

Article 23. Water Supply Watershed Protection

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23.1 PURPOSE

A. Mountain Island Lake Watershed

The purpose of the Mountain Island Lake Watershed standards is to provide for the protection of public water supplies as required by the North Carolina Water Supply Watershed Classification and Protection Act (N.C.G.S. §143-214.5) and regulations promulgated thereunder. The Mountain Island Lake Watershed standards apply in any zoning district. The Mountain Island Lake Watershed standards supplement the use permissions and development standards of the base zoning district within the Mountain Island Lake Watershed Protection Area to ensure protection of public water supplies. All other uses and regulations for the base zoning district remain in effect for properties within the Mountain Island Lake Watershed.

B. Lake Wylie Watershed

The purpose of the Lake Wylie Watershed standards is to provide for the protection of public water supplies as required by the North Carolina Water Supply Watershed Classification and Protection Act (N.C.G.S. §143-214.5) and regulations promulgated thereunder. The Lake Wylie Watershed standards apply in any base zoning district. The Lake Wylie Watershed standards supplement the use permissions and development standards of the base zoning district within the Lake Wylie Watershed Protection Area to ensure protection of public water supplies. All other uses and regulations for the base zoning district remain in effect for properties within the Lake Wylie Watershed.

C. Lower Lake Wylie Watershed

The purpose of the Lower Lake Wylie Watershed standards is to support the protection of Lake Wylie's water quality and to provide protection to public water supplies. The Lower Lake Wylie Watershed standards may apply in any base zoning district. The Lower Lake Wylie Watershed standards supplement the use permissions and development standards of the base zoning district within the Lower Lake Wylie Watershed Protection Area to ensure protection of public water supplies. All other uses and regulations for the base zoning district remain in effect for properties within the Lower Lake Wylie Watershed.

23.2 APPLICABILITY

A. Applicability

The requirements of this Article apply to all development and redevelopment within the City of Charlotte and its extraterritorial jurisdiction (ETJ), unless exempted below.

B. Exemptions

1. Existing Development

Existing development is not subject to the requirements of this Article. Redevelopment or expansions to structures classified as existing development shall meet the requirements of this Article. However, the built-upon area (BUA) of existing development is not required to be included in impervious area density calculations.

2. Lots Previously Recorded

- a. Any lot recorded prior to the dates specified below that has not been developed may be developed as a single-family dwelling subject only to the applicable water quality buffer requirements of this Article, unless it is part of a larger common plan of development.

- b. For the purposes of this section, a lot previously recorded is a lot that:
 - i. Is part of an approved subdivision; or
 - ii. Has a plat which has been recorded in the Office of the Register of Deeds; or
 - iii. Is described by metes and bounds, the description of which has been recorded in the Office of the Register of Deeds.
- c. The effective dates of a lot's applicable watershed regulations are:
 - i. For Lower Lake Wylie Watershed: July 1, 2001 (approved by the Charlotte City Council).
 - ii. For Lake Wylie Watershed: June 21, 1993 (approved by the Charlotte City Council).
 - iii. For Mountain Island Watershed: June 21, 1993 (approved by the Mecklenburg Board of County Commissioners).

3. Existing Public Utilities

Existing public utilities may expand without being subject to the standards and regulations of this Article provided that such expansions shall comply with all applicable laws and regulations of the State of North Carolina, including the minimum statewide water supply watershed management requirements adopted by the North Carolina Environmental Management Commission (EMC). For Mountain Island Lake and Lake Wylie (not including Lower Lake Wylie), discharges associated with the existing public utilities may be expanded. However, the pollutant load shall not be increased beyond presently permitted levels.

C. Definitions

The definitions of Section 23.10 only apply to this Article. Unless specifically defined in Section 23.10, other words or phrases used in this Article are as defined in Article 2 for general definitions or Article 15 for use definitions. In the case of a conflict between a term defined in Article 2 or Article 15 and this Article, the definition in Section 23.10 controls.

