

Chapter 21: ZONING ORDINANCE

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ARTICLE I. IN GENERAL

Sec. 21-1. Title.

This chapter shall be known and may be cited as the Zoning Ordinance of Rowan County, North Carolina and may be referred to as the "zoning ordinance" or "this chapter."

(Ord. of 1-19-98, § I)

Sec. 21-2. Purpose.

The purpose of this chapter is to establish planning and zoning requirements and procedures for zoning in the unincorporated areas of the county outside the zoning jurisdiction of municipalities. This chapter is adopted to promote the health, safety and general welfare of the public. In accomplishing this, guidelines for the development and land use are presented. These

guidelines will provide for economic, social, and aesthetic advantages resulting from the orderly planned use of land resources. This chapter recognizes that much of the county has developed with smaller businesses and industries located in rural areas along with residential uses and that such businesses, developed appropriately, are not detrimental to the health, safety and general welfare of these areas. This chapter also recognizes that other residential areas in the county desire more separation of residential uses from business and industrial uses. Certain areas in the county are appropriate for concentrations of commercial, business and institutional uses and are provided. Economic development is a recognized goal of the county and provisions are made to allow timely location of industries that will advance the general welfare of the county's citizens, while insuring that residential areas are protected from adverse impacts of this type of development.

(Ord. of 1-19-98, § I)

Sec. 21-3. Authority.

This article is adopted under the authority of G.S. Ch. 160D Art. 7 (zoning regulation).

(Ord. of 1-19-98, § I; Amend. of 6-21-21)

Sec. 21-4. Definitions.

Unless otherwise expressly provided, or unless clearly required by the context, the words and phrases defined in this section shall have the meaning indicated when used in this chapter. For any word that is not defined in this section, the common dictionary definition applies.

A-weighted sound level means the sound pressure level in decibels as measured on a sound level meter using the A-weighting network. The level so read is designated as dB(A).

Abandon means to cease the regular use or maintenance of a lot, building or structure.

Abandoned motor vehicle means one that is left:

- (1) On public grounds or county owned property in violation of a law or ordinance prohibiting parking; or
- (2) For longer than twenty-four (24) hours on property owned or operated by the county; or
- (3) For longer than seven (7) days on public grounds.

Accessory Dwelling Unit (ADU) means a detached residential structure that is used in connection with, or that is accessory to, a primary single-family detached dwelling and that has less total square footage than the primary dwelling unit.

Accessory structure means a structure detached from the principal structure and is customarily incidental and subordinate to that structure.

Administrative decision means a decision made in the implementation, administration, or enforcement of development regulations that involve the determination of facts or the application of objective standards set forth in this chapter. These are sometimes referred to as "ministerial" decisions or "administrative determinations".

Adult arcade means any place to which the public is permitted or invited wherein coin-operated or slug-operated or electronically, electrically, or mechanically controlled still or motion picture machines, projectors, or other image-producing devices are maintained to show images to persons in booths or viewing rooms where the images so displayed are characterized as depicting or describing "specified sexual activities" or "specified anatomical areas", as herein defined.

Adult bookstore, adult novelty store, or adult video store means any establishment having:

1. Twenty-five (25) percent or more of its merchandise, inventory, stock-in-trade, or floor space devoted to adult product, or that derives twenty-five (25) percent or more of its gross sales from adult product, or that has twenty-five (25) percent of the dollar value of its merchandise in adult product from one or more establishments defined as an adult use including one or more of the following:
 - (a) Books, magazines, periodicals or other printed matter, or photographs, films, motion pictures, video cassettes or video reproductions, slides, or other visual representations that are characterized by an emphasis on depiction or description of "specified sexual activities" or "specified anatomical areas"; or
 - (b) Instruments, devices, or paraphernalia that are designed for use in connection with "specified sexual activities."
2. A preponderance (either in terms of the weight and importance of the material or in terms of greater volume of material) of its stock (for sale or rent) including one or more of the following:
 - (a) Books, magazines, periodicals or other printed matter, or photographs, films, motion pictures, video cassettes or video reproductions, slides, or other visual representations that are characterized by an emphasis on depiction or description of "specified sexual activities" or "specified anatomical areas"; or
 - (b) Instruments, devices, or paraphernalia that are designed for use in connection with "specified sexual activities."

Adult cabaret means a nightclub, bar, restaurant, or other commercial establishment that regularly features, exhibits or displays as one of its principal business purposes:

- (a) Persons who appear nude, semi-nude, or in lingerie; or
- (b) Live performances which are characterized by the exposure of "specified anatomical areas" or by "specified sexual activities"; or
- (c) Persons who, for a tip, fee, wage, donation, or any other form of consideration engage in performances while wearing lingerie or in a nude or semi-nude condition, which may or may not include strip teasing, intended for the sexual interests of an audience or customer.

Adult motion picture theater means a commercial establishment where, for any form of consideration, films, motion pictures, video cassettes, slides, or similar photographic reproductions are regularly shown as one of its principal business purposes that depict or describe "specified sexual activities" or "specified anatomical areas."

Adult theater means a theater, concert hall, auditorium, or similar establishment characterized by (activities featuring) the exposure of "specified anatomical areas" or by "specified sexual activities".

Adult use means an adult arcade, adult bookstore, adult cabaret, adult motion picture theater, adult theater, massage parlor, sexual encounter center, or a combination thereof as defined by these definitions. Notwithstanding any other provision of this ordinance, "adult use" shall be broadly defined to include any business that has a section devoted to adult product as defined by an adult bookstore or that holds itself out to the public, through advertising, signage, displays, or other activities, as a purveyor of adult products or services.

Agricultural use means the use of land or water for bona fide farm purposes; the use of waters

for stock watering, irrigation, and other farm purposes.

Alternative tower structure means any structure in excess of forty (40) feet in height which is not primarily constructed for the purpose of holding antennas but on which one (1) or more antennas may be mounted that camouflage or conceal the presence of antennas or wireless facilities. Alternative tower structures include, but are not limited to, buildings, silos, water tanks, pole signs, lighting standards, steeples, billboards, electric transmission towers, clock towers, bell steeples, light-poles and similar alternative-design mounting structures.

Antenna means a communication device which transmits and or receives electromagnetic radio signals. Antennas may be directional, including panels and microwave dishes, and omnidirectional including satellite dishes, whips, dipoles, and parabolic types. An antenna does not include the tower or other supporting structure to which it is attached.

Apartment means an attached dwelling unit which is intended for rental purposes only.

Appeal means a request for a review by the board of adjustment of an administrative decision regarding any provision of this article.

Applicant means any person or entity that requests an administrative, legislative, or quasi-judicial decision as allowed under this chapter.

Approach surface means the surface longitudinally centered on the extended runway centerline and extending outward and upward from each end of the primary surface.

Archery means the art, sport, or skill of shooting with a bow and arrow.

Automobile repair facility means any building, premises, and land in which or upon which a business, service, or industry involving the maintenance, servicing, repair, or painting of vehicles is conducted or rendered.

Automobile salvage yard means any establishment selling wrecked, scrapped, ruined or dismantled motor vehicles or motor vehicle parts; any establishment or place of business upon which six (6) or more unlicensed, used motor vehicles which cannot be operated under their own power are kept or stored for a period of fifteen (15) days or more unless otherwise specified by this chapter. Automobile salvage yard shall also mean "motor vehicle parts, used" (SIC 5015).

Automobile towing with storage means a facility which provides both automotive towing service and accessory outdoor storage of towed vehicles kept within an operational area until either being returned to the owner or moved to another site to be sold, repaired, or scrapped. This definition shall also include any reference to Tow-in parking lot in SIC 7521 (part) identified in section 21-113.

Balance of watershed (BW) means an area defined as the entire drainage basin upstream of and draining to a WS-II or WS-III watershed critical area where the risk of water supply pollution is greater than in surrounding areas.

Base course means that portion of the pavement structure of planned thickness placed immediately below the pavement or surface course.

Base station is a station at a specific site authorized to communicate with mobile stations, generally consisting of radio receivers, antennas, coaxial cables, power supplies, and other associated electronics.

Bed and breakfast inn means a lodging facility in which the operator resides and which is established for the purpose of providing temporary overnight accommodations for tourists, vacationers and other similar transients. The facility may have a dining room but only for the provision of food for the registered guests of the facility.

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

Berm means a mound of earth or the act of pushing earth into a mound.

Block means a piece of land bounded on one (1) or more sides by streets or roads.

Board of commissioners, the County Board of Commissioners, Rowan County, NC.

Body shop means found as term "automobile repair facility."

Broadcast tower is any freestanding or building mounted structure, including any base, tower or pole, antenna & appurtenances intended for transmitting radio or television signals.

Buffer means an area of natural or planted vegetation through which stormwater runoff flow is diffused in a manner so that runoff does not become channelized and provides for infiltration of the runoff and filtering of pollutants. The buffer is measured landward from the normal pool elevation of impounded structures and from the bank of each side of streams or rivers.

Buffer strip means open space, landscaped area, fence, wall, berm, or any combination thereof used to physically separate or screen one (1) use or property from another so as to visually shield or block noise, lights, or other nuisances.

Building means a structure having a roof supported by columns or by walls, and intended for shelter, housing or enclosure of persons, animals or property. The connection of two (2) buildings by an open porch, breezeway, passageway, carport or other open structure, with or without a roof, shall not be thought of as making them one (1) building.

Building, principal means a building in which is conducted the main or principal use of the lot on which such building is located.

Building setback line--front means a line establishing minimum allowable distance between the wall of the principal building and the street or road rights-of-way line when measured perpendicularly from the rights-of-way. Covered porches, decks, uncovered porches or landings, etc., but not including steps whether covered or not, shall be considered as part of the principal building and shall not project into the required yard except as expressly provided elsewhere in this chapter.

Building setback line--side or rear means a line establishing minimum allowable distance between the wall of the principal building and the side or rear property lines. Covered porches, decks, uncovered porches or landings, etc., but not including steps whether covered or not, shall be considered as part of the principal building and shall not project into the required yard except as expressly provided elsewhere in this chapter.

Built-upon area means that portion of a development project that is covered by impervious or partially impervious cover, including buildings, pavement, gravel areas (e.g. roads, parking lots, and paths), recreation facilities (e.g. tennis courts), etc. This does not include:

1. Slatted decks.
2. The water area of a swimming pool.
3. A surface of number 57 stone, as designated by the American Society for Testing and Materials, laid at least four inches thick over a geotextile fabric.
4. Trails defined in G.S. 113A-85 that are either unpaved or paved as long as the pavement is porous with a hydraulic conductivity greater than 0.001 centimeters per second (1.41 inches per hour).

5. Landscaping material, including, but not limited to, gravel, mulch, sand, and vegetation, placed on areas that receive pedestrian or bicycle traffic or on portions of driveways and parking areas that will not be compacted by the weight of a vehicle, such as the areas between sections of pavement that support the weight of a vehicle.
6. Artificial turf, manufactured to allow water to drain through the backing of the turf, and installed according to the manufacturer's specifications over a pervious surface.

Campground means an area or property that provides more than one (1) site or space for overnight and temporary primitive tent camping for recreation, education or vacation purposes. Campgrounds may not provide or include sites or spaces for a recreational vehicle. This definition is not intended to include camping by an individual or family on their own property.

Cabin means a habitable structure used for overnight or temporary lodging of a recreational rental purpose regardless of whether said structure is subject to the NC Building Code. For purposes of this definition, the term does not include a dwelling unit, but is intended to include cottages, huts, treehouses, yurts and other similar structures.

Caliper means the diameter of a tree trunk.

Child care means a program or arrangement, unless otherwise excluded by G.S. 110-86, where three (3) or more children less than thirteen (13) years old, who do not reside where the care is provided, receive care on a regular basis of at least once per week for more than four (4) hours but less than twenty-four (24) hours per day from persons other than their guardians or full-time custodians, or from persons not related to them by birth, marriage, or adoption.

Child care center means any child care arrangement where, at any one time, there are three (3) or more preschool-age children or nine (9) or more school-age children receiving child care.

Church/synagogue means a tax exempt building used for nonprofit purposes by a recognized and legally established sect for the purpose of worship, including educational buildings and daycare facilities when operated by such church/synagogue.

Classic motor vehicle means any motor vehicle, twenty (20) years old or older, being of recognized and enduring interest, appeal and importance to the owner.

Cluster development shall refer to residential clustering for the purposes of this chapter.

Co-location means the placement or installation of additional antennas, antenna arrays or wireless facilities on an existing wireless support structure or broadcast tower, the sharing of an antenna or antenna array, or otherwise sharing a common location by two (2) or more FCC licensed providers of mobile broadband or wireless telecommunication services. Co-location does not include routine maintenance on wireless support structures and facilities, including in-kind replacement of wireless facilities. Routine maintenance includes activities associated with regular and general upkeep of transmission equipment, including the replacement of existing wireless facilities with facilities of the same size.

Combination use means a use consisting of a combination on one (1) lot of two (2) or more principal uses separately listed in the table of permissible uses in section 21-113.

Community water system means a public water supply approved by the state department of Environmental Quality Division of Water Resources, public water supply section, that serves at least fifteen (15) service connections used by year-round residents or regularly serves at least twenty-five (25) year round residents which is owned and operated by a privately owned for profit or nonprofit licensed water supply firm or corporation or a private individual.

Comprehensive plan means a plan that has been officially adopted by the Board of

Commissioners pursuant to G.S. 160D-501.

Conditional zoning means a legislative zoning map amendment with site-specific conditions incorporated into the zoning map amendment. Upon adoption, the suffix “-CD” accompanies the general zoning district abbreviation to recognize the district’s distinguishing characteristic.

Condominium means an estate in real property consisting of an undivided interest in common with other purchasers in a portion of real property, together with a separate interest in space in a building. A condominium may include, in addition, a separate interest in other portions of such real property.

Conical surface airport means a surface beginning at the periphery of the horizontal surface, extending outward and upward for a horizontal distance of four thousand (4,000) feet and increasing in height at a 20:1 slope.

County manager means the County Manager of Rowan County.

Courtesy hearing means a hearing before the Planning Board that provides an opportunity for the public to express their views and opinions on an agenda item prior to the board making a recommendation concerning the matter. These hearings are required as a precursor to decisions required by this chapter by the Board of Commissioners.

Covenant, restrictive means the private limitations or controls placed upon the use of land.

Critical area means 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 (1/2) 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 (1/2) 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).

Curb Outlet System means curb and gutter with breaks or other outlets used to convey stormwater runoff to vegetated conveyances or other vegetated areas.

Dead storage means to accumulate or keep for an extended period.

Decibel (dB) means a unit for describing the amplitude of sound, equal to twenty (20) times the logarithm to the base 10 of the ratio of the pressure of the sound measured to the reference pressure, which is twenty (20) micronewtons per square meter.

Declaration of unit ownership means a duly recorded instrument by which property is submitted to the provisions of G.S. Ch. 47A.

Dedication means a gift, by the owner, of the right to use or possess land for a specified purpose or purposes. This transfer of property rights requires a written document stating dedication and is completed with an acceptance.

Deed restrictions. See term "covenant, restrictive."

Density Averaging means a process involving two (2) non-contiguous tracts of land, referred to as “Donating Property” and “Receiving Property”, which are located in the same water supply watershed within Rowan County and are used to aggregate all or a portion of a tract’s allowable built upon area or density to achieve compliance with the respective watershed’s built-upon limits. Density averaging requests are subject to standards specified in section 21-33(2)(f)(4) and review process in 21-318.

Determination means a written, final and binding order, requirement, or determination regarding an administrative decision.

Developed lot means a lot of record which at the effective date was occupied by structures used for residential, religious, governmental, business, commercial, industrial purposes or as a place of public assembly.

Developer means any person, firm, trust, partnership, association, corporation, governmental agency, or redevelopment authority who undertakes any development and who is the landowner of the property to be developed or authorized agent to undertake development activities.

Development means, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise,:

- a. The construction, erection, alteration, enlargement, renovation, repair, movement, or demolition of any structure;
- b. Excavation, grading, filling, clearing, or alteration of land;
- c. Subdivision of land; or
- d. Initiation or change in the use of land or the intensity of use of land.

Development approval means an administrative or quasi-judicial approval made pursuant to this chapter that is written and 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, subdivision plat approvals, special use permits, and variances. The term also includes all other regulatory approvals required by this chapter.

Development regulation means a zoning, subdivision, erosion and sedimentation control, flood damage prevention, historic landmark, or any other regulation adopted pursuant to G.S. 160D that regulates land use or development.

Dimensional nonconformity means a nonconforming situation that occurs when the height, size, or minimum floor space of a structure or the relationship between an existing building or buildings and other building or lot lines does not conform to the regulations applicable to the district in which the property is located.

Discontinue means to stop or cease the use of a property.

District. See term "zoning district."

Donating Property means a tract of land that is and will remain in a perpetual, undeveloped and vegetative or natural state aggregated with a Receiving Property to comply with water supply watershed built-upon limits.

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

Driveway means a private travel way which provides access from a public or private road, street or easement.

Dump station means a dedicated on-site system in an RV park that is designed to treat or retain

raw sewage and / or gray water produced by the occupant(s) of a recreational vehicle(s). The dump station is subject to approval and permitting by the Rowan County Health Department.

Dwelling means any building, structure, manufactured home, or part thereof, used and occupied for human habitation or intended to be so used, and includes appurtenances belonging thereto. This definition does not include recreational vehicles.

Dwelling unit means a building, or portion thereof, providing complete, independent living facilities for one (1) or more persons, including permanent provisions for living, sleeping, eating, cooking, and sanitation.

Dwelling unit, attached means a dwelling unit that shares one (1) or more common walls with other similar units.

Dwelling unit, detached means any dwelling unit that is freestanding and shares no common walls with any other dwelling unit.

Easement means a grant by the property owner to the public, a corporation, or persons, of the right to use a specified portion of a lot or lots for a specified purpose.

Eating Place means an establishment principally engaged in preparing and serving food and beverages, which may or may not be consumed on premise, and in which the service of alcoholic beverages are accessory to the service of food and non-alcoholic beverages in terms of sales and square footage. In determining whether a use meets this definition, the Zoning Administrator may also consider the percentage of income from alcoholic beverage sales, floor plans, and plans / permits from the Rowan County Building Inspections Department, Rowan County Environmental Health Division, and the North Carolina ABC Commission.

Eligible facilities request means a request for modification of an existing wireless support structure or base station that involves co-location of new transmission equipment but does not include a substantial modification.

Equipment compound means an area surrounding or near the base of a wireless support structure or satellite earth station within which a wireless facility is located.

Erosion means the wearing away of the earth's surface by water, wind, or other natural agents under natural environmental conditions undisturbed by man.

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

Existing development means a project that is built or those projects that at a minimum have an established right under state common law as of the effective date of this chapter based on at least one (1) of the following criteria:

- (1) Substantial expenditures of resources (time, labor, money) based on a good faith reliance upon having received a valid local government approval to proceed with the project; or
- (2) Having an outstanding valid building permit as authorized by G.S. 160D-108.

"Existing" impervious development. Consists of any structure(s) or operational area(s) that has either been:

1. In existence and continuous operation prior to the effective date of the Rowan County Water Supply Watershed Ordinance on January 1, 1994 (since codified in the RCZO);

- or,
2. Lawfully permitted prior to the effective date (February 16, 1998) of the Rowan County Zoning Ordinance; or,
 3. Lawfully permitted in accordance with the standards of the Rowan County Zoning Ordinance prior to the effective date of the High Density amendments contained in Section 21-33(2)(f)(3) of the RCZO.

Existing lot (lot of record) means a lot that is part of a subdivision, a plat of which has been recorded in the office of the register of deeds before the adoption of this chapter, or a lot described by metes and bounds, the description of which has been so recorded before the adoption of this chapter.

Extraterritorial jurisdiction (ETJ) means that portion of a city or town planning jurisdiction that lies outside the corporate limits of the city or town within which municipal land use regulations apply.

Fall zone means an area in which a wireless support structure or broadcast tower may be expected to fall in the event of a structural failure, as measured by engineering standards.

Family care home means a home with support and supervisory personnel that provides room and board, personal care and habilitation services in a family environment for not more than six (6) resident persons with disabilities as defined by G.S. 160D-906(b).

Family child care home means any child care program or child care arrangement located in a residence where, at any one time, more than two (2) but less than eleven (11) children, receive child care, provided the arrangement is in accordance with G.S. 110-91(7)(b).

Family, Immediate means an individual's grandparents, parents, sibling, children, and grandchildren. This includes step, half, and in-law relationships and whether natural or legal.

Farm, bona fide means the production and activities relating or incidental to the production of crops, grains, fruits, vegetables, ornamental and flowering plants, dairy, livestock, poultry, and all other forms of agriculture as defined in G.S. 106-581.1 subject to G.S. 160D-903(a).

Fence means any artificially constructed barrier erected to enclose or screen areas of land used as a boundary or means of protection or confinement.

Financial surety means a form of financial guarantee issued to and held by Rowan County, NC to ensure completion of a project or specified aspect of such. This guarantee may be in the form of a performance bond issued by a bonding company authorized to conduct business in North Carolina; or a letter of credit issued by a financial institution licensed to conduct business in North Carolina; or cash that may be held in escrow

Firearm means a weapon, including pistols, rifles, and shotguns, capable of firing a projectile using an explosive charge as a propellant.

Firing line means a line parallel to a target from which firearms or arrows are discharged.

Frontage means the side(s) of a lot abutting a legally accessible public or private street rights-of-way.

G.S. refers to the North Carolina General Statutes.

Garage. See term "automobile repair facility."

Go kart means a miniature open wheeled four-wheeled open framed racing vehicle having a maximum engine displacement of 253 cc. This definition shall also include but not be limited to quarter midget racecars sanctioned by the Quarter Midgets of America and go karts sanctioned by the World Karting Association.

Grade finished means the final grade elevation after grading for development.

Grade natural means the elevation of the ground in its natural state before construction, filling or excavation.

Gross floor area means the total area of a building measured by taking the outside dimensions of the building at each floor level intended for occupancy or storage.

Handicapped person means a person with a temporary or permanent physical, emotional, or mental disability including but not limited to mental retardation, cerebral palsy, epilepsy, autism, hearing and sight impairments, emotional disturbances and orthopedic impairments but not including mentally ill persons who are dangerous to others as defined in G.S. 122C-3(11)b.

Hazardous material means any substance listed as such in SARA Section 302 (extremely hazardous substances), or Section 311 of CWA (oil and hazardous substances).

Health care facility means a facility of institution, whether public or private, principally engaged in providing services for health maintenance, diagnosis or treatment of human diseases, pain, injury, deformity, or physical conditions.

Health or safety nuisance of a motor vehicle may be declared a health or safety nuisance when it is found to be:

- (1) A breeding ground or harbor for mosquitoes or other insects, snakes, rats, or other pests;
- (2) A point of heavy growth of weeds or other non-toxic vegetation over eight (8) inches in height;
- (3) A point of concentration of gasoline, oil, or other flammable or explosive materials;
- (4) So located that there is a danger of the vehicles falling or turning over; or
- (5) A source of danger for children through entrapment in areas of confinement that cannot be opened from the inside or from exposed surfaces of metal, glass, or other rigid materials.

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

Home occupation, rural (RHO) means a non-residential use owned and operated by the resident of the dwelling, which is located on the same or an adjacent parcel of land. In general, RHOs are more intensive land uses than customary home occupations and are therefore subject to the requirements of Article III. Based on the use and occupancy classification, a RHO is subject to the North Carolina Building Code for non-residential use unless otherwise determined by the Rowan County Building Inspection Department.

Homeowners association means a private, nonprofit corporation of homeowners formally constituted for the purpose of owning, operating, and maintaining common properties. Also known as a "declaration of unit ownership" in a condominium development.

Horizontal surface means a horizontal plane one hundred fifty (150) feet above the established airport elevation of seven hundred seventy-two and three tenths (772.3) feet mean sea level, the perimeter of which is constructed by swinging arcs with a radius of ten thousand (10,000) feet from the center of each end of the primary surface of each end of the runway, including any planned

extensions, and connecting the adjacent arcs by lines tangent to those arcs.

Instrument landing system (ILS) means a radio navigation system which provides aircraft with horizontal and vertical guidance prior to and during landing, and at certain fixed points, indicates the distance to the reference point of landing.

Junk means scrap, copper, brass, rope, rags, batteries, paper, trash, rubber or junked, dismantled or wrecked motor vehicles, or parts thereof, iron, steel and other old or scrap ferrous or nonferrous materials.

Junked motor vehicle means a vehicle that does not display a current license plate and:

- (1) Is partially dismantled or wrecked; and
- (2) Cannot be self-propelled or moved in the manner in which it originally was intended to move.

Junkyard means any establishment or place of business which is maintained, operated, or used for storing, keeping, building, or selling junk or for maintenance or operation of a motor vehicle graveyard. An establishment or place of business which stores or keeps for a period of fifteen (15) days or more material within the meaning of "junk" (as previously defined) which had been derived or created as a result of industrial activity shall be considered to be a junkyard within the meaning of this chapter.

Junkyard Control Act means G.S. Ch. 136, Art. 12, 136-141--136-155 which delegate to the state department of transportation the responsibility to regulate "junkyard" and "automobile graveyards" located on interstate and federal-aid primary system highways.

Kenel means a commercial operation that provides food, shelter, and care of dogs for purposes not primarily related to medical care or engages in the breeding of dogs for sale.

Land division. See term "subdivision."

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

Landowner means an owner of a legal or equitable interest in real property, including the heirs, devisees, successors, assigns, and personal representative of such owner. Also includes a person holding a valid option to purchase land to act as an agent or representative.

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

Legislative decision means the adoption, amendment, or repeal of a development regulation.

Legislative hearing means a hearing conducted by the Board of Commissioners to solicit public comment and consider appropriate criteria identified in this chapter prior to making a legislative decision.

Light Duty Truck means any motor vehicle rated at 8,500 pounds Gross Vehicular Weight Rating or less which has a vehicular curb weight of 6,000 pounds or less and which has a basic vehicle frontal area of 45 square feet or less as defined in 40 CFR 86.082-2 and is:

- (a) Designed primarily for purposes of transportation of property or is a derivation of such a vehicle, or

(b) Designed primarily for transportation of persons and has a capacity of more than 12 persons; or

(c) Available with special features enabling off-street or off-highway operation and use.

Livestock facility means any farm structure or improvement used for waste lagoons, animal waste storage areas, poultry houses or hog lots and similar uses.

Lot means a parcel of land or any combination of several parcels of land occupied or intended to be occupied by a principal use or structure, together with accessory structures or uses such as accessways, parking areas, yards, and open spaces required by this chapter.

Lot area means the total area circumscribed by the boundaries of a lot, except that when the legal instrument creating a lot shows the boundary of the lot extending into a public street rights-of-way, then the lot boundary shall be the street rights-of-way, or if the rights-of-way line cannot be determined, a line running parallel to and thirty (30) feet from the center of the traveled portion of the street.

Lot boundary line means a line that divides one lot from another or from a rights-of-way.

Lot, corner means a lot abutting on and at the intersection of two (2) or more streets. A lot abutting on a curved road or roads shall be considered a corner lot if straight lines drawn from the foremost point of the lot meet at an interior angle of less than one hundred thirty (130) degrees.

Lot, double frontage. See term "lot, through."

Lot, flag means a lot which has less than the required amount of frontage on a street and relies on a panhandle-shaped corridor for access to the bulk of the lot.

Lot, interior means a lot other than a corner lot with only one (1) frontage on a street.

Lot, panhandle means a lot other than one having access on a cul-de-sac, which contains a narrow strip providing street access.

Lot, reverse frontage means a through lot which is not accessible from one (1) of the parallel or non-intersecting streets upon which it fronts.

Lot, single-tie means a lot which backs upon a limited access highway, a railroad, a physical barrier, or another type of land use and to which access from the rear is usually prohibited.

Lot, through means a lot that has a pair of opposite lot lines along two (2) substantially parallel streets, and which is not a corner lot. Also known as a "double frontage lot."

Lot, zone means that portion of a parcel possessing a specific zoning designation. The zone lot may be the entire parcel.

Lot of record. See term "existing lot".

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, as defined in G.S. 143-145, a structure transportable in one (1) or more sections, which is eight (8) body feet or more in width, or forty (40) feet or more in length, or when erected on site, is three hundred 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 a permanent foundation

when connected to the required utilities; and includes plumbing, heating and electrical systems contained therein. Travel trailers and campers shall not be considered manufactured homes. The term "manufactured home" is the same as a mobile home.

Manufactured home park means a single lot used or intended to be used, leased, or rented, for occupancy by two (2) or more manufactured homes as defined in this section, which are anchored in place by a foundation or other stationary support, to be used for living or commercial purposes of any kind, together with automobile parking space and incidental utility structure and facilities required and provided in connection therewith. This definition shall not include manufactured home sale lots on which unoccupied manufactured homes are parked for purpose of inspection and sales. This definition shall also not include the rental of manufactured home lots and/or spaces located outside the manufactured home park (MHP) district. Rental manufactured home lots and/or spaces shall be subject to all applicable development standards for the district they are located in, including but not limited to skirting requirements of this chapter.

Manufactured home park, family means a manufactured home park, consisting of two (2) or three (3) units in the RA district, or two (2) units in the RR district, occupied by the property owner and/or members of his / her immediate family as defined by this chapter. A single manufactured home on a lot shall not constitute a manufactured home park.

Manufactured home space shall mean a plot of land within a manufactured home park designed for the accommodations of a single manufactured home in accordance with the requirements set forth in this section.

Manufactured home, type I means a manufactured home constructed after June 15, 1976, that meets or exceeds the construction standards promulgated by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development that were in effect at the time of construction and that satisfies each of the following additional criteria:

- (1) The home has a length not exceeding four (4) times its width;
- (2) The pitch of the home's roof has a minimum vertical rise of one (1) foot for each five (5) feet of horizontal run, and the roof is finished with a type of shingle or other roofing material that is commonly used in standard residential construction;
- (3) The exterior siding consists of wood, hardboard, aluminum (vinyl covered or painted) or vinyl comparable in composition, appearance, and durability to the exterior siding commonly used in standard residential construction;
- (4) The tongue, axles, transporting lights, and removable towing apparatus are removed after placement on the lot and before a certificate of occupancy is issued.

Manufactured home, type II means a manufactured home which meets all requirements of a manufactured home, type I, except for the length to width ratio.

Manufactured home, type III means a manufactured home that meets or exceeds the construction standards promulgated by the federal department of housing and urban development that were in effect at the time of construction but that does not satisfy the criteria necessary to qualify the house as a type I or type II manufactured home.

Manufactured home, type IV means any manufactured home which was built prior to June 15, 1976 or does not meet the criteria for a type I, II, or III manufactured home.

Massage parlor means an establishment or business wherein massage is practiced, including establishments commonly known as health clubs, physical culture studios, massage studios or massage parlors, where massage involves the manipulation of body muscle or tissue by rubbing, stroking, kneading, or tapping, by hand or mechanical device. Establishments meeting the ethical

and educational certification requirements to become a member of the American Massage Therapy Association or equivalent state or national standard are not intended to be regulated as an adult use. In addition, this section is not intended to regulate professional physical therapists or other medical practitioners.

Minerals are soil, clay, coal, stone, gravel, sand, phosphate, rock, metallic ore, and any other solid material or substance of commercial value found in natural deposits on or in the earth.

Minimum Design Criteria or "MDC" means the requirements set forth in this Chapter for siting, site preparation, design and construction, and post-construction monitoring and evaluation necessary for Rowan County or NC Department of Environmental Quality to issue stormwater permits that comply with State water quality standards adopted pursuant to G.S. 143-214.1.

Mining means the breaking of the surface soil in order to facilitate or accomplish the extraction or removal of minerals, ores, or other solid matter; any activity or process constituting all or part of a process for the extraction or removal of mineral, ores, soils, and other solid matter from its original location; and/or the preparation, washing, cleaning, or other treatment of minerals, ores, or other solid matter so as to make them suitable for commercial, industrial, or construction use.

