



Development Ordinance

Adopted February 26, 2018

Last Amended June 23, 2025

ARTICLE 1
PURPOSE AND AUTHORITY

1.1 Short Title

This Ordinance shall be known and may be cited as the "Stallings Development Ordinance."

1.2 Enactment and Repeal

- 1.2-1 Enactment. This Ordinance is hereby enacted and shall be the *Development Ordinance* for the Town of Stallings, hereinafter "the Town" and its jurisdiction. This ordinance supersedes the "Unified Development Ordinance" adopted and effective on January 23, 2012, together with amendments thereto, and the Development Ordinance adopted February 26, 2018, which is hereby repealed in its entirety. Furthermore, this Ordinance incorporates the "Post Construction Storm Water Ordinance", adopted May 27, 2014, in its entirety as Article 19 of this Ordinance and codifies the provisions thereof into a consistent format herein. This Ordinance is adopted to conform the Stallings Development Ordinance to Chapter 160D of the North Carolina General Statutes.

ADOPTED on this the 26th day of February, 2018.

s/ Wyatt Dunn

Mayor

s/ Erinn Nichols

Town Clerk

- 1.2-2 Effective Date. This Ordinance shall become effective upon adoption.

1.3 Purpose

- 1.3-1 General Purpose. It is the purpose of this Ordinance to promote the health, safety, and the general welfare of the residents of the Town of Stallings jurisdiction through the stated regulations of this Ordinance which include provisions to regulate use of buildings and land, land development, planned developments, manufactured housing, development of subdivisions, signs, off- street parking and loading, planting yards, watershed protection, and flood damage prevention.
- 1.3-2 Implementation of Land Use and Comprehensive Master Plans. This Ordinance shall be used to implement the "Comprehensive Land Use Plan", adopted November 27, 2017, including subsequent amendments adopted by the Town Council of the Town of Stallings. See Section 1.5 of this Article.

1.4 Guiding Principles

The guiding principles reflected in this ordinance are those stated in the "Comprehensive Land Use Plan", adopted November 27, 2017, including subsequent amendments adopted by the Town Council of the Town of Stallings. These guiding principles are:

- (A.) The Town seeks to be adaptable to changes in demographics and the market by building a Town that can withstand downturns in the economy and has a built environment (buildings and infrastructure) that will have a lifespan of more than one generation. Being an adaptive community is about using land wisely to prevent future problems,

planning for the growth of Stallings and its surrounding communities, and giving thoughtful attention to the location, type, density, and timing of development.

- (B.) The Town’s unique geography and proximity to other communities creates opportunity for local and regional collaboration on issues and topics that transcend one jurisdiction. The desire for multi-jurisdictional and regional collaboration will be a key guide for the Town as it grows and develops over the next decades.
- (C.) Communities that are intentional about their development, focus on high quality growth at key activity centers, provide a diverse range of land uses, focus on connectivity, walkability, and human scaled development, and make placemaking a priority, become destinations that attract others from outside their borders. Stallings is dedicated to becoming a destination and encouraging development that will attract people to the town.
- (D.) Placemaking is a people-centered approach to the planning, design, and management of public spaces that enhances community identity, economic and community development, and brings the community together. The Town values the creation of “community” by developing civic and public gathering spaces that foster a sense of identity and connectedness.
- (E.) The Town aspires to provide a full range of land uses for employment, services, and residential, at a variety of densities. Creating a diverse portfolio of land uses will require increased densities at select locations, where a mixture of land uses creates a walkable, vibrant environment.
- (F.) The Town values an *intentional growth pattern* that focuses density at key locations and uses design principles to create a *coordinated approach* to site and building development. Transportation infrastructure sets the framework for the Town’s future land use opportunities and with a finite amount of land available for growth, the Town has placed value on *identifying areas* where the future development will have a profound impact on Stallings.

1.5 Relationship to Land Use and Comprehensive Master Plans

The administration, enforcement, and amendment of the Stallings Development Ordinance shall be carried out consistently with the “Comprehensive Land Use Plan”, adopted November 27, 2017, including subsequent amendments adopted by the Town Council of the Town of Stallings. New planning documents adopted by the Town Council are automatically incorporated into this Ordinance. See Section 1.3.2 of this Article. (*Amended August 24, 2020*)

1.6 Jurisdiction

The provisions of this Ordinance shall apply to all the territory encompassed in the Town of Stallings, North Carolina, as now or hereafter fixed, as depicted on the Town’s Official Zoning Map on file at the Stallings Town Hall. This map is hereby incorporated and made a part of this ordinance. This Ordinance shall govern the development and use of all land and structures within the Town as provided for by Chapter 160D of the North Carolina General Statutes.

1.6-1 Extraterritorial Jurisdiction (ETJ)

The Town may exercise the powers granted to cities under G.S. § 160D-202 within a defined area extending not more than one (1) mile beyond its contiguous corporate limits and which the County has agreed to allow the Town to exercise zoning and subdivision powers.

- (A.) Under G.S. § 160D-202 the Town shall notify the owners of all parcels of land proposed for addition to the area of extraterritorial jurisdiction (ETJ), as shown on the county tax records. The notice shall be sent by first-class mail to the last addresses listed for affected property owners in the county tax records.
- (B.) When the Town elects to exercise extraterritorial powers it shall provide a means of proportional representation based on population for residents of the extraterritorial area to be regulated.
- (C.) Population estimated for the ETJ must be updated no less frequently than after each decennial census.

1.7 Authority

This ordinance is adopted pursuant to portions of one or more of the following authorities in G.S. §§ Chapter 160D (Local Planning and Development Regulation), Chapter 113A (Pollution Control and Environment), Chapter 121 (Environmental Controls), Chapter 133 (Public Works), and Chapter 136 (Roads and Highways). This Ordinance may be amended as required or allowed by law.

1.8 Conflict or Inconsistency with Other Laws, Covenants, Deed Restrictions, or Agreements

- 1.8-1 Relation of this Ordinance to Other Regulations. This Ordinance is not intended to abrogate any other law, ordinance, or regulation. However, where conditions, standards, or requirements imposed by any provision of this Ordinance are either more restrictive or less restrictive than standards imposed by any other law, ordinance, or regulation, the provisions which are more restrictive or which impose higher standards or requirements shall govern. In cases where reference is made to the North Carolina General Statutes, or any provision thereof, said reference shall be to the current language of said statute or provision. Whenever a process is prescribed by this Ordinance, and said process contains requirements in addition to those prescribed by state law, the process prescribed in this Ordinance shall be deemed supplemental.
- 1.8-2 Conflicting Provisions of this Ordinance. In the event of any conflict between the limitations, requirements, or standards contained in different provisions of this Ordinance in applying them to an individual use or structure, the more restrictive provision shall apply. However, the regulations for overlay districts set forth in Article 8 of this Ordinance shall control in the event of any conflict between those regulations and regulations which are set forth in Article 8 of this Ordinance for the underlying district. In the event of a conflict or inconsistency between the text of this Ordinance and any caption, figure, illustration, or map contained herein, the text shall control.
- 1.8-3 Conflicts with Covenants, Deed Restrictions, etc. This Ordinance is not intended to abrogate any easement, covenant, or other private agreement. However, where the

regulations of this Ordinance are more restrictive or impose higher standards or requirements than such easement, covenant, or other private agreement, then the requirements of this Ordinance shall govern.

- 1.8-4 Effect on Existing Agreements. This Ordinance is not intended to repeal, abrogate, annul, impair, or interfere with any existing easements, covenants, deed restrictions, agreements, vested rights, or permits previously adopted or issued pursuant to law.

1.9 Severability

If any section or specific provision or standard of this ordinance or any regulating district boundary arising from it is found by a court to be invalid or unenforceable for any reason, the decision of the court shall not affect the validity or enforceability of any other section, provision, standard, or district boundary of these regulations except the provision in question. The other portions of these regulations not affected by the decision of the court shall remain in full force and effect.

Should any section or provision of this ordinance be decided by a court of competent jurisdiction to be unconstitutional or invalid, such decision shall not affect, impair, or invalidate the validity of the ordinance as a whole or any part thereof other than the part so declared to be unconstitutional or invalid.

1.10 Interpretation of Ordinance

- 1.10-1 Minimum Requirements; Greater Restrictions Govern. In the interpretation and application of this Ordinance, all provisions shall be considered to be minimum requirements unless specifically stated otherwise. If any federal or state law or other ordinance or regulation allows lesser regulation, this Ordinance shall govern so that, in all cases, the more restrictive limitation or requirement shall govern. Whenever regulations imposed by this Ordinance are less restrictive than regulations imposed by any superior governmental authority, the regulations imposed by that authority shall govern.

1.11 Rules of Construction

- 1.11-1 Word Interpretation.

- (A.) Words not defined in this Ordinance shall be given their ordinary and common meaning.
- (B.) Words used in the present tense include the future tense.
- (C.) Words used in the singular number include the plural number and the plural number includes the singular number unless the context of the particular usage clearly indicates otherwise.
- (D.) Words used in the male gender include the female gender.
- (E.) The words "shall," "will," and "must" are mandatory in nature implying an obligation or duty to comply with the particular provision.
- (F.) Any act authorized by this Ordinance to be carried out by a specific official of the Town is, by implication, authorized to be carried out by a designee of that official.

- 1.11-2 Relationship of this Ordinance to Any Pending Action. The adoption of this Ordinance shall not affect any action, suit, notice of violation, citation, or proceeding that may be pending at the date this ordinance becomes effective. All rights and liabilities that have been received or created and any violation that has occurred under any previous provisions of the Code of Ordinances of the Town of Stallings that have been superseded by this Ordinance are still valid and may be preserved and enforced.

1.12 Compliance

No building, premises, or structure shall be constructed, erected, modified, converted, occupied, placed, maintained, or moved, and no land use shall be commenced, maintained, or modified except as authorized by this Ordinance.

No applicable permit shall be issued or granted that does not conform to the requirements of this Ordinance. Developments that have received staff approval, Enforcement Officer approval, or a building permit before the effective date of this Ordinance may proceed in accordance with such approval or permit while such approval or permit remains in effect.

1.13 Establishment of Official Zoning Map

- 1.13-1 Official Zoning Map. The Town, as now or hereafter fixed, is hereby divided into districts, as established in Article 8 (Zoning Districts) and as shown on the Official Zoning Map which, together with all explanatory matter thereon, is hereby adopted by reference and declared to be a part of this Ordinance.
The Official Zoning Map is on file with the Town Clerk and the *Development Administrator* at the Stallings Town Hall.
- 1.13-2 Incorporation by Reference. Development regulations adopted pursuant to G.S. § 160D-105 may reference or incorporate by reference flood insurance rate maps, watershed boundary maps, or other maps officially adopted or promulgated by state and federal agencies. For these maps, a regulation text or zoning map amendment may reference a specific officially adopted map or may incorporate by reference the most recent officially adopted version of such maps. When zoning district boundaries are based on these maps, the regulation may provide that the zoning district boundaries are automatically amended to remain consistent with changes in the officially promulgated state or federal maps, provided a copy of the currently effective version of any incorporated map shall be maintained for public inspection on file with the Town Clerk and the Development Administrator at the Stallings Town Hall.
- 1.13-3 Map Certification and Changes. The Official Zoning Map shall be attested by the Town Clerk and shall bear the seal of the Town. If changes are made in district boundaries or other matters portrayed on the Official Zoning Map, such changes shall be entered on the Official Zoning Map.

1.14 Interpretation of District Boundaries

- 1.14-1 Boundary Interpretation. Where uncertainty exists as to the boundaries of any district shown on the Official Zoning Map, the following rules shall apply in the interpretation of area boundaries and the location of lines shown on the map:
- 1.14-2 Centerline: Where a boundary line lies within and follows a street or *alley* right-of-way,

a railroad right-of-way, or utility easement, the boundary shall be construed to be in the center of such street or *alley* right-of-way, railroad right-of-way, or utility easement. If such a street or *alley* right-of-way, railroad right-of-way, or utility easement forming the boundary between two separate zoning districts is *abandoned* or removed from dedication, the district boundaries shall be construed as following the centerline of the *abandoned* or vacated roadbed or utility easement.

- 1.14-3 Lot Line: Boundaries indicated as approximately following lot lines shall be construed as following such lot lines. In the event that a district boundary line divides a lot or tract, each part of the lot or tract so divided shall be used in conformity with the regulations established by this Ordinance for the district in which said part is located. Split zoning of lots should be avoided to the extent possible, with zoning boundaries following lot lines where feasible.
- 1.14-4 Town Limits: Boundaries indicated as approximately following the Town limits shall be construed as following the Town limits boundary lines.
- 1.14-5 Watercourses: Boundaries indicated as approximately following the centerlines of streams, rivers, canals, lakes, or other bodies of water shall be construed to follow such center lines and shall be construed to reflect the naturally occurring changes to the location of the watercourse which may occur over time.
- 1.14-6 Extensions: Boundaries indicated as parallel to or extensions of street or *alley* rights-of-way, channelized waterways, railroad rights-of-way, utility easements, lot lines, Town limits, or county lines shall be so construed.
- 1.14-7 Scaling: In a case where a district boundary does not coincide with any boundary lines as above and no distances are described by specific ordinance; the boundary shall be determined by the use of the scale appearing on the map. In the case of Flood Hazard Area, Corps of Engineering work maps, if available, shall be used for scaling.
- 1.14-8 Other: Where the actual location of existing physical or natural features varies with those shown on the Official Zoning Map, or in other circumstances not addressed in this section, the *Development Administrator* shall have the authority to interpret the district boundaries, subject to appeal to the Board of Adjustment.

1.15 State of Emergency

These rules may be temporarily suspended during federal disaster “state of emergency” declarations by the Executive Office of the President and/or Federal Emergency Management Administration (FEMA) and/or during “Imminent Threat Alert” declared by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security by resolution adopted by the Town Council during a regular, continued, special or emergency meeting of the Town Council. The *Development Administrator* may suspend the application of all or part of these rules during a state of emergency declared either by the Governor of the State of North Carolina, or by the Mayor, upon authorization by Town Council, of the Town of Stallings. Upon the conclusion, lifting, and/or resending of the declared “state of emergency” by the authorized federal and/or state official, these rules are reinstated without further action by the Town and shall be in full force and effect.

ARTICLE 2

GENERAL STANDARDS & SPECIFICATIONS

2.1 General Requirements

Upon the adoption of this Ordinance, no structure shall be erected nor use established in conflict with:

- (A.) The general standards & specifications of Article 2;
- (B.) The district standards & specifications of Article 8;
- (C.) The building and lot standards & specifications of Article 9;
- (D.) The landscape standards & specifications of Article 11;
- (E.) The off-street parking standards & specifications of Article 12;
- (F.) The street standards & specifications of Article 13;
- (G.) The sign standards & specifications of Article 17;
- (H.) The flood damage prevention standards & specifications of Article 18; or
- (I.) The open space standards & specifications of Article 21.

2.2 Street Frontage Required

Any lot on which a building (or buildings) is to be erected or use is to be established shall abut a public street with the following exceptions:

- (A.) Any lot for which a residential use has been legally established prior to the effective date of this Ordinance provided the lot is served by a private and exclusive recorded easement of at least fifteen (15') feet in width connecting said lot to a public street, may be used as if it abutted a street, provided that it is served by a driveway located on said easement. A driveway accessible by emergency equipment must be located on said easement. Lots created under these provisions shall be known as "easement-access lots."
- (B.) Any lot for which a non-residential use has been legally established prior to the effective date of this Ordinance, provided the lot is served by a private, exclusive recorded easement of at least fifteen (15') feet in width connecting said lot to a public street, may be construed in the same manner as a lot abutting a street provided that it is served with a driveway built to appropriate standards located on the permanent, recorded easement.
- (C.) Up to four (4) residential lots may be served by a private street meeting the standards for private streets set forth in the Town of Stallings Technical Standards & Specifications Manual.
- (D.) A site specific development plan may be considered for approval in the Town Center (TC) District, Multi-Family Residential Transitional (MFT) District, or Traditional

Neighborhood Development Overlay (TNDO) District where residential and/or non-residential lots and/or structures front upon a private courtyard, carriageway, mid-block private alleyway with courtyard, or pedestrian way, or urban open space as defined in Article 3, where adequate access by emergency vehicles is maintained by way of a street or *alley* and where the off-street placement of uses does not diminish the orientation of building fronts to the public street.

- (E.) A site-specific development plan may be considered for approval in the Multi-Family Residential Transitional (MFT) District, Town Center (TC) District, Mixed-Use (MU) Districts, US Highway 74 Commercial (C-74) District, Interstate Highway 485 Corporate Park (CP 485) District, Vehicle Service and Repair (VSR) District, Mixed Use (MU) Districts, Civic (CIV) District, or Industrial (IND) District to permit interior lot access by private drives so long as business and emergency access is furnished to all interior building sites and proposed buildings at the perimeter of the development front upon a public street or are buffered in accordance with this Ordinance. Non-residential subdivisions should be primarily served by public streets and use of private drives should be minimal. Private drives may be appropriate where property configuration or environmental constraints make their use a practical alternative. Private drives serving uses in the Multi-Family Residential Transitional (MFT) District, Town Center (TC) District, Mixed-Use (MU) Districts, US Highway 74 Commercial (C-74) District, Interstate Highway 485 Corporate Park (CP 485) District, Vehicle Service and Repair (VSR) District, Civic (CIV) District, or Industrial (IND) District shall be constructed in accordance with the standards for streets as found in the Town of Stallings Standards and Specifications Manual and sidewalks shall be provided on at least one (1) side of the private drive.
- (F.) To access a lot or lots in the Multi-Family Residential Transitional (MFT) District, Town Center (TC) District, Mixed-Use (MU) Districts, US Highway 74 Commercial (C-74) District, Interstate Highway 485 Corporate Park (CP 485) District, Vehicle Service and Repair (VSR) District, Civic (CIV) District, or Industrial (IND) District where factors beyond developer control, such as a “limited access” highway along the divided cross-sections, an existing development, or the location of an existing intersection prohibit completing a street connection, a private drive may be substituted for the interior street which cannot be connected to the public network.

2.2-1 Floodplains. Floodplains may not be Counted Towards Minimum Lot Size Calculations/Remain Open Space. Lot lines for newly created single family detached lots, created through the requirements established by Article 16 of the Stallings Development Ordinance, shall not be platted to include any designated floodplain areas. Floodplain located within a single-family detached subdivision containing four (4) or more lots will remain as common space, (*Amended May 10, 2021*).

2.3 One Principal Building on a Lot; Exceptions

Only one (1) principal building and its customary *accessory building(s)* may be erected on any lot, except that multiple buildings which, taken together, compose a single principal use may be erected on a single lot as permitted by the district regulations and described by building and lot type.

2.4 Lot Size

No lot, even though it may consist of one (1) or more adjacent lots of record, shall be reduced in size such that the requirements for building and lot type cannot be met, or the standards for spacing of structures and street frontage cannot be respected. This prohibition shall not be construed to prevent the purchase, dedication, or condemnation of narrow strips of land for public utilities and/or street and/or sidewalk right-of-way purposes.

2.5 Lot Width

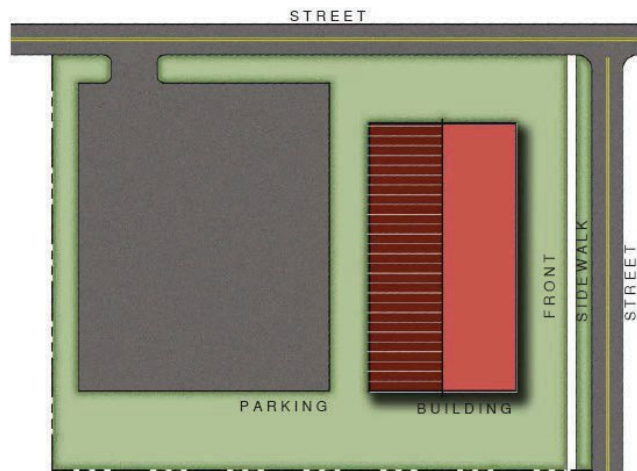
The required width of a lot, as set forth in Article 8 of this Ordinance, shall be measured at the required front setback line.

2.6 Yard Designation

- 2.6-1 Lots Abutting More Than One Street. On lots that abut more than one (>1) street, the building and lot shall generally front upon the more pedestrian oriented street, given the arrangement of existing and proposed streets and drives, and the orientation of buildings on adjoining lots.

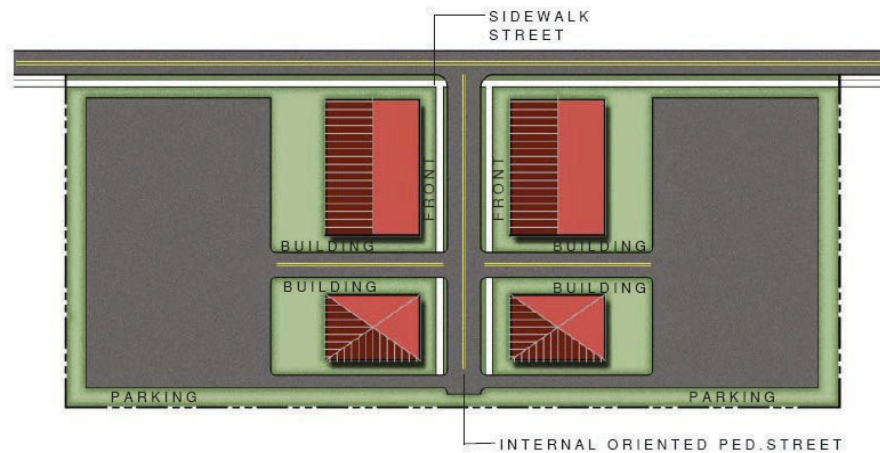
LOTS ABUTTING MORE THAN ONE STREET

One Building Lot



- 2.6-2 Multiple Buildings on a Lot. Where multiple buildings are permitted on a single platted lot, each building shall generally front upon a pedestrian oriented street, external or internal to the development; side and rear yard designations shall be determined on the basis of building orientation.

Multiple Buildings on a Lot



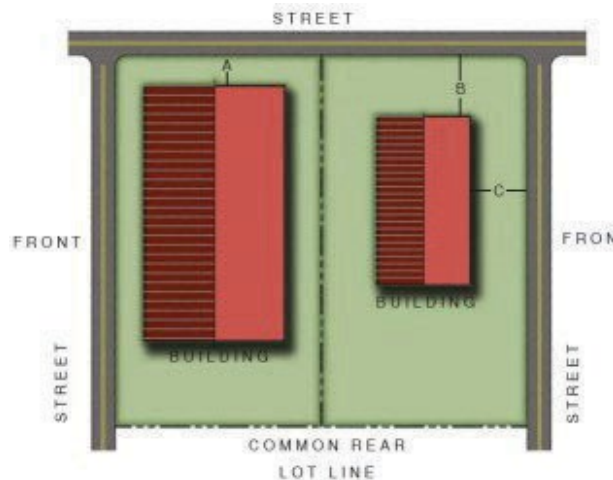
- 2.6-3 Irregularly Shaped Lots. On irregularly shaped lots, the location of required front, side, and rear yards will be determined by the *Development Ordinance Administrator*. The determination will be based on the spirit and intent of this Ordinance to achieve an appropriate spacing of buildings and orientation to the street(s).

2.7 Yard Dimensions for Corner Lots

- 2.7-1 Two Corner Lots Abutting at Rear. If two (2) corner lots are separated by a common rear lot line, the common side yards of the lots on the street must be at least fifty (50%) percent of the greater of the two (2) front setbacks, existing or required.

Two corner lots abutting:

Common side yards on the street (A & B) must be at least 50% of the greater of the two front setbacks (C)

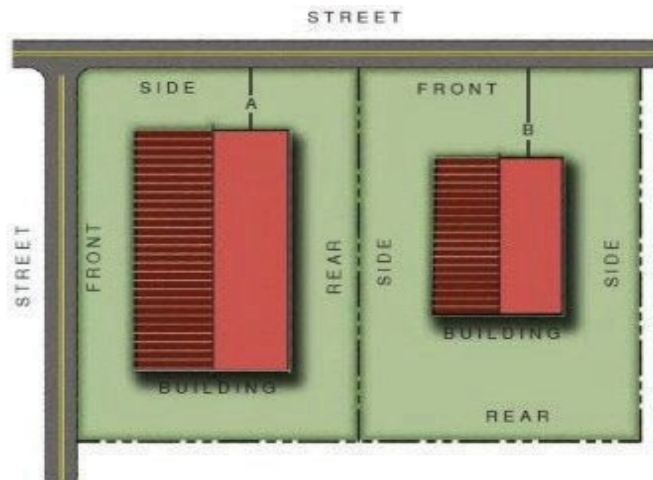


- 2.7-2 Side Lot Line a Continuation of Adjacent Lot Front Lot Line. In any district, where the side lot line of a corner lot is substantially a continuation of the front lot line of the lot to its rear, the required side yard of the corner lot shall:

- (A.) Be at least fifty (50%) percent of the established front setback of the adjacent lot; or
- (B.) Establish a transition between existing buildings by stepping toward the street or back from the street a distance equal to the lesser building setback + one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) of the difference between the setbacks of the adjoining buildings.

Side Lot Line a Continuation of Adjacent Front Lot Line:

Side-yard setback of a corner lot (A) shall be at least 50% of established set-back of adjacent lot (B)



- 2.7-3 Buildings on Corner Lots. Buildings on corner lots shall be positioned on the corner as required by the building and lot type standards for the zoning district in which the lot is located.

2.8 Through Lots

If both the front and rear yards of a lot abut public streets, then the rear building line shall respect the alignment of buildings on the back street while the front building line shall respect the alignment of buildings on the fronting street.

2.9 Height Limitation

- 2.9-1 Building Type Controls. The height of habitable buildings and components is controlled by building type (see Article 9).
- 2.9-2 Building Components Exceeding Height Limitation. Structures and structural components not intended for human occupancy (including towers, steeples, flagpoles, chimneys, water tanks, or similar structures) may exceed the height limit of buildings. Components of civic buildings which extend above the height limit shall follow the standards for the civic building type (see Article 9). When adjacent to a lot or lots located in a residential district, any part of a non-civic structure that extends above the height limit must be separated from the residential lot by a distance equal to its height measured from the ground.
- 2.9-3 Exceptions to Height Limitation. The height limitations of this section shall not apply to public utility poles and lines, skylights, and roof structures for elevators, stairways, tanks, heating, ventilation, and air-conditioning equipment, solar panels appurtenant to the principal structure, or similar equipment for the operation and maintenance of a building, and any device used to screen such structures and equipment.
- 2.9-4 Height of Communication Towers. Commercial communication towers, where permitted, may exceed the height limit for structures when the standards for these towers are met, as set forth in Article 10.

2.10 Structures and Uses Limited in Yards

- 2.10-1 No Principal Structure in Setback. No principal building or structure shall be located within any required setback or yard, forward of the build-to line for a principal structure, within any setback or yard established by a recorded plat, nor in any required buffer or screen.
- 2.10-2 Accessory Structures located in Setback. Except as otherwise provided in this article, accessory structures located within an established setback or required side yard can be no closer than five (5') feet of a side or rear lot line and meet requirements established in Article 9 for Building Type. Accessory structures on corner lots must meet the established side yard setbacks and accessory structures in double frontage lots must meet established rear yard setback. Where permitted, accessory dwellings may be located no closer than four (4') feet to the right-of-way or easement of an abutting mid-block *alley*, nor closer than five (5') feet to an abutting rear property line. Fences, walls, security gates, paths, walkways, mailboxes, utility poles, lighting fixtures, patios at grade, and similar features may be located in an established setback or required yard, so long as the sight triangle on corner lots is protected according to the provisions of section 2.11 of this Ordinance. (*Amended September 10, 2018*)
- 2.10-3 Fences and walls (walls not associated with buildings). Fences and walls may be located in any yard, established or required, according to the standards of section 2.13-2 of this Ordinance except that fences and/or walls extending within the minimum required front yard shall be of decorative material either concealing or in lieu of wire fencing (strand or fabric) when located within any Single Family Residential (SFR-1, 2, 3, or MH) District, Multi-Family Residential Transitional (MFT) District, Town Center (TC) District, Mixed-Use (MU) districts, or Traditional Neighborhood Development Overlay (TNDO) District.
- 2.10-4 Signs. Signs may be located in an established front setback or a side- yard abutting a public street as permitted by the provisions of Article 17, Sign Regulations.
- 2.10-5 Public Transit Shelters. Public transit shelters may be located in any setback or yard which abuts a street provided the sight triangle on corner lots is protected according to the provisions of section 2.11 of this Ordinance.
- 2.10-6 Off-street Parking. Off-street parking areas, maneuvering areas for parking, and loading areas are prohibited in the established front building setback, which shall be landscaped, in any established side yard abutting a street, which shall be landscaped, and in any required buffer or screen. This restriction shall not apply to:
- (A.) A driveway which crosses a front yard to provide access from the street to a parking area;
 - (B.) An individual driveway, including conventional appurtenances thereto such as basketball goals, designed to also serve as a parking area for a detached or duplex dwelling;
 - (C.) Plazas associated with civic buildings that have been designed and approved for occasional use as secondary parking areas;
 - (D.) The frontage along a Town street for which a specific streetscape plan and section have been adopted by the Town Council to include limited parking and access in a series of fronting yards;

(E.) Maneuvering areas for loading or delivery activities in the established setbacks and yards of buildings in non-residential zoning districts where the location of buildings that were legally constructed without the provision of these areas preclude them from being located out of established setbacks and yards. Maneuvering areas for parking, loading, or delivery activities are prohibited in the public right-of-way in residential and commercial districts.

- 2.10-7 Outdoor Storage. The accessory use of outdoor storage of goods, materials, equipment, or refuse containers shall not be permitted within any established setback, side yard abutting a street, or any required buffer or screening area, unless otherwise permitted by this ordinance; this excludes the temporary placement of refuse for scheduled curbside collection. (*Amended May 12, 2025*)
- 2.10-8 Architectural Features. Notwithstanding other provisions of this section, architectural features such as cornices, eaves, bays, *awnings*, steps, gutters, and fire escapes may project up to three (3') feet into an established or required yard; additional encroachment is permitted for certain buildings and lot types established in Article 9.
- 2.10-9 Subordinate Structures. Subordinate structures attached to single-family homes, such as decks, garages, porches, utility rooms, and similar features, may extend into the required rear yard up to twenty-five (25%) percent of the rear yard's depth, and may consume up to twenty (20%) percent of the rear yard's area. Attached rear loading garages accessed from rear *alleys* may extend into the required rear yard to within eighteen (18') feet of the *alley* right-of-way or easement; however, side loading garages accessed from rear *alleys* may extend into the required rear yard to within three (3') feet of the *alley* right-of-way or easement, and may consume up to fifty (50%) percent of the rear yard's area. Such extensions may not exceed fifty (50%) percent of the width of the dwelling at the rear building line except in attached residential structures.
- 2.10-10 Backflow Preventers. Above ground backflow preventers are expressly prohibited in the established front yards of buildings where underground backflow preventers or a location outside of the established front yard is technically feasible according to the standards and requirements of Stallings Public Works Department. Where there is no reasonable alternative to locating an above ground backflow preventer in the established front yard, the structure housing the device shall be covered in a non-reflective material and shall be surrounded, on all sides visible from public streets and abutting properties, by a landscaped opaque screen that matches that architectural style of the primary building.
- 2.10-11 Attached Garages Not Accessed by an Alleyway. An attached garage must meet the following requirements:
- (A.) An attached garage must be physically connected to the principal structure by either an enclosed passage or a covered breezeway, both with a minimum width of six feet attached to the principal structure. The connection and the garage must have a permanent roof that matches the primary structure in both color and style to maintain architectural consistency.
 - (B.) An attached garage may only be constructed on a lot where a principal structure already exists. Attached garages are permitted only in the rear or side yard, must comply with

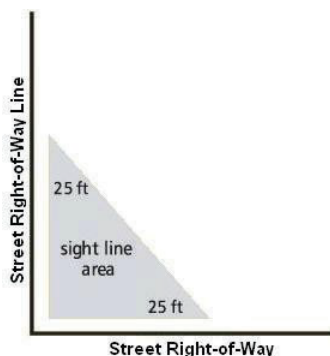
all applicable setback requirements, and shall not exceed 50% of the ground floor area of the principal structure. The design, materials, and appearance of the attached garage must be in harmony with the principal structure and compatible with the surrounding neighborhood in terms of design, materials, and appearance.

- (C.) Any connection to the principal structure must be structurally secure, utilizing bolted ledger boards, post connections, or other approved methods, with proper flashing to prevent water infiltration.
- (D.) The Minor Site Development Review process is required for residential development projects for Attached garages. All attached garages must comply with the North Carolina Residential Code and obtain the necessary zoning and building permits before construction. *(Amended March 24, 2025)*

2.11 Clear Sight Triangle at Street Intersection

- 2.11-1 Sight Triangle Required. Unless provided otherwise, a clear view at each corner of an intersection shall be maintained by establishing an unobstructed “sight triangle.” The extent of the required sight triangle varies according to the speed limit of streets forming the intersection. For streets signed for greater than 35 MPH, the area to be clear of view obstructions at un-signalized intersections is the triangular area formed by the point of intersection of street right-of-way lines and a point located along each right-of-way line at a distance of thirty-five (35') feet from the point of intersection. For intersecting streets signed for 35 MPH or less, the area to be clear of view obstructions at un-signalized intersections is the triangular area formed by the point of intersection of street right-of-way lines and a point located along each right-of-way line at a distance of twenty-five (25') feet from the point of intersection.

Site Triangle Illustration for Streets Signed for 35 MPH or less:



- 2.11-2 No Obstruction in Sight Triangle. No planting, structure, sign, fence, wall, man-made berm, or other obstruction to vision shall be installed, constructed, set out, or maintained so as to obstruct cross-visibility in the sight triangle between thirty (30”) inches and ninety-six (96”) inches above the level of the center of the street intersection.
- 2.11-3 Modifications to Limitations. The limitations of this section may be modified in the instances noted below, so long as adequate visibility is maintained relative to intended speed limit:
- (A.) Existing natural grades;

- (B.) Trees trimmed such that no limbs or foliage extend into the area between thirty (30") inches and ninety-six (96") inches above the level of the adjacent intersection;
- (C.) Fire hydrants, public utility poles, street markers, government signs, electrical junction boxes, and traffic control devices;
- (D.) Buildings located in the Town Center District, or the mixed-use center of the Traditional Neighborhood Overlay (TNDO) District;
- (E.) The approved and intentional use of traffic calming techniques to reduce speed; these include but are not limited to: a series of hill crests, neck-downs, intersection diverters, and curb bulbs.

2.12 Building Separation

All detached principal structures in all districts shall preserve a minimum building separation of ten (10') feet, except for Urban Workplace, Shop-front Commercial, and Attached House Lot/Building Types in the Town Center (TC) District, Mixed- Use (MU) Districts, or the mixed-use center of the Traditional Neighborhood Overlay (TNDO) District. All detached accessory structures in all districts shall maintain a minimum building separation of four (4') feet, as measured from the overhang.

2.13 Permitted Accessory Uses and Fixtures in All Districts

- 2.13-1 Accessory uses and Structures. *Accessory uses* and structures that are clearly related to and incidental to the permitted principal use or structure on the lot. If the accessory structure exceeds the height of the principal structure, it must meet the minimum side yard setback and be at least fifteen (15') feet from the rear lot line.
- 2.13-2 Fences and Walls. Fences and walls meeting the requirements of sections 2.10-2 and 2.10-3 are permitted in all districts in accordance with the following specifications:
 - (A.) A zoning permit issued by the *Development Ordinance Administrator* shall be required for all fences and walls. The process for obtaining a zoning permit is set forth in Article 7 of this Ordinance.
 - (B.) In a residential, mixed-use, or commercial district, a fence or wall in the established front yard, side yard, and rear yard of a building abutting a street shall be a maximum of five (5') feet in height, unless otherwise regulated by the building or lot type standards (Article 9) of this Ordinance. Fences along interior side property lines in a residential, mixed use, or commercial district shall not exceed five (5') feet in height in front of a line parallel to the front of the principal structure on the lot. Decorative caps or spires that extend above the highest horizontal member of the fence shall not be included in the measurement of height. Chain link, welded wire, or similar fencing materials, if used, shall be placed on the interior side of a masonry wall, solid wood fence, or decorative wood or vinyl fence that is equal to or greater in height than the secure fencing and demonstrates effective screening capability. (For example, a four (4') foot-high welded wire fence attached to the interior of a decorative split rail fence or board farm fence of equal height or greater would perform to the standards of this section).

- (C.) In a residential or mixed-use district (SFR, MU, TC, or TNDO), a fence or wall in an established rear yard that abuts an *alley* may not exceed six (6') feet in height unless placed fifteen (15') feet or more inside property boundary. Within the first fifteen (15') feet, fences of chain link or similar material are permitted only if screened on the exterior side by evergreen shrubs planted no farther apart than six (6') feet on center, minimum height three (3') feet at installation, or if obscured from view by the screening method(s) set out in the paragraph immediately above.
- (D.) In a residential or mixed-use district, a fence or wall in an established rear or side yard that does not abut a street or *alley* may not exceed eight (8') feet in height, measured as the average over any one hundred (100') linear foot run of said fence or wall.
- (E.) In a commercial district, a fence or wall located outside the established front yard, side yard, and rear yard of a building abutting a street may have a height of up to eight (8') feet, measured as the average over any one hundred (100') linear foot run of said fence or wall. Fences of chain link or similar material are permitted in the first fifteen (15') feet of an established yard abutting a street or *alley* only if placed on the interior side of a masonry wall or solid wood fence and planted with a semi-opaque vegetative screen between wall or fence and street or *alley*.

Beyond the first fifteen (15') feet abutting a street or *alley*, such materials may be used if screened on the exterior side by evergreen shrubs planted no farther apart than six (6') feet on center, minimum height two and one half (2 ½') feet installed, or if obscured from view by other screening method(s) which perform at the same or a higher level and are approved by the *Development Ordinance Administrator*.

- (F.) In a commercial or industrial district where the side or rear yard abuts a residential or mixed-use district, chain link, welded wire, or similar fencing materials, if used, shall be placed on the interior side of a masonry wall, solid wood fence, or decorative wood fence that is equal to or greater in height than the secure fencing and demonstrates effective screening capability. Additionally, a semi-opaque vegetative screen shall be required on the exterior side of the fence. Fences shall not be erected over easements such as, but not limited to, access easements, utility easements, drainage easements, or any other public easement, without the explicit approval of the Public Works and Planning Departments. If fences or other barriers are allowed to cross such easements, the Town Engineer may require the installer or landowner to install gates or other access points per standards and specifications set by the Town Engineer to ensure access to such easements in the future as necessary and to minimize damage to private property.

- (G.) All finished sides of a fence shall face off-site (*Amended May 10, 2021*).

2.13-3 Parking Lots. For parking lots as principal or *accessory uses*, the landscape and buffering standards of Article 11 shall control.

2.13-4 On-site Land Clearing and Inert Debris (LCID) Landfill.

- (A.) Any on-site LCID landfill must obtain a permit from and comply with the standards of the Town of Stallings, Union County, and the State of North Carolina per G.S. § 130A-301.1.

- (B.) Any such landfill must be closed in an approved fashion within six months of completion of construction or within twelve (12) months of cessation of construction if the development project has not been completed.
- (C.) The location of any such landfill must be indicated on the sketch site development plan and the final site development plan. Further, any parcel or lot which contains any part of any such landfill must have notification of the existence and extent of the landfill recorded as part of the deed for the lot or parcel.
- (D.) No portion of any such landfill may be located within fifty (50') feet of any property line which constitutes the external boundary of the project. This includes structures, equipment storage, parking areas, and fill areas, except that access drives may cross this area.
- (E.) A surety guarantee or irrevocable letter of credit in an amount to be determined by the consulting engineer must be provided to ensure that any active landfill area will be closed in an approved fashion. The amount of the guarantee will be based upon the maximum acreage expected to be in use at any given time.

2.13-5 Petroleum Storage. Petroleum storage, accessory to a permitted principal use or building, shall comply with the Fire Prevention Code of the National Board of Fire Underwriters.

2.13-6 Temporary Construction-Related Uses. Temporary buildings and storage of materials, provided the use is in conjunction with the construction of a building on the same lot or on an adjacent lot, shall be terminated upon completion of construction.

2.13-7 Swimming Pools. Swimming pools located on any site, including single-family residential sites, shall be:

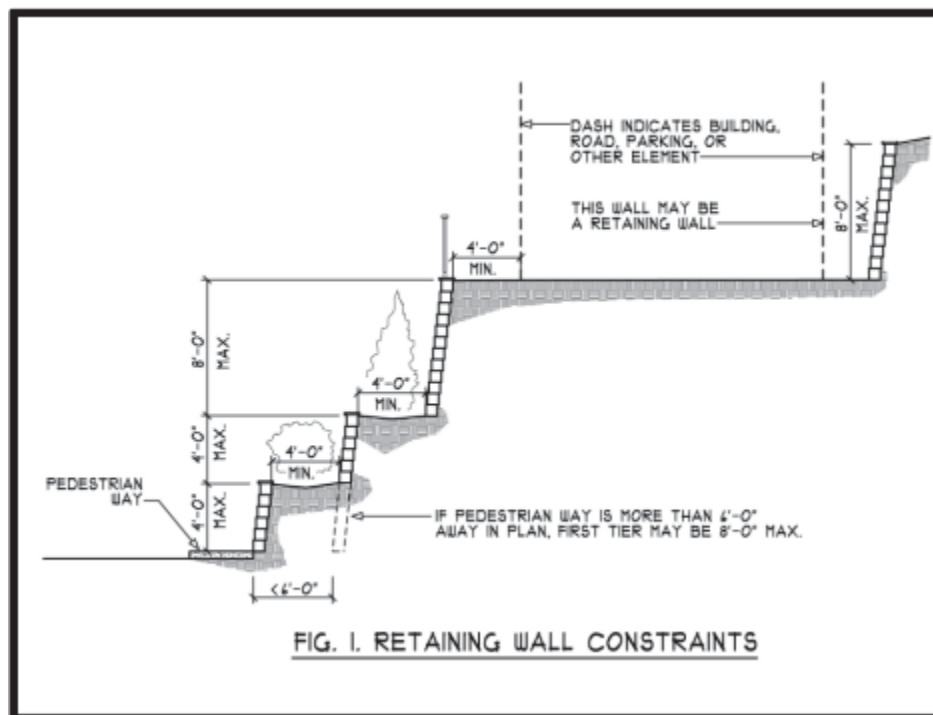
- (A.) Located in a side or rear yard only;
- (B.) Located a minimum of fifteen (15') feet from any property line;
- (C.) Completely enclosed by a fence or wall no less than four (4') feet but no more than eight (8') feet, except when a wall is component to the dwelling or accessory structure, in accordance with the provisions of sub- section 2.13-2 Fences and Walls herein. Height shall be measured above grade on the side of the fence or wall which faces away from the swimming pool. This fence or wall shall enclose the pool itself and may include any other additional portions of the lot. Fence design shall not be climbable or of a ladder pattern. Fences shall not be located in a way that allows any permanent structure, equipment, or similar object to be used for climbing. The fence shall not have any gaps, opening, indentations, protrusions, or structural components that allow a young child aged six (6) years or less to crawl under, squeeze through, or climb over the fence or adjacent barrier. All fence or wall openings into the pool area shall be equipped with a gate that opens outward away from the pool and shall be self-closing and have a self-latching device located on the poolside of the gate and be placed so that a young child aged six (6) years or less cannot reach over the top or through any opening or gap and operate the latch.

2.13-8 Retaining Walls.

- (A.) No retaining wall may be more than eight feet (8') in height. This height does not include

decorative caps that are less than eight inches (8") in height. Screen walls shall not be taller than necessary to conceal the item screened (such as a dumpster, HVAC equipment, etc.)

- (B.) Lot lines for newly created residential lots, created through the requirements established by Article 16 of the Stallings Development Ordinance, shall not be platted to include any part of a retaining wall. Retaining walls located within a residential subdivision shall remain as common space, to be maintained by the owner or Owner's Association. Retaining walls in a non-residential development shall be maintained by the owner.
- (C.) Residential property lines located near the top of a retaining wall shall be a minimum of four (4') feet horizontally from the top of the retaining wall. Non- residential buildings shall be a minimum of four (4') feet horizontally from the top of the retaining wall.
- (D.) A safety fence must be provided at the top of a retaining wall series. The safety fence should be a minimum of forty-two (42") inches tall. If constructed of opaque materials, the safety fence height shall be included in the eight (8') foot maximum retaining wall height. The safety fence should not be designed in a way that is climbable or would allow a child to crawl under or around.
- (E.) Any portion of a retaining wall which is within six feet (6') of a sidewalk or pedestrian way shall not exceed four (4') feet in height. Subsequent walls must be offset a minimum of four (4') feet in plan. See Fig. 1. below.



- (F.) The space between retaining walls in series shall include a swale for appropriate stormwater conveyance and landscaped with appropriate grasses, vines, or other ground cover selected for stormwater management purposes. This space may contain shrubs and trees not to exceed thirty-five (35') feet in height at maturity and shall be spaced to provide visual screening of the retaining wall. This area shall be maintained in accordance with the provisions of Article 11.

- (G.) Retaining walls in series which collectively exceed sixteen (16') feet in height shall have a ten (10') foot wide buffer at each sixteen (16') foot interval, following the planting rate of a Type "D" buffer (see Article 11). Retaining walls which are separated by a building, a road, or a parking area of at least ten (10') shall be exempt from the planting requirements. See

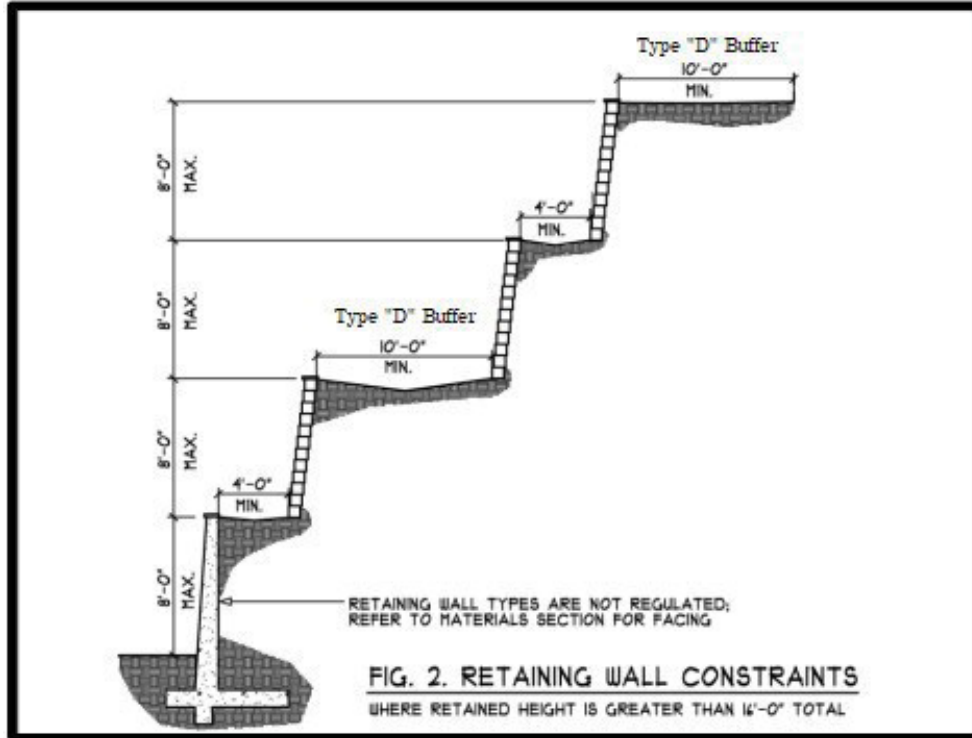


Fig. 2 below.

*Landscape requirements from Section 2.13-8 (F.) not shown on Figure 2 but do apply.

- (H.) Publicly visible site wall material and color shall be architecturally compatible with the principal building(s) on site. *(Amended November 22, 2021)*

2.14 Standards for Construction; Developer Responsibility

Where standards and responsibility for infrastructure construction, including but not limited to streets, sidewalks, and landscaping, are specified in this Ordinance or other Ordinances of the Town of Stallings, those standards shall control. Where standards are not specified, construction shall be in conformance with the standards set forth in the Town of Stallings Technical Standards & Specifications Manual.

2.15 Guarantee in Lieu of Construction of Improvements

- 2.15-1 Provision of Guarantee. In lieu of completion of construction of the required improvements, including but not limited to streets, sidewalks, landscaping, parking, and utilities, prior to issuance of a Certificate of Completion, the property owner or developer may provide to the Town a performance guarantee in accordance with state law and section 16.1-9.
- 2.15-2 Construction Easement. The Town of Stallings, in its sole discretion, may require a temporary construction easement permitting the Town of Stallings or its designee(s) to access the property for the purpose of constructing/installing the guaranteed

improvements. Such an instrument shall be provided with the performance guarantee. The temporary construction easement shall be valid until all guaranteed improvements have been constructed/installed and approved or accepted by the Town. The temporary construction easement shall pass to all successive owners until the guaranteed improvements have been constructed/installed and approved or accepted by the Town and shall be recorded in the office of the Union County Register of Deeds with recording fees to be paid by the applicant/landowner.

- 2.15-3 Failure to Perform. Failure to initiate construction of the improvements within one (1) year of the date the performance guarantee was accepted by the Town of Stallings may result in the Town constructing the improvements, with the cost to be paid from the performance guarantee account. The surety or the financial institution holding the escrow account shall, if requested by the Town, pay all or any portion of the performance guarantee to the Town up to the amount needed to complete the improvements based on an estimate by the Town, including associated costs to administer and implement the completion of the guaranteed improvements. The Town, at its discretion, may spend such portion of said funds as deemed necessary to complete all or any portion of the required improvements. The Town shall return to the property owner/developer any funds not spent in completing the improvements. Default on a project does not release the developer from responsibility for the completion of the improvements. The Town may release a portion or all of any security posted as the improvements are completed and approved by the Town. In the event that the amount of the performance guarantee on hand is insufficient to pay for the completion of the improvements, the property owner shall pay to the Town of Stallings the total amount of the insufficiency. If the Town is not paid, the amount of the insufficiency shall constitute a lien on the property in favor of the Town. The provisions of this section shall not invalidate any and all requirements for the guaranteed improvements to be covered by warranty or other form of security against material and workmanship deficiencies.

2.16 Regulation of Nuisances

- 2.16-1 Noise. No use shall be operated so as to generate recurring noises that are unreasonably loud, cause injury, or create a nuisance to any person of ordinary sensitivities. No nonresidential use shall be operated so as to generate any noise in an adjacent residential or mixed-use district (SFR, TC, MU, or TNDO), as detected in that district without instruments, that is louder than the noise which could be generally expected from uses permitted in that district.
- 2.16-2 Fumes and Odors. No use shall emit fumes, gasses, or odors in concentrations or amounts that cause injury or create a nuisance to any person of ordinary sensitivities on another property.
- 2.16-3 Vibration. No use shall be operated so as to generate inherent or recurring ground vibrations detectable at the property line without instruments.

2.17 General Standards for Driveway Permitting

- 2.17-1 Driveway Permit Required. No driveway or other point of access to a street maintained by either the Town of Stallings or the North Carolina Department of Transportation shall

be constructed, relocated, or altered unless a driveway permit or other approval is obtained from either the Town of Stallings or the North Carolina Department of Transportation. The applicant shall comply with the standards for driveways established by the North Carolina Department of Transportation. All driveway plans shall be reviewed by the Town of Stallings prior to construction of the driveway. All driveways shall be paved surfaces within the public right-of-way.

- 2.17-2 Projects Composed of Multiple Buildings and Lots. For development projects composed of multiple buildings and lots, access to the predevelopment existing public street system shall be determined by the location of proposed intersecting streets. No parcel of land which is a functional part of the overall development, even though it may be removed by the developer from the rest of the project area by subdivision or by metes and bounds description, shall be permitted to have driveway access to the public streets bounding the project area without first having secured the approval in sub-section 2.17-1 above.
- 2.17-3 Access to Subdivision Lots. In a residential major subdivision, access to individual lots from streets constructed as part of the subdivision shall be reviewed and approved at the time each Zoning Compliance Permit is issued.
- 2.17-4 Location and Design of Access. Determination of the location and design of access to the public street system shall be made by the *Development Ordinance Administrator, Town Engineer* and other regulatory and professional reviewers based on a contextual examination of the site, surrounding development, potential traffic generated on the site, current and future surface transportation system needs, special policies that might exist for the corridor being accessed, and/or state of the practice principles for access management as promulgated by the Institute of Transportation Engineers and the Transportation Research Board.

2.18 Special Requirements for Lots Along Thoroughfares

- 2.18-1 Authorization. Pursuant to North Carolina General Statutes 160D (which state that cities and counties shall have authority to:
- (A.) classify all or a portion of the streets within their jurisdictions according to their size, present and anticipated traffic load, and other characteristics relevant to the achievement of the purposes of this section, and
 - (B.) establish by Ordinance minimum distances that buildings and other permanent structures or improvements constructed along each class or type of street shall be set back from the right-of-way line or the center line of an existing or proposed street) the following requirements shall apply.
- 2.18-2 Minimum Setbacks along Thoroughfares. The build-to or set back line for any lot which abuts a thoroughfare classified on the adopted transportation plan for Division 10 shall be measured from the right-of- way line outlined in the table below (Table 2.18-2) if existing right-of- way is of lesser width. The Proposed Right-Of-Way Line established for each classification of thoroughfare is as follows:

Table 2.18-2

<u>Thoroughfare Classification</u>	Distance from Thoroughfare Centerline to “ <u>Proposed Right-of-Way Line</u> ”
Freeway/Expressway <i>US 74 toll road</i>	125 feet (Class I)
Limited Access Arterial <i>US 74</i>	60 feet (Class II)
Commercial Arterial <i>US 74 business route</i>	60 feet (Class III)
Major Arterial <i>Stallings Road, Idlewild Road, Lawyers Road Old Monroe Road, Weddington Road</i>	37.5 feet (Class III)
Minor Arterial <i>All other S.R. numbered roads maintained by the NCDOT</i>	30 feet (Class IV)

- 2.18-3 Transitional Setback for Lots along Thoroughfares. A transitional setback or yard shall be established for each lot which abuts a thoroughfare that has an existing right-of-way which is not as wide as the Proposed Right-of-Way Line established for that thoroughfare. The transitional setback or yard area established for lots abutting thoroughfares can be used for any purpose allowed by the particular zoning district, except for those permanent uses which are prohibited in the established setbacks or yards. At the time that the Proposed Right-of-Way Line is dedicated or otherwise acquired for roadway purposes, the property owner shall be responsible for the removal of any uses from the transitional setback or yard that are not otherwise permitted in the yard by the district regulations. The property owner shall have one (1) year from the date of right-of-way acquisition to remove any such uses.
- 2.18-4 Exceptions. The standards herein prescribing setback from the proposed right-of-way line will not apply to any development for which a preliminary subdivision plan or a conditional zoning site plan has been approved prior to the effective date of regulations requiring setback from proposed right-of-way lines along thoroughfares. Nor shall they apply to structures in the Town Center (TC) District, Mixed-Use (MU), or mixed-use center in a TNDO Districts.
- 2.18-5 Right to Appeal. An affected property owner shall have the right to appeal transitional yard or setback requirements to the *Board of Adjustment* for variance or modification as they apply to a particular piece of property. The *Board of Adjustment* may vary or modify these requirements upon a showing that:
- (A.) The peculiar nature of the property results in practical difficulties or unnecessary hardships that impede carrying out the strict letter of the requirements; and
 - (B.) The property will not be put to reasonable use unless relief is granted; and
 - (C.) Balancing the public interest in enforcing the setback requirements and the interest of the owner, the grant of relief is required by considerations of justice and equity.

In granting relief, the *Board of Adjustment* may impose reasonable and appropriate conditions and safeguards to protect the interests of neighboring properties. The *Board of Adjustment's* decision shall be subject to review by the superior court by proceedings in the nature of certiorari in accordance with G.S. § 160D- 1402.

2.19 Sidewalks for New Development and Expansion/Improvement of Existing Development

- 2.19-1 Sidewalks Required. Sidewalks shall be required along new and existing streets, in accordance with the provisions of Section 13.2-3, fronting the following new development and expansions of and improvements to existing development. Additionally, sidewalks shall be required in the following circumstances:
- (A.) All new commercial development;
 - (B.) Expansions to an existing commercial development or use where the gross floor area of the expansion is equal to or greater than fifty (50%) percent of the gross floor area of the pre-expansion development or use;
 - (C.) Improvements to an existing commercial development or use when the cost of the improvement is equal to or greater than fifty (50%) percent of the value of the existing development (building) or use as determined by the Union County Tax Office;
 - (D.) All residential development with two (2) or more residential units, except in accordance with Sub-section 13.2-3; and
 - (E.) One (1) single family home on a single lot when the lot being developed is adjacent to a lot on which an existing sidewalk is located and the construction of a sidewalk on the lot being developed would be a logical extension of the pedestrian network.
- 2.19-2 Sidewalks Along New Streets. Sidewalks shall be required along both sides of new streets, except streets in the Agriculture (AG) District, where sidewalks are not required on the new street.
- 2.19-3 Sidewalks Along Alleys. Sidewalks shall not be required along *alleys*.
- 2.19-4 Standards for Sidewalks. Sidewalks shall comply with the design and construction standards set forth in the Town of Stallings Technical Standards & Specifications Manual.

2.20 Manufactured Home Parks Prohibited

The development and/or subdivision of land for the purpose of Manufactured Home Parks/Courts is prohibited in all primary general use districts except SFR-MH.

ARTICLE 3

DEFINITIONS, ABBREVIATIONS & SYMBOLS

Words and terms defined for the purpose of use in this Ordinance appear in italics from time to time to assist with identifying such words and terms with special definitions. Italic fonts are for convenience and do not limit the application of the definition. Words and/or terms specifically defined herein and not appearing in italic font shall also have the meaning ascribed herein. The following words and terms shall have the meaning ascribed to them below.

Additional terms related to flood hazard and other environmental regulations are defined in Article 18.

ABANDONED. Not occupied or in use for sixty (60) or more consecutive days, without regard to reason or intent, except where occupancy is split between two (2) or more primary locations for seasonal residential occupancy.

ACCESSORY BUILDING. A detached subordinate building, the use of which is incidental to that of the principal building and located on the same lot.

ACCESSORY DWELLING UNIT. See *DWELLING, ACCESSORY UNIT*.

ACCESSORY USE. A use incidental to and customarily associated with a specific principal use, located on the same lot or parcel.

ACTIVE RECREATIONAL ELEMENTS. Recreational facilities which provide opportunities for more than passive enjoyment of open space and natural areas, including but not limited to parks, playgrounds, *athletic fields*, basketball or tennis courts, swimming pools, clubhouses, covered decks or pavilions, and sheltered picnic facilities.

ADAPTIVE REUSE. The conversion of an existing building built for one use to another use, typically to address some aspect of physical or functional obsolescence.

ADDITION (TO AN EXISTING BUILDING). An extension or increase in the floor area or height of a building or structure.

ADMINISTRATIVE DECISION. Decisions made in the implementation, administration, or enforcement of development regulations that involves the determination of facts and the application of objective standards set forth in state law or in this ordinance.

ADULT ESTABLISHMENT/USES. The definition of "*adult establishment*" for purposes of this ordinance shall be consistent with Chapter 14, Article 26A of the

N.C. General Statutes as currently written or hereafter amended. *Adult establishments* include adult bookstores, adult motion picture and mini motion picture theaters, adult video sales and rentals, adult live entertainment business and massage businesses as those terms are defined by G.S.14.202.10, and adult motels and adult cabarets. The following separate definitions individually and collectively define this term.

“Adult Bookstore” is defined as a bookstore which:

- (1.) receives a majority of its gross income during any calendar year from the sale of publications (including books, magazines, and other periodicals) which are distinguished or characterized by their emphasis on matter depicting, describing, or

relating to sexual activities or anatomical area; or

- (2.) has a preponderance of its publications, books, magazines, and other periodicals distinguished or characterized by their emphasis on matter depicting or relating to sexual activities or anatomical areas.

"Adult Cabaret" is defined as a nightclub, bar, restaurant, or other commercial establishment that regularly features, exhibits or displays as one of its principal business purposes:

- (1.) persons who appear nude or semi-nude, or
- (2.) live performances which are characterized by the exposure of "specified anatomical areas" or by "specified sexual activities," or
- (3.) films, motion pictures, video cassettes, slides or other photographic reproductions which depict or describe "specified anatomical areas."

"Adult Motel" is defined as a hotel, motel, or similar commercial establishment that:

- (1.) offers accommodations to the public for any form of consideration; provides patrons with closed circuit television transmissions, films, motion pictures, video cassettes, slides or other photographic reproductions that depict or describe "specified sexual activities," or "specified anatomical areas" as one of its principal business purposes;
- (2.) offers a sleeping room for rent for a period of time that is less than ten hours; or
- (3.) allows a tenant or occupant of a sleeping room to subagent the room for a period of time that is less than ten hours.

"Adult Theater", as defined in this ordinance and in GS 14.202.10, is any building used for presenting motion pictures, a preponderance of which are distinguished or characterized by an emphasis on matter depicting, describing, or relating to sexual activities or anatomical areas.

AGRICULTURAL USE. The use of open field land for agricultural production purposes, including farming, dairying, stock watering, pasturage agriculture, horticulture, floriculture, viticulture, and animal and poultry husbandry, and the necessary *accessory uses* for storing the supplies and products. The term shall include incidental retail sales by the producer of products raised on the farm. Agriculture does include forest management and timber harvesting activities, provided a management plan for that activity has been prepared by a Professional Forester registered in the State of North Carolina. See definition of Forest Land. Also, as defined in G.S. § 160D- 903.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION (CROPS ONLY). See *AGRICULTURAL USE*. *AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION (CROPS AND LIVESTOCK).* See *AGRICULTURAL USE*.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION (WITHIN BUILDINGS). The practice of horticulture, floriculture, and any form of non-animal or livestock agricultural production within buildings, such as greenhouse or hydroponic operation; along with the necessary accessory uses for storing supplies and products.

ALLEY. A roadway which affords only a secondary means of access to abutting property.

ALONG DRAINAGE. The area parallel to and within fifty (50) feet of the drainage channel.

ALTERATION. See *SIGN ALTERATION*.

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

APPEAL, FLOODPLAIN. A request for a review of the floodplain administrator's interpretation of any provision of this ordinance. (This definition applies to flood hazard regulations.)

APPEAL, ZONING. A request for a review of the *Planning, Zoning and Subdivision Administrator's* interpretation of any provision of this land development ordinance.

APPRAISED VALUE. The value assigned to a structure by the Union County Tax Assessor or by an MAI-certified real estate appraiser whichever is greater for purposes of interpreting this ordinance.

AREA OF SHALLOW FLOODING. A designated Zone AO on a community's Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) with base flood depths determined to be from one (1) to three (3') feet. These areas are located where a clearly defined channel does not exist, where the path of flooding is unpredictable and indeterminate, and where velocity flow may be evident. "Area of Special Flood Hazard" see "Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA)". (This definition applies to flood hazard regulations.)

AS-BUILT SURVEY. A revised set of drawings produced upon completion of a project that are intended to reflect all changes made during the construction process; in-depth records containing the exact dimensions of the structure and its surrounding site as it was built. Also referred to as an "as-built." (*Amended March 24, 2025*)

ASSEMBLY. A joining together of completely fabricated parts to create a finished product.

ATHLETIC FIELD. Outdoor sites, often requiring equipment, designed for formal athletic competition in field sports (e.g. softball, soccer, football).

ATTACHED GARAGE. A garage that is physically attached to the principal structure and either shares a wall(s) or is connected to the principal structure through an enclosed passage or a covered breezeway if not fully enclosed. (*Amended March 24, 2025*)

AUTO WRECKING. An activity that provides open storage, disassembling, or salvaging for more than two junked motor vehicles.

AUTOMOBILE REPAIR SERVICES, MAJOR. An establishment primarily engaged in one or more of the following activities:

- (1.) general repair or service; (2.) engine repair;
- (3.) installation or repair of transmissions;
- (4.) installation or repair of automotive glass;
- (5.) installation or repair or exhaust systems;
- (6.) repair of tops, bodies, and interiors; and
- (7.) automotive painting and refinishing.

AUTOMOTIVE REPAIR SERVICES, MINOR. An establishment primarily engaged in one or more of the following activities:

- (1.) diagnostic service and tune-ups;

- (2.) installation or repair of air conditioners, brakes, carburetors, electrical systems, fuel systems, generators and starters, and radiators;
- (3.) lubricating service; and
- (4.) front end and wheel alignment.

AVERAGE SLOPE. Shall mean the maximum inclination of the land surface from the horizontal as measured in percentage slope. The average slope shall be determined for the entire lot, tract, or subdivision before development.

AWNING. A cloth, plastic, or other nonstructural covering permanently attached to a building that may be raised or retracted to a position against the building when not in use.

BALLOON, ACCENT. A small balloon (or group of small balloons) displayed at heights of less than eight feet.

BALLOON, TETHERED. A large balloon (or group of balloons of any size) intended for commercial promotion and tethered at a business location.

BAR. An establishment primarily engaged in the retail sale of alcoholic spirits, beer or wine for consumption on the premises. Such establishment must obtain an ABC license for on- premises consumption of alcoholic spirits, beer or wine only. The establishment may also be engaged in the retail sale of prepared food for on- premises consumption.

BASE FLOOD. The flood having a one percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year (100-year flood).

BASE FLOOD ELEVATION (BFE). The elevation to which structures and uses regulated by this Ordinance are required to be elevated or flood proofed. The determination of the water surface elevations of the base flood is published in the Flood Insurance Study. When the BFE has not been provided in a "Special Flood Hazard Area", it may be obtained from engineering studies available from a Federal, State, or other source using FEMA approved engineering methodologies. This elevation, when combined with the "Freeboard", establishes the "Regulatory Flood Protection Elevation."

BASEMENT. Any area of the building having its floor subgrade (below ground level) on all sides. (This definition applies only with respect to flood hazard regulations.)

BED-AND-BREAKFAST INN. A private residence that offers sleeping accommodations to lodgers in 14 or fewer rooms for rent, is the innkeeper's (owner or operator) principal residence while renting rooms to lodgers, and serves breakfasts at no extra cost to its lodgers. For the purpose of this definition, a lodger means a person who rents a room in a bed-and- breakfast inn for fewer than 30 consecutive days. See *TOURIST HOME*.

BEDROOM. A room designated as sleeping or bedroom on the plans. See *SLEEPING UNIT*

BERM, EROSION CONTROL. A mound of material and/or ditch the purpose of which is to divert the flow of run-off water.

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMP). Conservation practices or systems of practices and management measures that:

- (1.) control soil loss and reduce water quality degradation caused by nutrients, animal

waste, toxins, and sediment;

- (2.) minimize adverse impacts to surface water and groundwater flow, circulation patterns, and to the chemical, physical, and biological characteristics of surface water bodies and wetlands; and
- (3.) properly manage use and storage of fertilizers/pesticides.

May use a structural or nonstructural management-based practice used singularly or in combination to reduce nonpoint source inputs to receiving waters in order to achieve water quality protection goals.

BLOCK. The land lying within an area bounded on all sides by streets.

BLOCKFACE. That portion of a block or tract of land facing the same side of a single street and lying between the closest intersecting streets.

BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT. A decision-making board appointed by the Town Council, which is given certain powers under state law and this Ordinance.

BOARDING HOUSE. A dwelling or part thereof, in which lodging is provided by the owner or operator to more than three boarders.

BOOKSTORE, ADULT. See **ADULT ESTABLISHMENT**.

BORROW. Fill material which is required for on-site construction and is obtained from other locations.

BREAKAWAY WALL. A wall that is not part of the structural support of the building and is intended through its design and construction to collapse under specific lateral loading forces without causing damage to the elevated portion of the building or the supporting foundation system.

BREWERY. An establishment that primarily manufactures beer and similar beverages (like cider) on-site. This includes microbreweries, cideries, and brewpubs. Breweries may include additional features such as restaurants, food trucks, event spaces, and playgrounds. A maximum of 75% of the business can be from alcohol distribution and wholesale (*Amended December 9, 2024*)

BREW PUB. A specific type of restaurant and/or brewery where beer and malt beverages are made on-site as an accessory use for consumption on the premises, and at least 40% of the production is sold on-site. Brewpubs may also sell beer to-go or distribute it off-site where permitted by law. (*Amended December 9, 2024*)

BUFFER. An area of land planted or constructed to separate uses. Also, an area of natural or planted vegetation through which stormwater 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 from the normal pool elevation of impounded structures and from the top of bank of each side of streams or river.

BUFFER. An area of land planted or constructed to separate uses.

BUFFER EASEMENT. An easement intended to permanently maintain an area of land, including landscaping, berms, walls, fences, and building setbacks, that is located between land uses of different character and is intended to mitigate negative impacts of the more intense use on a residential or vacant parcel.

BUFFER ZONE. The strip of land adjacent to a lake or natural watercourse, the width of which is measured from the edge of the water to the nearest edge of the disturbed area, with the 25% percent of the strip nearer the land-disturbing activity containing natural or artificial means of confining visible siltation.

BUILDABLE OR ZONING LOT. One or more lots of record in one undivided ownership with sufficient total area, exclusive of easement, flood hazards, well and septic tank fields, total dimensions, and street access to permit construction thereon of a principal building together with its required parking and planting yards. See *TRACT*.

BUILDING. Any structure used or intended for supporting or sheltering any use or occupancy. See also *STRUCTURE*.

BUILDING ENVELOPE. The interior area of a lot established by the minimum front, side and rear yard area requirements of this Ordinance.

BUILDING LINE. A line perpendicular to the lot depth which establishes the horizontal distance between the structure and the front property line excluding the outermost steps, uncovered porches, gutters, and similar fixtures.

BUILDING SEPARATION. The minimum required horizontal distance between buildings.

BUILD-TO LINE. An alignment establishing a specific distance from the curb line to where the principal structure shall be built.

BUILT-UPON AREA. That portion of a development project that is covered by impervious or partially impervious cover including buildings, pavement, gravel (for pedestrian or vehicular use), recreation facilities (e.g., tennis courts), etc. Slatted decks and the water area of a swimming pool are not considered Built-Upon Area.

BYPASS. See definition of Highway.

CALIPER INCHES. Quantity, in inches, of the diameter of trees measured at the height of six (6") inches above the ground for trees four (4") inches or less in trunk diameter, and if greater than four (4") inches, then measurement is taken twelve (12") inches above the ground.

CANOPY. A permanent, unattached roofed structure that shelters a use or activity from the weather.

CELLULAR COMMUNICATIONS. SEE WIRELESS TELECOMMUNICATIONS FACILITIES.

CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE/OCCUPANCY. A statement, signed by the Enforcement Officer, setting forth either that a building or structure complies with the provisions of this Ordinance, or that building, structure, or parcel of land may lawfully be employed for specified uses, or both.

CHANNEL LETTERING. A sign design technique involving the installation of three- dimensional lettering against a background, typically a sign face or building façade.



Example of Channel Lettering

CHANNELIZATION. Any improvements or other construction activity which occurs within or in the vicinity of an existing natural drainage-way or perennial stream which directs or relocates said waterway along some desired course, by increasing its depth or by the use of piping or any other manmade storm drainage structures.

CHEMICAL STORAGE FACILITY. A building, portion of a building, or exterior area adjacent to a building used for the storage of any chemical or chemically reactive products (applicable in Flood Hazard regulations).

CHEMICAL BULK STORAGE STRUCTURE OR AREA. A building, portion of a building, or exterior area adjacent to a building used for the bulk storage of any chemical or chemically reactive products, hazardous or toxic materials.

CHICANE. An artificial feature creating extra turns in a roadway, used on Town streets to slow the speed of traffic, by creating a horizontal deflection causing vehicles to slow as they would for a curve.

CIGAR LOUNGE. A commercial establishment designed and operated for the on-site smoking of cigars. May include cigar and related products sales, lounge seating, and beverage service. Excludes tobacco retail shops where the primary business is the sale of smoking products for off-site use. (Amended June 23, 2025)

CLUSTER DEVELOPMENT. A development design technique that concentrates buildings on a portion of the site to allow the remaining land to be used for recreation, open space, or preservation of environmentally sensitive land areas. Buildings are grouped together in order to conserve land resources and provide for innovation in the design of the project. This term includes non-residential development as well as single-family subdivisions and multi-family developments that may or may not involve the subdivision of land.

COLLECTOR STREET PLAN. A plan, adopted by the local governing body, for streets not shown on the Thoroughfare Plan and showing collector and, if appropriate, lower classification streets in the planning area.

COMMON AREA(S). All areas, including private streets, conveyed to an owners' association within a development or owned on a proportional undivided basis in a condominium development.

COMMON OPEN SPACE. Open space that is

- (1.) owned in common and maintained by the owners of lots in a subdivision (i. e., a homeowner's association), or
- (2.) owned by a private individual or entity but managed and maintained for common use by residents, occupants, or customers of the development.

COMPLETED. Work has progressed to the point that, in the opinion of the *Development Administrator*, it is sufficiently completed in accordance with the approved plans and specifications that the work can be utilized for its intended purposes. For permanent runoff control structures this generally means that the following have been accomplished:

- (1.) The dam has been constructed to the approved lines and grades;
- (2.) All slopes have been fine graded, seeded, mulched, fertilized, and tacked to establish permanent ground cover;
- (3.) Principal and emergency spillways have been installed at the approved elevations and dimensions; and
- (4.) Permanent velocity controls on the inlet and outlet pipes and channels have been installed.

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

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN. The comprehensive plan, land-use plan, small area plans, neighborhood plans, transportation plan, capital improvement plan, and any other plans regarding land use and development that have been officially adopted by the Stallings Town Council.

CONDITIONAL ZONING. A legislative zoning map amendment with site-specific conditions incorporated into the zoning map amendment.

CONDITIONED SPACE. Building space completely enclosed and protected from outside elements and typically provided with heating and ventilation as opposed to carports and open-air venues.

CONDOMINIUM. Real estate that is developed pursuant to the North Carolina Condominium Act, North Carolina General Statute Chapter 47C.

CONGREGATE CARE FACILITY. A facility providing shelter and services for ambulatory individuals at least fifty-five (55) years of age who by reason of their age, functional impairment, or infirmity may require meals housekeeping and personal care assistance.

Congregate care facilities do not include nursing homes or similar institutions devoted primarily to the care of the chronically ill or the incurable.

CONSERVATION EASEMENT. A non-possessionary interest of a holder in real property imposing limitations or affirmative obligations, the purposes of which include:

- (1.) Retaining or protecting natural, scenic, or open space values of real property;
- (2.) Assuring its availability for agricultural, recreational, or open space use; (3.) Protecting natural resources;
- (4.) Maintaining or enhancing air or water quality; and
- (5.) Preserving historical, architectural, archaeological, or cultural aspects of real property.

CONSERVATION SUBDIVISION. A subdivision in which the lot sizes are reduced below those normally required in the zoning district in which the development is located, in return for the provision of permanent open space.

CONTRACTORS, GENERAL. The office of a business which contracts for and assumes responsibility for completing a construction project and hires, supervises, and pays all subcontractors and service contractors.

CONTRACTORS, SERVICE. The office of a business providing a specific trade or service, including but not exclusive of plumbing, electricity, carpentry, flooring, pest control, cleaning, restoration, painting, and other trades predominately conducted at the customers premises.

COTTAGE DEVELOPMENT. A cluster of small detached single-family residences constructed to specific design standards and arranged around common open space, generally at higher density than the underlying zoning would allow for traditional detached single family residential development.

COTTAGE HOME. A small detached single-family residence constructed to specific design standards and arranged around common open space as part of a cottage development.

COUNTY. Refers to governing authority of Union County, North Carolina.

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 or river (run- of-the-river), or the ridge line of the watershed (whichever comes first). 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.

CRITICAL ROOT ZONE. The rooting area of a tree established to limit root disturbance, generally defined as a circle with a radius extending from a tree's trunk to the furthest point of the crown drip-line.

CUL-DE-SAC. A short local street having one end open to traffic and the other end permanently terminated by a vehicular turnaround.

CURB BULB. An extension of the curb into the street, beyond the standard edge of the curb, which narrows the width of the roadway and is used to slow the speed of traffic on Town streets. The curb bulb may be used for landscaping, pedestrian crosswalk, or for a combination of uses. Sometimes referred to as a “bulb out.”

DAY CARE CENTER. A facility licensed by the State of North Carolina for the care of children or adults for periods of less than 24 hours per day.

DENSITY CREDIT. An increase in the density allowed under a zoning district. The rules governing the issuance of density bonuses vary by zoning district.

DETENTION POND. A wet or dry stormwater holding area, either natural or manmade, which filters and releases stormwater to nearby or adjoining water bodies in a gradual fashion, also means a pond which collects stormwater runoff, filters the water, and releases it slowly over a period of hours or days. It does not have a permanent pool and is sometimes referred to as a dry pond. Also see definition of

Best Management Practices.

DETENTION POND, WET. Means a pond that has a permanent pool and also collects stormwater runoff, filters the water, and releases it slowly over a period of days.

DETERMINATION. A written, final, and binding order, requirement, or determination regarding an administrative decision.

DEVELOPER. A person, including a governmental agency or redevelopment authority, who undertakes any development and who is the landowner of the property to be developed, or who has been authorized by the landowner to undertake development on that property.

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. (This definition applies to the Watershed Standards in Article 19).

DEVELOPMENT. Unless the context clearly indicates otherwise, the term means any of the following:

- (1.) The construction, erection, alteration, enlargement, renovation, substantial repair, movement to another site, or demolition of any structure.
- (2.) The excavation, grading, filing, clearing, or alteration of land.
- (3.) The subdivision of land as defined in N.C.G.S. 160D-802.
- (4.) The initiation or substantial change in the use of land or the intensity of use of land.

DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATOR. The Planning Director or other staff appointed by the Town Council having authority to interpret, administer, and enforce the Stallings Development Ordinance.

DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT. An agreement between the Town of Stallings and a developer pursuant to NCGS §160D-1001 for a large-scale development with a lengthy build-out period and having a public-private partnership component involving mutual financial interests.

DEVELOPMENT APPROVAL. An administrative or quasi-judicial approval made pursuant to this Ordinance that is written and that is required prior to commencing development or undertaking a specific activity, project, or development proposal. Development approvals include, but are not limited to, zoning permits, site plan approvals, special use permits, variances, certificates of appropriateness and certificates of zoning compliance. The term also includes all other regulatory approvals required by regulations adopted pursuant to this Ordinance, including plat approvals, permits issued, development agreements entered into, and building permits issued.

DEVELOPMENT, DENSITY OF. The density of development shall be determined using a gross acreage system. The total area of the tract, including areas to be used for new streets, rights-of-way, drives, parking, structures, recreation areas, dedicated areas, and required setbacks shall be used for density calculations.

DEVELOPMENT REGULATIONS. A unified development ordinance, zoning regulations, subdivision, erosion and sedimentation control regulation, floodplain or flood damage prevention regulation, stormwater control regulation, wireless communication facility regulation, historic preservation or landmark regulation, housing code, State Building Code enforcement, or any other regulation adopted pursuant to this Ordinance, or a local act or charter that regulates land use development.

DISCHARGING LANDFILL. A facility with liners, monitoring equipment and other measures to

detect and/or prevent leachate from entering the environment and in which the leachate is treated on site and discharged to a receiving stream.

DISPERSED DRAINAGE. Means spread out, as opposed to collecting the runoff in channels, so as to affect increased sheet flow and overland flow.

DISPOSAL. As defined in G.S. § 130A.290(a)(6), the discharge, deposit, injection, dumping, spilling, leaking, or placing of any solid waste into or on any land or water so that the solid waste or any constituent part of the solid waste may enter the environment or be emitted into the air or discharged into any waters, including ground-waters.

DISPOSAL OF HAZARDOUS OR TOXIC SUBSTANCE(S). The destruction,

discharge, deposit, injection, dumping, spilling, leaking, or placing of any hazardous waste or toxic substance into or on any air, land, or water.

DISPOSAL FACILITY. A facility or part of a facility at which hazardous waste or toxic substance is intentionally placed into or on any land or water, and at which hazardous waste or toxic substance will remain after closure.

DISTILLERY. An establishment that primarily manufactures or produces distilled spirits, such as whiskey, vodka, gin, or similar. This includes micro-distilleries. A maximum of 75% of the business can be from alcohol distribution and wholesale. (*Amended December 9, 2024*)

DIVERTER. A constructed feature designed to prevent left turns or through movements into a residential area, used as method to calm traffic on Town streets.

DOMESTIC WASTEWATER DISCHARGE. The discharge of sewage, non-process industrial wastewater, other domestic wastewater, or any combination of these items. It includes liquid waste generated by domestic water-using fixtures and appliances from any residence, place of business, or place of public assembly even if it contains no sewage. Examples of domestic wastewater include once-through noncontact cooling water, seafood packing facility discharges, and wastewater from restaurants.

DRAINAGE, DISPERSED. Drainage spread out, as opposed to collected in channels, so as to effect increased sheet flow and overland flow.

DRAINAGE, ENHANCED. Drainage carried by existing natural drainage-ways which have been enhanced to resist soil erosion and stream bank degradation. An enhanced natural drainage-way is achieved with the installation of an engineered measure (i.e., netting, riprap) which will resist soil erosion and allow infiltration within the natural drainage-way.

DRAINAGEWAY. Any natural or man-made channel that carries surface runoff from precipitation.

DRAINAGEWAY AND OPEN SPACE AREA, DEDICATED. The area designated for floodplain and open space purposes on a recorded subdivision plat and thereby dedicated to the public for such purposes and, where approved by the Town, for utilities.

DRAINAGEWAY, IMPROVED. Drainage channeled by impervious surfaces such as curb and gutter or concrete channels.

DRAINAGEWAY, PROTECTED. Drainage channeled by pervious devices such as sod waterways, berms, channels, or swales which have been stabilized with vegetation, riprap, or a combination of these, to resist soil erosion.

DRILLING OPERATION PETROLEUM, NATURAL GAS. The extraction of petroleum, natural gas, and related energy resources through mining, drilling and other related extraction techniques, including fracking. See *FRACKING*.

DRIPLINE. A vertical line extending from the outermost portion of a tree's canopy to the ground.

DRY DETENTION POND. A pond which collects stormwater runoff, holds the water, and releases it slowly over a period of hours or days. It does not have a permanent pool and is sometimes referred to as a dry pond or wet weather pond.

DUPLEX. A structure having two (2) dwelling units within a single structure.

DWELLING. A building that contains one or two *dwelling units* used, intended or designed to be used, rented, leased, let or hired out to be occupied for living purposes.

DWELLING UNIT. A single unit providing complete, independent living facilities for one or more persons, including permanent provisions for living, sleeping, eating, cooking and sanitation. (See G.S. § 160D-706)

DWELLING, ACCESSORY UNIT. A dwelling that exists either as part of a principal dwelling or as an *accessory building* that is secondary and incidental to the use of the property as single family residential.

DWELLING, ATTACHED HOUSE (TOWNHOUSE). A dwelling unit located within a building and attached to other similar dwelling units in which each unit is located on an individually owned parcel, generally within a development containing facilities and areas owned in common.

DWELLING, MANUFACTURED/MOBILE HOME. For manufactured/mobile homes built before June 15, 1976, "manufactured/mobile home" means a portable manufactured housing unit designed for transportation on its own chassis and placement on a temporary or semi- permanent foundation having a measurement of over 32 feet in length and over seven feet in width.

DWELLING, MANUFACTURED HOME – TYPE 1. A structure, transportable in one or more sections, which in the traveling mode is eight (8) body feet or more in width, or forty (40) body feet or more in length, or, when erected on site, is three-hundred and twenty (320) or more square feet; and which is built on a permanent chassis and designed to be used as a dwelling, with or without permanent foundation when connected to the required utilities, including the plumbing, heating, air conditioning and electrical systems contained therein.

DWELLING, MANUFACTURED HOME – TYPE 2. A double-wide manufactured home, which is two or more portable manufactured housing units designed for transportation on their own chassis that connect on site for placement on a temporary or semi-permanent foundation having a measurement of over thirty-two (32') feet in length and over eight feet in width. The term "manufactured home" does not include a recreational vehicle.

DWELLING, MULTIFAMILY. A building or portion thereof used or designed for three or more dwelling units; the term includes apartments, and condominiums.

DWELLING PARK, MANUFACTURED HOME. Any place, area, lot, parcel, or space of land maintained, offered, or used for the placement of two (2) or more manufactured homes; said space may be used or intended for use as a residential dwelling whether or not compensation is paid for any or all accommodation; and said space may be occupied under various ownership or lease arrangements. The

term manufactured home park/court shall include the term mobile home park/court.

DWELLING, MODULAR. A dwelling constructed in accordance with the standards set forth in the N.C. State Residential Building Code and composed of components substantially assembled in a manufacturing plant and transported to the building site for final *assembly* on a permanent foundation. (See G.S. § 160D-911)

EASEMENT. A grant of one or more of the property rights, such as right of access, by the property owner to, or for use by the public, a corporation, or other entity. Storage of debris including, but not limited to, yard waste on public easements shall be unlawful and shall be handled in the same manner as nuisance violations.

ELECTRICAL ENERGY PRODUCTION (FOSSIL FUEL-BASED). Electricity-generating facility operated by Duke Power, Union Power, or other utilities company authorized and licensed by the State of North Carolina utilizing coal, oil, or other fossil fuel as the source of power generation.

ELECTRICAL ENERGY PRODUCTION (ALTERNATIVE SOURCES). Electricity-generating activities operated a power generation facility by a licensed utilities company. The term does not include appurtenant panels as an accessory activity to a principal use of a property utilizing solar, wind, or other non-fossil fuel source of power.

ELECTRONIC GAMING OPERATION. Any business enterprise, whether as a principal or accessory use, where persons utilize electronic machines, including, but not limited to computers and gaming terminals to conduct games including but not limited to sweepstakes, lotteries, games, and/or games of chance, and where cash or merchandise, or other items of value are redeemed or otherwise distributed, whether or not the value of such distribution is determined by electronic games played or by predetermined odds, which have a finite pool of winners. The term includes, but is not limited to internet sweepstakes, video sweepstakes, or cybercafés. This definition does not include any lottery endorsed, approved, or sponsored by the State of North Carolina, or arcade games of skill.

ELEVATED BUILDING. A non-basement building which had its lowest elevated floor raised above ground level by foundation walls, shear walls, posts, piers, pilings, or columns.

ENCROACHMENT. The advance or infringement of uses, fills, excavation, buildings, permanent structures, or development into a floodplain, which may impede or alter the flow capacity of a floodplain. (This definition applies only with respect to flood hazard regulations.)

ENFORCEMENT, COMPLAINT-BASED. Enforcement action initiated on the basis of information provided by a third-party complainant.

ENFORCEMENT OFFICER. The Town *Development Administrator* or his/her designee.

ENFORCEMENT, PROACTIVE. Enforcement action initiated at the discretion of the *Development Administrator* independent of any third-party complaint.

ENHANCED DRAINAGE-WAY. Means carried by existing natural drainageways which have been enhanced to resist soil erosion, including stream bank degradation.

EQUESTRIAN USE. Paddocks, fields, stables, barns, riding ring, and other facilities provided for *the care and use of* horses.

EROSION. The wearing of land surface by the action of wind, water, gravity or any combination thereof.

EROSION, ACCELERATED. Any increase over the rate of natural (i.e. undisturbed by human intervention) erosion as a result of land-disturbing activities.

EVIDENTARY HEARING. A hearing to gather competent material, and substantial evidence in order to make findings for a quasi-judicial decision required by a development regulation adopted under the Stallings Development Ordinance.

EXISTING DEVELOPMENT. Those projects that are built or those projects that at a minimum have established a vested right under North Carolina zoning based on at least one (1) of the following criteria:

- (1.) Substantial expenditure of resources (time, labor, money) based on a good faith reliance upon having received a valid local government approval to proceed with the project; or
- (2.) Having a valid outstanding building permit; or
- (3.) Having an approved site specific or phased development plan in compliance with G.S. § 160D-108(d)(3) or (4)

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 Ordinance or a lot described by metes and bounds, the description of which has been so recorded prior to December 31, 1999.

EXISTING MANUFACTURED HOME PARK OR MANUFACTURED HOME SUBDIVISION. A manufactured home park or subdivision for which the construction of facilities for servicing the lots on which the manufactured homes are to be affixed (including, at a minimum, the installation of utilities, the construction of streets, and either final site grading or the pouring of concrete pads) was completed before the original effective date of the floodplain management regulations adopted by the community.

EXISTING MANUFACTURED HOME PARK OR MANUFACTURED HOMESUBDIVISION.

A manufactured home park or subdivision for which the construction of facilities for servicing the lots on which the manufactured homes are to be affixed (including, at a minimum, the installation of utilities, the construction of streets, and either final site grading or the pouring of concrete pads) was completed before the original effective date of this Ordinance.

FAMILY. One or more persons related by blood or marriage, or up to three unrelated adults, occupying a dwelling unit and living as a single household.

FAMILY CARE HOME. A home meeting the North Carolina Residential Building Code with support and supervisory personnel that provides room and board, personal care and habilitation services in a family environment for six (6) or fewer resident handicapped persons, pursuant to G.S. § 168-9 (See also G.S. § 160D- 907). Includes sober living houses, recovery residences, transitional treatment centers, and similar for six (6) or fewer individuals. *(Amended June 23, 2025)*

FARM. See Agricultural Use.

FARMER'S MARKET. An open-air market at a regularly scheduled venue, includes seasonal and year-round markets.

FEDERAL LAW REFERENCE. National pollutant discharge elimination system (NPDES) permits (applies to watershed standards only).

FENCE. A physical barrier or enclosure consisting of wood, stone, brick, block, wire, metal or similar material used as a boundary or means of protection or confinement, but not including a hedge or other vegetation.

FIXTURE, FULL CUT-OFF. An outdoor light fixture shielded in such a manner that all light emitted by the fixture, either directly from the lamp or indirectly from the fixture, is projected below the horizontal plane as determined by photometric test or certified by the manufacturer.

FIXTURE, PARTIAL CUT-OFF. An outdoor light fixture shielded in such a manner that more than zero (0%) but less than ten (10%) percent of the light emitted directly from the lamp or indirectly from the fixture is projected at angles above the horizontal plane, as determined by photometric test or certified by the manufacturer.

FLOOD AND FLOODING. A general and temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of normally dry land areas from the overflow of inland waters or the unusual and rapid accumulation of runoff of surface waters from any source.

FLOOD INSURANCE. The insurance coverage provided under the National Flood Insurance Program.

FLOODPLAIN ADMINISTRATOR. The individual appointed to administer and enforce the floodplain management regulations.

FLOODPLAIN DEVELOPMENT PERMIT. Any type of permit that is required in conformance with the provisions of this ordinance, prior to the commencement of any development activity.

FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT. The operation of an overall program of corrective and preventive measures for reducing flood damage and preserving and enhancing, where possible, natural resources in the floodplain, including, but not limited to, emergency preparedness plans, flood control works, floodplain management regulations, and open space plans.

FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT REGULATIONS. This ordinance and other zoning ordinances, subdivision regulations, building codes, health regulations, special purposed ordinances, and other application of police power which control development in flood-prone areas. This term describes federal, state, or local regulations, in any combination thereof, which provide standards for preventing and reducing flood loss and damage.

FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP (FIRM). An official map of the Town of Stallings on which the Federal Emergency Management Agency has delineated both the areas of special flood hazard and the risk premium zones applicable to the Town of Stallings and its ETJ.

FLOOD INSURANCE STUDY. The official report provided by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). The report contains flood profiles, as well as the Flood Boundary/Floodway Map and the water surface elevation of the base flood.

FLOOD PLAIN. The relatively flat area or low land adjacent to the channel of a river, stream, or watercourse, lake, or other body of standing water, which has been or may be covered by flood water and which is susceptible to being inundated by water from any source.

FLOOD PRONE AREA. See *FLOOD PLAIN*.

FLOODPROOFING. Any combination of structural and nonstructural additions, changes, or

adjustments to structures which reduces or eliminates flood damage to real estate or improved real property, water and sanitation facilities, structures, and their contents.

FLOODWAY FRINGE. The land area located between the floodway and maximum elevation subject to inundation by the base flood as defined in these Definitions.

FLOODWAY. The channel of a river or other watercourse and the adjacent land areas that must be reserved in order to discharge the base flood without cumulatively increasing the water surface elevation more than one foot.

FLOOD ZONE. A geographical area shown on a Flood Hazard Boundary Map or Flood Insurance Rate Map that reflects the severity or type of flooding in the area.

FLOOR AREA, GROSS. The sum of the gross horizontal areas of the several floors of a building measured from the exterior face of exterior walls, or from the centerline of a wall separating two buildings, but not including interior parking spaces, loading space for motor vehicles or any space where the floor-to-ceiling height is less than six feet. Additionally, gross floor area includes areas covered by canopies and like structures under which an active use is occurring such as drive- through service, gasoline pumping, loading and/or storage of materials, and similar activities.

FLOOR. The top surface of an enclosed area in a building (including basement), i.e., top of slab in concrete slab construction or top of wood flooring in wood frame construction. The term does not include the floor of a garage used solely for parking vehicles.

FOOD TRUCK. A mobile, self-contained food service establishment that prepares and sells food and beverages to consumers directly from the vehicle, including the term “Market, Tailgate.” Food trucks must comply with all applicable health, safety, and zoning regulations. *(Amended December 9, 2024)*

FOREST LAND. Land that is a part of a forest unit that is actively engaged in the commercial growing of trees under a sound management program. Forestland includes wasteland that is a part of the forest unit, but the wasteland included in the unit must be appraised under the use-value schedules as wasteland. A forest unit may consist of more than one tract of forestland, but at least one of the tracts must meet the requirements in G.S. § 105-277.3(a)(3), and each tract must be under a sound management program.

FRACKING. The production of natural gas from prehistoric shale rock formations by means of horizontal drilling and hydraulic fracturing.

FREEBOARD. The height added to the Base Flood Elevation (BFE) to account for the many unknown factors that could contribute to flood heights greater than the height calculated for a selected size flood and floodway conditions, such as wave action, bridge openings, and the hydrological effect of urbanization on the watershed. The Base Flood Elevation plus the freeboard establishes the “Regulatory Flood Protection Elevation.”

FULLY SHIELDED LIGHTING FIXTURE. A light fixture that is shielded in such a manner that light rays emitted by the fixture, either directly from the lamp or indirectly from the fixture, are projected below a horizontal plane running through the lowest point on the fixture where light is emitted.

FUNCTIONALLY DEPENDENT FACILITY. A facility which cannot be used for its intended purpose unless it is located in close proximity to water, limited to a docking or port facility necessary for the loading and unloading of cargo or passengers, shipbuilding, or ship repair. The term does not include

long-term storage, manufacture, sales, or service facilities. This definition applies only to the Flood Damage Prevention standards.

FURNITURE AND FIXTURES. An industrial process that involves the assembling of furniture utilizing parts that are pre-made and fabricated elsewhere.

GATED COMMUNITY. A subdivision, neighborhood, or residential development to which entry is restricted to residents and their guests. Often includes barriers such as gates, security personnel, fences and/or walls.

GIFT SHOP. A retail space in which miscellaneous articles that are appropriate as gifts are sold.

GRADE. A reference plane representing the average of finished ground level adjacent to any structure.

GRADING. Any operation or occurrence by which the existing site elevations are changed, or where any ground cover, natural or man-made, is removed, or any buildings or other structures are removed, or any water course or body of water, either natural or man-made, is relocated on any site, thereby creating an unprotected area. The term "grading" is interchangeable with "land-disturbing activity."

GRADING PLAN. The graphic plan, including narrative where appropriate, required by this Ordinance as a prerequisite for a grading permit, the purpose of which is to explain existing conditions and proposed grading of land including any development and to describe the activities and measures to be undertaken to control accelerated soil erosion and sedimentation.

GRANDFATHERED. Not affected by a change in this Ordinance absent physical modification or abandonment. Buildings, land uses, and lots or parcels of property that do not meet the standards of this Ordinance but legally existed prior to the effective date of this Ordinance, and complied with prior ordinances, regulations, and or standards, shall not be affected by this ordinance absent physical modification or abandonment.

GRAND OPENING. A promotional activity not exceeding thirty (30) calendar days used by newly established businesses, within sixty (60) calendar days after initial occupancy, to inform the public of their location and services available to the community.

GRAVEL. A clean or washed, loose aggregation of small, rounded, water-worn or pounded stones ranging in size from .08" to 3.0" in size. Gravel is not crushed stone or rock.

GREENWAY. A linear open space along either a natural corridor such as a riverfront, stream valley or ridge line, or along a railroad right-of-way converted to recreational use, a canal, scenic road, or other route managed for public use that has been designated on an officially adopted greenway plan. Greenways typically link parks, nature preserves, cultural features, or historic sites with each other and/or with neighborhoods, schools, and commercial districts.

GROUP CARE FACILITY. A facility licensed by the State of North Carolina, (by whatever name it is called, other than "Family Care Home" as defined by this Ordinance), with support and supervisory personnel that provide room and board, personal care, or habilitation services in a family environment to no more than thirty (30) residents. Does not include family care homes, sober living houses, recovery residences, transitional treatment centers, or similar for six (6) or fewer individuals.
(Amended June 23, 2025)

HAZARDOUS AND/OR RADIOACTIVE WASTE (TRANSPORTATION, STORAGE AND/OR

INCINERATION). An industrial operation that transports, stores, and /or incinerates or otherwise disposes of hazardous materials and/or hazardous or toxic materials as defined in this ordinance. The term includes a hazardous waste management facility and hazardous waste treatment facility as defined in this ordinance.

HAZARDOUS INDUSTRY. An industrial operation that receives, stores, incorporates into its industrial processes, and/or generates through its industrial processes either as part of its intended product or as part of its waste stream by- product, hazardous materials and/or hazardous or toxic materials as defined in this ordinance. The term includes a hazardous waste generator as defined in this ordinance.

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL. Any material listed as such in: Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances (42 USC 1100 et seq.); Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) Hazardous Substances (42 USC 9601 et seq.); or section 311 of the Clean Water Act, as amended (CWA) (33 USC 1251 et seq.; oil and hazardous substances) hereby incorporated by reference including any subsequent amendments and editions.

HAZARDOUS OR TOXIC SUBSTANCE. Any solid waste as defined in G.S. § 130A.290 (18), or any substance regulated under the Federal Toxic Substance Control Act of 1976, (PL 94.476), as amended from time to time, which because of its quantity, concentration, or physical chemical or infectious characteristic(s) may:

- (1.) cause or significantly contribute to an increase in serious irreversible or incapacitating illness; or
- (2.) pose a substantial present or potential threat to the environment when improperly treated, stored, transported, disposed of, or otherwise managed.

HAZARDOUS WASTE GENERATOR. Any person whose act or process produces hazardous waste or toxic substance identified or listed in Part 261 of the North Carolina Hazardous Waste Management Rules or whose act first causes a hazardous waste or toxic substance to become subject to regulation provided that, "generator" does not include a facility which accepts hazardous waste or toxic substances for the purpose of treatment, storage, or disposal, and in that process, creates a different hazardous waste or toxic substance.

HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY. As defined in G.S. § 130, Article 9, a facility for the collection, storage, processing, treatment, recycling, recovery, or disposal of hazardous waste.

HAZARDOUS WASTE TREATMENT FACILITY. A facility established and operated for the recovery, recycling, treatment, storage during collection and prior to treatment, short-term storage after treatment, collection, processing, volume reduction, source separation, or transportation used exclusively in connection with the facility, of hazardous waste; and which includes several of the following equipment or processes: incinerators, rotary kilns, drum handling, washing and crushing facilities, raw waste tank storage, reduction, neutralization, detoxification, wastewater treatment facilities including settling systems, aerobic digester, anaerobic digester, clarifiers, neutralization facilities, solidifying facilities, evaporators, reactions to facilitate recycling, analytical capabilities, and other similar technologies, and processes as may now exist or be developed in the future.

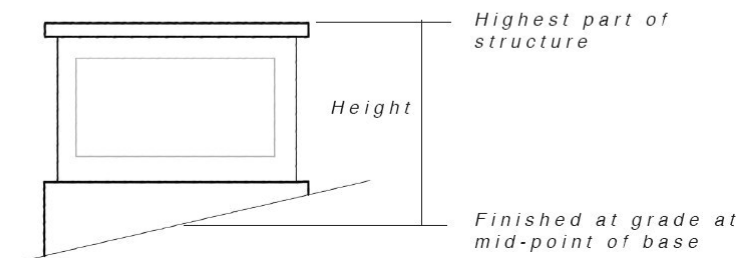
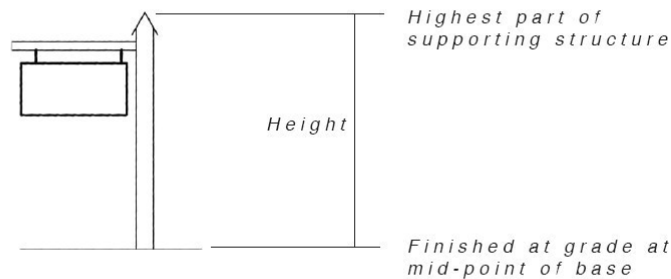
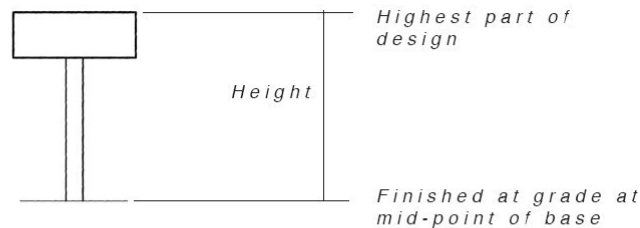
HIGHEST ADJACENT GRADE (HAG). The highest natural elevation of the ground surface, prior to construction, immediately next to the proposed walls of the structure.

HIGHWAY. U.S. Highway 74. Also see Streets.

HEIGHT, BUILDING. For buildings with flat roofs, the vertical distance from the mean elevation of the finished grade to the highest finished roof surface. For buildings with pitched roofs, the vertical distance from the mean elevation of the finished grade to a point representing the midpoint of the peak and eave heights. (See definition below for freestanding sign height.)

HEIGHT, FREESTANDING SIGN. The vertical distance between the highest part of the sign or its

HEIGHT / SIGN



supporting structure, whichever is higher, and finished grade at the midpoint of the base of the sign.

HEIGHT, OTHER STRUCTURE. The vertical distance from the existing grade to the highest point of the structure above such existing grade.

HOME OCCUPATION. Any *business* use conducted entirely within a dwelling and carried on by the occupants thereof, which use is incidental and secondary to the use of the dwelling for residential purposes and does not change the character of the dwelling or the neighborhood.

HOOKAH LOUNGE. A commercial establishment where patrons share flavored tobacco (commonly known as shisha) using a communal hookah or waterpipe. May include food and beverage services, offer entertainment, and provide seating areas for on-site consumption. Excludes tobacco retail shops where the primary business is the sale of smoking products for off-site use. (*Amended June 23, 2025*)

ILLICIT CONNECTION. Any unlawful connection which allows the discharge of non- stormwater to the stormwater conveyance system or waters of the state in violation of this ordinance.

ILLICIT DISCHARGE. Any unlawful disposal, placement, emptying, dumping, spillage, leakage, pumping, pouring, emission, or other discharge of any substance other than stormwater into a stormwater conveyance, the water of the state, or upon the land in such proximity to the same, such that the substance is likely to reach a stormwater conveyance or the waters of the state.

IMPACT. The effect of one land use upon another as measured by traffic or noise generation, site activity, hours of operation, site lighting, vibration, smoke or odor emissions, or similar factors.

IMPERVIOUS SURFACE. Improvements including street pavement, driveways, gravel areas, buildings, and other structures which cover the soil surface and prevent infiltration of water into the soil.

IMPERVIOUS SURFACE COVERAGE. The portion of a lot that is covered by buildings, structures, paving or other impervious surface materials. (*Amended March 24, 2025*)

IMPROVED DRAINAGE-WAY. Means channeled by impervious surfaces such as curb and gutter or concrete (gunnite, bituminous, etc.) channels.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT. Any non-residential development that requires an 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.

INDUSTRIAL DISCHARGE. The discharge of industrial process treated wastewater or wastewater other than sewage and including:

- (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 laundry-mats and car washes, but not wastewater from restaurants;
- (3.) Stormwater contaminated with industrial wastewater; and
- (4.) Wastewater discharged from a municipal wastewater treatment plant requiring a pretreatment program.

INDUSTRY, LIGHT. Research and development activities, the manufacturing, compounding, processing, packaging, storage, *assembly*, and /or treatment of finished or semi-finished products from previously prepared materials, which activities are conducted wholly within an enclosed building. Light industry typically involves land uses operated in such a manner as to control external effects of the manufacturing process, such as smoke, noise, soot, dirt, vibration, odor, etc.

INDUSTRY, HEAVY. A use engaged in the basic processing and manufacturing of materials or products predominately from extracted or raw materials, or a use engaged in storage of or manufacturing processes using flammable or explosive materials, or storage or manufacturing processes that potentially involve hazardous or commonly recognized offensive conditions.

INTEGRATED MULTIPLE USE DEVELOPMENT (IMUD). A development containing three or more stores, service establishments, offices, or other permitted uses planned, organized, and managed to function as a unified whole and featuring all of the following:

Common driveways; Common parking; Common signage plan; and Common landscaping plan.

Examples are shopping centers and office parks having the characteristics listed above. Such

integrated developments may include outparcels for lease or for sale. Any such integrated development may be organized as a condominium or in a manner analogous to that of a City- house development (with ownership parcels beneath the building units and with parking and driveways being in common elements owned and maintained by an Owners' Association).

JUNK/SALVAGE YARD. Any land or area used, in whole or in part, for the storage, keeping, or accumulation of material, including scrap metals, wastepaper, rags, or other scrap materials, or used building materials, for the dismantling, demolition or abandonment of automobiles or other vehicles or machinery or parts thereof.

JUNKED AUTOMOBILE. See MOTOR VEHICLE, JUNKED

LAND-DISTURBING ACTIVITY. Any use of land in residential, industrial, educational, institutional, or commercial development, highway or road construction or maintenance, that results in a change in natural cover or topography that causes or contributes to sedimentation.

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

LANDFILL, DEMOLITION AND CONSTRUCTION DEBRIS (MAJOR). A disposal site other than minor demolition and construction debris landfill as defined in this ordinance for stumps, limbs, leaves, concrete, brick, wood, and uncontaminated earth. Disposal of any other types of wastes must be approved by the State Division of Health Services.

LANDFILL, DEMOLITION AND CONSTRUCTION DEBRIS (MINOR). A disposal site for stumps, limbs, leaves, concrete, brick, wood, and uncontaminated earth which is less than three acres in size and is in operation for less than one year.

LANDFILL, SANITARY/SOLID WASTE. A site for solid waste disposal from residential, industrial, or commercial activities.

LANDOWNER. The holder of the title in fee simple. Absent evidence to the contrary, a local government may rely on the county tax records to determine who is a landowner. The landowner may authorize a person holding a valid option, lease, or contract to purchase to act as his or her agent or representative for the purpose of making applications for development approvals.

LEGISLATIVE DECISION. The adoption, amendment, or repeal of a regulation under this Ordinance. It also includes the decision to approve, amend, or rescind a development agreement consistent with the provisions of G.S. § 160D Article 10.

LEGISLATIVE HEARING. A hearing to solicit public comment on a proposed legislative decision.

LIGHTING, ACCENT. Lighting intended to accentuate an architectural feature such as a window, roofline, or other vertical or horizontal element and consisting of small, non-flashing white lights.

LIVESTOCK. Animals, poultry, or aquatic life bred and/or raised for the purpose of human and/or animal consumption.

LIVE/WORK UNITS. A building that combines a dwelling unit with an enclosed space designed for employment or business use. The residential and business portions may be occupied by the same individuals and may share some common interior and/or exterior amenities, but shall have separate,

secured entry and exit locations. The business use shall be limited to those permitted within the applicable zoning district. (*Amended June 23, 2025*)

LOT. A portion of a subdivision or any other parcel of land intended as a unit for transfer of ownership or for development or both. The word "lot" includes "plot", "parcel," or "tract".

LOT, CORNER. A lot abutting two or more streets at their intersection.

LOT, DEPTH. The distance measured along the perpendicular bisector of the smallest possible rectangle enclosing the lot.

LOT OF RECORD. A lot, plot, parcel, or tract recorded in the Office of the Register of Deeds in conformance with the ordinance(s) in effect at the time of recordation. (*see "Existing Lot of Record"*)

LOT, REVERSE FRONTAGE. A through lot which is not accessible from one of the parallel or nonintersecting streets upon which it fronts.

LOT, THROUGH. A lot abutting two streets that do not intersect at the corner of the lot.

LOT WIDTH. The mean width measured at right angles to its depth at the building front setback line.

LOWEST ADJACENT GRADE (LAG). The elevation of the ground, sidewalk, or patio slab immediately next to the building, or deck support, after completion of the building.

LOWEST FLOOR. Lowest floor of the lowest enclosed area (including basement). An unfinished or flood resistant enclosure, usable solely for parking of vehicles, building access, or limited storage in an area other than a basement area is not considered a building's lowest floor, provided that such an enclosure is not built so as to render the structure.

LOWEST ADJACENT GRADE (LAG). The elevation of the ground, sidewalk, or patio slab immediately next to the building, or deck support, after completion of the building.

LOWEST FLOOR. Lowest floor of the lowest enclosed area (including basement). An unfinished or flood resistant enclosure, usable solely for parking of vehicles, building access, or limited storage in an area other than a basement area is not considered a building's lowest floor, provided that such an enclosure is not built so as to render the structure in violation of the applicable non-elevation design requirements of this ordinance.

MAINTENANCE (OF A SIGN). Cleaning, painting, repairing, or replacing defective parts in such a manner that does not alter the basic structure of a sign. This definition includes the changing of the copy or listings on a changeable copy, civic event, sandwich board, or directory sign and the replacement of sign copy with other sign copy of the same or smaller size on other permitted signs.

MAJOR WATERSHED VARIANCE. A variance from the minimum statewide watershed protection rules that results in the relaxation by a factor greater than five (5%) percent of any buffer, density or built-upon area requirement under the high density option; any variation in the design, maintenance or operation requirements of a wet detention pond or other approved stormwater management system; or relaxation by a factor greater than ten (10%) percent of any management requirement under the low density option.