23.3 AREAS AND SUB-AREAS ESTABLISHED

A. Water Supply Watershed Protection Districts

Standards for development and redevelopment vary depending on the watershed district in which a project is located as described below:

1. Mountain Island Lake

The Mountain Island Lake Watershed Protection Area is that area within Mecklenburg County that contributes surface drainage into Mountain Island Lake.

2. Lake Wylie

The Lake Wylie Watershed Protection Area is that area within Mecklenburg County that contributes surface drainage into that portion of the Catawba River known as Lake Wylie and its tributaries upstream of the Paw Creek watershed.

3. Lower Lake Wylie

The Lower Lake Wylie Watershed Protection Area is that area within Mecklenburg County that contributes surface drainage into that portion of the Catawba River known as Lake Wylie and its tributaries, including Paw Creek.

B. Mountain Island Lake Watershed

1. Critical Areas (CA)

a. CA1 Lower Gar Creek

CA1 is the area from the full pond elevation of Mountain Island Lake extending up Gar Creek to Beatties Ford Road and to approximately the ridgeline along the north side of Gar Creek and to Mt. Holly-Huntersville Road on the south side of Gar Creek.

b. CA4 Lake Front

CA4 is the area extending landward one-half mile from the full pond elevation along Mountain Island Lake and the Catawba River between the Cowan's Ford Dam and the Mountain Island Lake Dam.

2. Protected Areas (PA)

a. PA1

PA1 is the area beginning at the outer limits of the critical areas of five hydrologic miles from the full pond elevation of Mountain Island Lake

C. Lake Wylie Watershed

1. Critical Area

The Critical Area extends one-half mile inland from the full pond elevation of Lake Wylie from Mountain Island Dam to the upstream side of the Paw Creek Arm ("Paw Creek Cove").

2. Protected Area

The Protected Area extends from the outer boundaries of the Critical Area to approximately five miles from the Lake upstream in the Long Creek drainage basin.

D. Lower Lake Wylie Watershed

1. Critical Area

The Critical Area extends one-half mile inland from the full pond elevation of 569.4 feet above sea level of Lower Lake Wylie from the upstream side of the Paw Creek Arm ("Paw Creek Cove") to the South Carolina state line.

2. Protected Area

The Protected Area extends from the outer boundaries of the Critical Area to the extent of the watershed or approximately five miles from the Lake upstream in the Paw Creek drainage basin, whichever is less.

23.4 USES AND ACTIVITIES

A. Mountain Island Lake Watershed

1. Critical Areas

The intent of the Critical Area is to require higher standards because of the greater risk of water quality degradation from pollution. All principal and accessory uses and activities permitted in the base zoning district, are allowed except as specified below. This section applies to the CA1 and CA4 areas. Any allowed uses and activities in the Mountain Island Lake Watershed Critical Areas shall meet the standards of this Article and all other requirements of this Ordinance.

a. Prohibited Uses and Activities

- i. Waste including sewage, industrial and other wastes unless allowed per 15A NCAC 02B .0104
- ii. Industrial process discharges, new or expanded, requiring National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits
- iii. Land clearing and inert debris landfills (LCID): off-site
- iv. Landfills, sanitary
- v. Nonresidential development, new or expanded, unless allowed by item b below
- vi. Treatment or disposal of petroleum contaminated soils (land farming)
- vii. Sludge application
- viii. Stormwater Control Measures (SCM's)
- ix. New wastewater treatment facilities; privately owned, requiring NPDES permits

