considered rapidly, fairly and without reprisal.~~
- (2) ~~To allow employees an opportunity to appeal adverse actions to higher authorities to insure that such actions are made responsibly.~~

The grievance and appeal process shall be administered in accordance with established policies and procedures.

DIVISION 3. – POSITION CLASSIFICATION PLAN

Sec. 2-62. - Coverage; allocation of positions.

New regular benefited positions shall be approved by the board of commissioners. Funding for a department may be approved by the board of commissioners to be utilized for the creation of part time or temporary non-benefited positions on an as-needed basis in order to provide county services. Non-benefited employees shall be limited to **less than** one thousand (1,000) hours per calendar year and an average of less than thirty (30) hours per week.

The classification plan to be adopted and covered by this division shall include full-time, part-time and temporary employee classes of positions in the county's service. The human resources director shall recommend for the county manager's approval, allocation of each position covered by the classification plan to its appropriate class.

DIVISION 4. – PAY PLAN

Sec. 2-78. - Use of salary ranges.

Salary ranges are intended to furnish administrative flexibility in recognizing individual performance among employees holding positions in the same class by rewarding employees for meritorious service. **Placement within a salary range shall be administered in accordance with established policies and procedures.** ~~The following general provisions will govern the granting of within the range pay increments:~~

- (1) ~~The minimum rate established for the class is the normal hiring rate, except in those cases where unusual circumstances appear to warrant appointment at a higher rate. Appointment above the minimum may be made on the recommendation of the department director with the approval of the human resources director and county manager. When deemed necessary in the best interest of the county, the human resources director and the county manager may approve a recommendation up to the~~

~~midpoint of the range. Above the minimum appointments will be based on such factors as the qualifications of the applicant being higher than the desirable education and training for the class, a shortage of qualified applicants available at the minimum, and the refusal of qualified applicants to accept employment at the minimum. With the recommendation of the human resources director, the county manager in conjunction with the personnel board may review and approve an appointment to a position above the midpoint of the range. In all cases, the department director must justify their request in writing before approval and commitments to employment can be made.~~

- ~~(2) Salary ranges are used to reward employees for meritorious service. Each year, the county manager may require department directors to consider the eligibility of employees to receive increments and to recommend such advancement or retention at the same rate. Advancements and retentions must be approved by the county manager.~~

Sec. 2-80. - Salary of trainee.

~~An applicant hired or an employee promoted to a position in a higher class, who does not meet all of the established requirements of the position, may be appointed as a work-against trainee in accordance with established policies and procedures. at a rate in the pay plan below the minimum established for the position. An employee will remain on the trainee grade until the department director certifies that the trainee is qualified to assume the full responsibilities of the position and the human resources director approves the certification. The department director shall review the progress of each employee in a trainee status every six (6) months or more frequently as necessary to determine when the trainee is qualified to assume the full responsibilities of the position.~~

Sec. 2-81. - Pay rates in promotion, demotion, transfer, and reclassification, bonuses, and additional duties pay.

~~When an employee is promoted, demoted, transferred or reclassified, the rate of pay for the new position will be established in accordance with the following criteria: established policies and procedures.~~

~~The County Manager has the authority to give bonuses to employees who take on additional duties or employees who perform extraordinarily in the discharge of their duties up to \$2,000. The manager shall report such bonuses to the board of Commissioners within 30 days after providing the bonus in a public meeting. The report shall include: Name of employee, amount of bonus and justification for the bonus including specific details of the additional duties or the exemplary performance being recognized. The bonuses shall be one time payments that do not increase the employee's annual pay.~~

- ~~(1) An employee who is promoted shall receive a minimum of a five (5) percent pay increase and placed in the new pay range not to exceed the maximum. The increase will be dependent upon the pay range, length of service, qualifications of the person being promoted and market conditions.~~

- ~~(2) An employee who is demoted to a position for which he is qualified shall receive a minimum of a five (5) percent decrease in pay. Determination of the amount of the decrease in pay will be dependent upon the differences in responsibilities and the lower grade level.~~
- ~~(3) An employee transferring from a position in one (1) class to a position in another class assigned the same pay range shall continue to be paid at the same pay rate.~~
- ~~(4) An employee whose position is reclassified to a class having a higher salary range shall receive a minimum pay increase of five (5) percent and placed in the new pay range. Determination of the amount of the increase will be dependent upon the differences in responsibilities and the higher grade level. If the employee's position is reclassified to a lower pay range and the result is that the employee will receive a rate of pay above the maximum established for the new class, the employee will be ineligible for merit pay adjustments until such time that the employee either receives a promotion or benefits from a general class wide pay increase thereby bringing the employee's rate of pay to or below the maximum rate established for the class.~~

Sec. 2-82. - Pay rates in salary range revisions.

- ~~(a) When the board of commissioners approve a change in salary range for a class of positions, employees whose positions are allocated to that class may have their salaries raised or left unchanged in accordance with established policies and procedures..~~
- ~~(b) When a class of positions is assigned to a lower pay range, the salaries of employees in that class will remain unchanged. If this assignment to a lower pay range results in an employee being paid at a rate above the maximum established for the new class, that employee will be ineligible for merit pay adjustments until such time that the employee either receives a promotion or benefits from a general class wide pay increase thereby bringing the employee's rate of pay to or below the maximum rate established for the class.~~

DIVISION 5. - RECRUITMENT AND EMPLOYMENT

Sec. 2-96. - Equal employment opportunity policy.

It is the policy of the county to foster, maintain and promote equal employment opportunity. The county shall select employees on the basis of applicant's qualifications and without regard to their age, sex, race, color, creed, religion, political affiliation, disability, ~~or~~ national origin, genetic information, or military status, except where specific age, sex, or physical requirements constitute a bona fide occupational qualification necessary for job performance. It will be the responsibility of the human resources director to enforce and monitor this policy.

Sec. 2-101. - Probationary period of employment.

An employee appointed to a position shall serve an **initial** probationary period of **employment. Probationary employment shall be administered in accordance with established policies and procedures.**

- ~~(a) of six (6) months. An employee may be dismissed during the probationary period at any time the department director feels the employee is not satisfactorily performing the assigned duties. A probationary employee dismissed may not appeal such action. An employee serving a probationary period shall receive all benefits provided in accordance with this policy.~~
- ~~(b) At the end of the period of probation, the department director will recommend to the human resources director whether the employee will be retained or dismissed. If retained, the employee shall be considered a regular status employee. Any employee who has successfully completed a probationary period and is classified as a regular employee shall not serve another probationary period.~~
- ~~(c) No employee shall remain on probation for more than nine (9) months.~~

DIVISION 6. - CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT

Sec. 2-116. - Work schedule.

- (a) The standard workweek for county government is forty (40) hours. The normal daily work schedule is eight (8) consecutive hours, plus a lunch period. Law enforcement and emergency services require a work schedule to accommodate a **twenty-four-twelve (12)** hour, seven-day work-week. Employees in administrative, professional or managerial positions shall work the number of hours necessary to assure the satisfactory performance of their duties.
- (b) When the activities of a particular department require some other schedule to meet work needs, the county manager may authorize a deviation from the normal schedule.

Sec. 2-120. - Employment of relatives.

~~Two (2) members of an immediate family shall not be employed full time or part time within the same department. The term "immediate family" shall be understood to refer to that degree of closeness or relationship which would suggest that problems might be created within the department or where there is the possibility of a conflict of interest. Immediate family shall be defined as wife, husband, mother, father, brother, sister, son, daughter, grandmother, grandfather, grandson, granddaughter, aunt, uncle, niece, and nephew as well as the various combinations of half, step, in-law, great, and adopted relationships.~~ **Employment of relatives within the County shall be limited in accordance with established policies and procedures.**

Sec. 2-132. - Vacation leave.

~~(a)~~—Vacation with pay is granted to full-time and part-time benefited employees. Temporary employees are not eligible for vacation benefits. **Vacation benefits shall be administered in accordance with established policies and procedures.**

~~(1)~~—Full-time employees accrue vacation on a bi-weekly basis determined by the length of service.

Length of Service	Max Days Per Annum	Max Hours per Pay Period	Hours Per Factor per Hour Worked
Less than 2 years	10	3.080	0.0385
2 but less than 5 years	12	3.696	0.0462
5 but less than 10 years	15	4.616	0.0577
10 but less than 15 years	18	5.544	0.0692
15 or more years	21	6.464	0.0808

~~(2)~~—~~Emergency Medical Technicians and Paramedics who work a fluctuating workweek accrue vacation on a bi-weekly basis determined by the length of service as follows:~~

Length of Service	Day Per Annum	Hours Per Pay Period
Less than 2 years	14	4.42
2 but less than 5 years	17	5.31
5 but less than 10 years	21	6.64
10 but less than 15 years	26	7.97
15 or more years	30	9.29

~~Notation: Days calculated in above chart are rounded.~~

~~(b)~~—The following policies shall govern vacation leave:

~~(1)~~—Pay in lieu of vacation will not be allowed.

~~(2)~~—Total accrued vacation time shall not exceed thirty (30) days of accrued benefit for the purpose of carrying from December thirty first to the next calendar year.

- ~~(3) Vacation days for full time employees may not be taken in units of less than fifteen (15) minutes.~~
- ~~(4) Upon written request, an employee may elect to use earned vacation days for illness.~~
- ~~(5) If an employee is on vacation and becomes hurt or ill, that person may exercise the option to use sick time; the department director may request medical verification.~~
- ~~(6) An employee going on an approved leave of absence may request to use accrued vacation days.~~
- ~~(7) Employees who leave the county's employment will be paid for accumulated vacation days or the county will transfer any unused vacation leave in lieu of paying it out at the request of the terminating employee.~~
- ~~(8) When a paid holiday falls during a scheduled paid vacation, the employee is not charged vacation time for that holiday.~~
- ~~(9) Employees transferring between departments do not have their accrual rates or accrued vacation time affected.~~
- ~~(10) One (1) day (eight (8) hours) of vacation shall be credited to the accumulated benefits of the full-time employee who does not use sick leave and who is not absent without leave for a period of twenty-six (26) consecutive work weeks. Part-time benefited employees accrue these bonus hours on a pro-rata basis determined by the number of hours normally worked in the workweek. For the purpose of determining eligibility for this benefit, a work week may be counted in only one (1) twenty-six (26) work week period.~~
- ~~(11) In computing wages, vacation time will be computed at regular pay and will be excluded from calculating overtime.~~

Sec. 2-133. - Sick leave.

- (a) Sick leave with pay is not a right which an employee may demand but a privilege granted by the board of commissioners for the benefit of the employee when sick.
- ~~(b) The following policies shall govern sick leave:~~
 - (1) Full time and part time employees with benefits accrue .0462 hours for regular hours worked on a bi-weekly basis. Employees will accrue twelve (12) days per year based upon two thousand eighty (2,080) hours. **Sick leave benefits shall be administered in accordance with established policies and procedures.**
 - ~~(2) There is not a maximum accrual for the sick leave benefit.~~
 - ~~(3) Department directors, with the approval of the human resources director, may advance sick leave to vested employees having five years of service, not to exceed the amount an employee can accumulate during the current calendar year.~~
 - ~~(4) To be paid for sick leave, employees must notify their supervisors of illness no later than one (1) hour after they are scheduled to begin work. If employees cannot call, they~~

~~should have someone else call for them so that arrangements can be made to cover their jobs. However, the responsibility of calling lies with the employee.~~

- ~~(5) If employees are sick for several days, they are responsible for keeping their supervisor informed on a daily basis unless other arrangements have been made with the supervisors. They should also inform their supervisors of the approximate date they expect to return to work.~~
- ~~(6) Regularly scheduled days off cannot be used as paid sick leave.~~
- ~~(7) Attendance records are reviewed periodically to determine the extent of absences due to illness. An employee with excessive absences will be interviewed by the individual's department director, who may request a doctor's statement verifying the employee's state of health. A person whose health prevents that individual from fulfilling the requirements of one's job may be placed on leave of absence until the individual's health improves, or may be transferred to a job that person is able to perform.~~
- ~~(8) Employees should report to their department directors if they become ill on the job. If it is necessary for employees to go home, they must advise their department directors before leaving. Failure to do so may result in leave without pay instead of deductions from accrued sick time.~~
- ~~(9) Sick leave may also be used for:~~
 - ~~a. Medical appointments.~~
 - ~~b. Illness of a member of the immediate family. The family is defined as spouse, parents, children, mother-in-law, and father-in-law, including step relations. Utilization of this type of leave may require verification from a doctor that the employee's presence is needed to care for the family member.~~
 - ~~c. Death in the immediate family, maximum of five (5) days. For this purpose immediate family is defined as spouse, parents, children, brother, sister, grandparents and grandchildren. Also included are the step, half and in-law relationships.~~
- ~~(10) In computing wages, sick leave time will be computed at regular pay and will be excluded from calculating overtime.~~
- ~~(11) At the time of an employee's separation, any sick leave owed to the county shall be deducted from the employee's final compensation.~~
- ~~(12) One (1) month of retirement credit is allowed for each twenty (20) days accrued in an employee's sick leave account at the time of retirement to employees who are members of the North Carolina Local Governmental Employee's Retirement System or Law Enforcement Benefits and Retirement Fund.~~
- ~~(13) The county will accept a transfer of unused sick leave from another local or state government employer as long as the unused balance is not more than three (3) years old. We will accept all unused sick leave which was not paid to the employee. A letter must be received from the previous employer stating the amount of sick leave to be transferred.~~

- ~~(14) The county will transfer any unused sick leave to another employer who will accept the transfer, as requested by the employee terminating employment, within three (3) years of separation from employment.~~

DIVISION 9. – REGULATION OF CONDUCT

Sec. 2-166. - Employee performance standards.

- ~~(a) Employees must perform their duties in a satisfactory manner which would reflect credit upon themselves and the county. Employee performance standards shall be administered in accordance with established policies and procedures.~~
- ~~(b) The private and personal affairs of an employee are the concern of the county only when they reflect discredit on the county or impair the employee's job performance. Employees must not use work time or facilities to conduct personal business or affairs.~~
- ~~(c) Each employee is responsible for seeking ways to improve the kind and quality of services rendered by the county. Each worker should not only carry out one's duties properly, but continually be alert for and seek new methods and means to perform these duties better.~~
- ~~(d) Supervisory employees must constantly evaluate the performance of each employee under their direction and keep employees advised of the status of that evaluation. Employees have a right to know how well they are performing and they must be told. Both good and poor performance requires constant evaluation and appropriate comments or counsel from the supervisor. Employees must perform their jobs in accordance with the county organizational structure and established policies and procedures. The standard includes obedience to supervisors and the following of organizational lines. Organizational structure is not designed to stifle individual initiative or freedom of expression, but rather, to assign responsibility, aid in communication, and increase efficiency.~~
- ~~(e) Employees are responsible for assuring that they do nothing to conceal deliberately any inadequacy in the performance of any other employee.~~
- ~~(f) Each employee must use supplies, equipment and materials in a safe and efficient manner. Waste must be avoided.~~
- ~~(g) Each employee is responsible for helping to maintain a safe and healthy working environment. The county is required by law to provide such an environment. Therefore, it is the individual responsibility of each employee to use safe work methods for the protection of oneself and others. Employees should report any health or safety hazard to their supervisor immediately.~~
- ~~(h) Employees must consider themselves "on call" for the county during times of community disaster or other emergency situations. When each employee is hired, that person, in effect,~~

~~agrees to be "on call" as requested by the department director to assist the community if the need should arise.~~

- ~~(i) Supervisory personnel represent the county on a twenty four hour basis regardless of whether they are on duty or off duty. Therefore, the county has a right to expect loyalty in carrying out their job related responsibilities.~~
- ~~(j) The very nature of the county work brings most employees into daily contact with many different people. Employees are expected to display the utmost courtesy and tact in their dealing with visitors and fellow employees.~~
- ~~(k) County employees must conduct themselves in an orderly manner while on duty.~~
- ~~(l) Employees must maintain their personal appearance in a clean and neat manner.~~
- ~~(m) Any inquiries for material that is considered by state and federal laws to be privileged or confidential information should be referred to the department director for disposition.~~

DIVISION 10. – EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Sec. 2-184. - Supplemental retirement income plan.

Employees who contribute to the North Carolina Local Governmental Employees' Retirement System and who have successfully completed six (6) months of employment **(immediate for sworn officers)** with the county are eligible to participate in the county's supplemental retirement income plan (401K). In addition, the county will contribute an equivalent of three (3) percent of the employee's salary to this plan **(5% for sworn officers)**. This plan will be contingent upon approval of the annual budget.

**RESOLUTION
DISSOLVING THE ROWAN COUNTY
PERSONNEL COMMISSION**

WHEREAS, the Rowan County Board of Commissioners established the membership and terms for the Personnel Commission in August of 1987 for the purpose of hearing cases of employee appeals of grievances and disciplinary actions; *and*

WHEREAS, the County Human Resources Director and the County Attorney have determined that the Personnel Commission is not a required body by the State of North Carolina for substantial equivalency; *and*

WHEREAS, the County Human Resources Director and the County Attorney believe it to be more efficient use of time and resources and hereby recommend that an internal Personnel Committee, appointed by the County Manager, be charged with hearing cases of employee appeals; *and*

WHEREAS, the Personnel Committee shall be appointed by the County Manager on a case-by-case basis to ensure that no committee member shall have a personnel interest in or have been involved with the matter being appealed; *and*

WHEREAS, employees shall maintain the right to appeal to the County Manager when dissatisfied with a decision of the Personnel Committee; *and*

WHEREAS, the above procedures provide an appeal process whereby employee grievances can be considered more rapidly, systematically and responsively.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Rowan County Board of Commissioners hereby:

- dissolves the Personnel Commission; and
- repeals *Article II. – Personnel, Division 2 – Personnel Commission; Sec. 2-46 – Appointment* and *Sec. 2-47 – Organization*; and *Sec. 2-48 – Powers, Duties* of the Rowan County Code of Ordinances; and
- amends *Article II. – Personnel, Division 2 – Personnel Commission Sec. 2-49 – Grievance and Adverse Action Appeal Procedure* of the Rowan County Code of Ordinances.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that a copy of this Resolution and a letter of appreciation be submitted to the members of the Rowan County Personnel Commission for their dedication and service to the community.

This the day of 16th day of September 2019.

ROWAN COUNTY
A COUNTY COMMITTED TO EXCELLENCE



130 West Innes Street - Salisbury, NC 28144
TELEPHONE: 704-216-8180 * FAX: 704-216-8195

MEMO TO COMMISSIONERS:

FROM: Shane Stewart, Assistant Planning Director
DATE: September 6, 2019
SUBJECT: Quasi-judicial Hearing for CUP 03-19: China Grove Solar LLC

Cooperative Solar LLC., dba China Grove Solar LLC., proposes to develop a 65 MW (alternating current) ground mounted solar energy system on three (3) parcels collectively totaling 428 acres located along Neel Rd., Sherrills Ford Rd., and Old Bradshaw Rd. Plans indicate the project will encompass all developable acres less any environmentally sensitive areas, right of way / easement areas, and areas of “volunteered” setbacks beyond the minimum fifty (50) feet.

The twelve (12) previous solar energy system submittals considered under the conditional use process have ranged in size from 1.3 to 6.9 MW of power output. In each case, the systems were readily interconnected to the power distribution grid (i.e. utility lines that typically parallel public roads). Due to the proposed level of power generation in this request, plans include the construction of an on-site substation near Neel Rd. and interconnection to an existing Duke Energy transmission line that extends east / west through the lower half of the site.

Current design plans propose a tracking system where the panels rotate from east to west to increase direct exposure of the sun’s energy but may also incorporate a fixed tilt arrangement.

1. Read Chairman’s Speech
2. Sworn oath for those testifying
3. Receive staff report
4. Petitioner comments
5. Public comments
6. Petitioner closing comments
7. Close hearing and discuss
8. Three separate motions to adopt findings of fact
9. Motion to approve / deny / table CUP 03-19

ATTACHMENTS:

Description	Upload Date	Type
Chairman's Speech	9/6/2019	Exhibit
Staff Report	9/6/2019	Exhibit
Exhibit A: Site Plan	9/6/2019	Exhibit
Exhibit B: Evaluation Criteria	9/6/2019	Exhibit
Exhibit C: NC Scenic Byway	9/6/2019	Exhibit
Exhibit D: Glare Report	9/6/2019	Exhibit
Exhibit E: Distances to Adjacent Structures	9/6/2019	Exhibit
Exhibit F: Decommissioning Plan	9/6/2019	Exhibit
Exhibit G: Kirkland Impact Study	9/6/2019	Exhibit
GIS Map	9/6/2019	Exhibit
Application	9/6/2019	Exhibit
Procedural Checklist	9/6/2019	Exhibit

CUP 03-19 CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH

The hearing for consideration of CUP 03-19 is now in session and will focus on an application submitted by China Grove Solar LLC to construct a 65 megawatt solar energy system on part of Tax Parcels 456-104, 456-151, and 458-003 located along Neel, Sherrills Ford, and Old Bradshaw Roads.

If you feel that any member of the Board may have a conflict of interest in hearing the case, please address the Board now prior to any testimony or information being presented.

When the Board enters into deliberations to decide the case, no further testimony may be presented. The Board will render one of the following three decisions:

1. Approve the permit as requested or with additional conditions;
2. Continue the request; or
3. Deny the request.

All parties who plan to testify in this case may come forward and be sworn in. Those who testify must state their name and address at the podium for the benefit of the Board's Clerk. All material presented must be given to the Clerk and will become part of the record. This Board can only accept **sworn** testimony. **No** hearsay evidence is admissible.

Shane Stewart will present the case for the County.



CUP 03-19: Cooperative Solar LLC d.b.a China Grove Solar LLC

REQUEST: Conditional Use Permit for 65 MW (ac) ground mounted Solar Energy System with a single-axis tracking system (rotating panels) and / or fixed tilt.

Parcel IDs: 456-104, 456-151, & 458-003

Location: Neel Rd., Sherrills Ford Rd., and Old Bradshaw Rd.

Acreage: Apx. 428 acres

Zoning: RA

Watershed: WS IV PA
Yadkin River (Area north of Sherrills Ford Rd.)

Property Owners: Big Harry LLC., Mia Holshouser, & Bryan Bradshaw

Applicant: China Grove Solar LLC. (Cooperative Solar LLC.)

Existing Use: Vacant wooded

REQUEST DETAILS

Cooperative Solar LLC., dba China Grove Solar LLC., proposes to develop a 65 MW (alternating current) ground mounted solar energy system on three (3) parcels collectively totaling 428 acres located along Neel Rd., Sherrills Ford Rd., and Old Bradshaw Rd. Plans indicate the project will encompass all developable acres less any environmentally sensitive areas, right of way / easement areas, and areas of "volunteered" setbacks beyond the minimum fifty (50) feet (see **Exhibit A**).

The twelve (12) previous solar energy system submittals considered under the conditional use process have ranged in size from 1.3 to 6.9 MW of power output. In each case, the systems were readily interconnected to the power distribution grid (i.e. utility lines that typically parallel public roads). Due to the proposed level of power generation in this request, plans include the construction of an on-site substation near Neel Rd. and interconnection to an existing Duke Energy transmission line that extends east / west through the lower half of the site.

Current design plans propose a tracking system where the panels rotate from east to west to increase direct exposure of the sun's energy but may also incorporate a fixed tilt arrangement.

CONDITIONAL USE REQUIREMENTS: SEC. 21-60 (4)(B)

Section 21-60 (4)(b) of the Rowan County Zoning Ordinance indicates systems with a surface area over 6,000 sq.ft. are subject to the issuance of a conditional use permit.

- **SETBACKS:** Solar Collectors must be a minimum of 50 feet from adjoining property lines. **Staff Comment:** Proposed location meets setback requirements.

- AZO: Systems proposed within the approach surface contained by the horizontal surface of the Airport Zone Overlay shall provide FAA form 7460-1. **Staff Comment:** The easternmost portion of the property is within the conical surface of the AZO and would be located approximately 2 ½ miles northwest of the nearest edge of the runway.

EVALUATION CRITERIA:
SEC. 21-59

In addition to meeting the above standards, the applicant must illustrate they are able to comply with the following criteria (See Exhibit B):

1. Adequate transportation access to the site exists. According to GIS, the subject properties contain the following amount of road frontage: Neel Road (SR 1729) 5,849 feet (north / east side only); Old Bradshaw Road (SR 1730) 952 feet; and Sherrills Ford Road (SR 1526) 885 feet (north and south). Site plan details propose one (1) driveway connection on the north side of Sherrills Ford Rd., one (1) driveway on Old Bradshaw Rd., and four (4) driveways along Neel Rd. At this time, NCDOT has not verified site distance or issued driveway permits for the proposed locations, which can be a condition of approval.
2. The use will not significantly detract from the character of the surrounding area.

Mill Bridge Scenic Byway – This section of Sherrills Ford Road is designated as part of the “Mill Bridge Scenic Byway”, one of 51 in North Carolina (see Exhibit C; pages 87 – 88). According to NCGS 136-18 (31), *“The Department of Transportation is authorized to designate portions of highways as scenic highways, and combinations of portions of highways as scenic byways, for portions of those highways that possess unusual, exceptional, or distinctive scenic, recreational, historical, educational, scientific, geological, natural, wildlife, cultural or ethnic features.”* Furthermore, this statute references *“The Department shall remove, upon application, from any existing or future scenic highway or scenic byway designation, highway sections that: A. Have no scenic value, B. Have been designated or would be so designated solely to preserve system continuity, and C. Are adjacent to property on which is located one or more permanent structures devoted to a commercial or industrial activity and on which a commercial or industrial activity is actually conducted, in an unzoned area or an area zoned commercial or industrial pursuant to a State or local zoning ordinance or regulation, except for commercial activity related to tourism or recreation.”*

On November 5, 2007, the BOC tabled a rezoning request (PCUR 02-07) for CBI designation for mini-warehouses on tax parcel 459-237 at 2495 Sherrills Ford Rd citing concerns for the scenic byway. On January 22, 2008, the applicant withdrew his request and later constructed a residence. Since the adoption of countywide zoning, the BOC has not approved a commercial rezoning along this section of Sherrills Ford Rd. On September 15, 2003, the BOC did approve CUP 12-03 to accommodate a telecommunication tower on tax parcel 459-019 at 2659 Sherrills Ford Road but cited the approximate 2,500 feet distance off the road and the adjacent Duke Energy Transmission towers as sufficient features to address potential visual impacts.

Western Area Land Use Plan – This property is located within Area Two, which encourages medium density residential development. Since plan adoption in 2009, the BOC has approved two (2) solar requests in Area Two: CUP 05-17 at 495 John Rainey Rd. for a 1.3 MW system off a narrow gravel road and CUP 02-19 at the 900 Block of Saw Rd. for a 6.9 MW system on land with considerable topographic challenges.

Previous Applications – This request is the 13th solar energy system application received in the county's zoning jurisdiction.

Case #	Approval Date	Location	Approximate Output *
CUP 03-13	April 15, 2013	3500 Earnhardt Rd. Rockwell	4 MW
CUP 06-13	June 17, 2013	450 Cruse Rd. Gold Hill	4 MW
CUP 07-13	October 7, 2013	250 Cruse Rd. Salisbury	5 MW
CUP 01-14	February 3, 2014	1185 Redmond Rd. Cleveland	3 MW
CUP 06-14	January 20, 2015	12958 Statesville Blvd. Cleveland	5 MW
CUP 03-15	September 18, 2017	6205 NC 801 Hwy Salisbury	6 MW
CUP 05-15	January 4, 2016	2410 Organ Church Rd. Rockwell	5 MW
CUP 01-16	March 21, 2016	2350 Dunns Mountain Rd. Salisbury	4.6 MW
CUP 02-16	April 4, 2016	170 Furniture Dr. Salisbury	4 MW
CUP 07-16	September 19, 2016	2193 Graham Rd. Mt. Ulla	5 MW
CUP 05-17	July 5, 2017	495 John Rainey Rd. Salisbury	1.3 MW
CUP 02-19	August 19, 2019	900 Block Saw Rd. China Grove	6.9 MW

* Power output may vary between AC & DC

All previous applications entailed interconnection with the existing power distribution lines typically located along public roads. Interconnection needs to facilitate 65 MW of power necessitate the construction of a power substation before connection to the existing transmission lines that extend east / west through the property. The proposed

substation is proposed approximately 200 feet off Neel Rd. but the final location and details would be up to Duke Energy.

Other – Areas of the property along Neel Rd. zoned Residential Suburban (RS) may not be used for solar energy systems or operational needs to support use.

3. Hazardous safety conditions will not result. The facility will be contained by a six (6) foot chain link fence with three (3) standards of barbed wire along the top with warning signs posted along the perimeter.

Environmental – Plans suggest this project will include six (6) stream crossings, one of which will be over Draft Branch. All crossings are subject to applicable standards from the North Carolina Department of Environmental Quality (NCDEQ) and the Rowan County Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance. Land north of Sherrills Ford Rd. is located within a WSIV PA watershed for the Yadkin River. Since NCDEQ does not consider solar arrays as impervious, proposed plans will remain under the administrative allowed built-upon area. The portion south of Sherrills Ford Rd. is located within a Phase II stormwater area designated by NCDEQ and will be subject to their review.

4. The use will not generate significant noise, odor, glare, or dust.

Noise: Based on previous experiences at solar sites, inverters and transformers do exhibit some level of noise which tends to vary based on the type used. Staff has no comparative experience with a facility of this size which requires a substation for connection to transmission lines.

Odor: Not a concern post-construction. Land clearing activities often include burning land clearing debris, which was a concern from area residents at the Organ Church Road solar facility under construction in early 2018.

Glare: As stated in the above section, a portion of the property is within the AZO but not the approach surface. The applicant has submitted a glare analysis suggesting no glare impact at the Mid-Carolina Regional Airport runway (see **Exhibit D**). Staff assumes these panels will **not** have an anti-reflective (AR) coating as seen in many other applications.

Dust: Not a concern post-construction. As with most construction projects involving land disturbing activities, dust can be significant especially during dry periods. The BOC

included a condition for the Saw Rd. solar request to employ a dust control watering measure should site conditions warrant.

5. Excessive traffic or parking problems will not result. Once construction is complete, staff would assume a relatively small number of trips for system and property maintenance. With a tracking system, maintenance will likely be more frequent than a fixed tilt arrangement. Each driveway entrance proposes the retention of two (2) permanent parking spaces to accommodate site visits.
6. Use will not create significant visual impacts for adjoining properties or passersby.

Visual Impacts – Using GIS, Planning Staff identified the nearest accessory or principal structure on the properties within 100 feet (notification area) of the boundary of the requested application (see **Exhibit E**). This does not account for the applicant's proposed panel distance from the property line or additional screening / buffering proposed.

Decommissioning Plan – The applicant has submitted a Decommissioning Plan (see **Exhibit F**) as part of application which specifies removal between 6 – 12 months. Similar to the Saw Solar request, the BOC may consider this in association with the property owners lease agreement.

NOTE: According to Note #3 on the site plan, **"Locations of proposed improvements, including but not limited to: fencing, solar array racking, inverter / transformer pads, substation, overhead poles and lines, access roads, etc. shown are approximate in nature and are subject to change based on site conditions, jurisdictional requirements, detailed design, and / or other constraints"**.

PUBLIC NOTICE

August 1, 2019 – According to the applicant, approximately 30 people attended a community input meeting held at the Locke Fire Department.

September 4, 2019 – Mailed notice to 57 adjoining land owners (within 100 feet of the subject property).

September 5, 2019 – Posted four (4) signs on the property.



PROCEDURES

The BoC must adopt facts supporting the below findings of fact based on the above six (6) criteria:

1. The development of the property in accordance with the proposed conditions will not materially endanger the public health or safety.
2. That the development of the property in accordance with the proposed conditions will not substantially injure the value of adjoining or abutting property, or that the development is a public necessity.
3. That the location and character of the development in accordance with the proposed conditions will be in general harmony with the area in which it is located and in general conformity with any adopted county plans.

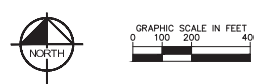
See enclosed checklist to guide decision. Planning Staff will provide example findings for consideration at the hearing.

EXHIBITS

- A. Site Plan
- B. Evaluation Criteria
- C. NC Scenic Byways
- D. Glare Report
- E. Distances to Adjacent Structures
- F. Decommission Plan
- G. Kirkland Impact Study

STAFF COMMENTS

Staff will have additional information to provide during the presentation at the September 16, 2019 hearing.



Evaluation Criteria
(Zoning Ordinance Sec. 21-59)

1. Adequate transportation access to the site exists.

Solar farms require minimal points of access for occasional visits related to maintenance of vegetated buffers and mowing of grass. All points are shown on site plans submitted to the county, and each must be approved by NCDOT.

2. The use will not significantly detract from the character of the surrounding area.

If anything, this facility will enhance the character of the surrounding community by preventing development of land with houses or subdivisions. As a use of land that generates no noise, dust, odor, or traffic, that is completely quiet at night and will be screened from view, this facility will have no feature or characteristic that detracts from this community.

3. Hazardous safety conditions will not result.

As explained above, solar farms do not generate traffic or possess any characteristic that is dangerous to human health or safety. Solar farms are little more than glass panels that passively absorb sunlight and convert it to useable, clean, and renewable energy.

4. The use will not generate noise, odor, glare, or dust.

It has been previously explained that solar farms produce no dust, noise or odor. The panels are designed to absorb sunlight, not to reflect it. If a person were inside the facility (e.g. on the inside of the perimeter vegetation), there might be places where glare could be seen that is little more than glare from a pond or silo or greenhouse. However, a person on the outside of the perimeter vegetation should not be able to see glare.

5. Excessive traffic or parking problems will not result.

Solar facilities generate fewer vehicle trips in one month than an average single family home generates in one day. They are unmanned and only require occasional visits for vegetation maintenance.

6. The use will not create significant visual impacts for adjoining properties or passersby.

This facility will be screened from sight by natural vegetation or vegetation planted at the time of installation. Even if there were places where a passerby or neighbor could partially see panels between the planted vegetation, this standard does not suggest or require 100% screening or visual blockage.

Required Findings
(Zoning Ordinance Sec. 21-58(e))

1. The development of the property in accordance with the proposed conditions will not materially endanger the public health or safety.

A. Public Safety

Solar farms are unmanned facilities that only require maintenance of the grass and vegetated buffers. As a result, solar facilities generate fewer vehicle trips in one month than an average single family home generates in one day.¹

Although it will be visually screened by either natural vegetation or planted evergreens, this facility will have adequate fencing around its perimeter to prevent access by outsiders to any electrical components.

B. Public Health

The most commonly asked health-related question is the effect of electro-magnetic fields (EMF) generated by the inverters that convert the direct current to alternating current that can be placed onto the grid.

EMF is present everywhere there is electricity – our homes, our schools, our businesses, our churches, and even our cars. A person standing inside the facility next to an inverter is exposed to EMF comparable to the EMF generated by the refrigerator in their kitchen or the computer screen they sit behind. EMF generated by the inverters is essentially immeasurable and, for practical purposes, nonexistent outside the facility perimeter.

C. Environmental Health

Solar farms must follow all laws protecting flood plains and stream buffers. Additionally, because the posts supporting the panel frames (called “racks”) are simply driven into the ground and the solar panels allow rain to reach the ground, solar farms are *not* considered by the NC Department of Environmental Quality to be impervious surfaces that accelerate the flow of stormwater or prevent its absorption. Thus, solar farms do not increase the flow of groundwater as a house or a subdivision would, and they allow maximal groundwater absorption for aquifers that support wells.

2. That the development of the property in accordance with the proposed conditions will not substantially injure the value of adjoining or abutting property, or that the use is a public necessity.

When real estate prices are negatively affected by an adjoining use, that use is what appraisers call an “external obsolescence.” A neighboring use can (but not necessarily) be an

¹ The national standard per the Institute of Transportation Engineers *Trip Generation Manual* (9th ed.) (used by Rowan County) is 9.52 vehicle trips per day for single family homes.

external obsolescence if it generated *substantial* odor, noise, traffic, dust, or had the stigma of being an imminent danger to health or safety.

A high school, for example, generates traffic and the noise of marching bands and stadium crowds, and a subdivision generates traffic and the noise of mowers and leaf blowers, but studies do not demonstrate these uses to be harmful to nearby home values. A farm can generate substantial dust, but farms, too, are considered just another acceptable form of land use in areas such as this.

Solar farms have none of the qualities that would make them an external obsolescence, and therefore they have not been found to have an impact – let alone a “substantial” impact – on the value of adjoining properties. They make no noise, generate no traffic, are completely dark at night, produce no odor or dust, are completely safe to human health and, in this case, would be substantially screened from sight.

The applicant will produce a market impact analysis of numerous solar farms that follows and adopts the standards of the N.C. Appraisal Board and the Appraisal Institute by studying “comparable properties,” or “comps.” This type of study identifies recent residential sales adjacent to a solar farm and compares each sale to the sale of a comparable residential property in the same market and same time period sufficiently far away that the solar farm would not have an impact.

This study – and hundreds of similar studies – have demonstrated that homes adjacent to a solar farm have sold for the same or comparable amount as homes in the same market that are not near the solar farm. This is because solar farms have none of the characteristics that would make them an external obsolescence and therefore do not negatively affect the value of adjoining properties.

3. That the location and character of the development in accordance with the proposed conditions will be in harmony with the area in which it is located and in general conformity with any adopted county plans.

A. Harmony

In land use planning and under N.C. law, a harmonious use is not a use that looks like nearby uses. For example, homes, schools, cell towers, churches, utility substations, fire stations, billboards, and farm uses such as greenhouses, silos, and chicken houses look quite dissimilar, yet none of them is considered an inharmonious use in a rural or semi-rural area. Nor are subjective feelings of attractiveness relevant, a point that many N.C. Court of Appeals panels and the N.C. Supreme Court have affirmed.

Harmony, therefore, is a functional determination that balances the rights of property owners. A use becomes inharmonious when it interrupts the reasonable use of adjoining or nearby properties. No aspect of a solar farm would prevent homes from being used and enjoyed as homes or a church from being used and enjoyed as a church.

Although it might seem counterintuitive, the most common threat to quiet living in rural or semi-rural areas is the development of more houses and subdivisions that bring traffic and noise.

B. General Conformity with Adopted County Plans

(i) Zoning Ordinance Table of Permitted Uses. Under N.C. law, the inclusion of a ground-mounted solar energy system (solar farm) in the Table of Permitted Uses as an allowed use in an RA district is a legislative determination by the Board of Commissioners that a solar farm is harmonious with other uses within that district. Rowan County has already made this determination when it included solar farms in the Table of Permitted Uses in Zoning Ordinance Sec. 21-113.

(ii) Land Use Plan (Areas West of I-85)

When the Land Use Plan (LUP) for this area was adopted in 2009, solar farms were not a prevalent land use. Very few, in fact, existed.

However, the LUP itself proclaims that it “should be considered a ‘living’ document” and only a “‘road map’ or ‘guide’ for future land use decisions” and “not an official set of rules regulating land use.” (Implementation Strategies §5.1) Solar farms are consistent with the principles espoused in this LUP as individual sections are examined.

Regarding this specific area, the LUP notes that “most of this growth is residential with anticipation that commercial development will follow.” Subdivision growth is expected and the approval process improved to encourage subdivision growth “while preserving the rural character of the study area.” (LUP p. 39) Subdivision growth with concurrent maintenance or rural areas are generally incompatible goals. However, a solar farm is an excellent compromise between growth of tax base and acknowledgement of private property rights with a use that does not generate traffic, lights, or noise.

The Scenic Byway in this area will be unaffected by a facility that is carefully screened from view, and the ability to easily and quickly remove panels and return land to farms and timber is a form of farm and timberland protection. (LUP pp. 17, 19)

The LUP (p. 24) expresses concern and awareness of quality of groundwater. Solar farms generate no substances that pollute the groundwater and allow for maximum absorption after rainstorms.

School districts and the potential over capacity of schools is a key focus of this plan (LUP p. 30). Solar farms generate more tax revenue than agricultural and timber use, but they do not increase the school capacities.

Transportation networks will not need improvements or incur wear and tear due to a solar farm that generates only a few vehicle trips per month (LUP p. 32), and flood hazard areas, wetlands, water supply watersheds, and land trust protected areas will be unaffected for reasons provided above (LUP p. 34).

N C S C E N I C B Y W A Y S



North Carolina
Department of Transportation

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Brunswick Town Road
Cape Fear Historic Byway
Lafayette's Tour
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INTRODUCTION

The N.C. Department of Transportation has designated 51 scenic byways to give visitors and residents a chance to experience North Carolina's history, geography and culture, while also raising awareness for the protection and preservation of these treasures. Byways are carefully selected to portray the diverse beauty and culture of the Tar Heel State and provide travelers with safe and interesting alternate travel routes.

These byways are intended as an alternative to the faster-paced traffic and commercial areas found along our state's major highways and interstates. Following the byways, motorists will see some of North Carolina's most breathtaking scenery, from the Blue Ridge Mountains in the west to the fertile plains of the Piedmont to the crystal blue shore of our coast.

The routes are clearly marked with N.C. Scenic Byways signs (shown below). Please follow the maps and route descriptions carefully and understand that the maps on each byway page are not to scale and are given as a general guide only. For this reason, a N.C. State Transportation Map is recommended for use in conjunction with the maps in this book.

Portions of some routes are not suitable for various types of vehicles. Special symbols have been inserted in the text to draw attention to these restrictions. Alternate routes are noted when available. A few routes may be briefly interrupted by commercial or municipal areas. In such cases the scenic byway may temporarily end, but directions are given to help drivers resume the route.

Approximate travel time and mileage are also included for each byway to help motorists plan their travels accordingly. These times are intended as a general guide. Please allow extra time to visit some of the specific sites referenced in the byway descriptions.

N.C. Scenic Byways vary in length from three to 173 miles, and in character from curvy mountain roads to ferry rides across coastal sounds. Motorists will see little or no development along the routes, enhancing the natural character and quality of the byways.

If following the byways in reverse order from the descriptions given, please keep in mind that the directions will reverse.

Enjoy exploring North Carolina's less traveled roads.

NCDOT — Scenic Byways Program

1557 Mail Service Center

Raleigh, NC 27699-1577

Visit our Web site at www.ncdot.gov/~scenic.



LEGEND



SCENIC BYWAY DIRECTIONAL SIGN



SCENIC BYWAY ROUTE



MOUNTAIN



LIGHTHOUSE



POINTS OF INTEREST



CITIES/TOWNS



U.S. ROUTE



N.C. ROUTE



INTERSTATE ROUTE



STATE SECONDARY ROAD (S.R.)



NATIONAL SCENIC BYWAY - "All American Road"



RAILROAD



RIVER



NORTH DIRECTIONAL ARROW



LARGE OR RECREATIONAL VEHICLES
NOT RECOMMENDED



FERRY ALONG ROUTE



HISTORIC SITE (Open to the public) *



STATE PARKS AND RECREATION AREAS *



NORTH CAROLINA REST AREA



NORTH CAROLINA WELCOME CENTER



NORTH CAROLINA VISITOR CENTER

* Historic Sites and State Parks are noted on the byway maps and referenced in the back of the book. Please contact them directly to find out their exact location or to receive visitor information.

NCDOT PROGRAMS

Highway Beautification

The NCDOT Wildflower Program creates colorful landscapes along the state's roadsides with flower

plantings. The department's 14 highway divisions plant 200,000 daylilies annually and maintain 2,500 acres of wildflower seedbeds.

The program is supported through federal enhancement funds, citizen

donations and proceeds from personalized license plates.

Motorists will also travel along thousands of miles of litter-free highways maintained by some 6,000 groups totaling 100,000 citizen volunteers in North Carolina's Adopt-A-Highway Program. The groups pick up about 4 million pounds of litter from 12,000 adopted roadside miles, saving taxpayers nearly \$4 million annually in roadside cleanup costs. Show support for the state's anti-litter efforts by purchasing a "No Litter" license plate through NCDOT's Division of Motor Vehicles. For more information about our highway beautification programs, call 1-800-331-5864 or visit www.ncdot.org/~beautification.



NCDOT

N.C. Wildflower Program, Mount Airy

Aviation

With more than 300 privately owned and 74 publicly owned airports, heliports

and other landing areas, aviation is a vital part of the state's economy. More than 43 million passengers fly to and from North Carolina each year, and commercial and general aviation airports generate about \$12 billion annually for the state. For more

information on aviation in North Carolina, visit www.ncdot.org/transit/aviation.

Ferry

The ferry system includes 22 ferries that operate 365 days a year on seven routes along the coast. Ferries provide a vital link to many coastal residents and take visitors to unforgettable attractions such as lighthouses, pristine beaches, world-class fishing, romantic getaways, historic sites, kayaking, windsurfing and more. Reservations are available on several routes. For more information, call 1-800-BY-FERRY (293-3779) or visit www.ncferry.org.

Public Transportation

Getting North Carolinians where they want to go is the mission of the state's public transportation systems. Urban, rural and regional public transit systems provide mobility for citizens without a vehicle and for those who prefer to let someone else do the driving. At work in all 100 counties, public transportation provides access to employment, education, medical services, shopping and recreational activities. Safe and efficient public transportation means better mobility, continued economic growth, a cleaner environment and improved quality of life. For more information, visit www.ncdot.org/transit/transitnet.

North Carolina's Amtrak Service

With four passenger trains providing daily service to 12 cities and towns, North Carolina's Amtrak is your connection to Raleigh, Greensboro, Charlotte and many towns in between. The Winston-Salem Connector offers shuttle service between the High Point train station and downtown Winston-Salem. Local transit is available in most cities along the route.

For train schedules, fares and ticket information, call 1-800-USA-RAIL (872-7245) or visit www.bytrain.org. For best fares, book early.

Bicycle and Pedestrian

North Carolina has an extensive system of more than 5,000 miles of cross-state, regional and local mapped and signed bicycle routes along lightly traveled, scenic roads. These routes connect the state's towns and cities, as well as other points of interest. Call (919) 807-0777 or check

the list of available maps at www.ncdot.org/transit/bicycle.

Governor's Highway Safety Program

NCDOT's Governor's Highway Safety Program oversees initiatives related to highway safety, such as seat belt use, driving while impaired, speeding and aggressive driving. The office works closely with the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, N.C. State Highway Patrol and numerous other state and local agencies. GHSP is best known for its public awareness campaigns, including "Click It or Ticket" and "Booze It & Lose It." For more information about GHSP and North Carolina's highway safety initiatives, go to www.ncdot.org/programs/GHSP.

Rest Areas

North Carolina's highway rest areas offer opportunities for convenient, brief stops and provide easy roadside access to public restrooms, drinking water and telephones seven days a week, 24 hours a day. Visitor centers and welcome centers are open daily from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Information about North Carolina's 60 rest areas, including photos, directions and amenities, is available at www.ncdot.org/~restarea.

RULES OF THE ROAD

Move Over/ Fender Bender Laws

Under the “Move Over” law, motorists are required to move over one lane, if possible, or reduce speed for stopped emergency vehicles with flashing lights on the shoulder of the highway, including public service vehicles with amber lights. The “Fender-Bender” law requires motorists to move their vehicles to the shoulder of the road following minor, non-injury crashes. Failure to abide by the “Move Over” law could result in a fine of \$500. Violation of the “Fender-Bender” law could result in \$110 in fines and court costs.

Cell Phone Use

Drivers younger than 18 are prohibited from using a mobile telephone while driving except in the case of an emergency or when talking to a parent or spouse. Violators pay a \$25 fine, but receive no driver license points, insurance surcharge or court costs.

Headlights

Motorists are required to use their headlights from sunset to sunrise and when light conditions restrict visibility to 400 feet or less. Motorists are also required to use headlights while operating windshield wipers during inclement weather.

Helmets

Helmets are required by law when riding on a motorcycle or moped. Children up to age 16 are required to wear a helmet while riding a bicycle.

Safety Belts and Child Passenger Restraints

All vehicle occupants including those in the back seat are required to wear seat belts. Front seat passengers who violate the law will receive a \$25 fine. Back seat passengers will receive a \$10 fine. Children up to age 8 and weighing less than 80 pounds must be secured in a safety seat while riding in a vehicle. Older children must transition to booster seats before graduating to an adult safety belt. Drivers who fail to properly secure their children face \$125 in fines and court costs, as well as a two-point penalty on their driving record. For more information about seat belts and child restraints, visit www.buckleupnc.org.

Traffic Crashes

Traffic crashes involving death, personal injury or property damage of \$1,000 or more must be reported to the nearest law enforcement officer or agency. Failure to make this report may result in prosecution or driver license suspension.

Driving While Impaired

Motorists with a blood alcohol concentration at or greater than 0.08 percent are charged with driving while

impaired. Minimum punishment is a possible fine of up to \$200 and a possible term of imprisonment ranging from 24 hours to 30 days. Maximum punishment is a possible fine of up to \$4,000 and a possible term of imprisonment ranging from 30 days to two years. A person convicted of DWI will also have his or her license suspended by NCDOT's Division of Motor Vehicles for at least one year. Persons with a prior DWI conviction may be subject to punishment as a felon and their vehicle may be seized and sold.

Work Zone Safety

Everyone plays a role in work zone safety, from professional truck drivers, everyday motorists and officers enforcing traffic laws to the workers on the roadway. As partners on the highway, NCDOT reminds motorists to "Drive Smart. Do Your Part" when traveling through the state's work zones.

More than 100 people have been killed in North Carolina work zones in the last three years, the majority of whom were motorists. It is important to remember that driving hazards may be present in work zones even if workers are not.

As conditions in a work zone can change quickly, it is especially important for motorists to pay attention and reduce speed through these areas. In North Carolina, the penalty for speeding in a work zone is \$250 plus three driver license points.

Following these work zone safety driving tips can help save lives, including your own:

- Stay alert;
- Expect the unexpected;

- Pay close attention;
- Don't tailgate;
- Don't speed;
- Be patient; and
- Limit distractions.

Travel Information

Motorists can dial "511" for travel information 24 hours a day, seven days a week for an easy-to-use, voice-activated system. The toll-free service is available from landline and cellular phones anywhere in North Carolina (wireless air-time charges may apply). The system may also be accessed by dialing 1-877-511-INNC. (For TDD-TTY, call 711 and ask for 1-877-511-4662.) The 511 service provides information on highway construction, major traffic accidents, weather-related travel, North Carolina tourism, Blue Ridge Parkway travel, Great Smoky Mountains National Park travel and more. Travel information including road conditions, NCDOT traffic cameras, rail, transit and aviation links, and weather updates are also available online at www.ncdot.org/traffictravel.

When using 511, dial 88 at any time to switch from the voice response system to touch-tone features. Also, users familiar with 511 can give their answers before the questions are completed.

Mile Markers

Mile markers are a valuable tool when referencing specific locations on North Carolina's highways. The small green signs with white numbers are located on highway shoulders. Most often, they are located at each mile along the highway, though in some urban areas they are

posted every tenth of a mile.

On north-south routes, mile markers begin at 0 at the furthest point south and increase heading north. On east-west routes, mile markers begin at 0 at the farthest point west and increase heading east. Exit numbers also correspond to the nearest mile marker to help motorists judge distance.

N.C. State Highway Patrol

To contact the N.C. State Highway Patrol while on the road, dial *HP (*47) from any cell phone. For more information, visit www.nccrimecontrol.org.

Incident Management Assistance Patrol

NCDOT sponsors the Incident Management Assistance Patrol, a statewide fleet of 60 drivers who monitor North Carolina’s most heavily traveled corridors, assisting stranded motorists and helping clear incidents on the highway. IMAP drivers are trained to respond to a variety of needs such as changing flat tires, providing gasoline and moving stalled vehicles out of travel lanes. IMAP assists disabled motorists, but also provides a greater service to the traveling public by preventing minor incidents from causing major congestion and delays, reducing the chance of secondary crashes.

N.C. Amber Alert System

The N.C. Amber Alert System is a cooperative effort between law enforcement, criminal justice, transportation and broadcast agencies. The system enlists the aid of the public to provide information to law enforcement

officials that may result in the safe recovery of an abducted or endangered child. When the Amber Alert System is activated, information about the child, abductor and/or the abductor’s vehicle can be distributed via radio, television and electronic highway signs as well as through 511, North Carolina’s travel information line and NCDOT’s travel information Web site www.ncdot.org/traffictravel. People with information that might help with the recovery of the child are instructed to dial *HP (*47) to reach the State Highway Patrol.

N.C. Silver Alert System

To help protect an increasing population of individuals that suffer from dementia or other cognitive impairment, North Carolina developed the Silver Alert program to quickly locate missing persons who may be endangered.

The Silver Alert program was designed to quickly disseminate descriptive information about the missing adult, so that citizens in the affected area can be on the lookout for the endangered person and notify local law enforcement with any relevant information. The program is a cooperative effort among local and state law enforcement and the N.C. Center for Missing Persons, with voluntary participation by radio and television broadcasters and NCDOT.

CULTURAL RESOURCES

Historical Markers

Throughout the state, more than 1,500 silver state highway historical markers describe important stories about North Carolina including the history behind duels, libraries, churches, railroads, American Indian tribes, Civil War battles, the civil rights movement and more. Each marker features Global Positioning Satellite coordinates to help orient you as you explore these stories.

N.C. Arts and Culture

It is easy to combine arts and culture while traveling. A great place to start is "Exploring Cultural Heritage Online," at www.ncecho.org. The Web site is managed by the State Library of North Carolina. While traveling through North Carolina, look for brown highway signs that lead to 27 state historic sites and eight history museums. For more information on history, the arts and cultural travel, visit the N.C. Department of Cultural Resources Web site at www.ncculture.com.

Cultural Web-Based Driving Trails

For interesting side trips off of N.C. Scenic Byways, consider visiting the following Web sites:

www.ncculturetour.org

www.cherokeeheritagetrails.org

www.homegrownhandmade.com

www.blueridgemusic.org

www.ncliterarytrails.org

www.discovercraftnc.org



NCDDOT

Historical markers on N.C. 82 near Falcon, along the Aversboro Battlefield Scenic Byway

BLUE RIDGE PARKWAY

The Blue Ridge Parkway is often referred to as the original “scenic byway.” The parkway’s 252 miles in North Carolina are recognized as an “All American Road” by the Federal Highway Administration. The route provides spectacular mountain and valley vistas, quiet pastoral scenes, sparkling waterfalls, and colorful flower and foliage displays.



N.C. Travel & Tourism

Blue Ridge Parkway

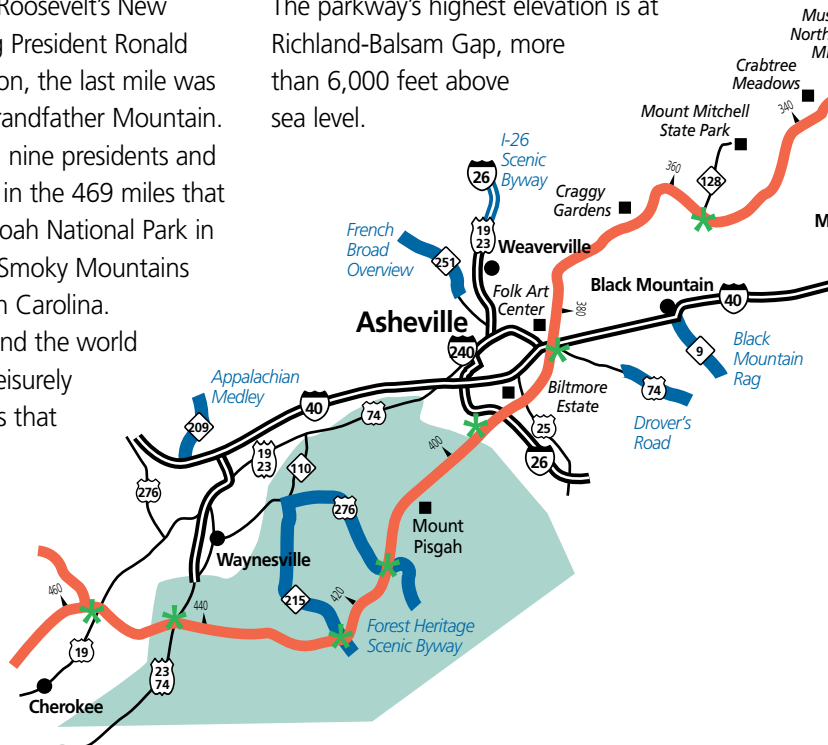
Construction began in 1935 under President Franklin D. Roosevelt’s New Deal program. During President Ronald Reagan’s administration, the last mile was completed around Grandfather Mountain. An effort of 52 years, nine presidents and \$130 million resulted in the 469 miles that connect the Shenandoah National Park in Virginia to the Great Smoky Mountains National Park in North Carolina.

Visitors from around the world enjoy the parkway’s leisurely drive and scenic views that provide a temporary escape from the hustle and bustle of everyday life. The parkway offers various cultural, natural, historic and





recreational opportunities. The internationally recognized drive blends landscape architecture and engineering, while protecting and proclaiming mountain culture.

Activities such as camping, picnicking, hiking, boating, fishing and sightseeing are available

along the route. Along the way are five campgrounds for overnight visitors, as well as 72 trails and 25 tunnels for exploring. The parkway’s highest elevation is at Richland-Balsam Gap, more than 6,000 feet above sea level.



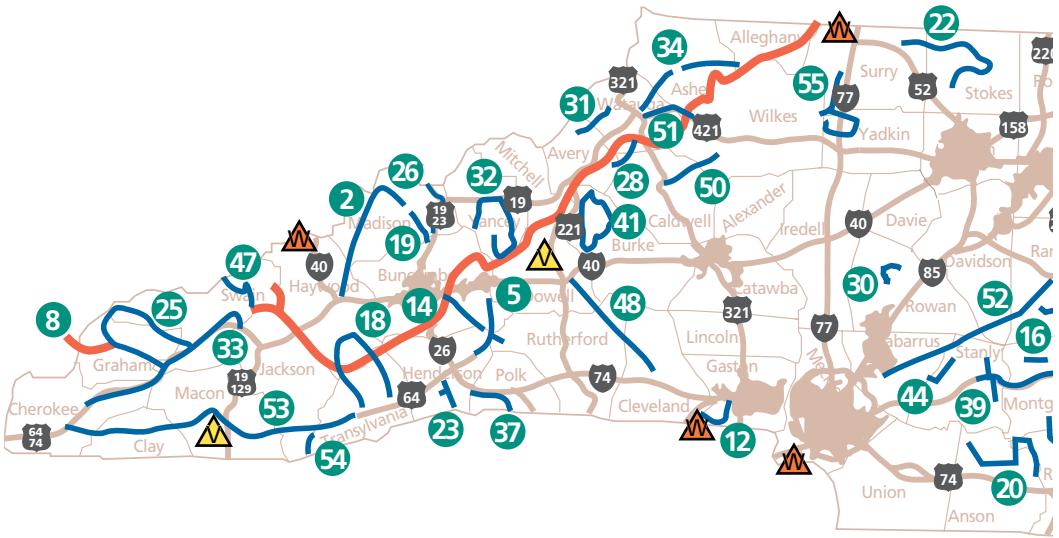
LEGEND

- Point of Interest
- City or Town
-  NC Scenic Byway
-  Blue Ridge Parkway
-  Exit along Parkway
-  Distance Marker
(mileage begins in Virginia)



For more information on the Blue Ridge Parkway, contact the National Park Service's Blue Ridge Parkway Office at (828) 298-0398 or visit www.nps.gov/blri.

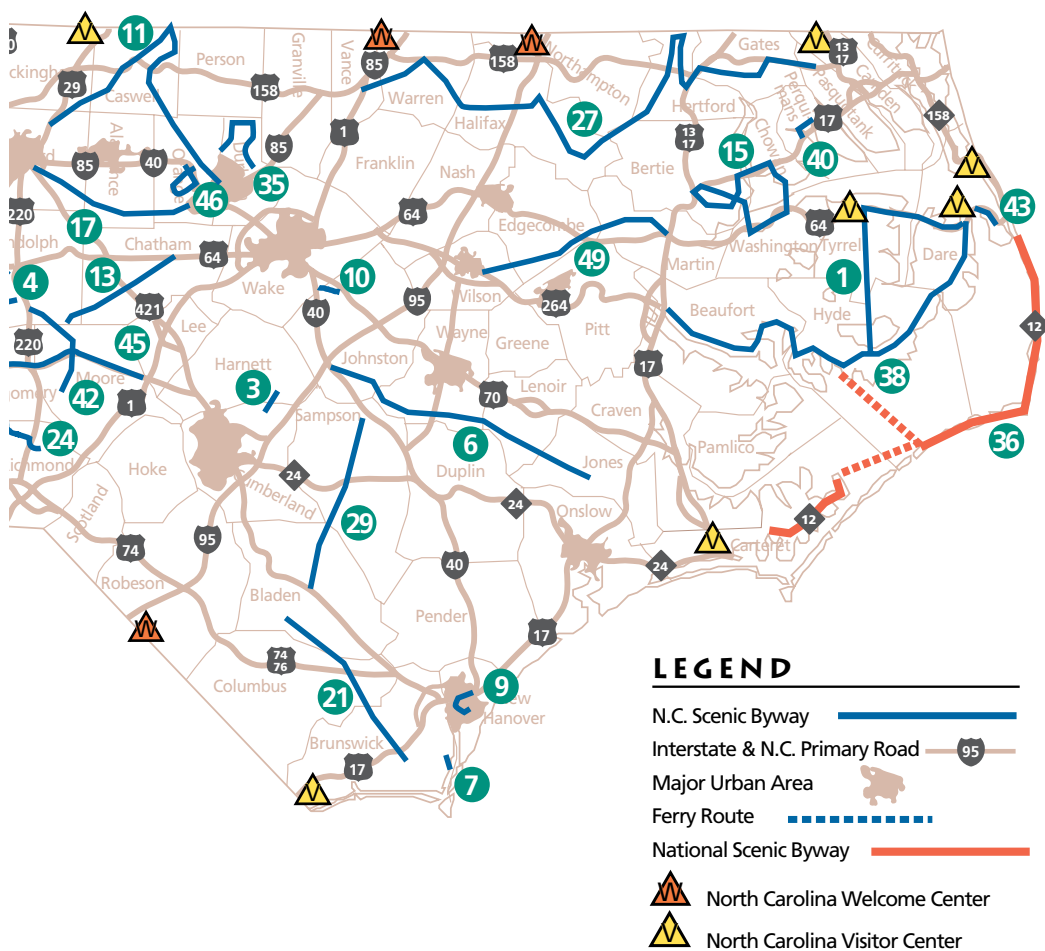
To find out more about the nation's other All American Roads and National Scenic Byways, visit www.byways.org.



Click on green location dots to take you to specific Byway.

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WATERFALL BYWAY

The Waterfall Byway winds 98 miles through five of the state's western most counties and earns its name from the 200 waterfalls that surround the route. In fact, Transylvania County, where the byway begins, is known as "Land of the Waterfalls" for the many waterfalls and trout streams in the area.

Beginning at the intersection of U.S. 64 and N.C. 215 near Rosman, travel west along U.S. 64 and cross the French Broad River, whose name means "racing waters" in Cherokee. **Continue on U.S. 64 West seven miles to the curve where U.S. 64 crosses the Toxaway River at Toxaway Falls.**

The beautiful Toxaway Falls are on the left with Lake Toxaway on the right. Be careful not to park on the shoulder of the road as it is unsafe for both motorists and pedestrians. Nearby local merchants provide limited parking for motorists to enjoy the falls. **From Toxaway Falls, travel three miles into the Sapphire Valley resort area. Also, pass Fairfield and Sapphire lakes, both privately owned, and into Jackson County before crossing the Horse Pasture River, 1.5**

miles east of Cashiers.

The town of Cashiers, located at the intersection of U.S. 64 and N.C. 107,

is about 10 miles from Toxaway Falls. Pronounced "cash-ers" by locals, the town is one of the oldest resort communities settled by Low Country South Carolinians who wanted to get away from the coastal summer heat and humidity. South Carolina Gov. and Confederate Gen. Wade Hampton's summer home, "High

Hampton," was located south of Cashiers and is still a favored resort. The headwaters of the Chattooga River are within the town's limits.

From Cashiers, travel four miles to Cowee Gap. From the gap, at the headwaters of the Cullasaja River, it is eight winding miles into Macon County and the town of Highlands, the highest incorporated community on the East Coast. **Follow U.S. 64 through this quaint resort town.**

Founded in 1875, Highlands was located here because it lies at the intersection of imaginary map lines formed from Chicago to Savannah and from Baltimore to New Orleans. Highlands was



NC DOT

Cullasaja Falls

designed by Charles Hutchins and Samuel T. Kelsey of Kansas, who also designed the resort community of Linville.

Cross Lake Sequoyah on the outskirts of Highlands and continue for two miles to the 120-foot drop of Bridal Veil Falls. The water from this falls flows into the Cullasaja River to the south. Use the provided parking area just west of the falls to enjoy beauty from either side or underneath, where the old highway ran. Nearby Dry Falls is so named because visitors can walk underneath the roaring water without getting wet. The U.S. Forest Service also provides a parking area for visitors to explore and enjoy this waterfall.

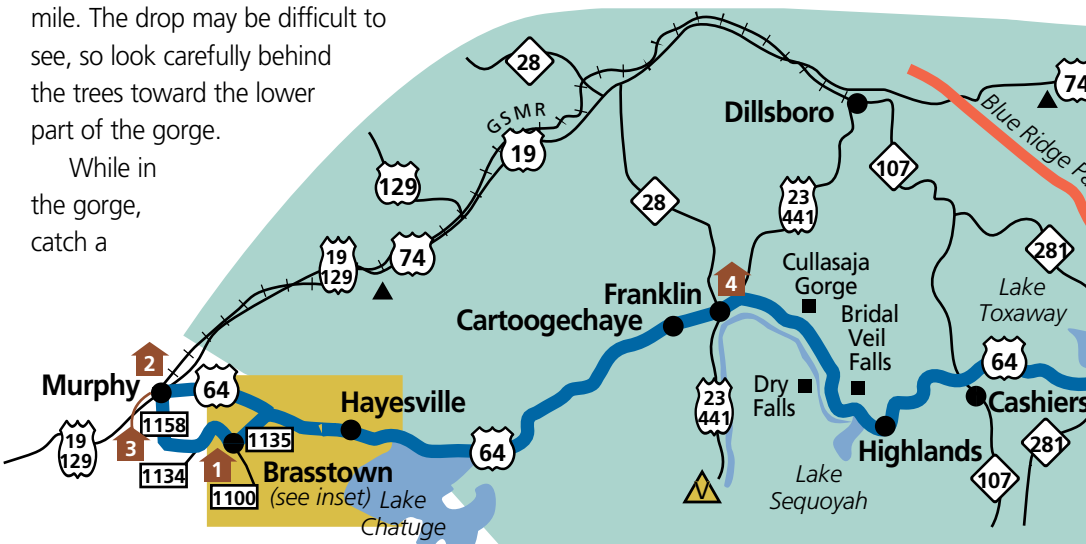
The byway enters the Cullasaja Gorge six miles west of Dry Falls. The Cullasaja River formed the gorge as it flowed west into the Little Tennessee River. The Forest Service has designated a portion of this route as the national Mountain Waters Scenic Byway. **Four miles from Dry Falls is Cullasaja Falls.** Located on the left heading west, this impressive cascade drops 310 feet in one-half mile. The drop may be difficult to see, so look carefully behind the trees toward the lower part of the gorge.

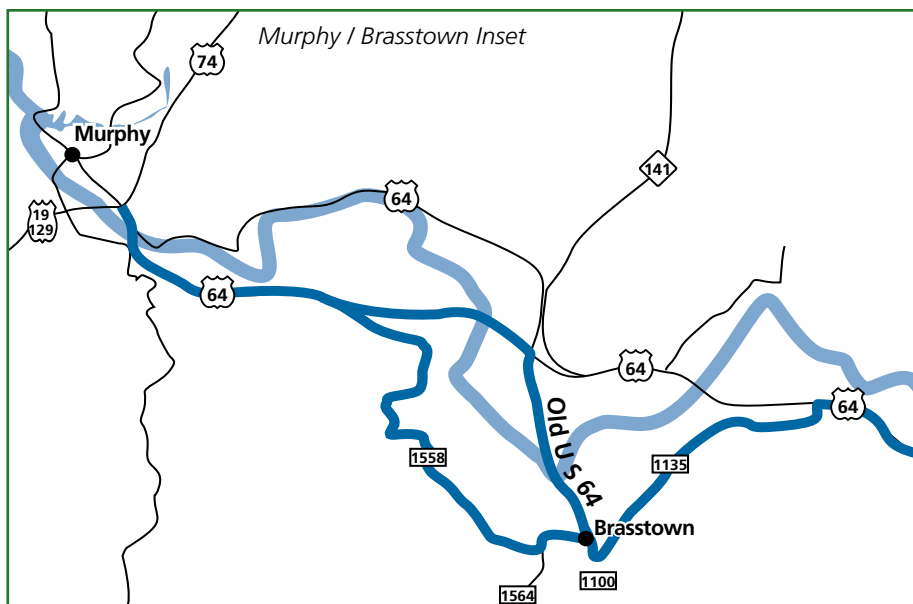
While in the gorge, catch a

glimpse of the Cullasaja River below as well as views of the Great Smoky Mountains and the Pisgah and Nantahala national forests. Observant visitors may spot falcons, which are known to inhabit the trees along the gorge. **The community of Gneiss, named for the metamorphic rock that abounds in this area, is two miles past Cullasaja Falls.**

The Cullasaja Gorge ends about five miles from Gneiss in the Cullasaja community. From this small town, travel 2.5 miles to the U.S. 23/441 interchange with U.S. 64 in Franklin, the Macon County seat. This town is best known for the treaty council held here between Sir Alexander Cuming and the Cherokee Indians in 1730. The Cherokee were defeated in 1761 by a force of settlers, Chickasaws and Creeks. The site of an early American Indian village, Nikwasi, is marked by a mound in Franklin.

Follow U.S. 64 West/U.S. 23/441 South for 7.5 miles to the community





of **Cartoogechaye**, (pronounced “car-toogi-chay”). The nearby mountains are part of the Nantahala range in the Nantahala National Forest. **After about four miles, cross Winding Stair Gap**, one of the early western passages along the Appalachian Trail.

Continue two miles through the community of Rainbow Springs and then nearly two miles to Black

Gap on the Macon/ Clay County line. This portion takes motorists 10 miles along the ridge lines of the Chunky Gal Mountains, where there are a number of scenic overlooks before the byway passes through Shooting

Creek. American Indian lore tells of an overweight maiden from nearby who ran away to get married without her father’s permission. The dismayed thinner maidens of the tribe gave her the nickname “Chunky Gal.”

Shooting Creek is 8.5 miles from Hayesville, the Clay County seat. **Four miles east of Hayesville the byway passes Lake Chatuge**, which is known as the crown jewel of the Tennessee Valley Authority lakes. The water is now part of the Hiawasee River. Hayesville was named in 1891 for the town’s founder, George Hayes. Fort Hembree, one of the gathering places for the Cherokee who were forced to leave this part of the country for Oklahoma on the “Trail of Tears,” is located in town.

Continue for six miles. Turn left onto Settawig Road (S.R. 1135) and follow it for 2.5 miles toward Brasstown. While in Brasstown, visit the John C. Campbell Folk School, where



visitors learn trades such as pottery, weaving and blacksmithing. **From Settawig Road briefly turn right onto Old U.S. 64.**

At this point, you have two options. You may continue on Old U.S. 64 to the intersection of U.S. 64, then turn left to continue four miles into the town of Murphy. *Construction of this new section of U.S. 64 was completed in 2009, and offers motorists striking views of pristine mountain forest, agricultural bottoms and lofty mountain ranges, including the Valley River and Snowbird Mountains. The route also crosses the Hiwasee River in two locations. As early as 1540, the river was mined for gold as evidenced by old tunnels, shafts, Spanish cannon balls, pistols bearing the Spanish coat of arms and coin molds found along the river banks. The bridge that spans the second river crossing east of Murphy is the largest single steel span bridge ever built in North Carolina, measuring 331 feet across.*

The second option is to turn left onto Brasstown Road (S.R. 1564) from Old. U.S. 64, and follow it briefly before turning right onto Harshaw Road. Follow Harshaw Road for 6.5 miles where the route ends in Murphy at the intersection with U.S. 19/64/74/129.

Murphy, the Cherokee County seat, is the site of Fort Butler, a frontier fort in the early 1800s and a temporary stockade for Cherokee along the "Trail of Tears." Located at the junction of the Hiawasee and Valley rivers, the town was also an early trading post. Additionally, it serves as the southern terminus of the Great Smoky

Mountain Railway. Don't miss Murphy's marble courthouse, one of the area's best-known landmarks made entirely out of marble from a local quarry.