Model automobile means a small-scale vehicle replica (not including aircraft) having a maximum height of 9.85 inches, a maximum length of thirty-one (31) inches, a maximum wheel base of thirteen (13) inches, and a maximum engine displacement of 3.5 cc. These automobiles are typically powered by battery pack, gasoline, or similar means of movement and may be operated by a hand-held device. This definition does not intend to regulate personal use of these vehicles.

Modular home means sectional dwelling unit consisting of two (2) or more modules or sections which are factory fabricated and transported to the home site where they are put on a permanent foundation and joined to make a single-family dwelling. All such modular homes shall meet all single-family dwelling requirements of the state Uniform Residential Building Code.

Monopole means a single pole structure, usually self-supporting, used to support antennas.

Motorsports racing complex means a facility consisting of more than one (1) type of racing activity track, spectator seating or viewing areas, buildings or structures supporting track operations, concessions, and parking.

Motor vehicle means a machine designed or intended to travel over land by self-propulsion or while attached to any self-propelled vehicle.

Multiconnection private water system means a water supply furnishing potable water to two (2) to fourteen (14) connections of residences or businesses, or any combination thereof, from one (1) well that is not owned and operated by a public entity.

Multifamily dwelling means two (2) or more attached, single living units under the same roof structure and connected by one (1) or more common walls. This includes, but is not limited to apartments, duplexes, condominiums, triplexes, quadruplexes, or other similar buildings which are for sale or rent and intended for human habitation.

Multi-tenant development means a tract of land under common control planned and developed as an integral unit in a single development or planned phases of development. This type of development shall consist of two (2) or more allowed uses sharing common walls. This type of development typically has a unified or coordinated design of buildings and a coordinated organization of service areas and common open space area.

NCDEQ means the North Carolina Department of Environmental Quality.

NCDOT means the North Carolina Department of Transportation.

Noise means any sound which annoys or disturbs humans, or which causes, or tends to cause, an adverse psychological or physiological effect on humans.

Nonconforming lot of record means a lot of record described by a plat or a deed that was recorded prior to the effective date of this chapter (or its amendments) that does not meet the minimum lot size or other development requirements of this chapter.

Nonconforming manufactured home park means a manufactured home park that on the effective date of this chapter or the date of any subsequent amendment thereto, does not conform to one or more regulations set forth in this chapter.

Nonconforming situation means a situation that occurs when, on the effective date of this chapter or as a result of a subsequent amendment, an existing lot or structure or use of an existing lot or structure does not conform to one (1) or more of the regulations applicable to the district in which the lot or structure is located.

Non-precision approach zone means the inner edge of this approach zone coincides with the width of the primary surface and is one thousand (1,000) feet wide. The approach zone expands outward uniformly to a width of four thousand (4,000) feet at a horizontal distance of ten thousand (10,000) feet from the primary surface at a slope of 34:1. Its centerline is the continuation of the centerline of the runway.

Non-precision instrument runway means a runway having an existing instrument approach procedure utilizing air navigation facilities with only horizontal guidance, or area type navigation equipment, for which a straight-in non-precision instrument approach procedure has been approved, or planned, and for which no precision approach facilities are planned, or indicated on an FAA planning document or military service military airport planning document.

Nonresidential development means all development other than residential development, agriculture, and silviculture.

Nudity or a state of nudity means any of the following:

- (a) The appearance of a human anus, male genitals, female genitals, or the female breast below a point immediately above the top of the areola.
- (b) State of dress, which fails to opaquely cover the human anus, male genitals, female genitals, or the female breast below a point immediately above the top of the areola.

Observed right-of-way means land area associated with a future cross section for a road segment(s) recognized in the Cabarrus-Rowan Metropolitan Planning Organization's (CRMPO) most recent Comprehensive Transportation Plan (CTP) and referenced in Appendix A of Chapter 22 of the Rowan County Code of Ordinances that may be utilized for future transportation improvements.

Official maps or plans means any maps or plans officially adopted by the board of commissioners of the county.

Off-site means any area not contained within the boundaries of the site being developed, whether or not the developer owns such land.

Open space means an area of land and/or water which is generally unimproved and is reserved for recreation, resource protection, amenity, or buffer purposes; lacking in manmade structures and reserved for enjoyment in its unaltered state.

Operational area means the dedicated or utilized area necessary for a business function and is characterized by, but not limited to, buildings or warehouses, storage areas or stockpiles, parking and loading areas, sediment ponds and detention areas, etc.

Operation and Maintenance Agreement. An agreement between a developer or owning entity of a stormwater control measure (SCM) and either Rowan County or NC DEQ depending on permitting authority. The agreement requires the developer or owning entity to maintain, repair, or reconstruct the SCMs in accordance with the approved design plans and the Operation and Maintenance Plan. The agreement shall be recorded with the Rowan County Register of Deeds so as to appear in the chain of title for all subsequent purchasers.

Operation and Maintenance Plan. Document specifying all operation and maintenance work necessary for the function of all stormwater control measure (SCM) components, including the stormwater conveyance system, perimeter of the device, inlet(s), pretreatment measures, main treatment area, outlet, vegetation, and discharge point. The operation and maintenance plan shall specify methods to be used to maintain or restore the SCMs to design specifications in the event of failure.

Owning Entity. Any person, firm, trust, partnership, association or corporation, having ownership or controlling interest in development or improvements regulated by this Chapter or Chapter 22 of the Rowan County Code of Ordinances (Rowan County Subdivision Ordinance).

Overlay zone means a special zoning district that covers a specified area and has unique requirements that supplement or supersede any requirements of the underlying, general purpose zoning districts.

Parcel. See term "tract."

Plan, comprehensive land use means the general plan of reference which outlines long-term goals, objectives, and policies for the entire planning territory of the county.

Plan, construction means the map and accompanying text, prepared and submitted under the prescribed conditions set forth in this chapter, which detail required improvements such as streets, fire hydrants, and street lighting.

Plan, erosion and sedimentation control means a plan that outlines the procedure designed to control accelerated erosion and sedimentation resulting from certain land disturbing activities.

Plan, functional means a specialized plan that addresses a single topic, such as a thoroughfare plan, a greenway plan or a capital improvement plan.

Plan, phased development means a plan which has been submitted by a developer for phased development which shows the type and intensity of use for a specific parcel or parcels.

Plan, site means a scaled drawing and supporting text showing the relationship between lot lines and the existing or proposed use of land and / or structures or buildings on a specific parcel(s) necessary for the review of proposed development, change of use, and other zoning matters, to determine zoning compliance. The site plan may include, but is not limited to, site-specific details such as building areas, setbacks, right of ways or easements, utility lines, parking, access, and stormwater control facilities, that are depicted to show compliance with required development regulations applicable to the project. A site plan may also be approved as part of a conditional zoning decision.

Plan, spill containment means a method that provides detailed instructions of the measures to be employed to contain and remove a hazardous spill.

Planning board means the County Planning Board of Rowan County, North Carolina.

Planning department means the Rowan County Planning and Development Department.

Planning director means the director of the Rowan County Planning and Development Department who is authorized to perform the duties and responsibilities as delegated in section

21-314 of this chapter. The Planning Director may be commonly referred to as "county planner" in this chapter and other chapters with this Code.

Plat means a map or plan of a parcel of land which is to be or has been subdivided showing such subdivision.

Plat, final means a map of a land subdivision prepared in a suitable form for recording with the register of deeds which includes necessary affidavits, dedications, and acceptances as well as other information required by the county subdivision ordinance. Also known as a "map for record."

Plat, preliminary means a map of a proposed land subdivision which shows the layout of the parcel or lot, including lots, roads, and other features, in sufficient detail to allow the proposed subdivision to be properly evaluated.

Precision approach zone means the inner edge of the approach surface is the same width as the primary surface and it expands uniformly to a width of sixteen thousand (16,000) feet as provided for precision instrument runways. The approach surface extends from the primary surface along the extended runway centerline for a horizontal distance of ten thousand (10,000) feet at a slope of 50:1 with an additional forty thousand (40,000) feet at a slope of 40:1.

Precision instrument runway means a runway having an existing instrument approach procedure utilizing an instrument landing system (ILS), or a precision approach radar (PAR). It also means a runway for which a precision approach system is planned and is so indicated by an FAA approved airport layout plan; a military service approved military airport layout plan; any other FAA planning document, or military service military airport planning document.

Preferred sites. Public and semi-public locations are preferred sites as opposed to private properties. For purposes of this definition, public sites are those owned or managed by the United States government, the state or the county that provide a governmental function, activity or service for public benefit. Semi-public sites are those facilities or locations owned by a nonprofit organization or group. These sites shall include but may not be limited to volunteer fire departments, schools, churches, civic organizations, etc. Preferred sites shall be subject to the same restrictions and standards of appropriateness as private properties.

Primary SCM means a wet pond, stormwater wetland, infiltration system, sand filter, bioretention cell, permeable pavement, green roof, rainwater harvesting, or an approved new stormwater technology that is designed, constructed and maintained in accordance with the MDC.

Primary surface means a surface longitudinally centered on a runway. The primary surface extends two hundred (200) feet beyond each end of the runway. The elevation of any point on the primary surface is the same as the elevation of the nearest point on the runway centerline. The width of the primary surface is one thousand (1,000) feet as required for precision runway landings.

Private drive or driveways shall mean any street or road within the manufactured home park, not publicly maintained or publicly dedicated, but utilized as access by the residents of the manufactured home park, their guests, the public and private service vehicles. The term also includes internal drive or street.

Private individual sewage disposal system means a sewage disposal system serving one (1) connection which is usually owned and controlled by a private single entity.

Private individual water supply system means a water supply system whose water supply comes from a single source, usually limited to a well or spring.

Private road means a dedicated rights-of-way or ingress and egress easement to the public, forty-five (45) feet or greater in width containing a roadway which provides or is used primarily for vehicular circulation and is available for use by the general public or by residents of the

development but is not maintained by NCDOT or any municipality in the county.

Protected area (PA) means the area of a WS-IV watershed, beyond the critical area, as measured ten (10) miles upstream from an intake or to the ridge line, whichever is closer, and draining to the intake.

Public or private sewer system means a means of collecting, transporting and treatment of sewage by a public entity, (e.g. city, town, county, sewer district), or other public body created, pursuant to state, federal and local laws, or any combination thereof acting cooperatively or jointly, or a privately owned state licensed sewer system, for profit or nonprofit firm or corporation. A package treatment plant shall be considered part of a public sewer system if owned by a city, town, county, sewer district, etc., otherwise shall be considered as a private sewer system.

Public or private water system means the provision to the public of piped water by a system with fifteen (15) or more connections or twenty-five (25) or more year round residents owned and operated by a municipality, county or other public entity or a privately owned licensed water supply, for profit or not-profit firm or corporation. This includes the term "community water supply system."

Public road means a dedicated road rights-of-way meeting all minimum construction standards of NCDOT or is maintained by the NCDOT road maintenance program and available for use by the general public.

Public safety tower means a tower or wireless support structure with antennas or other similar devices providing either or both an 800 MHz trunked radio system or conventional 2-way paging systems.

Quasi-judicial decision means a decision involving the findings of fact regarding a specific application of development regulation and that requires the exercise of discretion when applying the regulation standards made during a quasi-judicial hearing. These decisions include but are not limited to decisions involving variances, special use permits, and appeals of administrative decisions.

Quasi-judicial hearing means a hearing to gather competent, material, and substantial evidence in order to make a quasi-judicial decision. Quasi-judicial hearings are also referred to as evidentiary hearings.

Racing activity track means a paved or dirt course, strip or track used for the racing, practicing or testing of automobiles, trucks, tractors, motorcycles, all-terrain vehicles (ATV), go-karts and similar motorized vehicles driven or operated by a person(s). The non-motorized racing, practicing, or training using bicycles and animals are also included in this definition for purposes of defining the types of racing activity on a course or track.

Receiving Property means a project on a tract of land that has been allowed to exceed built-upon limits of section 21-33(2)(d) as it is paired with a Donating Property, which contains sufficient acreage or square footage to collectively comply with the water supply watershed built-upon limits for the respective water supply watershed.

Recreation area or park means an area of land or combination of land and water resources that is developed for active and or passive recreation pursuits with various manmade features that accommodates such activities.

Recreational vehicle (RV) means a vehicle, which is:

- (a) Built on a single chassis;
- (b) Four hundred (400) square feet or less when measured at the largest horizontal projection;

- (c) Designed to be self-propelled or permanently towable by a light duty truck;
- (d) Designed primarily not for use as a permanent dwelling, but as a temporary living quarters for recreational, camping, travel, or seasonal use; and
- (e) Is fully licensed and ready for highway use.

Recreational vehicle (RV) park means an area or property established to accommodate the set-up, parking, rental, letting or leasing of a site(s) for a recreational vehicle(s). Recreational vehicle parks may also provide sites or spaces for primitive tent camping.

Residence means a home, manufactured home, an apartment, a group of homes, or single room occupied or intended for occupancy as separate living quarters for one (1) or more persons.

Residential development means buildings for residence such as attached and detached single-family dwellings, apartment complexes, condominiums, townhouses, cottages, etc. and their associated outbuildings such as garages, storage buildings, gazebos, etc. and customary home occupations but not including Rural Home Occupations.

Residential storage facility means an off-premises building classified as the principle structure on a lot, used for the storage of personal property and used in association with an owners residence or current tenant or lessee of the residence. This building is not intended for uses other than storage of personal vehicles, goods or materials.

Residuals means any solid or semi-solid waste generated from a wastewater treatment plant or air pollution control facility permitted under the authority of the environmental management commission.

Required storm depth means the minimum amount of rainfall that shall be used to calculate the required treatment volume or to evaluate whether a project has achieved runoff volume match.

Rezoning means the procedure whereby the zoning designation of a certain parcel(s) or portion(s) thereof is changed following the provisions set forth in this chapter. It does not include updating the zoning map to incorporate amendments to the names of zoning districts made by zoning text amendments where there are no changes in the boundaries of the zoning district or land uses permitted in the district. It does include the initial application of zoning when land is added to the county planning jurisdiction, the application of an overlay district, and conditional zoning district designation. A rezoning is also referred to as a zoning map amendment.

Right-of-way means the base setback line either dividing the public rights-of-way currently or a line thirty (30) feet measured in a perpendicular distance and parallel to the centerline of the street pavement, superseded by the observed right-of-way or the area recognized in the Cabarrus-Rowan Metropolitan (CRMPO) most recent Comprehensive Transportation Plan (CTP) and referenced in Appendix A of this chapter that may be utilized for future transportation improvements.

Road means a dedicated public rights-of-way for vehicular traffic (or a private road when permitted by this chapter). The word "road" includes, but is not limited to, "street, freeway, highway, expressway, drive, avenue, court, way, place, circle, lane, boulevard, and thoroughfare."

(1) *Classifications of rural roads and urban streets:*

- a. *Principal arterial.* A rural link in a highway system serving travel, and having characteristics indicative of, substantial statewide or interstate travel and existing solely to serve traffic. This network would consist of interstate routes and other routes designated as principal arterials.
- b. *Minor arterial.* A rural roadway joining cities and larger towns and providing intrastate

and innercounty service at relatively high overall travel speeds with minimum interference to through movement.

c. *Major collector*. A road which serves major intracounty travel corridors and traffic generators and provides access to the arterial system.

d. *Minor collector*. A road which provides service to small local communities and links locally important traffic generators with their rural hinterland.

e. *Major thoroughfares*. Major thoroughfares consist of interstate, other freeway, expressway, or parkway roads, and major streets that provide for the expeditious movement of high volumes of traffic within and through urban areas.

f. *Minor thoroughfares*. Minor thoroughfares perform the function of collecting traffic from local access streets and carrying it to the major thoroughfare system. Minor thoroughfares may be used to supplement the major thoroughfare system by facilitating minor through-traffic movements and may also serve abutting property.

g. *Service road*. A road that runs parallel to a principal arterial or interstate and provides indirect access to and from properties or facilities abutting the interstate principle arterial via an interchange.

(2) *Specific types of roads:*

a. *Freeway, expressway or parkway*. Divided multilane roadways designed to carry large volumes of traffic at relatively high speeds. A "freeway" is a divided highway providing for continuous flow of vehicles with no direct access to abutting property or streets and with access to selected crossroads provided via connecting ramps. An "expressway" is a divided highway with full or partial control of access and with grade separations at major intersections. A "parkway" is a highway for noncommercial traffic, with full or partial control of access, and usually located within a park or a ribbon of park development.

b. *Residential collector road*. A local access street which serves as a connector street between local residential streets and the thoroughfare system. Residential collector streets typically collect traffic from one hundred (100) to four hundred (400) dwelling units.

c. *Local road*. A road which serves primarily to provide access to adjacent land over relatively short distances.

d. *Cul-de-sac*. A permanent dead-end street which has one (1) end open to traffic and terminates in a circular turnaround.

e. *Frontage road*. A local street or road that is parallel to a full or partial access controlled facility and functions to provide access to adjacent land.

f. *Alley*. A strip of land, owned publicly or privately, set aside primarily for vehicular service access to the back or side of properties otherwise abutting on a street.

Runoff treatment means that the volume of stormwater runoff generated from all of the built-upon area of a project at build-out during a storm of the required storm depth is treated in one or more primary SCMs or a combination of Primary and Secondary SCMs that provides equal or better treatment.

Runoff volume match means that the annual runoff volume after development shall not be more than ten percent higher than the annual runoff volume before development.

Safety fan means an area on a shooting range facility designed to contain all projectiles fired from a shooting range.

Sanitary sewage system means a complete system of sewage collection, treatment and disposal including privies, septic tank systems, connection to public or community sewage system, sewage reuse or recycle systems, mechanical or biological treatment system, or other such systems.

Satellite Earth Station (SES) means a fixed earth station consisting of an equipment compound containing a satellite dish(es) and associated components used by a network provider to transmit wireless data (e.g. voice/text/visual or audio data) between their satellites located in the atmosphere and / or other land-based antennas and their consumer's equipment for such wireless communications.

School means any public or private institution for the teaching of children under eighteen (18) years of age which is recognized and approved by the state board of education or other appropriate licensing board.

Search ring means the area within which a wireless support structure or wireless facility must be located in order to meet service objectives of the wireless service provider using the wireless facility or wireless support structure.

Secondary SCM means an SCM that does not achieve the annual reduction of Total Suspended Solids (TSS) of a "Primary SCM" but may be used in a treatment train with a primary SCM or other Secondary SCMs to provide pre-treatment, hydraulic benefits, or a portion of the required TSS removal.

Septic tank system means a subsurface sanitary sewage system consisting of a septic tank and a subsurface disposal field.

Service station. See term "automobile repair facility."

Semi-nude or in a semi-nude condition means a state of dress in which clothing covers no more than the genitals, pubic region, and areola of the female breast, as well as portions of the body covered by supporting straps or devices. This definition shall not include any portion of the cleavage of female breast, exhibited by a dress, blouse, leotard, bathing suit, or other wearing apparel provided the areola is not exposed in whole or in part unless the individual exhibits activity defined in a sexual encounter center or section (c) of an adult cabaret.

Sewage means the wastewater, and its contents, kitchen, bathroom, toilet, lavatory and laundry of any residence, business establishment, industrial plant, institution or any public building.

Sexual encounter center means a business or commercial enterprise that, as one of its principal business purposes, offers for any form of consideration:

- (a) Physical contact in the form of wrestling or tumbling between persons of the opposite sex,
or
- (b) Activities between male and female persons and/or persons of the same sex when one or more of the persons appear in a nude or semi-nude condition or in lingerie.

Shooting range means an area designed and improved to encompass shooting stations or firing lines, target areas, berms and baffles, and other related components.

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

Shooting station means a fixed point from which firearms or arrows are discharged.

Shotfall zone means an area within which the shot or pellets contained in a shotgun shell typically fall.

Shrub means a woody plant, smaller than a tree, consisting of several small stems from the ground or small branches near the ground; may be deciduous or evergreen.

Sight distance triangle means the area at the intersection of two (2) roads or streets that is designated as necessary for safe ingress and egress, and which must be kept clear of obstructions.

Sign means an object, display, or structure, or portion thereof, which is located outdoors and is used to advertise, identify, display, direct, or allot attention to an object, person, institution, organization, business, product, service, event, or location through the use of words, letters, figures, designs, symbols, colors, or illumination.

Sign face means the surface of a sign where copy, message, or advertisements are attached for display to the public, including any parts of the sign structure upon which such information is located.

Sign, on-premises means a sign that directs attention to a business, commodity, service, or entertainment conducted, sold, or offered on the premises which the sign is located.

Sign, off-premises means a sign that directs attention to a business, commodity, service, or entertainment conducted, sold, or offered at a site other than the premises on which the sign is located.

Single-family dwelling means a detached dwelling unit constructed on-site (site built) or in modules or sections joined together on-site (modular) in compliance with the North Carolina State Building Code and designed for or occupied by one family.

Slow response means a measuring technique to obtain an average value when measuring a noise level that fluctuates over a range of four (4) dB or more. By way of illustration only, a sound level meter set on "slow response" would record a sound level between two (2) and six (6) decibels less than the reading for a steadying signal of the same frequency and amplitude when a tone of one thousand (1,000) Hz and for a duration of 0.5 seconds is applied.

Solar Collector means a device that absorbs solar radiant energy for use as a source of energy. The surface area is identified as all portions that absorb solar energy excluding frames, supports, and mounting hardware.

Solar Energy means radiant energy received from the sun that can be collected in the form of heat or light by a solar collector.

Solar Energy System means any component(s) and subsystem(s) designed or required to collect, store or convert solar energy into electric or thermal energy for use or sale. This term includes, but is not limited to, solar photovoltaic (PV) systems, solar thermal systems and solar hot water systems, but is not intended to include incidental systems that generate a minimal level of electricity typically used to power signs, wells, gates, fences, or similar ancillary uses. A solar energy system is classified as one of the following types:

Residential – Ground mounted system having a solar collector area of six thousand (6,000) square feet or less primarily used to provide or off-set power to a residence on site

Non-Residential – Ground mounted system that will provide or off-set power to the non-residential operation(s) on site

Roof Mounted – A system mounted on the roof or wall of a residence, business or accessory structure(s)

Utility Scale – A solar energy system that is typically tied to the electric grid to generate power for sale or off-site use and does not qualify as a Residential, Non-Residential or Roof Mounted system defined herein.

Solid Waste and Recycling Convenience Center means a facility operated by-Rowan County for the purpose of fulfilling its solid waste and recycling service responsibilities to the public defined in G.S. 130A-309.09A. Convenience centers typically include a structure(s) for administrative operations (personnel, storage, etc.) and an arrangement of mobile containers used to collect and store local solid waste and assorted recyclables until transported to an off-site location for disposal and / or processing. These facilities may also accommodate the temporary and incidental storage of collected bulky or oversized materials along with miscellaneous other materials outside of containers.

Sound level means the weighted sound pressure level obtained by the use of a sound level meter and frequency weighting network, such as A, B or C as specified in American National Standards Institute specifications for sound level meters (ANSI S1.4-1983) or the latest approved version thereof). If the frequency weighting employed is not indicated, the A-weighting shall apply.

Sound level meter means an instrument which includes a microphone, amplifier, RMS detector, integrator or time average, output meter and weighting network used to measure sound pressure levels.

Specified anatomical areas means less than completely and opaquely covered human genitals, pubic region, buttock, or female breast below a point immediately above the top of the areola; or human male genitals in a discernibly turgid state, even if completely and opaquely covered.

Special use permit means 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 discern be exercised and compliance with specific standards.

Specified sexual activities means any of the following:

- (a) Human genitals in a state of sexual stimulation, arousal, or tumescence; or
- (b) The fondling or other erotic touching of human genitals, pubic region, buttocks, anus, or female breasts; or
- (c) Sex acts, normal or perverted, actual or simulated, including intercourse, oral copulation, or sodomy; or
- (d) Masturbation, actual or simulated; or
- (e) Masochism, erotic or sexually-oriented torture, beating or the infliction of pain; or
- (f) Erotic or lewd touching, fondling, or other contact with an animal by a human being; or
- (g) Human excretion, urination, menstruation, vaginal or anal irrigation.

Stable, commercial means a commercial operation where horses are kept for purposes such as breeding, boarding, hire, or sale.

Stable, private means a structure in which horses are kept for private use.

Storm drainage facilities means the system of inlets, conduits, channels, ditches, and appurtenances which serve to collect and convey stormwater through and from a given drainage area.

Storm, ten year means 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.

Stormwater Control Measure or "SCM," also known as "Best Management Practice" or "BMP," means a permanent structural device that is designed, constructed, and maintained to remove pollutants from stormwater runoff by promoting settling or filtration; or to mimic the natural hydrologic cycle by promoting infiltration, evapo-transpiration, post-filtration discharge, reuse of stormwater, or a combination thereof.

Stormwater runoff means the direct runoff of water resulting from precipitation in any form.

Streambank-shoreline stabilization means the methods employed in order to assure streambank or shoreline stability for aesthetic, ecological or recreational purposes.

Street means a right-of-way or easement greater than thirty (30) feet in width containing a roadway which provides or is used primarily for vehicular circulation. This definition also includes but is not limited to the terms "road," "drive," "highway," "avenue," "way," "court," "place," "circle," and "land."

Street jog means the distance between the centerlines of two (2) streets which intersect on opposite sides of the same road.

Street, cul-de-sac means a permanent dead-end street which has one (1) end open to traffic and terminates in a circular turnaround.

Street, private means a street right-of-way serving lots dedicated for the use of the property owners and their guests and maintained, or intended to be maintained, by a homeowners association.

Street, public means a street right-of-way dedicated for public use and maintained or intended to be maintained by the NCDOT.

Street (road) means a right-of-way for vehicular traffic that affords the principal means of access to abutting properties.

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

Structure, accessory means a minor structure that is located on the same lot as a principal structure and is used incidentally to a principal structure or contains an accessory use.

Structure, principal means the primary structure on a lot or a structure that contains a principal use.

Subdivider means a person, firm or corporation who subdivides or develops any land deemed to be a subdivision as defined in this section.

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

- (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 chapter 22 of the code of ordinances.
- (2) The division of land into parcels greater than ten (10) acres where no street rights-of-way

dedication is involved.

- (3) The public acquisition by purchase of strips of land for the widening or opening of streets.
- (4) The division of a lot in single ownership whose entire area is no greater than two (2) acres into not more than three (3) lots, where no street rights-of-way dedication is involved and where the resultant lots are equal to or exceed the standards of chapter 22 of the code of ordinances.
- (5) The division of a lot into plots or lots used as a cemetery.
- (6) Land divided by a will, intestate succession defined by Chapter 29 of the G.S., or the courts for the purpose of dividing up a deceased person's property.

Subdivision, family means a subdivision of not more than three (3) lots plus the residual lot conveyed by the property owner to members of his / her immediate family as defined in this ordinance.

Subdivision, major means a major subdivision and defined as a subdivision where:

- (1) New roads are proposed or rights-of-way are dedicated; or
- (2) More than eight (8) lots are created after the subdivision is completed.

Subdivision, minor means a minor subdivision and defined as a subdivision where:

- (1) No new roads are proposed, or road rights-of-way dedicated; and
- (2) Where eight (8) or fewer lots will result after the subdivision is completed.

Subdivision, minor, special exception means a subdivision that complies with subsection (a) and (b):

- (a) Subject parcel to be divided meets the following:
 - a. In single ownership;
 - b. Not exempted under section 22-6 (b);
 - c. Has not been divided under this section in the past ten (10) years; and
 - d. Greater than five (5) acres.
- (b) After division, no more than three (3) lots are established meeting the following standards:
 - a. Dimensional requirements from section 21-84 of the Zoning Ordinance;
 - b. Use of the lots conform to section 21-113 of the Zoning Ordinance; and
 - c. A permanent means of ingress / egress is recorded for each lot.

Parcels created under this provision may not be further divided as a family subdivision.

Subgrade means that portion of the roadbed prepared as a foundation for the pavement structure.

Substantial modification means the mounting of a proposed wireless facility on a wireless support structure that substantially changes the physical dimensions of the support structure. A mounting is presumed to be a substantial modification if it meets any one or more of the criteria listed below. The burden is on the local government to demonstrate that a mounting that does not meet the listed criteria constitutes a substantial change to the physical dimensions of the wireless support structure.

- a. Increasing the existing vertical height of the structure by the greater of (i) more than ten percent (10%) or (ii) the height of one additional antenna array with separation from the nearest existing antenna not to exceed 20 feet.
- b. Except where necessary to shelter the antenna from inclement weather or to connect the antenna to the tower via cable, adding an appurtenance to the body of a wireless support structure that protrudes horizontally from the edge of the wireless support structure the greater of (i) more than 20 feet or (ii) more than the width of the wireless support structure at the level of the appurtenance.
- c. Increasing the square footage of the existing equipment compound by more than 2,500 square feet.

Survey, as-built means a procedure performed by a North Carolina Professional Land Surveyor to measure and document the location and dimensions of property improvements (e.g. buildings, built-upon area) as they exist during or following construction. Results are depicted to scale on a sealed map for visual representation of existing site conditions.

Survey, boundary means, for the purposes of this chapter, a procedure performed by a North Carolina Professional Land Surveyor to establish or retrace property boundary lines based on land records and field evidence. Results are depicted to scale on a sealed map for visual representation and / or use in preparation of a site plan.

System Area means all the land within the fenced perimeter of a Non-Residential or Utility Scale ground mounted solar energy system.

Temporary family health care structure means a transportable residential structure, providing an environment facilitating a caregiver's provision of care for a mentally or physically impaired person, that (i) is primarily assembled at a location other than its site of installation, (ii) is limited to one occupant who shall be the mentally or physically impaired person, (iii) has no more than 300 gross square feet, and (iv) complies with applicable provisions of the State Building Code, G.S. 143-139.1(b), and G.S. 160D-914.

Tower means any structure whose primary function is to support an antenna. As its use relates to supporting wireless facilities, the term 'tower' is synonymous with the term 'wireless support structure'.

Tower height means the vertical distance measured from the tower base to the highest point on a telecommunications or broadcast tower, including any antennas or other equipment affixed thereto, but excluding any lighting protection rods extending above the tower and attached equipment.

Townhome means a subdivision of individual, attached dwelling units in conjunction with land division.

Tract means a lot or parcel of land or a contiguous combination of two (2) or more parcels of land in one (1) ownership.

Traffic Impact Analysis (TIA) means a specialized engineering study that forecasts potential traffic associated with a proposed development project, evaluates the impacts, and proposes mitigation solutions as needed. A TIA is performed by a licensed professional engineer or engineering firm specializing in traffic engineering operations and is pre-qualified by NCDOT's Congestion Management Section to produce TIAs.

Transitional surface means the surfaces extend outward and upward at right angles to the runway centerline and the runway centerline extended at a slope of 7:1 from the sides of the primary surface until it intersects with the horizontal or conical surface and from the sides of the approach surfaces. Transitional surfaces for those portions of the precision approach surface

which project through and beyond the limits of the conical surface, extend a distance of five thousand (5,000) feet measured horizontally from the edge of the approach surface and at right angles to the runway centerline.

Turkey shoots means shotgun shooting competitions open, for a fee, to the public in which prizes, typically a frozen turkey or other food items are given to winners as a prize.

Use means the activity or function that actually takes place or is intended to take place on a zone lot.

Use, accessory means a use that is incidental to the primary use which is conducted on the zone lot.

Use, special means a use that has some special characteristics attendant to its operation or installation, such as potential danger or noise, which is only permitted in a district subject to a permit hearing and additional restrictions or conditions which are different from the usual requirements of the applicable zoning district.

Use, nonconforming means a situation that occurs when property is used for a purpose or in a manner made unlawful by the use regulations applicable to the district in which the property is located. The term also refers to the activity that constitutes the use made of the property.

Use permit means any use, as designated in this chapter, that is by right allowed to occur within a specific zoning district.

Use, primary means a use that is the major activity which is conducted on the zone lot.

Utility wireless support structure means a new monopole tower that is designed to support or capable of supporting a proprietary wireless facility used solely by a public service utility.

Vacate means to leave unoccupied.

Variance, watershed means permission to develop or use property granted by the watershed review board relaxing or waiving a water supply watershed management requirement adopted by the environmental management commission that is incorporated into this chapter.