MANUFACTURED HOME. See *DWELLING, MANUFACTURED HOME*.

MANUFACTURED HOME. A structure, transportable in one or more sections, which is built on a permanent chassis and designed to be used with or without a permanent foundation when connected to the required utilities. The term “manufactured home” does not include “recreational vehicle.”

MANUFACTURED HOME PARK OR SUBDIVISION. A parcel (or contiguous parcels) of land divided into two or more manufactured one lots for rent or sale.

MANUFACTURED HOME PARK/COURT. See *DWELLING PARK, MANUFACTURED HOME.*

MANUFACTURED HOME SUBDIVISION. See *SUBDIVISION, MANUFACTURED HOME.*

MANUFACTURED HOUSING AND WOOD BUILDINGS. An industrial process that involves the production and assembling manufactured housing and other wooden buildings utilizing parts that are pre-made and fabricated elsewhere.

MARKET, TAILGATE. The periodic offering for sale of fresh agricultural and/or prepared food products directly to the consumer at an open-air venue, including the term “Food Truck”.

MARKET VALUE. The building value, not including the land value, and that of any accessory structures or other improvements on the lot. Market value may be established by independent certified appraisal; replacement cost depreciated for age of building and quality of construction (Actual Cash Value); or adjusted tax assessed values.

MAXIMUM RUNOFF CONTROL. Means approximately one hundred (100%) percent of Built-Upon Area runoff must pass through permanent wet detention pond(s).

MEAN SEA LEVEL. For purposes of this ordinance, the National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD) as correct in 1929, the North American Vertical Datum (NAVD) as correct in 1988, or other vertical control datum used as a reference for establishing varying elevations within the floodplain, to which Base Flood Elevations (BFEs) shown on a FIRM are referenced. Refer to each FIRM panel to determine datum used.

MILLWORK, PLYWOOD, VENEER. An industrial process involving millwork and creation of wooden parts for furniture, housing, and other uses that are assembled elsewhere.

MINING AND/OR EXTRACTION (INCLUDING QUARRY). The long-term removal of soil, gravel, minerals, and/or other resources of a site for offsite manufacturing or industrial purposes. This term does not include grading, site clearance, or temporary stockpiling of soil associated with development of a site.

MINOR WATERSHED VARIANCE. A variance from the minimum statewide watershed protection rules that results in the relaxation by a factor of up to five percent of any buffer, density, or built-upon area requirements under the high- density option; or relaxation by a factor of ten (10%) percent of any management requirement under the low-density option.

MIXED DEVELOPMENT. A mixture of residential, office, commercial, and/or institutional uses.

MIXED-USE DEVELOPMENT. The combination of complementary land uses in an integrated fashion through the development of a tract of land, building or structure.

MOBILE HOME. See *DWELLING, MANUFACTURED HOME.*

MOBILE VENDOR. A mobile, self-contained establishment that sells goods directly to consumers

from the vehicle. Mobile retail uses may include, but are not limited to, food trucks, ice cream trucks, and other similar mobile businesses. All mobile vendors must comply with applicable health, safety, and zoning regulations. (*Amended December 9, 2024*)

MODERATE RUNOFF CONTROL. Means at least seventy-five (75%) percent of Built-Upon Area runoff must pass through permanent wet detention pond(s).

MODULAR HOUSING. See, *DWELLING, MODULAR*.

MOTOR VEHICLE, JUNKED OR ABANDONED. A motor vehicle that is not currently registered and does not display a current license plate and one or more (◆1) of the following applies:

- (1.) the vehicle is partially dismantled or wrecked; or
- (2.) the vehicle cannot be self-propelled or moved in the manner in which it originally was intended to move; or
- (3.) the vehicle is more than five years old and appears to be worth less than five hundred dollars (\$500.00).

MULTIFAMILY DWELLING. See *DWELLING, MULTIFAMILY*.

MULTI-TENANT, LIGHT INDUSTRIAL. A commercial building designed to accommodate two or more separate tenants engaged in light industrial activities on the same property. Administrative and retail space occupies less than 50% of unit space. Uses limited to those permitted within the applicable zoning district. (*Amended June 23, 2025*)

MULTI-TENANT, RETAIL. A commercial building designed to accommodate two or more separate retail businesses/service establishments on the same property. Administrative and retail space occupies more than 50% of unit space. Uses limited to those permitted within the applicable zoning district. (*Amended June 23, 2025*)

MUNICIPAL SEPARATE STORM SEWER SYSTEM (MS4). A stormwater conveyance or unified stormwater conveyance system (including without limitation: roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, catch basins, stormwater detention facilities, curbs, gutters, ditches, natural or man-made channels, or storm drains), that:

- (1.) is located within the corporate limits of the Town of Stallings, North Carolina.
- (2.) is owned or operated by the State, county, the Town, or other public body; and
- (3.) discharges to waters of the state, excluding publicly owned treatment works, and lawful connections thereto, which in turn discharge into the waters of the State.

NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM. A permitting system established pursuant to 402 of the Clean Water Act.

NECKDOWN. Constructed features designed and placed to narrow the width of traffic lanes in order to slow the speed of traffic on Town streets. Curb bulbs and chicanes may be used for this purpose.

NEIGHBORHOOD. An area of the Town with characteristics which distinguish it from others including distinct economic bases, housing types, schools, development styles or patterns, or boundaries defined by distinct physical barriers such as railroads, arterial streets, rivers, or major water bodies.

NEIGHBORHOOD MEETING. A meeting required for conditional zoning and general rezoning requests, held by the applicant and/or developer to introduce their project to surrounding property

owners and other interested parties; this term is interchangeable with “community meeting.”
(Amended March 24, 2025)

NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN. The plan officially adopted by the Stallings Town Council for a particular neighborhood or district that provides specific design standards and guidelines regulating the development and use of the property.

NEW CONSTRUCTION. Structures for which the “start of construction” commenced on or after the effective date of the original version of the community’s Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance and includes any subsequent improvements to such structures. (This definition applies only with respect to flood hazard regulations.)

NEW DEVELOPMENT. Any land-disturbing activity which adds to or changes the amount of built-upon area. (This definition applies only with respect to watershed protection regulations.)

NONCONFORMING USE. Any current legal use of property not otherwise permitted under current zoning regulations. This may include, without limitation:

- (1.) a use legally established under requirements at the time of installation or construction but not now permitted in the zoning district in which it is located; or
- (2.) a use conditionally allowed in the zoning districts in which it is located but for which no special use permit or conditional zoning has been obtained. See *GRANDFATHERED*.

NONCONFORMITY, DIMENSIONAL. Any current legally constructed improvement on property not otherwise permitted under current zoning regulations, involving a dimensional or numerical development requirement. This definition does not include Signs, Nonconforming, which are defined herein and addressed in Article 17. Dimensional nonconformities may include, without limitation, nonconformities associated with density, landscaping, buffering, lot size, lot width, lot depth, setbacks, height, structure size standards, impervious surface standards, open space, number of parking spaces, or separation requirements between particular uses or zoning districts. See *GRANDFATHERED*.

NONCONFORMITY, LAWFUL. Any current legal lot, structure, or use of property not otherwise permitted under current zoning regulations constructed or established in conformity with the then-applicable development requirements of the Town, but subsequently not permitted by action of the Town through a zoning map or unified development code text amendment. See *GRANDFATHERED*.

NONENCROACHMENT AREA. The channel of a river or other watercourse and the adjacent land areas that must be reserved in order to discharge the base flood without cumulatively increasing the water surface elevation more than one (1) foot as designated in the Flood Insurance Study report.

NONPROCESS DISCHARGE. Industrial effluent not directly resulting from the manufacturing process. An example is noncontact cooling water from a compressor.

NURSING HOME. An establishment which provides full-time convalescent and/or chronic care, including food, shelter, and caregiver or nursing care, for persons who are not related by blood or marriage to the operator or who, by reason of advanced age, chronic illness or infirmity, are unable to care for themselves. This term includes assisted care facility, convalescent home, home for the aging, sanitarium, rest home, or any similar facility.

OCCUPANCY. A separately leased or owned area within a building having ground level frontage on a right-of-way or parking facility.

OFF-PREMISES. Not located on the property to which it pertains.

OFFICE, PROFESSIONAL. The office of a member of a recognized profession maintained for the conduct of that profession, including, but not limited to, the offices of doctors, lawyers, dentists, landscape architects, architects, stockbrokers and financial analysts, chiropractors, engineers, surveyors, or town planners.

OFFICE-WAREHOUSE. A land use that includes offices that support showroom or warehouse uses.

ON-PREMISES. Located on the property to which it pertains.

OPEN SPACE. Any publicly dedicated or privately-owned area of land or water that is permanently preserved and maintained. Such an area may be predominately in a natural condition or modified for uses such as recreation, education, aesthetics, cultural or natural resource management or public health and safety.

OPEN SPACE, COMMON. Open Space that is

- (1.) owned in common and maintained by the owners of lots in a subdivision (i.e., a homeowner's association), or
- (2.) owned by a private individual or entity but managed and maintained for common use by residents, occupants, or customers of the development. *(Amended May 10, 2021)*

OPEN SPACE, IMPROVED. Open Space that is improved with recreational areas and amenities such as, but not limited to, ballfields, tennis courts, swimming pools, nature trails, clubhouses, etc. *(Amended May 10, 2021).*

OPEN SPACE, PUBLIC. Open space that is accessible to the general public and maintained by the Town. *(Amended May 10, 2021).*

OPEN SPACE, UNIMPROVED. Any area of land or water that is left natural and undisturbed or revegetated to enhance the purposes of natural resource preservation. *(Amended May 10, 2021)*

OPEN SPACE, URBAN AMENITIES. Facilities for active and passive recreational use located in urban areas that include sidewalks, widened beyond what is required by code, plazas, street furniture, outdoor eating or gathering areas, fountains, rooftop gardens, areas featuring public art, or other urban related amenities. *(Amended May 10, 2021)*

OUTDOOR STORAGE. The storage of goods, materials, or equipment in an unenclosed area for a period of three (3) consecutive days or more; excluding temporary construction-related materials associated with active on-site construction that requires a zoning permit, or inventory storage of motor vehicles intended for storage, sale, or lease. *(Amended May 12, 2025)*

PASSIVE RECREATION ELEMENT. Trails, open space, uncovered picnic areas, and similar facilities provided for recreational use.

PERENNIAL AND INTERMITTANT STREAMS. Those streams (and rivers), with associated lakes and ponds as indicated on the following:

- (1.) On the most recent version of the United States Geological Survey 1:24,000 scale (7.5-minute quadrangle) topographical map;
- (2.) On the most recent version of the Soil Survey of Union County developed by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Natural Resource Conservation Service (formerly the USDA Soil Conservation Service);
- (3.) By other site-specific evidence that indicates to the North Carolina Division of Water Quality (DWQ) the presence of such waters not shown on either of these two (2) maps or evidence that no actual stream or waterbody exists; or
- (4.) Upon determination, following field inspection by a qualified professional.

PLAN, SKETCH. A rough sketch map of a proposed subdivision or site showing streets, lots, and any other information required by the Town of sufficient accuracy used for discussion of the street system and the proposed development pattern.

PLANNED COMMUNITY. Real estate with respect to which any person, by virtue of that person's ownership of a lot, is expressly obligated by a declaration to pay real property taxes, insurance premiums, or other expenses to maintain, improve, or benefit other lots or other real estate described in the declaration. For purposes of this act, neither a cooperative nor a condominium is a planned community, but real estate comprising a condominium or cooperative may be part of a planned community. "Ownership of a lot" does not include holding a leasehold interest of less than 20 years in a lot, including renewal options.

PLANNED UNIT DEVELOPMENT. An area of land under unified ownership or control to be developed and improved as a single entity under a Unified Development Plan in accordance with and subject to the requirements of this Ordinance.

PLANNING, ZONING AND SUBDIVISION ADMINISTRATOR. See *DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATOR*.

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

PLAT, FINAL. The final map of all or a portion of a subdivision or site plan, showing the boundaries and location of lots, streets, easements, and other improvements required by the Town, which is presented for approval by the Town Council and subsequent recorded in the Union County Register of Deeds Office.

PLAT, PRELIMINARY. A map indicating the proposed layout of the subdivision or site showing lots, streets, water, sewer, storm drainage and any other improvements required by of the Town, which is presented for preliminary approval.

POLLUTION. Man-made or man induced *alteration* of the chemical, physical, biological, thermal, and/or radiological integrity of water.

PORTABLE STORAGE UNIT (POD). A transportable unit designed and used for the temporary storage of household goods, personal items and other materials which is placed on a site for the use of occupants of a dwelling or building on a limited basis. Such containers are uniquely designed for their ease of loading to and from a transport vehicle.

POST-FIRM. Construction or other development for which the "start of construction" occurred on or

after the effective date of the initial Flood Insurance Rate Map for the area.

POWELL BILL MAP. A map showing the length, width and surface improvement type (pavement, dirt, gravel, etc.) of municipal streets submitted annually by North Carolina municipalities to NCDOT for purposes of determining each municipality's share of N.C. gasoline taxes for street maintenance purposes.

PRE-FIRM. Construction or other development for which the "start of construction" occurred before the effective date of the initial Flood Insurance Rate map for the area.

PRIMARY STRUCTURE: A structure (or structures) in which the principal use of the lot or property is conducted. This term is interchangeable with the term principal structure. See **PRINCIPAL STRUCTURE**. (*Amended February 26, 2024*)

PRINCIPALLY ABOVE GROUND. That at least fifty-one (51%) percent of the actual cash value of the structure is above ground.

PRINCIPAL STRUCTURE. A structure (or structures) in which the principal use of the lot or property is conducted. This term is interchangeable with the term primary structure. See **PRIMARY STRUCTURE**. (*Amended February 26, 2024*)

PRINCIPAL USE. The primary use of any lot or property.

PROFESSIONAL OFFICE. See *OFFICE, PROFESSIONAL*.

PROTECTED DRAINAGEWAY (CHANNEL). Where drainage is channeled by pervious devices such as sod waterways, berms, channels or swales which have been constructed to resist soil erosion by either vegetating, netting, riprapping, or a combination of those, and which allows infiltration of water into the soil.

PUBLIC SAFETY AND/OR NUISANCE. Anything which is injurious to the safety or health of an entire community or neighborhood, or any considerable number of persons, or unlawfully obstructs the free passage or use, in the customary manner, of any navigable lake, or river, bay, stream, canal, or basin. This definition applies only to flood hazard regulations.

RECREATIONAL VEHICLE. A vehicle which is built on a single chassis, four hundred (400) square feet or less when measured at the largest horizontal projection, designed to be self-propelled or permanently towable by a light duty vehicle, and designed primarily for use not as a permanent dwelling but as temporary living quarters for recreational, camping, travel or seasonal use.

RECREATIONAL VEHICLE PARK. Any site or tract of land, of contiguous ownership, upon which 15 or more recreational vehicles or tent spaces are provided for occupancy according to the requirements set forth in this ordinance.

REFERENCE LEVEL. The top of the lowest floor for structures within Special Flood Hazard Areas designated as Zone A0, AE, or A.

REGULATORY FLOOD PROTECTION ELEVATION. The "Base Flood Elevation" plus the "Freeboard". In "Special Flood Hazard Areas" where Base Flood Elevations (BFEs) have been determined, this elevation shall be the BFE plus two (2') feet of freeboard. In "Special Flood Hazard Areas" where no BFE has been established, this elevation shall be at least two (2') feet above the highest adjacent grade.

REGULATING PLAN. A master development plan for a site, parcel, or property, meeting the standards of the Town of Stallings and identifying building, parking, and landscape locations, open spaces, trails, other amenities, and other features as required by the Town. Upon its approval by the Stallings Town Council, the plan becomes the guide for the development of the property and all development activity on the property must comply with the plan.

REMEDY A VIOLATION. To bring the structure or other development into compliance with State and community floodplains management regulations, or, if this is not possible, to reduce the impacts of its noncompliance. Ways that impacts may be reduced include protecting the structure of other affected developments from flood damage, implementing the enforcement provisions of the ordinance or otherwise deterring future similar violations, or reducing Federal financial exposure with regard to the structure or other development. (This definition applies only with respect to flood hazard regulations.)

RENOVATION. The repairing or remodeling of a structure in which the exterior walls, foundation and roof are maintained structurally intact.

REQUIRED DRAINAGE CHANNEL. The theoretical stream bed section which is required to carry and discharge the runoff from a 100-year storm.

RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY PRODUCTION USES. Uses such as medical, optical and scientific research facilities, software production and development, clinics and laboratories, pharmaceutical compounding and photographic processing facilities, and facilities for the *assembly* of electronic components, optical equipment, and precision instruments.

RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT. Buildings for use as residences such as attached and detached single-family dwellings, apartment complexes, condominiums, town- houses, cottages, etc. and their associated outbuildings such as garages, storage buildings, gazebos, etc. and customary home occupations.

RETENTION POND. A stormwater holding area, either natural or manmade, which has a permanent pool and does not release stormwater to nearby or adjoining water bodies. It also means a pond that has a permanent pool and also collects stormwater runoff, filters the water, and releases it slowly over a period of days. See *BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMP)*.

REZONING, GENERAL. A legislative zoning map amendment from one zoning to another; this term is interchangeable with “conventional rezoning” and “straight rezoning.” (*Amended March 24, 2025*)

RIVERINE. Relating to, formed by, or resembling a river (including tributaries), stream, brook, etc.

ROOF LINE. Either the top edge of the roof or the top of the parapet, whichever forms the top line of the building silhouette.

RUNOFF CONTROL IN EXCESS OF MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS OF EROSION

CONTROL ORDINANCE. Means at least fifty (50%) percent of Built- Upon Area runoff must pass through permanent wet detention pond(s).

RUNOFF DETENTION EQUAL TO MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS. Velocity control of runoff.

RURAL MARKET. Place of business serving primarily rural areas and trading in primarily rural products, produce, crafts, and commodities. Does not include convenience stores, gasoline and/or fuel sales.

SALVAGE YARD. Any non-residential property used for the storage, collection, and/or recycling of any type of equipment, including but not limited to vehicles, appliances and related machinery.

SALVAGE YARD, AUTO PARTS. Any establishment listed in the Standard Industrial Classification manual under Industry Number 5015. Also, any land or area used, in whole or part, for the storage, keeping, accumulation, dismantling, demolition, or abandonment of inoperable vehicles or parts thereof.

SALVAGE YARD, SCRAP PROCESSING. Any establishment listed in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual under Industry Number 5093. Also, any land or area used, in whole or part, for the storage, keeping, accumulation of scrap or waste materials, including scrap metals, wastepaper, rags, building materials, machinery, or other scrap materials.

SCENIC CORRIDOR. An area providing scenic vistas visible from a highway or roadway that is designated by the Town of Stallings as having special importance to the character of the Town and meriting special protection and preservation measures.

SEARCHLIGHT. A device that emits an upwardly directed beam of light to attract commercial attention.

SECONDHAND THRIFT/CONSIGNMENT. A retail establishment that sells used or previously owned goods including clothing, furniture, household items, books, and related goods that are obtained through donation, consignment, or purchase. This does not refer to pawn shops, which are classified separately. (*Amended June 23, 2025*)

SEDIMENT. Solid particulate matter, both mineral and organic, that has been or is being transported by water, air, gravity, or ice from its site of origin.

SEDIMENTATION. The process by which sediment resulting from accelerated erosion has been or is being transported off the site of the land-disturbing activity or into a lake or natural watercourse.

SETBACK. The minimum required horizontal distance between a structure and the lesser of either the lot line or the line that marks the beginning of street maintenance by the Town of Stallings or the North Carolina Department of Transportation, as determined by the Town of Stallings.

SETBACK, FRONT. A setback from the front property line, measured from the street right-of-way if the setback abuts a public or private street. (*Amended March 24, 2025*)

SETBACK, REAR. A setback from an interior property line lying on opposite side of the lot from the front setback. (*Amended March 24, 2025*)

SETBACK, SIDE. Any interior property line setback other than a rear setback.

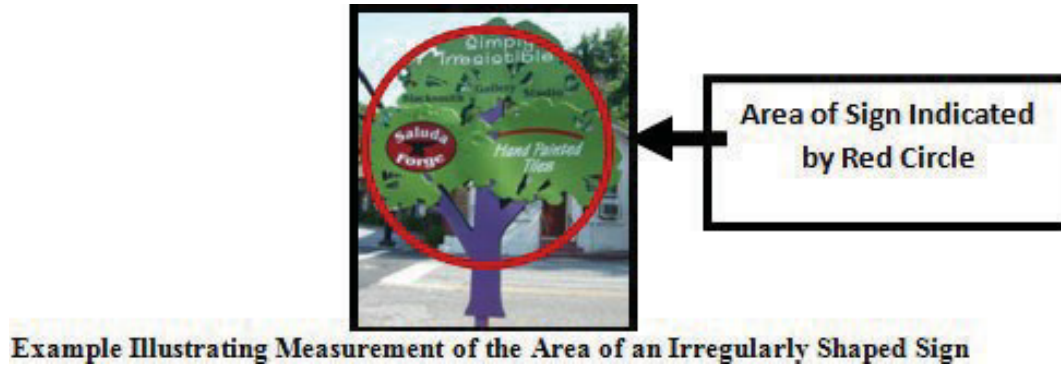
SHOPPING CENTER. A group of retail and other commercial establishments that are planned, developed, owned and managed as a single property. On-site parking is provided. The center's size and orientation are generally determined by the market characteristics of the trade area served by the center.

SHEAR WALL. Walls used for structural support but not structurally joined or enclosed at the end (except by breakaway walls). Shear walls are parallel or nearly parallel to the flow of the water.

SIGN. A communications medium, method, device, structure, or fixture that incorporates motion, lighting, graphics, symbols, or written copy intended to convey information or a message.

SIGN ALTERATION. Any change to the size, shape, illumination, position, location, or construction of a sign or the supporting structure of a sign. Maintenance or change of copy which does not entail replacement of the sign face is not included in this definition.

SIGN AREA. The size of a sign in square feet as computed by the area of not more than two (2) standard geometric shapes (specifically circles, squares, rectangles, or triangles) that encompass the shape of the sign exclusive of the supporting structure.



SIGN COPY. Any graphic design, letter, numeral, symbol, figure, device, or other media used separately or in combination that is intended to convey information or a message, including the panel or background on which such media is placed.

SIGN FACE. The side or sides of a sign on which a message is placed.

SIGN ILLUMINATION, TYPES OF.

- (1.) **AMBIENT.** Illumination of a sign by light from the sign's general surroundings, such as daylight or nearby streetlights.
- (2.) **EXTERNAL.** Illumination of a sign by a source of light located exterior to the sign, such as a floodlight.
- (3.) **INTERNAL.** Illumination of a sign by a source of light contained within the sign itself.

SIGN, NONCONFORMING. A sign legally consistent with the standards in place at the time of installation but which now does not meet one or more current standards.

SIGN TYPES.

- (1.) **SIGN, AWNING.** A sign incorporated into or attached to an *awning*.
- (2.) **SIGN, BLADE (OR PROJECTING).** A sign attached to and projecting from the building façade, typically at right angles to the building.
- (3.) **SIGN, CANOPY.** A sign incorporated into or attached to a canopy.
- (4.) **SIGN, CHANGEABLE COPY.** A sign or portion thereof designed to accommodate frequent copy changes through manual, mechanical or digital means.
- (5.) **SIGN, DIRECTIONAL.** An on-premises sign whose message is exclusively limited to guiding the circulation of motorists or pedestrians entering, exiting, or on a site, including signs marking entrances and exits, parking areas, loading zones, or circulation patterns.
- (6.) **SIGN, DIRECTORY.** A sign listing the names, uses, or locations of the discrete uses

or activities conducted within a building or group of buildings that is intended to provide on-site directions.

- (7.) *SIGN, EXEMPT*. A sign identified in Article 17, section 6, is exempt from the requirements of this ordinance, either conditionally or unconditionally.
- (8.) *SIGN, FLAT (OR WALL)*. A sign attached directly to and generally parallel with the façade of a building.
- (9.) *SIGN, GOVERNMENT*. A sign installed by an active domestic unit of government, or by a contracted installer on behalf of the unit of government.
- (10.) *SIGN, INCIDENTAL*. A sign, generally informational, whose purpose is secondary to the use of the premises on which it is located, such as the date of building erection, the building address, the hours of operation, the open or closed status of the operation, the credit cards honored, and similar incidental information, and containing no commercial message.
- (11.) *SIGN, MACHINE*. A sign attached to a machine such as a gasoline pump, a drive-through menu kiosk, a soft drink dispensing machine, or an ATM.
- (12.) *SIGN, MONUMENT (OR GROUND)*. A freestanding sign supported by a structure that is at least as wide as the sign to which it is attached.
- (13.) *SIGN, OUTDOOR ADVERTISING (OR BILLBOARD)*. A type of off- premises sign that contains a commercial message.
- (14.) *SIGN, PERMANENT*. A sign intended, designed and/or constructed for permanent display and permitted as such.
- (15.) *SIGN, POLE*. A freestanding sign supported by a structure consisting of not more than two poles.
- (16.) *SIGN, SANDWICH BOARD (OR A-FRAME)*. A temporary freestanding sign designed and displayed to provide information to pedestrians.
- (17.) *SIGN, SNIPE*. A temporary sign not otherwise defined in this Article that is tacked, nailed posted, glazed, or otherwise affixed to a light fixture, utility pole, public building, fence, railing, public telephone pole, traffic control device, or tree.
- (18.) *SIGN, TEMPORARY*. A sign not intended, designed and/or constructed for permanent display and permitted as such.
- (19.) *SIGN, TIME AND TEMPERATURE*. A sign that displays time and temperature information as its only message.
- (20.) *SIGN, V-TYPE*. An attached sign consisting of two separate faces arranged in a “V” pattern and having an angle of 120 degrees or less as measured from the side attached to the building.
- (21.) *SIGN, WINDOW*. A sign attached to a display window or door window that is intended to be viewed from the exterior. This definition shall include signs attached to the interior of a display window or door window.
- (22.) *SIGN, FENCE WRAP*. Permitter fencing at a construction site as defined and a regulated in G.S. § 160D-908, or wrapped signage placed by the Town of Stallings on a fence.

SILTATION. Sediment resulting from accelerated erosion which is separable or removable by properly designed, constructed, and maintained control measures; and which has been transported from its point of origin within the site of a land-disturbing activity, and which has been deposited, or is in suspension in water.

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, except for the permitted accessory dwelling unit.

SITE PLAN. A scaled drawing and supporting text showing the relationship between lot lines and the existing or proposed uses, buildings, or structures on the lot. The site plan may include, but is not limited to, site-specific details such as building areas, building height and floor area, setbacks from lot lines and street rights-of-way, intensities, densities, utility lines and locations, parking, access points, roads, and stormwater control facilities, that are depicted to show compliance with all legally required development regulations that are applicable to the project and the site plan review. A site plan approval based solely upon application of objective standards is an administrative decision and a site plan approval based in whole or part upon the application of standards involving judgement and discretion is a quasi-judicial decision. A site plan may also be approved as part of a conditional zoning decision.

SITE SPECIFIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN (ALSO KNOWN AS SITE-SPECIFIC VESTING PLAN). A plan that has been submitted to the Town by a landowner describing with reasonable certainty the type and intensity of use for a specific parcel or parcels of property and which establishes vested rights for a specific period of time, per North Carolina General Statutes. Such plan may be in the form of, but not limited to, any of the following plans or approvals: A subdivision plat, a preliminary or general development plan, a special use permit, a conditional zoning plan, or any other land-use approval designation as may be utilized by the Town. Such a plan shall include the approximate boundaries of the site; significant topographical and other natural features affecting development of the site; the approximate location on the site of the proposed buildings, structures and other improvements; the approximate dimensions, including height, of the proposed building and other structures; the approximate location of all existing and proposed infrastructure on the site, including water, sewer, roads, and pedestrian walkways; and any other information required by the Town for the type of plan or approval requested by the landowner. A variance shall not constitute a site-specific development plan. Neither a sketch plan nor any other document which fails to describe with reasonable certainty the type and intensity of use for a specific parcel or parcels of property may constitute a site-specific development plan. (See G.S. § 160D-108(d)(3)).

SLEEPING UNIT. A room or space in which people sleep, which can also include permanent provisions for living, eating, and either sanitation or kitchen facilities but not both. Such rooms and spaces that are also part of a dwelling unit are not sleeping units.

SLUDGE. Any solid or semisolid waste generated from a wastewater treatment plant, water treatment plant, or air pollution control facility permitted under authority of the North Carolina Environmental Management Commission.

SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL FACILITY. Any facility involved in the disposal of solid waste as defined in G.S. § 130A.290(a)(35).

SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL SITE. As defined in G.S. § 130A.290(a)(36), any place at which solid wastes are disposed of by incineration, sanitary landfill, or any other method.

SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREA (SFHA). The land in the floodplain subject to a one (1%) or greater chance of being flooded in any given year, as determined in Section 18.3(B) of this ordinance.

SPECIAL USE PERMIT. A permit issued to authorize development or land uses in a particular zoning district upon presentation of competent, material, and substantial evidence establishing compliance with one or more general standards requiring that judgement and discretion be exercised as well as compliance with specific standards. This definition includes permits previously referred to as “conditional use permits”.

STABILIZING VEGETATION. Any vegetation that prevents accelerated soil erosion. Also means any vegetation that protects the soil against erosion.

STABILIZING VEGETATION. Any vegetation that prevents accelerated soil erosion. Also means any vegetation that protects the soil against erosion.

START OF CONSTRUCTION. Includes substantial improvement, and means the date of the building permit was issued, provided the actual start of construction, repair, reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition placement, or other improvement was within one-hundred and eighty (180) days of the permit date. The actual start means either the first placement of permanent construction of a structure on a site, such as the pouring of slab or footings, the installation of piles, the construction of columns, or any work beyond the stage of excavation; or the placement of a manufactured home on a foundation. Permanent construction does not include land preparation, such as clearing, grading, and filling; nor does it include the installation of streets and/or walkways; nor does it include excavation for a basement, footings, piers, or foundations or the erection of temporary forms; nor does it include the installation on the property *accessory buildings*, such as garages or sheds not occupied as dwelling units or not part of the main structure. For a substantial improvement, the actual start of construction means the first *alteration* of any wall, ceiling, floor, or other structural part of the building, whether or not that *alteration* affects the external dimensions of the building. (This definition applies only with respect to flood hazard regulations.)

STORM, 100-YEAR. The surface runoff resulting from a rainfall of an intensity expected to be equaled or exceeded, on the average, once in one hundred (100) years and of a duration which will produce the maximum peak rate of runoff for the watershed of interest under average antecedent wetness conditions.

STORM, 10-YEAR. The surface runoff resulting from a rainfall of an intensity expected to be equaled or exceeded, on the average, once in ten (10) years and of a duration which will produce the maximum peak rate of runoff for the watershed of interest under average antecedent wetness conditions.

STORM DRAINAGE FACILITIES. The system of inlets, conduits, channels, ditches, and appurtenances which serve to collect and convey stormwater through and from a given drainage area.

STORMWATER RUNOFF. The direct runoff of water resulting from precipitation in any form.

STREAM. A watercourse that collects surface runoff.

STREAM BUFFER. A natural or vegetated area through which stormwater 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 width is measured landward from the normal pool elevation of impoundments and from the bank of each side of streams or rivers.

STREET, LOCAL. A street whose primary function is to provide access to abutting properties.

STREET, MAJOR THOROUGHFARE. Major thoroughfares consist of interstate, other freeway, expressway, or parkway links, and major streets that provide for the expeditious movement of high volumes of traffic within and through urban areas. Such roadways are designated on transportation plans adopted by the Town of Stallings.

STREET, MINOR THOROUGHFARE. Minor thoroughfares collect traffic from collector, sub- collector, and local streets and carry it to the major thoroughfare system. Minor thoroughfares may be used to supplement the major thoroughfare system by facilitating movement of moderate volumes of traffic within and through urban areas and may also serve abutting property. Such roadways are designated on transportation plans adopted by the Town of Stallings.

STREET, PRIVATE. A vehicular travel-way not dedicated or offered for dedication as a public street but resembling a cul-de-sac or a local street by carrying traffic from a series of driveways to the public street system.

STREET, PUBLIC. A dedicated public right-of-way for vehicular traffic which:

- (1.) has been accepted by NCDOT for maintenance; or
- (2.) has not yet accepted, but in which the roadway design and construction have been approved under public standards for vehicular traffic. *Alleys* are specifically excluded from this definition.

STREET, RIGHT-OF-WAY. A strip of land occupied or intended to be occupied by a travel- way for vehicles and also available, with the consent of the appropriate governmental agency, for installation and maintenance of sidewalks, traffic control devices, traffic signs, street name signs, historical marker signs, water lines, sanitary sewer lines, storm sewer lines, gas lines, power lines, communication lines, and other infrastructure as approved by the Town.

STREET, SUBCOLLECTOR. A street whose principal function is to provide access to abutting properties, but which is also designed to be used or is used to connect local streets with collectors or higher classification streets.

STORMWATER. Any flow resulting from, and occurring during or following, any form of natural precipitation.

STORMWATER CONVEYANCE OR STORMWATER CONVEYANCE SYSTEM. Any feature, natural or man-made, that collects and transports stormwater, including but not limited to roads with drainage systems, streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, man- made or natural channels, pipes, culverts, and storm drains and any other natural or man- made feature or structure designed or used for collecting or conveying stormwater.

STRUCTURE. That which is built or constructed.

SUBDIVISION. All divisions of a tract or parcel of land into two or more lots, building sites, or other divisions when any one or more of those divisions is 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 change in existing streets; except as exempted by NCGS 160D-802 listed in Article 16 of this Ordinance.

SUBDIVISION, ADMINISTRATIVE. A category of subdivision established under North Carolina State Statutes requiring expedited administrative approval.

SUBDIVISION ADMINISTRATOR. See *DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATOR*.

SUBDIVISION, MAJOR. Any non-residential subdivision; or a residential subdivision establishing more than four (4) new lots, or requiring new public street(s) for access to interior property, or requiring extension of public sewage or water line, or requiring a waiver or variance from any requirement of this Ordinance.

SUBDIVISION, MANUFACTURED HOME. A residential subdivision with manufactured homes on individual lots.

SUBDIVISION, MINOR. A residential subdivision involving four or fewer lots fronting on an existing approved public street(s), not requiring any new public or private street(s) for access to interior property, not requiring extension of public sewage or water line and not requiring a waiver, modification, or variance from any requirement of this Ordinance.

SUBSTANTIAL DAMAGE. Damage of any origin sustained by a structure during any one- year period whereby the cost of restoring the structure to its before damaged condition would equal or exceed fifty (50%) percent of the market value of the structure before the damage occurred. See definition of “substantial improvement”. Substantial damage also means flood- related damage sustained by a structure on two separate occasions during a 10-year period for which the cost of repairs at the time of each such flood event, on the average, equals or exceeds twenty-five (25%) percent of the market value of the structure before the damage occurred. (This definition applies only with respect to flood hazard regulations.)

SUBSTANTIAL IMPROVEMENT. Any combination of repairs, reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition, or other improvement of a structure, taking place during any one-year period for which the cost equals or exceeds fifty (50%) percent of the market value of the structure before the “start of construction” of the improvement. This term includes structures which have incurred “substantial damage”, regardless of the actual repair work performed. The term does not, however, include either:

- (1.) Any correction of existing violations of State or community health, sanitary, or safety code specifications which have been identified by the community code enforcement officials and which are the minimum necessary to assure safe living conditions; or,
- (2.) Any *alteration* of a historic structure, provided that the *alteration* will not preclude the structure’s continued designation as a historic structure.

SUBSTANTIALLY SIMILAR. The same or significantly the same as a prior plan or application as determined by the associated land area, the intensity of development proposed, the range of proposed uses, the type, variety and scale of signage, and other relevant factors.

SUBURBAN OPEN SPACE AMENITIES. Land available for and containing active and passive recreational elements, including parks, trails, clubhouses, playgrounds, *athletic fields* and courts, picnic facilities, benches, community gardens, and pools. It can include natural areas, including floodplains, water bodies, wetlands, woodlands, land used for stormwater retention, and slopes over fifteen (15%)

percent.

SURFACE WATER BUFFER. A natural, vegetated, or re-vegetated area through which stormwater 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 width is measured landward from the normal pool elevation of impoundments and from the bank of each side of streams or rivers. (This definition applies only with respect to Watershed Protection regulations.)

TELECOMMUNICATIONS TOWER. A tower, pole, or similar structure that supports a telecommunications antenna operated for commercial purposes above ground in a fixed location, freestanding, guyed, or on a building or other structure, except that a utility pole or a Town utility pole is not a telecommunications tower.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS TOWER, MICROCELLULAR WIRELESS FACILITY. A small wireless facility that is no larger in dimension than twenty-four (24") inches in length, fifteen (15") inches in width, and twelve (12") inches in height and that has an exterior antenna, if any, no longer than eleven (11") inches. (G.S. § 160D- 931(16))

TELECOMMUNICATIONS TOWER, SMALL WIRELESS FACILITY. A wireless facility that meets the following qualifications:

- (1.) Each antenna is located inside an enclosure of no more than six (6) cubic feet in volume or, in the case of an antenna that has exposed elements, the antenna and all of its exposed elements, if enclosed, could fit within an enclosure of no more than six (6) cubic feet.
- (2.) All other wireless equipment associated with the facility has a cumulative volume of no more than twenty-eight (28) cubic feet. For the purposes of this sub-subdivision, the following types of ancillary equipment are not included in the calculation of equipment volume: electric meters, concealment elements, telecommunications demarcation boxes, ground-based enclosures, grounding equipment, power transfer switches, cut-off switches, vertical cable runs for the connection of power and other services, or other support structures.

TEXT AMENDMENT. A proposed change or revision to the rules and regulations set forth in the Stallings Development Ordinance without changing the zoning map; also referred to as a "zoning text amendment." (*Amended March 24, 2025*)

THOROUGHFARE PLAN. A plan adopted the Town of Stallings and other governments in the regions for the planning and development of major transportation improvements in the region in an efficient and cost-effective manner.

TOURIST HOME. A private residence in which accommodations are provided for lodging and may include meals for overnight guests for a fee. This term includes "Bed & Breakfast" and "Air Bed & Breakfast" a.k.a. "Air B&B".

TOWNHOUSE. See *DWELLING, ATTACHED HOUSE (TOWNHOUSE)*.

TOWNHOUSE LOT. A parcel of land intended as a unit for transfer of ownership and lying underneath, or underneath and around, a townhouse, patio home, or unit in nonresidential group development.

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.

TRACT. All contiguous land and bodies of water in one ownership, or contiguous land and bodies of water in diverse ownership, being developed as a unit, although not necessarily all at one time. See **BUILDABLE OR ZONING LOT**.

TREE, CANOPY. A tree which normally grows to a mature height of forty (40) feet or more with a minimum mature crown of thirty (30') feet.

TREE, RARE. A rare tree is:

- (1.) Any healthy living pine tree that has a trunk diameter of thirty-six (36") inches or more, or any other species that:
- (2.) Has a trunk diameter at breast height (DBH) of twenty-four (24") inches or more; or
- (3.) Has a trunk DBH of twelve (12") inches or more in the case of North Carolina native species from the list of genera in this section; or
- (4.) Is listed as a State or National Champion by the North Carolina Forest Service or the American Forestry Association; or
- (5.) Provides unique habitat for any endangered or threatened wildlife species protected by federal law; or
- (6.) Has been cited by the town council as being historically significant; or
- (7.) Represents an uncommon species, such as Long Leaf Pine, Live Oak, or Sequoia Redwood, that the town Planning, Zoning & Subdivision Administrator considers to be desirable and not to pose a threat to the local ecological balance.

TREE, SPECIMEN. A specimen tree is:

- (1.) Any healthy living pine tree that has a trunk diameter of eighteen (18") inches or more, or any other species that:
- (2.) Has a trunk diameter at breast height (DBH) of twelve (12") inches or more; or
- (3.) A trunk DBH of six (6") inches or more in the case of the North Carolina native species from a following list of genera:

North Carolina Native Genera: *Aesculus* (Buckeye), *Amelanchier* (Serviceberry), *Asimina* (Pawpaw), *Carpinus* (Hornbeam), *Cercis* (Redbud), *Chionanthus* (Fringetree), *Cornus* (Dogwood), *Crataegus* (Hawthorn), *Diospyros* (Persimmon), *Fagus* (Beech), *Halesia* (Silverbell), *Hamamelis* (Witch-hazel), *Ilex* (Holly), *Juniperus* (Cedar), *Ostrya* (Hophornbeam), *Oxydendrum* (Sourwood), *Sassafras* (Sassafras), *Tsuga* (Hemlock)

TREE, UNDERSTORY. A tree which normally grows to a mature height of fifteen (15') feet to thirty-five (35') feet in height.

TYPICAL REQUIRED DRAINAGE CHANNEL SECTION. A cross-sectional view of a required

drainage channel.

UNDISTURBED AREA. That portion of a lot, tract, or subdivision which has not and will not be occupied and which has not and will not be graded to change land contours or to destroy existing vegetation. Only areas that are wooded or reforested are considered undisturbed for the purposes of watershed protection score sheet evaluation. (This definition applies only with respect to watershed protection regulations.)

URBAN OPEN SPACE AMENITIES. Facilities for active and passive recreational use located in urban areas that include sidewalks widened beyond what is required by code, plazas, street furniture, outdoor eating or gathering areas, fountains, rooftop gardens, areas featuring public art, or other urban-related amenities.

USE, LISTED. A use identified in the Table of Uses in this ordinance and shown as allowed within one or more of the zoning districts provided the basic standards and requirements of the zoning district and the required provisions of this Ordinance are met.

USE, LISTED WITH ADDITIONAL STANDARDS. A listed use requiring additional standards be met to ensure that the use fits the intent of the zoning districts within which it is permitted and that the use is compatible with other development permitted within the zoning district.

VARIANCE. Permission from the *Board of Adjustment* pursuant to a quasi-judicial decision allowing an applicant to vary any of the provisions of this ordinance upon a showing of hardship as defined by state law. However, no change in permitted use may be authorized by a variance.

VAPE, CBD, AND/OR TOBACCO SALES. An establishment primarily engaged in the legal retail sale of electronic cigarettes (e-cigarettes), vape pens, e-liquids, vaping accessories, cannabidiol (CBD) products, and/or tobacco products and related paraphernalia. (*Amended June 23, 2025*)

VEGETATIVE BUFFER. An area meeting regulatory buffer requirements consisting entirely of plant materials that form a screen.

VELOCITY. The average velocity of flow through the cross-section of the main channel at the peak flow of the storm of interest. The cross-section of the main channel shall be that area defined by the geometry of the channel plus the area of flow below the flood height defined by vertical lines at the main channel banks. Overland flows are not to be included for the purpose of computing velocity of flow.

VESTED RIGHT. A right pursuant to G.S. § 160D-108 to undertake and complete the development and use of property under the terms and conditions of an approved building permit, development approval, site-specific vesting plan, multi-phase development plan or development agreement.

VIOLATION. The failure of a structure or other development to be fully compliant with the community's floodplain management regulations. A structure or other development without the elevation certificate, other certificates, or other evidence of compliance required in Article 18 is presumed to be in violation until such time as that documentation is provided. (This definition applies only with respect to flood hazard regulations.)

WATER DEPENDENT STRUCTURES. Structures for which the use requires access or proximity to or citing 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.

WATER QUALITY CONSERVATION EASEMENT. See *EASEMENTS*.

WATER SURFACE ELEVATION (WSE). The height, in relation to mean sea level, of floods of various magnitudes and frequencies in the floodplains of coastal or riverine areas.

WATERCOURSE. A lake, river, creek, stream, wash, channel, or other topographic feature on or over which waters flow at least periodically. Watercourse includes specifically designated areas in which substantial flood damage may occur.

WATERS OF THE STATE. Surface waters within or flowing through the boundaries of the state including the following: any intermittent or perennial stream, river, creek, brook, swamp, lake, sound, tidal estuary, bay, reservoir, wetland, or any other surface water or any portion thereof that is mapped as solid or dashed blue lines on United State Department of the Interior Geological Survey 7.5-minute series topographic maps. Treatment systems, consisting of man-made bodies of water, which were not originally created in waters of the state, which are not the result of impoundment of waters of the state, are not waters of the state.

WATERSHED CRITICAL AREA. That portion of the watershed within the lake basin of the water supply reservoir as delineated in Article 19 (Watershed Standards).

WET DETENTION POND. A natural or man-made water body that provides for the storage and gradual release of stormwater runoff by means of a permanent pool of water having an outfall to another water body, and which has a permanent pool that utilizes both settling and biological process to remove both particulate and soluble particulates. See *BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMP)*.

WET RETENTION POND. A natural or man-made water body that provides for the storage of stormwater runoff by means of a permanent pool of water. See *BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMP)*.

WETLANDS. Those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support under normal circumstances a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions.

WHOLESALE TRADE. An establishment primarily engaged in selling durable and nondurable goods to retailers; to industrial, commercial, institutional, farm, construction contractors, or professional business uses; or to other wholesalers. Merchandise may be stored inside enclosed buildings or outside. On-site activities include physically assembling, sorting, and grading goods in large lots and breaking bulk for redistribution in smaller lots.

WINERY. An establishment that primarily manufactures or produces wine or sparkling wine, including vineyards. A maximum of 75% of the business can be from alcohol distribution and wholesale. (Amended December 9, 2024)

WIRELESS TELECOMMUNICATION FACILITIES. See G.S. § 160D-931

YARD SALE (OR GARAGE SALE). The sale of items outdoors, or from a vehicle, or from a garage or other accessory building, belonging to one or more sponsors of the sale.

ZONING DISTRICT. An area defined by this Ordinance and delineated on the Official Zoning Maps in which the requirements for the use of land and building and development standards are prescribed.

ZONING VESTED RIGHT. See *VESTED RIGHT*.

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ABBREVIATIONS

ABC - Alcoholic Beverage Commission

ADA - Americans with Disabilities Act

AG – Agriculture.

ANSI – American National Standards Institute.

ATM – Automatic Teller Machine.

BFE – Base Flood Elevation.

BC – Business Center

BMP – Best Management Practices.

BOCA – Building Officials and Code Administrators.

C-74 – US Highway 74 Commercial.

CERCLA- Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act.

CIV – Civic.

CLG – Certified Local Government.

CO – Certificate of Occupancy.

CP-485 – Interstate Highway 485 Corporate Park

CRZ – Critical Root Zone.

CWA – Clean Water Act.

DBH - Diameter at Breast Height.

DFIRM – Digital Flood Insurance Rate Map.

DWQ – Division of Water Quality.

EA – Environmental Assessment.

EIS – Environmental Impact Statement.

EPA – Environmental Protection Agency.

EPCRA – Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-know Act.

ETC – Et Cetera

ETJ – Extraterritorial Jurisdiction

FAA – Federal Aviation Authority.

FBFM – Flood Boundary and Floodway Map.

FCC – Federal Communication Commission.

FEMA – Federal Emergency Management Agency.

FHBM – Flood Hazard Boundary Map.

FIRM – Flood Insurance Rate Map.

GS – General Statutes.

HIO – Heavy Industry Overlay.

HUD – Housing and Urban Development.

HVAC – Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning.

IND – Industrial.

ISA – International Society of Arboriculture.

LCID – Land Clearing Inert Debris.

LEPC – Local Emergency Planning Committee.

LOMA – Letter of Map Amendment.

LOMC – Letter of Map Change.

MAX – Maximum.

MFT – Multi-family Residential Transitional.

MHP – Manufactured Home Park.

MIN – Minimum.

MLS – Multiple Listing Service.

MPH – Miles Per Hour.

MS – Main Street.

MSDS – Material Safety Data Sheets.

MU – Mixed Use.

NAVD – North American Vertical Datum.

NCAC – North Carolina Administrative Code.

NCDEQ – North Carolina Department of Environmental Quality.

NCDOT – North Carolina Department of Transportation

OPA - An Otherwise Protected Area.

NCGS – North Carolina General Statutes

OSHA – Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

PEV – Plug-in Electric Vehicles.

PIN – Property Identification Number.

POD – Portable Storage Unit.

ROW – Right of Way.

RV – Recreational Vehicle.

SARA – Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act.

SCO – Scenic Corridor Overlay.

SDO – Stallings Development Ordinance.

SERC – Smithsonian Environmental Research Center.

SFHA – Special Flood Hazard Area.

SFR – Single Family Residential.

TC – Town Center.

TCA – Tree Conservation Area.

TNDO – Traditional Neighborhood Development Overlay.

TRI – Toxic Release Inventory.

USDA – US Department of Agriculture.

VSR – Vehicle Service and Repair.

VUA – Vehicular Use Area.

WSE – Water Surface Elevation.

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SYMBOLS

Ac. - Acre

a.k.a. - Also Known As

@ - At

= - Equals

‘ - Foot

Ft. – Foot

“ - Inch

lf or LF – Linear feet

% - Percent

Sq. - Square

w/ - with

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ARTICLE 4

PLANNING BOARD & BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT

4.1 Boards Established

The following boards are hereby established to carry out the duties and responsibilities set forth in this Ordinance and in fulfillment of the goals and purposes of this Ordinance:

(A.) *Planning Board*

(B.) *Board of Adjustment*

4.2 Planning Board

4.2-1 Authority. There is hereby created a planning agency, pursuant to G.S. § 160D-301 to be known as the Town of Stallings *Planning Board*.

4.2-2 Membership and Officer.

(A.) Members and Term. The Planning Board shall consist of nine (9) members consisting of seven (7) full members and two (2) alternate members. All members shall be appointed for three (3) year terms and there are no term limits. (*Amended July 11, 2022*)

(B.) Alternates. The Town Council may, in its discretion, appoint alternate members to serve on the Planning Board in the absence or temporary disqualification of any regular member or to fill a vacancy pending the appointment of a member. Alternate members shall be appointed for the same term, simultaneously, and in the same manner as regular members. Each alternate member, while attending any regular or special meetings of the Board and serving on behalf of any regular member, shall have and may exercise all the powers and duties of a regular member. (*Amended, January 24, 2022*)

(C.) Officers. The members of the Planning Board shall elect a Chairman and Vice-Chairman during the Board's first regular meeting of a new calendar year or at the next regular meeting following a vacancy in the office of Chairman or Vice-Chairman. (*Amended July 11, 2022*)

4.2-3 Purpose and Objectives. In accordance with the state law, the *Planning Board*, may at the request of Town Council:

(A.) Prepare, review, maintain, monitor, and periodically update and recommend to the governing board a comprehensive plan, and such other plans as deemed appropriate, and conduct ongoing related research, data collection, mapping, and analysis;

(B.) Facilitate and coordinate citizen engagement and participation in the planning process;

(C.) Develop and recommend policies, ordinances, development regulations, administrative procedures, and other means for carrying out plans in a coordinated and efficient manner;

(D.) Advise the governing board concerning the implementation of plans, including, but not limited to, review and comment on all zoning text and map amendments as required by G.S. § 160D-604;

(E.) Exercise any functions in the administration and enforcement of various means of carrying out plans that the Council may direct; and

(F.) Perform any other duties that the Council may direct. (*Amended July 11, 2022*)

4.2-4 Conflict of Interest. Members of the *Planning Board* shall not vote on any advisory or legislative decision regarding a development regulation adopted pursuant to G.S. § 160D or the Stallings Development Ordinance where the outcome of the matter being considered is reasonably likely to have a direct, substantial, and readily identifiable financial impact on the member. A *Planning Board* member shall not vote on any zoning amendment if the landowner of the property subject to a rezoning petition or the applicant for a text amendment is a person with whom the member has a close familial, business, or other associational relationship.

4.2-5 Rules of Procedure. Rules of Procedure that are consistent with the provisions of G.S. § 160D may be adopted by the Town Council for the *Planning Board*. In the absence of action by the Town Council, the *Planning Board* is authorized under G.S. § 160D-308 to adopt their own rules of procedure. A copy of any adopted rules of procedures shall be maintained by the Town Clerk or Development Administrator and posted on the Town's website. The *Planning Board* shall keep minutes of its proceeding.

4.2.6 Oath of Office. All members of the Planning Board shall, before entering their duties, qualify by an oath of office as required by G.S. § 160A-61.

4.3 Board of Adjustment

4.3-1 Authority. Pursuant to G.S. § 160D-302, there is hereby created a *Board of Adjustment*.

4.3-2 Membership.

(A.) Number of Members. The *Board of Adjustment* shall consist of nine (9) members consisting of seven (7) full members and two (2) alternate members. All full members shall have equal rights, privileges, and duties; except as defined for officers by adopted rules of Procedure. All members shall be appointed for three (3) year terms except in making the original appointments. (*Amended January 24, 2022*)

(B.) Alternates. The Town Council may, in its discretion, appoint alternate members to serve on the *Board of Adjustment* in the absence or temporary disqualification of any regular member or to fill a vacancy pending appointment of a member. Alternate members shall be appointed for the same term, at the same time, and in the same manner as regular members. Each alternate member, while attending any regular or special meetings of the board and serving on behalf of any regular member, shall have and may exercise all the powers and duties of a regular member. (G.S. § 160D-302)

4.3-3 Powers and Duties. The *Board of Adjustment* shall have the following powers and duties:

(A.) To hear and decide appeals from an order, denial of a permit or other written decision made by an administrative official charged with enforcing this Ordinance;

(B.) To hear and decide requests for variances from the zoning provisions of this Ordinance in cases where special conditions would make strict and literal interpretation result in a loss of privileges shared by other properties within the same zoning district;

- (C.) To act as the Stormwater Advisory Committee in hearing and deciding appeals from any decision or determination made by the Storm Water Administrator in the enforcement of the Pre-Construction Storm Water Ordinance as set forth in Article 19 of this Ordinance;
- (D.) To hear and decide appeals and requests for variances from the requirements of the *Flood Damage Prevention* provisions of this Ordinance, as set forth in Article 18; and;
- (E.) To hear and decide all matters referred to it or upon which it is required to pass under this Ordinance and/or any ordinance duly adopted wherein the Board of Adjustment is designated to hear appeals or other duties.

4.3-4 Voting.

A four-fifths (4/5) vote of the members shall be required to grant a variance; otherwise, a simple majority of the Board membership shall be required to affirm, reverse or modify any written order, decision, or interpretation of the Enforcement Officer charged with enforcing this Ordinance; to decide in favor of the applicant on a matter [other than variances] upon which the Board is required to pass; Vacant positions on the *Board of Adjustment* and members who are disqualified from voting on a matter before the *Board of Adjustment* shall not be considered members of the Board for calculation of the requisite majority if there are no qualified alternates available to take the place of such members.

4.3-9 Conflicts of Interest. Members of the *Board of Adjustment* shall not participate or vote on any quasi-judicial matter in a manner that would violate affected persons' constitutional rights to an impartial decision maker. Impermissible violations of due process include, but are not limited to, a member having a fixed opinion prior to hearing the matter that is not susceptible to change, undisclosed ex parte communications, a close familial, business, or other associational relationship with an affected person, or a financial interest in the outcome of the matter. (G.S. § 160D-109).

4.3-10 Rules of Procedure. Rules of Procedure that are consistent with the provisions of G.S. § 160D may be adopted by the Town Council for the *Board of Adjustment*. In the absence of action by the Town Council, the *Board of Adjustment* is authorized under G.S. § 160D-308 to adopt their own rules of procedure. A copy of any adopted rules of procedures shall be maintained by the Town Clerk or *Development Administrator* and posted on the Town's website.

4.3.11 Oath of Office. All members of the *Board of Adjustment* shall, before entering their duties, qualify by an oath of office as required by G.S. § 160A-61.

4.3.12 Proceedings.

- (A.) All meetings of the *Board of Adjustment* shall be open to the public. The Board shall keep minutes of its proceedings which shall show the vote of each member on each question and the absence of or recusal of any member on a specific vote.
- (B.) The final disposition of each quasi-judicial matter decided by the *Board of Adjustment* shall be by written decision which shall reflect the Board's determination of contested facts and their application to the applicable standards and be approved by the Board and signed by the chair or other duly authorized member of the Board and shall be public record.
- (C.) On all appeals, applications and other matters brought before the *Board of Adjustment*, the

Board shall inform in writing all the parties involved of its decision and the reasons for that decision.

4.4 Meetings, Hearings, and Procedures of all Boards

All meetings and hearings shall be open to the public and shall be conducted in accordance with the procedures set forth in these regulations and with the rules of procedure adopted for the *Planning Board*, and *Board of Adjustment*.

4.5 Staff

The *Development Administrator* shall serve as staff to the *Planning Board*, and *Board of Adjustment*; and shall provide technical assistance to the *Planning Board*, and *Board of Adjustment*, as requested.

- 4.5-1 Conflict of Interest. No staff member shall make a final decision on an administrative decision required by the Stallings Development Ordinance if the outcome of that decision would have a direct, substantial, and readily identifiable financial impact on the staff member or if the applicant or other person subject to that decision is a person with whom the staff member has a close familial, business, or other associated relationship.

ARTICLE 5

AMENDMENTS TO DEVELOPMENT ORDINANCE AND ZONING MAP

5.1 General

The Stallings *Town Council* may amend, supplement, modify, or repeal any provision of this ordinance or amend the zoning maps according to the procedure established by G.S. § 160D-601. Such amendments shall be evaluated for compliance with the “Comprehensive Land Use Plan”, adopted November 27, 2017 including subsequent amendments adopted by the Town Council of the Town of Stallings. If an amendment is adopted which is deemed by the Town Council to be inconsistent with the adopted plans, the zoning amendment shall have the effect of also amending any future land use map in the approved plans and no additional request or application for a plan amendment shall be required, per G.S. § 160D-605. Amendments and modifications shall be acted upon by the *Town Council* only after recommendation from the *Planning Board*. (Amended August 24, 2020)

5.2 Initiation of Amendments

- (A.) Proposed changes or amendments to either the text of this Ordinance or the Official Zoning Map may be initiated by the Stallings *Town Council*, the Stallings *Planning Board*, the Stallings *Development Administrator*, any owner of a legal or equitable interest in land located in the Town, or any resident of the Town having a legal or equitable interest in land affected by the proposed amendment. See Section 5.3-1(D.) of this Article. No amendment to zoning regulations or a zoning map that down-zones property shall be initiated nor shall it be enforceable without the consent of all property owners whose property is the subject of the down-zoning amendment unless the amendment is initiated by the Town. The term “down- zoning” shall be as defined in state law (G.S. § 160D-601 (d)).
- (B.) The following changes to this Ordinance are authorized and may be carried out by either the Town Clerk or the Planning, Zoning, & Subdivision Administrator or their designee, without processing a formal amendment:
 - (1.) Corrections to the Official Zoning Map to reflect updated information on property boundaries, street alignments, natural stream alignments, etc. shall not be considered amendments;
 - (2.) Edits to the text of this Ordinance and/or the Official Zoning Map to update a table of amendments, add information to the legend of the Official Zoning Map, correct typographical errors, add and/or correct geographical information, and/or insert notations representing amended text in an article, section, subsection, or provision.
(Amended May 23, 2022)

5.3 Amendment Process

5.3-1 Initial Application Process.

- (A.) Pre-filing meeting. Before filing an application for an amendment an applicant shall meet with the *Development Administrator* to discuss the proposed amendment and to become more familiar with the applicable requirements and approval procedures.

- (B.) Neighborhood meeting. It is required that the applicant for a zoning map amendment (rezoning) meet with representatives of the neighborhood in which the property for which the proposed map amendment (rezoning) is located. The applicant shall coordinate the time and date of the meeting to enable the *Development Administrator* to attend and address procedural questions that arise.
- (C.) Filing.
- (1.) An application requesting an amendment shall be filed with the *Development Administrator*.
 - (2.) Applicable fees shall be payable as set forth by the *Stallings Town Council*.
 - (3.) Full and complete applications must be submitted by 12:00 noon on the last business day of the calendar month in order to be considered at the meeting of the *Stallings Planning Board* scheduled for the following month.
- (D.) Content and valid authorization of applications.
- (1.) Each application shall contain or be accompanied by all information required on the application form provided by the *Development Administrator*.
 - (2.) Every amendment proposing to change the district boundary lines shall be accompanied by metes and bounds description, a survey of the area involved, or reference to existing lots, sufficient in the estimation of the *Development Administrator* to plot or otherwise identify the amendment on the Official Zoning Map of the Town of Stallings.
 - (3.) Any person designated by the owner(s) of the property included in the petition to serve as agent for the owner shall submit such authorization in writing with the application. See Section 5.2 of this Article.
 - (4.) Applications for Conditional Zoning of property within the jurisdiction of the Town of Stallings shall follow the procedures appearing in Section 5.4 of this Ordinance.

5.3-2 Review by the Stallings *Planning Board*.

General. Upon submission of a request for Stallings Development Ordinance amendment or an Official Zoning Map amendment, the request shall be scheduled *for review* by the Stallings *Planning Board* in a public meeting.

- (A.) Review – General. The public meeting shall be conducted in accordance with the rules of procedure of the Stallings *Planning Board*. The *Planning Board* shall make recommendations to the Stallings *Town Council* regarding whether to approve or deny each proposed amendment. When considering an amendment, the *Planning Board* shall consider both the consistency and reasonableness of the amendment with the “Comprehensive Land Use Plan”, adopted November 27, 2017 including subsequent amendments adopted by the Town Council of the Town of Stallings. (*Amended August 24, 2020*)
- (B.) Recommendation by the Stallings *Planning Board*. Following a recommendation by the Stallings *Planning Board* on the proposed amendment(s), the action shall be reported to the Stallings *Town Council* for a public hearing and final action according to the process set forth in Section 5.3-3 of this Ordinance. The public hearing will be scheduled as

provided by Town Council's rules of procedure for calling public hearings.

- (C.) Continuance by the Stallings *Planning Board*. In those cases where, upon hearing the request, the *Planning Board* feels that more information is needed, questions have arisen, or other circumstances occur in which additional time is needed to enable the Board to make a decision, the *Planning Board* may continue their meeting for up to eight (8) days. The Board shall direct the appropriate person(s) to obtain the needed information, provide answers to questions, and/or conduct other investigations during this time to enable the Board to make a decision at the reconvening of the continued meeting. The *Planning Board* shall take action (affirmative or negative recommendation) on continued items at such meeting.
- (D.) Content of recommendation and statements of consistency and reasonableness. Any recommendation made by the Stallings *Planning Board* to the Stallings *Town Council* pursuant to this section shall be in writing and shall include a statement describing whether the proposed amendment is both consistent with the “Comprehensive Land Use Plan”, adopted November 27, 2017 including subsequent amendments adopted by the Town Council of the Town of Stallings, and shall state whether and how the proposed amendment is reasonable. In addition, such recommendation may address any other subject of interest by the *Planning Board*. A comment by the *Planning Board* that a proposed amendment is inconsistent with the Town’s “Comprehensive Land Use Plan”, adopted November 27, 2017 including subsequent amendments adopted by the Town Council of the Town of Stallings and/or unreasonable shall not preclude consideration or approval of the proposed amendment by the *Town Council*. (G.S. §§ 160D-604D; -605(a); -701) (*Amended August 24, 2020*)
- (E.) Conflict of Interest. No member of the *Planning Board* shall vote on a recommendation regarding any zoning map (rezoning) or text amendment where the outcome of the matter being considered is likely to have a direct, substantial, and readily identifiable financial impact on the member, or vote on any zoning amendment if the landowner of the property subject to a rezoning petition or the applicant for a text amendment is a person with whom the member has a close familial, business, or other associational relationship. (G.S. §§ 160D-107; -109)

5.3-3 Review by the Stallings *Town Council*.

- (A.) Review -general. Following receipt of either a recommendation, or receipt of the petitioner's request for a public hearing, the Stallings *Town Council* shall hold a public hearing on the proposed amendment. The public hearing shall be scheduled and conducted as provided by the Town Council’s rules of procedure.
- (B.) Notification. The *Town Clerk* shall prepare a public notice for the public hearing as required below: (G.S. §§ 160D-601; 02).
 - (1.) Method of procedure for publishing notice of all amendments. Before adopting, amending, or repealing any ordinance authorized by this Article, the Town Council shall hold a public hearing on it. A notice of the public hearing shall be given once a week for two (2) successive calendar weeks in a newspaper having general circulation in the area. The notice shall be published the first time not less than ten (10) days nor more than twenty- five (25) days before the date scheduled for the hearing. In

computing such period, the day of publication is not to be included but the day of the hearing shall be included.

(2.) Method of procedure for mailed notice of Zoning Map Amendments.

- (a.) In addition to the publication requirements for notices of public hearings required in Section 5.3-3(B)(1), the procedures adopted pursuant to this section provide that whenever there is a zoning map amendment, the owners of affected parcels of land , and the owners of all parcels of land within five hundred (500') feet of that parcel of land, shall be mailed a notice of the public hearing on the proposed amendment by first class mail at the last addresses listed for such owners on the county tax abstracts. This notice must be deposited in the mail at least ten (10) days but not more than twenty-five (25) days prior to the date of the public hearing. Except for a town-initiated zoning map amendment, when an application is filed to request a zoning map amendment and that application is not made by the owner of the parcel of land to which the amendment would apply, the applicant shall certify to the Town Council that the owner of the parcel of land as shown on the county tax listing has received actual notice of the proposed amendment and a copy of the notice of public hearing. The person or persons required to provide notice shall certify to the Town Council that proper notice has been provided in fact, and such certificate shall be deemed conclusive in the absence of fraud. *(Amended September 23, 2019)*
- (b.) The first-class mail notice required under subsection (a) of this section shall not be required if the zoning map amendment directly affects more than fifty (50) properties, owned by a total of at least fifty (50) different property owners, and the Town elects to use the expanded published notice provided for in this subsection. In this instance, a town may elect to either make the mailed notice provided for in subsection (a) of this section or may as an alternative elect to publish notice of the hearing as required by G.S. § 160D-601, but provided that each advertisement shall not be less than one-half of a newspaper page in size. The advertisement shall only be effective for property owners who reside in the area of general circulation of the newspaper which publishes the notice. Property owners who reside outside of the newspaper circulation area, according to the address listed on the most recent property tax listing for the affected property, shall be notified according to the provisions of subsection (a) of this section.

(b1) Except for a Town-initiated zoning map amendment, when an application is filed to request a zoning map amendment and that application is not made by the landowner or authorized agent, the applicant shall certify to the Town that the owner of the parcel of land as shown on the county tax listing has received actual notice of the application. Actual notice shall be by any manner permitted under G.S. § 1A-1, Rule 4(j). If notice cannot with due diligence be achieved by personal delivery, certified mail, or by a designated delivery service authorized pursuant to 26 U.S.C. § 7502(f)(2), notice may be given by publication consistent with G.S. § 1A-1, Rule 4(j1). The person or persons required to provide notice shall certify to the Town that actual notice has been provided, and such certificate shall be deemed conclusive in the absence of fraud.

(a) When a zoning map amendment is proposed, the Town shall prominently post a

notice of the public hearing on the site proposed for rezoning or on an adjacent public street or highway right-of-way. The notice shall be posted within the same time period specified for mailed notices of the hearing. When multiple parcels are included within a proposed zoning map amendment, a posting on each individual parcel is not required, but the Town shall post sufficient notices to provide reasonable notice to interested persons.

(C.) Action.

- (1.) Before acting on any proposed amendment, the Stallings *Town Council* shall consider any recommendation made by the Stallings *Planning Board*, the recommendation submitted by the *Development Administrator* to the *Planning Board*, the comments made at the public hearing, and any other relevant additional information.
- (2.) When considering a proposed amendment, the Stallings *Town Council* shall not evaluate the petition based on any specific proposal for the use or development of the property unless explicitly required by this Ordinance, such as for a Conditional Zoning. The petitioner shall not use any graphic materials or descriptions of the proposed development except for those that would apply to all uses permitted by the requested classification including applications for an overlay district Zoning Map Amendment (TNDO & HIO) where the use is highly pertinent to the facts during consideration of the amendment and/or where a development agreement is to be made a part of the project.
- (3.) Upon reviewing all pertinent information, the Stallings *Town Council* may take whatever action it may deem appropriate, including tabling the application for the purpose of additional neighborhood meeting(s) as required by Section 5.3-1(B) of this Article.

(D.) Upon receipt of the recommendations from the Planning Board, the Town Council shall hold a public hearing on the application for an amendment. Notice of the public hearing shall be provided in accordance with the provisions for public hearings for amendments as set forth in Section 5.3- 3(B) of this Ordinance and the North Carolina General Statutes. (G.S. §§ 160D-601; -102; -18(d); -603)

(E.) Statement of Consistency and Reasonableness. When adopting or rejecting any amendment, the *Town Council* shall adopt a brief statement describing whether its action is consistent or inconsistent with the “Comprehensive Land Use Plan”, adopted November 27, 2017 including subsequent amendments adopted by the Town Council of the Town of Stallings and other applicable adopted plan that is applicable, and shall state why and how the action taken is considered to be reasonable and in the public interest. Such statements may be incorporated into ordinances amending the Official Zoning Map. (G.S. §§ 160D-604(d); -605(a); -701)

(F.) Conflict of Interest. A *Town Council* member shall not vote on any zoning map (rezoning) or text amendment where the outcome of the matter being considered is reasonably likely to have a direct, substantial, and readily identifiable financial impact on the member. Further, a Town Council member shall not vote on any zoning amendment if the landowner of the property subject to a rezoning petition or the applicant for a text amendment is a person with whom the member has a close familial, business, or other

associational relationship. (G.S. § 160D-109)

5.3-4 Waiting period for subsequent applications.

- (A.) Waiting period - general. When an application for a zoning map amendment has been approved or denied by the Stallings *Town Council*, no application including the same property shall be accepted or considered within four (4) months after the date of the approval or denial. This restriction shall apply regardless of whether or not the new application is for a zoning classification different from the original application.
- (B.) Waiting period - waiver. The waiting period required by this section may be waived by a three-fourths vote of Stallings *Town Council* if it determines that there have been substantial changes in conditions or circumstances which may relate to the request. A request for a waiver of the waiting period shall be submitted to the *Development Administrator*, who shall review and prepare a recommendation regarding action on the request. Said recommendation shall be considered by the *Town Council* in their review of the request for a waiver. If the request for the waiver is approved, the application shall go through the full review process as set forth above.

5.4 Conditional Zoning

5.4-1 Purpose.

Conditional zoning is established to provide for flexibility in the development of property while ensuring that the development is compatible with neighboring uses. Conditional zoning affords a degree of certainty in land use decisions not possible when rezoning to a Primary General Use District. Additional standards and regulations may be attached to a proposed development to ensure compatibility with the surrounding uses and with applicable adopted plans in accordance with the requirements of this section.

5.4-2 Conditional zoning districts.

Conditional zoning is available for any of the Primary General Use District classifications enumerated in Article 8 of this Ordinance and shall be indicated on all zoning maps and other official documents with the prefix, "CZ- " (e.g., "CZ-AG", "CZ-IND", etc.). (*Amended September 23, 2019*)

5.4-3 General requirements.

The following provisions shall apply in the administration of conditional zoning:

- (A.) A conditional zoning application shall be considered only upon request of the owner of the affected property or a duly authorized representative of the property owner demonstrated by written, signed, and notarized documentation.
- (B.) Before a public meeting may be held on a petition for a conditional zoning request, the petitioner must file in the planning office at least ten (10) days prior to the Planning Board meeting a written report of at least one community meeting held by the petitioner. (*Amended August 8, 2022*)
- (C.) All standards and requirements of the corresponding Primary General Use District shall

be met, except to the extent that the conditions imposed by the conditional zoning modify the general use standards. (*Amended November 22, 2021*)

- (D.) No uses shall be permitted except those enumerated in the ordinance adopting the conditional zoning.
- (E.) The conditions agreed upon pursuant to the Conditional Zoning approval shall be stated in the adopting ordinance and may limit the uses which are permitted on the property. By way of illustration and not limitation, conditions may specify location on the property of the proposed structure(s), the number of dwelling units, the location and extent of supporting facilities such as parking lots, driveways, and access streets, the location and extent of buffer areas and other special purpose areas, the timing of development, the height of structures, the location and extent of rights-of-way and other areas to be dedicated for public purposes, and other such lawful matters as may be identified as appropriate for the proposed development.
- (F.) Minor modifications to the approved Conditional Zoning ordinance may be approved by the *Development Administrator*. The minor modifications authorized herein are intended to provide relief where conditions established by the Conditional Zoning ordinance create a hardship based upon a unique physical attribute of the property itself or some other factor unique to the property which was not known at the time of ordinance adoption and which has subsequently rendered the property difficult or impossible to use due to the condition(s) imposed by the zoning. The permit holder shall bear the burden of proof to secure the modification(s). Such modifications shall be limited to the following:
 - (1.) A deviation of up to ten (10%) percent or twenty-four (24") inches, whichever is greater, from the approved setback, provided that the conditions for approving a deviation from the required setback established by Article 14 (Flexible Development Standards) of this Ordinance are met.
 - (2.) A reduction of up to twenty-five (25%) percent in the number of parking spaces required for the use provided that the proposed development is located within one half (1/2) of a mile of either the Town Center District (TC) or the Mixed Use (MU-1 and MU-2) and on-street parking is available.
 - (3.) Any other minor modification in accordance with the limitations and procedures prescribed in this chapter, unless a Conditional Zoning ordinance adopted pursuant to this section specifies otherwise.

Any other modifications must be approved by the Town Council as an amendment to the Conditional Zoning ordinance, and may be referred to the Planning Board or *Development Administrator* as appropriate. The *Development Administrator* shall in every case have the discretion to decline to exercise the power to approve or deny modifications as provided for herein, and may require the applicant to seek an amendment to the Conditional Zoning ordinance.

- (G.) Any violation of a provision of a Conditional Zoning ordinance shall be treated the same as any other violation of this Ordinance and shall be subject to the same remedies and penalties as any other such violation.
- (H.) If for any reason any provision of a Conditional Zoning ordinance is found to be illegal or invalid, or if the applicant should fail to accept any condition, the entire Conditional Zoning ordinance shall be null and void, and the property shall revert to its previous

zoning classification without further action by the Town Council.

- (I.) If no formal action (e.g., construction plan submittal, permit application, etc.) has been taken to begin the development of the property in accordance with the Conditional Zoning ordinance within twenty-four (24) months of its approval by the Town Council, the property shall undergo the following:
 - 1. Revert to its previous zoning classification; or
 - 2. The Development Administrator may initiate appropriate action to rezone the affected property to any other classification within six (6) months of the loss of vested rights; or
 - 3. Before the date of vested rights expiration, the Development Administrator may approve vested rights for up to an additional twenty-four (24) months once due to delayed infrastructure improvements (e.g., lack of sewer capacity) if substantial evidence and good cause shown can be proven; or
 - 4. Apply for Zoning Vested Rights Approval outlined in Article 7.13. (*Amended November 27, 2023*)
- (J.) If the use or uses commenced pursuant to a Conditional Zoning ordinance adopted pursuant to this section are abandoned or discontinued or no vested right has been obtained then the property shall revert to its previous zoning classification, or the *Development Administrator* may initiate appropriate action to rezone the affected property to any other classification.
- (K.) No variances or special use permits may be issued for developments on property that is subject to a Conditional Zoning ordinance.

5.4-4 Application procedure.

When applying for Conditional Zoning, the owner shall specify the nature of the proposed development and shall propose conditions to ensure compatibility with the surrounding uses and consistency with adopted plans. Applications for Conditional Zoning shall be processed, considered, and voted upon using the same procedures and subject to the same requirements as those established in this article for zoning map and zoning text amendments, except as provided below:

- (A.) The application shall include site plans, landscape plans, building elevations, and such other information required to provide the approving bodies with a complete and accurate description of the proposed development.
- (B.) The application and supporting materials shall be reviewed by the *Development Administrator* prior to the meeting of the Planning Board at which the application is to be considered. The recommendations and comments of the *Development Administrator* shall be reported to the Planning Board.
- (C.) Following review by the *Development Administrator*, the Planning Board shall hold a public meeting on applications for Conditional Zoning. Notice of the public meeting shall be provided in accordance with the provisions of the requirements of this ordinance for

zoning map amendments. After holding the public meeting, the Planning Board may recommend approval of the application, including recommending conditions for the zoning; recommend denial of the application; or continue the consideration of the application in order to receive further information regarding the application. In those cases where, upon hearing the application, the Planning Board feels that more information is needed, questions have arisen, or other circumstances occur in which additional time is needed to enable the Planning Board to make a decision, consideration of the application may be continued. The Planning Board may, by majority vote of members present, continue the consideration of the application until the next regularly scheduled Planning Board meeting. The Board shall direct the appropriate person(s) to obtain the needed information, provide answers to questions, or other action(s) during this time to enable the Planning Board to make a decision at the next regularly scheduled meeting. The Planning Board shall take action (affirmative or negative recommendation) on continued items at their next regularly scheduled meeting. *(Amended August 8, 2022)*

- (D.) Upon receipt of the recommendations from the Planning Board, the Town Council shall hold a public hearing on the application for Conditional Zoning. Notice of the public hearing shall be provided in accordance with the provisions for public hearings for zoning map amendments as set forth in Section 5.3-3(B) of this Ordinance and the North Carolina General Statutes. (G.S. § 160D-601)
- (E.) The Town Council's consideration of an application for Conditional Zoning is legislative in nature, and the Council may consider any relevant information in its deliberations, including the criteria for issuing special use permits specified in Article 7. Consideration shall be given to adopted land use plans for the area, corridor plans, and other land use policy documents, and to surrounding land uses. The Town Council may adopt or not adopt a Conditional Zoning ordinance, or may continue its consideration of the application as necessary or appropriate on the first reading by a simple majority vote. (G.S. § 160A-75) *(Amended August 24, 2020)*
- (F.) During the adoption of a Conditional Zoning ordinance, specific conditions may be proposed by the petitioner, Town Council, Planning Board, or Town staff, but only those conditions mutually approved by Town Council and the petitioner may be incorporated into the zoning regulations and permit requirements. Conditions and site-specific standards imposed in a conditional zoning district shall be limited to those that address the conformance of the development and use of the site to Town ordinances, the officially adopted Comprehensive Plan, and those conditions that address the impacts reasonably expected to be generated by the development or use of the site. *(Amended August 24, 2020)*
- (G.) Written consent to the agreed upon conditions related to a conditional- zoning approval will be provided and become a part of the permanent record of the approved conditional zoning to ensure enforceability.
- (H.) Specific findings of the Town Council are not required for action on an application for Conditional Zoning. However, a statement regarding Plan consistency and analyzing the reasonableness of the proposed rezoning shall be prepared for each conditional zoning district.

- (I.) Upon adoption of a Conditional Zoning ordinance, the Official Zoning Map of the Town of Stallings shall be amended to add the conditional zoning district. The *Development Administrator* shall maintain a book or file for Conditional Zoning ordinances, and each Conditional Zoning ordinance shall be filed therein. Failure to comply with this provision shall not render the ordinance invalid.
- (J.) The Conditional Zoning ordinance adopted as provided herein shall be perpetually binding upon the affected property unless subsequently changed or amended as provided for in this Ordinance or abandoned or discontinued as provided in Sections 5.4-3(I) or (J).
- (K.) Conditional Zoning ordinances are legislative in nature, and judicial review of Conditional Zoning ordinances shall be as provided by law for zoning ordinance.

ARTICLE 6

VARIANCES AND ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS

6.1 Variances

- 6.1-1 Purpose. The variance process administered by the *Board of Adjustment* is intended to provide limited relief from the requirements of this Ordinance in those cases where strict application of a particular requirement will create a practical difficulty or unnecessary hardship prohibiting the use of land in a manner otherwise allowed under this Ordinance. It is not intended that variances be granted merely to remove inconveniences or financial burdens that the requirements of this Ordinance may impose on property owners in general or to increase the profitability of a proposed development. Rather, it is intended to provide relief where the requirements of this Ordinance render the land difficult or impossible to use because of some unique physical attribute of the property itself or some other factor unique to the property for which the variance is requested. A variance may also be granted when necessary and appropriate to make a reasonable accommodation under the Federal Fair Housing Act for a person with a disability.
- 6.1-2 Provisions That May Not Be Varied by The *Board of Adjustment*. In no event shall the *Board of Adjustment* grant a variance:
- (A.) With respect to any special use permit adopted pursuant to this Ordinance.
 - (B.) Which would modify, alter, change, or suspend the conditions set forth in Article 10 of this Ordinance for a special use.
 - (C.) To the flood protection provisions within a designated floodway district that would result in any increase in the flood levels during the regulatory flood discharge.
 - (D.) Which would permit a use or density not otherwise permitted in the district in which the property is located.
 - (E.) Which would permit a non-conforming use of land, buildings, or structures.
 - (F.) Which would grant such variance within three (3) years of submittal of the previous application affecting the same parcel, being all or part thereof, regardless of the decision of the Board of Adjustment on the previous application.
 - (G.) Which would conflict with the North Carolina State Building Code, the North Carolina Fire Prevention Code, or any other codes of the State of North Carolina unless otherwise authorized by laws and/or regulations.
- 6.1-3 Application. The following process shall be followed in applying for a variance:
- (A.) An application for a variance shall be filed only by the owner of the land affected by the variance or an agent specifically authorized in writing by the owner to file such application.
 - (B.) Before filing the application, the applicant shall meet with the *Development Administrator* to discuss the proposed variance and to become more familiar with the

applicable requirements and the variance process.

- (C.) An application for a variance shall be filed with the *Development Administrator* on a form provided by the *Development Administrator* and contain the information and plans required on the application form.
- (D.) The application shall be accompanied by a fee as required by the Town of Stallings.
- (E.) Once the application is accepted as complete by the *Development Administrator*, the request shall be scheduled for consideration at a public hearing by the *Board of Adjustment*.

6.1-4 Action by The Board of Adjustment. The following action shall be taken by the *Board of Adjustment* upon receipt of the completed application:

- (A.) A public hearing shall be held on the requested variance within thirty-six (36) days of receipt of a complete application.
- (B.) Notice of the hearing shall be given by mail to:
 - (1.) The person or entity whose variance application or request is the subject of the hearing;
 - (2.) Owners of all parcels of land abutting the parcel of land that is the subject of the hearing and owners of all properties that lie within five-hundred (500) feet of the subject property; and,
 - (3.) To any other person who makes a written request for such notice at least ten (10) days prior to the date of the hearing. Such notices shall be deposited in the mail at least ten (10) days but not more than twenty-five (25) days prior to the date of the hearing.
- (C.) A sign stating the purpose, time, date, and place shall be prominently posted on the subject property or an adjacent street or highway right-of-way at least ten (10) but not greater than twenty-five (25) days prior to the date of the hearing.
- (D.) In considering the application, the *Board of Adjustment* shall review the application materials, the staff recommendation, the general purpose, and standards set forth in this Article for the granting of variances and all competent, material, and substantial evidence in the record.
- (E.) After conducting the public hearing, the *Board of Adjustment* may:
 - (1.) Deny the request;
 - (2.) Conduct an additional public hearing on the request; or
 - (3.) Grant the request. The concurring vote of four-fifths (4/5) of the members of the *Board of Adjustment* shall be necessary to grant a variance. Any approval or denial of the request shall be accompanied by written findings that the variance meets or does not meet each of the standards set forth in subsection 6.1-6 below or, for flood protection regulation variances, as set forth in Article 18 of this Ordinance. For purposes of this section, vacant positions and members of the Board who are disqualified from voting on the hearing decision shall not be considered "Board members" for calculation of the majority if there are no qualified alternate Board members available to take the place of such members.

- 6.1-5 Conditions. Appropriate conditions, which must be reasonably related to the condition or circumstance that results in the need for the variance, may be attached to any variance approval granted by the *Board of Adjustment*.
- 6.1-6 Standards of Review. The *Board of Adjustment's* decision shall be based on competent, material, and substantial evidence. All persons providing evidence shall be sworn or affirmed by the Chairman or the Clerk to the Board. The *Board of Adjustment* shall not grant a variance until it makes each of the following findings:
- (A.) Unnecessary hardship would result from the strict application of the ordinance. It shall not be necessary to demonstrate, in the absence of a variance, that no reasonable use can be made of the property;
 - (B.) The hardship results from conditions that are peculiar to the property such as location, size, or topography. Hardships resulting from personal circumstances, as well as hardships resulting from conditions that are common to the neighborhood or the general public, shall not be the basis for granting a variance except as may be necessary and appropriate to make a reasonable accommodation under Federal Fair Housing Act for a person with a disability;
 - (C.) The hardship did not result from actions taken by the applicant or the property owner. The act of purchasing property with knowledge that circumstances exist that may justify the granting of a variance shall not be regarded as a self-created hardship; and,
 - (D.) The requested variance is consistent with the spirit, purpose and intent of the ordinance; such that public safety is secured and substantial justice is achieved.
- 6.1-7 Effective Date of Decision. Any decision made by the *Board of Adjustment* regarding a variance shall be reduced to writing and reflect the Board's decision of contested facts and their application to the applicable standards. The written decision shall be signed by the Chair and shall be filed with the Town Clerk. The effective date of the decision shall be upon the date it is filed with the Town Clerk. The decision shall be delivered by the Administrator or his designee via personal delivery, electronic mail or by first class mail to the applicant, property owner and to any person who has submitted a written request for a copy prior to the close of the public hearing on the case. The person making such deliveries shall certify that the deliveries have been made.

Following the effective date of the decision of the *Board of Adjustment*, the following actions may be taken:

- (A.) After the *Board of Adjustment* approves a variance, the applicant shall follow all appropriate procedures set forth in this ordinance for the receipt of permits, certificates, and other approvals necessary in order to proceed with development.
 - (B.) After the denial of the variance request, the applicant may make application for a rehearing in accordance with *Board of Adjustment's* rules of procedure and this Ordinance.
- 6.1-8 Duration. Variances run with the land, and once issued are valid without regard to duration.

- 6.1-9 Appeals. An appeal from any decision of the *Board of Adjustment* may be made by an aggrieved party and shall be made to the Superior Court of the county in which the subject property is located in the nature of certiorari. Any such petition to the Superior Court shall be filed by the later of thirty (30) days after a written copy of the decision is delivered to the applicant, property owner, and to any other person who, prior to the date the decision becomes effective, has submitted a written request for a copy of the decision. Said decision shall be delivered by personal delivery, electronic mail, or by first class mail. When first class mail is used to deliver the notice, three (3) days shall be added to the time to file the petition.

6.2 Appeals of Administrative Decisions

- 6.2-1 Purpose. Appeals to the *Board of Adjustment* from the decisions of the *Development Administrator* of the Town of Stallings are permitted as provided for in this section.
- 6.2-2 Decisions that may be appealed. Any final and binding order, requirement, or determination made in writing by an administrative officer charged with enforcing the provisions of this Ordinance may be appealed to the *Board of Adjustment*. Any such decision shall be given to the owner of the property that is subject to the decision and to the party who sought the decision, if different than the property owner. Said notice shall be delivered by personal delivery, electronic mail or by first-class mail.
- 6.2-3 Parties who may file an appeal. Any person who has standing under G.S. § 160D-1402 or the Town of Stallings may bring an appeal to the *Board of Adjustment*.
- 6.2-4 Period to File an Appeal. The property owner or other party shall have thirty (30) days from the date of receipt of the written decision within which to file an appeal. Any other person or entity with standing to appeal shall have thirty (30) days from receipt from any source of actual or constructive notice of the decision within which to appeal.
- 6.2-5 Constructive Notice. It is presumed that persons with standing to appeal shall have constructive notice of the decision from the date a sign has been posted, such sign containing the words "Zoning Decision" in letters at least six (6) inches high and identifying the means to contact a Stallings official for information about the decision, with said sign being posted for a minimum of ten (10) days. Posting of the sign shall be the responsibility of the landowner or applicant. Posting of signs is not the only form of constructive notice.
- 6.2-6 Filing of Appeal.
- (A.) The appeal shall be filed with the *Development Administrator* in writing and shall contain information identifying the property, the owner and the purpose for the request.
 - (B.) The appeal shall be accompanied by a fee as established by the Town of Stallings.
 - (C.) Upon acceptance of the appeal application by the *Development Administrator*, the appeal hearing shall be scheduled for consideration by the *Board of Adjustment* within thirty-six (36) days of the date of submittal of a complete application. Notwithstanding, the appellant can apply for an expedited hearing to occur within fifteen (15) days of such filing as provided in Subsection D below.

- (D.) The filing of an appeal shall stay the enforcement of the action appealed unless the *Development Administrator* certifies to the *Board of Adjustment* after notice of appeal has been filed that because of the facts stated in an affidavit, a stay would cause imminent peril to life and property or because the violation is transitory in nature, a stay would seriously interfere with enforcement of this Ordinance. In such case, enforcement proceedings shall not be stayed except by a restraining order granted by the Superior Court of the county in which the subject property is located on notice to the administrative official from whom the appeal is taken, with due cause shown. If enforcement proceedings are not stayed, the appellant may file for an expedited hearing of the appeal to occur within fifteen (15) days after such request is filed.

6.2-7 Action by the Board of Adjustment.

- (A.) Upon receiving the appeal application, the *Board of Adjustment* shall hold a public hearing on the appeal. Notice of the hearing shall be as provided in Section 6.1-4. The person whose decision is being appealed shall transmit to the Board of Adjustment all documents and exhibits constituting the record upon which the action appealed from is being taken. Said information shall also be provided to the applicant and to the owner of the property that is subject to the appeal, if such person(s) is not the applicant.
- (B.) The public hearing shall be conducted in accordance with rules of procedure of the *Board of Adjustment* and in accordance with the North Carolina General Statutes. All persons providing evidence at the hearing shall be sworn or affirmed by either the Chair or the Clerk to the Board. The official who made the decision that is being appealed shall be present at the hearing as a witness. The appellant shall not be limited at the hearing to matters stated in the notice of appeal. If any party or the Town would be unduly prejudiced by the presentation of matters not presented in the notice of appeal, the Board shall continue the public hearing.
- (C.) Either after the public hearing or at a subsequent or continuation meeting to be held within thirty (30) days of the close of the public hearing, the *Board of Adjustment* shall adopt an order reversing, affirming, wholly or partly, or modifying the contested action. The *Board of Adjustment's* decision shall be based upon competent, material, and substantial evidence.
- (D.) The *Board of Adjustment* shall not reverse or modify the contested action unless it finds that the administrative officer erred in the application or interpretation of the requirements of this Ordinance.
- (E.) The *Board of Adjustment* shall not reverse or modify the contested action unless there is a concurring vote of a majority of the Board's members. For purposes of this section, vacant positions and members of the *Board of Adjustment* who are disqualified from voting on the hearing decision shall not be considered "Board members" for calculation of the majority if there are no qualified alternate Board members available to take the place of such members.
- (F.) The parties to an appeal may agree to mediation or other forms of alternative dispute resolution.
- (G.) Any decision made by the *Board of Adjustment* regarding an appeal shall be reduced to

writing and reflect the Board's decision of contested facts and their application to the applicable standards. The written decision shall be signed by the Chair and shall be filed with the Town Clerk. The effective date of the decision shall be upon the date it is filed with the Town Clerk. The decision shall be delivered by the Administrator or his designee via personal delivery, electronic mail or by first class mail to the applicant, property owner and to any person who has submitted a written request for a copy prior to the close of the public hearing on the case. The person making such deliveries shall certify that the deliveries have been made.

- 6.2-8 Effect of reversal or modification. In the event that the *Board of Adjustment* reverses or modifies the contested action, all subsequent actions taken by administrative officers with regard to the subject matter shall be in accordance with the reversal or modification granted by the *Board of Adjustment* unless an appeal is taken on the Board's decision.
- 6.2-9 Appeal from *Board of Adjustment*. An appeal from any decision of the *Board of Adjustment* may be made by an aggrieved party and shall be made to the Superior Court of the county in which the subject property is located in the nature of certiorari. Any such petition to the Superior Court shall be filed by the later of thirty (30) days after the decision becomes effective or after a written copy of the decision is delivered to the applicant, property owner, and to any other person who has submitted a written request for a copy of the decision, prior to the date the decision becomes effective. Said decision shall be delivered by personal delivery, electronic mail, or by first class mail. When first class mail is used to deliver the notice, three (3) days shall be added to the time to file the petition.

ARTICLE 7

PERMITS AND PROCEDURES

7.1 Permit and/or Approval Required

- 7.1-1 Approval Required. No person shall undertake any activity subject to this Ordinance without first obtaining approval from the Town. Upon approval of the activity by the Town, a permit shall be issued for the approved activity. Certain permits are issued by agencies other than the Town of Stallings, as noted below; all other permits are issued by the Town. In any case where an application is made to operate more than one use on a property, the *Development Administrator* shall determine which use or uses shall be the principal use or uses and the type of permit that is required; zoning compliance permit, Special Use Permit, or Use Listed with Additional Standards.

The permits and/or approvals required are:

- (A.) ***Zoning permits*** (also known as *Zoning Compliance Permit*) are issued by the Town of Stallings for all new use (See Table 8.1, Sections 1-3), building and/or development projects, which also applies to the following:
- (1.) Special Event/Temporary Structures where required by Article 15 of this Ordinance
 - (2.) Signage (size, type, location, etc.) as required by Article 17 of this Ordinance
 - (3.) Site Development Plan/Preliminary Plat Approval
 - (a.) Zoning compliance (land use, density, open space, connectivity, tree preservation, parking, flood, watershed, etc.)
 - (b.) Public works compliance (utilities, street designs, stormwater, etc.)
 - (c.) Public safety compliance (fire lanes, hydrants, etc.)
 - (d.) Access compliance (driveway, street intersections, etc.)
 - (4.) Construction Plans
 - (a.) A grading plan shall be provided for review and approval in accordance with the procedures of this Ordinance to demonstrate both positive drainage characteristics and smooth grade transitions to avoid abrupt “v” ditches, swales and other disruptions to the landscape, particularly between dwellings. The use of crawl-space construction techniques and professional landscape design is required to meeting this characteristic of site development.
 - (b.) Infrastructure Plans (streets, water & sewer)
 - (c.) Driveway Permit – NCDOT or Town (based upon responsible maintenance department)
 - (d.) Stormwater Plans (BMP)
 - (e.) Floodplain Development and Certification Permit
 - (f.) Grading Permit - Issued by the North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources (a.k.a. “NCDENR” or “DENR”) following issuance of *Zoning*

permit by the Town of Stallings.

(5.) Subdivision ***Final Plat*** Approval

(B.) ***Building Permit***—Union County Building Inspections Department issues building permits following issuance of *Zoning permit* by the Town of Stallings.

(C.) ***Certificate of Occupancy*** (a.k.a. “CO”) - Union County Building Inspections Department issues upon final building inspections and site plan compliance approval by the Town.

7.1-2 **Fees**. The Town Council shall establish a Schedule of Fees, Charges and Expenses, and a collection procedure, for approvals and permits to be issued by the Town. No approval, permit, certificate, variance, etc. shall be processed and/or issued unless or until such charges have been paid in full.

7.2 Periodic Inspections

The *Development Administrator*, or his/her designee, shall have the right, upon presentation of proper credentials to enter on any premises within the Town's jurisdiction at any reasonable hour for the purposes of inspection, determination of plan compliance, or other enforcement action.

7.3 Permit Expiration

7.3-1 **Expiration of Zoning Permits and Approvals**. Permits and approvals, other than those identified in section 7.3-2 below, shall expire as set forth in the process for each permit and/or approval based upon permit and approval type detailed in Sections 7.5 through 7.13 of this Article.

7.3-2 **Building Permit Expiration**. The Union County Building Inspections Department may void a building permit for a project within the Town jurisdiction if the authorized work has not begun within one-hundred and eighty (180) days after issuance of the permit, or work was commenced but was discontinued for a period of twelve (12) months.

7.4 Certificates Issued by Union County

The Town of Stallings in conjunction with the Union County Building Inspections Department issues certificates of occupancy, temporary certificates of occupancy, and certificates of floor elevation/flood proofing upon completion or partial completion of a building project.

7.5 Zoning permits (Zoning Compliance Permit)

7.5-1 **Purpose**. A *Zoning Compliance Permit (zoning permit)* is required for the construction or development of any new use within the planning and regulation jurisdiction of the Town of Stallings. In addition to new uses, a *zoning permit* shall also be required for expansions of existing uses, as well as for changes of use. The expedited procedure set forth immediately below shall be followed to obtain a Zoning Compliance Permit for the construction of single-family and duplex residential

structures and expansions of uses and changes of use that do not require permits and/or approvals other than:

- (1.) Use permit,
- (2.) Driveway access permit, and/or
- (3.) Building permit.

7.5-2 Plan submittal.

- (A.) Filing of application. An application for a *zoning permit* may be filed by the owner of the property or by an Officer duly authorized to execute on behalf of the owner, specifically authorized by the owner to file such application. Where an agent files the application, the agent shall provide documentation that the owner of the property has authorized the filing of the application. The application for a *zoning permit* shall be filed with the *Development Administrator* on a form provided by the *Development Administrator*.
- (B.) Information required. Each application for a *zoning permit* shall contain the information required on the application form, including applicable *Site Development Plan* and *Construction Plan* as determined in Section 7.7 of this Article, showing the dimensions of the proposed use or uses and its location on the property or site. Other information necessary to show that the use or structure complies with the standards set forth in this Ordinance shall also be provided.

7.5-3 Staff review. The *Development Administrator* shall review the application and determine whether it is complete within ten (10) working days of its submittal, including the fulfillment of applicable fees duly paid. If the application is found to be incomplete, the *Development Administrator* shall notify the applicant of any deficiencies. No further steps shall be taken to process the application until the applicant corrects the deficiencies. The review of complete applications may vary depending upon the applicability of technical plans and specifications as outlined in this Article. In any event the *Development Administrator* shall issue a *zoning permit* only upon finding that the proposed development, use or structure satisfies the requirements set forth in this Ordinance.

7.5-4 Permit validity. Upon the approval of a *zoning permit*, the applicant shall have twelve (12) months to obtain the required building permit(s) if any. Failure to obtain requisite building permit(s) within this time shall render the *zoning permit* void. The *Development Administrator* may grant a single extension of this time period of up to six (6) months upon submittal by the applicant of sufficient justification for the extension. Upon issuance of a building permit(s), the *zoning permit* shall remain valid as long as a valid building permit exists for the project. Any unapproved change, as determined by the *Development Administrator* in the approved plans shall render the *zoning permit* invalid and in violation of this Ordinance.

Violations of this Ordinance are subject to the remedies and penalties pursuant to Article 23 of this Ordinance.

7.6 **Special Events/Temporary Structures Zoning Permit**

- 7.6-1 Purpose. To insure that proposed special events and temporary structures comply with the requirements of Article 15 and any other applicable standards and specifications of this Ordinance, no use that is classified as a special event requiring a permit, and/or no structure that is classified as a temporary structure and permitted as such in the zoning district in which it is located shall be placed or established on the property without first receiving a special event/temporary structure *zoning permit* from the *Development Administrator*.
- 7.6-2 Plan submittal.
- (A.) Filing of application. An application for a special event/temporary structure *zoning permit* may be filed by the owner of the property or by an agent specifically authorized by the owner to file such application. Where an agent, files the application, the agent shall provide the *Development Administrator* with documentation that the owner of the property has authorized the filing of the application. The application for a special event/temporary structure *zoning permit* shall be filed with the *Development Administrator* on a form provided by the *Development Administrator*.
- (B.) Information required. Each application for special event/temporary structure *zoning permit* shall contain the information required on the application form. The application shall be accompanied by a *Sketch Plan* showing the boundaries of the property, the use of adjacent properties, the location of the special event or structure on the property, access and parking provisions, restroom facilities, and other information sufficient to show that the special event or structure complies with the standards set forth in Article 15 and any other applicable standards and specifications of this Ordinance. Persons seeking issuance of a special event/temporary structure *zoning permit* for an event shall file an application with a minimum of five (5) days prior to the proposed event date, unless this time frame is reduced in writing by the *Development Administrator*.
- 7.6-3 Staff review. The *Development Administrator* shall review the application and determine whether it provides the information required. The *Development Administrator* shall issue a special event/temporary structure *zoning permit* only upon finding that the proposed special event or temporary structure satisfies the requirements set forth in Article 15 and any other applicable standards and specifications of this Ordinance.
- 7.6-4 Permit validity. The special event/temporary structure *zoning permit* shall be valid only for the date(s) stated on the permit.
- 7.6-5 Public emergencies. In the event of a natural disaster, catastrophic event or public emergency the *Development Administrator* or her/his designee may waive any special event/temporary structure permit procedures and authorize the placement of temporary structures and other facilities that are deemed necessary or desirable in conjunction with the management of the emergency in accordance with Section 1.15.

7.7 Site Development and Construction Plan Approval(s)

- 7.7-1 Major Site Development and Construction Plans.

- (A.) Purpose. The site development and construction plan review process is required for development projects located within the Town of Stallings in order to prepare for expected impacts upon public services and facilities. This review process is established to assure that adequate services and facilities can be provided for these developments and to assure that they do not negatively impact the area in which they are proposed to be located or the Town as a whole. Proposed developments involving new construction, additions, renovations, and changes of use which fall into one or more of the following categories are subject to the major site development plan review process:
- (1.) New construction and changes of use.
 - (a.) Commercial buildings, structures, or developments with a gross floor area of more than one thousand (1,000) square feet;
 - (b.) Office or institutional buildings, structures, or developments with a gross floor area of more than two thousand and four hundred (2,400) square feet;
 - (c.) Any residential development containing more than 4 individual units; and/or
 - (d.) Any development where public streets are extended.
 - (2.) Additions to existing buildings increasing gross floor area by fifty (50%) percent or more of the above threshold for new construction for that land use, or additions with a gross floor area of twenty-five (25%) percent of the above threshold for new construction for that land use if the resulting total gross floor area, when combined with the existing floor area, would result in a gross floor area meeting or exceeding the above threshold for new construction for that land use if the structure did not previously meet the above threshold.
 - (3.) In the case of residential development, additions of four (4) or more dwelling units on one (1) parcel of land.
 - (4.) Properties located within one thousand and five hundred (1,500) feet of each other, under the same ownership and/or developed by the same developer over a period of three (3) years or less shall be considered to be one development and reviewed as such.
- (B.) Exemptions. Projects within the Town of Stallings involving new construction, additions, renovations, and changes of use which do not meet the minimum size requirements of the *Major Site Development Plan* review processes as set forth in Sub-section 7.7-1(A) above shall be reviewed as *Minor Site Development Plans* in accordance with the provisions of Sub- section 7.7-2 of this Article.
- (C.) Pre-application procedure. All applicants for major site development plan review are required to schedule a predevelopment conference with the *Development Administrator* prior to the preparation of development plans. This conference allows the applicant and *Development Administrator* an opportunity to discuss the review process, the requirements for completing the review schedule, contact persons for services and permits, and information regarding *Site Development Plans* and development requirements.
- (D.) Site Development Plan submittal.

(1.) Application required. An application shall be required for all major site development plan review requests. This application shall contain pertinent information regarding the proposed project and shall be accompanied by a *Site Development Plan*. The *Site Development Plan* **shall** contain the following:

- (a.) Property boundaries with dimensions
- (b.) PIN for property
- (c.) Location of adjacent streets, right of ways, and utility easements
- (d.) Dimensioned footprint and setbacks of the existing and proposed structures with gross floor area indicated
- (e.) Dimensions of existing and proposed impervious surfaces
- (f.) Location and number of parking spaces
- (g.) Location and size of buffer and landscape areas
- (h.) Location of existing and proposed driveways and/or streets
- (i.) Location of all flood zones
- (j.) Location of adjoining properties and both the existing zoning designation and use of these properties
- (k.) Names and addresses of adjoining property owners
- (l.) Number of stories and overall height of all existing and proposed structures
- (m.) Location of proposed stormwater facilities
- (n.) Location of existing and proposed dumpster and recycling containers
- (o.) Generalized depiction or description of natural features on and immediately adjoining the site, including streams and other water bodies, steep slopes, areas covered by tree canopy, etc., and
- (p.) Other information determined by the *Development Administrator* as necessary to evaluate the request.

(2.) Preparation by professional. *Site Development Plans* for developments requiring major site development plan review shall be prepared by a registered architect, engineer, landscape architect, or land surveyor licensed in the State of North Carolina for the work in which he is trained and licensed to perform.

(E.) Staff review.

(1.) Planning Department staff review. Plans for development requiring major site development plan review shall be reviewed by the *Development Administrator* for compliance with the requirements of this Article and standards and specifications of this Ordinance and the Technical Standards & Specifications Manual.

(2.) Submittal of plans to Development Administrator. The *Development Administrator* review the *Site Development Plans* for compliance with the applicable requirements of this Ordinance and other applicable Ordinances and laws, to which their respective jurisdiction applies. This review shall be made by the *Development*

Administrator and by any other agencies or officials as requested by the *Development Administrator*.

(F.) Permit validity. Approval of *Site Development Plans* and *zoning permit* for developments requiring major site development plan review shall be valid for twenty-four (24) months from the date of approval. Failure to submit construction plans, initiate construction, or otherwise begin the permitted use, within this time shall render the site development plan approval void. The *Development Administrator* may grant a single extension of this time period of up to six (6) months upon submittal by the applicant of sufficient justification for the extension.

(G.) Site Construction Plans.

(1.) Site Construction Plan required. A complete and comprehensive set of Site Construction Plans shall be required for all major site development plan review requests. This submittal shall contain pertinent information regarding the proposed project and shall be accompanied by the approved *Site Development Plan* per 7.7-1(E.) herein above illustrating any and all deviations from the approved Site Development Plan. The *Site Construction Plan* **shall** contain the following:

- (a.) Property boundaries with dimensions
- (b.) Location of adjacent streets/roads including existing right-of-way and/or easement(s)
- (c.) Location and design of proposed streets including cross-sections in accordance with the Stallings Technical Standards & Specifications Manual, centerline profile(s), and the proposed right-of-way
- (d.) Location of existing and proposed utilities, including easements associated with both
- (e.) A grading plan showing existing and proposed contours demonstrating both positive drainage characteristics and smooth grade transitions to avoid abrupt “v” ditches, swales and other disruptions to the landscape, particularly between buildings where open space enhancements for use by persons actively utilizing the landscape and/or yard area. The use of crawl-space construction techniques in detached residential structures and professional landscape design is required to meet this characteristic of site development.
- (f.) Location of existing and proposed stormwater detention, retention, collection, and conveyance facilities
- (g.) Dimensions of existing and proposed impervious surfaces
- (h.) Location of existing structures and either proposed structures or proposed building envelopes
- (i.) Location and number of existing and proposed parking spaces, including loading spaces, maneuvering areas, and fire lane(s)

- (j.) Location and size of buffer and landscape areas
- (k.) Location of existing and proposed driveways and/or streets
- (l.) Location of all flood zones
- (m.) Location of adjoining properties and both the current zoning designation and use of these properties
- (n.) Names and addresses of adjoining property owners
- (o.) Number of stories and overall height of all existing and proposed structures
- (p.) Location of existing and proposed dumpster and recycling container area(s)
- (q.) Generalized depiction or description of natural features on and immediately adjoining the site, including streams and other water bodies, steep slopes, areas covered by tree canopy, etc., and
- (r.) Other information determined by the *Development Administrator* as necessary to evaluate the request.

- (2.) Preparation by professional. *Construction Plans* for developments requiring major site development plan review shall be prepared by a registered architect, engineer, landscape architect, or land surveyor licensed in the State of North Carolina for the work in which the professional is trained and licensed to perform.

7.7-2 Minor site development plan review process.

- (A.) Purpose. The minor site development plan review process is required for development projects within the Town of Stallings involving new construction, additions, renovations, and changes of use which do not meet the minimum size requirements of the major site development plan review processes as set forth in Sub-section 7.7-1(A.) but do fall into one or more of the following categories:
 - (1.) All new developments not meeting the threshold for major site development plan review, except residential projects containing not more than one dwelling unit;
 - (2.) Additions with a gross floor area of one hundred (100) square feet or more (excluding single-family and duplex residential units);
 - (3.) Additions that displace existing parking;
 - (4.) Additions that generate the need for more parking;
 - (5.) Renovations which exceed fifty (50%) percent of the assessed value of the building, as determined by the County Tax Assessor;
 - (6.) Changes of use, where parking requirements are greater than those of the previous use;
 - (7.) Properties located within one thousand and five hundred (1,500) feet of each other, under the same ownership and/or developed by the same developer over a period of three (3) years or less shall be considered to be a single development and reviewed as such.
 - (8.) All new additions of outdoor storage and expansions of existing outdoor storage.
- (Amended May 12, 2025)*

(B.) Plan submittal.

- (1.) Application required. An application shall be required for all minor site development plan review requests. This application shall contain pertinent information regarding the proposed project and shall be accompanied by a conceptual *Site Development Plan*. The conceptual *Site Development Plan* **shall** contain the following:
 - (a.) Property boundaries with dimensions
 - (b.) PIN for property
 - (c.) Location of adjacent streets and utility easements
 - (d.) Dimensioned footprint and setbacks of the proposed structures with gross floor area indicated
 - (e.) Dimensions of proposed increase in impervious surfaces
 - (f.) Location and number of proposed parking spaces
 - (g.) Location and size of proposed buffer and landscape areas
 - (h.) Location of existing and proposed driveways and/or streets
 - (i.) Location of all flood zones
 - (j.) Location of adjoining properties and both the existing zoning designation and use of these properties
 - (k.) Names and addresses of adjoining property owners
 - (l.) Number of stories and overall height of all proposed structures
 - (m.) Location of proposed stormwater facilities
 - (n.) Location of proposed dumpster and recycling containers
 - (o.) Generalized depiction or description of natural features on and immediately adjoining the site, including streams and other water bodies, steep slopes, areas covered by tree canopy, etc.
 - (p.) Other information determined by the *Development Administrator* as necessary to evaluate the request.
 - (q.) The application and conceptual *Site Development Plan* shall be submitted to the *Development Administrator*.
- (2.) Preparation by professional. *Site Development Plans* for developments requiring minor site development plan review shall be prepared by a registered architect, engineer, landscape architect, or professional land surveyor licensed in the State of North Carolina for the work in which the professional is trained and licensed to perform.

(C.) Staff review.

(1.) Planning Department staff review.

Plans for development requiring minor site development plan review shall be reviewed by the *Development Administrator* for compliance with the requirements of this Article and standards and specifications of this Ordinance and the Technical Standards & Specifications Manual.

(2.) Submittal of plans to *Development Administrator*.

The *Development Administrator* review the *Site Development Plans* for compliance with the applicable requirements of this Ordinance and other applicable Ordinances and laws, to which their respective jurisdiction applies. This review shall be made by the *Development Administrator* and by any other agencies or officials as requested by the *Development Administrator*.