Because the route follows winding mountain roads, travel time may be slow along the route and may also vary by season.

The Nantahala Byway (pg. 23) begins north of Murphy in the town of Marble. The Forest Heritage Scenic Byway (pg. 32) ties in at the beginning of this route.



Length: 98 miles
Drive Time: 3.5 hours
Counties: Cherokee,
Clay, Jackson,
Macon and
Transylvania



Note: Tractor-trailer trucks are prohibited on this road and it is not recommended for recreational vehicles or buses.

NANTAHALA BYWAY

The Nantahala Byway's southern terminus is in the Cherokee County town of Marble, founded in 1911 and so named because it is near the state's largest marble deposit. This marble, in addition to other mineral resources found in this area, is of such high quality that it was used extensively at Arlington National Cemetery. **From**

Marble, leave town and take U.S.

19/74/129 east through eight miles of farming valley to Andrews. The valley has rich soil, which was deposited by the Valley River that flows on the valley's eastern side toward the Hiawasee River in Murphy.

In Andrews, turn right onto U.S. 19 Business and drive through this early 20th century mountain town that is named for Alexander Boyd Andrews, who founded the Western North Carolina Railroad. **The byway rejoins U.S. 19/74/129 north of town where the road becomes two lanes.**

From Andrews, **travel seven miles to the community of Topton.** The Indian Lakes Scenic Byway (pg. 28) intersects at this point and runs north on U.S. 129. **For the next 20 miles, the byway passes through the Nantahala Gorge** by first crossing the Nantahala River. At the Clay/Macon County line, look for the 360-foot Camp Branch Falls just before entering

the community of Nantahala, founded in 1882. This is where the gorge's true nature begins. Notice that the U.S. Forest

Service's Mountain Waters Scenic Byway merges with this byway just prior to Nantahala.

The Nantahala Gorge was called the "Land of the Midday Sun." From this phrase, the Cherokee Indians

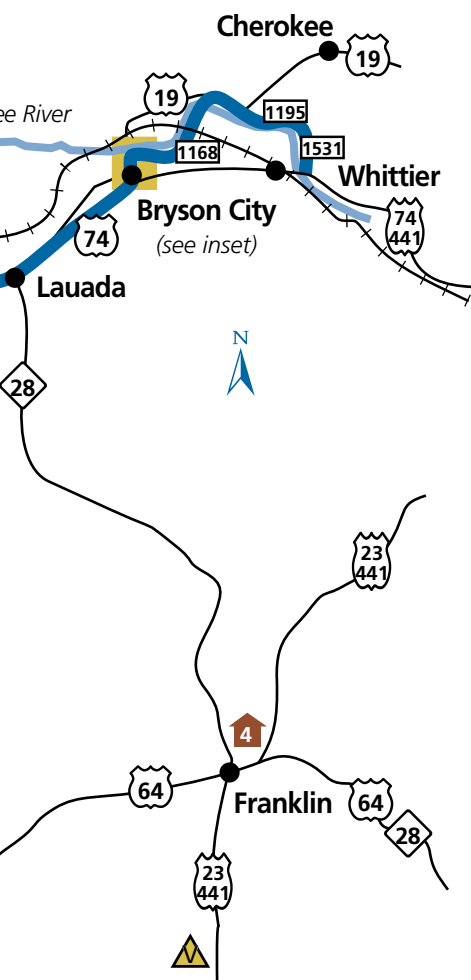
derived the name *Nantahala* because of its depth and steep walls. It is a world-class whitewater rafting location. During the warmer months, many rafting companies provide tours, while kayaking and canoeing enthusiasts enjoy the river well into the winter. Occasionally, slalom gates are visible for races held on the river. For those who prefer a less energetic ride, the main boat drop point near the southern end of the gorge provides the calmest water.

The byway occasionally provides glimpses of the Great Smoky Mountain Railroad, which snakes through the gorge paralleling U.S. 19/74. The railroad offers visitors a different perspective of the gorge. The railroad operates daily from 9 a.m. until 2 p.m., and reservations are recommended.

Continue traveling seven miles through the gorge to the community of Wesser, named for a hunter who lived here. At Wesser, the Nantahala River no



Whitewater Rafting on Nantahala River



also known as Bryson Walk (S.R. 1321). Turn right again onto Everett Street (S.R. 1364) at the Great Smoky Mountain Railroad station.

In Bryson City, notice the monuments for Tsali, a Cherokee warrior who was executed in 1838 for resisting the removal of his Cherokee people from the Southern Appalachian Region, as well as Yonaguska, chief of the Eastern Band of the Cherokee who lived here in 1839.

From Everett Street, turn left at the Swain County Courthouse onto U.S. 19 North (Main Street). Follow about two miles and turn right onto Hyatt Creek Road (S.R. 1168). For the next three miles, follow Hyatt Creek Road as it parallels the Tuckasegee River just above its banks. **At the stop sign, turn left to continue on Hyatt Creek Road.**

Here, the byway passes through portions of tribal lands of the Eastern Band of Cherokee, also called the Qualla Boundary. *Qualla* is a Cherokee word meaning “old woman” after an old Cherokee woman who lived on these lands. Established in 1838, it is the largest reservation east of the Mississippi with more than 63,000 acres.

Turn right onto U.S. 19 North after crossing the Tuckasegee River. Continue on U.S. 19 for about a mile, then turn right onto Old U.S. 19 (S.R. 1195), and cross the Oconaluftee River just above its junction with the Tuckasegee River. Follow Old U.S. 19 for nearly two miles into Jackson County where the state road number changes to 1531. The byway ends one mile later in the town of Whittier at the U.S. 74 intersection. The Waterfall Byway (pg. 19) is located to the south.



Length: 43 miles
Drive Time: 1.5 hours
Counties: Cherokee, Graham, Jackson and Swain

CHEROHALA SKYWAY

The Cherohala Skyway is a national scenic byway often compared to the Blue Ridge Parkway because of its scenic attractions

and natural topography. The skyway serves as a connector between the Cherokee National Forest in Tennessee and the Nantahala National Forest in North Carolina, thus the name *Cherohala*. The

route is located in rural western Graham County and is designated as N.C. 143.

American Indians first occupied Graham County before the progression of settlers reached the territory in the early 1830s. Early homesteaders followed American Indian paths and game trails into this land.

The route is accessible by driving on N.C. 143 West from Robbinsville for 12 miles. A scenic overlook and sign mark the beginning of the scenic byway. An information kiosk at this scenic overlook offers motorists an opportunity to enjoy the tranquil view while learning about the development of the skyway and its recreational opportunities.

Also at this overlook, visitors can view the Joyce Kilmer Memorial Forest, which was dedicated on July 30, 1936, to the late author of the poem "Trees." This pristine

forest, one of the finest stands of its type in America, includes poplar, hemlock and oak. Some tulip-poplars have grown in

excess of 100 feet high and 20 feet in circumference. More than 100 species of trees can be seen here while hiking on more than 60 miles of trails. Contact the U.S. Forest Service or the Cheoah Ranger Station for further

information on the forest, the adjoining Slickrock Wilderness Area and nearby Lake Santeetlah.

The byway begins at Santeetlah Gap and ascends along Cedar Top Mountain. This peak joins with Little Huckleberry Knob, Hooper's Bald, Laurel Top and John's Knob to form the backbone of the byway. **The route weaves westward through these southern Appalachian Mountains.** They are considered to be some of the oldest in the world, formed more than 200 million years ago. Many overlooks, trail access points and pull-offs are along the drive. Motorists should be alert for both pedestrians and bicyclists along the route.

Hardwood and coniferous trees abound throughout these mountains thanks to the U.S. Forest Service. Following the Civil



NCDOT

Cherohala

War, large lumber companies moved in and systematically cleared large swaths of forest. In 1911, the federal government began to acquire and protect these lands. The forests' destruction is evidenced by the number of balds along the route. These bare, grassy, rocky and partially barren knobs mark some of the highest points along the route. Hooper's Bald, at 5,429 feet, is the highest spot along the skyway.

Hooper's Bald was once the location of a private hunting preserve stocked with buffalo, wild boar, elk, mule-deer, bear, wild turkeys and pheasants. The gameland preserve failed, but the wild boars still in the area attest to its presence. **From Hooper's Bald travel 5.5 miles to the Beech Gap Overlook at the Tennessee state line, where the skyway ends.**

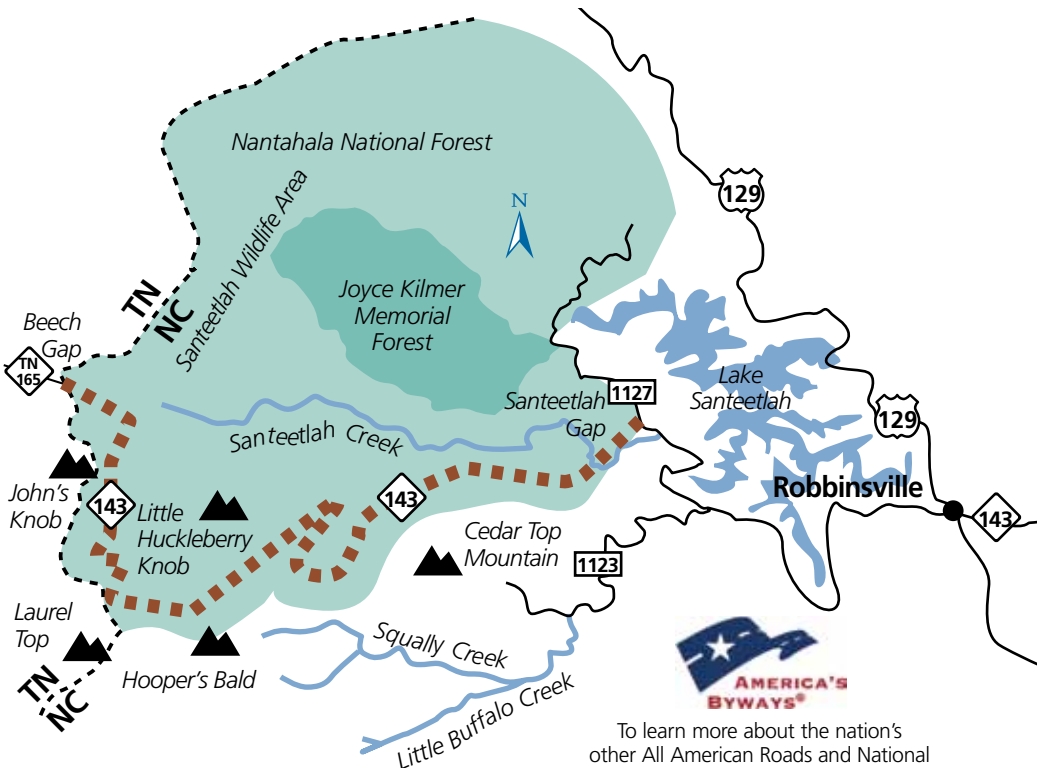
Motorists may turn around at this overlook or continue into Tennessee on S.R. 165. The Indian Lakes Scenic Byway (pg. 28) is located nearby.



Length: 20 miles
Drive Time: 45 minutes
County: Graham



Note: Tractor-trailer trucks are prohibited on this road and the route is not recommended for recreational vehicles or buses.



To learn more about the nation's other All American Roads and National Scenic Byways, visit the U.S. Department of Transportation's Web site at www.byways.org/.

INDIAN LAKES SCENIC BYWAY

The Indian Lakes Scenic Byway takes its name from the many lakes along the route with Indian names. **It follows N.C.**

28 from its intersection with U.S. 129 near the Tennessee border for 57 miles to the town of Franklin. The byway begins near the end of a famously curvy stretch of road known locally as "Tail of the Dragon," which is a favorite destination for motorcycles because of its serpentine shape. Use caution as

you navigate the sharp, hairpin turns found along the first part of the byway.

As the road straightens a bit you will pass by the byway's first major landmark, the Fontana Dam. Completed in 1945, it was the fourth highest hydroelectric dam in the world and the highest in the Eastern United States. The dam was built by the Tennessee Valley Authority in response to the federal government's need "for aid in the development of atomic power." Fontana Lake is the largest of the TVA

lakes, covering 10,530 acres. This remote body of water is a popular spot for fly fishing, swimming and boating.



Cheoah Dam and Powerhouse

Continue two miles down the road to Fontana Village, a present-day resort community originally built for the 6,000 workers who constructed the Fontana Dam. There have been two other Fontana villages near the existing site. The first was built as a logging camp in the 1800s and is now buried by Fontana Lake. The second was built for copper miners

at the turn of the 20th century.

As you continue driving past the Stecoah community, watch for large pipes shooting up the sides of mountains. These surge pipes take water overflow up the mountain for storage when overflow gates are closed at the hydroelectric dams seen along the route. When water levels are low, water in the surge pipes is released and flows down the mountains to turn turbines in the dams' generator houses.

Past Stecoah, continue down

N.C. 28 into Graham County passing through the Stecoah Panther Divide and Calf Pen Gap before crossing the Nantahala River into Almond. Along the 23-mile stretch, take advantage of the many overlooks with views of rural Western North Carolina and plenty of parking for roadside picnics. Numerous creeks along the byway feed into the Little Tennessee River. Used for centuries by the Cherokee and their predecessors, the river's first European exploration was in 1540 by Spanish Explorer Hernando DeSoto as the first tributary of the Mississippi River.

The town of Almond, founded in 1905, is located near the intersection of N.C. 28 and U.S. 74 just north of the Nantahala Gorge. **Continue past this intersection on N.C. 28, traveling south toward the city limits of Franklin.** This stretch

of the byway parallels the Little Tennessee River as it flows through the unique valley between the Nantahala and Cowee Mountain Ranges. Visitors will pass by the Needmore tract, a 4,500-acre state-owned property that houses the southern Blue Ridge Mountains' most intact eco-system and features a series of stunning vistas. After several miles, the side slopes of the rugged Cowee Mountains give way to scenery more pastoral in its feel with rolling hills and farmland. The

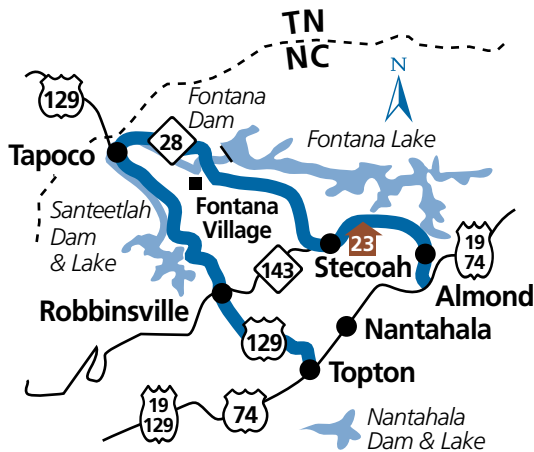
byway follows the river as it bisects the ancient town of Cowee, the principal commercial and diplomatic center of the Middle Cherokee in the 18th century. Just past Cowee one can see a portion of the historic West's Mill Village. **The byway ends near historic downtown Franklin,** which is billed the "Gem Capital of the World" because of nearby ruby mines.



Length: 57 miles
Drive Time: 1.5 hours
Counties: Swain, Graham and Cherokee



Note: The route is not recommended for recreational vehicles or buses.



WHITEWATER WAY

Whitewater Way provides motorists with access to some of the most beautiful waterfalls in the Eastern United States. The route gets its name from Whitewater Falls, which at 411 feet, is the highest waterfall east of the Rockies.

The byway begins at the intersection of U.S. 64 and N.C. 281 in the village of Sapphire. This is also the intersection of the Waterfall Byway (pg. 18). This quaint mountain town is named for the intense blue sky and water observed here, as well as for the gems found in this area. **Follow N.C. 281 South for two miles** before reaching the access area for Horse Pasture River and Falls.

At the access area, trails lead visitors along the river to a series of falls including Horse Pasture, Drift, Rainbow, Stairway and Mist. Drift Falls is a popular place for sliding and caution is recommended. Rainbow Falls is 150 feet high and has a back spray of mist that shows a rainbow when illuminated by the sun. Stairway Falls has seven steps averaging 10 feet each, while Windy Falls is known as an ominous place of swirling spray. Footing can become treacherous along the trail. Close observers may spot a rare and beautiful plant called

Shortia, which is only found in this area and in Japan. It grows from a slender single stem and blooms white or pink in late March or early April.

Continuing along N.C. 281, the byway passes through the Nantahala National Forest. First established by Congress in 1911, this forest now contains nearly 1.4 million acres of Western North Carolina. Large stands of hemlock and spruce are found along this portion of byway. In the spring, native azaleas, rhododendrons and mountain laurels light up the understories of

these trees. Some privately owned land lies along the route where a mix of homes, farms and craft shops can be seen.

About 8.5 miles from Sapphire, the byway passes the entrance to Whitewater Falls Scenic Area. Follow the signs to the trailhead parking lot and take a five-minute stroll to the falls overlook. Additional trails lead farther along the falls or deeper into the gorge.

Once back on N.C. 281, it is less than a mile through a brief portion of Jackson County to the South Carolina line, where the byway ends. Motorists may want to backtrack along the byway or continue into South Carolina along S.C. 130.



N.C. Travel & Tourism

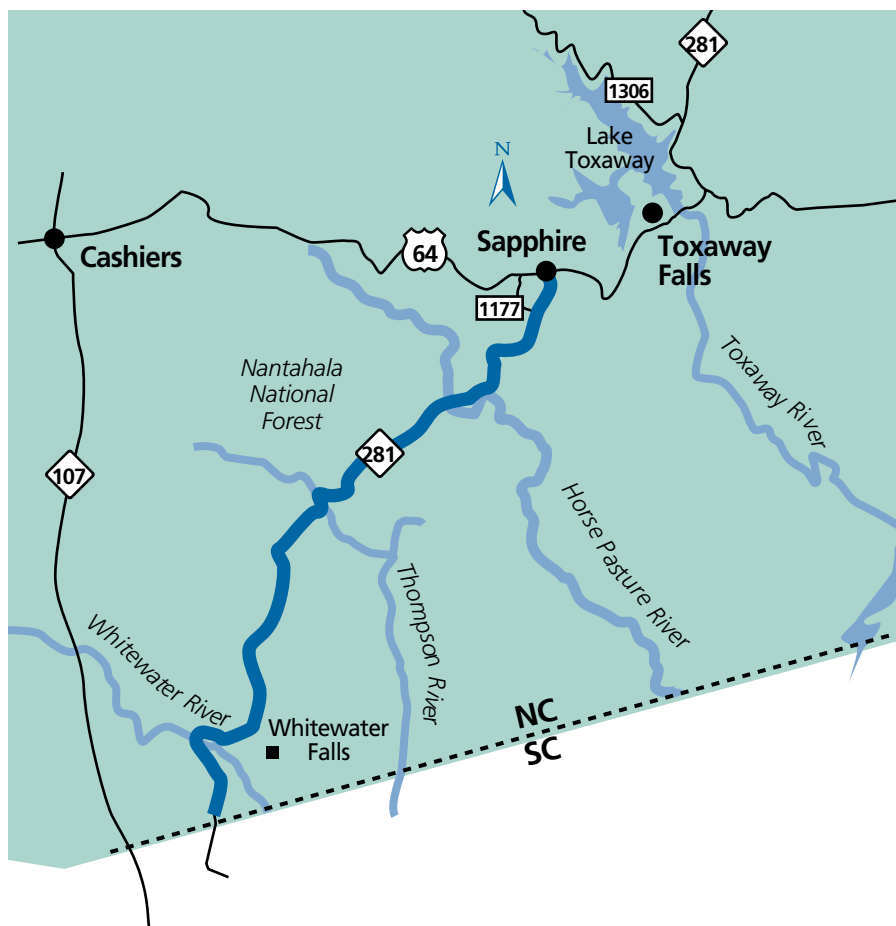
Whitewater Falls



Length: 9 miles
Drive Time: 20 minutes
Counties: Transylvania and Jackson



Note: The route is not recommended for recreational vehicles or buses.



FOREST HERITAGE SCENIC BYWAY

The Forest Heritage Scenic Byway allows motorists to explore North Carolina's rich forestlands. **Begin following the byway from its northern end by traveling U.S. 276 North from the U.S. 64/N.C. 280 intersection near Brevard.** Established

in 1861, Brevard is the Transylvania County seat and was named for Ephriam Brevard, who drafted the Mecklenburg Resolves of 1775. A pair of stone pillars built to honor Transylvania County residents who served in World War I lies at

the beginning of the byway. They also mark the entrance to the Pisgah National Forest, which was established in 1916 and encompasses more than one million acres. A U.S. Forest Service information center is located about two miles from the pillars.

West of the information center is the Pisgah Forest National Fish Hatchery, which raises trout to be released in mountain streams. **Just past the hatchery on U.S. 276 is the breathtaking 85-foot Looking Glass Falls.** A pull-off is provided for visitors to safely enjoy the view. The falls are named for the mountain above Looking Glass Rock. Its monolithic granite face gleams like a mirror from the water

seeping out of the mountain across the stone. **Travel 2.5 miles north and pass Sliding Rock Falls.** In the summer, many

visitors enjoy a cool slide down the rock into a pool under the supervision of lifeguards. A bathhouse provides a place to change clothes.

The Cradle of Forestry is on the right, three miles from Sliding Rock. It is the birthplace of scientific forestry and forestry education through the work of Dr. Carl A. Schenck in 1898. Dr. Schenck was the forest supervisor for George Vanderbilt's



Biltmore Forest School near Brevard

100,000-acre Biltmore Forest and founded the first forestry school in the United States at Biltmore, near Asheville.

Near the Cradle of Forestry is the entrance to the Pink Beds, an upland bog with a dense growth of pink blooming rhododendrons and laurels. **About four miles from the Pink Beds, is the first of two Blue Ridge Parkway crossings.** The first crossing is at Wagon Road Gap. The gap was named for the vehicles that crossed the mountain on the trail from Brevard towards the Pigeon River Gorge and Tennessee. To the left is the Shining Rock Wilderness. Accessible only by foot trails, this primitive area is a unique natural

treasure. **From here, continue along U.S. 276 North for 14 miles following the East Fork of the Pigeon River through rural mountain villages and farmlands to the community of Bethel.**

The nearby community of Woodrow, just north of Bethel, was named for President Woodrow Wilson. **Turn left at the stoplight onto N.C. 215 and follow the West Fork of the Pigeon River 18 miles until the byway reaches the second crossing of the Blue Ridge Parkway at Beech Gap.** Along this portion of N.C. 215, pass by more mountain farms and numerous streams and waterfalls. **Six miles from Woodrow, is a local reservoir, Lake Logan.** The community of Sunburst, located along its shores, gets its name from the swiftness of the sun as it rises over Cold Mountain to announce the morning. This is the fictional setting of the book and movie "Cold Mountain."

About 8.5 miles from the Blue Ridge Parkway is the Balsam Grove community near Balsam Lake, which feeds into the French Broad River. The river was named for the French who inhabited the territory during the 18th century. **The last eight miles of the byway parallel the North Fork of the French Broad River. The route ends at the intersection of N.C. 215 with U.S. 64 near Rosman.**

To follow the Waterfall Byway (pg. 19) travel along U.S. 64 West from this point, or turn left

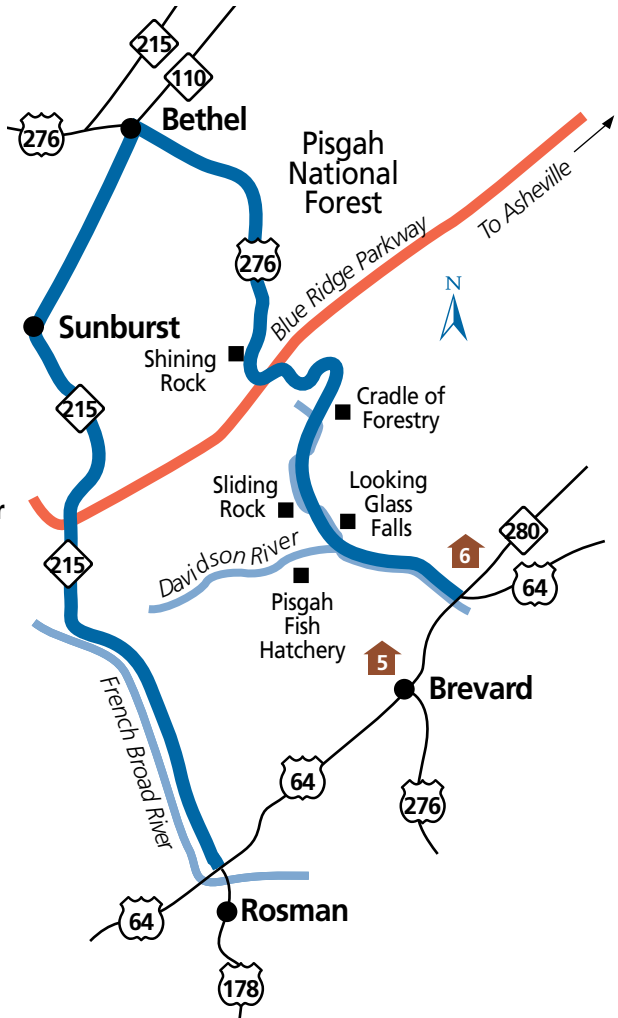
and follow the U.S. Forest Service byway north to Brevard.



Length: 65 miles
Drive Time: Two hours
Counties: Haywood, Transylvania and Jackson



Note: The route is not recommended for recreational vehicles or buses.



APPALACHIAN MEDLEY

The Appalachian Medley engages the senses and recalls the past. It has been appropriately named for the rich history of local music, which is illustrated by the rise and fall of the beautiful hills along the byway — a melody of greatest proportions.

The byway begins on N.C. 209 at Exit 24 on I-40 near Lake Junaluska and Waynesville. Begin following the route by traveling north along N.C. 209. After 1.3 miles, the byway crosses the Pigeon River, which derives its name from the large flocks of pigeons that once lived along its banks. **After crossing the river, continue two miles to Crabtree.** Beginning a half mile after Crabtree, the byway is closely bordered by the Pisgah National Forest. This forest covers 12 counties and more than one million acres in North Carolina. Also, it is the birthplace of the scientific study of American forestry. For more information about the Pisgah National Forest, contact the U.S. Forest Service. (Contact information is provided on pg. 168.)

Five miles from Crabtree, the byway veers right near Fines Creek.

The creek was named for a scout who was buried in its icy waters. The scout's brother placed his body in the creek to preserve it until the spring thaw. However, when the brother came to retrieve the body, it was nowhere to be found.

The byway enters Madison County at

Betsey's Gap four miles after crossing Fines Creek. Hebo Mountain can be seen to the south and Pug Knob to the north.

The byway, from this point north, is escorted by Spring Creek. **The community of Luck is less than five miles up the road,** and as the locals say, "with Luck comes Trust." Trust, a small community with a general store and cafe, is 1.5 miles past Luck. Guests are welcome to stop in St. Jude's Chapel of Hope.

Following N.C. 209, the surrounding landscape opens into a picturesque valley. **Max Patch Mountain is on the left.** The Appalachian Trail lies across the top of this mountain bald. **Travel a little more than four miles to the Rocky Bluff Recreation Area,** which has picnic facilities, restrooms, campsites and hiking trails.

Hot Springs is about three miles

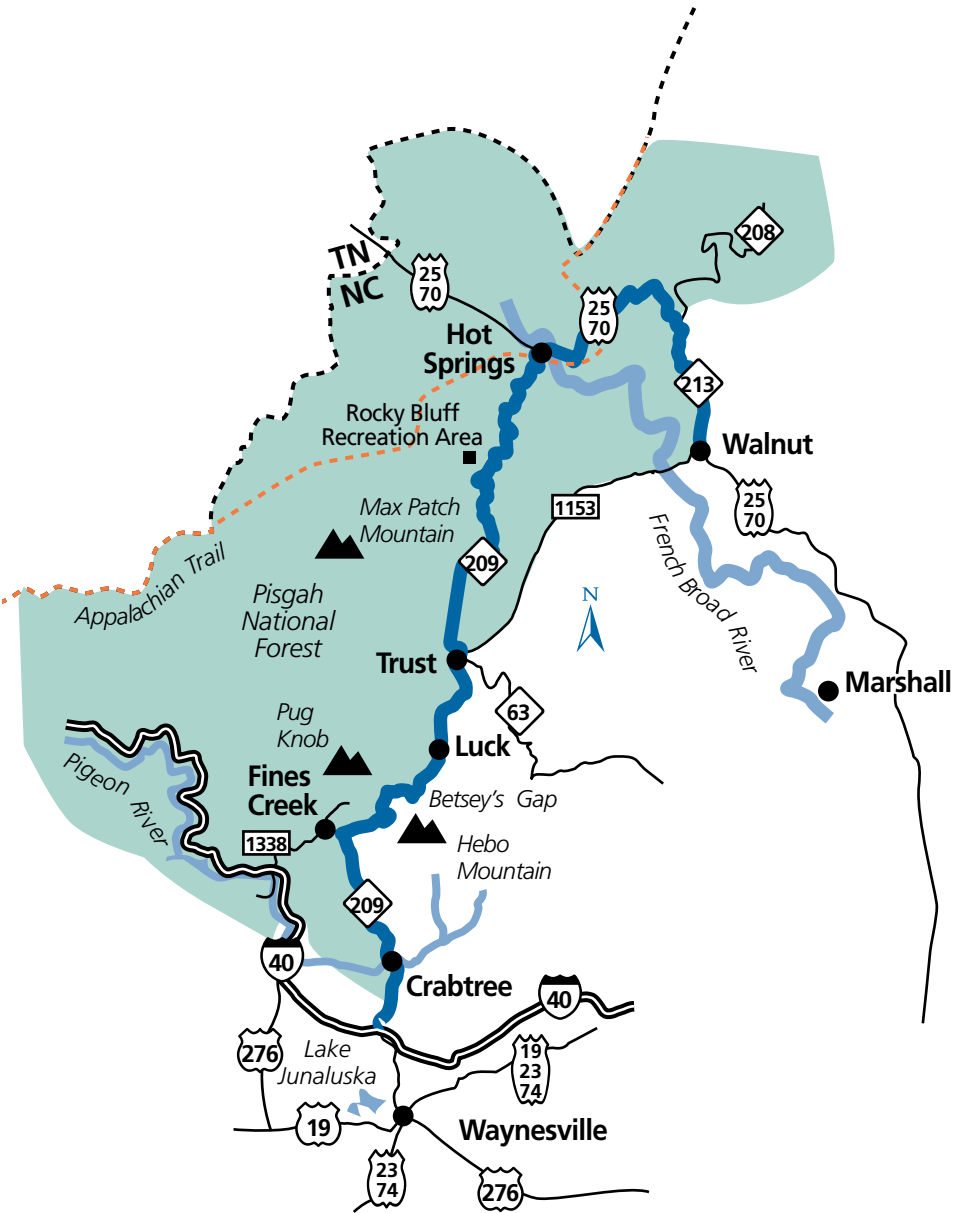


NCDOT

French Broad River

beyond the recreation area. Two scouts, Henry Reynolds and Thomas Morgan, first discovered the springs in 1778. Originally known as Warm Springs (changed to Hot Springs in 1886), it was a main stop for drovers that led cattle, hogs and horses to

markets in South Carolina and Georgia. In those days, the area had a rough reputation and was known for lawlessness. Toll roads with regular stagecoach traffic and private carriages slowly changed the character of towns such as Hot Springs,



and the drovers' stands were converted to accommodate a higher clientele seeking the healing waters of the springs. The history of this area also includes the first golf course in the Southeast, the imprisonment of German merchant sailors

in 1905. **The byway ends here**, but motorists may continue south to Marshall and the intersection of the French Broad Overview (pg. 37).



Length: 45 miles
Drive Time: 1.5 hours
Counties: Haywood and Madison



Appalachian Trail Crosses U.S. 25/70

during World War I and the development of the Appalachian Trail. While in Hot Springs, take a side trip on Paint Rock Road (S.R. 1300). This leads to the area's best known landmark, a sheer rock cliff on which early settlers found painted images of humans and wild animals.

Turn onto U.S. 25/70 and travel three miles outside of Hot Springs where the Appalachian Trail crosses the road via an overhead bridge. Then, follow U.S. 25/70 to Walnut, once called Jewell Hill before it was incorporated

FRENCH BROAD OVERVIEW

The French Broad Overview begins just north of Asheville in Weaverville, first settled in the 1700s. This small town was called Pine Cabin until its incorporation in 1850. It is also the site of the Vance Birthplace State Historic Site. Zebulon B. Vance was North Carolina's Civil War governor from 1862–1865. He also served in the U.S. Senate and U.S. House of Representatives. In addition to information about Vance, the historic site offers presentations on early mountain settler life.

Begin following the byway by taking I-26 West from Asheville to Exit 19 in Weaverville. From the interchange, take the U.S. 25/70 Bypass toward Marshall. Turn left at the first stoplight onto Monticello Road (S.R. 1727).

Follow Monticello Road for three miles through a rural residential area until it ends at N.C. 251. Along this road, notice the French Broad River as it makes its way west. The river was named for the French who inhabited this region during the 18th century. During the summer months, the French Broad River is a popular site for white-water rafting and canoeing. **Turn right onto N.C. 251**

near the community of Alexander.

Established in 1828, Alexander was named for the owner of a local stagecoach tavern.

This road, like many others in river valleys, was built following old Indian trading paths that led to trading posts and villages in the Tennessee and Ohio River valleys. Note the palisades, or sheer rock walls, that line the right side of the road. Over time, the wide river cut away at the rock valley walls. Migrating animals and American Indians used this passage to cross through the Eastern United States'

tallest mountains. When European settlers arrived, they also followed the river valleys and paths set by those before them and widened the paths into roads. With the arrival of trains, river valleys again provided the path of least resistance.

While following the French Broad River, a railroad is visible on the other side of the river. Near Marshall, the tracks cross the river and parallel the road.

Continue following N.C. 251 after it joins U.S. 25/70 Business into Marshall. Established in 1852 and named for former U.S. Supreme Court Chief Justice John Marshall, it is the Madison County seat. For the best view of the courthouse, turn



Downtown Marshall

left at the stoplight, cross the river, turn around in the school parking lot and re-cross the river to see this community perched upon the banks of the river.

Turn left at the stoplight in front of the courthouse to continue on the final portion of this byway. Follow U.S. 25/70 Business as it winds up the hill past a beautifully laid stone wall and meets with the U.S. 25/70 Bypass one mile later. The route ends here.



Length: 17 miles
Drive Time: 25 minutes
Counties: Madison and Buncombe



HISTORIC FLAT ROCK SCENIC BYWAY

The Historic Flat Rock Scenic Byway consists of several roads in the Flat Rock community. The main road, U.S. 25, runs north and south through Flat Rock. The second road, Little River Road (S.R. 1123), proceeds west four miles from U.S. 25. The third road is Rutledge Drive (S.R. 1164), which runs west from U.S. 25 one mile to Kanuga Road (S.R. 1127).

The community of Flat Rock is named for a large expanse of granite once used as a meeting and ceremony site by the Cherokee. The village was also a popular haven for affluent Charlestonians, Europeans and plantation owners. These visitors left evidence of their stays in the many beautiful historic homes in town. History enthusiasts may be intrigued with the lineage of Southern aristocracy found among the tombstones in the St. John in the Wilderness Episcopal Church Cemetery.

From Hendersonville, the Henderson County seat, take U.S. 25 South to Highland Lake Road (S.R. 1783), where the byway begins. One road further, turn right onto Rutledge Drive and drive slowly through one of Flat Rock's residential areas. This route highlights a

historic mountain neighborhood with unique architecture. **At Kanuga Road, turn around and backtrack to U.S. 25 to continue following the byway.**

After turning right onto U.S. 25, look immediately to the right to see the St. John in the Wilderness gothic revival church. Built in 1836, it is considered the oldest Episcopal church in Western North Carolina. Numerous people have worshipped there, from wealthy and politically influential landowners to slaves. One-half mile further is "the great



St. John in the Wilderness Episcopal Church Cemetery

flat rock." This local landmark was frequently used as a meeting place for pioneers and merchants. It is now a meeting place for the Flat Rock Playhouse. Called the "State Theater of North Carolina," the playhouse is considered to have one of the best "summer series" productions in the country.

At this point, motorists may follow Little River Road to the right or continue along U.S. 25. Following U.S. 25 just beyond the Playhouse entrance, the Old Flat Rock Post Office, established in 1839, is on the left. Next is Blue Ridge Road (S.R. 1812), which leads to the community of East Flat Rock and the area's

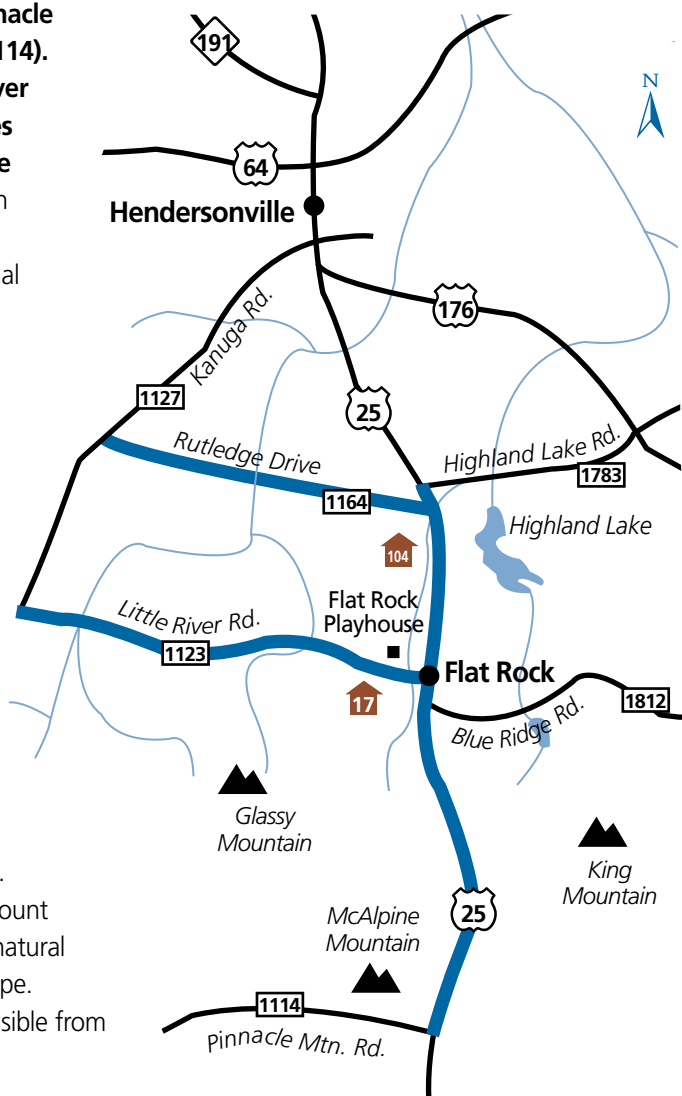
first railroad station. Further along U.S. 25 is the Woodfield Inn (formerly known as the Farmer Hotel). Built in 1852, the hotel has been a popular retreat for coastal South Carolinians for more than 100 years. A view of Glassy and McAlpin mountains follows. Across from the Kenmure Golf Course is "Argyle," built in 1830 as the summer home of Judge Mitchell King. King was one of the founding fathers of the St. John in the Wilderness Church and Hendersonville. **This portion of the byway ends at Pinnacle Mountain Road (S.R. 1114).**

Turning on Little River Road, the byway passes another entrance to the Flat Rock Playhouse. On the left is "Connemara," the Carl Sandburg National Memorial Site, home to the renowned author for 22 years. It was built in 1839 by Christopher G. Memminger, first secretary of the Confederate Treasury. Just beyond the memorial site is Saluda Cottage. Count Joseph Marie Gabriel St. Xavier de Choiseul built the home in 1836. As the French consul to Charleston, S.C. and Savannah, Ga., the count was drawn to the area's natural beauty and social landscape. Glassy Mountain is also visible from this road.

The byway continues along a winding pattern of woodlands and fields. Further down the route, Sally Caps Rock, which scales three-quarters up the side of Glassy Mountain, is visible. Many historic homes and beautiful areas extend beyond the reaches of this byway and are waiting to be explored. **This section of byway ends at Kanuga Road.**



Length: 8.3 miles
Drive Time: 20 minutes
County: Henderson



DROVERS ROAD

The Drovers Road byway passes through Hickory Nut Gap, one of two gaps in the Blue Ridge Mountains used by early eastern settlers to reach the beautiful Asheville plateaus. Many farmers drove flocks of market-bound livestock through this gap, giving the byway its name.

Though this area has changed considerably during the past century, its beauty still abounds and the paths blazed through this region a century ago are the same avenues of choice today.

The byway's western end begins along U.S. 74 Alternate at the Blue Ridge Parkway, just north of Fairview as the highway works its way through the mountains from Asheville. Traveling south, notice Little Pisgah Mountain (elevation 4,412 feet) on the left. This peak was once known to the Cherokee as *Konnatoga*.

Little Pisgah Mountain marks the beginning of the climb up and through Hickory Nut Gap. This gap was once known as Sherrill's Gap after a historic inn and tavern located nearby and owned by Bedford Sherrill. The inn, open between 1834 and 1909, was a well-known comfort stop for weary travelers, settlers, drovers and Civil War soldiers. Listed as

a National Register Historic Site, the inn is now maintained as a private residence and is visible from the wide curves

between Ferguson Mountain and Tater Knob. The hillsides along the byway are covered in stands of mature trees. During the spring and early summer, motorists are treated to a visual symphony of flowering trillium and mountain laurel.



Mary Jane Hunter

Historic Sherrill's Inn along the byway.

Descending from the gap, the byway passes into Hickory Nut Gorge. Bearwallow Mountain is on the right. Hickory Nut Creek (also known as the Rocky Broad) parallels the route. **Five miles from the beginning of the byway is the quaint village of Gerton,** previously known as Pump. As the story goes, the town's original name came from the frequent practice of thirsty patrons to leave money by a local water pump. Upon their return, they would find a jar of clear potent liquid unique to these hills. The drive through this area offers several craft shops, stores, campgrounds and roadside stands. However, the infamous pump is gone.

The high, steep sides of the gorge are covered in a cascade of rocks, trees and rhododendron. In the spring, travelers

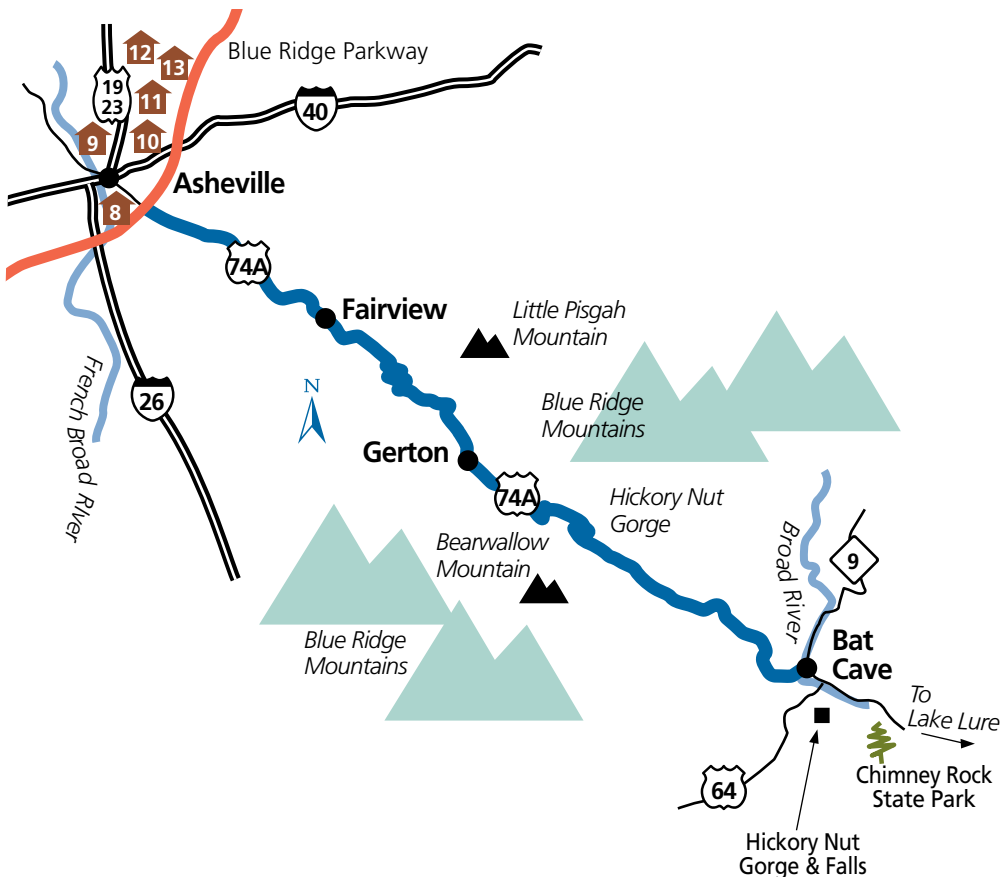
may see trees with deep lavender blooms scattered along this drive. George Vanderbilt originally brought the Paulownia tree, also known as the Empress tree, here. Since first introduced, the seeds of this tree have been spread throughout this area by birds. **The byway ends in Bat Cave, where U.S. 74A intersects with N.C. 9 and the Black Mountain Rag (pg. 43).**



Length: 16.5 miles
Drive Time: 25 minutes
Counties: Buncombe and Henderson



Note: The route is not recommended for recreational vehicles or buses.



BLACK MOUNTAIN RAG

Earning its name from an old fiddle tune, the Black Mountain Rag, much like the traditional rag song style, is full of twists, turns, ups and downs.

The Black Mountains were deemed “black” because of the dark green foliage of the Lauda Firs that cover the mountainsides in this part of the state. To visit the Black Mountain resort community, take Exit 64 on I-40 at Black Mountain. Another interesting site near the byway is Mount Mitchell, which is the highest mountain east of the Mississippi River and may be reached from the nearby Blue Ridge Parkway.

Begin traveling the byway south along N.C. 9 from the town of Black Mountain. Along the sharp curves and hairpin turns of N.C. 9 lies the town of Bat Cave, which was aptly named for a nearby cave inhabited by these winged mammals. This portion of the byway is not recommended for recreational vehicles due to sharp curves. ***Motorists driving recreational vehicles or buses should take an alternate route following I-26 East from Asheville to U.S. 74 East to access the Lake Lure and Bat Cave area.***

Flowing to the right of N.C. 9 the Broad River, which ends at the community of Lake Lure, is joined by Hickory Nut

Creek near the intersection of U.S. 64, U.S. 74 and N.C. 9. **To visit Lake Lure, turn left and follow U.S. 64/74A/N.C. 9 East. Departing Bat Cave, take U.S. 64 East to Chimney Rock.** Be sure to keep an eye out for the historic Chimney Rock, which is on the right along the three-mile span between the communities of Bat Cave and Chimney Rock. Chimney Rock



N.C. Travel & Tourism

Chimney Rock

is a weathered granite monolith that rises from Chimney Rock Mountain. Motorists may want to take a side trip to Chimney Rock State Park to visit this unique rock formation, which overlooks Hickory Nut Gorge and Lake Lure.

Hickory Nut Falls, cascading more than 400 feet into the Broad River, add to the beautiful mountain scenery and have been featured in a number of movies including “Fire Starter,” “Last of the Mohicans” and “A Breed Apart.” Just past the falls, settlers once crossed the high mountains of Hickory Nut Gap to reach the Asheville plateau. In fact, historians believe that

Spanish explorer Hernando De Soto passed through here around 1540. **Continuing on N.C. 9, pass through Hickory Nut Gorge.** The gorge runs southeast from Hickory Nut Gap and drops 1,800 feet before ending at Lake Lure.

The resort community of Lake Lure was established in 1927 and provided the scenery for the movie "Dirty Dancing." Before **crossing Pool Creek, where N.C. 9 and U.S. 64/74A split**, notice the historic resort hotel on the right. Pool Creek is home to North Carolina's famous bottomless pools. The erosion of ancient rock formed these unique water features. This is a privately operated site that charges an admission fee.

To continue following the byway, backtrack along U.S. 64 West eight miles to Bat Cave along the winding edge of Lake Lure. **In Bat Cave, follow**

U.S. 64 toward Hendersonville. Along this six-mile route, enjoy the beautiful masses of mountain laurel and some of North Carolina's finest apple orchards. This area was settled in 1830. **The Black Mountain Rag byway ends at Mills Gap Road (S.R. 1586).** Nearby is the resort community and Henderson County seat, Hendersonville. To visit poet and author Carl Sandburg's home, drive along the Historic Flat Rock Scenic Byway (pg. 39).



Length: 31 miles
Drive Time: 45 minutes
Counties: Buncombe, Rutherford and Henderson



Note: The route is not recommended for recreational vehicles or buses.



PACOLET RIVER BYWAY

The Pacolet River Byway begins at the South Carolina state line and traces U.S. 176 through the Tryon Thermal Belt,

an unusual microclimate area ordinarily free of dew and frost, to the town of Saluda. This valley road crosses the Pacolet River several times and parallels the Saluda

Grade, the steepest mainline railroad grade in the United States.

Old railroad depots, log cabins, a vaudeville/movie theater and several other historic buildings are in the towns of Saluda and Tryon. Pearson's Falls

Natural Heritage Site, near Saluda, is a 259-acre botanical wonderland where visitors may hike, bird watch or picnic.

The byway ends where U.S. 176 crosses High Bridge at the Henderson County line.

The Historic Flat Rock Scenic Byway (pg. 39), which passes the Carl Sandburg



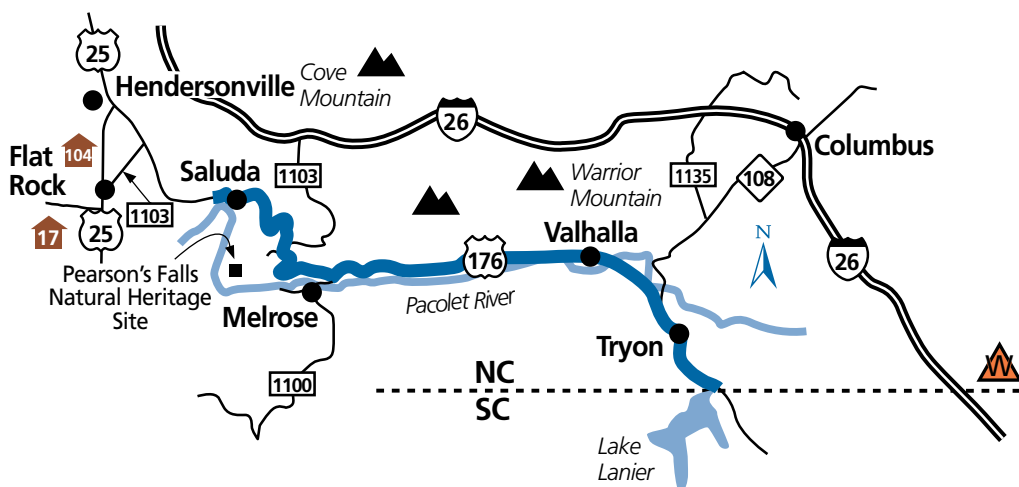
N.C. Travel & Tourism

Downtown Saluda

National Historic Site and Flat Rock Playhouse, is located nearby.



Length: 10 miles
Drive Time: 20 minutes
County: Polk



SOUTH MOUNTAIN SCENERY

The South Mountain Scenery byway offers motorists a transitional drive between the piedmont and mountains.

To access the byway's southern terminus, **travel along U.S. 74 West from Shelby and take N.C. 226 to the community of Metcalf, where the byway begins.** Shelby, the Cleveland County seat, was named for Isaac Shelby, a

Revolutionary War commander. Cleveland County was formed in 1841 and named for Col. Benjamin Cleveland, a hero of the Battle at Kings Mountain.

From Metcalf, **follow N.C. 226 to Polkville**, located in the First Broad River Valley. Here, look for glimpses of the South Mountains ahead to the right. Along the way, enjoy the upper Piedmont farmlands and spectacular mountain views. Corn and apples are some of the crops that may be seen from the road. This part of the route is in Rutherford County. Formed in 1779, the county was named for Griffith Rutherford, a member of the Provincial Congress and a Revolutionary War general. Cherry Mountain lies to the southwest and earned its name from the production of liquor and "cherry bounce" — produced

from local cherry trees — brewed here after the Civil War.

The South Mountains are an isolated

range located in Burke, Rutherford and Cleveland counties. The Cherokee Indians called them the *Oakanoahs*. South Mountains State Park and the South Mountains Wildlife Management Area offer interesting side trips. The state



NC DOT

South Mountains State Park

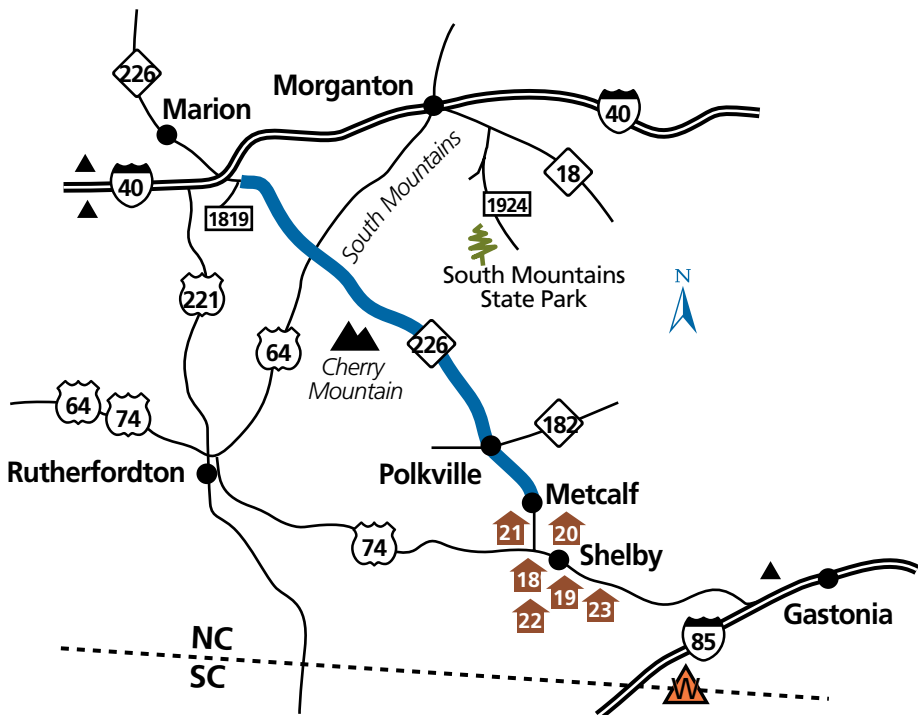
park is 16 miles south of Morganton off Old N.C. 18 (S.R. 1924). Both the state park and wildlife management area are located in Burke County. To get to the park, take I-40 to Exit 104. Travel north on Enola Road (S.R. 1922) for one-half mile. Turn right onto Old N.C. 18, follow this road south back over I-40, and follow signs from there.

Continuing on the byway, pass through the Dysartville community, named for the family who settled this area. While driving the last 10 miles toward Marion, glimpses of North Carolina's Appalachian Mountains are visible from the route. **The byway ends at the intersection with Henredon Road (S.R. 1819), just before I-40 and south of Marion.**

Marion, the McDowell County seat, was named for South Carolina's Francis Marion, a farmer and Revolutionary War general. McDowell County, formed in 1842, was named for Joseph McDowell who fought at Kings Mountain and was a member of Congress. Another beautiful (and close) scenic byway is Black Mountain Rag (pg. 43), which begins on N.C. 9 just south of Exit 64 on I-40.



Length: 33 miles
Drive Time: 45 minutes
Counties: Cleveland, Rutherford and McDowell



MISSION CROSSING

The Mission Crossing byway, which begins near the Avery County community of Cranberry, guides motorists along N.C. 194 through North Carolina's ski country and the northern range of the Roan Mountains in Pisgah National Forest before ending at Vilas in Watauga County.

First called Cranberry Forge for the iron

mines believed to have been worked by American Indians, Cranberry was founded in 1850 and named for the abundant local cranberries. The mines once supplied iron to the Confederacy and are still in use today.

Just down the road at the byway's southern end is Elk Park, founded in 1885 and named for the elk that formerly roamed the region. It is located on the Elk River, which begins in Banner Elk. The byway follows N.C. 194 through the Elk River Valley from Elk Park through the community of Heaton to Banner Elk.

Banner Elk, also known as Shawneehaw, is the home of Lees-McRae College. The town was named for the Banner family, early settlers on the Elk River. Above Banner Elk is Beech Mountain, which at 5,506 feet, is one of the region's

better-known resorts.

Just past Banner Elk, continue along the byway by turning left from

N.C. 194 onto Old Turnpike Road. This stretch of the byway follows one of the last remaining original highways of the 19th century. The route, originally a game trail and foot path, connected the

settlers of Valle Crucis and Banner Elk with Tennessee. The turnpike was a toll road, and able-bodied men who lived on or near the road volunteered their labor for six days out of the year in return for free access. Today, seven-tenths of a mile of the original unpaved road still exists.

Old Turnpike Road also played an important part in history. During the Civil War, the road was a link in the Underground Railroad and served as a route for smuggling escaped Union prisoners and Confederate draft dodgers to Tennessee. The road now serves as a place for motorists to reflect on our nation's history and stop to admire the scenic Big Bottom of the Elk Valley.

After just over a mile, Old Turnpike Road connects back to N.C. 194. Turn left to continue following N.C. 194



Shannon Hendrickson

Mast General Store in Valle Crucis

north through the communities of Balm and Bowers Gap before crossing into Watauga County. The creek

paralleling the road is called Craborchard Creek, which joins the Watauga River near Valle Crucis.

Shortly after passing through the community of Matney, the route begins descending into the Watauga River Valley. The name Watauga is derived from the American Indian word for “beautiful water.” On the left is the mission from

which this route got its name. To the right is Dutch Creek, which meets with Craborchard Creek below.

The mission played an important part in the history of Valle Crucis. In 1842, Bishop Stillman Ives purchased 3,000 acres of land and founded a divinity school that became the first Anglican monastic order since the Reformation. In 1852, the divinity school and monastery were forced to disband. By 1895, Bishop Joseph Blount Cheshire revived the Episcopal church’s work by opening a mission school that remained in operation until World War II. The mission is now operated by the Episcopal Diocese of Western North Carolina as a camp and conference center.

Valle Crucis, settled in 1780 by Samuel

Hix, means “Valley of the Cross” and is named for the creeks that converge with the Watauga River in the form of a cross.

Before leaving the valley, be sure to visit the Mast Farm Inn. The farm, established

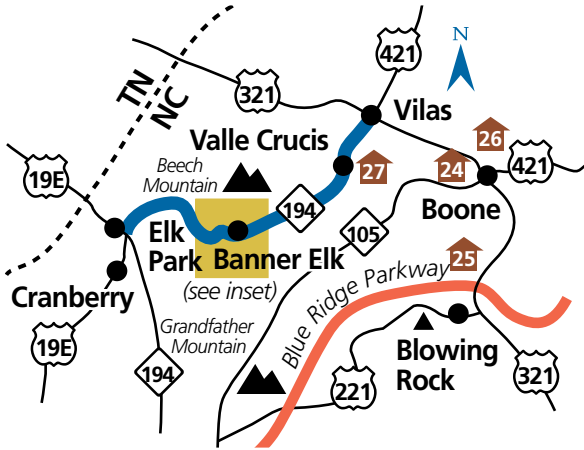
in 1812, is one of the best preserved 19th century farms in Western North Carolina and is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Stop at the Mast General Store

in Valle Crucis to see an authentic general store that opened in 1882. Take a right on Broadside Road to

see the Mast Farm Inn and General Store Annex.

Continuing on N.C. 194 after leaving Valle Crucis, notice the unusual barn on the right while climbing out of the valley. The Baird Barn, built in the late 19th or early 20th century, is an excellent example of a transverse crib barn.

The byway ends in the community of Vilas at the intersection of N.C. 194 and U.S. 321/421 north of Boone.



Length: 17 miles
Drive Time: 45 minutes
Counties: Avery and Watauga



Note: The route is not recommended for recreational vehicles or buses.

LITTLE PARKWAY

Known as the Little Parkway or the Yonahlossee Trail, U.S. 221 connects the resort towns of Blowing Rock and Linville and forms the Little Parkway byway. Built in 1889 by man and mule as a toll road, the Little Parkway winds along the side of Grandfather Mountain.

N.C. Travel & Tourism



Moses Cone's Flat Top Manor

This road was one of many privately owned roads in the state and served as the link between Blowing Rock and Linville before the completion of the Blue Ridge Parkway in 1987. Work began in 1935 on the 470-mile Blue Ridge Parkway in North Carolina. The route follows the crest of the Blue Ridge Mountains from the Shenandoah Mountains in Virginia to the Great Smoky Mountains in North Carolina.

The byway begins at the intersection of U.S. 221 and N.C. 105 in Linville. Follow U.S. 221 North towards Blowing Rock. Established in 1883 and designed by Samuel T. Kelsey of Kansas, Linville is located on the Linville River. South of Linville are Linville Falls and Linville Gorge. All were named for William and John Linville who were killed below the falls by American Indians in 1766.

The upper and lower falls, accessed from the Blue Ridge Parkway, are 12 feet and 90 feet high respectively. Linville Gorge

is among the nation's largest gorges and is located in one of the wildest uninhabited areas in the Eastern United States.

Majestic

Grandfather Mountain is located along the byway between the two towns. It was named because the mountain, when viewed at a distance, resembles an old man's profile against the sky. Grandfather Mountain, or *Tanawha*, as American Indians called it, is the highest point in the Blue Ridge Mountains. Because of its height, Grandfather Mountain provides a habitat for special mountain plant species.

The Linn Cove Viaduct, the final link in the Blue Ridge Parkway, is visible from the face of Grandfather Mountain. The viaduct is five miles north of Linville and at the time of its construction was the world's only bridge built from the top down. This innovative construction method assured that no heavy equipment was placed on the face of the mountain to protect the mountain ecology. For more detailed information about the construction

process, visit the National Park Service's information center just off the viaduct on the Blue Ridge Parkway.

While traveling to Blowing Rock along the byway, watch for signs marking the Eastern Continental Divide. Also, notice the residential areas along the edges of the Pisgah National Forest through which this road passes. On the left, near Blowing Rock, look for a large colonial revival house with huge columns on the front. Called Westglow, the house was built by Elliott Daingerfield and used as his summer residence. One of North Carolina's most renowned artists, Daingerfield has work displayed at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City and the National Gallery in Washington, D.C. To see one of his best pieces, however, continue into Blowing Rock to view the "Madonna of the Hills" hanging in St. Mary's-of-the-Hills Episcopal Church.

After passing Westglow, continue 1.5 miles and pass the Moses H. Cone Memorial Park, (visitors must enter the

park through the main gate on the Blue Ridge Parkway). The 3,516-acre park is named for the textile manufacturer whose estate comprises the park. Flat Top Manor, named for the mountain rising above the home, is now a museum and craft center. Tiffany windows are among the many unusual aspects of this house. Take advantage of the great picnic and hiking areas, as well as breathtaking views of the Blue Ridge Mountains.

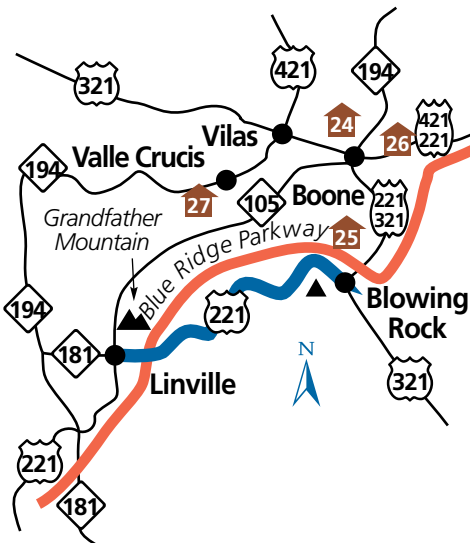
Continue past the park one-half mile to Blowing Rock, settled in 1870. Blowing Rock was named for the nearby cliff rising above the Johns River Valley from which air currents rise to allow light objects to be blown back to the sender. This resort community, the only incorporated town on the Blue Ridge Parkway, has seasonal festivals in the park. **The byway ends at the U.S. 321 Business stoplight.**



Length: 18 miles
Drive Time: 45 minutes
Counties: Avery, Caldwell and Watauga



Note: The route is not recommended for recreational vehicles or buses.



NEW RIVER VALLEY BYWAY

The New River Valley Byway gives motorists the opportunity to see some of the most beautiful mountain scenery and the largest concentration of Christmas tree farms in the state. The route travels north from Boone to Laurel Springs through the Stone Mountains in the New River Valley, which forms a common boundary between North Carolina and Tennessee.



N.C. Travel & Tourism

North Carolina Christmas Tree Farm

which rises near Boone, flow to Ashe County where they join to form the New River.

Continue on N.C. 194 along what had been called the "Old Buffalo Trail," named after the migration path of buffalo herds. The area between Boone and Todd is the site of a Revolutionary War engagement. Todd lies at the junction of Big Elk Creek

The byway begins at the intersection of N.C. 194 and U.S.

221/421 in Boone, the Watauga County seat. The town is named for Daniel Boone, who was known to have camped in this area, and is also home to Appalachian State University.

Leave Boone on N.C. 194 North to begin following the byway from its southern terminus. This road winds as it crosses mountains and passes over rivers and streams through the New River Valley. The New River is North America's oldest river and the only large north-flowing river in the country. It is one of the first rivers in the world; in fact, scientists estimate that only the Nile River in Africa is older. The North Fork, which rises in northern Watauga County, and the South Fork,

and the South Fork of the New River. Settled in the mid-1800s, it was a bustling logging community until the mid-1930s. Be sure to look for the Todd General Store on the right while passing through town.

From Todd, continue along the byway into Ashe County and Baldwin where the route temporarily ends at the intersection of U.S. 221 and N.C. 194. To resume following the byway, continue toward West Jefferson and Jefferson, the Ashe County seat, **on U.S. 221 North.** Cheese lovers will want to visit the cheese factory in downtown West Jefferson. It is the only cheese factory in the state and is located one-half block southeast of Main Street on Fourth Street. Settled in 1803, Jefferson was named for then president Thomas Jefferson.

The byway resumes at the N.C. 16/88 intersection just east of the Jefferson town limits. Follow N.C. 88 to Laurel Springs while passing through a popular canoeing and whitewater rafting area. **Travel through the community of Ore Knob**, chartered in 1875 and named for the booming copper ore mine. **The scenic byway ends at the intersection of N.C. 18 and 88 in Laurel Springs** about 2.5 miles from the Blue Ridge Parkway. Laurel Springs was settled in 1859 and named for the nearby spring flowing from laurel-covered rocks.

Nearby attractions include the Blue Ridge Parkway, Mount Jefferson State Park, New River State Park and Doughton Park. Doughton Park, the largest recreational area along the Blue Ridge Parkway, was named in honor of North Carolina Congressman Robert L. Doughton who worked to establish the Blue Ridge

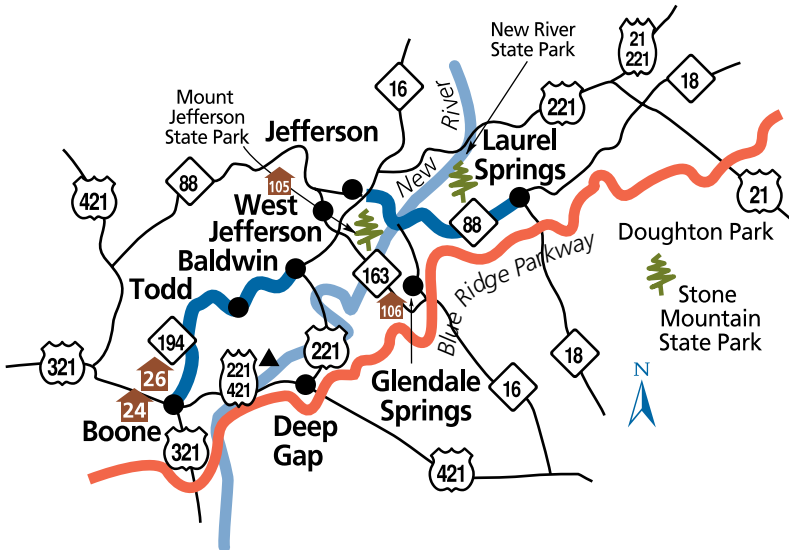
Parkway. Brinegar Cabin, built in 1880, is located within the park and is accessible from the Blue Ridge Parkway.



Length: 35 miles
Drive Time: 45 minutes
Counties: Watauga and Ashe



Note: The route is not recommended for recreational vehicles or buses.



I-26 SCENIC HIGHWAY

Located in some of North Carolina's highest terrain, the Interstate 26 Scenic Highway in Madison County takes motorists straight through the heart of the Appalachian Mountains and offers stunning views, as well as engineering and environmental wonders.

Traveling north from Asheville, take U.S. 19/23

North to Mars Hill. This highway is also designated as Future I-26. **The byway begins at Exit 9 (U.S. 19/23A North).**

Originally called Pleasant Hill, this area was first settled around 1790. The community grew up around the establishment of the French Broad Baptist Academy in 1856. In 1859, the school was chartered as Mars Hill College after a Biblical reference in Acts to a location the apostle Paul visited. The town itself did not receive a charter until 1893, changing its name to Mars Hill to reflect the influence of the college. Further information on the history of Mars Hill and Madison County is available at the Mars Hill College Rural Life Center, about one-half mile from the highway.

Continue on I-26 West and pass Exit 9, where U.S. 19 departs the interstate.

Located two miles farther to the right, is the first of two scenic overlooks along the highway. In addition to sweeping

views of the Madison County landscape, careful observers will spot the Blue Ridge Parkway across the valley and the tiny California Creek Church below the highway.

Near the overlook, but not visible from the

interstate, is one of two wildlife passages constructed underneath the highway. These eight-foot by eight-foot concrete culverts allow bears, deer and other wildlife to safely cross the highway corridor without entering the roadway.

Continuing westward, the highway passes a N.C. Welcome Center, located alongside the eastbound lanes. The center was constructed to resemble a typical mountain farmstead. In addition to restroom facilities, travel information and vending machines, the center offers exhibits related to mountain life and culture. Inside the welcome center, travelers will find displays of local arts and crafts as well as an exhibit outlining the construction of this segment of I-26.

The second scenic overlook is also located at the welcome center. From the



Scenic view along I-26

observation point, visitors can view Mount Mitchell, the highest peak east of the Mississippi River, as well as Black Mountain, Grandfather Mountain and the Blue Ridge Parkway. Below the observation area, visitors will find an educational display on the chestnut tree, which is indigenous to this area.

Passing the welcome center, the highway climbs until it reaches its highest

point, Buckner Gap. At nearly 5,000 feet above sea level, this is the highest elevation on any interstate in North Carolina. Near the top of Buckner Gap is one of NCDOT's first monarch butterfly sanctuaries, which is not easily visible from the highway. The unique wildlife habitat was created to enhance the environment along the highway's roadsides.

At mile marker three, the highway



crosses the Laurel River near the Wolf Laurel community. This part of the state is known for winter ski resorts. At 235 feet, the Laurel River bridge is the tallest in North Carolina. Because of its height and the severity of winter weather in North Carolina's higher elevations, the bridge was designed with

an automatic de-icing system. Careful observers will notice several nozzles on the bridge's sides that are part of this system. The highway's second animal crossing is also located 1.5 miles past the bridge.

At this point, I-26 approaches Sams Gap and the Tennessee state line. At the state line, there is a pull-off for truckers that provide information about highway safety and the runaway truck ramps located along the highway's eastbound lanes. The Appalachian Trail runs under the highway through an underpass at the state line. A small parking lot was constructed here for trail hikers. Though the scenic highway ends at the Tennessee state line, travel five miles to the first Tennessee exit at Flag Pond to return to North Carolina.



N.C. Welcome Center on I-26



Length: 9 miles
Drive Time: 15 minutes
County: Madison

U.S. 421 SCENIC BYWAY

The U.S. 421 Scenic Byway travels through Watauga County's portion of the Blue Ridge Mountains. The byway offers sweeping views of the valleys, woodlands and mountains between Deep Gap and Boone. It also runs near the home of multiple Grammy Award winner and cultural icon Doc Watson.

Begin following the byway along

NODOT



Farmland along U.S. 421 between Deep Gap and Boone

U.S. 421 North at the intersection with the Blue Ridge Parkway. The parkway crosses U.S. 421 on a bridge covered with native stones to reflect the beauty of the area. Often called "America's Original Scenic Byway," the National Park Service's Blue Ridge Parkway travels 252 miles through North Carolina and provides exceptional views of the Appalachians.