Variance, major watershed means a variance that results in one (1) or more of the following:

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

Variance, minor watershed means a variance that does not qualify as a major variance.

Vectors means any organisms that carry disease-causing micro-organisms from one (1) host to another (e.g. rats, mosquitoes, etc.).

Vehicle trip means a one-way movement of a vehicle between two (2) points.

Vegetated conveyance means a permanent, designed waterway lined with vegetation that is used to convey stormwater runoff at a non-erosive velocity within or away from a developed area.

Vegetated setback means an area of natural or established vegetation adjacent to surface waters, through which stormwater runoff flows in a diffuse manner to protect surface waters from degradation due to development activities.

Vested rights means the right to undertake and complete the development and use of property

under the terms and conditions of an approval secured in section 21-11 of this chapter or common law.

Viewshed is the geographic area within a three hundred sixty-degree view from a defined observation point.

Violation means failure on the part of any person to comply with the provisions of this chapter.

Visible means capable of being seen without visual aid by a person of normal acuity.

Watercourse means any stream, river, brook, swamp, sound, bay, creek, run, branch, canal, waterway, estuary, or lake.

Water dependent structure means any structure for which the use requires access to, 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."

Watershed means the entire land area contributing surface drainage to a specific point (e.g., the water supply intake).

Winery refers to a manufacturing facility or establishment engaged in the processing and bottling of grapes to produce wine or wine-like beverages as defined by the G.S. Facilities may include incidental activities such as wine tasting and associated retail sales. Operations used for bona fide farm purposes as defined by the G.S. are exempt from zoning.

Wireless facility means the set of equipment and network components, exclusive of the underlying wireless support structure or tower, including antennas, transmitters, receivers, receivers base stations, power supplies, cabling, and associated equipment necessary to provide wireless data and wireless telecommunications services to a discrete geographic area.

Wireless support structure means a new or existing structure, such as a monopole, lattice tower, or guyed tower that is designed to support or capable of supporting wireless facilities. A utility pole is not a wireless support structure.

Working days means days, when the associated office is open for the transaction of business exclusive of Saturday, Sunday, and recognized holidays.

"Written" or "in writing" means written communication, including by electronic mail, executed by a staff member to document a determination, order, interpretation, notification, or other purpose identified by this chapter. Unless specified otherwise, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, delivery by first class mail shall be deemed received on the third business day following deposit of the item with the United States Postal Service and delivery by electronic mail shall be deemed received on the date sent.

Yard means an open area which is unoccupied and unobstructed from the ground upward except as may be expressly provided in an ordinance.

Yard, front means an open, unoccupied space on the same lot with a principal building, extending the full width of the lot, and situated between the street and the front line of the building, projected to the side lines of the lot. For the purposes of determining required setbacks, "street" shall include all ingress / egress easements and right-of-ways.

Yard, rear means an open, unoccupied space on the same lot with a principal building, extending the full width of the lot, and situated between the rear property line and the rear line of the building, projected to the side lines of the lot.

Yard, side means an open, unoccupied space on the same lot with a principal building, situated

between the front line and rear line of the building, projected to the side lines of the lot.

Yard, side street means an open, unoccupied space on the same lot with a principal building, extending the full width of the lot, and situated between the street and the side line of the building, projected to the front and rear lines of the lot. For the purposes of determining required setbacks, "street" shall include all ingress / egress easements and right-of-ways.

Zone lot means a parcel of land, or portion thereof, that is of sufficient size to meet minimum zoning requirements for area, coverage, and use, and that can provide such setbacks and other open spaces as required by the zoning regulations.

Zoning means the designation of a particular property or portion thereof using one (1) of the zoning designations contained in this chapter.

Zoning administrator means, except as otherwise expressly provided, the individual or their designee(s) who are primarily responsible for making administrative decisions regarding this chapter. The term "staff" or "planning staff" or "administrator" may sometimes be used interchangeably with the term "zoning administrator."

Zoning district means a mapped portion of the county to which a uniform set of regulations relating to use of land, premises, and buildings apply. Includes the term "zone." These districts include general (also referred to as conventional) districts, in which a variety of uses are permitted uses or uses by right and uses allowed with a special use permit; conditional districts, which include site plans and individualized development conditions imposed; and overlay districts, which include different requirements imposed on properties within one or more underlying general or conditional districts.

Zoning permit means a permit issued by the zoning administrator which authorizes the right to undertake and complete the development and / or use of property under the terms and conditions of such permit provided that such action is commenced within one (1) year of the date of issuance and provided that all other permits are obtained. A zoning permit expires if work or activity is discontinued for a period of one (1) year after work has commenced.

(Ord. of 1-19-98, § II; Ord. of 2-1-99(1); Ord. of 10-18-99(1); Ord. of 1-15-01; Ord. of 5-21-01(1); Ord. of 5-21-01(2); Ord. of 11-19-01(1); Ord. of 11-19-01(2); Ord. of 12-3-01; Ord. of 3-18-02(2); Ord. of 5-19-03; Ord. of 8-16-04; Ord. of 10-4-04; Ord. of 10-18-04; Ord. of 11-15-04; Amend. of 3-7-05; Amend. of 7-1-05; Amend. of 2-20-06(1); Amend. of 8-20-07; Amend. of 4-21-08; Amend. of 11-2-09; Amend. of 10-4-10; Amend. of 9-6-11; Amend. of 3-5-12; Amend. of 1-22-13; Amend. of 3-4-13; Amend. of 12-2-13; Amend. of 4-21-14; Amend. of 9-6-16; Amend. of 10-17-16; Amend. of 6-4-18; Amend. of 2-4-19; Amend. of 8-19-19; Amend. of 9-3-19; Amend. of 6-21-21; Amend. of 6-20-22; Amend. of 9-19-22; Amend. of 1-17-23; Amend. of 10-16-23; Amend. of 3-18-24; Amend. of 12-2-24; Amend. of 9-15-25)

Sec. 21-5. Jurisdiction.

This chapter governs the development and use of land within the area of the county as shown in the Official Zoning Map of Rowan County (hereafter referred to as the "zoning map," as formally adopted by the county board of commissioners.) The official copy of the zoning map shall hereafter be located in the office of the county planning department. Such area may include any parcel of land not located within the zoning jurisdiction of any municipality. The zoning map shall be incorporated and made part of this chapter. A parcel(s) located partially within the county's zoning jurisdiction and an adjacent local government's zoning jurisdiction may petition for a mutual agreement resolution adopted by each governing board to assign exclusive planning and development regulation jurisdiction in accordance with G.S. 160D-203 and 204.

(Ord. of 1-19-98, § I; Amend. of 6-21-21)

Sec. 21-6. Bona fide farms exempt.

This chapter shall not apply to bona fide farms, except that nonfarm uses on farms may be regulated by this chapter.

(Ord. of 1-19-98, § I)

Sec. 21-7. Severability.

If any section or specific provision or standard of this chapter, or any zoning district boundary is found by a court to be invalid, the decision of the court shall not affect the validity 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 decisions of the court shall remain in full force and effect.

(Ord. of 1-19-98, § I)

Sec. 21-8. Abrogation.

It is not intended that this chapter repeal, abrogate, annul, impair, or interfere with any existing provisions of any other ordinance or law except any ordinance which this chapter specifically replaces. It is not intended that these regulations shall interfere with any easement, covenants, or other agreements between parties. However, if the provisions of these regulations impose greater restrictions or higher standards for the use of a building or land, for yards, or for the size of structures than is called for by other ordinances, permits, easements, or agreements, then the provisions of this chapter shall govern.

(Ord. of 1-19-98, § I)

Sec. 21-9. Use or sale of land or buildings except in conformity with chapter provisions.

- (a) Use, occupancy or sale of any land or buildings; or authorization or permitting the use, occupancy or sale of land or buildings shall comply with all applicable provisions of this chapter, including article VI, Nonconforming Situations.
- (b) For the purpose of this article, "use" or "occupancy" of a building or land relates to anything and everything that is done to, on, or in that building or land.

(Ord. of 1-19-98, § I; Amend. of 3-7-05; Amend. of 6-21-21)

Sec. 21-10. Relationship to other ordinances.

If zoning districts are established for all land in the county located outside the established zoning jurisdiction of any municipality, the following ordinances shall be repealed: the county mobile home park ordinance, the county watershed protection ordinance and the county junked motor vehicle and automobile salvage yard ordinance. Unless specified in this section, it is not intended that this chapter will in any way repeal, annul or interfere with any rules, regulations or permits which were legally adopted or issued under previous ordinances for the use or development of land or structures. Finally, it is not intended that this chapter will interfere with any easements, covenants or other agreements between parties. However, if the provisions of this chapter impose greater restrictions or higher standards for the use of a building or land, or for

yards or size of structures than is called for by other ordinances, permits, easements or agreements, then the provisions of this chapter will take precedence over the others and will control the use or development, except as otherwise provided in this chapter.

(Ord. of 1-19-98, § I)

Sec. 21-11. Permit choice, vested rights, site-specific vesting plans, and development agreements.

Pursuant to G.S. 143-755, 160D-108, 160D-108.1, and Article 10 of 160D, provisions to secure a permit choice, vested right, site-specific vesting plan, or development agreement shall be as follows:

- (a) *Permit choice.* In accordance with G.S. 143-755, if a development regulation is amended between the time a completed development permit application was submitted and a permit decision is made or if an applicable regulation is amended after the application is wrongfully denied or after an illegal condition is imposed, as determined in a proceeding challenging the permit denial or the condition imposed, the applicant may choose which adopted version of the development regulation will apply. The applicant is not required to await the outcome of the amendment prior to acting on the application. However, any provision of the applicant's chosen version determined to be illegal for any reason shall not be enforced upon the applicant without the written consent of the applicant.

- (1) If a completed permit application is placed on hold at the request of the applicant for a period of six (6) consecutive months or more, or the applicant fails to respond to comments or provide additional information reasonably requested for a period of six consecutive months or more, the application review is discontinued and the development regulations in effect at the time permit processing is resumed apply to the application.

- (2) Aggrieved parties may apply to the appropriate division of the General Court of Justice for an order compelling compliance with this section.

- (b) *Vested rights.* The establishment of a vested right under this subsection does not preclude vesting under one or more subsections or vesting by application of common law principles. A vested right, once established as provided for in this subsection or by common law, precludes any action that would change, alter, impair, prevent, diminish, or otherwise delay the development or use of the property allowed by the development regulation(s), except where a change in state or federal law mandating local government enforcement occurs after the development application is submitted that has a fundamental and retroactive effect on the development or use.

- (1) *Process to claim a vested right.* A person claiming a statutory or common law vested right may submit information to substantiate that claim to the zoning administrator who shall make an initial determination as to the existence of the vested right. The decision of the zoning administrator may be appealed under section 21-331. Alternatively, a person claiming a vested right may bring an original civil action to superior court.

- (2) *Duration of vesting.* Upon issuance of a development approval, the statutory vesting granted in section 21-11(b)(1) for a development project is effective upon filing of the application in accordance with section 21-11(a), for so long as the permit remains

valid pursuant to law. Unless otherwise specified in this chapter all development approvals expire one (1) year after issuance unless work has substantially commenced. For the purposes of this section, a permit is issued either in the ordinary course of business by planning staff or as a court directive.

Unless a longer vesting period is provided herein, the statutory vesting granted by this section, once established, expires for an uncompleted development project or a non-conforming use of property if development work or property use is intentionally and voluntarily discontinued for a period of twenty-four (24) consecutive months. The twenty-four (24) month discontinuance period is automatically tolled during the pendency of any BOA or court proceeding regarding the validity of a development permit, the use of the property, the existence of the statutory vesting period granted by this section, or litigation involving the project or property that is the subject of the vesting.

(3) *Multiple permits for development project.* Subject to section 21-11(b)(2), where multiple development approvals are required to complete a development project, the development permit applicant may choose the version of each development regulation applicable to the project upon submittal of the application for the initial development permit. This provision is applicable only for those subsequent development permit applications filed within eighteen (18) months of the date following the approval of an initial permit. For purposes of the vesting protections of this subsection, an erosion and sedimentation control permit is not an initial development permit.

(4) *Phased development plan.* A phased development is vested for the entire development with the regulations in place at the time a plan approval is granted for the initial phase of the development. A right which has been vested as provided for in this subsection remains vested for a period of seven (7) years from the time a plan approval is granted for the initial phase of the development. For the purposes of this section, a phased development means:

- a. Contains at least twenty-five (25) acres;
- b. Submitted for development approval to occur in more than one phase; and
- c. Subject to a master development plan with committed elements showing the type and intensity of each phase.

(5) *Continuing review.* Following issuance of a development approval, planning staff may make subsequent inspections and reviews to ensure compliance with the applicable development regulations in effect at the time of the original application.

(6) *Amendments.* Amendments in development regulations are not applicable without the written consent of the owner with regard to any of the following:

- a. Buildings or uses of buildings or land for which a development permit application has been submitted and subsequently issued in accordance with section 21-11(a).
- b. Subdivisions of land for which a development permit application authorizing the subdivision has been submitted and subsequently issued in accordance with section 21-11(a).

- c. A site-specific vesting plan pursuant to section 21-11(c).
- d. A phased development pursuant to section 21-11(b)(4).
- e. A vested right established by the terms of a development agreement authorized by Article 10 of G.S. 160D.

(7) *Miscellaneous provisions.* The vested rights granted by this subsection run with the land except for the use of land for outdoor advertising governed by G.S. 136-131.1 and G.S. 136-131.2. Nothing in this subsection precludes judicial determination, based on common law principles or other statutory provisions, that a vested right exists in a particular case or that a compensable taking has occurred. Except as expressly provided in this section, nothing in this section shall be construed to alter the existing common law.

(c) *Site-specific vesting plans.*

(1) *Site-specific vesting plan.* In accordance with G.S. 160D-108.1, a site-specific vesting plan means a plan submitted pursuant to this subsection describing with reasonable certainty the type and intensity of use for a specific parcel(s). The plan may be any one or more of the following plans or approvals: a planned development subdivision, a subdivision plat, a site plan, a special use permit, or a conditional zoning district. Information required for each type of plan or approval shall be as defined for the specific development approval indicated in this or other applicable chapters of the Rowan County Code of Ordinances. Plans which fail to describe with reasonable certainty the type and intensity of use for a specified parcel(s) may not constitute a site-specific vesting plan. A variance shall not constitute a site-specific vesting plan and approval of a site-specific vesting plan with the condition that a variance be obtained shall not confer a vested right unless and until the necessary variance is obtained.

(2) *Establishment of Vested Right.* A vested right is established with respect to any property upon the valid approval, or conditional approval, of a site-specific vesting plan as provided in this subsection. Such a vested right confers upon the landowner the right to undertake and complete the development and use of the property under the terms and conditions of the site-specific vesting plan, including any amendments thereto.

(3) *Approval and amendment of plans.* If a site-specific vesting plan is associated with a development requiring administrative approval, a legislative hearing and notice in accordance with section 21-315 (1)(a) – (c) shall be provided to consider the vesting plan once the development plan(s) has been reviewed and approved by staff. Site specific vesting plans for all other specified plans or approval types herein shall be subject to the same notice and hearing type for the underlying development approval and should be combined into a single notification for each type identified in section 21-315 (1)(a) – (c).

The Board of Commissioners may approve a site specific vesting plan upon such terms and conditions as may reasonably be necessary to protect the public health, safety, and welfare. Landowners will not be required to waive their vested right as a condition of development approval. A site-specific vesting plan shall be deemed approved upon the effective date of the board's decision approving the plan or another date as determined by the board. An approved site-specific vesting plan and its conditions may be amended with the approval of the owner and the planning director if considered a minor change in accordance with section 21-58(f)(1). All other changes must be reviewed and approved

in the same manner as the original approval.

(4) *Continuing review.* Following approval or conditional approval of a site-specific vesting plan, the board may elect to require subsequent reviews and approvals by the Planning Department to ensure compliance with the terms and conditions of the original approval, provided that such reviews and approvals are not inconsistent with the original approval. The board may, pursuant to G.S. 160D-403(f), revoke the original approval for failure to comply with applicable terms and conditions of the original approval or applicable regulation.

(5) *Duration and termination of vested right.*

a. A vested right for a site-specific vesting plan remains vested for a default period of two (2) years or up to five (5) years if warranted by the size and phasing of development, the level of investment, the need for the development, economic cycles, and market conditions, or other considerations as determined by the board in accordance with this subsection. This vesting shall not be extended by any amendments or modifications to a site-specific vesting plan unless expressly provided by the board.

b. Upon issuance of a building permit, the provisions of G.S. 160D-1111 and G.S. 160D-1115 apply, except that the permit does not expire and shall not be revoked because of the running of time while a vested right under this section is outstanding.

c. A right vested as provided in this subsection terminates at the end of the applicable vesting period with respect to buildings and uses for which no valid building permit applications have been filed.

(6) *Exceptions.* The provisions of this section are subject to the following:

a. A vested right, once established, precludes any zoning action that would change, alter, impair, prevent, diminish, or otherwise delay the development or use of the property as set forth in an approved site specific vesting plan, except when any of the following conditions are present:

1. The written consent of the affected landowner.

2. Findings made, after notice and a quasi-judicial hearing, that natural or man-made hazards on or in the immediate vicinity of the property, if uncorrected, would pose a serious threat to the public health, safety, and welfare if the project were to proceed as contemplated in the approved vested right.

3. Findings made, after notice and a quasi-judicial hearing, that the landowner or their agent intentionally supplied inaccurate information or made material misrepresentations that made a difference in the approval by the board.

4. The enactment or promulgation of a State or federal law or regulation that precludes development as contemplated in the approved site-specific vesting plan, in which case the board may modify the affected provisions, upon a finding that the change in State or federal law has a fundamental effect on the plan, after notice and a quasi-judicial hearing.

5. The affected landowner receives compensation in accordance with G.S. 160D-108.1(f)(1)(c).

b. The establishment of a vested right under this section does not preclude the application of subsequent overlay zoning or ordinance change that impose additional requirements that do not affect the allowable type or intensity of use. Otherwise applicable new regulations become effective with respect to property that is subject to a site-specific vesting plan upon the expiration or termination of the vested rights period provided for in this subsection.

c. Notwithstanding any provision of this section, the establishment of a vested right under this subsection shall not preclude, change, or impair the authority to adopt and enforce standards regulating nonconforming situations or uses.

(7) Miscellaneous Provisions.

a. A vested right obtained under this subsection is not a personal right but shall attach to and run with the applicable property.

b. Nothing in this subsection shall preclude judicial determination, based on common law principles or other statutory provisions, that a vested right exists in a particular case or that a compensable taking has occurred. Except as expressly provided in this section, nothing in this subsection shall be construed to alter the existing common law.

(d) *Development Agreements.* Properties subject to an approved development agreement with the Board of Commissioners consistent with Article 10 of G.S. 160D may have a vesting period which exceed the duration identified in this subsection.

(Ord. of 1-19-98, § I; Amend. of 4-21-14; Amend. of 9-6-16; Amend. of 6-21-21; Amend. of 11-15-21; Amend. of 4-18-22)

Sec. 21-12. Fees.

Reasonable fees to cover the administration, inspection, publication of notice and similar matters may be charged to applicants for zoning permits, site plans, special use permits, zoning amendments, variances, appeals, or request listed in the fee schedule established by the board of commissioners. Fees shall be paid upon submission of a signed application, permit request, or notice of appeal.

(Ord. of 1-19-98, § I; Amend. of 6-21-21; Amend. of 9-15-25)

Sec. 21-13. Enforcement.

(a) *Authority of zoning administrator.* The provisions of this chapter shall be enforced by the zoning administrator.

(b) *Zoning administrator procedures.* It shall be the duty of the administrator to initiate proceedings for enforcement of these regulations.

(1) *Notice of Violation (NOV).* If the administrator discovers a violation of these regulations, the administrator shall provide a written notice of violation (NOV) informing the violator of the specific violation and give a specific time to correct the violation. The NOV shall be delivered to the holder of a development approval, if applicable, and the property owner by personal delivery, electronic delivery, or first-class mail and may be provided to the occupant

of the property or person undertaking the work or activity. The NOV may be posted on the property. The administrator or staff member delivering the NOV shall certify that the order was delivered and maintain documentation provided with associated dates. If the violation continues or is not corrected, or a request for an appeal or variance, if applicable, as provided in article XIII is not filed, the administrator shall initiate proceedings for enforcement as described in this article.

(2) *Stop work orders.* Whenever any work or activity subject to the standards of this Chapter is undertaken in substantial violation or in a manner that endangers life or property, staff may order the specific part of the work or activity that is in violation or presents such a hazard to be immediately stopped. The order shall be in writing, directed to the person doing the work or activity, and shall state the specific work or activity to be stopped, the reasons therefore, and the conditions under which the work or activity may be resumed. A copy of the order shall be delivered to the holder of the development approval, if applicable, and owner of the subject parcel in by personal delivery, electronic delivery, or first-class mail. The administrator or staff member delivering the stop work order shall certify that the order was delivered and maintain documentation provided with specific dates. No further work or activity shall take place in violation of a stop work order pending a ruling on the appeal.

(Ord. of 1-19-98, § I; Amend. of 11-2-09; Amend. of 6-21-21; Amend. of 9-15-25)

Sec. 21-14. Violations and penalties.

(a) *Civil penalties.*

(1) Violations of this ordinance may be enforced through the issuance of citations in the form of a civil penalty authorized by G.S. 153A-123 and identified in subsection (a)(2) of this section. The county may recover this penalty within seventy-two (72) hours after issuing a citation for a violation. In addition, failure to pay the civil penalty may subject the owner to civil action in the nature of debt if the penalty is not paid in the prescribed period of time.

(2) The following civil penalties are established for violations under this chapter:

- a. Warning citation . . . No penalties
- b. First citation . . . \$ 25.00
- c. Second citation for the same offense . . . \$50.00
- d. Third and subsequent violations for the same offense . . . \$100.00

Upon issuance of a warning citation, first citation or second citation, the owner or developer shall have seven (7) days to correct the violation or make satisfactory progress to correct the violation before additional penalties are assessed. Upon issuance of the third citation, each additional day's violation is a separate and distinct offense and shall incur an additional one-hundred-dollar (\$100) fine.

(b) *Injunctive relief.* Whenever the county attorney has reasonable cause to believe that any person is violating or threatening to violate this article or any term, condition, or provision of approval, the county attorney may, either before or after the institution of any other action or proceeding authorized by this chapter, institute a civil action in the name of the county for injunctive relief to restrain the violation or threatened violation. The action shall be brought in the superior court of the county. Upon determination by a court that an alleged violation is occurring or is threatened, it shall enter such orders or judgments as are necessary to abate the violation or to prevent the threatened violation. The institution of an action for injunctive relief under this section shall not relieve any party to such proceedings from civil penalty

prescribed for violations of this chapter.

(Ord. of 1-19-98, § I; Amend. of 9-15-25)

Sec. 21-15. Effective date.

This chapter shall take effect and be in full force from and after February 16, 1998.

(Amend. of 3-7-05)

Sec. 21-16. Adoption.

Duly adopted by the Rowan County Board of Commissioners of Rowan County, North Carolina the nineteenth day of January 1998 and subsequent amendments.

(Amend. of 3-7-05; Amend. of 4-21-14)

Secs. 21-17--21-30. Reserved.

ARTICLE II. GENERAL AND OVERLAY DISTRICTS

Sec. 21-31. Zoning districts established.

(a) The county is hereby divided into a variety of general zoning districts. The purpose and minimum requirements of each zoning district are provided in the appropriate zoning district provisions and in article V. In addition, special overlay district regulations apply for specified areas. The applicability of all zoning districts to individual properties shall be shown on official zoning maps which shall be a part of the zoning ordinance. These maps shall be maintained for public inspection in the offices of the county planning department. Interpretation of zoning district uses and boundaries shall be as provided in article XII and article XIII.

(b) The following general use and overlay districts are established:

(1) General zoning districts:

- | | |
|---|----------------------------|
| a. Rural Agricultural (RA) | h. 85-ED-1 |
| b. Rural Residential (RR) | i. 85-ED-2 |
| c. Residential Suburban (RS) | j. 85-ED-3 |
| d. Multifamily Residential (MFR) | k. 85-ED-4 |
| e. Manufactured Home Park District (MHP) | l. Industrial (IND) |
| f. Neighborhood Business (NB) | m. Institutional (INST) |
| g. Commercial, Business, Industrial (CBI) | n. Airport Industrial (AI) |

(2) Overlay districts:

- a. Water Supply Watershed (WSO)
- b. Airport Zone (AZO)
- c. Agricultural (AO)
- d. Manufactured Home Overlay (MHO)

(Ord. of 1-19-98, § III; Ord. of 6-7-99; Ord. of 4-21-03; Amend. of 3-7-05; Amend. of 1-17-23; Amend. of 1-17-23)

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

- (a) *Rural Agricultural, RA.* This district is developed to provide for a minimum level of land use regulations appropriate for outlying areas of the county. These outlying areas typically consist of rural single-family housing, larger tracts of land used for agricultural purposes, and instances of non-residential uses intermingled. Multifamily uses are discouraged in this district. This district would provide for protection from the most intensive land uses while containing provisions for a variety of home-based business opportunities and other non-residential uses deemed appropriate through a special use permit process. It is the intent of this district to rely upon development standards to protect residences from potential adverse impacts of allowed non-residential uses. The most intensive land uses would not be allowed in this district.
- (b) *Rural Residential, RR.* This zoning district is comprised of areas of the county in which moderate levels of single-family housing has occurred or is occurring. In this district, agricultural uses have been replaced to a significant degree with single-family housing. The regulations in this district are intended to provide a land owner with an opportunity to engage in limited business or commercial activities. Multifamily uses are not allowed.
- (c) *Residential Suburban, RS.* The purpose of this zoning district is to protect existing residential neighborhoods and promote the creation of more residential neighborhoods. These areas are typically near major thoroughfares and have or could be provided significant infrastructure. Commercial uses, business uses and multifamily uses are generally not allowed.
- (d) *Multifamily Residential, MFR.* This district is intended to allow for a wide range of residential uses and will be the primary location for multifamily development. This district will typically be located near arterials or collectors. The development of multifamily developments within this district cannot be predetermined and cannot be adequately controlled by general district standards. Therefore specific development proposals for multifamily developments in this district shall be reviewed and approved by the board of commissioners. Approval of the site plan may include the addition of reasonable and appropriate standards to the site plan. No other uses allowed in the MFR district shall require site plan approval by the board of commissioners unless expressly required by this chapter. Additional approval standards for multifamily residential developments are listed in article III. The requirements of this district shall not apply to duplexes on individual lots but shall apply to multiple duplexes on an individual lot.
- (e) *Manufactured Home Park, MHP.*
 - (1) This district is established in order to provide for the proper location and planning of manufactured home parks, excluding family manufactured home parks. Special requirements shall be applied to these parks which shall specify improvements to the park to ensure the public health, safety and welfare of the park inhabitants as well as the surrounding area. Designation of an area as being in the MHP district provides design and appearance criteria which are more appropriate for rental manufactured housing and/or spaces, including vinyl or similar skirting, clustering of units and reduced road construction standards. These standards are not applicable to manufactured homes and/or lots located outside a MHP district. This district requires site plan review for development of manufactured home parks by the board of commissioners. This review is required because the use may have particular impacts on the surrounding area and the county as a whole. Approval of the site plan may include the addition of reasonable and appropriate standards to the site plan. No other uses allowed in the MHP district shall require site plan approval by the board of commissioner unless expressly required by this chapter.
 - (2) Manufactured home parks, existing at the effective date of this chapter and registered

as provided by the county mobile home park ordinance are zoned as conforming uses, even though they may not meet the development standards of this chapter. Expansions of the existing registered manufactured home parks or construction of new manufactured home parks, approved under the county mobile home park ordinance may be initiated or continue unless no work has begun within six (6) months of the date of issuance of a "permit to develop" under that ordinance, or work has ceased for a period of twelve (12) months.

- (3) Other manufactured home parks, which meet the intent of this section by having improvements similar to the requirements of this chapter may also be zoned as conforming uses. However, all expansions of any manufactured home park, existing at the effective date of this chapter shall meet all requirements of this chapter unless expressly provided otherwise. Development standards for a manufactured home park are listed in article III.
- (f) *Commercial, Business, Industrial, CBI*. This zone allows for a wide range of commercial, business and light to medium industrial activities which support both the local and / or regional economies. The CBI district is generally appropriate in areas identified by an adopted land use plan that recommend "highway business" along identified NC and US highways; community / regional / potential development nodes; commercial corridors; and existing commercial areas. Areas served by public water / sewer represent significant public investment to foster tax base growth and employment opportunities for the citizens, which could be served through CBI designation. The CBI district may also exist or be created in an area other than listed in this subsection if the existing or proposed development is compatible with the surrounding area and the overall public good is served.
- (g) *Industrial, IND*. This district is intended to provide for industrial activities involving extraction, manufacturing, processing, assembling, storage, and distribution of products. The district is also designed to accommodate other, more intense non-residential uses which generate adverse side effects such as noise, odor or dust. The IND district is generally appropriate in areas identified by an adopted land use plan for industrial corridors, potential development nodes, locations accessible to rail lines and utility infrastructure, and existing industrial areas. These corridors represent significant public and private investment, which should be identified to foster tax base growth and employment opportunities for the citizens. The IND district may also exist or be created in an area other than listed in this subsection if the existing or proposed development is compatible with the surrounding area and the overall public good is served.
- (h) *Neighborhood Business, NB*. This district is primarily designed to provide rural business opportunities typically in the form of small retail, service, office, and light manufacturing uses to serve the community's existing and future needs for goods, services, and employment opportunities. Standards within the district are intended to promote context sensitive development appropriately scaled and organized in a manner that would not be detrimental to the surrounding area. Development within this district would contain impacts inherently more intensive than those associated with uses permitted with special requirements in the RA district but significantly less than those in CBI zoned areas. The NB district is generally appropriate in areas identified by an adopted land use plan for rural businesses located on identified minor and major thoroughfares and within community nodes. However, additional consideration may be necessary as some thoroughfare segments would not be conducive to NB designation due to surrounding land use and / or potential negative impacts such as traffic, noise, and visual impacts. Generally, the NB district shall be two (2) acres or larger. However a lot of record, smaller than two (2) acres may be considered for rezoning to NB if the owner of the lot does not own adjacent property which may be included in the rezoning request.
- (i) *Institutional, INST*. The purpose of the Institutional district is to recognize and permit the

creation of defined areas for the unified and orderly development of major cultural, educational, medical, governmental, religious and other institutions in order to support and enhance their benefits to the community in a manner which protects adjacent residential uses. Trade school facilities teaching a trade, for example truck driving or welding, which have that activity on site, shall meet zoning requirements for that use.

- (j) *Airport Industrial, AI.* This district is established for airport-specific or related businesses that will be located, designed, constructed and maintained in a manner compatible with aviation operations. Uses in the AI district tend to focus on manufacturing, transportation, services and public administration with standards designed to promote safety and compatibility with the Mid-Carolina Regional Airport Layout Plan (ALP) adopted by the Rowan County Board of Commissioners. Any use(s) or proposed structure(s) located on Rowan County property is subject to approval by the Rowan County Board of Commissioners and shall comply with Mid-Carolina Regional's minimum standards and applicable Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) rules and regulations including FAA 7460-1 Notice of Proposed Construction or Alteration.

Properties owned by Rowan County, NC that encompass and adjoin the Mid-Carolina Regional Airport will comprise the district. District boundaries may be amended by addition of contiguous parcels via the map amendment process prescribed in Section 21-362.

(Ord. of 1-19-98, § III; Ord. of 2-1-99(1), §§ 2, 9; Ord. of 6-17-02; Ord. of 4-21-03; Amend. of 4-21-14; Amend. of 9-3-19; Amend. of 6-21-21; Amend. of 9-19-22)

Sec. 21-33. Overlay districts.

Overlay districts are zoning districts, which are applied only in conjunction with other zoning districts, and may grant additional use of development requirements upon the underlying zoning districts. The effect is to have both the overlay district and the underlying zoning controlling the use and development of the lot. Overlay districts are applicable on an area wide basis to support specific public policy objectives and as such should be consistent with adopted land use plans. Overlay districts may be applied to conventional and conditional zoning districts. An overlay district may be initiated as an amendment by the board of commissioners, planning board, planning staff, or the property owner or their designated representative.

