

CHAPTER 154: WATER SUPPLY WATERSHED MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION
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GENERAL PROVISIONS

§ 154.01 AUTHORITY AND ENACTMENT.

The Legislature of the State of North Carolina has, in G.S. § 160A-174, General Ordinance Authority, and in G.S. Chapter 143, Article 21, Water and Air Resources, delegated the responsibility or directed local governmental units to adopt regulations designed to promote the public health, safety and general welfare of its citizenry. The Governing Board of the City of Roxboro does ordain and enact into law the following chapter as the Watershed Protection Ordinance of The City of Roxboro, North Carolina.

(Ord. passed 6-8-93; Am. Ord. passed 11-10-98)

§ 154.02 JURISDICTION.

The provisions of this chapter shall apply within the areas designated as a public water supply watershed by the North Carolina Environmental Management Commission, and shall be defined and established on the map entitled, "Watershed Protection Map of Roxboro, North Carolina," which is adopted simultaneously herewith. The Watershed Map and all explanatory matter contained thereon accompanies and is made a part of this chapter. This chapter shall be permanently kept on file in the office of the City Clerk.

(Ord. passed 6-8-93; Am. Ord. passed 11-10-98)

§ 154.03 EXCEPTIONS TO APPLICABILITY.

(A) Nothing contained herein shall repeal, modify or amend any federal or state law or regulation, or any ordinance or regulation pertaining thereto, except any ordinance which these regulations specifically replace; nor shall any provision of this chapter amend, modify or restrict any provision of the code of ordinances of the city at the time of the adoption of this chapter that may be construed to impair or reduce the effectiveness of this chapter or to conflict with any of its provisions.

(B) It is not intended that these regulations interfere with any easement, covenants or other agreements between parties. However, if the provisions of these regulations impose greater restrictions or higher standards for the use of a building or land, then the provisions of these regulations shall control.

(C) Existing development, as defined in this chapter, is not subject to the requirements of this chapter. Expansion to structures classified as existing development must meet the requirements of this chapter; however, the built-upon area of the existing development is not required to be included in the density calculations.

(D) A pre-existing lot owned by an individual prior to the effective date of this chapter, regardless of whether or not a vested right has been established, may be developed for single-family residential proposes without being subject to the restrictions of this chapter.

(Ord. passed 6-8-93; Am. Ord. passed 11-10-98)

§ 154.04 DEFINITIONS.

For the purpose of this chapter, the following definitions shall apply unless the context clearly indicates or requires a different meaning.

AGRICULTURAL USE. The use of waters for stock watering, irrigation and other farm purposes.

ANIMAL UNIT. A unit of measurement developed by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency that is used to compare different types of animal operations.

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMP). A structural or nonstructural management-based practice used singularly or in combination to reduce non-point source inputs to receiving waters in order to achieve water quality protection goals.

BUFFER. An area of natural or planted vegetation through which storm water runoff flows in a diffuse manner so that the runoff does not become channelized and which provides for infiltration of the runoff and filtering of pollutants. The BUFFER is measured landward from the normal pool elevation of impounded structures and from the bank of each side of streams or rivers.

BUILDING. Any structure having a roof supported by columns or by walls and intended for shelter, housing or enclosure of persons, animals or property. The connection of two buildings by means of an open porch, breezeway, passageway, carport or other such open structure, with or without a roof, shall not be deemed to make them a building.

BUILT-UPON AREA. Shall include that portion of a development project that is covered by impervious or partially impervious cover, including buildings, pavement, gravel roads, recreation facilities (for example, tennis courts) and the like. Note: Wooden slatted decks and the water area of a swimming pool are considered pervious.

CLUSTER DEVELOPMENT. The grouping of buildings in order to conserve land resources and provide for innovation in the design of the project. This term includes nonresidential development as well as single-family residential subdivisions and multi-family developments that do not involve the subdivision of land.

COMPOSTING FACILITY. A facility in which only stumps, limbs, leaves, grass and untreated wood collected from land clearing or landscaping operations is deposited.

CRITICAL AREA. The area adjacent to a water supply intake or reservoir where risk associated with pollution is greater than from the remaining portions of the watershed. The CRITICAL AREA is defined as extending either one-half mile from the normal pool elevation of the reservoir in which the intake is located or to the ridge line of the watershed (whichever comes first); or one-half mile upstream from the intake located directly in the stream of river (run-of-the-river) or the ridge line of the watershed (whichever comes first). Local governments may extend the critical area as needed. Major landmarks such as highways or property lines may be used to delineate the outer boundary of the critical area if these landmarks are immediately adjacent to the appropriate outer boundary of one-half mile.

CUSTOMARY HOME OCCUPATIONS. Any use conducted entirely within a dwelling and carried on by the occupants thereof, which use is clearly incidental and secondary to the use of the dwelling for residential purposes and does not change the character thereof. Provided further, that no mechanical equipment is installed or used except as is normally used for domestic or professional purposes and that not over 50% of the area of one floor of the dwelling is used for the occupation. No home occupation shall be conducted in any accessory building except for the storage and service of a vehicle that is driven off-site, such as a service repair truck, delivery truck and the like.

DEVELOPMENT. Any land-disturbing activity which adds to or changes the amount of impervious or partially impervious cover on a land area, or which otherwise decreases the infiltration of precipitation into the soil.