b. Allowed Uses and Activities Under Specific Conditions

- i. Farms, subject to the provision of the Food Security Act of 1985 and the Food, Agricultural, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990
- ii. Places of worship
- iii. Silviculture, subject to the provisions of the Forest Practices Guidelines Related to Water Quality (15 NCAC 11T.0101-.0209)
- iv. Marinas, as an accessory use, provided that:
 - (A) There will be no fuel dispensing facilities.
 - (B) Pump-out facilities will be provided if it serves more than 50 dwelling units.
- v. Land clearing and inert debris landfills (LCID): on site, as an accessory use, not within any floodplain or water quality buffer area
- vi. Petroleum storage, accessory to the principal use, subject to the Fire Prevention Code of the National Board of Fire Underwriters.
- vii. Wastewater treatment facilities, accessory to the principal use, provided that:
 - (A) No new industrial process discharges into any stream in the Mountain Island Lake Watershed Area.
 - (B) No new wastewater treatment systems requiring NPDES permits in the Mountain Island Lake Watershed that discharge directly into Mountain Island Lake or any of its tributaries.
 - (C) Expansion of existing privately-owned wastewater treatment systems shall not increase the pollutant load beyond their presently permitted limits.

2. Protected Areas

The intent of the Protected Areas is to allow development with fewer restrictions than in the Critical Areas because the risk of water quality degradation from pollution is less than in the Critical Areas. All principal and accessory uses and activities permitted in the base zoning district, are allowed except as specified below. This section applies to the PA1 area. Any allowed uses and activities in the Mountain Island Lake Watershed Protected Areas shall meet the standards of this Article and all other requirements of this Ordinance.

a. Prohibited Uses and Activities

- i. Industrial process discharges, new, requiring NPDES permits
- ii. Land clearing and inert debris landfills (LCID): off-site (only in PA1)
- iii. Landfills, sanitary (only in PA1)
- iv. Treatment or disposal of petroleum contaminated soils (land farming)
- v. Wastewater treatment facilities, new, privately owned, requiring NPDES permits (only in PA1)

b. Allowed Uses and Activities Under Specific Conditions

- i. Storage of hazardous materials, subject to the filing of a spill/failure containment plan with Fire Marshal
- ii. SCM's, where allowed under the High-Density Option, subject to regulations of this Article

B. Lake Wylie Watershed

1. Critical Area

The intent of the Critical Area is to require higher standards because of the greater risk of water quality degradation from pollution. All principal and accessory uses and activities permitted in the base zoning district, are allowed except as specified below. This section applies to the Critical Area. Any allowed uses and activities in the Lake Wylie Watershed Critical Area shall meet the standards of this Article and all other requirements of this Ordinance.

a. Prohibited Uses

- i. Landfills, sanitary
- ii. Treatment or disposal of petroleum contaminated soils (land farming)
- iii. Sludge applications
- iv. Wastewater treatment plants, new, privately owned or operated for domestic waste requiring NPDES permit

b. Allowed Uses and Activities Under Specific Conditions

- i. Storage of hazardous materials, subject to the filing of a spill/failure containment plan with the Fire Marshal
- ii. SCM's, where required by another article of this Ordinance but no BUA credit is given

2. Protected Area

The intent of the Protected Area is to allow development with fewer restrictions than in a Critical Area because the risk of water quality degradation from pollution is less than in a Critical Area. All principal and accessory uses and activities permitted in the base zoning district, are allowed except as specified below. This section applies to the Protected Area. Any allowed uses and activities in the Lake Wylie Watershed Protected Area shall meet the standards of this Article and all other requirements of this Ordinance.

a. Prohibited Uses

- i. Wastewater treatment plants, new, privately owned or operated for domestic waste requiring NPDES permit

b. Allowed Uses and Activities Under Specific Conditions

- i. Storage of hazardous materials, subject to the filing of a spill/failure containment plan with the Fire Marshal
- ii. SCM's, where required by another article of this Ordinance but no BUA credit is given

C. Lower Lake Wylie Watershed

1. Critical Area

The intent of the Critical Area is to require higher standards because of the greater risk of water quality degradation from pollution. All principal and accessory uses and activities permitted in the base zoning district, are allowed except as specified below. This section applies to the Critical Area. Any allowed uses and activities in the Lower Lake Wylie Watershed Critical Area shall meet the standards of this Article and all other requirements of this Ordinance.