- (1) *Airport Zone Overlay, AZO.* The zones and restrictions established in this subsection are designed to limit the height of structures surrounding the county airport's established elevation of seven hundred seventy-two and three tenths (772.3) feet above mean sea level (msl) in order to prevent hazards to the lives and property of the users of the airport and the occupants of land in the vicinity.
 - a. *Uses allowed.* The use requirements of the underlying district apply to the AZO district. However, all uses must be in conformance with the provisions of this section.
 - b. *Establishment of zones.* To carry out the provisions of this section, there are hereby created and established certain civil airport imaginary surfaces which consist of the land lying beneath the approach surface, including the non-precision and precision approach zone; transitional surface; horizontal surface; conical surface; and primary surface. These civil airport imaginary surfaces are established with relation to the Rowan County Airport runway and proposed extensions of thereof. Such imaginary surfaces are defined in Section 21-4 and shown on the Official County Airport Zoning Map dated September 19, 2022, which is adopted and incorporated herein by reference. The size of each such imaginary surface is based on the category of each runway according to the type of approach available or planned for that runway. The slope and dimensions of the approach surface, applied to each end of a runway, are

determined by the most precise approach procedure existing or planned for the runway end.

- c. *Height limitations.* Except as otherwise provided in this article, no structure shall be erected, altered or maintained, and no tree shall be allowed to grow within the AZO district extending or projecting into the lowest applicable imaginary surfaces defined herein.
- (2) *Water Supply Watershed Overlays, WSO.* The purpose of the watershed overlay is to provide for the protection of public water supplies as required by the Water Supply Watershed Classification and Protection Act (G.S. 143-214.5) and regulations promulgated therein. The watershed overlays may be an overlay in any conventional or conditional zoning district established in this chapter. The overlay districts supplement the uses or development requirements of the underlying zoning districts.
- a. *Uses allowed.* The use requirements of the underlying districts apply to the WSO districts, unless otherwise provided in this section. However, all allowed uses must be in conformance with the provisions of this section.
 - b. *Expressly prohibited in critical areas.* The following uses are expressly prohibited:
 - 1. Landfills;
 - 2. Sites for land application of sludge/residuals or petroleum contaminated soils.
 - c. *Calculating built-upon area.* For the purpose of calculating built-upon area, total project area shall include total acreage in the lot on which the project is to be developed less acreage with any public road right of way. Built-upon area for a non-residential use existing prior to January 1, 1994 (effective date of the initial WSO district designation and ordinance) as determined by planning staff will be subtracted from the overall lot acreage. All built-upon area proposed or existing after January 1, 1994 shall be subject to standards of this chapter. Customary home occupations defined by section 21-4 shall be considered single family development. Built-upon area calculations for a Rural Home Occupation shall only include new built-upon area proposed and use of any existing structure(s) for the operation but not existing residential structures.
 - d. *Density and built-upon limits.* Maximum allowable density and built-upon limits on a project by project basis is subject to one of the following options:

Water Supply Classification	Location in Watershed	Maximum Allowable Built-upon Area % (Non-residential / Multi-family) and Minimum Lot Size in sq.ft. [sf] (Single Family)					
		Low Density Development		Density Averaging ¹	High Density Development ²		SNIA
		Single Family Residential Development	Non-residential and Multi-family Development	Non-residential Development	Single Family Residential Development	Non-residential and Multi-family Development	Non-residential Development
WS-II	Critical Area	80,000 sf or 6% built upon area	6% built-upon area	6% built-upon area	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Balance of Watershed	40,000 sf	12% built-upon area	12% built-upon area	N/A	N/A	70% built-upon area
WS-III	Critical Area	40,000 sf	12% built-upon area	12% built-upon area	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Balance of Watershed	20,000 sf	24% built-upon area	24% built-upon area	N/A	N/A	70% built-upon area
WS-IV ³	Critical Area	20,000 sf	24% built-upon area	24% built-upon area	50% built-upon area	50% built-upon area	N/A
	Protected Area	20,000 sf or 15,000 sf without curb and gutter	24% built-upon area or 36% without curb and gutter	24% built-upon area or 36% without curb and gutter	70% built-upon area	70% built-upon area	70% built-upon area

¹ Density Averaging requests that include donating property from the critical area must comply with the built-upon area allowance in the critical area.

² High Density Development is only permissible subject to section 21-33(2)(f)(3)(a).

³ Development activities which require an erosion / sedimentation control plan must meet these requirements.

e. Nonpoint Source and Stormwater Pollution Control. The following measures shall apply to development in the WSO unless expressly provided otherwise:

1. **Vegetated Conveyances.** Stormwater runoff from the project shall be released to vegetated areas as dispersed flow or transported by vegetated conveyances to the maximum extent practicable. In determining whether this criteria has been met, Rowan County shall take into account site-specific factors such as topography and site layout as well as protection of water quality. Vegetated conveyances shall be maintained in perpetuity to ensure continued function as designed. Vegetated conveyances that meet the following criteria shall be deemed to satisfy the requirements of this Sub-Item:

- i. Side slopes shall be no steeper than 3:1 (horizontal to vertical) unless it is demonstrated to Rowan County that soils and vegetation will remain stable in perpetuity based on engineering calculations and on-site soil investigation; and
- ii. The conveyance shall be designed so that it does not erode during the peak flow from the 10-year storm event as demonstrated by engineering calculations.

2. *Curb Outlet Systems.* In lieu of vegetated conveyances, low density projects shall have the option to use curb and gutter with outlets to convey stormwater to grassed swales or vegetated areas. Requirements for these curb outlet systems shall be as follows:

- i. The curb outlets shall be located such that the swale or vegetated area can carry the peak flow from the 10-year storm and at a non-erosive velocity;
- ii. The longitudinal slope of the swale or vegetated area shall not exceed five percent except where not practical due to physical constraints. In these cases, devices to slow the rate of runoff and encourage infiltration to reduce pollutant delivery shall be provided;
- iii. The swale's cross section shall be trapezoidal with a minimum bottom width of two feet;
- iv. The side slopes of the swale or vegetated area shall be no steeper than 3:1 (horizontal to vertical);
- v. The minimum length of the swale or vegetated area shall be 100 feet; and
- vi. Low density projects may use treatment swales designed in accordance with 15A NCAC 02H .1061 in lieu of the requirements specified in Sub-Items i. through v. of this Sub-Item.

- f. *Options in Density Compliance.* Proposed development within a WSO is subject to submission of a site plan to illustrate proposed compliance with this chapter based on one of the following four (4) application types in accordance with the density standards noted in subsection 21-33(2)(d) and based on the review process identified as follows:

Density Type	Low Density	Density Averaging	High Density	SNIA
Review Process *	P	S	SR	CD

CD - Conditional District

P - Permitted by Right

S - Special Use

SR - Permitted with Special Requirements

* Refer to section 21-111 for a description of field entries.

To verify a completed project conformed to the proposed plan, planning staff may require an as-built survey from a professional land surveyor verifying the built-upon area limits and calculations in conformity with this chapter.

1. *Low Density.* Proposed development meeting the low density standards with built-upon area completely contained within the subject parcel's boundary shall be subject to review by planning staff to ensure compliance with this chapter. For the purposes of section 21-33(2)(f), residential clustering consisting of a planned development where the collective project acreage complies with the low density standards is considered low density subject to a special use permit reviewed in accordance with section 21-60(15).

2. *Special Non-residential Intensity Allocation (SNIA).*

- a. *Purpose.* SNIA designation is a method for case by case allocation of up to ten (10) percent of the land area within the balance or protected area

portion of a water supply watershed located in the county's planning and zoning jurisdiction to be developed with a built-upon surface area up to seventy (70) percent. Regardless of the options to achieve compliance with built-upon area standards in section 21-33(2)(f), the county recognizes a need to create an equitable approach to preserve SNIA designations for developments less conducive to the other three (3) application types. SNIA designations should advance the public interest through applications that will enhance tax base / employment opportunities; serve a public or semi-public use; or provide other benefits as determined by the Board of Commissioners. To effectively evaluate a request given the limited acreage available for allocation, review standards from section 21-33(d)(f)(2), and land use plan guidance, applications must be reviewed as a conditional district to the WSO district.

b. *Eligibility.* Non-residential uses subject to compliance with section 21-113 and located outside the critical area are eligible unless otherwise indicated in this chapter. New development located within both a WSIV-PA and development node or corridor within an adopted Rowan County Land Use Plan, which propose three (3) acres or more in built-upon area, must seek approval under the High Density option. An applicant may request the Board of Commissioners consider granting a waiver to the three (3) acre maximum eligibility provision and allow the request to be considered subject to section 21-33(2)(f)(2). In granting a waiver, the Board of Commissioners shall affirm the project is not consistent with the purpose of this subsection; water quality impacts resulting from the development project will be minimized; and the waiver lends itself to a better project design.

c. *Application and review procedures.* Applications for the initial development under the SNIA option shall be reviewed and approved as a conditional district in the WSO consistent with sections 21-33(2)(f)(2), 21-61, and 21-62 except that in lieu of section 21-62 (d), a minor change to an approved SNIA request is subject to section 21-33(2)(f)(2)(f). Applications for SNIA may be submitted concurrent with a general or conditional zoning district or special use permit request.

d. *Buffers.* Development shall adhere to buffer requirements of section 21-213(h).

e. *Previously approved SNIA requests.* SNIA requests approved by the Board of Commissioners prior to January 17, 2023 that either were or will be developed consistent with the approved plan, are not subject to additional consideration as a conditional district to retain development rights. Subsequent development on property consistent with this subsection may be reviewed and approved by planning staff subject to compliance with the general district standards and built-upon limits prescribed by section 21-33(2)(d).

f. *Minor change to SNIA approved after January 17, 2023.* Minor change to a WSO-CD may be reviewed and approved by planning staff that propose either:

- 1) Subsequent development consistent with the original approved site plan, which propose additional built-upon area consistent with all other standards of this chapter or

- 2) Reduction in building size that does not exceed the greater of 5,000 sq.ft. or 25%.

All other changes shall be considered a new request submitted per section 21-33(2)(f)(2).

- g. *Expiration.* SNIA designations are subject to expiration referenced in section 21-62(e).

3. *High Density standard and built-upon limits.*

a. *Purpose.* New development activities within a Watershed IV Critical Area (WS-IV-CA) or a Watershed IV Protected Area (WS-IV-PA) that require a soil erosion and sedimentation control plan pursuant to G.S. 113A Article 4 or Chapter 18 of the Rowan County Code of Ordinances and exceed the low density standards of subsection 2(d) of this Chapter must seek approval under the High Density standards when affected by any of the following:

- i. Proposing a major subdivision as defined in Section 22-56 of the Rowan County Subdivision Ordinance; or,
- ii. Proposing a Planned Development Subdivision (PDS) as defined in Section 22-58 of the Rowan County Subdivision Ordinance; or,
- iii. Located in a development node or corridor in an adopted Rowan County Land Use Plan and proposes three (3) acres or more in built-upon area.

b. *Intent.* High Density standards will allow for creation of denser development projects while ensuring impacts to water quality within the watershed are minimized by utilizing Best Management Practices to control stormwater runoff and resulting pollution. Furthermore, the application of High Density standards to projects referenced in 21-33(2)(f)(3)(a) will preserve the SNIA provision for development activities within the watershed that are of a scale and scope that do not warrant high density standards.

c. *Standards and built-upon limits.* The Board of Commissioners may approve a project application(s) for use of High Density development standards based on the following:

- i. WS-IV-CA. Where new development exceeds the low density standards of Section 21-33(2)(d), engineered stormwater controls shall be used to control runoff from the first inch of rainfall and development shall not exceed fifty percent (50%) built-upon area.
- ii. WS-IV-PA. Where new development exceeds the low density standards of Section 21-33(2)(d), engineered stormwater controls shall be used to control runoff from the first inch of rainfall and development shall not exceed seventy percent (70%) built-upon area.
- iii. Qualifying areas of the stormwater control structure may be considered pervious when computing total built-upon area.

d. *Application.* Projects subject to the conditions of subsection 2(f)(3)(a) of this Chapter shall submit an application for consideration by the Board of Commissioners subject to the process outlined in Section 21-317 of this Chapter.

e. *Waivers.* New development activities in a WS-IV-PA subject to the

requirements of this subsection may request the Board of Commissioners consider granting a waiver from the High Density standards and instead allow the project to utilize the provisions of Section 21-33(2)(f)(2). In granting a waiver, the Board of Commissioners shall affirm the project is not consistent with the purpose and intent of this subsection; water quality impacts resulting from the development project will be minimized; and the waiver lends itself to a better project design.

4. *Density Averaging.*

a. Purpose and Intent

1. *Purpose.* Density Averaging provides non-residential developments in watershed overlay districts the option to aggregate density between two non-contiguous properties for the purpose of compliance with the water supply watershed development standards of 21-33(2)(d). This process involves the allowable built upon area of a donating property being transferred to a receiving property to comply with the built-upon limits for the respective water supply watershed.

2. *Intent.* Density Averaging is intended as an alternative method of compliance for built-upon limits within the subject parcel boundary, stormwater control measures with High Density standards, or SNIA applications for non-residential development.

b. *Eligibility.* An applicant may average development density between two non-contiguous properties (i.e. one (1) Donating Property and one (1) Receiving Property) for purposes of achieving compliance with the water supply watershed development standards if all of the following circumstances exist:

1. The properties are within the same water supply watershed, located entirely within Rowan County's Zoning Jurisdiction. Properties located in the critical area of the watershed are not eligible to be a Receiving Property but may be used as the Donating Property for projects outside the critical area.

2. Overall project density on the collective Receiving and donating Property meets applicable built-upon area requirements (existing and proposed) as prescribed in section 21-33(2)(d). Built-upon area received from the critical area of the watershed is still subject to the requirements of the critical area. Built-upon area calculations from both properties including any remaining balance of the Donating Property shall be provided.

3. The Donating Property must be an existing or proposed tract of land having sufficient acreage or square footage to offset all, or requisite portion of the built-upon area on the Receiving Property. If the Donating Property will be a new tract and it is not exempt under sec. 22-6, the new tract must meet all lot requirements except for road frontage. At a minimum, access shall be sufficient to provide vehicular access for tract maintenance.

4. The Donating Property will remain in a perpetually undeveloped and vegetated or natural state and will be managed by one of the following means:

a. Conveyed and accepted by a local government as a public park or greenway;

b. Placed under a conservation easement or farmland preservation

easement; or

c. Recorded plat and deed restriction;

Applicants have the burden of demonstration to the Board of Commissioners their proposal will ensure perpetual compliance with this chapter.

5. The following areas shall not be eligible for use as the Donating Property:

a. Any area within a floodway or non-encroachment area as identified on the Rowan County Flood Insurance Rate Maps.

b. Any dedicated or observed road easement or right of way.

c. Any dedicated utility easement or right of way.

d. Any railroad right of way

e. Any area within a stream buffer as required by section 21-213(h).

f. Any area identified as a wetland.

g. Any septic drain fields identified by the Rowan County Environmental Health Department.

h. Any area within an existing conservation easement.

6. Properties that have received a SNIA permit, utilize the High-Density standards from section 21-33(2), or have received a watershed variance are not eligible for Density Averaging.

7. The proposed development is a non-residential use.

8. Both the Receiving Property and the Donating Property can be in joint or separate ownership so long as all other requirements of this section are met.

9. Development permitted under density averaging and meeting applicable low-density requirements shall transport stormwater runoff by vegetated conveyances to the maximum extent practicable as certified by a North Carolina Professional Engineer.

10. Built upon areas are designed and located to minimize stormwater runoff impact to the receiving waters, minimize concentrated stormwater flow, maximize the use of sheet flow through vegetated areas, and maximize the flow length through vegetated areas as certified by a North Carolina Professional Engineer.

11. Vegetated setbacks on both properties meet the minimum requirements of 21-213(h)

c. *Application.* Projects that meet the eligibility requirements in subsection (2)(f)(4) may submit a Density Averaging permit application for consideration by the Board of Commissioners subject to the process outlined in section 21-318 of this chapter.

(3) *Agricultural Overlay, AO.* The purpose of the Agricultural Overlay District is to enhance the underlying Rural Agricultural (RA) district with options that encourage the continued vitality of active farming operations and preservation of viable agricultural areas. The district may be applied to all or portions of property consisting of working farmland used extensively for

agricultural and livestock production. The district is intended to supplement bona fide farming and agritourism activities defined in G.S. 160D-903(a) with ancillary retail trade and services to support the overall farm operation. Retail trade and services identified in subsections (b) and (c) are generally recognized as non-farm uses but are reasonably related to tourism interests when occurring in conjunction with an existing farming operation. Prescribed standards from this Chapter are utilized to protect neighbors and the general public's health and safety from the broad impacts when introducing these ancillary uses in a rural setting. Development in this district shall be subject to the criteria below.

a. *Uses permitted.* The following agricultural related uses are permitted:

Code 1987 U.S. SIC Description

07 Agricultural services
515 Wholesale farm products and raw material part of a bona fide farm operation
5191 Farm Supplies

b. *Ancillary uses permitted.* The following uses may be permitted ancillary to the existing farm operation subject to applicable NC Building Code and Environmental Health standards.

Code 1987 U.S. SIC Description

52 Building material, hardware, garden supplies (excluding 5271)
53 General merchandise stores
54 Food stores
56 Apparel and accessory stores
57 Home furniture, furnishings, and equipment stores
58 Eating and drinking places (excluding 5813)
59 Miscellaneous retail
7032 Sporting and recreational camps
7997 Gun club, shooting clubs (indoor)
7999 Amusement Rides
7999 Archery ranges, shooting range, skeet shooting, and trapshooting facilities (indoor)
7999 Boat / canoe rental for pleasure or fishing, operation of fishing pier and lake
7999 Day camps, sports instructional schools and camps

c. *Ancillary uses permitted with Special Requirements.* The following ancillary uses may be permitted subject to site plan submittal containing the relevant information from Section 21-52 and applicable ordinance standard(s) referenced below. Depending on the use, compliance may also include applicable NC Building Code and Environmental Health standards. Failure to substantiate compliance with a special requirement(s) shall be grounds for denial.

<i>Code</i>	<i>1987 U.S. SIC Description</i>	<i>Special Requirements</i>
5813	Drinking Places (alcoholic beverages)	21-60(7)
7011	Cabins	21-60(8)b
7033	Campgrounds and RV parks	21-60(8)b
7997	Gun club, shooting clubs	21-60(8)a
7999	Archery ranges, shooting range, skeet shooting, and trapshooting facilities (outdoor)	21-60(8)a
7999	Horse shows, rental of saddle horses, riding academies and schools, rodeo operations	21-60(8)g
8422	Zoological parks	21-60(8)c

- d. *Hours of Operation.* Drinking places (alcoholic beverages) may operation from 10:00 a.m. until 9:00 p.m.
- e. *Change in bona fide farming status.* Should the bona fide farm no longer qualify as such pursuant to G.S. 160D-903(a), the expansion, repair and replacement of Ancillary and Special Requirement uses permitted by subsections (b) and (c) will be subject to the Non-conforming situations of Article VI of this Chapter.

(4) *Manufactured Home Overlay, MHO.*

- a. *Purpose and intent.* The purpose of the Manufactured Home Overlay is to provide for the development of Type II and Type III manufactured homes in established residential zoning districts while maintaining the overall residential, rural or agricultural character of those districts. Because of the potential impacts of the establishment of this district, it has prescribed conditions contained in this subsection to ensure compatibility with the surrounding area.
- b. *Permitted districts.* The Manufactured Home Overlay supplements the range of uses and regulations in the underlying district. The overlay is allowed in the following districts permitting residential development; RA, RR, CBI and MFR. All other uses in the underlying district shall continue to remain in effect and subject to the regulations and conditions of approval of the underlying district.
- c. *Procedures for district designation.* The following procedures are required for MHO district designation:
 1. Designation as an MHO district shall require a rezoning as provided in article XIV of this chapter.
 2. Upon approval of an MHO district by the board of commissioners, the area so designated shall be labeled "MHO" on the zoning map.
- d. *Review.* The petitioner seeking to rezone property to this district must illustrate that the proposed development will comply with the evaluation criteria contained in section 21-59. A site plan is required as provided by section 21-52. In approving the district reasonable conditions may be included to protect the public health, safety and welfare and to meet the intent of this chapter.
- e. *Development standards.* The following standards shall apply for the location of type II and type III manufactured homes unless specifically provided otherwise in this chapter:
 1. Location of type II and type III manufactured homes on subdivisions of one (1) or more lots shall require establishment of an MHO zoning district.

2. Upon establishment of an MHO district the following types of homes may be located in the following districts:
 - i. RA district: Type II and type III.
 - ii. RR district: Type II.
 - iii. CBI district: Type II and type III.
 - iv. MFR district: Type II and type III.
3. Side & rear yard setbacks for the district's external boundary is 30 feet.

(Ord. of 1-19-98, § III; Ord. of 6-7-99; Ord. of 12-18-00(2); Ord. of 10-4-04; Amend. of 11-2-09; Amend. of 4-21-14; Amend. of 9-6-16; Amend. of 08-19-19; Amend. of 6-21-21; Amend. of 9-19-22; Amend. of 1-17-23; Amend. of 5-1-23; Amend. of 9-15-25)

Sec. 21-34. Economic development districts established for I-85.

- (a) The following district are hereby established to preserve, encourage and enhance the economic development opportunities in areas adjacent and near I-85 in accordance to plans adopted by the county board of commissioners. It is recognized that I-85 is uniquely important the future of the county because of the great potential for development of all types that exist along this corridor. Development within these districts shall be of types which maximize the economic benefits to the county while minimizing the potential impacts.
- (b) The district are designed to accommodate, as appropriate, uses such as manufacturing, distribution, retail, service industries, corporate parks. Certain individual uses may be allowed as uses by right in some districts, while other more intensive uses may require a higher level of review and approval by the county. The districts encourage and allow more creative design of land development than may be provided on other general zoning districts. This flexibility is provided for planned unit developments.
- (c) The district are labeled as 85-ED 1 through 4. "85" represents the relationship to I-85. "ED" represents the economic development designation for the sites.
 - (1) *85-ED-1*. The purpose of the 85-ED-1 district is to encourage the location of "high capital investment/high wage/low employment/clean" industries. Certain industries shall be allowed as permitted uses standards provided to protect adjacent neighborhoods. Other heavy industries may be allowed as special uses. If part of a larger master plan limited accessory and ancillary retail and service uses may be allowed.

- a. In the 85-ED-1 district the following uses are permitted by right with a minimum lot size of five (5) acres:

Construction group:

General Building Contractors (SIC 15)

Special Trade Contractors (SIC 17)

Manufacturing group:

Printing and publishing (SIC 27).

Drugs (SIC 283)

Soap, detergents, and cleaning preparations; perfumes, cosmetics, and other toilet

preparations (SIC 284)

Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products (SIC 30).

Fabricated metal products (SIC 34), except:

 Ammunition, except for small arms (SIC 3483).

 Ordnance and accessories (SIC 3489).

Industrial machinery and equipment (SIC 35).

Electrical and electronic equipment (SIC 36), except:

 Power distribution and specialty transformers (SIC 3612).

Transportation equipment (SIC 37).

Instruments and related products (SIC 38).

Miscellaneous manufacturing industries (SIC 39).

Transportation, communication, and utilities group:

Non-Residential and Roof Mounted Solar Energy Systems (SIC 491 pt) subject to the size and locational restrictions of 21-56(6)c

b. The following are allowed with the issuance of a special use permit:

Manufacturing group:

 Lumber and wood products (SIC 24).

 Furniture and fixtures (SIC 25).

 Paper and allied products (SIC 26).

 Plastic materials, synthetic resins, etc. (SIC 282).

 Stone, clay, glass, and concrete products (SIC 32).

 Primary metal industries (SIC 33).

Transportation, communication, and utilities group:

 Communications and telecommunication towers (SIC 48 (pt)).

Services group:

 Racing, including track operation (SIC 7948).

c. Approval of a PUD with a minimum lot size of twenty (20) acres will allow the above uses in addition to accessory and ancillary uses on up to ten (10) percent of the total acreage.

Transportation, communication, and utilities group:

 Local and interurban passenger transit (SIC 41).

 Transportation services (SIC 47).

Retail trade group:

 General merchandise stores (SIC 53).

Food stores (SIC 54).

Eating and drinking places (SIC 58).

Miscellaneous retail (SIC 59).

Finance, insurance, and real estate group:

Depository institutions (SIC 60).

Service industries group:

Hotels, rooming houses, camps, and other lodging places (SIC 70).

Personal services (SIC 72).

Business services (SIC 73).

Automotive repair, services, and parking (SIC 75).

(2) *85-ED-2*. In areas where existing conditions such as surrounding development, access etc. may make the area less marketable for uses listed exclusively in the 85-ED-1 district then the 85-ED-2 district may be appropriate. The primary additions to this district are distribution and wholesaling operations.

- a. Certain industries shall be allowed as permitted uses with standards provided to protect adjacent neighborhoods. Other heavy industries and distribution and wholesale operations may be allowed as special uses. If part of a larger master plan limited accessory and ancillary retail and service uses may be allowed.

Construction group:

General Building Contractors (SIC 15)

Special Trade Contractors (SIC 17)

Manufacturing group:

Printing and publishing (SIC 27).

Drugs (SIC 283)

Soap, detergents, and cleaning preparations; perfumes, cosmetics, and other toilet preparations (SIC 284)

Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products (SIC 30).

Fabricated metal products (SIC 34), except:

 Ammunition, except for small arms (SIC 3483).

 Ordnance and accessories (SIC 3489).

Industrial machinery and equipment (SIC 35).

Electrical and electronic equipment (SIC 36), except:

 Power distribution and specialty transformers (SIC 3612).

Transportation equipment (SIC 37).

Instruments and related products (SIC 38).

Miscellaneous manufacturing industries (SIC 39).

Transportation, communication, and utilities group:

Motor freight transportation and warehousing (SIC 42), except.

Dead storage of manufactured homes

Automobile dead storage (SIC 4226 pt.)

Oil and gasoline storage caverns for hire and petroleum and chemical bulk stations and terminals for hire (SIC 4226 pt.)

Non-Residential and Roof Mounted Solar Energy Systems (SIC 491 (pt)) subject to the size and locational restrictions of 21-56(6)c.

Wholesale trade group:

Wholesale trade--durable goods (SIC 50), except.

Motor vehicle parts, used (outdoor) [SIC 5015]

Scrap and waste materials (SIC 5093)

Wholesale trade--nondurable goods (SIC 51), except.

Livestock (wholesale) [SIC 5154]

Chemicals and allied products (SIC 516)

Petroleum and petroleum products (SIC 517)

Service industries group:

Engineering and management services (SIC 87).

- b. The following are allowed with the issuance of a special use permit:

Manufacturing group:

Lumber and wood products (SIC 24).

Furniture and fixtures (SIC 25).

Paper and allied products (SIC 26).

Plastic materials, synthetic resins, etc. (SIC 282).

Stone, clay, glass, and concrete products (SIC 32).

Primary metal industries (SIC 33).

Transportation, communication, and utilities group:

Transportation services (SIC 47).

Communications and telecommunication towers (SIC 48 (pt)).

Services group:

Racing, including track operation (SIC 7948).

- c. Approval of a PUD with a minimum lot size of twenty (20) acres will allow the above uses in addition to accessory and ancillary uses on up to ten (10) percent of the total acreage.

Transportation, communication, and utilities group:

Local and interurban passenger transit (SIC 41).

Retail trade group:

General merchandise stores (SIC 53).

Food stores (SIC 54).

Eating and drinking places (SIC 58).

Miscellaneous retail (SIC 59).

Finance, insurance, and real estate group:

Depository institutions (SIC 60).

Service industries group:

Hotels, rooming houses, camps, and other lodging places (SIC 70).

Personal services (SIC 72).

Business services (SIC 73).

Automotive repair, services, and parking (SIC 75).

- (3) *85-ED-3 Corporate Park District.* Some areas with good interstate visibility, good access and good surrounding environment may be suitable for high-end corporate headquarters. This may or may not include manufacturing. The purpose of the district is to provide for a high-quality mixture of employment uses of varying types in a single coordinated development. Minimum development size is twenty (20) acres and will require approval of a PUD.

a. Allowed primary uses are:

Manufacturing group:

Lumber and wood products (SIC 24).

Furniture and fixtures (SIC 25).

Paper and allied products (SIC 26).

Printing and publishing (SIC 27).

Plastic materials, synthetic resins, etc. (SIC 282).

Drugs (SIC 283).

Soap, detergents, and cleaning preparations; perfumes, cosmetics, and other toilet preparations (SIC 284)

Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products (SIC 30).

Stone, clay, glass, and concrete products (SIC 32).

Primary metal industries (SIC 33).

Fabricated metal products (SIC 34), except:

Ammunition, except for small arms (SIC 3483).

Ordnance and accessories (SIC 3489).

Industrial machinery and equipment (SIC 35).

Electrical and electronic equipment (SIC 36), except:

Power distribution and specialty transformers (SIC 3612).

Transportation equipment (SIC 37).

Instruments and related products (SIC 38).

Miscellaneous manufacturing industries (SIC 39).

Transportation, communication, and utilities group:

Motor freight transportation and warehousing (SIC 42).

Transportation services (SIC 47).

Non-Residential and Roof Mounted Solar Energy Systems (SIC 491 (pt)) subject to the size and locational restrictions of 21-56(6)c.

Service industries group:

Hotels, rooming houses, camps, and other lodging places (SIC 70).

Personal services (SIC 72).

Business services (SIC 73).

Automotive repair, services, and parking (SIC 75).

Health services (SIC 80).

Legal services (SIC 81).

Educational services (SIC 82).

Membership organizations (SIC 86).

Engineering and management services (SIC 87).

- b. Allowed accessory and ancillary uses on up to twenty (20) percent of the total acreage:

Transportation, communication, and utilities group:

Local and interurban passenger transit (SIC 41).

Wholesale trade group:

Wholesale trade--durable goods (SIC 50).

Wholesale trade--nondurable goods (SIC 51).

Retail trade group:

General merchandise stores (SIC 53).

Food stores (SIC 54).

Eating and drinking places (SIC 58).

Miscellaneous retail (SIC 59).

Finance, insurance, and real estate group:

Depository institutions (SIC 60).

Service industries group:

Hotels, rooming houses, camps, and other lodging places (SIC 70).

Personal services (SIC 72).

Business services (SIC 73).

- c. The following are allowed with the issuance of a special use permit:

Transportation, communication, and utilities group:

Communications and telecommunication towers (SIC 48 (pt)).

- (4) *85-ED-4 Retail Center*. Many areas near the interstate will draw interest from retailers. It is often appropriate or desirable to have a portion of an area zoned for larger retail development. This helps ensure availability of most retail and service needs in a location nearby and accessible to major employment and residential areas. Minimum development size is twenty (20) acres and will require approval of a PUD.

- a. Allowed primary and accessory uses are:

Transportation, communication, and utilities group:

Non-Residential and Roof Mounted Solar Energy Systems (SIC 491 (pt)) subject to the size and locational restrictions of 21-56(6)c.

Retail trade group:

Building materials, hardware, garden supply, and mobile (SIC 52).

General merchandise stores (SIC 53).

Food stores (SIC 54).

Automotive dealers and gasoline service stations (SIC 55).

Apparel and accessory stores (SIC 56).

Furniture, home furnishings and equipment stores (SIC 57).

Eating and drinking places (SIC 58).

Miscellaneous retail (SIC 59).

Finance, insurance, and real estate group:

Depository institutions (SIC 60).

Non-depository credit institutions (SIC 61).

Security, commodity brokers, and services (SIC 62).

Insurance carriers (SIC 63).

Insurance agents, brokers, and service (SIC 64).

Real estate (SIC 65).

Holding and other investment offices (SIC 67).

Service industries group:

Hotels, rooming houses, camps, and other lodging places (SIC 70).

Personal services (SIC 72).