DISCHARGING LANDFILLS. A facility with liners, monitoring equipment and other measures to detect and/or prevent leachate from entering the environment to a receiving stream.

DWELLING UNIT. A building, or portion thereof, providing complete permanent living facilities for one family.

EXISTING DEVELOPMENT. Those projects that are built or those projects that at a minimum have established a vested right under North Carolina zoning law as of the effective date of this chapter based on at least one of the following criteria:

- (1) Substantial expenditures of resources (time, labor, money) based on a good faith reliance upon having received a valid local government approval to proceed with the project;
- (2) Having an outstanding valid building permit as authorized by G.S. § 160A-385.1; or
- (3) Having expended substantial resources (time, labor, money) and having an approved site-specific or phased-development plan as authorized by G.S. § 160A-385.1.

EXISTING LOT (LOT OF RECORD). A lot which is part of a subdivision, a plat of which has been recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds prior to the adoption of this chapter, or a lot described by metes and bounds, the description of which has been so recorded prior to the adoption of this chapter.

FAMILY. One or more persons occupying a single dwelling unit, provided that unless all members are related by blood or marriage or adoption, no such family shall contain over five persons, but further provided that domestic servants employed or living on the premises may be housed on the premises without being counted as a family or families.

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL. Any substance listed as such in: Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) § 302, being 42 USC 11002, Extremely Hazardous Substances, Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), being 42 USC 9601, Hazardous Substances, or § 311 of the Clean Water Act (CWA), being 33 USC 1321, Oil and Hazardous Substances.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT. Any nonresidential development that requires a NPDES permit for an industrial discharge and/or requires the use or storage of any hazardous material for the purpose of manufacturing, assembling, finishing, cleaning or developing any product or commodity.

LANDFILL. A facility for the disposal of solid waste on land in a sanitary manner in accordance with G.S. Chapter 130A, Article 9. For the purpose of this chapter, this term does not include composting facilities.

LOT. A parcel of land occupied or capable of being occupied by a building or group of buildings devoted to a common use, together with the customary accessories and open spaces belonging to the same.

MAJOR VARIANCE. A variance that results in any one or more of the following:

- (1) The complete waiver of a management requirement;
- (2) The relaxation, by a factor of more than 10%, of any management requirement that takes the form of a numerical standard;
- (3) The relaxation of any management requirement that applies to a development proposal intended to qualify under the high-density option.

MINOR VARIANCE. A variance that does not qualify as a major variance.

NONRESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT. All development other than residential development, agriculture and silviculture.

PLAT. A map or plan of a parcel of land which is to be or has been subdivided.

RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT. Buildings for residence, such as attached and detached single-family dwellings, apartment complexes, condominiums, townhouses, cottages and the like and their associated outbuildings such as garages, storage buildings, gazebos and the like and customary home occupations.

SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL. Any development where:

- (1) No building contains more than one dwelling unit;
- (2) Every dwelling unit is on a separate lot; and
- (3) Where no lot contains more than one dwelling unit.

STREET (ROAD). A right-of-way for vehicular traffic which affords the principal means of access to abutting properties.

STRUCTURE. Anything constructed or erected, including, but not limited to buildings, which requires location on the land or attachment to something having permanent location on the land.

SUBDIVIDER. Any person, firm or corporation who subdivides or develops any land deemed to be a subdivision as herein defined.

SUBDIVISION. All divisions of a tract or parcel of land into two or more lots, building sites or other divisions 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 the regulations authorized by this chapter:

(1) 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 this chapter;

(2) The division of land into parcels greater than ten acres where no street right-of-way dedication is involved;

(3) The public acquisition by purchase of strips of land for the widening or opening of streets;

(4) The division of a tract in single ownership whose entire area is no greater than two acres into not more than three lots, where no street right-of-way dedication is involved and where the resultant lots are equal to or exceed the standards of this chapter;

(5) The division of a tract into plots or lots used as a cemetery.

TOXIC SUBSTANCE. Any substance or combination of substances (including disease-causing agents), which after discharge and upon exposure, ingestion, inhalation or assimilation into any organism, either directly from the environment or indirectly by ingestion through food chains, has the potential to cause death, disease, behavioral abnormalities, cancer, genetic mutations, physiological malfunctions, (including malfunctions or suppression in reproduction or growth) or physical deformities in such organisms or their offspring or other adverse health effects.

VARIANCE. A permission to develop or use property granted by the Watershed Review Board, relaxing or waiving a water supply watershed management requirement adopted by the Environmental Management Commission that is incorporated into this chapter.

WATER-DEPENDENT STRUCTURE. Any structure for which the use requires access to or proximity to or siting within surface waters to fulfill its basic purpose, such as boat ramps, boat houses, docks and bulkheads. Ancillary facilities such as restaurants, outlets for boat supplies, parking lots and commercial boat storage areas are not water-dependent structures.

WATERSHED. The entire land area contributing surface drainage to a specific point (for example, the water supply intake.)

WATERSHED ADMINISTRATOR. An official or designated person of the city responsible for administration and enforcement of this chapter.

(Ord. passed 6-8-93; Am. Ord. passed 11-10-98)

§ 154.05 **WORD INTERPRETATION.**

For the purpose of this chapter, certain words shall be interpreted as follows:

(A) Words in the present tense include the future tense.

(B) Words used in the singular number include the plural, and words used in the plural number include the singular, unless the natural construction of the wording indicates otherwise.