(D.) Permit validity. Approval of the *Site Development Plan* for projects requiring minor site development plan review shall be valid for twelve (12) months from the date of approval. Failure to initiate construction, or otherwise begin the permitted use, within this time shall render the *Site Development Plan* approval null and void. The *Development Administrator* may grant a single extension of this time period of up to six (6) months upon submittal by the applicant of sufficient justification for the extension.

7.8 Special use approvals

7.8-1 Purpose. Special uses are established to provide for the location of those uses which are generally compatible with other land uses permitted in a zoning district but which, because of their unique characteristics or potential impacts on the surrounding *Neighborhood* and the Town of Stallings as a whole, require individual consideration of their location, design, configuration, and/or operation at the particular location proposed. Such individual consideration may also identify cause(s) for the imposition of individualized conditions in order to ensure that the use is appropriate at a particular location and to ensure protection of the public health, safety, and welfare. Any use identified in Section 10.2 of this Ordinance as a special use in a zoning district shall not be permitted without the approval of the Town Council in accordance with the requirements and procedures set forth in this Section 7.8.

7.8-2 Pre-application conference procedure. Every applicant for a special use *zoning permit* is required to meet with the *Development Administrator* in a pre- application conference prior to the submittal of a request for approval of a special use. The purposes of this conference are to provide additional information regarding the review process and assistance in the preparation of the application.

7.8-3 Plan submittal.

(A.) Filing of application. An application for a special use *zoning permit* may be filed by the owner of the property or by an agent specifically authorized by the owner to file such application. Where an agent files the application, the agent shall provide documentation that the owner of the property has authorized the filing of the

application. The application for a special use *zoning permit* shall be filed with the *Development Administrator* on a form provided by the *Development Administrator*.

- (B.) Information required. Each application for a special use *zoning permit* shall contain all information identified as required by the *Development Administrator*. The application shall be accompanied by an electronic file copy plus at least two (2) paper copies of a *Site Development Plan* containing all information required by Section 7.7 of this Ordinance for filing(s) on the subject property.
- (C.) Development Administrator review. Following submittal of the application and *Site Development Plans* for the special use, they shall be reviewed by the *Development Administrator* for compliance with the requirements of Section 7.8 of this Ordinance.
- (D.) Submittal of plans to Development Administrator. This review shall be made by the *Development Administrator* and by any other agencies or officials as requested by the *Development Administrator*. The *Development Administrator* shall review the *Site Development Plans* for compliance with the applicable requirements of this Ordinance and other applicable Ordinances and laws, to which their respective departmental role applies.

7.8-4 Formal review.

- (A.) Upon receipt of a notice from the *Development Administrator* of the applicant requesting a public hearing on the application and *Site Development Plan* for a special use *zoning permit*, a public hearing shall be scheduled. A public hearing before the Stallings Town Council shall be held for all special use *zoning permit* applications.
- (B.) Action by the Stallings Town Council.
 - (1.) The Stallings Town Council shall consider the request within 35 days of receiving information regarding the special use *zoning permit* application from the *Development Administrator*.
 - (2.) The Stallings Town Council, after conducting the quasi judicial public hearing, may:
 - (a.) deny approval;
 - (b.) continue the application pending submittal of additional information; or (c.) approve the proposed special use *zoning permit*.
 - (3.) The decision on the special use *zoning permit* application shall be by a simple majority vote of those members of the Stallings Town Council present at the meeting at which the action is taken.
 - (4.) The minutes of the Stallings Town Council shall state if the proposed special use meets or does not meet each of the conditions set forth in Section 7.8-5.(D), the standards set forth in Article 10 of this Ordinance for the proposed special use, and all other requirements set forth by this Ordinance for the proposed special use.
- (C.) Findings and Conditions. In granting the *zoning permit*, the Council shall find there to be competent, material, and substantial evidence in the record to support these

conclusions and the Town Council must find that all the below listed facts exist or the application shall be denied.

- (1.) That the use or development is located, designed, and proposed to be operated so as to maintain or promote the public health, safety, and general welfare;
- (2.) That the use or development complies with all required regulations and standards of this Ordinance and with all other applicable regulations;
- (3.) That the use or development is located, designed, and proposed to be operated so as not to substantially injure the value of adjoining or abutting property, or that the use or development is a public necessity; and
- (4.) That the use or development will be in harmony with the area in which it is to be located and conforms to the general plans for the land use and development of Town of Stallings and its environs.

(D.) Additional Conditions. In granting the special use *zoning permit*, the Town Council may designate only those conditions, in addition and in connection therewith, as will, in its opinion, assure that the use in its proposed location will be harmonious with the area in which it is proposed to be located, with the spirit of this Ordinance and clearly in keeping with the public welfare. All such additional conditions shall be entered into the minutes of the meeting, at which the special use *zoning permit* is granted, on the special use *zoning permit* itself, and on the approved plans. All specific conditions shall run with the land and shall be binding on the original applicants, their heirs, successors, and assigns. The special use *zoning permit*, as approved, shall be recorded by the *Development Administrator* with the Register of Deeds for the county in which the subject property is located the same as a deed restriction. The *zoning permit* recipient shall be responsible for paying the recording fee. No *building permit* shall be issued for the subject property until the recording is made.

- 7.8-5 Transfer of approval. A special use approval is not transferable from one property to another, but is transferred to a subsequent owner of the property to which applied.
- 7.8-6 Resubmission of denied applications. No application for approval of a special use shall be filed with, or accepted by, the *Development Administrator* that is identical or substantially similar to an application that has been denied by the Stallings Town Council within twelve (12) months of the final action by the Town Council denying the request. This waiting period may be waived in an individual case, for good cause shown, by the affirmative vote of a majority of the members of Town Council.
- 7.8-7 Public notification. Notice of public hearings or public meetings required under this section for special use approvals shall be provided in accordance with the requirements established by the North Carolina General Statutes for public hearing notification. The owner of the subject parcel of land as shown on the county tax listing, and the owners of all parcels of land within five hundred (500') feet of that parcel of land as shown on the county tax listing, shall be mailed a notice of a public hearing on the proposed amendment by first class mail at the last addresses listed for such owners on the county tax abstracts. In addition, the *Development*

Administrator shall prepare a public notice as described herein below which indicates the official receipt of an application and *Site Development Plan* for a special use *zoning permit* approval. This will serve to encourage public involvement in development projects in Stallings. Per G.S. § 160D-46, the notice shall be posted prominently on the site that is the subject of the hearing or on an adjacent street or highway right of way, in a conspicuous place at Town Hall, on the Town's website, or a combination of these two, at least ten (10) days prior to the date on which the application is to be considered. This notice for publication shall include the following:

- (A.) Brief description of the special use project proposed;
- (B.) The time, date, and place at which the request will be considered; and
- (C.) Contact information for staff receiving comments concerning the proposed special use. (*Amended September 23, 2019*)

7.8-8 Project phasing. If a project approved as a special use is to be developed in phases, a master plan for the entire development site must be approved by the Stallings Town Council at the same time and in the same manner the special use *zoning permit* application is considered.

- (A.) Final plans for phases of the special use may be submitted in stages and shall be approved by the *Development Administrator* provided that the following requirements are met:
 - (1.) All stages shall be shown with precise boundaries on the master plan and shall be numbered in the expected order of development;
 - (2.) Each phase must be able to exist independently of subsequent phases by meeting all applicable laws and regulations as if the phase were a separate project;
 - (3.) All the data required for the project as a whole shall be given for each stage shown on the plan;
 - (4.) A proportionate share of the open space, common facilities, amenities, play areas, etc. shall be included in each stage of the development, except that centralized common facilities shall be guaranteed by bond or other irrevocable financial instrument valid for the duration of the project implementation period;
 - (5.) The phasing shall be consistent with the traffic circulation, drainage, and utilities plan for the entire master plan for the special use; and
 - (6.) Each phase of the special use must comply with any and all conditions attached to the approval of the special use *zoning permit* by the Stallings Town Council.

7.8-9 Variances. In issuing special use *zoning permits*, the Stallings Town Council may prescribe dimensional requirements (height, setback, etc.) that are different from the requirements of the corresponding general zoning classification, and may prescribe development and design standards that are different from those set out in Article 9; provided, that any request for a modification to a dimensional requirement or development and design standard that is less restrictive than would be applicable for the underlying general zoning classification must be specifically described in any notices required for the public hearing on the special use *zoning permit* application,

and must be set out separately in any Ordinance issuing said special use *zoning permit*, together with an explanation of the reason for the modification. Except as modified pursuant to this paragraph, all standards and requirements applicable to the underlying general zoning district must be met. Variances to the standards established by any special use permit shall not be allowed, per Article 6 of this Ordinance.

- 7.8-10 Appeals. An appeal from the decision of the Stallings Town Council regarding a special use application and *Site Development Plan* may be made by an aggrieved party and shall be made to the Superior Court of the county in which the subject property is located in the nature of certiorari. Any such petition to the Superior Court shall be filed with the court no later than thirty (30) days after a written copy of the decision of the Town Council is received by the applicant.
- 7.8-11 Permit validity. Approvals of a special use *zoning permit* application and *Site Development Plan* shall be valid for twelve (12) months from the date of approval by the Stallings Town Council. Failure to initiate construction, or otherwise begin the permitted use, within this time shall render the special use approval null and void. The *Development Administrator* may grant a single extension of this time period of up to six (6) months upon submittal by the application of sufficient justification for the extension. Permits for the phased development of a special use project shall remain valid for the time approved by the Stallings Town Council as part of the special use approval of the master plan for the special use.
- 7.8-12 Failure to Comply with Plans or Conditions. In the event of failure to comply with the plans approved by the Town Council or with any other conditions imposed upon the special use *zoning permit*, the *zoning permit* shall thereupon immediately become void and of no effect. No building permits for further construction or certificates of occupancy under this special use *zoning permit* shall be issued. If a failure to comply with conditions in a special use *zoning permit* occurs after occupancy, the owner, lessee, or other responsible person shall be notified in writing of the violation. No earlier than five (5) days after the receipt of the written notice, the body issuing the special use *zoning permit* may issue a finding of fact that a violation of the requirements of this Ordinance exists. If such finding of fact is made, it shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to continue the special use until the responsible party makes the necessary corrections and the Town Council conducts a public hearing and finds that the violation no longer exists.

7.9 Uses Listed with Additional Standards

- 7.9-1 Purpose. Uses listed with additional standards are uses permitted by right, provided that the additional standards set forth in Section 10.1 of this Ordinance are met. The additional standards are intended to ensure that the uses fit the intent of the zoning districts within which they are permitted, and that the uses are compatible with other development permitted within the zoning districts. Review and approval of these uses are the authority of the *Development Administrator*, who has no discretion to modify the additional standards.
- 7.9-2 Plan submittal.

- (A.) Filing of application. An application for a *zoning permit* for a use with additional standards may be filed by the owner of the property or by an agent specifically authorized by the owner to file such application. Where an agent files the application, the agent shall provide documentation that the owner of the property has authorized the filing of the application. The application for a *zoning permit* for a use with additional standards shall be filed with the *Development Administrator* on a form provided by the *Development Administrator*.
- (B.) Information required. Each application for a *zoning permit* for a use with additional standards shall contain all information required by the *Development Administrator*. The application shall be accompanied by a *Site Development Plan* meeting the requirements for *Site Development Plans* as established by Section 7.7 of this Ordinance.

7.9-3 Staff review. Notwithstanding the procedures applicable in Section 7.7 of this Ordinance, the *Development Administrator* shall review the proposed use and determine if the additional standards for that use have been met. If the additional standards have been met, the use shall be approved provided all other applicable standards and procedures have been met. Failure to meet all the additional standards shall result in denial of a *zoning permit* for the proposed use. The *Development Administrator* shall approve or deny the proposed use with additional standards or request more information, if needed, within ten (10) working days of submittal. If the application is found to be incomplete, the *Development Administrator* shall notify the applicant of any deficiencies. No further steps will be taken to process the application until the applicant corrects the deficiencies. The *Development Administrator* shall approve the use only upon finding that the proposed use satisfies all applicable requirements set forth in this Ordinance.

7.9-4 Permit validity. The *zoning permit* for a use with additional standards shall be valid for twelve (12) months from the date of its issuance. Failure to initiate construction or otherwise begin the permitted use within this time shall render the *zoning permit* void. The *Development Administrator* may grant a single extension of this time period of up to six (6) months upon submittal by the applicant of sufficient justification for the extension.

7.10 Sign permits

7.10-1 Purpose. In order to regulate the provision of sign standards and sign restrictions within the planning and regulation jurisdiction of the Town of Stallings, it shall be unlawful to erect or maintain any sign or sign structure without first obtaining a sign *zoning permit*.

7.10-2 Application submittal.

(A.) Filing of application.

- (1.) An application for a sign *zoning permit* may be filed by the owner of the property or signed by an agent specifically authorized by the owner to file such application. The application for a sign *zoning permit* shall be filed with the Town of Stallings *Planning Department* on a form provided by the *Development Administrator*.

(2.) Sign contractor's license. No person shall engage in the business of erecting or maintaining signs in the Town of Stallings unless said person has been issued a sign contractor's license which has not expired at the time said work is done. This requirement shall exclude those persons who construct and erect a principal use identification sign when that sign is used at that person's place of business, provided all construction and installation is properly permitted and inspected for compliance with the applicable building codes of the Town of Stallings and other sections of this Ordinance.

(B.) Information required. Each application for a sign *zoning permit* shall be accompanied by complete information as required by the *Development Administrator* and shall include, without being limited to, a *Site Development Plan* and elevation drawings of the proposed sign, a drawing of the building facade indicating the proposed location of the sign (if the sign is to be attached to a building), height, dimensions, square footage of the proposed sign, and any other data as the *Development Administrator* may determine to be necessary for review of the application.

7.10-3 Staff review. Provided the application for a sign *zoning permit* is complete, the *Development Administrator* shall review the application and determine whether it is complete within ten (10) working days of its submittal. If the application is incomplete, the *Development Administrator* shall notify the applicant of any deficiencies. No further steps shall be taken to process the application until the applicant corrects the deficiencies. The *Development Administrator* shall issue a sign *zoning permit* only upon finding that the proposed sign or sign structure satisfies the requirements of Article 17.

7.10-4 Permit validity. Upon issuance of a sign *zoning permit*, the applicant will have six (6) months to commence work on the approved signage, after which the *zoning permit* shall automatically become null and void. The *Development Administrator* may grant a single sixty (60) day extension of time within which operations must be started or resumed. All requests for such extensions and approval thereof shall be in writing. Signs included in a Site Development Plan application and approval are subject to Permit Validity of Section 7.7 of this Article.

7.11 Subdivision Plat Approval

7.11-1 Major Subdivisions.

(A.) Purpose. The Major Subdivision review process is required for those divisions of land meeting the definition of "Subdivision, Major" appearing in Article 3 of this Ordinance. Review and approval of the Preliminary Plat by the Development Administrator is required under the Major Subdivision review process, with review and approval of the Final Plat made by the Development Administrator. (*Amended May 14, 2018*)

(B.) Pre-application procedure.

(1.) Conference. It is required that every applicant for a *Major Subdivision* meet with the *Development Administrator* in a conference prior to the submittal of a *Subdivision Plat*. The purpose of this conference is to provide clarification and

assistance in the preparation and submission of *Plats* for approval.

- (2.) *Sketch Plan*. A *Sketch Plan* shall be submitted to the *Development Administrator* prior to or at the pre-application conference. Upon submittal of the *Sketch Plan*, the *Development Administrator* shall conduct an initial review to determine whether the proposed *Subdivision* is a *Major Subdivision*.

(C.) *Application and Preliminary Plat/Site Development Plan* submittal.

- (1.) *Preliminary Plat(s) required*. A Preliminary Plat and Site *Development Plan* for a proposed *Major Subdivision* shall be prepared by a registered architect, engineer, landscape architect, and/or land surveyor licensed in the State of North Carolina for the work in which the professional is trained and licensed to perform; and shall be prepared in accordance with the standards set forth by the *Planning Department* and applicable state standards.
- (2.) *Filing of application*. A complete application containing all information as required by the Town of Stallings shall be submitted, along with applicable fees, to the *Development Administrator*.

(D.) *Preliminary Plat/Site Development Plan for Major Subdivisions* submittal requirements.

- (1.) *Application required*. An application shall be required for all *Preliminary Plat/Site Development Plan* for *Major Subdivisions* review requests. This application shall contain pertinent information regarding the proposed project and shall be accompanied by a *Preliminary Plat/Site Development Plan* for *Major Subdivisions*. The *Preliminary Plat/Site Development Plan* for *Major Subdivisions* **shall** contain the following:
 - (a.) Property boundaries with dimensions;
 - (b.) PIN for property;
 - (c.) Location of adjacent streets, right of ways, and utility easements;
 - (d.) Dimensioned footprint and setbacks of the existing structures;
 - (e.) Location and size of buffer and landscape areas;
 - (f.) Location of existing and proposed streets;
 - (g.) Location of all flood zones;
 - (h.) Location of adjoining properties and both the existing zoning designation and use of these properties;
 - (i.) Names and addresses of adjoining property owners;
 - (j.) Location of proposed stormwater facilities;
 - (k.) Generalized depiction or description of natural features on and immediately adjoining the site, including streams and other water bodies, steep slopes, areas covered by tree canopy, etc.; and
 - (l.) Other information determined by the *Development Administrator* as necessary to evaluate the request.

(E.) Staff review.

(1.) Planning Department staff review.

Plans for *Preliminary Plat/Site Development Plan* for *Major Subdivisions* review shall be reviewed by the *Development Administrator* for compliance with the requirements of this Article.

(2.) Submittal of plans to *Development Administrator*.

This review shall be made by the *Development Administrator* and by any other agencies or officials as requested by the *Development Administrator*. The *Development Administrator* shall review the *Preliminary Plat/Site Development Plan* for *Major Subdivisions* for compliance with the applicable requirements of this Ordinance and other applicable Ordinances and laws, to which their respective departmental role applies.

(F.) Permit validity. Approval of the *Preliminary Plat/Site Development Plan* for *Major Subdivisions* shall be valid for twenty-four (24) months from the date of approval by the *Development Administrator* of the Town of Stallings. The *Final Plat* for the *Major Subdivision* shall be presented for approval prior to the end of the twenty-four (24) month period. Phased *Subdivisions* shall be exempt from this time limit as set forth in Section 7.11-1 (I.) (2.) of this Ordinance. (Amended May 14, 2018)

(G.) Site Construction Plans.

(1.) Site Construction Plan required. A complete and comprehensive set of Site Construction Plans shall be required for all *Preliminary Plat/Site Development Plan* for *Major Subdivisions* review requests. This submittal shall contain pertinent information regarding the proposed project listed below and shall be accompanied by the approved *Preliminary Plat/Site Development Plan* for *Major Subdivisions* per 7.11-1 (E.) herein above illustrating any and all deviations from the approved *Preliminary Plat/Site Development Plan* for *Major Subdivisions*. The *Site Construction Plans* shall contain the following:

- (a.) Property boundaries with dimensions
- (b.) Location of adjacent streets/roads including existing right-of-way and/or easement(s)
- (c.) Location and design of proposed streets including cross-sections in accordance with the Stallings Technical Standards & Specifications Manual, centerline profile(s), and the proposed right-of-way
- (d.) Location of existing and proposed utilities, including easements associated with both
- (e.) A grading plan showing existing and proposed contours demonstrating both positive drainage characteristics and smooth grade transitions to avoid abrupt “v” ditches, swales and other disruptions to the landscape, particularly between dwellings. The use of crawl-space construction techniques in detached residential structures and professional landscape design is required to meet

this characteristic of site development.

- (f.) Location of existing and proposed stormwater detention, retention, collection, and conveyance facilities
 - (g.) Dimensions of existing and proposed impervious surfaces
 - (h.) Location of existing structures and either proposed structures or proposed building envelopes
 - (i.) Location and number of existing and proposed parking spaces, including loading spaces, maneuvering areas, and fire lane(s)
 - (j.) Location and size of buffer and landscape areas
 - (k.) Location of existing and proposed driveways and/or streets
 - (l.) Location of all flood zones
 - (m.) Location of adjoining properties and both the current zoning designation and use of these properties
 - (n.) Names and addresses of adjoining property owners
 - (o.) Number of stories and overall height of all existing and proposed structures
 - (p.) Location of existing and proposed dumpster and recycling container area(s) if applicable
 - (q.) Generalized depiction or description of natural features on and immediately adjoining the site, including streams and other water bodies, steep slopes, areas covered by tree canopy, etc., and
 - (r.) Other information determined by the *Development Administrator* as necessary to evaluate the request.
- (2.) Preparation by professional. *Construction Plans* for developments requiring major site development plan review shall be prepared by a registered architect, engineer, landscape architect, and/or land surveyor licensed in the State of North Carolina for the work in which the professional is trained and licensed to perform; and shall be prepared in accordance with the standards set forth by the *Planning Department* and applicable state standards.
- (H.) Final Plat. *Plats* for recording *Major Subdivisions* shall be prepared by a professional land surveyor in accordance with the standards set forth by the applicable state standards and in accordance with the standards and specifications of this Ordinance. The *Final Plat* of a *Major Subdivision* shall be reviewed by the *Development Administrator* for compliance with the requirements of this Ordinance and for conformity with the approved *Preliminary Plat*. Substantial changes from the *Preliminary Plat*, as determined by the *Development Administrator*, shall require an additional review by the *Development Administrator*, to ensure compliance. No *Final Plat* shall be approved by the *Development Administrator* until all improvements are installed, fees paid in lieu, or their execution guaranteed as permitted by this Ordinance and all certificates required for final *Plats* by this

Ordinance or approvals by state law have been properly completed and signed. Provided the *Final Plat* is complete, and no further review is determined to be required, the *Development Administrator* shall act on the *Final Plat* of *Major Subdivisions* within ten (10) working days of receipt of the Mylar *Plat*. The *Development Administrator* is authorized to approve the *Final Plat* for recording and to present the *Final Plat* to the Town Council to grant approval and acceptance of dedications by resolution. Following *Final Plat* approval, the applicant shall record the *Plat* for a *Major Subdivision* in accordance with this Sub-section.

(I.) Signatures and recordation.

- (1.) Signatures. Upon approval of a *Final Plat* for *Major Subdivisions*, the *Plat* shall be signed in the appropriate place by the *Development Administrator* and by the owner(s). Additionally, approval shall be shown by a Certificate of Approval; Certificate of Review Officer; Certificate of Professional Land Surveyor; and Certificate of Ownership for recording. For *Major Subdivisions* installing new public infrastructure the following certificates shall also be shown where applicable: Certificate of Dedication; Certificate of Approval for Street and Road Maintenance; Certificate of Streets and Other Public Infrastructure Improvements; and Certificate of Water and Sewer System Approval. The language for these certificates appears at the end of Article 7 of this Ordinance.
- (2.) Recordation. A *Final Plat* for *Major Subdivisions* shall be recorded in the office of the register of deeds for the county in which the subject property is located in compliance with North Carolina General Statutes within sixty (60) days following approval by the Town of Stallings. No *Subdivision Plat* shall be considered finally approved until the *Plat* has been recorded. If the *Final Plat* of all or part of the area shown on an approved *Preliminary Plat* for a *Major Subdivision* is not recorded in the office of the register of deeds within twenty-four months of the approval by the Town of the *Preliminary Plat*, the *Preliminary Plat* shall be resubmitted to the *Development Administrator* for consideration following the process set forth in this Article. *Final Plats* for *Subdivisions* developed in phases shall be recorded in accordance with the schedule presented by the applicant during the *Preliminary Plat* approval and approved as part of the *Preliminary Plat* approval process. If the *Final Plat* of all or part of the area shown on an approved *Preliminary Plat* for a *Major Subdivision* to be developed in phases is not recorded in the office of the register of deeds within the schedule approved by the Town, the *Preliminary Plat* shall be resubmitted to the *Development Administrator* for consideration following the process set forth in this Article. No lots in a *subdivision* shall be sold prior to approval by the *Development Administrator* and recording of a *Plat* for the *Subdivision*.

7.11-2 Minor Subdivisions.

- (A.) Purpose. The *Minor Subdivision* review process is required for those divisions of land meeting the definition of “*Subdivision, Minor*” appearing in Article 3 of this Ordinance. Review and approval of the preliminary and *Final Plat* by the staff permits a speedy review while ensuring that the proposed *Subdivision* meets all requirements established by the Town of Stallings.

- (B.) Pre-application conference. It is required that every *Subdivision* applicant meet with the *Development Administrator* prior to the submittal of a *Minor Subdivision Plat*. The purpose of this conference is to provide clarification and assistance in the preparation and submission of *Plats* for approval.
- (C.) Plat submittal.
- (1.) Plat required. *Plats* for *Minor Subdivisions* shall be prepared by a professional land surveyor licensed in the State of North Carolina for the work in which the professional is trained and licensed to perform; and shall be prepared in accordance with the standards set forth by the *Planning Department* and applicable state standards.
- (2.) Filing of application. A complete application containing all information as required by the Town of Stallings shall be submitted, along with applicable fees, to the *Development Administrator*.
- (D.) Staff review.
- (1.) Planning Department staff review.
- Plans for development not requiring major site development plan review shall be reviewed by the *Development Administrator* for compliance with the requirements of this Article.
- (E.) Final Plat approval.
- (1.) Recordation and signatures.
- (a.) Signatures. Upon approval of a *Plat* for *Minor Subdivisions*, said *Plat* shall be signed in the appropriate place by the *Development Administrator* and by the owner(s). Additionally, approval shall be shown by a Certificate of Approval; Certificate of Review Officer; Certificate of Professional Land Surveyor; and Certificate of Ownership for recording. The language for these certificates appears at the end of this Article.
- (b.) Recordation. A *Plat* for *Minor Subdivisions* shall be recorded by the developer of Stallings in the office of the register of deeds for the county in which the subject property is located within sixty (60) days following approval by the *Development Administrator*. No *Plat* shall be considered finally approved until the *Plat* has been recorded. No lots in a *Subdivision* shall be sold prior to approval by the *Development Administrator* and recording of a *Plat* for the *Subdivision*.
- (F.) Permit validity. *Minor Subdivision Plats* which have been granted approval shall be recorded as set forth in section 7.11-2 (E.) (1.) (b.) above within sixty (60) days following approval or the approval becomes invalid.

7.12 Floodplain development and certification permit

- 7.12-1 Purpose. No approval shall be granted for construction in an area designated as a special flood hazard area as shown on the *Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM)* for the Town of Stallings, as provided by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, and adjoining lands, which, because of their characteristics, the Town identifies as being susceptible to flooding or determines as being susceptible to flooding or

damage by flooding until the requirements of Article 18 of this Ordinance are met. Procedures for assuring compliance with these requirements are set forth below.

7.12-2 Pre-application procedure. Developers are required to meet with the *Floodplain Administrator*, prior to submitting an application for development in the designated a *Special Flood Hazard Area*. This will provide developers with the opportunity to obtain information regarding details of the application process and regulations affecting development within *Special Flood Hazard Areas*.

7.12-3 Plan submittal.

(A.) Application required. Application for a floodplain development permit shall be made to the *Floodplain Administrator*, herein after the *Town Engineer*, prior to performing grading, development, or construction on lands designated as *Special Flood Hazard Areas*. Applications shall be made on forms furnished by the *Town Engineer*, shall provide all requested information, and shall be accompanied by a *Site Development Plan*. The application, with all requested information, and *Site Development Plan* shall be provided to the *Town Engineer*.

(B.) Plan required. A *Site Development Plan* drawn to scale shall be provided with the application for a *Floodplain Development Permit*. The *Site Development Plan* shall include, but shall not be limited to, the following specific details of the proposed floodplain development:

- (1.) The nature, location, dimensions, and elevations of the area of development/disturbance; existing and proposed structures, utility systems, grading/pavement areas, fill materials, storage areas, drainage facilities, and other development;
- (2.) The boundary of the special flood hazard area as delineated on the FIRM or other flood map as determined in this section, or a statement that the entire lot is within the special flood hazard area;
- (3.) Flood zone(s) designation of the proposed development area as determined on the FIRM or other flood map as determined in Article 18;
- (4.) The boundary of the floodway(s) or non-encroachment area(s) as determined in Article 18;
- (5.) The *Base Flood Elevation* (BFE) where provided as set forth in Article 18;
- (6.) The old and new location of any watercourse that will be altered or relocated as a result of proposed development;
- (7.) Certification of the plot plan by a registered professional land surveyor or professional engineer;
- (8.) Proposed elevation, and method thereof, of all development within a *Special Flood Hazard Area* including but not limited to:
 - (a.) Elevation in relation to mean sea level of the proposed reference level (including basement) of all structures;
 - (b.) Elevation in relation to mean sea level to which any non- residential structure in Zone AE or A will be flood-proofed; and

- (c.) Elevation in relation to mean sea level to which any proposed utility systems will be elevated or flood-proofed;
 - (9.) If flood-proofing, a Flood-proofing Certificate (FEMA Form 81-65 or subsequent current version) with supporting data and an operational plan that includes, but is not limited to, installation, exercise, and maintenance of flood-proofing measures.
 - (C.) A Foundation Plan, drawn to scale, shall be submitted with the application. The foundation plan shall include details of the proposed foundation system to ensure all provisions of this Ordinance are met. These details include but are not limited to:
 - (1.) The proposed method of elevation, if applicable (i.e., fill, solid foundation perimeter wall, solid backfilled foundation, open foundation on columns/posts/piers/piles/shear walls); and
 - (2.) Openings to facilitate equalization of hydrostatic flood forces on walls in accordance with Article 18, when solid foundation perimeter walls are used in Zones A and AE;
 - (D.) Usage details of any enclosed areas below the regulatory flood protection elevation.
 - (E.) Plans and/or details for the protection of public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical, and water systems to be located and constructed to minimize flood damage;
 - (F.) Copies of all other Local, State and Federal permits required prior to floodplain development permit issuance (Wetlands, Endangered Species, Erosion and Sedimentation Control, Riparian Buffers, Mining, etc.)
 - (G.) Documentation for placement of Recreational Vehicles and/or Temporary Structures, when applicable, to ensure Article 18 of this Ordinance are met.
 - (H.) A description of proposed watercourse *alteration* or relocation, when applicable, including an engineering report on the effects of the proposed project on the flood-carrying capacity of the watercourse and the effects to properties located both upstream and downstream; and a map (if not shown on plot plan) showing the location of the proposed watercourse *alteration* or relocation.
- 7.12-4 Preparation by Professional. *Plats*, plans, designs, calculations, working drawings, and specifications for work shall be prepared by an authorized professional properly registered and licensed in North Carolina for the work in which they are engaged.
- 7.12-5 Submittal of Plats/Plans. Applications for floodplain development and certification permits, with all required information, shall be submitted to the *Town Engineer*. All review(s) shall be coordinated by the *Development Administrator*.
- 7.12-6 Staff Review. Plans for development requiring site development plan review shall be reviewed by the *Development Administrator* for compliance with the requirements of this Article.
- 7.12-7 Permit Requirements. The Floodplain Development and Certification Permit shall include, but not be limited to:

- (A.) A description of the development to be permitted under the floodplain development permit;
- (B.) The *Special Flood Hazard Area* determination for the proposed development per available data specified in Article 18 of this Ordinance;
- (C.) The regulatory flood protection elevation required for the reference level and all attendant utilities;
- (D.) The regulatory flood protection elevation required for the protection of all public utilities;
- (E.) All certification submittal requirements with timelines;
- (F.) A statement that no fill material or other development shall encroach into the floodway or non-encroachment area of any watercourse, as applicable;
- (G.) The flood openings requirements, if in Zones A and AE; and
- (H.) Limitations of below BFE enclosure uses (if applicable). (i.e., Parking, Building Access and Limited Storage only).

7.12-8 Certification of Floor Elevation/Flood-proofing. When a property is located in a flood hazard area or when a structure is flood proofed, a certificate shall be provided in accordance with the following standards.

(A.) Elevation Certificates.

- (1.) An Elevation Certificate (FEMA Form 086-0-33 or subsequent current version) is required prior to the actual start of any new construction. It shall be the duty of the permit holder to submit to the *Town Engineer* a certification of the elevation of the reference level, in relation to mean sea level. The *Town Engineer* shall review the certificate data submitted.
Deficiencies detected by such review shall be corrected by the permit holder prior to the beginning of construction. Failure to submit the certification or failure to make required corrections shall be cause to deny a floodplain development permit.
- (2.) An Elevation Certificate (FEMA Form 086-0-33 or subsequent current version) is required after the reference level is established. Within seven (7) calendar days of establishment of the reference level elevation, it shall be the duty of the permit holder to submit to the *Town Engineer* a certification of the elevation of the reference level, in relation to mean sea level. Any work done within the seven (7) day calendar period and prior to submission of the certification shall be at the permit holder's risk. The *Town Engineer* shall review the certificate data submitted. Deficiencies detected by such review shall be corrected by the permit holder immediately and prior to further work being permitted to proceed. Failure to submit the certification or failure to make required corrections shall be cause to issue a stop work order for the project.
- (3.) A final as-built Elevation Certificate (FEMA Form 086-0-33 or subsequent current version) is required after construction is completed and prior to Certificate of Compliance/Occupancy issuance. It shall be the duty of the permit holder to submit

to the *Town Engineer* a certification of final as-built construction of the elevation of the reference level and all attendant utilities. The *Town Engineer* shall review the certificate data submitted. Deficiencies detected by such review shall be corrected by the permit holder immediately and prior to Certificate of Compliance/Occupancy issuance. In some instances, another certification may be required to certify corrected as- built construction. Failure to submit the certification or failure to make required corrections shall be cause to withhold the issuance of a Certificate of Compliance/Occupancy.

- (B.) Flood-proofing Certificate. If non-residential flood-proofing is used to meet the regulatory flood protection elevation requirements, a Flood- proofing Certificate (FEMA Form 81-65 or subsequent current version), with supporting data and an operational plan, is required prior to the actual start of any new construction. It shall be the duty of the permit holder to submit to the *Town Engineer* a certification of the flood-proofed design elevation of the reference level and all attendant utilities, in relation to mean sea level. Flood-proofing certification shall be prepared by or under the direct supervision of a professional engineer or architect and certified by same. The *Town Engineer* shall review the certificate data and plan. Deficiencies detected by such review shall be corrected by the applicant prior to permit approval. Failure to submit the certification or failure to make required corrections shall be cause to deny a floodplain development permit. Failure to construct in accordance with the certified design shall be cause to withhold the issuance of a Certificate of Compliance/Occupancy.

- 7.12-9 Permit validity. Permits for construction activity in designated flood hazard areas shall be valid for twelve (12) months. Failure to initiate construction, or otherwise begin the permitted use, within this time shall render the permit void.

7.13 Zoning Vested Rights Approval

- 7.13-1 Purpose. The zoning vested right is a right which is established pursuant to G.S. §§ 160D-102; -18(d); -603.1 to undertake and complete the development and use of property under the terms and conditions of an approved site specific development plan. Upon issuance of a building permit, the expiration provisions of G.S. §§ 160D-403 (f); -1113 shall apply, except that a building permit shall not expire or be revoked because of the running of time while a zoning vested right under this Section 7.13 is outstanding. Obtaining *Site Development Plan* approval or *Preliminary Plat Subdivision* approval through the vested rights procedure gives the applicant the right to start construction of the development as approved within twenty-four (24) months of approval. A vested right is obtained:

- (A.) Automatically when either a conditional zoning or a special use permit is granted by virtue of Town Council approval;
- (B.) Automatically when a *Subdivision Plat* is approved and the *Plat* recorded in accordance with the procedure set forth in this Ordinance; and
- (C.) Automatically when the Town Council approves a site-specific development plan submitted by a developer in conjunction with an application for a *zoning permit* with

vested rights as described below.

7.13-2 Application procedure.

(A.) Pre-Application Conference. The applicant for *Site Development Plan* approval with vested rights shall meet with the *Development Administrator* to inquire about specific zoning requirements. The applicant and the *Development Administrator* shall discuss the *Site Development Plan* review process and applicable meetings, scheduling, and deadlines. In addition, the *Development Administrator* shall advise the applicant of the specific requirements the project needs to address and discuss other aspects of the vested rights procedure.

(B.) Plan submittal.

- (1.) Filing of application. In order to apply for *Site Development Plan* review under the vested rights procedure, the applicant must indicate his/her intent to obtain vested rights in the form of a letter to the *Development Administrator*. The letter shall include the property address, County Tax Office parcel identification number, name of the property owner, and any other pertinent information.
- (2.) Site Development Plan required. *Site Development Plans* prepared in accordance with the standards set forth by this Ordinance shall be submitted when applying for vested rights. The standards for the *Site Development Plan* to be submitted depend upon the particular review process and are specified in sections 7.7 and 7.11 of this Ordinance for the particular review process.

7.13-3 Staff review. The *Development Administrator* shall review the application and accompanying *Site Development Plan(s)* for compliance with the requirements of this Ordinance and other applicable regulations. After review and approval through the appropriate staff level review process, the request for vested rights will be scheduled for a public hearing before the Stallings Town Council. The public hearing will be scheduled as provided by the Town Council's rules of procedure.

7.13-4 Formal review. Requests for vested rights for *Site Development Plans* shall be scheduled for review at the next regular meeting of the Stallings Town Council following review and approval by staff and/or the applicable advisory boards. At this time, the Town Council shall hold a public hearing to review the *Site Development Plan* and evaluate its conformance with the requirements of this Ordinance and other applicable requirements of the Town of Stallings. In considering an application for *Site Development Plan* approval with vested rights, the Town Council shall give due regard to whether issuance of the permit would serve the purpose and intent of this Ordinance, secure public safety and welfare, and do substantial justice. If the Council should find, after public hearing, that the proposed permit should not be granted, the permit should be denied. If the Town Council finds that the request meets the requirements stated above, it then shall take one of the following actions.

(A.) Approve the *Site Development Plan* with vested rights request. The *Development Administrator* is then directed to issue a vested rights *zoning permit*.

(B.) Approve the *Site Development Plan* with vested rights request subject to conditions which are necessary to protect the public health, safety, and welfare. The

Development Administrator is then directed to issue the vested rights *zoning permit* subject to the changes in the *Site Development Plan* to be made by the developer.

- (C.) Continue the *Site Development Plan* with vested rights request pending the submittal of additional information.

7.13-5 Findings. In granting a *zoning permit* with vested rights the Town Council shall make the following affirmative findings.

- (A.) The use requested is among those permitted in the district in which the property is located and complies with all the requirements of this and other applicable Ordinances;
- (B.) The requested permit is either essential or desirable for the public convenience or welfare;
- (C.) The requested permit will not impair the integrity or character of the surrounding or adjoining districts and will not be detrimental to the health, safety, or welfare of the community; and
- (D.) Adequate utilities, access roads, drainage, sanitation and/or other necessary facilities have been or are being provided.

7.13-6 Additional Restrictions and Requirements. In granting a *zoning permit* with vested rights, the Town Council may impose such additional restrictions and requirements upon the permit as it may deem necessary in order that the purpose and intent of this Ordinance are served, public welfare secured, and substantial justice done. Approval of a site specific development plan with the condition that a variance or modification be obtained shall not confer a vested right unless and until the necessary variance or modification is obtained. If all requirements and conditions are accepted by the applicant, the Town Council shall authorize the issuance of the permit; otherwise, the permit shall be denied. Any permit so authorized shall remain vested for twenty-four (24) months from the date of the action granting the permit. No change or amendment to any *zoning permit* with vested rights shall be made except after public hearing and except as provided for in this Ordinance for the original issuance of such permit. If, at the time of consideration of a proposed change or amendment to an existing permit, the permit or proposed change or amendment could not be lawfully made under Ordinance conditions existing at that time, the proposed change or amendment shall be denied. In addition, in no case shall there be an extension of the twenty-four (24) month time period for which the development right is vested. Nothing herein shall exempt plans related to the permit from subsequent reviews and approvals to ensure compliance with the terms and conditions of the original approval, provided that such reviews and approvals are not inconsistent with the original approvals.

7.13-7 Variances. Variances from the procedures and requirements for obtaining vested rights as set forth in Section 7.13 of this Article shall not be permitted. Requests for variances from the development standards established by this Ordinance shall be heard by the *Board of Adjustment* under the procedures established by Article 6 of

this Ordinance.

- 7.13-8 Permit validity. A zoning right that has been vested as provided in section 7.13 shall remain vested for a period of twenty-four (24) months from the date the permit is issued. This vesting shall not be extended by any amendments or modifications to a site specific development plan unless expressly provided by the approving authority at the time the amendment or modification is approved. A *zoning permit*, special use permit, or *Subdivision* approval shall not expire or be revoked because of the running of time while a zoning vested right under this section is outstanding. A vested right shall terminate under the termination conditions as specified in Sub-section 7.13-6 of this Ordinance.
- 7.13-9 Violations. Violations of the terms and/or conditions of the vested rights approval shall be considered a violation of this Ordinance and shall be subject to the enforcement and penalty provisions set forth in Article 23 of this Ordinance. In addition, the Town Council may, after public hearing, revoke any such vested rights for failure to abide by any such term or condition.
- 7.13-10 Status at Expiration of Term. A right which has been vested shall terminate at the end of the twenty-four (24) month vesting period with respect to buildings and uses for which no valid building permit applications have been filed. Upon issuance of a building permit, the provisions of G.S. § 160D-403(c); -1109 and G.S. § 160D-403(f); -1113 shall apply except that a building permit shall not expire or be revoked because of the running of time while a vested right under this Article is outstanding. Any development constructed pursuant to a *zoning permit* with vested rights for which the vested term has expired and which is not in conformance with all the terms of the Ordinance because of changes made in the provisions of this Ordinance, including the zoning map, after the issuance of the permit shall be subject to the provisions of this Ordinance relating to non-conformities the same as any other nonconformity.
- 7.13-11 Annexation Declaration. Any landowner who signs an annexation petition to the Town pursuant to G.S. § 160A-31 or G.S. § 160A-58.1 shall, as part of that petition, file a signed statement declaring whether or not vested rights with respect to the property subject to the petition have been established under G.S. §§ 160D-102; -108(d). If the statement declares that such rights have been established, the Town may require petitioners to provide proof of such rights. A statement which declares that no vested rights have been established by law shall be binding on the landowner and any such vested right shall be terminated.

7.14 Notices and Public Hearings

- 7.14-1 General notice requirements.
- (A.) All notices which this Article requires for public hearings or public meetings shall identify the date, time and place of the public hearing/public meeting and the nature and character of the proposed action. Where the action being taken concerns a particular property or properties, the notice shall also identify the location of the subject property.

- (B.) Where specific notice requirements are set forth in the North Carolina General Statutes for a particular type of public hearing, the requirements set forth in the North Carolina General Statutes shall be followed. Where these requirements conflict with procedures as stipulated in this Sub- section or elsewhere in this Article, the requirements contained in the North Carolina General Statutes will control.

7.14-2 Notice procedure. The following guidelines detail the notification procedure to be followed for public hearings required by this Article unless otherwise set forth in this Article. Failure to follow procedures set forth in this section, other than those required by the North Carolina General Statutes, shall not affect the validity of any action taken at a public hearing or public meeting. (G.S. §§ 160D-601; 160D-102; - 406; -603)

- (A.) Published notice. Notice for public hearings required by this Article shall be published in a newspaper of general circulation within the Town of Stallings.

- (B.) Mailed notice. First class mailed notice for public meetings or public hearings required by this Article shall be provided to owners shown on the County tax listings. The owner of the subject parcel of land as shown on the county tax listing, and the owners of all parcels of land within five hundred (500') feet of that parcel of land as shown on the county tax listing, shall be mailed a notice of a public hearing on the proposed amendment by first class mail at the last addresses listed for such owners on the county tax abstracts. (*Amended September 23, 2019*)

- (C.) Posted notice. A sign (or signs) providing information concerning a public hearing or public meeting required by this Article will be posted on property which is the subject of said hearing/meeting. The sign(s) shall be prominently placed on the subject parcel or on an adjacent public street or highway right- of-way. When multiple parcels are involved, a posting on each individual parcel is not required, but the Town shall post sufficient notices to provide reasonable notice to interested persons.

7.14-3 Special notice requirements for telecommunications towers/structures. For any public hearing for special use applications for telecommunication towers as required by Section 10.2-14 hereinafter, additional notice and public hearing requirements shall be provided as set forth in Section 10.2-14 of this Ordinance.

7.15 Development Agreements

7.15-1 Authorization and Applicability.

- (A.) The North Carolina General Statutes authorize the use of Development Agreements for the development of land in accordance with the criteria and procedures established in G.S. § 160D-1001.

- (B.) Reserved (*Amended August 8, 2022*)

7.15-2 Content of Development Agreement

- (A.) A description of the property subject to the agreement and the names of its legal and

equitable property owners. The development agreement shall identify the property to which the agreement shall apply by survey, plat, and parcel numbers attached to the agreement as “Exhibit A”.

- (B.) The duration of the agreement. However, the parties are not precluded from entering into subsequent development agreements that may extend the original duration period.
- (C.) The development uses permitted on the property, including population densities and building types, intensities, placement on the site and design.
- (D.) A description of public facilities that will serve the development, including who provides the facilities, the date any new public facilities, if needed, will be constructed, and a schedule to assure public facilities are available concurrent with the impacts of the development. In the event that the development agreement provides that the local government shall provide certain public facilities, the development agreement shall provide that the delivery date of such public facilities will be tied to successful performance by the developer in implementing the proposed development (such as meeting defined completion percentages or other performance standards).
- (E.) A description, where appropriate, of any reservation or dedication of land for public purposes and any provisions agreed to by the developer that exceed existing laws related to protection of environmentally sensitive property.
- (F.) A description, where applicable, of any conditions, terms, restrictions, or other requirements for the protection of public health, safety, or welfare.
- (G.) A description, where appropriate, of any provisions for the preservation and restoration of historic structures.
- (H.) The development agreement shall establish the period of time for completion of the development and construction of the project subject to the agreement.
- (I.) The development agreement may include mutually acceptable terms regarding provision of public facilities and other amenities and the financial responsibility for their provision, provided any impact mitigation measures offered by the developer beyond those that could be required by the local government pursuant to G.S. § 160D-804 shall be expressly enumerated within the agreement, and provided the agreement may not include a tax or impact fee not otherwise authorized by law.

7.15-3 Procedures for Entering into Development Agreements.

- (A.) The development agreement shall be drafted in a format as directed by the Development Administrator. The development agreement shall then be presented to the *Planning Board* for a formal recommendation at a regularly scheduled meeting. Said meeting shall be held prior to notification for a public hearing by the Council.
- (B.) The development agreement and the *Planning Board* recommendation shall be published for public inspection and notification and shall be made in accordance with the provisions of G.S. § 160D-602. Mail notification will sent to property owners

within five hundred (500') feet of the proposed Development Agreement.

- (C.) The notice for the public hearing must specify the location of the property subject to the development agreement, the development uses proposed on the property, and must specify a place where a copy of the proposed development agreement can be obtained.
- (D.) The development agreement shall be presented at a Public Hearing allowing an opportunity for the public to comment on the proposed development agreement. The information presented at the Public Hearing shall be considered by the Council in formulating its decision on the approval of an ordinance authorizing approval of said agreement.
- (E.) Upon finding that said agreement is in the best interest of the Town of Stallings, the Council may by adoption of an ordinance adopting the development agreement and authorizing its execution by the Mayor, approve such agreement to be administered in full force and effect by the *Development Administrator*.
- (F.) The development agreement shall be recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the county in which the subject property is located within fourteen (14) days of execution and prior to the issuance of any development permits authorizing development activities to commence.
- (G.) Project Evaluation. The process used for evaluating a project and beginning the Development Agreement Process is as follows:

Table 7.1 – Project Evaluation	
Phase 1: Project Evaluation	
<i>Concept Plan/Application Submitted</i>	
Facilitated Town Technical Review of Proposed Development Considerations: Submitted site plans, application, comprehensive land use plan, small area plans, UDO, engineering data, public works data, fire/police/safety data, school enrollment data, any other data that staff feels is necessary to evaluate the project. Who Is Involved: Staff led technical review may include town planning staff, town engineer, town manager, police chief, fire marshal office representative, public works department, UCPW, legal counsel, any other person(s) staff sees as necessary for review of the project. Outcome: Written comments/information provided to applicant to start discussion of development agreement.	
Phase 2: Staff Agreement Negotiations*	
<i>Staff Level Negotiations with Applicant</i>	
Begin negotiation of an agreement for long-term trade-offs and benefits of a development with Staff. Considerations: Comments/Considerations from Phase 1, developers' comments/response to phase 1 requests, discussion of requested items/improvements Who Is Involved: Planning Staff, Town Engineer, Town Manager, Applicant, Legal Counsel and Land Use Consultant as necessary Outcome: Draft Development Agreement *May require multiple meetings	

Phase 3: Council Sub Committee Agreement Negotiations*
<i>Council Sub Committee Level Negotiations with Applicant</i>
Presentation of Draft Agreement to a Council Sub Committee. Council Sub Committee receives draft agreement and may negotiate directly with the applicant. Who Is Involved: Town Council Sub Committee made up of three council members as follows: Committee 1: Council Members from Districts 1 & 6 Committee 2: Council Members from Districts 2 & 5 Committee 3: Council Members from Districts 3 & 4 The third Committee Member will be from the district in which the development is occurring. Also involved will be the Applicant, Planning Staff, Town Manager, Legal Counsel and Land Use Consultant as necessary. A rotating schedule for which subcommittee serves will be created and provided to Council. ** Outcome: Draft Development Agreement *May require multiple meetings ** If the project falls within the district of a subcommittee member assigned to that rotation, the next subcommittee in the rotation will review to ensure three-member participation.
Phase 4: Planning Board Review
<i>Planning Board Level Negotiations with Applicant</i>
Presentation of Draft Agreement to the Planning Board Considerations: Draft Development Agreement Who Is Involved: Planning Staff, Town Engineer, Town Manager, Applicant, Legal Counsel and Land Use Consultant as necessary Outcome: Draft Development Agreement Recommendation
Phase 5: Council Agreement Negotiations*
<i>Council Level Negotiations with Applicant</i>
Presentation of Draft Agreement to entire Council. Council receives draft agreement and may negotiate directly with the applicant. Who Is Involved: Entire Town Council, Applicant, Planning Staff, Town Manager, Legal Counsel and Land Use Consultant as necessary. Outcome: Final Development Agreement *May require multiple meetings
Phase 6: Public Hearing
<i>Public Hearing/Council Decision</i>
Required public hearing held and negotiated agreement adopted by Town Council. Who Is Involved: Town Council, Applicant, Planning Staff, Town Manager, Legal Counsel Outcome: Council Decision/Finalized Agreement

(Amended October 8, 2018)

7.15-4 Administration of Development Agreements and Termination for Material Breach.

- (A.) The development agreement shall run with the land obligating the parties to the agreement to any and all stipulations therein and may only be amended in accordance with the laws of North Carolina governing such agreements as stipulated in Section 7.15-1 herein.
- (B.) The *Development Administrator* shall conduct a periodic review at least every twelve (12) months, at which time the developer is required to demonstrate good faith compliance with the terms of the development agreement. If, as a result of a periodic review, the *Development Administrator* finds and determines that the developer has

committed a material breach of the agreement, the *Development Administrator* shall notify the developer in writing setting forth with reasonable particularity the nature of the breach, the evidence supporting the finding and determination, and provide the developer a reasonable time in which to cure the material breach.

- (C.) If the developer fails to cure the material breach within the time given, then the Town of Stallings may unilaterally terminate or modify the development agreement; provided the notice of termination or modification may be appealed to the board of adjustment in the manner provided by G.S. § 160D- 405.

A development agreement adopted pursuant to this Section shall not exempt the property owner or developer from compliance with the State Building Code or State or local housing codes that are not part of this Ordinance.

CERTIFICATIONS FOR SUBDIVISION PLATS

All Subdivisions:

Town of Stallings Certificate of Approval:

This plat of minor subdivision meets the requirements of the Town of Stallings Development Ordinance as of this ____ day of _____, 20__ and is hereby approved conditioned upon the plat being registered in the Office of the Register of Deeds within sixty (60) days of such approval and receipt of record accompanied by a plat presented to the Town of Stallings Planning Services Department.

Development Administrator or Designee

Certificate of Review Officer:

State of North Carolina

County of Union

I, _____ (printed name), Review Officer for Union County, certify that the map or plat to which this certification is affixed meets all statutory requirements for recording as of this ____ day of _____, 20__.

Union County Review Officer

Certificate of Professional Land Surveyor:

I, _____ (printed name), certify that this plat was drawn under my supervision from an actual survey made under my supervision (deed description recorded in Book _____, Page _____) (other); that the boundaries not surveyed are clearly indicated as drawn from information found in Book _____, Page _____; that the ratio of precision as calculated is 1: _____; that this plat was prepared in accordance with G.S. 47-30 as amended. Witness my original signature, registration number and seal this ____ day of _____, 20__.

Seal or Stamp

Professional Land Surveyor

Professional Land Surveyor No.

Certificate of Ownership:

I (We) hereby certify that I am (we are) the owner(s) of the property shown and described hereon, that I (we) hereby adopt this plan of subdivision with my (our) free consent as of this ____ day of _____, 20__.

Property Owner Name (typed or printed)

Property Owner Signature

(PROVIDE SEPARATE LINES FOR EACH OWNERSHIP INTEREST)

Additional Certifications for Major Subdivisions:

Certificate of Dedication (ONLY IF STREETS/ROADS ARE BEING CREATED):

I (we) hereby certify that I am (we are) the owner(s) of the property shown and described hereon, and that I (we) hereby dedicate all roads, alleys, walks, parks, and other sites to the public use except as noted this ____ day of _____, 20____.

Property Owner Name (typed or printed)

Property Owner Signature

(PROVIDE SEPARATE LINES FOR EACH OWNERSHIP INTEREST)

Certificate of Approval for Street and Road Maintenance (ONLY IF STREETS ARE BEING CREATED):

I (we) hereby certify that I (we) will maintain the streets and/or roads to the standards set forth by the Town of Stallings and the North Carolina Department of Transportation until the respective governmental agency accepts the responsibility by adoption of a resolution stating such this ____ day of _____, 20____.

Property Owner Name (typed or printed)

Property Owner Signature

(PROVIDE SEPARATE LINES FOR EACH OWNERSHIP INTEREST)

Certificate of Streets and Other Public Infrastructure Improvements:

I, _____ (printed name), Town Engineer, hereby certify that the streets, storm drainage systems, and all other roadway improvements have been designed and installed, or their installation guaranteed, in an acceptable manner according to specifications and standards of the Town of Stallings and the State of North Carolina this ____ day of _____, 20____.

Town Engineer of the Town of Stallings, North Carolina

Certificate of Water and Sewer System Approval:

I, _____ (printed name), Town Engineer of the Town of Stallings, North Carolina, hereby certify that all water and sewer systems have been designed and installed, or their installation guaranteed, in an acceptable manner according to specifications and standards of the Town of Stallings and the State of North Carolina this ____ day of _____, 20____.

Town Engineer of the Town of Stallings, North Carolina

Town of Stallings
Traffic Impact Analysis Ordinance



Town of Stallings

315 Stallings Road Stallings, NC

28104

(704) 821-8557

www.stallingsnc.org

Purpose and Definition

Transportation system integrity is an important consideration for our community when a significant development is proposed. Public policy makers, citizens and developers all have a stake in understanding and responding to additional demands on the transportation system. A Transportation Impact Analysis (TIA) is a tool used to evaluate the incremental impacts on the surrounding transportation infrastructure and how to mitigate them to maintain safe traffic and transportation operations.

- A. TIA Determination - The Town shall determine the need for a TIA upon receipt of any development application (by-right or rezoning) accompanied by a sketch or schematic plan. Types of development applications could include, but are not limited to, multi-family developments, single family developments, commercial developments, or industrial developments. If warranted, the transportation consultant assigned by the Town shall prepare the TIA. At the discretion of the North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) and the Town, a Transportation Technical Memorandum, in lieu of a full TIA report, may be allowed for some developments. If proposed street connections are not consistent with adopted plans, then an explanation or proposed transportation mitigation alternative that is equal or better shall be discussed in the study. NCDOT and the Town will be responsible for determining whether the alternative mitigation plan meets and/or exceeds the performance standards of the proposed street connections in the adopted plans.
- B. Minimum Thresholds for TIAs - A TIA will be required to accompany the sketch/schematic plan when expected gross trip generation is **1000 total trips or more both entering and exiting the site in a 24-hour period, and/or 100 total trips both entering and exiting the site during either the AM or PM peak hours (prior to any trip reductions applied - see Section G(10)). The gross trip generation will be calculated by the Town based on information (proposed project summary and development plan) provided by the applicant and the final determination for requiring the TIA will be made by the Town.** The Town may also determine the need for a TIA or Transportation Technical Memorandum based on special circumstances associated with the development, even if the gross trips falls below this threshold. This may be due to location, an intersection or thoroughfare nearby that is at or above capacity, the nature of the use, or one of the following:
1. Traffic generated from a non-residential development that could potentially significantly impact adjacent residential neighborhoods.
 2. Traffic operation issues for current and/or future years on nearby streets are expected to be significantly worsened by traffic generated from the proposed new development.
 3. Major and minor thoroughfares near the site are experiencing significant/unacceptable delays.
 4. Traffic safety issues exist at the intersection or street that would serve the proposed new development.
 5. The proposed land use differs significantly from the adopted Small Area Plans for the Town and/or the Comprehensive Land Use Plan.
 6. The internal street or access system is not anticipated to accommodate the expected traffic generation.
 7. The proposed development project includes a drive-through facility, or other uses such as schools that require significant on-site circulation that may have an off- site impact to adjoining roads and/or intersections.
 8. The amount, behavior and/or assignment of traffic is significantly different from a previously approved TIA, or more than 24 months have passed since completion of previous TIA.

- C. Scoping Meeting – A mandatory scoping meeting is required prior to beginning the TIA to discuss the requirements and strategies for a TIA specific to the site and the proposed development. Background information shall be submitted by the applicant and shall include intended phasing scheme, proposed build-out year, and a conceptual site plan showing proposed access points, proposed land use and densities, structure and parking envelopes. The Town, the transportation consultant assigned by the Town, and the applicant(s) are required to attend the mandatory scoping meeting. Representatives from the NCDOT District office will be invited and encouraged to attend as needed. The applicant may invite members of his/her development team as needed.
- D. Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) – A MOU, documenting the understood scope and parameters of the TIA, shall be prepared by the transportation consultant assigned by the Town. A schedule will be developed and affirmed by all parties. The MOU shall be signed by the applicant and the Town before the consultant can begin work on the TIA. Approval by the NCDOT District Engineer will also be required if access to a state road is involved. Failure by the applicant to provide accurate information or failure by the assigned transportation consultant to follow the MOU shall result in disapproval of the TIA. If significant changes are made to the parameters outlined in the MOU, a revised MOU will be required.
- E. Fees – Prior to the scoping meeting, the transportation consultant assigned by the Town shall submit a summary of consultant fees to the Town to perform the scoping portion of the TIA. The applicant shall agree to provide payment in full to the Town for these services prior to scheduling of the scoping meeting. After the MOU is prepared, changes by the applicant which require updates to the MOU, will result in additional services and must be paid for by the applicant prior to performance of the additional work.

After the scoping meeting, the transportation consultant assigned by the Town shall submit a summary of consultant fees for preparing the TIA to the Town. These fees will account for the work completed throughout the scoping process. Per the MOU, the applicant shall agree to provide payment in full to the Town for preparation of the TIA so that the Town can release the work to the consultant. The Town may require all or a portion of the estimated fees to be paid to the Town prior to commencement of the work. Any additional services incurred by the transportation consultant in addition to the MOU must be approved by the Town and agreed to and paid for by the applicant prior to performance of the additional work.

- F. Development Agreement – Upon completion of the TIA, certain on- or off-site transportation mitigation measures may be required as recommended by the TIA. If so, these improvements will be defined in the Development Agreement, as outlined in the *Town of Stallings Development Ordinance*. All required mitigation measures must be implemented prior to final Certificate of Occupancy (CO).
- G. TIA Outline and Contents – The outline and contents of what is required to be included in the TIA will be discussed at the scoping meeting and included in the MOU. A detailed summary of the expected content and methodologies to be used in the TIA is discussed below.
1. Cover/Signature page – Includes the project name, location, name of the applicant, contact information for the applicant, and date of the study. The name, contact information, registration number, signature, and seal of a duly qualified and registered professional engineer in the State of North Carolina are also required to appear on this page.

2. Table of Contents – Includes a list of all section headings, figures, tables, and appendices included in the TIA report. Page numbers shall denote the location of all information, excluding appendices, in the TIA report.
3. Executive Summary – Includes a description of the study findings, a general description of the project scope, study horizon years, expected transportation impacts of the project, and mitigation measure recommendations. Technical publications, calculations, documentation, data reporting, and detailed design shall not be included in this section.
4. Project Description – Includes a detailed description of the development, including the size of the parcel, development size, existing and proposed uses for the site, anticipated completion dates (including phasing). It shall also include the square footage of each use and/or the number and size of dwelling units proposed, and a map and copy of the site plan provided by the applicant.
5. Site Description – Includes a description of the project location within the Town and region, existing zoning and use (and proposed use if applicable), and key physical characteristics of the site, including general terrain and environmentally sensitive or protected areas.
6. Site Access – A complete description of the ingress/egress of the site shall be explained and depicted. It shall include number of driveways, their locations, distances between driveways and intersections, access control (full-movement, leftover, right-in/right-out, etc.) types of driveways (two- way, one-way, etc.), traffic controls, etc. Internal streets (lanes, flow, and queuing), parking lots, sidewalks, bicycle lanes, and designated loading/unloading areas shall also be described. Similar information for adjacent properties, including topographic grade relationship, shall be provided to evaluate opportunities for internal connections. The design, number, and location of access points to collector and arterial roadways immediately adjacent to the site must be fully analyzed. The number of access points shall be kept to a minimum and designed to be consistent with the type of roadway facility. Driveways serving the site from state roads shall be designed in accordance with the NCDOT's Policy on Street and Driveway Access and/or the Town standards, as applicable.
7. Study Area – The limits of the study area shall be based on the location, size and extent of the proposed project, and an understanding of existing and future land uses and traffic conditions surrounding the site. The limits of the study area for the TIA shall be reviewed and approved by the Town and NCDOT staff at the mandatory scoping meeting. At a minimum, the study area shall include all streets and signalized intersections within a 1- mile radius of the proposed site and/or where site traffic estimated for build- out of the project will constitute 10% or more of any signalized intersection approach during the peak hour. During the scoping meeting, staff may reduce the radius due to conditions specific to the site based on request by applicant and supported with valid reasoning. Should study area intersections outside of the Town be identified, adjacent municipalities will be notified. Unsignalized intersections between the required signalized intersections will be added to the scope as directed by the Town. To initially determine the impacts, the Town will maintain a database of recent peak- hour intersection turning movement counts. The applicable intersection counts will be equated to current year baseline volumes. Based on the proposed development program submitted by the applicant, a preliminary trip generation analysis,

distribution and assignment will be performed within the area surrounding the site and compared to the current year base volumes. Related impacts or current operational problems, may dictate that other intersections be included in the study area as determined by Town staff and/or NCDOT staff. A narrative describing the study area shall identify the location of the proposed project in relation to the existing transportation system and list the specific study intersections and/or segments. Any unique transportation plans or policies applicable to the area (e.g., CATS bus service and small area plans) shall be mentioned. A site location map shall be provided and shall identify natural features, major and minor roadways within the study area, study intersections, and a boundary of the site under consideration.

8. Existing Conditions – Shall include a narrative and map that represents AM and PM peak-hour turning-movement volumes for all intersections within the study area. Traffic volumes shall represent 15-minute interval weekday turning- movement counts (Tuesday through Thursday), include heavy-vehicle, pedestrian and bicycle counts, no more than twelve months old and shall be collected during periods of the year when local schools are in session and during weeks that have no observed federal, state, or local holidays and periods. The required count timeframes are from 6:00-9:00AM and 4:00-7:00PM. Site-specific conditions may necessitate additional or different traffic counting hours and/or days depending on the development program and location within the Town. These unique circumstances will be determined and directed by the Town. The Town will determine if modified peak hours or weekend analyses shall be included in the TIA at the mandatory scoping meeting. For example, 12- or 16- hour turning movement counts shall be required to complete the analysis if a traffic signal warrant analysis is required as part of the TIA. The source of existing traffic volume information shall be explicitly stated (e.g., Town counts, new counts collected by the applicant, NCDOT counts, etc.). If previous counts were obtained, only counts collected within the one year of the scoping meeting will be deemed acceptable. Summary sheets for existing turning movement counts shall be included in the appendix of the TIA report. A separate narrative and map shall be prepared to describe the characteristics of surrounding major roadways, including functional classification, number of lanes, posted speed limit, existing average daily traffic volumes, typical cross section, intersection control, and lineal distance between major roadways. Field notes for the existing conditions investigation may be included in the appendix of the TIA report.
9. Future Year Conditions – Unless otherwise approved by the Town, future year conditions for a single-phase development shall be analyzed for the year the development is expected to be at full occupancy (build-out year) and five years after the build-out year (build-out + 5). For multiple-phased developments, the scenarios shall be completed in order, with any improvements specified by development included in the subsequent build scenarios, including five years after the full build-out year (build-out + 5). Specific analysis periods to include in the study shall depend greatly upon the development program, proposed project phasing plan, and significant improvements programmed for the surrounding transportation system. The approved offsite developments and transportation projects to be included in the base future-year background conditions for the transportation system within the study area shall be determined during the scoping meeting. Transportation improvements assumed in the future-year background conditions analysis may include those with an expected completion date concurrent with that of the development and

funded either by the Town, NCDOT, or indicated as a required condition of approval from another nearby development application. Only projects approved by the Town at the scoping meeting may be included in the analysis as future existing infrastructure. Those improvements committed by other projects must be clearly identified in the report as approved offsite development road improvements. Adjacent development traffic information used in the development of the future year background traffic volumes shall be included in the appendix of the TIA report. Unfunded, planned infrastructure projects may be mentioned in the TIA, but the description shall specifically identify that these projects are not included in the background condition. Future year background traffic volumes shall be forecasted using historical growth rate information, regional models, and/or TIA reports for development approved by the Town but not yet built. A narrative and map shall be prepared that presents turning movement volumes for each peak hour for all intersections identified within the study area. Future year base traffic volumes, other development volumes, and site traffic volumes shall be clearly separated and combined in the map.

10. Trip Generation – Base trip generation for the proposed land use(s) shall be calculated using data published in the latest version of the Institute of Transportation Engineers' (ITE) Trip Generation Manual. Data limitations, data age, choice of peak hour of adjacent street traffic, choice of independent variable, and choice of average rate versus equation shall be discussed at the mandatory scoping meeting. Local trip generation rates may be acceptable if appropriate validation is provided by the applicant to support them. Any deviation from ITE trip generation rates shall be discussed in the mandatory scoping meeting and documented in the MOU if approved by the Town and NCDOT. The NCDOT Municipal School Transportation Assistance (MSTA) calculator shall be used to calculate projected trip generations for school sites.
 - a. Internal Capture – Base trip generation may be reduced by rate of internal capture when two or more land uses are proposed using methodology recommended in the most current Trip Generation Handbook published by the ITE, or research published by the National Cooperative Highway Research Program (NCHRP) Transportation Research Board. Reductions for internal capture shall be applied to multi- or mixed-use sites only. The internal capture reduction shall be applied before pass-by trips are calculated.
 - b. Pass-by Trips – Pass-by trips are those made as intermediate trips between an origin and primary destination (i.e., home to work, home to shopping, etc.). However, pass-by trips are not diverted from another roadway. Base trip generation may be reduced by rate of pass-by capture using methodology recommended in the most current Trip Generation Handbook published by the ITE. Pass-by trips associated with the development program may not exceed 10% of the peak-hour volume reported for the adjacent public street network. This network shall include the streets that provide primary access to/from the site. For example, if a site access drive that connects to a low-volume local street, which its primary access is to a major collector road, the traffic on the major collector shall be used as the adjacent street for pass-by calculation purposes. Evaluation of diverted trips may apply depending on the specifics of each site. A trip generation table shall summarize all trip generation calculations for the project.

11. Trip Distribution – External trip distribution shall be determined on a project-by-project basis using one of several sources of information available to transportation and land planning professionals. Potential sources for determining project trip distribution may include the regional travel demand model, market analysis, existing traffic patterns, or professional judgment. At the Town's direction, multiple trip distributions may be required for differing land use types. Regardless of methodology, the procedures followed and logic for estimating trip distribution percentages must be well-documented in the TIA. Trip distribution percentages proposed for the surrounding transportation network shall be discussed during the scoping meeting and shall be approved by the Town and NCDOT before proceeding with the TIA. A map showing the percentage of site traffic on each street included in the study area shall be included in the TIA.
12. Trip Assignment – Project traffic shall be distributed to the surrounding transportation system based on the site's trip generation estimates and trip distribution percentages. Future year build-out traffic forecasts (i.e., future year background traffic plus project traffic) shall be represented in graphic formats for AM and PM peak-hour conditions at all intersections included in the study area. If the project will be built in phases, traffic assignments shall be reported for each phase. Pass-by traffic shall be included at the driveways and access points for evaluating driveway volumes. Multiple assignment analyses may be required if the traffic control at the access drives varies (i.e., right-in/right-out vs. stop controlled vs. signalized).
13. Operations Analysis – The TIA shall include multi-modal operations analyses including vehicular, pedestrian and bicycle, to allow for the safe and convenient travel for all modes. Level-of-Service (LOS) and delay is the primary measures of effectiveness for impacts to the transportation system, and is defined by the most current edition of the Highway Capacity Manual (HCM). Operations analyses shall be performed for the existing and all future year scenarios, as described in Section G (17)). Impacts from the proposed project shall be measured by comparing the future year background conditions to the future year build-out conditions. Requirements for mitigation are described in Section G (17).
 - a. Vehicular Capacity Analysis - Unless otherwise noted, Synchro LOS and delay shall be reported for all signalized intersections and approaches identified in the study area. Based on HCM, LOS for unsignalized intersections is not defined as a whole; instead, only the individual stop-controlled or yield approaches shall be reported based on the HCM reports determined through the Synchro analysis. Existing signalized intersections shall be modeled based on existing signal timing plans provided by either the Town or NCDOT. Existing signal timing plans shall be included in the appendix of the TIA report. If a traffic signal is part of a coordinated system it must be analyzed as such under all conditions. Other standard practices and default input values for evaluating signalized intersections shall be consistent with the most recent guidelines published by the NCDOT, Traffic Engineering and Safety Systems Branch, Congestion Management Unit ("Capacity Analysis Guidelines"). The Town may also require safety, traffic simulation, gap and/or other analyses appropriate for evaluating a development application. Additional analyses and/or traffic capacity or

simulation tools (such as VISSIM or Transmodeler) required for the TIA shall be identified during the scoping meeting. All TIA reports submitted to the Town shall use Synchro, SimTraffic, VISSIM and/or Transmodeler analysis software for signalized and unsignalized intersections, or Sidra Software for roundabouts, consistent with policies released by the NCDOT. A narrative, table, and map shall be prepared that summarizes the methodology and measured conditions at the intersections reported in LOS (LOS A – F), the intersection and approach signal delay for signalized intersections, the approach delay for unsignalized intersections, and 95th percentile queue lengths for all movements. Capacity analysis worksheets and auxiliary turn-lane warrants for unsignalized intersections shall be included in the appendix of the TIA report.

- b. Pedestrian Operations Analysis - Unless otherwise noted, methodology provided in the latest edition of the Highway Capacity Manual shall be used to evaluate pedestrian LOS for the intersections identified in the study area. The current methodology is based on geometric data, demand data, and signal control data including, but not limited to:
 - Number of lanes on the major street
 - Crossing distance
 - Traffic volumes
 - Motorist yielding rates to pedestrians
 - Cycle Length
 - Walk Time
 - Presence of pedestrian phase
- c. Bicycle Operations Analysis – The bicycle LOS at intersections identified in the study area shall be evaluated using locally accepted methodology. This current methodology assesses bicyclists' comfort based on geometric and traffic signal features including, but not limited to:
 - Number of lanes crossed
 - Presence of conflicting turning movements
 - Presence of bike lanes

Under this methodology, intersection features are assigned points, where the LOS for each approach is calculated based on the accumulation of points for each geometric and traffic signal feature identified in the worksheet. Currently, this methodology does not take into account demand volumes; therefore, the bicycle LOS would not differ between AM and PM peak hours, and thus would not need to be reported for both under this methodology.

- 14. Queuing Analysis – 95th percentile and simulation analysis of future year queues shall be consistent with NCDOT's Traffic Engineering and Safety Systems Branch, Congestion Management Unit current practices and published Capacity Analysis Guidelines. Turn lanes and storage lengths for the major street (uncontrolled) approaches at unsignalized intersections shall be identified using volume thresholds published in the NCDOT's Policy on Street and Driveway Access to North Carolina Highways (see Warrant for Left- and Right- Turn Lanes Nomograph, pg. 80). Recommendations for left and right-turn lanes serving the site shall be designed to account for both the NCDOT warrants described above and to meet future year capacity needs

identified through the capacity analyses. For projects that include drive-through facilities, pick-up/drop-off areas, or entrance gates, a queuing analysis may be required by the Town to ensure that vehicle stacking will not adversely impact the public transportation system. The queuing analysis must be performed using accepted transportation engineering procedures approved by the Town. If a TIA is required for a new school site, the internal circulation and ingress/egress of the site shall be modeled using a “dummy signal” in the Synchro software as prescribed by NCDOT Municipal School Transportation Assistance (MSTA) department.

15. Crash Analysis – A summary of crash data (type, number, and severity) for the most recent 3-year period at each study location is required. Traffic Engineering Accident Analysis System reports will be provided by the Town and/or NCDOT and shall be included in the appendix of the TIA report. For locations with prevalent crash types and/or frequency, a discussion shall be included describing factors that may be contributing to the incidents. At a minimum, the proposed development features shall not contribute to factors potentially involved in the existing crash rates. If contributing factors are identified, recommendations to eliminate or mitigate these features shall be included.
16. Traffic Signal Warrants – Town staff and/or NCDOT may consider potential signal locations at the scoping meeting. However, traffic flow progression is of paramount importance when considering a new traffic signal location. A new traffic signal shall not cause an undesirable delay to the surrounding transportation system. Installation of a traffic signal at a new location shall be based on the application of warrants criteria contained in the most current edition of the Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD) and engineering judgment. Traffic signal warrants shall be included in the appendix of the TIA report. Additionally, spacing of traffic signals within the Town must adhere to NCDOT requirements. Pedestrian movements must be considered in the evaluation and adequate pedestrian clearance provided in the signal cycle split assumptions. If a signal warrant analysis is recommended in the TIA, the Town and/or NCDOT may decide to defer a signal warrant analysis until after the development has opened to allow use of actual turning movement counts at an intersection. The TIA recommendations must clearly state that this analysis shall occur at a specified date following the opening of the development. The applicant must issue a bond or letter of credit in the name of the Town for the estimated cost of the signal warrant analysis and resulting signal prior to final approval of the TIA. The cost shall be established based on an engineer’s estimate provided by the consultant identified by the Town.
17. Mitigation Measure Recommendations – This section of the TIA report shall provide a description of the study’s findings regarding impacts of the proposed project on the existing and future transportation system and describe the location, nature, and extent of all mitigation measures recommended to the applicant to improve and/or maintain the future year background level-of-service (LOS) conditions through phasing and ultimate build-out of the project. This mitigation will be identified by measuring the impact between the future year background conditions and the future year build-out conditions. The applicant is required to mitigate transportation deficiencies caused solely by the projected impact of their proposed development, and not unacceptable background conditions or other deficiencies caused by offsite development within the defined study area.

The applicant shall be required to identify mitigation improvements to the transportation network if at least one of the following conditions exists when comparing the multimodal operations analyses of future year background conditions to future year build-out conditions:

- a. the total average delay at an intersection or individual approach increases by 25% or greater, while maintaining the same LOS,
- b. the LOS degrades by at least one level,
- c. or the LOS is at or below the LOS threshold dictated by the zoning (as outlined in Table 1) in background conditions and the proposed project shows a negative impact on the intersection or approach

The following LOS table (Table 1), using the most recent Level of Service methodology, shall be used when determining the adequacy of intersection/approach within the applicable impact areas of the Town:

Table 1: LOS Thresholds		
Zoning	Vehicular LOS Threshold	Bike/Ped LOS Threshold
AG, CIV	C	E
SFR, MFT, VSR, IND	D	D
TC, MU, C-74, CP-485, CZ, CUP	E	C
Within a Small Area Plan Boundary	E	C
All Other	D	D

Where an intersection/approach is located within more than one zoning district and is not located within a small area plan boundary, the less restrictive LOS shall apply to the entire intersection or approach for purposes of complying with this ordinance.

If the background LOS (intersection or approach) is inadequate (i.e., at or below the threshold), the applicant will be expected to mitigate only the impact caused by the proposed project. For example, if the background LOS of an approach is LOS F with 85 seconds of delay, and the project traffic increases the delay to 95 seconds at LOS F, the applicant will be required to mitigate the added 10 seconds of delay on the approach, not required to mitigate the inadequate background delay. Town staff and NCDOT will review the recommendations in the final version of the TIA and will have the ultimate determination in the scope of the required mitigation measures.

A Developer Agreement as outlined in Part F of this ordinance may apply if mitigation requirements are needed.

For multi-phase developments, the capacity analyses scenarios shall address the phasing of improvements for each phase of development. The build-out + 5 scenario will require the analysis of only five years beyond the full build-out year. The build-out + 5 scenario analysis is not used for mitigation purposes. A narrative and table shall be prepared that summarizes the methodology and measured conditions at the intersections reported in LOS (LOS A–F) and average control delay for each intersection and approach.

A narrative and map shall also be prepared that describes and illustrates recommended improvements, by development phase if necessary, for

mitigating the projected impact of the proposed development.

18. Compliance with Adopted Small Area/Transportation Plans – All TIA reports must include a statement of compliance with plans, programs, and policies, including small area plans, adopted by the Town of Stallings for maintaining a safe and efficient multi-modal transportation system.

CERTIFICATIONS FOR SUBDIVISION PLATS

All Subdivisions:

Town of Stallings Certificate of Approval:

This plat of minor subdivision meets the requirements of the Town of Stallings Development Ordinance as of this ____ day of _____, 20__ and is hereby approved conditioned upon the plat being registered in the Office of the Register of Deeds within sixty (60) days of such approval and receipt of record accompanied by a plat presented to the Town of Stallings Planning Services Department.

Development Administrator or Designee

Certificate of Review Officer:

State of North Carolina

County of Union

I, _____ (printed name), Review Officer for Union County, certify that the map or plat to which this certification is affixed meets all statutory requirements for recording as of this ____ day of _____, 20__.

Union County Review Officer

Certificate of Professional Land Surveyor:

I, _____ (printed name), certify that this plat was drawn under my supervision from an actual survey made under my supervision (deed description recorded in Book _____, Page _____) (other); that the boundaries not surveyed are clearly indicated as drawn from information found in Book _____, Page _____; that the ratio of precision as calculated is 1: _____; that this plat was prepared in accordance with G.S. 47-30 as amended. Witness my original signature, registration number and seal this ____ day of _____, 20__.

Seal or Stamp

Professional Land Surveyor

Professional Land Surveyor No.

Certificate of Ownership:

I (We) hereby certify that I am (we are) the owner(s) of the property shown and described hereon, that I (we) hereby adopt this plan of subdivision with my (our) free consent as of this ____ day of _____, 20__.

Property Owner Name (typed or printed)

Property Owner Signature

(PROVIDE SEPARATE LINES FOR EACH OWNERSHIP INTEREST)

Additional Certifications for Major Subdivisions:

Certificate of Dedication (ONLY IF STREETS/ROADS ARE BEING CREATED):

I (we) hereby certify that I am (we are) the owner(s) of the property shown and described hereon, and that I (we) hereby dedicate all roads, alleys, walks, parks, and other sites to the public use except as noted this ____ day of _____, 20____.

Property Owner Name (typed or printed)

Property Owner Signature

(PROVIDE SEPARATE LINES FOR EACH OWNERSHIP INTEREST)

Certificate of Approval for Street and Road Maintenance (ONLY IF STREETS ARE BEING CREATED):

I (we) hereby certify that I (we) will maintain the streets and/or roads to the standards set forth by the Town of Stallings and the North Carolina Department of Transportation until the respective governmental agency accepts the responsibility by adoption of a resolution stating such this ____ day of _____, 20____.

Property Owner Name (typed or printed)

Property Owner Signature

(PROVIDE SEPARATE LINES FOR EACH OWNERSHIP INTEREST)

Certificate of Streets and Other Public Infrastructure Improvements:

I, _____ (printed name), Town Engineer, hereby certify that the streets, storm drainage systems, and all other roadway improvements have been designed and installed, or their installation guaranteed, in an acceptable manner according to specifications and standards of the Town of Stallings and the State of North Carolina this ____ day of _____, 20____.

Town Engineer of the Town of Stallings, North Carolina

Certificate of Water and Sewer System Approval:

I, _____ (printed name), Town Engineer of the Town of Stallings, North Carolina, hereby certify that all water and sewer systems have been designed and installed, or their installation guaranteed, in an acceptable manner according to specifications and standards of the Town of Stallings and the State of North Carolina this ____ day of _____, 20____.

Town Engineer of the Town of Stallings, North Carolina

Town of Stallings
Traffic Impact Analysis Ordinance



Town of Stallings

315 Stallings Road Stallings, NC

28104

(704) 821-8557

www.stallingsnc.org

Purpose and Definition

Transportation system integrity is an important consideration for our community when a significant development is proposed. Public policy makers, citizens and developers all have a stake in understanding and responding to additional demands on the transportation system. A Transportation Impact Analysis (TIA) is a tool used to evaluate the incremental impacts on the surrounding transportation infrastructure and how to mitigate them to maintain safe traffic and transportation operations.

- A. TIA Determination - The Town shall determine the need for a TIA upon receipt of any development application (by-right or rezoning) accompanied by a sketch or schematic plan. Types of development applications could include, but are not limited to, multi-family developments, single family developments, commercial developments, or industrial developments. If warranted, the transportation consultant assigned by the Town shall prepare the TIA. At the discretion of the North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) and the Town, a Transportation Technical Memorandum, in lieu of a full TIA report, may be allowed for some developments. If proposed street connections are not consistent with adopted plans, then an explanation or proposed transportation mitigation alternative that is equal or better shall be discussed in the study. NCDOT and the Town will be responsible for determining whether the alternative mitigation plan meets and/or exceeds the performance standards of the proposed street connections in the adopted plans.
- B. Minimum Thresholds for TIAs - A TIA will be required to accompany the sketch/schematic plan when expected gross trip generation is **1000 total trips or more both entering and exiting the site in a 24-hour period, and/or 100 total trips both entering and exiting the site during either the AM or PM peak hours (prior to any trip reductions applied - see Section G(10)). The gross trip generation will be calculated by the Town based on information (proposed project summary and development plan) provided by the applicant and the final determination for requiring the TIA will be made by the Town.** The Town may also determine the need for a TIA or Transportation Technical Memorandum based on special circumstances associated with the development, even if the gross trips falls below this threshold. This may be due to location, an intersection or thoroughfare nearby that is at or above capacity, the nature of the use, or one of the following:
1. Traffic generated from a non-residential development that could potentially significantly impact adjacent residential neighborhoods.
 2. Traffic operation issues for current and/or future years on nearby streets are expected to be significantly worsened by traffic generated from the proposed new development.
 3. Major and minor thoroughfares near the site are experiencing significant/unacceptable delays.
 4. Traffic safety issues exist at the intersection or street that would serve the proposed new development.
 5. The proposed land use differs significantly from the adopted Small Area Plans for the Town and/or the Comprehensive Land Use Plan.
 6. The internal street or access system is not anticipated to accommodate the expected traffic generation.
 7. The proposed development project includes a drive-through facility, or other uses such as schools that require significant on-site circulation that may have an off- site impact to adjoining roads and/or intersections.
 8. The amount, behavior and/or assignment of traffic is significantly different from a previously approved TIA, or more than 24 months have passed since completion of previous TIA.

- C. Scoping Meeting – A mandatory scoping meeting is required prior to beginning the TIA to discuss the requirements and strategies for a TIA specific to the site and the proposed development. Background information shall be submitted by the applicant and shall include intended phasing scheme, proposed build-out year, and a conceptual site plan showing proposed access points, proposed land use and densities, structure and parking envelopes. The Town, the transportation consultant assigned by the Town, and the applicant(s) are required to attend the mandatory scoping meeting. Representatives from the NCDOT District office will be invited and encouraged to attend as needed. The applicant may invite members of his/her development team as needed.
- D. Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) – A MOU, documenting the understood scope and parameters of the TIA, shall be prepared by the transportation consultant assigned by the Town. A schedule will be developed and affirmed by all parties. The MOU shall be signed by the applicant and the Town before the consultant can begin work on the TIA. Approval by the NCDOT District Engineer will also be required if access to a state road is involved. Failure by the applicant to provide accurate information or failure by the assigned transportation consultant to follow the MOU shall result in disapproval of the TIA. If significant changes are made to the parameters outlined in the MOU, a revised MOU will be required.
- E. Fees – Prior to the scoping meeting, the transportation consultant assigned by the Town shall submit a summary of consultant fees to the Town to perform the scoping portion of the TIA. The applicant shall agree to provide payment in full to the Town for these services prior to scheduling of the scoping meeting. After the MOU is prepared, changes by the applicant which require updates to the MOU, will result in additional services and must be paid for by the applicant prior to performance of the additional work.

After the scoping meeting, the transportation consultant assigned by the Town shall submit a summary of consultant fees for preparing the TIA to the Town. These fees will account for the work completed throughout the scoping process. Per the MOU, the applicant shall agree to provide payment in full to the Town for preparation of the TIA so that the Town can release the work to the consultant. The Town may require all or a portion of the estimated fees to be paid to the Town prior to commencement of the work. Any additional services incurred by the transportation consultant in addition to the MOU must be approved by the Town and agreed to and paid for by the applicant prior to performance of the additional work.

- F. Development Agreement – Upon completion of the TIA, certain on- or off-site transportation mitigation measures may be required as recommended by the TIA. If so, these improvements will be defined in the Development Agreement, as outlined in the *Town of Stallings Development Ordinance*. All required mitigation measures must be implemented prior to final Certificate of Occupancy (CO).
- G. TIA Outline and Contents – The outline and contents of what is required to be included in the TIA will be discussed at the scoping meeting and included in the MOU. A detailed summary of the expected content and methodologies to be used in the TIA is discussed below.
1. Cover/Signature page – Includes the project name, location, name of the applicant, contact information for the applicant, and date of the study. The name, contact information, registration number, signature, and seal of a duly qualified and registered professional engineer in the State of North Carolina are also required to appear on this page.

2. Table of Contents – Includes a list of all section headings, figures, tables, and appendices included in the TIA report. Page numbers shall denote the location of all information, excluding appendices, in the TIA report.
3. Executive Summary – Includes a description of the study findings, a general description of the project scope, study horizon years, expected transportation impacts of the project, and mitigation measure recommendations. Technical publications, calculations, documentation, data reporting, and detailed design shall not be included in this section.
4. Project Description – Includes a detailed description of the development, including the size of the parcel, development size, existing and proposed uses for the site, anticipated completion dates (including phasing). It shall also include the square footage of each use and/or the number and size of dwelling units proposed, and a map and copy of the site plan provided by the applicant.
5. Site Description – Includes a description of the project location within the Town and region, existing zoning and use (and proposed use if applicable), and key physical characteristics of the site, including general terrain and environmentally sensitive or protected areas.
6. Site Access – A complete description of the ingress/egress of the site shall be explained and depicted. It shall include number of driveways, their locations, distances between driveways and intersections, access control (full-movement, leftover, right-in/right-out, etc.) types of driveways (two- way, one-way, etc.), traffic controls, etc. Internal streets (lanes, flow, and queuing), parking lots, sidewalks, bicycle lanes, and designated loading/unloading areas shall also be described. Similar information for adjacent properties, including topographic grade relationship, shall be provided to evaluate opportunities for internal connections. The design, number, and location of access points to collector and arterial roadways immediately adjacent to the site must be fully analyzed. The number of access points shall be kept to a minimum and designed to be consistent with the type of roadway facility. Driveways serving the site from state roads shall be designed in accordance with the NCDOT's Policy on Street and Driveway Access and/or the Town standards, as applicable.
7. Study Area – The limits of the study area shall be based on the location, size and extent of the proposed project, and an understanding of existing and future land uses and traffic conditions surrounding the site. The limits of the study area for the TIA shall be reviewed and approved by the Town and NCDOT staff at the mandatory scoping meeting. At a minimum, the study area shall include all streets and signalized intersections within a 1- mile radius of the proposed site and/or where site traffic estimated for build- out of the project will constitute 10% or more of any signalized intersection approach during the peak hour. During the scoping meeting, staff may reduce the radius due to conditions specific to the site based on request by applicant and supported with valid reasoning. Should study area intersections outside of the Town be identified, adjacent municipalities will be notified. Unsignalized intersections between the required signalized intersections will be added to the scope as directed by the Town. To initially determine the impacts, the Town will maintain a database of recent peak- hour intersection turning movement counts. The applicable intersection counts will be equated to current year baseline volumes. Based on the proposed development program submitted by the applicant, a preliminary trip generation analysis,

distribution and assignment will be performed within the area surrounding the site and compared to the current year base volumes. Related impacts or current operational problems, may dictate that other intersections be included in the study area as determined by Town staff and/or NCDOT staff. A narrative describing the study area shall identify the location of the proposed project in relation to the existing transportation system and list the specific study intersections and/or segments. Any unique transportation plans or policies applicable to the area (e.g., CATS bus service and small area plans) shall be mentioned. A site location map shall be provided and shall identify natural features, major and minor roadways within the study area, study intersections, and a boundary of the site under consideration.

8. Existing Conditions – Shall include a narrative and map that represents AM and PM peak-hour turning-movement volumes for all intersections within the study area. Traffic volumes shall represent 15-minute interval weekday turning- movement counts (Tuesday through Thursday), include heavy-vehicle, pedestrian and bicycle counts, no more than twelve months old and shall be collected during periods of the year when local schools are in session and during weeks that have no observed federal, state, or local holidays and periods. The required count timeframes are from 6:00-9:00AM and 4:00-7:00PM. Site-specific conditions may necessitate additional or different traffic counting hours and/or days depending on the development program and location within the Town. These unique circumstances will be determined and directed by the Town. The Town will determine if modified peak hours or weekend analyses shall be included in the TIA at the mandatory scoping meeting. For example, 12- or 16- hour turning movement counts shall be required to complete the analysis if a traffic signal warrant analysis is required as part of the TIA. The source of existing traffic volume information shall be explicitly stated (e.g., Town counts, new counts collected by the applicant, NCDOT counts, etc.). If previous counts were obtained, only counts collected within the one year of the scoping meeting will be deemed acceptable. Summary sheets for existing turning movement counts shall be included in the appendix of the TIA report. A separate narrative and map shall be prepared to describe the characteristics of surrounding major roadways, including functional classification, number of lanes, posted speed limit, existing average daily traffic volumes, typical cross section, intersection control, and lineal distance between major roadways. Field notes for the existing conditions investigation may be included in the appendix of the TIA report.
9. Future Year Conditions – Unless otherwise approved by the Town, future year conditions for a single-phase development shall be analyzed for the year the development is expected to be at full occupancy (build-out year) and five years after the build-out year (build-out + 5). For multiple-phased developments, the scenarios shall be completed in order, with any improvements specified by development included in the subsequent build scenarios, including five years after the full build-out year (build-out + 5). Specific analysis periods to include in the study shall depend greatly upon the development program, proposed project phasing plan, and significant improvements programmed for the surrounding transportation system. The approved offsite developments and transportation projects to be included in the base future-year background conditions for the transportation system within the study area shall be determined during the scoping meeting. Transportation improvements assumed in the future-year background conditions analysis may include those with an expected completion date concurrent with that of the development and

funded either by the Town, NCDOT, or indicated as a required condition of approval from another nearby development application. Only projects approved by the Town at the scoping meeting may be included in the analysis as future existing infrastructure. Those improvements committed by other projects must be clearly identified in the report as approved offsite development road improvements. Adjacent development traffic information used in the development of the future year background traffic volumes shall be included in the appendix of the TIA report. Unfunded, planned infrastructure projects may be mentioned in the TIA, but the description shall specifically identify that these projects are not included in the background condition. Future year background traffic volumes shall be forecasted using historical growth rate information, regional models, and/or TIA reports for development approved by the Town but not yet built. A narrative and map shall be prepared that presents turning movement volumes for each peak hour for all intersections identified within the study area. Future year base traffic volumes, other development volumes, and site traffic volumes shall be clearly separated and combined in the map.

10. Trip Generation – Base trip generation for the proposed land use(s) shall be calculated using data published in the latest version of the Institute of Transportation Engineers' (ITE) Trip Generation Manual. Data limitations, data age, choice of peak hour of adjacent street traffic, choice of independent variable, and choice of average rate versus equation shall be discussed at the mandatory scoping meeting. Local trip generation rates may be acceptable if appropriate validation is provided by the applicant to support them. Any deviation from ITE trip generation rates shall be discussed in the mandatory scoping meeting and documented in the MOU if approved by the Town and NCDOT. The NCDOT Municipal School Transportation Assistance (MSTA) calculator shall be used to calculate projected trip generations for school sites.
 - a. Internal Capture – Base trip generation may be reduced by rate of internal capture when two or more land uses are proposed using methodology recommended in the most current Trip Generation Handbook published by the ITE, or research published by the National Cooperative Highway Research Program (NCHRP) Transportation Research Board. Reductions for internal capture shall be applied to multi- or mixed-use sites only. The internal capture reduction shall be applied before pass-by trips are calculated.
 - b. Pass-by Trips – Pass-by trips are those made as intermediate trips between an origin and primary destination (i.e., home to work, home to shopping, etc.). However, pass-by trips are not diverted from another roadway. Base trip generation may be reduced by rate of pass-by capture using methodology recommended in the most current Trip Generation Handbook published by the ITE. Pass-by trips associated with the development program may not exceed 10% of the peak-hour volume reported for the adjacent public street network. This network shall include the streets that provide primary access to/from the site. For example, if a site access drive that connects to a low-volume local street, which its primary access is to a major collector road, the traffic on the major collector shall be used as the adjacent street for pass-by calculation purposes. Evaluation of diverted trips may apply depending on the specifics of each site. A trip generation table shall summarize all trip generation calculations for the project.

11. Trip Distribution – External trip distribution shall be determined on a project-by-project basis using one of several sources of information available to transportation and land planning professionals. Potential sources for determining project trip distribution may include the regional travel demand model, market analysis, existing traffic patterns, or professional judgment. At the Town's direction, multiple trip distributions may be required for differing land use types. Regardless of methodology, the procedures followed and logic for estimating trip distribution percentages must be well-documented in the TIA. Trip distribution percentages proposed for the surrounding transportation network shall be discussed during the scoping meeting and shall be approved by the Town and NCDOT before proceeding with the TIA. A map showing the percentage of site traffic on each street included in the study area shall be included in the TIA.
12. Trip Assignment – Project traffic shall be distributed to the surrounding transportation system based on the site's trip generation estimates and trip distribution percentages. Future year build-out traffic forecasts (i.e., future year background traffic plus project traffic) shall be represented in graphic formats for AM and PM peak-hour conditions at all intersections included in the study area. If the project will be built in phases, traffic assignments shall be reported for each phase. Pass-by traffic shall be included at the driveways and access points for evaluating driveway volumes. Multiple assignment analyses may be required if the traffic control at the access drives varies (i.e., right-in/right-out vs. stop controlled vs. signalized).
13. Operations Analysis – The TIA shall include multi-modal operations analyses including vehicular, pedestrian and bicycle, to allow for the safe and convenient travel for all modes. Level-of-Service (LOS) and delay is the primary measures of effectiveness for impacts to the transportation system, and is defined by the most current edition of the Highway Capacity Manual (HCM). Operations analyses shall be performed for the existing and all future year scenarios, as described in Section G (17)). Impacts from the proposed project shall be measured by comparing the future year background conditions to the future year build-out conditions. Requirements for mitigation are described in Section G (17).
 - a. Vehicular Capacity Analysis - Unless otherwise noted, Synchro LOS and delay shall be reported for all signalized intersections and approaches identified in the study area. Based on HCM, LOS for unsignalized intersections is not defined as a whole; instead, only the individual stop-controlled or yield approaches shall be reported based on the HCM reports determined through the Synchro analysis. Existing signalized intersections shall be modeled based on existing signal timing plans provided by either the Town or NCDOT. Existing signal timing plans shall be included in the appendix of the TIA report. If a traffic signal is part of a coordinated system it must be analyzed as such under all conditions. Other standard practices and default input values for evaluating signalized intersections shall be consistent with the most recent guidelines published by the NCDOT, Traffic Engineering and Safety Systems Branch, Congestion Management Unit ("Capacity Analysis Guidelines"). The Town may also require safety, traffic simulation, gap and/or other analyses appropriate for evaluating a development application. Additional analyses and/or traffic capacity or

simulation tools (such as VISSIM or Transmodeler) required for the TIA shall be identified during the scoping meeting. All TIA reports submitted to the Town shall use Synchro, SimTraffic, VISSIM and/or Transmodeler analysis software for signalized and unsignalized intersections, or Sidra Software for roundabouts, consistent with policies released by the NCDOT. A narrative, table, and map shall be prepared that summarizes the methodology and measured conditions at the intersections reported in LOS (LOS A – F), the intersection and approach signal delay for signalized intersections, the approach delay for unsignalized intersections, and 95th percentile queue lengths for all movements. Capacity analysis worksheets and auxiliary turn-lane warrants for unsignalized intersections shall be included in the appendix of the TIA report.

- b. Pedestrian Operations Analysis - Unless otherwise noted, methodology provided in the latest edition of the Highway Capacity Manual shall be used to evaluate pedestrian LOS for the intersections identified in the study area. The current methodology is based on geometric data, demand data, and signal control data including, but not limited to:
 - Number of lanes on the major street
 - Crossing distance
 - Traffic volumes
 - Motorist yielding rates to pedestrians
 - Cycle Length
 - Walk Time
 - Presence of pedestrian phase
- c. Bicycle Operations Analysis – The bicycle LOS at intersections identified in the study area shall be evaluated using locally accepted methodology. This current methodology assesses bicyclists' comfort based on geometric and traffic signal features including, but not limited to:
 - Number of lanes crossed
 - Presence of conflicting turning movements
 - Presence of bike lanes

Under this methodology, intersection features are assigned points, where the LOS for each approach is calculated based on the accumulation of points for each geometric and traffic signal feature identified in the worksheet. Currently, this methodology does not take into account demand volumes; therefore, the bicycle LOS would not differ between AM and PM peak hours, and thus would not need to be reported for both under this methodology.

- 14. Queuing Analysis – 95th percentile and simulation analysis of future year queues shall be consistent with NCDOT's Traffic Engineering and Safety Systems Branch, Congestion Management Unit current practices and published Capacity Analysis Guidelines. Turn lanes and storage lengths for the major street (uncontrolled) approaches at unsignalized intersections shall be identified using volume thresholds published in the NCDOT's Policy on Street and Driveway Access to North Carolina Highways (see Warrant for Left- and Right- Turn Lanes Nomograph, pg. 80). Recommendations for left and right-turn lanes serving the site shall be designed to account for both the NCDOT warrants described above and to meet future year capacity needs

identified through the capacity analyses. For projects that include drive-through facilities, pick-up/drop-off areas, or entrance gates, a queuing analysis may be required by the Town to ensure that vehicle stacking will not adversely impact the public transportation system. The queuing analysis must be performed using accepted transportation engineering procedures approved by the Town. If a TIA is required for a new school site, the internal circulation and ingress/egress of the site shall be modeled using a “dummy signal” in the Synchro software as prescribed by NCDOT Municipal School Transportation Assistance (MSTA) department.

15. Crash Analysis – A summary of crash data (type, number, and severity) for the most recent 3-year period at each study location is required. Traffic Engineering Accident Analysis System reports will be provided by the Town and/or NCDOT and shall be included in the appendix of the TIA report. For locations with prevalent crash types and/or frequency, a discussion shall be included describing factors that may be contributing to the incidents. At a minimum, the proposed development features shall not contribute to factors potentially involved in the existing crash rates. If contributing factors are identified, recommendations to eliminate or mitigate these features shall be included.
16. Traffic Signal Warrants – Town staff and/or NCDOT may consider potential signal locations at the scoping meeting. However, traffic flow progression is of paramount importance when considering a new traffic signal location. A new traffic signal shall not cause an undesirable delay to the surrounding transportation system. Installation of a traffic signal at a new location shall be based on the application of warrants criteria contained in the most current edition of the Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD) and engineering judgment. Traffic signal warrants shall be included in the appendix of the TIA report. Additionally, spacing of traffic signals within the Town must adhere to NCDOT requirements. Pedestrian movements must be considered in the evaluation and adequate pedestrian clearance provided in the signal cycle split assumptions. If a signal warrant analysis is recommended in the TIA, the Town and/or NCDOT may decide to defer a signal warrant analysis until after the development has opened to allow use of actual turning movement counts at an intersection. The TIA recommendations must clearly state that this analysis shall occur at a specified date following the opening of the development. The applicant must issue a bond or letter of credit in the name of the Town for the estimated cost of the signal warrant analysis and resulting signal prior to final approval of the TIA. The cost shall be established based on an engineer's estimate provided by the consultant identified by the Town.
17. Mitigation Measure Recommendations – This section of the TIA report shall provide a description of the study's findings regarding impacts of the proposed project on the existing and future transportation system and describe the location, nature, and extent of all mitigation measures recommended to the applicant to improve and/or maintain the future year background level-of-service (LOS) conditions through phasing and ultimate build-out of the project. This mitigation will be identified by measuring the impact between the future year background conditions and the future year build-out conditions. The applicant is required to mitigate transportation deficiencies caused solely by the projected impact of their proposed development, and not unacceptable background conditions or other deficiencies caused by offsite development within the defined study area.

The applicant shall be required to identify mitigation improvements to the transportation network if at least one of the following conditions exists when comparing the multimodal operations analyses of future year background conditions to future year build-out conditions:

- a. the total average delay at an intersection or individual approach increases by 25% or greater, while maintaining the same LOS,
- b. the LOS degrades by at least one level,
- c. or the LOS is at or below the LOS threshold dictated by the zoning (as outlined in Table 1) in background conditions and the proposed project shows a negative impact on the intersection or approach

The following LOS table (Table 1), using the most recent Level of Service methodology, shall be used when determining the adequacy of intersection/approach within the applicable impact areas of the Town:

Table 1: LOS Thresholds		
Zoning	Vehicular LOS Threshold	Bike/Ped LOS Threshold
AG, CIV	C	E
SFR, MFT, VSR, IND	D	D
TC, MU, C-74, CP-485, CZ, CUP	E	C
Within a Small Area Plan Boundary	E	C
All Other	D	D

Where an intersection/approach is located within more than one zoning district and is not located within a small area plan boundary, the less restrictive LOS shall apply to the entire intersection or approach for purposes of complying with this ordinance.

If the background LOS (intersection or approach) is inadequate (i.e., at or below the threshold), the applicant will be expected to mitigate only the impact caused by the proposed project. For example, if the background LOS of an approach is LOS F with 85 seconds of delay, and the project traffic increases the delay to 95 seconds at LOS F, the applicant will be required to mitigate the added 10 seconds of delay on the approach, not required to mitigate the inadequate background delay. Town staff and NCDOT will review the recommendations in the final version of the TIA and will have the ultimate determination in the scope of the required mitigation measures.

A Developer Agreement as outlined in Part F of this ordinance may apply if mitigation requirements are needed.

For multi-phase developments, the capacity analyses scenarios shall address the phasing of improvements for each phase of development. The build-out + 5 scenario will require the analysis of only five years beyond the full build-out year. The build-out + 5 scenario analysis is not used for mitigation purposes. A narrative and table shall be prepared that summarizes the methodology and measured conditions at the intersections reported in LOS (LOS A–F) and average control delay for each intersection and approach.

A narrative and map shall also be prepared that describes and illustrates recommended improvements, by development phase if necessary, for

mitigating the projected impact of the proposed development.

18. Compliance with Adopted Small Area/Transportation Plans – All TIA reports must include a statement of compliance with plans, programs, and policies, including small area plans, adopted by the Town of Stallings for maintaining a safe and efficient multi-modal transportation system.

ARTICLE 8

DISTRICTS

8.1 Purpose

In order to provide for the orderly development of Stallings, preserve existing development patterns that contribute to the character and sense of place of the community, and to allow for creativity in the planning for future development, the Town hereby establishes districts and their associated standards and specifications.

8.2 Districts Created

The following Primary General-Use Districts are created. This listing is in order of intensity of development listed within the district, from least intense to most intense:
(Amended September 26, 2022)

- (1.) Agriculture (AG)
- (2.) Single Family Residential (SFR-1)
- (3.) Single Family Residential (SFR-2)
- (4.) Single Family Residential (SFR-3)
- (5.) Single Family Residential Mobile Home (SFR-MH)
- (6.) Multi-Family Residential Transitional (MFT)
- (7.) Town Center (TC)
- (8.) Civic (CIV)
- (9.) Mixed Use (MU-1)
- (10.) Mixed Use (MU-2)
- (11.) US Highway 74 Commercial (C 74)
- (12.) Interstate Highway 485 Corporate Park (CP 485)
- (13.) Vehicle Service and Repair (VSR)
- (14.) Business Center (BC)
- (15.) Industrial (IND)

In addition to the Primary General-Use Districts above, the following Overlay Districts are created to provide for more creativity in the development of land and/or to protect unique environmental features of the Town.

- (16.) Traditional Neighborhood Development Overlay (TNDO)
- (17.) Scenic Corridor Overlay (SCO)
- (18.) Heavy Industry Overlay (HIO)
- (19.) Conditional Zoning (CZ)

(Amended August 8, 2022)

8.3 Description of Districts

The districts created by this ordinance are described as follows:

The Agriculture District (AG) is established to protect lands used for agricultural production, agricultural-based businesses, and related activities. Farmland is a defining element of Stallings's traditional identity and the protection of these lands aids in preserving the character of the Town. Listed uses are limited, with an emphasis on uses that are agricultural in nature.

Development density is very low to encourage preservation of agricultural lands while discouraging large lot residential development. The Agriculture District can also be used to protect open spaces.

The Single-Family Residential Districts (SFR-1, SFR-2, SFR-3, and SFR-MH) provide for the completion of existing residential neighborhoods and the development of new residential neighborhoods. Allowed building/lot types in the Single-Family Districts are Detached House. Listed uses are restricted to single family homes and their accessory uses. Neighborhoods in these districts are the dominant land use in Stallings and are a major element in defining the character of the community. Standards for the Single-Family Residential Districts promote that new development maintains the character of the community. The Single-Family Residential Districts permit the completion and conformity of conventional residential subdivisions already existing or approved in sketch plan form by the Town of Stallings prior to the effective date of these regulations.

The Multi-Family Residential Transitional District (MFT) provides for the completion of existing multi-family residential neighborhoods in the residential area(s). The intent of this district is to recognize that gradual transformation of existing development to high quality mixed density residential development is needed to support the central core of the Town. Higher density residential development allows a greater number of households to walk or bike, thus reducing the parking demand and providing environmental and health benefits. Allowed building/lot types in these districts are the Detached House, Attached House, and Multi-family Building. Streets in the Multi-Family Residential Transitional District should be interconnected, with streets and sidewalks providing a connection from Stallings's Town Center and other mixed-use districts to the Single-Family Residential districts surrounding these neighborhoods. A range of housing types is encouraged. Criteria for the mix of building types establishes compatibility.

The Town Center District (TC) provides for new development, revitalization, reuse, and infill development in Stallings's core downtown. A broad array of uses is listed to enable the needs of residents and visitors to be met. Allowed building/lot types in this district are Urban Workplace, Shopfront, Detached House, Attached House, Multi-family Building, and Civic Building. The development pattern seeks to integrate shops, restaurants, services, workplaces, civic, educational, religious facilities, and higher density housing in a compact, pedestrian-oriented environment. The Town Center District serves as the hub of the surrounding neighborhoods and of the broader community. The Town Center District may be expanded over time to meet the needs of the growing community for downtown facilities and services. *(Amended March 25, 2024)*

The Civic District (CIV) provides a location for educational, medical, religious, and other public uses. Large developments in the Civic District are encouraged to provide a master

plan to the Town. Institutional uses in the Civic District are required to provide pedestrian connections on their campuses and, to the extent possible, develop an internal street system with structures fronting on the streets. Parking should not be the dominant visible element of the campuses developed for institutional uses. Providing a unique district for civic and institutional uses will establish uniform standards. Allowed building/lot types are Urban Workplace, Detached House, Attached House, Multi-family, and Civic Building.

The Mixed-Use Districts (MU-1 and MU-2) are established to provide opportunities for both compatible and sustainable re-development where underutilized commercial properties already exist as well as infill sites where site specific land planning creates opportunities for businesses and various housing designs sharing community amenities and enhancements. Existing auto-oriented street, lot, and building designs can create uncomfortable pedestrian environments; however, with careful site planning these areas will allow a greater number of residents to walk or bike to businesses and services with an interconnected network of streets and sidewalks. Allowed building/lot types are Highway Commercial, Urban Workplace, Shopfront, Detached House, Attached House, and Multi-family. Dominant uses in this district are residential, retail and office. The Mixed-Use Districts are expected to serve Stallings's residents as well as persons who travel from surrounding communities. The development pattern in this district acknowledges the role of the automobile, with parking and access provided to promote safety for the motoring public. Development standards in the Mixed-Use Districts promote the creation of a pleasant pedestrian-friendly auto-oriented environment while enabling a compatible transition to uses in adjacent neighborhood districts.

The US Highway 74 Commercial District (C-74) is established to provide opportunities for compatible and sustainable development along the US 74 corridor. Development standards in the US Highway 74 Commercial District acknowledge that the automobile is the primary mode of transportation. Development and design standards encourage pedestrian scale development along a secondary street network serving larger projects. Goals of the US Highway 74 Commercial District include providing a pleasant environment for motorists, a safe environment for pedestrians along the secondary network of streets and pedestrian facilities; promoting the safety of motorists and pedestrians; and preserving the capacity of the Bypass to accommodate high traffic volumes at higher speeds outside the core area as shown in the adopted Town Plan. Uses in this district include commercial goods and services, employment, and some limited industrial. Allowed building/lot types include Highway Commercial, Urban Workplace, and Shopfront.