a. Prohibited Uses and Activities

- i. Landfills, sanitary, construction and demolition, land clearing and inert debris
- ii. Treatment or disposal of petroleum contaminated soils (land farming)

- iii. Sludge applications
- iv. Wastewater treatment plants, new, privately owned or operated for domestic or industrial waste requiring NPDES permit
- v. Land application for treatment and disposal of domestic or industrial waste

b. Allowed Uses and Activities Under Specific Conditions

- i. Storage of hazardous materials, subject to the filing and approval of a spill/failure containment plan with the Mecklenburg County Fire Marshal
- ii. SCM's, where required by another article of this Ordinance but no BUA credit is given
- iii. Irrigation with tertiary treated domestic wastewater effluent
- iv. Publicly controlled wastewater treatment plants requiring an NPDES permit

2. Protected Area

The intent of the Protected Area is to allow development with fewer restrictions because the risk of water quality degradation from pollution is less than in a Critical Area. All principal and accessory uses and activities permitted in the base zoning district, are allowed except as specified below. This section applies to the Protected Area. Any allowed uses and activities in the Lower Lake Wylie Watershed Protected Area shall meet the standards of this Article and all other requirements of this Ordinance.

a. Prohibited Uses and Activities

- i. Landfills: sanitary, construction and demolition
- ii. Treatment or disposal of petroleum contaminated soils (land farming)
- iii. Sludge applications
- iv. Wastewater treatment plants and associated discharges, new, privately owned or operated for domestic or industrial waste requiring NPDES permit
- v. Land application for treatment and disposal of domestic or industrial waste

b. Allowed Uses and Activities Under Specific Conditions

- i. Storage of hazardous materials, subject to the filing and approval of a spill/failure containment plan with the Fire Marshal
- ii. SCM's, where allowed under the Low-Density or High-Density Option subject to regulations of this Article
- iii. Irrigation with tertiary treated domestic wastewater effluent
- iv. Publicly controlled wastewater treatment plants requiring an NPDES permit
- v. Land clearing and inert debris landfills requiring a state permit

23.5 DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS

A. Mountain Island Lake Watershed

All uses and activities allowed in the Mountain Island Lake Watershed Subareas shall meet the applicable development standards established in Table 23-1: Mountain Island Lake Watershed Development Standards. Unless otherwise provided in Table 23-1, the standards established by the base zoning district apply.

Table 23-1: Mountain Island Lake Watershed Development Standards			
<i>P = Prohibited</i> <i>NR = No Additional Regulations</i>			
MAXIMUM % BUILT-UPON AREA - RESIDENTIAL			
	CA1	CA4	PA1
Low-Density Option	6%	24%	24%
High-Density Option per Section 23.7	P	P	50%
MAXIMUM % BUILT-UPON AREA - NONRESIDENTIAL			
	CA1	CA4	PA1
Low-Density Option	P	P	24%
High-Density Option per Section 23.7	P	P	50%

B. Lake Wylie Watershed

1. All uses permitted in the Lake Wylie Watershed Subareas shall meet the applicable development standards established in Table 23-2: Lake Wylie Watershed Development Standards. Unless otherwise provided in Table 23-2, the standards established by the base zoning district apply.
2. The maximum percentages for built-upon area apply on an individual lot basis for lots of record established on or before June 21, 1993. Lots of record established after this date will be subject to these percentages unless otherwise specified on a recorded plat or on a subdivision plan approved by the Planning Department.

Table 23-2: Lake Wylie Watershed Development Standards		
MAXIMUM % ALLOWED TO BE BUILT UPON - RESIDENTIAL		
	CA	PA
Low-Density Option	24%	24%
High-Density Option per Section 23.7	50%	70%
MAXIMUM % BUILT UPON - NONRESIDENTIAL		
	CA	PA
Low-Density Option	24%	24%
High-Density Option per Section 23.7	50%	70%

C. Lower Lake Wylie Watershed

1. All uses permitted in the Lower Lake Wylie Watershed Subareas shall meet the applicable development standards established in Table 23-3: Lower Lake Wylie Watershed Development Standards. Unless otherwise provided in Table 23-3, the standards established by the base zoning district apply.
2. The maximum percentages for built-upon area apply on an individual lot basis for lots of record established on or before June 21, 1993. Lots of record established after this date will be subject to these percentages unless otherwise specified on a recorded plat or on a subdivision plan approved by the Planning Department.