Business services (SIC 73).
Automotive repair, services, and parking (SIC 75).
Miscellaneous repair services (SIC 76).
Motion pictures (SIC 78).
Amusement and recreational services (SIC 79).
Health services (SIC 80).
Legal services (SIC 81).
Educational services (SIC 82).
Social services (SIC 83).
Museums, art galleries, botanical and zoological garden (SIC 84).
Membership organizations (SIC 86).
Engineering and management services (SIC 87).
Miscellaneous services (SIC 89).

b. The following are allowed with the issuance of a special use permit:

Transportation, communication, and utilities group:

Communications and telecommunication towers (SIC 48 (pt)).

(5) *Approval process for PUDs.* All PUDs shall be reviewed and approved as required for special use permits in article III of this chapter. Uses included in PUDs which require special use approval as freestanding uses shall not require separate a separate special use permit approval if approved as part of a PUD.

(6) *Other zoning criteria.* Notwithstanding limits on reduction of setbacks in article XIII of this chapter, all standards are subject to modification in site plan approval process. However, in no situation shall the required buffer from project perimeter be reduced if adjacent to a residentially zoned area.

a. *Buffers.* Forty (40) feet from project perimeter.

b. *Screening.* In accordance with article IX, screening for a PUD shall be determined using the predominant use of the PUD or relevant portion thereof.

c. *Street frontage.* Minimum of one hundred (100) feet for development.

d. *Maximum lot coverage.* Eighty (80) percent of lot area.

e. *Development size.* Development sizes are as permitted below. Permitted and special uses on lots five (5) acres or more but less than twenty (20) acres in size are only allowed on lots of record existing at the effective date of the ordinance from which this chapter derives, or on aggregations of lots existing at the effective date of the ordinance, creating a lot five (5) acres or larger in size.

1. *85-ED-1.*

Permitted used 5 acres

Special uses 5 acres

PUDs 20 acres

2. *85-ED-2.*

- Permitted used 5 acres
- Special uses 5 acres
- PUDs 20 acres
- 3. *85-ED-3.*
 - PUDs 20 acres
- 4. *85-ED-4.*
 - PUDs 20 acres
- f. *Subdivision requirements.* All subdivisions of property must be approved as a PUD.
- g. *Maximum building height.* No maximum height.
- h. *Parking.* As required in zoning ordinance.
- i. *Signs.* As provided in zoning ordinance.
- j. *Circulation system.* Requires access to major or minor thoroughfare or interstate service road. No access to local streets is allowed. Interior streets are designed to connect to other adjoining property within a 85-ED district. This requirement may be waived if it is found that connection to adjoining property is not appropriate due to incompatibility of adjacent development.
- k. *Nuisance conditions.* The project shall no cause detrimental levels of noise, dust, odor etc. to nearby areas.
- l. *Loading, maintenance and outdoor storage areas.* All loading, maintenance and outdoor storage areas shall be located to the rear or side of the building, but shall not face a side street unless approved as such during the PUD process.
- m. *Open space.* Open space shall be suitably landscaped with grass and/or trees and shrubs. Within a PUD the open space shall be pedestrian oriented. Parking or vehicular access is not allowed.
- n. *Lighting.* Lighting shall be provided at intersections, along walkways and in parking lots. The maximum height of lighting is twenty-five (25) feet. Spacing of lighting shall be four (4) times the height.
- o. *Building character and style.* Building designs within a PUD shall strive to establish a distinctive style and maintain a high quality development standard. Buildings should include similar architectural styles but should not be identical throughout the development. The site plan shall at a minimum describe building materials colors and architectural features of the development.
- p. *Pedestrian facilities and design.* Within a PUD, the site plan shall provide for a unified and well-organized arrangement of buildings, service areas, parking, etc., to provide a high level of convenience and safety for pedestrians, employees, and visitors.
- q. *Landscaping.* Approval of PUD shall include at a minimum the following:
 - 1. Trees shall be planted on both sides of interior access streets used by the public. These trees shall be ten (10) feet tall at planting and a minimum of twenty (20) feet tall at maturation, and shall be of similar size and shape. The trees shall be planted no further than forty (40) feet apart.
 - 2. Entranceways and medians shall be landscaped with trees and/or shrubs as appropriate for the type of development.

(Ord. of 12-18-00(2); Amend. of 3-7-05; Amend. of 11-2-09; Amend. of 9-6-11; Amend. of 3-4-13; Amend. of 8-19-13; Amend. of 4-21-14; Amend. of 10-17-16; Amend. of 7-13-20; Amend. of 6-21-21; Amend. of 11-15-21)

Secs. 21-35--21-50. Reserved.

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

Sec. 21-51. Purpose.

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

(Ord. of 1-19-98, § IV)

Sec. 21-52. Site plan required.

A site plan is necessary to demonstrate the proposed use of land and / or structure(s) will comply with the specifications set forth in this chapter prior to the issuance of a zoning permit. A site plan shall be provided for all non-residential uses, special use permit, conditional district, and any other use / application type specifically noted in this chapter.

The site plan shall be presented by the applicant and contain, at a minimum, the following:

- (1) Property lines with dimensions;
- (2) Tax parcel number;
- (3) Property address, if assigned;
- (4) Zoning district;
- (5) Easements and rights-of-way;
- (6) Adjacent roads and existing or proposed driveways;
- (7) Proposed structure, dimensions, and distance from property lines;
- (8) Proposed use (reference SIC from 21-113);
- (9) Existing structures and use;
- (10) Required setbacks;
- (11) Floodplains, if applicable;
- (12) Name, location and dimension of any, drainage facilities, parking areas, recreation areas, required turnarounds as applicable;
- (13) Off-street parking, loading and unloading;
- (14) Any other operational area use;
- (15) Water supply watershed district and built-upon area calculations, if applicable;

- (16) Number of employees, if applicable;
- (17) Hours of operation, if applicable;
- (18) Adjoining parcel owner name and land use;
- (19) Screening & buffering location and details, if applicable;
- (20) All pertinent development requirements of this chapter;
- (21) Proposed phasing, if applicable;
- (22) Any additional information required by the zoning administrator to assess the merits of the application, including but not limited to a commercial driveway permit, traffic impact analysis, environmental impact statements.
- (23) Unless otherwise allowed by the Zoning Administrator, the scale shall be one (1) inch equals one hundred (100) feet or greater for zone lots three (3) acres or less in size, or one (1) inch equals two hundred (200) feet or greater for zone lots more than three (3) acres in size.

In cases where the applicant's site plan illustration of compliance with setbacks and / or other development standards appears inconsistent with perceived information from a Geographic Information System or when plainly inadequate for the purposes of evaluating compliance, the Zoning Administrator may require the site plan to be prepared with a full or partial boundary and / or as-built survey or by a North Carolina Professional Engineer or Architect.

To verify completed development conformed to approved plan, the Zoning Administrator may require the applicant to provide an as-built survey to substantiate compliance.

(Ord. of 1-19-98, § IV; Amend of 4-21-14; Amend. of 9-3-19; Amend. of 9-15-25)

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

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

(1) Rural Home Occupations [RHO].

- a. Purpose and Intent.* Rowan County recognizes the important role RHOs offer residents and the community in creating business opportunities to fulfill or supplement the resident's employment needs. Standards are established herein to protect adjoining properties from potential adverse impacts associated with these uses.
- b. Development Standards.* All proposed operations are subject to general standards identified in sections 21-55, applicable specific standards in section 21-56, and other pertinent requirements of this chapter.
- c. Combination Use.* In addition to the principal residential use, development of a RHO may constitute a second principal use whose occupancy classification is subject to the North Carolina Building Code for non-residential use as determined by the Rowan County Inspections Department.
- d. Change in Operation.* RHOs permitted to comply with the provisions of section 21-55(2)

shall be classified as non-conforming if a change in association between the residence and business operator occurs. As such, applicants should consider potential investment in the development of land and / or structures for RHOs and the inherent future limitations should the use become non-conforming. Many RHO locations would not adhere to the purpose and intent or land use recommendations for rezoning to a non-residential district.

- (2) *Specific criteria for uses listed as SR.* The SR standards required in Section 21-55 do not apply to uses in the residential group from 21-113; Common Sand Mining (SIC 1442); Dead storage of manufactured homes (SIC 42); Co-location of wireless facilities, eligible facilities requests, alternative tower structures, public safety tower and utility wireless support structures (SIC 48 (pt)); and uses listed as SR in non-residential districts.

(Ord. of 1-19-98, § IV; Amend. of 12-2-13; Amend. of 4-21-14; Amend. of 10-15-18; Amend. of 9-3-19; Amend. of 6-21-21; Amend. of 11-15-21; Amend. of 6-20-22)

Sec. 21-54. Reserved.

(Ord. of 1-19-98, § IV; Ord. of 6-29-99; Amend. of 11-2-09; Amend. of 4-21-14; Amend. of 9-3-19; Amend. of 11-15-21)

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

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

- (1) *Site plan.* A site plan shall be provided showing the existing lot and all existing and proposed buildings.
- (2) *Residency.* The RHO business must be on or adjacent to the primary residence of the business owner / operator consistent with subsection (3) and located in either the RA or RR district.
- (3) *Building size.* The aggregate or maximum square footage for a building(s) used as a RHO is based on the type of road frontage; lot acreage, excluding right of way; and zoning district, subject to:
 - a. Location on a parcel containing at least thirty-five (35) feet of state road frontage.
 1. 10% of the lot size with a maximum of 12,000 sq.ft. in the RA district.
 2. 10% of the lot size with a maximum of 2,000 sq.ft. in the RR district.
 - b. Location on a parcel not meeting road frontage standard of 21-55 (3)(a).
 1. 10% of the lot size with a maximum of 2,000 sq.ft. in the RA and RR districts.

Existing accessory structures for personal use not associated with uses permitted in this section must be considered within the maximum allowable building size for the property listed in section 21-285.

- (4) *Building Setbacks.* Setback requirements shall be as specified below.

<i>Building Square Footage</i>	<i>Setback, Front (in feet)</i>	<i>Setback, Side, Side Street and Rear Yards (in feet)</i>
0--2,000	30	20
2,001--4,000	40	30
4,001--8,000	50	40
8,001--12,000	60	50

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

- (5) *Lighting.* The lighting shall be shielded to prevent light and glare spillover to adjacent residentially developed properties.
- (6) *Square footage.* The maximum square footage allowed for a use shall include all buildings used for retail sales of any type on that property.
- (7) *Parking.* Parking shall be provided off-street subject to article VII for that use.
- (8) *Signage.* Signage shall be as prescribed in article VIII for the underlying district.
- (9) *Noise.* Noise shall not exceed the levels prescribed in the county noise ordinance for residential districts.
- (10) *Outdoor storage.* All outside storage areas including dumpsters shall be:
 - a. Sited to the rear of the building;
 - b. Not within the required setbacks.
 - c. Outdoor storage shall be screened as provided in article IX for that use.
- (11) *Smoke, odors and dust.* The use will not create any smoke, odors, or dust at a level discernible at any of its lot lines.
- (12) *Required licenses and permits.* The applicant shall provide a copy of all required licenses and permits prior to issuance of a zoning permit.
- (13) *Handling waste and other by-products.* A description shall be provided of the method of collecting, handling, disposal and storage of all wastes, by-products, scraps, etc. which meets all applicable federal, state and local regulations and all other requirements of this chapter.
- (14) *Activities.* Manufacturing activities are confined to the building.
- (15) *Outdoor display.* Outdoor display shall be limited to two thousand five hundred (2,500) square feet unless otherwise provided.
- (16) *Screening.* Any structures and operational areas used for the business must be screened in accordance with Article IX. This requirement does not apply to a residence(s) on the same parcel or an adjacent parcel if in the same ownership as the land on which the RHO is located or is owned by an immediate family member as defined by this ordinance.

(Ord. of 1-19-98, § IV; Ord. of 6-29-99; Amend. of 9-3-19; Amend. of 11-15-21)

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

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

(1) *Additional standards applicable to specific uses listed as SR in the residential group.*

a. *Duplex, individual located in the RR district; minimum lot size.* The minimum lot size shall be one hundred fifty (150) percent of the lot size required for a single-family dwelling.

b. *Family care home.*

1. *Occupancy.* No more than six (6) persons with disabilities may reside in a family care home.
2. *Separation.* No family care home shall be located within a four-hundred-foot radius of another family care home.

c. *Family manufactured home park.*

1. *Application.* The proposed park must be located on a lot of record existing prior to June 8, 1999. An application and site plan shall be completed by the applicant. Applications that do not meet the standards of this subsection may be considered under the family subdivision provisions of the Subdivision Ordinance.

2. *Setbacks within park.* Setbacks for spaces within parks, measured from edge of applicable street or property line:

Front	20 feet
Side	15 feet
Rear	20 feet

3. *Setbacks from external property lines.* Setbacks for manufactured homes from adjacent property lines and rights-of-ways are fifty (50) feet.

4. *Occupancy of homes.* Manufactured homes shall be occupied by members of the immediate family of the property owner.

5. *Number of units in park.* The maximum number of manufactured homes allowed under this subsection are subject to the lesser of the density standards in section 21-84 or the following:

- i. No more than three (3) manufactured homes are allowed in a family manufactured home park in the RA district.
- ii. No more than two (2) manufactured homes are allowed in a family manufactured home park in the RR district.

Single-family dwellings existing prior to the family manufactured home park application shall be included toward the number of homes permitted under this subsection.

6. *Type of manufactured homes allowed.* The manufactured homes shall meet the placement criteria for manufactured homes in section 21-284 (1) and the skirting requirements of subsection 21-276(b). While single-family dwellings are not eligible as new dwelling units under this provision, their existence prior to a family manufactured home park application would not preclude the application from consideration.

7. *Change of occupancy or ownership.* When occupancy or change of ownership of the family manufactured home park occurs which results in such park not meeting the original criteria for approval as a family manufactured home park, the manufactured homes shall become conforming with the underlying district.

d. *Accessory Dwelling Unit. (ADU)*

1. The ADU unit cannot exceed 1,000 Sq Ft.
2. The ADU must be smaller than the principal dwelling.
3. A detached ADU may be contained within a garage, workshop, or similar accessory structure. The accessory structure must comply with the setback standards in section 21-285.
4. Manufactured homes shall not be used as an ADU.
5. No more than one (1) ADU may be permitted on a lot.
6. Setbacks for an ADU shall be the same as the principal structure setbacks.
7. An ADU cannot be subdivided off the property unless all lots can meet the standards of the Subdivision ordinance including any Environmental Health standards.
8. ADU must have a Wastewater Disposal and Water Supply system from either a municipal connection or approved system from the Rowan County Environmental Health Department.
9. The lot must equal or exceed two hundred (200) percent of the minimum lot size required for a Principal dwelling inside a water supply watershed.
10. On lots under two (2) acres, the ADU must be located behind the principal dwelling.

(2) *Additional standards applicable to specific uses listed as SR in the agriculture, forestry and fishing.*

a. *Veterinary services for animal specialties (SIC 0742) and Animal specialty services, except veterinary, all except Boarding Horses, Training Horses, except racing, Animal Shelters, Boarding Kennels, Dog Pounds (SIC 0752 pt).*

1. *Site plan.* A site plan shall be provided showing the lot, all existing and proposed buildings, outdoor runs and/or training facilities, fencing, and all areas accessible to the animals.
2. *Siting.* All structures used to shelter animals and outdoor run areas shall be at least one hundred (100) feet from all property lines. Outdoor runs shall be enclosed by a security fence at least six (6) feet in height.
3. *Screening.* All structures used to shelter animals and outdoor run areas shall be screened according to section 21-215 (1) from adjacent residentially zoned parcels and are not subject to the distance exemption from section 21-219.

b. *Reserved.*

(3) *Additional standards applicable to specific uses listed as SR in the mining group.*

a. *Common sand mining (SIC 1442).*

1. *Site plan.* A site plan shall be provided showing the existing lot and all existing and proposed buildings, quarries, pits, stock piles, and other relevant features of the quarrying operation.
2. *Access.* All access roads shall be at least twenty feet from any adjoining property line not part of the mining operation; constructed with a paved, gravel, or crushed stone surface; and maintained in a dust-free manner.

3. *Setbacks.* All land disturbing activities shall be located at least one hundred (100) feet from any zone lot line.
 4. *Operation.* Hours of operation shall be limited to sunrise to sunset.
 5. *Minimum lot size.* The minimum lot size is five (5) acres.
 6. *Smoke, odors, dust.* Operations shall not create any smoke, odors, or dust at a level which creates a nuisance to any person or normal sensitivities at the zone lot line.
- b. *Reserved.*
- (4) *Additional standards applicable to specific uses listed as SR in the construction group.*
- a. *Heavy construction other than building construction contractors (SIC 16).*
 1. *Minimum lot size.* The minimum lot size is one (1) acre.
 2. *Storage.* All storage shall be a minimum of fifty (50) feet from adjoining residentially developed property lines.
 - b. *Reserved.*
- (5) *Additional standards applicable to specific uses listed as SR in the manufacturing group.*
- a. *Saw mills and planing mills, general (SIC 2421); dimension hardwood (SIC 2426 (pt)); sawmills, special product (SIC 2429 (pt)).*
 1. *Location.* All mechanized sawing equipment must be located a minimum of five hundred (500) feet from lot boundary lines. Residential lots owned by the sawmill operator are exempt from this requirement.
 2. *Reserved.*
 - b. *Winery (SIC 208(pt)).*
 1. *Setbacks.* The facility shall meet the setback requirements of Section 21-84. (Table of dimensional requirements)
 2. *Screening.* The facility shall meet the screening requirements of Article IX. (Screening and Buffering)
 3. *Licenses and permits.* All required licenses and permits (i.e. Environmental Health, ABC, etc.) shall be obtained prior to operation of the facility.
- (6) *Additional standards applicable to specific uses listed as SR in the transportation, communication, electric, gas and sanitary services group.*
- a. *Trucking (SIC 421).*
 1. *Minimum lot size.* The minimum lot size is three (3) acres.
 2. *Buffer.* All operations shall be a minimum of fifty (50) feet from adjacent residentially developed property lines.
 3. *Applicability.* The provisions of this subsection shall apply to trucking businesses with three (3) or more trucks.
 - b. *Dead storage of manufactured homes (SIC 4221).*
 1. Compliance with applicable standards of Chapter 14.5, Nuisance Ordinance.
 2. Dead storage of more than one (1) manufactured home by an individual is not allowed

in the RA, RR, and MFR district.

3. Dead storage of more than one (1) manufactured home is allowed in the CBI and IND district on property owned or leased by a licensed manufactured home dealer.
 4. Dead storage of more than one (1) manufactured home is allowed in the MHP district in a manufactured home park.
 5. Manufactured homes shall not be kept in dead storage for more than sixty (60) days in accordance with chapter 14.5 section 34 of the Nuisance Ordinance.
- c. *Solar energy systems* (SIC 491 (pt.)). These standards are intended to encourage and promote use of solar collectors as an alternative or supplemental energy source in the following formats for residential and commercial applications.
1. *Residential system.*
 - i. Size. Solar collectors shall be considered an accessory use and conform to the lesser of 6,000 sq.ft. or 10% of the lot size and are subject to setback standards in Section 21-285. When calculating allowable area, roof mounted solar collectors are included in the total square footage.
 - ii. Glare. Solar collectors located in the conical or horizontal surface of the Mid-Carolina Regional Airport shall comply with the requirements of section 21-60(5)(b)(5).
 2. *Non-Residential system.*
 - i. Setbacks. The system area setbacks shall be fifty feet (50') from adjoining property lines and road rights-of-way. As applicable, all solar energy equipment, excluding solar collectors, must be located a minimum of one hundred feet (100') from an existing residence, church or school on an adjoining property.
 - ii. Location. These systems shall not be located within the conical or horizontal surfaces associated with the Mid-Carolina Regional Airport.
 - iii. Fencing. Security fencing, a minimum of six feet (6') in height, shall be installed at the system area perimeter.
 - iv. Documentation. For those systems having a panel area greater than six thousand (6,000) square feet, the applicant shall provide documentation from a registered North Carolina Professional Engineer qualified to perform electrical design services substantiating the solar energy system is primarily designed to provide or off-set power for on-site use and does not exceed one megawatt (1 MW).
 3. *Roof Mounted system.*
 - i. Non-residential Use. Solar collectors may not be attached to any structure used for a non-residential use identified in section 21-113 when located in the conical or horizontal surface of the Mid-Carolina Regional Airport.
 - ii. Residential Use. Solar collectors located in the conical or horizontal surface of the Mid-Carolina Regional Airport attached to a structure used for a residential use identified in section 21-113 shall comply with the requirements of section 21-60(5)(b)(5). Solar collector area shall conform to the lesser of six thousand (6,000) square feet or 10% of the lot size and include any ground mounted solar collectors in the total square feet allowed.
- d. *Co-location of Wireless and Eligible Facilities Requests* (SIC 48 (pt)). Co-location of

wireless and eligible facilities requests are recognized as an efficient method for providing wireless facilities and are encouraged due to their minimization of adverse visual impacts and the opportunity for an expedited and effective administrative review.

1. Applications for co-location of wireless facilities shall include two (2) copies of a site plan prepared by a registered professional engineer or a professional land surveyor as provided in Section 21-52 including items in Section 21-56 (6)(e)5 and Section 21-60(4)a.1.i.,
2. Consideration of eligible facilities requests pursuant to this subsection shall comply with all standards prescribed below, otherwise the request may be deemed a substantial modification and subject to the provisions of Section 21-60 (4)(a):
 - i. Not increase the existing vertical height of the structure by the greater of (a) more than ten percent (10%) or (b) the height of one additional antenna array with separation from the nearest existing antenna not to exceed twenty feet (20') regardless of height limitations prescribed in Section 21-60(4)b.
 - ii. Not add an appurtenance to the body of a wireless support structure that protrudes horizontally from the edge of the wireless support structure the greater of (a) more than 20 feet or (b) more than the width of the wireless support structure at the level of the appurtenance. A statutory exception (ref. G.S. 160D-931(19)(b) to this standard allows for sheltering the antenna from inclement weather or to connect the antenna to the tower via cable.
 - iii. Not increase the square footage of the existing equipment compound by more than 2,500 square feet.
 - iv. Provide information from Section 21-56 (6) (e) 4, and 5; and Section 21-60(4) (a) 1.i. and 21-60(4) (c)
- e. *Use of alternative tower structures (SIC 48 (pt))*. The county acknowledges the merits of alternative tower structures for their innovative use as a means to provide current and future wireless telecommunications coverage and are encouraged as a secondary option to co-location and eligible facilities requests. Wireless facilities applications for placement on or within alternative tower structures may be evaluated in all zoning districts and approved administratively, provided the following SR are met:
 1. The addition of an antenna shall not add more than twenty (20) feet in height.
 2. The associated wireless facilities shall comply with the setbacks for the underlying zoning district, screened according to section 21-215(1)b.1.--3. and be constructed of similar materials/color as the host structure.
 3. The existing host structure may not be externally altered, except to accommodate the addition of the antenna.
 4. Two (2) copies of a site plan as provided in section 21-52 and photograph documentation as required in Section 21-60(4)a. 4 and 5.
 5. Certification from a North Carolina registered professional engineer that any and all structures have sufficient structural integrity to accommodate the addition of an antenna with a design minimum of TIA/EIA-222F (as amended).
 6. Failure to comply with any of the criteria in items 1. through 5. shall require the application to be reviewed as a new wireless support structure.
- f. *Public Safety Tower*. The deployment of wireless infrastructure for use by local, state

and federal government agencies is critical to ensuring the public safety and general welfare of the County's citizens at all times. The provision of reliable and uniform radio and telecommunications coverage by these agencies can only be secured through construction, operation and maintenance of its own infrastructure. Applications for a public safety tower shall include:

1. Two (2) copies of a site plan prepared by a registered professional engineer or a professional land surveyor as provided in section 21-52 including items in Section 21-60(4)a.1.i.
 2. Documentation substantiating the owner and applicant for the public safety tower is either a local, state or federal agency.
 3. Fall zone certification from an NC Registered Professional Engineer in compliance with Section 21-60(4) (c).
 4. No Hazard to Air Navigation determination from the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) and No Adverse Effect determination from the NC State Historic Preservation Office (NCSHPO). Both determinations must be dated within twelve (12) months of the public safety tower application submittal.
 5. A public safety tower is not subject to the height and location standards of Section 21-60(4) (b).
 6. Co-locations of commercial wireless facilities on a public safety tower may be considered under the provisions of Section 21-56(6)(d).
- g. *Utility Wireless Support Structure.* In order to maintain the operation of the electric power grid and utility pipelines for the welfare and safety of the public, electric and public service utility providers must be able to remotely monitor their key facilities, including electrical substations, pipelines, etc. New utility wireless support structures may be evaluated in all zoning districts and approved administratively, provided the following SR are met:
1. The utility wireless support structure may only be for use by the electric or public service utility provider.
 2. Two (2) copies of a site plan prepared by a registered professional engineer or a professional land surveyor as provided in section 21-52 including information in 21-60(4)a.1.i.
 3. Documentation substantiating the owner and applicant for the utility wireless support structure is an electric or public service utility provider.
 4. Fall zone certification from an NC Registered Professional Engineer in compliance with Section 21-60(4) (c).
 5. No Hazard to Air Navigation determination from the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) and No Adverse Effect determination from the NC State Historic Preservation Office (NCSHPO). Both determinations must be dated within twelve (12) months of the utility tower application submittal.
 6. The utility wireless support structure shall be a monopole not to exceed one hundred fifty (150) feet. Height extensions up to one hundred ninety-nine (199) feet in the Rural Agricultural (RA), Rural Residential (RR) and Neighborhood Business (NB); and two hundred fifty (250) feet in the Commercial, Business, Industrial (CBI), Industrial (IND) and the 85-ED districts may be considered as a special use subject to the process outlined in Section 21-57 through 21-59 if all other standards in this subsection are met.

7. An existing wireless support structure may be used to accommodate the related wireless facilities associated with the electric or public service utility as provided in Section 21-56(6)d. However, use of a utility wireless support structure to accommodate wireless facilities shall be subject to the requirements of Section 21-60(4).

h. *Satellite Earth Station (SES).*

Purpose and Intent. Rowan County recognizes the social, economic, and educational benefits of adequate access to broadband internet service for residents, businesses, and other users in the county. Goals of the 2018 Board of Commissioners initiated Broadband Task Force sought to further this interest by addressing needs of the unserved and underserved residents, enhancing existing capabilities, and supporting good governance. Concurrently, development standards are necessary to protect the public health, safety, general welfare, and aesthetic interests of the county in the location of a Satellite Earth Station (SES) while adhering to Chapter 47 Section 25.104 of the Code of Federal Regulations. It is the intent of this subsection to place the minimum regulation necessary to address:

1. Health / Safety / Aesthetics – The County seeks to ensure the health and safety of its residents and preserve community aesthetics through these regulations by ensuring equipment is structurally stable, securely fenced, warning signage provided, and minimize potential interference with aircraft communications in the AZO.
2. General Welfare / Aesthetics – Adequate separation from residential uses, screening, height limitations, maximum equipment compound size, and limited noise at the property line.
 - a. *Applicability.* This subsection applies to a SES containing an antenna dish larger than 6.57 feet in diameter. Nothing contained in this subsection shall be interpreted to include private non-commercial antenna identified in sections 21-275 and 21-277 used in conjunction with an on-site dwelling or non-residential use to receive telecommunication services from a network provider.
 - b. *Site plan.* Applications shall include two (2) copies of a site plan prepared by a registered professional engineer or a professional land surveyor as provided in section 21-52 including items in section 21-56(6)(e)5 and section 21-60(4)a.1.i.
 - c. *Location.* The SES shall not be located within the conical or horizontal surface of the AZO for the Mid-Carolina Regional Airport.
 - d. *Equipment compound.* The equipment compound may not exceed two (2) acres.
 - e. *Height.* The maximum height of the dish or antenna, shall be twenty (20) feet.
 - f. *Fencing and signage.* Security fencing, a minimum of six (6) feet in height, shall be installed at the equipment compound perimeter. Clearly visible signs warning of potential RF exposure risk shall be affixed to the security fence in accordance with the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) rules and regulations including their

Office of Engineering and Technology (OET) Bulletin 65. No advertising shall be posted on the security fence.

- g. *Separation.* The equipment compound shall be a minimum of five hundred (500) feet from an existing dwelling unit located in a residential zone. This separation standard does not apply to subsequent improvements made within an equipment compound initially constructed in compliance with this section.
- h. *Screening.* The equipment compound, less the driveway access and any vehicular turn-around area, shall be screened by a Type A buffer six (6) feet in height.
- i. *Noise.* Noise generated by the SES shall not exceed 65 decibels as measured from the nearest property line or leased area associated with the SES.
- j. *Documentation.* The network provider shall include:
 - a. FCC license to operate at the subject site;
 - b. No Hazard to Air Navigation determination from the FAA; and
 - c. No Adverse Effect determination from the NC State Historic Preservation Office (NCSHPO).

Documentation in subsections B and C must be dated within three hundred sixty-five (365) days of the application.

(7) Additional standards applicable to specific uses listed as SR in the wholesale trade group.

a. Motor vehicle parts, used (indoor) in the CBI and IND districts (SIC 5015).

1. *Operation.* Operations including but not limited to dismantling of motor vehicles and storage of motor vehicle parts must be completely contained within a building enclosed on all sides. No junked or wrecked motor vehicles, motor vehicle parts, or junk may be kept outside an enclosed building for any period of time other than periodic unloading of received vehicles and loading of parts or dismantled motor vehicles for off-site delivery completed in a timely manner. Uses that comply with the standards of this subsection are not subject to the specific standards from section 21-246

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

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

- 1. *Display area.* The outdoor display area for automotive sales shall not exceed five thousand (5,000) square feet.
- 2. *Reserved.*

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

a. Automotive repair and services (SIC 75).

- 1. *Screening required.* Junked motor vehicles and motor vehicle parts shall be screened from adjacent property by a six-foot high opaque screening. Vegetative screening, if used, shall be opaque during all seasons of the year and planted and maintained in accordance with article IX.
- 2. *Storage of junked motor vehicles.* The junked motor vehicles shall not be stored in

the front yard of the property or in the required front yard setback.

3. *Setbacks for stored junked motor vehicles.* The junked motor vehicles shall be a minimum of fifteen (15) feet off the side and rear property line or side street right-of-way and twenty (20) feet off the right-of-way existing at the effective date of this chapter or fifty (50) feet off the centerline of the road if the right-of-way is not established.
 4. *Stacking of junked motor vehicles.* The junked motor vehicles shall not be stacked higher than the screening.
 - b. *Membership sports and recreation clubs (SIC 7997 (pt)) all except gun and shooting clubs; baseball club, football club, soccer club, and similar athletic field operation.*
 1. *Required licenses and permits.* The applicant shall provide a copy of all required licenses and permits prior to issuance of a zoning permit.
 2. Recreational facilities located within a major subdivision used exclusively by resident members and their guests in the RA, RR, and RS districts are exempt from the requirements of Section 21-55 (2). All other facilities shall be subject to section 21-60(8)(d).
 - c. *Archery and shooting range (indoor) (SIC 7999 (pt)).*
 1. *Operation.* All discharged shots or arrows must occur within a building enclosed on all sides designed for such use.
 - d. *Educational services (SIC 82) that include overnight boarding or lodging.*
 1. Proof of accreditation by a recognized board, or provide proposed articles of incorporation and by-laws that provide specific criteria for a board of directors including membership makeup and general responsibilities for oversight of the facility.
 2. Projected school enrollment and number of boarders.
 3. Description of curriculum.
 4. Traffic study.
 5. Overnight staffing.
- (10) *Additional standards applicable to specific uses listed as SR in the unclassified uses group.*
- a. *Multitenant developments.*
 1. *Application.* An application shall be provided with:
 - i. Site plan as provided in section 21-52; and
 - ii. Development name, name(s) and address(es) of owners and park designers.
 2. *Board of commissioners review of the development proposal.* The board of commissioners shall review the site plan and other pertinent information to ensure that the general health, safety and public welfare have been adequately protected.
 3. *Uses allowed.* Uses are limited to those provided in the district the multitenant development is located. Uses requiring special use permits shall obtain the required approval prior to issuance of a building permit.
 - b. *Reserved.*

(11) *Residential storage facilities.*

- a. The parcel shall be in fee simple ownership.
- b. Minimum lot size shall be the same as for a single-family residence.
- c. The structure shall not exceed the lesser of three (3) percent of the lot size or three thousand (3,000) square feet.
- d. Setbacks shall be at a minimum the same as single family dwellings.
- e. No outdoor storage is allowed except as specifically provided otherwise.
- f. Storage of vehicles shall not be in the front yard.
- g. Outside lighting shall be designed to prevent direct glare on adjoining residences.