The Interstate Highway 485 Corporate Park (CP 485) is established to provide opportunities for compatible and sustainable development along the I-485 corridor. Development standards in the Interstate Highway 485 Corporate Park District acknowledge that the automobile is the primary mode of transportation. Development and design standards encourage pedestrian scale development along a secondary street network serving larger projects. Goals of the Interstate Highway 485 Corporate Park District include providing a pleasant environment for motorists, a safe environment for pedestrians along the secondary network of streets and pedestrian facilities, promoting the safety of motorists and pedestrians, and preserving the capacity of

the Outer Belt to accommodate high traffic volumes at higher speeds outside the core area as shown in the adopted Town Plan. Uses in this district include office complexes and limited commercial goods and services. Allowed building/lot types include Highway Commercial, Urban Workplace, and Shopfront.

The Vehicle Service and Repair District (VSR) is established to provide locations for specific uses that, due to their unique characteristics and importance to the community and the traveling public, require different criteria and specifications than typical commercial development. Development standards in the Vehicle Service and Repair District acknowledge that the automobile is the primary mode of transportation in suburban communities and there is a vital need for such businesses to be located in close proximity to one another. Uses within the Vehicle Service and Repair District are buffered from adjacent uses. The dominant use in this district is the vehicle repair shop and disabled vehicle storage area. The Vehicle Service and Repair District is reserved for uses which require broad maneuvering spaces and avoid pedestrian interaction with potentially hazardous conditions. Goals of the Vehicle Service and Repair District include providing a pleasant environment for motorists, a safe environment for pedestrians along the network of streets and pedestrian facilities, promoting the safety of motorists and pedestrians, and preserving the capacity of Town Center and its interconnecting network of streets outside the core area as shown in the adopted Town Plan. Uses in this district include heavy commercial goods and services for motor vehicles and some limited industrial. Allowed building/lot type is Highway Commercial.

The Business Center (BC) provides a location for employment centered uses. The predominant uses in this district are office, light industrial, and employment supportive uses. Light industrial uses in this district include industrial activities that generally do not have offensive characteristics such as pollution, noise, and dust and can be conducted primarily inside closed buildings. Hospitality uses (e.g. hotels, restaurants, etc.) as well as necessary supporting uses (e.g. banks) may also be allowed. Development standards are designed to protect nearby residential through buffering and screening requirements. For master-planned developments, the external appearance of buildings and signage, along with modes of ingress and egress, are planned to provide consistency throughout the development. Allowed building/lot type is Highway Commercial. *(Amended September 26, 2022)*

The Industrial District (IND) is established to provide locations for industrial uses that, due to the scale of the buildings and/or the nature of the use, cannot be integrated into the community. Uses within the Industrial District are buffered from adjacent uses. The dominant uses in this district are manufacturing and warehouse storage. Small scale manufacturing and storage that is compatible with less intensive uses can and should be located in other non-residential or mixed-use districts. The Industrial District is reserved for uses which require very large buildings and/or large parking and loading facilities. Allowed building/lot type is Highway Commercial.

The Traditional Neighborhood Development Overlay District (TNDO) provides for the development of new neighborhoods and the revitalization or extension of existing neighborhoods. These neighborhoods are structured upon a fine network of interconnecting pedestrian oriented streets and other public spaces. Traditional Neighborhood

Developments (TND's) provide a mixture of housing types and prices, prominently sited civic or community building(s), stores/offices/workplaces, and churches to provide a balanced mix of activities. A TND has a recognizable center and clearly defined edges; optimum size is a quarter mile from center to edge. TND is urban in form, is typically an extension of the existing developed area of the Town and has an overall residential density of up to sixteen (16) dwelling units per acre. TND districts should have a significant portion of land dedicated to improved open spaces and reserve unimproved open spaces where environmentally sensitive areas are located.

The Scenic Corridor Overlay District (SCO) is established to protect the pastoral scenes and open spaces that provide a sense of arrival for residents and visitors traveling the major entrance roads and gateways to the Town. The pastoral scenes and undeveloped property along the entrance roads and gateways contribute significantly to Stallings's community character and sense of place. The Scenic Corridor Overlay District provides development options for the owners of the property abutting the entrance roads and gateways. The goal of this district is to protect the scenic value of the corridors through a mix of incentives and development standards. These standards will preserve the suburban character of the Town by maintaining the sense of a suburban corridor in an urban environment; provide an aesthetically appealing experience for those traveling the corridor; provide multi-modal transportation options for travel; and promote a safe transportation corridor for motorists, bicyclists, and pedestrians.

The Heavy Industry Overlay District (HIO) is established to protect all environments from the negative impacts of certain activities and types of development. It is the intent of this section to provide and permit certain public and private heavy industrial uses and facilities that incorporate hazardous materials and/or scientific technology, including wholesale, distribution, storage, processing, manufacturing, and production. However, it is required that industries in this district take all necessary actions including but not limited to installation of apparatus and technological equipment available to prevent negative impacts on the environment and the community from the emissions of smoke, dust, fumes, noise and vibrations, and other activities and/or products resulting from such hazardous industrial activities in accordance with federal, state, and local regulations.

The Conditional Zoning Districts (CZ) are established as companion districts to the general use districts, except for the overlay zones. References in this Ordinance to a general use district shall also be construed to include the corresponding conditional zoning district. Each conditional zoning district is intended to accomplish the purposes of the corresponding general use district through the development of identified uses at a specific location in accordance with a site plan approved by the Town Council. All regulations which apply to a general use district also apply to the corresponding conditional zoning district. Additional reasonable site plan conditions which may be required by the Town Council and agreed to by the petitioner as part of the rezoning process also apply.
(Amended August 8, 2022)

8.4 District Development Standards and Permitted Uses Listed for Each District

Development standards are established for each of the following Primary General- Use Districts to promote the orderly development of the Town of Stallings. The permitted uses

listed for each district, are as specified in Table 8.1, Sections 1-3 appearing at the end of this Article for each of the three categories of use listings as follows:

- (1.) Listed Use - Where a use is listed in a given district, the symbol “L” is entered in the corresponding district column for the specific use.
- (2.) Use Listed with Additional Standards - Where a use requiring supplemental standards and specifications in accordance with Section 10.1 of this Ordinance is listed in a district, the symbol “S” is entered in the corresponding district column for the specific use along with the reference number for the applicable supplemental standard(s).
- (3.) Special Use - Where a use is listed in a given district, upon satisfaction of the requirements established in Section 10.2 of this Ordinance, the symbol “SUP” is entered in the corresponding district column for the specific use.

Where a use is not listed within a given Primary General-Use District, such use shall not be permitted.

8.4-1 Agriculture District (AG)

- (A.) Intent. The Agriculture District (AG) is established to protect lands used for agricultural production, agricultural based businesses, and related activities. Farmland is a defining element of Stallings’s identity and the protection of these lands aids in preserving the character of the Town. Listed uses are limited, with an emphasis on uses that are agricultural in nature. Development density is very low to encourage preservation of agricultural lands while discouraging large lot residential development. The Agriculture District can also be used to protect open spaces.
- (B.) Listed Uses:
 - (1.) Uses listed by right: See Table of Uses (Table 8.1) of this Article
 - (2.) Uses listed with additional standards: See Table of Uses (Table 8.1) of this Article and Article 10, Section 10.1
 - (3.) Uses listed with conditions: See Table of Uses (Table 8.1) of this Article and Article 10, Section 10.2
- (C.) Listed Building and Lot Types: Detached house and Civic Building
- (D.) Residential Density Limit: 0.50 units/acre
- (E.) General Requirements:
 - (1.) Building placement, parking placement, building type, access, and lot arrangement shall be controlled by the lot and building type standards (Article 9) for the lot and building type listed in the Agriculture District.
 - (2.) In addition to the requirements established by the lot type standards and building type standards, the following minimum dimensional standards shall apply in the Agriculture District:

Lot Size	Lot Width	Front Yard Setback	Rear Yard Setback	Side Yard Setback	Corner Lot Side Yard Setback
2.5 acres	150'	90'	25'	25'	70'

(F.) Open Space. The provision and design of open space shall comply with the requirements set forth in Article 21.

(G.) Parking and Landscaping. Parking shall comply with the requirements set forth in Article 12. Landscaping shall comply with the requirements set forth in Article 11.

8.4-2 Single Family Residential Districts (SFR-1, SFR-2, SFR-3, and SFR-MH)

(A.) Intent. The Single-Family Residential Districts (SFR-1, SFR-2, SFR-3, and SFR-MH) provide for the completion of existing residential neighborhoods and the development of new residential neighborhoods. Allowed building/lot types in the Single-Family Districts are Detached House. Listed uses are restricted to single family homes and their accessory uses. Neighborhoods in these districts are the dominant land use in Stallings and are a major element in defining the character of the community. Standards for the Single-Family Residential Districts promote that new development maintains the character of the community. The Single-Family Residential Districts permit the completion and conformity of conventional residential subdivisions already existing or approved in sketch plan form by the Town of Stallings prior to the effective date of these regulations.

(B.) Listed Uses:

- (1.) Uses listed by right: See Table of Uses (Table 8.1) of this Article.
- (2.) Uses listed with additional standards: See Table of Uses (Table 8.1) of this Article and Article 10, Section 10.1
- (3.) Uses listed with conditions: See Table of Uses (Table 8.1) of this Article and Article 10, Section 10.2

(C.) Listed Building and Lot Types: Detached House

(D.) Gross Residential Density Limit, excluding Accessory Dwellings meeting the limitations of and in accordance with Article 10, Section 10.1-3:

- (1.) SFR-1: 1.6 unit/acre
- (2.) SFR-2: 2.0 units/acre
- (3.) SFR-3: 2.9 units/acre
- (4.) SFR-MH: 2.0 units/acre

(E.) General Requirements:

- (1.) Building placement, parking placement, building type, access, and lot arrangement shall be controlled by the lot and building type standards set forth in Article 9 for the lot and building types listed in the Single-Family Residential Districts.

- (2.) In addition to the requirements established by the lot type standards and building type standards, the following minimum dimensional standards shall apply in the Single-Family Residential Districts for the *Principle Structure*:

Zoning	Lot Size	Lot Width	Front Yard Setback	Rear Yard Setback	Side Yard Setback	Corner Lot Side Yard Setback
SFR-1	20,000 S.F.	100'	40'	40'	12'	22'
SFR-2	13,000 S.F.	90'	30'	30'	10'	20'
SFR-3	10,000 S.F.	80'	30'	30'	10'	20'
SFR- MH	15,000 S.F.	85'	30'	30'	12'	12'

- (F.) Open Space. The provision and design of open space shall comply with the requirements set forth in Article 21.
- (G.) Parking and Landscaping. Parking shall comply with the requirements set forth in Article 12. Landscaping shall comply with the requirements set forth in Article 11.
- (H.) Accessory structures shall comply with the requirements set forth in Article 2 and 9. (*Amended September 10, 2018*)

8.4-3 Multi-Family Residential Transitional District (MFT)

- (A.) Intent. The Multi-Family Residential Transitional District (MFT) provides for the completion of existing multi-family residential neighborhoods in the residential area(s). The intent of this district is to recognize that gradual transformation of existing development to high quality mixed density residential development is needed to support the central core of the Town. Higher density residential development allows a greater number of households to walk or bike, thus reducing the parking demand and providing environmental and health benefits. Allowed building/lot types in these districts are the Detached House, Attached House, and Multi-Family Building. Streets in the Multi- Family Residential Transitional District should be interconnected, with streets and sidewalks providing a connection from Stallings's Town Center and other mixed-use districts to the Single- Family Residential districts surrounding these neighborhoods. A range of housing types is encouraged. Criteria for the mix of building types establishes compatibility.
- (B.) Listed Uses:
- (1.) Uses listed by right: See Table of Uses (Table 8.1) of this Article.
 - (2.) Uses listed with additional standards: See Table of Uses (Table 8.1) of this Article and Article 10, Section 10.1
 - (3.) Uses listed with conditions: See Table of Uses (Table 8.1) of this Article and Article 10, Section 10.2

(C.) Listed Building and Lot Types: Detached House, Attached House, and Multi-Family Building

(D.) Gross Residential Density Limits:

- (1.) Single Family Detached: 7 units/acre.
- (2.) Single Family Attached: 16 units/acre.
- (3.) Multifamily: See 10.1-24 (B.) (2.) for Multifamily limits

(E.) General Requirements:

- (1.) Building placement, parking placement, building type, urban form, access, and lot arrangement shall be controlled by the lot and building type standards (Article 9) for the lot and building types listed in the Multi-Family Residential Transitional District (MFT).
- (2.) In addition to the requirements established by the lot type standards and building type standards, the following minimum dimensional standards shall apply in the Multi-Family Residential Transitional District (MFT):

Lot Size	Lot Width	Front Yard Setback	Rear Yard Setback	Side Yard Setback	Corner Lot Side Yard Setback
5000 SF	42'	12'	4'	4'	8' or as required by buffering standards and/or building type whichever is greater

(F.) Open Space. The provision and design of open space shall comply with the requirements set forth in Article 21.

(G.) Parking and Landscaping. Parking shall comply with the requirements set forth in Article 12. Landscaping shall comply with the requirements set forth in Article 11.

8.4-4 Town Center District (TC)

(A.) Intent. The Town Center District (TC) provides for new development, revitalization, reuse, and infill development in Stallings's core downtown. A broad array of uses is listed to enable the needs of residents and visitors to be met. Allowed building/lot types in this district are Urban Workplace, Shopfront, Detached House, Attached House, Multi-family Building, and Civic Building. The development pattern seeks to integrate shops, restaurants, services, workplaces, civic, educational, and religious facilities, and higher density housing in a compact, pedestrian-oriented environment. The Town Center District serves as the hub of the surrounding neighborhoods and of the broader community. The Town Center District may be expanded over time to meet the needs of the growing community for downtown facilities and services. (*Amended March 25, 2024*)

(B.) Listed Uses:

- (1.) Uses listed by right: See Table of Uses (Table 8.1) of this Article
- (2.) Uses listed with additional standards: See Table of Uses (Table 8.1) of this Article

and Article 10, Section 10.1

(3.) Uses listed with conditions: See Table of Uses (Table 8.1) of this Article and Article 10, Section 10.2

(C.) Listed Building and Lot Types: Urban Workplace, Shopfront, Detached House, Attached House, Multi-family Building, and Civic Building

(D.) Residential Density Limit: 24 units/acre (E.) General Requirements:

(1.) Building placement, parking placement, building type, urban form, access, and lot arrangement shall be controlled by the lot and building type standards (Article 9) for the lot and building types listed in the Town Center District.

(2.) In addition to the requirements established by the lot type standards and building type standards, the following minimum dimensional standards shall apply in the Town Center District:

Lot Size	Lot Width	Build-to-Line from any street	Rear Yard Setback	Side Yard Setback
0 SF	0'	0'-10' off edge of sidewalk per Section 13.6- 1 of this Ordinance, or the average alignment of existing buildings within the same block and same side of the street, provided that buildings with greater than six (6) feet of deviation shall not be considered in this computation. Under no conditions shall a building be permitted within the public right-of-way.	8'	0'

(E.) Open Space. The provision and design of open space shall comply with the requirements set forth in Article 21.

(F.) Parking and Landscaping. Parking shall comply with requirements set forth in Article 12. Landscaping shall comply with the requirements set forth in Article 11.

8.4-5 Civic District (CIV)

(A.) Intent: The Civic District (CIV) provides a location for educational, medical, and other public uses. Large developments in the Civic District are encouraged to provide a master plan to the Town. Institutional uses in the Civic District are required to provide pedestrian connections on their campuses and, to the extent possible, develop an internal street system with structures fronting on the streets. Parking should not be the dominant visible element of the campuses developed for institutional uses. Providing a unique district for civic and institutional uses will establish uniform standards. Parking should not be the dominant visible element of the campuses developed for institutional uses.

(B.) Listed Uses:

(1.) Uses listed by right: See Table of Uses (Table 8.1) of this Article

(2.) Uses listed with additional standards: See Table of Uses (Table 8.1) of this Article and Article 10, Section 10.1

(3.) Uses listed with conditions: See Table of Uses (Table 8.1) of this Article and Article 10, Section 10.2

(C.) Listed Building and Lot Types: Urban Workplace, Detached House, Attached House, Multi-family, and Civic Building

(D.) Residential Density Limits:

(1.) Single Family Detached: 2 units/acre

(2.) Single Family Attached: 8 units/acre

(3.) Dormitory: Unlimited

(4.) Multifamily: See 10.1-24(B.)(2.) for Multifamily limits

(E.) General Requirements:

(1.) Building placement, parking placement, building type, urban form, access, and lot arrangement shall be controlled by the lot and building type standards (Article 9) for the lot and building types listed in the Civic District.

(2.) In addition to the requirements established by the lot type standards and building type standards, the following minimum dimensional standards shall apply in the Civic District:

Lot Size	Lot Width	Front Yard Setback	Rear Yard Setback	Side Yard Setback	Side Yard Setback, Corner Lot
40,000 SF	200'	18'	12' or as required by buffering standards and/or building type whichever is greater	12' or as required by buffering standards and/or building type whichever is greater	18' or as required by buffering standards and/or building type whichever is greater

(F.) Open Space. The provision and design of open space shall comply with the requirements set forth in Article 21.

(G.) Parking, Landscaping and Buffers. Parking shall comply with the requirements set forth in Article 12. Landscaping, including required buffers, shall comply with the requirements set forth in Article 11.

8.4-6 Mixed Use Districts (MU-1 and MU-2)

(A.) Intent. The Mixed-Use Districts (MU-1 and MU-2) are established to provide opportunities for both compatible and sustainable re- development where underutilized commercial properties already exist as well as infill sites where site specific land planning creates opportunities for businesses and various housing designs sharing community amenities and enhancements. Existing auto-oriented street, lot, and building designs can create uncomfortable pedestrian environments; however, with careful site planning these areas will allow a greater number of residents to walk or bike to businesses and services with an interconnected network

of streets and sidewalks. Allowed building/lot types are Highway Commercial, Urban Workplace, Shopfront, Detached House, Attached House, and Multi-family. Dominant uses in this district are residential, retail and office. The Mixed-Use Districts are expected to serve Stallings residents as well as persons who travel from surrounding communities. The development pattern in this district acknowledges the role of the automobile, with parking and access provided to promote safety for the motoring public. Development standards in the Mixed- Use Districts promote the creation of a pleasant pedestrian-friendly auto- oriented environment while enabling a compatible transition to uses in adjacent districts.

(B.) Reserved (*Amended August 8, 2022*)

(C.) Listed Uses:

- (1.) Uses listed by right: See Table of Uses (Table 8.1) of this Article.
- (2.) Uses listed with additional standards: See Table of Uses (Table 8.1) of this Article and Article 10, Section 10.1
- (3.) Uses listed with conditions: See Table of Uses (Table 8.1) of this Article and Article 10, Section 10.2

(D.) Listed Building and Lot Types: Highway Commercial, Urban Workplace, Shopfront, Detached House, Attached House, and Multi- family.

(E.) Residential Density Limits:

- (1.) Single Family Detached: 4 units/acre.
- (2.) Single Family Attached: 6 units/acre.
- (3.) Multifamily: 10 units/acre

(*Amended May 14, 2018*) (*Amended December 19, 2019*)

(F.) General Requirements:

- (1.) Building placement, parking placement, building type, urban form, access, and lot arrangement shall be controlled by the lot and building type standards (Article 9) for the lot and building types listed in the Mixed-Use Districts.
- (2.) In addition to the requirements established by the lot type standards and building type standards, the following minimum dimensional standards shall apply to single family detached housing lot and building type in the MU-2 District:

Use	Lot Size	Lot Width	Front Yard Setback	Rear Yard Setback	Side Yard Setback
Single Family Detached	6,000 SF	40'	16'	12'	5'

(*Amended October 28, 2019*)

(G.) Open Space. The provision and design of open space shall comply with the requirements set forth in Article 21.

- (H.) Parking, Landscaping and Buffers. Parking shall comply with the requirements set forth in Article 12. Landscaping, including required buffers, shall comply with the requirements set forth in Article 11.

8.4-7 US 74 Commercial District (C 74)

- (A.) Intent: The US Highway 74 Commercial District (C-74) is established to provide opportunities for compatible and sustainable development along the US 74 corridor. Development standards in the US Highway 74 Commercial District acknowledge that the automobile is the primary mode of transportation. Development and design standards encourage pedestrian scale development along a secondary street network serving larger projects. Goals of the US Highway 74 Commercial District include providing a pleasant environment for motorists, a safe environment for pedestrians along the secondary network of streets and pedestrian facilities; promoting the safety of motorists and pedestrians; and preserving the capacity of the Bypass to accommodate high traffic volumes at higher speeds outside the core area as shown in the adopted Town Plan. Uses in this district include commercial goods & services, employment, and some limited industrial. Allowed building/lot types include Highway Commercial, Urban Workplace, and Shopfront.
- (B.) Listed Uses:
- (1.) Uses listed by right: See Table of Uses (Table 8.1) of this Article.
 - (2.) Uses listed with additional standards: See Table of Uses (Table 8.1) of this Article and Article 10, Section 10.1
 - (3.) Uses listed with conditions: See Table of Uses (Table 8.1) of this Article and Article 10, Section 10.2
- (C.) Listed Building and Lot Types: Highway Commercial, Urban Workplace, Shop-front, and Civic Building
- (D.) Residential Density Limit: 0 units/acre
- (E.) General Requirements
- (1.) Building placement, parking placement, building type, urban form, access, and lot arrangement shall be controlled by the lot and building type standards (Article 9) for the lot and building types listed in the US 74 Commercial District.
 - (2.) In addition to the requirements established by the lot type standards and building type standards, the following minimum dimensional standards shall apply in the US 74 Commercial District:

Minimum Lot Size	Minimum Lot Width	Minimum Setback from Highway	Build-to- Line from Any street Other than the Highway	Minimum Rear Yard Setback	Minimum Side Yard Setback

10,000 SF	360' on Highway, or 125' on all other streets	27'	12' or as required by buffering standards and/or building type whichever is greater	12' or as required by buffering standard and/or building type whichever is greater	0' or as required by buffering standards and/or building type whichever is greater

(F.) Open Space. The provision and design of open space shall comply with the requirements set forth in Article 2.

(G.) Parking, Landscaping and Buffers. Parking shall comply with the requirements set forth in Article 12. Parking may be placed in between a building and the Highway/Bypass. However, parking shall not be in the required setback between a building and the Highway/Bypass. Landscaping, including required buffers, shall comply with the requirements set forth in Article 11.

(H.) When a building is in between a secondary street and the U.S. Highway 74/Bypass, that building shall front the secondary street.

8.4-8 Interstate Highway 485 Corporate Park (CP 485)

(A.) Intent: The Interstate Highway 485 Corporate Park (CP 485) is established to provide opportunities for compatible and sustainable development along the I-485 corridor. Development standards in the Interstate Highway 485 Corporate Park (CP 485) District acknowledge that the automobile is the primary mode of transportation. Development and design standards encourage pedestrian scale development along a secondary street network serving larger projects. Goals of the Interstate Highway 485 Corporate Park (CP 485) District include providing a pleasant environment for motorists, a safe environment for pedestrians along the secondary network of streets and pedestrian facilities; promoting the safety of motorists and pedestrians; and preserving the capacity of the Outer Belt to accommodate high traffic volumes at higher speeds outside the core area as shown in the adopted Town Plan. Uses in this district include office complexes and limited commercial goods & services. Allowed building/lot types include Highway Commercial, Urban Workplace, and Shop-front.

(B.) Listed Uses:

- (1.) Uses listed by right: See Table of Uses (Table 8.1) of this Article
- (2.) Uses listed with additional standards: See Table of Uses (Table 8.1) of this Article and Article 10, Section 10.1
- (3.) Uses listed with conditions: See Table of Uses (Table 8.1) of this Article and Article 10, Section 10.2

(C.) Listed Building and Lot Types: Highway Commercial, Urban Workplace, and Shop-front.

(D.) Residential Density Limit: 0 units/acre

(E.) General Requirements

- (1.) Building placement, parking placement, building type, urban form, access, and lot arrangement shall be controlled by the lot and building type standards (Article 9) for the lot and building types listed in the Interstate Highway 485 Corporate Park (CP 485) District.
- (2.) In addition to the requirements established by the lot type standards and building type standards, the following minimum dimensional standards shall apply in the Interstate Highway 485 Corporate Park (CP 485) District:

Minimum Lot Size	Minimum Lot Width	Minimum Setback from Highway	Build-to- Line from Any street Other than the Highway	Minimum Rear Yard Setback	Minimum Side Yard Setback
10,000 SF	360' on Highway, or 125' on all other streets	27'	12' or as required by buffering standards and/or building type whichever is greater	12' or as required by buffering standard and/or building type whichever is greater	0' or as required by buffering standards and/or building type whichever is greater

(F.) Open Space. The provision and design of open space shall comply with the requirements set forth in Article 2.

(G.) Parking, Landscaping and Buffers. Parking shall comply with the requirements set forth in Article 12. Parking may be placed in between a building and the Highway/Bypass. However, parking shall not be in the required setback between a building and the Highway/Bypass. Landscaping, including required buffers, shall comply with the requirements set forth in Article 11.

(H.) When a building is in between a secondary street and the Highway/Bypass, that building shall front the secondary street.

8.4-9 Vehicle Service and Repair District (VSR)

(A.) Intent: The Vehicle Service and Repair District (VSR) is established to provide locations for specific uses that, due to their unique characteristics and importance to the community, and the traveling public, require different criteria and specifications than typical commercial development. Development standards in the Vehicle Service and Repair District acknowledge that the automobile is the primary mode of transportation in suburban communities and there is a vital need for such businesses to be located in close proximity to one another. Uses within the Vehicle Service and Repair District are buffered from adjacent uses. The dominant use in this district is the vehicle repair shop and disabled vehicle storage area. The Vehicle Service and Repair District is reserved for uses which require broad

maneuvering spaces and avoid pedestrian interaction with potentially hazardous conditions. Goals of the Vehicle Service and Repair District include providing a pleasant environment for motorists, a safe environment for pedestrians along the network of streets and pedestrian facilities; promoting the safety of motorists and pedestrians; and preserving the capacity of Town Center and its interconnecting network of streets outside the core area as shown in the adopted Town Plan. Uses in this district include heavy commercial goods and services for motor vehicles, and some limited industrial. Allowed building/lot type is Highway Commercial.

(B.) Listed Uses:

- (1.) Uses listed by right: See Table of Uses (Table 8.1) of this Article
- (2.) Uses listed with additional standards: See Table of Uses (Table 8.1) of this Article and Article 10, Section 10.1
- (3.) Uses listed with conditions: See Table of Uses (Table 8.1) of this Article and Article 10, Section 10.2

(C.) Listed Building and Lot Type: Highway Commercial

(D.) Residential Density Limit: 0 units/acre

(E.) General Requirements

- (1.) Building placement, parking placement, building type, urban form, access, and lot arrangement shall be controlled by the lot and building type standards (Article 9) for the lot and building types listed in the Vehicle Service and Repair District.
- (2.) In addition to the requirements established by the lot type standards and building type standards, the following minimum dimensional standards shall apply in the Vehicle Service and Repair District:

Minimum Lot Size	Minimum Lot Width	Minimum Setback from Highway r/w	Build-to-Line from any other street	Minimum Rear Yard Setback	Minimum Side Yard Setback
12,000 SF	120' on Highway, or 80' on any other street	16'	12' or as required by buffering standards and/or building type whichever is greater	8' or as required by buffering standards and/or building type whichever is greater	4' or as required by buffering standards and/or building type whichever is greater

(F.) Open Space. The provision and design of open space shall comply with the requirements set forth in Article 2.

(G.) Parking, Landscaping and Buffers. Parking shall comply with the requirements set forth in Article 12. Parking may be placed in between a building and Town Center. However, parking shall not be in the required setback between a building and

Town Center. Landscaping, including required buffers, shall comply with the requirements set forth in Article 11. See Image 8.4-2 below.

- (H.) When a building is in between a secondary street and the U.S. Highway 74/Bypass, that building shall front the secondary street.

8.4-10 Business Center (BC)

- (A) Intent: The Business Center (BC) is established to provide locations for employment centered uses. The dominant uses in this district are light industrial and office. Ancillary retail and other supportive uses are permitted. For planned developments, the external appearance of buildings and signage along with modes of ingress and egress, are planned to provide consistency throughout the development. Hospitality uses (e.g. hotels, restaurants, etc.) as well as necessary supportive uses (e.g. banks) may also be allowed.

(A.) Listed Uses:

- (1.) Uses listed by right: See Table of Uses (Table 8.1) of this Article.
- (2.) Uses listed with additional standards: See Table of Uses (Table 8.1) of this Article and Article 10, Section 10.1
- (3.) Uses listed with conditions: See Table of Uses (Table 8.1) of this Article and Article 10, Section 10.2

(B.) Listed Building and Lot Types: Highway Commercial

(C.) Residential Density Limit: 0 units/acre.

(D.) General Requirements:

(1.) Building placement, parking placement, building type, urban form, access, and lot arrangement shall be controlled by the lot and building type standards (Article 9) for the lot and building types listed in the Business Center District.

(2.) In addition to the requirements established by the lot type standards and building type standards, the following minimum dimensional standards shall apply in the Business Center District:

Lot Size	Lot Width	Front Yard Setback	Rear Yard Setback	Side Yard Setback	Corner Lot Side Yard Setback
10,000 SF	100'	40'	40'	15'	25'

- (F.) Parking, Landscaping and Buffers. Parking shall comply with the requirements set forth in Article 12. Landscaping, including required buffers, shall comply with the requirements set forth in Article 11. (*Amended September 26th, 2022*)

8.4-11 Industrial District (IND)

- (A.) Intent: The Industrial District (IND) is established to provide locations for industrial uses that, due to the scale of the buildings and/or the nature of the use,

cannot be integrated into the community. Uses within the Industrial District are buffered from adjacent uses. The dominant uses in this district are manufacturing and warehouse storage. The Industrial District is reserved for uses which require very large buildings and/or large parking and loading facilities.

(B.) Listed Uses:

- (1.) Uses listed by right: See Table of Uses (Table 8.1) of this Article.
- (2.) Uses listed with additional standards: See Table of Uses (Table 8.1) of this Article and Article 10, Section 10.1
- (3.) Uses listed with conditions: See Table of Uses (Table 8.1) of this Article and Article 10, Section 10.2

(C.) Listed Building and Lot Types: Highway Commercial

(D.) Residential Density Limit: 0 units/acre.

(E.) General Requirements:

- (1.) Building placement, parking placement, building type, urban form, access, and lot arrangement shall be controlled by the lot and building type standards (Article 9) for the lot and building types listed in the Industrial District. Building placement and other dimensional requirements may be discussed during the Site Development Plan Review Process. (*Amended March 25, 2024*)

(F.) Open Space. The provision and design of open space shall comply with the requirements set forth in Article 21.

(G.) Parking, Landscaping and Buffers. Parking shall comply with the requirements set forth in Article 12. Landscaping, including required buffers, shall comply with the requirements set forth in Article 11.

8.5 Overlay Districts

The following Overlay Districts supersede the underlying primary general use zoning districts where listed uses and/or requirements and/or standards and/or conditions are established by the Overlay District. All other provisions of the Primary General-Use District shall apply where no superseding provisions of the Overlay Districts are established. Development standards are established for each of the following Overlay Districts to promote the orderly development of the Town of Stallings. The permitted uses listed for each district, are as specified in Table 8.1, Sections 1-3 appearing at the end of this Article for each of the three categories of use listings as follows:

- 1) Listed Use - Where a use is listed in a given district, the symbol "L" is entered in the corresponding district column for the specific use.
- 2) Use Listed with Additional Standards - Where a use requiring supplemental standards and specifications in accordance with Section 10.1 of this Ordinance is listed in a district, the symbol "S" is entered in the corresponding district column for the specific use along with the reference number for the applicable supplemental standard(s).

- 3) Special Use - Where a use is listed in a given district, upon satisfaction of the requirements established in Section 10.2 of this Ordinance, the symbol “SUP” is entered in the corresponding district column for the specific use.

Where a use is not listed within a given Overlay District or underlying Primary General-Use District, such use shall not be permitted.

8.5-1 Traditional Neighborhood Development Overlay (TNDO)

(A.) Intent: The Traditional Neighborhood Development Overlay District (TNDO) provides for the development of new neighborhoods and the revitalization or extension of existing neighborhoods. These neighborhoods are structured upon a fine network of interconnecting pedestrian oriented streets and other public spaces. Traditional Neighborhood Developments (TND's) provide a mixture of housing types and prices, prominently sited civic or community building(s), stores/offices/workplaces, and churches to provide a balanced mix of activities. A Traditional Neighborhood Development (TND) has a recognizable center and clearly defined edges; optimum size is a quarter mile from center to edge. A TND is urban in form, is typically an extension of the existing developed area of the Town, and has an overall residential density of up to sixteen (16) dwelling units per acre. TNDO districts should have a significant portion of land dedicated to improved open spaces, and reserve un-improved open spaces where environmentally sensitive areas are located.

(B.) Reserved (*Amended August 8, 2022*)

(C.) Listed Uses:

- (1.) Uses listed by right: See Table of Uses (Table 8.1) of this Article
- (2.) Uses listed with additional standards: See Table of Uses (Table 8.1) of this Article and Article 10, Section 10.1
- (3.) Uses listed with conditions: See Table of Uses (Table 8.1) of this Article and Article 10, Section 10.2

(D.) Listed Building and Lot Types: Urban Workplace, Shop-front Commercial, Multi-family Building, Detached House, Attached House and Civic Building

(E.) Residential Density Limits:

- (1.) Single Family Detached: 7 units/acre
- (2.) Single Family Attached: 12 units/acre
- (3.) Multifamily: See 10.1-24 (B.) (2.) for Multifamily limits

(F.) General Requirements

- (1.) Building placement, parking placement, building type, urban form, access, and lot arrangement shall be controlled by the lot and building type standards (Article 9) for the lot and building types listed in the Traditional Neighborhood Development Overlay District and by the standards set forth in section 8.5-1 (F.) below.
- (2.) Along existing streets, new buildings shall respect the general spacing of

structures, building mass and scale, and street frontage relationships of existing buildings.

- (3.) New buildings which adhere to the scale, massing, volume, spacing, and setback of existing buildings along fronting streets exhibit demonstrable compatibility.
- (4.) New buildings which exceed the scale and volume of existing buildings may demonstrate compatibility by varying the massing of buildings to reduce perceived scale and volume.
- (5.) On new streets, allowable building and lot types will establish the development pattern.
- (6.) A master site development plan in compliance with Traditional Neighborhood Development standards of this Ordinance Section 8.5-1 shall be provided with both the application for a Zoning Map Amendment and the Zoning Compliance Permit Submittal for a TNDO. The master plan shall include a topographic survey and shall show the location and hierarchy of streets and public open spaces, location of residential, commercial, and civic building lots, street sections and/or plans, a master sign program, an outline of any additional regulatory intentions, phasing, and any other information, including building elevations, which may be required to evaluate both the internal pedestrian environment and conditions at project edges.
- (7.) A grading plan shall be provided for review and approval in accordance with the procedures of Article 7 of this Ordinance to demonstrate both positive drainage characteristics and smooth grade transitions to avoid abrupt “v” ditches, swales and other disruptions to the landscape, particularly between dwellings. The use of crawl-space construction techniques and professional landscape design is required to meeting this characteristic of site development.
- (8.) Minimum Development Size: 10 acres
- (9.) Maximum Development Size: none.
- (G.) TND Design Requirements:
 - (1.) Neighborhood Form:
 - (a.) The descriptions of Traditional Neighborhood Building and Lot types in Article 9 will determine the general arrangement and distribution of elements in a TND.
 - (b.) The area of the TND shall be divided into blocks, streets, lots, and open space. Grading of blocks shall not produce abrupt “v” ditches, swales and other disruptions to the landscape between dwellings on either individual lots or the same lot.
 - (c.) Similar land uses shall generally front across each street. Dissimilar categories shall generally abut at rear lot lines. Corner lots which front on streets of dissimilar use shall generally observe the setback established on each fronting street.
 - (2.) Streets, Alleys and Blocks:
 - (a.) Public streets shall provide access to all tracts and lots.

- (b.) Streets and alleys shall, wherever practicable, terminate at other streets within the neighborhood and connect to existing and projected streets outside the development.
- (c.) Cul-de-sacs shall not exceed two hundred and fifty (250') feet in length, must be accessed from a street providing internal or external connectivity, shall be permanently terminated by a vehicular turnaround, and are permitted only where topography makes a street connection impracticable. In most instances, a "close" or "eyebrow" is preferred to a cul-de-sac.
- (d.) Vehicular turnarounds of various configurations are acceptable so long as emergency access is adequately provided.
- (e.) Pedestrian connections should be provided as extensions of terminating streets where not precluded by topography or other physical constraints.
- (f.) The average perimeter of all blocks within the TND should not exceed one thousand and three hundred and fifty (1,350') feet. No block face should have a length greater than five hundred (500') feet without a dedicated alley or pathway providing through access
- (g.) A continuous network of rear alleys is recommended for all lots in a TND; rear alleys shall provide vehicular access to lots fifty- nine (59') feet or less in width.
- (h.) Utilities may run along alleys provided that a permanent access and utility easement is recorded for the full length of alley being used for utilities or public services such as garbage collection.
- (i.) TND streets shall be organized according to a hierarchy based on function, size, capacity, and design speed; streets and rights- of-way are therefore expected to differ in dimension. The proposed hierarchy of streets shall be indicated on the submitted site plan. Each street type in a TND shall be separately detailed. Street types as described in the Town of Stallings Standards and Specifications Manual identify the street types listed in a TND. An array of elements that are combined to meet the purposes of TND neighborhood streets: building placement line, optional utility allocation, sidewalk, planting strip, curb and gutter, optional parallel parking, and travel lane(s). Alternative methods of assembling the required street elements will be considered to allow neighborhood street designs that are most appropriate to setting and use.
- (j.) To prevent the buildup of vehicular speed, disperse traffic flow, and create a sense of visual enclosure, long uninterrupted segments of straight streets should be avoided. Methods to achieve this interruption include:
 - (i.) A street can be interrupted by intersections designed to calm the speed and disperse the flow of traffic (see Town of Stallings Standards and Specifications Manual) and terminate vistas with a significant feature (building, park, natural feature);
 - (ii.) a street can be terminated with a public monument, specifically designed building facade, or a gateway to the ensuing space;
 - (iii.) perceived street length can be reduced by a noticeable street curve where the outside edge of the curve is bounded by a building or other vertical elements that hug the curve and deflect the view; and

- (iv.) other traffic calming configurations are acceptable so long as emergency access is adequately provided.

(3.) Buildings and Lots:

- (a.) All lots shall share a frontage line with a street or square; lots fronting a square shall be provided rear alley access.
 - (b.) Consistent build-to lines shall be established along all streets and public space frontages; build-to lines determine the width and ratio of enclosure for each public street or space. A minimum percentage build-out at the build-to line shall be established on the plan along all streets and public square frontages.
 - (c.) Building and lot types shall comply with the descriptions provided in Article 9.
 - (d.) Large-scale, single use facilities (conference spaces, theaters, athletic facilities, etc.) shall generally occur behind or above smaller scale uses of pedestrian orientation. Such facilities may exceed maximum first floor area standards if so sited.
- (4.) Open Space: The provision and design of open space shall comply with the requirements set forth in Article 21.
- (5.) Parking, Landscaping and Buffers: Parking shall comply with the requirements set forth in Article 12. Landscaping, including required buffers, shall comply with the requirements set forth in Article 11.

8.5-2 Scenic Corridor Overlay (SCO)

- (A.) Intent. The Scenic Corridor Overlay District (SCO) is established to protect the pastoral scenes and open spaces that provide a sense of arrival for residents and visitors traveling the major entrance roads and gateways to the Town. The pastoral scenes and undeveloped property along the entrance roads and gateways contribute significantly to Stallings's community character and sense of place. The Scenic Corridor Overlay District provides development options for the owners of the property abutting the entrance roads and gateways. The goal of this district is to protect the scenic value of the corridors through a mix of incentives and development standards. These standards will preserve the suburban character of the Town by maintaining the sense of a suburban corridor in an urban environment; provide an aesthetically appealing experience for those traveling the corridor; provide multi-modal transportation options for travel; and promote a safe transportation corridor for motorists, bicyclists, and pedestrians.
- (B.) Types. Three (3) types of scenic corridors are hereby created:
- (1.) Suburban Scenic Corridor – A corridor along which development is limited, consisting largely of fields, pastures, and scattered residential uses. The suburban scenic corridor evokes a sense of traveling through an undeveloped area, with pastoral scenes and a sense of being removed from the urban environment.
 - (2.) Gateway Scenic Corridor - A corridor that serves as an entrance way to a place that is unique and different from other communities in the area. The gateway corridor provides a sense of arrival to a place that is special and different from the

typical places. The gateway scenic corridor may be more developed than the suburban scenic corridor, but the character of the development is such that those using the corridor are aware they are in a special place.

- (3.) Bypass Scenic Corridor - A corridor providing for buffering of the Bypass to protect the traffic carrying capacity of the road and to provide for a pleasant experience for motorists using the bypass. The bypass scenic corridor requires an undeveloped setback from the bypass, promoting that the bypass through Stallings is unique and portrays the character of the community while enhancing the safety of motorists using the road.

(C.) General Requirements:

- (1.) Development Pattern. Building placement, parking placement, building type, urban form, access, and lot arrangement shall be controlled by the lot and building type standards (Article 9) for the lot and building types listed in the Scenic Corridor Overlay District.
- (2.) Activities Listed in the Scenic Corridor. In order to preserve the aesthetic quality of the scenic corridors, uses and activities within the designated scenic corridors shall be limited to the following:
 - (a.) The scenic corridor easement may be used for passive recreation, agricultural uses, and equestrian uses. No other use shall be listed within the scenic corridor easement.
 - (b.) No building construction, parking, land disturbing activity, signs, tree removal, lighting (other than street lighting provided by the Town of Stallings and driveway or private road lighting provided that said lighting is provided by full cutoff fixtures), or other development activity shall occur within the scenic corridor easement except as follows:
 - (i.) A bikeway, greenway, and/or other pedestrian/bicycle facility may be located within the scenic corridor easement.
 - (ii.) Underground utilities and easements for underground utilities may be located within the scenic easement, provided that no above ground transmission or other equipment is located within the scenic easement.
 - (iii.) Buildings used primarily for agricultural and/or equestrian related activities may be built in the scenic corridor easement upon approval by the Town Council as a Special Use. Parking shall be located behind the building, shall not be located within the scenic easement, and shall be buffered from the scenic corridor. The Town Council shall consider the following items in making the decision to allow aforesaid buildings in the scenic easement:
 - 1. The building's visual impact on the scenic corridor;
 - 2. The building's size; and
 - 3. The compatibility of the building's architecture with community character and the purposes of the scenic corridor overlay district.
- (3.) Scenic Corridor Dimensions. The designated scenic corridors shall meet the following dimensional standards:

- (a.) The width of the scenic easement within the Suburban Scenic Corridor shall be ten (10%) percent of the lot depth but no more than one hundred (100') feet from the edge of the public right-of- way. The *Development Administrator* may require an additional scenic depth of up to fifty (50') feet in order to preserve structures and/or vegetation deemed to be significant.
 - (b.) The width of the scenic easement within the Gateway Scenic Corridor shall be ten (10%) percent of the lot depth but no more than fifty (50') feet from the edge of the highway right-of-way. The *Development Administrator* may require an additional depth of up to twenty-five (25') feet in order to preserve structures and/or vegetation deemed to be significant.
 - (c.) The width of the scenic easement within the Bypass Scenic Corridor shall be ten (10%) percent of the lot depth but no more than seventy-five (75') feet from the edge of the public right-of- way. The *Development Administrator* may require an additional depth of up to twenty-five (25') feet in order to preserve structures and/or vegetation deemed to be significant.
- (4.) Scenic Corridor Provisions. The following provisions shall govern development within a designated scenic corridor:
- (a.) The area within the scenic easement may be dedicated to the Town as a conservation easement, provided it meets the standards for such an easement as established by applicable state and federal standards.
 - (b.) Development density shall be calculated for the entire property, including the area within the scenic easement, with the exception that development density bonuses of up to fifty (50%) percent are given for the portion of the property within the scenic easement. In the event that the property owner provides a scenic easement wider than required by this ordinance, the density bonus may be increased up to seventy-five (75%) percent for the area located within the scenic easement.

For example, the Jones family own a ten (10) acre property zoned Single Family Residential (SFR). Two (2) acres of the property are within the Scenic Corridor Overlay. The density is calculated as follows:

Base density @ 3 units/acre x 10 acres = 30 units 50% density bonus for 2 acres in scenic corridor easement 50% of (2 acres x 3 units/acre) = 3 unit bonus Total Density = 33 units

If the Jones' provide an easement wider than required, then they would receive a seventy-five (75%) density bonus for the area within the easement:

Base density @ 3units/acre x 10 acres = 30 units 75% density bonus for 2 acres with wider easement 75% of (2 acres x 3 units/acre) = 4.5 unit bonus Total Density = 35 units

- (c.) Development may be clustered on the portion of the property located outside the scenic easement.
- (5.) Curb Cuts. There shall be a minimum separation of five hundred (500') between curb cuts in the suburban scenic corridors. This separation requirement may be waived by the *Development Administrator* if the width of the property frontage would preclude a second curb cut meeting this spacing requirement.

- (6.) Lot Requirements. The lot type standards and building type standard listed in the underlying district, as set forth in Section 8.4 and further described in Article 9, shall apply in the Scenic Corridor Overlay District.
- (D.) Open Space. The provision and design of open space shall comply with the requirements set forth in Article 21. Land within the scenic easement may count for up to one hundred (100%) percent of the minimum open space required by Article 21 of this Ordinance.
- (E.) Parking and Landscaping. Parking shall comply with the requirements set forth in Article 12. Landscaping shall comply with the requirements set forth in Article 11.

8.5-3 Heavy Industry Overlay (HIO)

- (A.) Intent. The Heavy Industry Overlay (HIO) District is established in accordance with G.S. § 130A-293 prohibiting hazardous waste facilities to protect all environments from the negative impacts of certain activities and types of development. It is the intent of this section to provide and permit certain public and private heavy industrial uses and facilities that incorporate hazardous materials and/or scientific technology, including wholesale, distribution, storage, processing, manufacturing, and production. However, it is required that industries in this district take all necessary actions including but not limited to installation of apparatus and technological equipment available to prevent negative impacts on the environment and the community from the emissions of smoke, dust, fumes, noise, vibrations, and other activities and/or products resulting from such hazardous industrial activities in accordance with federal, state, and local regulations. It is further intended that this section will:
 - (1.) provide standards that will promote that such development will be designed, arranged and constructed to protect the reservoirs and the lands of the Town of Stallings;
 - (2.) provide standards that will promote that such development will have a minimum impact on the public schools within the Town's jurisdiction and public health safety, and welfare; and
 - (3.) through the zoning map amendment process provide for careful consideration in the location of such uses that, because of their inherent nature, extent, and external effects, require special care in control of their design and methods of operation in order to promote protection of the public safety and welfare.
- (B.) Property shall be within an Industrial (IND) Zoning District to be eligible for consideration for the Heavy Industry Overlay (HIO) District.
- (C.) Exempt Uses. For the purpose of this section, the following uses are exempt from the provisions of this section:
 - (1.) Medical Clinics having no-certificate-of need for in-patient care;
 - (2.) Medical Facilities having no-certificate-of need for in-patient care;
 - (3.) Doctor's Offices;
 - (4.) Medical Labs;

- (5.) Dental Offices;
- (6.) Outpatient Facilities having no certificate-of-need for in-patient care; and
- (7.) Healthcare Facilities having no certificate-of-need for in-patient care.

(D.) Special Use Permits for All Hazardous Industries Required.

(E.) Minimum Lot Dimensions. The minimum lot size shall be of sufficient size to facilitate a hazardous industry facility which meets all requirements of this section, the Stallings Technical Standards & Specifications Manual, and all buffer requirements for new development.

(F.) Minimum Building/Parking Lot/Storage Area Setbacks. The minimum building/parking/storage area setbacks shall be as follows:

(1.) From any arterial or collector street right-of-way – 500 feet (2.)

From any local street right-of-way – 500 feet

(3.) From an interior lot line adjacent to a non-residential zoning district – 250 feet

(4.) From an interior lot line adjacent to a school or day care facility – 500 feet (5.)

From an interior lot line adjacent to a residential zoning district – 500 feet

(G.) Building Height Requirements.

(1.) The maximum building height for a structure adjacent to a residential or commercial zoning district shall be no greater than forty (40') feet.

(2.) The maximum building height for a structure adjacent to an industrial zoning district – no height restrictions.

(H.) Listed Uses:

(1.) Uses listed by right: See Table of Uses (Table 8.1) of this Article

(2.) Uses listed with additional standards: See Table of Uses (Table 8.1) of this Article and Article 10, Section 10.1

(3.) Uses listed with conditions: See Table of Uses (Table 8.1) of this Article and Article 10, Section 10.2

(I.) Use Requirements.

(1.) Any such hazardous industry facility shall be located consistent with the Future Land Use Patterns as set out in the adopted “*Comprehensive Land Use Plan*” as may be amended from time to time.

(2.) Any such hazardous industry facility shall be located on an arterial highway as defined in the Stallings Technical Standards & Specifications Manual.

(3.) Any such hazardous industry facility shall be serviced by a public water and wastewater system.

(4.) Any such hazardous industry facility shall be enclosed with a security fence of adequate height and structure that would reasonably prohibit access to the site by the general public. All security gates and/or gate houses shall be set back a minimum of fifty (50') feet from the public right-of-way line.

- (5.) All structures housing the storage of bulk liquid and/or hazardous or toxic materials shall be set back from any property line a minimum of five hundred and fifty (550') feet.
- (6.) There shall be no industry created noise in excess of fifty (50) decibels as measured at the property line and no objectionable noise due to extreme frequency, beat frequency, intermittence, or shrillness.
- (7.) There shall be no industry created ground vibration measurable at any lot line of an industrial unit.
- (8.) There shall be no industry created air pollution including:
 - (a.) No noxious odors; no noxious, toxic, or corrosive gases or fumes.
 - (b.) No smoke of a density in excess of #1 on the Ringelmann Chart. In cases of smoke other than black in color, and approved density scale equivalent to the Ringelmann Chart shall be used.
 - (c.) No dust or other particulate matter emitted in excess of eighty- five hundredths (0.85) of a pound per one thousand (1,000) pounds of gases adjusted to twelve (12%) percent carbon dioxide.
 - (d.) There shall be no surface or subsurface discharge or disposal of any wastes, either liquid or in any form without prior approval of the Council.
 - (e.) There shall be no unusual fire or explosion hazards. Based on the National Board of fire insurance rates which classifies industrial units as Class I, Class II, and Class III, the following shall apply:
 - (i.) No special controls on a manufacturing unit determined to be Class I other than under [iii] below.
 - (ii.) Class II and Class III manufacturing units shall be contained in a building designed and constructed in accordance with its class and according to provisions of the building code published by the Building Officials and Code Administrators, International [BOCA], 1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois, 60637.
 - (iii.) Machinery or equipment shall be treated as necessary to eliminate hazards.
 - (iv.) Uses which are customarily incidental and accessory to the principal use shall be listed including, but not limited to: dwelling quarters for watchmen and caretakers employed on the premises, recreation areas and facilities for persons employed by industries within the same district's boundaries, restaurants, warehouses, and commercial uses that are listed in the US 74 Commercial District ("C 74").
 - (f.) Businesses that produce, store, or use hazardous materials as defined by the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Hazardous Substances or Prior Pollutants lists shall be allowed only when the items listed in Section 10.2-16 are met.
 - (g.) Miscellaneous Prohibitions:
 - (i.) Any interference with any other process, equipment, appliance, or devices and any mechanical, electrical or other equipment which could

create such interference shall have all necessary shielding or other protection.

- (ii.) In any industrial unit or accessory all operations and storage, other than for passenger vehicles of visitors and employees, trucks and over the road vehicles, shall be within an entirely enclosed building or structure.
Exemption: Outside storage of bulk or large raw materials which are fireproof if enclosed by a security fence with provisions for visual inspection and where screened from public view in its entirety from adjacent properties and public streets/roadways.

(J.) Conformance with *Stallings Technical Standards & Specifications Manual*.

All development shall comply with the requirements of the *Stallings Technical Standards & Specifications Manual*.

(K.) Operations and Closure Plans Required. An emergency operations plan shall be developed and be on file at the Town of Stallings and Union County Emergency Management Offices. An operations plan shall be submitted to include:

(1.) The date of commencement of operations and their expected duration; (2.)

Proposed hours and days of operation;

(3.) A complete description of operation, including source of materials, method of compaction, type of sealing proposed to be used, types and number of equipment to be used;

(4.) Any phasing schedule of operations and relationship among phases;

(5.) Operating practices to be followed to promote compliance with regulations of this ordinance;

(6.) Complete assessment by the Stallings Fire Department in conjunction with local emergency management agencies that all necessary equipment, training, and personnel are available at the emergency response level to adequately handle all emergency scenarios; and

(7.) A closure plan shall be prepared and submitted in accordance with EPA guidelines as part of the application for a zoning map amendment to establish the HIO district.

(L.) Hazardous Chemical Notification and Inventory Reporting.

Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-know Act (EPCRA) Section 311-312 applies to any facility at which a hazardous chemical, as defined by the Occupational Safety and Health Act, is present in an amount exceeding a specified threshold. These facilities must submit -- to the Smithsonian Environmental Research Center (SERC), Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC), and local fire department -- material safety data sheets (MSDSs) or lists of MSDSs and hazardous chemical inventory forms (also known as Tier I and II forms). This information helps the local government respond in the event of a spill or release of the chemical.

(M.) Emergency Notification and Agriculture. EPCRA requires businesses that store

threshold amounts of chemicals that are subject to the Occupational Safety and Health Administration's (OSHA's) Hazardous Communication Standard to submit information -- including facility point of contact and the Material Safety Data Sheets (or a list of those chemicals) -- to state and local authorities in order to facilitate emergency planning and response. Annual reporting to state and local authorities is required for all covered facilities that have those chemicals in amounts above threshold. Hazardous chemicals used in routine agricultural operations and fertilizers held for resale by retailers is excluded.

- (N.) Toxic Chemical Release Inventory Reporting. EPCRA Section 313 requires manufacturing facilities included in Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes 20 through 39 to submit an annual toxic chemical release report if they have ten (10) or more employees and if they manufacture, process, or use specified chemicals in amounts greater than threshold quantities. This report, commonly known as Form R, covers releases and transfers of toxic chemicals to various facilities and environmental media, and allows EPA to compile the national Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) database.

(Amended June 23, 2025)

Table 8.1 - Table of Uses
Section 1 - General

#	L = listed use S = Use listed with additional standards SUP = Special Use Permit <i>Reference SIC and NAICS code for further data on the listed uses.</i>	Agriculture (AG)	Single Family Residential (SFR-1, SFR-2, SFR-3 & SFR-MH)	Multi-Family Residential Transitional (MFT)	Traditional Neighborhood Development Overlay (TNDO)	Town Center (TC)	Civic (CIV)	Mixed Use (MU-1)	Mixed Use (MU-2)	US 74 Commercial (C 74)	Interstate Hwy 485 Corporate Park (CP 485)	Vehicle Service/Repair (VSR)	Business Center (BC)	Industrial (IND)	Heavy Industry Overlay (HIO)
42	Brewpub				L	L			L	L			L		
43	Building Supply Sales (No Outdoor Storage)								L	L			L	L	
44	Bulk Mail and Packaging					L			L	L	L		S(10.1-36)	S (10.1-36)	
45	Bus Terminal				L	L	L		L	L	L		L		
46	Camera Store				L	L			L	L	L		L		
47	Camp Ground (for 21 day or less occupancy only)	L													
48	Candy Store				L	L			L	L	L		L		
49	Car Wash								CZ (10.1-9)	S (10.1-9)		S (10.1-9)	S(10.1-9)	S (10.1-9)	
50	Casino for Games of Chance (RESERVED)														
51	Cemetery or Mausoleum	S (10.1-10)					S (10.1-10)								
52	Cigar Lounge					L								L	
53	Club or Lodge				S (10.1-12)	S (10.1-12)	S (10.1-12)		S (10.1-12)	S (10.1-12)	S (10.1-12)		S(10.1-12)		
54	Coffee Shop/Roastery					L			L	L		L			
55	College or University						L								
56	Communication or Broadcasting Facility, without Tower				L	L	L		L	L	L		L	L	
57	Computer Sales and Service				L	L			L	L	L		L		
58	Convenience Store (With Gasoline Pumps)								CZ	CZ	CZ		CZ	L	
59	Convenience Store (Without Gasoline Pumps)				L	L			L	L	L		L	L	
60	Correctional Institution (RESERVED)														
61	Country Club with or without Golf Course	S (10.1-13)			S (10.1-13)		S (10.1-13)	S (10.1-13)	S (10.1-13)	S (10.1-13)	S (10.1-13)				
62	Crematorium													L	
63	Dance School/Academy				L	L	L	L	L	L	L		L	L	
64	Day Care Center for Children or Adults (6 or more)	S (10.1-14)			S (10.1-14)	S (10.1-14)	S (10.1-14)	S (10.1-14)	S (10.1-14)	S (10.1-14)	S (10.1-14)		S(10.1-14)	S (10.1-14)	
65	Day Care Center, Home Occupation for less than 6 children	S (10.1-15)		S (10.1-15)	S (10.1-15)	S (10.1-15)	S (10.1-15)	S (10.1-15)	S (10.1-15)	S (10.1-15)			S(10.1-15)	S (10.1-15)	
66	Department, Variety or General Merchandise Store				L	L			L	L					
67	Dormitories						S (10.1-16)								
68	Drive Through Window as Accessory Use				S (10.1-17)	S (10.1-17)	S (10.1-17)		S (10.1-17)	S (10.1-17)	S (10.1-17)		S(10.1-17)		
69	Emergency Disaster Restoration Services with fenced outdoor storage								L	L			L	L	
70	Equestrian Facility	SUP (10.2-7)			SUP (10.2-7)					SUP (10.2-7)	SUP (10.2-7)				
71	Equipment Rental & Leasing (no outside storage)				L	L				L	L	L	L	L	
72	Equipment Rental (w/fenced outside storage)									S (10.1-36)		S (10.1-36)	S(10.1-36)	S (10.1-36)	
73	Equipment Repair, Heavy									S (10.1-4)		S (10.1-4)	S(10.1-4)	S (10.1-4)	
74	Event and Wedding Venue	L			L	L	L	L	L						
75	Fabric or Piece Goods Store				L	L			L	L			L		
76	Family Care Facility (Family Care Home)	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L					
77	Farmers Market	L				L	L	L	L						
78	Fences & Walls (see 2.13)	L (2.13-2)	L (2.13-2)	L (2.13-2)	L (2.13-2)	L (2.13-2)	L (2.13-2)	L (2.13-2)	L (2.13-2)	L (2.13-2)	L (2.13-2)	L (2.13-2)	L(2.13-2)	L (2.13-2)	L (2.13-2)
79	Fire, Ambulance, Rescue Station	L			L	L	L	L	L	L	L		L	L	
80	Floor Covering, Drapery, and/or Upholstery Sales					L				S (10.1-36)			S (10.1-36)		

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88	Fuel Oil Sales and Distribution for "Home" or other Delivery														SUP (10.2-11&16)
89	Funeral Home with Crematorium					CZ			CZ	CZ					
90	Funeral Home without Crematorium					L			L	L			L		
91	Furniture Framing					L				S (10.1-36)		S (10.1-36)	S(10.1-36)	S (10.1-36)	
92	Furniture Repair Shop									S (10.1-36)		S (10.1-36)	S(10.1-36)	S (10.1-36)	
93	Furniture Sales				L	L				S (10.1-36)					
94	Game Room, Video Game Room, Coin Operated					SUP (10.2-15)			SUP (10.2-15)	SUP (10.2-15)					
95	Garden Center or Retail Nursery	L								S (10.1-36)			S(10.1-36)	S (10.1-36)	
96	Gift or Card Shop				L	L	L	L	L	L	L				
97	Golf Course (See Country Club with Golf Course)	S (10.1-13)			S (10.1-13)		S (10.1-13)		S (10.1-13)	S (10.1-13)	S (10.1-13)				
98	Golf Course, Miniature								L	L					
99	Golf Driving Range	S (10.1-19)			S (10.1-19)		S (10.1-19)		S (10.1-19)	S (10.1-19)	S (10.1-19)				
100	Grocery Store									S (10.1-36)					
101	Group Care Facility	SUP (10.2-8)	SUP (10.2-8)	SUP (10.2-8)	SUP (10.2-8)	SUP (10.2-8)	SUP (10.2-8)	SUP (10.2-8)	SUP (10.2-8)	SUP (10.2-8)	SUP (10.2-8)				
102	Gymnastics/Cheerleading Academy					L		L	L				L	L	
103	Hardware Store									S (10.1-36)		S (10.1-36)	S(10.1-36)	S (10.1-36)	
104	Hazardous and/or Radioactive Waste (Transportation,														SUP (10.2-16)
105	Hobby Shop				L	L			L	L	L				
106	Home Occupation	S (10.1-21)	S (10.1-21)	S (10.1-21)	S (10.1-21)	S (10.1-21)	S (10.1-21)	S (10.1-21)	S (10.1-21)	S (10.1-21)	S (10.1-21)		S(10.1-21)	S (10.1-21)	
107	Hookah Lounge													L	
108	Hospital						S (10.1-37)		S (10.1-37)						
109	Hotel or Motel				L	L			L	L	L		L		
110	HVAC, Electricity, Plumbing Sales and Services									S (10.1-36)			S (10.1-36)		
111	Jewelry Store				L	L			L	L	L				
112	Junked Motor Vehicle Storage as Accessory Use	S (10.1-22)								S (10.1-22)		S (10.1-22)	S(10.1-22)	S (10.1-22)	
113	Junkyards, Salvage Yards, Used Auto Parts														SUP (10.2-9 & 16)
114	Kennels or Pet Grooming w/Outdoor Pens or Runs	S (10.1-23)								S (10.1-23)	S (10.1-23)			S (10.1-23)	
115	Kennels or Pet Grooming, No Outdoor Pens or Runs	L			L	L			L	L	L			L	
116	Laboratory, Medical or Dental					L	L		L	L	L		L	L	
117	Landfill, Demolition Debris, Minor and Major (RESERVED)														
118	Landscape Services	L								S (10.1-36)			S(10.1-36)	S (10.1-36)	
119	Laundromat, Coin-Operated					L			L	L					
120	Laundry or Dry Cleaning				L	L		L	L	L	L				
121	Library				L	L	L	L	L						
122	Lighting Sales and Service									S (10.1-36)			S(10.1-36)	S (10.1-36)	
123	Manufactured Home/Dwelling Sales								CZ						
124	Market - Tailgate (Fresh Foods & "Food Trucks")(as Temporary Use - see Article 15)														
125	Market Showroom (Furniture, Apparel etc.)									S (10.1-36)	S (10.1-36)		S(10.1-36)	S (10.1-36)	
126	Martial Arts Instructional Schools				L	L		L	L	L			L	L	
127	Metal Coating and Engraving														SUP (10.2-16)
128	Metal Processing														SUP (10.2-16)
129	Migrant Labor Housing (RESERVED)														
130	Motion Picture and/or Television Production									S (10.1-36)	S (10.1-36)		S(10.1-36)	S (10.1-36)	
131	Moving and Storage Service									S (10.1-36)		S (10.1-36)	S(10.1-36)	S (10.1-36)	

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132	Multi-Tenant, Retail					L			L	L					
133	Multi-Tenant, Light Industrial													S (10.1-36)	
134	Museum or Art Gallery				L	L	L	L	L	L	L		L		
135	Musical Instrument Sales				L	L		L	L	L			L		
136	Newsstand				L	L	L	L	L	L	L		L		
137	Nursing Home, Assisted Living	S (10.1-25)			S (10.1-25)	S (10.1-25)	S (10.1-25)	S (10.1-25)	S (10.1-25)	S (10.1-25)					
138	Office Machine Sales				L	L			L	L	L		S(10.1-36)	S (10.1-36)	
139	OFFICE USES														
140	Accounting, Auditing or Bookkeeping Services				L	L		L	L	L	L		L	L	
141	Administrative or Management Services				L	L		L	L	L	L		L	L	
142	Advertising Agency				L	L		L	L	L	L		L	L	
143	Architect, Engineer or Surveyor's Office				L	L		L	L	L	L		L	L	
144	Dental, Medical or Related Office				L	L	L	L	L	L	L		L	L	
145	Employment Agency, Personnel Agency				L	L	L	L	L	L	L		L	L	
146	Finance or Loan Office				L	L		L	L	L	L		L	L	
147	General Contractors Office w/ Fenced Outside Storage									S(10.1-36)			S(10.1-36)	S (10.1-36)	
148	General Contractors Offices without Outside Storage									L		L	L	L	
149	Government Office	L			L	L	L	L	L	L	L		L	L	
150	Insurance Agency (w/on-site claims inspections)				L	L			L	L	L		L	L	
151	Insurance Agency (without on-site claims inspections)				L	L		L	L	L	L		L	L	
152	Law Office				L	L	L	L	L				L	L	
153	Medical, Dental or Related Office				L	L	L	L	L	L	L		L	L	
154	Office Uses Not Otherwise Classified				L	L			L	L	L		L	L	
155	Real Estate Office				L	L		L	L	L	L		L	L	
156	Service Contractors Offices w/Fenced Outside Storage												S(10.1-36)	S (10.1-36)	
157	Service Contractors Offices without Outside Storage									L		L	L	L	
158	Stock, Security or Commodity Broker				L	L		L	L	L	L		L	L	
159	Temporary Real Estate Office (see Article 15)													L	
160	Travel Agency				L	L		L	L	L	L			L	
161	Optical Goods Sales				L	L	L		L	L	L		L	L	
162	Paint and Wallpaper Sales									S (10.1-36)			S(10.1-36)	S (10.1-36)	
163	Parks and Recreation Facilities, Public	S (10.1-26)	S (10.1-26)	S (10.1-26)	S (10.1-26)	S (10.1-26)	S (10.1-26)	S (10.1-26)	S (10.1-26)	S (10.1-26)	S (10.1-26)				
164	Parking Lots/Structures (Paid/Non-Paid)					L	L			L	L		L	L	
165	Pawnshop or Used Merchandise Store									S (10.1-34)					
166	Personal Training Facility, Health Club				L	L	L	L	L	L	L		L	L	
167	Pest or Termite Control Services									S (10.1-36)			S(10.1-36)	S (10.1-36)	
168	Pet Store				L	L			L	L					
169	Petroleum Products Storage and/or Transfer														SUP (10.2-11&16)
170	Pharmacy/Drugstore without Drive-Thru				L	CZ			L	L	L				
171	Photofinishing Laboratory					L			L						SUP (10.2-16)
172	Photography, Commercial				L	L			L	L	L		L		

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173	Photography Studio				L	L	L	L	L	L	L		L		
174	Police Station				L	L	L	L	L	L	L		L		
175	Portable Storage Unit (POD) (as Temporary Use - see Article 15)														
176	Post Office				L	L	L	L	L	L	L		L		
177	Printing and Publishing Operation									S (10.1-36)	S (10.1-36)		S(10.1-36)	S (10.1-36)	
178	Printing, Photocopying and Duplicating Services									S (10.1-36)	S (10.1-36)		S(10.1-36)	S (10.1-36)	
179	Raceway (Go-cart, Motoreycle, &/or Automobile)									S (10.1-20)					
180	Recorded Media Sales (Record/Compact Disc/Tape)				L	L			L	L	L		L		
181	Religious Institutions (Church, Synagogue, Mosque or				S (10.1-11)	S (10.1-11)	S (10.1-11)	S (10.1-11)	S (10.1-11)				S(10.1-11)		
182	RESIDENTIAL USES (DWELLINGS)														
183	Dwelling, Accessory Unit	S (10.1-3)	S (10.1-3)	S (10.1-3)	S (10.1-3)	S (10.1-3)	S (10.1-3)	S (10.1-3)	S (10.1-3)						
184	Dwelling, Attached House (incl. term "Townhouse; Townhome")			CZ	L	CZ	CZ	CZ	CZ						
185	Dwelling, Manufactured Home (see Section 22.5-2)		S (10.1-35)												
186	Dwelling Park, Manufactured Home (see Section 22.5-1)														
187	Dwelling, Multifamily (Apartments or Condominiums)				CZ (10.1-24)	CZ (10.1-24)		CZ (10.1-24)	CZ (10.1-24)						
188	Dwelling, Single Family Detached, including Modular Construction	L	L	L	L	L	L	CZ	CZ						
189	Live/Work Units					CZ			CZ						
190	Restaurant without drive-thru window				L	L		L	L	L	L		L		
191	Restaurant with drive-thru window accessory Use (see				L	CZ		CZ	CZ	CZ	CZ		CZ		
192	Retail Sales Not Otherwise Listed									S (10.1-36)					
193	Retreat Center	L			L	L	L								
194	Secondhand Thrift/Consignment & Antique Shops				L	L			L	L					
195	Self-Storage with Outside Storage									CZ (10.1-36)			S (10.1-36)	S (10.1-36)	
196	Sewage Treatment Plant														SUP (10.2-12)
197	School (Pre-K, Elementary, or Secondary)						S (10.1-28)								
198	Shelter for the Homeless (RESERVED)														
199	Shoe Repair or Shoeshine Shop				L	L			L	L	L				
200	Shooting Range, Indoor								CZ (10.2-13)	CZ (10.2-13)	CZ (10.2-13)		CZ(10.2-13)	CZ (10.2-13)	
201	Shooting Range, Outdoor (RESERVED)														
202	Shopping Center									S (10.1-36)			S(10.1-36)		
203	Sign (Accessory Use as permitted by Article 17)	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
204	Sign fabricating									S (10.1-36)		S (10.1-36)	S(10.1-36)	S (10.1-36)	
205	Skating Rink									L					
206	Solid Waste Disposal (non-hazardous)														S (10.1-36)
207	Sporting Goods Store									S (10.1-36)			S(10.1-36)		
208	Sports and Recreation Clubs, Indoor				L	L	L	L	L	L	L		L	L	
209	Stationery Store				L	L			L	L	L				
210	Swim and Tennis Club	S (10.1-29)	S (10.1-29)	S (10.1-29)	S (10.1-29)		S (10.1-29)	S (10.1-29)	S (10.1-29)	S (10.1-29)	S (10.1-29)				

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211	Swimming Pool As Accessory Use	L	L	L	L		L	L	L						
212	Tattoo and/or Body Piercings Studio					L			L	L					
213	Taxidermist								L	L			L	L	
214	Television, Radio or Electronics Sales & Repair									S (10.1-36)		S (10.1-36)	S (10.1-36)	S (10.1-36)	
215	Temporary Construction Storage and/or Office	S (10.1-30)	S (10.1-30)	S (10.1-30)	S (10.1-30)	S (10.1-30)	S (10.1-30)	S (10.1-30)	S (10.1-30)	S (10.1-30)	S (10.1-30)	S (10.1-30)	S (10.1-30)	S (10.1-30)	S (10.1-30)
216	Theater, Indoor				L	L	L		L	L					
217	Tire Recapping														SUP (10.2-16)
218	Towers, Telecommunications and/or Broadcast					CZ (10.2-14)			CZ (10.2-14)	CZ (10.2-14)	CZ (10.2-14)		CZ(10.2-14)	CZ(10.2-14)	
219	Truck and Utility Trailer Rental and Leasing									CZ (10.1-36)		S (10.1-36)	S(10.1-36)	S (10.1-36)	
220	Trucking Centers, Truck Stop &/or Freight Terminal												S(10.1-36)	S (10.1-36)	
221	Tutoring & Mentoring Service					L		L	L	L		L	L		
222	Utility Equipment and Storage Yards												S(10.1-36)	S (10.1-36)	
223	Utility Substation	S (10.1-36)	S (10.1-36)	S (10.1-36)	S (10.1-36)	S (10.1-36)	S (10.1-36)	S (10.1-36)	S (10.1-36)	S (10.1-36)	S (10.1-36)	S (10.1-36)	S (10.1-36)	S (10.1-36)	S (10.1-36)
224	Vape, CBD, and/or Tobacco Sales													L	
225	Vending Machine - Outdoor (With or without advertising copy) as Accessory Use	L			L	L	L		L	L	L	L	L	L	L
226	Veterinary Service, Large Animal	L								L			L	L	
227	Veterinary Service, Pet Grooming, without Outdoor Kennels or Runs	L			L	L			L	L	L		L	L	
228	Veterinary Service w/Outdoor Kennels and/or Runs	S (10.1-31)								S (10.1-31)	S (10.1-31)		S(10.1-31)	S (10.1-31)	
229	Vocational, Business or Secretarial School				L	L	L		L	L	L		L		
230	Warehouse (General storage, enclosed, no outdoor storage)									CZ	CZ		L	L	
231	Water Treatment Plant														S (10.1-36)
232	Wireless Telecommunication Facilities, Microcell	S (10.1-32)	S (10.1-32)	S (10.1-32)	S (10.1-32)	S (10.1-32)	S (10.1-32)	S (10.1-32)	S (10.1-32)	S (10.1-32)	S (10.1-32)	S (10.1-32)	S (10.1-32)	S (10.1-32)	S (10.1-32)
233	Wireless Telecommunication Facilities, Concealed	S (10.1-33)	S (10.1-33)	S (10.1-33)	S (10.1-33)	S (10.1-33)	S (10.1-33)	S (10.1-33)	S (10.1-33)	S (10.1-33)	S (10.1-33)	S (10.1-33)	S (10.1-33)	S (10.1-33)	S (10.1-33)
234	Wireless Telecommunication Facilities, Co-Located	S (10.1-34)	S (10.1-34)	S (10.1-34)	S (10.1-34)	S (10.1-34)	S (10.1-34)	S (10.1-34)	S (10.1-34)	S (10.1-34)	S (10.1-34)	S (10.1-34)	S (10.1-34)	S (10.1-34)	S (10.1-34)
235	Wireless Telecommunication Facilities, Tower					CZ (10.2-14)		CZ (10.2-14)	CZ (10.2-14)	CZ (10.2-14)	CZ(10.2-14)		CZ (10.2-14)	CZ (10.2-14)	
236	Yard Sale (No more than 3 per year) See Section 15.3	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L		L	L	L	

(Amended June 23, 2025)

Table 8.1 - Table of Uses
Section 2 - Manufacturing Industry

[illegible]

(Amended June 23, 2025)

Table 8.1 - Table of Uses
Section 2 - Manufacturing Industry

[illegible]

Table 8.1 - Table of Uses
Section 3 - Wholesale Trade

#	L = listed use CZ = conditional zoning S = Use listed with additional standards SUP = Special Use Permit <i>Reference SIC and NAICS code for further data on the listed uses.</i>	Agriculture (AG)	Single Family Residential (SFR-1, SFR-2, SFR-3 & SFR-MH)	Multi-Family Residential Transitional (MFT)	Traditional Neighborhood Development Overlay (TNDO)	Town Center (TC)	Civic (CIV)	Mixed Use (MU-1)	Mixed Use (MU-2)	US 74 Commercial (C 74)	Interstate Highway 485 Corporate Park	Vehicle Service/Repair (VSR)	Business Center (BC)	Industrial (IND)	Heavy Industry Overlay (HIO)
1	WHOLESALE AND OUTDOOR STORAGE														
2	Flowers, Nursery Stock and Florist Supplies	CZ (10.2-4)								S (10.1-36)			S (10.1-36)	S (10.1-36)	
3	Lumber and Other Construction Materials with fenced storage									S (10.1-36)			S (10.1-36)	S (10.1-36)	
4	Machinery, Equipment and Supplies									S (10.1-36)		S (10.1-36)	S (10.1-36)	S (10.1-36)	
5	Machinery, Farm and Garden									S (10.1-36)		S (10.1-36)	S (10.1-36)	S (10.1-36)	
6	WHOLESALE WITH HAZARDOUS MATERIALS														
7	Chemicals and Allied Products														CZ (10.2-16)
8	Plastics Materials									S (10.1-36)			S (10.1-36)	S (10.1-36)	
9	Resins														CZ (10.2-16)
10	WHOLESALE WITH RECYCLING, OTHER ACTIVITIES														
11	Scrap & Waste Materials - Recycling collection & sorting Only											S (10.1-36)			CZ (10.2-16)
12	WHOLESALE, OTHER														
13	Apparel									L			S (10.1-36)	S (10.1-36)	
14	Beer, Wine or Distilled Alcoholic Beverages	CZ (10.2-4)			L					CZ (10.2-4)			S (10.1-36)	S (10.1-36)	
15	Books, Periodicals and Newspapers						L			L			S (10.1-36)	S (10.1-36)	
16	Durable Goods												S (10.1-36)	S (10.1-36)	
17	Electrical Goods												S (10.1-36)	S (10.1-36)	
18	Furniture and Home Furnishings									L			S (10.1-36)	S (10.1-36)	
19	Groceries and Related Products									L			S (10.1-36)	S (10.1-36)	
20	Hardware, Wholesale Dealer								L	L		L	S (10.1-36)	S (10.1-36)	
21	Lumber, Millwork and Veneer									S (10.1-36)			S (10.1-36)	S (10.1-36)	
22	Paper and Paper Products									S (10.1-36)			S (10.1-36)	S (10.1-36)	
23	Plumbing and Heating Equipment									S (10.1-36)			S (10.1-36)	S (10.1-36)	
24	Sporting and Recreational Goods and Supplies									L			S (10.1-36)	S (10.1-36)	
25	Wallpaper and Paint Brushes									L			S (10.1-36)	S (10.1-36)	

ARTICLE 9

BUILDING AND LOT TYPE STANDARDS & SPECIFICATIONS

9.1 Purpose

The purpose of this Article is to establish standards and specifications for the buildings and lots permitted in each of the zoning districts established in Article 8. The standards and specifications set forth below are established to ensure that new development and construction is enduring and compatible with the character of the Town of Stallings, that it accomplishes the purposes of this Ordinance, and that it achieves the goals identified in the adopted Comprehensive Land Use Plan and other adopted and or approved plans.

9.2 Detached House Lot and Building Type

- 9.2-1 Description. The detached house is the most prevalent building type in Stallings. The detached house building type is generally found in residential neighborhoods, although it may coexist with other, similarly scaled buildings in commercial or mixed-use areas. Where possible, structures should be designed to maintain a harmonious image of the neighborhood when viewed from a distance. Where appropriate and possible, structures shall be designed to terminate vistas. For detached homes on large lots accessed by a private drive, building placement and site planning shall be dictated by landscape features and landscape preservation. Within the limits described below and unless the zoning district standards require greater measures, these regulations shall apply to all houses built in the Town of Stallings.



The photographs of detached single-family houses in the Carolinas below are examples for illustration purposes only and not intended to regulate lot/building styles, patterns, or forms.

9.2-2 Detached House Lot Type.

(A.) Building Placement, Parking, and Vehicle Access.

(1.) Along new streets:

- (a.) the front setback shall be measured behind street ROW;
 - (b.) the rear setback shall be measured from the rear property line;
 - (c.) the side setbacks on interior lots shall be measured from the side property line;
 - (d.) the side setback on corner lots for the side of the building that faces the street shall be measured from the street ROW on a corner lot.
- (2.) Building placement may be further defined by zoning districts.
 - (3.) Parking standards of Article 12 apply (see Section 12.3 and Table 12-1).
 - (4.) Accessory structures, including detached garages, shall be located at least five (5') feet behind the primary structure.
 - (5.) Only in the most exceptional circumstances having to do with extreme topography or very special design composition may the rules of residential building placement be varied.
 - (6.) Grading shall provide for smooth grade transitions to avoid abrupt "v" ditches, swales and other disruptions to the landscape, particularly between buildings where open space enhancements for use by persons actively utilizing the landscape and/or yard area. The use of crawl- space construction techniques in detached residential structures and professional landscape design is required to meet this characteristic of site development.
 - (7.) The maximum building coverage for the primary structure shall be thirty (30%) percent of the lot area; however, notwithstanding the foregoing, in the Multi-Family Transitional (MFT) zoning district, the maximum building coverage for the primary structure shall be fifty (50%) percent of the lot area in subdivisions where occupancy is age-targeted in part to persons over the age of fifty-five (55) years." *(Amended October 24, 2022)*
- (B.) Encroachment, Pedestrian Access, and Commercial Use Standards & Specifications.
- (1.) Primary pedestrian access into the building shall be from the street frontage line. Secondary access may be from parking areas.
 - (2.) Balconies, stoops, stairs, open porches, bay windows, and awnings are permitted to encroach into the front setback area up to eight (8') feet.
 - (3.) Mechanical equipment exceeding sixteen (16) square feet shall not encroach into any required setback.
 - (4.) Commercial Use in a Detached House in the Town Center ("TC"), Mixed Use ("MU"), and Traditional Neighborhood Development Overlay "TNDO" Districts shall comply with the following:
 - (a.) Parking shall be located in the side or rear yards only. If provided in the side yards, the parking area shall not exceed twenty-five (25%) percent of the frontage line and shall not be in the yards adjacent to a street.
 - (b.) Parking areas on adjacent mixed-use lots shall be connected whenever practical.
 - (c.) Trash containers shall be located in the rear yard. If adjacent to existing single-family residential uses, trash containers shall be limited to residential rollout containers only, dumpsters are prohibited.

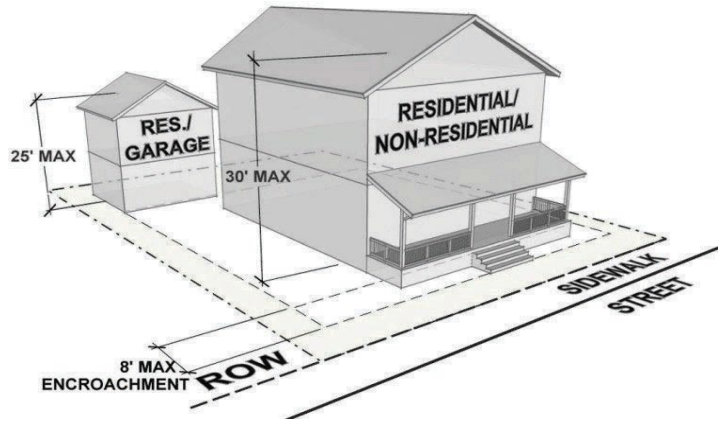
- (d.) Mechanical equipment at ground level shall be placed on the parking lot side of the building away from buildings on adjacent sites and shall be screened from view by an opaque screen.
- (e.) Hedges, garden walls, or knee walls may be built immediately adjacent to property lines or as the continuation of building walls. A garden wall, hedge, or knee wall, a minimum of two feet and six inches (2'6") in height and a maximum of three and six inches (3'6") in height, shall be installed along any street frontage adjacent to parking areas. Knee walls shall either be built of brick, stone or other decorative masonry material, or shall be built of wrought iron or other decorative metal, and shall generally match the architectural style of Stallings.

9.2-3 Detached House Building Type.

(A.) Permitted Height, Uses, Encroachments, and Resiliency.

(1.) Building Heights

- (a.) Principal Building height is limited to thirty (30') feet. Building heights shall be measured as the vertical distance from the mean elevation of the finished grade to a point representing the midpoint of the peak and eave heights. *(Amended November 22, 2021)*



- (b.) Accessory Building height is limited to twenty-five (25') feet. Building heights shall be measured as the vertical distance from the mean elevation of the finished grade to a point representing the midpoint of the peak and eave heights. *(Amended November 22, 2021)*

(2.) Building height to the ridge may vary depending on the roof pitch.

(3.) Permitted uses are controlled by zoning district standards.

(4.) Balconies, stoops, stairs, open porches, bay windows, and awnings are permitted to encroach into the front setback area up to eight (8') feet.

(5.) Mechanical equipment exceeding sixteen (16) square feet shall not encroach into any required setback.

(6.) A minimum eight (8") inch overhanging gable end-rake and vented eaves shall be provided and finished by profiled molding or gutters to maintain compatibility with the character of structures within the Town.

(B.) Architectural Standards in approved "TNDO" Districts requested by the developer.

(1.) Principles for maintaining the character of the Town:

- (a.) To perpetuate the unique building character of the Town and its environs, and to re-establish its local identity, development shall generally employ building styles

that are compatible with the architectural vocabulary of the area in their external treatment. Manufactured homes shall not be permitted as part of any development.

- (b.) The front elevations facing the street and the overall massing must communicate an emphasis on the human scale and the pedestrian environment. The intention of buildings in all locations must be to relate the principal facade to the sidewalk and public space of the street to maintain compatibility with the character of structures within the Town.
 - (c.) Each building shall be designed to form part of a larger composition of the area in which it is situated. Adjacent buildings should thus be of similar scale, height, and configuration to maintain compatibility with the character of structures within the Town.
 - (d.) Building silhouettes should be generally consistent. The scale and pitch of roof lines should thus be similar across groups of buildings to maintain compatibility with the character of structures within the Town.
- (2.) Configurations & Techniques:
- (a.) Main roofs on residential buildings should be symmetrical gables or hips with a pitch of between 4:12 and 12:12. Mono-pitch (shed) roofs should be attached to the wall of the main building. No mono- pitch roof should be less than 4:12. Grandiose roof pitches with multiple changes of outline are acceptable. It is recommended that accessory buildings have roof pitches that conform to those of the main building to maintain compatibility with the character of structures within the Town.
 - (b.) Balconies should generally be simply supported by posts and beams. The support of cantilevered balconies should be assisted by visible brackets to maintain compatibility with the character of structures within the Town.
 - (c.) Two (2) wall materials may be combined horizontally on one facade. The “heavier” material should be below to maintain compatibility with the character of structures within the Town.
 - (d.) Exterior chimneys should be finished in brick or stone to maintain compatibility with the character of structures within the Town.
 - (e.) Overhanging eaves may expose rafters to maintain compatibility with the character of structures within the Town.

9.3 Attached House Lot Type and Building Type Standards

- 9.3-1 Description. The attached house is a row-house, a Town house, or a duplex. Traditional southern homes in Savannah and Charleston provide a model. The Southside neighborhood in Greensboro provides a good contemporary example. Generally, building plans will have narrow frontages with the plan depth being greater than its width. Groups of attached house buildings that are not integrated into a pedestrian oriented mixed-use urban pattern shall not be permitted within Stallings. Attached house structures should complement the neighborhood through their design, location on the site, and building materials. Within the limits described below and unless the zoning district standards require greater measures,

these regulations shall apply to all attached houses built on public streets. The photograph of a four-unit single-family attached town-house property in Kannapolis, North Carolina is an example for illustration purposes only and is not intended to regulate lot/building styles, patterns, or forms.

9.3-2 Attached House Lot Type Standards & Specifications.

(A.) Building Placement, Parking and Vehicle Access.

- (1.) There shall be at least twelve (12') feet of separation between units that are not attached.
- (2.) Only in the most exceptional circumstances having to do with extreme topography or very special design composition may these rules of residential building placement be varied.
- (3.) Building facades shall be generally parallel to front street right-of-way lines.



- (4.) All buildings shall front onto a public street.
- (5.) Grading shall provide for smooth grade transitions to avoid abrupt “v” ditches, swales and other disruptions to the landscape, particularly between buildings where open space enhancements for use by persons actively utilizing the landscape and/or yard area. The use of crawl- space construction techniques in attached residential structures and professional landscape design is required to meet this characteristic of site development to establish a Finished Floor Elevation (FFE) a minimum of two (2') vertical feet above adjacent sidewalk.
- (6.) Parking standards of Article 12 apply (see Section 12.3 and Table 12-1).
- (7.) Accessory structures shall be located at least five (5') feet behind the primary structure and shall have the same side and rear setbacks as the main structure.

(B.) Encroachment and Pedestrian Access.

- (1.) For buildings set up to the sidewalk, balconies and bay windows at an upper level and their supports are permitted and encouraged within the sidewalk area. Encroachments affixed to the building and horizontally protruding more than six (6”) inches from the face of the building must have a minimum seven feet and six inches (7’6”) clearance from the finished grade. Encroaching canopies should cover the entire sidewalk within the permitted distance shown by the shaded area.
- (2.) For buildings set back from sidewalk, balconies, stoops, stairs, unenclosed porches and bay windows are permitted to encroach into the front setback area up to eight (8') feet.
- (3.) Main pedestrian access to the building is from the street. Secondary access may be from parking areas.
- (4.) Decks shall be constructed only in an established rear yard and are not

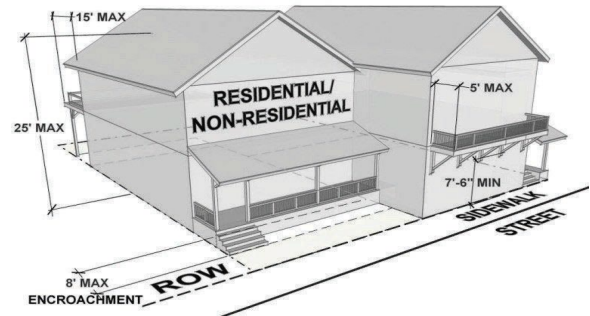
permitted to encroach into the rear setback.

9.3-3 Attached House Building Type.

(A.) Permitted Height and Encroachments.

- (1.) Building heights shall be measured as the vertical distance from the mean elevation of the finished grade to a point representing the midpoint of the peak and eave heights. Building height shall be limited to 25', except for projects located in the MU-2 district and shown within the Monroe Bypass Small Area Plan shall limited to 45'.

(Amended August 24, 2020)



- (2.) Building height to the ridge may vary depending on the roof pitch.
- (3.) Permitted uses are controlled by zoning district standards.
- (4.) For buildings set back from sidewalk, balconies, stoops, stairs, unenclosed porches and bay windows are permitted to encroach into the front setback area up to eight (8') feet.
- (5.) Mechanical equipment exceeding sixteen (16) square feet shall not encroach into any required setback.

(B.) Architectural Standards.

(1.) Principles for maintaining the character of the Town:

- (a.) To perpetuate the unique building character of the Town and its environs, and to re-establish its local identity, development shall generally employ building styles that are compatible with the architectural vocabulary of the area in their external treatment. Manufactured homes shall not be permitted as part of any attached residential development under this ordinance.
- (b.) The front elevations facing the street, and the overall massing shall communicate an emphasis on the human scale and the pedestrian environment. The intention of buildings in all locations must be to relate the principal facade to the sidewalk and public space of the street to maintain compatibility with structures within the Town. Setbacks should be used in a manner which encourages pedestrian activity.
- (c.) Each building should be designed to form part of a larger composition of the area in which it is situated to maintain compatibility with structures within the Town.
- (d.) Building silhouettes should be generally consistent. The scale and pitch of roof lines should thus be similar across groups of buildings to maintain compatibility with structures within the Town.
- (e.) Porches should form a predominant motif of house designs, and be located on the front or to the side of the dwelling. When attached to the front, they shall extend over at least forty (40%) percent of the front facade. All porches should be

constructed of materials in keeping with those of the main building to maintain compatibility with structures within the Town.

- (f.) Front loaded garages, if provided, shall meet the standards of Article 2 to maintain compatibility with structures within the Town.

(2.) Configurations:

- (a.) Main roofs on residential buildings shall be symmetrical gables or hips with a pitch of between 4:12 and 12:12 to maintain compatibility with structures within the Town. Mono-pitch (shed) roofs are allowed only if they are attached to the wall of the main building. No mono-pitch shall be less than 4:12. All accessory buildings shall have roof pitches that conform to those of the main buildings to maintain compatibility with structures within the Town.
- (b.) Balconies should generally be simply supported by posts and beams to maintain compatibility with structures within the Town. For balconies overhanging the sidewalk, supports should be from visible brackets, as supports cannot be located in the sidewalk. The support of cantilevered balconies should be assisted by visible brackets.
- (c.) Two (2) wall materials may be combined horizontally on one facade. The “heavier” material should be below to maintain compatibility with structures within the Town.
- (d.) Exterior chimneys should be finished in brick, stone or stucco to maintain compatibility with structures within the Town.

(3.) Techniques:

- (a.) Overhanging eaves may expose rafters to maintain compatibility with structures within the Town.
- (b.) The gable end-rake and minimum eight (8”) inches overhanging vented eaves shall be finished by profiled molding or gutters to maintain compatibility with structures within the Town.

9.4 Multi-Family Lot Type and Building Type Standards

9.4-1 Description. The multi-family building is a residential building accommodating several households. In traditional cities, this building type coexists with a variety of other building types and is located in or near mixed use districts. A successful contemporary design permits its integration with other building types through the coordination of site and building design. The multi-family



building type helps to build the residential density necessary for mixed- use areas to function properly by helping to create a base of people who can walk to employment, goods and services. Where possible, structures shall be designed to terminate vistas. Structures should be designed to establish the design template and serve as a key focal point in the

neighborhood. Within the limits described below and unless the zoning district standards require greater measures, these regulations shall apply to all multi-family houses built on public streets. The photograph of a multi-family building in Concord, North Carolina below is an example of Piedmont region architecture transitioning between the non- residential building mass of a downtown area to a single-family residential neighborhood. The photograph is for illustration purposes only and is not intended to regulate lot/building styles, patterns, or forms.

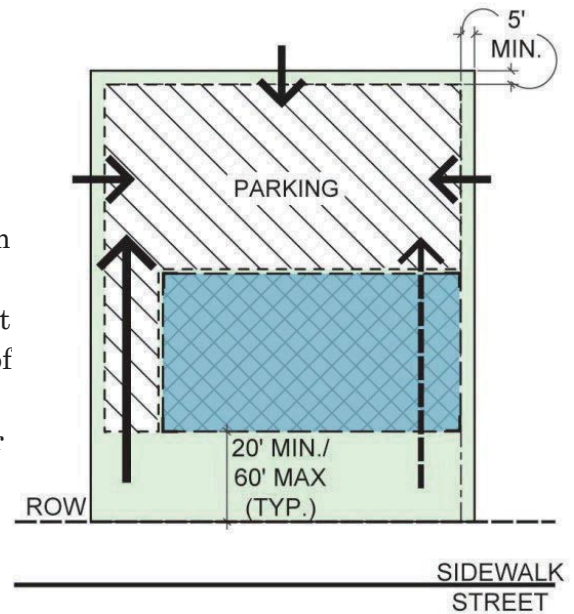
9.4-2 Multi-Family Lot Type Standards.

(A.) Building Placement, Parking, and Vehicle Access.

- (1.) Buildings shall be placed on the lot within the zone represented within the hatched area.
- (2.) In most cases, the front build-to line will be twenty to thirty-five (20' - 35') feet behind street ROW in residential districts. Special site conditions such as topography, pattern of lot widths, or setbacks of existing buildings permit a larger setback. In districts that allow commercial uses and where this building type is permissible, multi- family buildings may be set up to the sidewalk if the sum of the sidewalk and planting strip width are twelve (12') feet or greater.
- (3.) Corners: Setback at street corners will generally replicate frontage conditions. However, side setbacks on a minor residential street may be less than the front dimension.
- (4.) Within the limits described, side and rear setbacks will vary depending upon buffering requirements. When no buffer is required, a minimum five (5') foot side and rear setback is required.
- (5.) Building facades shall be generally parallel to front property lines. All buildings shall front onto a public street. All ground floor residential units with exterior access shall front a public street.
- (6.) Grading shall provide for smooth grade transitions to avoid abrupt "v" ditches, swales, and other disruptions to the landscape, particularly between buildings where open space enhancements for use by persons actively utilizing the landscape and/or yard area. The use of crawl- space construction techniques in multi-family residential structures or professional landscape design is required to meet this characteristic of site development to establish a Finished Floor Elevation (FFE) a minimum of two (2') vertical feet above the sidewalk adjacent to the publicly or privately maintained street right-of-way. Slab-on-grade construction is prohibited. The height difference between the sidewalk adjacent to the public street frontage and the FFE shall be measured at each entrance to the building. *(Amended November 22, 2021)*
- (7.) Parking shall be located to the rear of the building, unless there are extenuating circumstances that make it impractical to park in the rear of the building, in which case parking may be permitted to the side. When parking is permitted to the side of the building, the parking area shall comprise no more than thirty-five (35%) percent of the road frontage and shall be buffered according the buffering standards in Article 11.
- (8.) Points of permitted access to the parking indicated by

arrows.

- (9.) Hedges, garden walls, or knee walls may be built on property lines or as the continuation of building walls. A garden wall, hedge, or knee wall, a minimum of two feet and six inches (2'6") in height and a maximum of three and six inches (3'6") in height, shall be installed along any street frontage adjacent to parking areas. Knee walls should be built of brick, stone or other decorative masonry material, or should be built of wrought iron or other decorative metal, and shall generally match the architectural style of Stallings.



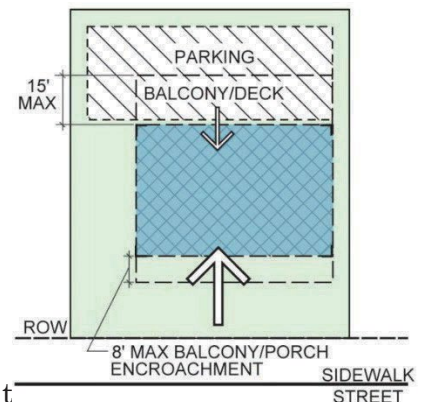
- (10.) Trash containers shall be located in a rear parking area (see Parking Regulations) and shall be screened from the right-of-way per standards set forth in Article 11.
- (11.) Mechanical equipment at ground level shall be placed on the parking lot side of building away from buildings on adjacent sites and shall be screened from view per standards set forth in Article 11.
- (12.) All rooftop equipment shall be screened from view from public Right- of- Ways by a building material that matches the structure or is visually compatible with the structure. The screening apparatus should be incorporated as part of the architectural theme to maintain compatibility with structures within the Town.

(B.) Encroachment and Pedestrian Access.

- (1.) For buildings set back from sidewalk, balconies, stoops, stairs, open porches, bay windows, and awnings are permitted to encroach into setback area up to eight (8') feet.

- (2.) Attached decks are permitted to encroach into the rear setback up to fifteen (15') feet.

- (3.) For buildings set up to the sidewalk, balconies and bay windows at an upper level and their supports are permitted within the sidewalk area. Encroachments affixed to the building and horizontally protruding more than six (6") inches from the face of the building must have a minimum seven feet and six inches (7'6") clearance from the finished grade.



- (4.) Main pedestrian access to the building and to individual unit
Secondary access may be from parking areas.

9.4-3 Multi-Family Building Type Standards.

(A.) Permitted Height and Encroachments.

- (1.) For buildings with flat roofs, building height shall be measured as the vertical distance from the mean elevation of the existing grade to the highest finished roof

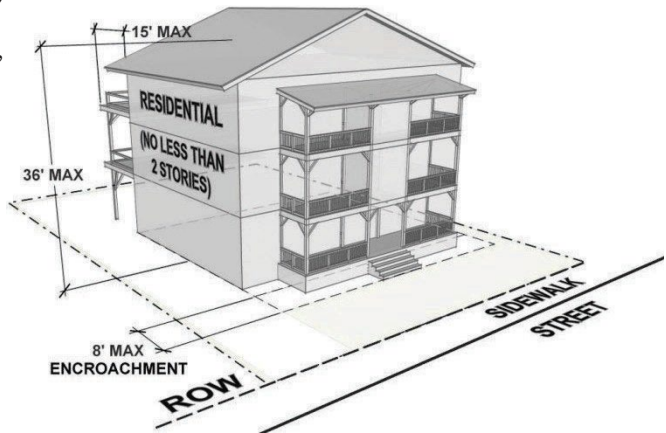
surface. The height of parapet walls is not counted in the building height calculations and may vary depending upon the need to screen mechanical equipment.

- (2.) For buildings with pitched roofs, building heights shall be measured as the vertical distance from the mean elevation of the finished grade to a point representing the midpoint of the peak and eave heights.
- (3.) Building height to the ridge may vary depending on the roof pitch.
- (4.) Buildings shall have no less than two (2) stories with a maximum height of forty-one (41') feet. Additionally, property that is located within the Mixed Use 2 (MU-2) district and has frontage on or is within a mixed-use project that has frontage on Highway 74 may have a vertical height limit of fifty (50') feet. *(Amended May 14, 2018) (Amended March 11, 2019)*

- (5.) For buildings set back from sidewalk, balconies, stoops, stairs, open porches, bay windows, and awnings are permitted to encroach into setback area up to eight (8') feet.

- (6.) Attached decks are permitted to encroach into the rear setback up to fifteen (15') feet.

- (7.) For buildings set up to the sidewalk, balconies and bay windows at an upper level and their supports are permitted within the sidewalk area. Encroachments affixed to the building and horizontally protruding more than six (6") inches from the face of the building must have a minimum of seven feet and six inches (7'6") clearance from the finished grade.



(B.) Architectural Standards.

(1.) Principles:

- (a.) To perpetuate the unique building character of the Town and its environs, and to re-establish its local identity, development shall generally employ building styles that are compatible with the architectural vocabulary of the area in their external treatment.
- (b.) The front elevations facing the street, and the overall massing shall communicate an emphasis on the human scale and the pedestrian environment. Buildings in all locations shall relate the principal facade to the sidewalk and public space of the street to maintain compatibility with structures within the Town.
- (c.) Each building should be designed to form part of a larger composition of the area in which it is situated. Adjacent buildings should thus be of similar scale, height, and configuration to maintain compatibility with structures within the Town.
- (d.) Building silhouettes should be generally consistent. The scale and pitch of roof lines should thus be similar across groups of buildings to maintain compatibility

with structures within the Town.

- (e.) Porches should form a predominant motif of building designs and be located on the front or to the side of the dwelling. When attached to the front, they should extend over at least fifteen (15%) percent of the front facade. All porches should be constructed of materials in keeping with those of the main building to maintain compatibility with structures within the Town.
- (f.) Front loaded garages, if provided, shall meet the standards of Article 2 to maintain compatibility with structures within the Town.
- (g.) At a minimum, the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) standards for accessibility shall be met.

(2.) Configurations:

- (a.) Main roofs on multi-family buildings shall be symmetrical gables, hips with a pitch of between 4:12 and 12:12 or flat roofs with a parapet wall. Mono-pitch (shed) roofs are allowed only if they are attached to the wall of the main building. No mono-pitch shall be less than 4:12. All accessory buildings shall have roof pitches that conform to those of the main building to maintain compatibility with structures within the Town.
- (b.) Balconies should generally be simply supported by posts and beams. The support of cantilevered balconies should be assisted by visible brackets to maintain compatibility with structures within the Town.
- (c.) Two (2) wall materials may be combined horizontally on one facade. The “heavier” material should be below to maintain compatibility with structures within the Town.
- (d.) Exterior chimneys should be finished in brick, stone or stucco to maintain compatibility with structures within the Town.

(3.) Techniques:

- (a.) Overhanging eaves may expose rafters to maintain compatibility with structures within the Town.
- (b.) The gable end-rake and minimum eight (8”) inch overhanging vented eaves shall be finished by profiled molding or gutters to maintain compatibility with structures within the Town.

9.5 Civic Building Lot and Building Type

9.5-1 Description. Civic buildings are used for purposes that are public in nature (e.g., schools, libraries, government buildings, and churches). These buildings must be designed to take their appropriate places within neighborhoods as integral parts of the community. It is expected that the scale and architectural sophistication of these buildings will match their civic importance. Civic structures should be designed to serve as key focal points in the neighborhood. When located at intersections or other appropriate locations, Civic Buildings shall be designed to terminate vistas. The intention of buildings in all locations must be to relate the principal facade to the sidewalk and public space of the street. Civic buildings shall not be set back on the

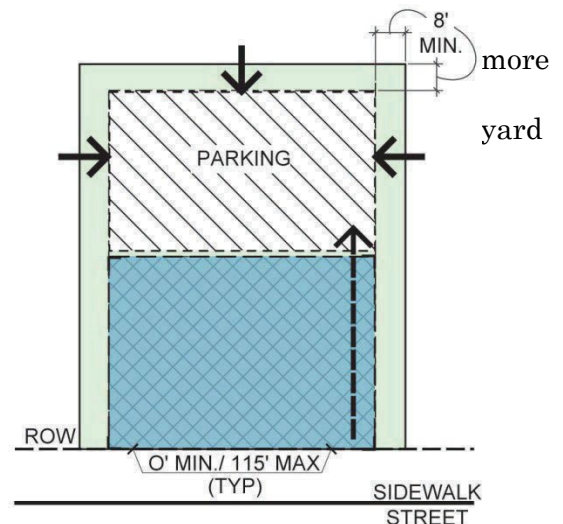
lot behind a standard parking lot; however, a plaza may be used for occasional parking and/or passenger drop-off. Large institutions with multiple buildings are encouraged to adopt campus master plans.



9.5-2 Civic Building Lot Type.

(A.) Building Placement, Parking, and Vehicle Access

- (1.) Buildings shall be placed on the lot within the zone represented by the hatched area. In most cases, the build-to line will range from zero to one hundred and fifteen (0'-115') feet behind street ROW. Special site conditions such as topography, lot width, or provision of a green or plaza will permit a larger building setback.
- (2.) Side and rear setbacks will vary according to side and rear buffer requirements as set forth in Article 11, with a minimum eight (8') foot setback where buffers are required and a fifteen (15') foot setback when no buffer is required.
- (3.) Parking shall be located to the rear of the building; side-yard parking shall occupy no than twenty-five (25%) percent of the primary frontage line and shall not be placed in any side-abutting an intersecting street. Where dimensions of existing lots restrict parking behind buildings, the limitations on side-yard parking may be modified.
- (4.) A planting strip, lawn or defined plaza should be provided to relate the building to the street.
- (5.) Generally, building and street facades must be parallel to frontage property lines.
- (6.) Points of permitted access to the parking indicated by arrows.
- (7.) Hedges, garden walls, or knee walls may be built on property lines or as the continuation of building walls. A garden wall, hedge, or knee wall a minimum of two feet and six inches (2'6") in height and a maximum of three and six inches (3'6") in height, shall be installed along any street frontage adjacent to parking areas. Knee walls should be built of brick, stone or other decorative masonry material, or should be built of wrought iron or other decorative metal, and shall generally

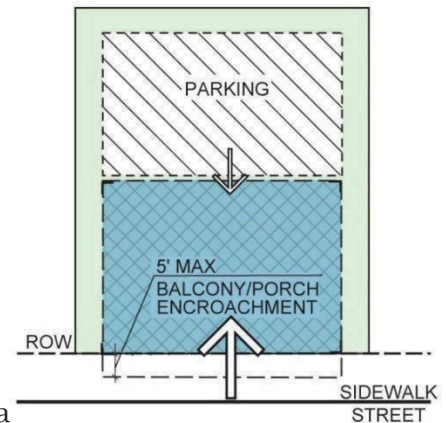


match the architectural style of Stallings.

- (8.) Parking areas on adjacent lots shall be connected with vehicular and pedestrian connections wherever practical.
- (9.) Trash containers shall be located in a rear parking area (see Parking Regulations) and shall be screened from the right-of-way per standards set forth in Article 11. Exception to this provision applies where the building is located on public school property within the Civic ("CIV") district and the building is screened and buffered from a contiguous residential district by a Type A Buffer Yard per the standards and specifications appearing in Article 11 of this Ordinance.
- (10.) Mechanical equipment at ground level shall be placed on the parking lot side of the building away from buildings on adjacent sites and shall be screened from view by either an opaque screen or fence, or a Type D Buffer Yard per standards set forth in Article 11.

(B.) Encroachment and Pedestrian Access.

- (1.) Balconies, bay windows, arcades, awnings and porches at an upper level and their supports at ground level are permitted and encouraged within the sidewalk as shown by the shaded area. Encroachments affixed to the building and horizontally protruding more than six (6") inches from the face of the building must have a minimum of seven feet and six inches (7'6") clearance from the finished grade. Encroaching canopies should cover the entire sidewalk within the permitted distance shown by the shaded area

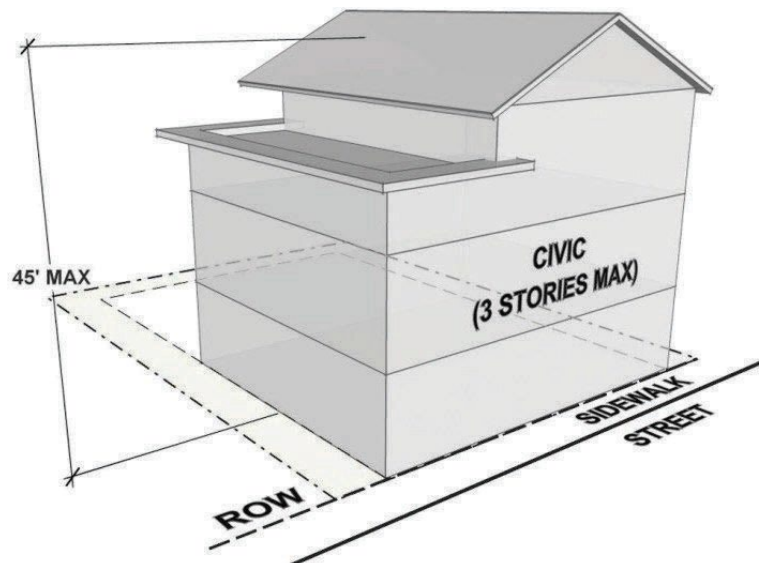


- (2.) For buildings set back of the sidewalk, balconies, stoops, stairs, porches, bay windows, and awnings are permitted to encroach into front setback area up to eight (8') feet.
- (3.) Main pedestrian access to the building is from the street (indicated by larger arrow). Secondary access may be from parking areas (indicated by smaller arrow).
- (4.) Mechanical equipment exceeding sixteen (16) square feet shall not encroach into any required setback.

9.5-3 Civic Building Type.

(A.) Permitted Height.

- (1.) For buildings with flat roofs, building height shall be measured as the vertical distance from the mean elevation of the existing grade to the highest finished roof surface. The height of parapet walls is not counted in the



building height calculations
and may vary depending upon
the need to screen mechanical
equipment.

- (2.) For buildings with pitched roofs, building heights shall be measured as the vertical distance from the mean elevation of the finished grade to a point representing the midpoint of the peak and eave heights.
- (3.) Building height to the ridge may vary depending on the roof pitch.
- (4.) Buildings shall have a maximum height of forty-five (45') feet.

(B.) Architectural Standards.