(C) The word "person" includes a firm, association, corporation, trust and company as well as an individual.

(D) The word "structure" shall include the word "building."

(E) The word "lot" shall include the words, "plot," "parcel" or "tract."

(F) The word "shall" is always mandatory and not merely directory.

(G) The word "will" is always mandatory and not merely directory.

(Ord. passed 6-8-93; Am. Ord. passed 11-10-98)

WATERSHED REVIEW BOARD

§ 154.15 ESTABLISHMENT OF BOARD.

(A) (1) There shall be and is created the Watershed Review Board, consisting of five members appointed by the City Council.

(2) Three residents of the city shall be appointed for three-year terms. Two residents of the city shall be appointed for two-year terms. Thereafter, all new terms shall be for three years, and members may be re-appointed.

(B) Two alternate members shall be appointed to serve on the Watershed Review Board in the absence of any regular member, and shall be appointed for three-year terms. While attending in the capacity of a regular member, the alternate shall have and exercise all the powers and duties of the regular member.

(C) The City Council may appoint the Board of Adjustment to serve as the Watershed Review Board.

(Ord. passed 6-8-93; Am. Ord. passed 11-10-98)

§ 154.16 RULES OF CONDUCT FOR MEMBERS.

Members of the Board may be removed by the City Council for cause, including violation of the rules stated below:

(A) Faithful attendance at meetings of the Board and conscientious performance of the duties required of members of the Board shall be considered a prerequisite to continuing membership on the Board.

(B) No Board member shall take part in the hearing, consideration or determination of any case in which he or she is personally or financially interested. A Board member shall have a "financial interest" in a case when a decision in the case will:

(1) Cause him or her or his or her spouse to experience a direct financial benefit or loss; or

(2) Will cause a business in which he or she or his or her spouse owns a 10% or greater interest, or is involved in a decision-making role, to experience a direct financial benefit or loss. A Board member shall have a "personal interest" in a case when it involves a member of his or her immediate family (for example, parent, spouse or child).

(C) No Board member shall discuss any case with any parties thereto prior to the public hearing on that case; provided, however, that members may receive and/or seek information pertaining to the case from the Watershed Administrator or any other member of the Board, its Secretary or Clerk prior to the hearing.

(D) Members of the Board shall not express individual opinions on the proper judgment of any case prior to its determination on that case.

(E) Members of the Board shall give notice to the Chairperson at least 48 hours prior to the hearing of any potential conflict of interest which he or she has in a particular case before the Board.

(F) No Board member shall vote on any matter that decides an application or appeal unless he or she had attended the public hearing on that application or appeal.

(Ord. passed 6-8-93; Am. Ord. passed 11-10-98)

§ 154.17 POWERS AND DUTIES OF BOARD.

(A) Administrative review. The Watershed Review Board shall hear and decide appeals from any decision or determination made by the Watershed Administrator in the enforcement of this chapter.

(B) Variances. The Watershed Review Board shall have the power to authorize, in specific cases, minor variances from the terms of this chapter as will not be contrary to the public interests where, owing to special conditions, a literal enforcement of this chapter will result in practical difficulties or unnecessary hardship, so that the spirit of this chapter shall be observed, public safety and welfare secured and substantial justice done. In addition, the city shall notify and allow a reasonable comment period for all other local governments having jurisdiction in the designated watershed where the variance is being considered.

(1) Applications for a variance shall be made on the proper form obtainable from the Watershed Administrator and shall include the following information:

(a) A site plan, drawn to a scale of at least one inch to 40 feet, indicating the property lines of the parcel upon which the use is proposed; any existing or proposed structures; parking areas and other built-upon areas; and surface water drainage. The site plan shall be neatly drawn and indicate north point, name and address of person who prepared the plan, date of the original drawing and an accurate record of any later revision.

(b) A complete and detailed description of the proposed variance, together with any other pertinent information which the applicant feels would be helpful to the Watershed Review Board in considering the application.

(c) The Watershed Administrator shall notify in writing each local government having jurisdiction in the watershed and any entity or government using the watershed for water consumption. The notice shall include a description of the variance being requested. Local governments receiving notice of the variance request may submit comments to the Watershed Administrator prior to a decision by the Watershed Review Board. The comments shall become a part of the record of proceedings of the Watershed Review Board.

(2) Before the Watershed Review Board may grant a variance, it shall make the following three findings, which shall be recorded in the permanent record of the case, and shall include the factual reason on which they are based:

(a) There are practical difficulties or unnecessary hardships in the way of carrying out the strict letter of the ordinance. In order to determine that there are practical difficulties or unnecessary hardships, the Board must find that the five following conditions exist:

1. If he or she complies with the provisions of the ordinance, the applicant can secure no reasonable return from, nor make reasonable use of, his or

her property. Merely proving that the variance would permit a greater profit to be made from the property will not be considered adequate to justify the Board in granting a variance. Moreover, the Board shall consider whether the variance is the minimum possible deviation from the terms of the ordinance that will make possible the reasonable use of his or her property.

2. The hardship results from the application of the ordinance to the property rather than from other factors such as deed restrictions or other hardship.

3. The hardship is due to the physical nature of the applicant's property, such as its size, shape or topography, which is different from that of neighboring property.

4. The hardship is not the result of the actions of an applicant who knowingly or unknowingly violates the ordinance or who purchases the property after the effective date of the ordinance and then comes to the Board for relief.