Table 23-3: Lower Lake Wylie Watershed Development Standards		
MAXIMUM % ALLOWED TO BE BUILT UPON - RESIDENTIAL		
	CA	PA
Low-Density Option	20%	20%
Low-Density Option Without Curb and Gutter	20%	20%
High-Density Option per Section 23.7	50%	50%
MAXIMUM % BUILT UPON - NONRESIDENTIAL		
	CA	PA
Low-Density Option	20%	20%
Low-Density Option Without Curb and Gutter	20%	20%
High-Density Option per Section 23.7	50%	50%

23.6 WATER QUALITY BUFFER REQUIREMENTS

A. Mountain Island Lake Watershed

Vegetative buffers are required along the shoreline of Mountain Island Lake measured from the full pond elevation and along all perennial streams measured from the top of bank on each side of the stream. Required minimum buffer widths are indicated in Table 23-4.

Table 23-4: Mountain Island Lake Minimum Water Quality Buffer Requirements		
<i>NR = No Additional Regulations N/A = Not Applicable</i>		
	CA1 CA4	PA1
All areas adjacent to the full pond elevation of Mountain Island Lake	100'	N/A
All areas adjacent to perennial streams:		
Low-Density Option	100' or FEMA Flood Fringe, whichever is greater	50'
Low-Density Option without curb and gutter		50'
High-Density Option per Section 23.7		100'

B. Lake Wylie Watershed

Vegetative buffers are required along the shoreline of the Lake Wylie measured from the full pond elevation and along all perennial streams measured from the top of bank on each side of the stream. Required minimum buffer widths are indicated in Table 23-5.

Table 23-5: Lake Wylie Watershed Minimum Water Quality Buffer Requirements		
	CA	PA
Low-Density Option	100'	40'
Low-Density Option without curb and gutter	100'	40'
High-Density Option per Section 23.7	100'	100'

C. Lower Lake Wylie Watershed

1. Vegetative buffers are required along the shoreline of the Lower Lake Wylie measured from the full pond elevation and along all perennial streams measured from the top of bank on each side of the stream. Required minimum buffer widths are indicated in Table 23-6.

Table 23-6: Lower Lake Wylie Watershed Minimum Water Quality Buffer Requirements		
	CA	PA
Low-Density Option	50'	40'
Low-Density Option without curb and gutter	50'	40'
High-Density Option per Section 23.7	100'	100'

2. Required Water Quality Buffer Width Increase

Required minimum buffer width shall be increased by 50% for new developments under the High-Density Option located along the lakeshore that have average slopes equal to or greater than 50% within the 100 foot buffer. The average slope is calculated by measuring the slope from the highest and lowest elevations at the 100 foot buffer to the 569.4 foot full pond elevation of Lake Wylie. The sum of the two measurements is divided by two to determine the average slope within the 100 foot buffer. The additional buffer area is applied in areas of the tract where slopes are greatest to obtain the maximum benefit from the increased buffer area.

3. Shoreline Stabilization Required

If a building permit is required for property improvement under the High-Density Option, which will result in an increase in built-upon area (BUA), shoreline stabilization is required as needed and allowed when unstable shorelines are present, and as approved on a plan submitted to Charlotte-Mecklenburg Storm Water Services (CMSWS) and as allowed by Duke Energy Lake Services.