(1.) Principles:

- (a.) To perpetuate the unique building character of the Town and its environs, and to re-establish its local identity, development shall generally employ building styles that are compatible with the architectural vocabulary of the area in their external treatment.
- (b.) Building elevations fronting or visible from public streets shall be clad with masonry, wood, stucco, or similar material. Vinyl siding shall not comprise a street fronting building face to maintain compatibility with structures within the Town.
- (c.) The front elevations facing the street, and the overall massing shall communicate an emphasis on the human scale and the pedestrian environment to maintain compatibility with structures within the Town.
- (d.) Each building should be designed to form part of a larger composition of the area in which it is situated. Adjacent buildings should thus be of similar scale, height, and configuration to maintain compatibility with structures within the Town.
- (e.) Schools, churches, and government buildings shall be built so that they terminate a street vista whenever possible, and shall be of sufficient design quality to create visual anchors for the community and serve as focal points for the neighborhood to maintain compatibility with structures within the Town.

(2.) Configurations:

- (a.) Two (2) wall materials may be combined horizontally on one facade. The “heavier” material should be below the “lighter” material and the “heavier” material can cover the first floor only (i.e. brick below wood siding) to maintain compatibility with structures within the Town.
- (b.) Street level windows should be un-tinted to maintain compatibility with structures within the Town. Tinted glass with a minimum visual transmittance factor of thirty-five (35) is permitted. Mirrored or reflective glass is not permitted in any location. Clear textured glass is allowed in restrooms with windows. Stained glass or decorative art glass is permitted.
- (c.) Windows shall be of square or vertical proportion. Special windows may be circular or regular polygons.
- (d.) Flat roof lines are permissible

(3.) Techniques:

- (a.) Windows should be set to the inside of the building face wall to maintain compatibility with structures within the Town.
- (b.) All rooftop equipment shall be screened from view from public Right-of- Ways by a building material that matches the structure or is visually compatible with the structure. The screening apparatus should be incorporated as part of the architectural theme to maintain compatibility with structures within the Town.

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9.6 Shop-front Commercial Lot and Building Type

- 9.6-1 Description. The shop-front building is a small-scale structure that can accommodate a variety of uses. The structure is typically less than fifteen thousand (15,000) square feet of gross leasable area. A group of shop-front buildings can be combined to form a mixed- use neighborhood center. Individual shop- front buildings can be used to provide some small- scale commercial service, such as a convenience store or restaurant, in close proximity to homes. Traditional commercial buildings in southern towns provide good examples. Hotels, inns, and conference centers may be placed in shop-front or mixed- use buildings. Structures shall be designed to encourage pedestrian activity and interest. When located at the end of a block or other appropriate location, structures shall be designed to terminate vistas.



The photograph is an example located in Davidson, North Carolina for illustration purposes only and is not intended to regulate lot/building styles, patterns, or forms.

9.6-2 Shop-front Lot Type.

(A.) Building Placement, Parking, and Vehicle Access.

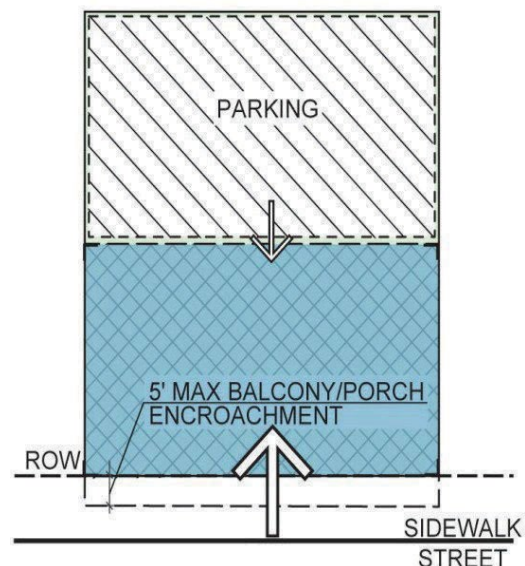
- (1.) Buildings will range from ten to eighteen (10'-18') feet behind the street curb-line in Mixed Use ("MU"), Town Center ("TC"), and "TNDO" districts. Within the limits described above, front setbacks will vary depending upon site conditions. Special site conditions such as topography, pattern of lot widths, or setbacks of existing buildings on the same block permit a larger setback. Setbacks should be used in a manner that encourages pedestrian activity. For example, squares or spatially defined plazas within building setback areas can act as focal points for pedestrians.
 - (a.) Corners: Setback at street corners will generally replicate frontage conditions. Side setbacks on a minor residential street may be less than the front dimension.
- (2.) Side and rear setbacks will vary according to side and rear buffer requirements as set forth in Article 11, with a minimum zero (0') foot setback when no buffer is required.
- (3.) Building facades shall be generally parallel to frontage property lines. Buildings in all locations should relate the principal façade to the sidewalk and public space of the street.
- (4.) Parking shall be located primarily to the rear of the building; side- yard parking shall occupy no more than twenty-five (25%) of the primary frontage line and shall not be placed in any side-yard abutting an intersecting street. Where

dimensions of existing lots restrict parking behind buildings, the limitations on side-yard parking may be modified.

- (5.) Hedges, garden walls, or knee walls may be built on property lines or as the continuation of building walls. A garden wall, hedge, or knee wall a minimum of two feet and six inches (2'6") in height and a maximum of three and six inches (3'6") in height, shall be installed along any street frontage adjacent to parking areas. Knee walls should be built of brick, stone or other decorative masonry material, or should be built of wrought iron or other decorative metal, and shall generally match the architectural style of Stallings.
- (6.) Parking areas on adjacent lots shall be connected with vehicular and pedestrian connections wherever practical.
- (7.) Trash containers shall be located in a rear parking area (see Parking Regulations, Article 12) and shall be screened from the right-of-way with a Type D Buffer Yard per standards set forth in Article 11.
- (8.) Mechanical equipment at ground level shall be placed on the parking lot side of the building away from buildings on adjacent sites and shall be screened from view by an opaque screen or fence.
- (9.) Building facades at street frontage lines shall be pedestrian oriented and of pedestrian scale. The building's design shall promote pedestrian activity and pedestrian-driven commerce. The sidewalk shall be an extension of the street level businesses' operations. As such, pedestrians should be able to preview businesses' merchandise and/or dine from the sidewalk. Business activities shall not impede on the required pedestrian travel widths and shall not encroach more than five (5') feet into the sidewalk.

(B.) Encroachments and Pedestrian Access to Building.

- (1.) Balconies, bay windows, arcades, awnings and porches at an upper level and their supports are permitted and encouraged within the sidewalk as shown by the un-shaded area. Encroachments affixed to the building and horizontally protruding more than six (6") inches from the face of the building must have a minimum of seven feet and six inches (7'6") clearance from the finished grade. Encroaching canopies should cover the entire sidewalk within the permitted distance shown by the un-shaded area.

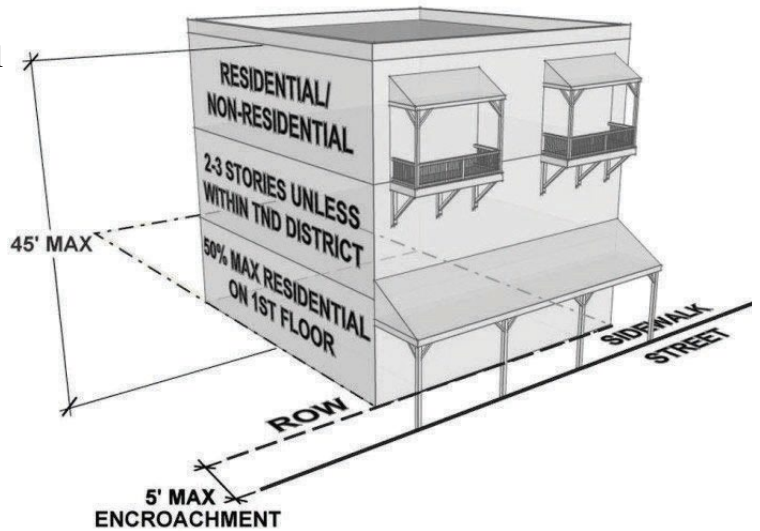


- (2.) Primary pedestrian access into the building shall be from the street frontage line (indicated by larger arrow). Secondary access may be from parking areas (indicated by smaller arrows).

9.6-3 Shop-front Building Type.

(A.) Permitted Height and Use Limitations.

- (1.) For buildings with flat roofs, building height shall be measured as the vertical distance from the mean elevation of the existing grade to the highest finished roof surface. The height of parapet walls is not counted in the building height calculations and may vary depending upon the need to screen mechanical equipment.



- (2.) For buildings with pitched roofs, building heights shall be measured as the vertical distance from the mean elevation of the finished grade to a point representing the midpoint of the peak and eave heights.
- (3.) Building height to the ridge may vary depending on the roof pitch.
- (4.) Building height is limited to forty-five (45') feet. Buildings shall have no less than two (2) stories. Buildings shall have no more than three (3) stories, unless the building is in a "TNDO" district, in which case the maximum number of stories and maximum building height is regulated by the procedure for "TNDO" approval in Article 7 of this Ordinance. Additionally, property that is located within the Mixed Use 2 (MU-2) district and has frontage on or is within a mixed-use project that has frontage on Highway 74 may have a vertical height limit of seventy (70') feet. *(Amended May 14, 2018) (Amended November 22, 2021)*
- (5.) Buildings shall have no more than fifty (50%) percent of the first (1st) floor in residential use.

(B.) Architectural Standards.

(1.) Principles:

- (a.) To perpetuate the unique building character of the Town and its environs, and to re-establish its local identity, development shall generally employ building styles that are compatible with the architectural vocabulary of the area in their external treatment.
- (b.) Building elevations fronting or visible from public streets shall be clad with masonry, wood, stucco, or similar material. Vinyl siding shall not comprise a street fronting building face to maintain compatibility with structures within the Town.
- (c.) The front elevations facing the street, and the overall massing shall communicate an emphasis on the human scale and the pedestrian environment to maintain compatibility with structures within the Town.
- (d.) Each building should be designed to form part of a larger composition of the area in which it is situated. Adjacent buildings should thus be of similar scale, height, and configuration to maintain compatibility with structures within the Town.

- (e.) Drive-through customer services, if permitted in the district, must be located at the rear of the building or on a side which does not abut a street to maintain compatibility with structures within the Town.
 - (f.) Trailers (mobile and/or manufactured units) may not be used as permanent workplace buildings.
- (2.) Configurations:
- (a.) Two (2) wall materials may be combined horizontally on one facade. The “heavier” material should be below the “lighter” material and the “heavier” material can cover the first floor only (i.e. brick below wood siding) to maintain compatibility with structures within the Town.
 - (b.) Street level windows adjacent to public sidewalks shall be un- tinted to maintain compatibility with structures within the Town. Tinted glass with a minimum visual transmittance factor of thirty- five (35) is permitted in all other instances. Mirrored or reflective glass is not permitted in any location.
 - (c.) Windows shall be of square or vertical proportion. Special windows may be circular or regular polygons.
- (3.) Techniques:
- (a.) Windows should be set to the inside of the building face wall to maintain compatibility with structures within the Town.
 - (b.) All rooftop equipment shall be screened from view from public Right-of- Ways by a building material that matches the structure or is visually compatible with the structure. The screening apparatus should be incorporated as part of the architectural theme to maintain compatibility with structures within the Town.

9.7 Urban Workplace Lot and Building Type

- 9.7-1 Description. The urban workplace building may be a large structure (fifteen thousand or more (15,000+) square feet) and can have a single or multiple tenants. Office, light industrial, and commercial tenants are typical. Southern mill villages often provide examples of how these buildings can reasonably coexist with other businesses and homes. These buildings serve as employment centers and commercial service locations.



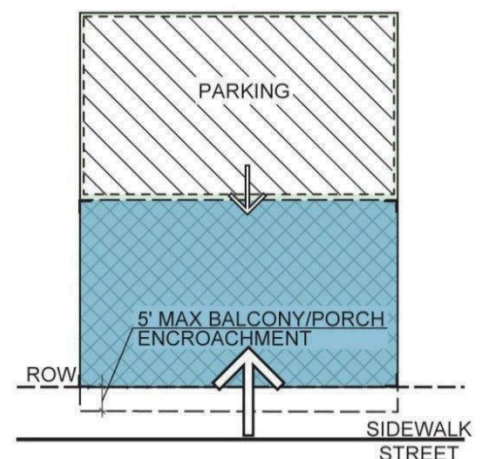
The buildings will provide space for industry and large offices, as well as hotels,

conference facilities, and large retail uses such as a full-service grocery store. Structures shall be designed to serve as key focal points and to establish the design template for the area. When located at the end of a block or other appropriate location, structures shall be designed to terminate vistas.

9.7-2 Urban Workplace Lot Type.

(A.) Building Placement, Parking, and Vehicle Access.

- (1.) Buildings will range from ten to eighteen (10'-18') feet behind the street curb-line in Mixed Use ("MU"), Town Center ("TC"), and "TNDO" districts. Within the limits described above, front setbacks will vary depending upon site conditions. Special site conditions such as topography, pattern of lot widths, or setbacks of existing buildings on the same block permit a larger setback. Setbacks should be used in a manner that encourages pedestrian activity. For example, squares or spatially defined plazas within building setback areas can act as focal points for pedestrians.
 - (a.) Corners: Setback at street corners will generally replicate frontage conditions. Side setbacks on a minor residential street may be less than the front dimension.
- (2.) Side and rear setbacks will vary according to side and rear buffer requirements as set forth in Article 11, with a minimum zero (0') foot setback when no buffer is required.
- (3.) Front and rear building facades shall be generally parallel to frontage property lines. The façade shall be determined by the massing of the building. Buildings in all locations should relate the principal façade to the sidewalk and public space of the street.
- (4.) Parking shall be located primarily to the rear of the building; side- yard parking shall occupy no more than thirty-five (35%) percent of the primary frontage line and shall not be placed in any side-yard abutting an intersecting street. Where dimensions of existing lots restrict parking behind buildings, the limitations on side-yard parking may be modified.
- (5.) Hedges, garden walls, or knee walls may be built on property lines or as the continuation of building walls. A garden wall, hedge, or knee wall a minimum of two feet and six inches (2'6") in height and a maximum of three and six inches (3'6") in height, shall be installed along any street frontage adjacent to parking areas. Knee walls should be built of brick, stone or other decorative masonry material, or should be built of wrought iron or other decorative metal, and shall generally match the architectural style of Stallings.
- (6.) Parking areas on adjacent lots shall be connected with vehicular and pedestrian connections wherever practical.
- (7.) Trash containers shall be located in a rear parking area (see Parking Regulations, Article 12) and shall be screened from the right-of-way with a Type D Buffer Yard per standards and specifications set



forth in Article 11.

- (8.) Mechanical equipment at ground level shall be placed on the parking lot side of the building away from buildings on adjacent sites and shall be screened from view by either an opaque screen or fence, or a Type D Buffer Yard per standards and specifications set forth in Article 11.
- (9.) Building facades at street frontage lines shall be pedestrian oriented and of pedestrian scale. The building's design shall promote pedestrian activity and pedestrian-driven commerce. The sidewalk shall be an extension of the street level businesses' operations. As such, pedestrians should be able to preview businesses' merchandise and/or dine from the sidewalk. Business activities shall not impede on the required pedestrian travel widths and shall not encroach more than five (5') feet into the sidewalk.

(B.) Encroachments and Pedestrian Access to Building.

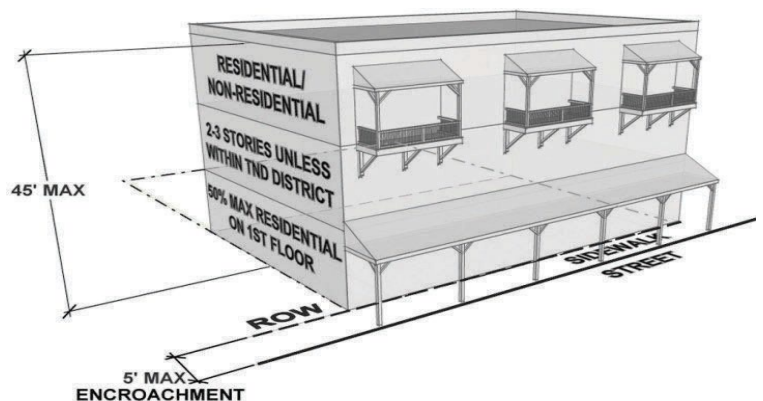
- (1.) Balconies, bay windows, arcades, awnings and porches at an upper level and their supports are permitted and encouraged within the sidewalk as shown by the un-shaded area. Encroachments affixed to the building and horizontally protruding more than six (6") inches from the face of the building must have a minimum of seven feet and six inches (7'6") clearance from the finished grade. Encroaching canopies should cover the entire sidewalk within the permitted distance shown by the un-shaded area.
- (2.) Primary pedestrian access into the building shall be from the street frontage line (indicated by larger arrow). Secondary access may be from parking areas indicated by smaller arrows).

9.7-3 Urban Workplace Building Type.

(A.) Permitted Height and Use

Limitations.

- (1.) For buildings with flat roofs, building height shall be measured as the vertical distance from the mean elevation of the existing grade to the highest finished roof surface. The height of parapet walls is not counted in the building height calculations and may vary depending upon the need to screen mechanical equipment.
- (2.) For buildings with pitched roofs, building heights shall be measured as the vertical distance from the mean elevation of the finished grade to a point representing the midpoint of the peak and eave heights.
- (3.) Building height to the ridge may vary depending on the roof pitch.
- (4.) Building height is limited to forty-five (45') feet. Buildings shall have no less than two (2) stories. Buildings shall have no more than three (3) stories, unless the building is in a "TNDO" district, in which case the maximum number of stories



and maximum building height is regulated by the procedure for “TNDO” approval in Article 7 of this Ordinance. (*Amended November 22, 2021*)

- (5.) Buildings shall have no more than fifty (50%) percent of the first (1st) floor in residential use.

(B.) Architectural Standards.

(1.) Principles:

- (a.) To perpetuate the unique building character of the Town and its environs, and to re-establish its local identity, development shall generally employ building styles that are compatible with the architectural vocabulary of the area in their external treatment.
- (b.) Building elevations fronting or visible from public streets shall be clad with masonry, wood, stucco, or similar material. Vinyl siding shall not comprise a street fronting building face to maintain compatibility with structures within the Town.
- (c.) The front elevations facing the street, and the overall massing shall communicate an emphasis on the human scale and the pedestrian environment to maintain compatibility with structures within the Town.
- (d.) Each building should be designed to form part of a larger composition of the area in which it is situated. Adjacent buildings should thus be of similar scale, height, and configuration to maintain compatibility with structures within the Town.
- (e.) Drive-through customer services, if permitted in the district, must be located at the rear of the building or on a side which does not abut a street to maintain compatibility with structures within the Town.
- (f.) Trailers (mobile and/or manufactured units) may not be used as permanent workplace buildings.

(2.) Configurations:

- (a.) Two (2) wall materials may be combined horizontally on one facade. The “heavier” material should be below the “lighter” material and the “heavier” material can cover the first floor only (i.e. brick below wood siding) to maintain compatibility with structures within the Town.
- (b.) Street level windows adjacent to public sidewalks shall be un- tinted to maintain compatibility with structures within the Town. Tinted glass with a minimum visual transmittance factor of thirty- five (35) is permitted in all other instances. Mirrored or reflective glass is not permitted in any location.
- (c.) Windows shall be of square or vertical proportion. Special windows may be circular or regular polygons.

(3.) Techniques:

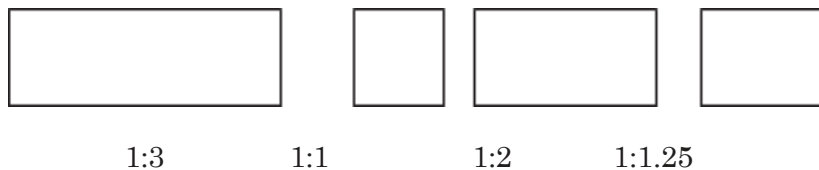
- (a.) Windows should be set to the inside of the building face wall to maintain compatibility with structures within the Town.
- (b.) All rooftop equipment shall be screened from view from public Rights-of- Way by

a building material that matches the structure or is visually compatible with the structure. The screening apparatus should be incorporated as part of the architectural theme to maintain compatibility with structures within the Town.

9.7-4 Building Standards and Anti-Monotony Standards for Urban Workplace Buildings.

(A.) Massing and Rhythm

- (1.) To insure a consistent scale and compatible character of each and every building, massing and rhythm shall be considered in the site design. Examples of appropriate height to width ratios are depicted in the following below. A single large dominant building mass shall be avoided in new buildings and, to the extent reasonable and feasible, in development projects involving changes to the mass of existing buildings.



- (2.) Horizontal masses shall not exceed a height-width ratio of 1:3 without substantial variation in massing that includes a change in height and projecting or recessed elements. Changes in mass shall be related to entrances, the integral structure, and/or the organization of interior spaces and not merely for cosmetic purposes.



Sample building with acceptable massing composition

(B.) Height

- (1.) Building height shall be regulated in accordance with Section 9.8-3(A) of this Article.

(C.) Scale and Roofline

- (1.) The goal for scale is to be reiterated in regard to height. The scale of buildings must be such that street edges are defined and relate to human proportions. This scale can be achieved through the use of architectural detailing on the first floor of buildings so that larger buildings are broken up into smaller units, by maintaining height limits, by using large picture windows along front facades and by using

plantings around the buildings.

- (2.) A range of roof forms is acceptable as long as they are compatible with the architectural character, scale, and height of surrounding buildings.
Mansard roofs are not permitted except in the Agricultural ("AG") district.

(D.) Fenestration

- (1.) Fenestration includes the structural openings to buildings, including doors and windows, to intuitively guide people toward their destination and improve emergency response.
- (2.) All buildings shall have their principal entrance opening to a street, square, plaza, or sidewalk. Access from the public sidewalk, street right-of-way or driveway to the principal structure shall be provided through an improved surface. Buildings shall comply with this standard for all buildings that provide a non-vehicular service to customers. Exempt uses include vehicle fueling stations, vehicle sales and vehicle repair.
- (3.) The first (1st) floor of all buildings shall be designed to reduce automobile dependency and encourage pedestrian-scale activity by the use of windows and doors. These openings should be arranged so that uses are visible and/or accessible to both the sidewalk and street. A minimum of fifty (50%) percent of the length and twenty-five (25%) percent of the surface of the primary structure(s) shall be in public entrances or windows. No more than fifty (50%) percent of the surface of the building shall be windows.

(E.) Access

- (1.) Structures should be sited so that the primary access is from the street front sidewalk leading to the parking area. In the event that a structure is located on a U.S. or State Numbered Highway, the *Development Administrator* may permit the primary access to be located facing the parking area when this option is deemed not to impede public safety and found aesthetically desirable to achieve the description of purpose stated in Section 9.8-1 of this Article.
- (2.) All street level retail uses with sidewalk frontage shall be furnished with an individual entrance and direct access to the sidewalk in addition to any other access which may be provided.
- (3.) Doors shall be recessed into the face of the building to prevent doors from operating outward into and/or obstructing the public sidewalk. An entryway shall not be less than fifteen (15) square feet.

(F.) Articulation

- (1.) To improve distinction of buildings and various building spaces along long walls viewed from sharp angles and at long distances, the following standards shall apply:

- (a.) No wall that faces a street or connecting walkway shall have a blank, uninterrupted length exceeding twenty (20') feet.



- (2.) All building walls must include at least two (2) of the following:
- (a.) change in plane,
 - (b.) change in texture or masonry pattern,
 - (c.) windows, or
 - (d.) Include an equivalent aspect that subdivides the wall into proportions such as an articulated base with a height no more than ten (10') feet.
- (3.) In the event that actual doors and windows are not feasible because of the nature of the use of the building, side or rear walls that face walkways should include false windows and door openings defined by the following:
- (a.) Frames,
 - (b.) Sills,
 - (c.) Lintels, or
 - (d.) Proportioned modulations of the wall.
- (4.) All sides, including the rear, of the building shall include materials and design characteristics consistent with those on the front.
- (5.) Use of inferior or lesser quality materials on side or rear walls is prohibited except for areas where public access is prohibited by the proprietor.
- (6.) In the event that canopies, awnings or other similar appurtenances are used, the following standards shall apply:
- (a.) Such appurtenances shall be constructed of materials designed to full-fill the principles of the standards herein.
 - (b.) Any appurtenance may extend from the building up to eighty (80%) percent of the width of the sidewalk area or nine feet, whichever is less.

- (c.) In no case shall any such facility extend beyond the curb line of the street, nor shall it interfere with maintenance of bio-retention pits with street trees for stormwater management, or maintenance of streetlights or street signs.
- (d.) A minimum overhead clearance of seven (7') feet from the sidewalk shall be maintained.

(G.) Materials

- (1.) All buildings shall be constructed of durable fire retardant and wind resistant materials to prevent hazards to persons and/or property. These materials include brick, either plain or painted, horizontal fiber- cement siding, wood shingle, stone, or concrete-based stucco. All trim materials shall be stone, cast stone, cast concrete, or painted wood.
- (2.) It is recommended that the primary structure be neutral in color, i.e. light grays, browns, beiges, whites or earth tones and not of colors that are distractive to motorist or cause concern among proximate proprietors of diminished property value or customer discomfort. The trim may be of various contrasting colors to that of the primary structure.
- (3.) Where any sloped roofs are utilized, they shall be covered with high profile asphalt shingles, natural clay tiles, slate, concrete tiles (with natural texture and color), ribbed metal, or shingles.
- (4.) Finish materials of buildings, signage, gasoline pump canopies and other accessory structures, shall be compatible with the architectural character of the principal structure(s) through compliance with the following guidelines:
 - (a.) all buildings, including gasoline pump canopies, shall utilize a consistent architectural style;
 - (b.) differing buildings, businesses, or activities within the same development may be distinguished by variations;
 - (c.) Sides and backs of buildings shall be as visually distinguishable as the front through the design of roof lines, architectural detailing, and landscaping features. Non-public and restricted access areas may be exempted from this provision upon review by the Development Administrator.

9.8 Highway Lot Type and Building Type Standards

- 9.8-1 Description. This building type generally comprises fast food retail, drive through banks, motels, industry, and other highway dependent uses. These regulations are designed to bring these building types into a framework of Town streets and provide for an aesthetically pleasing suburban environment.

Structures should be designed to present an interesting and uniquely Stallings design to the passing motorist. Access shall be designed to not impede safe traffic movement.



The photograph is an example located in Kannapolis, North Carolina for illustration purposes only and is not intended to regulate lot/building styles, patterns, or forms.

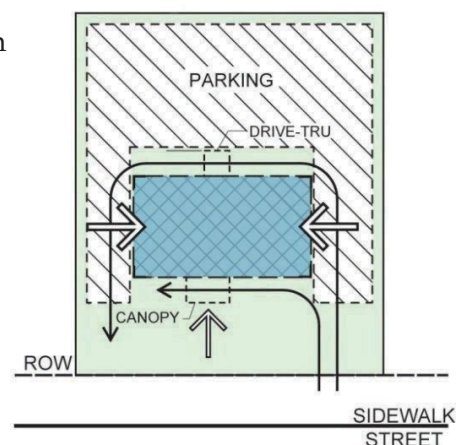
9.8-2 Highway Lot Type Standards.

(A.) Building Placement, Parking, and Vehicle Access.

- (1.) Buildings will be between twelve and one hundred and fifteen (12'- 115') feet behind street ROW. Special site conditions such as topography, pattern of lot widths, or setbacks of existing buildings on the same street within five hundred (500') feet of the proposed building may permit a larger setback.
- (2.) Side and rear setbacks will vary according to side and rear buffer requirements as set forth in Article 11, with a minimum twelve (12') foot setback when no buffer is required.
- (3.) Building facades shall be generally parallel to frontage property lines.
- (4.) Parking shall be located to the rear and/or side of the building. Side- yard parking may occupy no more than thirty-five (35%) percent of the principal frontage line adjacent to a public street and shall be buffered from the street according to the buffer requirements as set forth in Article 11. Drive aisles shall not be constructed to be parking areas for purposes of determining the amount of side-yard parking. Parking shall not be placed in any side-yard abutting an intersecting street. Where dimensions of existing lots restrict parking behind buildings, the limitations on side-yard parking may be modified. *(Amended August 26, 2019)*
- (5.) Hedges, garden walls, or knee walls may be built on property lines or as the continuation of building walls. A garden wall, hedge, or knee wall minimum of two feet and six inches (2'6") in height and a maximum of three and six inches (3'6") in height, shall be installed along any street frontage adjacent to parking areas. Knee walls should be built of brick, stone, or other decorative masonry material, or should be built of wrought iron or other decorative metal, and shall generally match the architectural style of Stallings.
- (6.) Parking areas on adjacent lots shall be connected with vehicular and pedestrian connections wherever practical.
- (7.) Trash containers shall be located in the rear parking area and shall be screened from the right-of-way per standards set forth in Article 11.
- (8.) Mechanical equipment at ground level shall be placed on the parking lot side of building away from buildings on adjacent sites and shall be screened from view per standards set forth in Article 11.

(B.) Vehicular Circulation and Pedestrian Access.

- (1.) Main pedestrian access to the building may be from the side, front or rear (indicated by the larger arrows). If the primary pedestrian access is from the side or rear of the building, a non-functioning or locked door shall be located on the front of the building. *(Amended August 26, 2019)*



- (2.) Gasoline and fuel pumps shall be located to the rear of the building. Drive-through windows and other auto-oriented service facilities shall be located to the rear or side of the building. Notwithstanding the foregoing, drive aisles for circulation purposes may be located between the building and the adjacent public and/or private streets. Menu board(s), speaker boxes and/or windows associated with drive-through facilities may not be located on the façade of a building that faces the primary adjacent public street, but may be located on the façade of a building that faces a secondary public street or a private street. The drive aisle for circulation purposes shall be screened from adjacent public and private streets by a garden wall, hedge, or knee wall that complies with the design requirements for a garden wall, hedge, or knee wall set out in Section 9.8-2 (A)(5). *(Amended September 23, 2019)*
- (3.) Entrance canopies (for motels, etc.) shall be oriented towards the primary street.
- (4.) Typical vehicular circulation movement is indicated by thin line arrows.

9.8-3 Highway Building Type Standards.

(A.) Permitted Height and Uses.

- (1.) For buildings with flat roofs, building height shall be measured as the vertical distance from the mean elevation of the existing grade to the highest finished roof surface. The height of parapet walls is not counted in the building height calculations and may vary depending upon the need to screen mechanical equipment.
- (2.) For buildings with pitched roofs, building heights shall be measured as the vertical distance from the mean elevation of the finished grade to a point representing the midpoint of the peak and eave heights.
- (3.) Building height to the ridge may vary depending on the roof pitch.
- (4.) Building height is limited to fifty (50') vertical feet. Exemption to this provision applies where the building is located within business or employment centers within the Business Center (BC) and Industrial (IND) districts on local streets and the building is a minimum of three hundred (300') feet from major thoroughfare(s) appearing on the approved thoroughfare plan. Additionally, property that is located within the Mixed Use 2 (MU-2) district and has frontage on or is within a mixed-use project that has frontage on, Highway 74 may have a vertical height limit of seventy (70') feet. *(Amended September 26, 2022)*

(B.) Architectural Standards.

(1.) Principles:

- (a.) Building elevations fronting or visible from public streets shall be clad with masonry, wood, stucco, or similar material. A maximum of thirty (30%) percent of a street fronting building face may be comprised of metal paneling so as to maintain compatibility with structures within the Town, exception to this provision applies where the building frontage is located within business or employment centers within Business Center (BC) and the Industrial (IND) districts on local streets not visible from designated thoroughfare(s) upon the

approved thoroughfare plan. (*Amended September 26, 2022*)

- (b.) All walls not visible from a public right-of-way may be constructed of cinder block, brick, wood or vinyl siding, or metal paneling.
- (c.) Buildings in all locations should relate a principal facade to the sidewalk and public space of the street.
- (d.) Corners: Setback at street corners will generally replicate frontage conditions.
- (e.) Trailers (mobile and/or manufactured units) may only be used as permanent highway buildings if the property is 5 acres or more. Trailers and portable offices may only include an on-site management office to house staff for the management and operation of the site under the following conditions:
 - (1.) Located at least 50' from the front property line.
 - (2.) Completely behind a primary structure.
 - (3.) Only one such on-site management office trailer is allowed. (*Amended April 24, 2023*)

(2.) Configurations:

- (a.) Two (2) wall materials may be combined horizontally on one façade. The “heavier” material should be below the “lighter” material (i.e. brick below wood siding) to maintain compatibility with structures within the Town.
- (b.) Street level windows should be un-tinted to maintain compatibility with structures within the Town. Tinted glass with a minimum visual transmittance factor of thirty-five (35) is permitted. Mirrored or reflective glass is not permitted in any location. Notwithstanding the foregoing, with the approval of the Development Administrator, window treatments, window art, window graphics that do not constitute a window sign and other measures may be utilized on street level windows to screen the interior portions of a building from a sidewalk or a street. (*Amended August 26, 2019*)

(3.) Techniques:

- (a.) All rooftop equipment shall be screened from view from public Right-of- Ways by a building material that matches the structure or is visually compatible with the structure. The screening apparatus should be incorporated as part of the architectural theme to maintain compatibility with structures within the Town.

9.8-4 Building Standards and Anti-Monotony Standards for Highway Buildings.

(A.) Massing and Rhythm

- (1.) To ensure a consistent scale and compatible character of each and every building, massing and rhythm shall be considered in the site design. Examples of appropriate height to width ratios are depicted in the following below. A single large dominant building mass shall be avoided in new buildings and, to the extent reasonable and feasible, in development projects involving changes to the mass of existing buildings.



1:3

1:1

1:2

1:1.25



Sample building with acceptable massing composition

(B.) Height

- (1.) Building height shall be regulated in accordance with Section 9.8-3(A) of this Article.

(C.) Scale and Roofline

- (1.) The goal for scale is to be reiterated in regard to height. The scale of buildings must be such that street edges are defined and relate to human proportions. This scale can be achieved through the use of architectural detailing on the first floor of buildings so that larger buildings are broken up into smaller units, by maintaining height limits, by using large picture windows along front facades and by using plantings around the buildings.
- (2.) A range of roof forms is acceptable as long as they are compatible with the architectural character, scale, and height of surrounding buildings. Mansard roofs are not permitted except in the Agricultural ("AG") district.

(D.) Fenestration

- (1.) Fenestration includes the structural openings to buildings, including doors and windows, to intuitively guide people toward their destination and improve emergency response.
- (2.) All buildings shall have their principal entrance opening to a street, square, plaza, or sidewalk. The sidewalk may be a public sidewalk or a private sidewalk between the principal building entrance and a parking area. Access from the public sidewalk, street right-of-way or driveway to the principal structure shall be provided through an improved surface. Buildings shall comply with this standard for all buildings that provide a non-vehicular service to customers. Exempt uses

include vehicle fueling stations, vehicle sales and vehicle repair. (*Amended August 26, 2019*)

- (3.) The first floor of all buildings shall be designed to reduce automobile dependency and encourage pedestrian-scale activity by the use of windows and doors. These openings should be arranged so that uses are visible and/or accessible to both the sidewalk and street. A minimum of fifty (50%) percent of the length and twenty-five (25%) percent of the surface of the primary structure(s) shall be in public entrances or windows. No more than fifty (50%) percent of the surface of the building shall be windows.

(E.) Access

- (1.) All street level retail uses with public or private sidewalk frontage shall be furnished with an individual entrance and direct access to the public or private sidewalk in addition to any other access which may be provided. (*Amended August 26, 2019*)
- (2.) Doors shall be recessed into the face of the building to prevent doors from operating outward into and/or obstructing the public sidewalk. An entryway shall not be less than fifteen (15) square feet. This provision only applies if a door with open onto a street. (*Amended August 26, 2019*)

(F.) Articulation

- (1.) To improve distinction of buildings and various building spaces along long walls viewed from sharp angles and at long distances, the following standards shall apply:



- (a.) No wall that faces a street or connecting walkway shall have a blank, uninterrupted length exceeding twenty (20') feet.
- (2.) All building walls must include at least two of the following:
 - (a.) change in plane,
 - (b.) change in texture or masonry pattern,
 - (c.) windows, or
 - (d.) Include an equivalent aspect that subdivides the wall into proportions such as an articulated base with a height no more than ten (10') feet.
- (3.) In the event that actual doors and windows are not feasible because of the nature of the use of the building, side or rear walls that face walkways should include false windows and door openings defined by the following:
 - (a.) Frames,
 - (b.) Sills,

- (c.) Lintels, or
- (d.) Proportioned modulations of the wall.
- (4.) All sides, including the rear, of the building shall include materials and design characteristics consistent with those on the front.
- (5.) Use of inferior or lesser quality materials on side or rear walls is prohibited except for areas where public access is prohibited by the proprietor.
- (6.) In the event that canopies, awnings or other similar appurtenances are used, the following standards shall apply:
 - (a.) Such appurtenances shall be constructed of materials designed to full-fill the principles of the standards herein.
 - (b.) Any appurtenance may extend from the building up to eighty (80%) percent of the width of the sidewalk area or nine feet, whichever is less.
 - (c.) In no case shall any such facility extend beyond the curb line of the street, nor shall it interfere with maintenance of bio-retention pits with street trees for stormwater management, or maintenance of streetlights or street signs.
 - (d.) A minimum overhead clearance of seven (7) feet from the sidewalk shall be maintained.

(G.) Materials

- (1.) All buildings shall be constructed of durable fire retardant and wind resistant materials to prevent hazards to persons and/or property. These materials include brick, either plain or painted, horizontal fiber- cement siding, wood shingle, stone, or concrete-based stucco. All trim materials shall be stone, cast stone, cast concrete, or painted wood.
- (2.) It is recommended that the primary structure be neutral in color, i.e. light grays, browns, beiges, whites or earth tones and not of colors that are distractive to motorist or cause concern among proximate proprietors of diminished property value or customer discomfort. The trim may be of various contrasting colors to that of the primary structure.
- (3.) Where any sloped roofs are utilized, they shall be covered with high profile asphalt shingles, natural clay tiles, slate, concrete tiles (with natural texture and color), ribbed metal, or shingles.
- (4.) Finish materials of buildings, signage, gasoline pump canopies and other accessory structures, shall be compatible with the architectural character of the principal structure(s) through compliance with the following guidelines:
 - (a.) All buildings, including gasoline pump canopies, shall utilize a consistent architectural style;
 - (b.) Differing buildings, businesses, or activities within the same development may be distinguished by variations; and
 - (c.) Sides and backs of buildings shall be as visually distinguishable as the front through the design of roof lines, architectural detailing, and landscaping features. Non-public and restricted access areas may be exempted from this provision upon review by the Development Administrator.

ARTICLE 10

USES WITH ADDITIONAL STANDARDS AND SPECIAL USES

10.1 Uses with Additional Development Standards

10.1-1 Purpose. Certain uses provide services and benefits for residents of and visitors to the Town of Stallings. The convenient location of these uses is necessary to their success and the function of the community. Due to the potential impacts of these uses, certain additional standards are necessary to ensure that they do not adversely impact neighboring uses or the community as a whole. This section identifies the uses that require additional standards and establishes the standards they must meet.

10.1-2 Standards Established. The following Uses with Additional Standards and the standards they must meet are hereby established.

10.1-3 Accessory Dwelling Units.

(A.) Zoning Districts where additional standards below apply: “AG”, “SRF”, “MFT”, “TNDO”, “CIV”, and “MU”; however, this use is also listed without supplemental standards in “TC”.

(B.) Development Standards.

- (1.) One (1) *Accessory Dwelling Unit* shall be permitted only on a lot containing a single dwelling unit (the principal dwelling) and conforming accessory structures in any single-family zoning district.
- (2.) The *Accessory Dwelling Unit* shall not be considered a separate unit for the purpose of determining minimum lot size or maximum density.
- (3.) Home occupations may be located within the *Accessory Dwelling Unit*.
- (4.) The maximum gross floor area for the *Accessory Dwelling Unit* shall be nine hundred (900) SQUARE FEET or forty (40%) percent of the gross floor area of the principal structure, whichever is less. Variances shall not allow the gross floor area of the *Accessory Dwelling Unit* to exceed one thousand and two hundred (1,200) SQUARE FEET nor shall the size of the *Accessory Dwelling Unit* exceed fifty (50%) percent of the gross floor area of the principal dwelling unit.
- (5.) The *Accessory Dwelling Unit* may be located within same structure as the principal dwelling unit, or it may be a separate structure. If within the same structure as the principal dwelling unit, the *Accessory Dwelling Unit* may have a separate entrance. If the *Accessory Dwelling Unit* is located in a separate structure, the following standards shall apply:
 - (a.) The accessory structure housing the *Accessory Dwelling Unit* must be located behind the principal dwelling. On corner lots, the accessory structure housing the *Accessory Dwelling Unit* may be located on the corner street side of and behind the principal dwelling, but must be oriented to the front street (same orientation as principal dwelling).
 - (b.) Vehicular access to the *Accessory Dwelling Unit* shall be via the same drive that provides access to the principal structure unless the *Accessory Dwelling Unit* is

located on a corner or through lot. If located on a corner or through lot, a secondary drive may provide access to the *Accessory Dwelling Unit*, but the secondary drive shall not be on the same street as the drive providing access to the principal dwelling.

- (6.) One (1) parking space may be provided for the *Accessory Dwelling Unit*. The parking space shall be located in the same area as the parking provided for the principal dwelling unit unless the lot is a corner or through lot and a separate drive provides access to the *Accessory Dwelling Unit*.
- (7.) The design and construction of the accessory structure housing the *Accessory Dwelling Unit* shall be compatible with the design and construction of the principal dwelling unit. To ensure compatibility, the following standards shall be met:
 - (a.) The design of the accessory structure housing the *Accessory Dwelling Unit* shall be of the same architectural style as that of the principal dwelling unit.
 - (b.) The roof style and pitch of the accessory structure housing the *Accessory Dwelling Unit* shall be the same as that of the principal dwelling unit.
 - (c.) The exterior building materials used for the accessory structure housing the *Accessory Dwelling Unit* shall be the same as those used for the principal dwelling unit. When the principal dwelling unit is predominantly brick or stone, the use of smooth wood or fibrous cement siding for the accessory structure housing the *Accessory Dwelling Unit* is appropriate to reinforce the ancillary and secondary nature of the *Accessory Dwelling Unit*.
 - (d.) Windows and doors used for the accessory structure housing the *Accessory Dwelling Unit* shall be the same style and design as those used for the principal dwelling unit. Window and door placement (fenestration) on the accessory structure housing the *Accessory Dwelling Unit* shall mimic that of the principal dwelling unit.
 - (e.) Exterior paint colors for the accessory structure housing the *Accessory Dwelling Unit* shall be the same as (or complementary to) those for the principal dwelling unit.
- (8.) The use of manufactured dwellings, mobile homes, travel trailers, campers, or similar units as an *Accessory Dwelling Unit* is prohibited, except for Temporary Health Care Structures as defined and allowed by G.S. § 160D- 915.
- (9.) The *Accessory Dwelling Unit* shall not be deeded and/or conveyed to separate and/or distinct ownership separately from the principal dwelling unit.

10.1-4 Automobile/Boat/Equipment Repair Service.

- (A.) Zoning Districts where additional standards below apply: “C 74”, “VSR”, “BC” and “IND”.
(Amended September 26, 2022)
- (B.) Development Standards.
 - (1.) Vehicles awaiting repair shall not be parked in public right-of-way.
 - (2.) No outdoor automobile/boat work areas are to be located in front yard setback area.
 - (3.) All automobile/boat work areas and/or vehicle storage areas must be housed within an enclosed building or, if stored outdoors, screened from adjacent uses by an opaque fence or wall at least six (6') feet in height, along with a Type D buffer (see Article 11).

- (a.) All such outdoor storage must be located in the rear yard and shall not exceed a maximum height of twelve (12') feet, except for semi-trucks and similar vehicles which shall not exceed a maximum height of fifteen (15') feet.
- (b.) On corner lots, work areas and/or outdoor storage areas must comply with the established corner lot side yard setbacks, unless the provisions in (a.) above are met.
(Amended May 12, 2025)

10.1-5 Automobile Towing and Storage Service.

- (A.) Zoning Districts where additional standards below apply: “VSR” and “IND”.
- (B.) Development standards.
 - (1.) No more than thirty (30) automobiles shall be stored at an automobile towing and storage service at a time.
 - (2.) The automotive storage area must be screened with a six (6') foot tall opaque fence and a Type C buffer (see Article 11); plantings shall be on the exterior side of the fence.
 - (3.) No outdoor disassembly or salvaging is permitted.

10.1-6 Bank, Savings and Loan, Credit Union.

- (A.) Zoning Districts where additional standards below apply: “TNDO”, “TC”, “MU-2”, “C 74”, “CP 485” and “BC”. *(Amended September 26, 2022)*
- (B.) Development standards.
 - (1.) Drive-through facilities shall be located at the rear of the building
 - (2.) No more than two (2) drive-through lanes shall be permitted
 - (3.) Drive-through facilities shall be screened from adjacent uses with a Type D buffer (see Article 11).
 - (4.) ATM may be located at side or front of building only if a walk-up facility.

10.1-7 Batting Cages, Outdoor.

- (A.) Zoning Districts where additional standards below apply: “MU-2” and “C 74”.
- (B.) Development standards:
 - (1.) Fencing, netting, or other control measures shall be provided around the perimeter of the batting area to prevent balls from leaving the area.
 - (2.) Hours of operation 7:00 a.m. – 10:00 p.m.

10.1-8 Bed-and-Breakfast Inn (Tourist Home).

- (A.) Zoning Districts where additional standards below apply: “AG”, “MFT”, “TNDO”, “TC”, and “MU-2”.
- (B.) Development Standards
 - (1.) *Bed-and-Breakfast Inn* establishments (*Tourist Homes*) shall be located a minimum of five hundred (500') feet from other *Bed-and- Breakfast Inn* establishments (*Tourist*

Homes). In calculating the five hundred (500') foot distance between *Bed-and-Breakfast Inn* establishments (*Tourist Homes*), measurements shall be taken from the closest property line of the existing *Bed-and-Breakfast Inn* establishment (*Tourist Home*) lot to the closest property line of the lot of the proposed *Bed-and-Breakfast Inn* establishment (*Tourist Home*). Existing, legally established *Bed-and-Breakfast Inn* establishments (*Tourist Homes*) that do not meet this separation requirement of five hundred (500') feet are permitted to expand within the subject property to the maximum limits allowed under this chapter, as long as all applicable development standards are met.

- (2.) The owner shall reside on the property a majority of the calendar year.
- (3.) The minimum lot area for a *Bed-and-Breakfast Inn* establishment (*Tourist Home*) shall be twenty thousand (20,000) SQUARE FEET.
- (4.) The maximum number of guest rooms provided by the *Bed-and- Breakfast Inn* establishment (*Tourist Home*) shall be fourteen (14).
- (5.) Accessory structures shall not be utilized for guest accommodation purposes as part of a *Bed-and-Breakfast Inn* establishment (*Tourist Home*).
- (6.) Passive recreation-related outdoor activities, such as tea-time, are permitted outside the principal structure or any accessory structure(s), but all other activities and functions designed to serve and entertain guests shall take place only within the principal structure on properties of one acre or less.
- (7.) The length of stay of any guest shall not exceed thirty (30) successive calendar days, with a minimum interval between stays of ninety (90) days.
- (8.) No home of less than three thousand (3,000) heated SQUARE FEET shall be used for a *Bed-and-Breakfast Inn* establishment (*Tourist Home*).
- (9.) Off-street parking shall be provided as required by Article 12 of this Ordinance. Parking shall be located on the same lot on which the *Bed- and- Breakfast Inn* establishment (*Tourist Home*) is located, at the rear of the lot and screened with a type C buffer (see Article 11) from adjacent properties and from the street except where separated from adjacent properties by a minimum of seventy-five (75') feet.
- (10.) Signage shall be limited to a single *Pole Sign*, subject to the regulations of Article 17. The sign shall be located in the front yard and, if lit, shall be indirectly lighted.
- (11.) Exterior lighting shall be residential in nature and shall not be directed towards adjacent properties.
- (12.) Activities and functions at the *Bed-and-Breakfast Inn* establishment (*Tourist Home*) shall be provided for overnight guests only and shall be limited to breakfast and an afternoon and/or evening refreshment. No commercial activities other than providing lodging for registered guests shall be permitted.
- (13.) The construction and operation of the *Bed-and-Breakfast Inn* establishment (*Tourist Home*) shall comply with N.C. State Building Code requirements.

10.1-9 Car Wash.

- (A.) Zoning Districts where additional standards below apply: “MU-2”, “C 74”, “VSR”, “BC” and “IND”. (*Amended September 26, 2022*)
- (B.) Development Standards:

- (1.) Building(s) shall be at least seventy-five (75') feet from any interior side or rear property line which adjoins property either zoned for or abutting a residential use. A minimum six (6') foot high opaque fence and a Type A buffer shall be provided adjacent to all property zoned for residential uses, with the plantings on the exterior side of the fence.
- (2.) All washing operations shall be contained in a building.
- (3.) Specific areas shall be provided for the manual drying, waxing, polishing, and vacuuming of vehicles where these services are offered on the site. These areas shall not conflict with on-site circulation patterns.
- (4.) The outdoor service area of a car wash shall be placed and screened in accordance with the standards for on-site parking.
- (5.) Hours of operation shall be between 8:00 a.m. and 8:00 p.m. when directly adjoining developed residentially zoned property.
- (6.) Adequate provision shall be made for the safe and efficient disposal and/or recycling of waste products and runoff.

10.1-10 Cemetery or Mausoleum.

(A.) Zoning Districts where additional standards below apply: "AG", and "CIV".

(B.) Development Standards:

- (1.) A minimum of three (3) contiguous acres shall be required to establish a cemetery or mausoleum not located on the same tract of land as a religious institution.
- (2.) Principal access must be from a collector street or higher capacity street.
- (3.) Tombstones, crypts, monuments, burial plots, and mausoleums must be located at least twenty-five (25') feet from any street right-of-way or 16 feet from abutting property.
- (4.) Buildings for maintenance, management, rent and/or sale of cemetery plots must conform to a building type permitted in the zoning district.

10.1-11 Religious Institutions (Church, Synagogue, Mosque, or Place of Worship).

(A.) Zoning Districts where additional standards below apply: "TNDO",
"CIV" and "BC" (*Amended September 26, 2022*)

(B.) Development Standards:

- (1.) Churches, synagogues, and other places of worship shall meet the standards for civic building and lot types.
- (2.) Exterior lighting shall be directed or screened so as to protect the privacy of the private living areas and associated open spaces of adjacent residential properties. All exterior lighting shall be full cut-off fixtures.
- (3.) *Accessory Dwelling Units* for persons associated with or employed by the church, synagogue, mosque, or place of worship may be provided at a ratio of one (1) unit for each one (1) acre of site; these limits do not apply to the placement of convents, rectories, parsonages, or similar uses on the site.
- (4.) Accessory uses such as religious institution offices, religious bookstores serving the

immediate congregation, parking lots, family life centers, multi- purpose facilities, outdoor recreational facilities, cemeteries, mausoleum, and day care centers on the same site or sites contiguous to the principal use shall be permitted wherever religious institutions are permitted and shall meet the civic building and lot type or another building and lot type permitted in the zoning district. Similar uses on non-contiguous sites or on a site separated from the principal use by a public street shall be considered principal uses in their own right and be regulated as such. Tombstones, crypts, monuments, burial plots, and mausoleums in accessory cemeteries shall be located at least twenty-five (25') feet from any street right-of- way or sixteen (16') feet from abutting property.

- (5.) Religious institution accessory uses which are not permitted as principal uses in a zoning district shall adhere to the following restrictions:
 - (a.) No merchandise or merchandise display shall be visible from outside the building; and
 - (b.) Signage shall be limited to a single *Pole Sign*, subject to the regulations of Article 17. The sign shall not be located in the front yard and, if lit, shall be indirectly lighted.
- (6.) Except as noted in Section 10.1-11 (B.) (4.) above, accessory uses not permitted as principal uses (including television stations, radio stations, and/or sports complexes) are prohibited. This provision shall in no way restrict accessory use family life centers and multipurpose facilities, a part of whose function may include recreation and sports activities.
- (7.) Application for a zoning permit shall include a comprehensive site plan that addresses the required standards for the main site and all abutting holdings unless deemed unnecessary by the *Development Administrator*.

10.1-12 Club or Lodge.

- (A.) Zoning Districts where additional standards below apply: “TNDO”, “TC”, “CIV”, “MU-2”, “C 74”, “CP 485” and “BC”. (*Amended September 26, 2022*)
- (B.) Development Standards
 - (1.) Building(s) must conform to a building type permitted in the zoning district.
 - (2.) Activities and events at the club or lodge shall occur between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 1:00 a.m.
 - (3.) Access shall be from a collector or higher capacity street.

10.1-13 Country Club with or without Golf Course

- (A.) Zoning Districts where additional standards below apply: “AG”, “TNDO”, “CIV”, “MU”, “C 74”, and “CP 485”.
- (B.) Development Standards:
 - (1.) Building(s) must conform to a building type permitted in the zoning district.
 - (2.) Parking shall be screened from residential uses and/or districts with a Type C buffer (see Article 11).
 - (3.) Exterior lighting shall be directed or screened so as to protect the privacy of the private

living areas and associated open spaces of adjacent residential properties. All exterior lighting shall be full cut-off fixtures.

- (4.) No outdoor activity shall continue past the hour of 10:00 p.m.

10.1-14 Day Care Center for Children or Adults (six or more (6+)).

- (A.) Zoning Districts where additional standards below apply: “AG”, “TNDO”, “TC”, “CIV”, “MU”, “C 74”, and “CP 485”, and as an *Accessory Use* only in the “BC” and “IND”.
(Amended September 26, 2022)

(B.) Development Standards:

- (1.) A *Day Care Center* must meet a permitted building and lot type for the district in which it is to be located.
- (2.) *Day Care Centers* for children must provide play space in accordance with the regulations of North Carolina Department of Human Resources. The outdoor play space must be enclosed on all sides by building and/or permitted types of walls or fences; it may not include driveways, parking areas, or land otherwise unsuited for children's play space. Play space may not be in the established front yard.
- (3.) There is no limit on the hours of operation of a *Day Care Center*, but it shall not serve any client on a continuous twenty-four (24) hour basis.

10.1-15 Day Care Center, Home Occupation for less than six (6) persons.

- (A.) Zoning Districts where additional standards below apply: “AG”, “MFT”, “TNDO”, “TC”, “CIV”, “MU”, and “C 74”, and as an *Accessory Use* only in the “BC” and “IND”. (Amended September 26, 2022)

(B.) Development Standards:

- (1.) The *Day Care Center, Home Occupation* operation must be located within the residential dwelling unit occupied by the operator of the service.
Preschool instruction and daytime care is limited to five (5) persons not related to the operator.
- (2.) *Day Care Center, Home Occupations* for children shall provide play space in accordance with the regulations of the North Carolina Department of Human Resources.
- (3.) Outdoor play space must be fenced or otherwise enclosed on all sides and may not include driveways, parking areas, or land otherwise unsuited for children's play space; it is prohibited in any established building setback from a street.
- (4.) No chain link fences shall be permitted in the front yard. Chain link and similar fencing materials located in the side and rear yards shall be planted on the exterior side with evergreen shrubs minimum three (3') feet in height and six (6') feet on center at installation, or be obscured by a comparable screening treatment.
- (5.) A *Day Care Center, Home Occupation* must be clearly incidental to the residential use of the dwelling and must not change the essential residential character of the dwelling; all building and lot standards for residential dwellings shall be maintained.
- (6.) There are no specific limitations on the hours of operation of a *Day Care Center, Home*

Occupation, but no outdoor play shall be permitted twenty (20) minutes after sun-set.

10.1-16 Dormitories.

- (A.) Zoning District where additional standards below apply: “CIV”.
- (B.) Development Standards:
 - (1.) Must be located on the campus of secondary or post-secondary school.
 - (2.) The dormitories must be administered and/or managed by the secondary or post-secondary school on whose campus they are located.
 - (3.) Buildings shall comply with the building type standards permitted in the Civic District.

10.1-17 Drive-through Window as Accessory Use.

- (A.) Zoning Districts where additional standards below apply: “TNDO”, “TC”, “CIV”, “MU-2”, “C 74”, “CP 485” and “BC” (*Amended September 26, 2022*)
- (B.) Development Standards:
 - (1.) Drive-through service window, stacking lane(s), and circulation are prohibited in the established front setback of the principal building, or in an established side yard which abuts a street.
 - (2.) Drive-through service window, stacking lane(s), and circulation are treated as components of on-site parking for the purposes of buffering.
 - (3.) The length of on-site stacking lane(s), taken together, shall be a maximum of two hundred (200') feet if window access is provided directly from a major or minor arterial; a maximum of one hundred (100') feet if window access is provided directly from a street of lesser capacity.
 - (4.) The drive-through lane(s) must be distinctly marked by special striping, pavement markings, or traffic islands. A separate circulation drive must be provided for passage around and escape from the outermost drive-through service lane.
 - (5.) Buffering is not required for walk-up service accessories such as depositories and ATM's.
 - (6.) One drive-through service window and/or automated service device may be permitted.
 - (7.) Drive-through service windows and/or automated devices shall be mitigated by the provision of four (4) electric vehicle charging devices per window and/or device to mitigate the air quality impact of a motor vehicle at idle.

10.1-18 Golf Course (see Country Club with Golf Course, Section 10.1-13).

10.1-19 Golf Driving Range.

- (A.) Zoning Districts where additional standards below apply: “AG”, “TNDO”, “CIV”, “MU-2”, “C 74”, and “CP 485”.
- (B.) Development Standards:

- (1.) Fencing, netting, or other control measures shall be provided around the perimeter of the driving range to prevent balls from leaving the area unless on site buffering is provided to prevent balls from entering any adjacent and/or occupied and/or improved property.
- (2.) The hours of operation will be no earlier than 8:00 a.m. and no later than 11:00 p.m.

10.1-20 Raceway (Go-Cart, Motorcycle, &/or Automobile).

- (A.) Zoning District where additional standards below apply: “C 74”.
- (B.) Development and Performance Standards.

- (1.) A minimum separation of thirty (30') feet, fully vegetated, shall be provided between any use area and any abutting property line. The vegetation shall form a permanent semi-opaque screen between the use area and adjacent property.
- (2.) Any use area shall be located a minimum of two hundred (200') feet from any residential or mixed-use district.
- (3.) The site shall be screened from view at street(s) within two hundred (200') feet of the use area by a masonry wall or a solid wood fence, planted on the exterior side with a semi-opaque vegetative screen with expected height of at least eight (8') feet at maturity; if security fencing of chain link or similar material is provided, it shall be placed on the interior side of the vegetation and wall or fence.
- (4.) The hours of operation will be no earlier than 8:00 a.m. and no later than 8:00 p.m.

10.1-21 Home Occupation.

- (A.) Zoning Districts where additional standards below apply: “AG”, “SRF”, “MFT”, “TNDO”, “TC”, “CIV”, “MU”, “C 74”, “CP 485”, “BC” and “IND”. (*Amended September 26, 2022*)
- (B.) Development Standards:
 - (1.) No display of goods, products, or services, or other advertising shall be visible from outside the dwelling, except that home occupations shall be allowed one pole sign in accordance with the provisions of Article 17, and such sign shall not be illuminated.
 - (2.) Home occupations shall be principally conducted by residents of the dwelling. However, a maximum of one (1) full-time equivalent non- resident of the dwelling may be employed as part of the home occupation.
 - (3.) On premise retail sales shall not be a component of the home occupation.
 - (4.) A maximum of twenty-five (25%) percent of the gross floor area of the dwelling unit may be used for the home occupation. If the home occupation is housed in an accessory structure, the square footage of the accessory structure shall not exceed twenty-five (25%) percent of the square footage of the principal structure (home).
 - (5.) Only one (1) vehicle principally used in connection with the home occupation shall be parked or stored on premise. Such a vehicle shall not display any signage designed to be visible beyond the property boundaries. Such a vehicle shall not be parked in a conspicuous place and shall be stored in a conforming on-site parking space meeting the provisions of Article 12.

- (6.) No equipment or process shall be used in connection with the home occupation that creates noise, vibrations, glare, fumes, odors, or electrical interference off premises.
 - (7.) In addition to required parking as stipulated in Article 12, one (1) additional off-street parking space shall be provided for use in conjunction with the home occupation.
 - (8.) Instruction in music, dancing, art, or similar subjects shall be limited to no more than five (5) students at one time.
 - (9.) The home occupation shall not materially increase the traffic that is found in its vicinity when the use is not in operation. Pursuant to this, a maximum of six (6) individuals per day may visit the home occupation, with the exception of the instruction occupations addressed in Section 10.1-21 (B.) (8.) above.
- (C.) Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, automobile repair shops, body shops, and garages shall not be allowed as Home Occupations unless Conditional Zoning approval from Town Council is granted. *(Amended July 10, 2023)*

10.1-22 Junked Motor Vehicle Storage as Accessory Use.

- (A.) Zoning Districts where additional standards below apply: “AG”, “C 74”, “VSR”, “BC” and “IND”. *(Amended September 26, 2022)*
- (B.) Development Standards:
- (1.) Any vehicle meeting the definition of "motor vehicle, junked" in Article 3 shall be stored or placed in the side or rear yard of the property in such a manner so as to be totally screened from view from any street and/or from any adjacent residential, mixed use, or civic zoned property. Total screening shall be provided by placement of the vehicle behind a building and/or by plant materials, fences, berms, or a combination thereof with a minimum height of six (6') feet.
 - (2.) Open storage of more than one (1) such vehicle shall require classification as a junkyard, salvage yard, auto parts use and shall meet the conditions for such use as set forth elsewhere in this Article.
 - (3.) More than one (1) such vehicle may be stored within a completely enclosed building.

10.1-23 Kennels or Pet Grooming with Outdoor Pens or Runs.

- (A.) Zoning Districts where additional standards below apply: “AG”, “C 74”, “CP 485”, and “IND”.
- (B.) Development Standards:
- (1.) The pens, runs, and/or other facility for the outdoor containment of animals shall be at least four hundred (400') feet from abutting property located in a residential or mixed-use district.
 - (2.) The pens, runs, and/or other facility for the outdoor containment of animals shall be buffered from abutting property in a residential or mixed-use district with a Type B buffer (see Article 11).

10.1-24 Multi-Family Development.

- (A.) Zoning Districts where additional standards below apply: “MFT” *(eight (8) units or less*

only), “TNDO”, “TC”, “CIV”, “MU-1” and “MU-2”.

(B.) Development Standards:

- (1.) The multi-family development shall not exceed a total of seventy-two (72) dwelling units without separation of parcels by a public street or park.
- (2.) The maximum permitted density for the multi-family development shall be ten (10) units per acre or as limited by Permitted Residential Density standards listed in Article 8.
(Amended December 19, 2019)
- (3.) The permitted building and lot types for the multi-family development in a single-family area shall be the detached house and the attached house building and lot types.
- (4.) All parking for the multi-family development shall be located behind the building. The parking area shall be screened from adjacent properties and from the street with a minimum of a Type C buffer (see Article 11).
- (5.) The buildings in the multi-family development shall be architecturally compatible with single family structures on the street on which the multi-family building is proposed. Elements that shall be incorporated into the design of the multi-family building to ensure architectural compatibility are:
 - (a.) The multi-family building shall be constructed of building materials similar to those used on single family structures on the street.
 - (b.) The roof pitch of the multi-family building shall be the same as that of the single-family structures on the street.
 - (c.) The fenestration of the multi-family building by location and size of windows and doors shall be similar to that of the single-family homes on the street.
 - (d.) Color renderings of the proposed building must be submitted with the application to ensure architectural compatibility.
- (6.) No multi-family building shall be located closer than thirty-six (36') feet to an existing multi-family building or development. The distance shall be measured along centerline of streets from the edge of the property proposed for development to the closest edge of the property on which the existing multi-family building or development is located. *(Amended September 23, 2019)*

10.1-25 Nursing Home, Assisted Living.

- (A.) Zoning Districts where additional standards below apply: “AG”, “TNDO”, “TC”, “CIV”, “MU”, and “C 74”.

(B.) Development Standards:

- (1.) The facility shall provide centrally located shared food preparation, food service, and dining areas.
- (2.) Common recreation, social, and service facilities shall be provided at a minimum rate of thirty (30) SQUARE FEET per dwelling unit or per rooming unit.
- (3.) All facilities shall be solely for the use of residents and their guests.
- (4.) Facilities for administrative services and limited medical services for the exclusive

use of the resident shall be located on the site.

10.1-26 Parks and Recreation Facilities, Public.

- (A.) Zoning Districts where additional standards below apply: “AG”, “SRF”, “MFT”, “TNDO”, “TC”, “CIV”, “MU”, “C 74”, and “CP 485”.
- (B.) Development Standards:
 - (1.) Overflow parking (in addition to required parking) must be designed on the site plan and be kept available to handle all traffic from special events such as softball tournaments and outdoor concerts.
 - (2.) All parks greater than ten (10) acres shall have primary access to a collector or higher capacity street.
 - (3.) Lighting, with the exception of lighting for ball fields and tennis courts, shall be full cut-off fixtures.

10.1-27 Special Events and Temporary Structures.

- (A.) Zoning Districts where additional standards below apply: See Article 15
- (B.) Development Standards: See Article 15

10.1-28 School, Elementary or Secondary.

- (A.) Zoning District where additional standards below apply: “CIV”.
- (B.) Development Standards:
 - (1.) Minimum lot size:
 - (a.) Kindergarten (only): One (1) acre.
 - (b.) K-12: Two (2) acres.
 - (2.) Minimum setback standards:
 - (a.) Front: Twice that for permitted uses in the respective zoning district.
 - (b.) Side: twenty-five (25') feet.
 - (c.) Rear: twenty-five (25') feet.
 - (3.) Building type shall be civic building.
 - (4.) Parking and active recreation areas shall not be located within the required building setbacks.
 - (5.) Primary access shall be provided from arterial streets. Local residential streets shall not be used for primary access.
 - (6.) Site lighting shall be full cut-off fixtures.

10.1-29 Swim and Tennis Club.

- (A.) Zoning Districts where additional standards below apply: “AG”, “SRF”, “MFT”, “TNDO”, “CIV”, “MU”, “C 74”, and “CP 485”.

(B.) Development Standards:

- (1.) The minimum area shall be two (2) acres. The minimum area shall be one (1) acre if located as part of a common area within a development.
- (2.) There shall a minimum fifty (50') foot separation between clubhouse, swimming pool, lighted tennis court, or athletic field and any adjacent residentially-zoned property.
- (3.) Outdoor swimming pools shall be protected by a non-climbable type fence, or equal enclosure, a minimum four (4) feet in height and equipped with a self- closing and positive self-latching gate provided with hardware for permanent locking.
- (4.) Site lighting shall be full cut-off fixtures. If proof is provided that such lighting is inadequate for the tennis courts, the *Development Administrator* may approve other lighting for the tennis courts only.

10.1-30 Temporary Construction Storage and/or Office.

(A.) Zoning Districts where additional standards below apply: See Article 15

(B.) Development Standards: See Article 15

10.1-31 Veterinary Service with Outdoor Kennels.

(A.) Zoning Districts where additional standards below apply: "AG", "C 74", "CP 485", "BC" and "IND". (*Amended September 26, 2022*)

(B.) Development Standards:

- (1.) The pens, runs, and/or other facility for the outdoor containment of animals shall be at least four hundred (400') feet from abutting property located in a residential or mixed-use district.
- (2.) The pens, runs, and/or other facility for the outdoor containment of animals shall be buffered from abutting property in a residential or mixed-use district with a Type B buffer (see Article 11).

10.1-32 Wireless telecommunication facilities, microcell. (As defined in G.S. §§ 160D- 930 through 938).

(A.) Zoning Districts where additional standards below apply: All zoning districts.

(B.) Development Standards

- (1.) Microcellular wireless telecommunication facilities are permitted on buildings and other existing structures, other than off-premise signs, which do not require an increase in height to accommodate the facility. Each new utility pole and each modified or replacement utility pole or Town utility pole installed in the right of way and on private property shall not exceed fifty (50') feet above ground level and each new small wireless facility in the right of way and private property shall not extend more than ten (10') feet above the utility pole, Town utility pole or wireless support structure on which it is collocated.
- (2.) All antennas associated with microcellular wireless telecommunication facilities

mounted on a building or other existing structure (other than a utility pole) shall be flush-mounted against the side of the building or structure and camouflaged to match or complement the color and architectural treatment of the surface on which they are mounted.

- (3.) Antennas associated with a microcellular wireless telecommunication facility mounted on a utility pole must be mounted atop the pole or flush mounted against the sides of the pole and shall be colored to match or complement the color of the utility pole and shall be mounted in as unobtrusive a manner as possible.
- (4.) Antennas associated with a microcellular wireless telecommunication facility may not be co-located on a tower or other support structure used by an amateur radio operator.
- (5.) Equipment enclosures associated with microcellular wireless telecommunication facilities mounted on a building or other existing structure (other than a utility pole) shall be mounted inside the building or structure, attached to an exterior surface, or placed underground or on a concrete pad on the ground outside the building or structure. If mounted on an exterior surface, the enclosures shall be colored or camouflaged to match or complement the color and architectural treatment of the surface on which they are mounted. If placed on a concrete pad on the ground, the enclosures shall be screened so as to make them unobtrusive.
- (6.) Equipment enclosures associated with a microcellular wireless telecommunication facility mounted on a utility pole, must be mounted on the utility pole; provided, however, if combiners are used to allow co-location by sharing of an antenna or antenna array and pole- mounting of equipment enclosures cannot be accommodated on the pole, the combiner and additional equipment enclosures may be placed underground or on a concrete pad on the ground. If placed on a concrete pad on the ground, such additional equipment enclosures shall be screened so as to make them unobtrusive.
- (7.) All cabling and wiring connecting antennas, equipment enclosures, and other components of a microcellular wireless telecommunication facility shall be colored or concealed in a manner as to render them unobtrusive.
- (8.) Microcellular wireless telecommunication facilities located in a local historic district or on a historic landmark shall require a certificate of appropriateness from the historic resources commission.
- (9.) Generators may not be used as a primary electrical power source. Backup generators shall only be operated during power outages or for testing and maintenance purposes. Testing and maintenance shall only take place on weekdays between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4:30 p.m.
- (10.) A copy of the applicant's Federal Communication Commission (FCC) license must accompany its application. If the applicant is not an FCC licensee, the applicant must demonstrate that it has binding commitments from one or more FCC licensees to utilize the wireless telecommunication facility and must submit a copy of each such wireless service provider's FCC license. If FCC licenses have previously been filed with the Town in conjunction with other wireless telecommunication facilities, the applicant may certify that such licenses remain in full force and effect. In no instance in an area zoned single-family residential ("SRF") where the existing utilities are installed underground may a utility pole, Town utility pole, or wireless support structure exceed

forty (40') vertical feet above ground level, unless the applicant receives a variance for a taller pole from the *Board of Adjustment* per G.S. § 160D-936(d)(1).

- (11.) Abandoned or unused wireless telecommunication facilities shall be removed within one hundred and eighty (180) days of abandonment or cessation of operations. If not removed within that period, such facilities may be removed by the Town and the costs of removal recovered from the permittee, per G.S. § 160D-935(g). Prior to removing a wireless telecommunication facility pursuant to this provision, the Town shall give thirty (30) days written notice of its intention to do so to the permittee at its last known address.

10.1-33 Wireless telecommunication facilities, concealed.

(A.) Zoning Districts where additional standards below apply: All zoning districts.

(B.) Development Standards:

- (1.) Concealed wireless telecommunication facilities are permitted on buildings and alternative structures, other than off-premise signs and telecommunication towers.
- (2.) For purposes of this section, antennas mounted on an electric transmission tower shall qualify as a concealed wireless telecommunication facility provided antennas associated with such a facility do not extend more than ten (10') feet above the top of the supporting structure nor more than two feet from the sides of the structure. Equipment enclosures associated with such a facility may be mounted on the structure or placed underground or on the ground. If placed on the ground, equipment enclosures shall be placed on a concrete pad and screened so as to make them unobtrusive.
- (3.) For purposes of this section, antennas mounted on an electric distribution tower shall qualify as a concealed wireless telecommunication facility provided antennas associated with such a facility do not extend more than ten (10') feet above the top of the supporting structure nor more than two (2') feet from the sides of the structure, and equipment enclosures associated with the facility occupy less than sixty (60) cubic feet. Equipment enclosures associated with such a facility may be mounted on the structure or placed underground or on the ground on a concrete pad. Electric distribution poles may be extended in height in R/MST zoning district to the lesser of twenty (20') feet above the vegetative canopy in the vicinity of the site as determined by the *Development Administrator* or eighty (80') feet in height. Such extensions shall qualify as an existing structure for purposes of this section. Such height extensions of electric distribution poles shall only be permitted if no other distribution pole within the applicant's search ring has been extended in height above the average pole height on the same distribution line as documented by the utility owning such poles and the applicant has demonstrated that co-location on such other extended electric transmission tower is not technically or commercially feasible, per G.S. § 160D-933(b)(3).
- (4.) Panel antennas associated with concealed wireless telecommunication facilities may not exceed eight feet in height. If flush-mounted on the side of a building or alternative structure, antennas shall be camouflaged to match or complement the color and architectural treatment of the surface.
Antennas extending above the roof line of a building shall be concealed behind an RF-transparent parapet wall or facade which is camouflaged to match or complement the

color and architectural treatment of the building or structure. Such parapet walls or facades shall not extend more than ten feet above the roof line. Where a parapet wall is at least eight feet in height, omnidirectional (whip-type) antennas may extend above the parapet wall by a distance equal to the height of the parapet wall.

- (5.) Antennas associated with a concealed wireless telecommunication facility may not be co-located on a tower or other support structure used by an amateur radio operator.
- (6.) Electronic equipment associated with concealed wireless telecommunication facilities may be placed inside a building or, if placed on a rooftop, all equipment enclosures shall be mounted behind a parapet wall or facade which is camouflaged to match or complement the color and architectural treatment of the building. If placed on the ground on a concrete pad, except as provided in Section 10.1-33(B.)(4.) above, equipment enclosures shall be screened so as to make them unobtrusive.
- (7.) All cabling and wiring connecting antennas, equipment enclosures, and other components of concealed wireless telecommunication facilities shall be colored or concealed in a manner as to render them unobtrusive.
- (8.) Generators may not be used as a primary electrical power source. Backup generators shall only be operated during power outages or for testing and maintenance purposes. Testing and maintenance shall only take place on weekdays between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4:30 p.m.
- (9.) Applicants for concealed wireless telecommunication facilities shall first be encouraged to consider properties owned by the Town or Union County, or instrumentalities thereof, before considering private properties. Public properties shall be subject to the same restrictions and standards of appropriateness as private properties. All such public agencies or instrumentalities shall retain discretion as to whether to make a specific property available for wireless telecommunication facilities and to make determinations with respect to site capacity, aesthetics, or suitability of such facilities. A copy of the applicant's FCC license must accompany its application. If the applicant is not an FCC licensee, the applicant must demonstrate that it has binding commitments from one or more FCC licensees to utilize the wireless telecommunication facility and must submit a copy of each such wireless service provider's FCC license. If FCC licenses have previously been filed with the Town in conjunction with other wireless telecommunication facilities, the applicant may certify that such licenses remain in full force and effect.
- (10.) Abandoned or unused wireless telecommunication facilities shall be removed within one hundred and eighty (180) days of abandonment or cessation of operations. If not removed within that period, such facilities may be removed by the Town and the costs of removal recovered from the permittee. Prior to removing a wireless telecommunication facility pursuant to this provision, the Town shall give thirty (30) days written notice of its intent to do so to the permittee at its last known address.
- (11.) (Reserved)

10.1-34 Pawnshop or Used Merchandise Store.

- (A.) Zoning Districts where additional standards below apply: "C 74".

(B.) Development Standards:

- (1.) The owner shall comply with all applicable portions of G.S. Chapter 66, Article 45, Part 1: Pawnbrokers and Cash Converters.
- (2.) Hours of operation: 8:00 a.m. until 8:00 p.m.
- (3.) No outdoor storage or display of merchandise or goods.
- (4.) No “unsightly window display” of appliances, tools, or housewares.
- (5.) No window tinting.
- (6.) Five hundred (500’) feet of separation between pawnshops measured in a straight line between front door entrances, inclusive of rights of way.
- (7.) No pornographic or sexually explicit material sales on site.

10.1-35 Manufactured Dwelling/Home (replacement of existing unit on individual lot (See Article 8)).

- (A.) Zoning District where additional standards below apply: All zoning districts when replacing an existing manufactured dwelling per Article 22.5-2.

(B.) Development Standards:

- (1.) Manufactured Dwellings (Homes) on individual lots, not within a Manufactured Dwelling (Home) Park, shall be multi-sectional. Single- wide Manufactured Dwellings (Homes) shall not be permitted on individual lots.
- (2.) The manufactured dwelling (home) shall have the towing apparatus, wheels, axles, and transporting lights removed.
- (3.) The manufactured dwelling (home) shall be set-up in accordance with the standards established by the North Carolina Department of Insurance for permanent installations.
- (4.) A continuous masonry foundation shall be installed under the perimeter, un-pierced except for required ventilation, access and utility purposes.
- (5.) A permanent front porch of at least thirty-two (32) square feet in area shall be constructed within eight (8”) inches of the finished floor elevation and be fully underpinned with masonry, equal to the permanent foundation in Section 10.1-36(B).(5.) above, to completely conceal the area beneath the porch and the Manufactured Dwelling (Home). All secondary entrances and exits to the Manufactured Dwelling (Home) shall also have concrete or masonry steps to the finished grade.
- (6.) The front of the Manufactured Dwelling (Home) shall be parallel to the front property line except on corner lots.

10.1-36 Outdoor Storage.

- (A.) Zoning Districts where additional standards below apply: “C 74”, “CP 485”, “VSR”, “BC” and “IND”. Prohibited in all other zoning districts.
- (B.) Exclusions include licensed motor vehicles titled to a resident and/or occupant of the property, provided such vehicles are not in violation of the provisions of Section 10.1-22

of this Article.

- (C.) In all zoning districts where the outdoor storage of bulk materials, inventory, customer-owned property, and/or equipment exceeds a period of three (3) consecutive calendar days, the following conditions shall apply:
- (1.) Prior to utilizing any portion of a property for outdoor storage, a Minor Site Development Plan must be submitted in accordance with Article 7.7-2 of this Ordinance.
 - (2.) All outdoor storage must be located entirely within the rear yard and shall not exceed a maximum height of twelve (12') feet.
 - (a.) Outdoor storage may be permitted in the side yard only if entirely under the principal structure canopy or covered by a shade canopy, with a maximum height of twelve (12') feet.
 - (b.) On corner lots, outdoor storage must comply with the established corner lot side yard setbacks, unless the provisions in (a.) above are met.
 - (3.) All outdoor storage areas shall be screened from public view in accordance with the following standards:
 - (a.) Enclosed by an opaque fence or wall of at least six (6') feet in height; chain-link fences with vinyl slats are not an acceptable form of screening.
 - (b.) A Buffer Yard must be provided along the perimeter of designated outdoor storage areas as shown on an approved site plan, utilizing a Type D buffer; except where the site abuts a residential property, in which case a Type A buffer is required (see Article 11).
 - (i.) Required plantings shall be placed on the exterior side of the fence, opposite the outdoor storage area.
 - (4.) No parking spaces shall be used for outdoor storage purposes.
 - (5.) Outdoor storage must be organized, well-maintained, and must not generate excessive noise or odors.
 - (6.) Any person found to be in violation of this Ordinance shall be subject to a civil penalty of five hundred dollars (\$500) per day for each violation, with penalties accumulating for each successive day the violation continues.

(Amended May 12, 2025)

10.1-37 Hospital Campuses.

- (A.) The following architectural and building standards shall apply to buildings located on a hospital campus and shall be in lieu of the standards set out in Sections 9.8-3 (B.) and 9.8-4 of this Ordinance, which standards shall not apply to buildings located on a hospital campus.
- (1.) Principles:

- (a.) Building elevations fronting or visible from public streets shall be clad with brick, masonry, precast concrete, stone, synthetic stone, metal panels, glass, wood, stucco, or similar materials. A maximum of forty (40%) percent of a street fronting buildings face may be compromised of metal paneling so as to maintain compatibility with structures within the Town, exception to this provision applies where building frontage is located within business or employment centers within the Business Center (BC) and Industrial (“IND”) districts on local streets not visible from designated thoroughfares upon the approved thoroughfare plan. (*Amended September 26, 2022*)
- (b.) All walls not visible from a public right-of-way may be constructed of cinder block, brick, wood, or metal paneling.
- (c.) Buildings in all locations should relate a principal façade to the sidewalk and public space of the street.

(2.) Configurations:

- (a.) Two (2) wall materials may be combined horizontally on one façade. The “heavier” material should be below the “lighter” material (i.e. brick below siding) to maintain compatibility with structures within the Town.

(3.) Techniques:

- (a.) All rooftop equipment shall be screened from public view at grade from adjacent public right-of-way by a building material that matches the structure. The screening apparatus should be incorporated as part of the architectural theme to maintain compatibility with structures within the Town.

(B.) Building Standards and Anti-Monotony Standards:

(1.) Massing and Rhythm:

- (a.) To ensure a consistent scale and compatible character of each building, massing and rhythm shall be consistent in the site design.

(2.) Height

- (a.) Maximum building height shall be one hundred and twenty (120') feet as measured under the ordinance.

(3.) Scale and Roofline:

- (a.) The goal for scale is to be reiterated regarding height. The scale of buildings must be such that street edges are defined and relate to human proportions.
- (b.) A range of roof forms is acceptable if they are compatible with the architectural character, scale, and height of surrounding buildings. Mansard roofs are not permitted.

(4.) Fenestration:

- (a.) Fenestration includes the structural openings to buildings, including doors and windows, to intuitively guide people toward their destination and improve emergency response.
- (b.) All buildings shall have their principal entrance opening to a public or private street,

square, plaza, or a public or private sidewalk. Access from the public or private sidewalk, street right-of-way, or driveway to the principal structure shall be provided through an improved surface.

Buildings shall comply with this standard for all buildings that provide a non-vehicular service.

- (c.) The first (1st) floor of all buildings shall be designed to reduce automobile dependency and encourage pedestrian-scale activity using windows and doors. These openings should be arranged so that uses are visible and/or accessible to both sidewalk and street.

(5.) Articulation

- (a.) All sides, including the rear of the building shall include materials and design characteristics consistent with those on the front.
- (b.) Use of inferior or lesser quality materials on side or rear walls is prohibited except for areas where public access is prohibited by the proprietor.
- (c.) If canopies, awnings, or other similar appurtenances are used, the following standards shall apply:
 - (i.) Such appurtenances shall be constructed of materials designed to full-fill the principles of the standards herein.
 - (ii.) Any appurtenance may extend from the building up to eighty (80%) percent of the width of the sidewalk area or nine (9') feet whichever is less.
 - (iii.) In no case shall any such facility extend beyond the curb line of the street, nor shall it interfere with maintenance of bio-retention pits with street trees for stormwater management, or maintenance of streetlights or street signs.
 - (iv.) A minimum overhead clearance of seven (7') feet from the sidewalk shall be maintained.

(6.) Materials

- (a.) All buildings shall be constructed of durable fire retardant and wind resistant materials to prevent hazards to persons and/or property.
- (b.) It is recommended that the primary structure be neutral in color (i.e. light grays, browns, beiges, whites or earth tones) and not colors that are distractive to motorists or cause concern among proximate proprietors or diminished property value or customer discomfort. The trim may be of various contrasting colors to that of the primary structure.
- (c.) Where any sloped roofs are utilized, they shall be covered with high profile asphalt shingles, natural clay tiles, slate, concrete tiles (with natural texture and color), ribbed metal, or shingles.
- (d.) Finish materials of buildings, signage, and other accessory structures, shall be compatible with the architectural character of the principal structure(s) through compliance with the following guidelines:
 - (i.) All buildings shall utilize a consistent architectural style;
 - (ii.) Differing buildings, businesses, or activities within the same development may be distinguished by variations; and

- (iii.) Sides and backs of buildings shall be visually distinguishable as the front through the design of roof lines, architectural detailing, and landscaping features. Non-public and restricted access areas may be exempted from this provision upon review by the *Development Administrator*. (Amended August 26, 2019)

10.2 Special Uses

- 10.2-1 Purpose. Certain uses may wish to locate in the Town of Stallings and its area of jurisdiction, which, due to their size and/or operation, have impacts that could adversely impact neighboring uses or the community as a whole. Due to the potential impacts of these uses, they must meet certain conditions to ensure that they do not adversely impact neighboring uses or the community as a whole. This section identifies the uses that require conditions and establishes the conditions they must meet. A Special Use Permit must be granted for these uses in accordance with the procedures set forth in Article 7.
- 10.2-2 Condition Uses Established. The following Special Uses and the minimum conditions they must meet are hereby established.
- 10.2-3 Adult Establishment.
 - (A.) Zoning District where the conditions appearing below apply: “IND”.
 - (B.) Conditions:
 - (1.) No lot containing an adult use shall be located within a one thousand and two hundred (1,200') foot radius of any lot containing another adult use.
 - (2.) No lot containing an adult use shall be located within a one thousand and two hundred (1,200') foot radius of any residential or mixed-use zoning district.
 - (3.) No lot containing an adult use shall be located within a one thousand and two hundred (1,200') foot radius of any dwelling unit, church or place of worship, school, library, licensed child care center, public recreation center, or public park or playground.
 - (4.) The required distance shall be measured from the closest edge of the property occupied by an adult use to the closest edge of the property occupied by a protected use, zone, or by another adult use. Provided, however, that if an adult use is located in a multi-tenant facility, the distance shall be measured from the closest edge of the portion of the facility occupied by such use.
 - (5.) No more than one (1) adult establishment may be located within the same structure or on the same lot.
 - (6.) In the interest of public health and safety, mini-motion picture booths shall be constructed without doors and shall orient the customer entrance of each booth toward the principal sales counter.
 - (7.) Except for permitted business identification signage, no printed material, slide, video, photograph, written text, live show, or other visual presentation shall be visible, nor shall any live or recorded voices, music, or sounds be heard from outside the walls of the adult use.

10.2-4 Agricultural Based Business Facility.

- (A.) Zoning District where the conditions appearing below apply: “AG”; however, this use is also listed without supplemental standards in “IND”.
- (B.) Conditions:
- (1.) The facility shall be located on a lot or parcel of no less than four (4) acres and is not included in the *Bona Fide Farm* exemption.
 - (2.) The facility may include agricultural, horticultural, vintner, brewing, bottling, packaging, research, manufacturing, production, and/or public venues for interactive participation and/or consumption operations of products for human consumption.
 - (3.) Accessory activities may include entertainment venues, tasting rooms/bars, retail outlets, distribution facilities, and/or restaurant services in accordance with applicable laws.
 - (4.) The facility shall not include feed lots, slaughtering and/or meat packaging operations, or composting facilities
 - (5.) Buildings shall meet the following design standards:
 - (a.) Maximum footprint: forty-five thousand (45,000) square feet.
 - (b.) Maximum height: forty-two (42’) feet (excluding silos and related attachments)
 - (c.) Exterior building materials shall consist of wood siding, wood shingles, fiber cement siding, brick, rock, or other high-quality masonry material. No vinyl or metal siding shall be permitted.
 - (6.) Minimum three hundred (300’) foot distance between manure storage areas, barns, or stables and any adjacent residentially zoned property.

10.2-5 Amusement/Water Parks, Fairgrounds.

- (A.) Zoning Districts where the conditions appearing below apply: “C-74” and “CP 485”.
- (B.) Conditions:
- (1.) Outdoor amusement facilities will be separated by a Type C buffer (see Article 11) from any abutting property located in a residential or mixed-use district.

- (2.) No amusement facilities, water slides, or mechanical rides shall be located within two hundred (200') feet of any abutting property located in a residential district.
- (3.) Hours of operation will be no earlier than 8:00 a.m. and no later than 10:00 p.m.

10.2-6 Asphalt Plant.

(A.) Zoning District where the conditions appearing below apply: "HIO".

(B.) Conditions:

- (1.) The facility shall be located on a lot of no less than five (5) acres.
- (2.) Access shall be from a collector or higher classification street. No trucks traffic shall be permitted on surrounding residential streets.
- (3.) A minimum of a Type A buffer (see Article 11) shall be located around the perimeter of the property on which the asphalt plant is located.
- (4.) All operations other than parking shall be located a minimum of one thousand (1,000') feet from any residential or mixed-use zoning district.
- (5.) The facility shall comply with the requirements of Article 10.2-16.

10.2-7 Equestrian Facility.

(A.) Zoning Districts where the conditions appearing below apply: "AG", "TNDO", "C 74", and "CP 485".

(B.) Conditions:

- (1.) The facility will not be in conflict with the purpose and objectives set forth in this ordinance for the zoning district in which the facility is located.
- (2.) The facility shall be located on a lot of no less than five (5) acres.
- (3.) Outdoor riding rings may be provided as part of the facility.
- (4.) Minimum three hundred (300') foot distance between manure storage areas, barns or stables and any adjacent residentially zoned property.
- (5.) Maximum number of horses boarded is two (2) per acre.
- (6.) Buildings shall meet the following design standards:
 - (a.) Maximum footprint: fifteen thousand (15,000) square feet
 - (b.) Maximum height: forty-two (42') feet (excluding silos and related attachments)
 - (c.) Exterior building materials shall consist of wood siding, wood shingles, fiber cement siding, brick, rock, or other high-quality masonry material. No vinyl or metal siding shall be permitted.

10.2-8 Group Care Facility.

(A.) Zoning Districts where the conditions appearing below apply: "AG", "SFR", "MFT", "TNDO", "TC", "CIV", "MU", "C 74", and "CP 485".

(B.) Conditions:

- (1.) No such facility shall be located within half (0.5) of a mile of an existing group care

facility unless located within the Civic (CIV) district and/or specifically approved within a Traditional Neighborhood Development Overlay (TNDO) district.

(2.) The facility shall be limited to no more than thirty (30) persons.

(3.) Buildings shall be of a type permitted in the zoning district.

10.2-9 Junkyards and/or Salvage Yards, Auto Parts.

(A.) Zoning District where the conditions appearing below apply: “IND” with “HIO”.

(B.) Conditions:

(1.) The minimum area required to establish a salvage yard shall be five (5) acres.

(2.) A six-foot-tall opaque fence of uniform construction and a type A buffer shall be placed around the perimeter of the use; plantings shall be on the exterior side of the fence.

(3.) No salvage yard, scrap processor, or auto wrecking shall be located within three hundred (300') feet of any residence existing or under construction at the time of installation of such operation or business.

10.2-10 RESERVED.

10.2-11 Petroleum and Petroleum Products, Fuel Oil Sales (including bio-fuel) Storage and/or Transsquare feeter Facilities.

(A.) Zoning District where the conditions appearing below apply: “IND” with “HIO”.

(B.) Conditions:

(1.) Minimum lot area shall be five (5) acres.

(2.) Use shall comply with all federal and state standards. Verification of compliance or ability to comply shall be provided with the application submitted to the Town of Stallings.

(3.) The use shall be buffered from adjacent properties and public streets with a Type B buffer (see Article 11).

(4.) Hazardous Industry Overlay District (HIO) conditions and standards apply.

(5.) The facility shall comply with the requirements of Article 10.2-16.

10.2-12 Sewage Treatment Plant.

(A.) Zoning District where the conditions appearing below apply: “HIO”. (*Amended March 28, 2022*)

(B.) Conditions:

(1.) Minimum site area shall be ten (10) acres.

(2.) All buildings, lagoons, outdoor treatment areas, and other facilities shall be located at least one thousand (1,000') feet from residential and mixed use zoned property.

(3.) Use shall comply with all federal and state standards. Verification of compliance or ability to comply shall be provided with the application submitted to the Town of Stallings.

- (4.) Use shall be managed and operated by a municipality, county, or other governmental entity.

10.2-13 Shooting Range, Indoor.

- (A.) Zoning District where the conditions appearing below apply: "MU-2", "C 74", "CP 485" and "BC". (*Amended September 26, 2022*)

- (B.) Conditions:

- (1.) Access shall be controlled to prevent unregulated entrance to firing area.

10.2-14 Telecommunications Towers (per NC Session Law 2013-185).

- (A.) Zoning Districts where the conditions appearing below apply: "TC", "MU- 2", "C 74", "CP 485", "BC" and "IND". (*Amended September 26, 2022*)

- (B.) Unless defined in this section or elsewhere in this ordinance, the terms in this section shall have the meanings set forth in G.S. § 160D-931.

- (C.) Conditions:

- (1.) The applicant for a special use permit for a new telecommunication tower shall bear the burden of demonstrating by substantial evidence that no existing or previously approved wireless support structure, building, or alternate structure within the applicant's search ring can reasonably be used instead of construction of a new telecommunication tower and that the height of the proposed telecommunication tower is necessary to provide the applicant's designed service. (See G.S. § 160D- 933(b))
 - (2.) Telecommunications transmission towers in the Town Center (TC) district must be a monopole design that does not exceed one-hundred and fifty (150') vertical feet in height from average adjacent grade.
 - (3.) The Town may elect to retain outside consultants or professional services to review a special use permit application for a telecommunication tower and to make recommendations on relevant issues including, but not limited to, verification of the applicant's due diligence, analysis of alternatives, conditions of approval, and compliance with state and federal rules and regulations at the applicant's expense. (See G.S. § 160D-933(d))
 - (4.) In addition to the notice requirements found elsewhere in this Ordinance, the applicant for a special use permit for a telecommunication tower shall be required to notify by regular mail all property owners within a one-quarter (0.25) mile (one thousand and three hundred and twenty (1,320') feet) radius of the proposed location of any public hearing on the application at least ten days prior to the hearing. The *Development Administrator* may require the applicant to conduct a crane or balloon test to simulate the height of the proposed tower. Notice of the dates and times of such tests shall be mailed by the applicant to all property owners within a one- quarter (0.25) mile (one thousand and three hundred and twenty (1,320') feet) radius of the proposed location at least ten (10) days prior to the primary test date. The notice shall state primary and alternate test dates as well as a range of dates for testing in the event of extended periods of inclement weather. The *Development Administrator* shall review and approve

the sufficiency of the notice prior to mailing and, as part of its application, the applicant will be required to submit a certificate of mailing and attach a copy of the notice and a list of the addresses to which it was sent. In the event the applicant seeks to increase the height of the proposed tower from the height stated in the original notices or move the proposed tower location more than fifty (50') feet laterally from the location stated in the original notices, additional notice shall be required to be given in accordance with the above provisions and all time-periods shall run from the date of supplemental notification.

- (5.) Applicants for telecommunication towers are encouraged to consider properties owned by the Town, or instrumentalities thereof, before considering private properties. Public properties shall be subject to the same restrictions and standards of appropriateness as private properties. All such public agencies or instrumentalities shall retain discretion as to whether to make a specific property available for wireless telecommunication facilities and to make determinations with respect to site capacity, aesthetics, or suitability of such facilities.
- (6.) Telecommunication towers proposed on properties under the ownership or control of the North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) shall simulate typical highway lighting towers in height and appearance and shall be clustered amongst or near such towers so as to be unobtrusive. If due to topography, existing vegetative canopy, or other local conditions, the Town Council determines that a tower disguised as a coniferous tree is a preferable aesthetic alternative to a simulated lighting tower, it may require such camouflage treatment as a condition of approval. If any portion of a telecommunication tower located on such properties is used to mount cameras, instruments, sensors or antennas for governmental use, and the same structure supports or incorporates commercial wireless telecommunication facilities, the governmental use shall be deemed incidental or accessory to the commercial use and the entire facility shall be treated as a commercial use for purposes of this section. This subsection may not be used to deny the placement of communications facilities in the rights of way of State maintained highways. (See G.S. § 160D-938)
- (7.) It is the policy of the Town to encourage collocation and the use of existing structures where appropriate. In furtherance of that policy objective, the following provisions shall apply to an application for a special use permit for a telecommunication tower:
 - (a.) A special use for a telecommunication tower shall not be approved unless the tower is designed structurally, electrically, mechanically, and in all respects to accommodate at least three users. An application shall not be deemed complete until the applicant submits:
 - (i.) A letter of intent agreeing to make all of its wireless telecommunication facilities (including existing facilities) within the Town available to providers of functionally equivalent services at commercially reasonable fair market value rates; and
 - (ii.) A copy of an executed lease for the proposed tower site that allows collocation, leasing, or subleasing to other providers of functionally equivalent services, with proprietary, confidential, or business information redacted.
 - (b.) Applicants are encouraged to meet collocation requirements by using dual-band/multi-band antennas to allow sharing of antennas, antenna arrays by wireless

providers using different frequency bands, or by using combiners to allow antenna sharing by users of the same frequency band.

- (8.) A special use permit application for a telecommunication tower shall not be approved if an electric transmission tower is located within the search radius and/or ring of the proposed telecommunication tower, unless the applicant can demonstrate collocation on the electric transmission tower is technically or commercially impractical or the owner of the transmission tower is unwilling to enter into a contract for such use at fair market value. (See G.S. § 160D-933(b)(3))
- (9.) Electric transmission towers may be increased in height to that allowed for telecommunication towers in the district in which the electric transmission tower is located if the Town Council determines such height extension is preferable to placement of a new telecommunication tower in that area.
 - (a.) A special use permit application for a telecommunication tower shall not be approved unless the equipment planned for the proposed tower cannot be accommodated on existing or approved telecommunication towers, buildings or alternative structures (after first considering electric transmission towers) within the search radius and/or ring of the proposed telecommunication tower, unless the applicant can demonstrate collocation on an existing or approved telecommunication tower, building or alternative structure is technically or commercially impractical or the owner of existing telecommunication towers, buildings or alternative structures are unwilling to enter into a contract for such use at fair market value. (See G.S. § 160D-933(b)(3))
 - (b.) No wireless telecommunication facility shall interfere with usual and customary radio and television reception excepting broadcast facilities as provided for in the regulations of the FCC.
- (10.) All telecommunication towers must comply with FCC and Federal Aviation Authority (FAA) regulations.
- (11.) A copy of the applicant's FCC license must accompany its application. If the applicant is not an FCC licensee, the applicant must demonstrate that it has binding commitments from one or more FCC licensees to utilize the wireless telecommunication facility and must submit a copy of each such wireless service provider's FCC license. If FCC licenses have previously been filed with the Town in conjunction with other wireless telecommunication facilities, the applicant may certify that such licenses remain in full force and effect.
- (12.) As part of its application, each applicant for a telecommunication tower shall be required to execute a standard maintenance/removal agreement binding the applicant and its successors and assigns to maintain properly the exterior appearance of and ultimately remove the facility within one hundred and eighty (180) days of the abandonment or cessation of operations of the facility. Such agreement shall require the applicant to pay all costs for monitoring compliance with, and enforcement of, the agreement and to reimburse the Town of Stallings for all costs it incurs to perform any work required of the applicant by the agreement that it fails to perform. A five thousand (\$5,000) dollar cash bond, or other security acceptable to the Town, shall be required in conjunction with the maintenance/removal agreement. The applicant and its successors and assigns shall be required to continue such bond or other security until such time as the facility has been removed and all other requirements of the

maintenance/removal agreement have been satisfied. Private business users operating a single wireless telecommunication facility at their principal place of business and governmental users are exempt from the bond requirement.

- (13.) Abandoned or unused wireless telecommunication facilities shall be removed within 180 days of abandonment or cessation of operations. If not removed within that period, such facilities may be removed as provided in the permittee's maintenance/removal agreement and the costs of removal recovered from the permittee's bond or other security. Prior to removing a wireless telecommunication facility pursuant to this provision, the Town shall give thirty (30) days written notice of its intention to do so to the permittee at its last known address.
- (14.) All telecommunication towers shall comply with FAA lighting requirements. In addition, in a specific instance, the Town may impose lighting requirements for a tower that is not required by FAA regulations to be lit.
- (15.) Except as otherwise provided herein, minimum setbacks for telecommunication towers shall be in accordance with the setback requirements set forth in the development standards for the district in which the location of the tower is proposed. In addition, telecommunication towers must be set back from any residentially zoned or residentially used properties a distance equivalent to one-half of the height of the tower being erected. The Town Council may reduce the setback requirement upon a showing by the applicant that there are special physical circumstances or conditions affecting the proposed site such that the strict application of the setback requirement would not allow the most effective use of the proposed site to minimize the visual impact of the wireless telecommunication facility.
- (16.) Telecommunication towers shall be buffered from adjacent properties with a buffer which, at a minimum, meets the requirements of a Type B buffer as described in Article 11 of this ordinance, regardless of adjacent zoning district classifications or uses.
- (17.) No telecommunication tower shall be located:
 - (a.) On top of buildings; or
 - (b.) In a locally or nationally designated historic area or property or on a nationally or locally designated historic structure or building, unless the applicant can prove that the historic areas cannot be served from outside such areas, per G.S. § 160D-933(b)(2). Nor shall a telecommunications tower be located such that it adversely impacts the historic integrity of a locally or nationally designated historic area, property, or structure.
- (18.) In cases where an applicant is required to perform an environmental assessment (EA) or an environmental impact statement (EIS) under the National Environmental Policy Act or the National Historic Preservation Act, such EA or EIS shall be submitted prior to zoning permit issuance. If the EA/EIS has not been performed the Board may issue the permit conditioned on providing the EA/EIS prior to zoning permit issuance.
- (19.) Telecommunication towers shall not be constructed unless the company erecting the tower has general liability coverage of at least one million (\$1,000,000) dollars. The owner of a telecommunication tower shall provide the Town with a certificate of insurance showing evidence of its coverage and the certificate shall contain a

requirement that the insurance company notify the Town thirty (30) days prior to the cancellation, modification, or failure to renew the insurance coverage required.

(20.) Telecommunication towers shall be designed to meet the following standards:

- (a.) Towers and antennas shall be designed to blend into the surrounding environment through the use of color and camouflaging architectural treatment. The Town Council may condition approval on the use of specific concealment techniques where it determines that doing so is necessary or desirable.
- (b.) Guyed towers are prohibited. Commercial wireless telecommunication transmission towers shall be of a monopole design unless the Town Council determines that an alternative design would better blend into the surrounding environment.
- (c.) Use of dual-polarized antennas which electronically combine the functions of transmit and receive antennas (rather than spatial diversity antenna arrays which rely on antennas being physically separated), dual-band/multi-band antennas (allowing two or more providers of different types of commercial wireless services to share a common antenna), and/or use of combiners (allowing antenna sharing by providers using the same frequency band) are encouraged.
- (d.) Antennas shall be mounted on telecommunication towers so as to present the smallest possible silhouette, profile, or cross-section. Preferred antenna mounting scenarios are, in order of descending preference:
 - (i.) Compact dual-polarized antennas in a cylindrical uni-cell arrangement extending no more than two (2') feet from the sides of the supporting structure and mounted atop the tower;
 - (ii.) Panel antennas flush-mounted against the tower; or
 - (iii.) Antennas mounted at the end of straight or curved davit arms or brackets extending from the sides of the tower.
- (e.) No telecommunication tower shall have constructed thereon, or attached thereto in any way, any platform, catwalk, crow's nest, triangular framework, or like structures or equipment except during periods of construction or repair. Curved or straight davit arms or brackets used for antenna mounting shall be connected to the tower at the base of the arms or brackets only and such arms or brackets, and any antennas or hardware mounted thereon, shall not be physically interconnected with any similar arm or bracket.
- (f.) All equipment enclosures and other improvements accessory to a tower shall be architecturally designed to blend in with the surrounding environment and shall be maintained in good appearance and repair. No equipment enclosure may exceed twelve (12') feet in height. Ground mounted equipment shall be screened from view with a minimum Type B buffer (see Article 11), except where a design of non-vegetative screening better reflects and complements the architectural character of the surrounding neighborhood.

(21.) Generators may not be used as a primary electrical power source. Backup generators shall only be operated during power outages or for testing and maintenance purposes. Testing and maintenance shall only take place on weekdays between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4:30 p.m.

(22.) Telecommunication towers, equipment enclosures and other improvements shall be

enclosed within a security fence consisting of chain link fencing at least eight feet in height. The fence shall not be topped with barbed wire.

The Town Council may require as a condition of approval that the fencing be screened by appropriate landscaping or other means. The Town Council may waive or modify the fencing requirement if it determines that doing so will enhance the overall appearance of the facility without any compromise in safety or security.

- (23.) Telecommunication towers shall have a flat gray or galvanized finish unless the Town Council determines another color scheme would be a preferable aesthetic alternative.
- (24.) No telecommunication tower shall be permitted that exceeds two hundred (200') vertical feet in height.
- (25.) Signage at any telecommunication tower site shall conform to the following provisions:
 - (a.) A sign listing the name of the wireless telecommunication service provider operating the site, the site name or number and an emergency telephone number shall be posted at or near the entrance to the site so as to be readily visible to persons outside the site's security fencing.
 - (b.) Equipment hazard warning and informational signs are permitted. (c.) The posting of any other signs or advertising is prohibited at any wireless telecommunication facility or upon any telecommunication tower, except as required to comply with State or Federal law.
- (26.) The *Board of Adjustments* may require any other conditions deemed necessary or desirable to ameliorate the impact of the tower on the adjacent properties and uses. Such conditions shall include but are not limited to: the height of the tower, the construction or type of tower, lighting, and collocation of the antennas and facilities of different parties on a single tower, provided that conditions may only address public safety, land development, or zoning issues. (See G.S. § 160D - 933(b))
- (27.) (Reserved)
- (28.) (Reserved)
- (29.) A special use approval for a telecommunication tower shall become null and void if the facility is not constructed within two (2) years of the date of approval provided, however, that the special use approval may be extended one time for six (6) months if substantial construction has commenced before the end of the initial year.
- (30.) Collocation or modifications to existing wireless facilities shall be permitted and shall not require a special use permit, provided they do not exceed any of the following criteria:
 - (a.) Increase in vertical height of the greater of either ten (10%) percent or the height of one (1) additional antennae array with separation from the nearest existing array of not more than twenty (20') vertical feet, provided the maximum height of two hundred (200') vertical feet is not exceeded.
 - (b.) Addition of an appurtenance protruding the greater of either more than twenty (20') feet or more than the width of the wireless support structure at the elevation of the appurtenance, unless:
 - (i.) necessary to shelter an antenna, and/or
 - (ii.) necessary to connect the antenna to the tower via cable

- (c.) Excavation or deployment of transmission equipment outside of the current site by more than thirty (30') feet in any direction, excluding any access or utility easements currently related to the site; provided all applicable minimum yard area, buffering and screening provisions are maintained. The boundaries of the current site for existing towers are the boundaries of the leased or owned property surrounding the tower and any access or utility easements currently related to the site, and, for other eligible support structures, further restricted to that area in proximity to the structure and to other transmission equipment already deployed on the ground. The current boundaries of the site are the boundaries that existed as of the date that the original support structure or a modification to that structure was last reviewed and approved by the Town or other local government. (See FCC Report and Order 20-153, November 3, 2020)

10.2-15 Electronic Gaming Operation, Including Game Rooms, Coin Operated Video Game Room.

(A.) Zoning District where the conditions appearing below apply: "C 74".

(B.) Conditions:

(1.) SEPARATION FROM RESIDENTIAL ZONING - Electronic Gaming

Operations (whether principal uses, or accessory to another use) shall be located no closer than five hundred (500') feet in any direction from any property zoned for residential use.

- (2.) SEPARATION FROM CERTAIN USES - No Electronic Gaming Operation shall be located within one thousand five hundred (1,500') feet in any direction from any other Electronic Gaming Operation, or from any cemetery, Group Living facility, religious institution, public or private childcare center or childcare facility, public or private school, or non-profit club. This required separation shall apply whether the above uses are principal or accessory uses.

- (3.) MAJOR GATEWAY SETBACKS - All Electronic Gaming Operations shall maintain a two hundred (200') foot setback along the gateway corridors listed below. The setback shall be measured perpendicular to the existing road right-of-way and shall extend one mile inward from the Town limit line. For the purposes of this standard a major gateway is identified as an entry way into the zoning jurisdiction along any of the following transportation corridors:

(a.) US 74

- (4.) MEASUREMENT - All measurements in this Section shall be from the outer building walls of the proposed use to the nearest property line of the above specified uses, and such measurement shall be in a straight line without regard to intervening structures.
- (5.) HOURS OF OPERATION, ACCESS AND VISIBILITY - No Electronic Gaming Operations shall engage in business prior to 10:00 a.m. or after 12:00 midnight. During hours of operation, electronic gaming operations shall be open for direct, unobstructed access by police, fire, and emergency response personnel. All entrance doors shall remain unlocked while patrons are on the premises. All Electronic Gaming Operations terminals, computers, machines, and/or gaming stations shall be open and visible from the exterior front of the establishment.

- (6.) AGE RESTRICTIONS - No person or entity engaged in Electronic Gaming Operations shall allow, permit or condone any person under the age of eighteen (18) to be upon the premises while patrons are engaged in Electronic Gaming Operations.
- (7.) SIGNAGE - Signage shall meet all the requirements of Article 17. Sign Regulations and the following requirements. No signs shall be posted on the windows of the property which are visible from the exterior of the development. No neon or other effects which simulate the appearance of neon, nor any flashing, chasing, undulated, or other variable lighting effects shall be used in connection with any use hereunder where such lighting effect would be visible from the exterior of the establishment. All rules of the electronic games shall be displayed prominently within the establishment.
- (8.) PARKING - Parking shall be provided at the rate of one (1) space per full time employee and one (1) space per gaming terminal and/or electronic gaming machine in the establishment and in accordance with Article 12 Off- street Parking, Stacking and Loading Areas.
- (9.) MAXIMUM NUMBER OF TERMINALS - The maximum number of terminals, computers, machines, and/or gaming stations permitted within an Electronic Gaming Operation is twenty (20).
- (10.) COMPLIANCE WITH OTHER REGULATIONS - The Electronic Gaming Operation shall be subject to any Town of Stallings privilege license fees, and shall be subject to all other standards of the Town of Stallings and State of North Carolina as applicable

10.2-16 Hazardous Industries

(A.) Zoning District where the conditions appearing below apply: “IND” with “HIO”.

(B.) Conditions:

(1.) Minimum Building/Parking Lot/Storage Area Setbacks:

(a.) The minimum building/parking/storage area setbacks shall be as follows:

- (i.) From any arterial or collector street right-of-way – five hundred (500’) feet
- (ii.) From any local street right-of-way – five hundred (500’) feet
- (iii.) From an interior lot line adjacent to a school or day care facility – five hundred (500’) feet
- (iv.) From an interior lot line adjacent to a residential zoning district – five hundred (500’) feet
- (v.) From an interior lot line adjacent to a non-residential zoning district – two hundred and fifty (250’) feet.