Just after passing the Blue Ridge Parkway, the byway enters Watauga County near the town of Deep Gap, home of Doc and Merle Watson. Arthel L. "Doc" Watson, who was born blind, is a recording artist known for his unique music that blends traditional Appalachian styles with gospel, bluegrass and country. His son Merle joined him in his music career during the late 1960s and together they spread

the Appalachian sound throughout the world until Merle's untimely death in 1985.

Continuing north along U.S. 421, the byway passes the intersection

with U.S. 221 and enters the New River Watershed. In 1999, President Bill Clinton named the watershed as one of the first American Heritage rivers. American Heritage rivers are designated

by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to receive special attention for natural resource and environmental protection, economic revitalization, and historic and cultural preservation. The northward-flowing New River is believed to be one of the world's first rivers. In fact, scientists believe that only the Nile River is older.

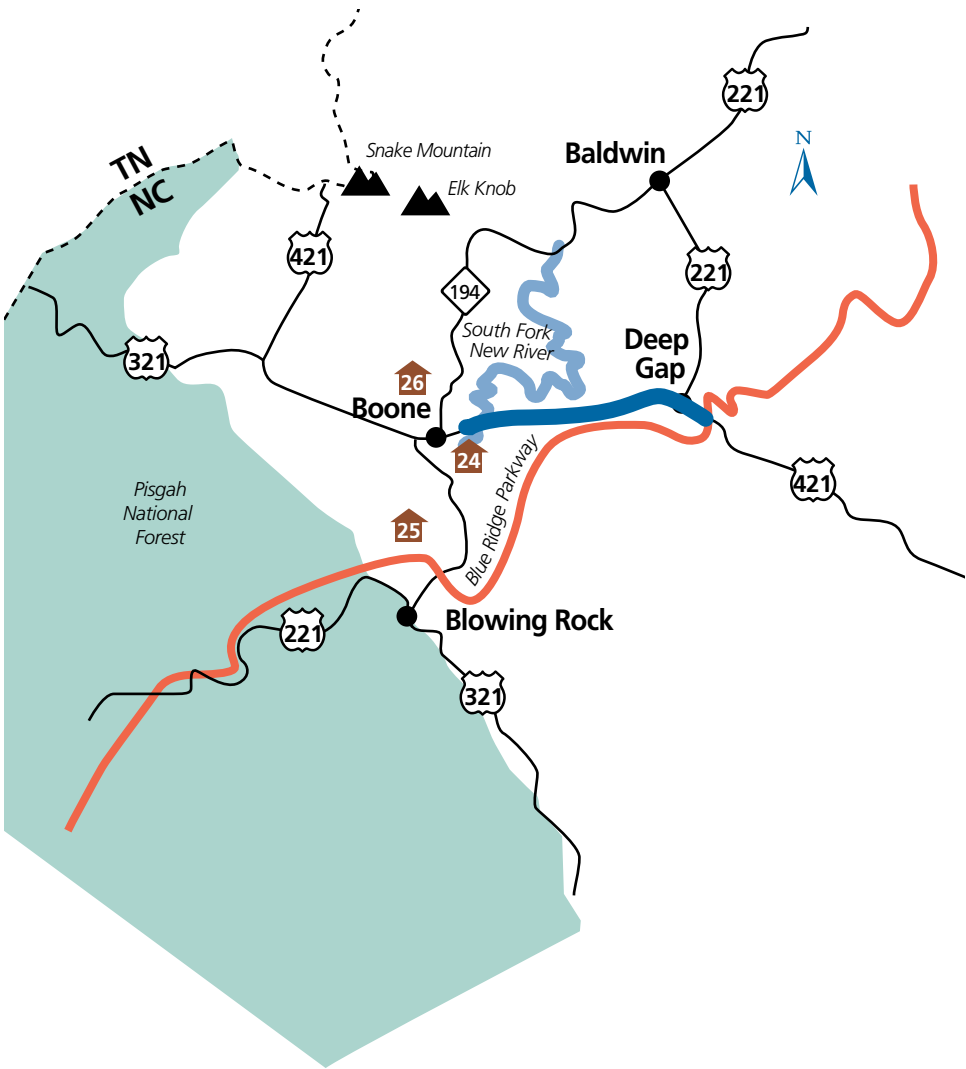
The byway then ascends a ridge, providing motorists with panoramic views of Snake Mountain and Elk Knob, which are a part of the Amphibolite Range. Along the way, motorists can take in views of the area's hardwood and mixed forests, as well as horse and cattle farms. Also visible are a number of Fraser Fir Christmas Tree farms. Watauga County is a leading national producer of these firs.

After continuing through the communities of Brownwood and Laurel Springs, the byway ends at the South Fork of the New River and the Boone town limits. The New River provides recreational opportunities such as canoeing and fishing. Boone, the Watauga County seat, is the home of Appalachian

State University. The Little Parkway (pg. 450), Mission Crossing (pg. 48) and New River Valley (pg. 52) scenic byways are located nearby.



Length: 8 miles
Drive Time: 15 minutes
County: Watauga



PISGAH LOOP SCENIC BYWAY

The Pisgah Loop Scenic Byway gives motorists an opportunity to view some of North Carolina's most beautiful and remote landscapes. This 47-mile loop route around Burke County offers motorists unparalleled views of

N.C. Travel & Tourism



Stream in Pisgah National Forest

Western North Carolina and a section of byway recommended only for four-wheel-drive vehicles.

To access the byway, travel north along N.C. 181 from Morganton, the Burke County seat. Motorists will notice stone-topped mountains that form a natural barrier to the west. These routes have changed little since early settlers and Revolutionary and Civil War units were challenged with the prospect of crossing into the lands beyond. **The byway begins at the intersection of N.C. 181 and Fish Hatchery Road (S.R. 1240).**

Travel north on N.C. 181 for 17 miles along Steele Creek, which follows the route of Kirk's Raiders in the Civil War. The raiders used this route after a successful attack on the Confederate Army Camp Vance outside Morganton. The byway rises and winds up into the Pisgah National Forest with views of Table Rock and Hawksbill Mountain, and a trail access

point to the Upper Creek Falls.

Turn left at N.C. 183 in the Jonas

Ridge community just prior to the Blue Ridge Parkway. The Linville Falls National Park Service Visitor Center and Campground can be accessed

by traveling south on the parkway at this point. **Continuing on the byway, travel four miles on N.C. 183, which runs parallel to the parkway, past a rare montane, or mountain, wetland. At this point, the byway crosses the Linville River** above its raging descent into the Linville Gorge.

Turn left onto Old N.C. 105 (S.R. 1238), also called the Kistler Memorial Highway, at the Avery County line. This 15-mile stretch of road is mostly unpaved and left natural to protect the Linville Gorge National Wilderness Area that follows the east side of the road. **Four-wheel-drive vehicles are required past this point.** Travelers are encouraged to tread lightly along this part of the byway for safety and to protect the pristine conditions of the wilderness.

Old N.C. 105 winds along the crest of a line of mountains, providing unmatched views from both sides of the

vehicle. Motorists may enjoy the scenery at the parking area and trail access for Linville Falls and Wiseman's View. This area provides a short, handicapped-accessible trail, which reveals the true natural splendor and beauty of this area. From the overlook, visitors have an eagle-eye view of the rock faces of Table Rock Mountain, Hawksbill Mountain, the Chimneys and other rock faces as the Linville River roars through the gorge hundreds of feet below.

Continuing past Wiseman's View, the byway crosses Dog Back Mountain, which gives motorists sweeping views of Lake James as the route begins its descent into the Catawba River Valley below. This section of byway intersects and parallels the Overmountain Victory Trail, used by patriots in the American Revolution en route to a crucial victory over forces loyal to the English at Kings Mountain.

Turn left on N.C. 126 and travel five miles. This portion of the byway is part of the Overmountain Victory Trail Commemorative Motor Route and is used by reenactors wearing period costumes each year to commemorate the crossing of the mountains to reach the Battle of Kings Mountain.

Lake James State Park encompasses most of the property on the right side of the highway from this point to the Linville River. The park includes the largest waterfront acreage in a state park in Western North Carolina. The byway crosses the Linville River as it exits Linville Gorge and enters Lake James, the uppermost lake in the Catawba River system. After the wild and scenic journey through the Linville Gorge, the river calms itself in the vast, pristine waters of Lake James.

Likewise, motorists view the clear blue water of Lake James upon reaching the Linville Public Access Area. The access area is the site of the fort battle and canoe scenes from the movie, "Last of the Mohicans."

The byway continues a short distance **and turns left onto Fish Hatchery Road (S.R. 1254 and S.R. 1240)**. The road is named for the Table Rock Fish Hatchery operated by the N.C. Wildlife Resources Commission halfway down this six-mile segment of the byway. Fish Hatchery Road gives travelers a glimpse of Western North Carolina's past by providing views of historic foothill farms tucked in among blooming mountain laurel, mountain streams and views of Table Rock Mountain.

Upon returning to N.C. 181, motorists may turn left and travel to Brown Mountain Road to visit the Wilson Creek Wild and Scenic River in neighboring Caldwell County, or turn right and return to Morganton to visit the Quaker Meadows historical site or take a stroll down the miles of riverfront greenways along the Catawba River.

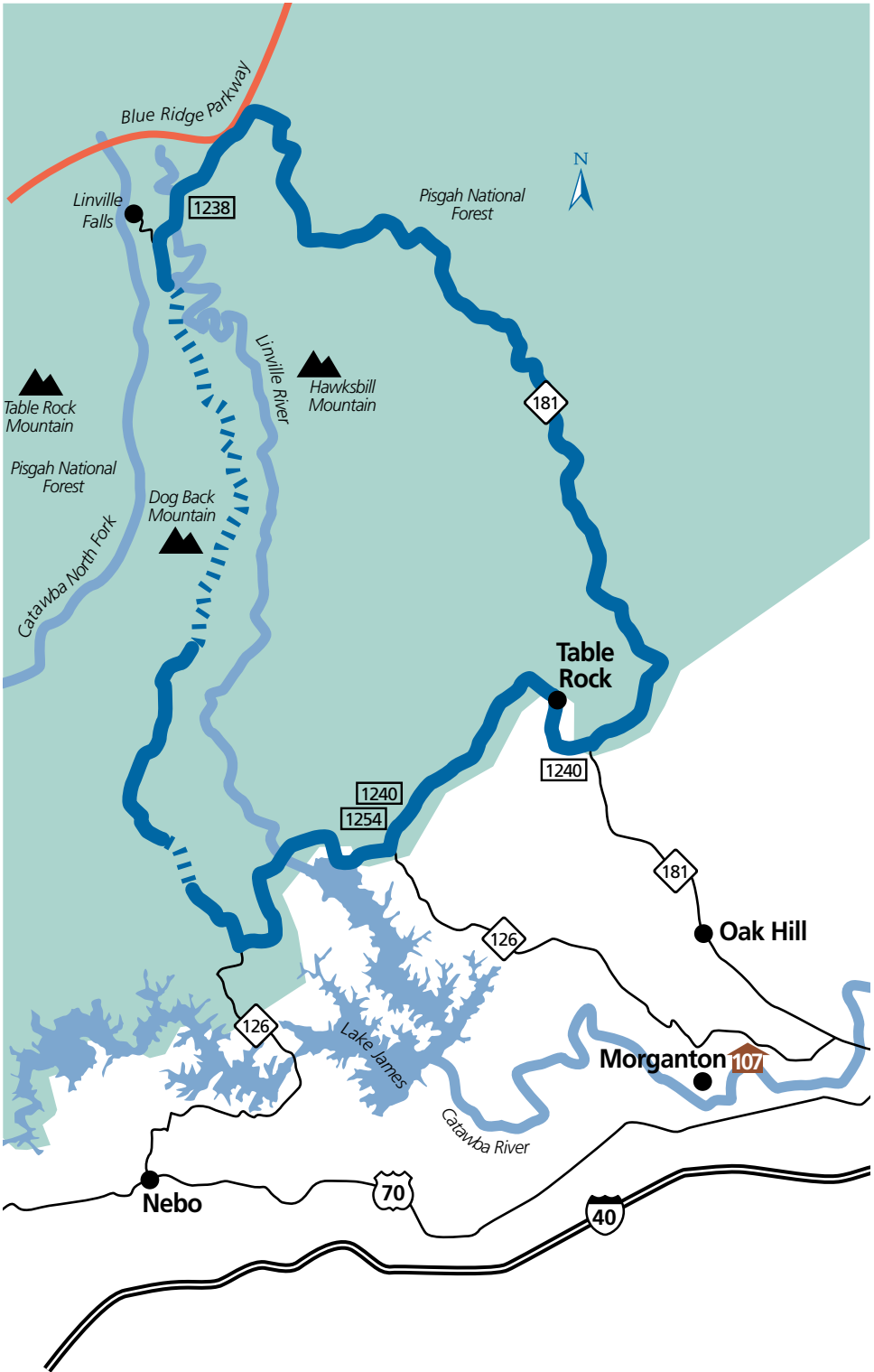


Length: 47 miles
Drive Time: 2.5 hours
County: Burke



Note: The route is not recommended for recreational vehicles or buses.

Four-wheel-drive vehicles required for unpaved portions.



UPPER YADKIN WAY

The Upper Yadkin Way byway takes motorists on a scenic adventure through the state's northern foothills. **The route's eastern**

terminus is near the W. Kerr Scott Reservoir in Goshen at the intersection of N.C. 268 and Reservoir Road (S.R. 1178).

Follow N.C. 268 west toward Goshen.

The reservoir was formed in 1962 for flood control and recreation and named for

North Carolina Gov. W. Kerr Scott, who served from 1949 to 1952.

Pastures and farmland can be seen along this segment of N.C. 268 between Goshen and Ferguson, which follows the Yadkin River from the mountains through the foothills. The Yadkin River rises in Watauga County, near Blowing Rock, to the west. It eventually becomes a part of the Pee Dee River bordering Montgomery and Stanly counties.

Wilkesboro and Wilkes County were named for John Wilkes, an English political leader who supported American rights in the Revolutionary War era. The county was formed in 1778 and nearby Wilkesboro, the county seat, was laid out in 1801.

Not far from N.C. 268, in southwest Wilkes County near the town of Ferguson, is the grave of Thomas C. Dula. He is

perhaps best remembered in the folk song "Tom Dooley," and was hung in Statesville for the murder of Laura Foster in 1868. Patterson, founded in 1851 with a textile-based economy, was named for Samuel F. Patterson, a prominent state official. The Morgan School

at Patterson Reserve is named in honor of Samuel Legerwood Patterson and located on the plantation lands he gave to the school.

The upper Yadkin River in Caldwell County is known as "Happy Valley," and was the site of prominent early settlers' residences. South of Patterson is Fort Defiance, the restored 1790 house of Gen. William Lenoir, a Revolutionary leader and hero at the Battle of Kings Mountain. The house stands on the site of a frontier fort of the same name. It is open for tours the first and third Sundays of the month from April through November.

The byway's eastern end is located at the intersection of N.C. 268 and

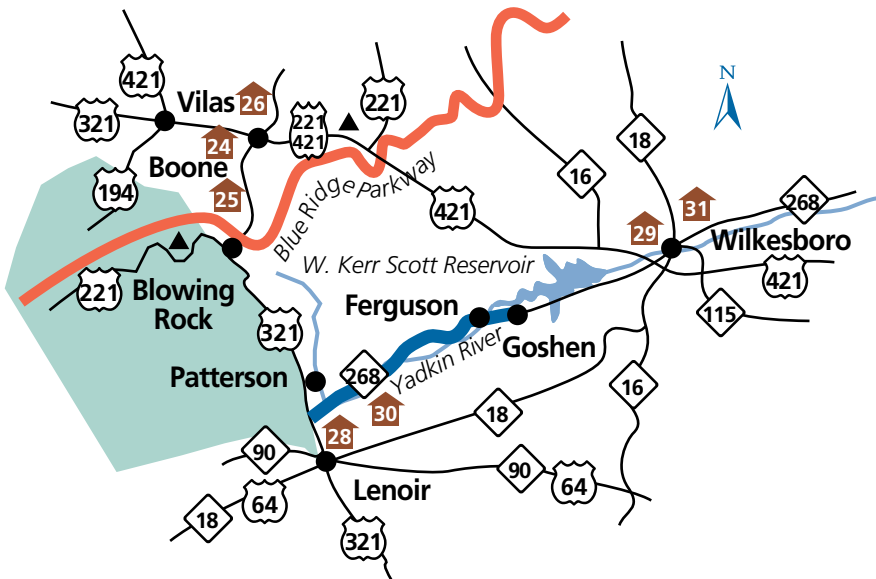


Headstone at grave of Thomas C. Dula

U.S. 321 north of Lenoir, at the edge of the Pisgah National Forest. Now the Caldwell County seat, Lenoir was named for Gen. Lenoir. A few miles to the north is the resort community of Blowing Rock. (See the Little Parkway on pg. 50 for more information on Blowing Rock.)



Length: 25 miles
Drive Time: 40 minutes
Counties: Wilkes and Caldwell



YADKIN VALLEY SCENIC BYWAY

Located in the western part of North Carolina, the Yadkin Valley Scenic Byway gives motorists the opportunity to see everything from gently rolling farmland to foothills and mountain terrain. **The byway begins in downtown**



Elkin at the U.S. 21/Main Street/North Bridge Street intersection. Within walking distance of this point are the Foothills Art Council, Brushy Mountain Winery, Elkin Public Library and Crater Park.

Travel south on U.S. 21 to the Gwyn McNeil Bridge, which crosses over the Yadkin River. Follow this road for one mile until the Swan Creek bypass and take a right. Follow the bypass and turn left on Swan Creek Road.

Until recently this area was known for its tobacco. Now the area is transitioning into the wine industry. Vineyards and wineries present along this route add a tremendous cultural asset to the driving experience. For those interested in sampling locally made wine, the Swan Creek Wine Trail gives motorists a great opportunity to tour several vineyards. Just make sure to have a designated driver.

Continue on Swan Creek Road

until it ends at Old U.S. 421, reaching the southern end of the Western Appalachian Vine. Take a left onto Old U.S. 421, which is the beginning of the Central Appalachian Vine. Go one and a half miles and Laurel

Gray Vineyards is on the left.

Continue for another nine miles and the route will pass through Doweltown, just outside the Town of Yadkinville. Continue for half a mile and turn left onto North Lee Avenue. Cross over U.S. 601 onto Country Club Road and go for three miles until it intersects with Rockford Road and turn right. After a little less than three miles, RagApple Lassie Vineyard and Winery will be on the right.

For a large portion of the route, motorists can see the unique knob of Pilot Mountain. The mountain, which rises 1,400 feet, was dedicated as a Natural National Landmark in 1976. The knob marks the center of the Pilot Mountain State Park.

Continue on Rockford Road for about one mile, passing through the Barney Hill Community. Richmond Hill Law School is located two and a half miles from Richmond Hill Church

Road after the Rockford/Richmond Hill Church Road intersection.

Continue on Rockford Road for one mile, passing into Surry County over the Yadkin River. In southwestern Yadkin County, travelers can stop at one of two local general stores operated by the local Amish population. The stores are known for selling fresh produce and other various goods from the Amish. This region has a number of old-fashioned country stores which give motorists a taste of the local Yadkin Valley culture.

Continue on Rockford Road for another mile and pass through the Historic Village of Rockford. After four miles, the road intersects with Stony Knoll Road. Stony Knoll Vineyards is less than half a mile down the road on the left. William Cornelius Vineyard is located to the right one mile off the main route.

Continue following Rockford Road into the town of Dobson on U.S. 601 business. Travel about one and a half miles to the intersection with Kapp Street and turn left. The Historic Surry County Courthouse is located at this intersection. **Fisher River Park is two and a half miles to the north on U.S. 601 Business.**

Continue half a mile until Kapp Street becomes Zephyr Road and follow three miles to the intersection of Twin Oaks Road. The Salem Fork Community and Shelton Vineyards are located about two and a half miles down Twin Oaks Road.

Continue for two miles to where Zephyr Road intersects with Kapps Mill

Road.

This point marks the end of the Central Appalachian Vine. From here, motorists can choose from two different routes. Follow the Western Appalachian Vine back to downtown Elkin or go on to the Northern Tendiril, the mountainous route of the Yadkin Valley Scenic Byway.

To get back to downtown Elkin, turn left on Zephyr Road and go one and a half miles until Zephyr Road becomes Poplar Springs Road. Continue approximately eight miles until the intersection with U.S. 21. Grassy Creek Vineyard and Winery is located approximately one mile north of the U.S. 21 Bypass/Poplar Springs Road intersection.

To get to Klondike Road and Winery, turn right on the U.S. 21 Bypass and go a quarter mile before taking a left on Klondike Road. After three quarters of a mile, the winery will be on the left. Stay on U.S. 21 to get back to Elkin's downtown area.

To access the Northern Tendiril, travel down Kapps Mill Road for close to two miles until it ends at River Road. The Historic Kapps Mill and the Historic Kapp House, which was built in 1840, are located here.

Turn right on River Road and go three and a half miles until it ends at Haystack Road. Turning right on Haystack Road and continuing for four and a half miles until it intersects with Fisher Valley Road brings motorists by the Historic Edwards-Franklin House, built in 1799.

Continue on Haystack Road for

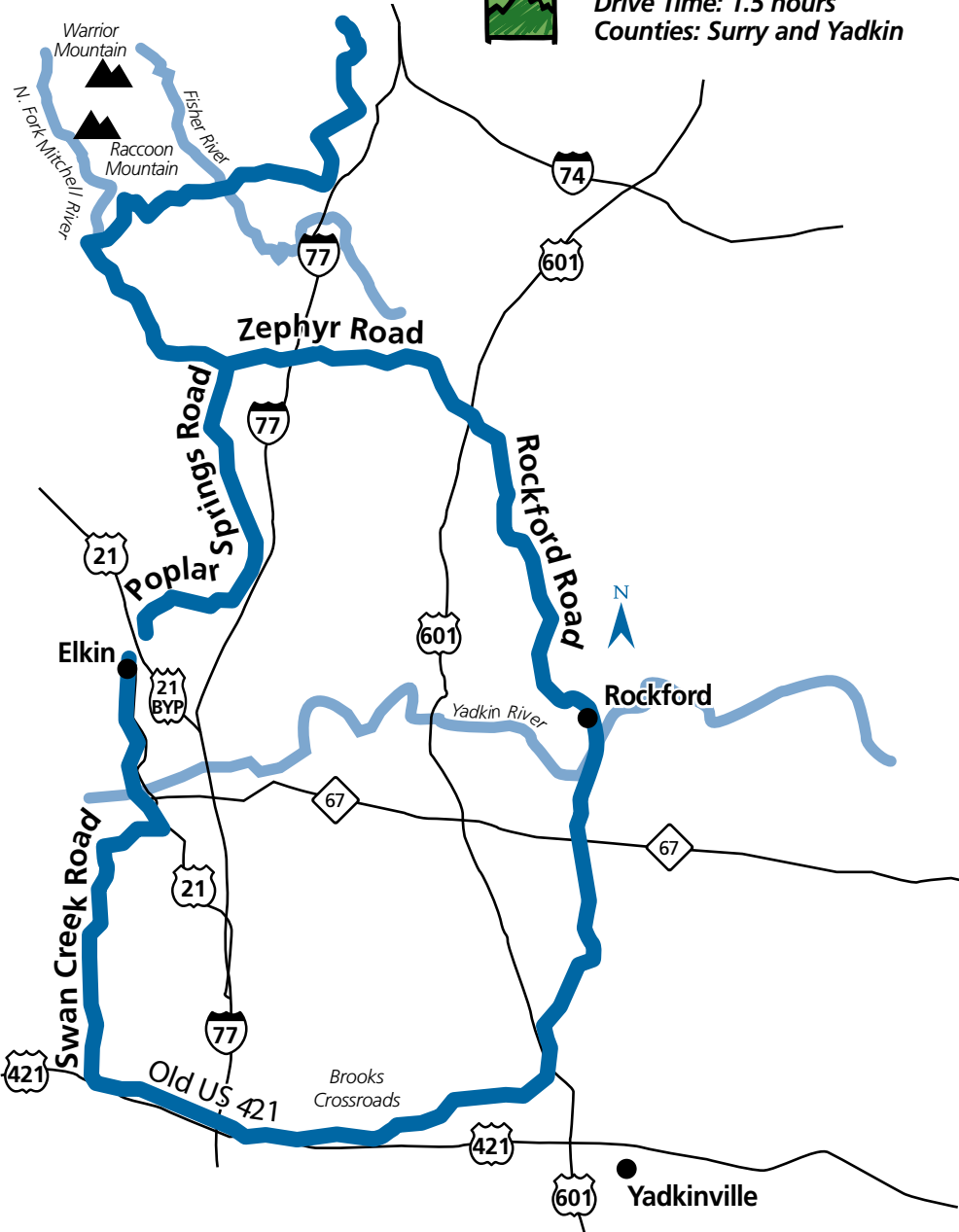
another three and a half miles until it ends at Beulah Road. Turn right on Beulah Road and immediately turn onto I-77 northbound. Continue on I-77 for two miles and exit at N.C. 89. Turn left onto N.C. 89. Go a half a mile on N.C. 89 and turn right on Round

Peak Church Road.

Go one and a half miles to Round Peak Vineyards. This is the end of the Northern Tendril and the Yadkin Valley Scenic Byway. Follow the signs to get back on I-77.



Length: 65 miles
Drive Time: 1.5 hours
Counties: Surry and Yadkin



SMOKY MOUNTAIN SCENIC BYWAY

The Smoky Mountain Scenic Byway offers visitors a unique driving experience through the Great Smoky Mountains National Park. The nation's most-visited national park is renowned for its diverse plant and animal life, and a trip along the byway puts visitors in close proximity to some of North Carolina's most captivating wildlife. Historic landmarks along the byway also provide a glimpse of the Southern Appalachian pioneer culture that once dominated the area.

The byway begins at the intersection of U.S. 441 and the Blue Ridge Parkway near the Qualla Boundary of the Eastern Band of Cherokee Reservation. The Oconaluftee Visitor Center, located a half mile from this intersection, features a bookstore and exhibits dedicated to the Great Smoky Mountains National Park. The center gets its name from the scenic Oconaluftee River that parallels part of the byway. The river is a popular spot for fishing, with brown and rainbow trout in abundance.

Next door to the visitor center is the Mountain Farm Museum, comprised of



pioneer buildings moved from throughout the park and permanently preserved at this location.

Proceed down U.S. 441 one half mile to Mingus Mill, an 1886 turbine mill that for more than 50 years ground corn into meal and wheat for the Mingus community. The National Park

Service rehabilitated the mill in 1968 and it is operated during the summer as a historical exhibit.

Past the mill, the byway starts its ascent through cove hardwood, pine-oak and northern hardwood forest into the Great Smoky Mountains National Park. The Great Smoky Mountains form the boundary between North Carolina and Tennessee, bisecting the park in an unbroken chain that rises above 5,000 feet for 36 miles. The more than 800 square miles that encompass the park are home to 17,000 species of known wildlife, and scientists estimate as many as 100,000 species may reside here.

Approximately 12.4 miles from Mingus Mill is the Webb Overlook named for Sen. Charles Webb of North Carolina, a staunch

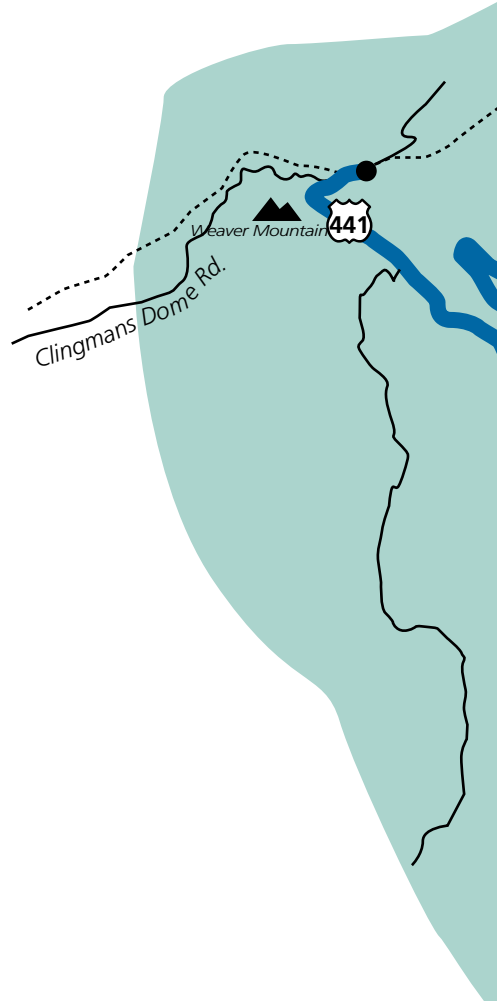
supporter of the park's establishment. Travel 2.4 more miles on U.S. 441 to reach the Oconaluftee Valley Overlook with spectacular views of the Oconaluftee River Valley below.

The Smoky Mountain Scenic Byway culminates less than a mile away at Newfound Gap, an evergreen spruce-fir forest that straddles the border of North Carolina and Tennessee. It was here that President Franklin D. Roosevelt officially dedicated the park in 1940. The location is now the site of the Rockefeller Memorial, built to memorialize the support and \$5 million donated by the Rockefeller family to help establish the park.

At the end of the byway, motorists may turn around to return to Cherokee or continue along U.S. 441 into Tennessee, which leads into the popular tourist town of Gatlinburg on the other side of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park.



Length: 16.5 miles
Drive Time: 35 minutes
Counties: Swain





MT. MITCHELL SCENIC DRIVE

Every mile of the Mount Mitchell Scenic Drive is packed with exceptional vistas of natural and geological sights, boundless recreation opportunities and

rare glimpses into Appalachian mountain culture and history. The route is a natural outdoor classroom, encompassing everything from the East's highest peaks to the historical Nu-Wray Inn, built in 1833 and exemplifying mountain hospitality.

The 52-mile route begins at the summit of Mount Mitchell, the highest peak in both North Carolina and the entire eastern United States at an altitude of 6,684 feet. Mount Mitchell is one of 16 peaks over 6,000-feet tall making up the Black Mountain Range, which accounts for more than one-quarter of the 6,000-footers east of the Mississippi River.

The Black Mountains themselves, with peaks such as Mitchell, Big Tom and Craig, reflect the history of the exploration and ultimate preservation of these lofty mountains. Elisha Mitchell, a professor from the University of North Carolina, documented and established the peak which now bears his name as the highest in the United States in 1844. He was led to this peak by local guide and bear hunter



Big Tom Wilson. These peaks were protected through the efforts of North Carolina Gov. Locke Craig, who in 1915 secured legislation to create the first state park. Mount Mitchell State Park

was established to return the mountains to nature and intercede in the exploitation of the industrial scale lumbering that was destroying the East's tall summits.

A short quarter-mile walk from the summit leads to the parking lot and N.C. Route 128. Follow N.C. 128, the highest highway in the East, as it winds nearly five miles through Mount Mitchell State Park, providing a glimpse at the recreational opportunities offered by the park and the educational insights of this high mountain environment. **From N.C. 128, turn left onto the Blue Ridge Parkway**, which offers expanding vistas of the Black Mountains. Bears, deer, raccoons, turkeys, foxes, coyotes and many other animals may be seen by sharp-eyed observers. A birder's paradise, the eco-zones found at these elevations provide opportunities to see raptors only found in more northern climates

Just past Mile Marker 345 and the Twin Tunnels, exit right off the Blue Ridge Parkway and then turn left onto

N.C. 80, where the scenic drive descends several thousand feet into the South Toe River Valley. The South Toe River drains the eastern slopes of the Black Mountains, which can now be viewed by looking up and to the left from the valley floor. Here the Mount Mitchell Scenic Drive passes through the Appalachian District of the Pisgah National Forest and the Carolina Hemlocks Campground. Just five miles away is the Black Mountain Campground with the trailhead for the Mount



Mitchell Trail, which climbs from the valley floor and ascends nearly 4,000 feet to the summit of Mount Mitchell. More than 70 miles of hiking trails are within 15 minutes of the Mount Mitchell Scenic Drive, including some leading to spectacular waterfalls such as Roaring Fork Waterfall and Setrock Creek Waterfall. Fishing opportunities are also numerous, with trout predominant in the cool mountain streams and small-mouth bass further down in the rivers.

As the drive nears the small unincorporated town of Micaville, look for signs of old mining operations. Micaville is appropriately named, as the area is known for the huge sheets of mica mined here. **Turn left at Micaville for a short distance and turn left again onto U.S. 19 which heads left into the historic town of Burnsville. At the town limits of Burnsville, with the still operating**

Glen Raven Mill on the right, take the gentle right on to East Main Street. Just down this road is the town square, a true mountain treasure replete with a statue

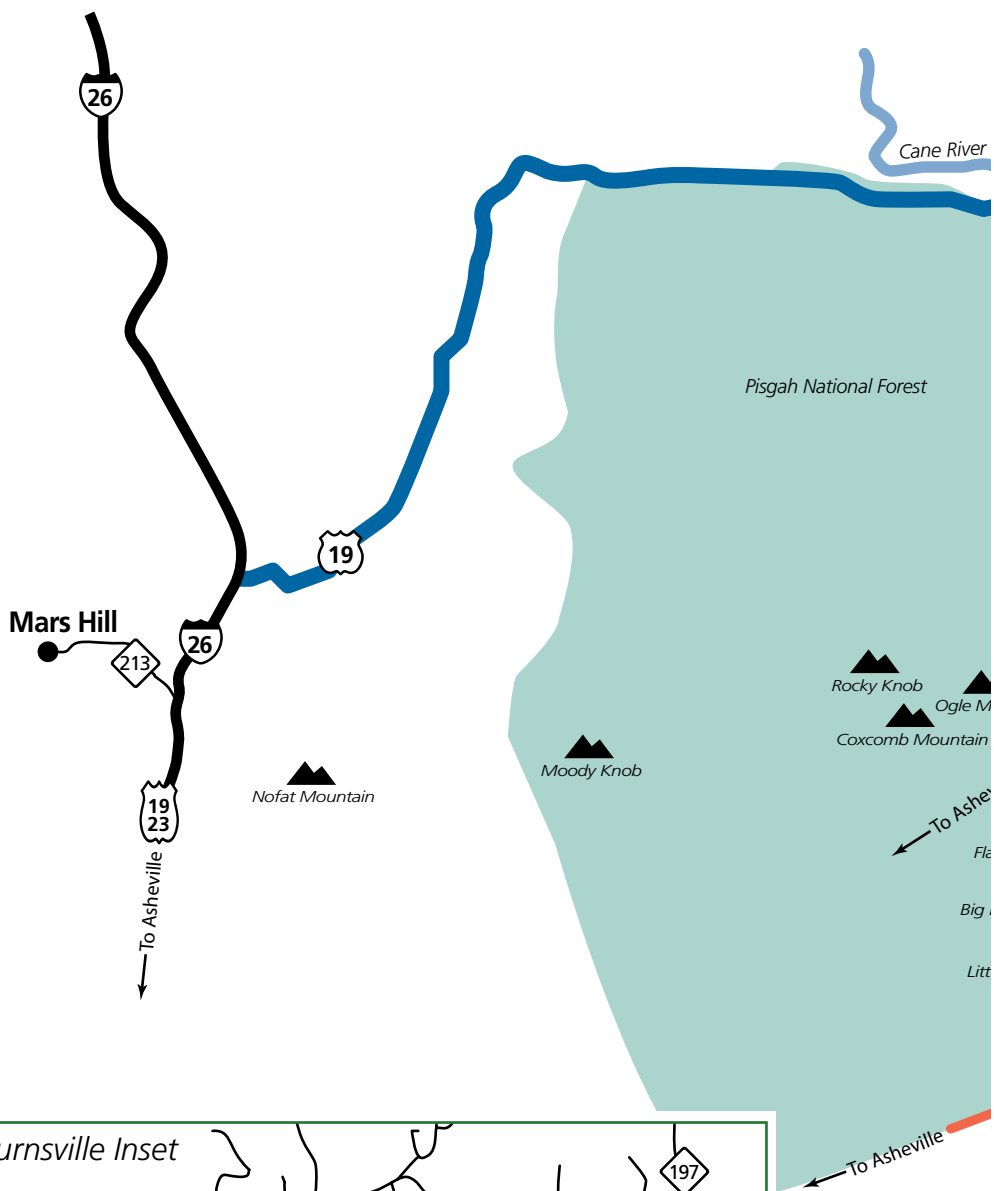
of Captain Otway Burns, naval hero of the War of 1812, standing guard over the mountains. Also found at the town square is the 1833 Nu-Wray Inn and the Burnsville Sundial, the largest vertical sundial in North Carolina and the only quilt-block sundial in the world. **Continue onto West Main Street** and look atop the hill behind the Visitor Center to view

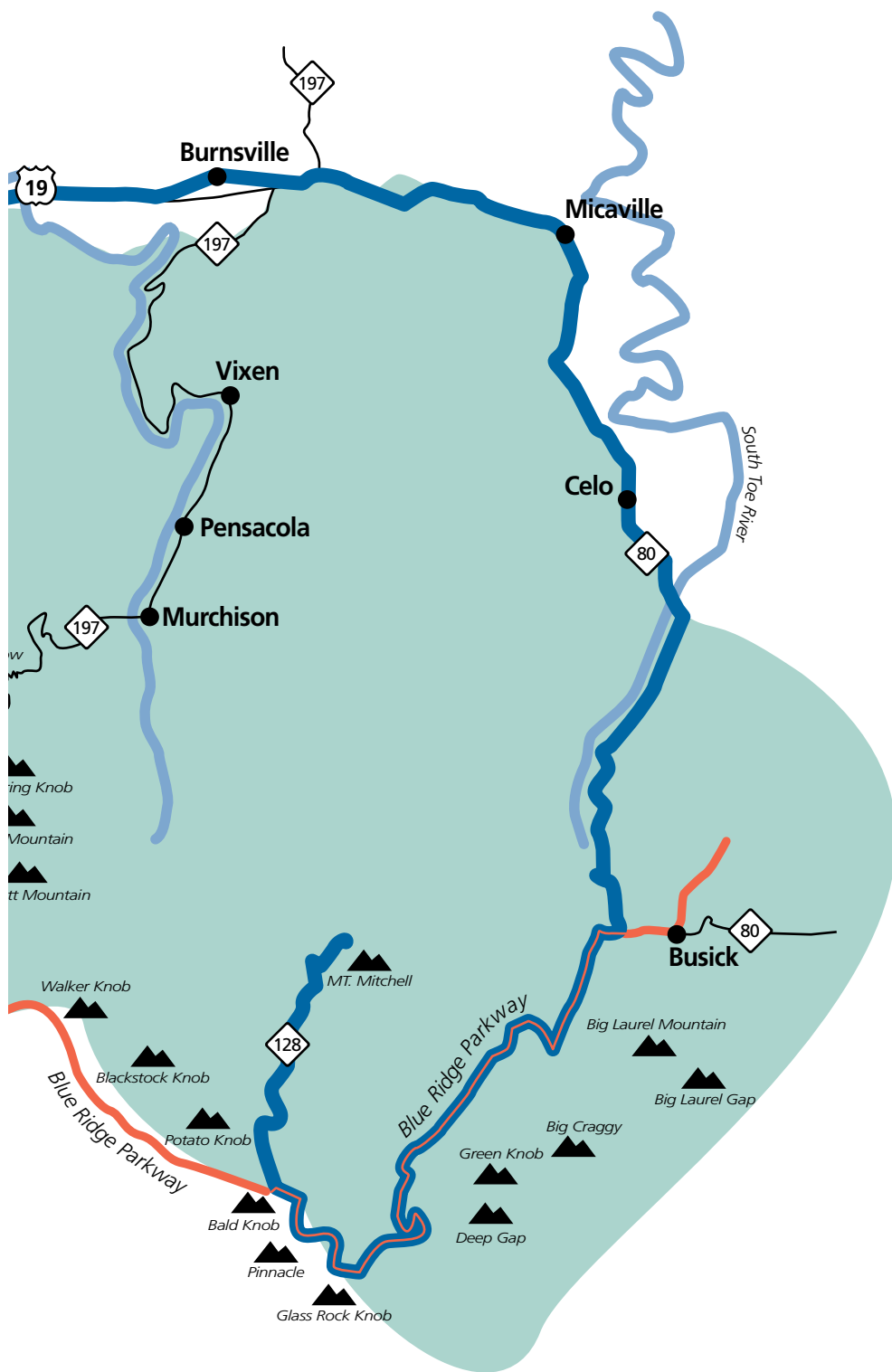
the historic McElroy House, which served as the Western Headquarters of the Home Guard during the Civil War.

Continue on West Main Street as it rejoins U.S. 19 on the west end of town. Colorful squares hanging on the sides of barns and businesses are part of the Quilt Trails of Western North Carolina project. Each block represents a different quilting pattern reflecting the heritage of the place where it is located. Homesteads, farms, pastures, churches and small communities dot the landscape in this rural area of Yancey and Madison counties. **The scenic drive continues to drop in elevation, finally ending more than 4,500 feet below where it began at Exit 9 on Interstate 26 about 15 miles north of Asheville.**



Length: 52 miles
Drive Time: 1.5 hours
Counties: Madison and Yancey







PIEDMONT REGION



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HANGING ROCK SCENIC BYWAY

By traveling the Hanging Rock Scenic Byway, motorists can explore the ancient Sauratown Mountains in North Carolina's rolling northern Piedmont. This byway includes a long loop so that travelers will have to retrace one part of the route to see everything.

To access the byway take Exit 118 from U.S. 52 and follow N.C. 65 East through

Rural Hall, an area settled by Germans after the Revolutionary War. **At the intersection of N.C. 65 and N.C. 66, turn left and follow N.C. 66 North. The byway begins where Denny Road (S.R. 2000) intersects with N.C. 66. Proceed 2.3 miles**, passing through Mount Olive in Stokes County, a small community named for a local church that should not be confused with the town of Mount Olive in Wayne County. **Bear right on to Flat Shoals Road. Proceed five miles, then turn left on Mountain Road.** Look to the left for excellent views of Hanging Rock along this section of the byway.

After four miles, turn left on N.C. 8/89. This stretch of road passes one of the best-preserved structures from the antebellum period in North Carolina, the Moratock Iron Furnace, and the town of Danbury, which is listed in the National

Register of Historic Places. Founded in 1849, Danbury is located on the Dan River at the foot of the Sauratown Mountains.



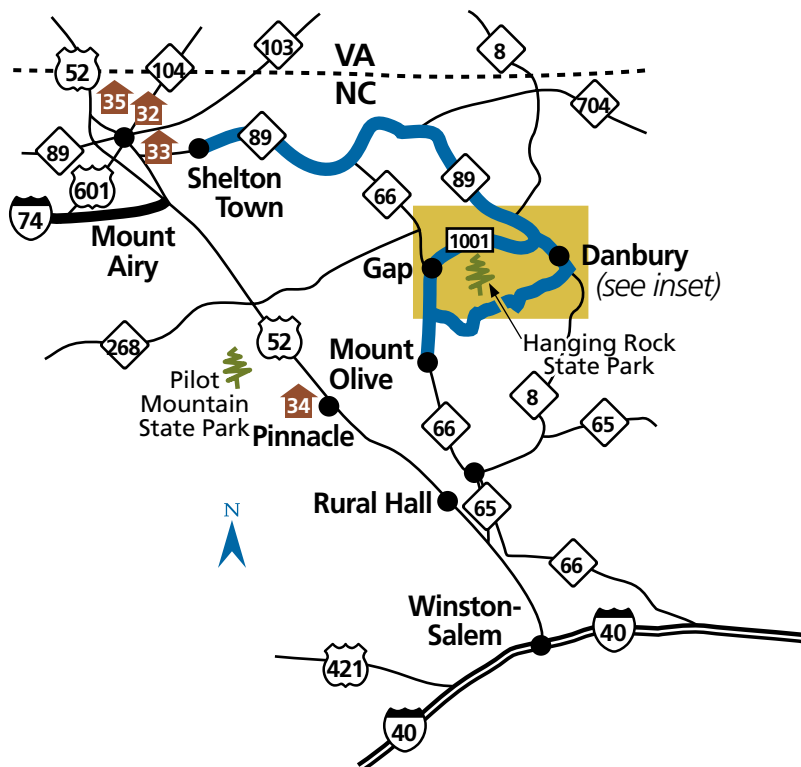
NCDOT

Cascade Falls at Hanging Rock State Park

The community was originally a Native American village, which became a trading post called Crawford. North Carolina's tribute block in the Washington monument came from an area quarry. Today, Danbury is the seat of Stokes

County. The town has several restaurants and many historic points of interest, including: the former Stokes County jail; the Danbury Community Church, which was created in 1893; the Wilson-Fulton House, a.k.a. the Brick House, which was built in the 1850s and is now a local museum; Danbury Town Center, a two-story frame building typical of 19th century offices; and the Moody Tavern, a two-story frame house built around 1860, which was the headquarters for Union General George Stoneman's troops during the last days of the Civil War.

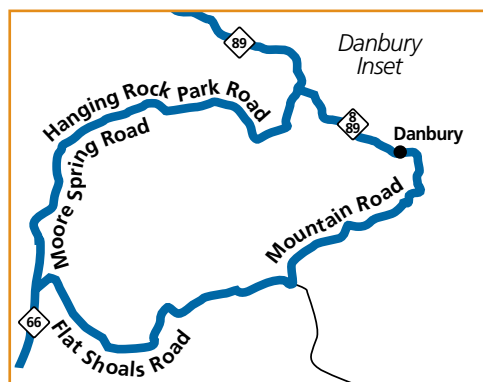
Just past Danbury, motorists have two options. To follow the first option, turn left on Hanging Rock Park Road and follow it as it becomes Moores Spring Road. This seven-mile stretch of road offers various entry points into Hanging Rock State Park (including



State Park Road), a beautiful, 6,192-acre preserve named for an unusual natural quartzite outcrop, which is a part of the ancient Sauratown Mountains. Geology enthusiasts will be interested in the deposits of itacolumite, a flexible sandstone found only here and in Brazil. Also in the park are the Cascade Falls, which have a double drop of 200 feet in the upper cascade and 60 feet in the lower cascade. Lewis David Von Schweinitz, a Moravian mycologist and botanist, discovered the falls. Look for Tory's Den, a cave below the Moores Knob bank, said to have been occupied by Tories (colonists loyal to the king) during the Revolutionary War.

Where Moore Spring Road ends, **turn left onto N.C. 66 and proceed five miles back to the Mount Olive community** where the scenic byway

starts. Along the way, motorists will pass the community of Gap, where visitors can enjoy horseback riding or zip lining.



The second option motorists may elect to take past Danbury is to continue on N.C. 89 for 25 miles to the byway's western end at Airsville Rd (S.R. 1896) in the Shelton Town

community east of Mount Airy. Mount Airy is home of “The Andy Griffith Show’s” fictional Mayberry, and many tributes to this show may be found here. A sheet granite quarry is located on the northeast side of town. Granite from this quarry was used in the Wright Brothers National Memorial Monument in Kill Devil Hills on the state’s Outer Banks. Nearby attractions include Pilot Mountain State Park and the Blue Ridge Parkway. The isolated peak of Pilot Mountain is actually a quartzite monadnock remnant from the erosion of the Sauratown Mountains. It was once called “Mount Ararat,” from which the Ararat River flows. The closest access to the Blue Ridge Parkway is about 15 miles north of Mount Airy at Fancy Gap, Va.



Length: 38 miles
Drive Time: One hour 8 minutes
Counties: Stokes and Surry

COLONIAL HERITAGE BYWAY

Colonial Heritage Drive provides an impressive tour of 18th and 19th century history in North Carolina. **Begin on Scalesville Road**

at the Guilford/ Rockingham county line near the town of Summerfield. Proceed 1.4 miles, bearing right on the Church Street Extension.

Turn right on U.S. 158 East and follow it to Flat Rock Road.

(For a quick side trip, turn left on Meadow Branch Road. Follow it 2.1 miles, bearing left as it becomes Monroeton Road. This stretch of road passes a highlight of the route, the former location of the Troublesome Creek Ironworks which was used at various times as a campsite by American and British troops. General Nathanael Greene retreated to this site after the battle of Guilford Court House in 1781. Ten years later, President George Washington visited it as he retraced General Greene's journey on his tour of the South. Bear right onto Iron Works Road and proceed 2.3 miles. This goes past the historic Speedwell Church. With a history dating back to the 1750s, the church has a cemetery with many old graves near the sanctuary, which was constructed in 1844. To rejoin the byway, turn right on U.S. 158 West, and follow it 3.1 miles before turning left on Flat Rock Road.)



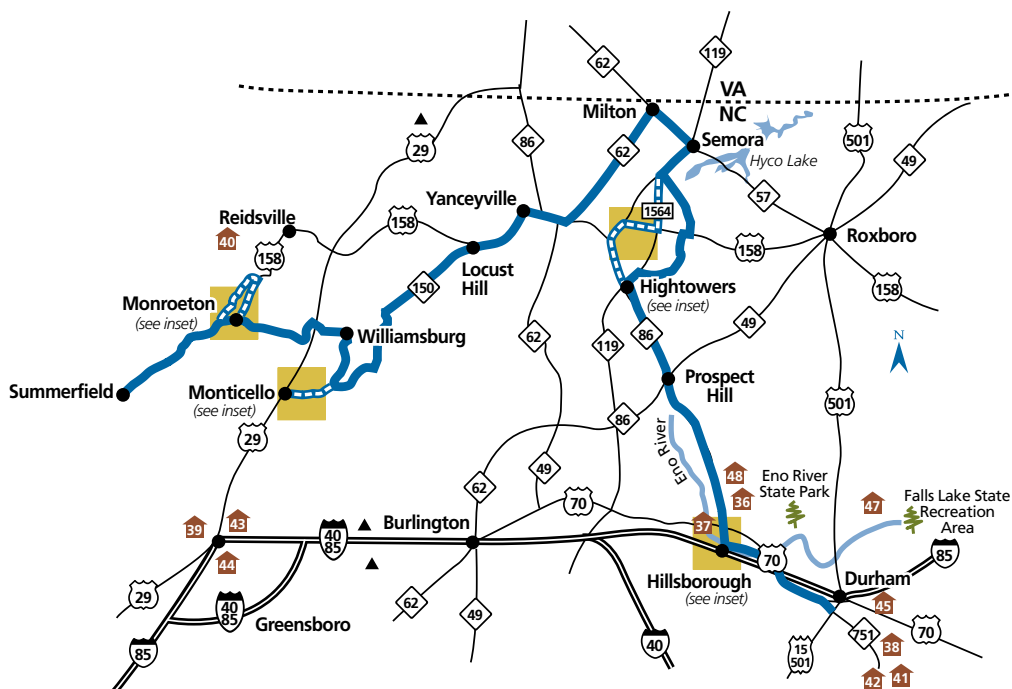
Orange County Courthouse

Follow Flat Rock Road for 5.7 miles, then turn left on U.S. 29 Business. Turn right on Elm Grove Church Road, then

turn right on Mizpah Church Road. This section of road loosely follows the alignment of the colonial road known at the time as Dick's Ferry Road, which connected to the Great Wagon Road. It was along this route that General Earl Cornwallis conducted part of his futile hunt

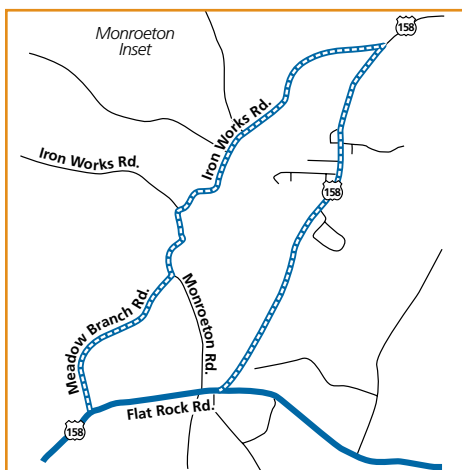
for the main American forces under the command of General Nathanael Greene as they raced north, toward the Dan River, in the early winter of 1781. Today, the area is marked by rolling farmland, intermixed with hardwood forests and open pasture land. Working farms, as well as historic farmsteads, are scattered along the route.

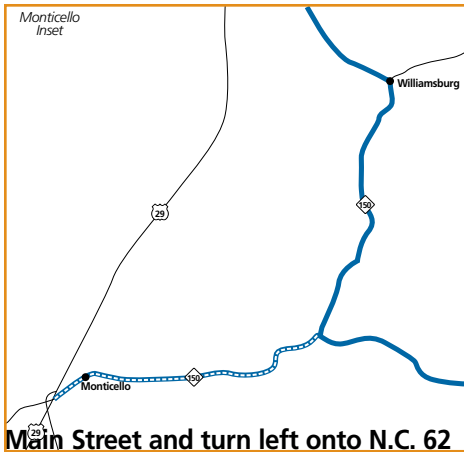
Turn right on N.C. 87 to the unincorporated town of Williamsburg. Turn right on N.C. 150 and proceed 4.2 miles before turning left on Osceola-Ossippee Road. (For another quick side trip, continue on N.C. 150 to the town of Monticello.) Take a left on Brann Road and travel 2.3 miles before turning left onto High Rock Road. This leads to a historic highlight of the route, High Rock Ford, which is marked with a plaque. An easy crossing point on the Haw River, it long figured in the commercial and military history



of the area. Colonial Governor William Tryon, who built a lavish palace in New Bern, camped his forces there on June 12, 1771, after having put down a rebellion over taxation and local control by a group known as the Regulators at the Battle of Alamance. Known as the War of Regulation, it is considered an opening salvo in the fight for independence. Ten years later, American General Nathanael Greene established headquarters here in the late winter of 1781 before the Battle of Guilford Court House. There is also the ruin of an old mill run near High Rock Ford. Continuing down High Rock Road, motorists will pass a historic African-American congregation, High Rock Baptist Church, which was organized around 1900, and a lovely private home, High Rock House and Farm, that was built around 1808. **After three miles, High Rock Road becomes City Store Road. Continue 1.2 miles then bear right on**

Somers Loop. Turn right on N.C. 150, following it for nine miles through the community of Locust Hill. Turn right on U.S. 158 East and proceed five miles into Yanceyville, the Caswell County seat. Established in 1791 as Caswell Court House, the name was changed in 1833 to honor then state legislator Bartlett Yancey. In Yanceyville, turn right onto Main Street (S.R. 1163). Continue on





Main Street and turn left onto N.C. 62

North to continue the byway. While traveling north on N.C. 62, look for many older houses and barns dating back to the 1800s, especially in the town of Milton. Prior to the Civil War, this town was a booming community with two newspapers and a branch of the state bank. **In Milton, turn right at the traffic signal onto N.C. 57 South toward Semora, where the byway turns right again onto N.C. 119 South.**

Travel three miles before turning left onto Osmond Road and proceed two miles past Hyco Lake, a man-made reservoir that draws numerous tourists each year to enjoy swimming, fishing and boating. (For a quick side trip, through rolling terrain with lovely rural vistas featuring a mix of hardwood forests, open pastures and farms, continue on N.C. 119 past Osmond Road and turn right on Stephentown Road, which ends at U.S. 158. Turn right onto U.S. 158 West and travel 1.7 miles to return to N.C. 86. Turn left to rejoin the scenic byway.) Turn right onto Solomon Lea Road and follow 3.8 miles. Turn right onto U.S. 158 which passes through Leasburg, a quaint village with

an unexpected collection of colonial era institutions and homes, including the James Malone House. **Turn left onto Ridgeville Road and follow 3.8 miles. Turn right on Griers Church Road and proceed 2.5 miles past Griers Presbyterian Church, listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Turn left onto U.S. 119 for 1.5 miles.**

At N.C. 86, turn left and travel south nearly 24 miles. This portion of the byway provides a glimpse of Piedmont dairy farms and rural life. Look for a white brick building to the right while passing through the Hightowers community and a red brick building to the left in Prospect Hill. These are examples of general stores of the mid-1800s and are still in use today.

Just north of Hillsborough, turn left onto Governor Burke Drive (S.R. 1619). Stop and look carefully before crossing the intersection of N.C. 57 where the state road number changes to 1556 and becomes unpaved. The grave of Gov. Thomas Burke, who served from 1781-1782 as the third North Carolina governor elected by the General Assembly, lies in a tree grove to the left about three-quarters of a mile from N.C. 57.

When the road ends, turn right onto Miller Road (S.R. 1555) and continue 1.5 miles through a residential area, crossing U.S. 70. Turn right onto St. Mary's Road (S.R. 1002), which becomes East King Street (S.R. 1150). Settled in 1754, Hillsborough, the Orange County seat, was once North Carolina's summer capital. Public tours of the historic district begin at the visitor's center located on the corner of King and Cameron streets.

Drive three blocks on East King Street and turn left on N.C. 86 South/ U.S. 70 Business East (Churton Street) at the stoplight. After crossing the Eno River, follow U.S. 70 Business for three miles until it rejoins U.S. 70. Follow U.S. 70 East. The scenic byway temporarily ends as U.S. 70 passes under I-85. Continue on U.S. 70 East

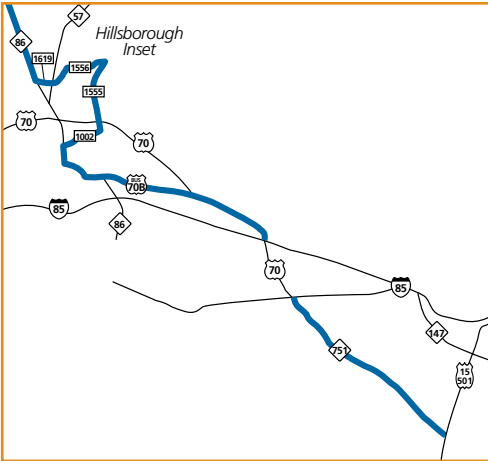
Durham Country Byway (p. 109) is located just off I-85 north of Durham.



Length: 92 miles
Drive Time: 2.5 hours
Counties: Durham, Caswell, Guilford, Orange and Rockingham



Note: The route is not recommended for recreational vehicles or buses.



to the first stoplight and turn right onto N.C. 751 South, where the byway resumes.

Follow N.C. 751 for approximately three miles through Duke Forest, an educational/training forest for Duke University students, to U.S. 15/501 in Durham, where the byway ends. Durham was first established as a railroad stop on donated land from Dr. Bartlett Snipes Durham.

Nearby attractions include Eno River State Park, Falls Lake Recreational Area and Bennett Place State Historic Site where Confederate Gen. Joseph E. Johnston surrendered to General William T. Sherman, ending the Civil War in the Carolinas, Georgia and Florida. The North

FOOTBALL ROAD

Named for the route Triad football fans used to travel to football games at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Football Road showcases the beauty of North Carolina's piedmont between the Triad and Triangle metropolitan areas.

To access the byway, take Exit 126 off I-85 Business in Greensboro and travel south along U.S. 421 to Alamance Church Road (S.R. 1005). Turn left onto Alamance Church Road and travel eight miles to the intersection of Blakeshire Road (S.R. 3334), the byway's western terminus.

Traveling along the byway, motorists will see small dairy farms, creeks, ponds and bicyclists, since most of the route is designated as a recreational bicycle route. At the N.C. 62 intersection, history enthusiasts may want to take a quick side trip to the Alamance Battleground State Historic Site located about 4.5 miles east along N.C. 62. The Alamance Battleground is the 1771 site where the North Carolina militia, led by Gov. William Tryon, defeated the Regulators. Regulators were North

Carolinians who wanted to see the government regulated to prevent further extortion and corruption.

As the byway enters Alamance

County, the road name changes to Old Greensboro Road. Continue another seven miles to Snow Camp, where the road becomes Sylvan School Road. Turn left onto Drama Road (S.R. 2407) and follow it for a short distance before making a left back onto Sylvan School Road (S.R. 2360)



NCDOT

Snow Camp

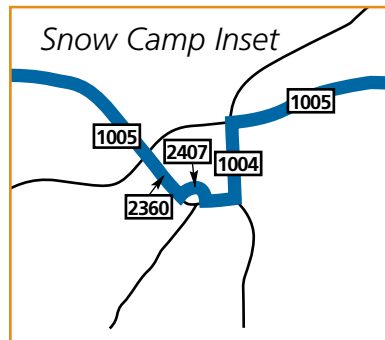
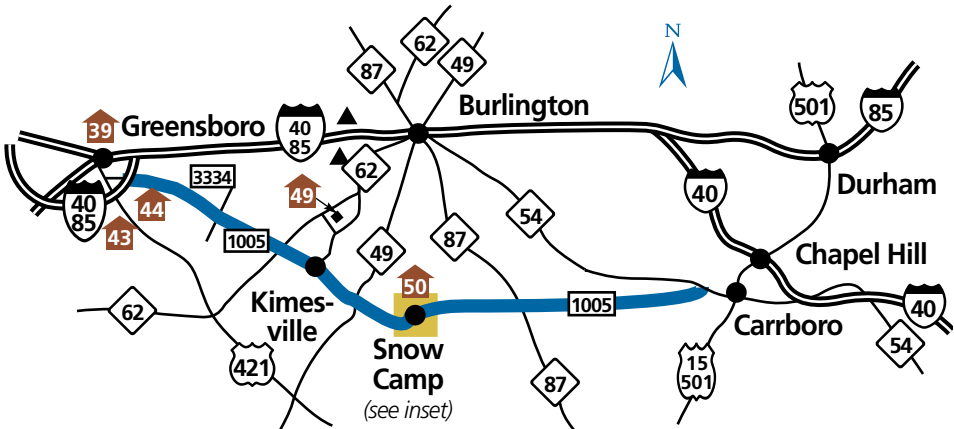
before turning right onto Snow Camp Road (S.R. 1004). Originally a Quaker community, Snow Camp was settled in 1749. The local outdoor drama, "The Sword of Peace," portrays the plight of Quakers in this area during the Revolutionary War.

After passing through Snow Camp, turn right onto Greensboro/Chapel Hill Road (S.R. 1005) and follow it for eight miles. The byway crosses the Haw River at the Alamance/Orange County line. This river rises in Forsyth County and flows 130 miles before merging with the Deep River to form the Cape Fear River.

In Orange County, the road name changes back to Old Greensboro Road (S.R. 1005). Travel another eight miles and veer left after crossing a small lake, onto Jones Ferry Road (S.R. 1005). Follow Jones Ferry Road into the town of Carrboro where the byway ends at the intersection with N.C. 54.



Length: 37 miles
Drive Time: 45 minutes
Counties: Alamance, Guilford and Orange



CROWDERS MOUNTAIN DRIVE

The Crowders Mountain Drive takes motorists by Crowders and Kings mountains in Gaston and Cleveland counties.

To begin following the byway, take Exit 10 from I-85 and follow U.S. 29/74 to the community of Mountain View. Exit onto Sparrow Springs Road (S.R. 1125), where the route begins.



Canoeing at Crowders Mountain State Park

Follow Sparrow Springs Road and turn right onto Pinnacle Road (S.R. 1104) as they wind around the base of Crowders and Kings mountains. Crowders Mountain, named for a local settler, is one of the peaks in the Kings Mountain Range. The mountain range is about three miles long, extending from the southern end of Gaston and Cleveland counties in North Carolina into York County, S.C. The highest peak, called the Pinnacle, marks the northern end of the range. Its weathered granite cap, called a monadnock, stands above the other peaks as a king stands above his people.

Continue on Sparrow Springs Road as it veers right into the area around

Crowders Mountain State Park. The park showcases the local mountains, which are remnants of the ancient Appalachians.

Outdoor enthusiasts will enjoy hiking or rock climbing in the park.

Continue following the byway by turning right to stay on Sparrow Springs Road for two miles, and then right again onto Pinnacle Road. The first

mile is gravel.

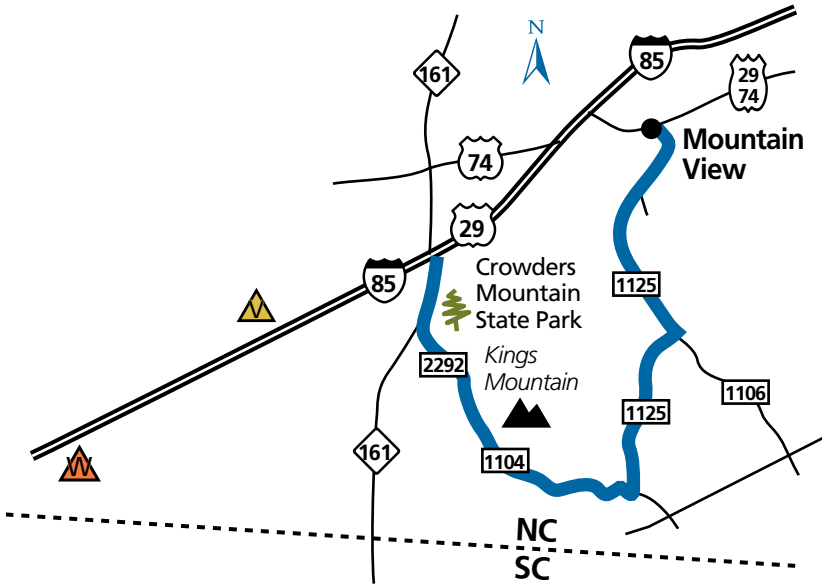
Formed in 1841, Cleveland County was named for Benjamin Cleveland, a hero at the Battle of Kings Mountain during the Revolutionary War. Kings Mountain National Military Park, located in South Carolina, is the site of that decisive British defeat in 1780. The valley is also known as Sherrars Gap and separates the Pinnacle from the rest of the Kings Mountain Range.

Pinnacle Road changes to Lake Montonia Road (S.R. 2292) at the Cleveland/Gaston County line. **Follow this road for about one mile where it intersects with N.C. 161. Turn right onto N.C. 161 North for one-half mile to I-85 where the byway ends.** For an

interesting side trip, continue into South Carolina to the Kings Mountain National Military Park by turning left onto N.C. 161 South and driving four miles into South Carolina to the park's access road.



Length: *Eight miles*
Drive Time: *20 minutes*
Counties: *Gaston and Cleveland*



MILL BRIDGE SCENIC BYWAY

The Mill Bridge Scenic Byway passes through land that has a long tradition of farming and a rich cultural history. With a population density of only about 50 people per square mile, this area is marked by open spaces, fields, streams and working farms dotted with well-preserved historic homes, out buildings and barns.

The 38-mile byway begins south of historic Salisbury at the intersection of N.C. 150 and Sherrills Ford Road (S.R. 1526) in Rowan County. Travel along Sherrill's Ford road for 27 miles. Located along this stretch is the Piedmont Agricultural Research Station, a test-farming facility operated by N.C. State University and an excellent example of North Carolina farmland. **(For a quick side trip, turn left onto White Road (S.R. 1737) and pass over a one-lane bridge before continuing for three miles to the community of Mill Bridge,** named for the flourmill built by Dr. Samuel Kerr. This Scotch-Irish settlement features Thyatira Church, one of North Carolina's oldest Presbyterian churches. **At the end of White Road, turn left on N.C. 150 West and pass Sloan Park, which includes**

one of the central landmarks in the area, Kerr Mill. A grist mill built in 1823 that

was renovated in the 1970s, it now serves as a museum featuring pieces of early Americana.

Continue on N.C. 150 West and turn left on Caldwell Road to rejoin the

byway.)

After approximately 27 miles, turn left at Belk Road. At the end of Belk Road, turn right on Centenary Church Road. This stretch of the byway passes near the Rankin-Sherrill House, a complex of silos and buildings that includes a smokehouse constructed in 1853. **Turn left on N.C. 150 East.** On the right is the Lazy 5 Ranch, a privately-owned animal park featuring 750 animals from six continents, including kangaroos, giraffes and rhinos.

Turn left on Jones Road and continue until looping back on Centenary Church Road. Follow until intersecting with Brown Road (which turns into Lyerly Road) and proceed east. (For a quick side trip turn left at the intersection of Brown Road and then turn left on Back Creek Road to see the Back Creek Presbyterian Church,



Photo courtesy of Yackini/Pee Dee Lakes Project

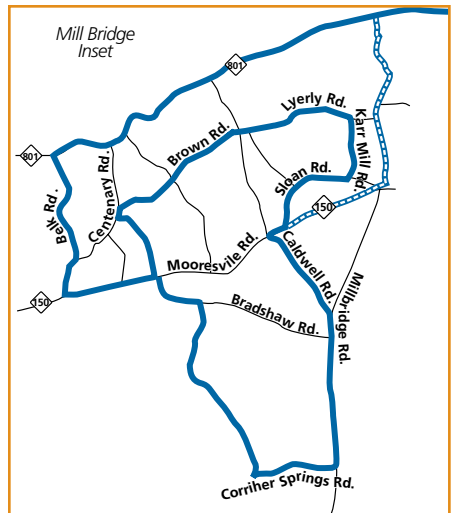
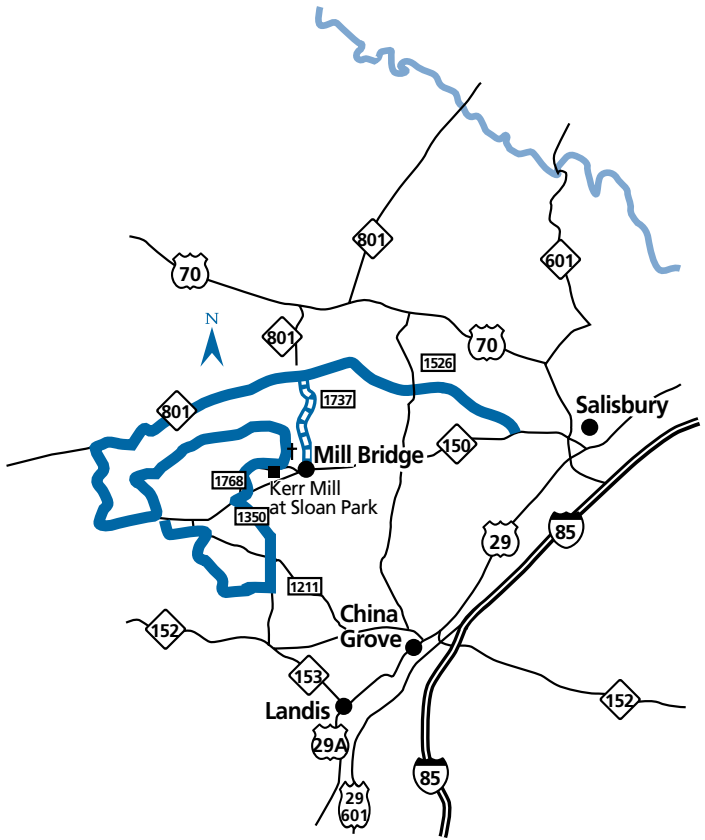
Kerr Mill at Sloan Park

which was established in 1805 with its present day building constructed in 1857. It has many old tombstones older than the church building.) **Turn right on Kerr Mill Road. Turn right on Sloan Road and right again on N.C. 150 West.**

Turn left on Caldwell Road. Turn right on Millbridge Road and pass Patterson Farm, which cultivates hundreds of acres of tomatoes, strawberries, pumpkins and poinsettas. The farm offers tours and “pick-your-own” fruits and vegetables. **Turn right on Corriher Springs Road, which will merge with Corriher Grange Road. Turn left on Bradshaw Road and continue until it intersects with Millbridge Road**, where the byway ends.



Length: 38 miles
Drive Time: 1 hour 10 minutes
County: Rowan



UWHARRIE SCENIC ROAD

The Uwharrie Scenic Road takes motorists through both the Uwharrie Mountains and the area known as the “Carolina Slate Belt” along N.C.

49 between Charlotte and Asheboro. **Begin following the route at the byway’s northern end at the intersection of N.C. 49 and U.S. 64. Travel south along N.C. 49 toward Concord.**

Many buildings and fences seen throughout these rolling hills were built from slate, a type of metamorphic rock.

NCDOT



Reed Gold Mine

South of Asheboro, travel through the Uwharrie National Forest and view the Uwharrie Mountains. These isolated peaks were formed several hundred million years ago by volcanoes, and the mountains have survived erosion and weathering over the centuries. “Uwharrie” is believed to have originated from an American Indian word possibly meaning “rocky soil.” The federal government bought the Uwharrie National Forest in 1934 and designated it as a national forest in 1961. It now covers more than 200,000 acres in Randolph and Montgomery counties and a small portion of Davidson County. The Uwharrie River

flows into the Yadkin River near Morrow Mountain State Park to form the Pee Dee River. A variety of crops such as corn and

winter wheat can be seen throughout this region.