5. The hardship is peculiar to the applicant's property, rather than the result of conditions that are widespread. If other properties are equally subject to the hardship created in the restriction, then granting a variance would be a special privilege denied to others and would not promote equal justice.

(b) The variance is in harmony with the general purpose and intent of the ordinance and preserves its spirit.

(c) In the granting of the variance, the public safety and welfare have been assured and substantial justice has been done. The Board shall not grant a variance if it finds that doing so would in any respect impair the public health, safety or general welfare.

(3) In granting the variance, the Board may attach thereto such conditions regarding the location, character and other features of the proposed building, structure or use as it may deem advisable in furtherance of the purpose of this chapter. If a variance for the construction, alteration or use of property is granted, the construction, alteration or use shall be in accordance with the approved site plan.

(4) The Watershed Review Board shall refuse to hear an appeal or an application for a variance previously denied if it finds that there have been no substantial changes in conditions or circumstances bearing on the appeal or application.

(5) A variance issued in accordance with this section shall be considered a watershed protection permit, and shall expire if a building permit or watershed occupancy permit for such use is not obtained by the applicant within six months from the date of the decision.

(6) (a) If the application calls for the granting of a minor variance, and if the Watershed Review Board decides in favor of granting the variance, the Board shall prepare a preliminary record of the hearing with all deliberate speed. The preliminary record of the hearing shall include:

1. The variance application;
2. The hearing notices;

3. The evidence presented;
4. Motions, offers of proof, objections to evidence and rulings on them;
5. Proposed findings and exceptions;
6. The proposed decision, including all conditions proposed to be added to the permit.

(b) The preliminary record shall be sent to the Environmental Management Commission for its review as follows:

1. If the Commission concludes from the preliminary record that the variance qualifies as a major variance and that the property owner can secure no reasonable return from, nor make any practical use of the property unless the proposed variance is granted, and that the variance if granted will not result in a serious threat to the water supply, then the Commission shall approve the variance as proposed, or approve the proposed variance with conditions and stipulations. The Commission shall prepare a Commission decision and send it to the Watershed Review Board. If the Commission approves the variance as proposed, the Board shall prepare a final decision granting the proposed variance. If the Commission approves the variance with conditions and stipulations, the Board shall prepare a final decision, including such conditions and stipulations, granting the proposed variance.

2. If the Commission concludes from the preliminary record that the variance qualifies as a major variance and that the property owner can secure a reasonable return from or make a practical use of the property without the variance, or that the variance, if granted, will result in a serious threat to the water supply, then the Commission shall deny approval of the variance as proposed. The Commission shall prepare a Commission decision and send it to the Watershed Review Board. The Board shall prepare a final decision denying the variance as proposed.

(C) Subdivision approval, see §§ 154.30.

(D) Public health, see §§ 154.65.

(E) Approval of all development greater than the low density option, see §§ 154.45.
(Ord. passed 6-8-93; Am. Ord. passed 11-10-98)

§ 154.18 APPEALS FROM BOARD.

Appeals from the Watershed Review Board must be filed with the Superior Court within 30 days from the date of the decision. The decision by the Superior Court will be in the manner of certiorari.

(Ord. passed 6-8-93; Am. Ord. passed 11-10-98)

SUBDIVISION REGULATIONS

§ 154.30 GENERAL.

(A) No subdivision plat of land within the public water supply watershed shall be filed or recorded by the Register of Deeds until it has been approved in accordance with the provisions of this subchapter. Likewise, the Clerk of Superior Court shall not order or direct the recording of a plat if the recording of the plat would be in conflict with this subchapter.

(B) The approval of a plat does not constitute or effect the acceptance by the city or the public of the dedication of any street or other ground, easement, right-of-way, public utility line or other public facility shown on the plat, and shall not be construed to do so.

(C) All subdivisions shall conform with the mapping requirements contained in G.S. § 47-30.

(D) All subdivisions of land within the jurisdiction of the city after the effective date of this chapter shall require a plat to be prepared, approved and recorded pursuant to this chapter. (Ord. passed 6-8-93; Am. Ord. passed 11-10-98)

§ 154.31 SUBDIVISION APPLICATION AND REVIEW PROCEDURE.

(A) All proposed subdivisions shall be reviewed prior to recording with the Register of Deeds by submitting a vicinity map to the Watershed Administrator to determine whether or not the property is located within the designated public water supply watershed. Subdivisions that are not within the designated watershed area shall not be subject to the provisions of this chapter and may be recorded, provided the Watershed Administrator initials the vicinity map. Subdivisions within the designated watershed area shall comply with the provisions of this subchapter and all other state and local requirements that may apply.

(B) Subdivision applications shall be filed with the Watershed Administrator. The application shall include a completed application form, two copies of the plat and supporting documentation deemed necessary by the Watershed Administrator or the Watershed Review Board (see Appendix A).

(C) The Watershed Administrator shall review the completed application and submit recommendations to the Watershed Review Board for further review and final action. The Watershed Review Board shall either approve, approve conditionally or disapprove each application by a majority vote of the members present and voting. First consideration of the application shall be at the next regularly scheduled meeting of the Board after the application is submitted. The Board shall take final action within 45 days of its first consideration. The Watershed Administrator or the Board may provide public agencies an opportunity to review and make recommendations. However, failure of the agencies to submit their comments and recommendations shall not delay the Board's action within the prescribed time limit. The public agencies may include, but are not limited to, the following:

(1) The District Highway Engineer with regard to proposed streets and highways.