(2.) Building Height Requirements:

- (a.) The maximum building height for a structure adjacent to a residential or commercial zoning district shall be no greater than forty (40’) feet.
- (b.) The maximum building height for a structure adjacent to an industrial zoning district – no height restrictions.

(3.) Additional Requirements:

- (a.) Any such hazardous industry facility shall be serviced by a public water and wastewater system.
- (b.) Any such hazardous industry facility shall be enclosed with a security fence of adequate height and structure that would reasonable prohibit access to the site by the general public. All security gates and/or gate houses shall be set back a minimum of fifty (50') feet from the public right- of-way line.
- (c.) All *Chemical Bulk Storage Structures and/or Areas* housing the storage of bulk liquid and/or hazardous or toxic materials shall be set back from any property line a minimum of five hundred and fifty (550') feet.
- (d.) There shall be no industry created noise more than fifty (50) decibels as measured at the property line and no objectionable noise due to extreme frequency, beat frequency, intermittence or shrillness.
- (e.) There shall be no industry created ground vibration measurable at any lot line of an industrial unit.
- (f.) There shall be no industry created air pollution including:
 - (i.) No noxious odors; no noxious, toxic, or corrosive gases or fumes.
 - (ii.) No smoke of a density in excess of #1 on the Ringelmann Chart. In cases of smoke other than black in color, an approved density scale equivalent to the Ringelmann Chart shall be used.
 - (iii.) No dust or other particulate matter emitted in excess of eighty- five hundredths (0.85) of a pound per one thousand (1,000) pounds of gases adjusted to twelve (12%) percent carbon dioxide. There shall be no surface or subsurface discharge or disposal of any wastes, either liquid or in any form without prior approval of the Oversight Board.
 - (iv.) There shall be no unusual fire or explosion hazards. Based on the National Board of fire insurance rates which classifies industrial units as Class I, Class II, and Class III, the following shall apply:
 - 1. No special controls on a manufacturing unit determined to be Class I other than under [3.] below.
 - 2. Class II and Class III manufacturing units shall be contained in a building designed and constructed in accordance with its class and according to provisions of the building code published by the Building Officials and Code Administrators, International [BOCA], 1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois, 60637.
 - 3. Machinery or equipment shall be treated as necessary to eliminate hazards.
 - 4. Uses which are customarily incidental and accessory to the principal use shall be permitted including, but not limited to: dwelling quarters for watchmen and caretakers employed on the premises, recreation areas and facilities for persons employed by industries within the same district's boundaries, restaurants, warehouses, and commercial uses that are permitted in the "C 74" Commercial District.
 - (v.) Businesses that produce, store, or use hazardous materials as defined by the

Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Hazardous Substances or Prior Pollutants lists shall be allowed only when the items listed in Section 154.111 are met.

(vi.) Miscellaneous Prohibitions:

1. Any interference with any other process, equipment, appliance, or devices and any mechanical, electrical, or other equipment which could create such interference shall have all necessary shielding or other protection.
2. In any industrial unit or accessory all operations and storage, other than for passenger vehicles of visitors and employees, trucks and over the road vehicles, shall be within an entirely enclosed building or structure.
Exemption: Outside storage of bulk or large raw materials which are fireproof if enclosed by a security fence with provisions for visual inspection and where screened from public view in its entirety from adjacent properties and public streets/roadways.

(g.) Operations and Closure Plans Required:

- (i.) An emergency operations plan shall be developed and be on file at the Town of Stallings and Union County Emergency Management Offices and reviewed for update annually. An operations plan shall be submitted to include:
 1. The date of commencement of operations and their expected duration;
 2. Proposed hours and days of operation;
 3. A complete description of operation, including source of materials, method of compaction, type of sealing proposed to be used, types and number of equipment to be used and disposal of by-products;
 4. Any phasing schedule of operations and relationship among phases,
 5. Operating practices to be followed to ensure compliance with regulations of this ordinance; and
 6. Complete assessment by the local Fire Department in conjunction with local emergency management agencies that all necessary equipment, training, and personnel are available at the emergency response level to adequately handle all emergency scenarios.
- (ii.) A closure plan shall be prepared and submitted in accordance with United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) guidelines as part of the application for a zoning map amendment to establish the "HIO" district.

(h.) Hazardous Chemical Notification and Inventory Reporting

- (i.) EPCRA Section 311-312 applies to any facility at which a hazardous chemical, as defined by the Occupational Safety and Health Act, is present in an amount exceeding a specified threshold. These facilities must submit -- to the SERC, LEPC, and local fire department -- material safety data sheets (MSDSs) or lists of MSDSs and hazardous chemical inventory forms (also known as Tier I and II forms). This information helps the local government respond in the event of a spill or release of the chemical.

(j.) Emergency Notification and Agriculture

- (i.) EPCRA requires businesses that store threshold amounts of chemicals that are subject to OSHA's Hazardous Communication Standard to submit information -- including facility point of contact and the Material Safety Data Sheets (or a list of those chemicals) -- to state and local authorities in order to facilitate emergency planning and response. Annual reporting to state and local authorities is required for all covered facilities that have those chemicals in amounts above threshold. Hazardous chemicals used in routine agricultural operations and fertilizers held for resale by retailers is excluded.

(k.) Toxic Chemical Release Inventory Reporting:

- (i.) EPCRA Section 313 requires manufacturing facilities included in SIC codes 20 through 39 to submit an annual toxic chemical release report if they have ten (10) or more employees and if they manufacture, process, or use specified chemicals in amounts greater than threshold quantities. This report, commonly known as Form R, covers releases and transsquare feeters of toxic chemicals to various facilities and environmental media, and allows EPA to compile the national Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) database.

ARTICLE 11

LANDSCAPE REQUIREMENTS AND TREE PROTECTION

11.1 Purpose

The regulations set forth in this Article are intended to reduce tree canopy loss and implement urban forest management improvements through requirements for tree protection, tree preservation, the planting of trees and the maintenance of existing and newly planted trees within the Town of Stallings. Additionally, this Article will establish minimum standards for the design of landscapes so as to improve the community aesthetically, economically, and environmentally. The requirements are intended to enhance the quality of life through sustainable urban forest practices and increase the benefits trees provide, including, but not limited to, the following:

- (A.) Absorption of carbon dioxide and returning oxygen;
- (B.) Reduction of soil erosion and increase in rainwater infiltration;
- (C.) Provision of shade for cooling;
- (D.) Screening of noise, dust, glare, and visual intrusions;
- (E.) Reduction of storm-water runoff;
- (F.) Maintenance and improvement of Town appearance and aesthetics;
- (G.) Provision of habitat for wildlife; and
- (H.) Preservation, protection, and enhancement of the natural environment.

11.2 Administration

The following personnel have responsibility for administering and enforcing the provisions of this section:

- (A.) The Development Administrator shall have responsibility for overseeing the administration of this article.
- (B.) The Public Works Administrator shall have responsibility and control over all trees and shrubbery planted or growing upon Town property including public street right-of-way.
- (C.) The Development *Administrator* shall have the authority to enforce the standards of this Article in the event of compliance failure. The *Development Administrator* shall also have responsibility and control over all regulated, unsafe, and diseased trees located on public and private property.

11.3 Applicability

The provisions of this article shall apply to the following:

- 11.3-1 All new major subdivisions with four (4) or more new lots, all new non-residential developments, and all new multi-family developments with four (4) or more units

except for those projects listed under Exemptions below.

11.3-2 Changes in use, expansions, and new buildings for already existing residential, non-residential, or mixed-use developments as per the following:

- (A.) Changes in use to a higher intensity, such as a change from residential to commercial. The requirements shall be applicable to the entire lot;
- (B.) All non-residential expansions of buildings, except the first three thousand (3,000) square feet of gross leasable area. The requirements of this article shall be applicable only to the expansion area;
- (C.) Expansions exceeding fifty (50%) percent of the pre-expansion floor area must bring the entire site into compliance, super-ceding Section 11.3- 2(B.); or
- (D.) Renovations with a total cost exceeding fifty (50%) percent of the appraised value of the building as established by the Union County Tax Office. The value of any expansions or reconstruction of such structures over a three (3) year period shall be considered in calculating the fifty (50%) percent threshold.

11.3-3 Vehicular use areas shall be subject to the landscape requirements as outlined under the Parking Lot Landscape Requirements as follows:

- (A.) Any new parking lot with six (6) or more spaces;
- (B.) Expanded portions of existing parking lots which are less than fifty (50%) percent of the total vehicular use areas shall landscape the area included in and around the expansion;
- (C.) Expansions exceeding fifty (50%) percent of the paved area must bring the entire vehicular use area into compliance with the Parking Lot Landscape Requirements; or
- (D.) Existing unpaved parking lots which are paved or existing paved lots which are demolished and repaved must bring the entire vehicular use area into compliance with the Parking Lot Landscape Requirements;

11.3-4 Any land-disturbing activities or tree removal shall require a Tree Disturbance Permit as per Section 11.10 of this Article.

11.4 Exemptions:

The provisions of this Article shall not apply to the uses and activities listed below. Any applicable requirements of Article 19 apply:

11.4-1 Properties within and abutting the Town Center (TC) District shall be exempt from the buffer and tree conservation area requirements but are still required to meet the street trees and parking lot landscaping requirements.

11.4-2 Property lines abutting utility easements in excess of sixty (60') feet in width and all railroad rights-of-way.

11.4-3 Property lines abutting dedicated street rights-of-way, which have remained

unopened for a period of at least fifteen (15) years.

- 11.4-4 Tree removal on an area of three thousand (3,000) square feet or less, after the *Development Administrator* has determined that such a removal is not associated with a forthcoming development proposal and will not be inconsistent with any plan previously approved by the Town. However, watershed and/or soil erosion requirements may still apply if triggered.
- 11.4-5 Property covered by an active forestry management plan prepared by a North Carolina Registered Forester, provided that documentation has been furnished to the *Development Administrator*.

11.5 Landscape Plan Procedure

- 11.5-1 Landscape Plan Approval Required. An applicant must receive approval of a landscape plan from the *Development Administrator* prior to grading or before site work may begin.
- 11.5-2 Installation of Plant Materials Required. Installation of plant material shall occur prior to the issuance of a Certificate of Occupancy.
- 11.5-3 Performance Guarantee In lieu of Installation of Plant Materials.
 - (A.) If at the time of a request for a Certificate of Compliance the required planting areas are not complete the developer may provide a performance guarantee in accordance with G.S. § 160D-804.1, guaranteeing the installation of the plant materials if the following conditions are met:
 - (1.) Plant materials are unavailable;
 - (2.) Completion of the planting areas would jeopardize the health of the plant materials; or
 - (3.) Weather conditions prohibit completion of the planting areas.
 - (B.) The Performance Guarantee shall be in an amount equal to one hundred and twenty-five (125%) percent of the estimated cost of the installation of the required plant materials, as determined by the Town. The *Development Administrator* may accept a valid contract assignable to the Town containing a ninety (90) day termination and/or cancellation notice to the Town by any party exercising such action incorporated therein for the remaining materials and turn-key installation, as a form of cost estimation. The performance guarantee shall secure the installation of the plant materials as shown on the approved landscape plan. The performance guarantee shall remain in full force and effect until such time as the installation of plant materials is completed, inspected, and accepted by the Town of Stallings. Failure to maintain the required performance guarantee shall result in the revocation of the approval of the site development plan and any permits issued as a result of the plan approval. The performance guarantee shall be renewed by the applicant unless all parties, including the Town, agree not to renew it at least sixty (60) days prior to its scheduled expiration date.

A temporary construction easement permitting the Town of Stallings or its

designee(s) to access the property for the purpose of installing the guaranteed plant materials shall be provided with the performance guarantee. The temporary construction easement shall be valid until all guaranteed plant materials have been installed and approved by the Town. The temporary construction easement shall bind all successive owners until the guaranteed plant materials have been installed and approved by the Town.

- (C.) Failure to initiate installation of the plant materials within one (1) year of the date the performance guarantee was accepted by the Town of Stallings may result in the Town, at its sole discretion, directing and/or installing the plant materials, with the cost to be paid from the performance guarantee. The performance guarantee shall, if requested by the Town, pay all or any portion of the performance guarantee to the Town up to the amount needed to complete the installation of the plant materials based on an estimate by the Town as described in Section 11.5-3(B.) above. The Town at its discretion may spend such portion of said funds as deemed necessary to complete all or any portion of the required plant installation.

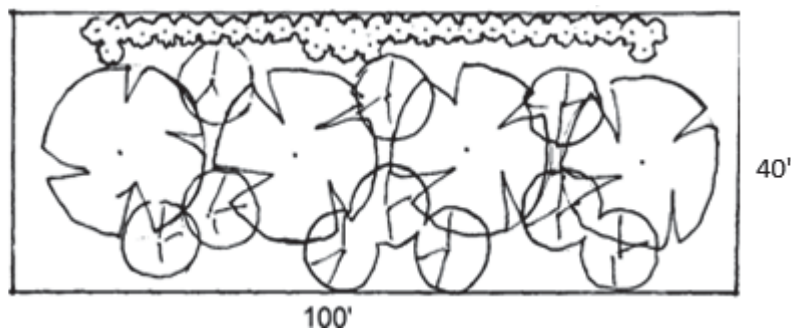
The Town shall return to the developer any funds not spent in completing the plant installation, less reasonable administrative, professional, and legal services cost resulting from the failure of the developer. Default on a project does not release the developer from responsibility for the completion of the plant installation. The Town may release a portion, or all, of any performance guarantee as the plant installation is completed and approved by the Town.

In the event the amount of the performance guarantee on hand is insufficient to pay for completion of the plant installation, the property owner shall pay to the Town of Stallings the total amount of the insufficiency. If the Town is not re-paid in full, the amount of the insufficiency shall be the basis for a claim against the property and constitute a lien on the property in favor of the Town upon filing with the Register of Deeds.

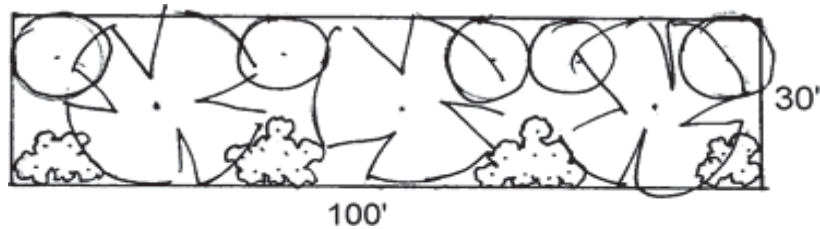
11.6 Landscape Requirements

The following buffer yards are hereby established and shall be required where applicable:

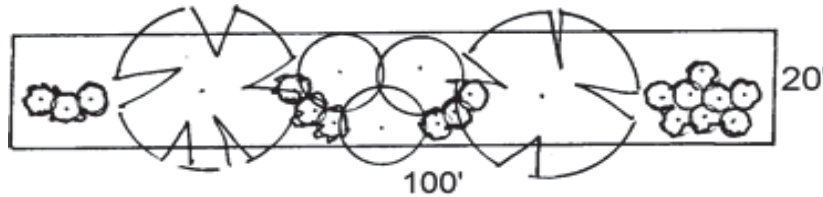
Type A Buffer Yard: A high-density screening buffer to substantially block visual contact between adjacent uses with a minimum of ninety (90%) percent opacity.



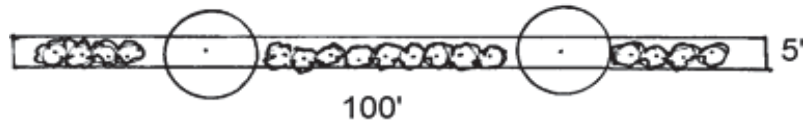
Type B Buffer Yard: A medium-density screening buffer to partially block visual contact between uses with a minimum of seventy-five (75%) percent opacity.



Type C Buffer Yard: A low-density screen intended to partially block visual contact between uses with a minimum of sixty (60%) percent opacity.



Type D Buffer Yard: A peripheral planting strip intended to separate uses, provide vegetation in densely developed areas, and to enhance the appearance of individual properties.



- 11.6-1 **Buffering and Screening of Different Districts.** Buffer yards, in accordance with Section 11.3 above, to separate development in certain districts from adjacent districts are specified in Table 11.1 below. The buffer yards are required on the sides and rear of property being developed abutting the identified adjacent district. The following buffer yards shall be provided when property in an identified development district abuts one or more of the identified adjacent districts. To determine the required buffer yard for a development, first identify the development district in which the development is to be located. Then identify the adjacent district abutting the proposed development to determine the type of buffer yard applicable to the project.

Table 11.1- BUFFER YARD CHART		
RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT		
DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT	ADJACENT DISTRICTS	BUFFER YARD REQUIRED
Single Family Residential - <i>SFR</i> Multi-Family Residential Transitional – <i>MFT</i> Traditional Neighborhood Development Overlay – <i>TNDO</i> Conditionally Zoned – <i>CZ</i>	All other districts	Type A

Mixed Use – <i>MU-1</i>		
NON-RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT		
DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT	ADJACENT DISTRICT	BUFFER YARD REQUIRED
All other districts	Single Family Residential – <i>SFR</i>	Type A

Table 11.1- BUFFER YARD CHART		
Agriculture – AG Industrial - IND Heavy Industry Overlay – HIO Conditionally Zoned – CZ	All other districts	Type A
Mixed Use – MU-2 US Highway 74 Commercial – C-74 Interstate Highway 485 Corporate Park – CP-485 Vehicle Service and Repair – VSR Business Center (BC)	Multi-Family Residential Transitional – MFT Civic – CIV Traditional Neighborhood Development Overlay -TNDO	Type B
Town Center – TC Civic – CIV	Multi-Family Residential - MFR	Type C
Vehicle Service Repair – VSR	Town Center – TC Mixed Use – MU US Highway 74 Commercial – C- 74 Interstate Highway 485 Corporate Park – CP-485	Type C
Business Center - BC	Town Center- TC Mixed Use- MU	Type C
Town Center – TC US Highway 74 Commercial – C-74 Interstate Highway 485 Corporate Park – CP-485	Mixed Use – MU Industrial – IND	Type C

Table 11.1- BUFFER YARD CHART		
“MU” Mixed Use – MU-2	“TC”, “C 74”, “CP 485”, “VSR” Town Center – TC US Highway 74 Commercial – C- 74 Interstate Highway 485 Corporate Park – CP-485 Vehicle Service and Repair - VSR	Type D

(Amended September 26, 2022)

Plantings shall be provided in buffer yards as indicated in Table 11.2 below:

Table 11.2 - PLANTING RATES						
Buffer Yard Type	Average Width (ft.)	Minimum/ Maximum Width (ft.)	Evergreen Tree Rate per 100 lf	Canopy Tree Rate	Understory Tree Rate	Shrubs Rate
Type A Yard	40’	35’/65’	8	4/100 lf 25’ on center	10/100 lf 10’ on center	33/100 lf 3’ on center
Type B Yard	30’	25’/50’	6	3/100 lf	5/100 lf	25/100 lf
Type C Yard	20’	15’/40’	4	2/100 lf	3/100 lf	17/100 lf
Type D Yard	5’	5’/10’	0	0	2/100 lf	18/100 lf

The planted buffer must always meet the Average Width listed; the buffer width may vary between the Minimum/Maximum Width depending on site conditions. (Amended May 10, 2021)

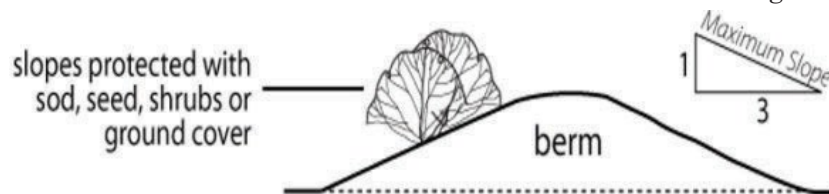
(A.) Buffer Yard Alternative Standards and Conditions.

- (1.) The minimum landscaping requirements for all buffer yards except the Type D yard may be reduced by thirty (30%) percent with the use of an opaque wall or fence constructed of masonry, stone, or pressure-treated lumber. Providing such reductions do not disturb the Critical Root Zone (CRZ) of existing trees. The wall or fence should be a minimum of five (5’) feet in height. The wall or fence shall be set back from the property line a minimum of five (5’) feet and shall be planted with half the required plantings, including all types of shrubs and trees required, on the outside of the wall or fence, facing the adjacent property.

(Amended May 10, 2021)

- (2.) Understory trees shall be substituted for canopy trees at the rate of two (2) understory trees for every canopy tree to be planted within fifteen (15') feet of an overhead utility line.
- (3.) Canopy trees may be substituted for shrubs at the rate of one (1) canopy tree for eight (8) shrubs and understory trees may be substituted for shrubs at the rate of one (1) understory tree for five (5) shrubs if approved by the *Development Administrator*.
- (B.) Location of Buffer Yard. Required trees and shrubs shall not be installed in street rights-of-way. Required trees and shrubs may be placed in water quality conservation easements, electric utility easements below overhead lines, and in drainage maintenance and utility easements upon approval by the *Development Administrator*.
- (C.) Setback Less Than Buffer Yard. If the required building setback is less than the required buffer yard width, the building setback shall reduce the required planting yard width only alongside the building. The planting rate of the required planting yard shall still apply.
- (D.) Encroachments Permitted in Required Planting Yards. The following are permitted in required planting yards provided the landscaping requirements are met and there is no interference with any sight area: Cornices, steps, canopies, overhanging eaves and gutters, windowsills, bay windows or similar architectural features, at-grade patios, chimneys and fireplaces, fire escapes, fire balconies, and fire towers. Features may project not more than two feet and six inches (2'6") into any required planting yard, but in no case shall be closer than three (3') feet to any property line or handicap ramps except for porches and landings.
- (E.) Obstructions. Landscaping shall not be placed in the sight visibility triangle which would obstruct the view of motorists using any street, driveway, or parking aisle.
- (F.) Berms. In all residential districts that adjoin a state or local thoroughfare as listed in Section 2.18-2, an earthen berm shall be used in conjunction with densely planted vegetation (i.e. a row of evergreen shrubs not less than twenty-four (24") inches tall at the time of installation and planted not more than three (3') feet apart), provided that the height of the berm shall be at least four (4') feet and provide approximately seventy-five (75%) percent opacity within two (2) years of planting.

The maximum slope of any berm will be 3:1 and side slopes will be designed to ensure the prevention of soil erosion and practical maintenance. The figure below illustrates the combination of a berm and shrubs in creating an effective buffer.



Berms shall not be required when the development consists of four (4) or fewer

homes. Front-loading homes shall also be exempt from this berm requirement.
(Amended May 10, 2021)

- (G.) Buffers Adjacent to Existing Residential. Where buffer requirements between zoning districts are not listed in Table 11.1, the Development Administrator may require a Type A, B, C, or D buffer for new development adjacent to existing residential. (Amended February 27, 2023)

11.6-2 Screening of Dumpsters, Outdoor Storage, and Utility Structures. All dumpsters, loading docks, outdoor storage areas over forty (40) square feet, and utility structures must be screened if they are visible to adjacent public or private streets or any adjacent properties. Screening of a dumpster shall not be required in the Industrial District unless the dumpster is located within one hundred (100') feet of an existing non- industrial land use. Screening options include:

- (A.) A single opaque material wall or fence with a minimum height of six (6') feet.
- (B.) A combination of opaque materials, berming, and/or evergreen landscaping spaced at eight (8') feet on center that provides the required screening effect. The combination of opaque materials, berming, and/or evergreen landscaping shall have a minimum height of six (6') feet within three (3) years of planting.
- (C.) The wall(s) of a principal or accessory structure may also count for screening.
- (D.) Chain-link fencing with woven slats of opaque material is not acceptable.

11.6-3 Street Trees. Street trees are required along all street frontages for all new developments described in Sections 11.3-1 and 11.3-2, unless exempted in Section 11.4. Trees are required at the following rate:

- (A.) One large maturing tree required for every eighty (80') linear feet of street frontage. If overhead utilities are present, planting of one small maturing tree for every forty (40') linear feet of property abutting a street is required.
- (B.) Where the street abuts a parking lot over three thousand (3,000) square feet in area and located within fifty (50') feet of the edge of the pavement, shrubs shall be planted at the rate of one deciduous or evergreen shrub for every five (5') linear feet of vehicular use area abutting the street in addition to the required street trees. The shrubs must achieve a minimum height of three (3') feet at maturity.



- (C.) Street trees may be evenly spaced or spaced to accommodate existing site features.

Street trees shall be a minimum of fifteen (15') feet apart and a maximum of ninety (90') feet apart. No street tree shall be located more than twenty-five (25') feet from the edge of pavement.

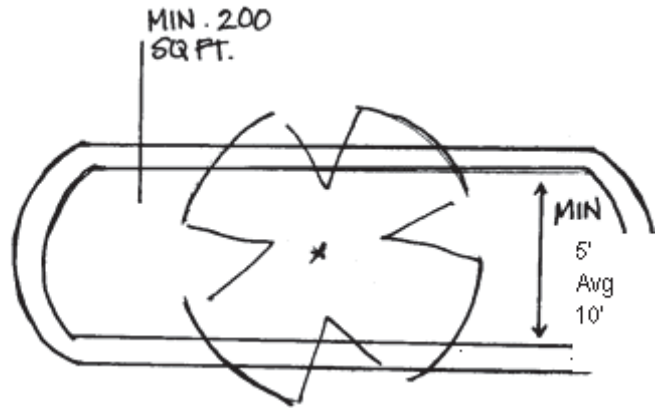
- (D.) Street trees shall be planted in the planting strip within the public right-of-way. In the Town Center ("TC") and Mixed-Use ("MU") Districts, the trees may be placed in tree pits with grates that are a minimum of sixteen (16') square feet.
- (E.) Existing Trees: See Section 11.9 for information regarding credits for preservation of existing trees.
- (F.) No more than fifteen (15%) percent of the street-planting yard may be used for walkways serving individual lots, except in the "TC", and "MU" districts. Parking, merchandise display, and off-street loading are prohibited in the street-planting yard.

11.6-4 Parking Lot Planting Areas.

- (A.) Applicability. Parking lot landscaping buffers shall be required to separate parking areas from adjacent uses for new and/or expanding parking lots with six (6) or more spaces. Required canopy trees and shrubs shall be located within the parking lot and adjacent to parking spaces in planting areas between rows of parking spaces, at the end of parking bays, in tree islands, and/or around the periphery of the parking lot. The following buffer requirements shall apply to parking lots with six or more (6+) spaces:
 - (1.) A minimum of a Type D buffer shall be provided for all parking lots with six or more (6+) spaces.
 - (2.) A Type C buffer shall be provided along any edge of a parking lot with a minimum of six (6) spaces and occupying less than one half (1/2) of an acre that abuts an AG, SFR, or MFT zoning district.
 - (3.) A Type C buffer shall be provided along all edges of any parking lot with a minimum of six (6) spaces and occupying less than one half (1/2) of an acre that is located within an AG, SFR, or MFT zoning district.
 - (4.) A type D buffer shall be provided along any edge of a parking lot with a minimum of six (6) spaces and occupying one half (1/2) of an acre or more that abuts an AG, SFR, or MFT zoning district.
 - (5.) A type D buffer shall be provided along all edges of any parking lot with a minimum of six (6) spaces and occupying one quarter (1/4) of an acre or more that is located within an AG, SFR, or MFT zoning district.
- (B.) Planting Rate. For every fifteen hundred (1,500) square feet of vehicular use area (VUA), one (1) deciduous tree and four (4) shrubs must be planted. At least seventy-five (75%) percent of the trees shall be large maturing species. Trees and shrubs must be planted within fifteen (15') feet of the VUA to meet the requirement.
- (C.) Existing Trees. See Section 11.9 for information regarding credits for preservation of existing trees in parking lots.

(D.) Reduction in Parking Requirements. To allow an existing development to retrofit parking to conform to the landscaping regulations, or for an existing or new development to preserve trees within or adjacent to a parking lot, the number of required off-street parking spaces may be reduced by the *Development Administrator* by up to ten (10%) percent.

(E.) Tree Islands and Medians. When more than four (4) trees are required in a lot with interior rows, fifty (50%) percent of the trees and shrubs must be planted in islands or medians located within the parking lot. The planting islands or medians shall be a minimum size of two hundred (200) square feet with no dimension smaller than five (5') feet and an average width of ten (10') feet.



(F.) Multiple Parking Bays. When there are more than four (4) bays of parking, an interior island with an average width of twenty (20') feet and a length equivalent to the parking bay shall be constructed. It should include a pedestrian walkway five or more (5'+) feet wide and a planted strip on one or both sides. The median should be located in such a way as to enhance pedestrian circulation within the development, leading to the entrance or to an adjacent sidewalk and/or walkway.

(G.) Perimeter Parking. All continuous runs of fifteen (15) or more parking spaces shall be interrupted by a tree island.

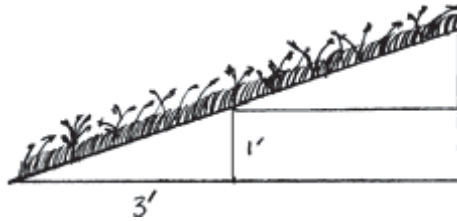
(H.) Grouping. Shrubs and trees may be grouped or clustered in the required planting yards, except for the perimeter landscaping adjacent to parking lots, outside storage, access drives, and loading and unloading areas. The remainder of the materials shall be distributed throughout the planting yard. There shall be at least one (1) row of evergreen shrubs or evergreen understory trees in all Type A planting yards used in parking areas.

(I.) Plant Protection. Whenever planting areas are adjacent to parking lots or drives, such areas shall be protected from damage by vehicles, lubricants, or fuels. Curbing or some other structural barrier is required to be placed around trees within five (5') feet of a car bumper. Allowances may be made if rain gardens are incorporated into the planting area. Trees and shrubs in islands should be set back at least three (3') feet from the curb to allow for the operation of car doors.



11.7 Reforestation of Slopes Steeper than 3:1

- 11.7-1 Tree Cover Required. Areas having slopes steeper than 3:1 must be reforested to provide tree cover over the entire area.



The following standards apply:

- (A.) Reforestation shall include a minimum of one (1) tree per two hundred (200) square feet of surface area and shall be made up of a mixture of deciduous hardwood and evergreen trees that are a minimum of twelve (12") inches high at planting and approved by the *Development Administrator*.
- (B.) The trunk of any required tree shall be no closer than ten (10') feet from any other existing tree.

11.8 Tree Conservation and Protection

- 11.8-1 Purpose of Tree Conservation Area. The purpose of the Tree Conservation Area (TCA) is to encourage the preservation of healthy trees that are four (4") inches or greater in diameter at breast height (DBH).
- 11.8-2 Tree Conservation Area Determination. The TCA shall be provided in accordance with the chart below. If trees of four (4") inches or greater DBH exist within or partially within these areas, such trees must be saved to the extent possible. The area will be designated a TCA and shall not be disturbed except as allowed herein below in Table 11.3.

Table 11.3 – Tree Conservation Area (TCA)

Size of Parcel	TCA Required to Include
0 – 55,000 sq. ft.	One (1%) percent of lot area and located within the required planting yard
55,000 sq. ft. – 5 acres	One and one-half (1 1/2%) percent of lot area. All trees four (4") inches or greater DBH that are located within the required planting yards

Table 11.3 – Tree Conservation Area (TCA)

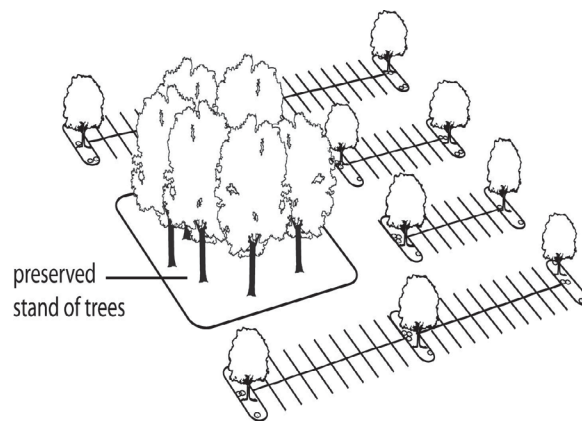
Size of Parcel	TCA Required to Include
5.01 – 10 acres	Three (3%) percent of lot area. All trees four (4") inches or greater DBH that are located within the required planting yard or within fifteen (15') feet of the side and rear property lines, whichever is greater

Greater than 10 acres	Six (6%) percent of lot area. All trees four (4") inches or greater DBH that are located within the required planting yard or within twenty-five (25') feet of the side and rear property lines, whichever is greater

11.8-3 Tree Conservation Area Selection.

(A.) In selecting which existing tree stands are to be designated as Tree Conservation Area (TCA), the landowner shall give due consideration to building, parking lot, driveway, street, and utility location as they relate to the practicality of preservation and shall use the following tree preservation priority list:

- (1.) Existing stands of mature hardwoods as highest priority; then
- (2.) Existing stands of younger hardwoods; then
- (3.) Existing specimen trees (as determined by the *Development Administrator*); then
- (4.) Existing stands of hardwoods and pine mix; and lastly
- (5.) Existing stands of pine trees. Preservation of a single pine tree is not typically encouraged.



(B.) If it is necessary to pick among two (2) or more stands of trees within a category listed above, then TCAs adjacent to the following priority list shall be used in order of significance:

- (1.) Type A buffer yards; then
- (2.) Type B buffer yards; then
- (3.) Type C buffer yards; then
- (4.) Type D buffer yards; then
- (5.) Street tree yards; and lastly
- (6.) Vehicular use areas

(C.) Smaller Trees: Trees less than four (4") inches DBH within the TCA may be preserved at the landowner's option and counted toward buffer yard, street tree, or vehicular use area requirements.

11.8-4 Tree Conservation Flexibility Standards. Flexibility can be granted in the following circumstances:

- (A.) Trees in Sensitive Areas: If there are trees that meet the TCA requirements on other areas of the site (i.e., riparian buffers, stream corridors, floodplains, etc.), the landowner may request that the required TCA be designated around such trees instead of the usual locations.
- (B.) Stream Buffer Credits: Properties falling under the Stormwater Management Control Requirements, which are required to maintain an undisturbed stream buffer, may use some of or the entire buffer to satisfy the required TCA, provided that the undisturbed stream buffer contains trees that are a minimum of four (4") inches in DBH.
- (C.) Land Dedication: Land dedicated to the Town that is contiguous to the property being developed may be used towards the tree preservation requirement, if the dedicated land contains trees that are a minimum of four (4") inches in DBH.
- (D.) Reforestation Credits: In situations where TCA requirements cannot be met based on-site conditions and when approved by the *Development Administrator*, reforestation efforts on the property can be used to satisfy up to fifty (50%) percent of the required TCA.
- (E.) Reduction in the Amount of TCA Required for Specimen Tree Preservation Within the Lot: To allow developers the flexibility to manipulate the location of required Tree Conservation Areas, and to encourage the preservation of certain specimen trees or tree stands within developed lots rather than just at the periphery, the *Development Administrator* may, at his or her discretion, allow the developer the right to reduce the total amount of required TCA using the following table:

Table 11.4	
DBH of Existing Specimen Tree(s) (in inches)	Allowable Reduction in TCA
8" – 12"	5% reduction
13" – 20"	10% reduction
21" – 30"	25% reduction
31"+	40% reduction

- (F.) Waivers: The *Development Administrator* shall have the authority to allow reduced buffer yards or to waive the buffer yard requirements to allow for a greater TCA in another area or make other exceptions, which meet the cause and intent of this section. Additionally, if the *Development Administrator* concludes that due to existing unusual or unique site characteristics, preserving some or all required trees in the TCA(s) would create an undue or unreasonable hardship, the protection of some or all of required trees in the TCA(s) may be waived.

Applicants for such a waiver shall submit their request in writing, along with any necessary site plans to demonstrate the hardship. The findings of the *Development Administrator* shall be final and binding to all parties. Appeals of the *Development Administrator's* decisions may be made to the *Board of Adjustment*, following the procedure outlined in Article 6 of this ordinance.

11.9 Tree Credits

- 11.9-1 Buffer Yards. All trees of appropriate size and type preserved in the Tree Conservation Area (TCA) that are within the buffer yard shall be credited toward meeting all or part of the buffer yard requirements. The protection of tree stands, rather than individual trees, is strongly encouraged.
- 11.9-2 Street Trees. Existing preserved trees may count toward up to one hundred (100%) percent of the street tree requirement, providing there is no more than sixty-five (65') feet between trees.
- 11.9-3 Parking Lots. For new, expanded, or rebuilt parking lots where trees are being preserved adjacent to the parking lot in order to meet the parking lot planting requirements, trees preserved in a TCA and within fifteen (15') feet of the parking lot may be used to satisfy up to fifty (50%) percent of the required number of parking lot trees. Non-TCA trees located within the parking area may count towards up to one hundred (100%) percent of the requirement. Trees in the TCA counted toward planting yard requirements may not count for required parking lot trees.
- 11.9-4 Tree Health. No credit will be allowed for any dead tree, any tree in poor health, or any tree subjected to grade alterations. Trees should have a life expectancy of greater than ten (10) years and have a relatively sound and solid trunk with no extensive decay, major insect, or pathological problems. For the purposes of determining the health or condition of any tree, the *Development Administrator* may defer to a qualified expert with the cost of the expert to be reimbursed by the applicant.
- 11.9-5 Tree Replacement. Except for storm damage, the death of any tree used for preservation credit within two (2) years of site development shall require the landowner to plant new trees equal to the number of credited trees. After two (2) years any trees that were used for preservation credit that die shall be replaced.
- 11.9-6 Calculation of Credit. Credits are to be given in accordance with the Table 11.5 below.

Table 11.5 – Tree Credits	
DBH of Existing Tree(s) (in inches)	Number of Trees Credited
4" – 6"	1
7" - 12"	2
13" - 18"	3
19" - 24"	4
25"+	5

- 11.9-7 Protection of Existing Trees. To receive credit, trees must be protected from direct and indirect root damage and trunk and crown disturbance. The following standards shall apply:

- (A.) Critical Root Zone. To preserve existing trees within the designated TCA, the Critical Root Zone (CRZ) of the trees shall be preserved. The CRZ includes a radius around the tree equal to, or at least, one (1') foot for every one (1") inch of DBH. It is recommended to preserve the entire CRZ of each preserved tree.
- (1.) If the entire CRZ cannot be preserved, tree roots must be cut prior to the grading of the site and no closer than ten (10') feet from the tree trunk.
 - (2.) Disturbance within the CRZ will be allowed only on one (1) side of the tree(s) to be saved and only with prior approval by the *Development Administrator*.
 - (3.) Construction site activities such as parking, material storage, dirt stockpiling, concrete washout, and other similar activities shall not be permitted within the TCA.
 - (4.) The same land uses can encroach in the TCA as established in the Buffer Yards Section 11.6, provided there is no disturbance to the CRZ of the preserved trees.
 - (5.) Changes that significantly raise the grade of soil adjacent to the TCA shall be avoided.
 - (6.) Utility line trenches and similar uses shall avoid the TCA. Due to certain site conditions, where disturbance within the TCA is unavoidable, underground tunneling or directional boring of utilities is preferred and allowed on one side only. Trenching shall be used only as the last alternative, and root-pruning equipment specifically designed for that purpose shall be used. The *Development Administrator* shall be notified prior to this type of activity and an on-site meeting shall be performed to ensure compliance. See the Town of Stallings Technical Standards & Specifications Manual for trenching detail.
 - (7.) Protective fencing shall be installed around the TCA prior to any tree-disturbing activities. Such fences shall be at least four (4') feet high and shall consist of orange polyethylene safety fencing. Fencing shall remain in place until construction is complete and other landscaping has been installed, and the *Development Administrator* has approved its removal. See the Town of Stallings Technical Standards & Specifications Manual fencing detail.
 - (8.) The TCA should be designated as such with "Tree Conservation Area" signs (in both English and Spanish) posted visibly on the outside of the fenced-in area. Signs may not be posted on the trees.
- (B.) Tree Removal within the TCA. Trees less than four (4") inches DBH not being preserved, undergrowth and plant material in poor condition may be removed from the TCA. No roots shall be removed from the TCA. Stumps may be removed only by grinding. All requests for tree removal within the TCA must have prior approval by the *Development Administrator* pursuant to the provisions of this chapter. Any tree within the TCA, including the CRZ, which the landowner chooses to remove or that must be removed due to poor health or impractical means of preservation shall be removed in a manner that is in accordance with standard arboricultural practice (Per American National Standards Institute (ANSI) Standards) so as to cause as little disturbance or harm to those trees intended to be saved as practical. However prior approval for tree removal in previously approved designated areas is not required in an emergency situation

due to storm damage, to alleviate an immediate hazard to the health, safety, and welfare of the citizens, or to repair property damage.

- (C.) Tree Conservation Plan Procedures. Approval of a Tree Protection Plan is required for all projects described in Section 11.3, except those listed in Section 11.4 Exemptions and Section 11.10-2 below. The Tree Protection Plan shall be submitted along with all other necessary drawings to the Technical Review Committee. Tree protection items shall be included on all grading plans, erosion control plans, and tree disturbance permit plans. Upon approval of the plan, a Tree Disturbance Permit will be issued prior to any tree-disturbing activities.

11.10 Activities Requiring a Land Disturbance Permit

11.10-1 Purpose. Except as otherwise exempted herein, it shall be unlawful to:

- (A.) Remove, excessively prune, apply chemicals that are harmful to, or disturb any tree or the soil within the CRZ of any tree;
- (B.) Clear vegetation from a site; or
- (C.) Begin any excavation, remove soil, or place fill on a site within Stallings and its extraterritorial jurisdiction until the *Development Administrator* has issued a permit certifying that such activity complies with the applicable provisions of this Ordinance.
- (D.) Make any alterations to storm water control measures and/or storm water infrastructure until the Town Engineer has issued a permit certifying that such activity complies with the applicable provisions of the Town of Stallings Development Ordinance.

11.10-2 Applicability and Exceptions. A Land Disturbance Permit is required for all land-disturbing activities, except in the provisions below. If trees are being disturbed, then a Tree Disturbance Plan is also required per 11.10-4. The provisions of this section shall apply to all Land Development except:

- (A.) Routine maintenance of existing vegetation outside the public rights-of-way, such as pruning, watering, and fertilizing.
- (B.) The removal of dead trees and shrubs or trees and shrubs that have been diagnosed and determined to be diseased beyond treatment, with the burden of proof being placed on the remover.
- (C.) Removal of soil or vegetation from undeveloped land to allow for non- commercial open space no greater than one-quarter (1/4) of an acre, providing this activity does not take place within the CRZ of any rare or specimen tree.
- (D.) Land disturbing activity normally associated with the occupancy of an existing single family or two-family dwelling.
- (E.) Any new construction or expansion of a single family or two-family dwelling requiring a building permit and involving land disturbance less than ten thousand (10,000) square feet, unless the cumulative land disturbance is over ten

thousand (10,000) square feet.

- (F.) Developments requiring Site Development Plan review (see Article 7 of this Ordinance).

11.10-3 Land Development Permit Requirements. A Land Development Permit is required for all development projects unless exempt in accordance with 11.10-2.

- (1.) All Land Development Permit applications shall include:

- (A.) Property boundaries with dimensions
- (B.) PIN for property
- (C.) Location of adjacent streets and utility easements
- (D.) Identify all protected areas
- (E.) Grading and drainage features
- (F.) Limits of clearing & disturbance (Explanation of work to be done)
- (G.) Any other required permits (e.g. NCDEQ Sedimentation and Erosion Control Plan)
- (H.) Other information determined by the Development Administrator as necessary to evaluate the request.

- (2.) Preparation by professional. Site Development Plans for developments requiring major site development plan review shall be prepared by a registered architect, engineer, landscape architect, or land surveyor licensed in the State of North Carolina for the work in which he is trained and licensed to perform.

11.10-4 Tree Protection Plan Requirements. A Tree Protection Plan for all development projects when there are plans to disturb existing trees to which these standards apply, along with all other necessary drawings, shall be submitted to the Development Administrator. Tree protection items shall be included on all grading plans, erosion control plans, and land disturbance permit plans.

- (1.) Tree Protection Plans shall identify the following items:

- (A.) Boundaries of the required Tree Conservation Area (TCA)
- (B.) Required planting yard.
- (C.) Protected trees within the TCA including tree size and species
- (D.) CRZ of each proposed protected tree or group of trees.
- (E.) Limits of clearing
- (F.) Grading

(G.) Trenching

(H.) Required tree protection measures including protective fencing and signage

(I.) Overhead and underground utilities, rights-of-way, and easement

(J.) Areas of reforestation, if any

(K.) Stream buffers, if any

(L.) A complete survey of all trees on the site (outside the labeled TCA) that exceed eighteen (18") inches DBH, including tree size and species.

- (2.) Preparation by professional. Site Development Plans for developments requiring major site development plan review shall be prepared by a registered architect, engineer, landscape architect, or land surveyor licensed in the State of North Carolina for the work in which he is trained and licensed to perform.

11.10-5 Plan Procedures. The following required notes shall be indicated on Tree Disturbance Permit plans and Land Disturbance Permit Plans:

(A.) Contact the Planning Department to set up a pre-construction meeting.

(B.) Submit completed application.

(C.) All tree protection devices must be installed prior to inspection by the *Development Administrator* and prior to any tree disturbance activities.

(D.) Removal or damage of trees in the conservation area will be subject to the penalties established in the Section 11.18 of this Ordinance.

11.10-6 Plan Review. The aforementioned plans shall be reviewed by the *Development Administrator* for conformance with applicable provisions of this section and for tree and vegetation viability. The plans will either be approved or returned for revisions. Reasons for return shall be noted on the proposed plan.

11.10-7 Installation of Protective Measures. All tree protection measures shall be installed prior to inspection by the *Development Administrator or his/her designee* and prior to tree disturbance.

11.10-8 Site Inspections. The *Development Administrator or his/her designee* will conduct follow-up site inspections for enforcement of the tree protection requirements.

11.10-9 Permit Display. All permits issued hereunder shall be so displayed as to be clearly visible from a public right-of-way.

11.10-10 Emergency Waiver. The provisions of this section are waived if compliance would hamper the rescue of life or property from immediate danger or the repair of utilities in the event of emergencies such as windstorms, ice storms, or other disasters.

(Amended March 25, 2024)

11.11 Rare and Specimen Trees

11.11-1 Rare and Specimen Trees on Developing Land.

- (A.) Rare and specimen trees shall be shown on all Tree Protection Plans if such trees are within one hundred (100') feet of areas where soil disturbance or construction activity is proposed. In addition, these trees shall be identified and located by survey on the Tree Protection Plan if such trees are located on the development site or adjacent public property. The *Development Administrator* may visit the site to determine the accuracy of identification.
- (B.) Proposed development shall be designed to preserve rare and specimen trees. Where rare and specimen trees exist, flexible approaches such as adjustments to lot layout, placement of buildings and paved surfaces, and location of utilities shall be pursued in order to save them.
- (C.) No soil disturbance from construction, trenching, grading, paving, or storage of equipment or materials shall take place within the critical root zone of any rare or specimen tree to be preserved unless the *Development Administrator* determines there is no reasonable way the property can be developed without such disturbance or unless the proposed work will be carried out in accordance with the specifications for such work in the Stallings Technical Standards & Specifications Manual.
- (D.) No rare tree shall be removed from land being developed unless the *Development Administrator* determines there is no reasonable way the property can be otherwise developed, improved or properly maintained and the tree saved.

11.11-2 Voluntary Protection of Rare and Specimen Trees on Private Land. Rare and specimen trees that are located on individual lots with single and two-family homes shall be protected if voluntarily registered by the property owner.

11.12 Land Being Developed Outside the Tree Conservation Area (TCA)

11.12-1 Protective Fencing.

- (A.) Vegetation located outside the TCA that is to be protected on land being developed, as indicated on a Tree Protection Plan, shall be protected by fences or other equally effective measures during construction activity.

Such fencing shall be located and erected according to Town standards and be located as shown on the Tree Protection Plan and site grading plans. All land disturbing activity, storage of equipment, building material, soil, and other debris shall be kept within the area of development activity and outside of the protective fencing.
- (B.) Vegetation that is to be retained during rights-of-way clearing of single family or two-family residential subdivisions, as indicated on a Tree Protection Plan, shall be delineated by high visibility flagging during construction activity. Such flagging

shall be located and installed according to Town standards and be located as shown on the landscape protection and site grading plans. The use of flagging shall be limited to those specific applications where no rare or specimen trees will be affected by development activity and the *Development Administrator* determines it to be as effective as protective fencing.

- (C.) Landscaping activities taking place after the removal of protective fencing shall be accomplished with light machinery or hand labor and in accordance with the Town of Stallings Technical Standards & Specifications Manual.

11.12-2 Treatment of Trees During Construction.

- (A.) No nails, ropes, cables, signs, or fencing shall be attached to any part of any tree that is to be preserved.
- (B.) Trees that are damaged during construction shall be treated so as to promote their continued health.

11.12-3 Removal of Regulated Trees. No regulated tree shall be removed without first acquiring a permit from the *Development Administrator*. Failure to do so shall constitute a violation of this chapter and shall be subject to the penalty provisions in Section 11.18 of this Ordinance.

- (A.) Enforcement. Upon a determination that work does not conform to the provisions of this section, the *Development Administrator* shall cause issue of a *Stop Work Order* which shall remain in effect until all corrections are made in conformance with this Ordinance.
- (B.) Pre-construction Conference. Prior to the commencement of any activities requiring a permit, a pre-construction conference with the *Development Administrator* shall take place to review procedures for protection and management of all protected landscape elements identified on the landscape protection plan and to designate one or more persons as landscape protection supervisor(s).

11.13 **Public Trees and Trees Interfering with Public Space – Maintenance and Protection**

The following standards are hereby established for the maintenance and protection of public trees:

11.13-1 Approved Personnel. No person except an authorized employee or contractor of a public utility or other approved public personnel shall cut, prune, or remove any living tree on or in a public highway, right-of-way, public park, sidewalk, or other public property, or cut or disturb or interfere in any way with the roots of any tree on public property.

11.13-2 Owner Responsibility for Private Trees Interfering with Public Space. Every owner of any tree overhanging any street or right-of-way within the Town shall prune the branches so that such branches shall not significantly obstruct the view of any street intersection and so that there shall be a clear space of thirteen (13') feet

above the street surface or eight (8') feet above the sidewalk surface. Said owners shall remove all dead, diseased, or unsafe trees, or broken or decayed limbs that constitute a nuisance to the safety of the public. The Town shall have the right to prune any tree or shrub on private or public property when it constitutes a public safety hazard, interferes with pedestrian traffic or the visibility of any traffic control device, sign, or sight triangle.

- 11.13-3 Placement of Materials Around Plants. No person shall pile building or other material around any tree or shrub in a public right-of-way in any manner that will injure such tree or shrub.
- 11.13-4 Paving Adjacent to Trees. No person shall pave or place gravel, soil, or other such material within eight (8') feet of any tree on public property, unless approved by the *Development Administrator*. Plans which fail to identify an impacted tree shall not constitute a transfer of responsibility to the Town or its *Development Administrator*.
- 11.13-5 Dumping of Deleterious Matter. No person shall dump, pour or spill any oil, pesticide, or other deleterious matter upon any tree or tree space in any public rights-of-way, or keep or maintain upon any public rights-of-way, any receptacle from which any oil, pesticide, or other deleterious matter leaks or drips onto any soil, parking area, or concrete gutter so as to injure any tree on any public property.
- 11.13-6 Disposal of Materials on Public Places. No person shall use parks, sidewalks, utility easements, or other public places to dump grass clippings, tree trimmings, rocks, or other organic refuse. This shall not apply to properly placed yard waste that is intended for pickup by Town of Stallings Public Services or Solid Waste crews.
- 11.13-7 Decoration, Posting and/or Advertising on Public Trees. No person shall decorate a tree or shrub in any public right-of-way, neutral ground, park, sight triangle or sidewalk, either with or without lights, or place advertising material, posters, political placards, rope, or wire on trees in public properties.
- 11.13-8 Planting of Street Trees. No part of this section is intended to prohibit the planting of street trees by adjacent property owners within tree planter strips, providing that the selection and location of said trees is in accordance with planting specifications set forth in this section and that any such planting conducted under utility lines shall be limited to planting material taken from the list of recommended small-maturing trees in this Ordinance.

11.14 Hazard Trees

The following standards are hereby established for trees and shrubs determined to be hazardous.

- 11.14-1 Removal of Trees. The *Development Administrator* may order the removal of any tree, shrub, or part thereof on private or public property, which is unsafe or injurious to sewers or other public improvements, structures, or to the general public.

- 11.14-2 Right to Enter upon Property. The *Public Works Administrator* or his/her designee may enter upon public or private property in the Town to spray or otherwise treat any tree infected or infested by any parasite, insect, or disease to prevent the breeding or scattering of any parasite or animal pest and to prevent danger to persons or property or to trees planted on Town property.
- 11.14-3 Owner Notification and Opportunity to Correct. Prior to exercising the authority conferred by this section, the *Development Administrator* shall give the owner notice and an opportunity to correct the condition by requesting that corrective action be taken. The request shall be in writing and sent via First Class Mail to the owner of the property in question and shall be acted upon within twelve (12) days (or a lesser period of time if an imminent threat to life or property exists) from the date of the receipt of the request. If, after twelve (12) days, the owner has not corrected the condition or undertaken action that would lead to a timely correction of the condition, the *Development Administrator* may enter upon the property, perform the work necessary to correct the condition, and bill the owner for the actual costs incurred. If the property owner fails to pay the bill for such work within thirty (30) days of such notice, the amount of the bill and any collection costs, including attorney's fees and court costs, incurred shall become a lien against the subject property and shall be collected in the same manner provided for the collection of delinquent taxes. In situations involving an immediate threat to public health, safety, or welfare, the Town may act without prior notification to the property owner.

11.15 Species Selection and Planting Techniques

In order to ensure that landscaping required by this article is suitable and is planted in the correct manner, the following selection and planting techniques are hereby established.

- 11.15-1 Plant Species: Species used in required planting yards and parking lots shall be of a locally adapted nature. Other species may be approved by the *Development Administrator*. See the Town of Stallings Technical Standards & Specifications Manual for: "recommended", "not recommended" and/or "prohibited species."
- 11.15-2 Plant Size: Specific plant sizes are listed below:
- (A.) Canopy Tree Size: When mature, a canopy tree should have a minimum height of forty (40') feet and have a minimum crown width of thirty (30') feet. Canopy trees must be a minimum of two (2") inches in caliper, measured six (6") inches above grade, when planted.
 - (B.) Understory Tree Size: When mature, an understory tree should have a height of twenty-five to forty (25'-40') feet. Understory trees must be a minimum of one and one half (1 1/2") inches in caliper measured six (6") inches above grade at the time of installation.
 - (C.) Shrub Size and Type: All shrubs approved for landscaping of vehicle use areas, loading and unloading areas, and outside storage areas shall be evergreen, with a minimum size of eighteen (18") inches, spread or height, when installed and reach

a minimum height of thirty-six (36") inches and a minimum spread of thirty (30") inches. Such shrubs shall be planted using required planting techniques and located parallel to the edge of parking lots, access drives, loading and unloading areas, and outside storage areas. Required shrubs in other locations, outside of the areas listed above, may be evergreen or deciduous and shall be three (3) gallon in size as per American National Standards Institute (ANSI) standards at the time of installation.

11.15-3 Planting Techniques

The following soil preparation techniques shall be used for all required landscape areas:

- (A.) Soil preparation for the entire landscape yard includes the addition of organic amendments tilled to a depth of eight to twelve (8"-12") inches.
- (B.) All plantings in landscape yards shall be mulched, including interior parking lot islands less than five hundred (500) square feet, to a depth of three to four (4") inches. The mulch shall be free of trash and maintained weed free thereafter. The sketch below and Figure 2 herein, illustrate these principles.
- (C.) Earthen basins are to be constructed around the installed plants.
- (D.) Plants, as required by this section, are to be grouped together where possible.
- (E.) For establishment and survival, plants shall be watered by the landowner or contractor for the first year after planting.

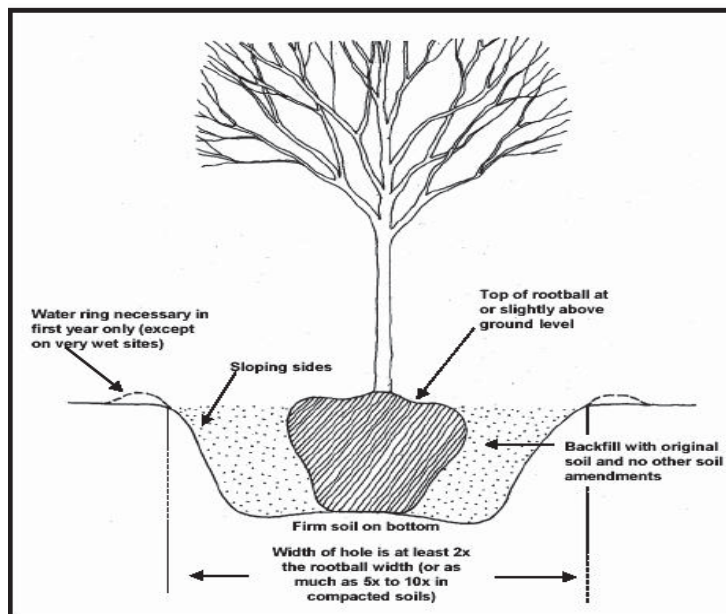
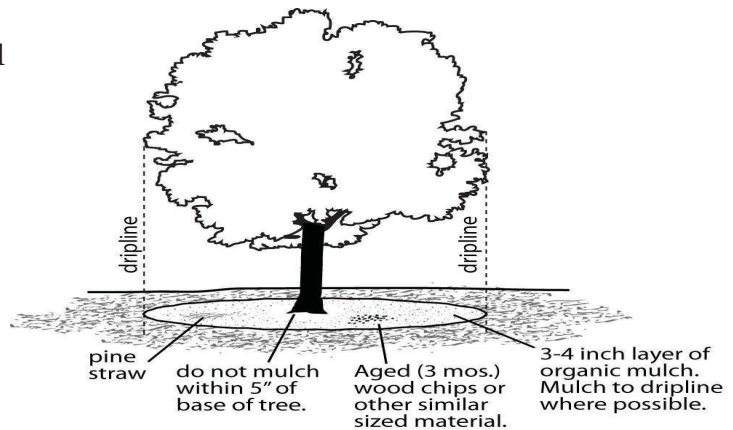
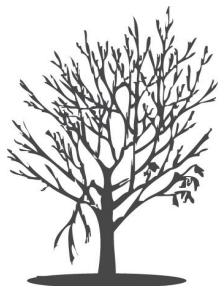


Figure 2. Recommended Tree Planting Method

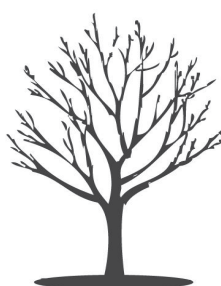
11.16 Maintenance of Regulated Planting Spaces

- 11.16-1 Owner Responsibility. The owner or lessee of the property where landscaping is required shall be responsible for the maintenance and protection of all plant and screening material. Landscaped areas shall be maintained in good condition and kept free of debris. Any dead, unhealthy, or missing plants (preserved or planted) shall be replaced with new plant material equal to the number of credited plants planted or preserved, subject to the provisions of this Ordinance. The replacement plant material shall be sized according to the requirements of this section and shall conform to the initial planting rates and standards. The replacement plant material shall be planted within one hundred and eighty (180) days of the date that dead, unhealthy, or missing plants are identified. Regulated spaces include those physical areas in which trees and landscape materials are required by this section.
- 11.16-2 Failure to Maintain. Failure to maintain or replace dead, damaged, or diseased material or to repair a broken fence or wall, where such fence or wall is considered a required portion of the landscape as outlined by this section, shall constitute a violation of this Ordinance and shall be subject to the provisions in Section 11.18 if not replaced within thirty (30) days of notification.
- 11.16-3 Destruction by Natural Event. In the occurrence of a natural event which destroys a large quantity of vegetation, the owner or lessee shall have one hundred and eighty (180) days to replant. Replaced plant material must be in compliance with the minimum size, spacing and quantity standards of this section.
- 11.16-4 Irrigation. It is suggested that drip irrigation, which includes drip misters, be used for required landscaping planting beds during the required establishment period. After establishment, supplemental watering can be reduced and used on an as needed basis. Traditional spray irrigation is prohibited except for turf areas.
- 11.16-5 Pruning. All required trees shall be allowed to reach their mature size and shall be maintained at their mature size. Trimming and pruning shall be done in strict accordance with the (ANSI) standards. Topping is not an acceptable pruning practice. Topping is the reduction of a tree's size using heading cuts that shorten limbs or branches back to a predetermined crown limit. The *Development Administrator* may require the removal and replacement of any tree(s) located in required planting yards or TCA's that have been topped or excessively trimmed.



Before Pruning

Mature trees often need pruning due to crowded foliage, broken and dead branches, and asymmetrical shape.



After Proper Pruning

After pruning, trees should retain a symmetrical appearance and tree-like form. A minimum canopy spread of 20 feet must be maintained.



After Excessive Pruning

Pruning in excess of one fourth (25%) of the required canopy spread is prohibited. Tree-topping (hatracking) is prohibited.

11.17 Regulation of Tree Care Professionals

The following standards are established for tree care professionals working within the Town of Stallings and its jurisdiction.

11.17-1 Town-Owned Lands.

- (A.) It shall be unlawful for any person or firm to engage in the business or occupation of pruning, treating, or removing street or park trees or trees within Town owned public rights-of-way without first applying for and procuring a Tree Disturbance Permit. Such a permit will only be granted to individuals, businesses, or companies who employ a Certified Arborist to perform or supervise all tree work.
- (B.) In order to receive a Tree Disturbance Permit, applicants must first sign an affidavit agreeing to abide by ANSI 300 Standards for tree care. Specifically, the “topping” of trees shall be prohibited except in cases where the top of the tree has been injured beyond repair by a storm or related incident.
- (C.) Before any permit shall be issued, each applicant must first file evidence of possession of liability insurance and workman’s compensation insurance, in the minimum amounts as required by the Town of Stallings, indemnifying the Town or any person injured or damage resulting from the pursuit of such endeavors as herein described.
- (D.) The *Development Administrator* is authorized to suspend or revoke the right of any person or business to perform work for the Town of Stallings that engages in work practices that do not comply with tree care standards as specified in this section and the related ANSI Standards.

11.17-2 Private Lands.

- (A.) The Town of Stallings shall not directly regulate private companies providing tree care services on private property. However, the *Development Administrator* may direct property owners to the International Society of Arboriculture (ISA) website or other resources to assist in the location of Certified Arborists, who have specific training in tree care.

11.18 Enforcement

Enforcement of the standards and requirements set forth in this article shall be as provided below.

11.18-1 Notice and Appeal.

- (A.) Notice of Violation. The *Development Administrator* shall provide notice of the violation and any required remedies. The notice of violation shall be served by any means authorized under G.S. § 1A-1, Rule 4, and the notice shall set forth the nature of the violation, the measures required to comply with this section, if compliance is at all practicable, and a reasonable time period (not less than thirty (30) days and not to exceed one hundred and eighty (180) days) within which compliance must be met.

- (B.) Appeal. If any aggrieved party disagrees with a decision of the *Development Administrator*, such party may request a hearing within twelve (12) working days of receipt of the violation. The request must be in writing and directed to the *Board of Adjustment*. The hearing will be conducted at the next regularly scheduled meeting of the *Board of Adjustment*.
- (C.) Decision of Board of Adjustment. The *Board of Adjustment* may modify, amend or revise the decision appealed. The decision of the *Board of Adjustment* shall be served upon the appealing party by registered or certified mail, return receipt requested, or by hand delivery.
- (D.) Appeal to Superior Court. If any aggrieved party is dissatisfied with the decision of the *Board of Adjustment*, an appeal may be filed with the Union County Superior Court. Notice of the appeal must be filed within thirty (30) days of receipt of the *Board of Adjustment* decision. Any appeals to the Superior Court shall be in the nature of certiorari.
- (E.) Injunction. Any aggrieved party may request an injunction to preserve the status quo during the pending of any appeal in accordance with applicable North Carolina law.

11.18-2 Penalties.

- (A.) Tree Disturbance Prior to Permit Approval. The penalty for the removal of or damage to trees, prior to the issuance of a tree disturbance permit shall be a civil penalty of ten thousand (\$10,000) dollars per acre or prorated fraction thereof. (i.e., the civil penalty for a site of 0.35 acres that is cleared prior to approval or prior to the issuance of a tree disturbance permit is three thousand five hundred (\$3,500) dollars). Additionally, the Town of Stallings, under G.S. § 160D-921, may deny a building permit to any landowner who clears land in anticipation of development in violation of this section for up to three (3) years after completion of the timber harvest. If it is determined that the timber harvest was a “willful violation” of this Ordinance, then the Town of Stallings reserves the right to deny development approvals for a period of two (2) years following the timber harvest.
- (B.) Removal or Damage to Individual Trees after Permit Approval: The penalty for removal of or damage to the CRZ of protected trees after the issuance of a tree disturbance permit within an approved TCA without approval by the *Development Administrator* shall result in a civil penalty as determined by the *Development Administrator*, up to the amount shown in the chart below, in addition to the replacement of those trees with quality specimens native to the Appalachian region of North Carolina.

Table 11.6 – Penalties for Unauthorized Tree Removal

DBH of Tree(s) Removed or Damaged (in inches)	Maximum Civil Penalty	Reforestation (4 inch DBH minimum)
4” – 11.9”	\$800	1 tree
12” – 20.9”	\$1,600	2 trees

21" – 28.9"	\$2,400	3 trees
29" – 35.9"	\$3,200	4 trees
36"+	\$4,000	5 trees

- (C.) Removal of an Area of Trees after Permit Approval. The penalty for removal of or damage to an area of protected trees that have not been surveyed after the issuance of a tree disturbance permit within an approved TCA without approval of the *Development Administrator*, shall result in a civil penalty of ten thousand (\$10,000) dollars per acre or prorated fraction thereof but not less than one thousand (\$1,000) dollars. Such areas shall be reforested at a rate one (1), two (2") inch caliper canopy tree per two hundred (200) square feet.
- (D.) Failure to Install or Maintain Tree Protection Devices. There shall be a civil penalty of five hundred (\$500) dollars per day for failure to install or maintain approved tree protection measures sufficient to protect the TCA beginning with the date the citation is issued and ending when the site is in compliance. The property owner may be subject to any penalties for damage under Section 11.18-2 above.
- (E.) Failure to Comply with the provisions of Section 11.6 Landscape Requirements. There shall be a penalty of five hundred (\$500) dollars per day for failure to install required landscape material or to replace dead landscape material beginning with the date the citation is issued and ending when the site is in compliance.
- (F.) Civil Penalties Considered Restorative. Civil penalties assessed under this section are considered restorative; civil penalties are intended to provide compensation to the Town for costs associated with the Town's program to monitor, control, prosecute, cure, and/or correct the violation. As such, the amount declared herein is presumed to provide sufficient restoration to the Town for its costs. The decision of the *Development Administrator* to assess a civil penalty may be delivered by personal service, by registered mail, or certified mail return receipt requested or by any means authorized under G.S. § 1A-1, Rule 4. Each day of a continuing violation shall constitute a separate violation.
- 11.18-3 Appeal to Superior Court. Every decision of the *Development Administrator* or the *Board of Adjustment* to assess a civil penalty shall be subject to review by the Union County Superior Court by proceedings in the nature of certiorari. Any petition for review by the Superior Court shall be filed with the Clerk of Superior Court within thirty (30) days after the decision of the *Development Administrator* or *Board of Adjustment* to assess a civil penalty.
- 11.18-4 Failure to Appeal and/or Pay: Any civil penalty that is assessed against a person who violates the provisions of this Ordinance shall be recovered by the Town in a civil action in the nature of a debt (placement of liens against properties, etc.), to be brought in the Union County Superior Court if the violator fails to give notice of timely appeal and fails to pay the penalty within the prescribed period of time after he or she has been cited for the violation.
- 11.18-5 Violations Not Criminal: A violation of this Ordinance shall not be considered a misdemeanor under G.S. § 14-4.

ARTICLE 12

OFF-STREET PARKING, STACKING, AND LOADING AREAS

12.1 Off-Street Parking, Stacking, and Loading Space Required

When any building or structure is erected, modified, and/or enlarged the requirements of this Section shall be met. For enlargements, modifications, or increase in capacity, the requirements of this Section shall apply only to such enlargements, modifications or increases in capacity. In cases of mixed occupancy, the minimum number of off-street parking and loading spaces shall be the cumulative total of individual use requirements unless otherwise specified.

12.2 Paving and Maintenance

All parking, stacking, and loading facilities shall be permanently paved and maintained by the owners or occupants as long as the use they serve exists, except as provided in Section 12.3 herein.

12.3 Standards for Parking in Residential Districts

- 12.3-1 Medium and Low-Density Lots. To enable emergency access to occupant area on *Lots of Record* equal to or greater than sixty (60') feet in width, but less than one hundred and twenty (120') feet in width, established after July 1, 2018, minimum required off-street parking space(s), whether enclosed or not, shall be recessed at least three feet and six inches (3'6") behind the primary front plane of the Conditioned Space of a residential structure.
- 12.3-2 High Density Lots. To enable emergency access to occupant area on *Lots of Record* less than sixty (60') feet in width, *alley* access by a "*privately maintained public access and utility easement*" is required if on-site parking is provided except as provided in Section 12.3-4 below.
- 12.3-3 Front or Side Entry Parking on High Density Lots. To enable emergency access to occupant area on *Lots of Record* less than sixty (60') feet in width, attached and detached single-family homes may be permitted to have front or side entry parking access if the following conditions are met:
- (A.) For attached single-family homes, the minimum required off-street parking space(s), whether enclosed or not, may not abut one another unless connected to an alley in a privately maintained public access and utility easement.
 - (B.) Single or double bay side-loading off-street parking spaces, whether enclosed or not, shall be permitted for the end unit of an attached house provided the minimum required off-street parking space(s), whether enclosed or not, is recessed at least one foot and six inches (1'6") behind the primary plane of the conditioned space of a residential structure.
- 12.3-4 Reserved (*Amended October 28, 2024*)
- 12.3-5 Reserved (*Amended October 28, 2024*)
- 12.3-6 On-Street Parking Meeting Residential Parking Requirement. On-street parking at the lot front may be counted toward all or part of the parking requirement of a

dwelling unit provided the standards of sub-section 12.3- 5 above are satisfied.

- 12.3-7 Location of Detached Garages. Detached garages may only be placed in the established rear or side yard within the defined *Building Envelope*.
- 12.3-8 Storage of Vehicles on Street. Vehicles shall not be parked on the street for extended periods such that they appear to be stored on the street. The *Development Administrator*, at his/her discretion, may require removal of vehicles that appear to be stored on the street in the interest of protecting the public safety and welfare.
- 12.3-9 Parking of Commercial Vehicles. Vehicles used primarily for commercial purposes and with more than two axles are prohibited from parking on streets, or within the required front yard setback on private property in single-family residential districts (SFR-1, SFR-2, SFR-3, or SRF-MH) except in the rear yard of the primary structure. This shall not be construed as preventing the temporary parking of delivery trucks, moving vans, service vehicles, and similar vehicles which deliver goods or services.
- 12.3-10 Parking of Unlicensed Vehicles. Provisions for parking unlicensed vehicles in residentially zoned districts shall be as follows.
- (A.) No more than two (2) motor vehicles that do not have a current, valid license plate and are not fully enclosed in a permanent structure shall be permitted outside on any premises, provided such vehicles are registered to the occupant of the premises or immediate family member of the occupant as the record title of the vehicle.
 - (B.) No unlicensed motor vehicle shall be permitted outside of any premises (i.e., on the street).
 - (C.) Vehicles described in paragraphs (A.) and (B.) are not permitted to be located within any established setback or any established side yards which abut a street or any required side yards as mandated by these regulations or any street right-of-way. If stored in the rear yard, the vehicle(s) must be a minimum of five (5') feet off the rear property line.
- (1.) Vehicles described in paragraphs (A.) and (B.) are not permitted on vacant or undeveloped parcels.
 - (2.) Vehicles described in paragraphs (A.) and (B.) are not permitted on public streets or public right of way.

12.4 Access

All parking, stacking, and loading facilities shall have paved vehicular access to a public street. Exception is made for single family residential dwellings in the AG district beyond the public road right-of-way.

12.5 Use for No Other Purpose

Land used to provide required parking, stacking, and loading shall not be used for any other purposes, except for temporary events. Use of land designated for and providing parking, loading, and/or stacking for other purposes shall be considered a violation of this Ordinance and subject to the penalty provisions of Article 23.

12.6 Requirements for Change in Use

If a change in use causes an increase in the required number of off-street parking, stacking, or loading spaces, such additional spaces shall be provided in accordance with the requirements of this Ordinance; except that if the change in use would require an increase of less than five (5%) percent in the required number of parking spaces or fewer than five (5) spaces, no additional off-street parking shall be required.

12.7 Accessible Spaces

Accessible spaces for the physically handicapped shall be provided as required by the North Carolina Building Code.

12.8 Bicycle Parking

All non-residential uses, except agricultural and agricultural based businesses, and all multi-family residential uses, including condos and townhomes with shared parking, shall include bicycle parking spaces in the amount, at a minimum, equal to five (5%) percent of the parking spaces required for automobiles. This area may be a designated parking space within the parking lot near the building or an area outside the parking lot adjacent to the building. The bike parking area must include bike rack(s) and/or locker(s).

12.9 Overflow Parking

Off-street areas used for special event parking (to accommodate occasional overflow volumes) may be used with pervious ground cover where such cover can sustain the traffic and use volumes; but if not, these areas shall be constructed of any dust-free, compacted, pervious ground cover where levels of use exceed the pervious material's capability to maintain a dust free condition. The owner of the property shall be responsible for the maintenance of such parking in a clean and dust-free condition. Grass and mulch are examples of pervious ground cover; gravel and pavement are examples of impervious surfaces.

12.10 Parking of Over Size Vehicles in Residential Districts

In order to maintain both safety and the visual appeal of residential areas, over size vehicles such as recreational vehicles (RV's), water craft and accessories, towing trailers, and commercial vehicles, as per Section 12.3-9, shall not be parked or stored on the street in residential districts. RV's shall be licensed motor vehicles in order to be occupied and remain on a lot for up to ninety (90) days, but not more than two (2) times per year.

12.11 Off-Street Parking Lots and Access Areas for Non-residential Development

Off-street parking is required to meet the needs of the employees, clients, and/or customers of the principal use. Due to the potential for parking areas to use a large percentage of a development site, efforts should be made to accurately estimate the parking needs of the principal use. Strategies such as shared parking and remote parking should be used to maximize the use of existing parking available in the area in which a use is to be located. Parking areas shall be designed to minimize breaks in the pedestrian environment along the public street and create safe and comfortable passage for pedestrians. The following standards shall therefore be met.

- 12.11-1 Location of Parking Lots. Parking lots shall be placed behind buildings where practical; persons who wish to vary from this standard will have to appeal to the *Development*

Administrator. Side of the building parking will be permitted only as indicated by Building Type and shall be measured along the build-to line. Off-street parking is not permitted in front of the primary building facade, except where specified in an adopted street section, detailed as a public plaza, or as approved by the *Development Administrator* as part of site plan review and approval.

- 12.11-2 Limitation on Uninterrupted Areas of Parking. Uninterrupted areas of parking lot shall be limited in size. Large parking lots shall be broken by buildings and/or landscape features. See Figure 12.1 below:



Figure 12.1: Example of parking lot broken up by landscaping.

- 12.11-3 Enclosure of Parking Lots. Parking lots shall be enclosed by tree planting and/or building walls(s). Plantings shall be in accordance with the provisions of Section 11.6-4. For small lots (thirty-six (36) spaces or less), landscaping shall be required at the perimeter; for large lots (more than thirty-six (36) spaces), landscaping shall be at the perimeter and placed to break the lot into parking areas of no more than thirty-six (36) spaces.
- 12.11-4 Pedestrian Corridors. Parking lots shall be designed to allow pedestrians to safely move from their vehicles to the building. On small lots, this may be achieved by providing a sidewalk at the perimeter of the lot. On larger lots, corridors within the parking area should channel pedestrians from the car to the perimeter of the lot or to the building(s). These corridors should be delineated by a paving material which differs from that of vehicular areas and planted to provide shade and an edge.
- Small posts or bollards may be used to define/protect the pedestrian corridors. The minimum width of the sidewalk or pedestrian corridor shall be five (5') feet, with vehicle encroachment calculated as extending two (2') feet beyond curb or wheel stop.
- 12.11-5 Driveway Width. To maintain pedestrian comfort and calm the speed of entering traffic, driveways to parking areas should be no wider than twenty- four (24') feet. Driveways connecting to state roads shall meet the requirements of the NC Department of Transportation.
- 12.11-6 Interconnection of Parking Lots. To the extent practicable, adjoining parking lots serving non-residential buildings shall be interconnected. When vehicular connections are not practical, pedestrian walkways shall be provided to enable pedestrian connections between parking lots.

12.11-7 Paving of Parking Lots. All commercial driveway and parking areas shall be paved with asphalt, concrete, pervious pavement and/or pavers, or brick pavers except for areas used for overflow, special events, and peak parking. Any non-paved surface used for overflow, special events, and peak parking that cannot be maintained with healthy, living turf grass or similar ground cover shall be paved with asphalt, concrete, pervious pavement and/or pavers, or brick pavers. Paving shall not be required for:

- (A.) Overflow parking facilities for religious institutions, private clubs, lodges, or other similar nonprofit organizations.
- (B.) Parking areas for agricultural uses in the Agricultural (AG) District.
- (C.) Parking areas for manufacturing and industrial uses in the Industrial (IND) District provided they are constructed with an all-weather surface.
- (D.) Parking areas for tracked heavy construction equipment, skid-mounted equipment and similar equipment, provided they are constructed with an all-weather surface.

For paved parking areas, curb and gutter or an equivalent drainage system shall be provided along the periphery of the parking lot, except where it is determined by the *Development Administrator* that such system is not practical for storm drainage and/or water quality purposes. Access drives shall be paved and maintained free from defects from the curb-line to a point at least ten (10') feet beyond the public right-of-way line for all parking and loading facilities, whether paved or unpaved.

12.11-8 Minimize Dust and Erosion. All parking areas shall be graded, properly drained, stabilized, and maintained to minimize dust and erosion.

12.11-9 Marking of Parking Spaces. All parking spaces and stacking lanes shall be clearly identified with paint lines, bumper guards, curbs, or similar treatment.

12.11-10 Wheel Guards or Curbs Required. All parking spaces abutting the perimeter or a landscape island shall be provided with wheel guards or curbs located so that no part of the parking vehicle will extend beyond the property line or encroach into a required planting area.

12.11-11 Reduction in Number of Spaces. Unless there is a change in use requiring a lesser number of spaces, the number of spaces shall not be reduced below the minimum requirements of this Article except as provided for in Section 12.6 (Requirements for Change in Use).

12.11-12 Parking Space Dimension. The minimum size for parking spaces shall be nine (9') feet by eighteen (18') feet as shown in the *Stallings Technical Standards & Specifications Manual*.

12.11-13 Plug-in Electric Vehicle (PEV) Charging Stations. Hotels and/or motels shall provide PEV charging stations within designated parking spaces for a minimum number equal to four (4%) percent of all guest rooms.

Restaurants shall provide a PEV charging station within a designated parking space.

12.11-14 Lighting and Illumination. All light fixtures (freestanding, flood, or any other form of light fixture) shall be provided with full cut-off fixtures, visors, or any other suitable directional

control to direct light either downward or directly on the appropriate building. Wall pack lighting is not permitted.

No light fixture shall create any glare or spillover lighting effects on any residential properties or streets.

Freestanding light fixtures along all public residential street systems and all internal privately maintained street systems shall not exceed nineteen feet in total mounted height and shall consist of a decorative fixture that shields the source of light away from neighboring properties. Residential streets shall utilize the Open Traditional design on a twelve (12') foot black finished type "A" fiberglass pole.

Lighting located within parking lots may not exceed thirty-three (33') feet in total mounted height. Parking lot lighting shall consist of a fixture that shields the source of light away from neighboring properties and direct the illumination to the ground's surface.

Lighting installations should include timers, dimmers, and /or sensors to reduce overall energy consumption and unnecessary lighting.

Lighting levels for canopies and awnings of commercial facilities shall be adequate only to facilitate the activities taking place in such locations and shall not be used to attract attention to the businesses. Lighting fixtures mounted on canopies shall be recessed so that the light's lens cover is recessed or flush with the bottom surface (ceiling) of the canopy and/or shielded by the fixture or the edge of the canopy so that light is restrained. Canopies shall be constructed of non-light-emitting material.

12.12 Off Street Parking Requirements

Table 12.1 outlines the maximum parking requirements for designated parking areas. Sufficient off-street parking is essential to meet a building's or development's specific needs.

(A.) Minimum and Maximum Off-Street Parking Requirements:

1. Table 12.1 establishes minimum and maximum parking spaces to ensure adequate off-street parking while preventing underutilized parking areas.

(B.) Parking Requirements for Unlisted Uses:

1. For uses not listed in Table 12.1, parking, stacking, and loading requirements will follow those of the most similar use category, as determined by the Development Administrator.

(C.) Exclusions and Clarifications:

1. Residential Driveways: Residential driveways are considered parking areas and are required but do not count as off-street parking. Garages do not count as parking spaces.
2. Existing Developments: This ordinance applies to new developments only. Existing developments are not required to comply unless altered or a change of use or expansion results in additional parking.

Table 12.1 Parking Spaces to be Provided

Residential	Minimum Automobile Spaces	Maximum Automobile Spaces
Dwelling, Residential (detached, attached, & mobile)	1 driveway space per unit 25' driveway length min	N/A driveway space per unit 25' driveway length min
Dwelling, Accessory Structure	1 driveway space per structure	2 driveway spaces per structure
Dwelling, multi-family (3 or more units)	1 per unit	3 per unit

Public Facilities & Institutions	Minimum Automobile Spaces	Maximum Automobile Spaces
Schools & Daycares	1 per 1,000 SF of GFA	3 per 1,000 SF of GFA
Civic Facilities	1 per 1,000 SF of GFA	3 per 1,000 SF of GFA
Places of Worship	1 per 1,000 SF of GFA	5 per 1,000 SF of GFA
Assisted Living/Group, Family, & Nursing Homes	1 per 1,000 SF of GFA	3 per 1,000 SF of GFA
Hospitals	2 per 1,000 SF of GFA	6 per 1,000 SF of GFA

Offices & Services	Minimum Automobile Spaces	Maximum Automobile Spaces
Professional/Medical Offices & Services	1.5 per 1,000 SF of GFA	5 per 1,000 SF of GFA
Hotels and Motels	1.5 per 1,000 SF of GFA	5 per 1,000 SF of GFA

Commercial & Retail	Minimum Automobile Spaces	Maximum Automobile Spaces
Retail Sales, Restaurants, and General Commercial	1.5 per 1,000 SF of GFA	5 per 1,000 SF of GFA

Industrial & Manufacturing	Minimum Automobile Spaces	Maximum Automobile Spaces
Industrial, Manufacturing, and Warehouse Facilities	0.5 per 1,000 SF of GFA	2 per 1,000 SF of GFA

Recreation & Entertainment	Minimum Automobile Spaces	Maximum Automobile Spaces

Parks	1 per 10,000 SF of land	5 per 10,000 SF of land
Athletic Fields, Sports Facilities, and Golf Courses	1.5 per 1,000 SF of Field or Court Area	5 per 1,000 SF of Field or Court Area
Athletic Courts as Accessory Use	0.5 per court	2 per court
Fairgrounds, Amusement Parks	1.5 per 1,000 SF of Activity Area	5 per 1,000 SF of Activity Area

(Amended November 25, 2024)

12.13 Off-Street Parking Exceptions

The following exceptions to the off-street parking requirements of section 12.11 shall be permitted.

- 12.13-1 Existing Buildings in the TC District. In the Town Center (TC) District existing buildings that were legally constructed as of January 1, 2016 without the provision of on-site parking shall be construed conforming as to parking. Such buildings are eligible for change of use permits, and for building up-fits. Additions to an existing building in the Town Center (TC) District shall be required to satisfy the standards and specifications of this Article for new building additions only.
- 12.13-2 Parking Reduction in TC District. In the Town Center (TC) District, the off-street parking requirements of this Article shall be reduced fifty (50%) percent for all uses where shared and/or remote parking provisions are made in accordance with Sub-section 12.13-8 below.
- 12.13-3 Fee in Lieu in TC District. In the Town Center (TC) District, uses may provide a fee in lieu of providing any, or all, of the off-street parking required by this Article. This fee shall be in the amount determined by the Town of Stallings and based on the cost of providing parking (including land costs, development costs, and maintenance costs) in the Town Center (TC) District. Such fee(s) shall be used by the Town for the provision and maintenance of parking in the Town Center (TC) District. Any fee collected in lieu of providing the required parking for a particular business or use shall be held in a separate fund and used to provide or maintain parking that can be used by clients, customers, employees, and others frequenting that business or use. Such parking shall be located within a reasonable distance (not more than one thousand three hundred and fifty (1,350) feet as measured along pedestrian ways) of the business or use providing the fee in lieu.
- 12.13-4 On-Street Parking for Multi-Family Residential Buildings. Residential buildings meet or contribute to meeting parking requirements with on-street parking if the fronting street is specifically designed to meet the parking needs of the residential buildings.
- 12.13-5 Parking on Streets in Residential Districts. Parking shall be allowed along all streets in residential districts except along alleys, designated bike lanes, and areas specifically signed for no parking. Vehicles shall park so as not to block access to intersections and driveways to properties.
- 12.13-6 No Off-street Parking Facilities in Street Right-of-Way. In no case shall off-street parking extend into the public street right-of-way or into an easement for a public

sidewalk on private property.

12.13-7 Storage of Vehicles on Street. Vehicles shall not be parked on the street for extended periods such that they appear to be stored on the street. The *Development Administrator*, Code Enforcement Officer, or Chief of Police at his/her discretion, may require removal of vehicles that appear to be stored on the street in the interest of protecting the public safety and welfare. In the event provisions of this section conflict with the provisions of a Street, Traffic and Parking Ordinance; the Street, Traffic and Parking Ordinance shall prevail.

12.13-8 Shared and Remote Parking

- (A.) Shared parking. The *Development Administrator* may approve the joint use of up to one hundred (100%) percent of the required parking spaces for two or more (2+) uses located on the same parcel or adjacent parcels; provided that the developer can demonstrate that the uses will not overlap in hours of operation or in demand for the shared spaces. Any sharing of required parking spaces by uses located on different parcels shall be guaranteed by a written agreement between the owner of the parking area and the owner of any use located on a different parcel and served by the parking area. Should the use(s) change such that the new use(s) overlap in hours of operation or in demand for the shared spaces, the shared parking approval shall become void. Parking facilities meeting the requirements of this Article shall then be provided for each use.

Parking agreements shall be for a minimum of five (5) years, shall run with the property, and shall be recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Union County. A sidewalk or other pedestrian way shall connect the shared parking area to the uses for which parking is being provided.

- (B.) Remote parking. If the required number of parking spaces for any use cannot be reasonably provided on the same lot on which the principal use is located, such parking space may be provided, for up to a maximum of fifty (50%) percent of the required parking, on any land within seven hundred and fifty (750') feet walking distance of the property on which the principal use is located, provided that the standards and specifications for the district in which the remote parking space is located permit the principal use which the parking spaces serve and, provided further, that no crossing of a major thoroughfare is required to travel from the use to the remote parking spaces, unless the pedestrian may access the remote parking by crossing said thoroughfare at a signalized crosswalk. Uses that cannot provide the remaining fifty (50%) percent of the required parking on-site must pay a fee-in-lieu or otherwise comply with the off-street parking requirements. Any remote parking spaces located on a different parcel than the use for which the remote parking spaces serve shall be guaranteed by a written agreement between the owner of the remote parking area and the owner of the use located on a different parcel and served by the remote parking area. Parking agreements shall be for a minimum of five (5) years, shall contain a provision that the agreement runs with the property, and is binding on all parties, their heirs, and assignees. The agreement shall be recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Union County.

12.14 **Loading Spaces**

Off-street loading spaces shall be provided to allow for delivery, loading, and similar activities to occur in a safe, designated area that will not impede the flow of traffic or block pedestrian or vehicular access.

12.14-1 Location. Off-street loading spaces shall be located on the same zone lot as the use they serve except in the Town Center (TC) District where spaces may be off-site and shared with other uses provided the cumulative number of spaces required for combined uses meets the requirements of Section 12.14-4 herein.

12.14-2 Minimum Size. The minimum size for off-street loading space(s) shall be two hundred and fifty (250) square feet with a minimum width of ten (10) feet.

12.14-3 Arrangement. All off-street loading spaces shall be arranged and marked to provide for orderly and safe unloading and loading and shall not hinder the free movement of vehicles and pedestrians. All loading and unloading maneuvers shall take place on private property. No backing in from street or maneuvering on right-of-way shall be permitted, except in the Town Center (TC) District

12.14-4 Minimum Number of Loading Spaces Required

Table 12.2

Type of operation	Gross Floor Area in square feet	Number of loading spaces required
Retail including restaurant and dining facilities within hotels and office buildings	1 - 10,000	0
	10,001 - 50,000	1
	50,001 – 125,000	2
	For each additional 125,000 square feet or fraction thereof	1 additional
Office buildings and hotels	1 – 100,000	1
	For each additional 100,000 square feet or fraction thereof	1 additional
Industrial and wholesale	1 – 40,000	1
	40,001 – 100,000	2
	100,001 – 160,000	3
	106,001 – 240,000	4
	240,001 – 320,000	5
	320,001 – 400,000	6
	For each additional 90,000 square feet or fraction thereof	

ARTICLE 13

STREETS

13.1 General

Streets shall be designed to suit their functions. Many streets have purposes other than vehicular traffic. As an alternative to current N.C. Department of Transportation (NCDOT) road standards, the following street standards are provided for non-state maintained streets within the Town of Stallings and for streets proposed to be maintained by the Town upon annexation.

Streets built to the standards identified in this section are eligible for consideration by the Town Council for acceptance into Town maintenance.

Streets in Stallings are public spaces and integral components of community design. A hierarchical street network accommodates a variety of uses, including bicycle, pedestrian, motor-vehicle and transit routes. All streets shall connect to help create a comprehensive network that enables the efficient movement of automobiles, bicycles, and pedestrians. In order for this street network to be safe for motorists, bicyclists and pedestrians, design elements must consistently be applied to calm vehicular traffic throughout the Town.

Where discrepancies occur between the text of this Ordinance and the Town of Stallings *Technical Standards & Specifications Manual*, the *Technical Standards & Specifications Manual* shall prevail.

13.2 Street and Associated Infrastructure Standards

Streets in the Town of Stallings shall:

- 13.2-1 **Interconnect**. Interconnect within a development and with adjoining development. Cul-de-sacs shall be allowed only where topographical configurations offer no practical alternatives for future connections or through traffic. The location of streets as may be shown in the *Comprehensive Land Use Plan* and adopted area plans, per Section 1.5 of this Ordinance, shall govern connectivity designs. Street stubs shall be provided within developments adjacent to open land to provide for future connections except where environmentally sensitive areas such as wetlands, creeks, steep slopes and conservation areas are vulnerable to harmful impacts by the extension of the street.
- 13.2-2 **Pedestrian Scaled**. Be designed as the most prevalent public space of the Town and, thus, scaled to the pedestrian harmonious with bicycles and motor vehicles.
- 13.2-3 **Bordered by Sidewalks**. Be bordered by sidewalks with a minimum width of five (5') feet on both sides of the street, with the exception of rural roads, lanes, alleys, and the undeveloped edge of neighborhood parkways. Sidewalks are not required in the Agricultural District (AG) to protect water quality, except as provided in Sub-section 13.6-1. Sidewalks may be located in the street right-of-way, on private or public property, or in common areas. All sidewalks not located within the public right-of-way shall have a public access easement permitting public use of the sidewalk.
- 13.2-4 **Street Trees**. Be lined with street trees located on both sides, with the exception of rural roads, lanes, alleys, and the undeveloped edge of neighborhood parkways.

Street trees along streets shall be located in a planting strip as per the standards set forth in Sub-section 11.6-3 and the Town of Stallings *Technical Standards & Specifications Manual*.

- 13.2-5 Public Streets. Be public. Private streets are permitted on a limited basis only in accordance with standards set forth in Sub section 2.2(C.) of this Ordinance and when constructed in accordance with the standards set forth in the Town of Stallings *Technical Standards & Specifications Manual*. Alleys will be classified as public or private depending on function, according to the street acceptance policy.
- 13.2-6 Orientation of Buildings. Provide access to principal buildings. The principal building shall front on public streets as specified by the lot and building type standards of Article 9 of this Ordinance.
- 13.2-7 Streetlights. Be illuminated by streetlights located on at least one side and at all intersections, with exception of rural roads, lanes, alleys, and the undeveloped edge of neighborhood parkways. Streetlights along streets shall be located in a planting strip as per standards set forth in the Town of Stallings *Technical Standards & Specifications Manual*.

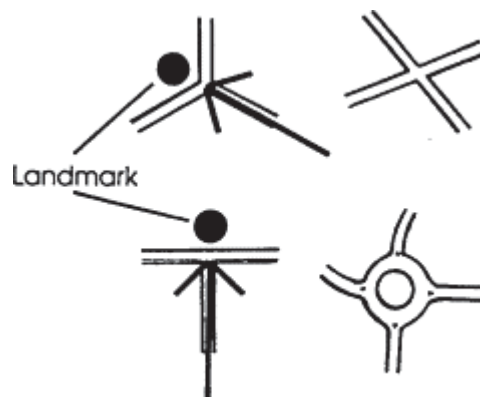
Maximum spacing of street light fixtures shall be one hundred and eighty (180') linear feet measured along the street centerline. The height of street light fixtures shall be fourteen (14') vertical feet in residential areas.

Street light fixtures shall not produce direct light into adjacent properties at a height above four (4') vertical feet at the building setback line of residential districts. Streetlights within mixed use districts shall not produce a direct light into adjacent properties at a height above sixteen (16') vertical feet at the building setback line. Streetlights within non-residential districts shall not produce a direct light into adjacent residential properties at a height above six (6') vertical feet at the property line. Residential streets shall utilize the "Open Traditional" design on a black finished type "A" fiberglass pole as provided locally by Duke Energy or equivalent.

13.3 Intersections

Segments of straight streets shall be interrupted by intersections designed to:

- 13.3-1 Reduce Speed. Disperse traffic flow and reduce speeds, thereby eliminating the creation of de facto collector streets with high-speed, high-volume traffic; and
- 13.3-2 Terminate Vistas. Terminate vistas with a landmark such as a significant natural feature, a building, a park, or other public space.



Other traffic calming measures such as neck-downs, chicanes, mid-block diverters, intersection diverters, curb bulbs, serial hill crests, and related devices may be specified on a case-by-case basis, based on improving traffic safety and functional appropriateness in the proposed location.

13.4 Blocks

Street blocks defined by public streets are the fundamental design elements of neighborhoods. The location of streets as may be shown in the *Comprehensive Land Use Plan* and adopted area plans, per Section 1.5 of this Ordinance, shall govern block size design. Block size and configuration shall be in accordance with the provisions of Sub-section 16.2-3(I.) of this Ordinance. The block pattern should continue to establish the development pattern at the project edge. Where a longer block will reduce the number of railroad grade crossings, major stream crossings, or where longer blocks will result in an arrangement of street connections, lots and public space more consistent with this Article and Article 11 of this Ordinance, the *Development Administrator* may approve greater block lengths.

13.5 Street Plan

The layout of streets should provide structure to the neighborhoods. The location of streets as may be shown in the *Comprehensive Land Use Plan* and adopted area plans, per Section 1.5 of this Ordinance, shall govern the location of street design. The formality of the street plan will vary depending upon site conditions and topography. Unique site conditions should be used to create special neighborhood qualities. The street plan for new developments shall reflect the character of the Town of Stallings and comply with the standards set forth in Section 13.2 above.

13.6 Street and Associated Infrastructure Design

Designs should permit comfortable use of the street by motorists, pedestrians, and bicyclists. The location of streets as may be shown in the *Comprehensive Land Use Plan* and adopted area plans, per Section 1.5 of this Ordinance, shall govern the level of service and design of streets. Pavement widths, design speeds, and the number of motor travel lanes should be minimized to enhance safety for motorists and non-motorists alike. The specific design of any given street must consider the building types as shown in Article 9 which have frontage and the relationship of the street to the overall street network. The following specifications apply to street design:

- 13.6-1 Street Trees and Sidewalks. Street trees and sidewalks are required on both sides of public streets except rural roads, lanes, alleys, and the undeveloped edge of neighborhood parkways except for sidewalks on one side of the road directly abutting residential lots of less than one and two tenths (1.2) acres may be permitted in the Agricultural District (AG) to protect water quality. The street tree planting strip shall be a minimum of eight (8') feet in width and sidewalks shall be a minimum of five (5') feet in width unless otherwise provided. On commercial streets, sidewalks should be a minimum of six (6') feet in width. A fourteen (14') foot minimum width sidewalk with tree grates or cut-outs is required on "Main Street" type street cross sections where buildings are constructed adjacent to the public right-of-way, or within locations specified to be developed in accordance with an Area Plan adopted by the Town Council. An eight (8') foot minimum width sidewalk with tree grates or cut-outs is required on the first fifty (50%) percent of side streets intersecting the "Main Street" segment described above, as illustrated by the *Comprehensive Land Use Plan* and adopted area plans, per

Section 1.5 of this Ordinance in the Town Center (TC) District. Generally, canopy trees shall be planted at a spacing not to exceed fifty (50') feet on center. Where overhead utility lines preclude the use of canopy trees, small maturing trees may be substituted, planted not more than thirty-four (34') feet on center.

- 13.6-2 On-Street Parking. On-street parking is required where building type and use will generate regular parking use and where on-street parking can be accommodated without additional pavement width. For streets that serve workplace and storefront buildings, on-street parking lane(s) are required and should be marked as such. An on-street parking lane on at least one side of the street is required on streets serving attached houses and detached houses with lots less than fifty (50') feet in width. On-street parking must also be provided on specific street segments as may be shown in the *Comprehensive Land Use Plan* and adopted area plans, per Section 1.5 of this Ordinance and on one side of any street adjacent to a square, park or other Open Space.

Parallel on-street parking width is seven to eight (7' - 8') feet except as may be shown in street segment cross-sections specific to certain street segments shown within the *Comprehensive Land Use Plan* and adopted area plans, per Section 1.5 of this Ordinance. On-street parking should be parallel; angled parking is only permitted as an intentional design element along the main street(s) of the retail centers.

- 13.6-3 Design Speeds. Design speeds shall not exceed thirty (30mph) miles per hour on any neighborhood, mixed-use, and/or non-residential street. Only arterials and Town boulevards may exceed this design speed. Design speeds for non-residential streets shall not exceed thirty (30mph) miles per hour on any internal circulation street. Petitioners for acceptance by the Town for public maintenance shall include a request for designation of not more than twenty-five (25mph) miles per hour.

- 13.6-4 Covenants and Restrictions. Covenants and restrictions made a part of development shall not restrict vehicle types in conflict with adopted Town policies.

- 13.6-5 Traffic Control Plans. Traffic control plans showing signage and pavement markings shall be prepared in accordance with the guidance of the *Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices*. The developer is responsible for the initial installation of the devices or markings and the maintenance thereof until a public agency (i.e., Town or NCDOT) accepts the street for maintenance.

Design standards and specifications for Town streets are set forth in the Town of Stallings *Technical Standards & Specifications Manual*. The street specifications in this manual may only be varied in accordance with the design principles set forth above and as approved by the Town during the site plan or subdivision plat review process appearing in Article 7 of this Ordinance.

- 13.6-6 Cul-de-sacs. Cul-de-sacs shall have a minimum ten (10') foot wide pedestrian access easement connecting to the nearest public space, street right-of-way, or common open space, and have paved pedestrian connections, where practicable, to provide pedestrian access connectivity. See additional cul-de-sac standards in Article 16.2-7, Street Design of this Ordinance.

ARTICLE 14
FLEXIBLE DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS

14.1 Purpose

The purpose of this section is to provide the *Development Administrator* with limited authority to allow deviations from the minimum development standards for setbacks, lot area, and lot dimension as otherwise set forth in this land development ordinance provided that certain conditions exist. The intent of this section is to promote the orderly and efficient development and redevelopment of property within the Town of Stallings.

14.2 Approval of Flexible Development Standards

Determination of the applicability of flexible development standards shall be made by the *Development Administrator* and, in applying these standards, the *Development Administrator* may establish conditions to ensure that the circumstances which warranted the application of the flexible development standards are maintained. Decisions by the *Development Administrator* shall be in writing and may be appealed to the Board of Adjustment by following the procedures for zoning appeals as provided in Article 6.

14.3 Flexible Development Standards Permitted

The cumulative total of any flexible development standard applied to a property by category or location shall not exceed the allowances set forth in this section. The *Development Administrator* shall maintain appropriate records to ensure compliance with this provision. The following flexible development standards may be approved by the *Development Administrator*:

- 14.3-1 Setbacks. The *Development Administrator* is authorized to approve requests that deviate from required setbacks set forth in Article 8 (Zoning Districts) and Article 9 (Building and Lot Type Standards) of this Ordinance by up to ten percent (10%) of the required setbacks or thirty (30") inches, whichever is greater, upon determination that one or more of the following conditions exists:
- (A.) There are site or structural conditions that preclude strict adherence to the setback requirements, such as, but not limited to:
 - (1.) the *Lot of Record* does not meet the dimensional standards established for the zoning district in which it is located;
 - (2.) the *Lot of Record* has topographic limitations that require placement of the structure into the required setback area; or
 - (3.) the structure is physically in line with an existing, legally-established wall or walls of a principal structure already within the minimum setback area.
 - (B.) The part of the proposed structure that encroaches into the minimum setback area is necessitated by a life-safety code, flood hazard reduction, Americans with Disabilities Act standard, or other public safety code requirement(s).
 - (C.) The reduction of the front and/or corner side setback allows the structure to meet the average front and/or corner side setback of other existing structures in the applicable block face.

(D.) The placement of the proposed structure will allow for the preservation of significant existing vegetation.

14.3-2 Lot area and lot dimension. The *Development Administrator* is authorized to approve requests to permit a reduction of up to ten (10%) percent in the minimum lot area or lot dimensional standards set forth in Article 8 (Zoning Districts) and Article 9 (Building and Lot Type standards), upon finding that the reduced lot area and/or lot dimensions will not inhibit the reasonable use of the lot and that the reduced lot area and/or lot dimensions are in keeping with the historic pattern of development in the area.

14.3-3 Building coverage and frontage. The *Development Administrator* is authorized to approve requests to permit a reduction of up to ten (10%) percent in the building coverage and frontage standards set forth in Article 8 (Zoning Districts) and Article 9 (Building and Lot Type Standards) of this Ordinance, upon finding that the reduced building coverage and/or frontage will not adversely impact the development pattern of the street which is the location of the property for which the adjustment is requested.

14.4 Variances

No variances shall be allowed with regard to deviations from development standards that have been approved pursuant to this Article nor shall any deviations from these development standards make void or otherwise modify any variance decision by the *Board of Adjustment*.

ARTICLE 15

SPECIAL EVENTS AND TEMPORARY STRUCTURES

15.1 General standards and limitations

15.1-1 Purpose. It is the purpose of this section to provide specific guidelines and standards for special events and temporary structures. A special event or temporary structure allowed in a particular zoning district shall be treated as a use with additional standards and shall comply with all listed requirements for such event or structure as set forth in Sections 15.2 and 15.3 below. These standards do not regulate events sponsored by the Town of Stallings.

15.1-2 Exemptions. Properties owned by the Town of Stallings are exempt from this article. (*Amended December 9, 2024*)

15.2 Requirements for Special Event and Temporary Structure Permits

The *Development Administrator* shall issue a permit only upon finding that the proposed special event and/or temporary structure(s) satisfies the following requirements:

- (1.) The special event and/or temporary structure is permitted under Sub- section 15.3 below.
- (2.) The property contains sufficient space to support the special event and/or temporary structure.
- (3.) Parking is deemed adequate to accommodate the proposed special event and/or temporary structure in addition to required parking for any permanent use or uses also located at the site.
- (4.) The special event and/or temporary structure will not create hazardous vehicular or pedestrian traffic conditions and adequate space is provided for access and maneuvering.
- (5.) Adequate sanitary facilities, utility, drainage, refuse management and similar necessary facilities and services will be available to serve employees, patrons and/or participants.
- (6.) Security personnel and safety precautions are provided.
- (7.) All permits required by applicable construction codes have been made and occupancy approved by the agency charged with enforcing such regulations.
- (8.) Special events are allowed to encroach within required building setbacks, but cannot be located within required buffers, street tree planting strips, or other required landscaped areas. Temporary structures must comply with minimum setback requirements of the zoning districts in which they are located.
- (9.) The special event and/or temporary structure is in compliance with all other applicable requirements, including applicable setback requirements of Article 8.

15.3 Special Events and Temporary Structures Allowed.

The uses and structures in Table 15.1 may be established as special events and/or temporary structures in the districts listed in accordance with the requirements in

Section 15.2 of this Ordinance.

Table 15.1- Special Events & Temporary Structures

Special Event	Maximum Duration See note 5.	Maximum Frequency See note 5.	Permitted Districts	Permit Required	Additional Standards
Christmas trees, pumpkins, or other seasonal material sales/events by: commercial vendors, institutional, and/or registered non-profit organizations 501C(3)	45 days	5 per calendar year	“AG”, “MU”, “TC”, “CIV”, “C 74”, “CP 485”	Yes	Not permitted within public right- of-way
Construction containers	During active building permit	During active building permit	All districts	No	See note 1 below
Events of public interest on private property	4 days		“AG”, “MU”, “TC”, “CIV”, “C 74”, “CP 485”	Yes	See notes 2 & 5 below

Table 15.1- Special Events & Temporary Structures

Special Event	Maximum Duration See note 5.	Maximum Frequency See note 5.	Permitted Districts	Permit Required	Additional Standards
Market, Tailgate - Fresh Foods & Food Trucks	1 day	5 per calendar year	“MU”, “TC”, “CIV”, “C 74”	Yes	Not permitted within public right- of-way
Model home or real estate sales office	1 year	N/A	“AG”, “SFR”, “MFT”, MU”	Yes	See note 3 below
Outdoor bazaars and retail sales, with	7 days	2 per calendar year	“AG”, “MU-2”, “TC”, “CIV”, “C 74”,	No	Not permitted within public right- of-way

temporary structure(s)			“CP 485”		
Outdoor sidewalk and retail sales, without temporary structure(s)	Unlimited	Unlimited	“AG”, “MU-2”, “TC”, “CIV”, “C 74”, “CP 485”	No	Sidewalks must have a minimum five (5') foot travel-way clear of obstructions at all times. All products and advertising shall be limited to the area directly in front of the sponsoring vendor during business hours
Temporary portable office	1 year	N/A	All districts	Yes	See note 4 below
Storage container, portable on demand (POD)	90 days	2 per calendar year	All districts	No	See note 1 below

Table 15.1- Special Events & Temporary Structures

Special Event	Maximum Duration See note 5.	Maximum Frequency See note 5.	Permitted Districts	Permit Required	Additional Standards
Yard sales	3 days	3 per calendar year	All districts	No	See Article 17 of this Ordinance for Town of Stallings Sign Regulations

Notes:

- (1.) Construction and storage containers. Construction and storage containers are not intended to be used for long-term on-site storage and any such use in any zoning district is expressly prohibited.

Construction containers shall be allowed as a temporary use while a valid building permit is in effect for the construction project. Storage containers shall be allowed as a temporary use when in compliance with the following standards:

- (a.) Each container shall be in compliance with any applicable sign regulations.
- (b.) In residential districts, portable on-demand (POD) storage units may be located for a period of time not to exceed ninety (90) consecutive days in duration from the time of delivery to the time of removal, two (2) times per calendar year, provided they are placed in a location where sight visibility is not obstructed. Further, these units shall be located in a manner which does not hinder access to the site or to off-street parking spaces.

- (c.) In all non-residential districts, portable on-demand storage units may be located for a period of time not to exceed ninety (90) consecutive days in duration from the time of delivery to the time of removal, up to two (2) times per calendar year, provided they are placed on a paved surface and do not obstruct sight visibility.

Further, these units shall be located in a manner which does not hinder access to the site or to off-street parking spaces. Multiple units may be used at one time.

- (2.) Event of public interest. An event of public interest is a special event involving the expected congregation of one hundred (100) or more persons at any one event. An event of public interest includes, but is not limited to: picnics, dinner dances, fund raisers, haunted houses, outdoor concerts, auctions, carnivals, fairs, tent revival meetings, and supervised public display of fireworks. An event of public interest shall be subject to the following standards:

- (a.) All activities and uses shall be limited to the dates and hours of operation specified in the permit.
- (b.) Traffic control shall be arranged by the operators of the event in accordance with the requirements of the Town of Stallings Police Department and/or the Union County Sheriff's Office, as applicable.
- (c.) Public parking for the exclusive use of the facility/event shall be provided and a stabilized drive to the parking area shall be maintained. It is the responsibility of the operators to guide traffic to these areas. No parking shall be permitted on any road or public right-of-way except as allowed by the temporary use permit.
- (d.) The site shall be cleared of all debris within twenty-four (24) hours after the closing of the event and cleared of all temporary structures within three (3) days after closing of the event.
- (e.) An approved public safety plan identifying the means by which public safety will be ensured during the conduct of the special event shall be required for an event of public interest. If the public safety plan is violated or if unforeseen circumstances arise that result in the special event becoming a threat to the public health, safety or welfare, authorized personnel from the Town of Stallings Police Department shall have the right to order the event to be closed.

- (3.) Model home or real estate sales office. A model home sales office shall be allowed within a new residential development of more than eight units or lots, subject to approval by the *Development Administrator* as a temporary structure, subject to the following:

- (a.) There is no more than one (1) temporary real estate sales office in the development.
- (b.) Model home sales office may be approved for a period of up to one year or when all units are sold to resident owners, whichever occurs first. This period may be extended for additional six (6) month periods, for good cause shown, upon approval of a written request for such an extension by the *Development Administrator*. The request shall be submitted to the *Development Administrator* at least thirty (30) days prior to the expiration of the special event/temporary use permit.
- (c.) No sleeping quarters are permitted within the model home or sales office during the period for which the structure is used for sales.