(History buffs will also enjoy a side trip to the Denton Farm Park in Davidson County. The park features an impressive collection of restored buildings, including country stores, a church, post office and gristmill, and is also home to the annual Threshers’ Convention, a large

*steam, gas and electric farm machinery show. **To get there from N.C. 49, turn left onto Cranford Road (S.R. 2521) and head north. Denton Farm Park is less than a mile on the left.***

Turn right from N.C. 49 to N.C. 109 and proceed north 5.5 miles to the town of Denton. The town was first built up around the intersection of N.C. 109 and N.C. 47, an area once known as Finch’s Crossing for the seasonal throng of migrating birds that converged on a grove of sycamore trees at the intersection. **Turn left on East Salisbury Drive (S.R. 2351) and proceed three blocks through downtown Denton.** The Denton central business district boasts a well-preserved

collection of historic buildings, including many good examples of early 20th century architecture. **Turn left on South Main Street (S.R. 2501) and continue four miles** until it becomes Lick Creek Church Road (S.R. 2501). **Continue 5.1 miles to the intersection of Bringle Ferry Road.** The Lick Creek Baptist Church, one of Davidson County's oldest landmarks, is located near here. Records indicate meetings were held at the church as early as 1787. This section of the byway passes over Tuckertown Lake, built by the Carolina Aluminum Co. for hydroelectricity and recreation in 1917. It is also known as Narrows Reservoir because it was formed by flooding a narrow pass (now under the lake's waters) in the Uwharrie Mountains at the Narrows of the Yadkin River. The Pee Dee Valley Drive (pg. 93) begins nearby at the southern point of Badin Lake in the community of Badin.

To return to the Uwharrie Scenic Road, turn right on Bringle Ferry Road and then turn left on River Road. Turn

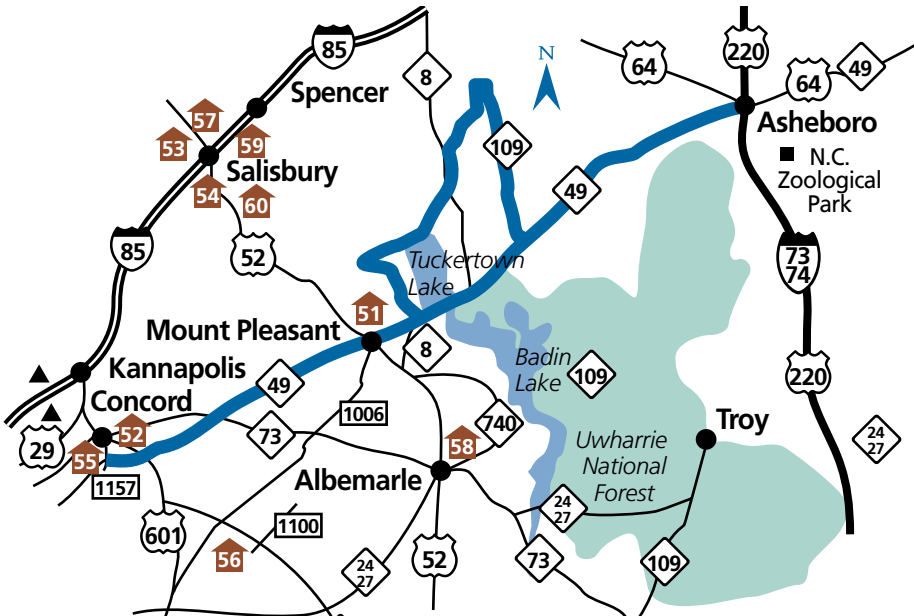
left on Stokes Ferry Road. Rejoin the byway by turning right on N.C. 49.

The Uwharrie Scenic Road continues past Mount Pleasant toward Concord, ending on N.C. 49 at its intersection with Old Charlotte Road (S.R. 1157).

*(For another interesting side trip, visit the Reed Gold Mine State Historic Site, the site of the first authenticated discovery of gold in the United States. Gold was found on the Reed family farm in 1799. The discovery helped North Carolina lead the country in gold production until the California gold rush in 1848. Reed Gold Mine is located about eight miles south of Mount Pleasant. **To visit the mine as a side trip, follow Mount Pleasant Road (S.R. 1006) south from N.C. 49. Turn left onto N.C. 200, and follow it for one mile and then turn right onto Reed Mine Road (S.R. 1100)).***



Length: 50 miles
Drive Time: One hour
Counties: Randolph, Davidson, Rowan, Stanly



ROLLING KANSAS BYWAY



NCDOT

Bethel Bear Creek United Church of Christ graveyard

The Rolling Kansas Byway passes through an area known appropriately as “Rolling Kansas,” so nicknamed because of its hilly terrain and turn of the century farms and windmills.



Length: 9 miles
Drive Time: 20 minutes
County: Stanly

Access the byway from U.S. 52 in Richfield by turning onto South Main Street (S.R. 1134), which becomes Millingport Road. Follow the road for six miles through the wavering countryside with panoramic views of the western piedmont. **Turn right onto Bear Creek Church Road (S.R. 1428) and cross a bridge.** The byway then passes near Bethel Bear Creek United Church of Christ and its graveyard, which has tombstones dating to the 1820s and is among the oldest cemeteries in Stanly County. The byway ends at the Cabarrus/Stanly County line.



PEE DEE VALLEY DRIVE

The Pee Dee Valley Drive parallels the route of the Pee Dee River as it flows southward from Badin Lake to Lake Tillery. **To access the byway's northern terminus, follow N.C. 740 from Albemarle to Badin and turn onto Nantahala Street (S.R. 1714). Shortly thereafter, turn right onto Henderson Street (S.R. 1720). The byway begins at Badin Elementary School on Henderson Street.** While traveling south the road number remains the same, but the name changes to Valley Drive at the intersection just past the elementary school. **Follow Valley Drive (S.R. 1720) for 5.5 miles south toward the intersection of N.C. 24/27/73.**

Badin was established in 1913 by French industrialist Adrian Badin as a company town for the aluminum reduction plant he operated nearby. Today, this plant is owned by the Aluminum Corporation of America, or Alcoa. Badin is listed on the National Register of Historic Places and is noted for its unique French-inspired townhouses (called quadrexes), which are among the earliest examples of townhouse architecture in North Carolina.

The byway travels through the Pee

Dee River Valley located several miles to the east. The Pee Dee River, formed at the junction of the Yadkin and Uwharrie rivers,

flows into and through South Carolina, where it empties into the Atlantic Ocean. Sometimes called the Great Pee Dee River, the name originates from the Catawba Indian word for "smart, capable or expert."

A quick side trip on Morrow Mountain Road (S.R. 1798) takes motorists into Morrow Mountain State Park. From the upper parking lot, visitors can enjoy

a panoramic view of Badin Lake to the north and Lake Tillery to the south. Badin Lake was built by the Carolina Aluminum Co. for hydroelectric power and recreation in 1917.

Morrow Mountain State Park was established in 1935 on land given to the state by James McKnight Morrow. The park has more than 30 miles of hiking and equestrian trails open to the public. Visit the restored residence of Dr. Francis Joseph Kron who had a medical practice here in the early 1800s. Until that time the mountain had been called Naked Mountain because a tornado stripped the mountain bare. There are three peaks: Sugarloaf Mountain, Mill Mountain and



Photo courtesy of Yadkin/Pee Dee Lakes Project

Town of Badin

Tater Top Mountain. The peaks are each less than 1,050 feet high and part of the Uwharrie Mountain Range. These mountains were created in a prehistoric collision between the African and North American continents. They are considered to be the oldest mountains in North America.

After visiting the park, turn left to continue along Valley Drive to the intersection of N.C. 24/27/73 East and turn left. This section of highway is part of the Sandhills Scenic Drive byway (pg. 82). **Follow about two miles before turning right onto Indian Mound Road (S.R. 1740).** Follow Indian Mound Road (not to be confused with Town Creek Indian Mound, along the Indian Heritage Trail byway, pg. 103) **for six miles along Lake Tillery to Norwood.**

The byway's southern end is on U.S. 52 in Norwood. Founded in 1826, Norwood was named for William Norwood, its first postmaster. The town is located near Lake Tillery, which has sometimes been called Lake Norwood.



Length: 14 miles
Drive Time: 30 minutes
County: Stanly



GRASSY ISLAND CROSSING

The Grassy Island Crossing byway is named for Grassy Island, a group of earthen masses in the Pee Dee River north of Blewett Falls

Lake along the Anson/Richmond County line.

The byway's western terminus is located at the intersection of U.S. 52 and Pinkston River Road

Lindsay R. Wichard



Pee Dee River

(S.R. 1627) in Anson County.

Travel south on Pinkston River Road through the pines, hardwoods, swamps and farms along the banks of the Pee Dee River **nearly five miles before turning left onto Grassy Island Road (S.R. 1634).**

For an interesting side trip, visit the Pee Dee National Wildlife Refuge located on Grassy Island Road. The refuge, North Carolina's only inland wildlife refuge, features a self-guided auto tour and hiking trail through a migratory bird habitat. A waterfowl observation blind allows for up-close viewing of bird species native to or passing through the region. The refuge's office and visitor center are located on U.S. 52, three miles south of Ansonville.

To continue following the byway, travel 4.5 miles along Grassy Island Road and turn left onto N.C. 109

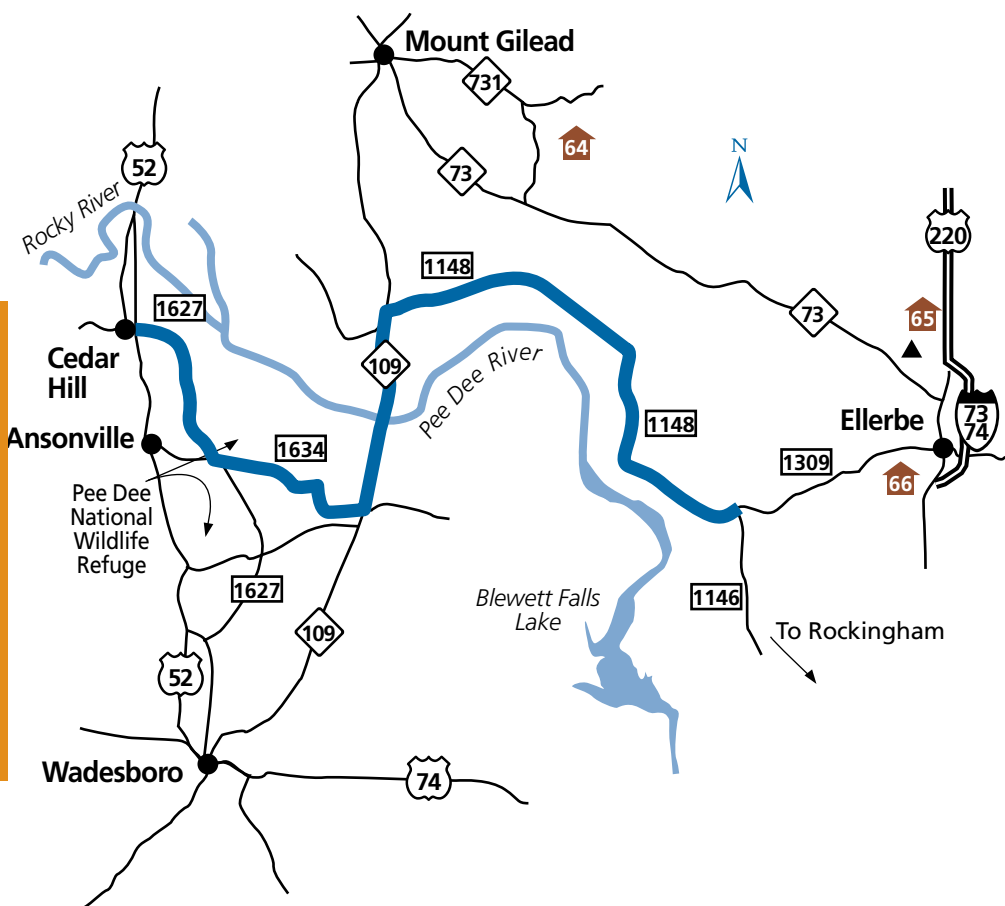
North. Travel an additional mile before crossing the Pee Dee River, formed by the junction of the Yadkin and Uwharrie

rivers in Montgomery County. Flowing south along the Anson/Richmond County line and into South Carolina, the Pee Dee River empties into Winyah Bay.

Cross the river into Richmond County. Travel 2.5 miles and turn right onto a different Grassy Island Road (S.R. 1148). This 13-mile road features the geological transition between the lowland piedmont region to the Uwharrie Mountain expanse. Blewett Falls Lake lies to the south and west. There are boat ramps and fishing access points on the lake. **The byway's eastern end lies northwest of Rockingham at the intersection with Holly Grove Church Road (S.R. 1146).**



Length: 26 miles
Drive Time: 40 minutes
Counties: Anson and Richmond



SANDHILLS SCENIC DRIVE

North Carolina's Sandhills are a series of low rolling hills located between the Cape Fear and Pee Dee rivers. Settled by Scottish highlanders about 1740, the area was named for the coarse, sandy soil prevalent in this region. The Weymouth Woods Sandhills Nature Preserve in the Moore County



Lindsay R. Whitchard

N.C. 24/27 crossing the Pee Dee River/Lake Tillery

town of Southern Pines houses the last remaining cluster of ancient long-leaf pines in this area. These pine trees covered the Sandhills until they were nearly destroyed by logging in 1895. The pines are a showcase for the preserve's hardwood swamp forest, which also contains rare plants and animals. The former long-leaf pine forests have regenerated with the faster growing short-leaf pine.

Begin following the byway in Carthage, the Moore County seat, and **take N.C. 24/27 West to Biscoe.** Along the way, enjoy views of fertile farmlands and rolling hills while passing the state's pottery center to the north and golf resort communities to the south. Founded in 1796, Carthage is located in an area settled by Scots from the Cape Fear region in the mid-18th century. **After leaving Carthage, travel 1.5 miles and cross**

Killets Creek, which is named for an early settler who lived west of town. **Soon after, cross McLendon's Creek and**

continue another seven miles to the community of Garners Store, where the Pottery Road byway (pg. 105) crosses on N.C. 705.

From this crossroads, it is 14 miles to the town of Biscoe.

Incorporated in 1901, Biscoe was first known as Filo. The name was changed in 1895 to honor a local businessman. **From Biscoe, travel four miles to the Little River,** which flows south to join the Pee Dee River. **From the bridge, continue for three miles to the town of Troy.**

Troy is Montgomery County's seat and was incorporated in 1843. It is believed that the town was named for either Robert Troy, a member of the House of Commons, or John B. Troy, an educator and member of the N.C. General Assembly. Troy is located on the eastern border of the Uwharrie National Forest, purchased by the federal government in 1934 and established as a national forest in 1961. The forest covers more than 200,000 acres in Randolph and Montgomery counties

and a small portion of Davidson County.

Leave Troy on N.C. 24/27 West and travel through the Uwharrie National Forest for the next 11 miles to N.C.

73. Approaching the Pee Dee River, both Horse Trough and Shelter Mountain in the Uwharrie Mountains are visible on either side of the route. These isolated peaks have withstood erosion and weathering over thousands of years. (For more detail, see the Uwharrie Scenic Road on pg. 89.)

Also on N.C. 24/27, about eight miles past Troy, pass the trailhead for the 20-mile Uwharrie Trail. This national recreational trail follows a north-south route and passes over the Uwharrie Mountains. It is the longest hiking trail located between North Carolina's mountains and coast.

After passing the trailhead, cross the Pee Dee River and Lake Tillery into Stanly County. Lake Tillery, to the left, is used for hydroelectric energy and as a popular recreational destination. While crossing the river, notice that Stony Mountain frames the path of the Pee Dee River's west shore. About one mile after crossing the lake,

this byway joins with the Pee Dee Valley Drive (pg. 93) between Indian Mound Road (S.R. 1740) and Valley Drive (S.R. 1720). **From Valley Drive, it is a little more than a mile to the intersection of N.C. 24/27/73 at Sweet Home Church Road (S.R. 1731) where the route ends just outside the Albemarle city limits.**

Albemarle is the Stanly County seat and was named for George Monck, Duke of Albemarle and a lords proprietor of the Carolina Colony in 1663.

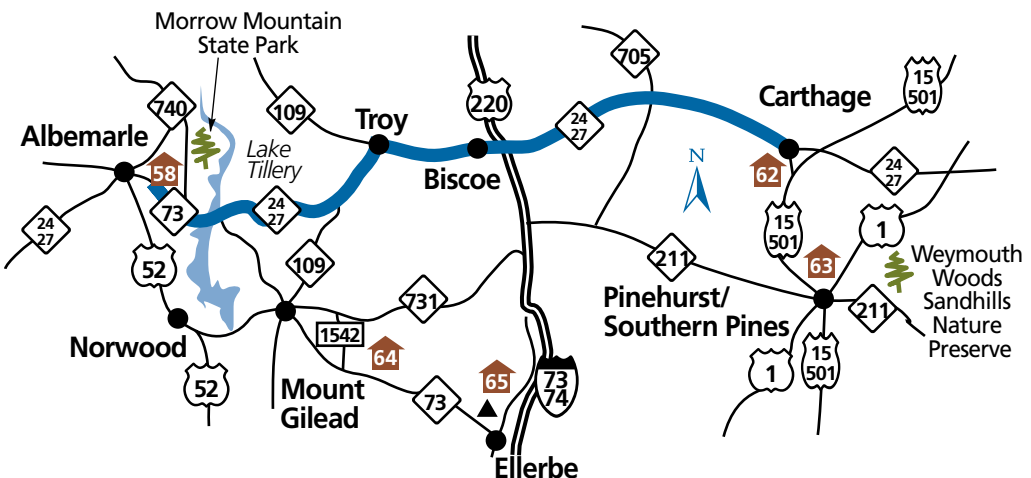
For a side trip from Albemarle into Montgomery County (about 15 miles), take N.C. 109 or N.C. 73 South to Mount Gilead. From there, travel along N.C. 731 East to Indian Mound Road (S.R. 1542), which leads to Town Creek Indian Mound. For more information on this state historic site, see Indian Heritage Trail (pg. 103).



Length: 46 miles

Drive Time: One hour

**Counties: Montgomery,
Moore and Stanly**



BIRKHEAD WILDERNESS ROUTE

The Birkhead Wilderness Route Scenic Byway features the Uwharrie Mountains, considered by some experts to be the oldest mountains in North America. This byway is specifically named after the Birkhead



Baled hay along the Birkhead Wilderness Route

Mountains Wilderness, a remote section of the Uwharrie National Forest covering 5,160 acres in southern Randolph County. The rugged area offers a more remote experience with fewer visitor amenities than other sections of the Uwharrie National Forest.

The Birkhead Wilderness Route Scenic Byway begins along the northern reaches of the Uwharrie Mountains at the intersection of High Pines Church Road (S.R. 1143) and Hopewell Friends Road (S.R. 1142) in Randolph County. Follow High Pines Church Road for 9.3 miles to Lassiter Mill Road and the crossroads community Lassiter. This section of road through the Uwharrie National Forest crosses a well-preserved mix of hardwood forests, open pasture land and numerous native rock outcroppings.

Several hiking trails can be accessed

within the vicinity of Lassiter Mill. The Birkhead Mountain, Robbins Branch and

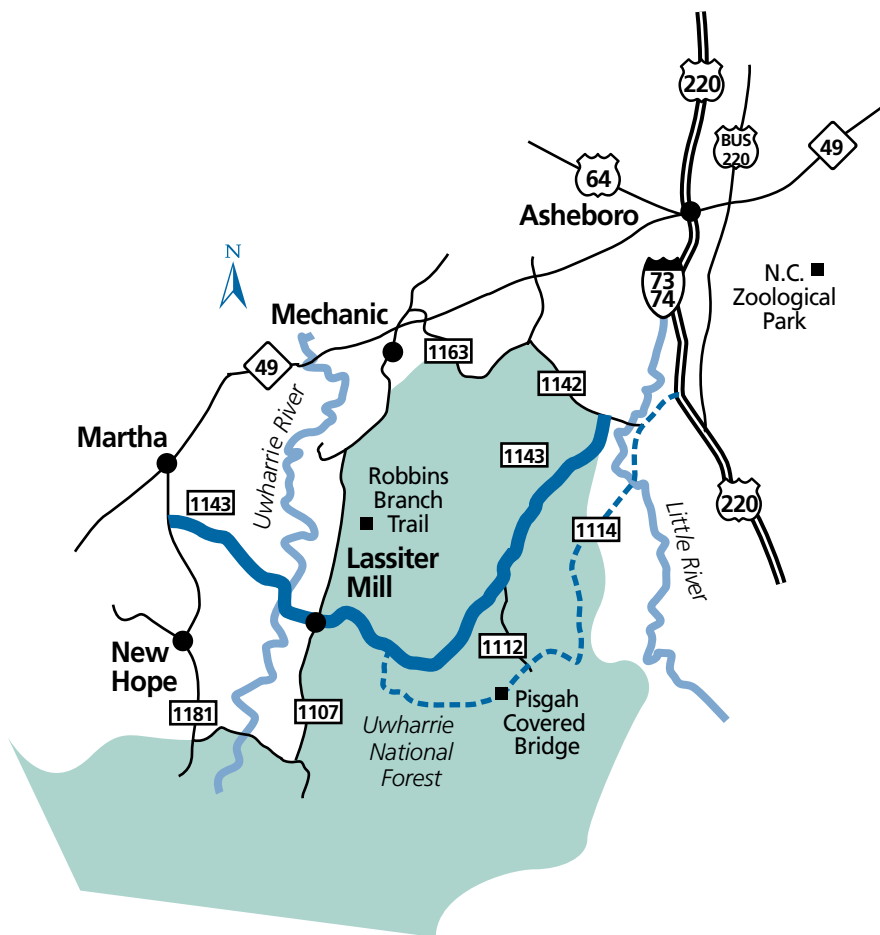
Hannah's Creek trails wind through 10 miles of the wilderness area. Evidence of pioneer settlement – old homesteads, crumbling

chimneys and gold mining activity – can still be seen here. To reach the trailhead of Robbins Branch Trail, within the Birkhead Mountain Wilderness, turn right onto Lassiter Mill Road (S.R. 1107). Parking and the trailhead are on the right, two miles north of the crossroads.

(For a side trip, just before reaching Lassiter, turn left on Pisgah Covered Bridge Road and follow it for 3.5 miles. As the road crosses the west fork of the Little River, the Pisgah covered bridge is visible on the right. One of two public covered bridges remaining in the state, the 51-foot-long structure was built in 1911 for \$40. Continue nine miles to the community of Ulah and then turn around.)

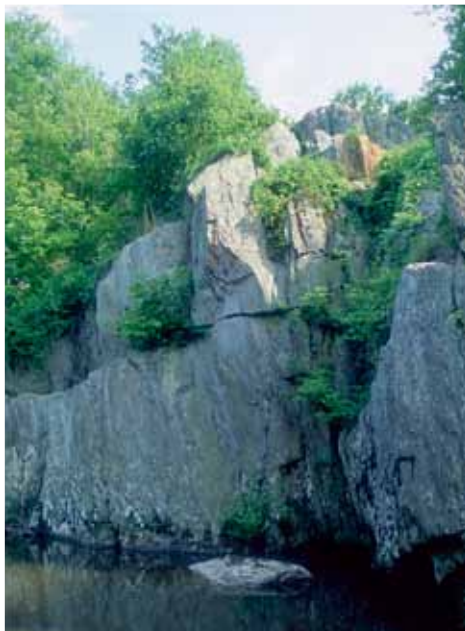


**Length: 14 miles
Drive Time: 25 minutes
County: Randolph**



FLINT HILL RAMBLE

The remote yet beautiful **Flint Hill Ramble** begins on **Flint Hill Road (S.R. 1306)**, just northeast of the **Uwharrie community** in **Montgomery County**. To access the byway, turn onto **Ophir Road (S.R. 1303)** from **N.C. 109** in **Uwharrie**. Travel along this road five miles before reaching the **Ophir community**. This area was settled in the mid-1800s during the area's gold boom. Ophir is named for the Biblical place where gold was produced for King Solomon's temple. **Once in Ophir, turn right onto Flint Hill Road**. This road's turns along with its scenic views give motorists the feeling that they are riding in the Great Smoky Mountains. A shaded parking area and trailhead for the Uwharrie National Recreational Trail is located two miles down this road. The trailhead marks the northern end of the 20-mile trail that begins on **N.C. 24/27** along the Sandhills Scenic Drive (pg. 97). A short hike up the trail reveals a striking view of the surrounding Uwharrie Mountains, believed by experts to be the oldest mountain chain in North America.



Lindsay R. Whichard

"Jumping-Off Rock"

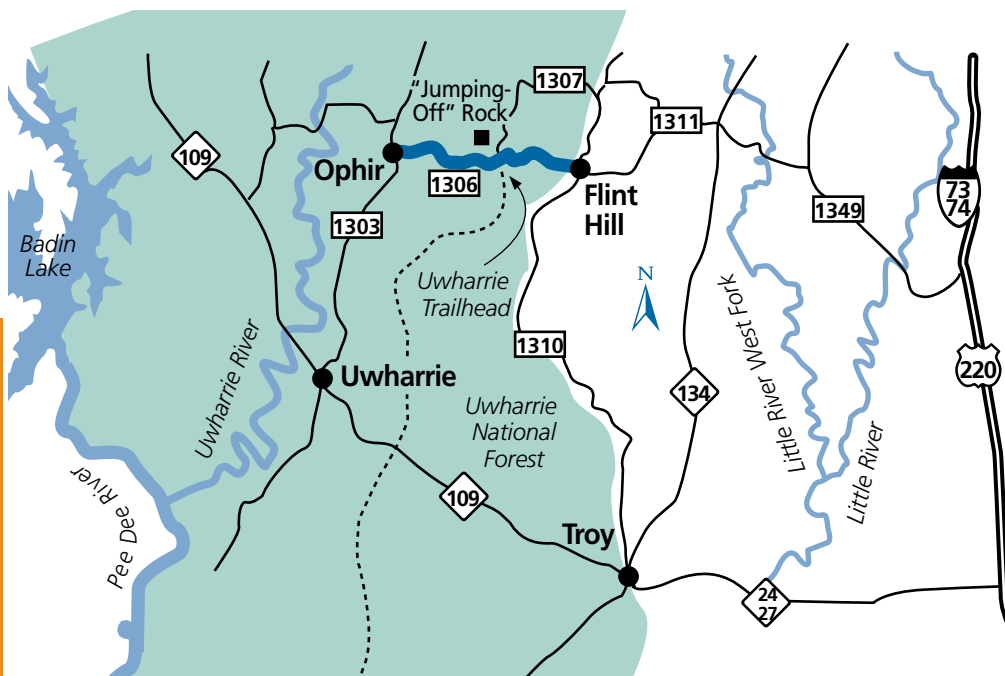
Continue along Flint Hill Road a short distance to a turn-off on the left.

A quick stroll from the car will lead to what is locally known as "Jumping-Off Rock." This rocky bluff overlooks a cascading stream and the surrounding Uwharrie National Forest. For safety reasons, jumping off "Jumping-Off Rock" is strongly discouraged. **The Flint Hill Ramble ends where Flint Hill Road intersects with Lovejoy Road (S.R. 1310).** Turning right onto Lovejoy Road will lead back

to **N.C. 109** and the town of **Troy**, the **Montgomery County** seat.



Length: 5 miles
Drive Time: 10 minutes
County: Montgomery



INDIAN HERITAGE TRAIL

The Indian Heritage Trail Scenic Byway explores a part of North Carolina's rich Native American heritage. **To begin the byway from**

its eastern end, travel to Millstone Road (S.R. 1452)

in Richmond County and follow it into Ellerbe. Once

known as the "Fair Grounds," Ellerbe received its present name

after W.T. Ellerbe developed the nearby recreational and health facility, Ellerbe Springs.

In Ellerbe, turn right onto U.S. 220 North (Church Street) to follow the byway. With one of the state's most extensive Native American collections, the Rankin Museum of American Heritage is a quick side trip easily accessible by continuing straight across the intersection of Millstone and Church streets. The museum is two blocks further on the left.

Traveling north on U.S. 220 from Ellerbe, motorists will pass through North Carolina's prime peach-growing region. Depending on the season, several fruit and vegetable stands may be open along this section of byway. **Leaving Ellerbe, travel one mile and turn left onto N.C. 73 North.** A N.C. Department of Transportation rest area, with picnic tables,

is located to the right.

The Historic Ellerbe Springs Inn and Restaurant, home of a once-famous

mineral spring resort and spa, is located one half-mile farther north on U.S. 220. **The byway continues 11.5 miles on N.C. 73 North** through the Piedmont heartland and passes by the

farm of one-time professional wrestler and legend Andre the Giant. **Turn right onto Indian Mound Road (S.R. 1160) and cross into Montgomery County where the state road number changes to 1542 (Town Creek Mound Road).**

Town Creek Indian Mound, the oldest North Carolina State Historic Site, is located 1.5 miles down the road on the right. This archeological site was an important ceremonial center for the Creek Indians of the Pee Dee culture some 300 to 400 years ago. Visitors can tour the reconstructed temples and see various exhibits. **Continue on Town Creek Mound Road (S.R. 1542) for one mile, then bear left onto 731 West and follow it four miles until reaching the end of the byway in Mt. Gilead.**

Included in the National Register of Historic Places, Mt. Gilead's historic downtown



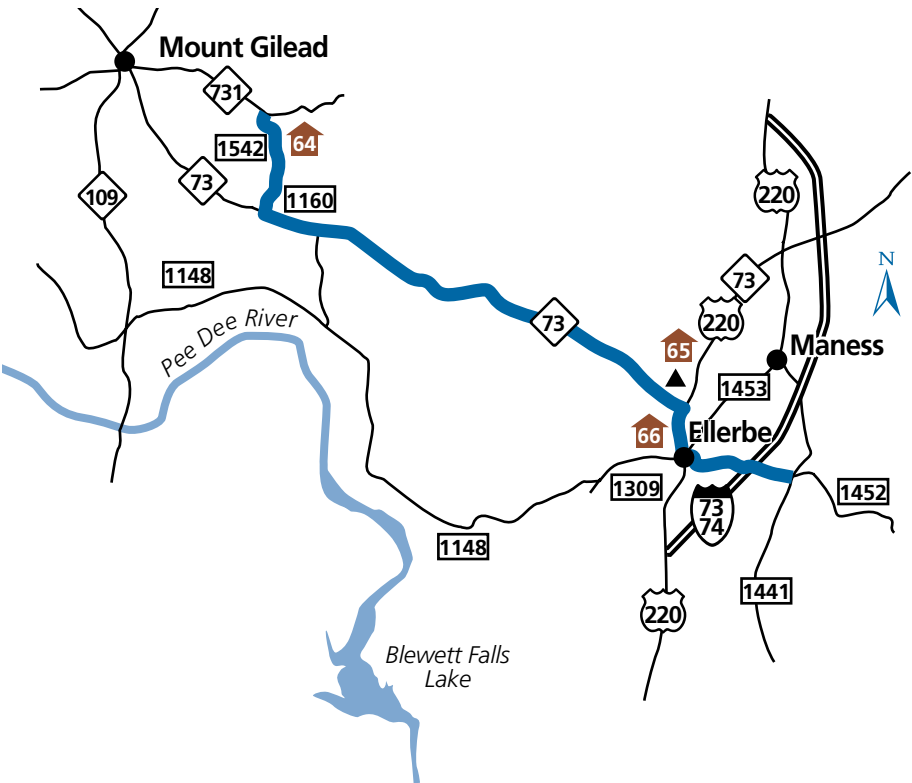
N.C. Travel & Tourism

Town Creek Indian Mound

features good examples of turn-of-the-century commercial buildings and historic homes. Other attractions include the Mt. Gilead Museum and the Piedmont Center of the Arts as well as a large outdoor wall mural celebrating the culture and traditions of the Pee Dee Indians.



Length: 18 miles
Drive Time: 35 minutes
Counties: Richmond and Montgomery



POTTERY ROAD

The Pottery Road byway takes motorists from North Carolina's Sandhills to its Piedmont through an area known worldwide for beautiful pottery. **The route's southern terminus begins near the golf resort community of Pinehurst** in Moore County. Pinehurst, established in 1895 and named for its location in a pine forest, was the host of both the 1999 and 2005 U.S. Open golf tournaments. In the 18th century, seven families from Staffordshire, England, the pottery center of England, settled within a five-mile radius of each other near the northwest corner of Moore County. Today, their descendants continue to make both traditional and modern pottery forms. There are nearly 80 potteries in the vicinity of this byway and several directly along the route.

From Pinehurst, **begin following the byway by taking N.C. 211 North for 11.5 miles to the intersection with N.C. 705 near Eagle Springs.** Established in 1890, Eagle Springs was named for a mineral spring owned by the Eagle family. **Turn right onto N.C. 705 West** and note the old cedar trees lining the first part of this route where the byway begins. This portion of the road is known locally as

"Cedar Lane." **Continue on N.C. 705 West for nine miles** to the intersection with N.C. 24/27 in the Garners Store

community. At this intersection the byway crosses the Sandhills Scenic Drive (pg. 97). **Continue three miles north to the town of Robbins.**

Formerly called by a variety of names including Mechanics Hill, Mechanicsville, Elise and Hemp, Robbins was settled sometime prior to 1828. The earlier names came from a

mechanic and gunsmith who lived here. Located on the old plank road (built between 1849 and 1854) from Fayetteville to Salem, Robbins was given its current name in 1943 for the owner of a local textile mill. The town is also near the site of what was once one of the world's largest talc mines. **In Robbins, watch carefully as N.C. 705 makes a turn that can be difficult to see. Leaving Robbins, travel three miles west on N.C. 705 to North Howard Mill Road (S.R. 1456).** Here the byway intersects with the Devil's Stompin' Ground Road (pg. 107).

From this intersection, continue nearly 4.5 miles to the community of Westmoore. A rest area is located



N.C. Travel & Tourism

Potter at work

just prior to the town on the left. It was near Westmoore that the first potters settled. Located 2.5 miles northeast of Westmoore on Jugtown Road (S.R. 1420) off Busbee Road (S.R. 1419) is the Jugtown community. It was established in 1920 by Raleigh artist Jacques Busbee, who made and distributed his pottery nationally from here.

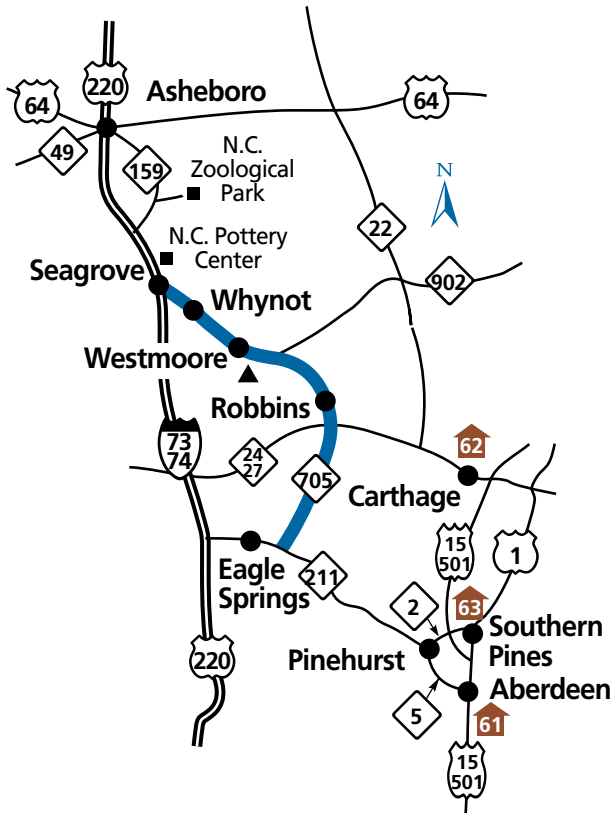
From Westmoore, continue 5.5 miles west on N.C. 705 into Randolph County and the Whynot community. Whynot received its name because residents could not decide on a name for the post office —“Why not this?... Why not that?... Whynot!” **Travel one-half mile west to Seagrove, where the byway ends.** Seagrove was incorporated in 1913 and named for a local railroad official. The

N.C. Pottery Center can provide detailed information on the numerous local potters in Seagrove.

Seagrove is about nine miles south of the N.C. Zoological Park in Asheboro and is accessible by taking U.S. 220 North to N.C. 159. Other attractions near the route include Weymouth Woods Sandhills Nature Preserve in Southern Pines. The preserve houses the last remaining stand of ancient long-leaf pines, which covered the sandhills until they were wiped out by logging in 1895. The preserve is a showcase for hardwood swamp forests and includes unique plants and animals, some of which are endangered species.



Length: 43 miles
Drive Time: 50 minutes
Counties: Moore and Randolph



DEVIL'S STOMPIN' GROUND ROAD

The Devil's Stompin' Ground Road extends from the courthouse in the Chatham County seat of Pittsboro through the farmlands and forests of the lower piedmont and across N.C. 22 to N.C. 705, north of Robbins in Moore County.

Begin the route from the Chatham County Courthouse in Pittsboro by following U.S. 64 Business West and turning left onto N.C. 902 West.

Travel by Round Top Mountain across the Rocky River and through an area known as "The Devil's Stompin' Grounds" near the community of Bear Creek.

The legend behind the byway's name begins with a tale of a worn, circular path in a local clearing. According to local residents, the path is worn because of the devil's pacing and his plotting of new forms of evil to afflict the good in the world. The clearing itself sits off the byway, and local residents can provide specific directions to the site.

Continue to follow the byway and cross over U.S. 421. This portion of the byway passes 10 miles north of the House in the Horseshoe State Historic Site. The house is accessible by traveling U.S. 421

South to Goldston and then following signs to the house. Built around 1770, the house is named for its location in a bend

along the Deep River and is the site of a Revolutionary War skirmish between the Whigs and the Tories.

After crossing the N.C. 22/42 intersection, N.C. 902 ends and the road becomes Jerry Frye Road (S.R. 1164). Follow Jerry Frye Road into Randolph County, where the state road number changes

to 2280. One quarter of a mile inside Randolph County, the byway will intersect with Howard Mill Road (S.R. 2877).

Turn left onto Howard Mill Road and travel two miles to the Moore County line, where the road name changes to North Howard Mill Road (S.R. 1456). Continue on North Howard Mill Road for four miles through the beautiful Moore County countryside. The byway ends at the intersection of N.C. 705, which is also designated as the Pottery Road (pg. 105).

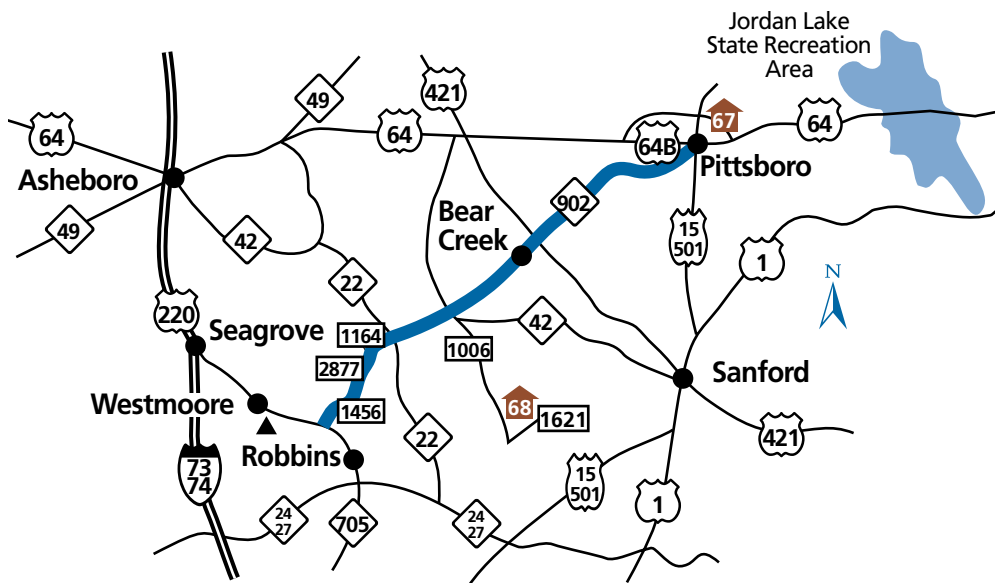


Length: 43 miles
Drive Time: 50 minutes
Counties: Moore and Randolph



NCDOT

"The Devil's Stomping Ground"



NORTH DURHAM COUNTRY BYWAY

Durham County is famous for being the home of the Research Triangle Park, Duke University and N.C. Central University. It is also known for its beautiful countryside, waterways and historic plantation farmlands. The North Durham Country Byway gives motorists a glimpse into Durham County's history as well as its forests, lakes and rivers.

To access the byway, take Exit 182 off I-85 and travel north on Red Mill Road (S.R. 1632) for 4.5 miles. Be alert, as the route briefly turns right onto Teknika Parkway (S.R. 1794) and then left at the first stop sign to continue on Red Mill Road. Turn right on Old Highway 75 (S.R. 1004) to begin following the byway near the historic plantations of Fairintosh and Stagville. Today, a variety of preservation and African-American history studies are conducted at Stagville, a state historic site that was once among the largest plantation holdings in the South.

Travel along Old Highway 75 (S.R. 1004) for 1.5 miles before turning left onto Stagville Road (S.R. 1615). After passing the Horton Grove Commercial

Center, travel almost four miles, to the town of Bahama (pronounced *bah-hay-ma*). **The byway then turns right onto Bahama Road (S.R. 1616/1607).**

Bahama's name originates from the first two letters of three prominent family names in the area — Ball, Harris and Mangum. Bahama Road travels by the

tranquil waters of Lake Michie (pronounced *mik-ee*), which offers recreational opportunities including boating, hiking and picnicking. **Travel 3.2 miles to Mount Tabor United Methodist Church** — the final resting place of Gov. William B. Umstead, who served from 1953 until his death in 1954. **Continue another 2.5 miles and turn left onto Red Mountain Road (S.R. 1471).**

Alternate Route — While on Bahama Road, an alternate route is available through the Hill Demonstration Forest. After traveling a little more than 3.7 miles on Bahama Road, turn left onto Hampton Road (S.R. 1603), travel 1.5 miles, then turn left onto the second Wilkins Road (S.R. 1613). A quick right puts the route onto State Forest Road (S.R. 1614)

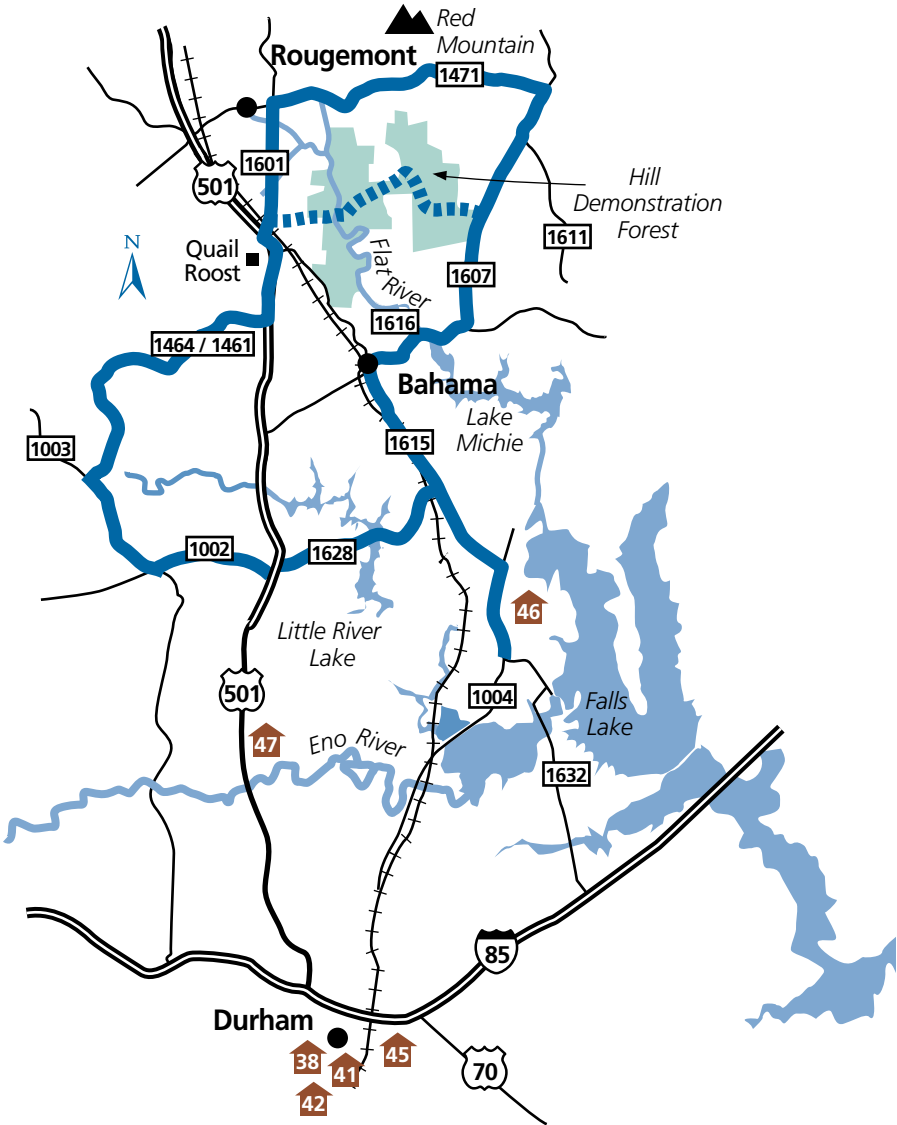


Lindsay R. Whitchard

Stagville State Historic Site

and into Hill Demonstration Forest. Watch for water on the road and a one-lane bridge on this route. **State Forest Road leads to Moores Mill Road (S.R. 1601) and back onto the byway.** The forest was developed from lands donated to N.C. State University by George Watts

Hill. Established in 1929, the 2,400-acre forest straddles the Flat River and includes a one-lane bridge with views of the river. Motorists may see a wide range of birds and rare plant species. More than 200 species of birds live here, including egrets, herons, ibis and osprey.



Continuing on Red Mountain Road, motorists will enjoy a 4.5-mile segment of rural life. Pass the Flat River, offering kayaking, fishing and hiking opportunities.

Turn left onto Moores Mill Road (S.R. 1601) and follow the rolling hills to

U.S. 501. After turning left onto U.S. 501 South, motorists can catch a glimpse of Quail Roost, which was organized as a hunt club in 1875 by influential Durhamites. It became one of the nation's leading stables and dairy farms and is now the training stable and home of both Duke University's equestrian team and the Rougemont Red Mountain Hounds Hunt Club. **After traveling 1.5 miles, turn right onto South Lowell Road (S.R. 1461/1464).** This five-mile drive weaves in and out of rolling terrain with frequent views of farms. **The byway temporarily ends at the intersection of N.C. 157 (Guess Road) and South Lowell Road.**

To experience the last portion of the scenic byway, turn left onto N.C. 157 and travel a little more than a mile. The Great Indian Trading Path ran through this area along present-day Snow Hill Road (S.R. 1631), St. Mary's Street and Mason Drive (S.R. 1992). The path was a famous Piedmont fur and deerskin trading route that began in 1670 and was used by European explorers, hunters and settlers. **Turn left onto Mason Road (S.R. 1002). Follow this road to U.S. 501, turn left and very shortly thereafter turn right onto Orange Factory Road (S.R. 1628).** The byway resumes here and continues three miles past Little River Lake and the entrance to Treyburn before ending at the intersection with Stagville Road.



Length: 27 miles
Drive Time: 45 minutes
County: Durham

AVERASBORO BATTLEFIELD SCENIC BYWAY

The Averasboro Battlefield Scenic Byway takes motorists through the heart of one of the Civil War's last battlefields. Located about two miles from I-95, the byway follows the route of Union Gen. William T. Sherman's march through the Cape Fear River Valley just north of Fayetteville in Cumberland and Harnett counties.

Access the byway by taking Exit 65 off I-95 and follow N.C. 82 West through the community of Godwin. The byway begins just after passing through town. A N.C. Scenic Byways sign marks the beginning of the route, which then continues nearly five miles through the battlefield along N.C. 82.

While the byway's history primarily involves the Civil War, this route was an important part of the plank road system in the early 1800s. French Gen. Marquis de Lafayette traveled along this road on his way to Fayetteville during his 1825 tour of the United States. As the byway begins, motorists will notice the small farms and patches of woodland that dot the route. This area forms a small plateau between the floodplains of the Cape Fear and Black

ivers. This geographic feature is the reason Sherman marched his troops through the area after leaving Savannah en route to a

Confederate munitions depot in Goldsboro.

Along the byway, motorists will notice a number of historical markers. These markers tell the story



Children explore the Averasboro Battlefield Museum grounds.

of how Southern troops tried in vain to stop the advance of Sherman in the Averasboro community. Along the route, three plantation homes were used as hospitals, two for Union forces and one for Confederates. While none are open to the public, the William Turner Smith House, near the intersection of N.C. 82 and Ross West Road (S.R. 1801), is under renovation for use as a transportation museum. Cannonball holes are still visible in the walls throughout this house.

While the area surrounding the byway today is expansive farmland, during the Battle of Averasboro this region was primarily woodland. Just before the Cumberland/Harnett County line, a re-creation of the original trench lines is visible. Further along the byway is the Chicora Civil War Cemetery, featuring a restored slave cabin from the Smith

Plantation, to which the land along the byway once belonged.

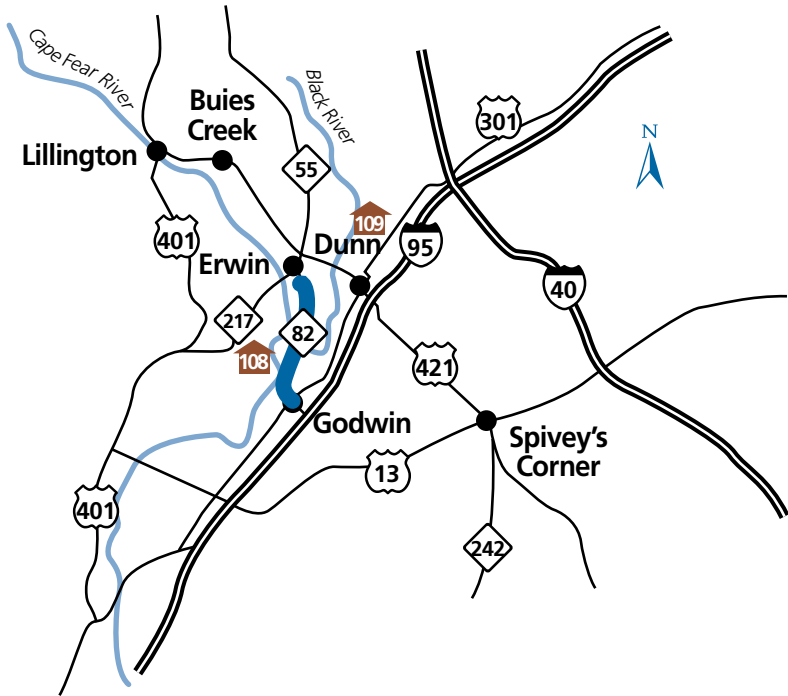
The Averagesboro Battlefield Museum is just past the cemetery, which houses exhibits of the Battle of Averagesboro. Each year a reenactment of the battle is held on the museum grounds. About a mile past the museum on the right in a grove of trees, is the red-roofed Lebanon Plantation house. This now private residence was once used as the Confederate Civil War hospital.

The byway ends about a mile from the Lebanon Plantation house. Continue to follow N.C. 82 West to the town of Erwin, or backtrack to return to I-95. Military enthusiasts may choose to visit the Gen. William C. Lee Airborne

Museum about two miles from Erwin off U.S. 421 in Dunn. The Meteor Lakes Byway (pg. 124) is also located nearby.



Length: 4.7 miles
Drive Time: 15 minutes
County: Cumberland and Harnett



CLAYTON BYPASS SCENIC BYWAY

The Clayton Bypass may be the most unlikely scenic byway in North Carolina. It is one of only two freeways that have earned the designation and many motorists will access it directly from a highway,



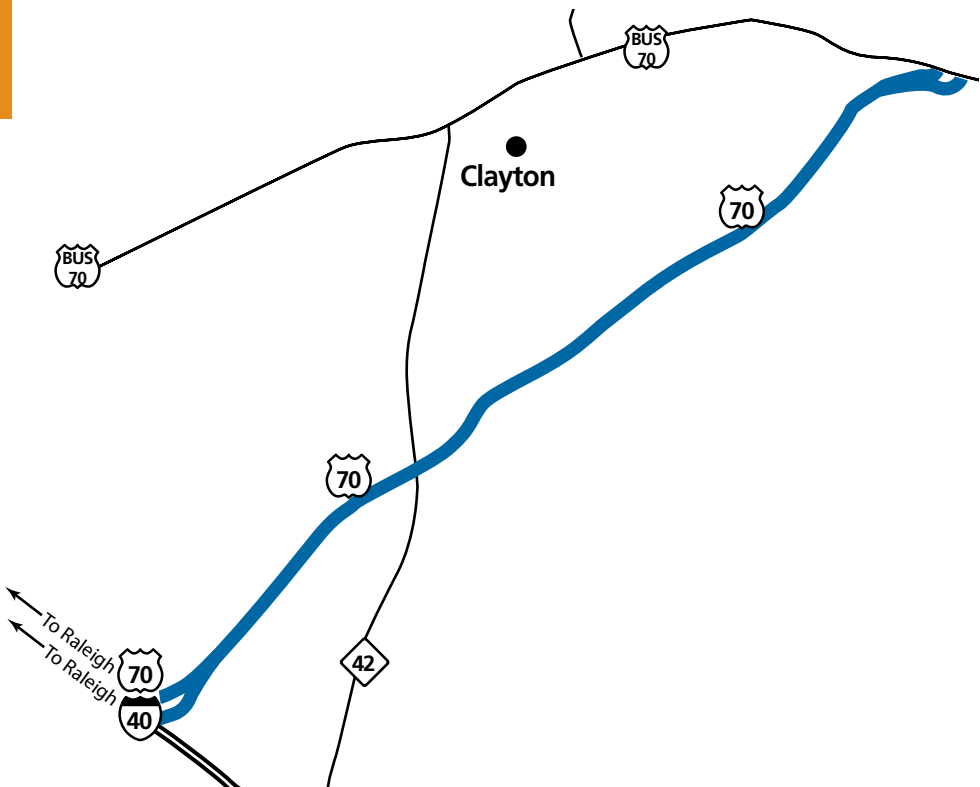
long straightaways that provide distant views of the surrounding countryside. This surprising gem of a byway, which offers a unique encounter with much of the undeveloped farmland of Johnston County, ends

Interstate 40. **Begin at the Intersection of I-40 and U.S. 70 at the Clayton Bypass. Follow U.S. 70 East** past rolling hills and open pastures peppered with woodlands. This section of road offers

at the intersection of U.S. 70 and U.S. 70 Business in Johnston County.



Length: 10.7 miles
Drive Time: 9 minutes
County: Johnston



SCOTS-WELSH HERITAGE

The Scots-Welsh Heritage Byway travels through Orange County along trade roads used by American Indians and early backcountry pioneers.

The king of England gave much of the land along this byway to 18th century Scotch-Welsh settlers.

Generation after generation

has lived and farmed this land, each leaving its own mark, making this byway a unique journey through American history.

To begin the byway from I-40, take Exit 261 (Hillsborough) onto Old N.C.

86. Head south on Old N.C. 86 away from Hillsborough. Old N.C. 86 appears on colonial maps dating back to 1770. Not far down the road is a scenic vista of farmland known as Currie Hill, where the elevation goes from about 500 to more than 800 feet above sea level. The hills form a horseshoe-shaped valley near a tributary of New Hope Creek.

Crossing over New Hope Creek, **turn right on Arthur Minnis Road (S.R. 1129). Pass Union Grove Church Road (S.R. 1111) and cross over New Hope Creek two more times. After passing Rocky Ridge Road (S.R. 1113), Arthur Minnis Road becomes a gravel road**

snaking through beautiful forests as well as rustic homesteads that have log cabins and historic farms. Some of the farms, such as

the Finebar Farm, are still in use today. After crossing Dodson Crossroads, Arthur Minnis Road becomes paved again. On the left side of the road, notice the pole barn



Maple View Farm

and the "Sunflower School."

Shortly afterwards, turn left on Orange Grove Road (S.R. 1006). After about one mile, Kirk's Dairy and Sawmill farms will be on the right, followed by an active livestock show a little further down. Another mile down the road, the Cane Creek Baptist Church Cemetery is on the right. This mid-1800s cemetery is home to several Civil War soldiers' graves.

Turn left onto Dairyland Road (S.R. 1104). Originally a part of an American Indian trading path, Dairyland Road has remained an important route through the years. The road passes weathered farmhouses like the one nicknamed "Old Stagecoach."

At the corner of Dairyland Road and Rocky Ridge Road is the Maple View Country Store. The store, which is known for its homemade ice cream, is a local

favorite. Views of the historic Nutter Farm can be enjoyed from the store's front porch.

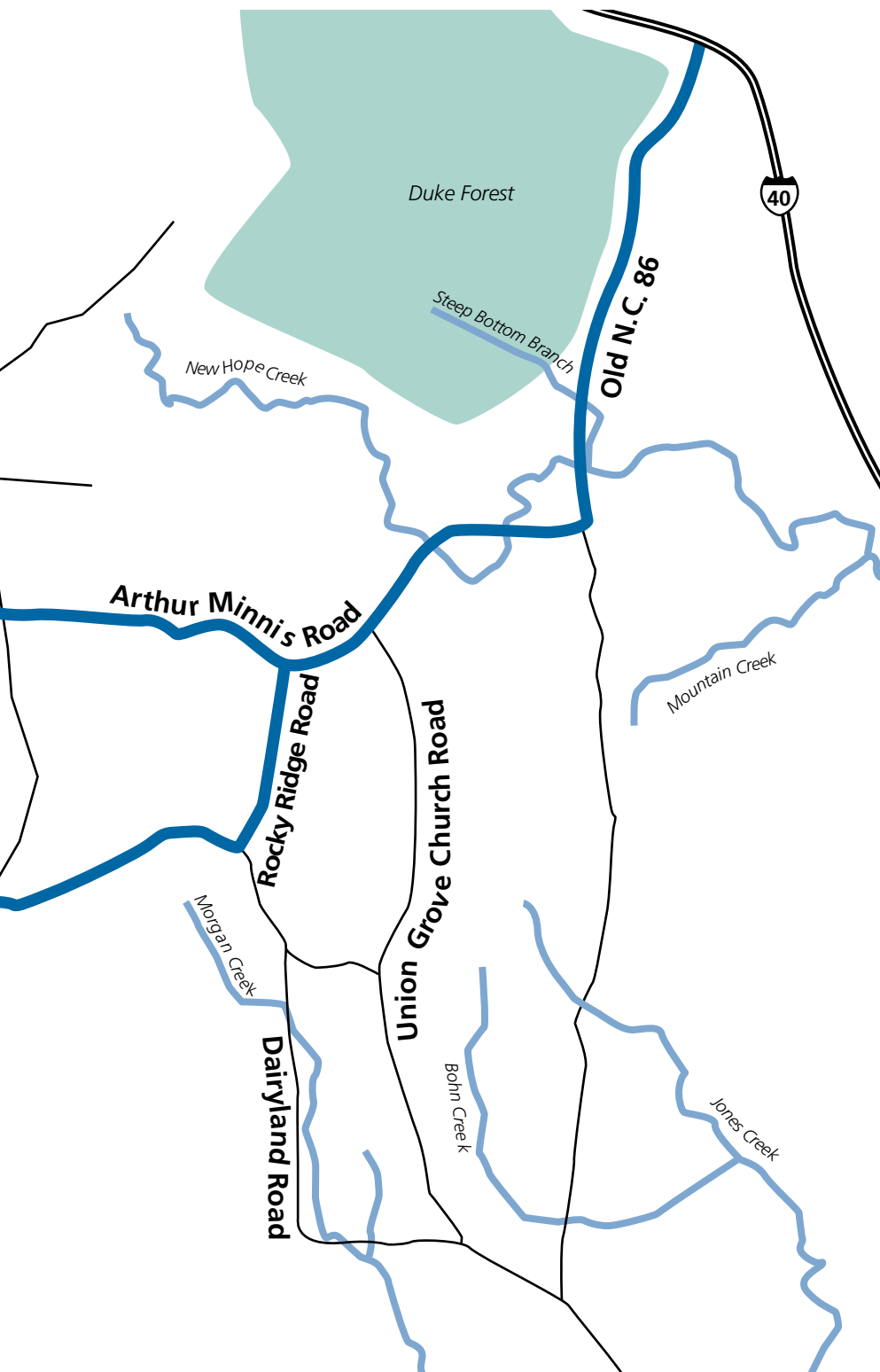
Continue following the byway by turning onto Rocky Ridge Road through the Orange County countryside. Turn right onto Arthur Minnis Road and left onto Old N.C. 86, which leads to I-40 and the end of the byway.

Three miles past I-40 on Old N.C. 86 is the town of Hillsborough. Founded in 1754, Hillsborough is a small town with charming brick buildings and a clock that the king of England gave to the town in the 1760s. Both the Colonial Heritage Byway (pg. 79) and Football Road (pg. 83) are located nearby.



Length: 10 miles
Drive Time: 20 minutes
County: Orange







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BLUE-GRAY SCENIC BYWAY

The Blue-Gray Scenic Byway reflects the significant impact the Civil War, which was fought between 1861–65, had on Eastern North Carolina.

The byway's western terminus is located near Smithfield, the Johnston County seat.

From I-95, take Exit 90 onto U.S. 701 East. Immediately after turning

onto U.S. 701, turn left onto Devil's Racetrack Road (S.R. 1009), which parallels the Neuse River and Hannah's Creek. Local legend says people traveling this road could once hear the footsteps of a horse carrying the devil as he rode through the area; however, no one has ever seen the horse or its rider.

Follow the course of the Neuse River to the left and Hannah's Creek to the right for the next 8.5 miles before finally crossing Hannah's Creek. The road continues over Civil War battle sites, noted on the many historic markers along both sides of the road. About one mile after crossing Hannah's Creek, the byway crosses Mill Creek where Confederate Gen. Joseph E. Johnston's troops were prevented from attacking Union troops under the command of Gen. William T. Sherman

from the rear because of a flood. The Confederates were able to escape after their defeat.

In the community of Bentonville,

one-half mile farther, Confederate forces kept naval stores of tar, pitch and turpentine, which they burned after their retreat from Bentonville.



N.C. Travel & Tourism

Reenactment at the Battle of Bentonville

Bentonville, continue 1.5 miles and veer left at the fork in the road.

Proceed an additional mile to Harper House Road (S.R. 1008). Turn right and follow the road for three miles to reach the Bentonville Battlefield State Historic Site.

This 1865 Civil War battle slowed Sherman's march through the state and was the bloodiest battle ever fought on North Carolina soil with nearly 5,000 total casualties. Reenactments of this historic battle are held each March. Reminders of this battle may be found on both sides of the road. The Harper House was used as a Union field hospital and is included in the site's tour.

After visiting the battlefield, **backtrack three miles to Harper House Road and turn onto the third road to the right, St. John's Church Road (S.R.**

From

1196). Follow this road three miles into Wayne County, where the road name changes to Bentonville Road (S.R. 1205). **At the stop sign, turn left and travel north on U.S. 13** alongside Falling Creek. **After four miles, turn right onto Grantham School Road (S.R. 1006)** in Grantham, which is located between Falling Creek and the Neuse River. This community was settled in the 18th century.

Follow Grantham School Road three miles then turn left onto O'Berry Road (S.R. 1120). Follow this road about 7.5 miles and cross U.S. 117. Continue into the community of Dudley, settled in 1837 and named for Gov. E.B. Dudley. **At this point, the road name changes to Sleepy Creek Road (S.R. 1120).** Dudley is located about 10 miles south of Goldsboro, the Wayne County seat and home of Seymour Johnson Air Force Base.

About 2.5 miles east of Dudley, turn right onto Eagles Nest Road (S.R. 1933) and follow it for about three miles. Cross over Sleepy Creek, which received its name from the Saponi Indians, who thought the waters had medicinal qualities because they would drink the water and fall asleep on the banks of the creek. **Turn left onto Indian Springs Road (S.R. 1744) and continue nearly four miles to N.C. 111.** The rich farmlands in this area are part of the Neuse River Basin. The fertile soil is the result of thousands of years of flooding and changing patterns of the river and creeks that feed nearby. **Take N.C. 111 North one-half mile to Cliffs of the Neuse State Park.**

The park features cliffs that rise 90 feet from the Neuse River and were formed

when a fault shifted thousands of years ago. Over time, erosion exposed the multi-colored sedimentary layers in a formation that enables laurel and other mountain plants to grow here. Nature trails and a museum are available to park visitors.

Travel south along N.C. 111 and turn left onto Indian Springs Road (S.R. 1744) to continue on the byway. Follow Indian Springs Road and turn left onto N.C. 55. One-half mile down N.C. 55, turn left again onto Spring Street (S.R. 1739).

This well-groomed gravel road takes motorists by the Seven Springs Hotel, above the Neuse River. Now a privately owned residence, this hotel was named for the surrounding mineral springs and was once the site of a Victorian resort that operated between 1881 and 1944. **From Spring Street, turn left onto Main Street (S.R. 1731) toward the Neuse River.** A state Civil War marker denotes the site where the Confederate ironclad, the C.S.S. Neuse, was built. This was also the site of an early Civil War skirmish, the Battle of Whitehall, where Union troops damaged the Neuse, which is now housed in Kinston. Seven Springs was originally named Whitehall after the plantation built by William Whitefield, a prominent pre-Revolutionary War settler, in 1741.

Continue to the right on Main Street (S.R. 1731) in Seven Springs, climb the short hill and turn left onto N.C. 55. Follow N.C. 55 for 4.7 miles into Lenoir County. In Strabane, named for an early Irish settler, **turn right after the mill onto Smith Grady Road (S.R. 1152) and follow for 3.5 miles. As the road makes an elbow turn to the left,**

stay right on Old Pink Hill Road (S.R. 1111). Look to the right for the 180-acre Tulls Mill Pond, formed in 1875 at the head of Southwest Creek.

Turn left onto Lidell Road (S.R. 1143), toward the farming community of Deep Run, which was established in the 1880s with the opening of a turpentine distillery. It was originally called Red Town because the community's houses were painted red. Deep Run is nine miles south of Kinston, the Lenoir County seat.



N.C. Travel & Tourism

Harper House

Continue straight for two miles from Deep Run as the road name changes to John Green Smith Road (S.R. 1141). Turn right onto Big Oak Road (S.R. 1138). Travel one-half mile, then turn left on Sandy Fountain Road (S.R. 1137). Continue one mile and stop at U.S. 258, cross the road diagonally, and continue on Lightwood Knot Road (S.R. 1925) nearly five miles. The land to the south between Deep Run and this point is part of the upland swamps of the Bearwell Pocosin. Possibly named for Thomas Burwell, who lived in the area about 1750, the Bearwell Pocosin empties into the Trent River south of here.

Turn left on Vine Swamp Road (S.R. 1922) and make a right on N.C. 58, one third of a mile later before crossing into Jones County. From here, it is nine

miles to the Trent River and another three miles into Trenton along N.C. 58.

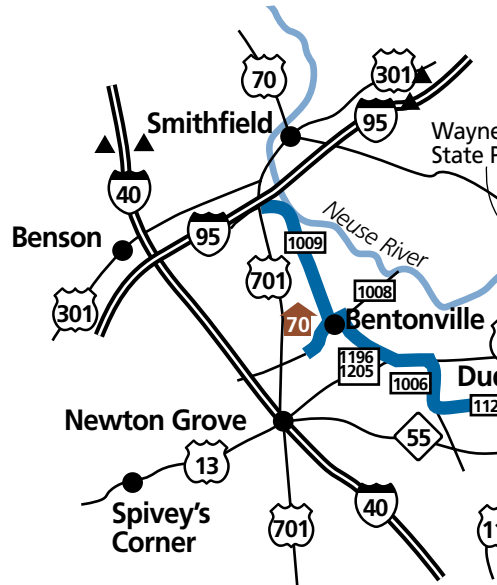
Trenton, the Jones County seat, was

established as Trent Courthouse in 1779 and named for the river, which itself was named for the Trent River in England.

By 1784, the name Trenton was adopted.

The route ends near the mill and pond on the south end of town at Mayfield Road (S.R. 1165).

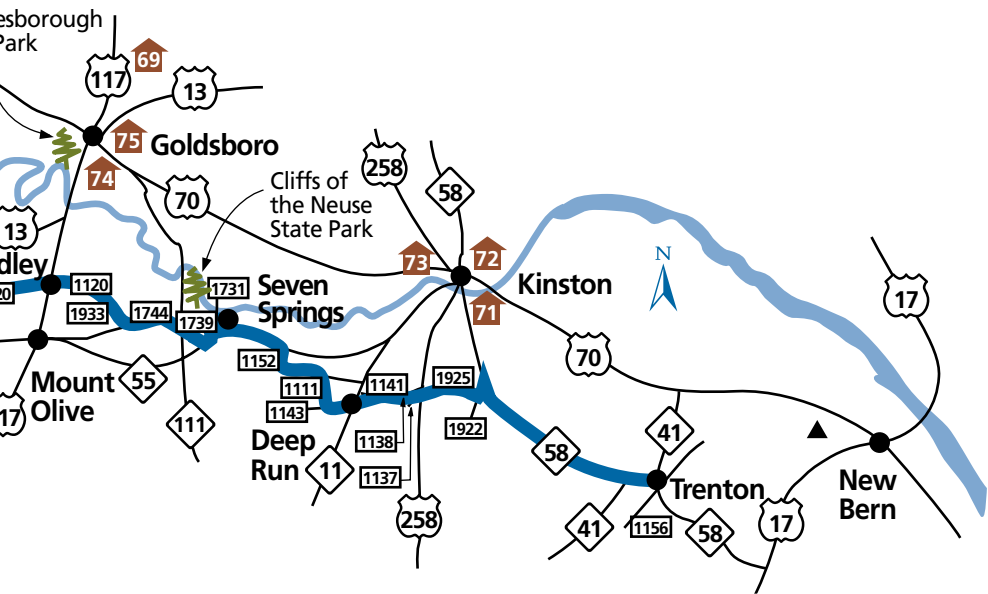
Nearby places of interest include New Bern and the beaches of the Crystal Coast. New Bern, the colonial



and state capital from 1746–1792, is 25 miles northeast of Trenton. About 35 miles southwest of Trenton are Bogue Sound and beach recreation areas. Follow N.C. 58 East for an interesting alternative to U.S. 70 en route to Emerald Isle, Atlantic Beach and Beaufort.



Length: 82 miles
Drive Time: Two hours
Counties: Jones, Lenoir,
Johnston
and Wayne



METEOR LAKES BYWAY

The Meteor Lakes Byway showcases North Carolina's fertile farmlands.

Beginning in Elizabethtown, the Bladen County seat, travel north on N.C. 242 from N.C. 53.

The county was named for Martin Bladen, the state commissioner of trade and plantations from

1717 to 1746. Elizabethtown, settled in 1773 and possibly named for Queen Elizabeth I, was the site of the 1781 Revolutionary War Battle of Elizabethtown, where Whigs broke the Tories' (colonials devoted to England) power by driving them into a ravine, now known as Tory Hole, along the Cape Fear River.

Just outside Elizabethtown, cross the Cape Fear River and enter the Bladen Lakes State Forest. About four miles north of the river is Jones Lake, the closest of the meteor lakes to N.C. 242. Originally named Woodward in 1734 for a local justice of the peace, the lake's name was changed later to Jones in honor of a prominent local landowner.

Jones Lake, as well as White Lake, Singletary Lake and Lake Waccamaw, are known as meteor lakes or Carolina bays. These oval depressions are believed to have been formed by ancient meteor showers. They have gathered water and

decomposed organic material over the years to create the fertile farmlands along this route. With the exception of Lake

Waccamaw, each is located in the Bladen Lakes State Forest.