(2) The State Division of Environmental Management with regard to proposed sewer systems normally approved by the Division, engineered storm water controls or storm water management in general.

(3) Any other agency or official designated by the Watershed Administrator or Watershed Review Board.

(D) If the Watershed Review Board approves the application, the approval shall be indicated on both copies of the plat by the following certification and signed by the Chairperson or other authorized member of the Board:

Certificate of Approval for Recording

Any person who, being the owner or agent of the owner of any land located within the jurisdiction of the city, thereafter subdivides his or her land in violation of this chapter or transfers or sells land by reference to, exhibition of, or any other use of a plat showing a subdivision of the land before the plat has been properly approved under this chapter and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. The description by metes and bounds in the instrument of transfer or other document used in the process of selling or transferring land shall not exempt the transaction from this penalty. The city may bring an action for injunction of any illegal subdivision transfer, conveyance or sale of land, and the court shall, upon appropriate findings, issue an injunction and order requiring the offending party to comply with this chapter.

(Ord. passed 6-8-93; Am. Ord. passed 11-10-98) Penalty, see § 154.99

DEVELOPMENT REGULATIONS

§ 154.45 ESTABLISHMENT OF WATERSHED AREAS.

The purpose of this subchapter is to list and describe the watershed area herein adopted.

(Ord. passed 6-8-93; Am. Ord. passed 11-10-98)

§ 154.46 WATERSHED AREAS DESCRIBED; WS-III-BW (BALANCE OF WATERSHED).

In order to maintain a low to moderate land use intensity pattern, single-family detached uses shall develop at a maximum of two dwelling units per acre, or have a maximum built-upon area of 24%. All other residential and nonresidential development shall be allowed a maximum of 24% built-upon area. In addition, nonresidential uses may occupy 5% of the watershed with a 70% built-upon area when approved as a special nonresidential intensity allocation (SNIA). The Watershed Administrator is authorized to approve SNIAs consistent with the provisions of § 154.55. Projects must minimize built-upon surface area, direct storm water away from surface waters and incorporate best management practices to minimize water quality impacts. Nondischarge landfills and sludge application sites are allowed.

(A) Allowed uses.

(1) Agriculture, subject to the provisions of the Food Security Act of 1985 and the Food, Agricultural, Conservation and Trade Act of 1990;

(2) Silviculture, subject to the provisions of the Forest Practices Guidelines Related to Water Quality (15A NCAC 11.6101.0209);

(3) Residential development;

(4) Nonresidential development, excluding discharging landfills and the storage of toxic and hazardous materials unless a spill containment plan is implemented.

(B) Density and built-upon limits.

(1) Single family residential development shall not exceed two dwelling units per acre or 24% built-upon area, as defined on a project by project basis.

(2) All other residential and nonresidential development shall not exceed 24% built-upon area on a project by project basis except that up to 5% of the balance of the watershed may be developed for nonresidential uses to 70% built-upon area on a project by project basis. For the purpose of calculating built-upon area, total project area shall include total acreage in the tract on which the project is to be developed.

(Ord. passed 6-8-93; Am. Ord. passed 11-10-98) Penalty, see § 154.99

§ 154.47 CLUSTER DEVELOPMENT.

(A) Clustering of development is allowed in the WS-III-BW watershed area.

(B) Minimum lot sizes are not applicable to single-family cluster development projects; however, the total number of lots shall not exceed the number of lots allowed for single-family detached developments in § 154.46. Built-upon area or storm water control requirements of the project shall not exceed that allowed for the critical area or balance of watershed, whichever applies.

(C) All built-upon area shall be designed and located to minimize storm water runoff impact to the receiving waters and minimize concentrated storm water flow.

(D) The remainder of the tract shall remain in a vegetative or natural state. Where the development has an incorporated property owners association, the title of the open space area shall be conveyed to the association for management. Where a property association is not incorporated, a maintenance agreement shall be filed with the property deeds. (Ord. passed 6-8-93; Am. Ord. passed 11-10-98) Penalty, see § 10.99
§ 154.48 BUFFER AREAS REQUIRED.

(A) A minimum 100-foot vegetative buffer is required for all new development activities that exceed the low-density option; otherwise, a minimum 30-foot vegetative buffer for development activities is required along all perennial waters indicated on the most recent versions of U.S.G.S. 1:24,000 (7.5 minute) scale topographic maps, or as determined by local government studies. Desirable artificial stream bank or shoreline stabilization is permitted.

(B) No new development is allowed in the buffer except for water dependent structures and public projects such as road crossings and greenways where no practical alternatives exist. These activities should minimize built-upon surface area, direct runoff away from the surface waters and maximize the utilization of storm water best management practices. (Ord. passed 6-8-93; Am. Ord. passed 11-10-98) Penalty, see § 154.99
§ 154.49 RULES GOVERNING THE INTERPRETATION OF WATERSHED AREA BOUNDARIES.

Where uncertainty exists as to the boundaries of the watershed areas as shown on the Watershed Map, the following rules shall apply:

(A) Where area boundaries are indicated as approximately following the street, alley, railroad or highway lines or centerlines thereof, the lines shall be construed to be the boundaries.