4. Mitigation

Water quality buffer impacts are allowed only with the approval of a site-specific mitigation plan by CMSWS and approval of a variance per Article 38, if a variance is required. The following techniques are available for mitigation. Specifications for these pre-approved mitigation techniques are provided in the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Water Quality Buffer Implementation Guidelines.

a. Installation of Stormwater Control Measures (SCMs)

If not required by another City ordinance or regulation of this Ordinance, the installation of an on-site SCM designed to achieve specified pollutant removal targets will allow for water quality buffer impacts on the specific site. The SCM should remain outside the Stream Side Zone if practical. A detailed SCM design plan shall be submitted to CMSWS for approval based on specifications and pollutant removal targets contained in the Stormwater Control Measure (SCM) Design Manual. This plan shall also include a long-term maintenance strategy for the SCM complete with the establishment of adequate financing to support the proposed maintenance practices.

b. Water Quality Buffer Restoration

The owner may restore and preserve the buffer area on any stream of equivalent or greater drainage area, the condition of which is determined to be qualified for restoration by CMSWS. This restored buffer area shall be equal or greater in size than the buffer area to be mitigated.

c. Water Quality Buffer Preservation

The owner may purchase, fee simple, other stream segments at equivalent or greater drainage area on a 1:1 linear foot basis and convey fee simple and absolute title to the land to the City of Charlotte, Mecklenburg County, or approved conservation organization. Staff may consider other means for preserving these areas on a case-by-case basis.

d. Mitigation Credits

The purchase of mitigation credits on a 1:1 basis utilizing area of water quality buffer impacted and the prevailing rate of purchase as established by CMSWS shall allow for water quality buffer impacts on the specific site. Mitigation credits purchased under any other program (i.e., U.S. Army Corp of Engineers) shall not cover this requirement unless the issuing agency agrees to relinquish the funds to CMSWS.

D. Additional Water Quality Buffer Requirements (All Watersheds)

No permanent structures, built upon areas, septic tanks systems, or any other disturbance of existing vegetation is allowed within the water quality buffer except as follows:

1. No trees larger than a two-inch caliper are to be removed except for dead or diseased trees. Trees less than a two-inch caliper and undergrowth may be removed to be replaced by an effective stabilization and filtering groundcover based upon the "Charlotte-Mecklenburg Water Quality Buffer Implementation Guidelines."
2. Stream bank or shoreline stabilization is allowed as approved on a plan submitted to CMSWS.
3. Water dependent structures and public projects, such as transportation crossings and greenway paths, are allowed where no practical alternative exists. These activities should minimize built-upon area, direct runoff away from surface waters, and maximize the utilization of nonstructural BMPs and pervious materials.
4. Non-impervious recreational development and non-impervious pedestrian trails may be allowed in the required water quality buffer if located a minimum of 30 feet from the stream bank. This provision does not apply to the Mountain Island Lake Watershed Critical Areas.

23.7 HIGH-DENSITY OPTION

The High-Density Option allows for a greater development density, provided SCMs are installed. SCMs are required under the High-Density Option. High-density development shall meet the requirements of this section, the Charlotte Land Development Standards Manual (CLDSM), and other published standards of the City.

A. High-Density Development Permit Application

1. A High-Density Development Permit shall be required for new development exceeding the threshold of the Low-Density Option.
2. Application for a High-Density Development Permit shall be submitted as follows:
 - a. For development plans subject to subdivision (Article 31) and soil erosion and sedimentation control (Article 28) and reviewed by the Planning Department, the High-Density Development Permit shall be submitted to the Subdivision, Streets, and Infrastructure Administrator (SSI Administrator), as part of the subdivision review application process.
 - b. For development plans not subject to the subdivision (Article 31), the High-Density Development Permit shall be submitted to CMSWS as part of the sediment and erosion control requirements of the building permit application process.
 - c. Applications for the High-Density Option shall include the following information:
 - i. Required number of development plans and specifications of the SCMs.
 - ii. Submittal of a sediment and erosion control plan to the appropriate agency.
 - iii. Permit application fees.