Requests for residential storage facilities that exceed three (3) percent of the lot size referenced in subsection (c) but do not exceed three thousand (3,000) sq.ft. may be considered as a special use subject to the process outline in sections 21-57 through 21-59 if all other standards in this subsection are met.

(Ord. of 1-19-98, § IV; Ord. of 2-1-99(1), §§ 6, 7; Ord. of 10-18-99(1); Ord. of 4-21-03; Amend. of 2-20-06(1); Amend. of 4-21-08; Amend. of 11-2-09; Amend. of 9-6-11; Amend. of 3-5-12; Amend. of 3-4-13; Amend. of 8-19-13; Amend. of 12-2-13; Amend. of 4-21-14; Amend. of 9-6-16; Amend. of 10-15-18; Amend. of 9-3-19; Amend. of 6-21-21; Amend. of 6-20-22; Amend. of 10-16-23; Amend. of 3-4-24; Amend. of 9-15-25)

Sec. 21-57. Review and approval of special uses.

- (a) The classification of special use is established to provide for the location of those uses which are generally compatible with other land uses permitted in the zoning district in which the special use is located but which, because of their unique characteristics or potential impacts on the surrounding areas or the county as a whole, require individual consideration of their location, design, configuration and/or operation at the particular location proposed. Such individual consideration may also call for the imposition of individualized conditions in order to ensure that the use is appropriate at a particular location.
- (b) Any use designated in article V as a special use shall be reviewed by the planning director. The planning director shall consult with other appropriate agencies when evaluating special use permits and shall prepare an evaluation report. At a minimum, the staff report shall address the general criteria outlined in section 21-60 of this article.

(Ord. of 1-19-98, § IV; Ord. of 10-18-04; Amend. of 3-7-05; Amend. of 11-2-09; Amend. of 6-21-21)

Sec. 21-58. Review procedures.

- (a) *Submission.* Applications for special use permits shall be submitted to the county planning department accompanied by a nonrefundable fee set by the county board of commissioners. Once received, the Planning Director shall review the request and, if deemed complete, submit a recommendation to the Board of Commissioners to schedule a quasi-judicial hearing regarding the request. Incomplete applications will be returned to the applicant with the deficiencies noted.
- (b) *Special use review.* Planning staff shall prepare and present a report on the application to the board(s) reviewing the application. The board shall evaluate the application with reference to

applicable conditions contained in this section as well as general criteria contained in this chapter. When deciding special use permits, the board of commissioners shall follow quasi-judicial procedures. The board of commissioners may impose reasonable and appropriate conditions consistent with G.S. 160D-705(c) upon the special use permit that support the findings found in this article. Conditions and safeguards imposed shall only include requirements for which statutory authority is established.

- (c) *Site plan required.* Application for special use permit review shall require a site plan as provided in section 21-52 of this article. The planning director may also require additional information reasonably required to review the development proposal.
- (d) *Oath.* All evidence presented at the hearing with regard to applications for special use permits shall be under oath.
- (e) *Required findings.* All decisions regarding a special use permit application shall not be approved or denied unless each of the following findings has been made:
 - (1) The development of the property in accordance with the proposed conditions will not materially endanger the public health or safety;
 - (2) That the development of the property in accordance with the proposed conditions will not substantially injure the value of adjoining or abutting property, or that the development is a public necessity; and
 - (3) That the location and character of the development in accordance with the proposed conditions will be in general harmony with the area in which it is located and in general conformity with any adopted county plans.
- (f) *Amendments of special use permits.* Amendments to approved special use permits may be made as follows:
 - (1) *Minor changes.* Special use permits are considered through a quasi-judicial process and the county recognizes slight deviations in site-specific development proposals may arise, warranting changes to the plans and therefore offers a provision for administrative approval of a minor change. The applicant may submit a written request to the planning director that includes supporting documentation (e.g. federal / state permits, survey / engineering information) substantiating the need for the minor change. After reviewing the record of proceedings, the planning director may consider minor changes that are substantially similar to that approved by the Board of Commissioners subject to the following criteria:
 - (a) Relocation of operational area improvements that do not project into the required setback;
 - (b) Structural alterations that do not significantly effect the basic style, ornamentation, and / or character of the building; or
 - (c) Change in detail which does not affect the basic relationship of the use to the required standards of the applicable ordinances or condition(s) of approval.

Regardless of Sec. 21-58(f)(1)(a-c), the planning director may forward the requested change to the Board of Commissioners for consideration in the same procedure as required for the original issuance of the special use permit as per Sec. 21-58(a). All other changes shall be reviewed by the Board of Commissioners as per Sec. 21-58(a). Modifications requesting reduction of the minimum standards within the zoning ordinance shall be treated as a variance request and not considered herein.

- (2) *Timing of amendment proposal.* Requests for a minor change may be submitted to the planning director at any time, although proposals to change or amend any approved special

use permit shall not be considered by the Board of Commissioners within one (1) year after date of original authorization of such permit or within one (1) year after hearing of any previous proposal to amend or change any such permit unless deemed appropriate by the planning director. Applicants of amendment proposals to the Board of Commissioners within the one (1) year period denied by the planning director may request referral to the Board. Failure of the Board of Commissioners to set a quasi-judicial hearing regarding an amendment shall constitute denial of the request and conditions of the original permit shall remain in effect.

(g) *Action.* Following the required review, the board shall take final action on each special use permit request. After the required hearing is closed, the board shall take one (1) of the following actions:

- (1) Approve the issuance of the permit as requested;
- (2) Approve the issuance of the permit, with additional conditions;
- (3) Continue the request; or
- (4) Deny the request for the permit.

If approved, a special use permit shall expire two (2) years from the date of issuance if the work authorized by the permit has not substantially commenced unless a vesting period longer than two (2) years has been granted in accordance with section 21-11.

(h) *Notification of decision.* Notifications shall be delivered in accordance with section 21-315.

(i) *Notice and quasi-judicial hearing.* Notice and quasi-judicial hearings shall be as provided in section 21-315.

(j) *Revocation.* The Board of Commissioners may consider revocation of an approved special use permit through the same procedure as the original permit. Following the hearing, the Board of Commissioners may elect to revoke the permit if it is factually determined that one or more instances listed below have occurred:

- (1) Substantial departure from the approved application, plans, or specifications;
- (2) Refusal or failure to comply with the requirements of any applicable local development regulation;
- (3) False statements or misrepresentations made in securing the approval; or
- (4) Mistakenly issued in violation of an applicable State or local law.

Failure to validate at least one of these instances shall allow the special use permit to remain valid. Petitioners may appeal this decision to superior court.

(Ord. of 1-19-98, § IV; Ord. of 10-18-04; Amend. of 3-7-05; Amend. of 2-20-06(1); Amend. of 11-2-09; Amend. of 10-4-10; Amend. of 3-5-12; Amend. of 4-21-14; Amend. of 9-6-16; Amend. of 6-21-21)

Sec. 21-59. Evaluation criteria.

In addition to meeting special standards for a particular use, the applicant must illustrate that he/she can comply with the following criteria when any special use is proposed.

- (1) Adequate transportation access to the site exists;
- (2) The use will not significantly detract from the character of the surrounding area;

- (3) Hazardous safety conditions will not result;
 - (4) The use will not generate significant noise, odor, glare, or dust;
 - (5) Excessive traffic or parking problems will not result; and
 - (6) Use will not create significant visual impacts for adjoining properties or passersby.
- (Ord. of 1-19-98, § IV; Amend. of 6-21-21)

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

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

(1) *Agriculture, forestry and fishing group.*

a. *Animal Shelters, Boarding Kennels, Dog Pounds (SIC 0752 (pt)).*

- 1. *Site plan.* A site plan shall be provided showing the lot, all existing and proposed buildings, outdoor runs, fencing, and all areas accessible to animals.
- 2. *Siting.* All structures used to shelter animals and outdoor run areas shall be at least one hundred (100) feet from all property lines. Outdoor runs shall be enclosed by a security fence at least six (6) feet in height.
- 3. *Screening.* All structures used to shelter animals and outdoor run areas shall be screened according to section 21-215 (1) from adjacent residentially zoned parcels and are not subject to the distance exemption from section 21-219.

(2) *Mining group: Metal mining (SIC 10), mining and quarrying of non-metallic minerals (SIC 14) except common sand mining.*

a. *New Facilities.* Facilities regulated under this section are considered to be those operations where no mining or quarrying activity has ever occurred; or operations have been abandoned or discontinued for a period of three hundred sixty (360) consecutive days; or its NC Department of Environmental Quality authorized mining permit has expired.

- 1. *Site plan.* A site plan showing the existing lot, all existing and proposed buildings, quarries, pits, stock piles and other relevant features of the quarry operation.
- 2. *Access.* Access shall be gained from a principal arterial or major collector. All access roads shall be fifty (50) feet from any property line and maintained in a dust free manner.
- 3. *Setbacks.* All land disturbing activities shall be located at least three hundred (300) feet from any zone lot line, except uses listed as SIC 1459 "Clay, Ceramic and Refractory Minerals, Not Elsewhere Classified" may reduce the setback to one hundred (100) feet as provided below:
 - i. There is no residence within five hundred (500) feet of the property line.
 - ii. A fifty-foot wide solid vegetative buffer separates the properties which contains, at a minimum, a row of trees, forty (40) percent of which are large maturing trees and which are not less than ten (10) feet high at the time of planting and are spaced not more than six (6) feet apart.
 - iii. The buffer may be used for drainage, erosion control or similar uses but shall not

contain areas from which material extraction occurs.

4. *Noise*. Noise shall not exceed levels prescribed in Section 21-241 of this Chapter.

b. *Existing Facilities*. Facilities regulated under this section are those mining or quarrying operations that existed prior to enactment of this chapter [February 16, 1998] and have continuously operated and maintained an active mining permit with NC Department of Environmental Quality. Said facilities seeking conforming use status or expansions to their operational areas are subject to these standards.

1. *Site plan*. A site plan showing the existing lot, all existing and proposed buildings, quarries, pits, stock piles and other relevant features of the quarry operation.
2. *Access*. Current and proposed roads leading to any part of the operation shall be constructed with a gravel or asphalt stone surface and maintained in a dust free manner.
3. *Setbacks*. All operational areas not in common ownership of the facility entity shall be setback a minimum of fifty feet (50') from adjoining property lines.
4. *Noise*. Noise shall not exceed the levels prescribed in Section 21-241 of this Chapter.
5. *Blasting*. All activities and operations involving blasting that are discernable beyond the external property line shall only be conducted during daylight hours.

(3) *Manufacturing trade group*.

a. Pulp mills (SIC 261); paper mills (SIC 262); chemicals and allied products (SIC 28) except Drugs (SIC 283) and Soap, detergents, and cleaning preparations; perfumes, cosmetics, and other toilet preparations (SIC 284); petroleum refining and related products (SIC 29); leather and finishing (SIC 311); hydraulic cement (SIC 324); structural clay products (SIC 325); concrete, gypsum and plaster products (SIC 327); abrasives, asbestos, non-metallic mineral products (SIC 329); primary metal industries (SIC 33); ammunition except for small arms (SIC 3483), ordinance and accessories (SIC 3489); and wholesale trade group: chemical and allied products (SIC 516) and petroleum and petroleum related products (SIC 517).

1. *Minimum lot size*.
 - i. Five (5) acres for manufacturing group uses regulated under this subsection.
 - ii. Ten (10) acres for wholesale trade group uses regulated under this subsection.
2. *Location of structures, storage of materials*. The location of principal structures and storage of flammable or hazardous materials shall be two (2) times the required buffer area in article IX. However, parking, storage of nonflammable and nonhazardous materials, etc. may be placed up to the required additional buffer.
3. *Site location*. Site shall have primary access to arterial or major collector street. This requirement is not applicable to expansions of facilities regulated under this subsection, which are contiguous to facilities existing prior to August 16, 2004.
4. *Security restrictions*. Access shall be controlled through the use of gates, fences, etc. to prevent entrance to the operational area by unauthorized persons. Fencing standards shall be as specified in section 21-215(2)(b)2.
5. *Dust, odor, glare*. Dust, odor, and glare shall not be noticeable at adjacent residential property lines.

6. *Removal and reclamation.* Applications for new facilities classified in SIC 28 except Drugs (SIC 283) and Soap, detergents, and cleaning preparations; perfumes, cosmetics, and other toilet preparations (SIC 284), 29, 516 & 517 & temporary use permits for facilities classified as SIC 2951 & 3241 seeking approval pursuant to section 21-281(2) of this chapter may be required to provide written documentation substantiating that the applicant or operator has and will maintain a surety bond payable to Rowan County sufficient to disassemble and remove any outdoor equipment, stockpiles, etc. or reclaim any excavated areas once the facility ceases production for a period of three hundred sixty (360) days. The bond amount shall be based on an estimate provided by a registered professional engineer or architect having professional credentials, recognized expertise or specialization in construction and removal of similar facilities. Renewable bonds are expected to provide updated estimates and reflect increases due to labor costs, demolition practices, addition of equipment, etc. The requirements of this item are not applicable to expansions of facilities regulated under this subsection, which are contiguous to the facilities that existed prior to August 16, 2004.
7. *Screening.* Screening standards for new facilities and expansions to existing facilities regulated under this subsection shall be as follows:
 - i. *New facilities.* When a new facility shares a common property line(s) with a more restrictive zoning district, Type B screening requirements established in section 21-215(2)(b)1.--3. of this chapter are applicable to the portion of the facility's operational area bordering that property line(s). New facilities sharing a common property line with an identical zoning district are subject to the screening requirements based on the land use relationships established in section 21-216. However, Type B screening may be necessary in some instances to provide visual separation from the side and rear property lines when characteristics of the site such as topography, vegetation, line of sight with adjacent developed properties, etc. prevent effective screening when employing the standards of section 21-216. Type A screening requirements established in section 21-215(1)(b)1.--4. are applicable to the front yard of the operational area of the facility. Notwithstanding the screening requirements of this section, the preservation of existing vegetation as outlined in section 21-218 shall be depicted of the site plan as appropriate. Applicability of screening and buffering standards of this section are not preempted when adjacent tracts are in common ownership or a tract is subdivided in an attempt to circumvent these requirements.
 - ii. *Expansions to existing facilities.* Contiguous expansions of facilities regulated under this subsection, which existed prior to August 16, 2004, are subject to the land use relationships established in section 21-216.
8. *Separation.* The facility shall be no closer than one-half (1/2) mile from a church, licensed daycare, public or private school, health care facility, public park or existing inhabited dwelling. The distance shall be measured from any portion of the property dedicated or utilized for the function of the church, licensed daycare, public or private school, health care facility, public park or existing inhabited dwelling including but not limited to buildings, recreation and parking areas, etc. and the nearest point of the operational area of the proposed facility. The standards of this item are not applicable to expansions of facilities regulated under this subsection, which are contiguous to the facilities that existed prior to August 16, 2004.
- b. *Winery (SIC 208 (pt)).* Facilities must be operated in association with an on-site vineyard sufficient to serve as the primary crop source in the production.
 1. *Setbacks.* The facility shall meet the setback requirements of Section 21-84. (Table of dimensional requirements)

2. *Screening.* The facility shall meet the screening requirements of Article IX. (Screening and Buffering)
3. *Licenses and permits.* All required licenses and permits (i.e. Environmental Health, ABC, etc.) shall be obtained prior to operation of the facility.
- (4) *Transportation, communications, electric, gas and sanitary services group: Communications and Wireless support structures (SIC 48(pt)).*
 - a. *New wireless support structures.* For all new wireless support structures, the county encourages the applicant to investigate preferred sites and those locations that minimize the impact to the North Carolina Scenic Byway corridor. In the event the new wireless support structure cannot be located at a preferred site, evidence that the applicant has investigated the possibilities for co-location on an existing wireless support structure shall be presented with its application. At a minimum the evidence should contain:
 1. Copies and responses of certified letters sent to owners/operators of all existing towers and structures with telecommunications facilities within the search ring of the proposed site, requesting the following information:
 - i. Height above ground and sea level.
 - ii. Existing tenants, including any telecommunication service providers and planned tower use.
 - iii. Whether the existing site could accommodate the addition of their wireless facilities.
 - iv. If the addition of their wireless facilities cannot be accommodated, an assessment of whether the existing site could be upgraded and a general description of the means and projected costs of shared use of the tower.
 2. Inventory of all preferred sites, and alternative tower structures considered within the search ring, including specific analysis of each preferred site and alternative tower structure outlining positive and negative aspects for utilizing.
 3. A completed application for a new wireless support structure shall include:
 - i. Two copies of a site plan registered professional engineer or a professional land surveyor as provided in section 21-52.
 - ii. Topography information for the equipment compound and fall zone including base elevation of wireless support structure or alternative tower structure.
 - iii. Tower height and height of antenna location (if different).
 - iv. Setbacks including ingress and egress easements, fall zone, fencing and screening requirements found in section 21-215(1)b.1.--3.
 - v. Adjacent land uses and the separation distance from antenna facility to the nearest occupied residential dwelling.
 4. Using the latitude and longitude of the proposed wireless support structure location as a fixed point, obtain actual photographs of the site that present a 0 degree (north); 90 degree (east); 180 degree (south); 270 degree (west) perspective toward the fixed point from the nearest North Carolina DOT maintained roads in relation to the site.
 5. Utilizing each of the photographs from item 4. above, create a simulated photographic image of the proposed wireless support structure or antenna addition to an alternative tower structure from each of the perspectives referenced above depicting the tower at a scale relative to its surroundings with specific regard to height and width.
 6. Engineering report certifying the tower is compatible for co-location with a minimum of five (5) compatible users including the primary user and copy of co-location policy.

- b. *Tower heights and types.* To maintain the character of the rural areas of the county and allow for placement in the commercial and industrial areas of the county, new wireless support structures will be regulated in the following manner:
 - 1. Rural Agricultural (RA), Rural Residential and Neighborhood Business (NB) districts. Monopole not to exceed one hundred ninety-nine (199) feet based on five (5) co-located antenna arrays.
 - 2. Commercial, business, industrial (CBI), Industrial (IND), 85-ED-1, 85-ED-2, 85-ED-3, and 85-ED-4. Monopole or lattice tower not to exceed two hundred fifty (250) feet based on six (6) co-located antenna arrays.
 - 3. Requirements 1. and 2. of this subsection may be modified by the board of commissioners based upon:
 - i. Evidence presented by the applicant that demonstrates a height increase is in the interest of public safety or is necessary to provide the applicant's designed service.
 - ii. An alternative design would better blend into the surrounding environment regardless of zoning district.
- c. *Provisions for tower safety.* New towers must either be so designed as to land upon its own property or lease area in the event of a fall as certified by a North Carolina registered professional engineer or have a minimum lot size or lease area no less than ten thousand (10,000) square feet and have an accompanying fall zone easement equal to the tower height plus ten (10) feet. New composite tower shall, at a minimum, fully loaded, comply with TIA/EIA-222F.
- d. *Retention of consultant.* The county may elect to retain a consultant or professional services to review the application and make determinations and recommendations on relevant issues including, but not limited to, verification of the applicant's due diligence, analysis of alternatives and compliance with state and federal rules and regulations. The applicant shall pay any expense for consulting or professional services in excess of the application fee. The county shall require any consultants to disclose any potential conflicts of interest and to hold confidential any proprietary information supplied by the applicant. At the request of the applicant, the zoning administrator shall arrange an informal consultation with the applicant to review the consultant's report prior to any hearing on the application. All determination costs not excluded by G.S. 160D-933(d) are reimbursable by applicant.
- e. *Obstruction lighting and marking.* Wireless support structures located within the county's airport zone overlay may exhibit obstruction lighting and marking in accordance with the Federal Aviation Administration standards. All other towers shall be of galvanized finish, or painted with a rust protective paint of an appropriate color to harmonize with the surroundings as approved by the board of commissioners. Requirements of this subsection may be modified by the board of commissioners based upon an increase in tower height or location in another jurisdiction's regulated air space or in the interest of public safety.
- f. *FCC license required.* The applicant for a new wireless telecommunication facility must be currently licensed by the FCC to provide fixed or mobile wireless communication services, or if the applicant is not such an FCC licensee, must demonstrate that it has binding commitments from one (1) or more FCC licensees to utilize the wireless telecommunication site once constructed.

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

- a. *Electric services (SIC 491) all except Solar Energy Systems, Gas Production and Distribution (SIC 492), Combination electric and gas and other utility (SIC 493), sewerage*

systems (SIC 4952), refuse systems (SIC 4953 (pt)), and Land Clearing and Inert Debris Landfill [LCID] (SIC 4953 (pt)).

1. *Setbacks.* All operational areas, including disposal areas, shall be at least two hundred (200) feet from a zone lot line.
 2. *Separation.* Operational areas shall be at least three hundred (300) feet from any residence, church, or school.
 3. *Dust, odor, glare.* All access roads and storage areas shall be at least twenty (20) feet from any property line constructed with a paved, gravel, or crushed stone surface; and maintained in a dust-free manner.
 4. *Operation.* An information sign shall be posted and maintained at the entrance(s) which lists the name and phone number of the operator, types of material accepted, and hours of operation.
 5. *Security restrictions.* Access shall be controlled through the use of gates, fences, etc. to prevent unregulated dumping of materials.
 6. *Other special conditions.* Proof of a permit issued by the state in accordance with applicable provisions of the General Statutes.
 7. *LCID operations.* An LCID site comprising one-half (.5) acre or less is governed by Section 21-277(b)5; otherwise, LCID sites are subject to the standards of this subsection.
- b. *Utility Scale Solar energy systems (SIC 491 (pt.))*

1. *Setbacks.* The system area and equipment setbacks shall be as follows:
 - i. *System Area.*
 1. One hundred feet (100') from adjoining property lines and road rights-of-way.
 2. Common property lines within the system area are not subject to setback standards.
 - ii. *Equipment Setbacks.* All proposed inverters, substations, buildings, or other structures not utilized as a solar collector shall be located within the system area and separated by a minimum of three hundred feet (300') from any existing residence, church or school.
2. *AZO.* Location within the conical or horizontal surfaces of the Mid-Carolina Regional Airport is not permitted. Systems proposed within the approach surface of the AZO shall provide an approved FAA form 7460-1.
3. *Size.* To preserve industrial properties for job creation, tax base and economic development opportunities, the maximum system area shall be no greater than twenty-five (25) acres.
4. *Screening, Buffering and Fencing.* To reduce visual impacts and provide separation between the system area and an existing residence, church or school on an adjoining property located within three hundred (300) feet of the system area perimeter, the applicant may propose use of option (i) or (ii) noted below:

- i. Standards contained in Sections 21-215(2)(b)(1) and (2) applied to the segment(s) of the system area perimeter adjacent to the developed parcel, or
 - ii. Demonstrate by photo simulation that use of Alternative Buffer and Screening per Section 21-217 and, or Existing Vegetation per Section 21-218 will achieve or exceed the standards of item (i) herein.
 - iii. Security fencing six (6) feet in height shall be provided along the entire system area boundary, except along a segment where 21-215(2)(b)(2) is required.
5. *Glare*. All solar collectors utilized in the solar energy system shall have an anti-reflective coating. The applicant shall provide the manufacturer, model number and any other information that readily identifies the solar collector to be utilized at the site.
6. *Supplementary Materials*. The applicant shall provide the following with the conditional use permit application:
 - i. Any relevant studies, reports, documents, recommendations or approvals related to the site that were prepared or received as part of its application to the NC Utilities Commission.
 - ii. Evidence that the electrical utility provider has been informed by the applicant of their intent to install an interconnected system. Evidence may consist of copies and responses of certified letters (or similar) to the utility provider detailing their solar energy system plans, location, etc.
 - iii. A copy of the Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity for facilities over 2 megawatts or a copy of the Report of Proposed Construction for facilities under 2 megawatts approved by the North Carolina Utilities Commission.
7. *Required Plans*.

Decommissioning Plan. The applicant shall provide a decommissioning plan that includes a cost estimate prepared by an NC Professional Engineer having professional credentials, recognized expertise or specialization in construction and removal of similar facilities detailing how the solar energy system will be removed and system area will be reasonably restored to its original condition in the event it does not produce energy for a three hundred sixty (360) day continuous basis. Acceptance of the decommissioning plan and cost estimates by Rowan County shall be subject to independent review by an NC Professional Engineer of the County's selection. Prior to permitting, the applicant shall provide Rowan County financial surety at 1.25 times the mutually agreed cost estimate amount, which will remain in effect for the first ten (10) years of operation.

At a minimum, the contents of the decommissioning plan shall include the cost estimates referenced herein and information found in the NC Template Solar Ordinance's Example Decommissioning Plan updated to reflect the site's locational attributes. This plan shall be recorded in the Rowan County Register of Deeds prior to construction of the site.

An updated decommissioning plan detailing costs shall be submitted to the Planning Department at least six (6) months prior to the ten-year anniversary of installation and

six (6) months prior to every five (5) year anniversary thereafter. In addition to the updated decommissioning plan submittals, the system owner shall provide an analysis of the power produced annually by the facility; an operational efficiency and status report of the panels and equipment; and any intended upgrades or replacements of panels, equipment, etc. Acceptance of the updated plans and estimates by Rowan County shall be subject to independent review by an NC Professional Engineer of the County's selection. A new financial surety at 1.25 times the mutually agreed cost estimate amount shall be provided by the owner / operator to Rowan County for the time period associated with the updated plan.

The system owner / operator may request an extension of the 360 day period to prevent execution of the Decommissioning Plan. The request shall be considered in the same manner as approval was granted.

i. *Maintenance Plan.* The applicant shall provide a narrative detailing the manner, schedule and party responsible for ensuring routine maintenance of the solar energy system will occur. At a minimum, the plan must address the grounds, buffer, fencing, solar collectors and associated support structures, electrical connections, etc. Similarly, the plan must detail maintenance actions following storm events (wind, snow, etc.) and natural disasters (tornado, fire, etc.) that may cause damage to the facility.

ii. *Emergency Access Plan.* The applicant shall provide the Rowan County Emergency Services Director, Rowan County Fire Marshal and local fire department having jurisdiction an emergency access plan for their review.

(6) *Wholesale trade group.*

a. *Motor vehicle parts (outdoor), used in the IND district (SIC 5015).*

1. *Operation.* Operations, including but not limited to, storage of dismantled motor vehicles or motor vehicle parts or keeping of junk which are not fully contained within a building enclosed on all sides shall be subject to the standards of this subsection.
2. *Setbacks.* No material shall be stored closer than one hundred (100) feet to a public right-of-way.
3. *Security fencing.* Security fencing, a minimum of six (6) feet in height, shall be provided and maintained to preclude unauthorized access.

b. *Livestock yard.*

1. *Setbacks.* One hundred (100) feet between improvements such as buildings, animal enclosures, and storage areas and any zone lot line.
2. *Dust, odor, glare.* All access roads and storage areas shall be maintained in a dust-free manner.

(7) *Retail trade group: Drinking Places (alcoholic beverages – SIC 5813).*

- a. *Separation.* No drinking place shall be located within one thousand (1,000) feet of a church, public or private school, licensed day care, public park, or another drinking place. This distance shall be measured between the nearest point of operational areas for both the above uses and the proposed drinking place. This separation standard does not apply to non-conforming drinking places seeking approval under this subsection to expand within

the existing operational area but does apply to drinking places deemed abandoned or discontinued per Sec. 21-137.

(8) *Services group.*

- a. *Archery ranges, shooting ranges, skeet ranges, trapshooting facilities and similar establishments including turkey shoots (outdoor) (SIC 7999 (pt)).* The requirements for all facilities requiring a special use permit are as follows. Turkey shoots operated by churches, civic groups or similar nonprofit organizations are exempt from these requirements.
 1. *Shot containment.* Shooting range facilities shall be designed to contain all the bullets, shot, or arrows or any other debris on the range facility.
 2. *Noise mitigation.* Noise levels measured at the property line where the facility is maintained or, in the case of leased land at the property line of any leased parcel shall not exceed the limits as provided in the county noise ordinance.
 3. *Setbacks.* Notwithstanding the performance standards above, all shooting stations on a range facility shall be located a minimum of three hundred (300) feet from any zone lot line for firearm facilities and one hundred (100) feet for archery facilities. All targets shall be a minimum of fifty (50) feet from any property line.
 4. *Warning signs.* Warning signs shall be posted at one-hundred-foot intervals along the entire perimeter of the shooting range facility. The signs shall be constructed of highly visible materials and colors.
 5. *Hours of operation.* Shooting ranges shall be allowed to operate between sunrise and sunset, except that the hours may be extended for other purposes as follows:
 - i. When a permit allowing such activity is issued in advance by the administrator;
 - ii. For operation of the shotgun shooting range; or
 - iii. For purposes of subdued-lighting certification of law enforcement officers; and
 - iv. On Sundays, shooting shall not commence before 12:30 p.m.
 6. *Additional site plan information.* Complete layout of each range, including shooting stations or firing lines, target areas, shotfall zones or safety fans, backstops, berms and baffles, projected noise contours for firearm shooting ranges, and existing and proposed structures, occupied dwellings within one-fourth mile, roads, streets, or other access areas, buffer areas, and parking areas for the range facility.
 7. *Additional requirements for pistol/rifle shooting ranges.* Projectiles from pistol/rifle shooting areas shall be contained by an earthen berm or existing natural topography a minimum of fifteen (15) feet in height.
 8. *Exceptions.* Operational hours may be increased under the following conditions:
 - i. A permit allowing such activity is issued in advance by the administrator; or
 - ii. The hours of operation may be increased no more than six (6) times a year for an official shooting tournament involving thirty (30) or more participants, without requiring a permit from the administrator.
 9. *Lighting.* Lighting shall be located and designed to prevent light from directly shining on adjacent residential property.
 10. *Licenses and permits.* All required and permits shall be obtained prior to operation of the facility.
 11. *Trail marking.* All trails for archery ranges shall be clearly marked to the shooting stations and shooting station signs shall be clearly visible.

12. *Insurance.* The organization shall maintain a minimum of one million (1,000,000.00) dollars general premises liability insurance for accident or damage suffered by persons on or near the site.
- b. *Cabins (SIC 7011), Campgrounds and recreational vehicle parks (SIC 7033).*
 1. *Minimum lot size.* The minimum lot size is two (2) acres.
 2. *Setbacks.*

Front	50 feet
Side street	30 feet
Side	20 feet
Rear	20 feet
 3. *Density.* The minimum size of spaces shall be determined by the county health department.
 4. *Interior drives.* Interior drives shall be a minimum of eighteen (18) feet compacted gravel six (6) inches thick. "Hammerhead" style turnarounds or suitable alternative shall be provided at the terminus of all interior roads subject to inspection and approval by the Rowan County Fire Marshal. Each internal road shall have a road name and addresses for each site or space displayed, regardless of occupancy, in accordance with provisions of Chapter 19.5 of the Rowan County Code of Ordinances.
 5. *Parking.* No parking will be allowed on public streets. Off-street parking and loading space shall be provided in sufficient quantity to accommodate all parking and loading on-site. At a minimum, one (1) parking space per space or unit shall be provided.
 6. *Screening and buffering.* Land uses in this category shall be considered a group 2 use and shall be screened accordingly.
 7. *Additional Standards.* The standards noted below are in addition to those listed in this subsection, but applicable only to RV parks:
 - i. *Water Supply.* A dedicated method for providing an adequate on-site potable water supply, which may include an individual or multi-connection well system approved and permitted by the Rowan County Health Department or connection to a municipal system where available.
 - ii. *Sewage Disposal.* A dedicated method for providing an adequate on-site sewage collection disposal system, which may consist of an engineered septic tank system or dump station subject to approval by Rowan County Health Department or connection to a municipal system where available.
 - iii. *Trash Removal.* Provide a centralized trash dumpster(s) to accept the solid waste and or garbage generated by the RV park occupants. The dumpster should be emptied on a regular basis to prevent odor, rodents, etc., with its contents being disposed of at a facility licensed to accept the material(s).
 - iv. *Street Addressing.* Unless currently in compliance, the owner or operator of any RV park subject to the jurisdiction of this Chapter, shall have twelve (12) months from the adoption of these amendments to have all internal streets and each site or space addressed and displayed in accordance with Chapter 19.5 of the Rowan County Code of Ordinances.
 - v. *Additions.* Additions are not prohibited, but must be freestanding structures and

obtain all requisite permits.