(B) Where area boundaries are indicated as approximately following lot lines, the lot lines shall be construed to be the boundaries. However, a surveyed plat prepared by a registered land surveyor may be submitted to the city as evidence that one or more properties along these boundaries do not lie within the watershed area.

(C) Where the watershed area boundaries lie at a scaled distance more than 25 feet from any parallel lot line, the location of watershed area boundaries shall be determined by use of the scale appearing on the Watershed Map.

(D) Where the watershed area boundaries lie at a scaled distance of 25 feet or less from any parallel lot line, the location of watershed area boundaries shall be construed to be the lot line.

(E) Where other uncertainty exists, the Watershed Administrator shall interpret the Watershed Map as to the location of the boundaries. This decision may be appealed to the Watershed Review Board.

(Ord. passed 6-8-93; Am. Ord. passed 11-10-98)

§ 154.50 APPLICATION OF REGULATIONS.

(A) No building or land shall hereafter be used and no development shall take place except in conformity with the regulations herein specified for the watershed area in which it is located.

(B) No area required for the purpose of complying with the provisions of this chapter shall be included in the area required for another building.

(C) Every residential building hereafter erected, moved or structurally altered shall be located on a lot which conforms to the regulations herein specified, except as permitted in § 154.51.

(D) If a use or class of use is not specifically indicated as being allowed in a watershed area, the use or class of use is prohibited.

(Ord. passed 6-8-93; Am. Ord. passed 11-10-98) Penalty, see § 154.99

§ 154.51 EXISTING DEVELOPMENT.

Any existing development as defined in this chapter may be continued and maintained subject to the provisions provided herein. Expansions to structures classified as existing developments must meet the requirements of this chapter; however, the built-upon area of the existing development is not required to be included in the density calculations.

(A) Vacant lots. This category consists of vacant lots for which plats or deeds have been recorded in the office of the County Register of Deeds. Lots may be used for any of the uses allowed in the watershed area in which it is located. Where the lot area is below the minimum specified in this chapter, the Watershed Administrator is authorized to issue a watershed protection permit.

(B) Occupied lots. This category consists of lots occupied for residential purposes at the time of the adoption of this chapter.

(C) Uses of land. This category consists of uses existing at the time of adoption of this chapter where the use of the land is not permitted to be established hereafter in the watershed area in which it is located. The uses may be continued, except as follows:

(1) When such use of land has been changed to an allowed use, it shall not thereafter revert to any prohibited use.

(2) Such use of land shall be changed only to an allowed use.

(3) When such use ceases for a period of at least one year, it shall not be re-established.

(D) Reconstruction of buildings or built-upon areas. Any existing building or built-upon area not in conformance with the restrictions of this chapter that has been damaged or removed may be repaired and/or reconstructed, except that there are no restrictions on single-family residential development, provided:

(1) Repairs or reconstruction is initiated within 12 months and completed within two years of the damage.

(2) The total amount of space devoted to built-upon area may not be increased unless storm water control that equals or exceeds the previous development is provided. (Ord. passed 6-8-93; Am. Ord. passed 11-10-98)

§ 154.52 WATERSHED PROTECTION PERMITS.

(A) Except where a single-family residence is constructed on a lot deeded prior to the effective date of this chapter, no building or built-upon area shall be erected, moved, enlarged or structurally altered, nor shall any building permit be issued, nor shall any change in the use of any building or land be made until a watershed protection permit has been issued by the Watershed Administrator. No watershed protection permit shall be issued except in conformity with the provisions of this chapter.

(B) Watershed protection permit applications shall be filed with the Watershed Administrator. The application shall include a completed application form and supporting documentation deemed necessary by the Watershed Administrator.

(C) Prior to issuance of a watershed protection permit, the Watershed Administrator may consult with qualified personnel for assistance to determine if the application meets the requirements of this chapter.

(D) A watershed protection permit shall expire if a building permit or watershed occupancy permit for such use is not obtained by the applicant within 12 months from the date of issuance.

(Ord. passed 6-8-93; Am. Ord. passed 11-10-98) Penalty, see § 154.99

§ 154.53 BUILDING PERMIT REQUIRED.

Except for a single-family residence constructed on a lot deeded prior to the effective date of this chapter, no permit required under the North Carolina State Building Code shall be issued for any activity for which a watershed protection permit is required until that permit has been issued.

(Ord. passed 6-8-93; Am. Ord. passed 11-10-98)

§ 154.54 WATERSHED PROTECTION OCCUPANCY PERMIT.

(A) The Watershed Administrator shall issue a watershed protection occupancy permit certifying that all requirements of this chapter have been met prior to the occupancy or use of a building hereafter erected, altered or moved and/or prior to the change of use of any building or land.

(B) A watershed protection occupancy permit, either for the whole or part of a building, shall be applied for coincident with the application for a watershed protection permit, and shall be issued or denied within ten days after the erection or structural alterations of the building.

(C) When only a change in use of land or existing building occurs, the Watershed Administrator shall issue a watershed protection occupancy permit certifying that all requirements of this chapter have been met coincident with the watershed protection permit.

(D) If the watershed protection occupancy permit is denied, the Watershed Administrator shall notify the applicant in writing stating the reasons for denial.

(E) No building or structure which has been erected, moved or structurally altered may be occupied until the Watershed Administrator has approved and issued a watershed protection occupancy permit.

(Ord. passed 6-8-93; Am. Ord. passed 11-10-98) Penalty, see § 154.99

§ 154.55 SPECIAL NONRESIDENTIAL INTENSITY ALLOCATION.