From Jones Lake State Park, the byway passes through

the Turnbull Creek Valley. The fields to the right are part of the Big Colly and Cypress Creek bays. On the short drive through Cumberland County, founded in 1754, notice the Big White Pocosin to the left. It was named for the Duke of Cumberland, a son of British King George II, who was successful at the Battle of Culloden. Ironically, the area was settled by Scottish Highlanders, the people defeated by the Duke of Cumberland. **At the Cumberland/Sampson County line, cross the South River and continue to Roseboro.**

Sampson County was named for John Sampson, a member of the House of Commons under North Carolina's royal governors. Roseboro was originally established in 1839 as Owensville. In 1891, the name was changed to honor George Rose, chief counsel for the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad. **North of Roseboro, cross Little Coharie Creek**

Photo courtesy of Highway 242 Beautification Committee



Mural in downtown Salemburg

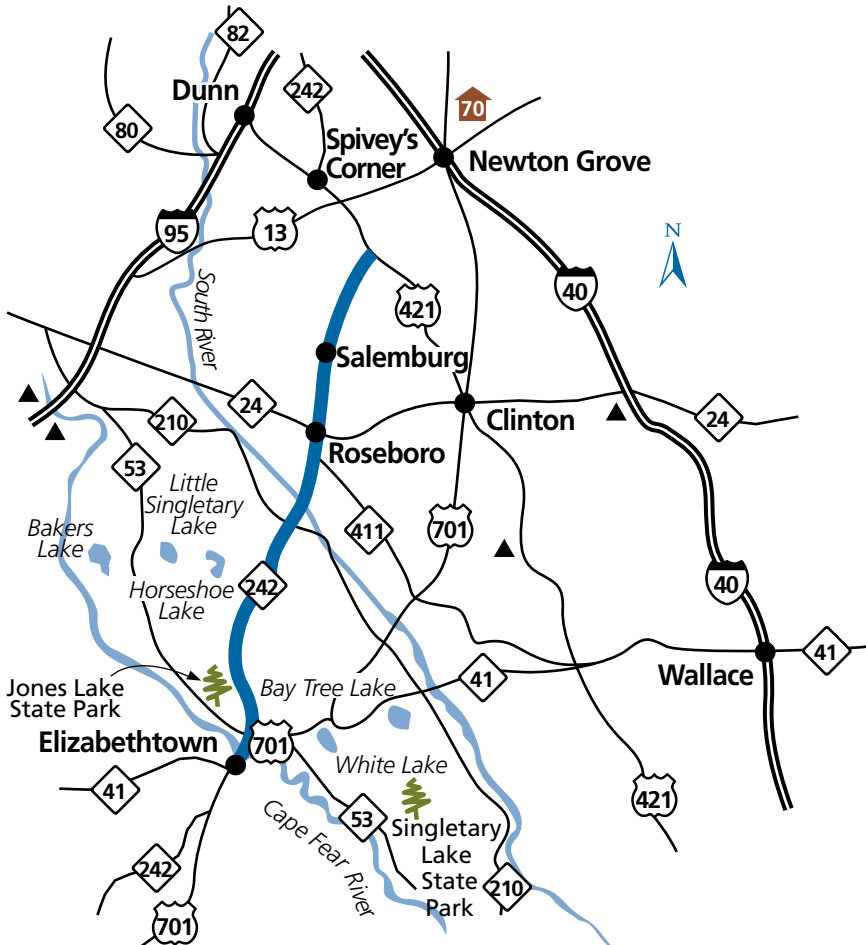
and travel to Salemburg. The town was founded in 1874 and named for Salem Academy, located in the town. The school was the forerunner of the North Carolina Justice Academy where state law enforcement officers obtain advanced education. A mural depicting the heritage of the area is displayed in town.

The byway ends at the junction of N.C. 242 and U.S. 421, four miles south of Spivey's Corner in Sampson County. Located at the headwaters of Little Coharie Creek, Spivey's Corner is well known as

the home of the annual Hollerin' Contest. From Spivey's Corner, travel U.S. 421 North to I-95 in Dunn. The Averasboro Battlefield Scenic Byway (pg. 112) is located nearby.



Length: 39 miles
Drive Time: 45 minutes
Counties: Bladen, Cumberland and Sampson



GREEN SWAMP BYWAY

Begin following the Green Swamp Byway at its southern end, one-half mile north of Supply in Brunswick County on N.C.

211 North. At more than 140 square miles, Green Swamp is composed of peat and muck timberland because it has little surface water and extensive tree farms. In 1795,



Green Swamp

the state of North Carolina granted more than 170,000 acres of this land to three businessmen who used the swamp for cutting lumber and peat.

An isolated community named Crusoe Island is located on the edge of the vast swamp. Political refugees from French Haiti founded Crusoe Island in 1806. Today, the swamplands are owned by several large pulp and paper companies.

Traveling north from Supply on N.C. 211, cross the Royal Oak Swamp after two miles. Royal Oak Swamp is fed by the Green Swamp and flows into the Lockwoods Folly River. **From the intersection of N.C. 211 and Little Macedonia Road (S.R. 1343/1448), drive through Green Swamp for the next 23 miles to Bolton.** At the Brunswick/Columbus County line, cross Clear Branch Creek. Crusoe Island lies 15

miles southwest of the county line.

The byway passes near Lake Waccamaw State Park near Bolton in

Columbus County. Lake Waccamaw, like other nearby lakes, was formed by ancient meteor showers. The park offers an abundance of recreational opportunities and is an easy

side trip. (For more information on North Carolina's meteor lakes turn to the Meteor Lakes Byway on pg. 124.) The Green Swamp drains into Lake Waccamaw, which was named around 1733 for a local American Indian tribe. Columbus County is named in honor of Christopher Columbus.

After passing Lake Waccamaw, continue to Bolton. Settled in 1889, Bolton was named for a lumber company that once operated in the area. **Farther north on N.C. 211 the byway passes through the Friar Swamp,** which feeds into Lake Waccamaw. **Continue into Bladen County through large pine forests,** planted for pulp and paper use, **toward Bladenboro. About three miles north of the county line, the road turns and parallels the CSX railroad line.**

From here, it is 12 miles to Clarkton,

a community incorporated in 1901, which has also been called Brown Marsh Station and Dalton. **The byway ends at the intersection of N.C. 211 and N.C. 242 east of Bladenboro, eight miles northwest of Clarkton.**



Length: 53 miles
Drive Time: One hour
Counties: Brunswick, Columbus and Bladen



BRUNSWICK TOWN ROAD

Brunswick Town Road may be one of the state's shortest scenic byways, but it is rich in history. **The byway begins at the intersection of N.C. 133 and Plantation Road (S.R. 1529) near Southport and follows Plantation Road toward the Brunswick Town State Historic Site.**



NCDOT

Orton Plantation

Shortly before the byway begins, N.C. 133 crosses Allen Creek, once known as Lilliput Creek for the plantation at its headwaters. Granted to Eleazar Allen in 1725, Lilliput Plantation was named for the imaginary country in *Gulliver's Travels*. Allen Creek joins the Cape Fear River near Orton Plantation.

Orton Plantation, built around 1725 by Roger Moore, overlooks the river on Orton Point. It was later owned by Royal Gov. Benjamin Smith, who is buried nearby at St. Philips Anglican Church. Admission is required for tours of the privately owned plantation.

The byway passes Orton Pond, an artificial pond built in 1810. Alligators can sometimes be seen sunbathing near the road at this point.

Turn left onto Tryon Palace Road (S.R. 1533) and follow it to Brunswick

Town State Historic Site, where the byway ends. Settled in 1725, the town was named for King George I, the Duke

of Brunswick and Lunenburg. In addition to being one of North Carolina's primary colonial ports, it was home to Govs. Arthur Dobbs and Benjamin Smith and was the county seat from 1764 to

1779. St. Philips Anglican Church was built here in 1751. Its ruins are surrounded by the Civil War bunkers of Fort Anderson.

Brunswick Town, in ruins since 1830, has a long history — from attacks by the Spanish in 1748, to Revolutionary and Civil War battles. Resistance to the Stamp Act occurred in 1765 at the Russelborough House, the ruins of which are located north of the Brunswick Town Site.

Fort Anderson was built here during the Civil War to help protect the port of Wilmington. The fort was evacuated in 1865 after a devastating Union attack that led to the fall of Wilmington. Another battery, Fort Lamb, was located just south on Price's Creek.

For additional travels, continue south on N.C. 133 to the town of Southport, named for its location as the state's southernmost port at the mouth of the

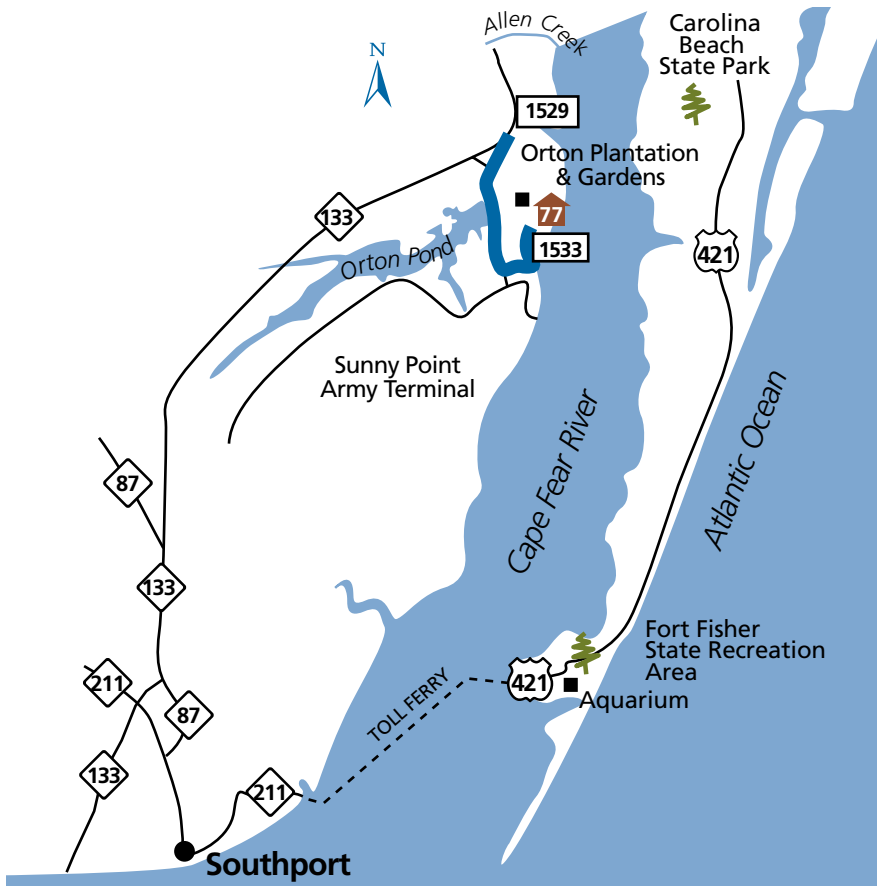
Cape Fear River. Southport was built in 1748 as part of Fort Johnston, named for Colonial Gov. Gabriel Johnston. The fort, which burned in 1775, was rebuilt around 1800 and later used by the Confederate Army, though only the officers' quarters remain.

The Cape Fear River's headwaters are located in the Piedmont region of the state. The river was discovered in 1524 by Giovanni da Verrazzano. It has had several names, but "Cape Fear" became the final designation because the southern tip of Smith Island (now Bald Head Island), at the river's mouth, was the site of many narrow escapes from navigational mishaps.

A state ferry runs from Southport across the river to Fort Fisher. Now a state historic site, Fort Fisher protected the river during the Civil War and was the site of the largest land and sea assault by U.S. forces prior to D-Day in World War II. A museum, as well as one of North Carolina's three aquariums, is located at the Fort Fisher State Recreation Area.



Length: Three miles
Drive Time: 10 minutes
County: Brunswick



CAPE FEAR HISTORIC BYWAY

The Cape Fear Historic Byway in downtown Wilmington guides motorists through one of the most scenic urban areas in the

nation as it travels beside the tranquil Cape Fear River, along thriving colonial-era streets and through the majestic Greenfield

Park and Gardens.

Known as the Port City, Wilmington was incorporated in 1739 and sits on a peninsula between the Cape Fear River and Atlantic Ocean. The city contains North Carolina's richest collection of 19th century urban architecture and still maintains the original grid pattern finalized in 1743. Wilmington was built, for the most part, by commission merchants and prosperous businessmen who indulged themselves in the extravagances of the culture of the late 1800s. Today, the city is home to about 100,000 people and is the largest city on North Carolina's coast.

The byway begins at the intersection of U.S. 74/N.C. 133 (Martin Luther King Jr. Parkway) and North Third Street, adjacent to the Isabel Holmes Bridge over the Cape

Fear River. Driving south on North Third Street, the byway first passes the site of the planned 1898 Memorial Park, which will bear witness to racial violence that occurred near this location on Nov. 10, 1898, an important event in Wilmington's history. **The byway will turn right on**

North Front Street, where motorists are greeted with a sweeping view of the Cape Fear River.

Turn right onto Red Cross Street, which becomes North Water Street, which then changes to South Water Street after passing Market Street.

The waterfront area features the federal courthouse; Wilmington's Riverwalk, a well-maintained pedestrian promenade that extends the length of Water Street; and many unique shops and restaurants. *The U.S.S. North Carolina*, which played a major role in a number of Pacific Ocean battles during World War II, rests just across the river. The ship, now a state historic site, offers tours for a fee.

At the entrance to Chandler's Wharf, a colonial seaport-turned-shopping area featuring oyster shell streets, **turn left onto Ann Street**



Tourists enjoy downtown Wilmington

and follow it for one block, then turn right onto South Front Street.

This residential avenue features some of the city's most exclusive homes. **Turn left onto Castle Street and then again onto South Fifth Street.** These two streets comprise the heart of the Wilmington National Register Historic District, an antique district that once was the home for workers at the city seaport.

At the end of South Fifth Street, the byway enters Greenfield

Park and Gardens. This scenic park surrounding Lake Greenfield is home to a wide variety of trees and plant life. While in the park, the byway passes the world's largest Rotary Club International sign and the Greenfield Lake Park Ampitheatre, which hosts summertime Shakespeare performances. **Continue following East Lake Shore Drive around the lake for 2.5 miles. The road name then changes to West Lake Shore Drive. Follow for 1.3 miles before briefly turning right onto U.S. 421 North and then right onto Willard Street.**

Follow Willard Street two blocks before turning left onto South Fifth Street, passing again through the historic district. **Continue nearly a mile before turning left onto Castle Street. Two blocks later, turn right onto South Third Street.** This stretch of roadway is home to the city's government buildings as well as many historic churches. Also along this section is the Thalian Hall Performing Arts Center. The Soliders of the Confederacy Monument is located at the intersection of South Third Street and Dock Street.

By briefly turning right off the byway onto Market Street, motorists can visit Bellamy Mansion, First Baptist Church, the Kenan Memorial Fountain and both the Sen. George Davis and Cornelius Harnett monuments. **Continue along Third Street, which changes from South to North at Market Street, back to U.S. 74/N.C. 133, where the byway ends.**

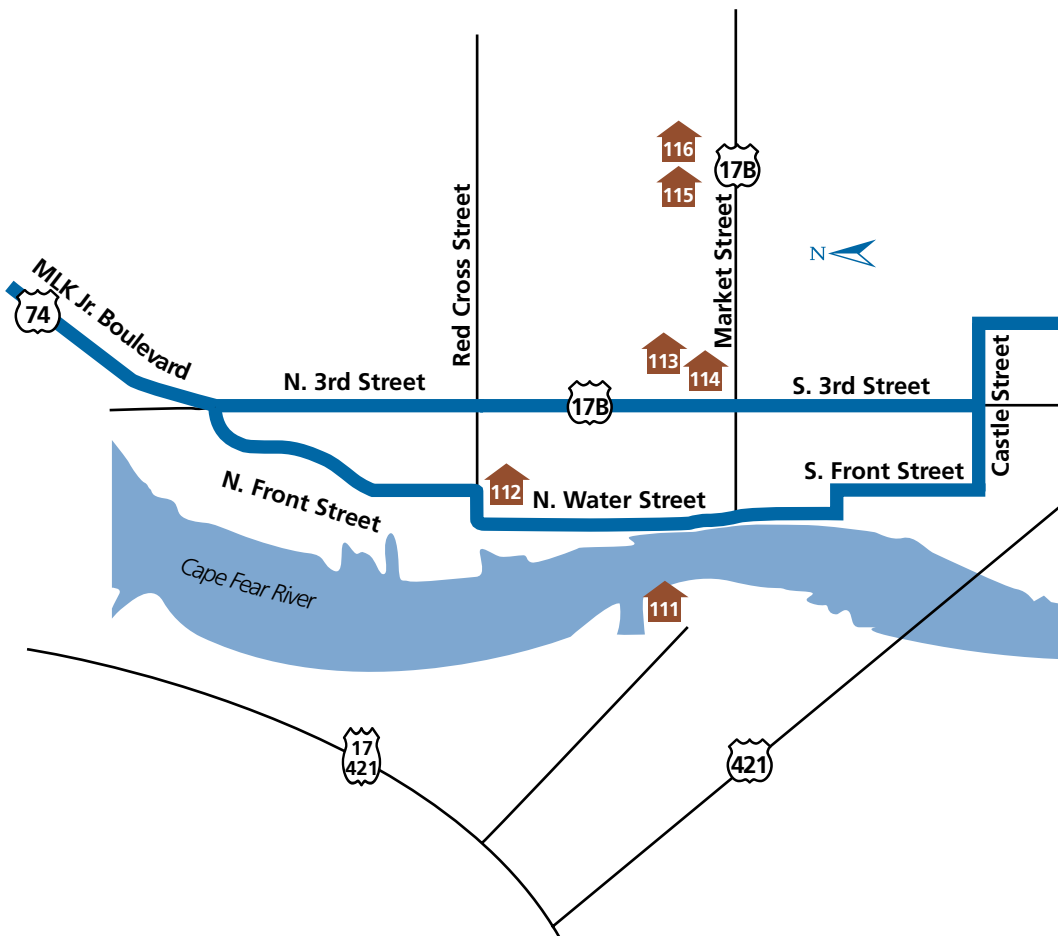


*Length: Eight miles
Drive Time: 40 minutes
County: New Hanover*



NCDOT

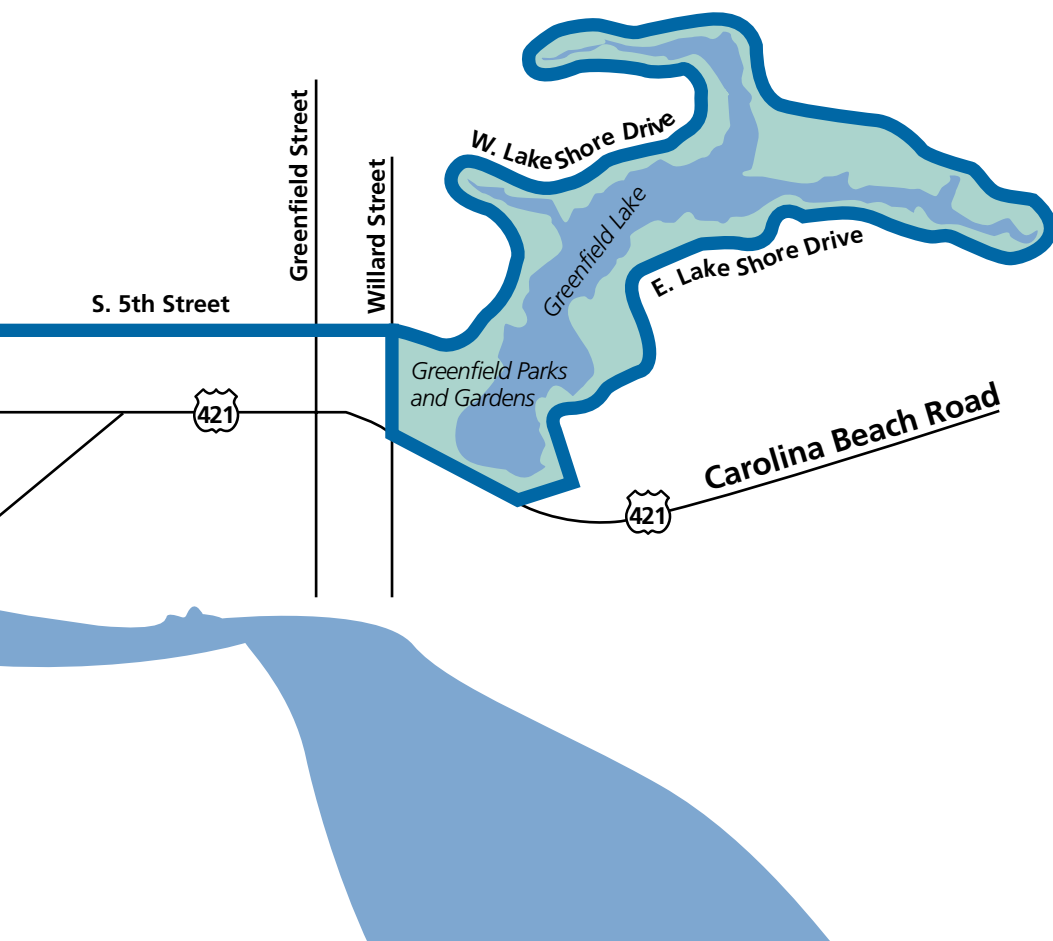
Greenfield Lake





NCDOT

U.S.S. Battleship North Carolina



LAFAYETTE'S TOUR

The Lafayette's Tour byway takes motorists through several of the communities that French Gen. Marquis de Lafayette visited on his 1825 tour of the United States. The city of Fayetteville, in southeastern North Carolina, was named for this famous Revolutionary War hero.

The byway's western end is located in one of North Carolina's richest historical areas. Note that North Carolina's early development was not limited by political boundaries, as explorers and settlers from Virginia and North Carolina crossed the present state line to share culture and trade. In many cases, this part of North Carolina and the southern part of Virginia are nearly identical in economy, architecture and regional dialect.

To access the byway, travel U.S. 1 to Henderson, the Vance County seat, take the exit onto Warrenton Road (S.R. 1001), and turn right. The byway begins here and travels 11 miles to Warrenton. Although the state road number remains 1001, the road name changes to Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard at the Warren County line. **At the intersection of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard and U.S. 401 (Main**

Street), turn left onto U.S. 401.

Warrenton, named for Joseph Warren, a soldier killed at the Battle of Bunker Hill, is the Warren County seat. Enjoy views of historic antebellum houses while driving through the town or take a pleasant stroll on the courthouse grounds. Gen. Lafayette stayed

at a plantation south of town between his speeches in Halifax and Raleigh.

Warrenton has been home to many famous people such as journalist Horace Greeley and John A. Hyman, North Carolina's first African-American congressman, as well as the Bragg brothers, who were both politicians and soldiers. **One block later, turn right at the courthouse onto N.C. 43/58 (Macon Street). Follow N.C. 43 when the routes split about four miles later in the Liberia community. Continue on N.C. 43 nearly 11 miles across rolling hills to Essex.** Incorporated in 1891, Essex was the center of a free African-American settlement prior to the Civil War. Descendants of some of the original families live here today.

Past Essex, make a sharp left turn onto N.C. 561 East and follow it for



N.C. Travel & Tourism

Owens House in Historic Halifax

seven miles to the community of Brinkleyville. Outdoor enthusiasts may want to visit nearby Medoc Mountain State Park by turning right onto N.C. 4/48 and following the signs. Sidney Weller named Medoc Mountain, a high hill on Little Fishing Creek, for the vineyard he established there in the late 1800s. He introduced America to a system of grape culture and named his vineyard after the wine-producing area of Medoc, France. Medoc Mountain is an elongated ridge, the remnant of an ancient granite core of a mountain range formed in the Paleozoic Era.

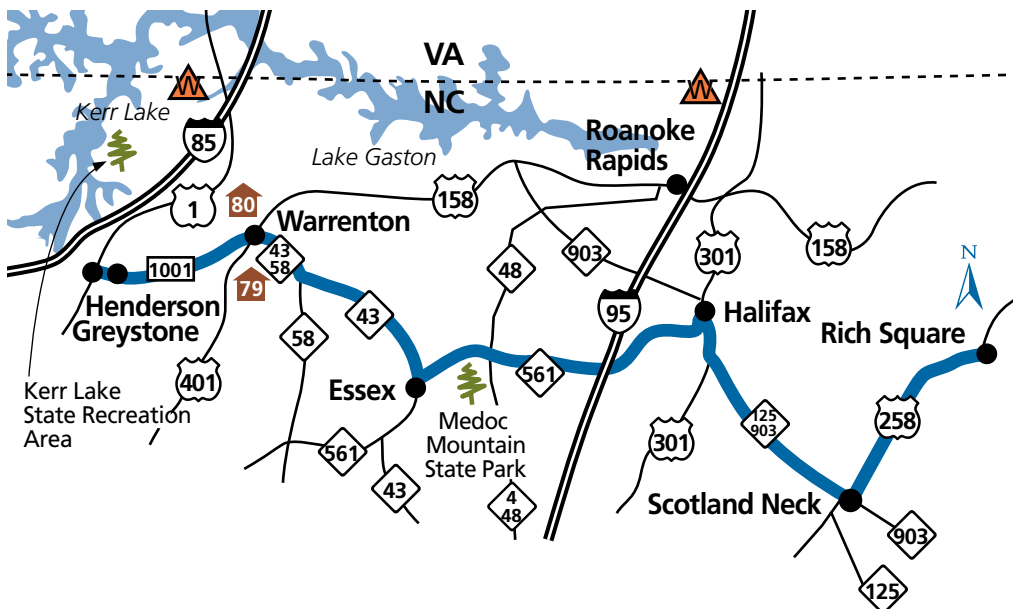
Continue along N.C. 561 East for nine miles, crossing I-95 near the community of Beaverdam located on the Beaverdam Swamp. From Beaverdam, settled in 1770, travel 7.5 miles to U.S. 301 Business. Turn left onto U.S. 301 Business to venture into Halifax, a half mile north.

Now a state historic site, Halifax was once the colonial seat of the State

Assembly. Laid out in 1757, Halifax was named for the Second Earl of Halifax George Montague, who helped expand colonial commerce while serving as the president of the Board of Trade and Plantations. The Halifax Resolves were signed here in 1776 as one of the first actions taken by a colony for independence, and Lafayette spoke in this town on Feb. 27, 1825. Several historic buildings are part of the tour in Halifax.

Leaving Halifax, backtrack south along U.S. 301/N.C. 125/903 for about three miles and turn left onto N.C. 125/903. Travel 4.5 miles to the community of Crowells Crossroads, settled by Edward and Joseph Crowell in 1730. Stories say these men, relatives of Oliver Cromwell, escaped during the English Reformation by dropping the letter *m* from their names.

Follow N.C. 125/903 for another 10 miles to Scotland Neck. Scotland Neck was first settled by Scotsmen in 1722. From the intersection of N.C. 125/903



and U.S. 258 in downtown Scotland Neck, turn left and follow U.S. 258 North six miles to the Roanoke River.

Commissioned in 1864, the C.S.S. *Ram Albemarle* was built near here and outfitted in Halifax with machinery and guns. An early trade route, the Roanoke River Valley is home to many colonial plantations.

Continue on U.S. 258/N.C. 561 over the Roanoke River and then for 6.5 miles to Rich Square, which was settled by Virginia Quakers in 1750 and named for its fertile soil. **From Rich Square, follow N.C. 561 nearly 11 miles** through Eagletown, an early Quaker settlement, to St. John, which was settled around 1722 and was originally named Douglas Ordinary after a local tavern.

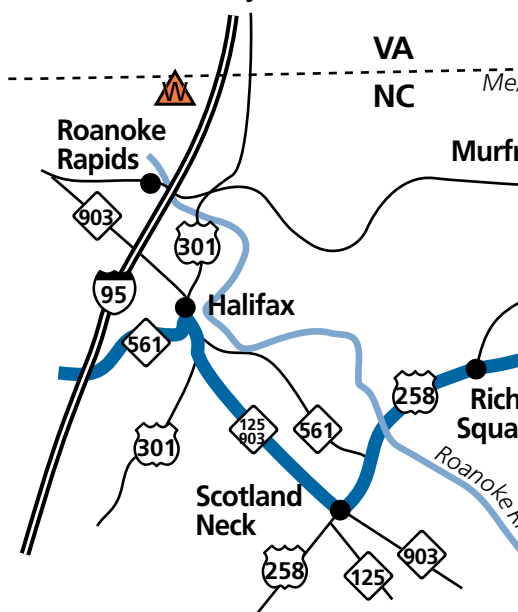
At the large white church in St. John, turn left onto Menola-John Road (S.R. 1141) and then turn right 1.5 miles later onto Flea Hill Road (S.R. 1142) after crossing through Cutawhiskie Swamp. The Cutawhiskie Swamp and the Potecasi Creek, located three miles farther north, flow into the Chowan River basin to the east. **Turn right after nearly three miles onto Woodland Road (S.R. 1160), which becomes Benthall Bridge Road after crossing Potecasi Creek. Follow this road into Murfreesboro.**

Settled in the early 1700s, Murfreesboro was first known as Murfrees after the family that owned the land upon which the town was built. The nearby landing on the Meherrin River was known as Murfrees Ferry in 1770 and by 1787 the town received its current name. Murfreesboro has a notable historic district

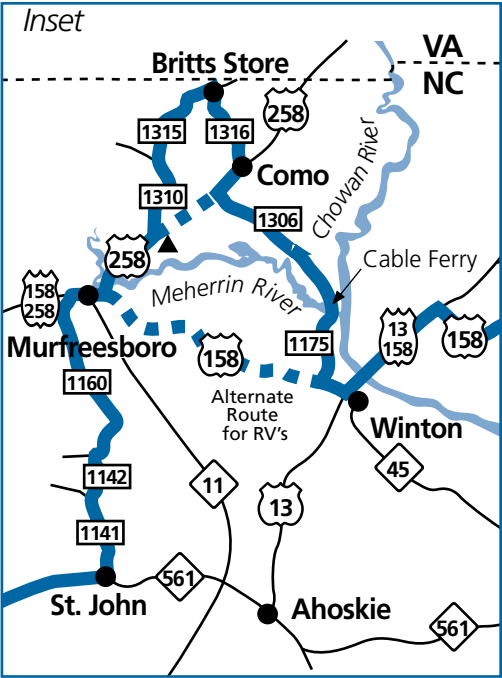
to the north of Main Street. Gen. Lafayette stayed in Murfreesboro on Feb. 26, 1825. Famous former citizens include Dr. Walter Reed, former head of the U.S. Yellow Fever Commission in Cuba and the doctor who discovered a cure for the disease; Richard J. Gatling, who invented the gatling gun and several agricultural tools; and John W. Wheeler, minister to Nicaragua and state treasurer during the mid-1800s.

In town, **turn right on U.S. 158 Business (Main Street) and follow to the U.S. 258/N.C. 11 stoplight. Turn onto U.S. 258 North, cross the Meherrin River and continue nearly three miles to Barrets Crossroads. At the crossroads, turn left onto Statesville Road (S.R. 1310). Four miles later, turn right onto Foushee Railey Road (S.R. 1315) and right again two miles later onto Buckhorn Church Road (S.R. 1316) in the Britts Store community.**

Follow Buckhorn Church Road two miles into the community of Como.



Named for Lake Como, Italy, the town was established in 1883. **Turn right onto U.S. 258.** Look closely for old plantation homes while traveling south along this short stretch.

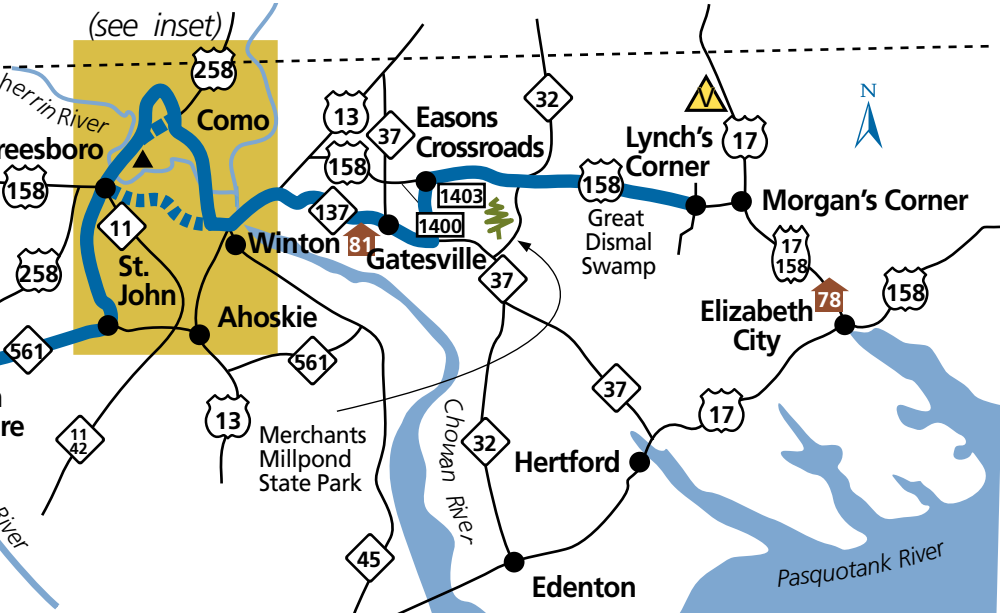


Turn left onto Parker Ferry Road (S.R. 1306) and travel one mile south through the Union Camp Paper Co.'s pulp forest **to the Parkers Island Cable Ferry**, one of the last two-car ferries operating in the state.

NOTE: Recreational vehicles are too large for the ferry and should continue along U.S. 258 South to U.S. 158 and follow it to Winton.

Take the Parkers Island Cable Ferry, which has operated across the Meherrin River near its junction with the Chowan River since the early 1900s. **Across the river, the byway continues along Parkers Fishery Road (S.R. 1175), which is unpaved, for 1.5 miles before intersecting with U.S. 158.**

At the intersection, turn left. Continue along U.S. 158 South over the Chowan River in Winton, the Hertford County seat. Built on the land of Benjamin Wynns in 1766, Winton was burned to the ground in 1862 by Union forces. C.S.



Brown founded Chowan Academy, one of the earliest schools for African-Americans, here in 1886. The Chowan River, named for the Chowanoc Indians, was explored around 1585 by Ralph Lane and again in 1622 by explorers from Jamestown. It was a major trade access route for residents of the northeastern corner of the state.



NC DOT
Parkers Island Cable Ferry

Cross into Gates County and continue three miles before turning right on N.C. 137 East to Gatesville. Settled in the 1700s, Gatesville was first called Bennetts Creek Landing when it became the county seat in 1779.
From Gatesville, follow N.C. 37 South for three miles before turning left onto Mill Pond Road (S.R. 1400). Follow this road north to Merchants Millpond State Park. To continue on the byway, veer right onto Pond Road (S.R. 1403) and travel to the Easons Crossroads community.

Turn right onto U.S. 158 along Lassiter Swamp that feeds Merchants Millpond into the Great Dismal Swamp. Thought to be more than 9,000 years old, the Great Dismal Swamp has decreased in size since the arrival of Europeans because of drainage and logging. This forested wetland was shown on maps as early as 1647 and is a 210,000-acre area of marsh, lake and cypress swamp. It was first named the Dismal Swamp in 1715. While the origin of the swamp's name is

unclear, in 1728, Col. William Byrd II was one of the first people to survey the North Carolina/Virginia state line through the swamp and provide an extensive description of the area. George Washington surveyed this area in 1763 for a canal to drain part of the swamp for lumbering.

The byway ends 16 miles later in the Pasquotank County community of Lynch's Corner at the intersection of Lynch's Corner Road (S.R. 1356) and U.S. 158. This intersection is four miles west of the Morgan's Corner community and U.S. 17. A Civil War battle was held at the Great Dismal Swamp Canal locks at nearby South Mills when Confederate forces were prevented from blowing up the locks to keep Union supplies from coming down the canal.

From Morgan's Corner, it is a short drive to the North Carolina Outer Banks. For more information about this area and the Outer Banks, visit the N.C. Welcome Center on U.S. 17, just three miles south of the Virginia border.



Length: 173 miles
Drive Time: Four hours
Counties: Vance, Warren, Halifax, Northampton, Hertford, Gates and Pasquotank



Note: Recreational vehicles are not permitted on the cable ferry and will need to follow an alternate route.

TAR HEEL TRACE

The Tar Heel Trace byway winds through North Carolina's Coastal Plain from Wilson to Williamston and takes its name from the pine tar industry that once thrived in this portion of the state. "Tar Heel" is the nickname given to the state's residents by British Lt. Gen. Lord William Cornwallis' troops after they



N.C. Department of Agriculture

Soybean fields are common along this byway

emerged from the nearby Tar River with tar stuck to their boots. Another story says the ground alongside many of the state's river fronts was covered with tar that spilled from rafts bringing the product to market.

Pine trees are found in great quantities across North Carolina, particularly in the coastal plain. Early residents found that it was simple to cut these trees and pile the light or fat wood into piles and cover them with soil after setting them on fire. The piles, called tar kilns, were then left to smolder causing the pine resin to run out as a dark tar. Tar was used extensively in the shipping industry. The tar was distilled into turpentine and was used to waterproof rope and wood in the form of either pitch or tar.

The byway's western terminus is the U.S. 301/N.C. 42 interchange east of Wilson in Wilson County. **From here, travel east along N.C. 42.** Wilson was formed in 1849 when the towns of

Hickory Grove and Toisnot Depot merged in 1849 as a result of the construction of a new rail line. The new town was

named for Louis D. Wilson, a state senator and early advocate of the public school movement. Wilson was killed during the Mexican War of 1846–48.

The byway begins in the midst

of the Toisnot Swamp, some of which has been filled for development. **Travel nine miles from the byway's beginning to the Wilson/Edgecombe County line.** Pass through the communities of Wilbanks and Bridgesville, both of which were established at the turn of the century. **Shortly after crossing the county line, turn right onto N.C. 124.**

Follow N.C. 124 for 3.5 miles to the town of Macclesfield. Incorporated in 1901, Macclesfield was named for the town in England from which the ancestors of the town's founder had come. **Leaving town,** cross Bynum Mill Creek and **continue east for 5.5 miles crossing U.S. 258 before reaching the intersection of N.C. 124 and N.C. 42.**

Turn right onto N.C. 42 and follow two miles to Old Sparta, established in 1830 and incorporated in 1876. **Cross the Tar River immediately after passing through Old Sparta.** Legend has it that

the river was named for the tar produced in the counties through which it flowed, while others suggest that the river's name is derived from a American Indian word.

Continue on N.C. 42 for almost six miles passing by vast farms to the town of Conetoe, (pronounced Cuh-knee-ta), incorporated in 1887 and named for the nearby Conetoe Creek. **Continue on N.C. 42, cross U.S. 64, and travel eight miles to the Edgecombe/Martin County line.** Many of the vast fields the byway passes produce soybeans and peanuts.

Continue another 2.5 miles to the N.C. 42/142 intersection with N.C. 11. Go straight at the stop sign to follow N.C. 142 for 2.5 miles to the community of Hassell. Hassell, settled in 1878, was known as Dogville Crossroads until 1903. **Continue on N.C. 142 through Hassell 3.5 miles to the intersection of N.C. 142 and N.C. 125.** From Hassell to Williamston, the road crosses land drained by the Conoho Creek, a tributary of the Roanoke River located to the north.

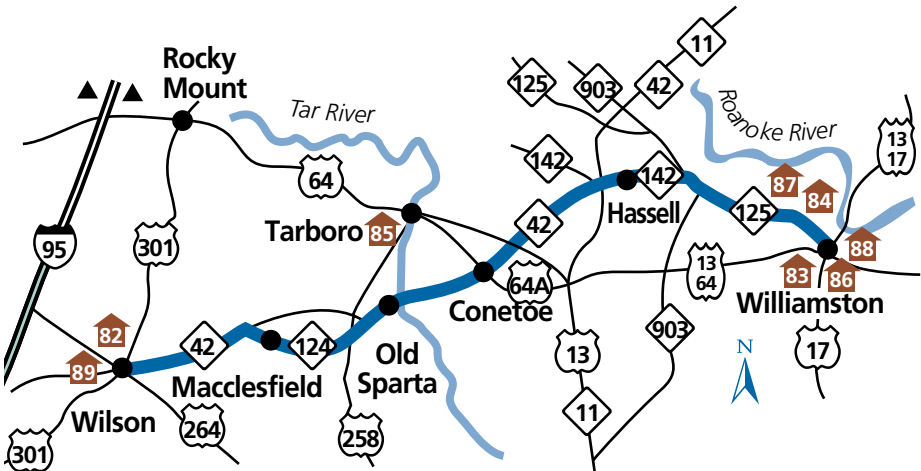
Turn right at the stop sign onto N.C. 125 and continue for nine miles to the Williamston city limits in Martin

County, where the route ends. Along this portion of the route, notice the numerous peanut sheds and silos. Peanuts are this region's main crop.

Williamston, named in honor of Col. William Williams who fought in the Revolutionary War, is located on the Roanoke River and is the Martin County seat. Settled in 1779, the town originally was called Skewarky for the plantation on which it was built. From Williamston, it is 14 miles to Windsor on U.S. 17 North where the Edenton-Windsor Loop Scenic Byway (pg. 141) begins or 23 miles to Washington along U.S. 64 East to the western terminus of the Pamlico Scenic Byway (pg. 146).



Length: 53 miles
Drive Time: One hour
Counties: Wilson, Edgecombe and Martin



EDENTON-WINDSOR LOOP

The Edenton-Windsor Loop is a figure-eight loop that begins and ends in Edenton, the Chowan County seat.

Beginning at the intersection of N.C. 32 (North Broad Street) and U.S. 17 Business (West Queen Street), follow U.S. 17 Business South across Pembroke Creek, one of the two creeks that forms Edenton Bay.

Settled around 1685, Edenton was laid out in 1712 and incorporated in 1722. It was named for provincial Gov.

Charles Eden. Visitors will notice numerous historical markers identifying the town's Revolutionary War leaders, as well as signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Edenton was one of the most prosperous ports on the trade route in the 18th and 19th centuries. The pirate Blackbeard made numerous stops here. Some of North Carolina's best public and private architecture also may be seen in town including the Cupola House, built in 1757 and considered the south's finest example of Jacobean architecture.

Boston was not the only Revolutionary War city to host a "tea party." Penelope Barker and several other ladies in town held their own such "party" in 1774. To

learn more about the history of the area, visit the Historic Edenton State Historic Site.

Tours begin at the Barker House on the waterfront in Historic Edenton.

At the intersection of U.S. 17 and U.S. 17 Business, turn left onto U.S. 17 South and follow one mile to the Chowan River, named around 1657 for a local tribe of Algonquin Indians. The Chowan River is nearly two miles wide at this point.

While crossing the bridge, if the

water is low enough, travelers may notice regularly placed poles in the water near the shoreline, which were used during the early seine fishing industry. **Just after the bridge, pass through Edenhouse.** This community was the home of governors Charles Eden and Gabriel Johnston and was founded around 1671. **Continue another five miles to the intersection with N.C. 45 and turn left.**

After three miles, turn right onto Sans Souci/Woodard Road (S.R. 1500). *Sans Souci* is French for "without care or worry" and was the name of a plantation located nearby. **After crossing N.C. 308, continue on Sans Souci/Woodard Road nearly two miles.** Automobiles



N.C. Travel & Tourism

Cupola House in Historic Edenton

may cross the Cashie River on the Sans Souci Cable Ferry, one of the last two-car, cable-operated ferries in the state. *NOTE: Since this ferry cannot accommodate larger vehicles, recreational vehicles should not follow this leg of the route. Instead, backtrack to N.C. 308, turn left and travel to Windsor.*

The community of Sans Souci is just across the Cashie River, which is one of the few rivers in the nation with its complete course in one county. **Travel nearly four miles to the community of Woodard, and then seven miles to the U.S. 13/17 intersection.**

Turn right onto U.S. 13/17 North and follow it for almost 1.5 miles before bearing right, then turning left onto U.S. 13 Business North (South Granville Street) into Windsor. Named for Windsor Castle in England, Windsor was settled in 1722 and is the Bertie County seat. It was the site of Gray's Landing, a colonial trading point. Prior to the Civil War, Windsor was a major U.S. port of entry and business center on the road to Halifax. The main streets in town are King, York and Queen, with the cross streets named for the Lords Proprietors. Northwest of town is Hope Plantation, the home of Gov. David Stone. Built circa 1800, it is an impressive example of federal architecture. Admission is charged to this privately owned home in the National Register of Historic Places.

South Granville Street becomes Granville Street at the intersection of U.S. 13 Business and N.C. 308. Turn right onto N.C. 308 (King Street).

While in town, enjoy views of some of North Carolina's finest 19th and early 20th

century residential architecture. **Cross the Cashie River and follow U.S. 17/N.C. 308 for the next 1.5 miles before turning right to stay on N.C. 308. Continue along N.C. 308 for the next 11 miles as the byway again parallels the Cashie River.**

At the stop sign, turn right and follow N.C. 45/308 across the Three Rivers Bridge, which is located at the mouth of Bachelor Bay at the confluence of the Cashie, Middle and Roanoke rivers. Bachelor Bay forms the head of the Albemarle Sound and was the site of a Civil War battle won by Confederate forces in 1864.

Continue on N.C. 308 another seven miles through Mackeys (known locally as Mackeys Ferry). This community was originally the southern terminal of the Albemarle Sound ferry, which once operated where the railroad now crosses the sound. The earliest recorded ferry at this location was known as T. Bell's Ferry in 1733. Settled in 1765, Mackeys was named for Col. William Mackey, a local landowner who bought the ferry from Bell in 1735.

Turn left onto N.C. 32, and pass Rehoboth Church built by slaves in 1853 and located near the Skinnersville community. This chapel is built on the site of an earlier colonial Anglican church and is also listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

The byway then joins with N.C. 94 and crosses the Albemarle Sound. Europeans explored the Albemarle Sound as early as 1586, when it was called the Sea of Roanoke. Named for George Monck, the Duke of Albemarle, most of

North Carolina's earliest settlements may be found along its shores.

One mile after crossing the bridge, turn left onto N.C. 94 (Soundside Road). This six-mile road follows a route built by early settlers along old American Indian trails that ran along the shores of the sound. Called Soundside Road for more than 200 years, early plantations were found along its path. **Follow this road until it intersects back with N.C. 32.**

Turn left onto N.C. 32. One mile later, cross Queen Anne Creek, the second of two creeks that form Edenton Bay. Enter Edenton on East Church Street, North Carolina's first provincial capital, one mile after crossing the creek.

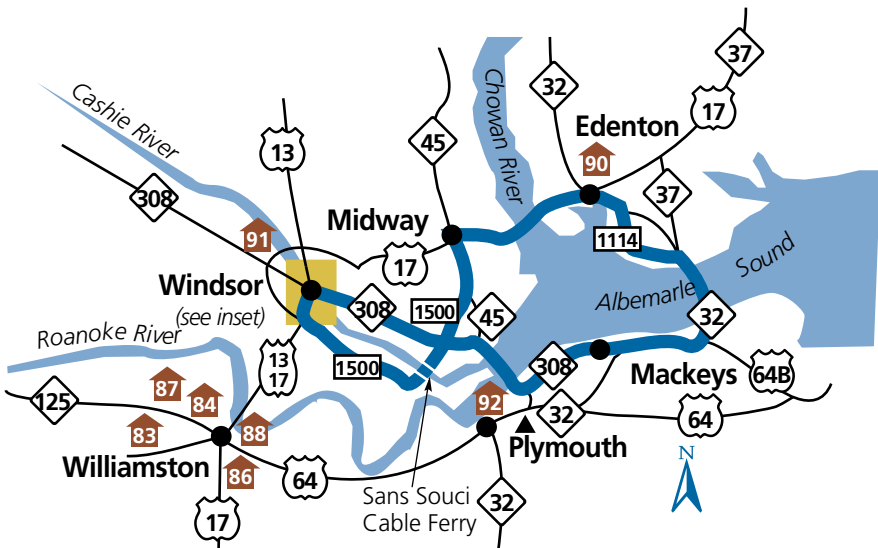
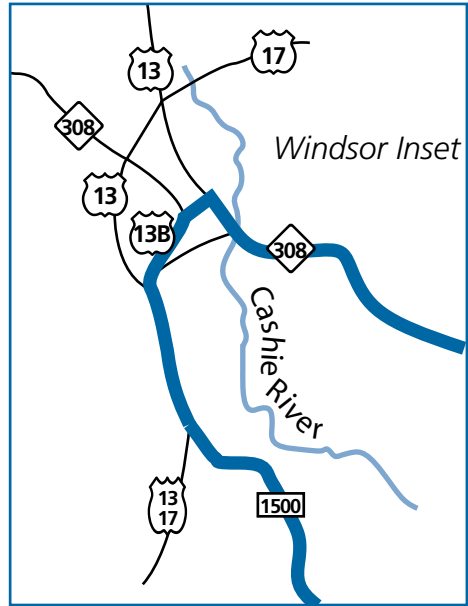
The byway ends where it began at the intersection of N.C. 32 (North Broad Street) and U.S. 17 Business (West Queen Street).



Length: 87 miles
Drive Time: Two hours
Counties: Bertie, Chowan and Washington



Note: Recreational vehicles are not permitted on the cable ferry and will need to follow an alternate route.



PERQUIMANS CROSSING

The Perquimans Crossing takes motorists through some of North Carolina's oldest inhabited lands. To begin following the byway at its northern terminus,

travel south along U.S. 17 from Elizabeth City 14 miles. Exit onto U.S. 17 Business South to begin following the route.

Continue south on U.S. 17 Business as N.C. 37 joins the route near Winfall. Near here, the byway crosses Mill Creek, which was originally known

as Vosses Creek and was named for the family who owned the land before 1700. By the end of the 19th century, it was called Brights Mill Creek for the local mill owner.

Continue south following U.S. 17 Business around the head of the Perquimans River through Hertford, the Perquimans County seat. The Perquimans River empties into the Albemarle Sound about 10 miles southeast after crossing the length of the county that bears its name. Both the names of

the river and county come from an Algonquian name, *Pequaimings*. The byway crosses the Perquimans River on

a unique truss bridge. Crossing the river, the U.S. 17 Bypass bridge is on the left.

Settled in the early 1700s, Hertford was named for the Marquis of Hertford when it was incorporated in 1758. First called Phelps Point for the owner of the town's site, it was an early colonial port of entry around 1701. The county courthouse holds records from



N.C. Travel & Tourism

Newbold-White House

the late 1600s and includes the Durant Deed, the oldest deed on record in North Carolina, dated March 1, 1661. Residences of early political leaders may be found near town.

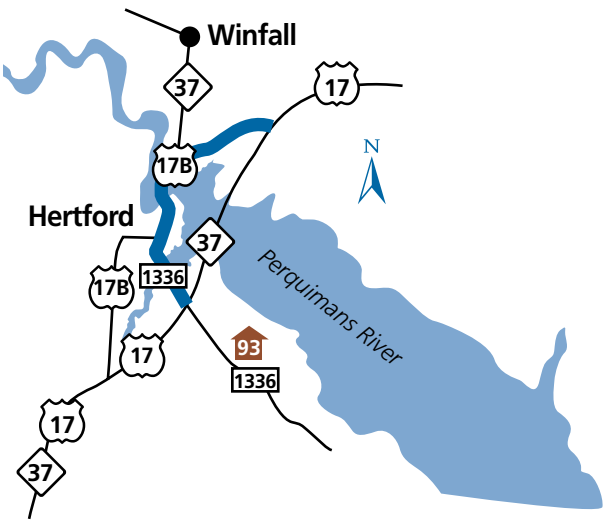
Continue straight on Church Street (S.R. 1336) across Raccoon Creek. This creek was known during colonial times as Castleton Creek and was named after early land owner George Castleton. The water it carries from Bear Swamp in the south meets the Perquimans River on the left as the byway crosses the bridge one-half mile

before **the route ends at the U.S. 17 Bypass intersection.**

To see one of the oldest houses in North Carolina, **continue along Church Street for about 1.5 miles.** The Newbold-White House was built about 1730. Located on land granted to Joseph Scott in 1684, it is now a local historic site with tours available.



Length: Three miles
Drive Time: 10 minutes
County: Perquimans



PAMLICO SCENIC BYWAY

Beginning at the Washington waterfront, the Pamlico Scenic Byway follows the Pamlico River to the Pamlico Sound at its junction with the Croatan Sound.

The Pamlico River begins west of Washington at the Beaufort County line where the Tar River and Tranters Creek meet.

Pamlico was the name of an American Indian tribe that once lived in the area. The river, first explored by Europeans in 1584, extends 33 miles from

Washington to the Pamlico Sound, which is 80 miles long and 15 to 30 miles wide. It covers more than 1,800 square miles and has a maximum depth of 21 feet. The Pamlico Sound drains water from the Albemarle Sound along with the Neuse and Pamlico rivers through the Ocracoke and Oregon inlets to the Atlantic Ocean.

The town of Washington, located at the head of the Pamlico River, was originally called Forks of the Tar River. In 1776, the town founder changed the name to honor his friend George Washington. Therefore, Washington, N.C., has the distinction of being the first town in the United States named after the legendary George Washington. As the Beaufort County seat, Washington has a

unique 18th century layout, though few of the original buildings remain due to fires during the Civil War.



St. Thomas Episcopal Church

From the intersection of U.S. 17 and Main Street in Washington, begin following the byway along the waterfront east on Main Street to Stewart Parkway. Turn right on Stewart Parkway as it curves around waterfront warehouses and becomes Water Street. Turn left

onto Harvey Street and then turn right back onto Main Street and pass the municipal park on the Pamlico River while continuing east to N.C. 32 on the eastern edge of Washington Park.

Follow N.C. 32 for 5.5 miles to the Broad Creek Bridge and the intersection with Harvey Road (S.R. 1331). Turn right, and continue by farmlands four miles to the intersection with N.C. 92 and U.S. 264 in Jessema. Follow N.C. 92 nearly six miles past the entrance to Goose Creek State Park and into the town of Bath.

Settled in 1690 and incorporated in 1705, Bath is the oldest incorporated town in North Carolina. Virginians and French Protestants settled the area around Bath

when it was called the town of Pamlico (an early version of Pamlico). Located on what was called Town Creek and is now known as Bath Creek, Bath is home to the oldest church in North Carolina, St. Thomas Church, built in 1734. Royal Gov. Charles Eden had a provincial capital at Bath while Edward Teach, better known as the pirate Blackbeard, is said to have made his home on nearby Plum Point. Bath is now a state historic site with several restored buildings open to the public. Take a walking tour of the town to appreciate its 18th century flavor.

After touring Bath, cross Back Creek and continue along N.C. 92 about five miles to its intersection with N.C. 306 where the road becomes N.C. 99. From here, the road turns north to skirt Jackson Swamp to the northwest and the Pungo River to the east. **Follow N.C. 99 seven miles to the bridge at Pungo Creek.** The creek and the river both derive their names from *Machapunga*, an American Indian name given to them as early as 1733. **From here, travel 3.5 miles to the Pantego Creek and Belhaven town limits.**

At the stoplight in Belhaven, turn right to follow U.S. 264 Business through town. Located on the site of a American Indian village called Aquascogoc, Belhaven was settled in 1890 and incorporated in 1899. The town derives its name from the French words *belle* and *haven* — meaning “beautiful harbor”. It is a major stopping point for boats traveling the Intracoastal Waterway. **Join U.S. 264 East and continue 5.5 miles to the Pungo River Bridge at the community of Leechville. Continue another**

4.5 miles to the bridge over the Intracoastal Waterway, which offers an impressive view of the waterway for miles to the northeast.

After N.C. 45 joins the byway, continue four miles to Scranton, named for a lumber mill owner from Scranton, Pa. who settled here. Just past Scranton, enjoy a beautiful stretch of road where drainage canals and trees on both sides of the route form a unique and protective seven-mile tunnel with views of vast fields and tree farms on either side. While passing through the community of Rose Bay, travel parallel to the Swan Quarter National Wildlife Refuge, which covers the Pamlico Sound coast near the town of Swan Quarter.

Turn right 2.5 miles after Rose Bay onto N.C. 45 and follow it into the town of Swan Quarter. Settled before 1836, this fishing community is the Hyde County seat. Travel through the town on N.C. 45 to the Swan Quarter Ferry Terminal, which carries passengers to Ocracoke Island and the Outer Banks Scenic Byway (pg. 139).

To continue along the Pamlico Scenic Byway, leave town by way of Main Street (S.R. 1129), which leads back to U.S. 264 East. The farms on both sides of the road are on lands reclaimed by draining the surrounding swamps. This practice, called “swamp busting,” is no longer allowed as these wetlands are now protected for the vital role they serve.

Continue east on U.S. 264, but be cautious of the elbow curves before and after Haw Branch Road (S.R. 1129) near Swindell Fork. At the second curve, the road begins to follow the southern

shoreline of Lake Mattamuskeet, a natural freshwater lake of about 50,000 acres discovered in 1585. Its name is derived from a American Indian word that means “moving swamp” or “shallow lake.” This is appropriate, since the deepest point in the lake measures only five feet. Near the community of Lake Comfort is the intersection of U.S. 264 and N.C. 94, the southern terminus of the Alligator River Route (pg. 134).

From this intersection, travel 8.5 miles to Lake Landing. This area marks the state’s largest rural historic district. Watch closely for older buildings along this stretch, including the octagonal house known as the Ink Bottle House. In addition to the historical aspects of this section, observe the vast farmlands that attract numerous hunting clubs. Between the communities of New Holland and Lake Landing, Lake Mattamuskeet is visible on the left.

The community of New Holland, settled in 1910, was named for the development company that tried to drain Lake Mattamuskeet. Lake Landing was the site of the Hyde County courthouse from 1820 to 1836.

Watch for another sharp curve near the community of Amity, about four miles east of Lake Landing at the intersection of U.S. 264 and North Lake Road (S.R. 1311). From here, the byway turns away from the lake’s shore. **It is one mile to the village of Engelhard.** Located on Far Creek between Lake Mattamuskeet and the Pamlico Sound, Engelhard was first named Far Creek Landing. In 1874, Engelhard was given its current name in honor of the publisher

of the Wilmington newspaper. *NOTE: Engelhard is the last stop for restrooms or fuel until Manns Harbor, 40 miles away.*

Leaving Engelhard, look to the right to see the Pamlico Sound. **Continue on U.S. 264 through the wetlands and maritime forests of the Alligator River National Wildlife Refuge. From the Far Creek bridge, travel 11.5 miles to the Dare/Hyde County line.**

Stumpy Point Bay and the fishing village of Stumpy Point are 13 miles from the county line. Founded in 1733, the village is about two miles from U.S. 264.



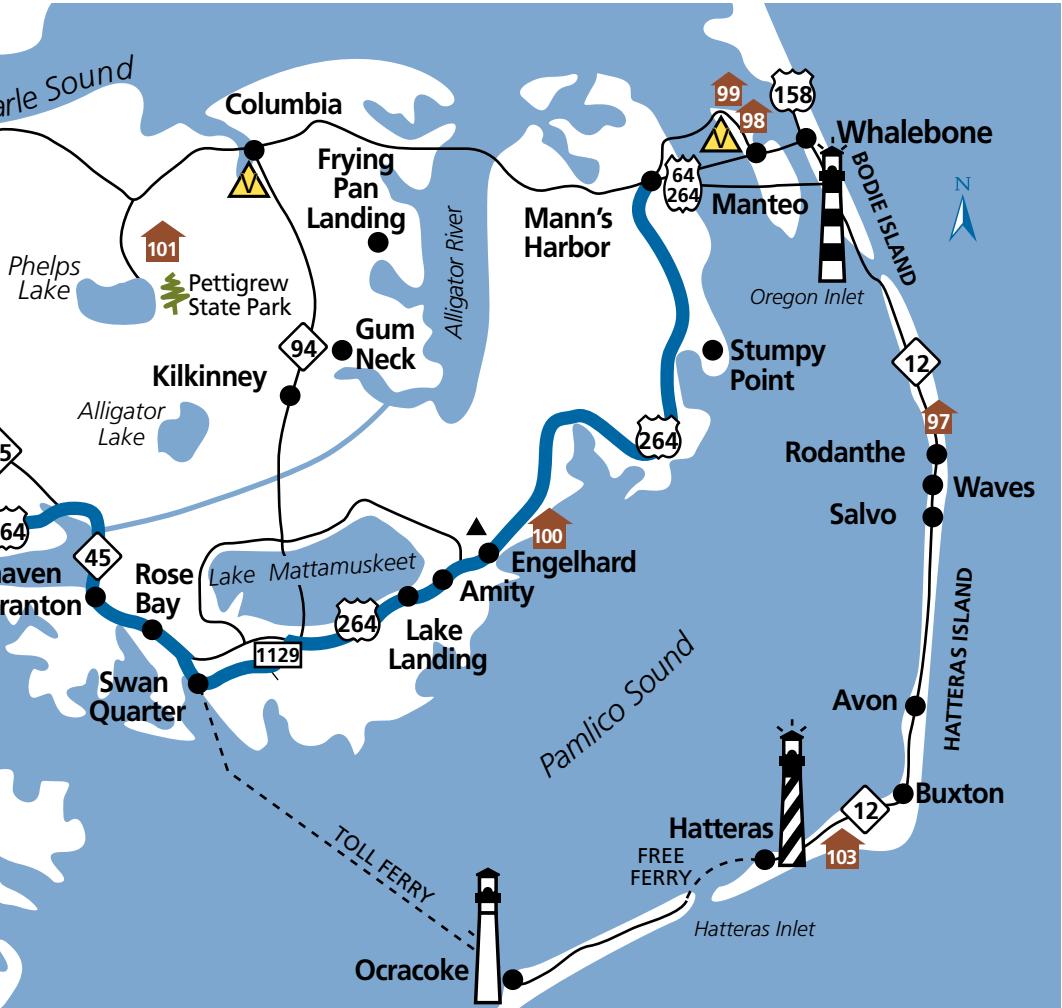
The bay was once a lake, but now opens into the Pamlico Sound. A major portion of the commercial fishing fleet that comes through Oregon Inlet is based here (the rest are based in Wanchese on Roanoke Island). The U.S. 64 intersection with U.S. 264 is another 13 miles from Stumpy Point. **This intersection of U.S. 64/264 marks the end of this scenic byway.**

Note the old U.S. Army and Navy bombing ranges nearby along U.S. 264. Also, be sure to watch for red wolves (an endangered species) along the last portion of the route while traveling through the

Alligator River National Wildlife Refuge. For more historical and recreational attractions, visit Roanoke Island and the Outer Banks.



Length: 127 miles
Drive Time: 3 hours
Counties: Beaufort, Hyde and Dare



ALLIGATOR RIVER ROUTE

The Alligator River Route allows motorists to explore some of coastal North Carolina's most rural areas as it travels through expansive wetlands and open farmlands.

From the byway's southern end, at the intersection of U.S. 264 and N.C. 94 in the Hyde County community of New

Holland, follow N.C. 94 North across Lake Mattamuskeet, a 50,000-acre natural freshwater lake. Discovered in 1585, this lake is the largest natural lake in North Carolina. Its name is derived from the American Indian word for "moving swamp" or "shallow lake," which is appropriate given its maximum depth of only five feet.

Attempts have been made over the years to drain the lake to create farmlands, but they have failed because the lake sits just three feet below sea level. Mattamuskeet's old pumping plant is now used as an observation tower to view wildlife. The N.C. 94 causeway spans nearly six miles across the lake and offers an opportunity to view migratory birds throughout the year. Located along the Atlantic flyway, the Mattamuskeet National

Wildlife Refuge borders the lake's shores and provides waterfowl a safe haven.

Fairfield, located on the north shore

of Lake Mattamuskeet, was incorporated in 1885. It was named for the "fair fields" of reclaimed swampland located nearby. **Five miles north of Fairfield the byway crosses**



NCDOT

Lake Mattamuskeet

the Intracoastal Waterway, which follows the length of the Eastern Seaboard. Construction of the waterway began as early as 1856 and was completed during the 1940s.

Just north of the Intracoastal Waterway, the byway crosses the Alligator River into Tyrrell County.

Seven miles west of this point is Alligator Lake, known locally as New Lake. Named around 1624, the lake covers 3.5 square miles and drains surrounding swamplands. The Alligator River and N.C. 94 follow a parallel path for the next nine miles. **The byway crosses the west fork of the Alligator River about one mile south of Gumneck Road (S.R. 1321),** which appropriately leads to the community of Gum Neck.

The byway then passes Frying Pan

Road (S.R. 1307), located 7.5 miles north of Gumneck Road, which leads to the community of Frying Pan Landing, named for an unusually shaped bay along the Alligator River. The flat lands at this point on the byway comprise part of the Hollow Ground Swamp. Some of these lands were claimed through a former process called “swamp busting” to create farmlands. Now prohibited, the process had allowed landowners to drain swamps by constructing canals and drainage ways to direct the water away from the fertile soil.

Columbia, the Tyrell County seat, is located seven miles north of Frying Pan Road. Columbia was founded in the early 1700s as a trading post on the Scuppernong River. **At the traffic light in Columbia at U.S. 64, continue straight. At the next block, turn right onto U.S. 64 Business and drive through downtown. Turn left onto U.S. 64 and continue east.**

An area of straight marsh or slough named the Big Savannah covers the area from Columbia to Alligator, a community eight miles down the byway. The canal alongside U.S. 64 was constructed to provide drainage for the highway. Alligator Creek (which is not visible from the route) flows east as it parallels the road to the north. **From Alligator, travel five miles to the Alligator River.** While crossing the river, look left. In the distance is where the Alligator River enters the Albemarle Sound. The 2.7-mile bridge is an active drawbridge, so be prepared to stop.

Across the river, the byway enters Dare County and the Alligator River National Wildlife Refuge. The refuge was

established to protect a unique pocosin habitat and restore wetlands for native and endangered species. Look carefully for wildlife in and near the drainage canal alongside the highway. **The community of East Lake is one mile from the bridge. From here, continue 13 miles through the swamp to the intersection of U.S. 64 and U.S. 264. Turn left and follow U.S. 64 for 1.5 miles to the stop sign.**

Turn left again onto U.S. 64 and drive through the fishing village of Mann’s Harbor, settled in the 19th century and named for a German fishing captain who sheltered here during a storm. Note the tiny white frame post office on the right while traveling through the community before crossing the Croatan Sound on U.S. 64 to Roanoke Island.

The Croatan Sound, named for an American Indian tribe, connects the Albemarle and Pamlico sounds by way of the bridge. **Roanoke Island was the site of the first English settlement in the United States, located one mile after the bridge at the Fort Raleigh National Monument and Elizabethan Gardens, where the byway ends.** This English settlement, sponsored in part by Sir Walter Raleigh for Queen Elizabeth I, was established in 1587. By 1590, it had vanished. During the summer months, visitors may see productions of “The Lost Colony,” an outdoor drama about this settlement.

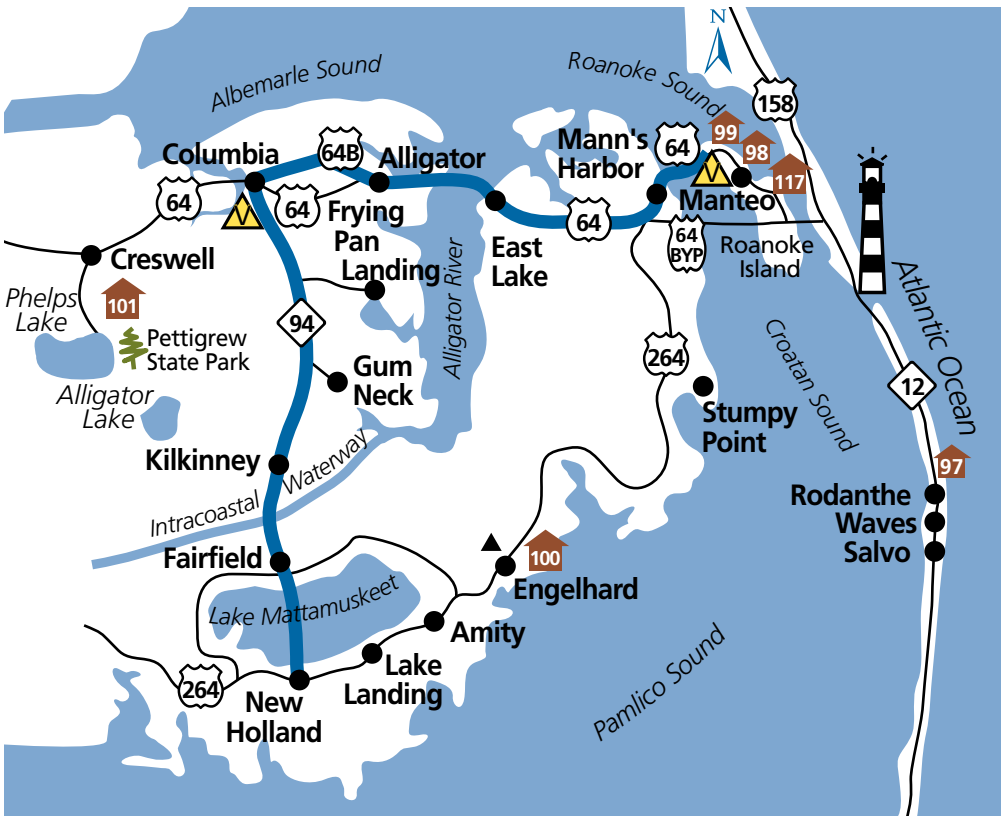
Visitors may also want to visit the *Elizabeth II* at Roanoke Island Festival Park in Manteo, just down the road. Representative of the type of ship used during the 1585 voyage to Roanoke, the

Elizabeth II is a living museum of the 16th century and is located on Shallowbag Bay. For those interested in marine life, visit the N.C. Aquarium on Roanoke Island, also in Manteo.



Length: 71 miles
Drive Time: 1.5 hours
Counties: Hyde, Tyrrell and Dare

Other points of interest may be found elsewhere along the Outer Banks, including the Wright Brothers National Memorial and Jockeys Ridge State Park, the largest active sand dune on the East Coast. Other nearby scenic byways include the Roanoke Voyages Corridor (pg. 153), Outer Banks Scenic Byway (pg. 155) that runs south from Nags Head along N.C. 12 to Beaufort, and the Pamlico Scenic Byway (pg. 146) that travels from U.S. 264 to Washington.



ROANOKE VOYAGES CORRIDOR

The Roanoke Voyages Corridor carries motorists by monuments of time and history as it travels across Roanoke Island in Dare County.

The byway follows U.S. 64 across the island from the Croatan Sound Bridge to the Roanoke Sound Bridge.

Roanoke Island, named after an early Indian village, was the site of the first English settlement in North America. This attempt proved disastrous when returning colonists to the island found that the English men, women and children who had established this first colony had vanished. The "Lost Colony" is still a mystery today, but visitors can experience this historic unsolved tale by attending the state's longest running outdoor drama, "The Lost Colony." The Waterside Theater is located within the Fort Raleigh National Historic Site along with the enchanting Elizabethan Gardens.

The island also offers the quaint villages of Manteo and Wanchese, named for two friendly Roanoke Indians carried back to England and enlisted by Sir Walter Raleigh to gain support for further travel to the new world. Manteo has a

beautiful waterfront with many shops and restaurants. Cross over the bridge at the waterfront and visit the Roanoke Island

Festival Park, home of the *Elizabeth II*, a restored 16th century transatlantic vessel. Or travel to Wanchese, a quaint fishing village located south of Manteo along N.C. 345 on



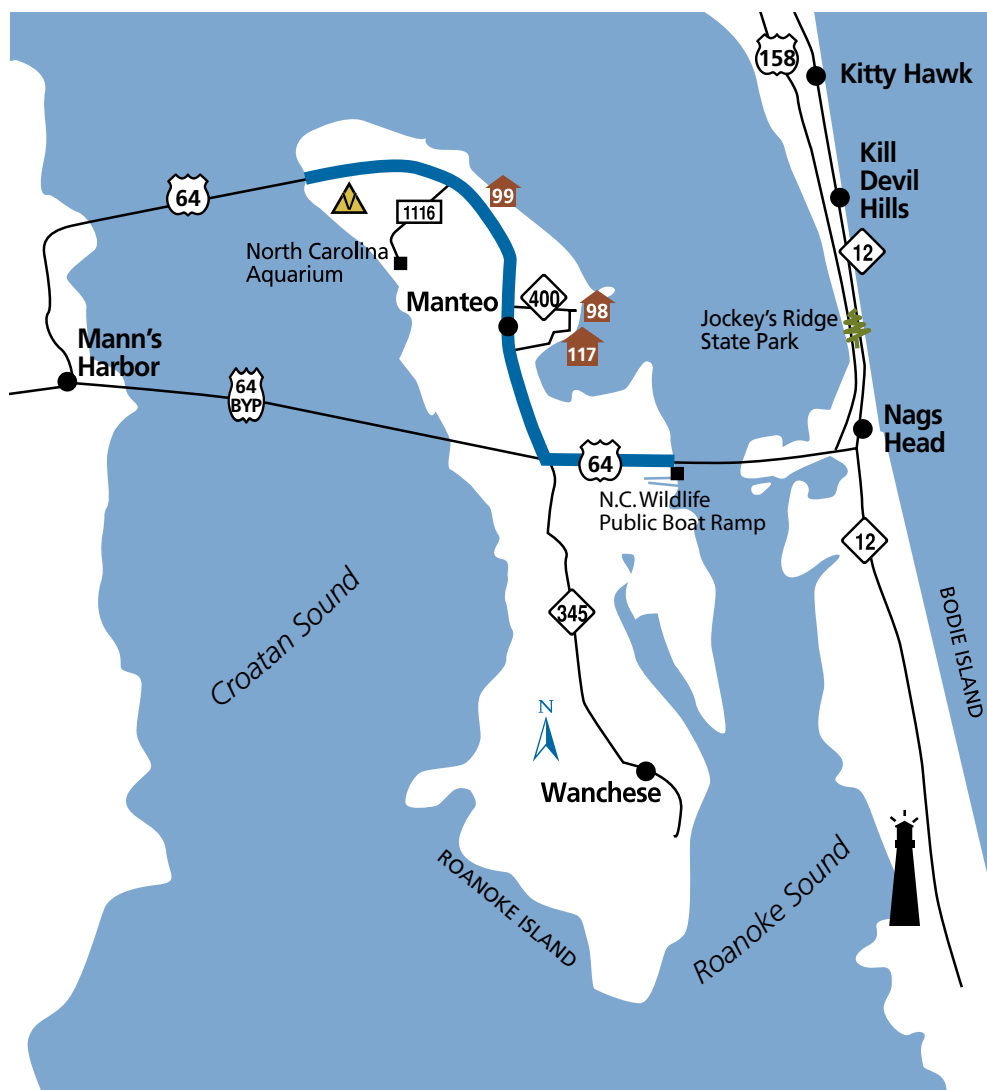
Elizabeth II

the mainland.