- (4.) Temporary portable office. A temporary portable office may be placed on a property to serve as the following:

- (a.) Temporary offices for construction and security personnel during the construction of a development for which the Town of Stallings has issued either/or a zoning permit and/or approved preliminary plat, and/or a building permit.
 - (b.) Disaster relief and/or emergency management related uses including medical facilities. Temporary portable offices for emergency relief and/or management may be approved for a period of up to one year. This period may be extended for additional six (6) month periods, for good cause shown, upon approval of a written request for such an extension by the *Development Administrator*.
- (5.) Required Interval between Events. A minimum of forty (40) consecutive days are required before recurrence of the same event to qualify as a Temporary Use. Uses found not in compliance with applicable limitations on duration and/or frequency shall be considered permanent and subject to applicable standards and specifications for permanent uses in accordance with this Ordinance.
- (6.) Temporary Health Care Structures. Temporary Health Care Structures as defined by G.S. § 160D-915 shall be a permitted use in any residential district as required and under the conditions of state law.

ARTICLE 16
SUBDIVISIONS

16.1 Subdivision Regulations

16.1-1 Purpose.

The regulations for the subdivision of land set forth below are established to promote orderly growth and development; provide for suitable residential and nonresidential subdivisions with adequate streets and utilities and appropriate building sites; provide for the coordination of streets within subdivisions with existing or planned streets and with other public facilities; provide for the dedication or reservation of rights- of-way or easements for streets, utilities, and other purposes; and provide proper land records for the convenience of the public and for better identification and permanent location of real property boundaries.

16.1-2 Exempt land divisions.

(A.) Divisions of land exempt. In accordance with G.S. § 160D-802, the following divisions of land are not included within the definition of "subdivision", and are not subject to the Town's subdivision regulations:

- (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 the Town of Stallings as shown in this Ordinance;
- (2.) The division of land into parcels greater than ten (10) 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 or for public transportation system corridors;
- (4.) The division of a tract in single ownership whose entire area is no greater than two (2) 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 the Town, as shown in this Ordinance;
- (5.) The subdivision or recombination of land by public utilities.
- (6.) The division of a tract into parcels in accordance with the terms of a probated will or in accordance with intestate succession under Chapter 29 of the NC General Statutes, per Session Law 2017-10.

In case of a conflict between this description of exempt subdivisions and state law (G.S. § 160D-802, or any successor statute), state law shall control.

(B.) Planned communities. In accordance with the North Carolina Planned Community Act (G.S. § Chapter 47F), Planned communities are not included in the definition of "subdivision" and are not reviewed or recorded as such. Those developments meeting the criteria established by the Act will undergo a site plan review as described in Article 7 of this Ordinance. Planned communities shall be reviewed against and held to those standards established for substantially similar developments and shall comply with the following standards established by the Act:

- (1.) Consist of more than twenty (20) dwelling units or provides a declaration that the development is a planned community.
 - (2.) Be exclusively residential.
 - (3.) Establish a Homeowners' Association.
 - (4.) The developer shall demonstrate adequate provision for perpetual maintenance of the private infrastructure and common areas associated with the development by the Homeowners' Association.
- (C.) Determination and certification of exemption. The determination of whether a division of land is exempt from the definition of subdivision shall be made by the *Development Administrator*, upon application of the property owner or agent, with supporting documentation (maps, plats, etc.), as needed. Upon a determination by the *Development Administrator* that the proposed subdivision is exempt, a certificate of exemption shall be issued, and the subdivision shall not be subject to the Town's subdivision regulations.
- (D.) Effect of certification of exemption. Divisions of land found to be exempt from the definition of subdivision are not required to meet the Town's subdivision regulations. However, a building or zoning permit may only be issued with respect to a lot that has been created by an exempt division if said lot meets the standards for development set forth elsewhere in this Ordinance. Where a regulation is contained both in this article and elsewhere in this Ordinance, although the regulation need not be met prior to property division and recordation, the lot in question must comply with said regulation before either a zoning or building permit may be issued for the property.
- (E.) Platting Required. A subdivision plat meeting the requirements of G.S. § 47- 30 shall be prepared for all exempt subdivisions. The plat shall identify the subdivision as being exempt from the requirements of this ordinance and shall be submitted to the *Development Administrator* for review.

Following his/her review of the subdivision plat, the *Development Administrator* shall sign it and provide a copy to the applicant. The signed plat shall be recorded by the applicant in the office of the Register of Deeds of Union County within thirty (30) days of being signed by the *Development Administrator*.

16.1-3 Coordination with Other Requirements.

When applications for other approvals are required for the subdivision, applications for these approvals may be submitted simultaneously with the initiation of the subdivision approval process to reduce the time required to secure all necessary approvals. Application forms as required for other approvals may be obtained from the *Development Administrator*.

16.1-4 Submittal.

Applications for subdivision approval shall be submitted to the *Development Administrator* and must include plats with all information as required by this Ordinance. Application for subdivision shall be filed in accordance with Article 7 of this Ordinance.

16.1-5 Approval Required.

- (A.) Date of compliance. After the effective date of this Ordinance, no plat for the subdivision of land within the planning and regulation jurisdiction of the Town of Stallings shall be filed, accepted for recording, or recorded, nor shall the clerk of superior court order the recording of a plat until it has been submitted to the *Development Administrator* and approved as set forth herein. The signature of the *Development Administrator* on the plat shall signify conformance with the requirements set forth in this chapter unless documented to be in error.
- (B.) No conveyance without approval. No real property lying within the planning and regulation jurisdiction of the Town of Stallings shall be subdivided until it conforms to all applicable sections of this Article. Violations of this Article shall be subject to the penalties set forth in Article 23. Any sale or transfer of land in a subdivision subject to these regulations by reference to an unapproved plat or the use of a metes and bounds description shall be considered a violation of this chapter.
- (C.) Pre-sale contracts. In accordance with G.S. § 160D-807, the provisions of this section shall not prohibit any owners or its agent from entering into contracts to sell or lease by reference to an approved preliminary plat for which a final plat has not yet been properly approved under the subdivision ordinance or recorded with the register of deeds, provided the contract does all of the following:
- (1.) Incorporates as an attachment a copy of the preliminary plat referenced in the contract and obligates the owners to deliver to the buyer a copy of the recorded plat prior to closing and conveyance.
 - (2.) Plainly and conspicuously notifies the prospective buyer or lessee that a final subdivision plat has not been approved or recorded at the time of the contract, that no governmental body will incur any obligation to the prospective buyer or lessee with respect to the approval of the final subdivision plat, that changes between the preliminary and final plats are possible, and that the contract or lease may be terminated without breach by the buyer or lessee if the final recorded plat differs in any material respect from the preliminary plat.
 - (3.) Provides that if the approved and recorded final plat does not differ in any material respect from the plat referred to in the contract, the buyer or lessee may not be required by the seller or lessor to close any earlier than five days after the delivery of a copy of the final recorded plat.
 - (4.) Provides that if the approved and recorded final plat differs in any material respect from the preliminary plat referred to in the contract, the buyer or lessee may not be required by the seller or lessor to close any earlier than fifteen (15) days after the delivery of the final recorded plat, during which fifteen (15) day period the buyer or lessee may terminate the contract without breach or any further obligation and may receive a refund of all earnest money or prepaid purchase price.

The provisions of this section shall not prohibit any owner or its agent from entering into contracts to sell or lease land by reference to an approved preliminary plat for which a final plat has not been properly approved under the subdivision ordinance or recorded with the register or deeds where the buyer or lessee is any person who has contracted to acquire or lease the land for the purpose of engaging in the business of construction of

residential buildings on the land, or for the purpose of resale or lease of the land to persons engaged in that kind of business, provided that no conveyance of that land may occur and no contract to lease it may become effective until after the final plat has been properly approved under the subdivision ordinance and recorded with the register of deeds in accordance with G.S. § 160D-807.

16.1-6 Designation of approval agency.

The Town of Stallings Planning Department is designated as a planning agency for the purposes of G.S. § 160D-803. The *Development Administrator* or his/her designee shall be authorized to sign the plat signifying final approval of subdivisions.

16.1-7 Violations.

Violations of the provisions of this section shall be subject to the enforcement and penalty provisions set forth in Article 23 of this Ordinance. 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 these penalties. The Town may bring an action for injunction of any illegal subdivision, transfer, conveyance, or sale of land, and the courts shall, upon appropriate findings, issue an injunction and order requiring the offending party to comply with this Ordinance. Building permits required pursuant to G.S. §§ 160D-1110; - 1108; -807 may be denied for lots that have been illegally subdivided. In addition to other remedies, the Town may institute any appropriate action or proceedings to prevent the unlawful subdivision of land, to restrain, correct, or abate the violation, or to prevent any illegal act of conduct per G.S. § 160D-807. (*Amended May 23, 2022*)

16.1-8 Dedication and acceptance of public areas.

- (A.) Rights-of-way and easements. The approval of a final plat constitutes dedication but does not constitute acceptance by the Town of Stallings or the public of the right-of-way of each public street and easement shown on the plat. The approval of a plat does not constitute acceptance for maintenance of other improvements in the right-of-way such as street paving, utility lines, drainage facilities, or sidewalks. When located within the corporate limits of the Town of Stallings, such dedications may be accepted only by resolution of the Stallings Town Council or by their designee following inspection and approval to ensure compliance with specifications established by the Town or by the Town exercising control over and maintaining these areas. Until the offer of dedication is accepted by the Town in either of these manners, the developer shall be responsible for maintenance of those areas.
- (B.) Open space. Land designated as public open space or a park on a plat, in accordance with Article 21 of this Ordinance, shall be considered to be offered for dedication, but not accepted until the Stallings Town Council, or their designee, has by express action done so. Until such dedication has been accepted, such areas may be used for open space purposes by its owner or by an association representing owners of lots within the subdivision. Land so offered for dedication shall not be used for any purpose inconsistent with the proposed public use without the approval of the Stallings Town Council.
- (C.) Sites for public facilities. Where a school or other public site is shown on an approved plat recorded with the Register of Deeds, the site shall either be dedicated for public purpose

at the option of the property owner or reserved for acquisition by the Union County School Board for a period not exceeding eighteen (18) months from the date of approval of the preliminary subdivision plan.

16.1-9 Required improvements.

Improvement requirements shall be fulfilled, or their complete performance guaranteed, in accordance with G.S. § 160D-804 before a final plat shall be approved by the *Development Administrator* for recording.

(A.) Street and utility construction.

- (1.) Construction Plans. Construction plans for all street, sidewalk, water, sanitary sewer, and stormwater facilities shall be submitted to the Town of Stallings either concurrent with or following preliminary plat approval. The street and utility construction plans for each subdivision, or portion thereof, shall include all improvements lying within or adjacent to the subdivision as well as improvements to all streets, sidewalks, stormwater facilities, and water and sanitary sewer lines lying outside the subdivision which provide service to the subdivision. No final plat shall be approved, or a Certificate of Occupancy issued, until all improvements have been installed and approved or a performance guarantee, as specified in Section 16.1-9(B.) of this Ordinance, accepted.
- (2.) No construction without plan approval. No improvement to or new construction of street, sidewalk, water, sanitary sewer, and stormwater facilities shall be permitted until the street and utility construction plans for such improvements/construction have been reviewed and approved by the Town of Stallings and appropriate governmental agencies. These agencies may include, but shall not be limited to, the Division of Water Quality of the North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources, the North Carolina Department of Transportation, and the Division of Environmental Management of the North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources, or their successors.
- (3.) Inspection of construction. All construction undertaken pursuant to approved street and utility construction plans shall be inspected and, upon satisfactory completion, approved by the Town of Stallings and/or the appropriate governmental agencies.

- (B.) Guarantee in lieu of construction of improvements. In lieu of completion of construction of the required improvements and utilities prior to final plat approval, the property owner may provide a performance guarantee in accordance with G.S. § 160D-804. The performance guarantee shall be in an amount equal to one hundred and twenty-five (125%) percent of the estimated cost of the installation of the required improvements, as determined by the Town. The performance guarantee shall secure the completion of construction of the improvements shown on the approved preliminary plat and as detailed within the approved construction plans. Per G.S. § 160D-804.1, the performance guarantee shall remain in full force and effect until such time as the construction of improvements and installation of utilities are completed and accepted by the Town of Stallings, provided that the duration of a performance guarantee shall be for a period of one (1) year, subject to renewal or extension. Failure to maintain the required performance guarantee shall result in the revocation of the approval of the preliminary plat and any permits issued as a result of the preliminary plat approval. The

performance guarantee must be renewed by the developer unless all parties agree not to renew it at least sixty (60) days prior to its scheduled expiration date. A temporary construction easement permitting the Town of Stallings or its designee(s) to access the property for the purpose of constructing/installing the guaranteed improvements is required to be provided with the performance guarantee. The temporary construction easement shall be valid until all guaranteed improvements have been constructed/installed and approved or accepted by the Town. The temporary construction easement shall bind to all successive owners until the guaranteed improvements have been constructed/installed and approved or accepted by the Town. Said temporary construction easement shall be recorded at the office of the Union County Register of Deeds, with recording fees to be paid by the applicant/landowner.

- (C.) Failure to perform. Failure to initiate construction of the improvements within one (1) year of the date the performance guarantee was accepted by the Town of Stallings shall result in the Town, at its sole discretion, constructing the improvements, with the cost to be paid from the performance guarantee. The guarantor institution shall, if requested by the Town, pay all or any portion of the funds to the Town up to the amount needed to complete the improvements based on an estimate by the Town.

The Town may spend such portion of said funds necessary to complete all or any portion of the required improvements. The Town shall return to the developer any funds not spent in completing the improvements. Default on a project does not release the developer from responsibility for the completion of the improvements. In the event that the amount of performance guarantee on hand is insufficient to pay for the completion of the improvements, the property owner shall pay to the Town of Stallings the total amount of the insufficiency.

16.1-10 Maintenance of common areas.

Where subdivisions have common areas or facilities serving more than one dwelling unit, the developer shall be responsible for the maintenance of these common areas and facilities. This responsibility may be transferred to another entity, provided the developer prepares a document for recordation showing the transfer of the property and the maintenance responsibilities to a successor. A copy of the recorded document must be provided to the *Development Administrator*. In such case, the successor shall be responsible for the maintenance of the common access and facilities.

16.1-11 Association documents.

Prior to the approval of the final plat for a subdivision, all documents related to the creation and operation of the Homeowners' Association, property owner's association, and/or any other association created for and/or by the developer, homeowners, or property owners of the proposed subdivision shall be submitted to the Town of Stallings for review and approval. These documents may include but not be limited to: the articles of incorporation for the association, the homeowner association documents, the property owner association documents, and design standards. The purpose of the review is to ensure that the documents meet the minimum requirements of the Town and do not contain standards, requirements, or other provisions that conflict with ordinances, regulations, and/or standards of the Town of Stallings. The Covenants, Conditions, and Restrictions

shall incorporate the standards established in Sections 9.7-4 and 9.8-4 related to anti-monotony. The Town shall not be responsible for enforcement of the homeowner association documents.

16.1-12 Recordation of final plat.

A final plat must be recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Union County in accordance with the process outlined in Article 7 of this Ordinance.

16.1-13 Phased development.

Subdivisions may be designed to be platted and constructed in phases. A plan for phased development must be approved by the *Development Administrator*. The plan for phased development shall provide for the provision of adequate public facilities to support each and any phase independent of the overall subdivision plan. Access and water supply for fire protection shall be present to the extent required by the North Carolina Fire Prevention Code. In approving the phases, the *Development Administrator* may require that additional streets, water and sewer facilities, or other required public facilities be constructed as part of the phase or phases to ensure that sufficient public facilities will be in place to support each phase or phases independent of any future subdivision development. Final plats for subdivisions developed in phases shall be recorded in accordance with the schedule presented by the applicant during the preliminary plat approval and approved as part of the preliminary plat approval process as specified in Article 7 of this Ordinance. The applicant may request, in writing, adjustments of the approved schedule and the *Development Administrator* may grant extensions of up to twelve (12) months for each phase. If the final plat for any phase of the subdivision is not submitted in accordance with the approved schedule, the preliminary plat shall be resubmitted to the *Development Administrator* for review and approval. Such resubmittal shall be in accordance with the requirements of this Ordinance.

16.2 Subdivision Standards.

16.2-1 General.

All proposed subdivisions shall comply with the standards set forth below.

16.2-2 General Requirements and Compliance with Adopted Plans.

Land shall be subdivided in accordance with good land planning practices and in general conformance with the adopted *Comprehensive Land Use Plan*, including subsequent amendments adopted by the Council of the Town of Stallings, including adequate consideration of the natural topography and drainage features and the type of development proposed. Land shall also be subdivided in compliance with the district standards set forth in Article 8 of this Ordinance. In addition, where land lies within the area of a public water supply reservoir, a proposed highway project, or other public project designated by a governmental authority, subdividers shall give notice on the face of the final subdivision plat that land within the subdivision lies within a designated area for public development and may be the subject of future public purchase.

16.2-3 Lot dimensions and standards.

The size, shape, and orientation of lots shall be in accordance with the specifications of this Ordinance for the location of the proposed subdivision and for the type of development contemplated. Lots shall be designed in shape, size, and location with due regard to topographic conditions, features of the surrounding area, contemplated use, and official plans and ordinances and shall conform to the following:

- (A.) Conformance to other regulations. Every lot shall have sufficient area, dimensions, and street access to permit a principal building to be erected thereon in compliance with all Town ordinances, including those regulating the location of utility service connections.
- (B.) Area and dimensions of lots. All lots shall conform to the minimal dimensional requirements for each zoning district as prescribed in Article 8 and with the lot type standards found in Article 9 of this Ordinance.
- (C.) Frontage. Every lot shall front or abut on a public street, with the exception that there can be up to four (4) lots created off of a private drive where such private drive meets or exceeds the Town of Stallings's Private Drive Standards set forth in the Town of Stallings's *Technical Standards & Specifications Manual*. There shall be no reserve strips controlling access to streets except where cause can be shown that such control would best serve the purpose of this Ordinance.
- (D.) Lot lines and drainage. Lot boundaries shall be made to coincide with natural and pre-existing topography to the extent practicable to avoid the creation of lots that can be built upon only by altering drainage ways. Lot boundary lines shall conform to the following requirements:
 - (1.) The *Lot* boundary lines of either a *Minor Subdivision* or *Major Subdivision* shall not extend into areas equal to or below the Base Flood Elevation contour line(s).
 - (2.) The *Lot* boundary lines of either a *Minor Subdivision* or *Major Subdivision* shall not extend into areas designated as a stream *Buffer Zone*.
 - (3.) The *Lot* boundary lines of either a *Minor Subdivision* or *Major Subdivision* shall not extend into areas designated as *Wetlands*.
 - (4.) *Lot* boundary lines for newly created single-family detached lots, created through the requirements established by Article 16 of the Stallings Development Ordinance, shall not be platted to include any designated floodplain areas. Floodplain located within a single-family detached subdivision containing four (4) or more lots will remain as common space. (Amended May 10, 2021)
- (E.) Double and reverse frontage. Double frontage and reverse frontage lots shall not be approved, except where required in unusual circumstances and specifically approved by the *Development Administrator*.
- (F.) Lot boundaries. Lot boundaries must be contiguous with street right-of-way boundaries and shall not extend to the center of public streets or encroach into street right-of-way. Land to be subdivided which has existing property lines extending into street rights-of-way or into streets shall dedicate a street right-of-way as required by the Town of Stallings's *Technical Standards & Specifications Manual* for that section of the street located on or adjacent to the property being subdivided.

- (G.) Side lot lines. Side lot lines shall be substantially at right angles to straight street lines or radial to curved street lines.
- (H.) Buildable area. Lots or parcels shall not be unreasonably shaped and shall be made to contribute to the buildable area of a lot. Portions of a lot less than fifteen (15') feet wide shall be excluded from the minimum lot area.
Additionally, portions of a lot that are less than twenty-six (26') feet wide and longer than twenty-five (25') feet will be excluded from the minimum lot area.
- (I.) Block dimensions and configuration. Blocks shall be laid out taking into consideration traffic circulation patterns and contemplated use. In conditions exceeding two and five tenths (2.5) dwelling units per acre, excluding common open spaces and public street right-of-ways, any dimension of a block may range from two hundred and fifty to eight hundred (250' – 800') linear feet between cross streets. In major subdivisions the dimension of blocks may not exceed eight hundred (800') linear feet between cross streets, except within subdivisions with average lots exceeding one acre in size, wherein blocks may be up to one thousand five hundred (1,500') feet.
- (1.) Length. Blocks shall be not less than two hundred and fifty (250') feet nor more than one thousand five hundred (1,500') feet in length as stipulated above, except as deemed necessary to secure efficient use of land or desired features of street pattern by the *Development Administrator*. Where deemed necessary by the *Development Administrator*, a pedestrian crosswalk of at least eight feet in width shall be provided.
- (2.) Width. Blocks shall be wide enough to allow two (2) tiers of lots of minimum depth, (reference Zoning standards, Article 8, and Lot Type standards, Article 9), except where fronting on major streets is prevented by topographic conditions, in which case a single tier of lots may be approved. Block width standards do not apply to subdivisions proposed as part of Agricultural (AG) District development.
- (J.) Lots on thoroughfares. Residential lots in subdivisions shall not be entered from major thoroughfare streets.
- (K.) Access requirements for all lots. Each lot in a subdivision shall meet the access standards set forth in this Ordinance, unless specific design alternatives are approved as part of the approval of a Traditional Neighborhood Development Overlay (TNDO) District.
- (L.) Lot area calculation. Areas in the public right-of-way shall not be used to calculate compliance with minimum lot size requirements.
- (M.) Flag lots. Flag lots shall be permitted subject to the following standards:
- (1.) The minimum flagpole width (strip connecting the bulk of the lot to the street) shall be twenty-five (25') feet or twenty-five (25%) percent of the minimum required lot width established by the primary general use district, established by Article 8 of this Ordinance, whichever is greater.
- (2.) The maximum flagpole length (strip connecting the bulk of the lot to the street) shall be two hundred (200') feet.
- (3.) The total lot area shall be a minimum of two and five tenths (2.5) acres, unless required to be larger by the primary general use district, established by Article 8 of this Ordinance;

furthermore, the area of the flagpole within the first one hundred and fifty (150') linear feet of the street (strip connecting the bulk of the lot to the street) shall not be used in calculating minimum lot area, setbacks, or other dimensional requirements for the zoning district in which the lot is located.

- (4.) Not more than four (4%) percent of the total number of lots in a subdivision or development shall be flag lots.

- 16.2-4 Landscaping and buffering. Landscaping shall be provided in the proposed subdivision as required by Article 11 of this Ordinance. Preservation of existing trees is required in accordance with Article 11.
- 16.2-5 Open space. Open space as required by Article 21 of this Ordinance and other applicable ordinances and regulations of the Town of Stallings shall be provided in the proposed subdivision.
- 16.2-6 Streets and utilities. All streets and utilities must comply with the requirements of all applicable plans adopted by the Town of Stallings, including, but not limited to, the Town of Stallings *Technical Standards & Specifications Manual*. Utilities shall be installed underground in all *Major Subdivisions* when new streets are constructed.
- 16.2-7 Street design. The design of all public streets and roads within the Town of Stallings shall conform to standards set forth in Article 13 of this Ordinance and the Town of Stallings *Technical Standards & Specifications Manual*.
Where permitted, private streets must be constructed to Town of Stallings' design standard.
- (A.) Cul-de-Sacs. Cul-de-sacs or other dead end streets designed to be permanently closed are strongly discouraged and can only be used when it is not feasible to connect to an existing or future street. Cul-de-sacs shall not exceed four hundred (400') feet in length and shall be provided at the closed end with a right-of-way radius and a turnaround radius meeting or exceeding the standards set forth in the Town of Stallings *Technical Standards & Specifications Manual*. The *Development Administrator* may approve modifications to these requirements on a case by case basis, with the justification stated in writing on the final plat.
- (B.) Continuation of Adjoining Street System. The proposed street layout shall be coordinated with the street system of the surrounding area. Where possible, existing principal streets shall be extended.
- (C.) Stub Streets. Where the property to be subdivided abuts another property that, in the opinion of the *Development Administrator*, could be subdivided in the future, the proposed street layout shall include a public street and right- of-way, meeting the Town's standards for width and grade, which connects the streets in the subdivision to the abutting property. This street and public right-of-way shall be preserved for the construction of a future street providing access to the abutting property. The subdivider shall be responsible for placing a permanent sign(s) within the right-of-way of the stub street stating that it is the location of a future street. Such sign(s) shall be approved by the *Development Administrator* before being placed in said right-of-way.
- 16.2-8 Naming of streets. All streets shall be named, and signs conforming to Town standards

shall be posted at intersections showing the name of every street. New streets which are obviously in alignment with others already existing and named shall bear the names of the existing streets where practical. In no case shall the names of new streets phonetically resemble existing street names. Streets shall be named in accordance with the standards for street naming established by Union County and must be approved by Union County's emergency address coordinator.

16.2-9 Street construction - property owners' participation. The Town of Stallings will not accept or adopt any new street, nor will it pave or assist in the construction or pavement of any new street other than streets shown on the map of the streets of the Town of Stallings known as the Official Powell Bill Map except upon the payment of the full cost and expense of construction or of construction and pavement, as the case may be, and such cost and expense must be actually paid or amply secured per Section 16.1-9(B.) before the Town will take any action.

16.2-10 Utility and Pedestrian easements. All subdivision plats shall identify easements for the installation of utilities and pedestrian use as follows:

(A.) Major subdivisions. An appropriate easement, of the width required by the utility company/agency, shall be provided for utilities including, but not limited to, electric service, telephone service, cable television service, sewer (sanitary and/or storm-water) lines, and waterlines within the subdivision. The location of the easements and the physical relation of all utilities within the easement shall be approved by the Town of Stallings, in consultation with the utility providers, prior to final plat approval.

Placement of all utilities in a common easement is encouraged when such placement does not conflict with these requirements or others. All off- street easements shall also be dedicated for pedestrian use by the public.

(B.) Minor subdivisions. An appropriate easement, of the width required by the utility company/agency, shall be provided for utilities including, but not limited to, electric service, telephone service, cable television service, sewer lines, and waterlines within the subdivision. The location of the easements and the physical relation of all utilities within the easement shall be approved by the Town of Stallings, in consultation with the utility providers, prior to final plat approval. Placement of all utilities in a common easement is encouraged when such placement does not conflict with these requirements or others. All off-street easements shall also be granted for pedestrian use by the public.

16.2-11 Water supply for fire protection.

(A.) Water supply for fire protection shall be provided as required by the North Carolina Fire Prevention Code.

(B.) Size, type, and installation of hydrants shall conform to the specifications set forth in the North Carolina Fire Prevention Code.

(C.) The maximum distance between fire hydrants shall be eight hundred (800') feet measured by right angles along identified travel way(s).

16.2-12 Storm-water management.

- (A.) Design of the stormwater management system shall be consistent with the Town of Stallings's storm-water regulations, as contained in the Stormwater Management standards and specifications appearing in Article 19 of this Ordinance.
- (B.) The stormwater management system design shall comply with the specifications set forth in the stormwater section of Article 19 of this ordinance and the Town of *Stallings Technical Standards & Specifications Manual*.

16.2-13 Flood standards.

- (A.) All subdivision proposals within the Town of Stallings jurisdiction shall be consistent with the requirements of the Town's flood protection regulations set forth in Article 18 of this Ordinance and with the need to minimize flood damage.
- (B.) All subdivision proposals shall have the public utilities and facilities such as sewerage systems, gas lines, electrical, telecommunications (e.g., television, Internet, telephone, etc.), and water systems located and constructed to avoid flood damage.
- (C.) Adequate drainage shall be provided to avoid exposure to flood hazards.
- (D.) Base flood elevation data shall be provided for subdivision proposals whenever any portion of the project site is located within a designated flood hazard area.
- (E.) Preliminary and final plats shall note the location of floodplain and floodway boundaries and the 100-year flood (Base Flood) elevation.
- (F.) If there is a water course or dry branch running through or within one hundred and fifty (150') feet of the proposed subdivision, the prospective sub- divider shall furnish evidence that residential lots within the subdivision will not be flooded. Lots located in flood plains shall comply with Section 16.2- 3(D.) of this Article and the flood prevention standards set forth in Article 18.

16.2-14 Buffer Strips – Streams. Buffer strips shall be provided along streams as required by the United States Army Corps of Engineers, State of North Carolina, and/or Watershed Regulations set forth in Article 19 of this Ordinance.

16.2-15 Electrical, Cabled, Wired and Fiber Optic utilities. Electrical, Cabled, Wired, and Fiber Optic utility lines shall be installed underground unless inconsistent with flood protection requirements.

16.2-16 Placement of monuments. The Standards of Practice for Land Surveying in North Carolina, as adopted by the North Carolina State Board of Registration for Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors, shall apply when conducting surveys.

ARTICLE 17
SIGN REGULATIONS

17 Title

This Article shall be known and may be cited as the “Town of Stallings Sign Regulations.”

17.1 Applicability and Purpose

This Article applies to all *signs* erected in the Town of Stallings. The purpose of this ordinance is to ensure the installation of safe and effective signage that promotes both business activity and the aesthetic character of the Town, as well as communicating essential information to the public. The following statements elaborate on this purpose.

- (A.) To provide opportunities for neighborhoods and commercial endeavors to be identified in an effective and equitable fashion.
- (B.) To promote public safety by reducing hazards associated with distracting or excessive signage.
- (C.) To establish and promote enhanced community character through signage that is reflective of the adopted goals of the Town and its scale of development.
- (D.) To promote the integration of signage with the architectural characteristics and aesthetic quality of the Town’s development.
- (E.) To provide for flexibility in amount, type and scale of signage depending on the context of the development and the surrounding area.
- (F.) To facilitate efficient, thorough, consistent, and effective enforcement of the *sign* regulations.

17.2 Definitions

Please see definitions in Article 3 of this Ordinance.

17.3 Applicability

17.4-1 Except as specifically exempted in this Article, no *sign* shall be erected, altered, or displayed without a *sign* permit issued by the Town of Stallings confirming compliance with the provisions of this Article. *Signs* made non-conforming by this Article shall be grandfathered until altered, abandoned, relocated, or removed except for prohibited *signs*, which shall be removed within ten (10) days as required in Section 17.5 of this Article.

17.4-2 When a lawful sign (either lawful under current regulations or lawfully in existence as a non-conforming sign) is removed or displaced through eminent domain, the sign may be replaced at a location on the site under the following standards:

- (A.) No additional requirements will apply if the sign can be replaced in a location that complies with all existing regulations.

(B.) If the sign cannot be replaced on the site in compliance with all existing regulations, the Development Administrator may nonetheless approve a sign that:

- (1.) Does not exceed the height or square footage of the removed or displaced sign and;
- (2.) Is reasonably located to ensure traffic safety and compliance with all regulations that may reasonably be complied with, and does not block signs on any adjacent parcel and;
- (3.) May or may not comply with setbacks. For clarity, the Development Administrator, at their sole discretion, may reduce or modify setbacks in order to allow a replacement sign on the site. (*Amended November 27, 2023*)

17.4 Prohibited Signs

Signs prohibited by the enactment of this Article shall be removed within ten (10) days from the date of notification by the *Development Administrator* or duly authorized code enforcement agent of the Town; however, where deemed dangerous or prejudicial the *Development Administrator* may act in accordance with Section 23.10 of this Ordinance. The following *signs* are specifically prohibited by this Ordinance.

- (A.) Off-premise signs. (*Amended February 11, 2019*)
- (B.) Signs attached to light fixtures, curbs, sidewalks, gutters, streets, utility poles, public buildings, fences, railings, public telephone poles, or trees.
- (C.) Windblown signs not specifically permitted in this Article such as pennants, streamers, spinners, balloons, inflatable figures, and similar signs, except as specifically permitted in Section 17.8.
- (D.) Signs which prevent free ingress to or egress from any door, window, or fire escape.
- (E.) Signs erected or displayed in such a manner as to obstruct free and unobstructed vision at any street, intersection, or driveway.
- (F.) Any sign which interferes with vehicular or pedestrian traffic because of its position, size, shape, movement, color, fashion, manner, or intensity of illumination, including signs with the potential to be confused with any authorized traffic sign, signal, or device not found in compliance with the provisions of Section 17.7-1(I.) of this Article.
- (G.) Signs erected or displayed on or over public street rights-of-way, other than those erected by governmental agencies or for which appropriate encroachment agreements have been executed pursuant to this Ordinance. Signs specifically protected by the provisions of G.S. § 136-32 are not prohibited, provided the requirements of G.S. § 136-32 are met.
- (H.) Portable signs, except as specifically permitted herein.
- (I.) Signs that mechanically alter their height, location, or size; signs that revolve; or signs that strobe; or any other similarly constructed signs.
- (J.) Signs attached to the roofs of buildings or are otherwise located above the roofs of buildings or are part of roofing finish and/or materials.

- (K.) Off-premises billboard signs, including outdoor advertising signs, except those placed by governmental agencies for public purposes. Existing off- premises billboard signs that are non-conforming may be disassembled and replaced with a newer structure upon approval of a permit issued by the Development Administrator. The new signage shall be designed to result in no expansion of or increase in the non-conformity; shall allow replacement with a digital sign; shall not exceed forty-eight (48') feet in height above adjacent grade; shall be designed to limit lighting to the sign face; and shall be designed to enhance the architectural features of adjacent buildings. Color renderings or photographic simulations shall be submitted to the Development Administrator, who shall have the authority to deny permits for signs that do not meet the intent of this Article.

17.5 Exempt Signs

The following *signs* are exempt from the requirements of this ordinance; however, in some instances building permits may be required, such as an electrical permit for wiring, and a zoning permit is a prerequisite to a building permit.

- (A.) Warning and security *signs*, including *signs* placed by a public utility for the safety, welfare, or convenience of the public, including, but not limited to, *signs* identifying fire department connections or high voltage, public telephone, or underground cables, and/or gas pipelines.
- (B.) Government *signs* and *signs* for non-profit organizations sponsored by governments including insignia statutorily required legal notices, informational, directional, way-finding, and traffic safety *signs*. (*Amended February 11, 2019*)
- (C.) Warning and security *signs*, including *signs* placed by private property owners restricting activity such as "No Dumping", "No Hunting", and "No Trespassing" *signs* containing less than two (2) square feet in copy area per *sign* face.
- (D.) *Signs* placed inside ball fields and outdoor amphitheaters that face toward the interior of the field or amphitheater and are primarily visible for viewing by persons attending events and/or performances.
- (E.) Accent lighting, as defined herein, provided that not more than two (2) architectural elements are accented per occupancy (e.g., two (2) windows or a window and a roofline, etc.).
- (F.) *Signs* associated with events of short duration for a nonprofit or charitable organization having a duration of fourteen (14) days or less, provided that not more than a total of twenty-four (24) square feet of signage is posted per property per street frontage and they are removed within two (2) days following the associated event.
- (G.) Incidental *signs* affixed to windows containing no more than two (2) square feet in copy area provided that not more than a total of six (6) square feet of incidental signage is displayed per occupancy. An incidental *sign* may flash provided they are located within a building and no more than one such *sign* is displayed per occupancy.



Example of Incidental Signs

- (H.) Machine *signs* containing no more than eight (8) square feet in copy area, except signs at a drive-through food service location and/or kiosk machine *signs* may contain up to twelve (12) square feet in copy area.



Example of Machine Signs

- (I.) Signs and kiosks displayed outdoors at restaurants in a drive-through lane provided they contain no more than six (6) square feet in copy area.
- (J.) *Signs* attached to collection bins, provided they contain no more than six(6) square feet in copy area.
- (K.) Any *sign*, public notice, or warning required by a valid and applicable federal, state, or local law, regulation, approved development plan, or ordinance, including traffic control *signs* on private property.
- (L.) Address *signs* no greater than four (4) square feet in copy area.
- (M.) Retail store window displays of merchandise.
- (N.) *Signs* attached to licensed roadworthy vehicles, provided the vehicles are not parked unattended and in such a manner as to create the effect of additional signage, whether on-premises or off-premises (see Section 17.5, Prohibited Signs).
- (O.) *Signs* attached to umbrellas provided no more than twenty-five (25%) percent of the total surface area of the umbrella is devoted to signage.
- (P.) One (1) *Temporary sign* per property street frontage containing no more than four (4) square feet in copy area in “SRF” and “MFT” districts; no more than sixteen (16) square feet in copy area in the “TC”, “CIV”, and “MU” districts; and, no more than thirty-two (32) square feet in the “AG”, “C 74”, “CP 485”, “VSR”, and “IND” Districts. *Temporary signs* are limited to duration of not more than six (6) consecutive months in any one (1) calendar year. See Section 17.8 for *temporary signs* requiring a permit.

- (Q.) Flags, if they do not exceed fifty (50) square feet in area, are displayed on flagpoles not exceeding forty-eight (48') feet in height, no more than three (3) flags are displayed on a lot of less than one (1) acre in size, and not more than five (5) flags are displayed on zone lots of one (1) acre or more in size. Flagpoles may be roof or wall-mounted provided size, height, and setback requirements are met.
- (R.) Holiday, sports, and good-will decorations with non-promotional message if lights are not illuminated and decorations are not displayed for longer than a total of sixty (60) days per calendar year on non-residential property.
- (S.) *Signs* for “temporary businesses” such as, but not limited to, produce stands, street vendors, and vendors at special events that shall operate for a specified time, not to exceed seven (7) consecutive days, are exempted. If the business is a recurring operation, such as produce stands that operate on weekends or on select days during the week, then said “temporary business” shall comply with the regulations set forth in this Article; the exception being that the *Development Administrator* may permit “temporary businesses” to use banners and temporary signage that comply with the standards and intent of this Article to be used as signage.

17.6 Requirements for Permanent *Signs* Requiring an Approval of a Zoning Permit

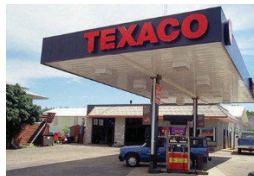
- 17.7-1 Permanent sign requirements. The following tables and text provide the design and dimensional requirements for permanent *signs* that require a permit. Requirements include copy area, number, type of illumination, and letter height for both attached and freestanding *signs*. Setback and height requirements are established for freestanding *signs* and detailed design requirements are provided for monument and pole *signs*.
 - (A.) Only one (1) general attached *sign* (blade, V-type, or flat) is allowed per street or parking frontage.
 - (B.) Only one (1) monument or pole freestanding *sign* is allowed per street frontage.
 - (C.) Height of freestanding *signs* shall be measured from the elevation of the ground at the point of contact with the *sign* provided that the grade of the site is not artificially altered to increase the allowable height of the *sign*. For sloping sites, the applicable point of contact shall be the point having the highest elevation.
 - (D.) One (1) *sign* per approved *Home Occupation* within the Single Family Residential (SFR), Multi-Family Residential Transitional (MFT), Mixed Use (MU), and Town Center (TC) districts, not to exceed four (4) square feet in area.
 - (E.) The following permanent special purpose *signs* are in addition to general attached and freestanding *signs* under the limitations provided in the following tables and elsewhere in this Article.
 - (1.) Window.
 - (2.) Signs at entrances and exits.
 - (3.) One sign per multi-tenant development.
 - (4.) One sign at each entrance to a subdivision.

- (F.) Clocks and Thermometers (including digital displays of time and temperature information) are allowed as either attached or freestanding components of *signs* provided they are:
- (1.) incorporated into the general or attached signage for a non-residential property,
 - (2.) no more than two (2) per property, and
 - (3.) the area does not exceed sixteen (16) square feet. The square footage allowance constitutes an area bonus in addition to the maximum allowable area for the applicable *sign* type to which clocks and/or thermometers are attached.
- (G.) Changeable Copy *signs* are allowed as either attached or freestanding *signs*, provided they are:
- (1.) incorporated into the general or attached signage for a nonresidential property;
 - (2.) not more than one such *sign* is allowed per occupancy; and
 - (3.) the *sign* message changes no more frequently than once every twenty- four (24) hours for manually and/or mechanically changing *signs* and once every twelve (12) hours for digitally changing *signs*.
- (H.) Digitally Changing *signs* are allowed only on properties zoned “C 74”, “CP 485”, “CIV”, and “MU” provided message change intervals are a minimum of a twelve (12) consecutive hour period.
- (I.) All subdivisions requiring the development of new public roads within the Single Family Residential District (SFR) and Agriculture District (AG) must be named. Subdivision names or identification shall not duplicate or closely approximate phonetically the names of existing streets and subdivisions in the Town of Stallings and must be approved by Union County’s emergency address coordinator. One (1) sign may be posted at the primary vehicular entrance to the subdivision from a major and/or minor thoroughfare(s). Residential subdivisions in all other zoning districts may install temporary signage until lots are sold. Commercial subdivisions are not entitled to the signage provided by this subsection. (See Article 16).
- (J.) Requirements for *signs* extending over pedestrian and vehicular travel areas: *Signs* extending over pedestrian and vehicular travel areas shall maintain a minimum clear distance between the finished grade surface material and any portion of the *sign* and its associated support structure of seven (7’) vertical feet on public and/or private sidewalks, and fourteen (14’) vertical feet over paved vehicular parking and/or maneuvering areas. Signs shall not extend over public streets, except as stipulated in Section 17.5(G.) of this Article.

Table 17.1 – Permanent Sign Standards and Criteria

Sign Type		Sign Copy Area Allowance (sq. ft.)	Sign Illumination	Minimum Letter Size	Maximum Number	Other Requirements
Permanent Attached Signs – General						
Blade* (or Projecting)		32	Ambient External Internal	6"	One per street or parking frontage per occupancy	Only one <i>sign</i> (blade, V-type or flat <i>sign</i>) allowed per occupancy per street or parking frontage Internally-illuminated <i>signs</i> –<i>sign</i> face can be illuminated No attached signage above second story except in monolithic multi-story buildings fronting major thoroughfares. May encroach into adjoining street right-of-way pursuant to an encroachment agreement. See 17.5(G.), also see 17.7-1(J.)
V-type*		32				
Flat* (or Wall)		32 in SFR and MFT 10% of wall area of any wall of the principal structure not to exceed 100 sq.ft in all other districts				

*May encroach into adjoining street right-of-way in the Town Center (TC) and Mixed Use (MU) Districts pursuant to an encroachment agreement subject to the provisions of Sections 17.5(G) and 17.7-1(I) of this Article.

Sign Type		Sign Copy Area Allowance (sq. ft.)	Sign Illumination	Minimum Letter Size	Maximum Number	Other Requirements
Permanent Attached <i>Signs</i> – Special Purpose						
Window		8	Ambient	Not Applicable	One (1) per each 100 square feet of display or doorway window area or fraction thereof	A maximum allowance of three (3) <i>signs</i> per street or parking frontage per occupancy
Signs at entrances, exits and intersections in parking lots		4	Ambient External Internal	4"	Not Applicable	
Outdoor sign on or near entrance to commercial property		6	Ambient External	Not Applicable	One (1) per street or parking frontage per building	
Awning*		6	Ambient Backlit	4"	One (1) per street or parking frontage per awning	Not more than two (2) awning <i>signs</i> per occupancy per street or parking frontage.
Canopy		16	Ambient Internal	6"	One (1) per side of canopy	

*May encroach into adjoining street right-of-way in the Town Center (TC) and Mixed Use (MU) Districts pursuant to an encroachment agreement subject to the provisions of Sections 17.5(G) and 17.7-1(I) of this Article.

Sign Type		Sign Copy Area (sq. ft.)	Max. Sign Height (feet)	Sign Illumination	Minimum Letter Size	Max. Number	Minimum Setback from Property Line(s)	Other Requirements
Permanent Freestanding Signs – General and Special Purpose								
Non- residential Monument		48	8'	Ambient External Internal	6"	One per street frontage having access to the site	5 ft	Monument <i>signs</i> shall comply with the design requirements of section 17.7-2
Non- residential Pole		15	10'	Ambient External Internal		One per street frontage providing access to the site	4 feet	Pole <i>signs</i> shall comply with the design requirements of section 17.7-3
Residential Monument		32	6'	Ambient		One per each gateway or primary entrance	0 feet*	Shall comply with design requirements for monument <i>signs</i>
Residential Pole		12	8	Ambient External Internal		One per street frontage providing access to the site		Pole <i>signs</i> shall comply with the design requirements of section 17.7-3
Non- residential outdoor sign		24	6'	Ambient External Internal	4"	One per street frontage having access to the site	25 feet	Sites with multiple buildings only

Sign Type		Sign Copy Area (sq. ft.)	Max. Sign Height (feet)	Sign Illumination	Minimum Letter Size	Max. Number	Minimum Setback from Property Line(s)	Other Requirements
Permanent Freestanding Signs – General and Special Purpose								
Non- residential signs at entrances and exits		3	2.5'	Ambient External Internal	4"	Two per each driveway access to the site	0 feet*	

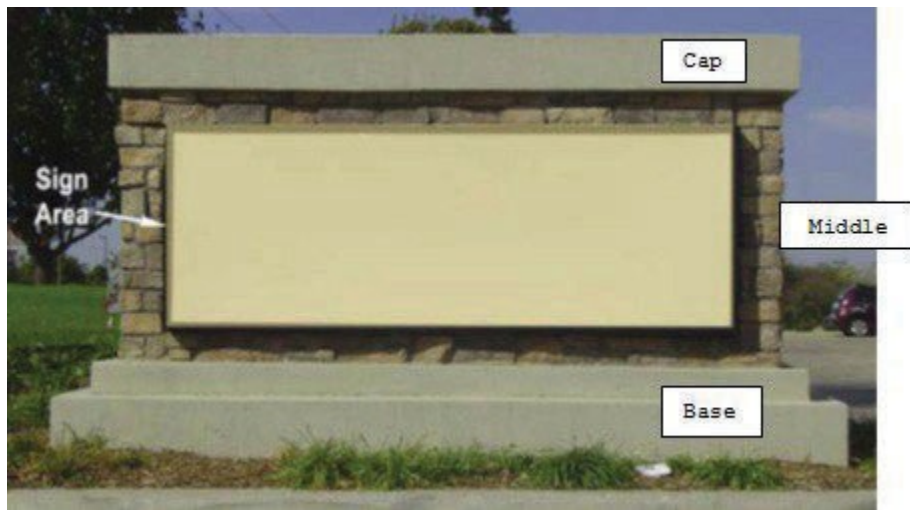
*May encroach into adjoining street right-of-way in the Town Center (TC) and Mixed Use (MU) Districts pursuant to an encroachment agreement subject to the provisions of Sections 17.5(G.) and 17.7-1(L.) of this Article.

(Table 17.1 Amended July 12, 2021)

17.7-2 Monument sign design requirements. Monument *signs* are intended to serve a wider range of aesthetic and architectural purposes than pole *signs*. Consequently, the following design requirements are established for monument *signs*.

- (A.) General design requirements and *sign* copy area measurement for monument *signs*. As in traditional building design, monument *signs* shall be designed to include a base, middle, and cap. The following illustration shows a monument *sign* having these architectural characteristics, as well as how *sign* copy area is to be measured on a monument *sign*.

Monument Sign Design Elements



- (B.) In general, monument *sign* structures should be constructed of materials that are like or complementary to the principal building(s) on the premises where they are located. Only the following materials shall be used in monument *sign* structure construction, singly or in combination.

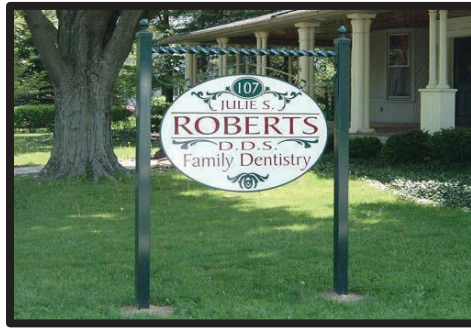
- (1.) Brick (painted or unfinished)
- (2.) Wood
- (3.) Concrete or stucco
- (4.) Natural stone or manufactured stone having a natural appearance
- (5.) Metal
- (6.) Glass

- (C.) Sign copy materials for monument *signs* shall include the *sign* structure materials listed above. For internally illuminated monument *sign* copy, acrylic may be utilized, provided not more than fifty (50%) percent of the *sign* face is illuminated.

17.7-3 Pole sign design requirements. The following design requirements are established for pole *signs*:

- (A.) Pole *signs* in Stallings have traditionally been supported by a pair of posts or suspended from a single post as shown in the following non-local sample illustrations. Pole *signs* shall use one (1) of these two (2) forms of design.

Examples of Allowable Types of Pole Signs



(B.) In general, pole *signs* should use materials that complement the principal building(s) on the premises where they are located. The following materials are acceptable for use in pole *signs*, singly or in combination:

- (1.) Wood
- (2.) Metal
- (3.) Brick (painted or unfinished)
- (4.) Concrete or stucco
- (5.) Natural stone or manufactured stone having a natural appearance

17.8 Temporary *Signs* Requiring a Permit

The following tables provide the design, dimensional, and time of display requirements for Temporary *Signs*, refer to Section 17.5 for Prohibited Signs and Section 17.6 for Exempt *Signs*. Additionally, non-conforming temporary *signs* shall not be *grandfathered* (see Section 17.13 of this Article).

17.8-1 Requirements for temporary *signs* that require a permit.

The temporary *signs* listed in the following table require a permit and shall comply with the indicated zoning location and other requirements. All such *signs*, except for searchlights, shall be illuminated solely by ambient light sources. (*Amended September 26, 2022*)

Temporary Sign Type	Allowable Zoning Districts	Requirements
Sandwich board <i>signs</i>	“AG”, “TC”, “CIV”, “MU”, “C74”, “CP 485”, “VSR”, “BC”& “IND”	One <i>sign</i> per occupancy having direct access onto any public or private sidewalk where <i>sign</i> is placed. “Direct access” shall mean an occupancy having a public entrance immediately from the sidewalk where the <i>sign</i> is placed. See additional sandwich board <i>sign</i> requirements in Section 17.8-2 (below) of this Article.
Banners and flags	“TC”, “MU”, & “C74”	Up to sixty (60) square feet of banner/sail/feather/flag materials per occupancy space. Display time limit: twenty-one (21) days, four (4) times per calendar year with a sixty (60) day separation between permits.

17.8-2 Additional requirements for sandwich board *signs*.

Sandwich board *signs* offer businesses in pedestrian-oriented zoning districts an effective and creative way to market products or services. However, unless carefully regulated, sandwich board *signs* can create hazards for pedestrians and a cluttered and unattractive appearance. The following design standards are established to permit sandwich board *signs* to be utilized in a fashion which meets community safety and design expectations.

- (A.) Sandwich board *signs* shall not exceed four (4) feet in height and thirty (30”) inches in width.
- (B.) Sandwich board *signs* shall be located only where facing parallel to the street oriented sidewalks serve the occupancy with which they are associated.
- (C.) Five (5’) feet of sidewalk clearance shall be provided along at least one (1) side of the *sign* to allow for unobstructed pedestrian access in accordance with ADA regulations.
- (D.) Sandwich board *signs* shall be placed twenty (20’) feet to the primary public entrance to the occupancy with which they are associated and shall be oriented to communicate primarily to pedestrian traffic utilizing the sidewalk on which they are located as opposed to vehicular traffic utilizing nearby public or private streets or private drives and parking areas.
- (E.) Sandwich board *signs* shall be moved to an indoor location for storage during times when

the associated businesses are not open for customers.

- (F.) Sandwich board *signs* shall be located in frames constructed of black anodized aluminum, black wrought-iron, or wood which has been painted black, as illustrated in the following photographs. Plastic, PVC, or other similar materials shall not be used as the frame. The display area within the frame shall be constructed of durable metal or wood if containing permanent messages; such permanent messages shall be applied to the display area with paint, metal, or durable vinyl or shall consist of carved wood or cut metal lettering or images. Sandwich board *signs* containing changeable message display areas may be constructed of chalk board style materials, durable plastic (such as a “dry erase” board), or similar materials, provided the display area background is either black, dark green, or white in color and that the changeable message is applied using erasable chalk or erasable ink in a handwritten application. Unless otherwise specified, a muted color palette shall be used for any background or message, including lettering and images.



Example of Standard Sandwich Board Sign Frame

- (G.) As an alternative to the standard design described above, the *Development Administrator* may permit alternative sandwich board *sign* designs which exhibit a distinctive and creative flair which the owner would otherwise be unable to replicate if the standard frame design was used. Such *signs* shall not contain changeable copy and images and lettering shall be permanently attached, painted, cut, or carved onto the *sign* using a muted palette of colors. Wooden *signs* are preferred, but all such *signs* shall be made of durable materials. An example of an acceptable alternative design is illustrated in the following photograph.



Example of Alternative Sandwich Board Sign

17.9 Signs Located in Local Historic Districts

Regardless of the other dimensional provisions of this Article, *signs* that are located in local historic districts shall be governed by the applicable design guidelines and review processes established for the local historic district.

17.10 Master *Sign* Plan

Regardless of the other provisions of this Article, the Council may, at its sole discretion, approve a master *sign* plan for specified areas of Town or for certain development projects listed in this section. The approved master *sign* plan may include *signs* of different sizes, types, locations, placement, and height from those otherwise enumerated in this Article.

17.10-1 Purpose. The purpose behind this section is to permit creativity in *sign* design and placement to address site issues and constraints associated with topography, pedestrian-orientation, and other conditions unique to the subject development or area of Town.

17.10-2 Application. Master *sign* plans may be submitted for the following types of developments:

- (A.) Traditional Neighborhood Development (TNDO) projects, in accordance with the provisions of Article 8 of this Ordinance.
- (B.) Commercial, institutional, industrial, or mixed-use developments containing three or more (3+) acres in area.
- (C.) Areas of Town that are governed by a corridor plan or area plan that includes *sign* guidelines.

17.10-3 Submittal process. Master *sign* plan applications may be submitted for consideration at the time of original submittal of the proposed development or separately from the original development proposal. The following information or material shall be required for a signage plan application and shall be indicated on an application form provided by the *Development Administrator*:

- (A.) Owner and contact name, address, telephone number, and signature(s), as applicable;
- (B.) A master *sign* plan proposal illustrating the proposed *signs*, their proposed location, along with a statement as to why the existing *sign* code cannot or should not be followed in the subject case;
- (C.) An analysis showing how the proposed signage plan differs from what could be provided under the existing *sign* regulations set forth in this Article; and
- (D.) Other similar information determined by the *Development Administrator* to be necessary for understanding the purpose and intent of the proposed master *sign* plan application.

17.10-4 Review procedure. The *Development Administrator* shall schedule the master *sign* plan for Planning Board and Council consideration in accordance with the notice and public hearing procedures set forth in Article 5 for zoning map amendments. In reviewing the proposed master *sign* plan, the Planning Board and Council shall take the following matters into consideration:

- (A.) The extent to which the proposed master *sign* plan deviates from the *sign* allowances

otherwise applicable in this Article;

- (B.) The rationale provided by the applicant for the deviations;
- (C.) The extent to which the master *sign* plan promotes Town goals associated with community character, safety, pedestrian-orientation, and reasonable time, place, and manner regulation of signs; and
- (D.) The degree to which the master *sign* plan creatively and effectively addresses the issues and constraints unique to the site with regard to signage.

The Planning Board shall provide a recommendation to the Council whether to deny or approve the proposed master *sign* plan in part or in total and shall further recommend conditions regarding approval where deemed warranted.

The Council may deny or approve the proposed master *sign* plan in part or in total and may establish conditions regarding approval. In the event that the master *sign* plan is denied, the applicant must wait at least ninety (90) days before reapplying for a new master *sign* plan *substantially similar* (as defined in Article 3) to the proposed master *sign* plan.

17.11 Suggested Design Guidelines

In addition to the mandatory standards provided in Sections 17.7 and 17.8 above, the following design guidelines for *signs* are provided in order to promote more attractive and functional design and placement of *signs*.

- (A.) Placement of freestanding *signs* should take into account existing trees and other site landscaping so as to maintain *sign* visibility. Landscaping around the base of freestanding *signs* is strongly encouraged to improve the overall appearance and visibility of these *sign* types as evidenced in the following example.



Landscaping Around the Base of a Monument Sign

- (B.) Display windows are intended to offer opportunities to display merchandise or services available on the premises. Careful placement of *signs* in display windows will not obscure the visibility of merchandise or services. Additionally, display windows shall not be “papered-over,” especially in pedestrian areas.
- (C.) The following general guidelines are provided to guide overall *sign* design in the Town:
 - (1.) Use high quality, durable materials.
 - (2.) Minimize the need for *sign* lighting by placing *signs* where ambient light sources illuminate the *sign*. Where separate lighting is necessary, external illumination sources are preferred over internal illumination. All electrical conduit and junction boxes

should be concealed.



Externally Illuminated Sign

- (3.) Backlit, individual letter *signs* (aka, halo lighting) are encouraged where illumination is needed as illustrated below.



Backlit Individual Letters

- (4.) Avoid elaborate or confusing styles of text as illustrated in the following example.



Overly-Complicated Style of Text

- (5.) Attempt to use symbols rather than text; for example, this Norwegian pharmacy *sign* incorporates a symbol as well as text.



Use of Symbols

- (6.) Use *sign* styles and designs that complement the architecture of the site where the *signs* are located. Stallings is a historic Town so using “period” signage is strongly encouraged.



An Example of a “Period” Pole Sign in a New York City Suburb

17.12 Permitting

Applications for *sign* permits and the associated fee schedule may be obtained from the *Development Administrator*. Completed applications, including payment of fees, shall be reviewed for compliance with the requirements of this ordinance.

Signs requiring *sign* permits under the provisions of this ordinance may also require additional permits, including building permits and electrical permits. It shall be the responsibility of the applicant to obtain all applicable permits.

17.13 Non-conforming Signs

A permanent *sign* which does not comply with one or more (1+) of the requirements of this Article shall be grandfathered (i.e., deemed a vested right) until such *sign* is removed, physically altered beyond maintenance (as defined), relocated, damaged, or destroyed, after which it shall be brought into compliance with all requirements of this Article. Non-conforming temporary *signs* shall not be grandfathered and shall be brought into compliance with all requirements of this Article within ten (10) days from the date of notification by the *Development Administrator* or duly authorized code enforcement agent of the Town.

17.14 Discontinued and Abandoned Signs

Signs identifying a discontinued occupancy or use shall be considered abandoned *signs* and shall be removed by the owner of the property on which they are located. Failure to remove a discontinued or abandoned *sign* shall be considered a violation of this ordinance. In addition, correction of a discontinued or abandoned *sign* violation may include removal of a discontinued or abandoned *sign* or *signs* by the Town at the owner's expense after proper notice of the violation and failure to act by the owner within the timeframe established in the notice of violation.

17.15 Maintenance

All *signs*, including exempt *signs*, shall be maintained in a satisfactory state of repair. This shall include, without limitation, correction of peeling or faded paint, repair, or replacement of damaged panels, trimming of vegetation that obscures the *sign*(s), replacement of defective lighting of illuminated *signs*, secure attachment to the building for attached *signs*, and stable vertical alignment of freestanding *signs*.

ARTICLE 18

FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION

Stallings, NC Community ID number 370472

Required for Eligibility in the National Flood Insurance Program

Non-Coastal Regular Phase

18.1 STATUTORY AUTHORIZATION, FINDINGS OF FACT, PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES.

18.1-1 SECTION A. STATUTORY AUTHORIZATION.

The Legislature of the State of North Carolina has in Part 6, Article 21 of Chapter 143; Article 6 of Chapter 153A; Article 8 of Chapter 160A; and Article 7, 9, and 11 of Chapter 160D (Effective July 1, 2021) of the North Carolina General Statutes, delegated to local governmental units the authority to adopt regulations designed to promote the public health, safety, and general welfare.

Therefore, the Town Council of the Town of Stallings, North Carolina, does ordain as follows:

18.1-2 SECTION B. FINDINGS OF FACT.

- (1.) The flood prone areas within the jurisdiction of Stallings are subject to periodic inundation which results in loss of life, property, health and safety hazards, disruption of commerce and governmental services, extraordinary public expenditures of flood protection and relief, and impairment of the tax base, all of which adversely affect the public health, safety, and general welfare.
- (2.) These flood losses are caused by the cumulative effect of obstructions in floodplains causing increases in flood heights and velocities and by the occupancy in flood prone areas of uses vulnerable to floods or other hazards.

18.1-3 SECTION C. STATEMENT OF PURPOSE.

It is the purpose of this Ordinance to promote public health, safety, and general welfare and to minimize public and private losses due to flood conditions within flood prone areas by provisions designed to:

- (1.) restrict or prohibit uses that are dangerous to health, safety, and property due to water or erosion hazards or that result in damaging increases in erosion, flood heights or velocities;
- (2.) require that uses vulnerable to floods, including facilities that serve such uses, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction;
- (3.) control the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels, and natural protective barriers, which are involved in the accommodation of floodwaters;
- (4.) control filling, grading, dredging, and all other development that may increase erosion or flood damage; and
- (5.) prevent or regulate the construction of flood barriers that will unnaturally divert flood waters or which may increase flood hazards to other lands.

18.1-4 SECTION D. OBJECTIVES.

The objectives of this Ordinance are to:

- (1.) protect human life, safety, and health;
- (2.) minimize expenditure of public money for costly flood control projects;
- (3.) minimize the need for rescue and relief efforts associated with flooding and generally undertaken at the expense of the general public;
- (4.) minimize prolonged business losses and interruptions;
- (5.) minimize damage to public facilities and utilities (i.e. water and gas mains, electric, telephone, cable and sewer lines, streets, and bridges) that are located in flood prone areas;
- (6.) help maintain a stable tax base by providing for the sound use and development of flood prone areas; and
- (7.) ensure that potential buyers are aware that property is in a Special Flood Hazard Area.

18.2 DEFINITIONS.

Unless specifically defined below, words or phrases used in this Ordinance shall be interpreted so as to give them the meaning they have in common usage and to give this Ordinance it's most reasonable application. "Accessory Structure (Appurtenant Structure)" means a structure located on the same parcel of property as the principal structure and the use of which is incidental to the use of the principal structure. Garages, carports, and storage sheds are common urban accessory structures. Pole barns, hay sheds, and the like qualify as accessory structures on farms, and may or may not be located on the same parcel as the farm dwelling or shop building.

"Addition (to an existing building)" means an extension or increase in the floor area or height of a building or structure.

"Appeal" means a request for a review of the Floodplain Administrator's interpretation of any provision of this Ordinance.

"Area of Shallow Flooding" means a designated Zone AO on a community's Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) with base flood depths determined to be from one to three (1' - 3') feet. These areas are located where a clearly defined channel does not exist, where the path of flooding is unpredictable and indeterminate, and where velocity flow may be evident.

"Area of Special Flood Hazard" see "Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA)".

"Base Flood" means the flood having a one (1%) percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year.

"Base Flood Elevation (BFE)" means a determination of the water surface elevations of the base flood as published in the Flood Insurance Study. When the BFE has not been provided in a "Special Flood Hazard Area", it may be obtained from engineering studies available from a Federal, State, or other source using FEMA approved engineering methodologies. This elevation, when combined with the "Freeboard", establishes the "Regulatory Flood Protection Elevation".

"Basement" means any area of the building having its floor subgrade (below ground level) on all sides.

"Building" see "Structure".

"Chemical Storage Facility" means a building, portion of a building, or exterior area adjacent to a building used for the storage of any chemical or chemically reactive products.

“Development” means any man-made change to improved or unimproved real estate, including, but not limited to, buildings or other structures, mining, dredging, filling, grading, paving, excavation or drilling operations, or storage of equipment or materials.

“Development Activity” means any activity defined as Development which will necessitate a Floodplain Development Permit.

“Digital Flood Insurance Rate Map (DFIRM)” means the most recent officially adopted version of the digital official map of a community, issued by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, on which both the Special Flood Hazard Areas and the risk premium zones applicable to the community are delineated.

“Disposal” means, as defined in G.S. § 130A-290(a)(6), the discharge, deposit, injection, dumping, spilling, leaking, or placing of any solid waste into or on any land or water so that the solid waste or any constituent part of the solid waste may enter the environment or be emitted into the air or discharged into any waters, including groundwaters.

“Elevated Building” means a non-basement building which has its lowest elevated floor raised above ground level by foundation walls, shear walls, posts, piers, pilings, or columns.

“Encroachment” means the advance or infringement of uses, fill, excavation, buildings, structures, or development into a floodplain, which may impede or alter the flow capacity of a floodplain.

“Existing Manufactured Home Park or Manufactured Home Subdivision” means a manufactured home park or subdivision for which the construction of facilities for servicing the lots on which the manufactured homes are to be affixed (including, at a minimum, the installation of utilities, the construction of streets, and either final site grading or the pouring of concrete pads) was completed before the initial effective date of the floodplain management regulations adopted by the community.

“Flood” or “Flooding” means a general and temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of normally dry land areas from:

- (1.) the overflow of inland or tidal waters; and/or
- (2.) the unusual and rapid accumulation or runoff of surface waters from any source.

“Flood Boundary and Floodway Map (FBFM)” means an the most recent officially adopted version of an official map of a community, issued by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, on which the Special Flood Hazard Areas and the floodways are delineated. This official map is a supplement to and shall be used in conjunction with the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM).

“Flood Hazard Boundary Map (FHBM)” means the most recent officially adopted version of an official map of a community, issued by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, where the boundaries of the Special Flood Hazard Areas have been defined as Zone A.

“Flood Insurance” means the insurance coverage provided under the National Flood Insurance Program.

“Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM)” means the most recent officially adopted version of an official map of a community, issued by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, on which both the Special Flood Hazard Areas and the risk premium zones applicable to the community are delineated. (see also DFIRM)

“Flood Insurance Study (FIS)” means an examination, evaluation, and determination of flood hazards,

corresponding water surface elevations (if appropriate), flood hazard risk zones, and other flood data in a community issued by the Federal Emergency Management Agency. The Flood Insurance Study report includes Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs) and Flood Boundary and Floodway Maps (FBFMs), if published.

“Flood Prone Area” see “Floodplain”

“Flood Zone” means a geographical area shown on the most recent officially adopted version of a Flood Hazard Boundary Map or Flood Insurance Rate Map that reflects the severity or type of flooding in the area.

“Floodplain” means any land area susceptible to being inundated by water from any source.

“Floodplain Administrator” is the individual appointed to administer and enforce the floodplain management regulations.

“Floodplain Development Permit” means any type of permit that is required in conformance with the provisions of this Ordinance, prior to the commencement of any development activity.

“Floodplain Management” means the operation of an overall program of corrective and preventive measures for reducing flood damage and preserving and enhancing, where possible, natural resources in the floodplain, including, but not limited to, emergency preparedness plans, flood control works, floodplain management regulations, and open space plans.

“Floodplain Management Regulations” means this Ordinance and other zoning Ordinances, subdivision regulations, building codes, health regulations, special purpose Ordinances, and other applications of police power. This term describes Federal, State, or local regulations, in any combination thereof, which provide standards for preventing and reducing flood loss and damage.

“Floodproofing” means any combination of structural and nonstructural additions, changes, or adjustments to structures which reduce or eliminate flood damage to real estate or improved real property, water and sanitation facilities, structures, and their contents.

“Floodway” means the channel of a river or other watercourse and the adjacent land areas that must be reserved in order to discharge the base flood without cumulatively increasing the water surface elevation more than one (1') foot.

“Floodway encroachment analysis” means an engineering analysis of the impact a proposed encroachment into a floodway or non-encroachment area is expected to have on the floodway boundaries, base flood elevations, and floodway surcharge elevations. The evaluation shall be prepared by a qualified North Carolina licensed engineer using standard engineering methods and models.

“Freeboard” means the height added to the Base Flood Elevation (BFE) to account for the many unknown factors that could contribute to flood heights greater than the height calculated for a selected size flood and floodway conditions, such as wave action, blockage of bridge openings, and the hydrological effect of urbanization of the watershed. The Base Flood Elevation (BFE) plus the freeboard establishes the “Regulatory Flood Protection Elevation”.

“Functionally Dependent Facility” means a facility which cannot be used for its intended purpose unless it is located in close proximity to water, limited to a docking or port facility necessary for the loading and unloading of cargo or passengers, shipbuilding, or ship repair. The term does not include long-term storage, manufacture, sales, or service facilities.

“Hazardous Waste Management Facility” means, as defined in G.S. § 130A, Article 9, a facility for the collection, storage, processing, treatment, recycling, recovery, or disposal of hazardous waste.

“Highest Adjacent Grade (HAG)” means the highest natural elevation of the ground surface, prior to construction, immediately next to the proposed walls of the structure.

“Historic Structure” means any structure that is:

- (1.) listed individually in the National Register of Historic Places (a listing maintained by the US Department of Interior) or preliminarily determined by the Secretary of Interior as meeting the requirements for individual listing on the National Register;
- (2.) certified or preliminarily determined by the Secretary of Interior as contributing to the historical significance of a registered historic district or a district preliminarily determined by the Secretary to qualify as a registered historic district;
- (3.) individually listed on a local inventory of historic landmarks in communities with a “Certified Local Government (CLG) Program”; or
- (4.) certified as contributing to the historical significance of a historic district designated by a community with a “Certified Local Government (CLG) Program”.

Certified Local Government (CLG) Programs are approved by the US Department of the Interior in cooperation with the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources through the State Historic Preservation Officer as having met the requirements of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as amended in 1980.

“Letter of Map Change (LOMC)” mean an official determination issued by FEMA that amends or revises an effective Flood Insurance Rate Map or Flood Insurance Study. Letters of Map Change include:

- (1.) Letter of Map Amendment (LOMA): An amendment based on technical data showing that a property was incorrectly included in a designated special flood hazard area. A LOMA amends the current effective Flood Insurance Rate Map and establishes that a specific property, portion of a property, or structure is not located in a special flood hazard area.
- (2.) Letter of Map Revision (LOMR): A revision based on technical data that may show changes to flood zones, flood elevations, special flood hazard area boundaries and floodway delineations, and other planimetric features.
- (3.) Letter of Map Revision Based on Fill (LOMR-F): A determination that a structure or parcel of land has been elevated by fill above the base flood elevation and is, therefore, no longer located within the special flood hazard area. In order to qualify for this determination, the fill must have been permitted and placed in accordance with the community’s floodplain management regulations.
- (4.) Conditional Letter of Map Revision (CLOMR): A formal review and comment as to whether a proposed flood protection project or other project complies with the minimum NFIP requirements for such projects with respect to delineation of special flood hazard areas. A CLOMR does not revise the effective Flood Insurance Rate Map or Flood Insurance Study; upon submission and approval of certified as-built documentation, a Letter of Map Revision may be issued by FEMA to revise

the effective FIRM.

“Lowest Adjacent Grade (LAG)” means the elevation of the ground, sidewalk, or patio slab immediately next to the building or deck support after completion of the building.

“Lowest Floor” means the lowest floor of the lowest enclosed area (including basement). An unfinished or flood resistant enclosure, usable solely for parking of vehicles, building access, or limited storage in an area other than a basement area is not considered a building's lowest floor, provided that such an enclosure is not built so as to render the structure in violation of the applicable non-elevation design requirements of this Ordinance.

“Manufactured Home” means a structure, transportable in one or more sections, which is built on a permanent chassis and designed to be used with or without a permanent foundation when connected to the required utilities. The term “manufactured home” does not include a “recreational vehicle”.

“Manufactured Home Park or Subdivision” means a parcel (or contiguous parcels) of land divided into two or more manufactured home lots for rent or sale.

“Map Repository” means the location of the official flood hazard data to be applied for floodplain management. It is a central location in which flood data is stored and managed; in North Carolina, FEMA has recognized that the application of digital flood hazard data products have the same authority as hard copy products. Therefore, the NCEM's Floodplain Mapping Program websites house current and historical flood hazard data. For effective flood hazard data the NC FRIS website (<http://FRIS.NC.GOV/FRIS>) is the map repository, and for historical flood hazard data the FloodNC website (<http://FLOODNC.GOV/NCFLOOD>) is the map repository.

“Market Value” means the building value, not including the land value and that of any accessory structures or other improvements on the lot. Market value may be established by independent certified appraisal; replacement cost depreciated for age of building and quality of construction (Actual Cash Value); or adjusted tax assessed values.

“Mean Sea Level” means, for purposes of this Ordinance, the North American Vertical Datum (NAVD) as corrected in 1988, to which Base Flood Elevations (BFEs) shown on a DFIRM are referenced. North Carolina uses NAVD 1988.

“New Construction” means structures for which the “start of construction” commenced on or after the effective date of the initial floodplain management regulations and includes any subsequent improvements to such structures.

“Non-Encroachment Area” means the channel of a river or other watercourse and the adjacent land areas that must be reserved in order to discharge the base flood without cumulatively increasing the water surface elevation more than one (1') foot as designated in the Flood Insurance Study report.

“Post-FIRM” means construction or other development for which the “start of construction” occurred on or after the effective date of the initial Flood Insurance Rate Map.

“Pre-FIRM” means construction or other development for which the “start of construction” occurred before the effective date of the initial Flood Insurance Rate Map.

“Principally Above Ground” means that at least fifty-one (51%) percent of the actual cash value of the structure is above ground.

“Public Safety” and/or “Nuisance” means anything which is injurious to the safety or health of an entire community or neighborhood, or any considerable number of persons, or unlawfully obstructs the free passage or use, in the customary manner, of any navigable lake, or river, bay, stream, canal, or basin.

“Recreational Vehicle (RV)” means a vehicle, which is:

- (1.) built on a single chassis;
- (2.) four hundred (400) square feet or less when measured at the largest horizontal projection;
- (3.) designed to be self-propelled or permanently towable by a light duty truck; and
- (4.) designed primarily not for use as a permanent dwelling, but as temporary living quarters for recreational, camping, travel, or seasonal use.

“Reference Level” is the top of the lowest floor for structures within Special Flood Hazard Areas designated as Zone AE, A, A99, or AO.

“Regulatory Flood Protection Elevation” means the “Base Flood Elevation” plus the “Freeboard”. In “Special Flood Hazard Areas” where Base Flood Elevations (BFEs) have been determined, this elevation shall be the BFE four (4') feet of freeboard. In “Special Flood Hazard Areas” where no BFE has been established, this elevation shall be at least four (4') feet above the highest adjacent grade.

“Remedy a Violation” means to bring the structure or other development into compliance with State and community floodplain management regulations, or, if this is not possible, to reduce the impacts of its noncompliance. Ways that impacts may be reduced include protecting the structure or other affected development from flood damages, implementing the enforcement provisions of the Ordinance or otherwise deterring future similar violations, or reducing Federal financial exposure with regard to the structure or other development.

“Riverine” means relating to, formed by, or resembling a river (including tributaries), stream, brook, etc.

“Salvage Yard” means any non-residential property used for the storage, collection, and/or recycling of any type of equipment, and including but not limited to vehicles, appliances, and related machinery.

“Solid Waste Disposal Facility” means any facility involved in the disposal of solid waste, as defined in G.S. § 130A-290(a)(35).

“Solid Waste Disposal Site” means, as defined in G.S. § 130A-290(a)(36), any place at which solid wastes are disposed of by incineration, sanitary landfill, or any other method.

“Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA)” means the land in the floodplain subject to a one (1%) percent or greater chance of being flooded in any given year, as determined in Article 18.3, Section B of this Ordinance.

“Start of Construction” includes substantial improvement, and means the date the building permit was issued, provided the actual start of construction, repair, reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition placement, or other improvement was within one hundred and eighty (180) days of the permit date. The actual start means either the first placement of permanent construction of a structure on a site, such as the pouring of slab or footings, the installation of piles, the construction of columns, or any work beyond the stage of excavation; or the placement of a manufactured

home on a foundation. Permanent construction does not include land preparation, such as clearing, grading, and filling; nor does it include the installation of streets and/or walkways; nor does it include excavation for a basement, footings, piers, or foundations or the erection of temporary forms; nor does it include the installation on the property of accessory buildings, such as garages or sheds not occupied as dwelling units or not part of the main structure. For a substantial improvement, the actual start of construction means the first alteration of any wall, ceiling, floor, or other structural part of the building, whether or not that alteration affects the external dimensions of the building.

“Structure” means a walled and roofed building, a manufactured home, or a gas, liquid, or liquefied gas storage tank that is principally above ground.

“Substantial Damage” means damage of any origin sustained by a structure during any one (1) year period whereby the cost of restoring the structure to its before damaged condition would equal or exceed fifty (50%) percent of the market value of the structure before the damage occurred. See definition of “substantial improvement”. Substantial damage also means flood- related damage sustained by a structure on two separate occasions during a ten (10) year period for which the cost of repairs at the time of each such flood event, on the average, equals or exceeds twenty-five (25%) percent of the market value of the structure before the damage occurred.

“Substantial Improvement” means any combination of repairs, reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition, or other improvement of a structure, taking place during any one (1) year period for which the cost equals or exceeds fifty (50%) percent of the market value of the structure before the “start of construction” of the improvement. This term includes structures which have incurred “substantial damage”, regardless of the actual repair work performed. The term does not, however, include either:

- (1.) any correction of existing violations of State or community health, sanitary, or safety code specifications which have been identified by the community code enforcement official and which are the minimum necessary to assure safe living conditions; or
- (2.) any alteration of a historic structure, provided that the alteration will not preclude the structure's continued designation as a historic structure and the alteration is approved by variance issued pursuant to Article 18.4 Section E. of this Ordinance.

“Variance” is a grant of relief from the requirements of this Ordinance.

“Violation” means the failure of a structure or other development to be fully compliant with the community's floodplain management regulations. A structure or other development without the elevation certificate, other certifications, or other evidence of compliance required in Articles 18.4 and 18.5 is presumed to be in violation until such time as that documentation is provided.

“Water Surface Elevation (WSE)” means the height, in relation to mean sea level, of floods of various magnitudes and frequencies in the floodplains of riverine areas.

“Watercourse” means a lake, river, creek, stream, wash, channel, or other topographic feature on or over which waters flow at least periodically. Watercourse includes specifically designated areas in which substantial flood damage may occur.

18.3 GENERAL PROVISIONS.

18.3-1 SECTION A. LANDS TO WHICH THIS ORDINANCE APPLIES.

This Ordinance shall apply to all Special Flood Hazard Areas within the jurisdiction, of the Town of Stallings.

18.3-2 SECTION B. BASIS FOR ESTABLISHING THE SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREAS.

The Special Flood Hazard Areas are those identified under the Cooperating Technical State (CTS) agreement between the State of North Carolina and FEMA. For clarity, the most recent officially adopted versions of the Digital Flood Insurance Rate Map (DFIRM), the Flood Boundary and Floodway Map (FBFM), the Flood Hazard Boundary Map (FHBM), and the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) are hereby incorporated by reference without the need for additional action by the Town to adopt or readopt any more recent officially adopted versions.

18.3-3 SECTION C. ESTABLISHMENT OF FLOODPLAIN DEVELOPMENT PERMIT.

A Floodplain Development Permit shall be required in conformance with the provisions of this Ordinance prior to the commencement of any development activities within Special Flood Hazard Areas determined in accordance with the provisions of Article 18.3, Section B. of this Ordinance.

18.3-4 SECTION D. COMPLIANCE.

No structure or land shall hereafter be located, extended, converted, altered, or developed in any way without full compliance with the terms of this Ordinance and other applicable regulations.

18.3-5 SECTION E. ABROGATION AND GREATER RESTRICTIONS.

This Ordinance is not intended to repeal, abrogate, or impair any existing easements, covenants, or deed restrictions. However, where this Ordinance and another conflict or overlap, whichever imposes the more stringent restrictions shall prevail.

18.3-6 SECTION F. INTERPRETATION.

In the interpretation and application of this Ordinance, all provisions shall be:

- (1.) considered as minimum requirements;
- (2.) liberally construed in favor of the governing body; and
- (3.) deemed neither to limit nor repeal any other powers granted under State statutes.

18.3-7 SECTION G. WARNING AND DISCLAIMER OF LIABILITY.

The degree of flood protection required by this Ordinance is considered reasonable for regulatory purposes and is based on scientific and engineering consideration. Larger floods can and will occur. Actual flood heights may be increased by man-made or natural causes. This Ordinance does not imply that land outside the Special Flood Hazard Areas or uses permitted within such areas will be free from flooding or flood damages. This Ordinance shall not create liability on the part of the Town of Stallings or by any officer or employee thereof for any flood damages that result from reliance on this Ordinance, or any administrative decision lawfully made hereunder.

18.3-8 SECTION H. PENALTIES FOR VIOLATION.

Violation of the provisions of this Ordinance or failure to comply with any of its requirements, including violation of conditions and safeguards established in connection with grants of variance or special exceptions, shall constitute a violation of this Ordinance. Each day such violation continues shall be considered a separate offense. Nothing herein contained shall prevent the Town of Stallings from taking such other lawful action as is necessary to prevent or

remedy any violation. (*Amended May 23, 2022*)

18.4 ADMINISTRATION.

18.4-1 SECTION A. DESIGNATION OF FLOODPLAIN ADMINISTRATOR.

The Town Engineer or his/her designee, hereinafter referred to as the “Floodplain Administrator”, is hereby appointed to administer and implement the provisions of this Article.

18.4-2 SECTION B. FLOODPLAIN DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION, PERMIT AND CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS.

- (1.) **Application Requirements.** Application for a Floodplain Development Permit shall be made to the Floodplain Administrator prior to any development activities located within Special Flood Hazard Areas. The following items shall be presented to the Floodplain Administrator to apply for a floodplain development permit:
 - (a.) A plot plan drawn to scale which shall include, but shall not be limited to, the following specific details of the proposed floodplain development:
 - (i.) the nature, location, dimensions, and elevations of the area of development/disturbance; existing and proposed structures, utility systems, grading/pavement areas, fill materials, storage areas, drainage facilities, and other development;
 - (ii.) the boundary of the Special Flood Hazard Area as delineated on the FIRM or other flood map as determined in Article 18.3, Section B, or a statement that the entire lot is within the Special Flood Hazard Area;
 - (iii.) flood zone(s) designation of the proposed development area as determined on the FIRM or other flood map as determined in Article 18.3, Section B.;
 - (iv.) the boundary of the floodway(s) or non-encroachment area(s) as determined in Article 18.3, Section B.;
 - (v.) the Base Flood Elevation (BFE) where provided as set forth in Article 18.3, Section B; Article 18.4, Section C; or Article 18.5, Section D.;
 - (vi.) the old and new location of any watercourse that will be altered or relocated as a result of proposed development; and
 - (vii.) the certification of the plot plan by a registered land surveyor or professional engineer.
 - (b.) Proposed elevation, and method thereof, of all development within a Special Flood Hazard Area including but not limited to:
 - (i.) elevation in relation to mean sea level of the proposed reference level (including basement) of all structures;
 - (ii.) elevation in relation to mean sea level to which any non-residential structure in Zone AE, A, or AO will be floodproofed; and
 - (iii.) elevation in relation to mean sea level to which any proposed utility systems will be elevated or floodproofed.
 - (c.) If floodproofing, a Floodproofing Certificate (FEMA Form 086-0-34 (7/12)) with supporting data, an operational plan, and an inspection and maintenance plan that include, but are not limited to, installation, exercise, and maintenance of floodproofing measures.

- (d.) A Foundation Plan, drawn to scale, which shall include details of the proposed foundation system to ensure all provisions of this Ordinance are met. These details include but are not limited to:
 - (i.) the proposed method of elevation, if applicable (i.e., fill, solid foundation perimeter wall, solid backfilled foundation, open foundation on columns/posts/piers/piles/shear walls); and
 - (ii.) openings to facilitate automatic equalization of hydrostatic flood forces on walls in accordance with Article 18.5, Section B,(4)(c) when solid foundation perimeter walls are used in Zones A, AO, AE, and A1-30.
- (e.) Usage details of any enclosed areas below the lowest floor.
- (f.) Plans and/or details for the protection of public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical, and water systems to be located and constructed to minimize flood damage.
- (g.) Certification that all other Local, State and Federal permits required prior to floodplain development permit issuance have been received.
- (h.) Documentation for placement of Recreational Vehicles and/or Temporary Structures, when applicable, to ensure that the provisions of Article 18.5, Section B, subsections (6) and (7) of this Ordinance are met.
- (i.) A description of proposed watercourse alteration or relocation, when applicable, including an engineering report on the effects of the proposed project on the flood-carrying capacity of the watercourse and the effects to properties located both upstream and downstream; and a map (if not shown on plot plan) showing the location of the proposed watercourse alteration or relocation.

(2.) **Permit Requirements.** The Floodplain Development Permit shall include, but not be limited to:

- (a.) A description of the development to be permitted under the floodplain development permit.
- (b.) The Special Flood Hazard Area determination for the proposed development in accordance with available data specified in Article 18.3, Section B.
- (c.) The Regulatory Flood Protection Elevation required for the reference level and all attendant utilities.
- (d.) The Regulatory Flood Protection Elevation required for the protection of all public utilities.
- (e.) All certification submittal requirements with timelines.
- (f.) A statement that no fill material or other development shall encroach into the floodway or non-encroachment area of any watercourse, as applicable.
- (g.) The flood openings requirements, if in Zones A, AO, AE, or A1-30.
- (h.) Limitations of below BFE enclosure uses (if applicable). (I.e., parking, building access and limited storage only).

(3.) **Certification Requirements.**

- (a.) Elevation Certificates

- (i.) An Elevation Certificate (FEMA Form 086-0-33 (7/12)) is required prior to the actual start of any new construction. It shall be the duty of the permit holder to submit to the Floodplain Administrator a certification of the elevation of the reference level, in relation to mean sea level. The Floodplain Administrator shall review the certificate data submitted. Deficiencies detected by such review shall be corrected by the permit holder prior to the beginning of construction. Failure to submit the certification or failure to make required corrections shall be cause to deny a floodplain development permit.
- (ii.) An Elevation Certificate (FEMA Form 086-0-33 (7/12)) is required after the reference level is established. Within seven (7) calendar days of establishment of the reference level elevation, it shall be the duty of the permit holder to submit to the Floodplain Administrator a certification of the elevation of the reference level, in relation to mean sea level. Any work done within the seven (7) day calendar period and prior to submission of the certification shall be at the permit holder's risk. The Floodplain Administrator shall review the certificate data submitted. Deficiencies detected by such review shall be corrected by the permit holder immediately and prior to further work being permitted to proceed. Failure to submit the certification or failure to make required corrections shall be cause to issue a stop- work order for the project.
- (iii.) A final as-built Elevation Certificate (*FEMA Form 086-0-33 (7/12)*) is required after construction is completed and prior to Certificate of Compliance/Occupancy issuance. It shall be the duty of the permit holder to submit to the Floodplain Administrator a certification of final as-built construction of the elevation of the reference level and all attendant utilities. The Floodplain Administrator shall review the certificate data submitted. Deficiencies detected by such review shall be corrected by the permit holder immediately and prior to Certificate of Compliance/Occupancy issuance. In some instances, another certification may be required to certify corrected as-built construction. Failure to submit the certification or failure to make required corrections shall be cause to withhold the issuance of a Certificate of Compliance/Occupancy.

(b.) Floodproofing Certificate

If non-residential floodproofing is used to meet the Regulatory Flood Protection Elevation requirements, a Floodproofing Certificate (FEMA Form 086-0-34 (7/12)), with supporting data, an operational plan, and an inspection and maintenance plan are required prior to the actual start of any new construction. It shall be the duty of the permit holder to submit to the Floodplain Administrator a certification of the floodproofed design elevation of the reference level and all attendant utilities, in relation to mean sea level. Floodproofing certification shall be prepared by or under the direct supervision of a professional engineer or architect and certified by same. The Floodplain Administrator shall review the certificate data, the operational plan, and the inspection and maintenance plan.

Deficiencies detected by such review shall be corrected by the applicant prior to permit approval. Failure to submit the certification or failure to make required corrections shall be cause to deny a Floodplain Development Permit. Failure to construct in accordance with the certified design shall be cause to withhold the

issuance of a Certificate of Compliance/Occupancy.

- (c.) If a manufactured home is placed within Zone A, AO, AE, or A1-30 and the elevation of the chassis is more than thirty-six (36") inches in height above grade, an engineered foundation certification is required in accordance with the provisions of Article 18.5, Section B.(3)(b).
 - (d.) If a watercourse is to be altered or relocated, a description of the extent of watercourse alteration or relocation; a professional engineer's certified report on the effects of the proposed project on the flood-carrying capacity of the watercourse and the effects to properties located both upstream and downstream; and a map showing the location of the proposed watercourse alteration or relocation shall all be submitted by the permit applicant prior to issuance of a floodplain development permit.
 - (e.) Certification exemptions. The following structures, if located within Zone A, AO, AE, or A1-30, are exempt from the elevation/floodproofing certification requirements specified in items (a) and (b) of this subsection:
 - (i.) recreational vehicles meeting requirements of Article 18.5, Section B.(6)(a);
 - (ii.) temporary structures meeting requirements of Article 18.5, Section B.(7); and
 - (iii.) accessory structures less than one hundred and fifty (150) square feet meeting requirements of Article 18.5, Section B.(8).
- (4.) **Determinations for existing buildings and structures.** For applications for building permits to improve buildings and structures, including alterations, movement, enlargement, replacement, repair, change of occupancy, additions, rehabilitations, renovations, substantial improvements, repairs of substantial damage, and any other improvement of or work on such buildings and structures, the Floodplain Administrator, in coordination with the Building Official, shall:
- (a.) Estimate the market value, or require the applicant to obtain an appraisal of the market value prepared by a qualified independent appraiser, of the building or structure before the start of construction of the proposed work; in the case of repair, the market value of the building or structure shall be the market value before the damage occurred and before any repairs are made;
 - (b.) Compare the cost to perform the improvement, the cost to repair a damaged building to its pre-damaged condition, or the combined costs of improvements and repairs, if applicable, to the market value of the building or structure;
 - (c.) Determine and document whether the proposed work constitutes substantial improvement or repair of substantial damage; and
 - (d.) Notify the applicant if it is determined that the work constitutes substantial improvement or repair of substantial damage and that compliance with the flood resistant construction requirements of the NC Building Code and this Ordinance is required.

18.4-3 SECTION C. DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE FLOODPLAIN ADMINISTRATOR.

The Floodplain Administrator shall perform, but not be limited to, the following duties:

- (1.) Review all floodplain development applications and issue permits for all proposed development within Special Flood Hazard Areas to assure that the requirements of this Ordinance have been satisfied.
- (2.) Review all proposed development within Special Flood Hazard Areas to assure that all necessary Local, State and Federal permits have been received, including Section 404 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972, 33 U.S.C. 1334.
- (3.) Notify adjacent communities and the North Carolina Department of Public Safety, Division of Emergency Management, State Coordinator for the National Flood Insurance Program prior to any alteration or relocation of a watercourse and submit evidence of such notification to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).
- (4.) Assure that maintenance is provided within the altered or relocated portion of said watercourse so that the flood-carrying capacity is maintained.
- (5.) Prevent encroachments into floodways and non-encroachment areas unless the certification and flood hazard reduction provisions of Article 18.5, Section F. are met.
- (6.) Obtain actual elevation (in relation to mean sea level) of the reference level (including basement) and all attendant utilities of all new and substantially improved structures, in accordance with the provisions of Article 18.4, Section B.(3).
- (7.) Obtain actual elevation (in relation to mean sea level) to which all new and substantially improved structures and utilities have been floodproofed, in accordance with the provisions of Article 18.4, Section B.(3).
- (8.) Obtain actual elevation (in relation to mean sea level) of all public utilities in accordance with the provisions of Article 18.4, Section B.(3).
- (9.) When floodproofing is utilized for a particular structure, obtain certifications from a registered professional engineer or architect in accordance with the provisions of Article 18.4, Section B(3) and Article 18.5, Section B.(2).
- (10.) Where interpretation is needed as to the exact location of boundaries of the Special Flood Hazard Areas, floodways, or non-encroachment areas (for example, where there appears to be a conflict between a mapped boundary and actual field conditions), make the necessary interpretation. The person contesting the location of the boundary shall be given a reasonable opportunity to appeal the interpretation as provided in this article.
- (11.) When Base Flood Elevation (BFE) data has not been provided in accordance with the provisions of Article 18.3, Section B., obtain, review, and reasonably utilize any BFE data, along with floodway or non-encroachment area data available from a Federal, State, or other source, including data developed pursuant to Article 18.5, Section D.(2)(b), in order to administer the provisions of this Ordinance.
- (12.) When Base Flood Elevation (BFE) data is provided but no floodway or non-encroachment area data has been provided in accordance with the provisions of Article 18.3, Section B., obtain, review, and reasonably utilize any floodway data or non-encroachment area data available from a Federal, State, or other source in order to administer the provisions of this Ordinance.
- (13.) When the lowest floor and the lowest adjacent grade of a structure or the lowest ground elevation of a parcel in a Special Flood Hazard Area is above the Base Flood Elevation (BFE), advise the property owner of the option to apply for a Letter of Map Amendment

(LOMA) from FEMA. Maintain a copy of the LOMA issued by FEMA in the floodplain development permit file.

- (14.) Permanently maintain all records that pertain to the administration of this Ordinance and make these records available for public inspection, recognizing that such information may be subject to the Privacy Act of 1974, as amended.
- (15.) Make on-site inspections of work in progress. As the work pursuant to a floodplain development permit progresses, the Floodplain Administrator shall make as many inspections of the work as may be necessary to ensure that the work is being done according to the provisions of the local Ordinance and the terms of the permit. In exercising this power, the Floodplain Administrator has a right, upon presentation of proper credentials, to enter on any premises within the jurisdiction of the community at any reasonable hour for the purposes of inspection or other enforcement action.
- (16.) Issue stop-work orders as required. Whenever a building or part thereof is being constructed, reconstructed, altered, or repaired in violation of this Ordinance, the Floodplain Administrator may order the work to be immediately stopped. The stop-work order shall be in writing and directed to the person doing or in charge of the work. The stop-work order shall state the specific work to be stopped, the specific reason(s) for the stoppage, and the condition(s) under which the work may be resumed. Violation of a stop-work order constitutes a violation of this Ordinance. (*Amended May 23, 2022*)
- (17.) Revoke floodplain development permits as required. The Floodplain Administrator may revoke and require the return of the floodplain development permit by notifying the permit holder in writing stating the reason(s) for the revocation. Permits shall be revoked for any substantial departure from the approved application, plans, and specifications; for refusal or failure to comply with the requirements of State or local laws; or for false statements or misrepresentations made in securing the permit. Any floodplain development permit mistakenly issued in violation of an applicable State or local law may also be revoked.
- (18.) Make periodic inspections throughout the Special Flood Hazard Areas within the jurisdiction of the community. The Floodplain Administrator and each member of his or her inspections department shall have a right, upon presentation of proper credentials, to enter on any premises within the territorial jurisdiction of the department at any reasonable hour for the purposes of inspection or other enforcement action.
- (19.) Follow through with corrective procedures of Article 18.4, Section D.
- (20.) Review, provide input, and make recommendations for variance requests.
- (21.) Maintain a current map repository to include, but not limited to, the FIS Report, the most recent officially adopted version of the FIRM and other official flood maps and studies adopted in accordance with the provisions of Article 18.3, Section B of this Ordinance, including any revisions thereto including Letters of Map Change, issued by FEMA. Notify State and FEMA of mapping needs.
- (22.) To the extent required after acknowledging the most recent officially adopted versions, coordinate revisions to FIS reports and FIRMs, including Letters of Map Revision Based on Fill (LOMR-Fs) and Letters of Map Revision (LOMRs).

18.4-4 SECTION D. CORRECTIVE PROCEDURES.

- (1.) Violations to be Corrected: When the Floodplain Administrator finds violations of applicable

State and local laws, it shall be his or her duty to notify the owner or occupant of the building of the violation. The owner or occupant shall immediately remedy each of the violations of law cited in such notification.

- (2.) Actions in Event of Failure to Take Corrective Action: If the owner of a building or property shall fail to take prompt corrective action, the Floodplain Administrator shall give the owner written notice, by certified or registered mail to the owner's last known address or by personal service, stating:
 - (a.) that the building or property is in violation of the floodplain management regulations;
 - (b.) that a hearing will be held before the Floodplain Administrator at a designated place and time, not later than ten (10) days after the date of the notice, at which time the owner shall be entitled to be heard in person or by counsel and to present arguments and evidence pertaining to the matter; and
 - (c.) that following the hearing, the Floodplain Administrator may issue an order to alter, vacate, or demolish the building; or to remove fill as applicable.
- (3.) Order to Take Corrective Action: If, upon a hearing held pursuant to the notice prescribed above, the Floodplain Administrator shall find that the building or development is in violation of the Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance, he or she shall issue an order in writing to the owner, requiring the owner to remedy the violation within a specified time period, not less than sixty (60) calendar days, nor more than one hundred and eighty (180) calendar days. Where the Floodplain Administrator finds that there is imminent danger to life or other property, he or she may order that corrective action be taken in such lesser period as may be feasible.
- (4.) Appeal: Any owner who has received an order to take corrective action may appeal the order to the local elected governing body by giving notice of appeal in writing to the Floodplain Administrator and the clerk within ten (10) days following issuance of the final order. In the absence of an appeal, the order of the Floodplain Administrator shall be final. The local governing body shall hear an appeal within a reasonable time and may affirm, modify and affirm, or revoke the order.
- (5.) Failure to Comply with Order: If the owner of a building or property fails to comply with an order to take corrective action for which no appeal has been made or fails to comply with an order of the governing body following an appeal, the owner shall be guilty of a violation of this Ordinance. (*Amended May 23, 2022*)

18.4-5 SECTION E. VARIANCE PROCEDURES.

- (1.) The Board of Adjustment as established by the Town of Stallings, hereinafter referred to as the "appeal board", shall hear and decide requests for variances from the requirements of this Ordinance.
- (2.) Any person aggrieved by the decision of the appeal board may appeal such decision to the Court, as provided in G.S. § 160D.
- (3.) Variances may be issued for:
 - (a.) the repair or rehabilitation of historic structures upon the determination that the proposed repair or rehabilitation will not preclude the structure's continued designation as a historic structure and that the variance is the minimum necessary to preserve the historic character and design of the structure;

- (b.) functionally dependent facilities if determined to meet the definition as stated in Article 18.2 of this Ordinance, provided provisions of Article 18.4, Section E.(9)(b), (c), and (e) have been satisfied, and such facilities are protected by methods that minimize flood damages during the base flood and create no additional threats to public safety; or
 - (c.) any other type of development, provided it meets the requirements of this Section.
- (4.) In passing upon variances, the appeal board shall consider all technical evaluations, all relevant factors, all standards specified in other sections of this Ordinance, and:
 - (a.) the danger that materials may be swept onto other lands to the injury of others;
 - (b.) the danger to life and property due to flooding or erosion damage;
 - (c.) the susceptibility of the proposed facility and its contents to flood damage and the effect of such damage on the individual owner;
 - (d.) the importance of the services provided by the proposed facility to the community;
 - (e.) the necessity to the facility of a waterfront location as defined under Article 18.2 of this Ordinance as a functionally dependent facility, where applicable;
 - (f.) the availability of alternative locations, not subject to flooding or erosion damage, for the proposed use;
 - (g.) the compatibility of the proposed use with existing and anticipated development;
 - (h.) the relationship of the proposed use to the comprehensive plan and floodplain management program for that area;
 - (i.) the safety of access to the property in times of flood for ordinary and emergency vehicles;
 - (j.) the expected heights, velocity, duration, rate of rise, and sediment transport of the floodwaters and the effects of wave action, if applicable, expected at the site; and
 - (k.) the costs of providing governmental services during and after flood conditions including maintenance and repair of public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical and water systems, and streets and bridges.
- (5.) A written report addressing each of the above factors shall be submitted with the application for a variance.
- (6.) Upon consideration of the factors listed above and the purposes of this Ordinance, the appeal board may attach such conditions to the granting of variances as it deems necessary to further the purposes and objectives of this Ordinance.
- (7.) Any applicant to whom a variance is granted shall be given written notice specifying the difference between the Base Flood Elevation (BFE) and the elevation to which the structure is to be built and that such construction below the BFE increases risks to life and property, and that the issuance of a variance to construct a structure below the BFE will result in increased premium rates for flood insurance up to twenty-five (\$25) dollars per every one hundred (\$100) dollars of insurance coverage. Such notification shall be maintained with a record of all variance actions, including justification for their issuance.
- (8.) The Floodplain Administrator shall maintain the records of all appeal actions and report any variances to the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the State of North Carolina upon request.

(9.) Conditions for Variances:

- (a.) Variances shall not be issued when the variance will make the structure in violation of other Federal, State, or local laws, regulations, or Ordinances.
- (b.) Variances shall not be issued within any designated floodway or non- encroachment area if the variance would result in any increase in flood levels during the base flood discharge.
- (c.) Variances shall only be issued upon a determination that the variance is the minimum necessary, considering the flood hazard, to afford relief.
- (d.) Variances shall only be issued prior to development permit approval.
- (e.) Variances shall only be issued upon:
 - (i.) a showing of good and sufficient cause;
 - (ii.) a determination that failure to grant the variance would result in exceptional hardship; and
 - (iii.) a determination that the granting of a variance will not result in increased flood heights, additional threats to public safety, or extraordinary public expense, create nuisance, cause fraud on or victimization of the public, or conflict with existing local laws or Ordinances.

(10.) A variance may be issued for solid waste disposal facilities or sites, hazardous waste management facilities, salvage yards, and chemical storage facilities that are located in Special Flood Hazard Areas provided that all of the following conditions are met.

- (a.) The use serves a critical need in the community.
- (b.) No feasible location exists for the use outside the Special Flood Hazard Area.
- (c.) The reference level of any structure is elevated or floodproofed to at least the Regulatory Flood Protection Elevation.
- (d.) The use complies with all other applicable Federal, State and local laws.
- (e.) The Town of Stallings has notified the Secretary of the North Carolina Department of Public Safety of its intention to grant a variance at least thirty (30) calendar days prior to granting the variance.

18.5 PROVISIONS FOR FLOOD HAZARD REDUCTION.

18.5-1 SECTION A. GENERAL STANDARDS.

In all Special Flood Hazard Areas the following provisions are required:

- (1.) All new construction and substantial improvements shall be designed (or modified) and adequately anchored to prevent flotation, collapse, and lateral movement of the structure.
- (2.) All new construction and substantial improvements shall be constructed with materials and utility equipment resistant to flood damage.
- (3.) All new construction and substantial improvements shall be constructed by methods and practices that minimize flood damages.
- (4.) Electrical, heating, ventilation, plumbing, air conditioning equipment, and other service facilities shall be designed and/or located so as to prevent water from entering or

accumulating within the components during conditions of flooding to the Regulatory Flood Protection Elevation. These include, but are not limited to, HVAC equipment, water softener units, bath/kitchen fixtures, ductwork, electric/gas meter panels/boxes, utility/cable boxes, hot water heaters, and electric outlets/switches.

- (5.) All new and replacement water supply systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of floodwaters into the system.
- (6.) New and replacement sanitary sewage systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of floodwaters into the systems and discharges from the systems into flood waters.
- (7.) On-site waste disposal systems shall be located and constructed to avoid impairment to them or contamination from them during flooding.
- (8.) Any alteration, repair, reconstruction, or improvements to a structure, which is in compliance with the provisions of this Ordinance, shall meet the requirements of “new construction” as contained in this Ordinance.
- (9.) Nothing in this Ordinance shall prevent the repair, reconstruction, or replacement of a building or structure existing on the effective date of this Ordinance and located totally or partially within the floodway, non- encroachment area, or stream setback, provided there is no additional encroachment below the Regulatory Flood Protection Elevation in the floodway, non-encroachment area, or stream setback, and provided that such repair, reconstruction, or replacement meets all of the other requirements of this Ordinance.
- (10.) New solid waste disposal facilities and sites, hazardous waste management facilities, salvage yards, and chemical storage facilities shall not be permitted, except by variance as specified in Article 18.4, Section E.(10). A structure or tank for chemical or fuel storage incidental to an allowed use or to the operation of a water treatment plant or wastewater treatment facility may be located in a Special Flood Hazard Area only if the structure or tank is either elevated or floodproofed to at least the Regulatory Flood Protection Elevation and certified in accordance with the provisions of Article 18.4, Section B.(3).
- (11.) All subdivision proposals and other development proposals shall be consistent with the need to minimize flood damage.
- (12.) All subdivision proposals and other development proposals shall have public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical, and water systems located and constructed to minimize flood damage.
- (13.) All subdivision proposals and other development proposals shall have adequate drainage provided to reduce exposure to flood hazards.
- (14.) All subdivision proposals and other development proposals shall have received all necessary permits from those governmental agencies for which approval is required by Federal or State law, including Section 404 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972, 33 U.S.C. 1334.
- (15.) When a structure is partially located in a Special Flood Hazard Area, the entire structure shall meet the requirements for new construction and substantial improvements.
- (16.) When a structure is located in multiple flood hazard zones or in a flood hazard risk zone with multiple base flood elevations, the provisions for the more restrictive flood hazard risk zone and the highest Base Flood Elevation (BFE) shall apply.

18.5-2 SECTION B. SPECIFIC STANDARDS.

In all Special Flood Hazard Areas where Base Flood Elevation (BFE) data has been provided, as set forth in Article 18.3, Section B., or Article 18.5, Section D., the following provisions, in addition to the provisions of Article 18.5, Section A., are required:

- (1.) Residential Construction. New construction and substantial improvement of any residential structure (including manufactured homes) shall have the reference level, including basement, elevated no lower than the Regulatory Flood Protection Elevation, as defined in Article 18.2 of this Ordinance.
- (2.) Non-Residential Construction. New construction and substantial improvement of any commercial, industrial, or other non-residential structure shall have the reference level, including basement, elevated no lower than the Regulatory Flood Protection Elevation, as defined in Article 18.2 of this Ordinance. Structures located in A, AE, AO, and A1-30 Zones may be floodproofed to the Regulatory Flood Protection Elevation in lieu of elevation provided that all areas of the structure, together with attendant utility and sanitary facilities, below the Regulatory Flood Protection Elevation are watertight with walls substantially impermeable to the passage of water, using structural components having the capability of resisting hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads and the effect of buoyancy. For AO Zones, the floodproofing elevation shall be in accordance with Article 18.5, Section G.
 - (2.) A registered professional engineer or architect shall certify that the floodproofing standards of this subsection are satisfied. Such certification shall be provided to the Floodplain Administrator as set forth in Article 18.4, Section B(3), along with the operational plan and the inspection and maintenance plan.
- (3.) Manufactured Homes.
 - (a.) New and replacement manufactured homes shall be elevated so that the reference level of the manufactured home is no lower than the Regulatory Flood Protection Elevation, as defined in Article 18.2 of this Ordinance.
 - (b.) Manufactured homes shall be securely anchored to an adequately anchored foundation to resist flotation, collapse, and lateral movement, either by certified engineered foundation system, or in accordance with the most current edition of the State of North Carolina Regulations for Manufactured Homes adopted by the Commissioner of Insurance pursuant to G.S. § 143-143.15. Additionally, when the elevation would be met by an elevation of the chassis thirty-six (36") inches or less above the grade at the site, the chassis shall be supported by reinforced piers or engineered foundation. When the elevation of the chassis is above thirty- six (36") inches in height, an engineering certification is required.
 - (c.) All enclosures or skirting below the lowest floor shall meet the requirements of Article 18.5, Section B.(4).
 - (d.) An evacuation plan must be developed for evacuation of all residents of all new, substantially improved or substantially damaged manufactured home parks or subdivisions located within flood prone areas. This plan shall be filed with and approved by the Floodplain Administrator and the local Emergency Management Coordinator.
- (4.) Elevated Buildings. Fully enclosed area, of new construction and substantially improved structures, which is below the lowest floor:

- (a.) Shall not be designed or used for human habitation, but shall only be used for parking of vehicles, building access, or limited storage of maintenance equipment used in connection with the premises. Access to the enclosed area shall be the minimum necessary to allow for parking of vehicles (garage door) or limited storage of maintenance equipment (standard exterior door), or entry to the living area (stairway or elevator). The interior portion of such enclosed area shall not be finished or partitioned into separate rooms, except to enclose storage areas;
- (b.) Shall be constructed entirely of flood resistant materials at least to the Regulatory Flood Protection Elevation;
- (c.) Shall include, in Zones A, AO, AE, and A1-30, flood openings to automatically equalize hydrostatic flood forces on walls by allowing for the entry and exit of floodwaters. To meet this requirement, the openings must either be certified by a professional engineer or architect or meet or exceed the following minimum design criteria:
 - (i.) a minimum of two (2) flood openings on different sides of each enclosed area subject to flooding;
 - (ii.) the total net area of all flood openings must be at least one (1) square inch for each square foot of enclosed area subject to flooding;
 - (iii.) if a building has more than one (1) enclosed area, each enclosed area must have flood openings to allow floodwaters to automatically enter and exit;
 - (iv.) the bottom of all required flood openings shall be no higher than one (1') foot above the adjacent grade;
 - (v.) flood openings may be equipped with screens, louvers, or other coverings or devices, provided they permit the automatic flow of floodwaters in both directions; and
 - (vi.) enclosures made of flexible skirting are not considered enclosures for regulatory purposes, and, therefore, do not require flood openings. Masonry or wood underpinning, regardless of structural status, is considered an enclosure and requires flood openings as outlined above.

(5.) Additions/Improvements.

- (a.) Additions and/or improvements to pre-FIRM structures when the addition and/or improvements in combination with any interior modifications to the existing structure are:
 - (i.) not a substantial improvement, the addition and/or improvements must be designed to minimize flood damages.
 - (ii.) a substantial improvement, with modifications, rehabilitations, or improvements to the existing structure or the common wall is structurally modified more than installing a doorway, both the existing structure and the addition must comply with the standards for new construction.
- (b.) Additions to pre-FIRM or post-FIRM structures that are a substantial improvement with no modifications/rehabilitations/improvements to the existing structure other than a standard door in the common wall, shall require only the addition to comply with the standards for new construction.
- (c.) Additions and/or improvements to post-FIRM structures when the addition and/or improvements in combination with any interior modifications to the

existing structure are:

- (i.) not a substantial improvement, the addition and/or improvements only must comply with the standards for new construction consistent with the code and requirements for the original structure.
 - (ii.) a substantial improvement, both the existing structure and the addition and/or improvements must comply with the standards for new construction.
- (d.) Any combination of repair, reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition or improvement of a building or structure taking place during a two (2) year period, the cumulative cost of which equals or exceeds fifty (50%) percent of the market value of the structure before the improvement or repair is started must comply with the standards for new construction. For each building or structure, the two (2) year period begins on the date of the first improvement or repair of that building or structure subsequent to the effective date of this Ordinance. If the structure has sustained substantial damage, any repairs are considered substantial improvement regardless of the actual repair work performed. The requirement does not, however, include either:
- (i.) any project for improvement of a building required to correct existing health, sanitary or safety code violations identified by the building official and that are the minimum necessary to assume safe living conditions; or
 - (ii.) any alteration of a historic structure provided that the alteration will not preclude the structure's continued designation as a historic structure.