(A) Five percent of the watershed may be developed for nonresidential use to 70% built-upon area on a project by project basis.

(B) Each project requesting a 70% built-upon area shall submit an application and site plan to the Watershed Administrator. The site plan shall be drawn to a scale of at least one inch to 50 feet, indicating the property lines of the parcel, any existing or proposed structures, any rights-of-way or easements, existing or proposed parking areas and other built-upon areas and surface water drainage. The site plan shall have the total area, in square feet, of the parcel and the total area, in square feet, of the built-upon area. The plan shall have a vicinity map. The site plan will be signed and sealed by a professional engineer or registered land surveyor.

(Ord. passed 6-8-93; Am. Ord. passed 11-10-98)

PUBLIC HEALTH REGULATIONS

§ 154.65 PUBLIC HEALTH IN GENERAL.

No activity, situation, structure or land use shall be allowed within the watershed which poses a threat to water quality and the public health, safety and welfare. The conditions may arise from inadequate on-site sewage systems which utilize ground absorption; inadequate sedimentation and erosion control measures; the improper storage or disposal of junk, trash or other refuse within a buffer area; the absence or improper implementation of a spill containment plan for toxic and hazardous materials; the improper management of storm water runoff; or any other situation found to pose a threat to water quality.

(Ord. passed 6-8-93; Am. Ord. passed 11-10-98) Penalty, see § 154.99

§ 154.66 ABATEMENT.

(A) The Watershed Administrator shall monitor land use activities within the watershed areas to identify situations that may pose a threat to water quality.

(B) The Watershed Administrator shall report all findings to the Watershed Review Board. The Watershed Administrator may consult with any public agency or official and request recommendations.

(C) Where the Watershed Review Board finds a threat to water quality and the public health, safety and welfare, the Board shall institute any appropriate action or proceeding to restrain, correct or abate the condition and/or violation.

(Ord. passed 6-8-93; Am. Ord. passed 11-10-98)

ADMINISTRATION AND ENFORCEMENT

§ 154.80 WATERSHED ADMINISTRATOR; DUTIES.

The city shall appoint a Watershed Administrator who shall be duly sworn in. It shall be the duty of the Watershed Administrator to administer and enforce the provisions of this chapter as follows:

(A) The Watershed Administrator shall issue watershed protection permits and watershed protection occupancy permits as prescribed herein. A record of all permits shall be kept on file and shall be available for public inspection during regular office hours of the Administrator.

(B) The Watershed Administrator shall serve as Clerk to the Watershed Review Board.

(C) The Watershed Administrator shall keep records of all amendments to the local water supply watershed protection ordinance and shall provide copies of all amendments upon adoption to the Supervisor of the Classification and Standards Group, Water Quality Section, Division of Environmental Management.

(D) The Watershed Administrator shall keep records of the jurisdiction's utilization of the provision that a maximum of 5% of the non-critical area of WS-III-BW watersheds may be developed with nonresidential development to a maximum of 70% built-upon surface area. Records for each watershed shall include the total acres of non-critical watershed area, total acres eligible to be developed under this option, total acres approved for this development option and individual records for each project with the following information: location, acres, site plan, use, storm water management plan as applicable, and inventory of hazardous materials as applicable.

(E) The Watershed Administrator is granted the authority to administer and enforce the provisions of this chapter, exercising in the fulfillment of his or her responsibility the full police power of the City Watershed Administrator, or his or her duly authorized representative, and may enter any building, structure or premises, as provided by law, to perform any duty imposed upon him by this chapter.

(F) The Watershed Administrator shall keep a record of variances to the local water supply watershed protection ordinance. This record shall be submitted to the Supervisor of the Classification and Standards Group, Water Quality Section, Division of Environmental Management, on or before January 1 of the following year, and shall provide a description of each project receiving a variance and the reason for granting the variance.
(Ord. passed 6-8-93; Am. Ord. passed 11-10-98)

§ 154.81 APPEAL FROM WATERSHED ADMINISTRATOR.

(A) Any order, requirement, decision or determination made by the Watershed Administrator may be appealed to and decided by the Watershed Review Board.

(B) Any appeal from a decision of the Watershed Administrator must be submitted to the Watershed Review Board within 30 days from the date the order, interpretation, decision or determination is made. All appeals must be made in writing, stating the reasons for the appeal. Following submission of an appeal, the Watershed Administrator shall transmit to the Board all papers constituting the record upon which the action appealed from was taken.

(C) An appeal stays all proceedings in furtherance of the action appealed, unless the officer from whom the appeal is taken certifies to the Board after the notice of appeal has been filed with him or her that by reason of facts stated in the certification a stay would, in his or her opinion, cause imminent peril to life or property. In such case, proceedings shall not be stayed otherwise than by a restraining order, which may be granted by the Board or by a court of record on application of the officer from whom the appeal is taken and upon due cause shown.

(D) The Board shall fix a reasonable time for hearing the appeal and give notice thereof to the parties, and shall decide the same within a reasonable time. At the hearing, any party may appear in person, by agent or by attorney.

(Ord. passed 6-8-93; Am. Ord. passed 11-10-98)

§ 154.82 CHANGES AND AMENDMENTS TO CHAPTER.

(A) The City Council may, on its own motion or on petition, after public notice and hearing, amend, supplement, change or modify the watershed regulations and restrictions as described herein.