Other attractions on the island include a multi-use trail, the N.C. Aquarium, wildlife viewing, boating and fishing. Stay here and explore Roanoke Island or continue driving to the Outer Banks. Follow U.S. 64 East to connect to the Outer Banks Scenic Byway (pg. 155) at Whalebone Junction or travel on U.S. 64 West to meet the Pamlico Scenic Byway (pg. 146) and Alligator River Route (pg. 150) in Manns Harbor.



Length: 9 miles
Drive Time: 15 minutes
(allow additional time to stop and see the attractions)
County: Dare



OUTER BANKS SCENIC BYWAY

From Whalebone Junction in Dare County to Beaufort in Carteret County, the Outer Banks Scenic Byway traces the easternmost parts of North Carolina along the state's barrier islands. The unique maritime culture shared by the 21 coastal villages along this route led to its designation as a national scenic byway.

North Carolina's barrier islands extend from the Virginia border south to Cape Lookout. They are separated from the mainland by six broad yet shallow sounds —

from north to south, Currituck, Albemarle, Roanoke, Pamlico, Core and Bogue. These sounds range from three to 40 miles wide. Pamlico Sound is the largest sound along the U.S. East Coast, covering more than 1,800 square miles. It is visible to the west along many portions of the byway. The byway crosses its waters when taking the ferry from Ocracoke Island to both Hatteras and Cedar Island.

Currently, nine major islands, or banks, protect the mainland coast from the Atlantic Ocean's onslaught of winds and water. From north to south, these barrier islands are: Currituck Banks, Bodie (pronounced "body") Island, Pea

Island, Hatteras Island, Ocracoke Island, Portsmouth Island, Core Banks, Shackleford Banks and Bogue Banks. Wind and water

shift the sands of these islands, which makes them transient not only in location but also in name. Weather rules life here, and the families that have lived along the byway for generations have great stories to tell.

Whalebone Junction, along N.C. 12 where the byway begins, is located near the site of New Inlet.

This inlet opened

in the 1720s and closed periodically until its last closing in the 1930s. In the early 1930s, Alexander Midgett hauled a 72-foot whale skeleton in the back of his Model T truck from nearby Pea Island and plunked the skeleton down at the junction, giving the place its name. The junction is at the end of Currituck Banks, the northernmost barrier island in North Carolina. **Beginning at the stoplight where U.S. 64/158 and N.C. 12 intersect, follow N.C. 12 South into the Cape Hatteras National Seashore on Bodie Island.**

Continue past the Bodie Island Lighthouse, which was built in 1872 to replace the original lighthouse destroyed in



Ocracoke Lighthouse

the Civil War. Its 150-foot black and white banded stripe can be seen for several miles. A swimming beach and recreation center is located nearby at Coquina Beach.

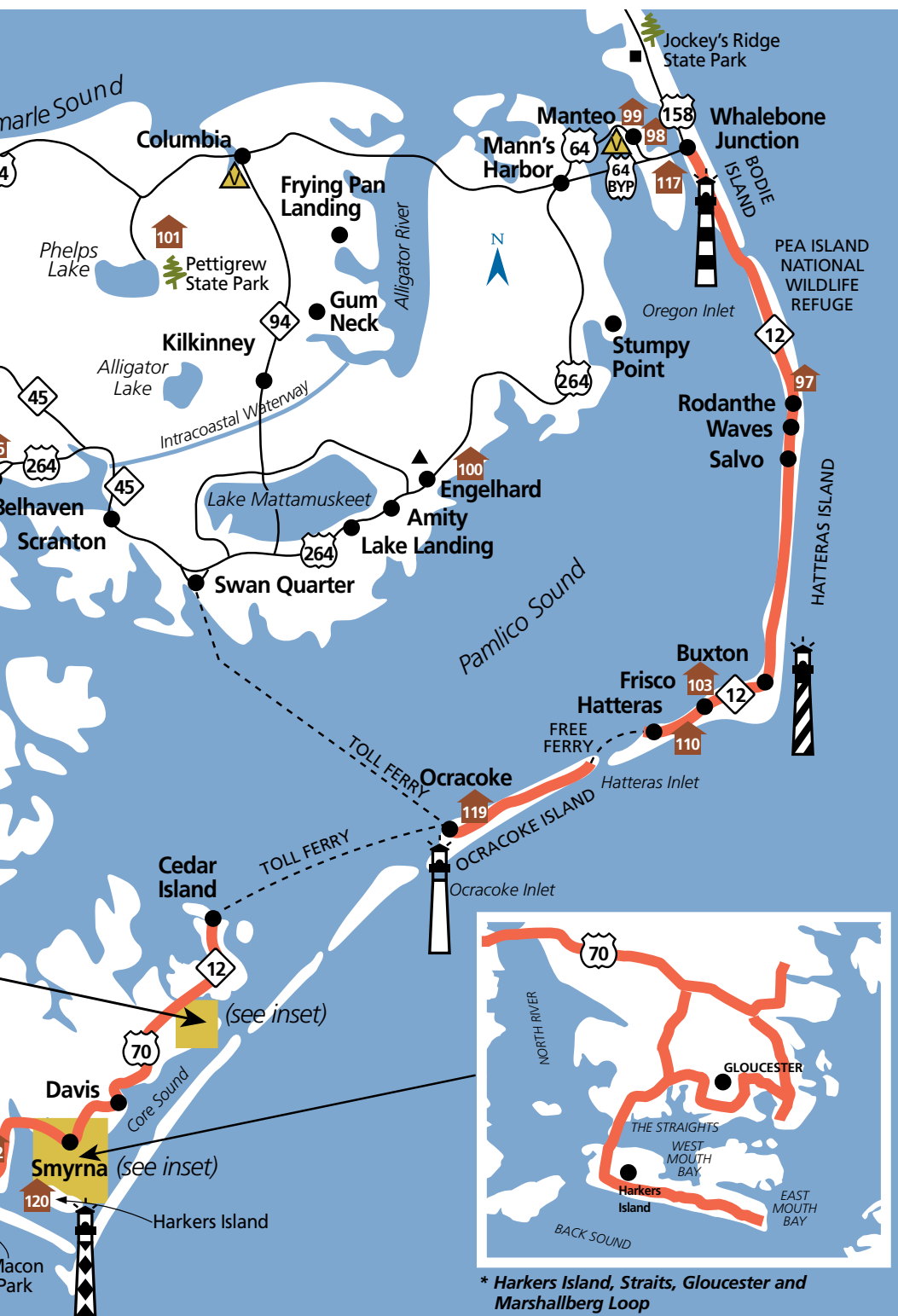
Eleven miles south of Whalebone Junction, the byway crosses over Oregon Inlet onto Pea Island. Oregon Inlet opened in 1846 during a hurricane and was crossed mainly by ferry until 1963 when the Herbert C. Bonner Bridge was opened. Pea Island is entirely a National Wildlife Refuge and Migratory Waterfowl Refuge. The small wooden structures with stairs facing the natural freshwater ponds are wildlife observation stands.

After leaving Pea Island National Wildlife Refuge, continue toward Cape Hatteras through the communities of Rodanthe, Waves and Salvo. In Rodanthe is the Chicamacomico Coast Guard Station, which operated from 1874 to 1954. The historic station is now open for tours. Pea Island is sometimes called Chicamacomico Banks, which comes from the Algonquian word for “sinking down sand.”

From Salvo travel 12 miles to the community of Avon, established in 1873 as Kinnakeet. **From there, drive six miles to Buxton,** known as “The Cape” until it was incorporated in 1882 as Buxton. Buxton is home of the famous Cape Hatteras Lighthouse and is the easternmost point in North Carolina.

At 208 feet, the Cape Hatteras Lighthouse is the tallest masonry lighthouse in the United States and is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Built in 1870, its black and white candy-striped tower is visible for several miles. The original lighthouse was decommissioned in 1936





* Harkers Island, Straits, Gloucester and Marshallberg Loop

and was replaced with a more powerful beam to warn ships away from nearby Diamond Shoals. The shoals' turbulent waters caused ships to wreck, giving the area the infamous nickname "the Graveyard of the Atlantic." The lighthouse is operated by the National Park Service and is open seasonally for tours.



N.C. Travel & Tourism

Beaufort waterfront

names derived from the Algonquian word for "enclosed place." One of the oldest operating lighthouses on the Atlantic

coast is located on Silver Lake, a tidal basin and harbor in the village of Ocracoke. The 75-foot-tall Ocracoke Island Lighthouse was built in 1823 and is North Carolina's only operational

After passing through Buxton, travel five miles to the community of Frisco, settled in 1795. Six miles farther is the village of Hatteras. Throughout these small villages reside "hoi toiders" (high tiders), people who have retained an Elizabethan dialect due to their relatively isolated residence on these islands.

To continue on the byway, cross Hatteras Inlet to Ocracoke Island on the state's free ferry. The crossing time is about 40 minutes. The present Hatteras Inlet opened in 1846.

Upon arriving on Ocracoke Island, follow N.C. 12 for 13 miles across the island to the village of Ocracoke. Along the way is a pony pasture. The horses that live here are called Bankers Ponies, descendants of horses brought by early explorers on ships wrecked in the Atlantic. A herd is also maintained on the islands south of Beaufort.

Ocracoke was first called Wococon in the 1500s (when it was an Indian village) and has since gone through a series of

lighthouse within a town. Ocracoke Inlet, once the state's primary trade inlet, was the site of the death of the notorious pirate Blackbeard, who was killed on Nov. 22, 1718.

From Ocracoke Inlet, take one of two tolled ferry routes.

To continue along the Outer Banks Scenic Byway, take the Cedar Island ferry to Cedar Island in Carteret County. Or travel the Alligator River Route (pg. 150) or Pamlico Scenic Byways (pg. 146) by taking the Swan Quarter ferry to Swan Quarter.

NOTE: Reservations are recommended for both ferries, especially in the summer due to high traffic volume and tight time schedules. More information about reservations and schedules can be found at www.ncdot.gov/ferry or by calling 1-800-BYFERRY. The crossing time to Swan Quarter is about 2.5 hours and the crossing time to Cedar Island is about 2 hours and 15 minutes.

Just after departing for Cedar Island,

look to the east (left). On a clear day, Portsmouth Island may be visible in the distance. Settled in the 1700s and incorporated in 1753, Portsmouth was one of North Carolina's busiest ports of entry and a resort before the Civil War. It was known at one time as the "shipping capital of the Outer Banks." The town was named for Portsmouth, England. The few remaining buildings on the island are the houses, church, post office and school of the townspeople, the last of whom left in 1971. The Cape Lookout National Seashore manages the island and allows a limited number of day visitors (accommodated by private ferry) to explore the island. Portsmouth Island is a National Register Historic District.

The ferry docks at the northern end of Carteret County on Cedar Island. **From Cedar Island, continue south on N.C. 12 for six miles through the spectacular salt marshes of the Cedar Island National Wildlife Refuge**, home to waterfowl on their winter migration. **N.C. 12 ends and the road becomes U.S. 70 West about 12 miles south of the ferry terminal.** The body of water to the left is the Core Sound, named for the Coree Indians who once lived in this area.

At the junction of N.C. 12 and U.S. 70, turn left onto Old Cedar Island Road (S.R. 1387) to follow the nine-mile Atlantic and Sea Level Loop (see Insert A for map). Follow to Shell Road (S.R. 1378), turn right. Continue to School Road (S.R. 1380) and turn left. Follow School Road until it ends and turn left on Seashore Drive (S.R. 1417 and old U.S. 70). This road meanders past old workboats that fill Atlantic Harbor,

a community draped in windblown oaks with beautiful homes and a rich commercial fishing heritage. Sea Level is another maritime village found along this stretch. **At the end of Seashore Drive, turn around and travel back on Seashore Drive to U.S. 70.**

Follow the byway along U.S. 70 to the community of Stacy, once home to many of the area's best known waterfowl carvers. This tradition is celebrated today with annual events and a museum.

Continue to Davis, where the Cape Lookout Lighthouse may be visible over the water. Built in 1859, the Cape Lookout Lighthouse is distinct with its black and white diamond pattern covering the 160-foot tower. **After Davis, pass through Williston**, a winding community of old homes that captures the small coastal community way of life with easy views of Core Sound and a rich history of commercial fishing.

Continue along the byway, turning left at the town of Smyrna onto Marshallberg Road to follow the 22-mile Harkers Island, Straits and Gloucester Loop (see Insert B for map). Three miles from U.S. 70 is the maritime village of Marshallberg, which features a county park at the end of the main road with picnic tables and a wonderful view of Cape Lookout Lighthouse. **To continue the loop, follow Marshallberg Road (S.R. 1347) and turn right onto Star Church Road (S.R. 1346), continuing to the intersection of Piggott Road (S.R. 1343). Turn left and travel through the community of Gloucester where the road circles back to Straits Road (S.R. 1375). Continue on Straits Road**

across the Harkers Island Bridge causeway where wildlife viewing, pier fishing, boat launching facilities and public access for swimming are available. **Once on the island, Straits Road becomes Island Road and passes through the community of Harkers Island.** Side roads here lead visitors to a trail of island homes and small businesses dedicated to local decoy carving, model boats, fresh seafood and the island's famed boat building tradition. At the end of Island Road, the Core Sound Waterfowl Museum & Heritage Center celebrates North Carolina's waterfowling, boatbuilding, commercial fishing and community traditions Down East. The museum and heritage center is located on the left when entering Cape Lookout National Seashore. The distinct black and white diamond pattern of the Cape Lookout Lighthouse, a 160-foot tower built in 1859, can be seen from the museum's four-story tower. Cape Lookout Lighthouse is accessible by private ferry from Harkers Island. At the Cape Lookout National Seashore, hiking trails connect the museum with the Harkers Island Visitors Center. The center features exhibits as well as picnic areas and excellent sites for windsurfing and kayaking. **To return to U.S. 70, turn around at the end of Island Road and follow until it becomes Straits Road back across the causeway through the town of Straits. Turn left on Harkers Island Road (S.R. 1332) and follow back to U.S. 70, turning left. Continue along U.S. 70 through the communities of Otway and Bettie before crossing the North River.** At this point, the national scenic byway designation ends. The state-

designated byway continues for six miles before ending at the city limits of Beaufort.

Beaufort was laid out in 1715 and settled soon thereafter. It was incorporated in 1723 and named for Henry Somerset, Duke of Beaufort and a lords proprietor. The town is located on the site of an earlier Indian village. A walk through historic Beaufort and along the waterfront provides a great place to stretch and enjoy a historic coastal community. From whaling to salt works, with military battles in between, Beaufort is rich in history.

NOTE: In warmer weather, this byway is a well-traveled road. Plan for extra time to make the ferry connections and to accommodate bicyclists and other tourists. Also, park only in designated places as sand is more difficult to drive out of than ice and snow.



Length: 142.5 driving miles
Drive Time: 6.5 hours
(including 3.5 hours on
two ferries)
Counties: Dare, Hyde
and Carteret



STATE PARKS & RECREATION AREAS



N.C. Travel & Tourism

Camping in North Carolina



Carolina Beach State Park

Spot the Venus Flytrap and other species of insect-eating plants. Wind your way through a variety of habitats along intriguing trails and stop to identify more than 30 species of coastal trees, shrubs and flowering plants. Our full-service marina will enhance your enjoyment of the Cape Fear River and adjoining waterway where excellent fishing and boating await the sports enthusiast.

Address: 1010 State Park Road,
P.O. Box 475
Carolina Beach, NC 28428
Office: (910) 458-8206
Marina: (910) 458-7770



Chimney Rock State Park

Chimney Rock has been a tourist destination in Western North Carolina since a crude stairway was built to the rock's summit in 1885. In 1902, Lucius B. Morse of Missouri bought the site. The Morse family

developed park facilities including a tunnel and elevator to the rock summit, a visitor center, nature center and a network of hiking trails to geologic points of interest and the 404-foot-tall Hickory Nut Falls. The state purchased the park in 2007.

Address: U.S. 64/74-A, P.O. Box 220
Chimney Rock, NC 28720
(800) 277-9611 or (828) 625-9611



Cliffs of the Neuse State Park

Witness the effects of the forces of erosion, which have carved and chiseled cliffs in the west bank of the Neuse River. Here ancient mountain communities meet coastal ones and mountain galax grows on rich slopes overlooking coastal trees draped in Spanish moss. The river and its banks are a haven for fishing and canoeing. Creative dioramas and audio visuals in the museum depict the geology and natural history of the region.

Address: 345-A Park Entrance Road
Seven Springs, NC 28578
(919) 778-6234



Crowders Mountain State Park

Climb rugged peaks rising 800 feet above the surrounding countryside and watch raptors soar in the wind currents. Rocky ledges and outcrops are the perfect seats from which to view the panorama below. Travel trails on foot for a closer look at this highland environment.

Address: 522 Park Office Lane
Kings Mountain, NC 28086
(704) 853-5373



Dismal Swamp State Park

Feel your daily stresses melt away as you cross the historic Dismal Swamp Canal and walk along the 300-foot boardwalk into this geological wonder. Experience firsthand the lush swamp forest and get up close and personal with the wide variety of wildlife. Discover the uniqueness of a million-year-old habitat at the Dismal Swamp State Park.

For the adventurer, there are 16.7 miles of hiking and mountain biking trails. Or, enjoy a leisurely paddle down the Dismal Swamp Canal in your canoe or kayak.

Address: 2294 U.S. 17 North
South Mills, NC 27976
(252) 771-6593 or (252) 771-6582



Elk Knob State Natural Area

Elk Knob State Natural Area is one of the newest additions and is in the process of being developed as a state park. Visit www.ncparks.gov to learn more about the amenities available at this new park.

Address: 5564 Meat Camp Road
Todd, NC 28684
(828) 297-7261



Eno River State Park

Test your skills in a raft or canoe. The spring and fall months often bring swirling rapids to the Eno. Try your luck fishing along the river banks or stroll across the swinging bridge for a hike through the woods. Backpack primitive camping offers refuge from the hustle and bustle of the city.

Address: 6101 Cole Mill Road
Durham, NC 27705
(919) 383-1686



Falls Lake State Recreation Area

Moments away from the hustle and bustle of the Research Triangle, this 12,000-acre lake and 26,000 acres of woodlands offer a variety of activities. Come for the day and bring along your fishing gear and picnic basket. Put your boat in the water. Take a dip in one of the designated swimming areas. Or spend a few days in the family or group campgrounds. B.W. Wells, U.S. 50, Holly Point, Rollingview, Beaverdam, Sandling Beach and Shinleaf, as well as the privately operated Rollingview Marina, will fit the bill no matter what your fancy.

Address: 13304 Creedmoor Road
Wake Forest, NC 27587
(919) 676-1027



Fort Fisher State Recreation Area

Spend the day away from the crowds on a four-mile stretch of undeveloped beach where shell-seekers still find treasures and nesting loggerhead sea turtles still find seclusion. Watch pelicans and other colonial nesting birds swirl and turn with the wind and waves. Licensed four-wheel-drive vehicles may travel on the beach in designated areas for access to excellent surf fishing.

Address: 1000 Loggerhead Road
Kure Beach, NC 28449
(910) 458-5798



Fort Macon State Park

Enjoy all of the sun, sand, sea and history you can soak up in a day. Even Blackbeard the Pirate used to drop by once upon a time. After a day of beach combing, cool off on a tour of the restored fort that stood guard over Beaufort Harbor during the Civil War.

Address: 2300 E. Fort Macon Road,
P.O. Box 127
Atlantic Beach, NC 28512
(252) 726-2295



Goose Creek State Park

Canoe the unhurried creeks or cast your line into the Pamlico River.

Stately live oaks draped with Spanish moss form the perfect backdrop for outdoor relaxation. Experience the mysterious wonders of marsh and swamp from wooded trails and two observation decks.

Address: 2190 Camp Leach Road
Washington, NC 27889
(252) 923-2191

N.C. Travel & Tourism



Fort Macon



Gorges State Park

Plunging waterfalls, rugged river gorges, sheer rock walls and one of

the greatest concentrations of rare and unique species in the eastern United States are found within Gorges State Park. An elevation that rises 2,000 feet in only four miles, combined with rainfall in excess of 80 inches per year, creates a temperate rain forest and supports a collection of waterfalls.

Address: N.C. 281 South,
P.O. Box 100
Sapphire, N.C. 28774
(828) 966-9099



Hanging Rock State Park

Visit the “mountains away from the mountains” and choose your

accommodations from cabins to campsites. Sparkling mountain streams, waterfalls and cascades travel over rugged terrain. Encounter more than 300 species of mountain plants along miles of nature and hiking trails. The observation tower atop Moore’s Knob offers rewarding panoramic views.

Address: 2015 Hanging Rock Park Road,
P.O. Box 278
Danbury, NC 27016
(336) 593-8480



Hammocks Beach State Park

Accessible only by passenger ferry or private boat, there’s just one thing at

Hammocks Beach that’s crowded — the list of things to do. Stroll the beach with laughing gulls and sandpipers. Cast a baited hook into endless rows of foaming breakers. Discover tiny specimens of marine life in tidal pools and mudflats. Use a camera or paintbrush to capture the green and gold grasses that color the salt marshes. Spend the night among the sand dunes, or simply bask in the sun and do nothing at all.

Address: 1572 Hammocks Beach Road
Swansboro, NC 28584
(910) 326-4881



Haw River State Park

Located near the headwaters of the Haw River, Haw River State

Park and Summit Environmental Education Center is situated on nearly 300 acres of piedmont forest, fields, wetlands and uplands. Haw River State Park was authorized by the General Assembly in 2003 and is in development for future public use.

Address: 339 Conference Center Drive
Browns Summit, NC 27214
(336) 342-6163



Jockey's Ridge State Park

Go fly a kite on the highest sand dune on the East Coast. Orville and Wilbur Wright were the first to take advantage of the area's prevailing winds, ranging from 10 to 15 miles per hour. The ridge, a favorite spot for playing in the sand, offers an exhilarating view of coastal North Carolina. Fascinating facts about this magnificent pile of sand can be learned at the museum.

Address: P.O. Box 592
Nags Head, NC 27959
(252) 441-7132



Jones Lake State Park

Picnic under a canopy of old cypress trees or go for a dip in the cool, tea-colored lake. Jones Lake is one of the few remaining Carolina bay lakes, the origin of which has long been a subject of speculation and debate. Enjoy the lake while rowing or fishing, or stay for a while in the family campground.

Address: 4117 N.C. 242 North
Elizabethtown, NC 28337
(910) 588-4550



Kerr Lake State Recreation Area

Set sail for Kerr Lake. One thousand family campsites in seven recreation areas are home away from home to boaters, skiers and fishermen. Of course, there is plenty of reason to come just for the day. Special events held throughout the year include a spring art show, amateur striped bass fishing tournament and the Governor's Cup Invitational Regatta. Tucked along the shoreline are some of the best fishing holes in North Carolina. Picnic spots are plentiful. Two commercial marinas offer full service for boaters and campers, including cabins.

Address: 6254 Satterwhite Point Road
Henderson, NC 27537
(252) 438-7791
(919) 438-4441 or (919) 492-1426



Lake James State Park

Tucked away in rolling hills at the base of Linville Gorge is Lake James, a 6,510-acre lake with more than 150 miles of shoreline. This impressive waterway is the centerpiece of Lake James State Park. Here, nature offers scenic vistas of the Appalachian Mountains and beckons to those with an appetite for recreation.

Address: P.O. Box 340
Nebo, NC 28761
(828) 652-5047



Lake Norman State Park

At Lake Norman State Park, fun is just a matter of scale. On one hand, there is the largest manmade lake in the state, Lake Norman. When filled to capacity, its surface area is 32,510 acres with a shoreline of 520 miles and a main channel 34 miles in length — thus its nickname, the "Inland Sea." Thirteen miles of the shoreline are in the state park, which provides boating access.

On another hand, the park boasts its own 33-acre lake where fishing and boating are enjoyed. And with hiking trails, picnic areas, interpretive programs and campgrounds, there is more to Lake Norman State Park than merely water.

Address: 159 Inland Sea Lane
Troutman, NC 28166
(704) 528-6350



Lake Waccamaw State Park

Discover one-of-a-kind aquatic animals found nowhere else on earth. The lake is home to the Lake Waccamaw killifish and a number of other unique fish mollusks. Spend an evening in the primitive campground or enjoy a picnic under stately trees hung with Spanish moss.

Address: 1866 State Park Drive
Lake Waccamaw, NC 28450
(910) 646-4748



Lumber River State Park

Lumber River State Park contains 8,438 acres of land and 115 miles of state natural and scenic waters, 81 miles of which are also designated national wild and scenic waters. The park's recreation activities are currently centered at two access areas, Princess Ann and Chalk Banks. Princess Ann overlooks a unique reverse flow area named Griffin's Whirl. At the access, a bend in the river opens to a long, straight vista that beckons paddlers to take a ride.

Address: 2819 Princess Ann Road
Orrum, NC 28369
(910) 628-4564



Medoc Mountain State Park

Canoe the creeks or hike the trails to appreciate the beauty of this unusual mixture of plant and animal life. Not really a mountain, but a granite ridge, Medoc Mountain is the remains of an ancient mountain range formed by volcanic action. A rewarding experience in any season, but especially in the spring when the bluffs and ravines are covered with the blossoms of mountain laurel.

Address: 1541 Medoc State Park Road
Hollister, NC 27844
(252) 586-6588 or (252) 586-6476



Merchants Millpond State Park

Discover one of the state's rarest ecological communities. Massive cypress and gum trees covered with Spanish moss form a canopy for the dark, acid waters of the millpond — a wilderness sanctuary for wetland wildlife. Paddle quietly through the pond and creek and encounter beavers, otters and owls.

Address: 71 U.S. 158 East
Gatesville, NC 27938
(252) 357-1191



Mayo River State Park

Authorized by the N.C. General Assembly in May 2003, the Mayo River State Park is in the early stages of development for future public use. Construction is expected to begin in late 2008. Plans include a visitor contact station, picnic shelter, rest rooms, maintenance facility, and improvements to parking and the entrance road.

Address: P.O. Box 100
Mayodan, NC 27027
(336) 427-2530



Morrow Mountain State Park

View the skeletal remains of a once-mighty range of peaks. Located along the Pee Dee River and Lake Tillery, Morrow Mountain features miles of mountain trails to wander on foot or horseback. Visit the historic Kron House, which was the residence, greenhouse and hospital of an early 19th century physician. Stay for a while in a cabin or a campsite and enjoy a dip in the pool or a boat ride on the lake.

Address: 49104 Morrow Mountain Road
Albemarle, NC 28001
(704) 982-4402



Hiking in the Blue Ridge Mountains



Mount Jefferson State Natural Area

Broaden your horizons with scenic vistas and colorful displays of mountain flora. You can see forever on a clear day. Stroll the short nature trail through the magnificent forest, a National Natural Landmark.

Address: P.O. Box 48
Jefferson, NC 28640
(336) 246-9653



Mount Mitchell State Park

Explore miles of hiking trails and reward yourself with breathtaking views of the Blue Ridge Mountains. Ascend the highest peak east of the Mississippi, riding to 6,684 feet and watch the world take on a new perspective from the observation tower. Visit the museum and learn about the natural and cultural history of North Carolina's first state park. The famished hiker or the hungry tourist can enjoy a relaxing meal in the restaurant.

Address: 2388 N.C. 128
Burnsville, NC 28714
Office: (828) 675-4611
Restaurant: (828) 675-9907



N.C. Travel & Tourism

Mount Mitchell State Park



New River State Park

Canoe more than 26 miles of the national wild and scenic south fork of the New River, one of the oldest rivers in the world. Embark upon this gentle river from any of four access points for fishing, picnicking and inspiring mountain scenery.

Address: P.O. Box 48
Jefferson, NC 28640
(336) 982-2587



Occoneechee Mountain State Natural Area

High scenic views and mountain trails await you at Occoneechee Mountain State Natural Area. This piedmont monadnock has been recognized as one of the most important natural areas in the Triangle. It is the highest point in Orange County at 867 feet, and the oak forest, pond, field, heath bluff and river habitats found on the mountain support species that are rare and significant in this region. With 190 acres and nearly three miles of trails, visitors can experience a wide variety of the area's natural surroundings and wildlife.

Address: 6101 Cole Mill Road
Durham, NC 27705
(919) 383-1686



Pettigrew State Park

Reel 'em in at this 16,000-acre angler's paradise, teeming with largemouth bass, yellow perch and various panfish. Lake and wind conditions make Lake Phelps ideal for shallow-draft sailboats, canoeing and windsurfing. View displays of prehistoric Indian culture and take a journey back in time, or visit Somerset Place — a state historic site.

Address: 2252 Lake Shore Road
Creswell, NC 27928
(252) 797-4475



Pilot Mountain State Park

Imagine a majestic pinnacle rising from out of nowhere, 1,400 feet above the surrounding countryside. Experienced climbers may climb Little Pinnacle Wall while others explore the adjoining woodland corridor on foot or horseback for a memorable view.

Address: 1792 Pilot Knob Park Road
Pinnacle, NC 27043
(336) 325-2355



Raven Rock State Park

Here, the forest reigns as each year the timeless cycle of growth further heals age-old wounds inflicted by man. Nature triumphs as plants compete in the stages of forest succession and the woodlands are restored. High above the Cape Fear River stands Raven Rock, its austere beauty a testament to the forces that have shaped the land.

Address: 3009 Raven Rock Road
Lillington, NC 27546
(910) 893-4888



Singletary Lake State Park

For canoeing, swimming and nature walks, bring the group to an area designed for organized camping. Two group camps contain mess halls, kitchens, campers' cabins and wash houses. Rangers will conduct special nature programs for your group and explain the unique phenomenon of the Carolina bays.

Address: 6707 NC 53 East
Kelly, NC 28448
(910) 669-2928



South Mountains

Hike the rugged trail to High Shoals Falls and enjoy the crystal clear waters as they plunge 80 feet into a large pool. For a true wilderness experience, backpack through the woodlands for primitive camping or fish for trout in 12 miles of sparkling mountain streams.

Address: 3001 South Mountain Park Ave.
Connelly Springs, NC 28612
(828) 433-4772 or (828) 433-4686



Stone Mountain State Park

Stone Mountain is not immediately visible upon entering the park that bears its name, but this magnificent 600-foot granite dome is well worth the wait. Test your fly-fishing techniques in more than 20 miles of designated trout waters. Designated as a National Natural Landmark in 1975, Stone Mountain is bounded on the north by the Blue Ridge Parkway and on the west by the Thurmond Chatham Game Lands. More than 14,100 acres of mountain beauty offer opportunities for outdoor activities of all kinds.

Address: 3042 Frank Parkway
Roaring Gap, NC 28668
(336) 957-8185



N.C. Travel & Tourism

Fishing at Umstead Park



Weymouth Woods Sandhills Nature Preserve

Imagine the trees of Weymouth, England as you view the longleaf pines. Listen for the endangered red-cockaded woodpecker, a permanent resident of the Sandhills region. Tour the nature center museum where the region's unique features are studied, interpreted and protected.

Address: 1024 Fort Bragg Road
Southern Pines, NC 28387
(910) 692-2167



William B. Umstead State Park

Tucked between the growing cities of Raleigh, Cary, Durham and the corporate world of Research Triangle Park is an oasis of tranquility, a peaceful haven — William B. Umstead State Park. Here, two worlds merge as the sounds of civilization give way to the unhurried rhythm of nature. Highways fade in the distance as trees, flowers, birds and streams form a more natural community. William B. Umstead is a place to escape the pressures of everyday life, a place to picnic in the pines, to wait for a fish to bite, to take a hike or horseback ride on trails through the woods.

Address: 8801 Glenwood Ave.
Raleigh, NC 27617
(919) 571-4170



N.C. Travel & Tourism

Hiking in North Carolina

HISTORIC SITES

1 John C. Campbell Folk School (NR)

1 Folk School Road
Brasstown, NC 28902
(800) 356-5724, (828) 837-2775
www.folkschool.org
Folk School, established in 1925 and modeled upon Danish tradition of Folk Schools.

2 Cherokee County Historical Museum (NR)

205 Peachtree St.
Murphy, NC 28906
(828) 837-6792
www.cherokeecounty-nc.gov/departments/museum/
The museum reflects Cherokee Indian life before and during displacement. It also depicts the early white settlers of the county.

3 Harshaw Chapel (Old Methodist Church) *(NR)

806 Valley River Ave.
Murphy, NC 28906
(828) 837-28777
Handsome brick church with strong Greek Revival influences. There is some original furniture and an old cemetery.

4 The Pendergrass Building *(NR)

6 Main St.
Franklin, NC 28734
(828) 524-9758
Originally a retail store building, now a museum displaying local historic and cultural artifacts and photographs.



N.C. Travel & Tourism

Artisan at John C. Campbell Folk School

5 Brevard Chamber of Commerce Building

35 W. Main St.
Brevard, NC 28712
(800) 648-4523
www.visitwaterfalls.com
www.brevardncchamber.org
A 1900 structure located in the center of town and used as an information center.

6 Allison-Deaver House *(NR)

Intersection of U.S. 276/U.S. 64/N.C.280
Pisgah Forest (near Brevard)
(828) 884-5137
www.preservingourpast.org
Claimed to be the oldest extant frame house west of the Blue Ridge in North Carolina. It will be opened as a house museum and heritage education center.

* Handicap Accessible
(NR) National Register of Historic Places
◆ State Historic Site

7 Gov. Zebulon Vance Birthplace ♦

911 Reems Creek Road
Weaverville, NC 28787
(828) 645-6706

www.nchistoricsites.org/vance/vance.htm

A reconstructed 1830s mountain farmstead with a log house and six outbuildings; birthplace of the state's Civil War governor and later U.S. senator.

8 Biltmore Estate *(NR)

1 North Pack Square
Asheville, NC 28801
(800) 543-2961

www.biltmore.com

A 250-room French Chateau which contains original artwork and furnishings surrounded by 75 acres of elaborate gardens and landscaping.

9 Biltmore Village Historic Museum *(NR)

7 Angle St.
Asheville, NC 28803
(828) 274-9707

www.biltmorevillage.com

A museum of Biltmore Village, a local historic district containing three Richard Morris Hunt buildings.



The Biltmore House

10 Estes-Winn Memorial Automobile Museum and N.C. Homespun Museum *(NR)

111 Grovewood Road
Asheville, NC 28804
(828) 253-7651

www.grovewood.com

The Estes-Winn Museum is an English cottage-style building, housing a collection of automobiles dating 1913-1957. The N.C. Homespun Museum is also in a 1919 English cottage-style building and features the history of the Biltmore Industries handweaving operation in film, pictures and artifacts.

11 The Thomas Wolfe Memorial (NR) ♦

52 N. Market St.
Asheville, NC 28801
(828) 253-8304

www.nchistoricsites.org/wolfe/wolfe.htm

Boyhood home of author Thomas Wolfe. A Queen Anne-style dwelling which provided the setting for *Look Homeward Angel*.

12 Smith-McDowell House Museum *(NR)

283 Victoria Road
Asheville, NC 28801
(828) 253-9231

Tours, programs and exhibits are featured in this 1840s brick plantation home.

13 The Old Depot *(NR)

207 Sutton Ave.
Black Mountain, NC 28711
(828) 669-6583

www.olddepot.org

A small town train station built about 1893.

14 Carson House (NR)

1805 U.S. 70 West
Old Fort, NC 28762
(828) 724-4948

The 19th century plantation house is now a repository for pioneer artifacts and furnishings.

15 Mountain Gateway Museum and Heritage Center *

102 Water St.
Old Fort, NC 28762
(828) 668-9259

www.ncmuseumofhistory.org/osm/mgw.html

A museum of Western North Carolina frontier life with two restored early log houses.

16 Carl Sandburg Home National Historic Site

81 Carl Sandburg Lane
Flat Rock, NC 28731
(828) 693-4178

www.nps.gov/carl

The home of Carl Sandburg during his later years. The house is built in low-country plantation style. Books and memorabilia.

17 Cleveland County Historical Museum *(NR)

Court Square
Shelby, NC 28150
(704) 482-8186

www.clevelandcounty.com/tourism/attractions.htm

A Classical Revival courthouse housing historical artifacts pertaining to local history.

18 Historic Webbley *(NR)

403 S. Washington St.
Shelby, NC 28150
(704) 487-0616

www.maxgardner.com/historicwebbley.html

Built in 1852 in Italianate style by Augustus Burton, this home has been visited by every N.C. governor at least once.

19 Kouris Warehouse *

200 W. Warren St.
Shelby, NC 28150

www.cr.nps.gov/nr/travellshelby/kou.htm

A Colonial Revival brick warehouse housing the Shelby Farmers Market.

20 Former Post Office of Shelby *(NR)

111 S. Washington St.
Shelby, NC 28150
(704) 484-2787

A Colonial Revival post office built in 1916 which has been converted into an arts center.

21 Well House *(NR) Court Square

Shelby, NC 28151
(704) 481-1842

Formerly an open, brick-arched well house, it now houses the Historic Shelby Foundation.

22 Shelby City Hall *(NR)

300 S. Washington St.
Shelby, NC 28150
(704) 484-6801

A Georgian Revival brick building constructed in 1939 used as city hall and firehouse.



Carl Sandburg Home

23 The Stecoah Valley Cultural Arts Center

121 Schoolhouse Road
Robbinsville, NC 28771
(828) 479-3364

www.stecoahvalleycenter.com

Located in a renovated schoolhouse, the Stecoah Valley Cultural Arts Center provides cultural arts resources to Graham County and promotes Southern Appalachian mountain culture.

24 Appalachian State University

Boone, NC 28608
(828) 262-3117

www.museum.appstate.edu/index.html

The museum, housed in the contemporary University Hall, offers exhibits on the development of culture in the Blue Ridge region.

25 Flat Top Manor, Moses H. Cone Memorial Park

Blue Ridge Parkway
Blowing Rock, NC
(828) 295-3782

Mountain retreat of Greensboro industrialist Moses Cone. Now a craft center.

26 Hickory Ridge Homestead *

Horn in the West Drive
Boone, NC 28607
(828) 264-2120

www.horninthewest.com/museum.htm

This late-18th century log house is representative of the period and has exhibits with local emphasis. Site for the outdoor drama, "Horn in the West."

27 Mast General Store *(NR)

3565 N.C. 194
Valle Crucis, NC 28691
(828) 963-6511

www.mastgeneralstore.com

Well preserved late-19th century general store set in picturesque valley. Built in 1883 and still in operation.

28 Chapel of Rest

1964 N.C. 268
Lenoir, NC 28645
(828) 726-0323

www.caldwellcochamber.org

Constructed in 1887 and rebuilt in 1918. A beautiful country chapel and cemetery with special church services and Sunday afternoon concerts.

29 Historic Robert Cleveland Log House

203 N. Bridge St.
Wilkesboro, NC 28697
(336) 667-3171

www.wilkesnc.org/history/cleveland

This log dwelling was built in 1779 by Robert Cleveland and features period furnishings.

30 Fort Defiance (NR)

1792 Fort Defiance Drive
Lenior, NC 28645
(828) 758-1671

www.fortdefiancenc.org

The 1792 home of Revolutionary War Gen. William Lenoir featuring original furnishings.

31 Old Wilkes Jail Museum (NR)

203 N. Bridge St.
North Wilkesboro, NC 28697
(336) 667-3712

www.blueridgeheritage.com/artsandcrafts/museums/oldwilkesjail.html

Built by Mr. Shipwash (also the first escapee), it contains furnished living quarters and the jail cell where Tom Dooley was incarcerated.

32 Andy Griffith Playhouse *

218 Rockford St.
Mount Airy, NC 27030
(336) 786-7998

www.visitmayberry.com

A renovated theater and arts center named for North Carolina's most famous actor.

33 The Gertrude Smith House *(NR)

708 N. Main St.
Mount Airy, NC 27030
(336) 786-6856

www.visitmayberry.com

A 1903 Victorian home with period furnishings.

34 Horne Creek Living Historical Farm ♦

308 Horne Creek Farm Road
Pinnacle, NC 27043
(336) 325-2298

www.nchistoricsites.org/horne/horne.htm

A hands-on display of turn-of-the-century farm life in the piedmont area of North Carolina.

35 The Robert Smith House *(NR)

615 N. Main St.
Mount Airy, NC 27030
(336) 789-4636, (800) 576-0231

www.visitmountairy.com

1910 Colonial Revival home formerly housing the Mount Airy Visitors Center.

36 The Alexander Dickson House *(NR)

150 E. King St.
Hillsborough, NC 27278
(919) 732-7741

www.historichillsborough.org

Late-18th century piedmont farmhouse. The small office to the rear was used by Gen. Joseph E. Johnston at the time of his surrender to Union Gen. William T. Sherman.

37 Ayr Mount (NR)

376 St. Mary's Road
Hillsborough, NC 27278
(919) 732-6886

www.historichillsborough.com

Beautifully restored 1817 brick plantation house with excellent decorative arts collection and pastoral setting.



Bennett Place State Historic Site **(NR)* ♦

4409 Bennett Memorial Road
Durham, NC 27705
(919) 383-4345

www.nchistoricsites.org/bennett/bennett.htm

Reconstructed farmhouse where Gen. Johnston and Gen. Sherman met to sign the largest surrender of the Civil War.



Blandwood Mansion (NR)

447 W. Washington St.,
Greensboro, NC 27401
(336) 272-5003

www.blandwood.org/blandwood.html

Former house of N.C. Gov. John M. Morehead. The addition designed in 1844 by A.J. Davis is the oldest remaining example of Italian Villa architecture in the United States.



Chinqua-Penn Plantation (NR)

2138 Wentworth St.
Reidsville, NC 27320
(336) 349-4576

www.chinquapenn.com

A 1920s country manor filled with eclectic art treasures on 23 acres with formal gardens.



Duke Homestead State Historic Site and Tobacco Museum **(NR)* ♦

2828 Duke Homestead Road
Durham, NC 27705
(919) 477-5498

www.nchistoricsites.org/duke/duke.htm

An 1852 vernacular piedmont farmhouse with outbuildings and a museum.



Duke University Chapel*

101 Chapel Drive
Durham, NC 27708
(919) 684-8150

www.chapel.duke.edu

Beautiful Gothic church on main Duke campus, worship services and tours.



William Fields House **(NR)*

447 Arlington St.
Greensboro, NC 27406
(336) 272-6617

A Gothic Revival dwelling featuring steep gabled roof and arched former windows.



Greensboro Historical Museum **(NR)*

130 Summit Ave.
Greensboro, NC 27401
(336) 373-2043

www.greensborohistory.org

Museum complex contains buildings dating as early as 1892. It includes a renovated church, two historic houses and local history exhibits.



Hayti Heritage Center **(NR)*

804 Old Fayetteville St.
Durham, NC 27701
(919) 683-1709

www.hayti.org

Constructed in the Hayti community in 1891, the old St. Joseph's African Methodist Episcopal Church, one of Durham's oldest ecclesiastical structures, houses a heritage center which promotes the understanding of the African-American experience.

46**Historic Stagville Center
*(NR) ♦**

5825 Old Oxford Highway
Bahama, NC 27503
(919) 620-0120

www.historicstagvillefoundation.org

Plantation seat of the Bennehan and Cameron families featuring a late-18th century dwelling, rare four-room slave houses and a massive timber frame barn.

47**Hugh Mangum Museum of
Photography/McCown-
Mangum House (NR)**

5101 N. Roxboro Road
Durham, NC 27704
(919) 471-1623

Modified Greek Revival dwelling restored to its late 1890s appearance contains the works of Hugh Mangum, a 20th century photographer, as well as contemporary exhibits.

48**Orange County Historical
Museum (NR)**

201 N. Churton St.
Hillsborough, NC 27278
(919) 732-2201

www.orangecountymuseum.org
Museum houses a fine collection of pre-historic to Civil War period household goods.

49**Alamance Battleground
*(NR) ♦**

5803 N.C. 62 South
Burlington, NC 27215
(336) 227-4785

www.nchistoricsites.org/alamance/alamance.htm

Site of the 1771 battle between the forces of the Regulators and Royal Gov. William Tryon. On the site is an 18th century log house that belonged to John Allen, containing some original furniture and period artifacts.

50**Snow Camp Historic Site ***

126 Sylvan School Road
Snow Camp, NC 27349
(336) 376-9433

www.snowcamp.org

A replica of a historic Quaker community featuring log houses and Quaker meeting houses with some period furnishings and artifacts.

51**Eastern Cabarrus Historical
Society Museum *(NR)**

1100 N. Main St.
Mount Pleasant, NC 28124
(704) 436-6612

An 1855 Greek Revival boy's school displaying memorabilia and artifacts.

52**Historic Cabarrus County
Courthouse *(NR)**

65 Union St.
Concord, NC 28026-0966
(704) 786-8515

Built in 1876, the building contains a museum displaying artifacts from the Revolutionary through the Vietnam wars.

53**Josephus W. Hall House (NR)**

226 S. Jackson St.
Salisbury, NC 28144
(704) 636-0103

Large 1820 antebellum home.
Tours given by guides in 1860s period costumes.

54**Archibald Henderson Law
Office (NR)**

201 W. Fisher St.
Salisbury, NC 28144
(704) 638-5207

www.ci.salisbury.nc.us

An 1825 Federal-style law office.

55 Memorial Garden

36 Spring St.
Concord, NC 28025
(704) 786-8009

A former graveyard for First Presbyterian Church founded in 1804. It was established as a memorial garden in 1930 and has floral displays throughout the botanical garden.

56 Reed Gold Mine *(NR) ♦

9621 Reed Mine Road
Stanfield, NC 28163
(704) 721-4653

www.nchistoricsites.org/reed/reed.htm

Site of the first documented gold find in the United States. Tours of the mine, stamp mill and panning operation.

57 Rowan Museum/Utzman-Chambers House (NR)

116 S. Jackson St.
Salisbury, NC 28144
(704) 633-5946

An 1814 townhouse featuring two period rooms and six other rooms with historical collections — costumes, military, toys and china. Also a 19th century formal garden.

58 Snuggs House and Marks House *(NR)

245 E. Main St.
Albemarle, NC 28001
(704) 983-7316

The Snuggs House is an 1870s two-story farmhouse with a museum. The Marks house is a completely restored and furnished mid-19th century dwelling.

59 N.C. Transportation Museum at Historic Spencer Shops *(NR) ♦

411 S. Salisbury Ave.
Spencer, NC 28159
(704) 636-2889

<http://www.nctrans.org>

The museum interprets the development of transportation in North Carolina at the site of the old steam repair facility for the Southern Railway.

60 "Old Stone House" (NR) or Michael Braun House

2077 Robin Road
Salisbury, NC 28144
(704) 278-3000

A large 1766 stone house built by Michael Braun, an early German immigrant. Only pre-Revolutionary War dwelling in Rowan County.

61 Malcolm Blue Farmstead and Museum *(NR)

1177 Bethesda Road
Aberdeen, NC 28315
(910) 944-7685

www.malcolmbluefarm.com

Mid-19th century farmhouse, grist mill and windmill, and a museum featuring Scottish heritage, agricultural and local history.

62 Joel McLendon Cabin/James Bryant House (NR)

3361 Mt. Carmel Road
Carthage, NC 28388
(910) 947-3995

Furnished early-19th century farmhouse and late-18th century log building.

63 Shaw House Properties (NR)

100 S.W. Broad St.
Southern Pines, NC 28387
(910) 692-2051

www.moorehistory.com

Three houses representing life in the early years of the Sandhills from the 1700s to 1840s that are now used for business offices.

64 Town Creek Indian Mound *(NR) ♦

509 Town Creek Mound Road
Mount Gilead, NC 27306
(910) 439-6802

www.nchistoricsites.org/town/town.htm

Reconstructed 13th century Indian ceremonial center.

65 Ellerbe Springs Inn *(NR)

2537 U.S. 220 North
Ellerbe, NC 28379
(800) 248-6467

www.ellerbesprings.com

Victorian inn built by H. E. Bonitz of Wilmington.

66 Rankin Museum of American Heritage *

131 W. Church St.
Ellerbe, NC 28338
(910) 652-6378

www.rankinmuseum.com

A 5,000-square-foot building housing Indian artifacts, an African exhibit and related artifacts.

67 Chatham County Historical Museum *(NR)

Courthouse Square
Pittsboro, NC 27312
(919) 542-3603

<http://chathamhistory.org/museum.html>

Built in 1881 by T. B. Womack, this courthouse dominates downtown Pittsboro.

68 House in the Horseshoe (NR) ♦

324 Alston House Road
Sanford, NC 27330
(910) 947-2051

www.nchistoricsites.org/horseshol/horsesho.htm

Plantation house dating to 1770, containing period antiques and surrounded by a lovely garden in the spring and summer.

69 Gov. Charles B. Aycock Birthplace (NR) ♦

264 Governor Aycock Road
Freemont, NC 27830
(919) 242-5581

www.nchistoricsites.org/aycock/aycock.htm

The 1846 coastal cottage is the birthplace of the former governor. An 1893 one-room schoolhouse is also on the site.

70 Bentonville Battleground (NR) ♦

5466 Harper House Road
Four Oaks, NC 28366
(910) 594-0789

www.nchistoricsites.org/bentonvil/bentonvi.htm

Site of one of the last great Civil War battles. Also site of the Harper House, which was used as an improvised hospital after the March 1865 battle.

71 Caswell-Neuse State Historic Site ♦

2612 W. Vernon Ave.
Kinston, NC 28501
(252) 522-2091

www.nchistoricsites.org/neuse/neuse.htm

An 1862 ironclad-ramming Confederate vessel sunk during the Civil War and was pulled from the Neuse River in 1963.

72 Community Council for the Arts *(NR) ♦

400 N. Queen St.
Kinston, NC 28501
(252) 527-2517

www.kinstoncca.com

Community Council for the Arts features six galleries, shopping and artist studios in a historic downtown commercial building.

73 Harmony Hall *(NR)

100 S. King St.
Kinston, NC 28501
(252) 522-0421

www.harmonyhallnc.com

The house contains 18th and 19th century period furnishings.

74 Wayne County Museum *

116 N. William St.
Goldsboro, NC 27530
(919) 734-5023

www.waynecountyhistoricalnc.org

Neo-classical museum housing local art.

75 Old Waynesborough Park *

801-B U.S. 117 South Bypass
Goldsboro, NC 27530
(919) 731-1653

www.wcpl.org/waynesborough.htm

Park constructed on the site of the original county seat, Waynesborough, to preserve the tradition, history, structures and artifacts of pre-1875 Wayne County.

76 Lake Waccamaw Depot Museum *(NR)

203 Flemington Drive
Lake Waccamaw, NC 28450
(910) 646-1992

The Depot Museum features exhibits highlighting the history of the area surrounding Lake Waccamaw.

77 Brunswick Town (NR) ♦

8884 Saint Phillips Road S.E.
Winnabow, NC 28479
(910) 371-6613

www.nchistoricsites.org/brunswick/brunswick.htm

Archaeological remains of a major pre-Revolutionary port along the Cape Fear River, including the ruins of St. Phillip's Church.

78 Museum of the Albemarle *

501 S. Water St.
Elizabeth City, NC 27909
(252) 335-1453

www.museumofthealbemarle.com

Museum housing exhibits and artifacts dating back to the earliest settlements in North Carolina.

79 Cherry Hill (NR)

N.C. 58 Box 98
Warrenton, NC 27589
(252) 257-4432.

1858 Italianate plantation house attributed to builder John Waddell. Site of concert series and other cultural activities in spring and fall.

80 Jacob Holt House *(NR)

122 S. Bragg St.
Warrenton, NC 27589
(252) 257-0337

1857 Italianate residence of Warren County builder, Jacob Holt, who is credited with building many plantation homes in the area.

81 Old Gates County Courthouse *(NR)

115 Court St.
Gatesville, NC 27938
(252) 357-0110

A rare example of a Federal-style seat of local government, now serving as a county library with exhibits.

82 BB&T (Arts Council of Wilson) *(NR)

124 E. Nash St.
Wilson, NC 27893
(252) 291-4329

www.wilsonarts.com

A 1903 Neo-Classical bank building now converted into an arts center.

83 Asa Biggs House (NR)

100 E. Church St.
Williamston, NC 27892
(800) 776-8566

www.albemarle-nc.com/martin/history/biggs.htm

Early-19th century house with Greek Revival additions.

84 Fort Branch — Confederate Earthen Fort *(NR)

2883 Fort Branch Road
Hamilton, NC 27840
(800) 776-8566

www.fortbranchcivilwarsite.com

Confederate fort with museum, original cannons, local Indian and colonial artifacts and an annual battle reenactment in November.

85 Blount-Bridgers House/ Hobson Pittman Memorial Gallery *(NR)

130 Bridgers St.
Tarboro, NC 27886
(252) 823-4159

1808 plantation home of Thomas Blount. Historic period rooms on the first floor and permanent collection of N.C. artist Hobson Pittman on the second floor.



N.C. Travel & Tourism

Cupola House in Historic Edenton

86 Old Martin County Courthouse (NR)

215 E. Main St.
Williamston, NC 27892
(252) 792-3562

www.albemarle-nc.com/martin/history/courthouse.htm

Built in 1885, an unusual example of late -19th century architecture, combining Italianate, Medieval and Victorian elements in a castle-like structure.

87 St. Martin's Church *(NR)

South First Street
Hamilton, NC 27840
(252) 798-5561

Built in 1874, this Gothic Revival church contains unique English stained glass windows.

88 Williamston Historic Commercial District (NR)

P.O. Box 506
Williamston, NC 27892
Includes parts of a seven-block downtown area bounded by Main, Watts, Church and Haughton streets.

89 Edna Boykin Cultural Center

108 W. Nash St.
Wilson, NC 27893
(252) 291-4320

www.wilsonarts.com

A 650-seat proscenium theatre with an exhibition gallery in its lobby, the EBCC is Wilson's home for the performing arts.

90 Historic Edenton Tour (NR)

116 E. King St.
Edenton, NC 27932
(252) 482-3400

www.visitedenton.com

Tour starts at 1892 Ziegler House (Visitors Center), goes to 1767 Chowan County Courthouse; 1757 Cupola House, finest Jacobean-style house south of Connecticut; the James Iredell House, home of a prominent 18th century North Carolinian; the Penelope Barker House; and St. Paul's Church (Episcopal), the second oldest church in the state.

91 Hope Plantation (NR)

132 Hope House Road
Windsor, NC 27983
(252) 794-3140

www.hopeplantation.org

Mansion built circa 1803. King-Bazemore and Samuel Cox homes also on grounds. View Agrarian Society and rural domestic plantation life.

92 Port O'Plymouth Roanoke Museum *(NR)

302 E. Water St
Plymouth, NC 27962
(252) 793-1377

Historic train depot is now a museum housing exhibits about the Battle of Plymouth in 1864 and Washington County.

93 Newbold-White House *(NR)

151 Newbold Road
Hertford, NC 27944
(252) 426-7567

www.newboldwhitehouse.com

North Carolina's oldest brick house, built in 1730, featuring leaded casement windows, Flemish bond brickwork and period furnishings.

94 Atlantic Coastline Railroad Station & Warehouse *(NR)

108 Gladden St.
Washington, NC 27889
(252) 946-2504

The first stop on Washington's historic walking tour. Built in 1906, it features bi-monthly art exhibits.

95 Historic Bath State Historic Site *(NR) ♦

Carteret Street
Bath, NC 27808
(252) 923-3971

www.nchistoricsites.org/bath/bath.htm

Four buildings featuring colonial, federal and late federal styles. Each displays aspects of early life of the oldest town in North Carolina, incorporated in 1705.

96 Belhaven Memorial Museum*

210 E. Main St.
Belhaven, NC 27810
(252) 943-3055

www.beaufort-county.com/Belhaven/museum/Belhaven.htm

An early-20th century structure, which houses a collection of "everything" — like browsing through your grandmother's attic.

97

Chicamacomico Lifesaving Station (NR)

23645 N.C. 12
Rodanthe, NC 27968
(252) 987-2401

www.chicamacomico.net

1911 lifesaving station is a museum of the lifesaving service. Several buildings date to 1874.

98

Roanoke Island Festival Park — Home of the Elizabeth II *

N.C. 400 (opposite Manteo waterfront)
Manteo, NC 27954
(252) 475-1500

www.roanokeisland.com

A full-scale reproduction of a sailing vessel typical of those that brought the first colonists to America.

99

The Lost Colony Outdoor Drama *

1409 National Park Drive
Manteo, NC 27954
(252) 473-3414

www.thelostcolony.org

Waterside theater is home to the nation's first and longest running outdoor drama, "The Lost Colony."

100

Octagon House Restoration (NR)

30868 U.S. 264
Engelhard, NC 27824
(252) 925-5201

One of the few octagonal houses in North Carolina — it serves as home to the Chamber of Commerce and has a local museum.



N.C. Travel & Tourism

The Lost Colony Outdoor Drama

101

Somerset Place (NR) ♦

2527 Lake Shore Road
Creswell, NC 27928
(252) 797-4560

www.nchistoricsites.org/somerset/somerset.htm

Collins family rice plantation, including 1830 home built for Josiah Collins III. One of the largest antebellum plantations in North Carolina at 1,400 cultivated acres. It is located on the grounds of Pettigrew State Park.

102

Beaufort Historic Site (NR)

130 Turner St.
Beaufort, NC 28516
(252) 728-5225

www.beauforthistoricsite.org

A tour of authentically restored and furnished houses and public buildings of the 18th and 19th centuries.



**Frisco American Indian
Museum and Natural History
Center (NR)**

53536 N.C. 12
Frisco, NC 27936
(252) 995-4440

www.nativeamericanmuseum.org/

American Indian artifacts, historical and educational exhibits and self-guided trails through woods.



**St. John in the Wilderness
Church (NR)**

1905 Greenville Highway
Flat Rock, NC 28731
(828) 693-9783

www.stjohnflatrock.org/

This church was established in 1836 and is the first Episcopal Church in Western North Carolina. Many well-known members of Southern Aristocracy have family plots in the church yard.



**Churches of the Frescoes-
St. Mary's**

N.C. 194
West Jefferson, NC 28694
(336) 982-3076

Created by native North Carolinian Ben Long. Mary, Great with Child; John the Baptist; and The Mystery of Faith grace the sanctuary. Creations by Long's students also line the walls of this early -20th century church.



**Churches of the Frescoes-
Holy Trinity Church**

195 J.W. Luke Road
Glendale Springs, NC 28629
(336) 982-3076

www.churchofthefrescos.com

Features the Fresco of the Lord's Supper by Ben Long, a North Carolina native. Holy Trinity dates to the early 1900s. Other works include Jeffrey Mims' Fresco of Christ's Departure.



**City of Morganton Municipal
Auditorium**

401 S. College St.
Morganton, NC 28655
(828) 438-5294
(828) 433-SHOW

www.commaonline.org

The City of Morganton Municipal Auditorium offers more than 100 entertainment events each year including musical acts, theatre performances and lectures.



**Averasboro Battlefield
Museum**

P.O. Box 1811
Dunn, NC 28335-1811
(910) 891-5019

www.averasboro.com

Museum with exhibits covering the history of the Civil War battle of Averasboro in March 1865.



**Gen. William C. Lee Airborne
Museum**

209 W. Divine St.
Dunn, NC 28334
(910) 892-1947

www.generalleeairbornemuseum.org

Museum honoring the life of Gen. William C. Lee and the development of airborne warfare in the United States.



Graveyard of the Atlantic Museum

P.O. Box 191
Hatteras, NC 27943
(252) 986-2995

Museum dedicated to the preservation, advancement and presentation of maritime history and the shipwrecks off North Carolina's Outer Banks.



U.S.S. North Carolina

P.O. Box 480
Wilmington, NC 28402
(910) 251-5797

Restored World War II Battleship, located on the Cape Fear River in downtown Wilmington.



Cape Fear Coast Convention and Visitors Bureau

24 N. Third St.
Wilmington, NC 28401
(877) 406-2356

Information center providing information about the Cape Fear region of North Carolina.



Thalian Hall

310 Chestnut St.
Wilmington, NC 28402
(800) 523-2820

Performing Arts Center that has been in continuous use since 1858.



Burgwin-Wright House

224 Market St.
Wilmington, NC 28401
(910) 762-0570

www.burgwinwrighthouse.com

Built in 1770, the house with gardens is the oldest museum house in southeastern North Carolina, with décor and exhibits highlighting colonial living.



Bellamy Mansion

503 Market St.
Wilmington, NC
(910) 251-3700

www.bellamymansion.org

One of North Carolina's most spectacular examples of antebellum architecture built on the eve of the Civil War by free and enslaved black artisans. Now, the house is a museum focusing on history and design arts.



N.C. Travel & Tourism

U.S.S. North Carolina and downtown Wilmington



Cape Fear Museum of History and Science

814 Market St.
Wilmington, NC 28401
(910) 798-4350
www.capefearmuseum.com



Outer Banks History Center

1 Festival Park Blvd.
Manteo, NC 27954
(252) 473-2655
www.obhistorycenter.net
A museum dedicated to preserving history of the Outer Banks.



Blue and Gray Information Center

101 East New Bern Road, Kinston, NC 28504 (on US 70 near Route 258)
(252) 522-0004
This area visitor center stands on the site of the 1862 First Battle of Kinston and is a few miles west of the Battle of Wyse Fork, fought in the waning days of the war in 1865. Information and exhibits describe both battles. Also find information about the CSS Neuse and many other of the area's Civil War resources. Open daily.



Ocracoke Preservation Society Museum

49 Water Plant Rd
Ocracoke, NC 27960
Ocracoke Island, NC 27960
(252) 928-7375
www.ocracokepreservation.org
Museum in the historic, century-old David Williams house showcases village history. Porch talks on historic topics are offered in the summertime.



Core Sound Waterfowl Museum & Heritage Center

1785 Island Road
Harkers Island, NC 28531
(252) 728-1500
www.coresound.com
A special place to explore Down East's maritime heritage through living traditions, community exhibits and exploration along the Willow Pond trails that connect the Museum with Cape Lookout National Seashore Visitor Center

FOR MORE INFORMATION

**NCDOT Scenic Byways Program,
Roadside Environmental Unit, Scenic
Byways**

1557 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, NC 27699-1557
(919) 733-2920
www.ncdot.gov/~scenic

Travel Information

**(Attractions, Special Events Calendar,
Welcome Centers, etc.)**

**N.C. Department of Commerce,
N.C. Travel and Tourism Division**

4324 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, NC 27699-4324
(919) 733-4171 OR 1-800-VISIT-NC
www.visitnc.com

**N.C. Ferry System
(Rates and Schedules)
NCDOT Ferry Division**

8550 Shipyard Road
Manns Harbor, NC 27953
(252) 473-3461 OR 1-800-BY-FERRY
www.ncferry.org

N.C. State Parks

**N.C. Department of Environment and
Natural Resources**

Division of Parks and Recreation

1615 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, NC 27699-1615
(919) 733-4181
www.ncsparks.net

U.S. Forest Service

160-A Zillico St.
Asheville, NC 28802
(828) 257-4200
www.cs.unca.edu/infscnc

N.C. Historic Sites

**N.C. Department of Cultural Resources,
Division of Archives and History**

4620 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, NC 27699-4620
(919) 733-7862
www.ah.dcr.state.nc.us/sections/hs

Blue Ridge Parkway

199 Hemphill Knob Road
Asheville, NC 28803
(828) 271-4779
www.nps.gov/blri

FOR MORE INFORMATION

For Information on Accommodations:

N.C. Bed & Breakfast and Inns Association

509 Pollock St.
New Bern, NC 28560
1-800-849-5392
www.ncbbi.org

N.C. Campground Owners Association

1002 Vandora Springs Road
Garner, NC 27529
(919) 779-5709

N.C. Restaurant and Lodging Association

6036 Six Forks Road
Raleigh, NC 27609
(919) 844-0098
www.ncra.org

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Warren, Jule B. North Carolina Yesterday and Today. The North Carolina Education Association, 1941.

NOTES



The N.C. Scenic Byways Program identifies and highlights scenic roads with unusual, exceptional or unique intrinsic qualities for public viewing and enjoyment.

Education Tourism Preservation Sustainability

This book has been designed to be used in conjunction with the N.C. State Transportation Map. Copies are free of charge and may be requested by calling 1-877-DOT-4YOU or by visiting www.ncdot.gov/maps.

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N.C. Scenic Byways

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FORGESOLAR GLARE ANALYSIS

Project: **China Grove**

Site near Salisbury airport

Site configuration: **Project Area**

Analysis conducted by Cullen Morris (info@cooperative.solar) at 20:07 on 06 Aug, 2019.

U.S. FAA 2013 Policy Adherence

The following table summarizes the policy adherence of the glare analysis based on the 2013 U.S. Federal Aviation Administration Interim Policy 78 FR 63276. This policy requires the following criteria be met for solar energy systems on airport property:

- No "yellow" glare (potential for after-image) for any flight path from threshold to 2 miles
- No glare of any kind for Air Traffic Control Tower(s) ("ATCT") at cab height.
- Default analysis and observer characteristics (see list below)

ForgeSolar does not represent or speak officially for the FAA and cannot approve or deny projects. Results are informational only.

COMPONENT	STATUS	DESCRIPTION
Analysis parameters	PASS	Analysis time interval and eye characteristics used are acceptable
Flight path(s)	PASS	Flight path receptor(s) do not receive yellow glare
ATCT(s)	N/A	No ATCT receptors designated

Default glare analysis parameters and observer eye characteristics (for reference only):

- Analysis time interval: 1 minute
- Ocular transmission coefficient: 0.5
- Pupil diameter: 0.002 meters
- Eye focal length: 0.017 meters
- Sun subtended angle: 9.3 milliradians

FAA Policy 78 FR 63276 can be read at <https://www.federalregister.gov/d/2013-24729>

SITE CONFIGURATION

Analysis Parameters

DNI: peaks at 1,000.0 W/m²
Time interval: 1 min
Ocular transmission
coefficient: 0.5
Pupil diameter: 0.002 m
Eye focal length: 0.017 m
Sun subtended angle: 9.3
mrad
Site Config ID: 30130.5467



PV Array(s)

Name: PV array 1

Axis tracking: Single-axis rotation

Tracking axis orientation: 180.0°

Tracking axis tilt: 0.0°

Tracking axis panel offset: 0.0°

Max tracking angle: 60.0°

Resting angle: 60.0°

Rated power: -

Panel material: Smooth glass without AR coating

Reflectivity: Vary with sun

Slope error: correlate with material



Vertex	Latitude (°)	Longitude (°)	Ground elevation (ft)	Height above ground (ft)	Total elevation (ft)
1	35.693686	-80.572433	748.91	0.00	748.91
2	35.693652	-80.570545	767.21	0.00	767.21
3	35.687238	-80.571832	805.73	0.00	805.73
4	35.686193	-80.571790	779.82	0.00	779.82
5	35.686123	-80.569043	797.69	0.00	797.69
6	35.684031	-80.569086	774.44	0.00	774.44
7	35.684101	-80.563764	799.66	0.00	799.66
8	35.681835	-80.563636	773.36	0.00	773.36
9	35.681661	-80.569129	784.38	0.00	784.38
10	35.680406	-80.569172	766.18	0.00	766.18
11	35.680476	-80.562262	764.36	0.00	764.36
12	35.684973	-80.561962	803.45	0.00	803.45
13	35.683334	-80.558014	786.08	0.00	786.08
14	35.679604	-80.558142	744.55	0.00	744.55
15	35.679535	-80.560846	765.33	0.00	765.33
16	35.674166	-80.565266	770.59	0.00	770.59
17	35.673260	-80.562863	732.98	0.00	732.98
18	35.674515	-80.559945	728.08	0.00	728.08
19	35.672806	-80.559773	721.18	0.00	721.18
20	35.672841	-80.557112	708.63	0.00	708.63
21	35.669843	-80.557241	696.76	0.00	696.76
22	35.669564	-80.562348	728.32	0.00	728.32
23	35.670505	-80.563721	754.53	0.00	754.53
24	35.670959	-80.565009	772.74	0.00	772.74
25	35.671098	-80.567884	782.52	0.00	782.52
26	35.671238	-80.569601	778.69	0.00	778.69
27	35.674445	-80.572176	750.53	0.00	750.53
28	35.676885	-80.573892	732.66	0.00	732.66
29	35.680267	-80.573935	775.75	0.00	775.75
30	35.683787	-80.575824	786.21	0.00	786.21
31	35.685983	-80.576167	803.00	0.00	803.00
32	35.686262	-80.573420	808.99	0.00	808.99

Flight Path Receptor(s)

Name: FP 02

Description:

Threshold height: 50 ft

Direction: 195.3°

Glide slope: 3.0°

Pilot view restricted? Yes

Vertical view: 30.0°

Azimuthal view: 50.0°



Point	Latitude (°)	Longitude (°)	Ground elevation (ft)	Height above ground (ft)	Total elevation (ft)
Threshold	35.652713	-80.517891	766.60	50.00	816.60
Two-mile	35.680605	-80.508509	689.85	680.21	1370.05

Name: FP 20

Description:

Threshold height: 50 ft

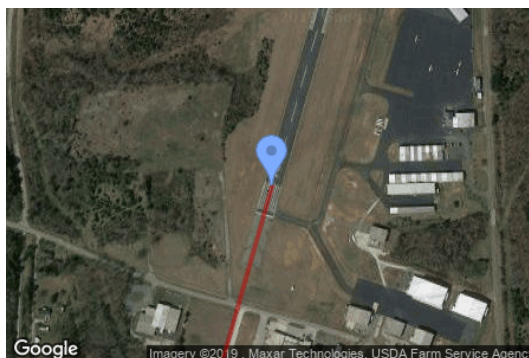
Direction: 15.8°

Glide slope: 3.0°

Pilot view restricted? Yes

Vertical view: 30.0°

Azimuthal view: 50.0°



Point	Latitude (°)	Longitude (°)	Ground elevation (ft)	Height above ground (ft)	Total elevation (ft)
Threshold	35.639070	-80.522714	769.21	50.00	819.21
Two-mile	35.611249	-80.532406	764.04	608.63	1372.67

GLARE ANALYSIS RESULTS

Summary of Glare

PV Array Name	Tilt	Orient	"Green" Glare	"Yellow" Glare	Energy
	(°)	(°)	min	min	kWh
PV array 1	SA tracking	SA tracking	0	0	-

Total annual glare received by each receptor

Receptor	Annual Green Glare (min)	Annual Yellow Glare (min)
FP 02	0	0
FP 20	0	0

Results for: PV array 1

Receptor	Green Glare (min)	Yellow Glare (min)
FP 02	0	0
FP 20	0	0

Flight Path: FP 02

0 minutes of yellow glare

0 minutes of green glare

Flight Path: FP 20

0 minutes of yellow glare

0 minutes of green glare

Assumptions

"Green" glare is glare with low potential to cause an after-image (flash blindness) when observed prior to a typical blink response time.

"Yellow" glare is glare with potential to cause an after-image (flash blindness) when observed prior to a typical blink response time.

Times associated with glare are denoted in Standard time. For Daylight Savings, add one hour.

Glare analyses do not account for physical obstructions between reflectors and receptors. This includes buildings, tree cover and geographic obstructions.

Several calculations utilize the PV array centroid, rather than the actual glare spot location, due to algorithm limitations. This may affect results for large PV footprints. Additional analyses of array sub-sections can provide additional information on expected glare.