(6.) Recreational Vehicles. Recreational vehicles shall either:

- (a.) Temporary Placement
 - (i.) be on site for fewer than one hundred and eighty (180) consecutive days; or
 - (ii.) be fully licensed and ready for highway use (a recreational vehicle is ready for highway use if it is on its wheels or jacking system, is attached to the site only by quick disconnect type utilities, and has no permanently attached additions)
- (b.) Permanent Placement. Recreational vehicles that do not meet the limitations of Temporary Placement shall meet all the requirements for new construction.

(7.) Temporary Non-Residential Structures. Prior to the issuance of a floodplain development permit for a temporary structure, the applicant must submit to the Floodplain Administrator a plan for the removal of such structure(s) in the event of a hurricane, flash flood, or other type of flood warning notification. The following information shall be submitted in writing to the Floodplain Administrator for review and written approval:

- (a.) a specified time period for which the temporary use will be permitted. Time specified may not exceed three (3) months, renewable up to one (1) year;
- (b.) the name, address, and phone number of the individual responsible for the removal of the temporary structure;
- (c.) the time frame prior to the event at which a structure will be removed (i.e., minimum of seventy-two (72) hours before landfall of a hurricane or immediately upon flood warning notification);
- (d.) a copy of the contract or other suitable instrument with the entity responsible for physical removal of the structure; and

- (e.) designation, accompanied by documentation, of a location outside the Special Flood Hazard Area, to which the temporary structure will be moved.
- (8.) Accessory Structures. When accessory structures (sheds, detached garages, etc.) are to be placed within a Special Flood Hazard Area, the following criteria shall be met:
 - (a.) Accessory structures shall not be used for human habitation (including working, sleeping, living, cooking or restroom areas);
 - (b.) Accessory structures shall not be temperature-controlled;
 - (c.) Accessory structures shall be designed to have low flood damage potential;
 - (d.) Accessory structures shall be constructed and placed on the building site so as to offer the minimum resistance to the flow of floodwaters;
 - (e.) Accessory structures shall be firmly anchored in accordance with the provisions of Article 18.5, Section A.(1);
 - (f.) All service facilities such as electrical shall be installed in accordance with the provisions of Article 18.5, Section A.(4); and
 - (g.) Flood openings to facilitate automatic equalization of hydrostatic flood forces shall be provided below Regulatory Flood Protection Elevation in conformance with the provisions of Article 18.5, Section B.(4)(c).

An accessory structure with a footprint less than one hundred and fifty (150) square feet or that is a minimal investment of three thousand (\$3,000) dollars or less and satisfies the criteria outlined above is not required to meet the elevation or floodproofing standards of Article 18.5, Section B.(2). Elevation or floodproofing certifications in accordance with Article 18.4, Section B.(3) are required for all other accessory structures exceeding the minimum size or minimal investment.

- (9.) Tanks. When gas and liquid storage tanks are to be placed within a Special Flood Hazard Area, the following criteria shall be met:
 - (a.) Underground tanks. Underground tanks in flood hazard areas shall be anchored to prevent flotation, collapse or lateral movement resulting from hydrodynamic and hydrostatic loads during conditions of the design flood, including the effects of buoyancy assuming the tank is empty;
 - (b.) Above-ground tanks, elevated. Above-ground tanks in flood hazard areas shall be elevated to or above the design flood elevation, securely attached to a supporting structure that is designed to prevent flotation, collapse or lateral movement during conditions of the design flood. Tank-supporting structures shall meet the foundation requirements of the applicable flood hazard area;
 - (c.) Above-ground tanks, not elevated. Above-ground tanks that do not meet the elevation requirements of Section B.(2) of this Ordinance shall be permitted in flood hazard areas provided the tanks are anchored or otherwise designed and constructed to prevent flotation, collapse or lateral movement resulting from hydrodynamic and hydrostatic loads during conditions of the design flood, including the effects of buoyancy assuming the tank is empty and the effects of flood-borne debris; and
 - (d.) Tank inlets and vents. Tank inlets, fill openings, outlets and vents shall be:
 - (i.) at or above the design flood elevation or fitted with covers designed to prevent

the inflow of floodwater or outflow of the contents of the tanks during conditions of the design flood; and

- (ii.) anchored to prevent lateral movement resulting from hydrodynamic and hydrostatic loads, including the effects of buoyancy, during conditions of the design flood.

(10.) Other Development. Prior to the issuance of a floodplain development permit for a temporary structure, the applicant must submit to the Floodplain Administrator a plan for the removal of such structure(s) in the event of a hurricane, flash flood or other type of flood warning notification. The following information shall be submitted in writing to the Floodplain Administrator for review and written approval:

- (a.) Fences in regulated floodways and NEAs that have the potential to block the passage of floodwaters, such as stockade fences and wire mesh fences, shall meet the limitations of Article 18.5, Section F. of this Ordinance.
- (b.) Retaining walls, sidewalks and driveways in regulated floodways and NEAs. Retaining walls and sidewalks and driveways that involve the placement of fill in regulated floodways shall meet the limitations of Article 18.5, Section F. of this Ordinance.
- (c.) Roads and watercourse crossings in regulated floodways and NEAs. Roads and watercourse crossings, including roads, bridges, culverts, low-water crossings and similar means for vehicles or pedestrians to travel from one side of a watercourse to the other side, that encroach into regulated floodways shall meet the limitations of Article 18.5, Section F. of this Ordinance.

18.5-3 SECTION C. RESERVED.

18.5-4 SECTION D. STANDARDS FOR FLOODPLAINS WITHOUT ESTABLISHED BASE FLOOD ELEVATIONS.

Within the Special Flood Hazard Areas designated as Approximate Zone A and established in Article 18.3, Section B., where no Base Flood Elevation (BFE) data has been provided by FEMA, the following provisions, in addition to the provisions of Article 18.5, Section A., shall apply:

- (1.) No encroachments, including fill, new construction, substantial improvements, or new development shall be permitted within a distance of twenty (20') feet each side from top of bank or five times the width of the stream, whichever is greater, unless certification with supporting technical data by a registered professional engineer is provided demonstrating that such encroachments shall not result in any increase in flood levels during the occurrence of the base flood discharge.
- (2.) The BFE used in determining the Regulatory Flood Protection Elevation shall be determined based on the following criteria:
 - (a.) When Base Flood Elevation (BFE) data is available from other sources, all new construction and substantial improvements within such areas shall also comply with all applicable provisions of this Ordinance and shall be elevated or floodproofed in accordance with standards in Article 18.5, Sections A. and B.
 - (b.) When floodway or non-encroachment data is available from a Federal, State, or other source, all new construction and substantial improvements within floodway and non-encroachment areas shall also comply with the requirements of Article 18.5, Sections B.

and F.

- (c.) All subdivision, manufactured home park and other development proposals shall provide Base Flood Elevation (BFE) data if development is greater than five (5) acres or has more than fifty (50) lots/manufactured home sites. Such Base Flood Elevation (BFE) data shall be adopted by reference in accordance with Article 18.3, Section B. and utilized in implementing this Ordinance.
- (d.) When Base Flood Elevation (BFE) data is not available from a Federal, State, or other source as outlined above, the reference level shall be elevated or floodproofed (nonresidential) to or above the Regulatory Flood Protection Elevation, as defined in Article 18.2. All other applicable provisions of Article 18.5, Section B. shall also apply.

18.5-5 SECTION E. STANDARDS FOR RIVERINE FLOODPLAINS WITH BASE FLOOD ELEVATIONS BUT WITHOUT ESTABLISHED FLOODWAYS OR NON-ENCROACHMENT AREAS.

Along rivers and streams where Base Flood Elevation (BFE) data is provided by FEMA or is available from another source but neither floodway nor non- encroachment areas are identified for a Special Flood Hazard Area on the FIRM or in the FIS report, the following requirements shall apply to all development within such areas:

- (1.) Standards of Article 18.5, Sections A. and B.; and
- (2.) Until a regulatory floodway or non-encroachment area is designated, no encroachments, including fill, new construction, substantial improvements, or other development, shall be permitted unless certification with supporting technical data by a registered professional engineer is provided demonstrating that the cumulative effect of the proposed development, when combined with all other existing and anticipated development, will not increase the water surface elevation of the base flood more than one (1') foot at any point within the community.

18.5-6 SECTION F. FLOODWAYS AND NON-ENCROACHMENT AREAS.

Areas designated as floodways or non-encroachment areas are located within the Special Flood Hazard Areas established in Article 18.3, Section B. The floodways and non- encroachment areas are extremely hazardous areas due to the velocity of floodwaters that have erosion potential and carry debris and potential projectiles. The following provisions, in addition to standards outlined in Article 18.5, Sections A. and B., shall apply to all development within such areas:

- (1.) No encroachments, including fill, new construction, substantial improvements, and other developments shall be permitted unless:
 - (a.) it is demonstrated that the proposed encroachment would not result in any increase in the flood levels during the occurrence of the base flood, based on hydrologic and hydraulic analyses performed in accordance with standard engineering practice and presented to the Floodplain Administrator prior to issuance of floodplain development permit; or
 - (b.) a Conditional Letter of Map Revision (CLOMR) has been approved by FEMA. A Letter of Map Revision (LOMR) must also be obtained within six (6) months of completion of the proposed encroachment.
- (2.) If Article 18.5, Section F.(1) is satisfied, all development shall comply with all applicable flood hazard reduction provisions of this Ordinance.

(3.) Manufactured homes may be permitted provided the following provisions are met:

- (a.) the anchoring and the elevation standards of Article 18.5, Section B.(3); and
- (b.) the encroachment standards of Article 18.5, Section F.(1).

18.5-7 SECTION G. STANDARDS FOR AREAS OF SHALLOW FLOODING (ZONE AO).

Located within the Special Flood Hazard Areas established in Article 18.3, Section B., are areas designated as shallow flooding areas. These areas have special flood hazards associated with base flood depths of one to three (1' – 3') feet where a clearly defined channel does not exist and where the path of flooding is unpredictable and indeterminate. In addition to Article 18.5, Sections A. and B., all new construction and substantial improvements shall meet the following requirements:

- (1.) The reference level shall be elevated at least as high as the depth number specified on the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM), in feet, plus a freeboard of two (2') feet, above the highest adjacent grade; or at least four (4') feet above the highest adjacent grade if no depth number is specified.
- (2.) Non-residential structures may, in lieu of elevation, be floodproofed to the same level as required in Article 18.5, Section G.(1) so that the structure, together with attendant utility and sanitary facilities, below that level shall be watertight with walls substantially impermeable to the passage of water and with structural components having the capability of resisting hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads and effects of buoyancy. Certification is required in accordance with Article 18.4, Section B.(3) and Article 18.5, Section B.(2).
- (3.) Adequate drainage paths shall be provided around structures on slopes, to guide floodwaters around and away from proposed structures.

18.6 LEGAL STATUS PROVISIONS.

18.6-1 SECTION A. EFFECT ON RIGHTS AND LIABILITIES UNDER THE EXISTING FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION ORDINANCE.

This Ordinance in part comes forward by re-enactment of some of the provisions of the Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance enacted October 10, 2008 as amended, and it is not the intention to repeal but rather to re-enact and continue to enforce without interruption of such existing provisions, so that all rights and liabilities that have accrued thereunder are reserved and may be enforced. The enactment of this Ordinance shall not affect any action, suit or proceeding instituted or pending. All provisions of the Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance of the Town of Stallings enacted on October 10, 2008, as amended, which are not reenacted herein are repealed.

18.6-2 SECTION B. EFFECT UPON OUTSTANDING FLOODPLAIN DEVELOPMENT PERMITS.

Nothing herein contained shall require any change in the plans, construction, size, or designated use of any development or any part thereof for which a floodplain development permit has been granted by the Floodplain Administrator or his or her authorized agents before the time of passage of this Ordinance; provided, however, that when construction is not begun under such outstanding permit within a period of six (6) months subsequent to the date of issuance of the outstanding permit, construction or use shall be in conformity with the provisions of this Ordinance.

18.6-3 SECTION C. SEVERABILITY.

If any section, clause, sentence, or phrase of the Ordinance is held to be invalid or unconstitutional by any court of competent jurisdiction, then said holding shall in no way effect the validity of the remaining portions of this Ordinance.

18.6-4 SECTION D. EFFECTIVE DATE.

Article 18 shall become effective upon adoption of the Stallings Development Ordinance.

18.6-5 SECTION E. ADOPTION CERTIFICATION.

I hereby certify that this is a true and correct copy of the Flood Damage Prevention Article of the Stallings Development Ordinance as adopted by the Town Council of the Town of Stallings, North Carolina, on the ____ day of _____, 2018.

WITNESS my hand and the official seal of the Town of Stallings, North Carolina, this the _____ day of _____, 2018.

s/_____ Town Clerk

ARTICLE 19

POST-CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER MANAGEMENT ORDINANCE

SECTION 1: GENERAL PROVISIONS

19.1 Title

This ordinance shall be officially known as the “Post-Construction Storm Water Ordinance.” It is referred to herein as “this ordinance.” The provisions of this ordinance shall apply within the corporation limits of the Town of Stallings, North Carolina.

19.2 Authority

The Town of Stallings is authorized to adopt this ordinance pursuant to North Carolina law, including but not limited to Article 14, Section 5 of the Constitution of North Carolina; G.S. § 143-214.7 and rules promulgated by the Environmental Management Commission there under; Session Law 2004- 163; G.S. § 160D-925.

19.3 Findings

It is hereby determined that:

Development and redevelopment alter the hydrologic response of local watersheds and increase storm water runoff rates and volumes, flooding, soil erosion, stream channel erosion, non-point source pollution, and sediment transport and deposition, as well as reduce groundwater recharge;

These changes in storm water runoff contribute to increased quantities of water- borne pollutants and alterations in hydrology which are harmful to public health and safety as well as the natural environment; and

These effects can be managed and minimized by applying proper designed and well- planned controls to manage storm water runoff from development sites.

Further, the Federal Pollution Control Act of 1972 (“Clean Water Act”) and Federal Phase II Storm Water Rules promulgated under it, as well as rules of the North Carolina Environmental Management Commission promulgated in response to Federal Phase II requirements, compel certain urbanized areas, including the Town of Stallings, to adopt storm water controls such as those included in this ordinance.

Therefore, the Town of Stallings establishes this set of water quality and quantity regulations to meet the requirements of State and Federal law regarding control of storm water runoff and discharge.

19.4 Purpose

- 19.4-1 General. The purpose of this ordinance is to protect, maintain and enhance the public health, safety, environment, and general welfare by establishing minimum requirements and procedures to control the adverse effects of increased post-construction storm water runoff and non-point source pollution associated with new

development and redevelopment. It has been determined that proper management of construction-related and post-construction storm water runoff will minimize damage to public and private property and infrastructure, safeguard the public health, safety, and general welfare, and protect water and aquatic resources.

19.4-2 Specific. This ordinance seeks to meet its general purpose through the following specific objectives and means:

- (A.) Establishing decision-making processes for development to protect the integrity of watersheds and preserve the health of water resources;
- (B.) Minimizing changes to the pre-development hydrologic response for new development and redevelopment in their post-construction state in accordance with the requirements of this ordinance for the applicable design storm in order to reduce flooding, stream bank erosion, and non-point and point source pollution, as well as to maintain the integrity of stream channels, aquatic habitats, and healthy stream temperatures;
- (C.) Establishing minimum post-construction storm water management standards and design criteria for the regulation and control of storm water runoff quantity and quality;
- (D.) Establishing design and review criteria for the construction, function, and use of structural storm water best management practices (BMPs) that may be used to meet the minimum post- development storm water management standards;
- (E.) Encouraging the use of better management and site design practices, such as the use of vegetated conveyances for storm water and preservation of greenspace, buffers, and other conservation areas to the maximum extent practicable;
- (F.) Establishing provisions for the long-term responsibility for and maintenance of structural and nonstructural storm water BMPs to ensure that they continue to function as designed, are maintained appropriately, and pose minimum risk to public safety; and
- (G.) Establishing administrative procedures for the submission, review, approval, and disapproval of storm water management plans, for the inspection of approved projects, and to assure appropriate long-term maintenance.

19.5 Applicability and Jurisdiction

19.5-1 General. The requirements of this ordinance shall apply to all developments and redevelopments within the corporate limits or in the extraterritorial jurisdiction, unless one of the following exceptions applies to the development or redevelopment as of the effective date of October 1, 2007:

- (A.) Preliminary subdivision plan application or, in the case of minor subdivisions, construction plan for required improvements, submitted and accepted for review;
- (B.) Zoning use application submitted and accepted for review for uses that do not require a building permit;

- (C.) Certificate of Building Code Compliance issued by the proper governmental authority;
- (D.) Valid building permit issued pursuant to G.S. § 153A-344, so long as the permit remains valid, unexpired, and not revoked; and/or
- (E.) Common law vested right established (e.g., the substantial expenditure of resources (time, labor, money) based on a good faith reliance upon having received a valid governmental approval to proceed with a project).

19.5-2 Exemptions.

- (A.) Development or redevelopment that cumulatively disturbs less than one acre and is not part of a larger common plan of development or sale is exempt from the provisions of this ordinance;
- (B.) Stream and wetland restoration activities and projects that do not include the installation of any impervious surfaces;
- (C.) Linear construction projects such as pipeline or utility installations;
- (D.) Redevelopment or expansion that results in no net increase in built-upon area and provides equal or greater storm water control than the previous development is exempt from the requirements of this ordinance;
- (E.) Activities exempt from permit requirements of Section 404 of the Federal Clean Water Act, as specified in 40 CFR 232 (primarily ongoing farming and forestry activities); and
- (F.) Development and redevelopment that disturb less than one (1) acre are not exempt if such activities are part of a larger common plan of development or sale, even though multiple separate or distinct activities take place at different times on different schedules.

19.5-3 No Development or Redevelopment until Compliance and Permit. No development or redevelopment shall occur except in compliance with the provisions of this ordinance or unless exempted. No development for which a permit is required pursuant to this ordinance shall occur except in compliance with the provisions, conditions, and limitations of the permit.

19.5-4 Map. The provisions of this ordinance shall apply within the areas designated on the map titled "Post-Construction Watershed District Map" for the Town of Stallings, North Carolina (hereafter referred to as "the Storm Water Map"), which is adopted simultaneously herewith. The Storm Water Map and all explanatory matter contained thereon accompany and are hereby made a part of this ordinance. Please see the Post Construction Administrative Manual for the Storm Water Map.

The Storm Water Map shall be kept on file by the Storm Water Administrator or designee (hereinafter referred to as the "Storm Water Administrator") and shall be updated to take into account changes in land area covered by this ordinance and the geographic location of all structural BMPs permitted under this ordinance. In the event of a dispute, the applicability of this ordinance to a particular area of land or

BMP shall be determined by appeal through the Storm Water Administrator.

19.6 Interpretation

- 19.6-1 Meaning and Intent. All provisions, terms, phrases, and expressions contained in this ordinance shall be construed according to the general and specific purposes set forth in Section 19.3, Purpose. If a different or more specific meaning is given for a term defined elsewhere in the Code of Ordinances for the Town of Stallings, the meaning and application of the term in this ordinance shall control for purposes of application of this ordinance.
- 19.6-2 Text Controls in Event of Conflict. In the event of a conflict or inconsistency between the text of this ordinance and any heading, caption, figure, illustration, table, or map, the text shall control.
- 19.6-3 Authority for Interpretation. The Storm Water Administrator has authority to interpret this ordinance. Any person may request an interpretation by submitting a written request to the Storm Water Administrator who shall respond in writing within thirty (30) days. The Storm Water Administrator shall keep on file a record of all written interpretations of this ordinance.
- 19.6-4 References to Statutes, Regulations, and Documents. Whenever reference is made to a resolution, ordinance, statute, regulation, manual (including the Design and Administrative Manuals), or document, it shall be construed as a reference to the most recent edition of such that has been finalized and published with due provision for notice and comment, unless otherwise specifically stated.
- 19.6-5 Computation of Time. The time in which an act is to be done shall be computed by excluding the first day and including the last day. If a deadline or required date of action falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or holiday observed by the Town of Stallings, the deadline or required date of action shall be the next day that is not a Saturday, Sunday, or holiday observed by the Town of Stallings. References to days are calendar days unless otherwise stated.
- 19.6-6 Delegation of Authority. Any act authorized by this ordinance to be carried out by the Storm Water Administrator of the Town of Stallings may be carried out by his or her designee.
- 19.6-7 Usage.
- (A.) Mandatory and Discretionary Terms. The words “shall,” “must,” and “will” are mandatory in nature, establishing an obligation or duty to comply with the particular provision. The words “may” and “should” are permissive in nature.
- (B.) Conjunctions. Unless the context clearly indicates the contrary, conjunctions shall be interpreted as follows: The word “and” indicates that all connected items, conditions, provisions, or events apply. The word “or” indicates that one or more of the connected items, conditions, provisions, or events apply.
- (C.) Tense, Plurals, and Gender. Words used in the present tense include the future tense.

Words used in the singular number include the plural number and the plural number includes the singular number, unless the context of the particular usage clearly indicates otherwise. Words used in the masculine gender include the feminine gender and vice versa.

- 19.6-8 Measurement and Computation. Disturbed area refers to the amount of horizontal land area contained inside the limits of the land disturbance. Lot area refers to the amount of horizontal land area contained inside the limits of the lot lines of a lot or site.

19.7 Design Manual

- 19.7-1 Reference to Design Manual. The Storm Water Administrator shall use the policy, criteria, and information, including technical specifications and standards, in the latest edition of the Charlotte Mecklenburg Best Management Practices (BMP) Design Manual as the basis for decisions about Land Development Permits and about the design, implementation and performance of structural and non- structural storm water BMPs.

The BMP Design Manual includes a list of acceptable storm water treatment practices, including the specific design criteria for each storm water practice. Stormwater treatment practices that are designed and constructed in accordance with these design and sizing criteria will be presumed to meet the minimum water quality performance standards of this ordinance and the Federal Phase II Storm Water Rules. Failure to construct storm water treatment practices in accordance with these criteria may subject the violator to a civil penalty as described in Section 19.34 of this ordinance.

- 19.7-2 Relationship of Design Manual to Other Laws and Regulations. If the specifications or guidelines of the Design Manual are more restrictive or apply a higher standard than other laws or regulations, that fact shall not prevent application of the specifications or guidelines in the Design Manual.
- 19.7-3 Changes to Standards and Specifications. Standards, specifications, guidelines, policies, criteria, or other information in the Design Manual in effect at the time of acceptance of a complete application shall control and shall be utilized in reviewing the application and in implementing this ordinance with regard to the application.
- 19.7-4 Amendments to Design Manual. Local amendments to the Design Manual may be published from time to time, based on advancements in technology and engineering, improved knowledge of local conditions, local monitoring, or maintenance experience.

Prior to publishing amendments, proposed changes shall be generally publicized and made available for review and an opportunity for comment by interested persons shall be provided.

19.8 Relationship to Other Laws, Regulations and Private Agreements

- 19.8-1 Conflict of Laws. This ordinance is not intended to modify or repeal any other

ordinance, rule, regulation, or other provision of law. The requirements of this ordinance are in addition to the requirements of any other ordinance, rule, regulation, or other provision of law, and where any provision of this ordinance imposes restrictions different from those imposed by any other ordinance, rule, regulation, or other provision of law, whichever provision is more restrictive or imposes higher protective standards for human or environmental health, safety, and welfare, shall control.

- 19.8-2 Private Agreements. This ordinance is not intended to revoke or repeal any easement, covenant, or other private agreement. However, where the regulations of this ordinance are more restrictive or impose higher standards or requirements than such easement, covenant, or other private agreement, then the requirements of this ordinance shall govern. Nothing in this ordinance shall modify or repeal any private covenant or deed restriction, but such covenant or restriction shall not legitimize any failure to comply with this ordinance. In no case shall the Town of Stallings be obligated to enforce the provisions of any easements, covenants, or agreements between private parties.

19.9 Severability

If the provisions of any section, subsection, paragraph, subdivision, or clause of this ordinance shall be adjudged invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction, such judgment shall not affect or invalidate the remainder of any section, subsection, paragraph, subdivision, or clause of this ordinance.

19.10 Effective Date and Transitional Provisions

- 19.10-1 Effective Date. This ordinance shall take effect on October 1, 2007.
- 19.10-2 Final Approvals, Complete Applications. All development and redevelopment projects for which complete and full applications were submitted by the Town of Stallings prior to the effective date of this ordinance shall be exempt from complying with the provisions of this ordinance.
- 19.10-3 Violations Continue. Any violation of the provisions of this ordinance existing as of the effective date of this ordinance shall continue to be a violation under this ordinance and be subject to penalties and enforcement unless the use, development, construction, or other activity complies with the provisions of this ordinance.

SECTION 2: ADMINISTRATION AND PROCEDURES

19.11 Review and Decision-Making Entities

- 19.11-1 Storm Water Administrator.
- (A) Designation. A Storm Water Administrator shall be designated by the Town of Stallings for the purpose of administering and enforcing this ordinance.
- (B) Powers and Duties. In addition to the powers and duties that may be conferred by other provisions of the Town of Stallings Development Ordinance and other laws, the Storm Water Administrator shall have the following powers and duties under this ordinance:

- (1.) To review and approve or disapprove applications submitted pursuant to this ordinance;
- (2.) To make determinations and render interpretations of this ordinance;
- (3.) To establish application requirements and schedules for submittal and review of applications and appeals;
- (4.) To enforce this ordinance in accordance with its enforcement provisions;
- (5.) To maintain records, maps, and official materials as related to the adoption, amendment, enforcement, or administration of this ordinance;
- (6.) To provide expertise and technical assistance upon request to the Town of Stallings and its Stormwater Advisory Committee;
- (7.) To designate appropriate other person(s) who shall carry out the powers and duties of the Storm Water Administrator;
- (8.) To provide information and recommendations relative to variances and information as requested by the Stormwater Advisory Committee in response to appeals; and
- (9.) To take any other action necessary to administer the provisions of this ordinance.

19.12 Review Procedures

19.12-1 Permit Required; Must Apply for Permit. A Land Development Permit is required for all development and redevelopment unless exempt pursuant to this ordinance. A permit may only be issued subsequent to a properly submitted, reviewed, and approved permit application, pursuant to this Section.

19.12-2 Effect of Permit. A Land Development Permit shall govern the design, installation, and construction of storm water management and control practices on the site, including structural BMPs and elements of site design for storm water management other than structural BMPs.

The permit is intended to provide a mechanism for the review, approval, and inspection of the approach to be used for the management and control of storm water for the development or redevelopment of a site consistent with the requirements of this ordinance. Compliance after project construction is assured by the maintenance provision of this ordinance. *(Amended September 27, 2021)*

19.12-3 Authority to File Applications. All applications required pursuant to this ordinance shall be submitted to the Storm Water Administrator by the landowner or the landowner's duly authorized agent or anyone having interest in the property by reason of a written contract with the owner.

19.12-4 Establishment of Application Requirements, Schedule, and Fees.

- (A.) Application Contents and Form. The Storm Water Administrator shall establish requirements for the content and form of the storm water component of all applications and shall amend and update those requirements from time to time. At a minimum, the Storm Water Management Report and detailed construction drawings prepared by a registered North Carolina professional engineer shall describe in

detail how post-construction storm water runoff will be controlled and managed, the design of all storm water facilities and practices, and how the proposed project will meet the requirements of this ordinance. (*Amended September 27, 2021*)

- (B.) Submission Schedule. The Storm Water Administrator shall establish a submission schedule for applications. The schedule shall establish deadlines by which complete applications must be submitted for the purpose of ensuring that there is adequate time to review applications, and that the various stages in the review process are accommodated. This schedule will be provided in the Administrative Manual.
- (C.) Permit Review Fees. The Town of Stallings shall establish plan review and permit application fees as well as policies regarding refund of any fees upon withdrawal of an application and may amend and update the fees and policies from time to time. The permit review fee schedule will be established by the Town of Stallings.
- (D.) Storm Water Documents. For applications required under this ordinance, the Storm Water Administrator shall incorporate into the Town of Stallings Land Development Permit Application the storm water related application requirements, and submittal checklist. In addition, maintenance requirements, a copy of this ordinance, and where to obtain the Design Manual, as well as other information and materials necessary for the effective administration of this ordinance shall be made available to the public at the Town Administration Building and through the Town's website. (*Amended September 27, 2021*)

- 19.12-5 Submittal of Complete Application. Land Development Applications shall be submitted to the Development Administrator pursuant to the application submittal schedule in the form established by the Storm Water Administrator, along with the appropriate fee established by the Town of Stallings. (*Amended September 27, 2021*)

An application shall be considered as timely submitted only when it contains all elements of a complete application pursuant to this ordinance, along with the appropriate fee. If the Storm Water Administrator finds that an application is incomplete, the applicant shall be notified of the deficient elements and shall be provided with an opportunity to submit a complete application. However, the submittal of an incomplete application shall not suffice to meet a deadline contained in the submission schedule established above.

- 19.12-6 Review. Within thirty (30) working days after a complete application is submitted, the Storm Water Administrator shall review the application and determine whether the application complies with the standards of this ordinance.

- (A.) Approval. If the Storm Water Administrator finds that the application complies with the standards of this ordinance, the Storm Water Administrator shall approve the storm water components of the application and recommend approval to the Development Administrator. The Storm Water Administrator may impose conditions of approval as needed to ensure compliance with this ordinance. The conditions shall be included in the permit as part of the approval. (*Amended September 27, 2021*)
- (B.) Fails to Comply. If the Storm Water Administrator finds that the application fails to comply with the standards of this ordinance, the Storm Water Administrator shall notify the applicant and shall indicate how the application fails to comply. The applicant shall have an opportunity to submit a revised application.

- (C.) Revision and Subsequent Review. A complete revised application shall be reviewed by the Storm Water Administrator within thirty (30) working days after its re-submittal and shall be approved, approved with conditions, or disapproved. If a revised application is not re-submitted within ninety (90) calendar days from the date the applicant was notified, the application shall be considered withdrawn, and a new submittal for the same or substantially the same project shall be required along with the appropriate fee.

19.13 Applications for Approval

- 19.13-1 Concept Plan and Consultation Meeting. Before a storm water management plan is submitted, the landowner or the landowner's duly authorized agent or anyone having interest in the property by reason of a written contract with the owner may request consultation(s) on the plan for the development. This meeting shall include review of the conceptual layout of the post-construction storm water management system to be utilized in the proposed development project as well as any proposed improvements adjacent to or within the FEMA Special Flood Hazard Areas (SFHA). This consultation meeting(s) shall take place at the time of the conceptual plan of the subdivision or other early step in the development process. The purpose of this meeting(s) is to discuss the development plan including but not limited to post-construction storm water management measures necessary for the proposed project, as well as to discuss and assess constraints, opportunities, and potential approaches to storm water management designs before formal site design engineering is commenced. Local watershed plans, FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM), and other relevant resource protection plans may be consulted in the discussion of the plan. *(Amended September 27, 2021)*

At the time of concept plan submittal, the following information should be included in the concept plan, which should be submitted in advance of the meeting:

- (A.) Existing Conditions / Proposed Site Plans. Existing conditions and proposed site layout plans, which illustrate at a minimum:
- (1.) existing and proposed topography;
 - (2.) perennial and intermittent streams;
 - (3.) mapping of predominant soils from soil surveys;
 - (4.) boundaries of existing predominant vegetation and proposed limits of clearing and grading; and
 - (5.) location of existing and proposed roads, buildings, parking areas and other impervious surfaces.
- (B.) Natural Resources Inventory. A written or graphic inventory of the natural resources at the site and surrounding area as it exists prior to the commencement of the project. This description should include a discussion of soil conditions, forest cover, geologic features, topography, wetlands, and native vegetative areas on the site, as well as the location and boundaries of other natural feature protection and conservation areas such as lakes, ponds, floodplains, stream buffers and other setbacks (e.g., drinking water well setbacks, septic system setbacks, etc.). Particular attention should be paid to environmentally sensitive features that provide particular opportunities or constraints for development.

(C.) Storm Water Management System Concept Plan. A written or graphic concept plan of the proposed post-construction storm water management system including:

- (1.) preliminary selection and location of proposed structural storm water controls;
- (2.) low impact design elements;
- (3.) location of existing and proposed conveyance systems such as grass channels, swales, and storm drains;
- (4.) flow paths;
- (5.) location of all floodplain/floodway limits;
- (6.) relationship of site to upstream and downstream properties and drainages; and
- (7.) preliminary location of proposed stream channel modifications, such as bridge or culvert crossings.

19.13-2 Storm Water Management Conceptual Plan Review. The Storm Water Management Conceptual Plan Review submittal shall detail how post- construction storm water runoff will be controlled and managed and how the proposed project will meet the requirements of this ordinance, including Section 3, Standards. All such plans submitted shall be prepared by a registered North Carolina professional engineer. The professional engineer shall perform services only in their area of competence and shall verify that the design of all storm water management facilities and practices meets the submittal requirements for complete applications, that the designs and plans are sufficient to comply with applicable standards and policies found in this ordinance, and that the designs and plans ensure compliance with this ordinance. *(Amended September 27, 2021)*

The submittal shall include all of the information required in the plan review submittal checklist established by the Storm Water Administrator and referenced in the Land Development Application. Incomplete submittals shall be treated pursuant to Section 19.12-1. *(Amended September 27, 2021)*

19.13-3 As-Built Plans and Final Approval. The applicant shall certify that the completed project is in accordance with the approved storm water management plans and designs and shall submit actual “as- built” plans for all storm water management facilities two weeks prior to request for certificate of occupancy. Failure to provide approved as- built plans within the time frame specified by the Storm Water Administrator may result in assessment of penalties as specified in Section 5, Violations and Enforcement. As-built plans shall indicate that:

- (A.) The surveyor has surveyed the as-built detention facilities and sealed the plans (i.e., pond grades, structure dimensions, pipe sizes/material, and invert elevations); *(Amended September 27, 2021)*
- (B.) Any required revised calculations have been submitted and approved by the Town. Such revised calculations must be sealed by a professional engineer; and
- (C.) The facility has been stabilized consistent with the North Carolina Department of Environmental and Natural Resource standards and specifications.

As-built plans will indicate final as-built information for all storm water management facilities and practices, including the field location, size, depth, inverts, sizes and material of all measures, controls, and devices, as installed. This includes planted vegetation. *(Amended September 27, 2021)*

When a detention facility serves more than one (1) property, the as- built plans must include:

- (A.) A permanent detention easement, which encompasses the detention facility, must be shown on a recorded plat. This easement shall be described by metes and bounds.
- (B.) A note placed on the recorded plat that clearly describes who is responsible for maintenance of the detention facilities, pipes, structures, and/or channels located within the permanent detention facility. *(Amended September 27, 2021)*

Final as-built plans and a final inspection and approval by the Storm Water Administrator are required before a project is determined to be in compliance with this ordinance. **At the discretion of the Storm Water Administrator, certificates of occupancy may be withheld pending receipt of as-built plans and the completion of a final inspection and approval of a project.**

19.14 Approvals

19.14-1 Effect of Permit Approval. Approval authorizes the applicant to go forward with only the specific plans and construction activity authorized in the permit. The approval shall not be construed to exempt the applicant from obtaining other applicable approvals from local, State, and Federal authorities.

19.14-2 Time Limit/Expiration. A Land Development Permit approved under the provisions of this ordinance shall remain valid for a period of three (3) years from the date of approval. If no work on the site in furtherance of the final design plan has commenced within the three (3) year period, the permit approval will become null and void and a new application will be required to develop the site. If work on the site in furtherance of the final plan has commenced that involves any utility installations or street improvements except grading, the permit and plan shall remain valid and in force and the project may be completed in accordance with the approved plan.

19.15 Appeals

19.15-1 Right of Appeal. Any aggrieved person affected by any decision, order, requirement, or determination relating to the interpretation or application of this ordinance and made by the Storm Water Administrator may file an appeal to the Stormwater Advisory Committee for the Town of Stallings within thirty (30) days.

19.15-2 Filing of Appeal and Procedures. Appeals shall be taken within the specified time period by filing a notice of appeal and specifying the grounds for appeal on the general forms provided by the Town of Stallings. The Storm Water Administrator shall forthwith transmit to the Stormwater Advisory Committee all documents constituting the record on which the decision appealed from was taken.

The hearing conducted by the Stormwater Advisory Committee shall be conducted in

the nature of a quasi-judicial proceeding in accordance with the Town of Stallings Development Ordinance.

19.15-3 Review by Superior Court. Every decision of the Stormwater Advisory Committee shall be subject to Superior Court review by proceedings in the nature of certiorari. Petition for review by the Superior Court shall be filed with the Clerk of Superior Court within thirty (30) days after the latter of the following:

- (A.) The decision of the Stormwater Advisory Committee is filed; or
- (B.) A written copy thereof is delivered to every aggrieved party who has filed a written request for such copy with the Stormwater Advisory Committee at the time of its hearing of the case.

19.15-4 Statutory Exceptions.

- (A.) The Storm Water Administrator may grant exceptions from the buffer requirements of this ordinance as well as the deed restrictions and protective covenant requirements as follows:
 - (1.) Unnecessary hardships would result from strict application of the ordinance;
 - (2.) The hardships result from conditions that are peculiar to the property, such as location, size, or topography of the property;
 - (3.) The hardships did not result from actions taken by the petitioner; and/or
 - (4.) The requested exception is consistent with the spirit, purpose, and intent of this act; will protect water quality; will secure public safety and welfare; and will preserve substantial justice. Merely proving that the exception would permit a greater profit from the property shall not be considered adequate justification for the exception.
- (B.) Notwithstanding subdivision (1) of this Section, exceptions from the buffer requirements of this ordinance may be granted in any of the following instances: *(Amended September 27, 2021)*
 - (1.) When there is a lack of practical alternatives for a road crossing, railroad crossing, bridge, airport facility, or utility crossing as long as it is located, designed, constructed, and maintained to minimize disturbance, provide maximum nutrient removal, protect against erosion and sedimentation, have the least adverse effects on aquatic life and habitat, and protect water quality to the maximum extent practicable through the use of BMPs;
 - (2.) When there is a lack of practical alternatives for a storm water management facility; a storm water management pond; or a utility, including, but not limited to, water, sewer, or gas construction and maintenance corridor, as long as it is located fifteen (15') feet landward of all perennial and intermittent surface waters and as long as it is located, designed, constructed, and maintained to minimize disturbance, provide maximum nutrient removal, protect against erosion and sedimentation, have the least adverse effects on aquatic life and habitat, and protect water quality to the maximum extent practicable through the use of BMPs; and/or
 - (3.) A lack of practical alternatives may be shown by demonstrating that, considering the potential for a reduction in size, configuration, or density of the proposed

activity and all alternative designs, the basic project purpose cannot be practically accomplished in a manner which would avoid or result in less adverse impact to surface waters.

SECTION 3: STANDARDS

19.16 General Standards

All development and redevelopment to which this ordinance applies shall comply with the standards of this Section.

19.17 Watershed Districts

Standards for development and redevelopment vary depending on the watershed district in which a project is located as described in the Storm Water Map of the Town of Stallings, North Carolina, which is adopted simultaneously herewith as described in Section 19.5-4. The Town of Stallings is divided into the following watershed districts for purposes of this ordinance.

19.17-1 Twelve Mile and Crooked Creek District. That area of land that drains to Twelve Mile Creek and Crooked Creek in the Town of Stallings, including all creeks and tributaries.

19.17-2 Goose Creek District. The Goose Creek District is the area of land that drains to Goose Creek in the Town of Stallings, including all creeks and tributaries. Development within this watershed must follow the requirements of the Site Specific Water Quality Management Plan for the Goose Creek Watershed, latest edition. *(Amended September 27, 2021)*

The Goose Creek Watershed is also subject to development requirements as specified in the Final Report on the Total Maximum Daily Loads for Fecal Coliform for Goose Creek, North Carolina.

19.17-3 Six Mile Creek District. The Six Mile Creek District is the area of land that drains to Six Mile Creek in the Town of Stallings, including all creeks and tributaries.

19.18 Development Standards for Twelve Mile and Crooked Creek District

19.18-1 Development Standards for Low Density Projects. Any drainage area within a project is considered low density when said drainage area has less than ten (10%) percent built upon area or one (1) dwelling unit per one (1) acre. Such low-density projects shall comply with each of the following standards. *(Amended September 27, 2021)*

(A.) Vegetated Conveyances. Storm water runoff from the development shall be transported from the development by vegetated conveyances to the maximum extent practicable.

(B.) Stream Buffers for Twelve Mile Creek Watershed. All built-upon area shall be at a minimum of thirty (30) feet landward of all perennial and intermittent surface waters in the Twelve Mile Creek Watershed. Buffer widths shall be measured horizontally on a line perpendicular to the surface water, landward from the top of the bank on each side of the stream. Allowable stream buffer uses include the following:

- (1.) Road crossings;
- (2.) Greenway/hiking trails;
- (3.) Bike trails;
- (4.) Perpendicular utility line crossings;
- (5.) Flood control structures;
- (6.) Stream and bank stabilization/restoration projects;
- (7.) Grading and revegetation;
- (8.) Storm sewer outfalls;
- (9.) Animal trails; and/or
- (10.) Activities permitted under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act.

(C.) Stream Buffers for Crooked Creek Watershed. All built-upon area shall be at a minimum of thirty (30) feet landward of all perennial and intermittent surface waters in the Crooked Creek Watershed. Buffer widths shall be measured horizontally on a line perpendicular to the surface water, landward from the top of the bank on each side of the stream. Buffers shall remain undisturbed with the exception of the following buffer uses:

- (1.) Road crossings;
- (2.) Greenway/hiking trails;
- (3.) Bike trails;
- (4.) Perpendicular utility line crossings;
- (5.) Flood control structures;
- (6.) Stream and bank stabilization/restoration projects;
- (7.) Animal trails; and/or
- (8.) Activities permitted under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act.

19.18-2 Development Standards for High Density Projects. Any drainage area within a project is considered high density when said drainage area has greater than or equal to ten (10%) percent built upon area or one (1) dwelling unit per one (1) acre. Such high-density projects shall implement storm water treatment systems that comply with each of the following standards. *(Amended September 27, 2021)*

- (A.) Storm Water Quality Treatment Volume. Storm water quality treatment systems shall treat runoff from a 1-inch rainfall event.
- (B.) Storm Water Quality Treatment. Storm water quality treatment systems shall be designed to have a minimum of 85% average annual removal of Total Suspended Solids from the Storm Water Quality Treatment Volume.
- (C.) Storm Water Treatment System Design. General engineering design criteria for all projects shall be in accordance with 15A NCAC 2H .1008(c), as explained in the Design Manual.
- (D.) Storm Water Volume Control. Storm water treatment systems shall be installed to control the difference in the storm water runoff from pre- development and post development conditions for the 1-year, 24-hour storm. Runoff volume drawdown time shall be a minimum of 24 hours, but not more than 120 hours.

(E.) Stream Buffers for Twelve Mile Creek Watershed. All built-upon area shall be at a minimum of 30 feet landward of all perennial and intermittent surface waters in the Twelve Mile Creek Watershed. Buffer widths shall be measured horizontally on a line perpendicular to the surface water, landward from the top of the bank on each side of the stream. Allowable stream buffer uses include the following:

- (1.) Road crossings;
- (2.) Greenway/hiking trails;
- (3.) Bike trails;
- (4.) Perpendicular utility line crossings;
- (5.) Flood control structures;
- (6.) Stream and bank stabilization/restoration projects;
- (7.) Grading and revegetation;
- (8.) Storm sewer outfalls;
- (9.) Animal trails; and/or
- (10.) Activities permitted under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act.

(F.) Stream Buffers for Crooked Creek Watershed. All built-upon area shall be at a minimum of 30 feet landward of all perennial and intermittent surface waters in the Crooked Creek Watershed. Buffer widths shall be measured horizontally on a line perpendicular to the surface water, landward from the top of the bank on each side of the stream. Buffers shall remain undisturbed with the exception of the following buffer uses:

- (1.) Road crossings;
- (2.) Greenway/hiking trails;
- (3.) Bike trails;
- (4.) Perpendicular utility line crossings;
- (5.) Flood control structures;
- (6.) Stream and bank stabilization/restoration projects;
- (7.) Animal trails; and/or
- (8.) Activities permitted under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act.

(G.) Storm Water Peak Control. For developments greater than or equal to ten (10%) percent built upon area, peak control shall be installed for the 2-yr, 10- yr and 25-yr, 6-hr storms. The emergency overflow and outlets work for any pond or wetland discharge with a minimum recurrence frequency as specified in the Design Manual. For detention basins, the temporary storage capacity shall be restored within seventy-two (72) hours. Requirements of the Dam Safety Act shall be met when applicable. *(Amended September 27, 2021)*

19.19 Development Standards for Goose Creek & Six Mile Creek Districts

19.19-1 Development Standards for Low Density Projects. Any drainage area within a project is considered low density when said drainage area has less than ten (10%) percent built upon area or one (1) dwelling unit per one (1) acre. Such low-density projects shall comply with each of the following standards. *(Amended September 27, 2021)*

(A.) Storm Water Quality Treatment Volume. Storm water quality treatment systems shall

treat the difference in the storm water runoff from pre- development and post-development conditions for the 1-year, 24-hour storm.

- (B.) Storm Water Quality Treatment. Storm water quality treatment systems shall be designed to have a minimum of eighty-five (85%) percent average annual removal of Total Suspended Solids from the Storm Water Quality Treatment Volume.
- (C.) Storm Water Treatment System Design. General engineering design criteria for all projects shall be in accordance with 15A NCAC 2H .1008(c), as explained in the Design Manual.
- (D.) Stream Buffers. Undisturbed buffers are required for perennial and intermittent streams as well as the ponds, lakes, and reservoirs (excluding wetlands) with hydrologic connections to such streams. The buffer width is 200-feet wide if located within the 100-Year Floodplain or 100-feet wide if located outside the 100-Year Floodplain. Buffer widths shall be measured horizontally on a line perpendicular to the surface water, landward from the top of the bank on each side of the stream. Development within this watershed must follow the requirements of the Site-Specific Water Quality Management Plan for the Goose Creek Watershed, latest edition. *(Amended September 27, 2021)*
- (E.) Storm Water Volume Control. Storm water treatment systems shall be installed to control the difference in the storm water runoff from pre- development and post-development conditions for the 1- year, 24-hour storm at a rate equal or less than the pre- development discharge rate. Runoff volume drawdown time shall be a minimum of 24 hours, but not more than 120 hours.

19.19-2 Development Standards for High Density Projects. Any drainage area within a project is considered high density when said drainage area has greater than or equal to ten (10%) percent built upon area or one (1) dwelling unit per one (1) acre. Such high-density projects shall implement storm water treatment systems that comply with the Low-Density Standards and the following additional standards. *(Amended September 27, 2021)*

- (A.) Storm Water Peak Control. Peak control shall be installed for the 2-yr, 10-yr and 25-yr, 6-hr storms. The emergency overflow and outlets work for any pond or wetland discharge with a minimum recurrence frequency as specified in the Design Manual. For detention basins, the temporary storage capacity shall be restored within 72 hours. Requirements of the Dam Safety Act shall be met when applicable. *(Amended September 27, 2021)*

19.20 Stream Buffer Delineation

19.20-1 Determination of Streams to be Buffered. The stream buffer requirements of this ordinance shall apply as stated in Sub-sections 19.18 and 19.19, if a stream is shown on either the most recent version of the soil survey map prepared by the Natural Resources Conservation Service of the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), the most recent version of the 1:24,000 scale (7.5 minute) quadrangle topographic maps prepared by the United States Geologic Survey (USGS), or as

determined by an environmental scientist to be an intermittent or perennial stream. Streams that do not appear on either of the aforementioned maps and not classified as intermittent or perennial shall not be subject to the aforementioned buffer requirements of this ordinance. Streams shall be subject to this ordinance unless one of the following applies.

- (A.) Exemption when an on-site determination shows that streams are not present. When a landowner or other affected party believes that the USDA or USGS stream buffer delineation maps described in this Section inaccurately depict streams, he or she shall consult with the Storm Water Administrator. Upon request, the Storm Water Administrator shall make on-site determinations. Such determinations can also be made at the discretion of the Storm Water Administrator in the absence of a request from a landowner or other concerned party. The buffer requirements of this ordinance shall apply based on these determinations. Surface waters that appear on the maps shall not be subject to this ordinance if an on-site determination by the Storm Water Administrator shows that they fall into one of the following categories:
 - (1.) Ditches and manmade conveyances other than modified natural streams;
 - (2.) Manmade ponds and lakes that are not intersected by a buffered stream segment and that are located outside natural drainage ways; or
 - (3.) Ephemeral (storm water) streams.
- (B.) Exemption when existing uses are present and ongoing. This ordinance shall not apply to portions of buffers where a use is existing and ongoing according to the following:
 - (1.) A use shall be considered existing if it was present within the buffer as of the effective date of this ordinance. Existing uses shall include, but not be limited to, agriculture, buildings, industrial facilities, commercial areas, transportation facilities, maintained lawns, utility lines and on-site sanitary sewage systems. Only the portion of the buffer that contains the footprint of the existing use is exempt from this ordinance. Activities necessary to maintain uses are allowed provided that no additional vegetation except that grazed or trampled by livestock and existing diffuse flow is maintained.
 - (2.) At the time the existing use is proposed to be converted to another use, this ordinance shall apply. An existing use shall be considered converted to another use if any of the following applies:
 - (a.) Impervious surface is added to the buffer in locations where it did not exist previously;
 - (b.) An agricultural operation within the buffer is converted to a non- agricultural use; or
 - (c.) A lawn within the buffer ceases to be maintained.

19.20-2 Stream Buffer Identification. The following buffer identifications are required:

- (A.) Streams and buffer boundaries must be clearly identified on all construction plans, including grading and clearing plans, erosion, drainage and sediment control plans and site plans;
- (B.) Outside buffer boundaries must be clearly marked on-site prior to any land

disturbing activities;

- (C.) The outside boundary of the buffer must be permanently marked at highway stream crossings;
- (D.) Streams and buffer boundaries must be specified on all surveys and record plats; and
- (E.) Buffer boundaries as well as all buffer requirements must be specified on all surveys and record plats, on individual deeds and in property association documents for lands held in common.

19.21 Diffuse Flow Requirement

Direct discharges of runoff to streams are not allowed. Diffuse flow of runoff shall be maintained in the buffer by dispersing concentrated flow and reestablishing vegetation. Techniques for providing diffuse flow are specified in the Design Manual.

- (A.) Concentrated runoff from ditches or other manmade conveyances shall be converted to diffuse flow before the runoff enters the buffer.
- (B.) Periodic corrective action to restore diffuse flow shall be taken by the property owner as necessary to prevent the formation of erosion gullies.

19.22 Ponds, lakes & Reservoirs

Ponds, lakes, or reservoirs which intersect the stream channel or straddle the buffer shall have the same buffers as the original stream measured from the top of the bank of the pond, lake, or reservoir.

19.23 Standards for Storm Water Control Measures

19.23-1 Evaluation According to Contents of Design Manual. All storm water control measures and storm water treatment practices (also referred to as Best Management Practices, or BMPs) required under this ordinance shall be evaluated by the Storm Water Administrator according to the policies, criteria, and information, including technical specifications, standards and the specific design criteria for each storm water best management practice contained in the Design Manual. The Storm Water Administrator shall determine whether these measures will be adequate to meet the requirements of this ordinance.

19.23-2 Determination of Adequacy; Presumptions and Alternatives. Storm water treatment practices that are designed, constructed, and maintained in accordance with the criteria and specifications in the Design Manual will be presumed to meet the minimum water quality and quantity performance standards of this ordinance. Whenever an applicant proposes to utilize a practice or practices not designed and constructed in accordance with the criteria and specifications in the Design Manual, the applicant shall have the burden of demonstrating that the practice(s) will satisfy the minimum water quality and quantity performance standards of this ordinance before it can be approved for use. The Storm Water Administrator may require the applicant to provide such documentation, calculations, and examples as necessary for the Storm Water Administrator to determine whether such an affirmative showing is

made.

19.24 Deed Recordation and Indications on Plat

The approval of the Land Development Permit shall require an enforceable restriction on property usage that runs with the land, such as plat, recorded deed restrictions or protective covenants, to ensure that future development and redevelopment maintains the site consistent with the approved project plans. Streams and buffer boundaries must be specified on all surveys and record plats. The applicable operations and maintenance agreement pertaining to every structural BMP shall be referenced on the final plat and shall be recorded with the Union County Register of Deeds Office upon final plat approval. If no subdivision plat is recorded for the site, then the operations and maintenance agreement shall be recorded with the Union County Register of Deeds Office so as to appear in the chain of title of all subsequent purchasers under generally accepted searching principles. A copy of the recorded maintenance agreement shall be provided to the Storm Water Administrator within fourteen (14) days following receipt of the recorded document. A maintenance easement shall be recorded for every structural BMP to allow sufficient access for adequate maintenance. The specific recordation and deed restriction requirements as well as notes to be displayed on final plats and deeds shall be contained in the Administrative Manual.

SECTION 4: MAINTENANCE

19.25 GENERAL STANDARDS FOR MAINTENANCE

- 19.25-1 Function of BMPs as Intended. The owner of a structural BMP installed pursuant to this ordinance shall maintain and operate the BMP so as to preserve and continue its function in controlling storm water quality and quantity at the degree or amount of function for which the structural BMP was designed.
- 19.25-2 Annual Maintenance Inspection and Report. The person responsible for maintenance of any BMP installed pursuant to this ordinance shall submit to the Storm Water Administrator an inspection report using the forms provided from a qualified registered North Carolina professional engineer performing services only in their area of competence. The inspection report shall contain all of the following:
- (A.) The name and address of the landowner;
 - (B.) The recorded book and page number of the lot of each structural BMP;
 - (C.) A statement that an inspection was made of all structural BMPs;
 - (D.) The date the inspection was made;
 - (E.) A statement that all inspected structural BMPs are performing properly and are in compliance with the terms and conditions of the approved maintenance agreement required by this ordinance; and
 - (F.) The original signature and seal of the professional engineer and surveyor. All inspection reports shall be on forms supplied by the Storm Water Administrator that are contained in the Administrative Manual. An original inspection report shall be provided to the Storm Water Administrator beginning one year from the date of as-built certification and each year thereafter on or before the anniversary date of the as-

built certification. Noted deficiencies shall be corrected within 30 days of the date of inspection or within an alternative timeframe approved by the Storm Water Administrator. The Storm Water Administrator shall be provided written proof of the corrected deficiencies when the remedial items are completed.

19.26 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE AGREEMENT

19.26-1 General. At the time that as-built plans are provided to the Storm Water Administrator as described in Sub-section 19.13-3 and prior to final approval of a project for compliance with this ordinance, but in all cases prior to placing the BMPs in service, the applicant or owner of the site must execute an operation and maintenance agreement that shall be binding on all current and subsequent owners of the site, portions of the site, and lots or parcels served by the structural BMP. Failure to execute an operation and maintenance agreement within the time frame specified by the Storm Water Administrator may result in assessment of penalties as specified in Sub-section 19.34, Violations and Enforcement. Until the transference of all property, sites, or lots served by the structural BMP, the original owner or applicant shall have primary responsibility for carrying out the provisions of the maintenance agreement. At the discretion of the Storm Water Administrator, certificates of occupancy may be withheld pending receipt of an operation and maintenance agreement.

The operation and maintenance agreement shall require the owner or owners to maintain, repair and, if necessary, reconstruct the structural BMP according to the approved plans. In addition, it shall grant to the Town of Stallings a right of entry in the event that the Storm Water Administrator has reason to believe it has become necessary to inspect, monitor, maintain, repair, or reconstruct the structural BMP; however, in no case shall the right of entry, of itself, confer an obligation on the Town of Stallings to assume responsibility for the structural BMP.

Standard operation and maintenance agreements for BMPs shall be developed by the Storm Water Administrator and made available in the Administrative Manual. The operation and maintenance agreement must be approved by the Storm Water Administrator prior to plan approval, and it shall be referenced on the final plat and shall be recorded by the applicant or owner with the Union County Register of Deeds upon final plat approval as described in Sub-section 19.24. A copy of the recorded maintenance agreement shall be given to the Storm Water Administrator within fourteen (14) days following its recordation.

19.26-2 Special Requirement for Homeowners' and Other Associations.

For all structural BMPs required pursuant to this ordinance and that are to be or are owned and maintained by a homeowners' association, property owners' association, or similar entity, the required operation and maintenance agreement shall include the provisions described in the Administrative Manual. In the case where maintenance is required, and the Homeowners Association has disbanded, responsibility for the maintenance shall be transferred to the owners of the properties which were included in the Homeowners Association.

19.27 Inspection Program

Inspections and inspection programs by the Town of Stallings may be conducted or established on any reasonable basis, including but not limited to routine inspections; random inspections; inspections based upon complaints or other notice of possible violations; and joint inspections with other agencies inspecting under environmental or safety laws. Inspections may include, but are not limited to, reviewing maintenance and repair records; sampling discharges, surface water, groundwater, and material or water in BMPs; and evaluating the condition of BMPs.

If the owner or occupant of any property refuses to permit such inspection, the Storm Water Administrator shall proceed to obtain an administrative search warrant pursuant to G.S. 15-27.2 or its successor. No person shall obstruct, hamper, or interfere with the Storm Water Administrator while carrying out his or her official duties.

19.28 Performance Security for Installation and Maintenance

The Town of Stallings may require the submittal of a performance security or bond 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.

19.29 Records of Installation and Maintenance Activities

The owner of each structural BMP shall keep records of inspections and repairs for at least five (5) years from the date of creation of the record and shall submit the same upon reasonable request to the Storm Water Administrator.

19.30 Nuisance

The owner of each BMP, whether structural or non-structural, shall maintain it so as not to create a nuisance condition.

19.31 Maintenance Easement

Every structural BMP installed pursuant to this ordinance shall be made accessible for adequate inspection, maintenance, reconstruction, and repair by a maintenance easement. The easement shall be recorded as described in Sub-section 19.24 and its terms shall specify who may make use of the easement and for what purposes.

SECTION 5: VIOLATIONS AND ENFORCEMENT

19.32 General

19.32-1 Authority to Enforce. The provisions of this ordinance shall be enforced by the Storm Water Administrator, his or her designee, or any authorized agent of the Town of Stallings. Whenever this Section refers to the Storm Water Administrator, it includes his or her designee as well as any authorized agent of the Town of Stallings.

19.32-2 Violation Unlawful. Any failure to comply with an applicable requirement, prohibition, standard, or limitation imposed by this ordinance, or the terms or conditions of any permit or other development or redevelopment approval or authorization granted pursuant to this ordinance, is unlawful and shall constitute a violation of this ordinance.

19.32-3 Each Day a Separate Offense. Each day that a violation continues shall constitute a separate and distinct violation or offense.

19.32-4 Responsible Persons/Entities. Any person who erects, constructs, reconstructs, alters (whether actively or passively), or fails to erect, construct, reconstruct, alter, repair or maintain any structure, BMP, practice, or condition in violation of this ordinance, as well as any person who participates in, assists, directs, creates, causes, or maintains a condition that results in or constitutes a violation of this ordinance, or fails to take appropriate action, so that a violation of this ordinance results or persists; or an owner, any tenant or occupant, or any other person, who has control over, or responsibility for, the use or development of the property on which the violation occurs shall be subject to the remedies, penalties, and/or enforcement actions in accordance with this Section. For the purposes of this article, responsible person(s) shall include but not be limited to:

- (A.) Person Maintaining Condition Resulting in or Constituting Violation. Any person who participates in, assists, directs, creates, causes, or maintains a condition that constitutes a violation of this ordinance, or fails to take appropriate action, so that a violation of this ordinance results or persists.
- (B.) Responsibility for Land or Use of Land. The owner of the land on which the violation occurs, any tenant or occupant of the property, any person who is responsible for storm water controls or practices pursuant to a private agreement or public document, or any person, who has control over, or responsibility for, the use, development, or redevelopment of the property.

19.33 Inspections and Investigations

19.33-1 Authority to Inspect. The Storm Water Administrator shall have the authority, upon presentation of proper credentials, to enter and inspect any land, building, structure, or premises to ensure compliance with this ordinance, or rules or orders adopted or issued pursuant to this ordinance, and to determine whether the activity is being conducted in accordance with this ordinance and the approved storm water management plan, Design Manual and Administrative Manual and whether the measures required in the plan are effective. No person shall willfully resist, delay, or obstruct the Storm Water Administrator while the Storm Water Administrator is inspecting or attempting to inspect an activity under this ordinance.

19.33-2 Notice of Violation and Order to Correct. When the Storm Water Administrator finds that any building, structure, or land is in violation of this ordinance, the Storm Water Administrator shall notify in writing the responsible person/entity. The notification shall indicate the nature of the violation, contain the address or other description of the site upon which the violation occurred or is occurring, order the necessary action to abate the violation, and give a deadline for correcting the violation. The notice shall, if required, specify a date by which the responsible person/entity must comply with this ordinance, and advise that the responsible person/entity is subject to remedies and/or penalties or that failure to correct the violation within the time specified will subject the responsible person/entity to remedies and/or penalties as described in Sub-section 19.34 of this ordinance. In determining the measures required and the time for achieving compliance, the Storm Water Administrator shall take into consideration the

technology and quantity of work required and shall set reasonable and attainable time limits. The Storm Water Administrator may deliver the notice of violation and correction order personally, by certified or registered mail, return receipt requested, or by any means authorized for the service of documents by Rule 4 of the North Carolina Rules of Civil Procedure.

If a violation is not corrected within a reasonable period of time, as provided in the notification, the Storm Water Administrator may take appropriate action, as provided in Sub-section 19.34, Remedies and Penalties, to correct and abate the violation and to ensure compliance with this ordinance.

19.33-3 Extension of Time. A responsible person/entity who receives a notice of violation and correction order, or the owner of the land on which the violation occurs, may submit to the Storm Water Administrator a written request for an extension of time for correction of the violation. On determining that the request includes enough information to show that the violation cannot be corrected within the specified time limit for reasons beyond the control of the responsible person/entity requesting the extension, the Storm Water Administrator may extend the time limit as is reasonably necessary to allow timely correction of the violation, up to, but not exceeding 60 days. The Storm Water Administrator may grant 30-day extensions in addition to the foregoing extension if the violation cannot be corrected within the permitted time due to circumstances beyond the control of the responsible person/entity violating this ordinance. The Storm Water Administrator may grant an extension only by written notice of extension. The notice of extension shall state the date prior to which correction must be made, after which the violator will be subject to the penalties described in the notice of violation and correction order.

19.33-4 Penalties Assessed Concurrent with Notice of Violation. Penalties may be assessed concurrently with a notice of violation for any of the following, in which case the notice of violation shall also contain a statement of the civil penalties to be assessed, the time of their accrual, and the time within which they must be paid or be subject to collection as a debt:

- (A.) Failure to submit a storm water management plan;
- (B.) Performing activities without an approved storm water management plan;
- (C.) Obstructing, hampering, or interfering with an authorized representative who is in the process of carrying out official duties;
- (D.) A repeated violation for which a notice was previously given on the same project and to the same responsible person/entity responsible for the violation;
- (E.) Willful violation of this ordinance; and/or
- (F.) Failure to install or maintain best management practices per the approved plan.

19.33-5 Authority to Investigate. The Storm Water Administrator shall have the authority to conduct such investigation as it may reasonably deem necessary to carry out its duties as prescribed in this ordinance, and for this purpose to enter at reasonable times upon any property, public or private, for the purpose of investigating and

inspecting. No Person shall refuse entry or access to the Storm Water Administrator who requests entry for purpose of inspection or investigation, and who presents appropriate credentials, nor shall any Person obstruct, hamper, or interfere with the Storm Water Administrator while in the process of carrying out official duties.

The Storm Water Administrator shall also have the power to require written statements, or the filing of reports under oath as part of an investigation.

19.33-6 Enforcement after Time to Correct. After the time has expired to correct a violation, including any extension(s) if authorized by the Storm Water Administrator, the Storm Water Administrator shall determine if the violation is corrected. If the violation is not corrected, the Storm Water Administrator may act to impose one or more of the remedies and penalties authorized by Sub-section 19.34.

19.33-7 Emergency Enforcement. If delay in correcting a violation would seriously threaten the effective enforcement of this ordinance or pose an immediate danger to the public health, safety, or welfare, then the Storm Water Administrator may order the immediate cessation of a violation. Any Person so ordered shall cease any violation immediately. The Storm Water Administrator may seek immediate enforcement, without prior written notice, through any remedy or penalty specified in Sub-section 19.34.

19.34 Remedies and Penalties

The remedies and penalties provided for violations of this ordinance, whether civil or criminal, shall be cumulative and in addition to any other remedy provided by law, and may be exercised in any order.

19.34-1 Remedies.

- (A.) Withholding of Certificate of Occupancy. The Storm Water Administrator or other authorized agent may refuse to issue a certificate of occupancy for the building or other improvements constructed or being constructed on the site and served by the storm water practices in question until the applicant or other responsible person has taken the remedial measures set forth in the notice of violation or has otherwise cured the violations described therein.
- (B.) Disapproval of Subsequent Permits and Development Approvals. As long as a violation of this ordinance continues and remains uncorrected, the Storm Water Administrator or other authorized agent may withhold, and the Town of Stallings may disapprove, any request for permit or development approval or authorization provided for by this ordinance or the zoning, subdivision, and/or building regulations, as appropriate for the land on which the violation occurs.
- (C.) Injunction, Abatements, etc. The Storm Water Administrator, with the written authorization of the Town Manager may institute an action in a court of competent jurisdiction for a mandatory or prohibitory injunction and order of abatement to correct a violation of this ordinance. Any person violating this ordinance shall be subject to the full range of equitable remedies provided in the General Statutes or at common law.

- (D.) Correction as Public Health Nuisance, Costs as Lien, etc. If the violation is deemed dangerous or prejudicial to the public health or public safety as provided in North Carolina General Statute 153A- 140, the Storm Water Administrator, with the written authorization of the Town Manager, may cause the violation to be corrected and the costs to be assessed as a lien against the property.
- (E.) Stop Work Order. The Storm Water Administrator may issue a stop work order to the Person(s) violating this ordinance. The stop work order shall remain in effect until the Person has taken the remedial measures set forth in the notice of violation or has otherwise corrected the violation or violations described therein. The stop work order may be withdrawn or modified to enable the Person to take the necessary remedial measures to correct such violation or violations.
- (F.) Restoration of Areas Affected by Failure to Comply. By issuance of an order of restoration, the Storm Water Administrator may require a Person(s) who engaged in a land development activity and failed to comply with this ordinance to restore the waters and land affected by such failure so as to minimize the detrimental effects of the resulting pollution. This authority is in addition to any other civil penalty or injunctive relief authorized under this ordinance.

19.34-2 Civil Penalties

- (A.) Violations of Ordinance. A violation of any of the provisions of this ordinance or rules or other orders adopted or issued pursuant to this ordinance may subject the violator to a civil penalty. A civil penalty may be assessed from the date the violation occurs. No penalty shall be assessed until the person alleged to be in violation has been notified of the violation except as provided in Sub-section 19.33-4 of this ordinance in which case the penalty is assessed concurrently with a notice of violation. Refusal to accept the notice or failure to notify the Storm Water Administrator of a change of address shall not relieve the violator's obligation to comply with this ordinance or to pay such a penalty.
- (B.) Amount of Penalty. The maximum civil penalty for each violation of this ordinance is \$5,000.00. Each day of continuing violation shall constitute a separate violation. In determining the amount of the civil penalty, the Storm Water Administrator shall consider any relevant mitigating and aggravating factors including, but not limited to, the effect, if any, of the violation; the degree and extent of harm caused by the violation; the cost of rectifying the damage; whether the violator saved money through noncompliance; whether the violator took reasonable measures to comply with this ordinance; whether the violation was committed willfully; whether the violator reported the violation to the Storm Water Administrator; and the prior record of the violator in complying or failing to comply with this ordinance or any other post-construction ordinance or law. The Storm Water Administrator is authorized to vary the amount of the per diem penalty based on criteria specified in the Administrative Manual and based on relevant mitigating factors. Civil penalties collected pursuant to this ordinance shall be credited to the Town of Stallings's general fund as non-tax revenue.
- (C.) Notice of Assessment of Civil Penalty. The Storm Water Administrator shall determine

the amount of the civil penalty and shall notify the violator of the amount of the penalty and the reason for assessing the penalty. This notice of assessment of civil penalty shall be served by any means authorized under North Carolina General Statute 1A-1, Rule 4 and shall direct the violator to either pay the assessment or file an appeal within 30 days of receipt of the notice as specified in Sub-section 19.15.

(D.) Failure to Pay Civil Penalty Assessment. If a violator does not pay a civil penalty assessed by the Storm Water Administrator within thirty (30) days after it is due or does not request a hearing as provided in Sub-section 19.15, the Storm Water Administrator shall request the initiation of a civil action to recover the amount of the assessment. The civil action shall be brought in Union County Superior Court or in any other court of competent jurisdiction. A civil action must be filed within three (3) years of the date the assessment was due. An assessment that is appealed is due at the conclusion of the administrative and judicial review of the assessment.

(E.) Appeal of Remedy or Penalty. The issuance of an order of restoration and/or notice of assessment of a civil penalty by the Storm Water Administrator shall entitle the responsible party or entity to an appeal before the Storm Water Advisory Committee for the Town of Stallings if such Person submits written demand for an appeal hearing within 30 days of the receipt of an order of restoration and/or notice of assessment of a civil penalty. The appeal of an order of restoration and/or notice of assessment of a civil penalty shall be conducted as described in Sub-section 19.15 of this ordinance.

19.34-3 RESERVED (*Amended May 23, 2022*)

SECTION 6: DEFINITIONS

When used in this ordinance, the following words and terms shall have the meaning set forth in this Section, unless other provisions of this ordinance specifically indicate otherwise.

1. Administrative Manual. A manual developed by the Storm Water Administrator and distributed to the public to provide information for the effective administration of this ordinance, including but not limited to application requirements, submission schedule, fee schedule, maintenance agreements, criteria for mitigation approval, criteria for recordation of documents, inspection report forms, requirements for submittal of bonds, a copy of this ordinance, and where to obtain the Design Manual.
2. Best Management Practices (BMPs). A structural management facility used singularly or in combination for storm water quality and quantity treatment to achieve water quality protection goals.
3. Buffer. A natural or vegetated area 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.
4. Buffer Widths. Viewed aerially, the stream buffer width is measured horizontally on a line perpendicular to the surface water, landward from the top of the bank on each side of the stream.
5. Built-Upon Area (BUA). That portion of a development project that is covered by impervious or

partially impervious surface including, but not limited to, buildings; pavement and gravel areas such as roads, parking lots, and paths; and recreation facilities such as tennis courts. "Built-upon area" does not include a wooden slatted deck or the water area of a swimming pool.

6. Design Manual. The storm water design manual shall be the latest edition of the Charlotte Mecklenburg BMP Design Manual. All references herein to the Design Manual are to the latest published edition or revision.
7. Development. New development created by the addition of built upon area to land void of built upon area as of the effective date of this ordinance.
8. Disturbance. Any use of the land by any person or entity which results in a change in the natural cover or topography of the land.
9. Drainage Area. That area of land that drains to a common point on a project site.
10. Impervious Surface. Any constructed surface; including but not limited to, rooftops, sidewalks, roads, and parking lots; covered by impenetrable materials such as asphalt, concrete, brick, and stone. These materials seal surfaces, repel water and prevent precipitation and runoff from infiltrating soils. Soils compacted by urban development are also highly impervious.
11. Larger common plan of development or sale. Any contiguous area where multiple separate and distinct construction or land disturbing activities will occur under one plan. A plan is any announcement or piece of documentation (including but not limited to public notice or hearing, drawing, permit application, zoning request, or site design) or physical demarcation (including but not limited to boundary signs, lot stakes, or surveyor markings) indicating that construction activities may occur on a specific plot.
12. Non-Point Source (NPS) Pollution. Forms of pollution caused by sediment, nutrients, organic and toxic substances originating from land use activities and carried to lakes and streams by surface runoff.
13. Owner. The legal or beneficial owner of land, including but not limited to a fee owner, mortgagee or vendee in possession, receiver, executor, trustee, or long-term or commercial lessee, or any other person or entity holding proprietary rights in the property or having legal power of management and control of the property. "Owner" shall include long-term commercial tenants; management entities, such as those charged with or engaged in the management of properties for profit; and every person or entity having joint ownership of the property. A secured lender not in possession of the property does not constitute an owner, unless the secured lender is included within the meaning of "owner" under another description in this definition, such as a management entity.
14. Person(s). Any individual, partnership, firm, association, joint venture, public or private corporation, trust, estate, commission, board, public or private institution, utility, cooperative, interstate body, or other legal entity.
15. Pervious Surface. Any surface which is permeable or capable of being easily penetrated by water.
16. Redevelopment. Rebuilding activities on land containing built-upon area as of the effective date of this ordinance.
17. Storm Water Administrator. The Planning Director as designated by the Town of Stallings to administer and enforce this ordinance.

18. Land Development Permit. A permit is required for all development and redevelopment unless exempt pursuant to this ordinance, which demonstrates compliance with this ordinance.
19. Top of Bank. The landward edge of the stream channel during high water or bank-full conditions at the point where the water begins to overflow onto the floodplain.
20. Total Suspended Solids (TSS). Total suspended matter in water which includes particles collected on a filter with a pore size of 2 microns as measured by Standard Method 2540-D, which is commonly expressed as a concentration in terms of milligrams per liter (mg/l) or parts per million (ppm).

ARTICLE 20

SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION CONTROL **Required for Enforcement of State Regulations**

20.1 General Requirements

- 20.1-1 **Plan Required.** No person shall initiate any land-disturbing activity in excess of one (1) acre for residential or commercial purposes without a Soil Erosion and Sedimentation Control plan approved by the North Carolina Department of Environmental Quality (NCDEQ). A copy of the approved Soil Erosion and Sedimentation Control Plan shall be on file in the office of the *Development Administrator* not less than ten (10) days prior to the initiation of such land disturbing activity.
- 20.1-2 **Protection of Property.** Persons conducting permitted land-disturbing activity shall take all reasonable measures to protect all public and private property from damage or nuisance caused by such activity.

20.2 Basic Control Objectives

Zoning approval shall be withheld until such time as an officially approved Soil Erosion and Sedimentation Control plan is filed with the *Development Administrator*. At a minimum, the state-approved plan shall address the following control objectives:

- (1.) **Limit Time of Exposure.** All land-disturbing activity is to be planned and conducted to limit exposure to the shortest feasible time;
- (2.) **Limit Exposed Areas.** All land-disturbing activity is to be planned and conducted to minimize the size of the area to be exposed at any one time;
- (3.) **Control Surface Water.** Surface water runoff originating upgrade of exposed areas should be controlled to reduce erosion and sediment loss during the period of exposure;
- (4.) **Control Sedimentation.** All land-disturbing activity is to be planned and conducted so as to prevent off-site sedimentation damage and nuisances to adjacent properties, streets or streams; and
- (5.) **Manage Storm Water Runoff.** When the increase in the velocity of storm water runoff resulting from a land-disturbing activity is sufficient to cause accelerated erosion of the receiving watercourse, plans are to include measures to control the velocity at the point of discharge so as to minimize accelerated erosion of the site and increased sedimentation of the stream.

20.3 Mandatory Standards for Land Disturbing Activity

No land-disturbing activity subject to the control of this Ordinance shall be undertaken except in accordance with the following mandatory standards:

- 20.3-1 **Buffer Zone.** No land-disturbing activity shall be permitted within 30 feet of a water body shown on the most recent published version of the soil survey map prepared by the Natural Resources Conservation Service or the most recent 1:24,000 scale quadrangle topographic maps prepared by the US Geological Survey, including perennial streams, intermittent streams, modified natural streams, lakes or reservoirs, ponds (including beaver ponds),

estuaries and rivers (See 15A NCAC 02B .0233 Neuse River Basin Nutrient Sensitive Water Strategies);

- 20.3-2 Prior Plan Approval. No person shall initiate any land-disturbing activity if more than one (1) contiguous acre is to be uncovered unless, thirty (30) or more days prior to initiating the activity, an erosion and sedimentation control plan for such activity is filed with and approved by NCDEQ.

20.4 Responsibility for Maintenance

During the development of a site, the person conducting the land-disturbing activity shall install and maintain all temporary and permanent erosion and sedimentation control measures as required by the approved plan, by any provision of this Ordinance, or by any ordinance adopted pursuant to this Ordinance. After site development, the land owner or person in possession or control of the land shall install and/or maintain all necessary permanent erosion and sediment control measures, except those measures installed within a road or street right-of-way or easement accepted for maintenance by a governmental agency.

20.5 Existing Uncovered Areas

- 20.5-1 Applicability. All uncovered areas existing on the effective date of this Ordinance which are the result of land-disturbing activity, which exceed one (1.00) contiguous acre, which are subject to continued accelerated erosion, and which are causing off-site damage from sedimentation, shall be provided with a ground cover or other protective measures, structures, or devices sufficient to restrain accelerated erosion and control off-site sedimentation.
- 20.5-2 Notice of Violation. The Jurisdiction will serve upon the landowner a written notice of violation by registered or certified mail, return receipt requested. The notice will set forth the measures needed to comply and will state the time within which such measures must be completed. In determining the measures required and the time allowed for compliance, the authority serving notice shall take into consideration the economic feasibility, technology, and quantity of work required, and shall set reasonably attainable time limits for compliance.
- 20.5-3 Exemption. This rule shall not require ground cover on cleared land forming the future basin of a permitted reservoir.

ARTICLE 21
OPEN SPACE

21.1 Purpose.

The open space standards contained herein are established to provide for the reservation of various forms of open spaces, including parks and greenways in all forms of developments located in the Town of Stallings territorial jurisdiction.

Preservation of open space in developing areas serves a variety of purposes, including meeting the recreational needs of residents, improving the aesthetic character of the community, reducing stormwater runoff, improving stormwater runoff water quality, and enhancing air quality.

21.1-1 Applicability. Where applicable, the addition of active open space shall adhere to the Stallings Recreation and Greenway Master Plan. The standards set forth below establish regulations for open space. *(Amended May 10, 2021) (Amended December 9, 2024)*

21.1-2 Exemptions. Properties owned by the Town of Stallings are exempt from this article. *(Amended December 9, 2024)*

21.2 Open Space.

The following standards are hereby established for open space. Percentage of required open space is calculated on the gross project acreage. Open space areas shall be identified and calculated on development proposals. For Greenways as identified on the Stallings Parks and Greenway Master plan, open space shall be calculated by creating a fifty (50') foot buffer, unless obstructed by property lines.

Open Space shall consist of improved and unimproved areas. The total requirement for open space is shown in Table 21.1. Improved open space shall be fifty percent (50%) of the total requirement as shown in Table 21.1. The remaining 50% of open space may be unimproved open space and consist of land as listed in Section 21.2-10. The maximum unimproved open space allowed, as defined in Section 21.2-10(A)(B)(C), may be less than twenty five percent (25%) of the total required open space. If this is the case, the remaining total open space must be met with either improved open space or unimproved open space as defined in Section 21.2-10(D)(E). *(Amended May 10, 2021)*

21.2-1 Open space land area requirements. Open space shall be provided in accordance with the following table for:

- (A.) initial residential development containing eight or more units,
- (B.) redevelopment or additional development that adds eight or more residential units,
- (C.) initial non-residential or mixed-use development greater than 0.6 acres, and
- (D.) re-development or additional development that adds 25 percent more non- residential or mixed-use floor area on a site that exceeds 0.6 acres within any 36-consecutive month period.

TABLE 21.1 *(Amended September 26, 2022)*

ZONING DISTRICT	REQUIRED TOTAL OPEN SPACE	REQUIRED IMPROVED OPEN SPACE
Single Family Residential (SFR-1) Single Family Residential (SFR-2) Single Family Residential (SFR-3)	25%	12.5%
Multi-Family Residential Transitional (MFT)	15%	7.5%
Traditional Neighborhood Development Overlay (TNDO)	10%	5%
Mixed Use (MU-1)	12%	6%
Mixed Use (MU-2) – When residential components are included, open space shall be centrally and internally located so as to provide focal points throughout the development.	10%	5%
ZONING DISTRICT	REQUIRED TOTAL OPEN SPACE	REQUIRED IMPROVED OPEN SPACE
Conditionally Zoned (CZ) <i>Requirements listed are a minimum but may be amended by the Town Council through the Conditional Zoning process.</i>	10%	5%
US Highway 74 Commercial (C 74) Interstate Highway 485 Corporate Park (CP 485) Vehicle Service and Repair (VSR) Business Center (BC) Industrial (IND) Heavy Industry Overlay (HIO)	10%	5%
Agriculture (AG) Civic (CIV) Scenic Corridor Overlay (SCO)	n/a	n/a
Town Center (TC) as defined in Article 8. New development must adhere to the Parks and Greenway Master Plan when applicable.	n/a	n/a

21.2-2 Land designated as future open space. Regardless of the requirements and exemptions of this subsection, any portion of the site of the proposed development that is designated as future open space or greenway in the *adopted Comprehensive Land Use Plan and/or the Stallings Parks and Greenway Master Plan*, as amended from time to time, shall be reserved for open space. This area may be counted toward the total amount of open space required for the development. (Amended May 10, 2021)

Greenway, Park and Open Space Access: When a development abuts greenways,

parks and/or public open space areas, public access to such features must be provided at a minimum of every one-thousand (1000') feet when feasible, as determined by the Development Administrator. Such access shall be provided through greenway connectors a minimum of six feet wide. Connectors shall be paved, engineered to allow water runoff, and connected to the pedestrian system within the development, and will be maintained by the Owner's Association. (*Amended May 10, 2021*)

If the total amount of land designated as future open space or greenway is less than the total amount of open space required for the development by Table 21.1, then the developer shall provide additional open space to meet the requirement of Table 21.1. If the amount of land designated as future open space or greenway exceeds the total amount of open space required by Table 21.1, then the developer must provide the open space designated in the official adopted plan.

As compensation for any open space dedication associated with implementing any official adopted plan above that requirement listed in Table 21.1, the developer is eligible for a density bonus of one dwelling unit per each four- thousand and three- hundred and fifty-six (4,356) square feet of land area in excess of that required in Table 21.1 or five-hundred (500) square feet of non- residential gross floor area per each 2,178 square feet of land area in excess of that required in Table 21.1, up to a maximum of a fifteen (15%) percent increase above the maximum density or intensity allowed in the applicable zoning district. The density bonus in the proposed development is limited to additional yield that can be configured with less than a ten (10%) percent reduction in(s) in lot area and/or setback dimensions specified in Article 8.

- 21.2-3 Minimum open space area. Individual areas designated as open space areas shall not contain less than five-hundred (500) square feet, although smaller areas may be approved by the *Development Administrator* if the intent of this Ordinance is determined to be met.
- 21.2-4 Improved open space. Improved open space shall be planned, accessible and usable by persons living nearby. Improved shall mean cleared of underbrush and debris and shall contain improvements that include, but are not limited to: landscaping, walls/fences, walks, statues, fountains, demarked ball fields, picnic areas, pools, gazebos, barbeque areas, and/or playground equipment. Walls and fences shall be made of brick, stone, wrought iron, or wood and shall not exceed 3.5 ft. in height with the following exceptions: fences used in conjunction with ball fields, tennis courts, swimming pools, and/or playgrounds. (*Amended May 10, 2021*)
- 21.2-5 Design and location. In major subdivisions and multi-building developments in all zoning districts, except Agricultural, open space shall be integrated into the design of the site. In subdivisions where fifty (50%) percent or more of the lots are less than 0.75 acres in size, open space shall be located within one- quarter (¼) mile of at least ninety (90%) percent of the building lots, as measured along the rights-of-way of streets providing access between the two. In subdivisions where fifty (50%) percent or more of the lots are 0.75 acre or more in size, open space shall be located within one-half (½) mile of at least ninety (90%) percent of the building lots, as measured along

the rights-of-way of streets providing access between the two.

- 21.2-6 Focal point. Open space features should provide focal points for the neighborhood. *(Amended May 10, 2021)*

- 21.2-7 Intentionally left blank. *(Amended May 10, 2021)*

- 21.2-8 Open Space Ownership and Conservation Easement. Open space may be owned or administered by one or a combination of the following methods: fee simple ownership by a unit of government or private non-profit land conservancy; owned by a property association; or by individual private ownership such as a farmer, developer or other private entity that maintains the open space (i.e. farming, equestrian facility, etc.)

All lands within areas required to be maintained as open space shall be protected by a permanent conservation easement, prohibiting further development, and setting other standards safeguarding the site's special resources from negative changes.

Public use of the open space may be limited to residents of the development, except for land used for public sidewalks and multi-use trails, provided that such open space is held in private or property association ownership.

- 21.2-9 Maintenance. The owner or lessee of the property designated as the open space shall be responsible for the maintenance of the open space area.

Landscaped areas shall be maintained in good condition and the entire area shall be kept clear of debris. Failure to maintain the area shall constitute a violation of this or other applicable ordinances. Alternatively, if acceptable to the Town Council, as applicable, the land may be dedicated to the Town for public use and thereafter maintained by the Town.

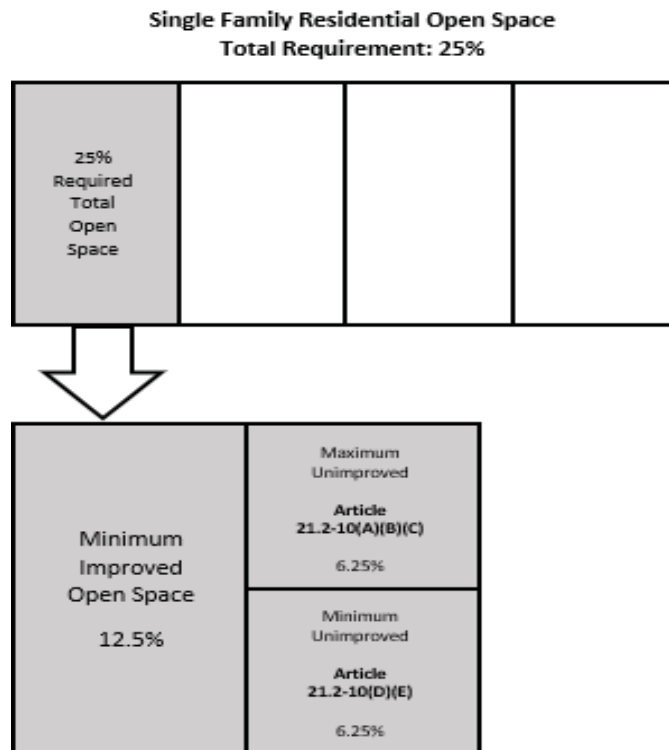
- 21.2-10 Land Acceptable for Unimproved Open Space Designation. The classes of land enumerated below may be utilized to meet the requirements of this section. For unimproved open space to be counted towards the total open space requirement, the area(s) must include a maintained access point. *(Amended May 10, 2021)*

A minimum of fifty (50%) percent of the total open space requirement shall be improved open space. The remainder of the open space shall be considered unimproved open space. A maximum of twenty-five (25%) percent of the total open space requirement may be areas of unimproved open space considered unbuildable as listed in 21.2-10(A)(B)(C). A minimum of twenty-five (25%) percent of the total open space requirement shall consist of the unimproved open space natural areas as listed in 21.2-10(D)(E). If unimproved open space that is considered unbuildable is less than twenty-five (25%) percent of the total open space requirement, the remainder shall be either unimproved open space that consists of natural areas as listed in 21.2-10(D)(E) or improved open space. Nothing in this section shall be intended to limit the entirety of open space to be improved open space.

- (A.) Land which exceeds sixteen percent (16%) slope if existing slopes and vegetation remain undisturbed;

- (B.) Land used for stormwater retention provided such land is natural in appearance and is not separately fenced. Additionally, land used for stormwater retention, provided such land is natural in appearance and is not separately fenced, that is developed using best management practices (e.g., constructed wetlands, rain gardens, green roofs or similar features), and either exceeds the required amount of retention or treat off-site stormwater at the discretion of the *Development Administrator*;
- (C.) Stream buffers;
- (D.) Grassed lands with no improvements that are accessible and maintained;
- (E.) Naturally wooded areas not including required buffers, steep slopes, or stormwater retention areas as defined in this section. (Amended May 10, 2021)

Example Improved/Unimproved Open Space Calculation:



21.2-11 Land not Acceptable for Open Space Designation: The classes of land enumerated below shall not be utilized to meet the requirements of this section:

- (A.) Land that is contaminated with hazardous or toxic waste or materials as defined by state or Federal regulations, with the exception of land covered by an approved mitigation plan and deemed acceptable by the Town Council or land that is designated in an officially adopted Open Space, Park or Greenway master plan.
- (B.) Land occupied by streets, drives, parking areas, or structures other than recreational structures.
- (C.) Land with a minimum width less than twenty (20') feet. Mixed use developments in the TND district are exempt from the minimum width requirement.
- (D.) Land used for landscape buffers (Type A, B and C only), public sidewalks in excess of

standard sidewalk requirements, streetscape, and hardscape areas accessible to the public including sidewalk cafe areas, areas containing public art, and similar high density area open space amenities. Sidewalks that run through or are internal to improved open space shall be counted toward improved open space. *(Amended May 10, 2021)*

(E.) Surface water, wetlands, utility transmission rights-of-way, and undisturbed floodplains. *(Amended May 10, 2021)*

21.3 Fee-in-Lieu.

All developments requiring major site plan review within the Town shall provide the improvements identified in the Stallings Parks, Recreation and Greenway Master Plan when those improvements are located on property involved with the proposed development. The Development Administrator will identify the suitable trail type based on the plan. *(Amended October 28, 2024)*

When no improvements as identified by the Stallings Parks, Recreation and greenway Master Plan are associated with a proposed project, the developer shall be required to pay a fee in lieu thereof, in accordance with this section. This fee shall be calculated as follows:

1/35 of an acre per lot X tax value of the property (per acre).

Example:

100-lot subdivision with a per acre tax value of \$10,000:

$(1/35) * 100$ [acres in property] = 2.85714286

$2.85714286 * \$10,000$ [per acre value] =

\$28,571.43

- (1.) At least one thirty-fifth (1/35) of an acre shall be dedicated for each dwelling unit planned or proposed in the subdivision plan or development.
- (2.) The payment of fees, in lieu of the dedication of land under subsection above shall be made to the Town of Stallings after having received a recommendation from the Planning Board and having evaluated the proposed dedication and the relationship the dedication would have with the town's Parks, Recreation and Greenway Master Plan.
- (3.) The fees in lieu of dedication shall be paid prior to final plat approval.
- (4.) The amount of the payment shall be the product of:
 - (a.) The number of acres to be dedicated, as required by subsection, above;
 - (b.) The assessed value for property tax purposes of the land being subdivided, adjusted to reflect its current fair market value at the time the payment is due to be paid. *(Amended May 10, 2021)*

21.4 Streetscape

21.4-1 Purpose. This ordinance establishes streetscape requirements identified in the Stallings

Streetscape Design Standards and Details Plan.

21.4-2 Applicability. This ordinance applies to all new developments identified in the Stallings Streetscape Design Standards and Details Plan area and Town Center (TC) zoning. For purposes of this requirement, "developments" shall mean any development requiring a Major Site Development Plan Review. The Development Administrator will identify the suitable Streetscape Plan type based on the plan. *(Amended October 28, 2024)*

21.4-3 Exemptions. The following developments are exempt from Article 21.4:

(A) Developments that are owned and operated by a government agency.

(B) Developments that do not require a Major Site Development Plan Review.

24.4-4 Timing of Improvements. All improvements shall be completed or guaranteed with adequate surety prior to issuance of any permits past 60% Certificate of Occupancy or 60% completion for the entire development or project. *(Amended March 25, 2024)*

ARTICLE 22
NONCONFORMITIES

22.1 Purpose

It is recognized that, over time, lawful nonconformities may develop as a result of amendments to the zoning map or Stallings Development Ordinance which change the application of the Town of Stallings development regulations to particular properties. It is important that such properties, while nonconforming, be adequately maintained and permitted to continue, but not expanded or enlarged in any fashion that increases the extent of nonconformity. Where possible, such nonconformities should be made, wholly or incrementally, conforming.

22.2 Application and Exceptions

The provisions of this section apply only to lawful nonconformities, except as noted below. Nonconformities other than lawful nonconformities shall be considered violations of the Stallings Development Ordinance. This article shall not apply, however, to any feature which is the subject of a variance from particular regulations that has been granted by an authorized reviewing board or commission or to applications of flexible development standards to such features. Where a variance or flexible development standards determination has been granted for a feature which does not otherwise conform to the requirements of this chapter, that feature shall be deemed conforming. Nonconformities associated with signs are addressed in Article 17.

22.3 Dimensional Nonconformities

- 22.3-1 Lawfully Established Nonconforming Lots. Lawfully established nonconforming lots having one or more dimensional nonconformities may be used for any permitted or special use allowed in the zoning district in which the lot is located provided that any structure or expansion/addition to an existing structure proposed for the use meets all applicable dimensional and numerical requirements and all applicable procedures are followed. Such lots may be recombined with adjoining lots to increase the extent of their conformity provided new nonconformities are not created.
- 22.3-2 Structures, including Signs. Structures of any type having one or more dimensional nonconformities may be used for any permitted or special use allowed in the zoning district in which the structure is located, and, upon any change in use, shall comply with the landscaping, buffering, and parking requirements of Articles 11 and 12. Structures may be expanded or enlarged; provided the extent of the applicable nonconformity is not increased or new nonconformities are not created by expansion or enlargement. Expansions, enlargements, or reconstruction of such structures to an extent equal to or greater than fifty (50%) percent of appraised value, shall require such structures to meet all applicable dimensional and numerical requirements, except density, which may be retained at the prior nonconforming level but not increased. For the purpose of this section, the value of any expansions, enlargements, or reconstruction of such structures over a three (3) year period shall be cumulated in calculating the fifty (50%) percent threshold. A structure undergoing renovation (defined in Article 3) having a renovation cost equal to or greater than fifty (50%) percent of the structure's appraised value shall not be subject to the above provisions but shall be required to meet the landscaping,

buffering, and parking provisions of Articles 11 and 12. Signs shall also comply with the provisions of Article 17, Section 17.13 of this Ordinance.

22.4 Nonconforming Uses

- 22.4-1 Discontinuation of Nonconforming Uses. A nonconforming use is allowed to continue unless the use is discontinued for any reason for a period of seven hundred and thirty (730+) or more consecutive days, and there are no substantial good faith efforts to re-establish the use during this period. Obtaining permits to maintain the existing use or significant continuous efforts to market the property for sale or lease for the existing use (e.g., MLS listing, Realtor contract, etc.) shall be regarded as substantial good faith efforts. A nonconforming use shall be deemed discontinued after a period of one thousand and ninety-five (1,095) consecutive days regardless of any substantial good faith efforts to re-establish the use. Thereafter, the structure or property associated with the use may be used only for conforming use. Where multiple nonconforming uses occupy the same premises, the reallocation of any combination of the nonconforming uses shall be allowable provided there is no net increase in the gross area of the combined nonconforming uses. Special uses discontinued for a period of seven hundred and thirty (730+) or more consecutive days shall be regarded as nonconforming uses and shall not be re-established without new special use permit approval.

22.5 Nonconformities Associated with Manufactured Homes.

Dimensional or use nonconformities associated with manufactured homes shall be addressed in the following manner.

- 22.5-1 Replacement of One Manufactured Home with Another Manufactured Home in an Established Manufactured Housing Park. Such replacement is not permitted. In all situations, replacement shall be prohibited. See Article 2, Section 2.20 of this Ordinance.
- 22.5-2 Replacement of One Manufactured Home with Another Manufactured Home in Areas Other Than a Lawfully Established Manufactured Housing Park or Area Covered by a Manufactured Housing Zoning Overlay. Such replacement shall be permitted provided that new dimensional nonconformities are not created, the replacement manufactured home is constructed to the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) standards, the replacement home is placed in the same location as the original home, the replacement home conforms to the development standards listed in Section 10.1-36, and such replacement occurs within three hundred and sixty-five (365) days of the last day of occupancy of the original manufactured home. In all other situations, replacement shall be prohibited.

22.6 Maintenance and Repair

In the interest of the public safety and health, structural alterations or remodeling of nonconforming structures or conforming structures on nonconforming lots that are required by any public law, and so ordered by a public officer in authority, shall be permitted. Routine maintenance shall also be permitted for nonconforming situations so long as no expansion of the nonconformity occurs as a result of the maintenance.

ARTICLE 23

ADMINISTRATION AND ENFORCEMENT

23.1 Applicability and Establishment of *Development Administrator*

This Ordinance and the provisions set forth herein shall apply to all property within the Town of Stallings. The *Town Council* shall appoint a duly qualified *Development Administrator* to be responsible for the impartial administration of this Ordinance. The *Development Administrator* shall have the authority to administer and enforce the provisions of the Ordinance within this area of jurisdiction. The individual appointed to fulfill this responsibility shall be a certified member in good standing with either the American Institute of Certified Planners or the North Carolina Association of Zoning Officials having first met examination requirements, and subsequently meeting certification maintenance requirements.

23.2 Administrator as Enforcement Officer

23.2-1 Establishment and Authority. Unless specifically set forth otherwise in this Ordinance, the Town of Stallings *Development Administrator* shall be the Enforcement Officer with the duty of administering and enforcing the provisions of this Ordinance. The *Development Administrator* may designate one or more persons to assist in the administration and enforcement this Ordinance. Orders issued by the *Development Administrator's* designee shall have the effect as if issued by the *Development Administrator*. The *Development Administrator*, or designee, may enter any building, structure, or premises as provided by law, to perform any duty imposed upon him/her by this Ordinance.

23.2-2 General Duties. The *Development Administrator* shall:

- (A.) establish and publish application procedures for permits, appeals, and actions pursuant to this Ordinance and forms implementing the same;
- (B.) issue permits and certificates pursuant to this Ordinance;
- (C.) review and approve all development plans and permits to assure the requirements of this Ordinance have been satisfied;
- (D.) interpret the applicability of the provisions of this Ordinance in matters where the text does not clearly provide guidance;
- (E.) maintain all records pertaining to the provisions of this Ordinance in his/her office(s) and make said records open for public inspection;
- (F.) periodically inspect properties and activities for which permits have been issued to determine whether the use(s) is being conducted in accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance;
- (G.) cause to be investigated violations of this Ordinance;
- (H.) enforce the provisions of this Ordinance;
- (I.) issue notice of corrective action(s) when required;

- (J.) use the remedies provided in this Ordinance to gain compliance;
- (K.) be authorized to gather evidence in support of said activities;
- (L.) receive appeals and forward cases to the appropriate body; and
- (M.) perform other duties as may be assigned by the *Town Council* and/or the *Planning Board*.

23.3 Violations

Any of the following shall be a violation of this Ordinance and shall be subject to the enforcement remedies and penalties provided by this Article and by state law.

- 23.3-1 Development Without Permit. To engage in any development, use, construction, remodeling, or other activity of any nature upon the land or improvements thereon subject to the jurisdiction of this Ordinance without all required permits, certificates, or other forms of authorization as set forth in this Ordinance.
- 23.3-2 Development Inconsistent With Permit. To engage in any development, use, construction, remodeling, or other activity of any nature in any way inconsistent with any approved plan, permit, certificate, or other form of authorization granted for such activity.
- 23.3-3 Violation by Act or Omission. To violate, by act or omission, any term, variance or waiver, condition, or qualification placed by the Town Council, its agent boards, or the Development Administrator upon any required permit, certificate, or other form of authorization for the use, development, or other activity upon land or improvements thereon.
- 23.3-4 Use in Violation. To erect, construct, reconstruct, alter, repair, convert, maintain, or use any building or structure or to use any land in violation or contravention of this Ordinance, or any other regulation made under the authority conferred thereby.
- 23.3-5 Subdivide in Violation. To subdivide land in violation of this Ordinance or transfer or sell land by reference to, exhibition of, or any other use of a plat or map showing a subdivision of the land before the plat or map has been properly approved under this Ordinance and recorded in the Office of the Register of Deeds of Union County. The description by metes and bounds in the instrument of transfer or other document used in the process of selling or transferring land does not exempt the transaction from violation of this Ordinance.
- 23.3-6 Continuing Violations. Each day's violation of any provision of this Ordinance is a separate and distinct offense.

23.4 Enforcement Intent

It is the intention of this Ordinance, unless otherwise provided, that all questions arising in connection with the enforcement of this Ordinance shall be presented first to the *Development Administrator* and that such questions shall be presented to the Board of Adjustment only on appeal from a written decision made by the *Development Administrator* and in accordance with Article 6 of this Ordinance. An appeal from the decision of the Board of Adjustment shall be by proceedings in the nature of certiorari to the Superior Court of Union County as provided by law and in accordance with Article 6 of this Ordinance.

23.5 Enforcement Procedure

When the *Development Administrator* and/or a duly authorized agent finds a violation of this Ordinance, it shall be their duty to notify the owner or occupant of the land, building, structure, sign, or use of the violation. The owner or occupant shall immediately remedy the violation.

23.5-1 Notice of Violation. If the owner or occupant of the land, building, sign, structure, or use in violation fails to take prompt corrective action, the *Development Administrator* shall deliver written notice to the holder of the development approval and to the landowner of the property involved, if the landowner is not the holder of the development permit, by personal delivery, electronic delivery, or first class mail and shall be delivered by similar means to the occupant of the property or the person undertaking the work or activity. The notice may also be posted on the property. Per G.S. § 160D-404(a), the person providing the notice of violation shall certify to the Town Council that the notice was provided and the certificate shall be deemed conclusive in the absence of fraud. The notice of violation shall include, but not be limited to:

- (A.) that the land, building, sign, structure, or use is in violation of this Ordinance;
- (B.) the nature of the violation, and citation of the section of this ordinance violated;
- (C.) the measures necessary to remedy the violation; and
- (D.) the opportunity to cure the violation within a prescribed period of time. 23.5-2

Extension of Time to Remedy. Upon receipt of a written request from the alleged violator or the property owner for an extension of time to remedy or correct the violation, the *Development Administrator* or other Town official charged with the duty of enforcing the regulations(s) being violated may grant a single extension of time, not to exceed a period of thirty (30) calendar days, in which the alleged violator may cure or correct the violation before the Town pursues enforcement action as provided for in this section.

23.5-3 Appeal. Any owner or occupant who has received a Notice of Violation may appeal in writing the written decision of the *Development Administrator* to the Board of Adjustment (unless this Ordinance has specified that another board shall hear the appeal of the violation) within thirty (30) days following receipt of the Administrator's written decision. The Board of Adjustment, or other designated board, shall hear an appeal within thirty-six (36) days of the date of submittal of a complete application, and it may affirm, modify, or revoke the Notice of Violation. In the absence of an appeal, the *remedies and penalties sought by the Development Administrator* in the Notice of Violation shall be final.

Notice of such hearing shall be provided as required by Article 6 of this Ordinance.

23.5-4 Order of Corrective Action. If upon a hearing held pursuant to an appeal as prescribed above, the Board of Adjustment shall find that the owner or occupant is in violation of this Ordinance, the Board of Adjustment shall make an order in writing to the owner or occupant affirming the violation and ordering compliance.

23.5-5 Failure to Comply with an Order. If the owner or occupant of a property fails to comply with a Notice of Violation from which no appeal has been taken, or an Order of Corrective

Action following an appeal, the owner or occupant shall be subject to such remedies and penalties as may be provided for by State law and Section 23.6 (Remedies). If the owner or occupant fails to comply with the remedies and penalties prescribed, enforcement shall be sought through an order of a court of competent jurisdiction.

23.6 Remedies

Any one or all of the following procedures may be used to enforce the provisions of this Ordinance.

- 23.6-1 Injunction. Any violation of this Ordinance or of any condition, order, or requirement, or remedy adopted pursuant hereto may be restrained, corrected, abated, mandated, or enjoined by other appropriate proceeding pursuant to state law.
- 23.6-2 Civil Penalties. Any person who violates any provisions of this Ordinance shall be subject to the assessment of a civil penalty under the procedures provided in Section 23.7 (Civil Penalties - Assessments and Procedures) of this Ordinance.
- 23.6-3 Denial of Permit or Certificate. The *Development Administrator* may withhold or deny any permit, certificate, occupancy permit or other form of authorization on any land, building, sign, structure, or use in which there is an uncorrected violation of a provision of this Ordinance or of a condition or qualification of a permit, certificate, or other authorization previously granted.
- 23.6-4 Conditional Permit or Temporary Certificate. The *Development Administrator* may condition the authorization of any permit or certificate upon the correction of the deficiency, payment of civil penalties within a specified time, or the posting of a compliance security approved by appropriate governmental authority.
- 23.6-5 Stop Work Orders. Whenever a building, sign, or structure, or part thereof is being constructed, reconstructed, altered, or repaired in violation of this Ordinance, the *Development Administrator* may order the work to be immediately stopped. The stop work order shall be in writing and directed to the owner, occupant, or person doing the work. The stop work order shall state the specific work to be stopped, the specific reasons for the stoppage, and the conditions under which the work may be resumed. Such action shall be in accordance with G.S. § 160D – 404 (b); or the NC Building Code. Violation of a stop-work order regarding any building deemed unsafe shall constitute a Class 1 misdemeanor. (Amended May 23, 2022)
- 23.6-6 Revocation of Permits. The *Development Administrator* may revoke and require the return of a permit by notifying the permit holder in writing stating the reason for the revocation. Permits shall be revoked for any substantial departure from the approved application, plans, or specifications; for refusal or failure to comply with the requirements of any applicable State or local laws, or for false statements or misrepresentations made in securing the permit. Any development or building permit mistakenly issued in violation of an applicable State or local law may also be revoked. (See G.S. §§ 160D-403(f); -1115 for statutory authorization by law.)

23.7 Civil Penalties – Assessment and Procedures

- 23.7-1 Penalties. Any person who violates any provisions of this Ordinance shall be subject to assessment of a civil penalty in the amount prescribed for the first and each successive

violation of the same provision. The following penalties are hereby established:

Warning Citation	Correct Violation Within Prescribed Period of Time
First Citation	\$100.00
Second Citation for Same Offense	\$300.00
Third and Subsequent Citations for Same Offense	\$500.00

If the offender fails to pay the civil penalties within fifteen (15) days after having been cited, the Town may recover the penalties and cost of collection, including attorney fees and court costs, as permitted by law in a civil action in the nature of debt. Penalties collected shall be distributed in accordance with applicable law.

- 23.7-2 Notice. No civil penalty shall be assessed until the person alleged to be in violation has been notified of the violation in accordance with Section 23.5-1 (Notice of Violation). If after receiving a notice of violation under Section 23.5- 1, the owner or other violator fails to take corrective action within the prescribed period of time, a civil penalty may be imposed under this Section in the form of a citation. The citation shall be served in the manner of a Notice of Violation. The citation shall state the nature of the violation, the civil penalty to be imposed upon the violator, and shall direct the violator to pay the civil penalty within fifteen (15) days of the date of the notice.
- 23.7-3 Responsible Parties. The owner or occupant of any land, building, structure, sign, or use of land or part thereof and any architect, builder, contractor, agent, or any other person who actively participates or acts in concert, assists, directs, creates, or maintains any condition that is in violation of the requirements of this Ordinance may be held responsible for the violation and subject to the civil penalties and remedies herein provided.
- 23.7-4 Continuing Violation. For each day thereafter (ten (10) day notice and fifteen (15) days to pay penalty after notice), if the violation is not corrected, the violator will be guilty of an additional and separate offense and subject to additional civil penalty.
- 23.7-5 Demand for Payment. The *Development Administrator*, or designee, shall make written demand for payment upon the property owner or the person in violation, and shall set forth in detail a description of the violation for which the civil penalty has been imposed.
- 23.7-6 Nonpayment. If payment is not received or equitable settlement reached within thirty (30) days after demand for payment is made, the matter shall be referred to legal counsel for institution of a civil action in the appropriate division of the General Courts of Justice for recovery of the civil penalty, reasonable attorney fees and court costs.

23.8 Other Powers and Actions

- 23.8-1 State and Common Law Remedies. In addition to other enforcement provisions contained in this Article, the Town Council may exercise any and all civil enforcement powers granted to it by state law or common law.
- 23.8-2 Previous Enforcement. Nothing in this Ordinance shall prohibit the

continuation of previous enforcement actions.

23.9 Remedies Cumulative and Continuous

- 23.9-1 Cumulative Violations. All such remedies provided herein shall be cumulative. To the extent that North Carolina law may limit the availability of a particular remedy set forth herein for a certain violation or a part thereof, such remedy shall remain available for other violations or other parts of the same violation.
- 23.9-2 Repeat Violations. If an owner or occupant repeats the same violation, on the same parcel, within a five (5) year period from the date of the initial violation, it shall be considered to be a continuation of the initial violation and shall be subject to additional penalties and remedies.

23.10 Summary Removal of Signs/Sign Structure; Remove Orders for Signs/Sign Structure

- 23.10-1 Summary Removal. Pursuant to G.S. § 160A-193, the Town shall have the authority to summarily remove, abate, or remedy a sign or sign structure which the Town determines to be dangerous or prejudicial to the public health or safety. The expense of the action shall be paid by the sign owner, or if the sign owner cannot be ascertained, by the property owner, and if not paid, there shall be a lien placed upon the land or premises where the nuisance arose, and it shall be collected as unpaid taxes.
- 23.10-2 Remove Order. The *Development Administrator* shall have the authority to issue a remove order for any sign which constitutes a public health or safety hazard and is not repaired or brought into compliance within the time prescribed by a notice of violation. Remove orders shall be issued to and served upon the sign/sign structure owner and to and upon the property owner by the means set forth in section 23.5-1. The sign or sign structure shall be removed within thirty (30) days after the service of the remove order at the expense of the offender. The remove order shall describe with particularity the location of the sign or sign structure to be removed and the reason(s) for issuance of the remove order, including specific reference to the conditions creating a public health or safety hazard.
- 23.10-3 Failure to Comply. In the event of failure to comply with the requirements of a remove order, the *Development Administrator* may cause such sign or sign structure to be removed. The sign owner and property owner may be jointly and separately liable for the expense of removal. Notice of the cost of removal shall be served as set forth in section 23.5-1. If said sum is not paid within thirty (30) days thereafter, said sum, together with reasonable attorney fees and court costs, may be collected by the Town in a civil action in the nature of debt, which shall not subject the offender to the penalty provisions of G.S. § 14-4.