B. Stormwater Control Measures (SCMs)

1. All Stormwater Control Measures (SCMs) shall be designed based on the Stormwater Control Measure (SCM) Design Manual.
2. Subdivisions - Performance Security for Installation: The City may require the submittal of a performance guarantee with surety, cash escrow, letter of credit, or other acceptable legal arrangement prior to issuance of a permit in accordance with the provisions contained in the Administrative Manual.
3. Any certificate of occupancy shall not be issued for any building within the permitted development until the City of Charlotte has approved the as-built for the SCM.

C. Maintenance of SCMs

1. Maintenance of SCMs, other than those maintained by the City, shall be the responsibility of the property owner.
2. Single-Family Residential SCMs Accepted for Maintenance: The City shall accept maintenance responsibility (as specified in the Administrative Manual) of SCMs that are installed pursuant to this Article following a warranty period of two years from the date of as-built certification described in the Stormwater Management Permit, provided the SCM:
 - a. Only serves a single-family detached residential site or townhomes all of which have public street frontage.
 - b. Is satisfactorily maintained during the two-year warranty period by the owner or designee.
 - c. Meets all the requirements of this Article and the Stormwater Control Measure (SCM) Design Manual.
 - d. Includes adequate and perpetual access and sufficient area, by easement or otherwise, for inspection, maintenance, repair, or reconstruction.

The Stormwater Administrator shall receive an application for transfer of maintenance responsibilities for the SCM along with the Stormwater Management Permit application. The Stormwater Administrator will develop and distribute this application as a component of the Administrative Manual.

23.8 ADMINISTRATION

- A. Appeals and variances of this Article shall be subject to Article 38.
- B. Inspections and enforcement actions of this Article shall be subject to Article 40.

23.9 STORMWATER ADMINISTRATOR

A. Designation

The Director of the City of Charlotte department responsible for management of the City's NPDES MS4 Stormwater permit has been designated as the Stormwater Administrator. The Stormwater Administrator, or their designee, is authorized to administer and enforce Article 23.

B. Powers and Duties

In addition to the powers and duties that may be conferred by other provisions of this Ordinance and other laws, the Stormwater Administrator shall have the following powers and duties under this Article:

1. To review and approve or disapprove applications submitted pursuant to Article 23.
2. To make determinations and render interpretations of Article 23.
3. To establish application requirements and schedules for submittal and review of applications and appeals.
4. To enforce Article 23 in accordance with its enforcement provisions in Article 40.
5. To maintain records, maps, and official materials as they relate to the adoption, amendment, enforcement, or administration of Article 23.
6. To provide expertise and technical assistance upon request to the City Council and the UDO Board of Adjustment.
7. To designate appropriate other person(s) who shall carry out the powers and duties of the Stormwater Administrator.
8. To provide information and recommendations relative to variances and information as requested by the UDO Board of Adjustment in response to appeals.
9. Prepare and make available to the public an Administrative Manual.
10. To take any other action necessary to administer the provisions of Article 23.

23.10 DEFINITIONS

The definitions of this section apply only to this Article. Unless specifically defined in this section, other words or phrases used in this Article are as defined in Article 2 for general definitions or Article 15 for use definitions. In the case of a conflict between a term defined in Article 2 or Article 15 and this Article, the definition in this section controls.

Industrial Discharge. The discharge of industrial process treated wastewater or wastewater other than sewage and includes:

1. Wastewater resulting from any process of industry or manufacture, or from the development of any natural resource.
2. Wastewater resulting from processes of trade or business, including wastewater from laundromats and car washes, but not wastewater from restaurants/bars.

3. Stormwater will not be considered industrial wastewater unless it is contaminated with industrial wastewater.
4. Wastewater discharged from a municipal wastewater treatment plant requiring a pretreatment program.

Perennial Stream. A stream or creek containing a continuous natural flow of water throughout the year except possibly under exceptionally dry conditions. Such streams are defined by a certified professional using U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and N.C. Division of Water Quality methodology and shall be confirmed (as needed) by Charlotte-Mecklenburg Storm Water Services.