(B) No action shall be taken until the proposal has been submitted to the Watershed Review Board for review and recommendations. If no recommendation has been received from the Watershed Review Board within 45 days after submission of the proposal to the Chairperson

of the Watershed Review Board, the City Council may proceed as though a favorable report had been received.

(C) Under no circumstances shall the City Council adopt such amendments, supplements or changes that would cause this chapter to violate the watershed protection rules as adopted by the North Carolina Environmental Management Commission. All amendments must be filed with the North Carolina Division of Environmental Management, North Carolina Division of Environmental Health and the North Carolina Division of Community Assistance. (Ord. passed 6-8-93; Am. Ord. passed 11-10-98)

§ 154.83 PUBLIC NOTICE AND HEARING REQUIRED.

Before adopting or amending this chapter, the City Council shall hold a public hearing on the proposed changes. A notice of the public hearing shall be given once a week for two successive calendar weeks in a newspaper having general circulation in the area. The notice shall be published for the first time not less than ten nor more than 25 days before the date fixed for the hearing.

(Ord. passed 6-8-93; Am. Ord. passed 11-10-98)

§ 154.84 REMEDIES.

(A) If any subdivision, development and/or land use is found to be in violation of this chapter, the City Council may, in addition to all other remedies available either in law or in equity, institute a civil penalty in the amount of \$10,000 subject to setoff per G.S. § 143-215.6A, action or proceedings to restrain, correct or abate the violation; to prevent occupancy of the building or structure; or to prevent any illegal act, conduct, business or use in or about the premises. In addition, the North Carolina Environmental Management Commission may assess civil penalties in accordance with G.S. § 143-215.6A. Each day that the violation continues shall constitute a separate offense.

(B) If the Watershed Administrator finds that any of the provisions of this chapter are being violated, he or she shall notify in writing the person responsible for the violation, indicating the nature of the violation, and ordering the action necessary to correct it. He or she shall order discontinuance of the illegal use of land, buildings or structures; removal of illegal buildings or structures, or of additions, alterations or structural changes thereto; discontinuance of any illegal work being done; or shall take any action authorized by this chapter to ensure compliance with or to prevent violation of its provisions. If a ruling of the Watershed Administrator is questioned, the aggrieved party or parties may appeal the ruling to the Watershed Review Board.

(Ord. passed 6-8-93; Am. Ord. passed 11-10-98)

§ 154.99 PENALTY.

Any person violating any provision of this chapter shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction, shall be punished in accordance with G.S. § 14-4. The maximum fine for each offense shall not exceed \$500. Each day that the violation continues shall constitute a separate offense.

(Ord. passed 6-8-93; Am. Ord. passed 11-10-98)

APPENDIX A: APPLICATION FORMS
APPLICATION FOR A WATERSHED SUBDIVISION APPROVAL

Date

Application Number

On a separate sheet of paper, list the Deed Book and Page Number, the parcel size and the Tax Map and Lot Number for each parcel of land (if one parcel, list here.)

Checklist:

(a) Title Block:

Approved Disapproved

Subdivision name, subdivider's name, north arrow, scale (denoted graphically and numerically), date of plat preparation, location of subdivision (township, county and state), name and seal of registered surveyor preparing plat, deed book reference.

(b) Vicinity Map:

Approved Disapproved

A sketch vicinity map showing the location of the subdivision in relation to the surrounding area. If the subdivision is a portion of a larger tract, the map is to show the relation of the subdivision to the larger tract.

(c) Tract Boundaries:

Approved Disapproved

The boundaries of the tract or portion thereof to be subdivided, with all bearings and distances shown.

(d) Property Lines:

Approved Disapproved

Property lines and owner's names of abutting properties and/or abutting subdivisions of record.

(e) Natural Features:

Approved Disapproved

Significant natural features including marshes, lakes or streams or other natural features affecting the site.

(f) Existing Features:

Approved Disapproved

Existing features including structures and built-upon area and the Roxboro City Limit lines both on or adjacent to the land to be subdivided.

(g) Topographic Lines:

Approved Disapproved

Topographic contour lines not to exceed ten foot intervals when the area to be subdivided exceeds four acres. (If required by the Watershed Administrator or the Watershed Review Board.)

(h) Lots and Street Lines:

Approved Disapproved

All proposed lot and street right-of-way lines with approximate area and dimensions, lot numbers and proposed use of land.

(i) Drainage System:

Approved Disapproved

Proposed drainage facilities, including approximate location and dimensions of open drainage ways, storm sewers, culverts, retaining ponds or areas where water is to be diverted through grading.

(j) Site Data:

Approved Disapproved

Total acreage in tract to be subdivided, smallest lot size (square feet) and total number of lots.

- C) **Built-upon Areas**
The accurate location and use of all existing and proposed buildings and other structures, and for nonresidential developments, the location and size, in square feet, of all built-upon areas including parking and loading facilities.
The percent of the project that will be covered with an impervious surface.
The area, in acres, to be left natural.
- D) **Dwelling Units**
The total number of dwelling units proposed on the lot or tract.
- E) **Streams and Rivers**
The accurate location of all perennial streams and natural drainage areas on the property.
- F) **Adjacent Property Owners**
The names of adjoining property owners.
- G) **Buffers**
The location of all required buffer areas.

(Ord. passed 6-8-93; Am. Ord. passed 11-10-98)