- c. *Zoological garden (SIC 8422) located in the CBI district.*
 - 1. *Site plan.* A site plan shall be provided showing all fencing, exhibit and storage areas, with types of animals specified.
 - 2. *Minimum lot size.* The minimum lot size is twenty (20) acres.
 - 3. *Smoke, odors, dust.* Operations shall not create any smoke, odors, or dust at a level which creates a nuisance to any person or normal sensitivities at the property lines.
 - 4. *Setbacks.* All animal waste storage areas shall be a minimum of two hundred (200) feet from any zone lot line.
 - 5. *Security restrictions.* Access shall be controlled through the use of gates, fences, etc. to prevent entrance by unauthorized persons. Containment of animals shall be sufficient to ensure the safety of the surrounding area and the county.
- d. *Membership sports and recreation clubs (SIC 7997 (pt.)) all except baseball club, football club, soccer club, and similar athletic field operation.* The requirements of this section shall not apply to uses that comply with section 21-56(9)(b).
 - 1. *Site plan.* A site plan shall be required as provided in article III, section 21-52.
 - 2. *Buffering.* All parking areas shall be screened by a type A buffer from residentially zoned area.
 - 3. *Lighting.* Lighting shall be located and designed to prevent light from directly shining on adjacent residential property.
- e. *Civic, service and social fraternities (SIC 8641).*
 - 1. *Buffers.* All buildings off street parking and service areas will be separated by a type A buffer from an abutting property in a residential zoning district or abutting a residential use.
 - 2. *Site plan.* A site plan is required.
 - 3. *Lot size.* The minimum zone lot size shall be two (2) acres.
 - 4. *Setbacks.* Structures shall have fifty (50) feet side and rear yard setbacks.
 - 5. *Provision of food and refreshments.* Provision for food, refreshment and entertainment for club members and their guests may be allowed in conjunction with this use if the board of commissioners determines that said provisions will not constitute a nuisance.
- f. *Model automobile racing (SIC 7999(pt)).* Use of these vehicles on a personal basis shall not be regulated in this section.
 - 1. *Minimum lot size.* The minimum lot size shall be three (3) acres.
 - 2. *Setbacks.* A fifty-foot separation from operational area to adjacent properties and road rights-of-way.
 - 3. *Screening.* Type A screen is required around operational area.
 - 4. *Noise.* The operation shall not exceed the maximum allowable noise levels as provided in section 21-241.
 - 5. *Facility.* Track operation must be outdoors. Indoor operations must be located in the NB, CBI, or IND zoning districts. The zoning administrator shall determine elements

that constitute indoor.

g. *Rodeos, horse shows, rental of saddle horses, riding academies and schools, and riding stables (SIC 7999 (pt)).*

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

(9) *Unclassified uses: Adult uses.*

- a. *Spacing.* No adult use shall be located within one thousand three hundred twenty (1,320) feet from any church, public or private school, day care, public park, single-family or multifamily residence, any hotel, motel, inn, tourist camp, or similar place designed for overnight accommodation, or another adult use. This distance shall be measured from any portion of the property dedicated or utilized for the function of the above uses and the nearest point of the operational area for the proposed adult use.
- b. *Treatment of windows, doors, etc.* All windows, doors, openings, etc. for all adult uses shall be so located, covered, screened or otherwise treated so that views into the interior of the establishment are not possible.
- c. No adult use shall include within the establishment any quarters designed for more than one person to view any adult materials while in the same immediate vicinity, other than the primary sales area of said adult establishment.
- d. No adult use shall include within the establishment any private viewing areas designed for use by more than one person at any given time, nor shall any adult use permit more than one person at a time to occupy any private viewing area.
- e. No adult use shall include within the establishment any means of adjoining connections between private viewing areas designed to allow more than one person any access to a single private viewing area at a time. "Adjoining connections" includes, but is not limited to, any doors, windows, access panels, opening of any size whatsoever, in walls that separate individual viewing areas.

An adult use operating as a conforming use shall not be made nonconforming by the subsequent location of a church, public or private school, day care, public park, single-family or multifamily residence, any hotel, motel, inn, tourist camp, or similar place designed for overnight accommodation, or another adult use within one thousand three hundred twenty (1,320) feet of the adult use.

- f. If approved for a special use permit, an application and a nonrefundable fee must be presented to the zoning administrator to obtain an adult use license. At a minimum, the application shall include the following:
 1. Sufficient evidence to determine compliance with applicable portions of subsection 21-60(9).
 2. Sufficient evidence to determine compliance with any conditions of approval imposed

by the board of commissioners.

3. Acknowledgement that a supervisor will be present during hours of operation to enforce all applicable standards of approval.
4. Acknowledgement that the business shall permit staff from appropriate county, state, or federal governments to inspect site for compliance with all applicable regulations any time during hours of operation.
5. License fee as required by the board of commissioners.
6. Acknowledgement that, if approved, license must be renewed annually to continue operation of business. Applicants must promptly reapply thirty (30) days before the expiration date to ensure a timely response.

The zoning administrator will approve or deny the license request within thirty (30) days of receiving the request. A license may not be issued if one of the following findings has been made:

1. License fee has not been received.
2. Application is not complete or contains false information.
3. Site is currently in violation of zoning ordinance or condition of approval.

No adult use business may operate until the zoning administrator has approved the license request. The license shall expire one year from the date of approval and may only be renewed by a subsequent application.

Inspections. The zoning administrator shall suspend an adult use license for thirty (30) days if one of the following determinations has been made:

1. Refuse inspection by officials permitted by this ordinance during hours of operation.
2. Provided false or misleading information during the special use or licensing process.
3. Site is not in compliance with zoning ordinance or conditions of approval.

The adult use license will be revoked if, after the suspension period, the zoning administrator has determined that one of the above findings is still accurate.

(10) *Racetracks (SIC 7948 (pt)).*

- a. *Lot size.* The minimum lot size shall be twenty (20) acres for a go-kart track and shall be fifty (50) acres for drag strips and motor speedways.
- b. *Location.* The racetrack facility shall be located on a lot which has direct access to; or is contained in a commercial or industrial park which has direct access to a major thoroughfare, major collector, minor thoroughfare, minor collector, principle arterial, or interstate service road.
- c. *Lighting.* No lights shine on abutting residential property.
- d. *Setbacks.* Go-kart tracks and stands shall be set back three hundred (300) feet from the property line. All other operations including parking shall be set back one hundred (100) feet from the property line. Drag strip and motor speedway operations, including parking, shall be set back three hundred (300) feet from side and rear property lines and one hundred (100) feet from all front and side street property lines.
- e. *Security fencing.* A secure fence shall be provided to restrict entry when the facility is not open.

- f. *Buffer.* Notwithstanding other provisions of this chapter, a type B buffer shall be provided along all side and rear property lines unless the facility abuts a similar operation.
- g. *Hours of operation.* Hours of operation shall not exceed 7:00 a.m. to 11:00 p.m.
- h. *Muffled race vehicles.* All vehicles shall be equipped with mufflers.
- i. *Noise standards.* The operation of the track will not exceed the maximum allowable noise levels as provided in this chapter or the county noise ordinance.

(11) *Manufactured home parks.*

- a. *Application.* An application shall be provided with:
 - 1. Site plan as provided in section 21-52; and
 - 2. Manufactured home park name, name(s) and address(es) of owners and park designers.
- b. *Board of commissioners review of the development proposal.* The board of commissioners shall review the site plan and other pertinent information to ensure that the general health, safety and public welfare have been adequately protected. In approving the plan, the following criteria must be met:
 - 1. Adequate transportation access to the site exists;
 - 2. The use will not significantly detract from the character of the surrounding area;
 - 3. Hazardous safety conditions will not result;
 - 4. The use will not generate significant noise, odor, glare, or dust;
 - 5. Excessive traffic or parking problems will not result; and
 - 6. The use will not create significant visual impacts for adjoining properties or passersby.
- c. *Setbacks from external property lines.* Setbacks for manufactured homes from adjacent property lines and rights-of-ways are fifty (50) feet.
- d. *Setbacks within park.* Setbacks for spaces within park, measured from edge of applicable street or property line:

Front	20 feet
Side	15 feet
Rear	20 feet
- e. *Proximity to a livestock facility.* No manufactured homes within a manufactured home park shall be located within three hundred (300) feet of any livestock facility.
- f. *Parking.* Each manufactured home space shall have four hundred (400) square feet of parking with four (4) inches of compacted stone on a well compacted subgrade.
- g. *Public road frontage.* The park is required to have thirty-five (35) feet of frontage on a publicly maintained road.
- h. *Internal street standards.*
 - 1. *Generally.* All lots shall be served by an internal street. No access directly to an existing state road is allowed for individual lots. Internal streets shall be paved a

minimum of sixteen (16) feet wide. The base course shall be six-inch ABC or three-inch BCBC. The pavement surface shall consist of BST or one and one-half inch BST or I-2. All materials shall meet the standards set forth in the latest edition of the North Carolina Standard Specifications for Roads and Structures. The subgrade, base course, and pavement surface shall be inspected and approved by the county planning and development department before a certificate of occupancy is issued. The owner of the park shall be responsible for coordinating inspection of each phase of street construction with county planning and development department. The owner of the manufactured home park shall be responsible for arranging required internal street inspections with the planning department a minimum of twenty-four (24) hours in advance. Drainage shall be reviewed prior to issuing a certificate of occupancy for the manufactured home park. All storm drainage shall be adequate so that the road may be maintained without excessive cost and will not cause flooding. In areas where ditch grades or qualities of flow deem it impractical to maintain and establish vegetation, an erosive resistant lining, such as paving or rock riprap may be required. Subsurface drainage shall be adequate to maintain a stable subgrade.

Note: Subgrade. No base course shall be placed on muck, pipe clay, organic matter or other unsuitable material. The zoning administrator may require a subgrade soil test, if needed, to determine the soils classification type.

2. Abbreviations.

ABC: Aggregate Base Course, No. 7 Stone.

BCBC: Bituminous Concrete Base Course, Type HB (Black Base).

BST: Bituminous Surface Treatment.

I-2: Bituminous Concrete Surface Course, Type I-2 (Note: I-1 may be used in lieu of I-2).

SA: Bituminous Concrete Surface Course, Type F-1 (Sand Asphalt).

- i. *Street names.* Permanent street names shall be assigned to all internal streets.
- j. *Signs.* Signs shall be provided as follows:
 - 1. Street name signs shall be provided;
 - 2. One (1) identification sign is required at each entrance to the manufactured home park.
- k. *Space numbering.* Each space shall have a site number, a minimum of four (4) inches in height clearly visible from the internal street serving the space.
- l. *Lighting.* Street light at all intersections, internal and with public roads. Street lights at intervals no greater than five hundred (500) feet for parks with ten (10) or more spaces.
- m. *Trash removal.* The owner of the park shall provide one (1) of the following methods:
 - 1. Provision of centralized trash dumpsters; or
 - 2. Provision of individual covered trash containers, picked up at least once a week.
- n. Density shall be calculated per gross acre as follows:
 - 1. Individual well and septic tank: Twenty thousand (20,000) square feet per unit.

2. Public water or public sewer: Fifteen thousand (15,000) square feet per unit.
3. Public water and public sewer: Ten thousand (10,000) square feet per unit.

(12) *Broadcast towers: SIC 4832 radio and SIC 4833 television broadcasting.*

- a. *Co-location.* In order to limit visual impacts in the RA district, co-location of radio and broadcast antennas on existing broadcast towers should be the primary method for providing new or expanded radio and television coverage. Inasmuch as co-location is the preferred method for providing new or expanded radio and television coverage, co-locations may be approved administratively provided the following criteria accompanies the request:
 1. Two (2) copies of a site plan prepared by a registered professional engineer or professional land surveyor as provided in section 21-52.
 2. Height above ground and sea level of broadcast tower and height of antenna for proposed co-location.
 3. Existing tenants on the broadcast tower and their heights above ground and sea level.
- b. *Analysis of existing broadcast towers.* In the event the broadcast antennas cannot be co-located on an existing broadcast tower, evidence that the applicant has explored co-location opportunities with all broadcast towers in Rowan County shall accompany an application for a new broadcast tower. At a minimum, evidence of their due diligence should include:
 1. Inquires and responses to existing broadcast tower owners/operators within Rowan County requesting the following information:
 - i. Tower height and height available for co-location.
 - ii. Assessment of whether tower could be upgraded to accommodate their co-location, i.e. structural and/or increase in height.
 2. Using each of the broadcast towers inventoried above, provide a station coverage map depicting the anticipated signal contours for city grade vs. market grade based on height available for co-location. Areas of signal overlap and interference with other broadcast stations (as applicable) should be distinguished as well or provided on a separate map. The map(s) should depict principal arterial roads, municipal and county boundaries.
- c. *New broadcast towers.* All applications for new broadcast towers should contain the following:
 1. Two (2) copies of a site plan prepared by a registered professional engineer or professional land surveyor as provided in section 21-52.
 2. Topography information for site; base elevations of tower site; tower height and antenna location.
 3. Setbacks including access easements, fall zone, fencing and screening requirements found in section 21-215(1)b.1.--3.
 4. Using the latitude and longitude of the proposed tower location as a fixed point, obtain actual photographs of the site that present a 0 degree (north); 90 degree (east); 180 degree (south); 270 degree (west) perspective toward the fixed point from the nearest North Carolina DOT maintained roads in relation to the site.

5. Create photo simulations from each of the perspectives referenced above depicting the tower at a scale relative to its surroundings with specific regard to height and width.
 6. Certification from registered professional engineer that channel, frequency and power of transmitter are operating within FCC licensing limits.
 7. Provide a station coverage map depicting the anticipated signal contours for city grade vs. market grade. The map should depict principal arterial roads, municipal and county boundaries.
 8. Indicate the total population and number of persons located within the coverage area based on most recent decennial census; specifically indication the same for Rowan County.
 9. If the broadcast tower application is a site move or city of licensure change, provide the total population based on most recent decennial census and population based on most recent decennial census that will no longer receive coverage.
- d. *Tower viewshed.* New broadcast tower locations should limit visual impacts to the North Carolina Scenic Byway, National Register of Historical Properties and those on the statewide study list for inclusion in the National Register program. In an effort to portray the visual impacts the tower has on the surrounding area, the applicant shall provide terrain profile maps prepared in the following manner:
1. Using the latitude and longitude of the proposed tower location as a fixed point, prepare terrain profile maps portraying line-of-sight from the highest point on tower to limits of its visibility.
 2. Maps should be from the perspective that present 0 degree (north); 90 degree (east); 180 degree (south); 270 degree (west) perspective from the fixed point to its limit of visibility.
 3. For reference each map should graphically portray the location of the North Carolina DOT maintained road nearest the limits of visibility.
- e. *Provisions for tower safety.* New broadcast towers must either be so designed as to land upon its own property or lease area in the event of a failure as certified by a North Carolina registered professional engineer. In the event tower failure is expected to occur beyond the property boundaries or lease area, a fall zone easement equal to the tower height plus ten (10) feet must be obtained.
- f. *Retention of consultant.* The county may elect to retain a consultant or professional services to review the application and make determinations and recommendations on relevant issues including, but not limited to, verification of the applicant's due diligence, analysis of alternatives and compliance with state and federal rules and regulations. The applicant shall pay any expense for consulting of professional services in excess of the application fee. The county shall require any consultants to disclose any potential conflicts of interest and to hold confidential any proprietary information supplied by the applicant. At the request of the applicant, the zoning administrator shall arrange an informal consultation with the applicant to review the consultant's report prior to any hearing on the application. All determination costs are reimbursable by applicant.
- g. *Removal.* The applicant shall provide a surety bond substantiating that the applicant or tower owner has and will sustain the financial ability to disassemble and remove the tower, once no longer in operation. Notice shall be provided to the zoning administrator when any broadcast tower is not operational for a continuous period of three hundred

sixty (360) days. Upon receipt of notification, the owner shall remove the tower within one hundred twenty (120) days.

- h. *Obstruction lighting and marking.* The broadcast tower shall be of a galvanized finish, or painted with a rust protective paint of an appropriate color to harmonize with the surroundings as approved by the board of commissioners. Lighting of the tower shall be as required by the FAA.
- i. *FCC license required.* The applicant for a new broadcast tower must be currently licensed by the FCC to provide AM, FM or television broadcast services within an area of licensure that includes Rowan County.

(13) *Specific special use criteria for off-premises signs.*

- a. Separation of off-premises signs shall be one thousand (1,000) feet per road side as measured parallel to the road travelway. The road side is considered to consist of one (1) side of the road. Only one (1) sign per one thousand (1,000) feet shall be allowed per roadside. This standard shall apply to all roads, except signs exempted in section 21-181.
- b. Location of off-premises signs, excluding those exempted in sections 21-135(g) and 181, shall be limited to the CBI and IND zoning districts. In addition the property shall meet the following standards.
 - 1. On property (tax parcel) which has one (1) or more permanent structures devoted to commercial or commercial activity or otherwise on which commercial or industrial activity is conducted extending outward five hundred (500) feet beyond the edge of the activity. The building shall be within six hundred sixty (660) feet of nearest edge of right-of-way.
 - 2. Said activity shall have been on the site three (3) months or more.
 - 3. Site shall have all required local state and federal privilege licenses as required by law.
 - 4. The activity shall be serviced by approved utilities.
 - 5. The activity shall have direct or indirect vehicular access and be a generation of traffic volume.
 - 6. Employees shall be on site during usual normal and customary hours for that activity.
 - 7. The activity shall be visible and recognizable as commercial or industrial.
- c. For the purpose of this section none of the following activities shall be commercial or industrial:
 - 1. Outdoor advertising structures or activity or any other business or industrial activity carried on in connection with an outdoor advertising activity.
 - 2. Agricultural uses.
 - 3. Transient or temporary activities including seasonal activities.
 - 4. Activities conducted in a building principally used as a residence.
 - 5. Railroad tracks or sidings.
 - 6. Sign face area per side shall not exceed four hundred fifty (450) square feet on I-

85 or three hundred (300) feet on all other roads. "Double-decker" signs are prohibited as are tandem signs.

7. Height shall not exceed fifty (50) feet over roadway.
8. The signs shall have a one thousand-foot separation from residences to limit detrimental effects on the residential property.

(14) *Reserved*

(15) *Residential clustering.*

- a. *Purpose.* The purpose is to encourage innovative development by allowing variations from normal regulations pertaining to dimensional criteria provided in article IV. In addition to the requirements of this subsection, approval of cluster subdivisions shall require approval as required by the subdivision ordinance.
- b. *Development standards.* Proposed residential clustering shall contain a minimum of four (4) dwelling units on a total area of two (2) or more acres.
- c. *Setbacks from exterior lot lines.*
 - Front, from rights-of-way 75 feet
 - Side 40 feet
 - Side street, from rights-of-way 50 feet
 - Rear 40 feet
- d. *Internal setbacks.*
 - Front, from edge of roadway 20 feet
 - Side 0 or 10 feet
 - Rear 0 or 10 feet
- e. *Buffers.* As required for MFR districts.
- f. *Density.* To determine the total number of dwellings allowed for gross acreage excluding rights of way on public roads shall be divided by the minimum lot size allowed in the zoning district the subject property is in.
- g. *Common areas.* Maintenance of the common areas shall be the responsibility of a homeowner's association, unless a written agreement is made or the area has been deeded or accepted by the county or a local municipality. If required, the homeowners association shall be responsible for the maintenance, payment of taxes, and shall control the open space area subject to restrictive covenants.

(16) *Multi-family developments.*

- a. *Application.* An application shall be provided with:
 1. Site plan as provided in section 21-52; and
 2. Development name and name(s) and address(es) of owners and designers.
- b. *Density.* The maximum number of units allowed is as follows:
 - Public water and sewer: Twelve (12).
 - Public or community water or public sewer or approved package treatment plant: Eight

(8).

Individual or multi connection well & individual septic tank: Three (3).

c. *Modification of dimensional requirements.* Notwithstanding other provisions of this chapter, the Board of Commissioners may approve a site plan as provided herein which modifies the dimensional criteria from Article IV. Additionally, the subdivision of lots may be allowed as provided by chapter 22 section 58 of the Subdivision Ordinance for a planned unit development (PUD).

(17) *Event center.*

- a. *Minimum lot size.* The minimum lot size shall be five (5) acres.
- b. *Public road frontage.* The event center property is required to have at least thirty-five (35) feet of frontage on a publicly maintained road.
- c. *Setbacks.* All operational areas with the exception of the driveway shall be a minimum of one hundred (100) feet from property lines.
- d. *Parking.* Adequate off-street parking shall be provided for all attendees.
- e. *Lighting.* Lighting shall be located and designed to prevent light from directly shining on adjacent residential property.
- f. *Noise.* Amplified sound is subject to Chapter 14 of the Rowan County Code of Ordinances.

(Ord. of 1-19-98, § IV; Ord. of 7-12-99; Ord. of 10-18-99(2), § 2; Ord. of 1-15-01; Ord. of 7-9-01; Ord. of 3-18-02(2); Ord. of 8-19-02(2); Ord. of 5-19-03; Ord. of 8-16-04; Ord. of 9-20-04; Ord. of 11-15-04; Amend. of 3-7-05; Amend. 7-1-05; Amend. of 8-20-07; Amend. of 4-21-08; Amend. of 11-2-09; Amend. of 10-4-10; Amend. of 9-6-11; Amend. of 3-5-12; Amend. of 1-22-13; Amend. of 3-4-13; Amend. of 8-19-13; Amend. of 12-2-13; Amend. of 4-21-14; Amend. of 1-5-15; Amend. of 9-6-16; Amend. of 10-17-16; Amend. of 10-15-18; Amend. of 2-4-19; Amend. of 9-3-19; Amend. of 6-21-21; Amend. of 9-15-25)

Sec. 21-61. Conditional districts.

(a) *Purpose.* There are instances where a rezoning request to a general district would be inappropriate and could not effectively be managed by the district's general development standards. As an alternative manner to evaluate such a request, a conditional district may propose specific development standards necessary to address anticipated impacts on surrounding properties and the county, establish consistency with adopted plans, and / or provide a clear understanding of the type and degree of future development allowed within the district. This can often be achieved by the commitment to a specific use or uses permitted in the conditional district, increased development standards, or site plan details, which are tailored to address the aforementioned objectives and sufficient to allow for an appropriate evaluation of the request. This voluntary procedure must be petitioned by the property owner or their authorized agent as a development proposal and not for securing early zoning for tentative uses which may not be undertaken for a long period of time.

<i>General Zoning Districts</i>	<i>Conditional Districts</i>
RS	RS (CD)
RR	RR (CD)

RA	RA (CD)
MHP	MHP (CD)
MFR	MFR (CD)
CBI	CBI (CD)
85-ED-1	85-ED-1 (CD)
85-ED-2	85-ED-2 (CD)
85-ED-3	85-ED-3 (CD)
85-ED-4	85-ED-4 (CD)
IND	IND (CD)
NB	NB (CD)
INST	INST (CD)
AI	AI (CD)
<i>Overlay Zoning Districts</i>	<i>Conditional Districts</i>
WSO	WSO (CD)

(b) *Applications.* Applications for conditional districts shall be on forms provided by the county planning and development department. Only property owners or their authorized agents shall apply for rezoning to an appropriate conditional district (amended 6-19-00). The applicant may propose additional limitations or restrictions that address: compatibility between the development and surrounding area; anticipated impacts; land use plan objectives; or other concerns. Supporting documentation must clearly identify proposed restrictions or conditions that exceed general district standards and govern future development within the district. Only uses listed in section 21-113 as permitted by right or as a CD may be considered within a conditional district.

Applications must include a site plan containing information from section 21-52 including the general location and size of buildings, proposed streets, parking areas, and other operational area improvements. While the applicant has discretion in the level of detail or conditions offered to govern the proposed conditional district, the application must contain sufficient content for a substantive evaluation by the board of commissioners. The applicant must consider the potential degree of administrative change afforded to an approved district in section 21-62(d) when submitting an application.

(c) *Permitted uses and development requirements.* If approved as a conditional district, only the use or uses identified in the conditional district are allowed subject to any associated conditions or limitations therein. All use requirements of the underlying general use district and section 21-64, if applicable, shall apply as well as all other requirements of the ordinance. In no situation shall approval of a conditional district reduce required standards of this ordinance unless otherwise provided herein.

(d) *Review Procedures.* Conditional district requests shall follow review procedures referenced in Sec. 21-362.

(e) *Conditional District Approval.* The board of commissioners may approve a reclassification of a property to a conditional district only upon determining that the proposed use or uses will meet all standards and regulations in this chapter that are applicable. Specific conditions applicable to the district may be proposed by the petitioner or the board of commissioners, but only those conditions consented by the petitioner in writing consistent with G.S. 160D-703(b) may be incorporated into the zoning regulations. Conditions and site-specific standards

imposed in a conditional district shall be limited to those that address the conformance of the development and use of the site to applicable ordinances, officially adopted comprehensive plans, or impacts reasonably expected to be generated by the development or use of the site. The approval of the district and any requested conditions shall be included on a certificate of approval form provided by the county. If the approval and any attached conditions are acceptable to the petitioner, then this acceptance shall be indicated by the petitioner signing the approval form.

(Ord. of 1-19-98, § IV; Ord. of 6-17-02; Amend. of 3-7-05; Amend. of 2-20-06(1); Amend. of 6-16-08; Amend. of 6-19-10; Amend. of 3-5-12; Amend. of 9-6-16; Amend. of 6-21-21; Amend. of 4-18-22; Amend. of 9-19-22; Amend. of 1-17-23)

Sec. 21-62. Effect of approval for conditional districts.

- (a) *Conditions attached to approval.* Approval of a conditional district and the attached conditions are binding on the property as an amendment to the zoning maps. All subsequent development and use of the property shall be in accordance with the standards for the approved conditional district, the approved rezoning request, and all conditions attached to the certificate of approval.
- (b) *Uses allowed.* Only uses and development indicated within the approved conditional district shall be allowed on the subject property. All uses and structures in a conditional district shall also comply with all standards and requirements for development in the underlying zoning district.
- (c) *Effect on zoning maps.* Following approval of the rezoning request for a conditional district, the subject property shall be identified on the zoning map by the appropriate district designation as listed in section 21-61 (a). All parallel conditional use districts approved prior to September 6, 2016 shall hereby be replaced by a comparable conditional district. For example, a pre-existing CBI-CUD designation will be changed to a CBI-CD designation. Associated applications, site plans, conditions, and limitations placed on the conditional use district are incorporated without change into the standards and conditions for the new conditional district. Changes to a pre-existing conditional use district are subject to the conditional district process identified in subsection (d). Nothing in the section shall be interpreted to invalidate a pre-existing conditional use district.
- (d) *Alterations to approval.* Alterations to an approved plan for a conditional district shall be as provided in this subsection.
 - (1) Except as provided in subsection (2) below, changes to the approved conditional district and maps shall be treated as amendments to this chapter and the zoning maps.
 - (2) Minor changes.
 - a. The county recognizes slight deviations in development plans may arise from circumstances that could not reasonably be anticipated during the rezoning, which may warrant changes to the plans and therefore offers a provision for administrative approval of a minor change. The applicant may submit a written request to the planning director that includes supporting documentation (e.g. federal / state permits, survey / engineering information, water or sewer permit, soil suitability) substantiating the need for the minor change. After reviewing the record of proceedings, the planning director may consider minor changes that are substantially similar to that approved by the Board of Commissioners except in instances where reliance was made on an adopted development condition identified on the certificate of approval. Additionally, each

request must comply with all of the following criteria used as a guide in evaluating and approving a minor change request:

1. Relocation of an operational area improvement(s) that does not project into the adopted conditional district setback for that respective improvement;
 2. Reduced setback of no more than ten (10) percent for the operational area improvement depicted on the approved plan, provided compliance with the corresponding general district setback;
 3. Increase in total gross floor area(s) by no more than ten (10) percent of the floor area(s) depicted on the approved plan, provided the size comply with the corresponding general and / or overlay district allowance;
 4. Change in driveway location along the same road provided the location complies with NCDOT standards;
 5. Structural alterations that do not significantly effect the basic style, ornamentation, and / or character of the building;
 6. Change in detail which does not affect the basic relationship of the use to the required standards of the applicable ordinances or condition(s) of approval or
 7. Any change that impose a standard greater than the conditional district.
- b. Regardless of Sec. 21-62(d)(2)(a), the planning director may require the applicant to submit a new application in the same procedure as required for the original issuance of the conditional district as per Sec. 21-61(b). Additionally, all other changes shall be reviewed as per Sec. 21-61(b). Modifications requesting reduction of the minimum standards within the zoning ordinance shall be treated as a variance request and not considered herein.
- (e). Expiration. If a zoning permit is not issued for development allowed in the conditional district within two (2) years of district approval or within a longer duration established by section 21-11, the Planning Director may review effort made and / or continued interest in the proposed development with the property owner or developer. If it is apparent that development within the district may not occur for a long period of time, the Planning Director may schedule a courtesy hearing to consider an appropriate general zoning district consistent with section 21-362. Absent a rezoning to a general zoning district, all conditions, restrictions, and plan details of the conditional district remain in effect.

(Ord. of 1-19-98, § IV; Ord. of 10-18-04; Amend. of 11-2-09; Amend. of 10-4-10; Amend. of 3-5-12; Amend. of 9-6-16; Amend. of 6-21-21; Amend. of 4-18-22)

Sec. 21-63. Application re-submittal for special use permits and conditional districts.

- (a) If conditionally approved, the applicant may submit a revised application within forty-five (45) days of having received the decision of the appropriate board. The revised application shall include provisions described in conditions placed on the application. If the conditionally approved application is not resubmitted within the prescribed time period the application shall be deemed to be disapproved.
- (b) If a special use permit or conditional district application is denied, the administrator shall not accept another application similar to the denied application for the same property or a portion

of the same property for a period of twelve (12) months from the date of the hearing, unless the administrator determines that:

- (1) There has been a significant zoning district reclassification of an adjacent property;
- (2) A new or updated land use plan which changes public policy regarding the property is adopted by the county; or
- (3) Public facilities such as roads, waterlines, sewer lines, or other infrastructure are constructed or expand to serve the property and enable the proposed development to be accommodated.

(Ord. of 1-19-98, § IV; Amend. of 9-6-16; Amend. of 6-21-21)

Sec. 21-64. Conditional District Standards for Specific Uses.

The standards contained in this section are for specific land uses submitting conditional district applications.

(a) Utility Scale Solar Energy Systems (SIC 491 pt.)

1. **Setbacks.** The system area and equipment setbacks shall be as follows:

i. **System Area.**

- a. One hundred feet (100') from adjoining property lines and road rights-of-way.
- b. Common property lines within the system area are not subject to setback standards.

ii. **Equipment Setbacks.** All proposed inverters, substations, buildings, or other structures not utilized as a solar collector shall be located within the system area and separated by a minimum of three hundred feet (300') from any existing residence, church or school on an adjoining property.

2. **AZO.** Location within the conical or horizontal surfaces of the Mid-Carolina Regional Airport is not permitted.

3. **Screening, Buffering and Fencing.** To reduce visual impacts and provide separation between the system area and an existing residence, church or school on an adjoining property located within three hundred (300) feet of the system area perimeter, the applicant may propose use of option (i) or (ii) noted below. Nonetheless, the standards of this subsection may be increased or supplemented as provided in Section 21-61(e).