The subtended source angle (glare spot size) is constrained by the PV array footprint size. Partitioning large arrays into smaller sections will reduce the maximum potential subtended angle, potentially impacting results if actual glare spots are larger than the sub-array size. Additional analyses of the combined area of adjacent sub-arrays can provide more information on potential glare hazards. (See previous point on related limitations.)

Glare locations displayed on receptor plots are approximate. Actual glare-spot locations may differ.

Glare vector plots are simplified representations of analysis data. Actual glare emanations and results may differ.

The glare hazard determination relies on several approximations including observer eye characteristics, angle of view, and typical blink response time. Actual results and glare occurrence may differ.

Hazard zone boundaries shown in the Glare Hazard plot are an approximation and visual aid based on aggregated research data. Actual ocular impact outcomes encompass a continuous, not discrete, spectrum.

PARCEL ID	OWNNAME	OWN2	TAXADD1	CITY	STATE	ZIPCODE	NEAREST STRUCTURE TO PROPERTY LINE *	COMMENTS **
453 021	SIMPSON STEVEN MICHAEL & WF	SIMPSON MARY	1085 LAKEVIEW RD	SALISBURY	NC	28147	345	Woods
453 235	HENDRIX G WAYNE		5075 LAKEVIEW DR	SALISBURY	NC	28147	204	Some woods
455 017	SALEM LUTHERAN CHURCH		5080 SHERRILLS FORD RD	SALISBURY	NC	28147	212	Driveway and parking lot appears to be over property line. Open view.
455 018	WEAVER RONALD EUGENE		2350 NEEL RD	SALISBURY	NC	28147	200	Across street. Angle View.
455 048	BRADY SCOTT ALAN		1956 NEEL RD	SALISBURY	NC	28147	803	Some woods
455 050	GRAHAM HERMAN C & WF	GRAHAM VALLIE MARIE ETAL	1955 NEEL RD	SALISBURY	NC	28147	50	Nearly open view
455 051	SCHENK LUKE S & WF	SCHENK BETTY A	1965 NEEL RD	SALISBURY	NC	28147	71	Nearly open view
455 053	DAVIS JOHN IRVIN	DAVIS MARY C	2025 NEEL RD	SALISBURY	NC	28147	228	Woods
455 065	WEAVER RONALD EUGENE		2350 NEEL RD	SALISBURY	NC	28147	249	Across street very little woods
455 066	GOODNIGHT BETTY BRIGGS		2250 NEEL RD	SALISBURY	NC	28147	137	Across street nearly open view
455 087	GRAHAM RANDALL E & WF	GRAHAM SHARON B	1950 NEEL RD	SALISBURY	NC	28147	749	Wooded
455 126	EDWARDS MILDRED F		2170 NEEL RD	SALISBURY	NC	28147	325	Across street / angle view. Neighboring property with some trees
455 128	EDWARDS MILDRED F		2170 NEEL RD	SALISBURY	NC	28147		Vacant lot
455 129	SCOTT MARTHA ELAINE M		2245 NEEL RD	SALISBURY	NC	28147		Vacant lot
455 130	MULLINS JOHN M & WF	MULLINS KATHLEEN M	116 BLUE HERON RD	SALISBURY	NC	28146	121	Open View
455 132	AGNANT KELLY P		5075 SHERRILLS FORD RD	SALISBURY	NC	28147	139	Open View
455 133	PROCTOR DOUGLAS T & WF	PROCTOR JULIA G	5065 SHERRILLS FORD RD	SALISBURY	NC	28147	10	Open View
456 002	GALLIMORE WAKA SNIDER		5095 LAKEVIEW DR	SALISBURY	NC	28147-9091	324	Woods
456 020	CONLEY BRANNIGAN B & HUS	CONLEY DEVAN	4025 SHERRILLS FORD RD	SALISBURY	NC	28147	236	Open View
456 021	HORTON JAMES LEE		4035 SHERRILLS FORD RD	SALISBURY	NC	28147-7002	60	Open View
456 022	JACKSON NORMAN RICK & WF	JACKSON CAROL H	215 FERNCLIFF DR	SALISBURY	NC	28147	288	Open View
456 023	BENTLEY ROBERT STEVE & WF	BENTLEY MILDRED L	4225 SHERRILLS FORD RD	SALISBURY	NC	28147	7	Open View
456 025	SHOAF DONALD E & WF	SHOAF JUNE R	4325 SHERRILLS FORD RD	SALISBURY	NC	28147	98	Some woods
456 026	BRADSHAW JODY MARK		575 OLD BRADSHAW RD	SALISBURY	NC	28147	23	Open view.
456 031	CUTHBERTSON THOMASINA NICOLE		4905 SHERRILLS FORD RD	SALISBURY	NC	28147	244	Wooded
456 033	SUMMITT JAMES BARKLEY		4955 SHERRILLS FORD RD	SALISBURY	NC	28147	21	Open View
456 037	HOFFMAN LORI RENEE		2335 NEEL RD	SALISBURY	NC	28147	9	Open View
456 063	SALYERS PAUL DAVID		4235 SHERRILLS FORD RD	SALISBURY	NC	28147	46	Fence on property. Very little woods.
456 076	WEBB JACKIE R & WF	WEBB KATHY S	3985 SHERRILLS FORD RD	SALISBURY	NC	28147	199	Wooded
456 098	WEBB JACKIE R & WF	WEBB KATHY S	3985 SHERRILLS FORD RD	SALISBURY	NC	28147		Vacant lot
456 099	WEBB RONALD MARK & WF	WEBB KATHY MCCLLOUD	308 WEBB FARM RD	SALISBURY	NC	28147	23	Open view. Non residential use.
456 100	MCCLIMORE RICHARD BRENT	MCCLIMORE SUZANNE WEBB	255 WEBB FARM RD	SALISBURY	NC	28147	275	Open View
456 112	LAITY PAUL H & WF	LAITY ELEANOR E ETAL	560 OLD BRADSHAW RD	SALISBURY	NC	28147	84	Open View
456 113	SCOTT MARTHA ELAINE M		2245 NEEL RD	SALISBURY	NC	28147	63	Open view
456 117	MEADOWS BETTY RANEY		514 WIGGINS RD	MOORESVILLE	NC	28115		Vacant lot
456 124	FLOWE SHANE EUGENE		275 OLD BRADSHAW RD	SALISBURY	NC	28147	155	Open View
456 143	BRADSHAW JAMES WALTER		555 OLD BRADSHAW RD	SALISBURY	NC	28147	163	Very little woods
456 147	LAITY PAUL H & WF	LAITY ELEANOR E	560 OLD BRADSHAW RD	SALISBURY	NC	28147	28	Open View
456 148	SHOAF DONALD E & WF	SHOAF JUNE R	4325 SHERRILLS FORD RD	SALISBURY	NC	28147		Vacant lot
456 152	FLOWE PATRICIA BRADSHAW		545 OLD BRADSHAW RD	SALISBURY	NC	28147	78	Open view
456 156	WILSON JACQUELINE CAUBLE		4980 SHERRILLS FORD RD	SALISBURY	NC	28147	10	Open View
458 001	STANBACK FRED J JR		507 W INNES ST STE 270	SALISBURY	NC	28144	668	Heavily wooded
458 005	MCKEE LUCAS H & WF	MCKEE APRIL W	445 WEBB FARM RD	SALISBURY	NC	28147	198	Some woods on own and adjacent parcels. Solar will be visible.
458 028	ORBISON PAMELA E & HUS	ORBISON GERALD D	1935 NEEL RD	SALISBURY	NC	28147-7855	74	Very little woods
458 032	WEBB JACKIE R & WF	WEBB KATHY S	3985 SHERRILLS FORD RD	SALISBURY	NC	28147	302	Open view with very limited woods. Non residential use
458 033	WEBB MARK S & WF	WEBB STACY F	6845 LONG BRANCH RD	SALISBURY	NC	28147		Vacant lot
458 034	WEBB RONALD MARK & WF	WEBB KATHY MCCLLOUD	308 WEBB FARM RD	SALISBURY	NC	28147		Vacant lot
458 036	WEBB TIMOTHY NEAL & WF	WEBB JULIANN REARDON	231 S MILFORD DR	SALISBURY	NC	28144		Vacant lot
458 037	OWEN RACHEL W TRUSTEE		3940 SHERRILLS FORD RD	SALISBURY	NC	28147		Vacant lot
458 040	TROSPER GARY WAYNE & WF	TROSPER SABRINA	1119 NEEL RD	SALISBURY	NC	28147	0	Open view
458 043	WEBB ROBERT LOUIS & WF	WEBB CINDY M	190 FOURTH CREEK DR	WOODLEAF	NC	27054		Vacant lot
458 050	SUMMITT DELORES LYNN		5050 WOODLEAF RD	SALISBURY	NC	28147		Vacant lot
458F012	FINCHUM GREGORY A & WF	FINCHUM SAMANTHA ANN KERR	653 AUTUMNLIGHT DR	SALISBURY	NC	28147	450	Heavily wooded
458H010	MORRIS ROGER B		680 AUTUMNLIGHT DR	SALISBURY	NC	28147	157	Wooded
458H011	PLANTATION RIDGE		PO BOX 102	SALISBURY	NC	28145		Vacant lot
458H012	PLANTATION RIDGE		PO BOX 102	SALISBURY	NC	28145		Vacant lot
458H013	PLANTATION RIDGE		PO BOX 102	SALISBURY	NC	28145		Vacant lot
464 172	LEAZER MARVIN J JR & WF	LEAZER JUDY B	750 NEEL RD	SALISBURY	NC	28147-8599	25	Open view
464 240	DOMINICK ERIC STEVEN		155 REGENCY RD	SALISBURY	NC	28147		Vacant lot
464B074	LLOYD CHARLES F & WF	LLOYD DOREEN W	120 SPICEWOOD LN	SALISBURY	NC	28147	388	Heavily wooded if retained by Big Harry LLC
464B082	LEAZER JOE & WF	LEAZER JUDY	750 NEEL RD	SALISBURY	NC	28147	356	Heavily wooded if retained by Big Harry LLC
464B097	ANGLE COREY EUGENE & WF	ANGLE LARETTA SHANTELL BOWERS	140 KENT RD	SALISBURY	NC	28147	615	Heavily wooded if retained by Big Harry LLC
464B103	GREEN CATHERINE J		160 KENT RD	SALISBURY	NC	28147-7876	541	Heavily wooded if retained by Big Harry LLC
464B107	YANG SENG & HUS	LOR SHOUA	175 NOTTINGHAM RD	SALISBURY	NC	28147	585	Heavily wooded if retained by Big Harry LLC
464B115	CARLSEN BARBARA H		270 STANWYCK RD	SALISBURY	NC	28147		Vacant lot
464B123	NASH RAYMOND E JR		150 KENT RD	SALISBURY	NC	28147	481	Heavily wooded if retained by Big Harry LLC
464B130	WHITLEY ALAN E & WF	WHITLEY MALEA THOMPSON	120 KENT RD	SALISBURY	NC	28147	528	Heavily wooded if retained by Big Harry LLC
464B131	FLEISCHAKER MARTIN & WF	FLEISCHAKER MARIA P	130 KENT RD	SALISBURY	NC	28147	571	Heavily wooded if retained by Big Harry LLC
464B154	CARLSEN BARBARA H		270 STANWYCK RD	SALISBURY	NC	28147	300	Heavily wooded
464B243	YANG SENG & HUS	LOR SHOUA	175 NOTTINGHAM RD	SALISBURY	NC	28147		Vacant lot

* Approximate distance based on February - March 2018 Aerial Photo in GIS. Structure may be principal or accessory.

** Observation using GIS with a general assessment based on existing vegetation. Does not account for any additional setback or screening measure by the applicant.



DECOMMISSIONING PLAN

CHINA GROVE SOLAR

JULY 2019

Pine Gate Renewables, LLC
130 Roberts St.
Asheville NC 28801
P: 704-376-2767
www.pinegaterenewables.com



PINE GATE RENEWABLES BACKGROUND

Pine Gate Renewables, LLC ("PGR") originates, develops, finances, engineers, constructs, owns, and operates utility-scale solar projects that generate clean renewable power for the communities in which they are located. Founded in 2014, PGR consists of approximately 65 employees with offices in Jacksonville Beach, Florida, and Asheville and Charlotte, North Carolina.

PGR's focus is on ground mounted utility-scale projects located in the United States ranging from 1 to 100 MW in capacity. PGR positions our projects near existing utility infrastructure, and thoroughly evaluates the natural surroundings to ensure minimal environmental impact. We work closely with landowners to develop agreements that are based on trust, open communication, and financial benefit.

The company has extensive experience executing utility-scale solar projects utilizing every available technology, in a myriad of locations and conditions, to maximize the efficiency and economics of the available solar resource.

PGR QUALIFICATIONS

PGR currently owns approximately 32 operating assets totaling over 215 MW across the United States.

PGR's team of industry leading solar professionals facilitate each stage in a solar project's lifecycle, from early stage development through operations. Team members draw on their deep well of experience working at prominent renewable energy companies, including Cypress Creek Renewables, FLS Energy, Duke Energy, Nexamp, and Trina Solar. We are licensed general contractors, have in-house licensed PE, licensed PMP, a Licensed Professional Geologist, and NABCEP-certified designers and technicians available to solve even the most challenging operations and maintenance issues that may arise.

PGR has worked extensively within the utility-scale sector, providing comprehensive solar services to customers across South Carolina, North Carolina, Oregon, Minnesota, and Rhode Island. With over 200 MW of installed capacity, and construction and operation experience in all sectors of the industry, PGR's team has solidified their status as experts in the solar industry. With our wealth of experience owning and operating projects built with a wide array of equipment and technologies (fixed tilt, trackers, central and string inverters, etc.), we have developed strong equipment vendor and service provider relationships, which facilitate our ability to connect the ideal product with the prescribed application and to facilitate operations.

PGR strives to safely outperform our customer's expectations in every project we own and operate. Fully licensed and insured, Pine Gate Renewable's Engineering, Procurement and Construction ("EPC") and Operations and Maintenance ("O&M") teams design, construct, operate and maintain utility-scale solar projects at a level that exceeds industry standards, and that maximizes our customers' return-on-investment.



PROJECT DESCRIPTION

China Grove Solar, LLC, is a proposed 65.0 MW_{AC} solar project located in Rowan County, North Carolina (the "Project"). As owner, PGR is responsible for the decommissioning of the Project as detailed herein.

The proposed China Grove Solar project sits on Rowan County parcels currently owned by Big Harry LLC (PINs 456 104 and 458 003), and Mia Holshouser and Bryan Bradshaw (PIN 456 151). The site consists primarily of wooded or cleared agricultural land. There are no wetlands, FEMA mapped floodplains, or Special Flood Hazard Areas in array areas.

The Project will be designed and engineered to have a minimum operating life of at least 25 years. It is feasible that the Project could potentially continue to operate past the design life assuming the economics remain viable and routine maintenance is conducted on the equipment. In addition, it is expected that during the Project's operating life technological advances will continue to be made that will make it more efficient and cost-effective to operate the Project rather than decommissioning.

The decommissioning plan described below will help to ensure there are sufficient funds available and a process is in place to remove the equipment and restore the site at the end of the Project's useful life.

DECOMMISSIONING - GENERAL

Decommissioning includes the removal of modules, support columns, buildings, cabling, electrical components, and any other associated facilities (i.e., foundations, conduit) plus the necessary grading, restoration of soil and reseeded. Any additional conditions are also applicable which may be defined or established by Rowan County upon which decommissioning will be initiated (i.e., end of lease, condition of potential public safety hazard, etc.).

The timeframe for completion of removal and decommissioning activities is to be from six to twelve months unless otherwise extended by the local zoning/building authority.

All equipment and imported materials will be removed from the site such that it is returned to its original state prior to construction, unless otherwise directed. PGR will perform the decommissioning of the Project in accordance with all governing authorities, applicable local, state and federal requirements and industry standards. Any required permits will be obtained, and environmental considerations will be adhered to prior to de-energizing and decommissioning the Project. Similar to the construction of the Project, the necessary erosion control measures and best practices will be in place during decommissioning. PGR does not anticipate any environmental impacts as a result of the decommissioning process.

The Project's components will be recycled, reused, salvaged or discarded and will be transported to the appropriate facilities upon removal. Based on current salvage practices and industry standards PGR anticipates that most of the Project's materials will be able to be recycled or reused upon decommissioning.



DECOMMISSIONING PROCESS

In the extremely unlikely event the Project is required to be decommissioned during the construction phase the decommissioning process would be similar to that during operations, as described in more detail below.

PGR's decommissioning process includes the following:

Equipment:

Similar to the Project's construction phase, various pieces of equipment will likely be utilized during the decommissioning process including (among others): trucks, cranes, backhoes, skid-steers, graders and scissor lifts. PGR estimates several subcontractors will be performing work, including civil, electrical and general labor. Decommissioning the Project is estimated to take approximately three months.

Lay Down Area:

A lay down area will be established that will provide a space for organizing and storing disassembled equipment that allows for truck access to haul the equipment off site. Construction of a lay down area may require minimal civil work and disturbance to existing soil before ultimately being graded and reseeded along with the other disturbed earth.

Civil and Site Work:

Disturbed earth (roads, driveways, culverts, etc.) will be graded and reseeded with a native mix to prevent erosion and ensure suitable vegetation is established unless the landowner requests in writing that access roads or other land surface areas are not to be restored.

Solar Arrays:

Solar array equipment (modules, racking, combiner boxes, inverter, transformers, etc.) will be removed and recycled or salvaged, if possible. PGR anticipates that the majority of the Project's materials will be able to be recycled or reused upon decommissioning. When entire components are not able to be reused the materials (steel, aluminum, glass, copper, etc.) will be examined and recycled whenever possible. Specific solar array components are discussed further below:

Modules:

Solar modules are comprised of silicon, glass and aluminum which can be recycled. The modules that will be installed at the Project are not considered a hazardous material. The modules will be removed and packaged per manufacturer's recommendations and shipped to the appropriate recycling facility.

Foundations:

Following dismantling and removal of equipment, any foundations will be removed, and the earthwork graded (as necessary) and restored to its natural condition. Pads will be excavated to remove all conduit, cable, rebar, concrete, etc. and the areas backfilled with material similar to the site conditions and topsoil restored. Concrete that is removed will be recycled or repurposed.

Electrical - Cable:



Electrical cable will be removed from inverters, combiner boxes, and pulled from conduit before disassembly. Aluminum and copper cable will be recycled. Overhead lines and poles will be dismantled and recycled or disposed of, as necessary.

Electrical – Components:

The electrical components (inverters, combiner boxes, etc.) will be dismantled and reused in their entirety, recycled or disposed of accordingly. Removal of the equipment will be conducted in accordance with manufacturer specifications.

Frames:

Frames (racking), including driven piles will be removed and recycled.

Fencing:

Fencing will be dismantled and recycled.

Decommissioning Closeout:

Following decommissioning, the site will be inspected, and all construction-related material and equipment removed. All waste generated by the decommissioning process, which is expected to be minimal, will be disposed of accordingly and recycled when possible.

DECOMMISSIONING - COST ESTIMATE

The cost estimates for decommissioning of the Project are premised on a 65 MW_{AC} system and current equipment costs. Obviously, it is extremely difficult to precisely determine future decommissioning costs; however, the below is based on the best information currently available. In addition, we expect a significant portion of these costs to be offset by recycling and salvaging material from the Project (steel, aluminum, copper, etc.).

The Net Decommissioning Costs for the Project are expected to be approximately \$867,779.80. For additional detail please reference the attached cost estimate at the end of this document.

Commented [EM1]: Put in correct system size

Commented [EM2]: Replace with your spreadsheet cost estimate



Projected Cost of Decommissioning Plan		
Labor Costs		
Item	Task	Estimated Labor Cost (\$)
1	Remove PV Modules	\$903,448.00
2	Remove Inverter	\$15,000.00
3	Remove Transformer	\$10,500.00
4	Remove and Dispose of Batteries	\$28,800.00
5	Remove Battery Inverters	\$12,000.00
6	Remove Battery Transformers	\$2,100.00
7	Dismantle and Remove Racking Frames	\$63,584.10
8	Dismantle and Remove Racking Posts	\$114,861.60
9	Remove Wiring and Equipment	\$182,547.90
10	Remove Fence	\$114,300.00
11	Remove Concrete	\$9,000.00
12	Remove Gravel	\$139,700.00
13	Remove GSU	\$56,000.00
14	Dismantle Substation	\$350,000.00
15	Re-seed and Re-grade Site	\$254,000.00
16	Transportation Costs	\$1,250.00
Total Cost:		\$2,257,091.60
Salvageable Parts and Materials		
Item	Parts/Materials	Estimated Labor Cost (\$)
1	Modules	\$707,629.50
2	Inverter(s)	\$8,204.40
3	Transformer	\$6,153.30
4	Battery Inverters	\$47,520.00
5	Battery Transformers	\$12,000.00
6	Racking Frames	\$90,248.40
7	Racking Posts	\$12,306.60
8	Wiring (Copper and Aluminum)	\$278,949.60
9	Chain Link Fence	\$50,800.00
10	Gravel	\$63,500.00
11	GSU	\$84,000.00
12	Substation Steel	\$28,000.00
Total Salvage Value:		\$1,389,311.80
Net Decommissioning Cost:		\$867,779.80



PGR CONTACT

Please contact the following PGR employees with any questions or concerns regarding the decommissioning plan:

Erich Miarka
Development – Project Manager
704-376-2767

Murphy Doty
EPC – Director of Construction
828-575-3382



Kirkland Appraisals, LLC

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9408 Northfield Court
Raleigh, North Carolina 27603
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June 21, 2019

Rex Young
Cooperative Solar, LLC
5003 Southpark Drive, Suite 210
Durham, North Carolina 27713

RE: China Grove Solar Impact Study, Rowan County, NC

Mr. Young

At your request, I have considered the impact of a solar farm proposed to be constructed on approximately 324.6 acres out of a parent tract assemblage of 428.66 acres located at 4745 Sherrills Ford Road, Salisbury, North Carolina. Specifically, I have been asked to give my professional opinion on whether the proposed solar farm will have any impact on adjoining property value and whether "the location and character of the use, if developed according to the plan as submitted and approved, will be in harmony with the area in which it is to be located."

To form an opinion on these issues, I have researched and visited existing and proposed solar farms in North Carolina, researched articles through the Appraisal Institute and other studies, and discussed the likely impact with other real estate professionals. I have not been asked to assign any value to any specific property.

This letter is a limited report of a real property appraisal consulting assignment and subject to the limiting conditions attached to this letter. My client is Cooperative Solar, LLC represented to me by Mr. Rex Young. My findings support the SUP application. The effective date of this consultation is June 21, 2019.

Standards and Methodology

I conducted this analysis using the standards and practices established by the North Carolina Appraisal Board, the Appraisal Institute, and that conform to the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice. The analyses and methodologies contained in this report are accepted by all major lending institutions, and they are used in North Carolina and across the country as the industry standard by certified appraisers conducting appraisals, market analyses, or impact studies and are considered adequate to form an opinion of the impact of a land use on neighboring properties. These standards and practices have also been accepted by the courts of North Carolina at the trial and appellate levels and by federal courts throughout the country as adequate to reach conclusions about the likely impact a use will have on adjoining or abutting properties.

The aforementioned standards compare property uses in the same market and generally within the same calendar year so that fluctuating markets do not alter study results. Although these standards do not require a linear study that examines adjoining property values before and after a new use (e.g. a solar farm) is developed, some of these studies do in fact employ this type of analysis. Comparative studies, as used in this report, are considered an industry standard.

Determining what is an External Obsolescence

An external obsolescence is a use of property that, because of its characteristics, might have a negative impact on the value of adjacent or nearby properties because of identifiable impacts. Determining whether a use would be considered an external obsolescence requires a study that

isolates that use, eliminates any other causing factors, and then studies the sales of nearby versus distant comparable properties. The presence of one or a combination of key factors does not mean the use will be an external obsolescence, but a combination of these factors tend to be present when market data reflects that a use is an external obsolescence.

External obsolescence is evaluated by appraisers based on several factors. These factors include but are not limited to:

- 1) Traffic. Solar Farms are not traffic generators.
- 2) Odor. Solar farms do not produce odor.
- 3) Noise. Solar farms generate no noise concerns and are silent at night.
- 4) Environmental. Solar farms do not produce toxic or hazardous waste. NCDEQ does not consider the panels to be impervious surfaces that impede groundwater absorption or cause runoff.
- 5) Other factors. I have observed and studied many solar farms and have never observed any characteristic about such facilities that prevents or impedes neighbor from fully using their homes or farms or businesses for the use intended.

Proposed Use Description

The proposed solar farm is to be constructed on approximately 324.6 acres out of a parent tract assemblage of 428.66 acres located at 4745 Sherrills Ford Road, Salisbury, North Carolina. Adjoining land is a mix of residential and agricultural uses.

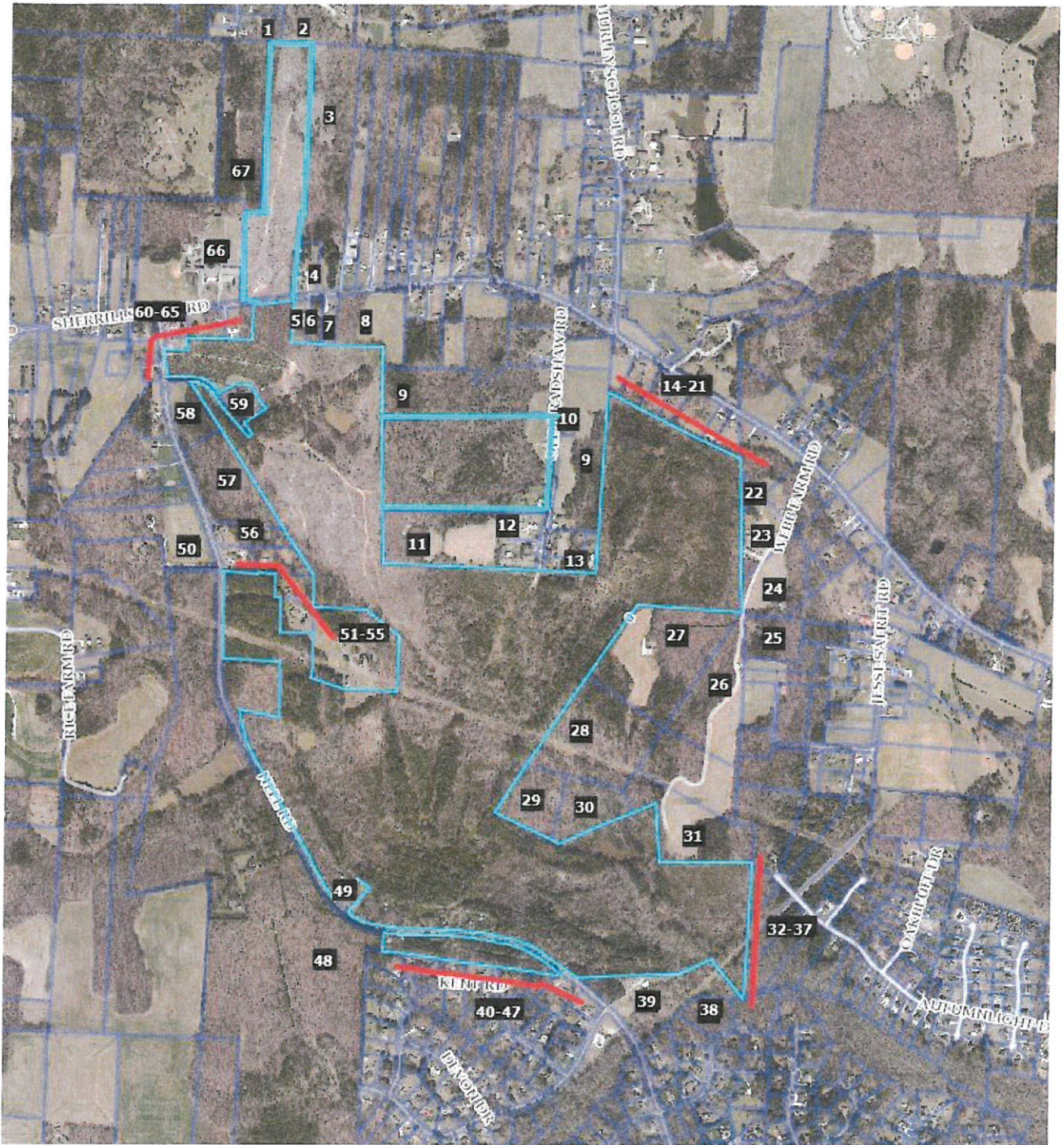
Adjoining Properties

I have considered adjoining uses and included a map to identify each parcel's location. The closest residential use will be 125 feet according to Rex Young. As shown later in this report, I have found matched pairs that show no negative impact from solar panels as close as 125 feet.

The breakdown of those uses by acreage and number of parcels is summarized below.

Adjoining Use Breakdown

	Acreage	Parcels
Residential	54.27%	92.54%
Agricultural	3.96%	1.49%
Agri/Res	37.55%	4.48%
Religious	4.22%	1.49%
Total	100.00%	100.00%



Surrounding Uses

#	MAP ID	Owner	GIS Data		Adjoin	Adjoin
			Acres	Present Use	Acres	Parcels
1	453 235	Hendrix	3.70	Residential	0.69%	1.49%
2	453 021	Simpson	24.56	Agri/Res	4.60%	1.49%
3	456 062	Petrea	19.43	Residential	3.64%	1.49%
4	456 091	Wilson	2.57	Residential	0.48%	1.49%
5	456 033	Summitt	1.40	Residential	0.26%	1.49%
6	458 050	Summitt	1.40	Residential	0.26%	1.49%
7	456 031	Cuthbertson	1.29	Residential	0.24%	1.49%
8	456 117	Meadows	9.00	Residential	1.68%	1.49%
9	456 152	Flowe	32.65	Agri/Res	6.11%	1.49%
10	456 124	Flowe	1.00	Residential	0.19%	1.49%
11	456 112	Laity	15.86	Residential	2.97%	1.49%
12	456 147	Laity	1.71	Residential	0.32%	1.49%
13	456 026	Bradshaw	2.34	Residential	0.44%	1.49%
14	456 148	Shoaf	2.08	Residential	0.39%	1.49%
15	456 025	Shoaf	2.76	Residential	0.52%	1.49%
16	456 063	Salyers	2.00	Residential	0.37%	1.49%
17	456 023	Bentley	1.50	Residential	0.28%	1.49%
18	456 022	Jackson	3.02	Residential	0.57%	1.49%
19	456 021	Horton	1.88	Residential	0.35%	1.49%
20	456 020	Peeler	1.70	Residential	0.32%	1.49%
21	456 076	Webb	6.00	Residential	1.12%	1.49%
22	456 098	Webb	0.93	Residential	0.17%	1.49%
23	456 099	Webb	4.99	Residential	0.93%	1.49%
24	456 100	McLimore	8.32	Residential	1.56%	1.49%
25	458 005	McKee	5.09	Residential	0.95%	1.49%
26	458 033	Webb	12.61	Residential	2.36%	1.49%
27	458 032	Webb	21.14	Agricultural	3.96%	1.49%
28	458 034	Webb	17.07	Residential	3.20%	1.49%
29	458 036	Webb	6.49	Residential	1.21%	1.49%
30	458 043	Webb	6.49	Residential	1.21%	1.49%
31	458 037	Webb	12.54	Residential	2.35%	1.49%
32	458H010	Morris	8.11	Residential	1.52%	1.49%

#	MAP ID	Owner	GIS Data		Adjoin	Adjoin
			Acres	Present Use	Acres	Parcels
33	458H011	Plantation	1.65	Residential	0.31%	1.49%
34	458H012	Plantation	2.02	Residential	0.38%	1.49%
35	458H013	Plantation	2.73	Residential	0.51%	1.49%
36	458F012	Finchum	3.50	Residential	0.66%	1.49%
37	464 240	Dominick	13.52	Residential	2.53%	1.49%
38	464B154	Carlsen	2.94	Residential	0.55%	1.49%
39	464 172	Leazer	10.10	Residential	1.89%	1.49%
40	464B082	Leazer	2.03	Residential	0.38%	1.49%
41	464B243	Pierce	0.92	Residential	0.17%	1.49%
42	464B107	Pierce	1.73	Residential	0.32%	1.49%
43	464B130	Whitley	1.13	Residential	0.21%	1.49%
44	464B131	Fleischaker	1.07	Residential	0.20%	1.49%
45	464B097	Angle	1.01	Residential	0.19%	1.49%
46	464B123	Nash	1.08	Residential	0.20%	1.49%
47	464B103	Green	1.47	Residential	0.28%	1.49%
48	458 001	Stanback	143.40	Agri/Res	26.84%	1.49%
49	458 040	Trosper	1.05	Residential	0.20%	1.49%
50	458 007	Graham	0.35	Residential	0.07%	1.49%
51	458 044	Graham	0.08	Residential	0.01%	1.49%
52	455 051	Schenk	2.70	Residential	0.51%	1.49%
53	458 028	Orbison	2.09	Residential	0.39%	1.49%
54	458 048	Big Harry	2.03	Residential	0.38%	1.49%
55	458 046	Welch	12.90	Residential	2.41%	1.49%
56	455 053	Davis	3.26	Residential	0.61%	1.49%
57	455 128	Edwards	10.83	Residential	2.03%	1.49%
58	455 129	Scott	4.96	Residential	0.93%	1.49%
59	456 113	Scott	1.82	Residential	0.34%	1.49%
60	455 066	Goodnight	0.94	Residential	0.18%	1.49%
61	455 065	Weaver	14.83	Residential	2.78%	1.49%
62	456 037	Hoffman	0.60	Residential	0.11%	1.49%
63	455 130	Mullins	1.45	Residential	0.27%	1.49%
64	455 132	Agnant	2.37	Residential	0.44%	1.49%
65	455 133	Proctor	2.00	Residential	0.37%	1.49%
66	455 017	Salem	22.56	Religious	4.22%	1.49%
67	456 002	Gallimore	15.50	Residential	2.90%	1.49%
Total			534.250		100.00%	100.00%

I. Market Analysis of the Impact on Value from Solar Farms

I have researched hundreds of solar farms in numerous states to determine the impact of these facilities on the value of adjoining property. This research has primarily been in North Carolina, but I have also conducted market impact analyses in Virginia, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Oregon, Mississippi, Maryland, New York, and Montana.

Wherever I have looked at solar farms, I have derived a breakdown of the adjoining uses to show what adjoining uses are typical for solar farms and what uses would likely be considered consistent with a solar farm use similar to the breakdown that I've shown for the subject property on the previous page. A summary showing the results of compiling that data over hundreds of solar farms is shown later in the Harmony of Use section of this report.

While compiling that data, I have been looking for matched pairs for analysis. A matched pair analysis considers two similar or comparable properties that are distinguished only by proximity to the use that is being studied to determine whether or not that type of land use (here, a solar farm) has any impact on the abutting or adjoining property's value. Within the appraisal profession, matched pair analysis is a standard and widely-recognized method of measuring impact on value. In this case, I have considered residential properties abutting or adjoining a solar farm versus similar residential properties that do not adjoin a solar farm. I have also considered matched pairs of vacant residential and agricultural land. It is important to note that "similar" and "comparable" in the appraisal profession do not mean "identical." In each of the studies in this analysis I have prudently followed appraisal standards for determining similarity and for making appropriate adjustments for properties of differing age, size, and location.

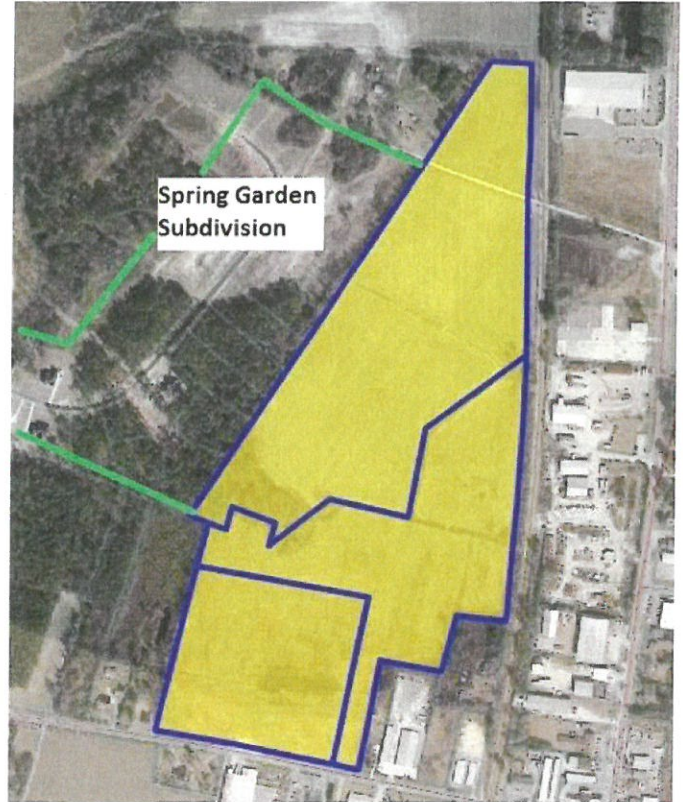
I also consider whether the properties adjoining a solar farm in one location have characteristics similar to the properties abutting or adjoining the proposed site so that I can make an assessment of market impact on each proposed site. Notably, in most cases solar farms are placed in areas very similar to the site in question, which is surrounded by low density residential and agricultural uses. In my more than 300 studies, I have found a striking repetition of that same typical adjoining use mix in over 90% of the solar farms I have looked at. Additional matched pair results in multiple states are strikingly similar, and all indicate that solar farms – which generate very little traffic, and do not generate noise, dust or have other harmful effects – do not negatively impact the value of adjoining or abutting properties.

1. Matched Pair – AM Best Solar Farm, Goldsboro, NC

This solar farm adjoins Spring Garden Subdivision which had new homes and lots available for new construction during the approval and construction of the solar farm. The recent home sales have ranged from \$200,000 to \$250,000. This subdivision sold out the last homes in late 2014. The solar farm is clearly visible particularly along the north end of this street where there is only a thin line of trees separating the solar farm from the single-family homes.

Homes backing up to the solar farm are selling at the same price for the same floor plan as the homes that do not back up to the solar farm in this subdivision. According to the builder, the solar farm was a complete non-factor.¹ Not only do the sales show no difference in the price paid for the various homes adjoining the solar farm versus not adjoining the solar farm, but the lots backing up to the solar farm sold faster than the other lots when both were available. There is no impact on the sellout rate, or time to sell for the homes adjoining the solar farm.

I spoke with a number of owners who adjoin the solar farm and none of them expressed any concern over the solar farm impacting their property value.



The data presented on the following page shows multiple homes that have sold since 2013 adjoining the solar farm at prices similar to those not along the solar farm. These series of sales indicate that the solar farm has no impact on the adjoining residential use.

The homes that were marketed at Spring Garden are shown below.



Americana
SqFt: 3,194
Bed / Bath:
3 / 3.5

Price: \$237,900

[View Now »](#)



Washington
SqFt: 3,292
Bed / Bath:
4 / 3.5

Price: \$244,900

[View Now »](#)



Presidential
SqFt: 3,400
Bed / Bath:
5 / 3.5

Price: \$247,900

[View Now »](#)



Kennedy
SqFt: 3,494
Bed / Bath:
5 / 3

Price: \$249,900

[View Now »](#)



Virginia
SqFt: 3,449
Bed / Bath:
5 / 3

Price: \$259,900

[View Now »](#)

¹ It is standard practice, and in some instances, a necessary practice, for an appraiser to interview people with direct knowledge of a local subdivision, house, or real estate market. When such interviews are deemed helpful to shed light on a subject, they are incorporated into a report.

Adjoining Sales After Solar Farm Completed

TAX ID	Owner	Acres	Date Sold	Sales Price	Built	GBA	\$/GBA	Style
3600195570	Helm	0.76	Sep-13	\$250,000	2013	3,292	\$75.94	2 Story
3600195361	Leak	1.49	Sep-13	\$260,000	2013	3,652	\$71.19	2 Story
3600199891	McBrayer	2.24	Jul-14	\$250,000	2014	3,292	\$75.94	2 Story
3600198632	Foresman	1.13	Aug-14	\$253,000	2014	3,400	\$74.41	2 Story
3600196656	Hinson	0.75	Dec-13	\$255,000	2013	3,453	\$73.85	2 Story
	Average	1.27		\$253,600	2013.4	3,418	\$74.27	
	Median	1.13		\$253,000	2013	3,400	\$74.41	

Adjoining Sales After Solar Farm Announced

TAX ID	Owner	Acres	Date Sold	Sales Price	Built	GBA	\$/GBA	Style
0	Feddersen	1.56	Feb-13	\$247,000	2012	3,427	\$72.07	Ranch
0	Gentry	1.42	Apr-13	\$245,000	2013	3,400	\$72.06	2 Story
	Average	1.49		\$246,000	2012.5	3,414	\$72.07	
	Median	1.49		\$246,000	2012.5	3,414	\$72.07	

Adjoining Sales Before Solar Farm Announced

TAX ID	Owner	Acres	Date Sold	Sales Price	Built	GBA	\$/GBA	Style
3600183905	Carter	1.57	Dec-12	\$240,000	2012	3,347	\$71.71	1.5 Story
3600193097	Kelly	1.61	Sep-12	\$198,000	2012	2,532	\$78.20	2 Story
3600194189	Hadwan	1.55	Nov-12	\$240,000	2012	3,433	\$69.91	1.5 Story
	Average	1.59		\$219,000	2012	2,940	\$74.95	
	Median	1.59		\$219,000	2012	2,940	\$74.95	

Nearby Sales After Solar Farm Completed

TAX ID	Owner	Acres	Date Sold	Sales Price	Built	GBA	\$/GBA	Style
3600193710	Barnes	1.12	Oct-13	\$248,000	2013	3,400	\$72.94	2 Story
3601105180	Nackley	0.95	Dec-13	\$253,000	2013	3,400	\$74.41	2 Story
3600192528	Mattheis	1.12	Oct-13	\$238,000	2013	3,194	\$74.51	2 Story
3600198928	Beckman	0.93	Mar-14	\$250,000	2014	3,292	\$75.94	2 Story
3600196965	Hough	0.81	Jun-14	\$224,000	2014	2,434	\$92.03	2 Story
3600193914	Preskitt	0.67	Jun-14	\$242,000	2014	2,825	\$85.66	2 Story
3600194813	Bordner	0.91	Apr-14	\$258,000	2014	3,511	\$73.48	2 Story
3601104147	Shaffer	0.73	Apr-14	\$255,000	2014	3,453	\$73.85	2 Story
	Average	0.91		\$246,000	2013.625	3,189	\$77.85	
	Median	0.92		\$249,000	2014	3,346	\$74.46	

Nearby Sales Before Solar Farm Announced

TAX ID	Owner	Acres	Date Sold	Sales Price	Built	GBA	\$/GBA	Style
3600191437	Thomas	1.12	Sep-12	\$225,000	2012	3,276	\$68.68	2 Story
3600087968	Lilley	1.15	Jan-13	\$238,000	2012	3,421	\$69.57	1.5 Story
3600087654	Burke	1.26	Sep-12	\$240,000	2012	3,543	\$67.74	2 Story
3600088796	Hobbs	0.73	Sep-12	\$228,000	2012	3,254	\$70.07	2 Story
	Average	1.07		\$232,750	2012	3,374	\$69.01	
	Median	1.14		\$233,000	2012	3,349	\$69.13	

Matched Pair Summary

	Adjoins Solar Farm		Nearby Solar Farm	
	Average	Median	Average	Median
Sales Price	\$253,600	\$253,000	\$246,000	\$249,000
Year Built	2013	2013	2014	2014
Size	3,418	3,400	3,189	3,346
Price/SF	\$74.27	\$74.41	\$77.85	\$74.46

Percentage Differences

Median Price	-2%
Median Size	-2%
Median Price/SF	0%

The homes adjoining the solar farm were all approximately 280 feet from the closest point on the home to the closest solar panel.

I note that 2308 Granville Drive sold again in November 2015 for \$267,500, or \$7,500 more than when it was purchased new from the builder two years earlier (Tax ID 3600195361, Owner: Leak). The neighborhood is clearly showing appreciation for homes adjoining the solar farm.

The Median Price is the best indicator to follow in any analysis as it avoids outlying samples that would otherwise skew the results. The median sizes and median prices are all consistent throughout the sales both before and after the solar farm whether you look at sites adjoining or nearby to the solar farm. The average for the homes nearby the solar farm shows a smaller building size and a higher price per square foot. This reflects a common occurrence in real estate where the price per square foot goes up as the size goes down. This is similar to the discount you see in any market where there is a discount for buying larger volumes. So when you buy a 2 liter coke you pay less per ounce than if you buy a 16 oz. coke. So even comparing averages the indication is for no impact, but I rely on the median rates as the most reliable indication for any such analysis.

AM Best Solar Farm, Goldsboro, NC



View of home in Spring Garden with solar farm located through the trees and panels – photo taken on 9/23/15.



View from vacant lot at Spring Garden with solar farm panels visible through trees taken in the winter of 2014 prior to home construction. This is the same lot as the photo above.

2. Matched Pair – White Cross Solar Farm, Chapel Hill, NC



A new solar farm was built at 2159 White Cross Road in Chapel Hill, Orange County in 2013. After construction, the owner of the underlying land sold the balance of the tract not encumbered by the solar farm in July 2013 for \$265,000 for 47.20 acres, or \$5,606 per acre. This land adjoins the solar farm to the south and was clear cut of timber around 10 years ago. I compared this purchase to a nearby transfer of 59.09 acres of timber land just south along White Cross Road that sold in November 2010 for \$361,000, or \$6,109 per acre. After purchase, this land was divided into three mini farm tracts of 12 to 20 acres each. These rates are very similar and the difference in price per acre is attributed to the timber value and not any impact of the solar farm.

Type	TAX ID	Owner	Acres	Date	Price	\$/Acre	Notes	Conf By
Adjoins Solar	9748336770	Haggerty	47.20	Jul-13	\$265,000	\$5,614	Clear cut	Betty Cross, broker
Not Near Solar	9747184527	Purcell	59.09	Nov-10	\$361,000	\$6,109	Wooded	Dickie Andrews, broker

The difference in price is attributed to the trees on the older sale.

No impact noted for the adjacency to a solar farm according to the broker.

I looked at a number of other nearby land sales without proximity to a solar farm for this matched pair, but this land sale required the least allowance for differences in size, utility and location.

Matched Pair Summary

	Adjoins Solar Farm		Nearby Solar Farm	
	Average	Median	Average	Median
Sales Price	\$5,614	\$5,614	\$6,109	\$6,109
Adjustment for Timber	\$500	\$500		
Adjusted	\$6,114	\$6,114	\$6,109	\$6,109
Tract Size	47.20	47.20	59.09	59.09

Percentage Differences

Median Price Per Acre	0%
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This matched pair again supports the conclusion that adjacency to a solar farm has no impact on adjoining residential/agricultural land.

3. Matched Pair – Wagstaff Farm, Roxboro, NC



This solar farm is located at the northeast corner of a 594-acre farm with approximately 30 acres of solar farm area. This solar farm was approved and constructed in 2013.

After approval, 18.82 acres were sold out of the parent tract to an adjoining owner to the south. This sale was at a similar price to nearby land to the east that sold in the same time from for the same price per acre as shown below.

Type	TAX ID	Owner	Acres	Present Use	Date Sold	Price	\$/AC
Adjoins Solar	0918-17-11-7960	Piedmont	18.82	Agricultural	8/19/2013	\$164,000	\$8,714
Not Near Solar	0918-00-75-9812 et al	Blackwell	14.88	Agricultural	12/27/2013	\$130,000	\$8,739

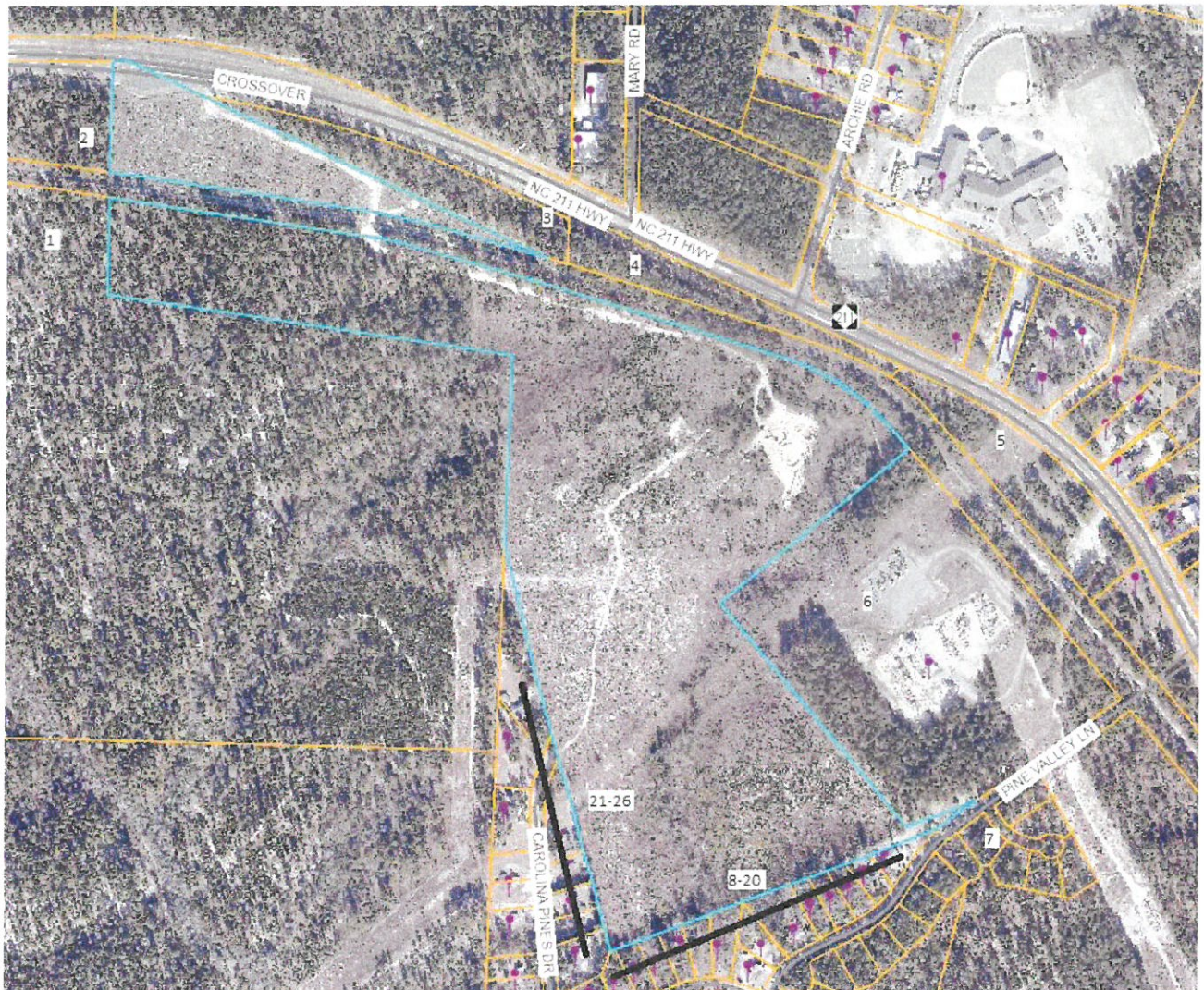
Matched Pair Summary

	Adjoins Solar Farm		Nearby Solar Farm	
	Average	Median	Average	Median
Sales Price	\$8,714	\$8,714	\$8,739	\$8,739
Tract Size	18.82	18.82	14.88	14.88

Percentage Differences

Median Price Per Acre	0%
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This matched pair again supports the conclusion that adjacency to a solar farm has no impact on adjoining residential/agricultural land.

4. Matched Pair – Pine Valley Solar Farm, West End, NC

This solar farm will adjoin a mix of residential and agricultural uses and is proposed to be completed in 2017. After the solar farm project was approved I discovered an adjoining sale of a manufactured home. I compared it to another similar age and size manufactured home in that same community that did not adjoin the proposed solar farm. The data is presented below and shows no impact on value.

Adjoining Residential Sales After Solar Farm Announced

#	TAX ID	Address	Solar Farm	Acres	Date Sold	Sales Price	Assessed	Built	GBA	\$/GBA	Const.	Frontage
9	16893	Pine Valley Lot 46	Adjoins	0.46	8/10/2016	\$66,000	\$54,830	1990	1,350	\$48.89	Manuf.	Interior
	16897	Pine Valley Lot 16	Not	0.57	8/26/2016	\$59,000	\$46,640	1994	1,150	\$51.30	Manuf.	Interior

Adjoining Sales Adjusted

Address	Date Sold	Sales Price	Time	Adjustments			GLA	Const.	Frontage	Total
				Acres	YB					
Lot 46	8/10/2016	\$66,000								\$66,000
Lot 16	8/26/2016	\$59,000		\$0	\$0	-\$2,360	\$9,800	\$0	\$0	\$66,440

Time adjustment based on 2%/year and 3% downward for listing.

GLA adjustment based on difference in size times \$49.

Year Built based on 1% per year diff

Percentage Differences

Lot 46 Vs Lot 16 -0.67%

This is within typical market friction and supports an indication of no impact on property value.

The home adjoining the solar farm was approximately 175 feet from the closest point on the home to the closest solar panel.

5. Matched Pair – Neal Hawkins Solar, Gastonia, NC



This project is located on the south side of Neal Hawkins Road just outside of Gastonia. The property identified above as Parcel 4 was listed for sale while this solar farm project was going through the approval process. The property was put under contract during the permitting process with the permit being approved while the due diligence period was still ongoing. After the permit was approved the property closed with no concerns from the buyer. I spoke with Jennifer Bouvier, the broker listing the property and she indicated that the solar farm had no impact at all on the sales price. She considered some nearby sales to set the price and the closing price was very similar to the asking price within the typical range for the market. The buyer was aware that the solar farm was coming and they had no concerns.

This two-story brick dwelling was sold on March 20, 2017 for \$270,000 for a 3,437 square foot dwelling built in 1934 in average condition on 1.42 acres. The property has four bedrooms and two bathrooms.

The home adjoining the solar farm was approximately 275 feet from the closest point on the home to the closest solar panel.

6. Matched Pair – Summit/Ranchland Solar, Moyock, NC



This project is located at 1374 Caritoke Highway, Moyock, NC. This is an 80 MW facility on a parent tract of 2,034 acres. Parcels Number 48 and 53 as shown in the map above were sold in 2016. The project was under construction during the time period of those sales and the permit was approved well prior to that in 2015.

I looked at multiple possible matched pairs for the two sales as shown below. This gives a range of impacts with the most significant impacts shown on the second comparable where matched pairs ranged from plus 6% to 15%. The sales are all in the adjoining mixed community that includes older residential dwellings and generally newer manufactured homes.

These two matched pairs are significantly further from the adjoining solar panels than typical at 1,060 to 2,020 feet.

Adjoining Residential Sales After Solar Farm Completed

#	Solar Farm	Address	Acres	Date Sold	Sales Price	Built	GLA	\$/GLA	BR/BA	Style
48	Adjoins	129 Pinto	4.29	4/15/2016	\$170,000	1985	1,559	\$109.04	3/2	MFG
	Not	102 Timber	1.39	4/1/2016	\$175,500	2009	1,352	\$129.81	3/2	MFG
	Not	120 Ranchland	0.99	10/1/2014	\$170,000	2002	1,501	\$113.26	3/2	MFG

Adjoining Sales Adjusted

Time	Acres	YB	GLA	BR/BA	Park	Total	% Diff
						\$170,000	
\$0	\$10,000	-\$29,484	\$13,435	\$0	\$0	\$169,451	0%
\$10,200	\$10,000	-\$20,230	\$3,284	\$0	\$0	\$173,254	-2%

#	Solar Farm	Address	Acres	Date Sold	Sales Price	Built	GLA	\$/GLA	BR/BA	Style	Park
53	Adjoins	105 Pinto	4.99	12/16/2016	\$206,000	1978	1,484	\$138.81	3/2	Ranch	Det gar
	Not	111 Spur	1.15	2/1/2016	\$193,000	1985	2,013	\$95.88	4/2	Ranch	Garage
	Not	103 Marshall	1.07	3/29/2017	\$196,000	2003	1,620	\$120.99	3/2	Ranch	N/A
	Not	127 Ranchland	0.99	6/9/2015	\$219,900	1988	1910	\$115.13	3/2	Ranch	Gar +3 det Gar

Adjoining Sales Adjusted

Time	Acres	YB	GLA	BR/BA	Park	Total	% Diff
						\$206,000	
\$3,860	\$10,000	-\$6,755	-\$25,359	\$0	\$0	\$174,746	15%
\$1,470	\$10,000	-\$24,500	-\$8,227	\$0	\$5,000	\$179,743	13%
\$9,896	\$10,000	-\$10,995	-\$24,523	\$0	-\$10,000	\$194,278	6%

The homes adjoining the solar farm were (in order) approximately 1,060 and 2,020 feet from the closest point on the home to the closest solar panel.

7. Matched Pair – White Cross II, Chapel Hill, NC



This project is located in rural Orange County on White Cross Road with a 2.8 MW facility. This project is a few parcels south of White Cross Solar Farm that was developed by a different company. An adjoining home sold after construction as presented below.

Adjoining Residential Sales After Solar Farm Completed

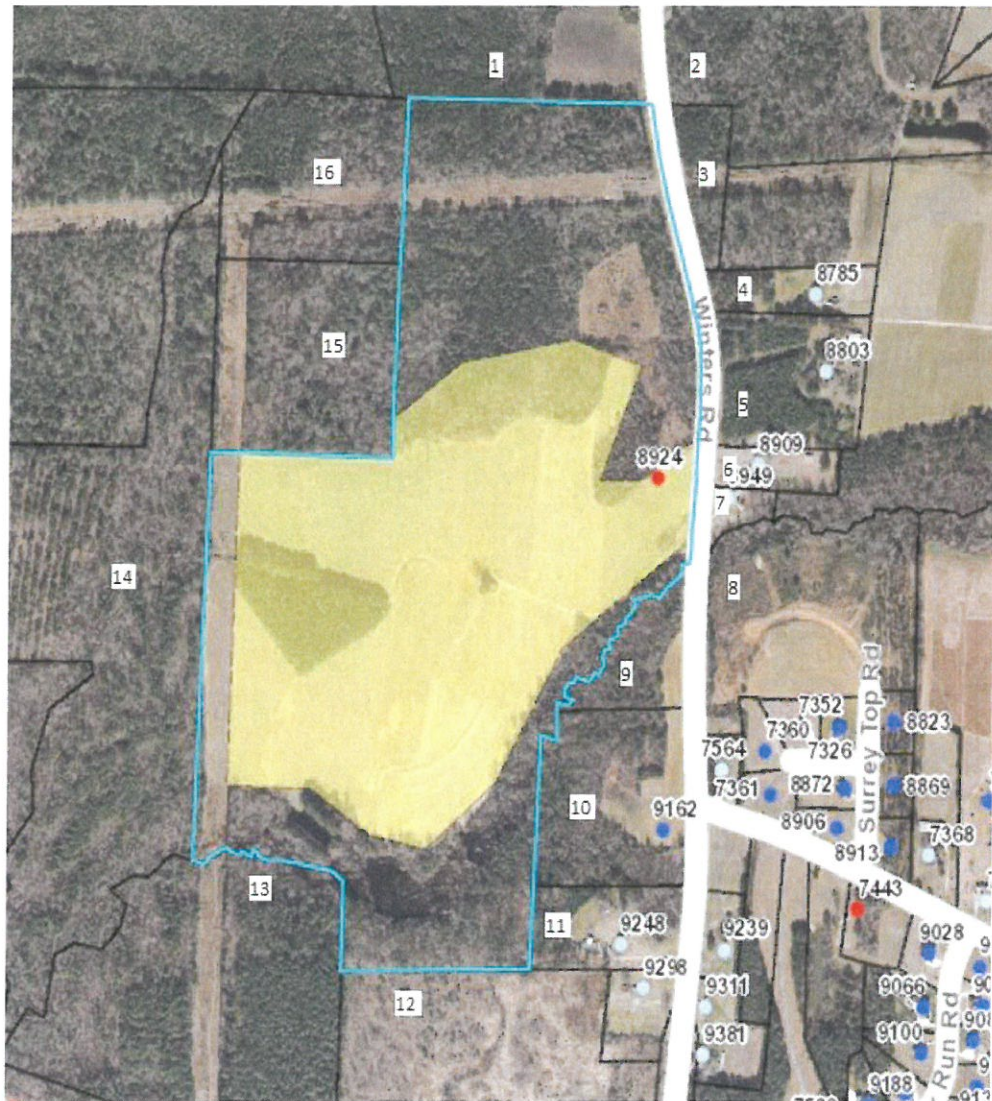
Solar	TAX ID/Address	Acres	Date Sold	Sales Price	Built	GBA	\$/GBA	BR/BA	Park	Style
Adjoins	97482114578	11.78	2/29/2016	\$340,000	1994	1,601	\$212.37	3/3	Garage	Ranch
Not	4200B Old Greensbor	12.64	12/28/2015	\$380,000	2000	2,075	\$183.13	3/2.5	Garage	Ranch

Adjoining Residential Sales After Solar Farm Adjoining Sales Adjusted

Solar	TAX ID/Address	Sales Price	Time	Acres	YB	GLA	BR/BA	Park	Total	% Diff
Adjoins	97482114578	\$340,000							\$340,000	
Not	4200B Old Greensbor	\$380,000	\$3,800	\$0	-\$15,960	-\$43,402	\$5,000	\$0	\$329,438	3%

The home adjoining the solar farm was approximately 1,479 feet from the closest point on the home to the closest solar panel.

8. Matched Pair – Tracy Solar, Bailey, NC



This project is located in rural Nash County on Winters Road with a 5 MW facility that was built in 2016. A local builder acquired parcels 9 and 10 following construction as shown below at rates comparable to other tracts in the area. They then built a custom home for an owner and sold that at a price similar to other nearby homes as shown in the matched pair data below.

Adjoining Land Sales After Solar Farm Completed

#	Solar Farm	TAX ID	Grantor	Grantee	Address	Acres	Date Sold	Sales Price	\$/AC	Other
9 & 10	Adjoins	316003 & 316004	Cozart	Kingsmill	9162 Winters	13.22	7/21/2016	\$70,000	\$5,295	
	Not	6056	Billingsly		427 Young	41	10/21/2016	\$164,000	\$4,000	
	Not	33211	Fulcher	Weikel	10533 Cone	23.46	7/18/2017	\$137,000	\$5,840	Doublewide, structures
	Not	106807	Perry	Gardner	Claude Lewis	11.22	8/10/2017	\$79,000	\$7,041	Gravel drive for sub, cleared
	Not	3437	Vaughan	N/A	11354 Old Lewis Sch	18.73	Listing	\$79,900	\$4,266	Small cemetery, wooded

Adjoining Sales Adjusted

Time	Acres	Location	Other	Adj \$/Ac	% Diff
				\$5,295	
\$0	\$400	\$0	\$0	\$4,400	17%
-\$292	\$292	\$0	-\$500	\$5,340	-1%
-\$352	\$0	\$0	-\$1,000	\$5,689	-7%
-\$213	\$0	\$0	\$213	\$4,266	19%
Average					7%

Adjoining Residential Sales After Solar Farm Completed

#	Solar Farm	n	Address	Acres	Date Sold	Sales Price	Built	GLA	\$/GLA	BR/BA	Style	Other
9 & 10	Adjoins	9	9162 Winters	13.22	1/5/2017	\$255,000	2016	1,616	\$157.80	3/2	Ranch	1296 sf wrkshp
	Not	15	7352 Red Fox	0.93	6/30/2016	\$176,000	2010	1,529	\$115.11	3/2	2-story	

Adjoining Sales Adjusted

Time	Acres	YB	GLA	Style	Other	Total	% Diff
						\$255,000	
\$0	\$44,000	\$7,392	\$5,007	\$5,000	\$15,000	\$252,399	1%

The comparables for the land show either a significant positive relationship or a mild negative relationship to having and adjoining solar farm, but when averaged together they show no negative impact. The wild divergence is due to the difficulty in comping out this tract of land and the wide variety of comparables used. The two comparables that show mild negative influences include a property that was partly developed as a residential subdivision and the other included a doublewide with some value and accessory agricultural structures. The tax assessed value on the improvements was valued at \$60,000. So both of those comparisons have limitations. The two that show significant enhancement due to adjacency includes a property with a cemetery located in the middle and the other is a tract almost twice as large. Still that larger tract after adjustment provides the best matched pair as it required the least adjustment. I therefore conclude that there is no negative impact due to adjacency to the solar farm shown by this matched pair.

The dwelling that was built on the site was a build-to-suit and was compared to a nearby homesale of a property on a smaller parcel of land. I adjusted for that differenced based on a \$25,000 value for a 1-acre home site versus the \$70,000 purchase price of the larger subject tract. The other adjustments are typical and show no impact due to the adjacency to the solar farm.

The closest solar panel to the home is 780 feet away.

I spoke with a representative of Kingsmill Builders regarding the purchase of the lot and the sale of the finished home. They indicated that the solar farm was not considered in any way in either purchase.

9. Matched Pair – McBride Place Solar Farm, Midland, NC



This project is located on Mount Pleasant Road, Midland, North Carolina. The property is on 627 acres on an assemblage of 974.59 acres. The solar farm was approved in early 2017 for a 74.9 MW facility.

I have considered the sale of 4380 Joyner Road which adjoins the proposed solar farm near the northwest section. This property was appraised in April of 2017 for a value of \$317,000 with no consideration of any impact due to the solar farm in that figure. The property sold in November 2018 for \$325,000 with the buyer fully aware of the proposed solar farm.

I have considered the following matched pairs to the subject property.

Adjoining Residential Sales After Solar Farm Approved

Solar	Address	Acres	Date Sold	Sales Price	Built	GBA	\$/GBA	BR/BA	Park	Style	Other
Adjoins	4380 Joyner	12.00	11/22/2017	\$325,000	1979	1,598	\$203.38	3/2	2xGar	Ranch	Outbldg
Not	3870 Elkwood	5.50	8/24/2016	\$250,000	1986	1,551	\$161.19	3/2.5	Det 2xGar	Craft	
Not	8121 Lower Rocky	18.00	2/8/2017	\$355,000	1977	1,274	\$278.65	2/2	2xCarprt	Ranch	Eq. Fac.
Not	13531 Cabarrus	7.89	5/20/2016	\$267,750	1981	2,300	\$116.41	3/2	2xGar	Ranch	

Adjoining Sales Adjusted

Time	Acres	YB	Condition	GLA	BR/BA	Park	Other	Total	% Diff
								\$325,000	
\$7,500	\$52,000	-\$12,250	\$10,000	\$2,273	-\$2,000	\$2,500	\$7,500	\$317,523	2%
\$7,100	-\$48,000	\$4,970		\$23,156	\$0	\$3,000	-\$15,000	\$330,226	-2%
\$8,033	\$33,000	-\$3,749	\$20,000	-\$35,832	\$0	\$0	\$7,500	\$296,702	9%
Average									3%

After adjusting the comparables, I found that the average adjusted value shows a slight increase in value for the subject property adjoining a solar farm. As in the other cases, this is a mild positive and within the typical range of real estate transactions. I therefore conclude that these matched pairs show no impact on value.

I note that the home at 4380 Joyner Road is 275 feet from the closest proposed solar panel.

I also considered the recent sale of a lot on Kristi Lane that is on the east side of the proposed solar farm. This 4.22-acre lot sold in December 2017 for \$94,000. I spoke with the broker, Margaret Dabbs, who indicated that the solar farm was considered a positive by both buyer and seller as it insures no subdivision will be happening in that area. Buyers in this market are looking for privacy and seclusion. The other lots on Kristi Lane are likely to sale soon at similar prices. Ms. Dabbs indicated that they have had these lots on the market for about 5 years at asking prices that were probably a little high and they are now selling and they have another under contract.

10. Matched Pair – Conetoe Solar, Edgecombe County, NC



This project is located on NC 42 East to the west of Conetoe. This is an 80 MW facility located on 910.60 acres out of an assemblage of 1,389.89 acres.

I have considered a manufactured home adjoining the project that sold after the project as identified as Parcel 14 along Leigh Road. This home was 1,515 feet from the closest solar panel. This home is located on 0.49 acres, was built in 2005, and has a gross living area of 1,632 s.f. This property sold on March 8, 2016 for \$31,000, or \$19.00 per square foot. I compared this to a similar manufactured home that sold on July 21, 2016 as shown below.

The adjusted price per square foot for the two show no effective difference in the price per square foot.

Adjoining Residential Sales After Solar Farm Completed

#	TAX ID	Acres	Date Sold	Sales Price	Built	GBA	\$/GBA	Note
14	4756-00-9962	0.49	3/7/2016	\$31,000	2005	1632	\$19.00	Manufactured

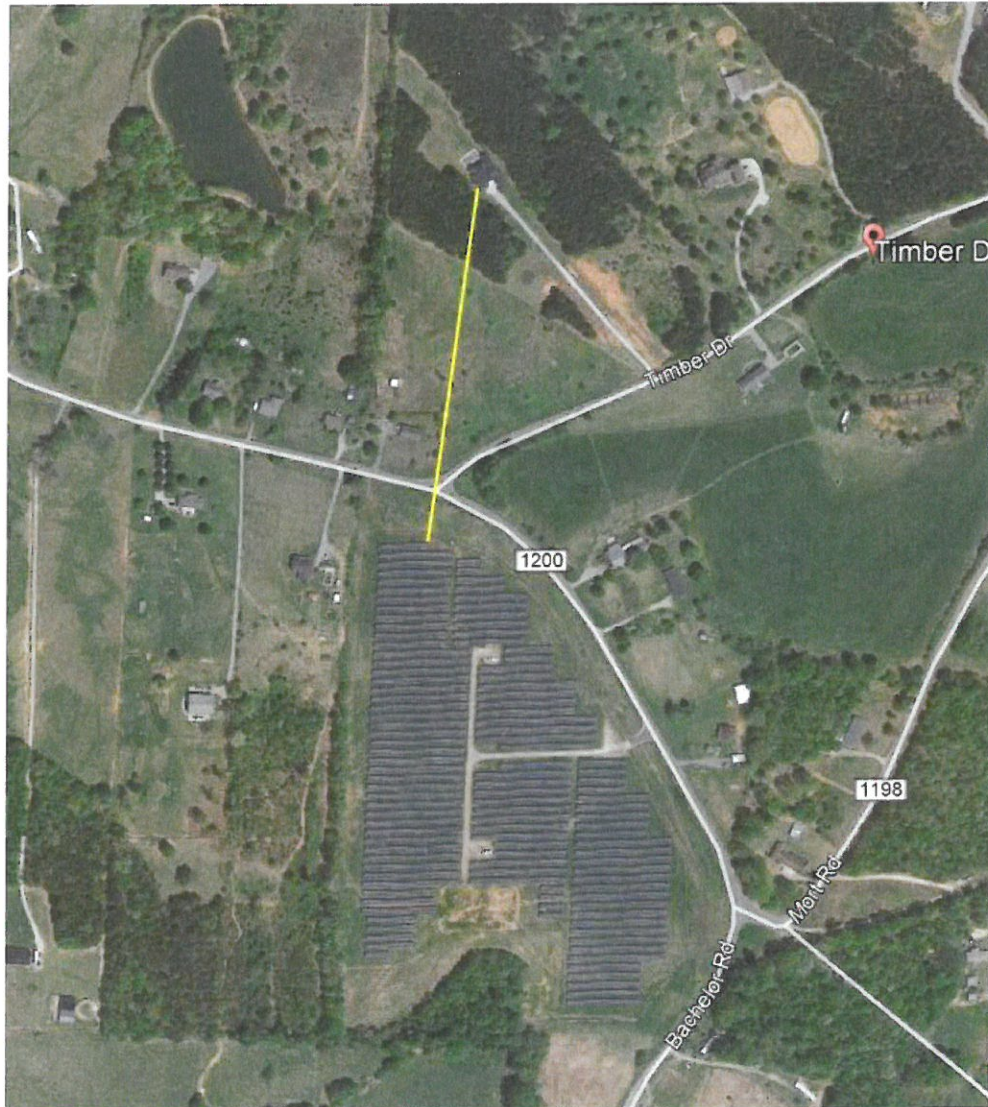
Nearby Residential Sales After Solar Farm Completed

#	TAX ID	Acres	Date Sold	Sales Price	Built	GBA	\$/GBA	Note
	4746-64-8535	0.968	7/21/2016	\$18,000	1996	980	\$18.37	Manufactured

TAX ID	Adjustments		GBA	Total	\$/sf
	Acres	YB			
4756-00-9962					
4746-64-8535	-\$3,000	\$3,240	\$0	\$18,240	\$18.61

This data indicates no difference attributable to the proximity/adjacency to the solar farm.

11. Matched Pair – Beetle-Shelby Solar, Cleveland County, NC



This project is located on Bachelor Road at Timber Drive, Mooresboro, NC. This is a 4 MW facility on a parent tract of 24 acres.

I have considered a custom home on a nearby property adjoining this solar farm. This home is located on 10.08 acres, was built in 2013, and has a gross living area of 3,196 s.f. This property sold on October 1, 2018 \$416,000. I compared this to several nearby homes of similar size on large lots as shown below.

Adjoining Residential Sales After Solar Farm Approved

Solar	Address	Acres	Date Sold	Sales Price	Built	GBA	\$/GBA	BR/BA	Park	Style	Other
Adjoins	1715 Timber	10.08	10/1/2018	\$416,000	2013	3,196	\$130.16	4/3.5	2xGar	1.5 story	Pool, Scrn Prch
Not	1021 Posting	2.45	2/15/2019	\$414,000	2000	4,937	\$83.86	4/4.5	2xGar	1.5 story	Scrn Prch
Not	2521 Wood	3.25	7/30/2017	\$350,000	2003	3,607	\$97.03	4/4	4xGar	1.5 story	Pool, sunroom
Not	356 Whitaker	7.28	1/9/2017	\$340,000	1997	3,216	\$105.72	4/4	2xGar	Ranch	Pole barn

Adjoining Sales Adjusted

Time	Acres	YB	GLA	BR/BA	Park	Other	Total	% Diff
							\$416,000	
	\$15,000	\$37,674	-\$58,398	-\$10,000			\$398,276	4%
\$10,500	\$12,000	\$24,500	-\$15,952	-\$5,000	-\$5,000		\$371,048	11%
\$15,300	\$5,000	\$38,080	-\$846	-\$5,000			\$392,534	6%
Average								7%

The data on these sales all show that the subject property adjoining the solar farm sold for more than these other comparable sales. These sales suggest a mild increase in value due to proximity to the solar farm, however, the subject property is a custom home with upgrades that would balance out that difference. I therefore conclude that these matched pairs support an indication of no impact on property value.

12. Matched Pair – Courthouse Solar, Gaston County, NC



This project is a 5 MW facility located on 161.92 acres on Tryon Courthouse Road near Bessemer City that was approved in late 2016 but has not yet been constructed due to delays in the power purchase agreement process with Duke Progress Energy.

I have considered a recent sale of a home (Parcel 13) located across from this approved solar farm project as well as an adjoining lot sale (Parcel 25) to the west of this approved project.

I compared the home sale to similar sized homes with similar exposure to county roads as shown below. I considered three similar sales that once adjusted for differences show a positive relationship due to proximity to the solar farm. The positive impact is less than 5% which is a standard deviation for real estate transaction and indicates no impact on property value.

Adjoining Residential Sales After Solar Farm Approved

Solar	Address	Acres	Date Sold	Sales Price	Built	GBA	\$/GBA	BR/BA	Park	Style
Adjoins	2134 Tryon Court.	0.85	3/15/2017	\$111,000	2001	1,272	\$87.26	3/2	Drive	Ranch
Not	214 Kiser	1.14	1/5/2017	\$94,000	1987	1,344	\$69.94	3/2	Drive	Ranch
Not	101 Windward	0.30	3/30/2017	\$104,000	1995	1,139	\$91.31	3/2	Drive	Ranch
Not	5550 Lennox	1.44	10/12/2018	\$115,000	2002	1,224	\$93.95	3/2	Drive	Ranch

Adjoining Residential Sales After Solar Farm Approved

Solar	Address	Acres	Date Sold	Sales Price	Time	Acres	YB	GLA	Total	% Diff
Adjoins	2134 Tryon Court.	0.85	3/15/2017	\$111,000					\$111,000	
Not	214 Kiser	1.14	1/5/2017	\$94,000	\$533		\$9,212	-\$1,511	\$102,234	8%
Not	101 Windward	0.30	3/30/2017	\$104,000	-\$128		\$4,368	\$5,615	\$113,855	-3%
Not	5550 Lennox	1.44	10/12/2018	\$115,000	-\$5,444		-\$805	-\$2,396	\$106,355	4%

Average 3%

Similarly, I compared the lot sale to four nearby land sales. Parcel 25 could not be subdivided and was a single estate lot. There were a number of nearby lot sales along Weaver Dairy that sold for \$43,000 to \$30,000 per lot for 4-acre home lots. Estate lots typically sell at a base homesite rate that would be

represented by those prices plus a diminishing additional value per additional acre. The consideration of the larger tract more accurately illustrates the value per acre for larger tracts. After adjustments, the land sales show a mild positive impact on land value with an average increase of 9%, which supports a positive impact.

Adjoining Residential Land Sales After Solar Farm Approved						Adjoining Sales Adjusted				
Solar	Address	Acres	Date Sold	Sales Price	\$/Ac	Time	Acres	Total	% Diff	Note
Adjoins	5021 Buckland	9.66	3/21/2018	\$58,500	\$6,056			\$58,500		1 homesite only
Not	Campbell	6.75	10/31/2018	\$42,000	\$6,222	-\$773	\$18,107	\$59,333	-1%	
Not	Kiser	17.65	11/27/2017	\$69,000	\$3,909	\$647	-\$19,508	\$50,139	14%	6 acres less usable due to shape (50%)
Not	522 Weaver Dairy	3.93	2/26/2018	\$30,000	\$7,634	\$57	\$25,000	\$55,057	6%	
Not	779 Sunnyside	6.99	3/6/2017	\$34,000	\$4,864	\$1,062	\$12,987	\$48,049	18%	
Average									9%	

13. Matched Pair – Mariposa Solar, Gaston County, NC



This project is a 5 MW facility located on 35.80 acres out of a parent tract of 87.61 acres at 517 Blacksnake Road, Stanley that was built in 2016.

I have considered a number of recent sales around this facility as shown below.

The first is identified in the map above as Parcel 1, which is 215 Mariposa Road. This is an older dwelling on large acreage with only one bathroom. I've compared it to similar nearby homes as shown below.

Adjoining Residential Sales After Solar Farm Approved

Solar	Address	Acres	Date Sold	Sales Price	Built	GBA	\$/GBA	BR/BA	Park	Style
Adjoins	215 Mariposa	17.74	12/12/2017	\$249,000	1958	1,551	\$160.54	3/1	Garage	Br/Rnch
Not	249 Mariposa	0.48	3/1/2019	\$153,000	1974	1,792	\$85.38	4/2	Garage	Br/Rnch
Not	110 Airport	0.83	5/10/2016	\$166,000	1962	2,165	\$76.67	3/2	Crprt	Br/Rnch
Not	1249 Blacksnake	5.01	9/20/2018	\$242,500	1980	2,156	\$112.48	3/2	Drive	1.5
Not	1201 Abernathy	27.00	5/3/2018	\$390,000	1970	2,190	\$178.08	3/2	Crprt	Br/Rnch

Adjoining Residential Sales After Solar Farm Approved						Adjoining Sales Adjusted							
Solar	Address	Acres	Date Sold	Sales Price	Time	YB	Acres	GLA	BR/BA	Park	Other	Total	% Diff
Adjoins	215 Mariposa	17.74	12/12/2017	\$249,000								\$249,000	
Not	249 Mariposa	0.48	3/1/2019	\$153,000	-\$5,583	-\$17,136	\$129,450	-\$20,576	-\$10,000			\$229,154	8%
Not	110 Airport	0.83	5/10/2016	\$166,000	\$7,927	-\$4,648	\$126,825	-\$47,078	-\$10,000			\$239,026	4%
Not	1249 Blacksnake	5.01	9/20/2018	\$242,500	-\$5,621	-\$37,345	\$95,475	-\$68,048	-\$10,000	\$5,000		\$221,961	11%
Not	1201 Abernathy	27.00	5/3/2018	\$390,000	-\$4,552	-\$32,760	-\$69,450	-\$60,705	-\$10,000			\$212,533	15%
Average													9%

The average difference after adjusting for all factors is +9% on average, which suggests an enhancement due to the solar farm across the street. Given the large adjustments for acreage and size, I will focus on the low end of the adjusted range at 4%, which is within the typical deviation and therefore suggests no impact on value.

I have also considered Parcel 4 that sold after the solar farm was approved but before it had been constructed in 2016.

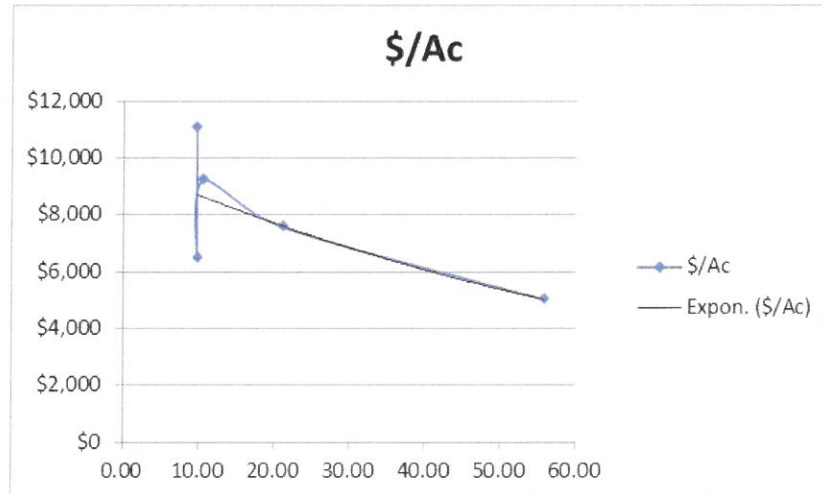
Adjoining Residential Sales After Solar Farm Approved											
Solar	Address	Acres	Date Sold	Sales Price	Built	GBA	\$/GBA	BR/BA	Park	Style	Other
Adjoins	242 Mariposa	2.91	9/21/2015	\$180,000	1962	1,880	\$95.74	3/2	Carport	Br/Rnch	Det Wrkshop
Not	249 Mariposa	0.48	3/1/2019	\$153,000	1974	1,792	\$85.38	4/2	Garage	Br/Rnch	
Not	110 Airport	0.83	5/10/2016	\$166,000	1962	2,165	\$76.67	3/2	Crprt	Br/Rnch	
Not	1249 Blacksnake	5.01	9/20/2018	\$242,500	1980	2,156	\$112.48	3/2	Drive		1.5

Adjoining Residential Sales After Solar Farm Approved						Adjoining Sales Adjusted							
Solar	Address	Acres	Date Sold	Sales Price	Time	YB	Acres	GLA	BR/BA	Park	Other	Total	% Diff
Adjoins	242 Mariposa	2.91	9/21/2015	\$180,000								\$180,000	
Not	249 Mariposa	0.48	3/1/2019	\$153,000	-\$15,807	-\$12,852	\$18,468	\$7,513				\$172,322	4%
Not	110 Airport	0.83	5/10/2016	\$166,000	-\$3,165	\$0	\$15,808	-\$28,600			\$25,000	\$175,043	3%
Not	1249 Blacksnake	5.01	9/20/2018	\$242,500	-\$21,825	-\$30,555	-\$15,960	-\$40,942		\$2,000	\$25,000	\$160,218	11%
Average													6%

The average difference after adjusting for all factors is +6%, which is again suggests a mild increase in value due to the adjoining solar farm use. The median is a 4% adjustment, which is within a standard deviation and suggests no impact on property value.

I have also considered the recent sale of Parcel 13 that is located on Blacksnake Road south of the project. I was unable to find good land sales in the same 20 acre range, so I have considered sales of larger and smaller acreage. I adjusted each of those land sales for time. I then applied the price per acre to a trendline to show where the expected price per acre would be for 20 acres. As can be seen in the chart below, this lines up exactly with the purchase of the subject property. I therefore conclude that there is no impact on Parcel 13 due to proximity to the solar farm.

Adjoining Residential Land Sales After Solar Farm Approved						Adjoining Sales Adjusted	
Solar	Tax/Street	Acres	Date Sold	Sales Price	\$/Ac	Time	\$/Ac
Adjoins	174339/Blacksnake	21.15	6/29/2018	\$160,000	\$7,565		\$7,565
Not	227852/Abernathy	10.57	5/9/2018	\$97,000	\$9,177	\$38	\$9,215
Not	17443/Legion	9.87	9/7/2018	\$64,000	\$6,484	-\$37	\$6,447
Not	164243/Alexis	9.75	2/1/2019	\$110,000	\$11,282	-\$201	\$11,081
Not	176884/Bowden	55.77	6/13/2018	\$280,000	\$5,021	\$7	\$5,027



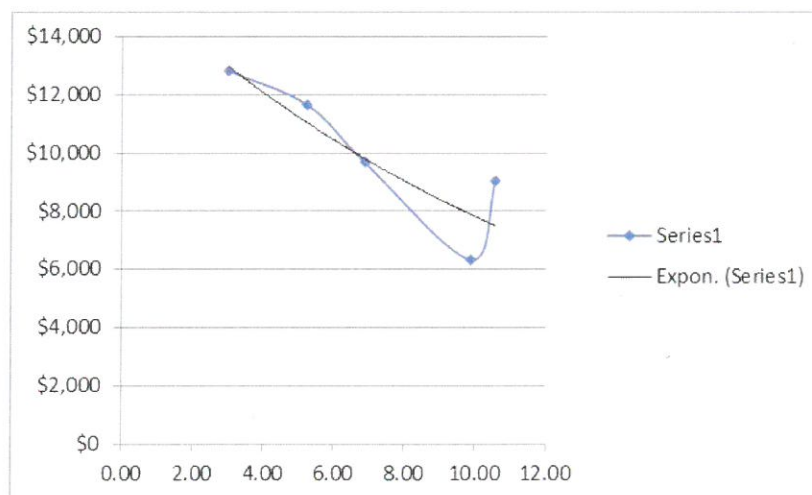
Finally, I have considered the recent sale of Parcel 17 that sold as vacant land. I was unable to find good land sales in the same 7 acre range, so I have considered sales of larger and smaller acreage. I adjusted each of those land sales for time. I then applied the price per acre to a trendline to show where the expected price per acre would be for 7 acres. As can be seen in the chart below, this lines up with the trendline running right through the purchase price for the subject property. I therefore conclude that there is no impact on Parcel 13 due to proximity to the solar farm. I note that this property was improved with a 3,196 square foot ranch built in 2018 following the land purchase, which shows that development near the solar farm was unimpeded.

Adjoining Residential Land Sales After Solar Farm Approved

Solar	Tax/Street	Acres	Date Sold	Sales Price	\$/Ac
Adjoins	227039/Mariposa	6.86	12/6/2017	\$66,500	\$9,694
Not	227852/Abernathy	10.57	5/9/2018	\$97,000	\$9,177
Not	17443/Legion	9.87	9/7/2018	\$64,000	\$6,484
Not	177322/Robinson	5.23	5/12/2017	\$66,500	\$12,715
Not	203386/Carousel	2.99	7/13/2018	\$43,500	\$14,548

Adjoining Sales Adjusted

Time	Location	\$/Ac
		\$9,694
-\$116		\$9,061
-\$147		\$6,338
\$217	-\$1,272	\$11,661
-\$262	-\$1,455	\$12,832



Conclusion

The solar farm matched pairs shown above have similar characteristics to each other in terms of population, with most of the projects being in areas with a 1-mile radius population under 1,000, but with several outliers showing solar farms in more urban areas.

The median income for the population within 1 mile of a solar farm is \$45,968 with a median housing unit value of \$192,692. Most of the comparables are under \$300,000 in the home price, though I have also confirmed matched pairs in other states with adjoining homes up to \$770,000.

These figures are in line with the larger set of solar farms that I have looked at with the predominant adjoining uses being residential and agricultural.

Matched Pair Summary						Adj. Uses By Acreage					1 mile Radius (2010-2016 Data)		
	Name	City	State	Acres	MW	Topo Shift	Res	Ag	Ag/Res	Com	Population	Med. Income	Avg. Housing Unit
1	AM Best	Goldsboro	NC	38	5.00	2	38%	23%	0%	39%	1,523	\$37,358	\$148,375
2	White Cross	Chapel Hill	NC	45	5.00	50	5%	51%	44%	0%	213	\$67,471	\$319,929
3	Wagstaff	Roxboro	NC	30	5.00	46	7%	89%	4%	0%	336	\$41,368	\$210,723
4	Pine Valley	West End	NC	89	5.00	80	7%	6%	80%	7%	272	\$52,386	\$225,000
5	Gaston SC	Gastonia	NC	35	5.00	48	33%	23%	0%	44%	4,689	\$35,057	\$126,562
6	Summit	Moyock	NC	2034	80.00	4	4%	94%	0%	2%	382	\$79,114	\$281,731
7	White Cross II	Chapel Hill	NC	34	2.80	35	25%	75%	0%	0%	213	\$67,471	\$319,929
8	Tracy	Bailey	NC	50	5.00	10	29%	71%	0%	0%	312	\$43,940	\$99,219
9	McBride	Midland	NC	627	75.00	140	12%	78%	10%	0%	398	\$63,678	\$256,306
10	Conetoe	Conetoe	NC	910	80.00	2	5%	78%	17%	0%	336	\$37,160	\$96,000
11	Beetle-Shelby	Shelby	NC	24	4.00	52	22%	0%	77%	1%	218	\$53,541	\$192,692
12	Courthouse	Bessemer	NC	52	5.00	150	48%	52%	0%	0%	551	\$45,968	\$139,404
13	Mariposa	Stanley	NC	36	5.00	96	48%	52%	0%	0%	1,716	\$36,439	\$137,884
Average				308	21.68	55	22%	53%	18%	7%	858	\$50,842	\$196,443
Median				45	5.00	48	22%	52%	0%	0%	336	\$45,968	\$192,692
High				2,034	80.00	150	48%	94%	80%	44%	4,689	\$79,114	\$319,929
Low				24	2.80	2	4%	0%	0%	0%	213	\$35,057	\$96,000
Subject				324	65.00	110	58%	4%	38%	0%	483	\$64,446	\$232,072

I have pulled the matched pairs from the above referenced solar farms to provide the following summary of home sale matched pairs and land sales next to solar farms. The summary shows that the range of differences is from -1% to +6% with an average and median of +1%. This means that the average and median impact is for a slight positive impact due to adjacency to a solar farm. However, this 1% rate is within the typical variability I would expect from real estate. I therefore conclude that this data shows no negative or positive impact due to adjacency to a solar farm.

Similarly, the land sales show a median upward impact of 3% due to adjacency to a solar farm with a range from -3% to +17%. I therefore conclude that this data shows no negative or positive impact due to adjacency to a solar farm.

Residential Dwelling Matched Pairs Adjoining Solar Farms

Pair	Solar Farm	City	State	Area	MW	Approx Distance	Tax ID/Address	Sale Date	Sale Price	Adj. Sale Price	% Diff
1	AM Best	Goldsboro	NC	Suburban	5	280	3600195570	Sep-13	\$250,000		
							3600198928	Mar-14	\$250,000	\$250,000	0%
2	AM Best	Goldsboro	NC	Suburban	5	280	3600195361	Sep-13	\$260,000		
							3600194813	Apr-14	\$258,000	\$258,000	1%
3	AM Best	Goldsboro	NC	Suburban	5	280	3600199891	Jul-14	\$250,000		
							3600198928	Mar-14	\$250,000	\$250,000	0%
4	AM Best	Goldsboro	NC	Suburban	5	280	3600198632	Aug-14	\$253,000		
							3600193710	Oct-13	\$248,000	\$248,000	2%
5	AM Best	Goldsboro	NC	Suburban	5	280	3600196656	Dec-13	\$255,000		
							3601105180	Dec-13	\$253,000	\$253,000	1%
6	AM Best	Goldsboro	NC	Suburban	5	280	3600182511	Feb-13	\$247,000		
							3600183905	Dec-12	\$240,000	\$245,000	1%
7	AM Best	Goldsboro	NC	Suburban	5	280	3600182784	Apr-13	\$245,000		
							3600193710	Oct-13	\$248,000	\$248,000	-1%
8	AM Best	Goldsboro	NC	Suburban	5	280	3600195361	Nov-15	\$267,500		
							3600195361	Sep-13	\$260,000	\$267,800	0%
9	Pine Valley	West End	NC	Rural	5	175	16893	Aug-16	\$66,000		
							16897	Aug-16	\$59,000	\$65,490	1%
10	Neal Hawkins	Gastonia	NC	Suburban	5	275	139179	Mar-17	\$270,000		
							139179	Mar-17	\$270,000	\$270,000	0%
11	Summit	Moyock	NC	Suburban	80	1,060	129 Pinto	Apr-16	\$170,000		
							102 Timber	Apr-16	\$175,500	\$169,451	0%
12	Summit	Moyock	NC	Suburban	80	2,020	105 Pinto	Dec-16	\$206,000		
							127 Ranchland	Jun-15	\$219,900	\$194,278	6%
13	White Cross II	Chapel Hill	NC	Rural	2.8	1,479	2018 Elkins	Feb-16	\$340,000		
							4200B Old Greensbor	Dec-15	\$380,000	\$329,438	3%
14	Tracy	Bailey	NC	Rural	5	780	9162 Winters	Jan-17	\$255,000		
							7352 Red Fox	Jun-16	\$176,000	\$252,399	1%
15	McBride Place	Midland	NC	Rural	75	275	4380 Joyner	Nov-17	\$325,000		
							3870 Elkwood	Aug-16	\$250,000	\$317,523	2%
16	Conetoe	Conetoe	NC	Rural	80	1515	287 Leigh	Mar-16	\$31,000		
							63 Brittany	Jul-16	\$18,000	\$30,372	2%
17	Beetle-Shelby	Mooresboro	NC	Rural	4	945	1715 Timber	Oct-18	\$416,000		
							1021 Posting	Feb-19	\$414,000	\$398,276	4%
18	Courthouse	Bessemer	NC	Rural	5	375	2134 Tryon Court.	Mar-17	\$111,000		
							5550 Lennox	Oct-18	\$115,000	\$106,355	4%
19	Mariposa	Stanley	NC	Suburban	5	1155	215 Mariposa	Dec-17	\$249,000		
							110 Airport	May-16	\$166,000	\$239,026	4%
20	Mariposa	Stanley	NC	Suburban	5	570	242 Mariposa	Sep-15	\$180,000		
							110 Airport	Apr-16	\$166,000	\$175,043	3%

	MW	Acres
Average	19.59	643
Median	5.00	280
High	80.00	2,020
Low	2.80	175

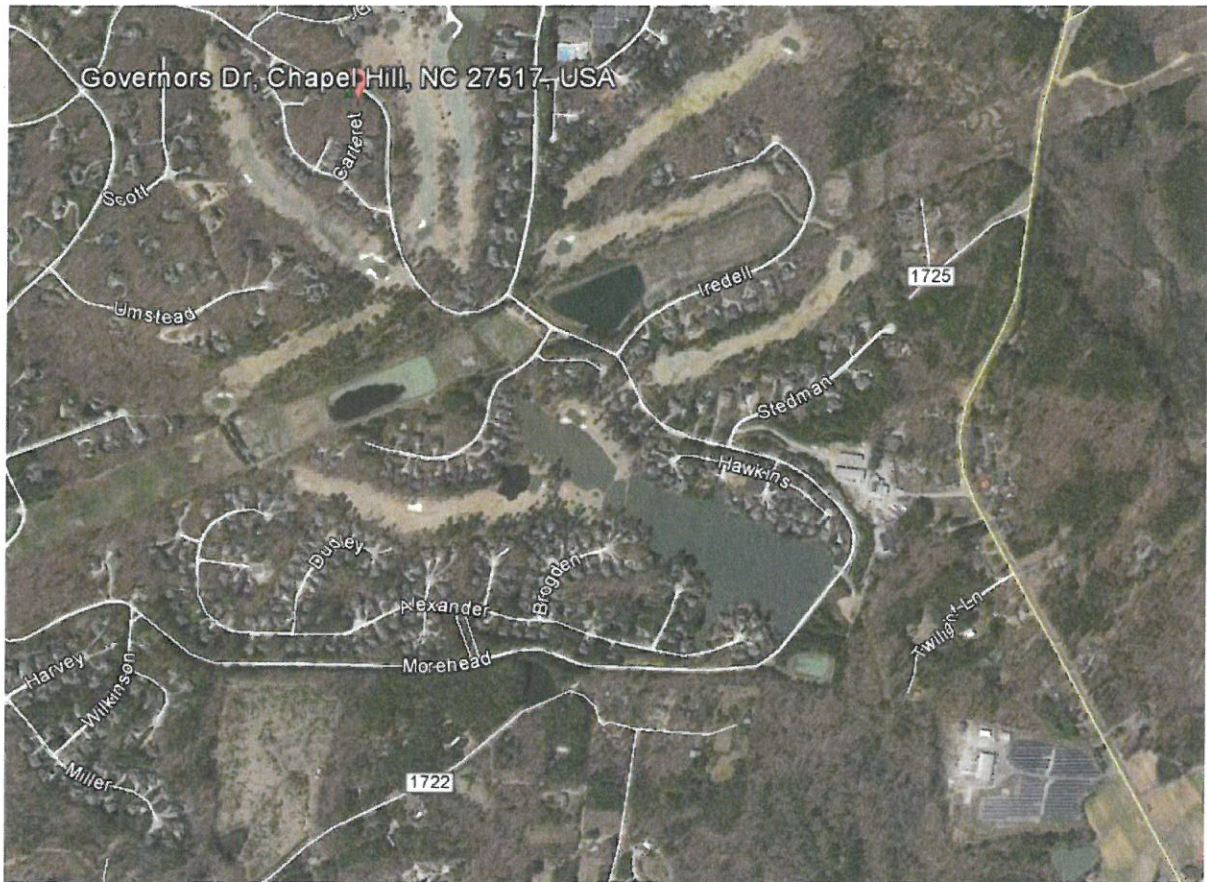
Average	2%
Median	1%
High	6%
Low	-1%

Land Sale Matched Pairs Adjoining Solar Farms

Pair	Solar Farm	City	State	Area	MW	Tax ID/Address	Sale Date	Sale Price	Acres	\$/AC	Adj. \$/AC	% Diff	
1	White Cross	Chapel Hill	NC	Rural	5	9748336770	Jul-13	\$265,000	47.20	\$5,614			
						9747184527	Nov-10	\$361,000	59.09	\$6,109	\$5,278	6%	
2	Wagstaff	Roxboro	NC	Rural	5	91817117960	Aug-13	\$164,000	18.82	\$8,714			
						91800759812	Dec-13	\$130,000	14.88	\$8,737	\$8,737	0%	
3	Tracy	Bailey	NC	Rural	5	316003	Jul-16	\$70,000	13.22	\$5,295			
						6056	Oct-16	\$164,000	41.00	\$4,000	\$4,400	17%	
4	Marion	Aurora	OR	Rural	0.3	18916 Butteville	Aug-14	\$259,000	15.75	\$16,444			
						Waconda	Sep-15	\$215,000	11.86	\$18,128	\$16,950	-3%	
5	Portage	Portage	IN	Sub	2	64-06-19-200-003	Feb-14	\$149,600	18.70	\$8,000			
						64-15-08-200-010	Jan-17	\$115,000	15.02	\$7,656	\$7,198	10%	
6	Courthouse	Bessemer	NC	Rural	5	5021 Buckland	Mar-18	\$58,500	9.66	\$6,056			
						Kiser	Nov-17	\$69,000	17.65	\$3,909	\$5,190	14%	
7	Mariposa	Stanley	NC	Sub	5	174339	Jun-18	\$160,000	21.15	\$7,565			
						227852	May-18	\$97,000	10.57	\$9,177	\$7,565	0%	
8	Mariposa	Stanley	NC	Sub	5	227039	Dec-17	\$66,500	6.86	\$9,694			
						177322	May-17	\$66,500	5.23	\$12,715	\$9,694	0%	
					Average	4.04						Average	5%
					Median	5.00						Median	3%
					High	5.00						High	17%
					Low	0.30						Low	-3%

II. Harmony of Use/Compatibility

I have researched over 500 solar farms and sites on which solar farms are proposed in North Carolina and Virginia as well as other states to determine what uses and types of areas are compatible and harmonious with a solar farm. The data I have collected and provide in this report strongly supports the compatibility of solar farms with adjoining agricultural and residential uses. While I have focused on adjoining uses, I note that there are many examples of solar farms being located within a quarter mile of residential developments, including such notable developments as Governor's Club in Chapel Hill, which has a solar farm within a quarter mile as you can see on the following aerial map. Governor's Club is a gated golf community with homes selling for \$300,000 to over \$2 million.



The subdivisions included in the matched pair analysis also show an acceptance of residential uses adjoining solar farms as a harmonious use.

Beyond these anecdotal references, I have quantified the adjoining uses for a number of solar farm comparables to derive a breakdown of the adjoining uses for each solar farm. The chart below shows the breakdown of adjoining or abutting uses by total acreage.

Percentage By Adjoining Acreage

	Res	Ag	Res/AG	Comm	Ind	Avg. Dist to Home	Closest Home	All Res Uses	All Comm Uses
Average	19%	53%	20%	1%	7%	849	346	92%	8%
Median	11%	57%	8%	0%	0%	661	215	100%	0%
High	100%	100%	100%	80%	96%	4,835	4,670	100%	96%
Low	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	90	25	0%	0%

Res = Residential, Ag = Agriculture, Sub = Substation, Com = Commercial, Ind = Industrial.

Total Solar Farms Considered: 493

I have also included a breakdown of each solar farm by number of adjoining parcels rather than acreage. Using both factors provides a more complete picture of the neighboring properties.

Percentage By Number of Parcels Adjoining

	Res	Ag	Res/AG	Comm	Ind	Avg. Dist to Home	Closest Home	All Res Uses	All Comm Uses
Average	61%	24%	9%	2%	4%	848	346	94%	6%
Median	65%	20%	5%	0%	0%	661	215	100%	0%
High	100%	100%	100%	60%	78%	4,835	4,670	100%	78%
Low	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	90	25	22%	0%

Res = Residential, Ag = Agriculture, Sub = Substation, Com = Commercial, Ind = Industrial.

Total Solar Farms Considered: 493

Both of the above charts show a marked residential and agricultural adjoining use for most solar farms. Every single solar farm considered included an adjoining residential or residential agricultural use. These comparable solar farms clearly support a compatibility with adjoining residential uses along with agricultural uses.

III. Summary of Local Solar Farm Projects

On the following page I have included a summary of 24 solar farms in Rowan and adjoining counties to show the typical location, adjoining uses, and distances to homes in the area.

Parcel #	County	City	Name	Output (MW)	Total	Used	Avg. Dist	Closest	Adjoining Use by Acre			
					Acres	Acres	to home	Home	Res	Agri	Agri/Res	Com
37	Cabarrus	Midland	Midland		95.5	38.28			10%	47%	44%	0%
93	Stanly	Misenheimer	Misenheimer		94.03	31.47	919	400	27%	15%	59%	0%
111	Rowan	Charlotte	Woodleaf	7.6	116.19		1,475	430	5%	11%	38%	46%
131	Rowan	Salisbury	Cup	23.846	213.19		954	250	7%	0%	13%	80%
134	Iredell	Mooreville	Tripple		160.6		2,566	830	15%	82%	0%	3%
136	Rowan	Salisbury	Spencer	5	189.81	29.88	1,533	200	28%	46%	0%	26%
171	Rowan	Rockwell	Organ Church	5	61		224	180	22%	78%	0%	0%
183	Rowan	Mt. Ulla	Sherrill's Ford	5	130.53		1,738	715	17%	82%	0%	0%
235	Iredell	Stony Point	Old Mountain	3.96	19.99		250	145	25%	75%	0%	0%
346	Davie	Mocksville	Mocksville	6.14	33.06		296	115	8%	0%	92%	0%
350	Davidson	Denton	Quincy		189.02	38.81	1,255	445	41%	48%	10%	2%
379	Davidson	Lexington	Lexington 64		117.13	43.19	1,082	520	30%	0%	64%	5%
382	Davie	Advance	Ray Wilson		44.33		508	185	35%	36%	29%	0%
386	Iredell	Statesville	1045 Tomlin Mill		136.57	26	1,357	600	4%	32%	16%	48%
400	Cabarrus	Midland	McBride	74.9	974.59	627	1,425	140	12%	78%	9%	0%
406	Iredell	Stony Point	Delta	5	199.5	38	2,080	1,380	0%	47%	53%	0%
408	Davie	Advance	Carolina Lily	5	54.36	38	1,007	185	13%	17%	70%	0%
410	Davie	Advance	Longleaf Pine		29.57				20%	0%	80%	0%
454	Davidson	Thomasville	Thomasville	30	367.48	154	293	135	98%	0%	0%	2%
481	Davie	Mocksville	Quail		502.75	320	796	215	5%	88%	0%	7%
491	Davie	Cooleemee	Crawford 3	15.4	135.51	110	655	110	5%	76%	13%	7%
492	Stanly	Misenheimer	Misenheimer 2018	80	740.2	687.2	504	130	11%	40%	22%	27%
509	Davidson	Thomasville	Clarksbury	-	49.2	40.5	503	87	5%	40%	37%	18%
581	Davie	Mocksville	Daniel	5	54.7	47.3	640	185	2%	76%	22%	0%
Total Number of Solar Farms				24								
			Average	19.42	196.2	151.3	1003	345	18%	42%	28%	11%
			Median	5.57	123.8	40.5	937	193	12%	43%	19%	1%
			High	80.00	974.6	687.2	2566	1380	98%	88%	92%	80%
			Low	3.96	20.0	26.0	224	87	0%	0%	0%	0%

IV. Specific Factors on Harmony with the Area

I have completed a number of Impact Studies related to a variety of uses and I have found that the most common areas for impact on adjoining values typically follow the following hierarchy with descending levels of potential impact. I will discuss each of these categories and how they relate to a solar farm.

1. Hazardous material
2. Odor
3. Noise
4. Traffic
5. Stigma
6. Appearance

1. Hazardous material

The solar farm presents no potential hazardous waste byproduct as part of normal operation. Any fertilizer, weed control, vehicular traffic, or construction will be significantly less than typically applied in a residential development or even most agricultural uses.

The various solar farms that I have inspected and identified in the addenda have no known environmental impacts associated with the development and operation.

2. Odor

The various solar farms that I have inspected produced no odor.

3. Noise

Whether discussing passive fixed solar panels, or single-axis trackers, there is no negative impact associated with noise from a solar farm. The transformer reportedly has a hum similar to an HVAC that can only be heard in close proximity to this transformer and the buffers on the property are sufficient to make emitted sounds inaudible from the adjoining properties. No sound is emitted from the facility at night.

The various solar farms that I have inspected were inaudible from the roadways.

4. Traffic

The solar farm will have no onsite employee's or staff. The site requires only minimal maintenance. Relative to other potential uses of the site (such as a residential subdivision), the additional traffic generated by a solar farm use on this site is insignificant.

5. Stigma

There is no stigma associated with solar farms and solar farms and people generally respond favorably towards such a use. While an individual may express concerns about proximity to a solar farm, there is no specific stigma associated with a solar farm. Stigma generally refers to things such as adult establishments, prisons, rehabilitation facilities, and so forth.

Solar panels have no associated stigma and in smaller collections are found in yards and roofs in many residential communities. Solar panels on a roof are often cited as an enhancement to the property in marketing brochures.

I see no basis for an impact from stigma due to a solar farm.

6. Appearance

Although “appearance” has been ruled by NC Courts to be irrelevant to the issue of “harmony with an area,” I note that larger solar farms using fixed or tracking panels are a passive use of the land that is considered in keeping with a rural/residential area. As shown below, solar farms are comparable to larger greenhouses. This is not surprising given that a greenhouse is essentially another method for collecting passive solar energy. The greenhouse use is well received in residential/rural areas and has a similar visual impact as a solar farm.



The solar panels are all less than 15 feet high, which means that the visual impact of the solar panels will be similar in height to a typical greenhouse and lower than a single story residential dwelling. Were the subject property developed with single family housing, that development would have a much greater visual impact on the surrounding area given that a two-story home with attic could be three to four times as high as these proposed panels.

7. Conclusion

On the basis of the factors described above, it is my professional opinion that the proposed solar farm will be in harmony with the area in which it is to be developed. The breakdown of adjoining uses is similar to the other solar farms tracked.

V. Conclusion

The matched pair analysis shows no impact in home values due to abutting or adjoining a solar farm as well as no impact to abutting or adjacent vacant residential or agricultural land. The criteria that typically correlates with downward adjustments on property values such as noise, odor, and traffic all indicate that a solar farm is a compatible use for rural/residential transition areas and that it would function in a harmonious manner with this area.

Very similar solar farms in very similar areas have been found by hundreds of towns and counties not to have a substantial injury to abutting or adjoining properties, and many of those findings of no impact have been upheld by N.C. Courts or overturned by N.C. Courts when a board found otherwise (see, for example *Dellinger v. Lincoln County*). Similar solar farms have been approved adjoining agricultural uses, schools, churches, and residential developments. Industrial uses rarely absorb negative impacts from adjoining uses.

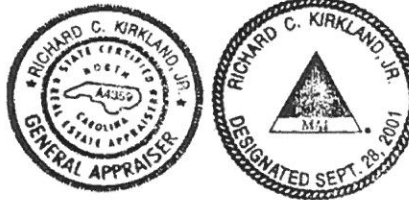
Based on the data and analysis in this report, it is my professional opinion that the solar farm proposed at the subject property will have no impact on the value of adjoining or abutting property and that the proposed use is in harmony with the area in which it is located. I note that some of the positive implications of a solar farm that have been expressed by people living next to solar farms include protection from future development of residential developments or other more intrusive uses, reduced dust, odor and chemicals from former farming operations, protection from light pollution at night, it's quiet, and there is no traffic.

If you have any further questions please call me any time.

Sincerely,



Richard C. Kirkland, Jr., MAI
State Certified General Appraiser




Nicholas D. Kirkland
Trainee Appraiser

Limiting Conditions and Assumptions

Acceptance of and/or use of this report constitutes acceptance of the following limiting conditions and assumptions; these can only be modified by written documents executed by both parties.

- ❖ The basic limitation of this and any appraisal is that the appraisal is an opinion of value, and is, therefore, not a guarantee that the property would sell at exactly the appraised value. The market price may differ from the market value, depending upon the motivation and knowledge of the buyer and/or seller, and may, therefore, be higher or lower than the market value. The market value, as defined herein, is an opinion of the probable price that is obtainable in a market free of abnormal influences.
- ❖ I do not assume any responsibility for the legal description provided or for matters pertaining to legal or title considerations. I assume that the title to the property is good and marketable unless otherwise stated.
- ❖ I am appraising the property as though free and clear of any and all liens or encumbrances unless otherwise stated.
- ❖ I assume that the property is under responsible ownership and competent property management.
- ❖ I believe the information furnished by others is reliable, but I give no warranty for its accuracy.
- ❖ I have made no survey or engineering study of the property and assume no responsibility for such matters. All engineering studies prepared by others are assumed to be correct. The plot plans, surveys, sketches and any other illustrative material in this report are included only to help the reader visualize the property. The illustrative material should not be considered to be scaled accurately for size.
- ❖ I assume that there are no hidden or unapparent conditions of the property, subsoil, or structures that render it more or less valuable. I take no responsibility for such conditions or for obtaining the engineering studies that may be required to discover them.
- ❖ I assume that the property is in full compliance with all applicable federal, state, and local laws, including environmental regulations, unless the lack of compliance is stated, described, and considered in this appraisal report.
- ❖ I assume that the property conforms to all applicable zoning and use regulations and restrictions unless nonconformity has been identified, described and considered in this appraisal report.
- ❖ I assume that all required licenses, certificates of occupancy, consents, and other legislative or administrative authority from any local, state, or national government or private entity or organization have been or can be obtained or renewed for any use on which the value estimate contained in this report is based.
- ❖ I assume that the use of the land and improvements is confined within the boundaries or property lines of the property described and that there is no encroachment or trespass unless noted in this report.
- ❖ I am not qualified to detect the presence of floodplain or wetlands. Any information presented in this report related to these characteristics is for this analysis only. The presence of floodplain or wetlands may affect the value of the property. If the presence of floodplain or wetlands is suspected the property owner would be advised to seek professional engineering assistance.
- ❖ For this appraisal, I assume that no hazardous substances or conditions are present in or on the property. Such substances or conditions could include but are not limited to asbestos, urea-formaldehyde foam insulation, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), petroleum leakage or underground storage tanks, electromagnetic fields, or agricultural chemicals. I have no knowledge of any such materials or conditions unless otherwise stated. I make no claim of technical knowledge with regard to testing for or identifying such hazardous materials or conditions. The presence of such materials, substances or conditions could affect the value of the property. However, the values estimated in this report are predicated on the assumption that there are no such materials or conditions in, on or in close enough proximity to the property to cause a loss in value. The client is urged to retain an expert in this field, if desired.
- ❖ Unless otherwise stated in this report the subject property is appraised without a specific compliance survey having been conducted to determine if the property is or is not in conformance with the requirements of the

Americans with Disabilities Act (effective 1/26/92). The presence of architectural and/or communications barriers that are structural in nature that would restrict access by disabled individuals may adversely affect the property's value, marketability, or utility.

- ❖ Any allocation of the total value estimated in this report between the land and the improvements applies only under the stated program of utilization. The separate values allocated to the land and buildings must not be used in conjunction with any other appraisal and are invalid if so used.
- ❖ Possession of this report, or a copy thereof, does not carry with it the right of publication.
- ❖ I have no obligation, by reason of this appraisal, to give further consultation or testimony or to be in attendance in court with reference to the property in question unless further arrangements have been made regarding compensation to Kirkland Appraisals, LLC.
- ❖ Neither all nor any part of the contents of this report (especially any conclusions as to value, the identity of the appraiser, or the firm with which the appraiser is connected) shall be disseminated to the public through advertising, public relations, news, sales, or other media without the prior written consent and approval of Kirkland Appraisals, LLC, and then only with proper qualifications.
- ❖ Any value estimates provided in this report apply to the entire property, and any proration or division of the total into fractional interests will invalidate the value estimate, unless such proration or division of interests has been set forth in the report.
- ❖ Any income and expenses estimated in this report are for the purposes of this analysis only and should not be considered predictions of future operating results.
- ❖ This report is not intended to include an estimate of any personal property contained in or on the property, unless otherwise stated.
- ❖ This report is subject to the Code of Professional Ethics of the Appraisal Institute and complies with the requirements of the State of North Carolina for State Certified General Appraisers. This report is subject to the certification, definitions, and assumptions and limiting conditions set forth herein.
- ❖ The analyses, opinions and conclusions were developed based on, and this report has been prepared in conformance with, our interpretation of the guidelines and recommendations set forth in the Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery, and Enforcement Act of 1989 (FIRREA).
- ❖ This is a Real Property Appraisal Consulting Assignment.

Certification

I certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief:

1. The statements of fact contained in this report are true and correct;
2. The reported analyses, opinions, and conclusions are limited only by the reported assumptions and limiting conditions, and are my personal, unbiased professional analyses, opinions, and conclusions;
3. I have no present or prospective interest in the property that is the subject of this report and no personal interest with respect to the parties involved;
4. I have no bias with respect to the property that is the subject of this report or to the parties involved with this assignment;
5. My engagement in this assignment was not contingent upon developing or reporting predetermined results;
6. My compensation for completing this assignment is not contingent upon the development or reporting of a predetermined value or direction in value that favors the cause of the client, the amount of the value opinion, the attainment of a stipulated result, or the occurrence of a subsequent event directly related to the intended use of the appraisal;
7. The reported analyses, opinions, and conclusions were developed, and this report has been prepared, in conformity with the requirements of the Code of Professional Ethics and Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice of the Appraisal Institute;
8. The reported analyses, opinions and conclusions were developed, and this report has been prepared, in conformity with the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice.
9. The use of this report is subject to the requirements of the Appraisal Institute relating to review by its duly authorized representatives;
10. I have not made a personal inspection of the property that is the subject of this report and;
11. No one provided significant real property appraisal assistance to the person signing this certification.
12. As of the date of this report I have completed the requirements of the continuing education program of the Appraisal Institute;
13. I have not completed any appraisal related assignment on this property within the last three years

Disclosure of the contents of this appraisal report is governed by the bylaws and regulations of the Appraisal Institute and the National Association of Realtors.

Neither all nor any part of the contents of this appraisal report shall be disseminated to the public through advertising media, public relations media, news media, or any other public means of communications without the prior written consent and approval of the undersigned.



Richard C. Kirkland, Jr., MAI
State Certified General Appraiser



Nicholas D. Kirkland
Trainee Appraiser





Kirkland Appraisals, LLC

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PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

Kirkland Appraisals, LLC , Raleigh, N.C. Commercial appraiser	2003 – Present
Hester & Company , Raleigh, N.C. Commercial appraiser	1996 – 2003

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

MAI (Member, Appraisal Institute) designation #11796	2001
NC State Certified General Appraiser # A4359	1999
VA State Certified General Appraiser # 4001017291	
SC State Certified General Appraiser # 6209	
FL State Certified General Appraiser # RZ3950	
IL State Certified General Appraiser # 553.002633	
OR State Certified General Appraiser # C001204	

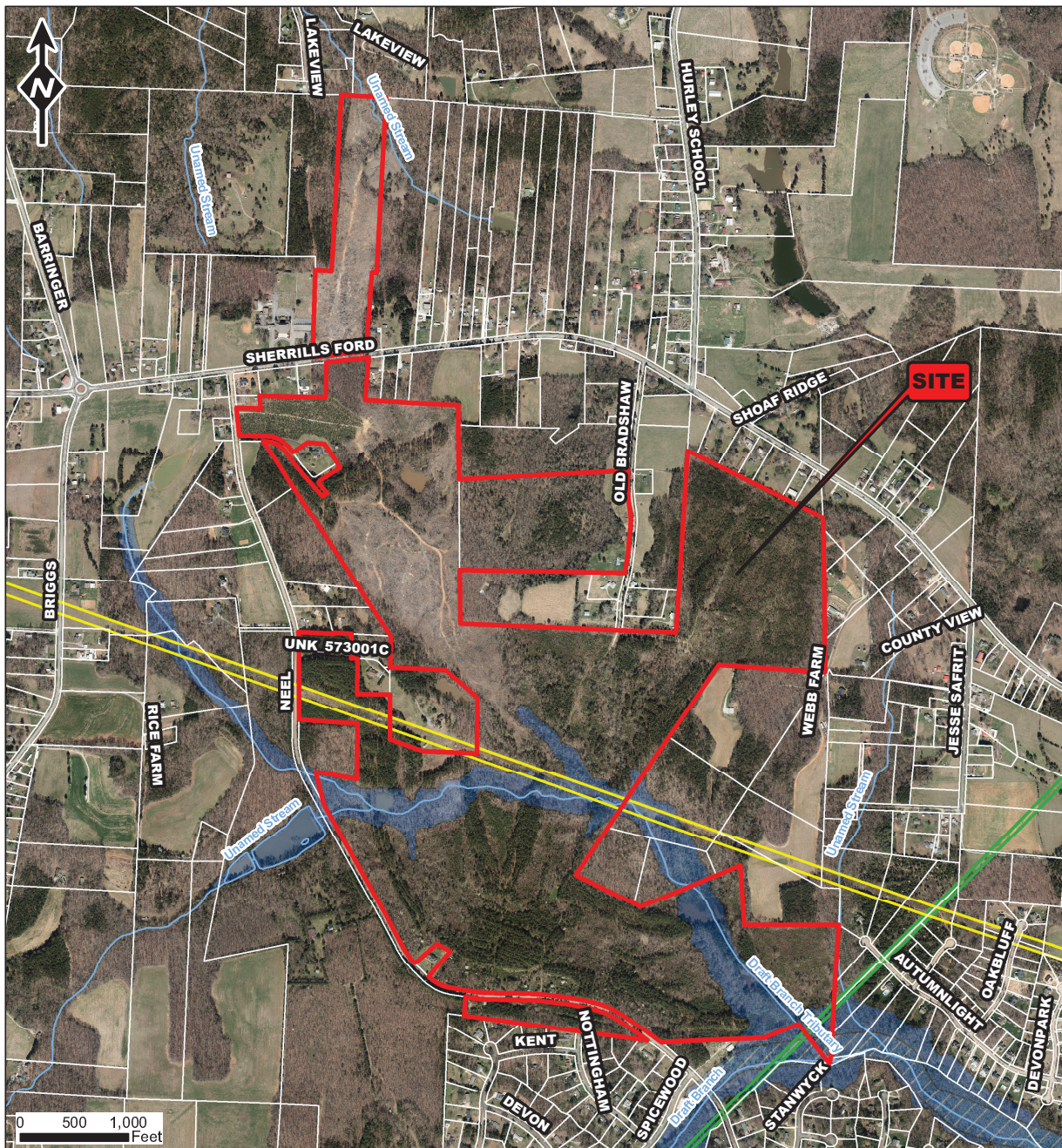
EDUCATION

Bachelor of Arts in English , University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill	1993
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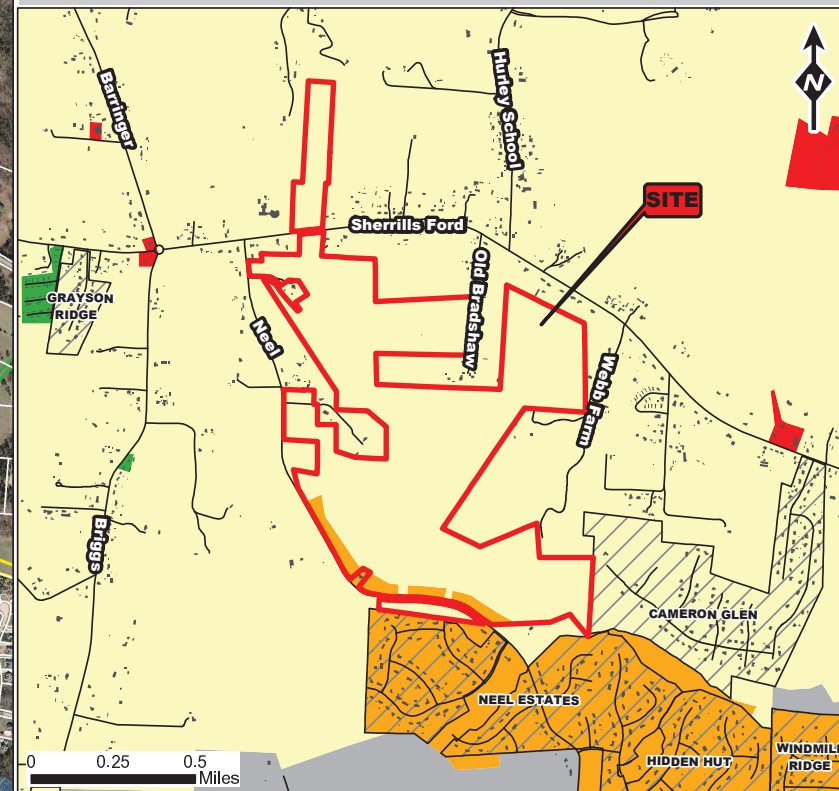
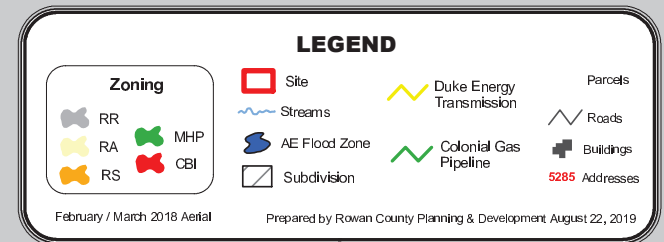
CONTINUING EDUCATION

Income Approach Case Studies for Commercial Appraisers	2018
Introduction to Expert Witness Testimony for Appraisers	2018
Appraising Small Apartment Properties	2018
Florida Appraisal Laws and Regulations	2018
Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice Update	2018
Appraisal of REO and Foreclosure Properties	2017
Appraisal of Self Storage Facilities	2017
Land and Site Valuation	2017
NCDOT Appraisal Principles and Procedures	2017
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Wind Turbine Effect on Value	2015
Supervisor/Trainee Class	2015
Business Practices and Ethics	2014
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Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice Update	2014
Introduction to Vineyard and Winery Valuation	2013
Appraising Rural Residential Properties	2012
Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice Update	2012
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Rates and Ratios: Making sense of GIMs, OARs, and DCFs	2011
Advanced Internet Search Strategies	2011
Analyzing Distressed Real Estate	2011
Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice Update	2011

Business Practices and Ethics	2011
Appraisal Curriculum Overview (2 Days – General)	2009
Appraisal Review - General	2009
Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice Update	2008
Subdivision Valuation: A Comprehensive Guide	2008
Office Building Valuation: A Contemporary Perspective	2008
Valuation of Detrimental Conditions in Real Estate	2007
The Appraisal of Small Subdivisions	2007
Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice Update	2006
Evaluating Commercial Construction	2005
Conservation Easements	2005
Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice Update	2004
Condemnation Appraising	2004
Land Valuation Adjustment Procedures	2004
Supporting Capitalization Rates	2004
Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice, C	2002
Wells and Septic Systems and Wastewater Irrigation Systems	2002
Appraisals 2002	2002
Analyzing Commercial Lease Clauses	2002
Conservation Easements	2000
Preparation for Litigation	2000
Appraisal of Nonconforming Uses	2000
Advanced Applications	2000
Highest and Best Use and Market Analysis	1999
Advanced Sales Comparison and Cost Approaches	1999
Advanced Income Capitalization	1998
Valuation of Detrimental Conditions in Real Estate	1999
Report Writing and Valuation Analysis	1999
Property Tax Values and Appeals	1997
Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice, A & B	1997
Basic Income Capitalization	1996



CUP 03-19: China Grove Solar LLC





Rowan County Department of
Planning & Development
402 N. Main Street Ste 204
Salisbury, NC 28144
Phone (704) 216-8588
Fax (704) 638-3130
www.rowancountync.gov

Case # CUP 03-19
Date Filed 7/15/19
Received By BB
Amount Paid \$ 200.00
Office Use Only

CONDITIONAL USE PERMIT APPLICATION

OWNERSHIP INFORMATION:

Name: See attached Exhibits A & B for property owner info, signatures.

Signature: _____

Phone: _____ Email: _____

Address: _____

APPLICANT / AGENT INFORMATION:

Name: China Grove Solar LLC

Signature: Rex Young, authorized agent China Grove Solar

Phone: 866.795.4015x705 Email: ryoung@cooperative.solar

Address: 5003 Southpark Dr., Ste. 210 Durham, NC 27713

PROPERTY DETAILS:

Tax Parcel: See attached Exhibit A Zoning District: _____

Date Acquired: _____ Deed Reference: Book _____ Page _____

Property Location: _____

Size (sq. ft. or acres): _____ Street Frontage: _____

Current Land Use: _____

Surrounding Land Use: North Rural Agriculture
South Rural Agricultural/Residential Suburban
East Rural Agriculture
West Rural Agriculture

PURPOSE & SECTION:

State purpose of conditional use permit:

Development of a 65 megawatt solar energy system/solar farm.

Cite section(s) of Zoning Ordinance which permit is being requested:

Sections 21-52, 21-58, 21-59, 21-60(4)(b)

ATTACHED DOCUMENTS:

Applicant must attach a response to the evaluation criteria from Section 21-59 and an accompanying site plan based on information required in Section 21-52 and 21-60.

Attached: Yes ☒ No ☐

Applicant shall, at the time the application is made, present all the necessary evidence (maps, drawings, statements, certifications, etc.) showing how the requirements of the applicable sections of the Zoning Ordinance will be met.

OFFICIAL USE ONLY

1. Signature of Coordinator:  2. Board of Commissioners

Public Hearing: 09/16/19 3. Notifications Mailed: 09/04/19 4. Property Posted:

09/05/19 5. BOC Action: Approved _____ Denied _____ 6. Date Applicant Notified:

____/____/____

China Grove Solar, LLC Application for Conditional Use Permit
Exhibit A

Parcel ID: 458 003
Landowner: Big Harry LLC
Contact: Harry Welch: 980-234-2995; harry.welch@gmail.com
Property address: 0 NEEL RD, Salisbury, NC 28147 (Tax address: 1945 Neel Rd.)
Deed Book/Page: 1144/837
Acquired: 1-20-16
Acres: 370.71
Current Zoning: Rural Agricultural
Street Frontage: Less than one-tenth of a mile runs along Sherrills Ford Rd.; most of the parcel runs along Neel Rd.

Parcel ID: 456 104
Landowner: Big Harry LLC
Contact: Harry Welch: 980-234-2995, harry.welch@gmail.com
Property address: 0 Sherrills Ford Rd., Salisbury, NC 28147 (Tax address: 1945 Neel Rd.)
Deed Book/Page: 1271/419
Acquired: 6-20-16
Acres: 24.35
Current Zoning: Rural Agricultural (R-A)
Street Frontage: Less than one-tenth of a mile runs along Sherrills Ford Rd.

Parcel ID: 456 151
Landowner: Mia Holshouser and Bryan Bradshaw
Contact: (704) 572-8437; mia@gscreates.com; bryannbradshaw@gmail.com
Property address: 520 Old Bradshaw Rd., Salisbury, NC 28147
Deed Book/Page: 1281/610
Acquired: 12-20-16
Acres: 32.26
Current Zoning: Rural Agricultural (R-A)
Street Frontage: Less than one-fifth of a mile runs along Bradshaw Rd.

China Grove Solar, LLC Zoning Application

Exhibit B

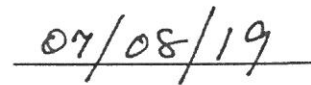
On behalf of Big Harry, LLC, China Grove Solar, LLC, is expressly authorized to submit zoning applications, conditional use permit applications, and any other applications and materials for the placement of a Solar Energy System on property owned by Big Harry, LLC more described as Rowan County PINs 458 003 and 456 104, and more fully described on Exhibit A to the conditional use permit application.

Big Harry, LLC further affirms that, if approved by Rowan County, China Grove Solar, LLC, it's successors, or assigns shall have leasehold rights to own, maintain and operate a Solar Energy System on the above described properties.



Big Harry, LLC

Manager

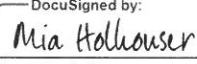


Date

China Grove Solar, LLC Zoning Application
Exhibit B

We hereby inform Rowan County that China Grove Solar, LLC, is expressly authorized to submit zoning applications, conditional use permit applications, and any other applications and materials for the placement of a Solar Energy System on property owned by us, which property is more specifically described as Rowan County PIN 456 151, and which is more fully described on Exhibit A to the conditional use permit application.

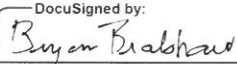
We further affirm that, if approved by Rowan County, the applicant shall have leasehold rights to own, maintain and operate a Solar Energy System on the above described properties.

DocuSigned by:


~~Mia Holshouser~~

7/11/2019

Date

DocuSigned by:


~~Bryan Bradshaw~~

7/11/2019

Date

Checklist for Review of Conditional Use Permits

Overview. Conditional uses are assumed to be generally compatible with other land uses permitted in the zoning district in which the conditional use is proposed, but due to their unique characteristics or potential impacts on the surrounding areas or the county as a whole, individual consideration of their location, design, configuration and/or operation at the proposed location is required. Specific conditions may be attached to a conditional use permit application in order to ensure conformance with the zoning district, other county ordinances or to address the project's impacts to the surrounding area.

Applicant: China Grove Solar LLC

Property Owners: Big Harry LLC, Mia Holshouser, & Bryan Bradshaw

Tax Parcels: 456-104, 151 & 458-003

Location: Neel, Sherrills Ford, & Old Bradshaw Rd

Request: 65 megawatt solar energy system

Conditional Use Requirements. Has the applicant provided the following specific items necessary for consideration? For any item indicated as "NO", compliance with the condition(s) should be required prior to

	YES	NO
Setbacks: Solar collectors fifty (50) feet from adjoining property lines	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
AZO: If located within approach surface of AZO, provide FAA 7460 form	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Evaluation Criteria. Has the applicant demonstrated that their proposal can comply with the following general conditional use evaluation criteria? For any item indicated as "NO", condition(s) may be added to bring the proposal into compliance.

	YES	NO
Adequate transportation access to the site exists.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
The use will not significantly detract from the character of the surrounding area.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hazardous safety conditions will not result.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
The use will not generate significant noise, odor, glare, or dust.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Excessive traffic of parking problems will not result.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
The use will not create significant visual impacts for adjoining properties or passersby.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Required Findings. All decisions regarding a conditional use permit application shall not be approved or denied unless each of the following findings has been made. A motion and vote on each finding is necessary.

	YES	NO
Motion 1: The development of the property in accordance with the proposed conditions will not materially endanger the public health or safety.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Supporting Fact(s): _____

Motion 2: That the development of the property in accordance with the proposed conditions will not substantially injure the value of adjoining or abutting property, or that the development is a public necessity.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
--	--------------------------	--------------------------

Supporting Fact(s): _____

Motion 3: That the location and character of the development in accordance with conditions will be in general harmony with the area in which it is located and in general conformity with any adopted county plans.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
--	--------------------------	--------------------------

Supporting Fact(s): _____

Additional Conditions. Specific conditions attached to the application that ensure conformance with the zoning district, other county ordinances or that address the project's impacts to the surrounding area.

Condition 1: _____

Condition 2: _____

Additional Conditions: _____

Permit Decision. A simple majority vote is only needed. Note that vacant seats and disqualified members are not counted in computing majority.

MOTION TO: GRANT ☐ DENY ☐ CONTINUE ☐

ROWAN COUNTY
A COUNTY COMMITTED TO EXCELLENCE



130 West Innes Street - Salisbury, NC 28144
TELEPHONE: 704-216-8180 * FAX: 704-216-8195

MEMO TO COMMISSIONERS:

FROM: Aaron Poplin, Planner
DATE: September 6, 2019
SUBJECT: Consider Approval of SNIA 04-19 Theo Pretorius

Planning Staff received a Special Non-Residential Intensity Allocation (SNIA) request from Theo Pretorius to construct a 2.15 acre mini storage facility at 900 N Chapel St. in Landis. Approving this request would allow the project to exceed the administrative allowance of 24% built-upon area (e.g. buildings, pavement, gravel) limitation requirement of the Cold Water Creek watershed and allow up to seventy (70) percent built-upon area for the project. A total of 10% of the watershed acres may be removed from the 24% limitation and permit up to 70% coverage.

Approve / Deny / Table SNIA 04-19

ATTACHMENTS:

Description	Upload Date	Type
Staff Report	9/6/2019	Cover Memo
Site Plan	9/6/2019	Cover Memo
Application	9/6/2019	Cover Memo



Rowan County Department of Planning & Development
402 North Main Street – Suite 204 – Salisbury, NC 28144
Phone: (704) 216-8588 – Fax: (704) 216-7986
www.rowancountync.gov/planning

MEMORANDUM

TO: Rowan County Board of Commissioners
FROM: Aaron Poplin, Planner
DATE: September 5, 2019
RE: SNIA 04-19

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS ACTION

☐ Receive staff report ☐ Approve / Deny / Table **SNIA 04-19**

REQUEST Planning Staff received a Special Non-Residential Intensity Allocation (SNIA) request from Theo Pretorius to construct a 2.15 acre mini storage facility at 900 N Chapel St. in Landis. Approving this request would allow the project to exceed the administrative allowance of 24% built-upon area (e.g. buildings, pavement, gravel) limitation requirement of the Cold Water Creek watershed and allow up to seventy (70) percent built-upon area for the project. A total of 10% of the watershed acres may be removed from the 24% limitation and permit up to 70% coverage.

Applicant:	Theo Pretorius	Property Owner:	Theo Pretorius
Location:	900 N Chapel St	Tax Parcel:	163-121
Zoning:	CBI	Purpose:	Mini Storage
Watershed:	WS IV PA (Cold Water Creek)		

STAFF CALCULATIONS

- Total lot area (less r/w): **6.35 AC**
- Current total built upon area: **N/A**
- Proposed structure size: **23,580 sq.ft.**
- Proposed other improvements: **69,970 sq.ft.**
- Total coverage after development: **93,550 sq.ft. (33.9%)**
- Allowable coverage by right: **66,386 sq.ft. (24%)**
- Cold Water Creek Watershed Acreage Total: **4,975 AC**
- Acres approved for SNIA: **1.58 AC out of possible 497.5 AC**

- Percentage removed from 10% allocation total: **0.3%**

STAFF COMMENTS This request meets all standards for approval.



Rowan County Department of
Planning & Development
402 N. Main Street Ste 204
Salisbury, NC 28144
Phone (704) 216-8588
Fax (704) 638-3130
www.rowancountync.gov

Case # SNIA 04-19
Date Filed 8/22/19
Received By ARM
Amount Paid \$100

Office Use Only

SPECIAL NON-RESIDENTIAL INTENSITY ALLOCATION

OWNERSHIP INFORMATION:

Name: Theo Pretorius (Landis Self Storage LLC to be formed)

Signature: Theo Pretorius

Phone: 704-763-9828

Email: TTheo4RealEstate@Gmail.com

Address: 168 Picwyck Dr. Mooresville NC 28115

APPLICANT / AGENT INFORMATION:

Name: As above

Signature: Theo Pretorius

Phone: _____ Email: _____

Address: _____

PROPERTY DETAILS:

Tax Parcel: 163 121 Zoning District: Rowan County- CBI

Location: 900 N Chapel Rd. Landis NC 28088

Size (sq. ft. or acres): 6.35 Acres Watershed: WS IV Cold Water Creek

Current Land Use: Vacant

List the current or proposed use of the property and a general description of what will be constructed under this application:

Proposed Self Storage Facility to serve the residents of Landis

Will there be **land disturbing activity** (grading of natural vegetation) of one acre or more of land area because of the construction on the property? Yes ☒ No ☐

Structures: Existing 0 sq.ft. Proposed 2,3200 sq.ft.

Other Impervious Coverage: Existing Not surveyed sq.ft Proposed 64000 sq.ft

Remaining Undeveloped Area: 162,856 sq.ft. 58.4 % of Property

Storage of toxic and/or hazardous material: Yes ☐ No ☒

If Yes, a spill containment plan must submitted with application.

SITE PLAN:

Applicant must attach a site plan depicting information listed in Section 21-33 (2) and 21-52.


Attached: Yes ☒ No ☐

I certify that the information provided in this application is correct and true to the information of the proposed development, and I am the owner, partner, officer of a corporation, or agent duly authorized to make this application and fully understand and agree to comply with all applicable laws of the Rowan County Zoning Ordinance.


Signature

8/21/2019
Date of Application

OFFICIAL USE ONLY

1. Signature of Coordinator:  2. Board of Commissioners
Meeting: 9/16/19 3. Board of Commissioners Action: Approved _____ Denied _____ 4. Date
Applicant Notified: / /

ROWAN COUNTY
A COUNTY COMMITTED TO EXCELLENCE



130 West Innes Street - Salisbury, NC 28144
TELEPHONE: 704-216-8180 * FAX: 704-216-8195

MEMO TO COMMISSIONERS:

FROM: Finance Department
DATE: September 9, 2019
SUBJECT: Approval of Direction for Transportation Management Services

After due advertisement, proposals for transportation management services were received and opened by David Sifford, Purchasing Agent. At this time, staff is evaluating the one bid received and other alternatives. More information will be forthcoming in the next few days.

ATTACHMENTS:

Description	Upload Date	Type
No Attachments Available		

ROWAN COUNTY
A COUNTY COMMITTED TO EXCELLENCE



130 West Innes Street - Salisbury, NC 28144
TELEPHONE: 704-216-8180 * FAX: 704-216-8195

MEMO TO COMMISSIONERS:

FROM: Finance Department
DATE: September 9, 2019
SUBJECT: Budget Amendments

Please see the attached budget amendments.

Please approve the attached budget amendments.

ATTACHMENTS:

Description

Budget Amendments

Upload Date

9/10/2019

Type

Budget Amendment

DEPARTMENTAL REQUEST FOR BUDGET ACTION

Reviewed by:

ACCOUNT TITLE		ACCOUNT #	INCREASE	DECREASE
Fund Balance Appropriated - Restricted	R	1144410-495010	13,165	
Supplies: Other Small Equipment	E	1154410-561095-44101	609	
Special Projects: Calendar	E	1154410-582015	235	
Program Activies: GREAT	E	1154410-583017	1,082	
Special Projects: Meeting/Training Food	E	1154410-582009	8,567	
Sheriff's Christmas Caring	E	1154410-583089	1,866	
Special Projects: Explorer Expenditures	E	1154410-582032	806	
Fund Balance Appropriated - Restricted	R	1144412-495010	9,783	
Alcoa: Other Supplies	E	1154412-561090	9,783	
Fund Balance Appropriated - Restricted	R	1144416-495010	57,042	
Tech Service - Serv & Maint	E	1154416-534030	10,000	
Travel - State	E	11544165-558065	4,000	
Training - State	E	11544165-559050	2,000	
Supplies: Other - State	E	1154416-561910	20,000	
Weapons - State	E	11544165-561098	8,000	
F/A: Asset Forfeiture - State	E	11544165-576005	5,000	
Asset Forfeiture - State	E	11544165-582019	8,042	
Fund Balance Appropriated - Restricted	R	1144416-495010	63,369	
R&M - Vehicles - Federal	E	1154416-543020	5,000	
Travel - Federal	E	11544162-558026	2,000	
Training - Federal	E	11544162-559026	2,000	
Other Small Equipment - Federal	E	1154416-561095	8,369	
Weapons - Federal	E	11544162-561099	8,000	
F/A: Asset Forfeiture - Federal	E	11544162-576006	5,000	
Drug Education - Federal	E	11544162-582013	15,000	
Asset Forfeiture - Federal	E	11544162-582018	18,000	
Fund Balance Appropriated - Restricted	R	1144419-495010	32,454	
Special Projects: Katrina	E	1154419-582024	20,386	
Other Small Equipment	E	1154419-561095	12,068	
DEPARTMENT HEAD		COUNTY MANAGER	ACCOUNTING USE ONLY	
Approved: ✓		Approved:	Budget Revision #	
Disapproved:		Disapproved:	Date Posted:	
Amended:		Amended:	Group Number:	
Date: 9/08/19		Date:	Posted by:	
Signature: E. Heidrick		Signature:	Approved by:	

DEPARTMENTAL REQUEST FOR BUDGET ACTION

DEPARTMENT HEAD		COUNTY MANAGER	ACCOUNTING USE ONLY
Approved: <u>✓</u>		Approved: _____	Budget Revision # <u>03-90</u>
Disapproved: _____		Disapproved: _____	Date Posted: _____
Amended: _____		Amended: _____	Group Number: _____
Date: <u>9/06/19</u>		Date: _____	Posted by: _____
Signature: <u>P. Heidrich</u>		Signature: _____	Approved by: _____

NC Science Museums Grant Program

Rowan Wild Proposed Budget 7/1/2019-6/30/2020

Total Amount Granted: \$60,000.00

1. Part Time Staffing – \$26,500.00

Educational Staffing - \$21,500.00

Two seasonal part time staff employees for Nature Center educational programming/summer camps at \$10.76/hr X 1998 hrs

Animal Care Staffing - \$5,000.00

Seasonal animal care part time staff employees at \$10.00/hr X 500 hrs

Measurable Goals: To provide educational programs and summer camps; to provide animal care for native collection

2. Educational Supplies/Equipment/Advertisement/Training - \$9,500.00

- Education program/summer camp supplies
- Educational programming/summer camp advertisement
- Staff training and development - workshops/seminars/continuing education/certifications/rabies vaccinations

Measurable Goals: To equip, enhance and promote educational programming and summer camps; to provide funding for staff training and development

3. Animal exhibits/habitats/supplies/signage - \$24,000.00

- Exhibit/habitat/supplies facilities/signs maintenance and upgrades

Measurable Goals: To maintain and make necessary aesthetic and functional improvements to current animal exhibits/habitats/supplies facilities; maintain/upgrade exhibit/habitat signage

ROWAN COUNTY
A COUNTY COMMITTED TO EXCELLENCE



130 West Innes Street - Salisbury, NC 28144
TELEPHONE: 704-216-8180 * FAX: 704-216-8195

MEMO TO COMMISSIONERS:

FROM: County Attorney Jay Dees
DATE: September 9, 2019
SUBJECT: For Attorney-Client Privileged Communication Regarding a Pending Lawsuit Pertaining to the County Line

The Board is asked to enter into Closed Session in accordance with North Carolina General Statute 143-318.11(a)(3) for attorney-client privileged communication regarding a pending lawsuit pertaining to the county line.

ATTACHMENTS:

Description

Upload Date

Type

No Attachments Available