- i. Standards contained in Sections 21-215(2)(b)(1) and (2) applied to the segment(s) of the system area perimeter adjacent to the developed parcel, or
- ii. Demonstrate by photo simulation that use of Alternative Buffer and Screening per Section 21-217 and, or Existing Vegetation per Section 21-218 will achieve or exceed the standards of item (i) herein.
- iii. Security fencing six (6) feet in height shall be provided along the entire system area boundary, except along a segment where 21-215(2)(b)(2) is required.

4. **Access Roads.** Internal roads shall be constructed of aggregate base course (ABC) stone a minimum of six inches (6") thick. Gated entrance(s) shall be installed to prevent

unauthorized access. When applicable, connection to an NCDOT maintained roadway shall be issued by an approved commercial driveway permit from NCDOT and the apron and roadway to the system area shall be paved.

5. *Decommissioning Plan.* Decommissioning Plan. The applicant shall provide a decommissioning plan that includes a cost estimate prepared by an NC Professional Engineer having professional credentials, recognized expertise or specialization in construction and removal of similar facilities detailing how the solar energy system will be removed and system area will be reasonably restored to its original condition in the event it does not produce energy for a three hundred sixty (360) day continuous basis. Acceptance of the decommissioning plan and cost estimates by Rowan County shall be subject to independent review by an NC Professional Engineer of the County's selection. Prior to permitting, the applicant shall provide Rowan County financial surety at 1.25 times the mutually agreed cost estimate amount, which will remain in effect for the first ten (10) years of operation.

At a minimum, the contents of the decommissioning plan shall include the cost estimates referenced herein and information found in the NC Template Solar Ordinance's Example Decommissioning Plan updated to reflect the site's locational attributes. This plan shall be recorded in the Rowan County Register of Deeds prior to construction of the site.

An updated decommissioning plan detailing costs shall be submitted to the Planning Department at least six (6) months prior to the ten-year anniversary of installation and six (6) months prior to every five (5) year anniversary thereafter. In addition to the updated decommissioning plan submittals, the system owner shall provide an analysis of the power produced annually by the facility; an operational efficiency and status report of the panels and equipment; and any intended upgrades or replacements of panels, equipment, etc. Acceptance of the updated plans and estimates by Rowan County shall be subject to independent review by an NC Professional Engineer of the County's selection. A new financial surety at 1.25 times the mutually agreed cost estimate amount shall be provided by the owner / operator to Rowan County for the time period associated with the updated plan.

The system owner / operator may request an extension of the 360 day period to prevent execution of the Decommissioning Plan. The request shall be considered in the same manner as approval was granted.

6. *Supplementary Materials.* The applicant shall provide the following with the conditional district permit application:
 - i. Any relevant studies, reports, documents, recommendations or approvals related to the site that were prepared or received as part of its application to the NC Utilities Commission.
 - ii. Evidence that the electrical utility provider has been informed by the applicant of their intent to install an interconnected system. Evidence may consist of copies and responses of certified letters (or similar) to the utility provider detailing their solar energy system plans, location, etc.

- iii. A copy of the Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity for facilities over 2 megawatts or a copy of the Report of Proposed Construction for facilities under 2 megawatts approved by the North Carolina Utilities Commission.

(b) *Dumps, Garbage, Landfills, Refuse Systems, Rubbish, Sludge Disposal and Land Clearing and Inert Debris Landfill [LCID] (SIC 4953 pt.)*.

1. *Setbacks*. All improved areas, including disposal areas, shall be at least two hundred (200) feet from a zone lot line.
2. *Separation*. Improved areas shall be at least three hundred (300) feet from any residence, church, or school.
3. *Dust, odor, glare*. All access roads and storage areas shall be at least twenty (20) feet from any property line constructed with a paved, gravel, or crushed stone surface; and maintained in a dust-free manner.
4. *Operation*. An information sign shall be posted and maintained at the entrance(s) which lists the name and phone number of the operator, types of material accepted, and hours of operation.
5. *Security restrictions*. Access shall be controlled through the use of gates, fences, etc. to prevent unregulated dumping of materials.
6. *Other special conditions*. Proof of a permit issued by the state in accordance with applicable provisions of the General Statutes.
7. *LCID Operations*. Standards of this subsection are applicable to LCID operations greater than one-half (.5) acre in size.

(c) *Motor vehicle parts (outdoor), used in the RA district (SIC 5015)*.

1. *Operation*. Operations, including but not limited to, storage of dismantled motor vehicles or motor vehicle parts or keeping of junk which are not fully contained within a building enclosed on all sides shall be subject to the standards of this subsection and section 21-246.
2. *Front yard setback*. The facility shall be one hundred (100) feet from the edge of the right-of-way.
3. *Separation from certain uses*. The facility shall be a minimum of one thousand (1,000) feet from a school, residence, church or place of public assembly. The separation shall be measured from the closest point of the structure containing the school, residence, church or place of public assembly and the nearest point of the operational area of the automobile salvage yard. This requirement shall not apply to residences owned by the operator of the facility.
4. *Side and rear yard buffering and screening*. The facility shall be completely surrounded by type B buffer and screening, as provided in article IX.
5. *Operational area*. No operations shall occur in the required buffer.

(d) *Zoological garden (SIC 8422)*.

1. *Site plan*. A site plan shall be provided showing all fencing, exhibit and storage areas, with types of animals specified.
2. *Minimum lot size*. The minimum lot size is twenty (20) acres.

3. *Smoke, odors, dust.* Operations shall not create any smoke, odors, or dust at a level which creates a nuisance to any person or normal sensitivities at the property lines.
4. *Setbacks.* All animal waste storage areas shall be a minimum of two hundred (200) feet from any zone lot line.
5. *Security restrictions.* Access shall be controlled through the use of gates, fences, etc. to prevent entrance by unauthorized persons. Containment of animals shall be sufficient to ensure the safety of the surrounding area and the county.

(e) Membership sports and recreation clubs (SIC 7997 (pt.)): baseball club, football club, soccer club, and similar athletic field operation.

1. *Site plan.* A site plan shall be required as provided in article III, section 21-52.
2. *Buffering.* All parking areas shall be screened by a type A buffer from residentially zoned area.
3. *Lighting.* Lighting shall be located and designed to prevent light from directly shining on adjacent residential property.

(f) Motorsports Racing Complex.

1. *Uses allowed.* A motorsports racing complex is intended to accommodate a variety of racing types and related activities at a site planned and designed for such activities subject to the standards herein. Racing on different track types is the primary function of the complex, but other ancillary uses permitted (P) or permitted with Special Requirements (SR) in the manufacturing, retail and service sector categories in the Commercial, Business, Industrial (CBI) district may be appropriate to support or compliment the complex's operation. Justification for incorporating select sector uses ancillary to the complex's primary function is incumbent upon the applicant.
2. *Lot size.* The resulting complex shall consist of one (1) parcel and its minimum lot size will be calculated based on at least two (2) of the racing activity track types proposed for the complex using the acreages in the table below. For the purposes of determining required acreage, when more than one (1) type of racing activity occur on a single track, the higher tier group shall control.

Tier	Racing Activity Track	Minimum Acreage
1	Motor Speedway	50 acres
	Drag Strip	50 acres
2	Go-Kart	20 acres
	Motorcycle / ATV	20 acres
	All other motorized vehicles	20 acres
3	Bicycles and animals	10 acres

Complexes may reduce the required minimum acreage by fifty percent (50%) for each additional different type racing activity identified as Tier 2 or 3 only when combined with a Tier 1 racing activity track. For example, a motor speedway and ATV racing track must have a minimum lot size of at least sixty (60) acres; a drag strip, go-kart and motorcycle track must have a minimum lot size of seventy (70) acres. Combinations of tier group 1 or tier groups 2 / 3 are not afforded the 50% reduction. To wit, a motor speedway and drag strip complex must have at least one hundred (100) acres; a go-kart and motorcycle

complex must have at least forty (40) acres. Notwithstanding, two (2) racing activity tracks of the same type (e.g. paved and dirt strip) within the same complex do not require additional acreage to establish the minimum lot size for the complex (i.e., 50 acres) if not intended to operate simultaneously; conversely, simultaneous operation and inclusion of a third and subsequent racing activity track of the same type in the same complex shall require that each contribute fifty percent (50%) of the minimum acreage toward the lot size.

3. *Location.* The complex must have frontage and access on a state-maintained road and obtain an approved commercial driveway permit from NCDOT for access. In the alternative to frontage requirement, the complex may be accessed by a road that has been specifically built to NCDOT secondary road standards.
4. *Traffic.* When anticipated vehicle trips generated by the complex onto the adjoining road network are likely to exceed an average of three thousand (3,000) daily trips, the applicant shall provide a Traffic Impact Analysis (TIA). Anticipated average daily vehicle trips between one thousand (1,000) and three thousand (3,000) will require the applicant to coordinate with the County and NC DOT on the type and level of traffic engineering analysis related to access, existing / future conditions, operations, and mitigation. Anticipated vehicle trips will be based on required parking plus ten percent (10%). The required TIA or engineering analysis must be furnished by the applicant with the CD application.
5. *Lighting.* Lighting shall be located throughout the complex to adequately light parking and areas of public assembly and be designed and positioned in such a manner that glare spillover onto adjoining properties is not apparent at the common property line(s).
6. *Setbacks.* Racing activity tracks and stands shall be set back three hundred (300) feet from side and rear property lines when the adjoining property is in a residential zoning classification as grouped by the Table of Uses in Section 21-113. Side and rear setbacks for racing activity track and stands may be reduced to two hundred (200) feet when adjoining a non-residential zoning classification. Buildings, parking and operational area shall be set back a minimum of one hundred (100) feet from the front property line and shall employ either a Type A or B buffer as the side and rear yard setback based on 21-64(f)(8).
7. *Security fencing.* Security fencing six (6) feet in height shall be installed along the perimeter of the complex to restrict entry when the complex is not open and to prevent unauthorized access during racing events.
8. *Buffer.* A Type B buffer and screening consistent with Section 21-215(2) shall be provided along the side and rear property lines when the complex adjoins property in a residential category group. When the complex adjoins a developed non-residential category property, screening consistent with Section 21-215(1)(b)(1) shall be installed within the required Type A buffer.
9. *Hours of operation.* Hours of operation for racing, training, or testing are based on the zoning designation of properties contiguous to the motorsports complex at the time a conditional district application is submitted. A motorsports complex that is bordered by a minimum of sixty (60) percent commercial or industrial zoned properties, as measured by the total linear footage along the common property line, shall maintain the following hours of operation:

Monday - Wednesday: 8:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m.

Thursday: 8:00 a.m. to 11:00 p.m.

Friday and Saturday: 8:00 a.m. to 12:00 a.m. (midnight)

Sunday 12:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m.

Hours of operation for racing, training, or testing activities at a motorsports complex contiguous to less than sixty (60) percent commercial or industrial district zoned property requirements shall maintain the following hours of operation:

Monday - Thursday 8:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m.

Friday - Saturday 8:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m.

Sunday - 12:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m.

Tier 2 racing activities, training or testing may not occur simultaneously when Tier 1 racing activities are occurring.

10. *Muffled race vehicles.* All vehicles with an internal combustion engine that race, train or test on Tier 1 and 2 tracks shall be equipped with mufflers to mitigate engine noise. Tier 1 or 2 facilities that have lawfully operated prior to this amendment and obtain conditional district designation as a motorsports racing complex pursuant to this section may continue to host racing events on the existing racing activity track without use of mufflers. The foregoing provision does not authorize racing, training or testing of non-muffled vehicles on any other racing activity track(s) added to the complex post conditional district approval.
11. *Noise standards.* To ensure that operations and events at the complex do not exceed the maximum allowable noise levels at the complex property lines as provided in Section 21-241(d), the applicant shall provide a report or study prepared by a qualified acoustical engineer or firm specializing in sound measurement with the conditional district (CD) application. The report or study should account for noise generated by vehicles and loud speakers at each racing activity track proposed in the complex and the combination of Tier 2 and Tier 3 activities that may occur simultaneously. The study should also provide recommendations for sound attenuation if the expected decibels for a track(s) exceed the standards of Section 21-241(d).
12. *Parking.* The minimum number of parking spaces shall be calculated at one (1) space per four (4) seats. A "seat" is based on the fixed seating standard of one (1) person per eighteen (18) inches for grandstand or bleacher seating in Section 1004.4 of the NC Building Code. Parking areas may have a parking surface consisting of either asphalt, concrete, gravel or grass, but not of soil or dirt. All other aspects related to parking shall comply with provisions specified in Article VII of this Chapter.

(g) Automobile Towing with Storage

1. *Screening.* The Operational area must be in accordance with section 21-215(1), consisting of an opaque fence required by section 21-215(1)(b)(2) and, unless an alternative screening measure is approved as part of a conditional district, section 21-215(1)(b)(1).
2. *Operational Area.* All towed vehicles and any defined as junked motor vehicles shall be kept within the fenced operational area. Such vehicles may be stored for a maximum of six (6) months.

(Ord. of 4-5-21 (1)); Amend. of 6-21-21; Amend. of 3-18-24; Amend. of 12-2-24)

Editor's note: An amendment of July 1, 2005 renumbered § 21-64 as § 21-60(12). Former § 21-64 pertained to specific special use criteria for off-premises signs and derived from Ord. of 11-19-01(1); Ord. of 12-3-01; and Ord. of 3-25-04.

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

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

following criteria, as applicable:

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

(Ord. of 6-17-02; Amend. of 5-7-07; Amend. of 9-6-11; Amend. of 9-3-19)

Sec. 21-66. General criteria for uses listed SR in the AI District in section 21-113.

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

- (1) *Site plan*. A site plan shall be provided showing the existing lot, existing and proposed buildings, and criteria required herein.

- (2) Lighting. Any outdoor or building mounted lighting shall be shielded or directed downward to prevent upward illumination that may create interference with airport operations.
- (3) Building material. No glare-producing material shall be used as exterior siding or as roofing on any building.
- (4) Building height. The maximum height for any building or structure not associated with administration or operation(s) of the Mid-Carolina Regional Airport shall be limited to the lesser of the Airport Zoning Overlay (AZO) or thirty-five (35') feet
- (5) Parking. Parking shall be as prescribed in Article VII, Parking, for that use.
- (6) Signage. Signage is preferred to be building mounted, otherwise free-standing signage in the AI district shall be limited to one (1) location per site at a maximum height subject to the lesser of the Airport Zoning Overlay or twenty-five (25) feet
- (7) Outdoor storage. All outside storage areas, including dumpsters, shall be:
 - a. Sited to the rear of the building;
 - b. Not within the required setbacks.
 - c. Completely screened from adjacent residentially zoned property by means of an opaque fence no less than six (6) feet in height.
 - d. Aviation fuel storage locations are subject to compliance with National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) standard 407 and safety standards established by North Carolina Department of Insurance and the Federal Aviation Administration.
- (8) Setbacks. Front yard setbacks shall be measured at fifty (50) feet from the edge of the road right-of-way with side and rear yard setbacks measured at ten (10) feet from the property line or lease area. When multiple buildings or structures occupy a parcel(s), a twenty-five (25) foot separation between structures shall be provided in lieu of a side and rear yard setback.

(Amend. of 9-19-22)

Secs. 21-67--21-80. Reserved.

ARTICLE IV. DIMENSIONAL CRITERIA

Sec. 21-81. Dimensional requirements; general.

Requirements for lot area, width, depth, and frontage, front, side and rear yard shall be provided in section 21-84, unless modified by the Board of Commissioners through residential clustering, multi-family developments subject to section 21-60 (16), Planned Development Subdivisions subject to chapter 22 section 58 of the Subdivision Ordinance, or as otherwise provided.

(Ord. of 1-19-98 § V; Amend. of 10-4-10; Amend. of 4-21-14)

Sec. 21-82. Measurement of setback or building line.

Setbacks or front or side street building lines and other applicable elements of this chapter shall be measured from the street or road rights-of-way. If no recorded rights-of-way exists, the assumed rights-of-way shall be thirty (30) feet from the centerline of the road.

(Ord. of 1-19-98, § V)

Sec. 21-83. Rear yard triangular lot.

A triangular shaped lot where the side lot lines intersect at the rear of the lot, shall provide a rear yard as required for that district. The rear yard shall be determined by locating a point on each side lot line measured from the intersection of the side yards toward the front of the lot, and connecting these two (2) lines.

(Ord. of 1-19-98, § V)

Sec. 21-84. Table of dimensional requirements.

DISTRICTS	RA	RR	RS	MHP	MFR	AI	CBI	NB	INST	IND
Minimum zone lot size ⁽¹⁾⁽⁷⁾⁽⁸⁾										
Septic tank and individual or multi-connection well	20,000 sq ft	20,000 sq ft	20,000 sq ft	6 acres	2 acre with 3 du/acre ⁽²⁾	N/A	N/A ⁽²⁾	20,000 sq ft	N/A	N/A
Minimum zone lot size ⁽¹⁾⁽⁷⁾⁽⁸⁾										
Public water or community water or Public sewer or approved package treatment plant	15,000 sq ft	15,000 sq ft	15,000 sq ft	6 acres	2 acre with 8 du/acre ⁽²⁾	N/A	N/A ⁽²⁾	15,000 sq ft	N/A	N/A
Minimum zone lot size ⁽¹⁾⁽⁷⁾⁽⁸⁾										
Public water and sewer	10,000 sq ft	10,000 sq ft	10,000 sq ft	6 acres	2 acre with 12 du/acre ⁽²⁾	N/A	N/A ⁽²⁾	10,000 sq ft	N/A	N/A
Minimum lot width at right-of-way	35 ft	35 ft	35 ft	35 ft	35 ft ⁽⁶⁾	35 ft	35 ft	35 ft	35 ft	35 ft
Minimum lot width at Building setback line	70 ft	70 ft	70 ft	70 ft	70 ft ⁽⁶⁾	70 ft	70 ft	50 ft	70 ft	70 ft
Minimum lot depth ⁽⁷⁾⁽⁸⁾										
Without public water & sewer	150 ft	150 ft	150 ft	150 ft	150 ft ⁽⁶⁾	100 ft	100 ft ⁽²⁾	100 ft ⁽²⁾	150 ft	150 ft
Public water and sewer	125 ft	125 ft	125 ft	125 ft	125 ft ⁽⁶⁾	100 ft	100 ft	100 ft	125 ft	150 ft
Principal structure setback ⁽⁷⁾⁽⁸⁾⁽⁹⁾⁽¹⁰⁾										
Front Yard	30 ft	30 ft	50 ft	50 ft	50 ft ⁽⁶⁾	50 ft	50 ft ⁽²⁾	30 ft	30 ft	50 ft
Side street	20 ft	20 ft	25 ft	50 ft	50 ft ⁽⁶⁾	25 ft	30 ft ⁽²⁾	20 ft	20 ft	30 ft
Side yard	10 ft	10 ft	10 ft	50 ft	50 ft ⁽⁶⁾	10 ft	10 ft	10 ft	10 ft	10 ft
Rear yard	10 ft	10 ft	20 ft	50 ft	50 ft ⁽⁶⁾	20 ft	10 ft	10 ft	10 ft	10 ft
Accessory structure setback ⁽⁷⁾⁽⁸⁾⁽⁹⁾⁽¹⁰⁾										
Front	30 ft	30 ft	50 ft	50 ft ⁽⁵⁾	50 ft ⁽⁶⁾	50 ft	10 ft	10 ft	10 ft	10 ft
Any right-of-way	10 ft	10 ft	10 ft	30 ft ⁽⁵⁾	50 ft ⁽⁶⁾	10 ft	10 ft	10 ft	10 ft	10 ft
Side and rear yard	10 ft	10 ft	10 ft	10 ft ⁽⁵⁾	10 ft ⁽⁶⁾	10 ft	10 ft	10 ft	10 ft	10 ft

- (1) May be increased based on location in regulated watershed.
- (2) For single family use standards for RA district.
- (3) For individual lot size/space standards in an MHP district refer to section 21-60(11)n.
- (4) For individual space setbacks in an MHP district refer to section 21-60(11)d.
- (5) From exterior property lines.
- (6) Requirements may be modified or exempted as provided by section 21-60(16). Dimensional criteria for subdivided lots shall be as provided for in the RA district, excluding external boundaries of the development.
- (7) May be modified by section 21-60(15) [Residential Clustering].
- (8) May be modified by section 22-58 [Planned Development Subdivision].
- (9) Refer to section 21-285 for additional standards.
- (10) May be increased based on use as identified in this chapter.

(Ord. of 1-19-98, § V; Ord. of 2-1-99(1), § 12; Ord. of 10-18-99(1); Ord. of 6-17-02; Amend. of 3-7-05; Amend. of 11-2-09; Amend. of 3-5-12; Amend. of 1-22-13; Amend. of 4-21-14; Amend. of

1-17-23; Amend. of 9-15-25)

Secs. 21-85--21-110. Reserved.

ARTICLE V. PERMITTED AND SPECIAL USES

Sec. 21-111. Generally.

The range of uses permitted as of right and under prescribed conditions established in this article is summarized in section 21-113. Field entries are as follows:

- a. "P" means the use is "Permitted by Right" subject to review by planning staff in accordance with applicable ordinance standards.
- b. "P(A)" means the use is "Permitted as an Accessory Use" subject to review by planning staff in accordance with applicable ordinance standards.
- c. "SR" means the use is permitted based on compliance with specific "Special Requirements" and other applicable ordinance standards subject to review by either planning staff or the Board of Commissioners as indicated by the requirements.
- d. "SR(A)" means the use is permitted based on compliance with specific "Special Requirements as an Accessory Use" and other applicable ordinance standards subject to review by planning staff.
- e. "S" means the use is permitted subject to the issuance of a "Special Use Permit" by the Board of Commissioners.
- f. "CD" means the use is permitted subject to approval of a "Conditional District" by the Board of Commissioners.
- g. Blank entries mean the use is not permitted in the subject zoning district.

In the event of a conflict between section 21-113 and the text of this chapter, the text shall control.

(Ord. of 1-19-98, § VI; Amend. of 1-17-23)

Sec. 21-112. Relation to Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, 1987; executive office of the president, office of management and budget.

Section 21-113, Table of uses, section 21-166, Parking requirements, and section 21-216, Screening and buffering are based on the SIC Manual. SIC codes followed by "(pt)" mean "part" of the uses within the specified group. Specific uses listed under headings in that manual shall be subject to the guidelines prescribed for general use categories as listed in these tables. Where specific uses are not listed, the administrator may apply the standards set forth in this chapter for similar uses.

(Ord. of 1-19-98, § VI; Amend. of 6-21-21)

Sec. 21-113. Table of uses.

P- Permitted by Right P(A) - Permitted as Accessory Use SR - Permitted with Special Requirements SR (A) – Permitted with Special Requirements as Accessory Use S - Special Use CD - Conditional District		Zoning Districts									
		Residential					Nonresidential				
SIC	Use	RA	RR	RS	MHP	MFR	AI	CBI	NB	INST	IND
Residential											
	Single family dwelling, site built	P	P	P	P	P		P	P		
	Single family dwelling, modular	P	P	P	P	P		P	P		
	Manufactured home	P Type I (1)	P Type I (1)		P Type I, II, III	P Type I (1)		P Type I (1)			
(1) Refer to section 21-284 for exception to this criteria, section 21-137 for replacement of nonconforming manufactured homes and section 21-281 for temporary uses											
	Temporary family health care structure	P (A)	P (A)	P (A)	P (A)	P (A)		P (A)	P (A)		
	Duplex, individual	P	SR			P		P			
	Duplexes, triplexes, quadraplexes, other multi-family developments					S					
	Accessory structure, residential	P (A)	P (A)	P (A)	P (A)	P (A)		P (A)	P (A)		
	Accessory Dwelling Unit (ADU)	SR	SR	SR							
	Customary home occupation	P	P	P	P	P		P	P		
	Residential clustering	S	S	S		S					
	Family care homes	SR	SR	SR	SR	SR		SR	SR	SR	
	Manufactured home park				S						
	Manufactured home park, family	SR	SR		SR	SR					
	Major Subdivisions for residential use	P	P	P	P	P					
01	Agricultural Production – Crops	P	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P
02	Agricultural production livestock and animal specialties	P	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P
07	Agricultural services, <i>all except</i>	P	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P
0741	Veterinary Services for Livestock	SR or S	SR or S					P	SR		P
0742	Veterinary Services for Animal Specialties	SR	SR					P	SR		P
0751	Livestock Services, except veterinary, <i>all except</i>	SR or S	SR or S					P	SR		P
0751 (pt)	Slaughtering, custom	S						P	S		P
0752	Animal specialty services, except veterinary, <i>all except</i>	SR or S	SR or S					P	SR		P
0752 (pt)	Boarding horses, training horses, except racing	P	P					P	P		P
0752 (pt)	Animal Shelter, Boarding Kennel, and Dog Pound	S						P	S		P
0782	Lawn and garden services	SR	SR					P	SR		P
0783	Ornamental Shrub and Tree Services	SR	SR					P	SR		P
08	Forestry	P	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P
09	Fishing, hunting and trapping	P	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P
	Greenhouses	P	P					P	P		P
Mining											
10	Metal mining										S
12	Coal mining										S
13	Oil and gas extraction										S
14	Mining and quarrying of non-metallic minerals except fuels, <i>all except</i>										S
1442	Common sand mining	SR	SR					P			P
Construction											
15	Building construction- general contractors and operative builders	SR	SR					P	SR		P
16	Heavy construction other than building construction – contractors	SR	SR				SR	P	SR		P
17	Construction – special trade	SR	SR				SR	P	SR		P
Manufacturing											
20	Food and kindred products, <i>all except</i>	SR	SR					P	SR		P

P - Permitted by Right P(A) - Permitted as Accessory Use SR - Permitted with Special Requirements SR (A) - Permitted with Special Requirements as Accessory Use S - Special Use CD - Conditional District		Zoning Districts									
		Residential					Nonresidential				
SIC	Use	RA	RR	RS	MHP	MFR	AI	CBI	NB	INST	IND
Manufacturing cont.											
201	Meat products							P			P
207	Fats and oils										P
208 (pt)	Winery	SR or S	SR or S					P	SR		P
2091	Canned and cured fish and seafood							P			P
2092	Prepared fresh or frozen fish and seafood							P			P
21	Tobacco products	SR	SR					P	SR		P
22	Textile mill products, <i>all except</i>							P			P
226	Dyeing and finishing textile										P
23	Apparel & other finished products made from fabrics & similar material	SR	SR					P	SR		P
24	Lumber and wood products, except furniture, <i>all except</i>	SR	SR					P	SR		P
241	Logging	P	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P
2421	Sawmills and planing mills, general	SR									P
2426 (pt)	Dimension, hardwood	SR									P
2429 (pt)	Sawmills, special product	SR									P
2491	Wood preserving										P
25	Furniture and fixtures	SR	SR					P	SR		P
26	Paper and allied products, <i>all except</i>							P			P
261	Pulp mills										S
262	Paper mills										S
27	Printing, publishing, allied industries	SR	SR					P	SR		P
28	Chemicals and allied products, <i>all except</i>										S
283	Drugs							P			P
284	Soap, detergents, and cleaning preparations; perfumes, cosmetics, and other toilet preparations							P			P
29	Petroleum refining, related products										S
30	Rubber and miscellaneous products	SR	SR					P	SR		P
31	Leather & leather products, <i>all except</i>	SR	SR					P	SR		P
311	Leather and finishing										S
32	Stone, clay, glass and concrete products, <i>all except</i>	SR	SR					P	SR		P
324	Hydraulic cement										S
325	Structural clay products										S
327	Concrete, gypsum, plaster products										S
329	Abrasives, asbestos, Non-metallic mineral products										S
33	Primary metal industries										S
34	Fabricated metal products, except machinery and transportation equipment, <i>all except</i>	SR	SR				SR	P	SR		P
3483	Ammunition except for small arms										S
3489	Ordnance and accessories										S
35	Industrial and commercial machinery and computer equipment	SR	SR				SR	P	SR		P
36	Electronic and other electrical equipment and components, except computer equipment, <i>all except</i>	SR	SR				SR	P	SR		P
3612	Power distribution and specialty transformers							P			P
37	Transportation equipment	SR	SR				SR	P	SR		P
38	Measuring, analyzing and controlling instruments	SR	SR				SR	P	SR		P
39	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	SR	SR				SR	P	SR		P
Transportation, communications, electric, gas and sanitary services											
40	Railroad transportation										P
41	Local & suburban transit, interurban highway passenger transportation	SR	SR				SR	P	SR		P

P - Permitted by Right P(A) - Permitted as Accessory Use SR - Permitted with Special Requirements SR (A) - Permitted with Special Requirements as Accessory Use S - Special Use CD - Conditional District		Zoning Districts									
		Residential					Nonresidential				
SIC	Use	RA	RR	RS	MHP	MFR	AI	CBI	NB	INST	IND
Transportation, communications, electric, gas and sanitary services cont.											
42	Motor freight transportation and warehousing, <i>all except</i>	SR	SR				SR	P	SR		P
421	Trucking	SR	SR					P	SR		P
4221	Farm product warehousing and storage	SR or S	SR or S					P	SR		P
	Dead storage of manufactured homes	SR	SR		SR	SR		SR			SR
4226 (pt)	Automobile dead storage										S
4226 (pt)	Oil and gasoline storage caverns for hire and petroleum and chemical bulk stations and terminals for hire						SR (A)	P			P
43	U.S. Postal Service	P	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P
44	Water transportation, <i>all except</i>							P			P
4493 (pt)	Marinas							P	SR		P
45	Transportation by air						SR	P			P
46	Pipelines, except natural gas	S	S	S	S	S		S	S	S	S
47	Transportation services, <i>all except</i>						SR	P			P
472	Arrangement of passenger transportation	SR	SR				SR	P	SR		P
48	Communications, <i>all except</i>							P			P
	Alternative tower structures	SR	SR	SR	SR	SR		SR	SR	SR	SR
	Co-location of wireless facilities	SR	SR	SR	SR	SR		SR	SR	SR	SR
	Eligible facilities request	SR	SR	SR	SR	SR		SR	SR	SR	SR
	Public safety tower	SR	SR	SR	SR	SR		SR	SR	SR	SR
	Satellite Earth Station	SR	SR	SR	SR	SR		SR	SR	SR	SR
	Utility Wireless Support Structure	SR	SR	SR	SR	SR		SR	SR	SR	SR
	Transmission tower & Wireless support structures	S	S					S	S		S
4832	Radio broadcast towers	S									
4833	Television broadcast towers	S									
49	Electric, gas, and sanitary services. <i>all except</i>							S			S
	Electric and water distribution lines, gas pipelines	P	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P
491 (pt)	Residential Solar Energy Systems	SR	SR	SR	SR	SR		SR	SR	SR	SR
491 (pt)	Non-Residential Solar Energy Systems	SR						SR	SR	SR	SR
491 (pt)	Roof Mounted Solar Energy Systems	SR	SR	SR	SR	SR		SR	SR	SR	SR
491 (pt)	Utility Scale Solar Energy Systems	CD						CD			S
494	Water supply	P	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P
4952	Sewerage systems	S	S					P			P
4953	Refuse systems, all prohibited <i>except</i>										
	Dumps: operation of	CD									S
	Garbage: collect, destroy & process	CD									S
	Land clearing and inert debris landfill (LCID)	CD									S
	Landfills, sanitary: operation of	CD									S
	Refuse systems	CD									S
	Rubbish collection and disposal	CD									S
	Sludge disposal sites	CD									S
4959	Sanitary services, NEC	S						P			P
496	Steam and air conditioning supply							P			P
Wholesale trade											
50	Wholesale trade, durable goods, <i>all except</i>	SR	SR					P	SR		P
5015	Motor vehicle parts, used (outdoor)	CD									S
5015	Motor vehicle parts, used (indoor)							SR			SR
5032	Brick, stone & related construction materials							P	SR		P
505	Metal & minerals, except petroleum							P			P
5083	Farm & garden machinery & equipment	SR	SR					P	SR		P
5093	Scrap and waste materials										S
51	Wholesale trade, nondurable goods, <i>all except</i>	SR	SR					P	SR		P

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		Residential					Nonresidential				
SIC	Use	RA	RR	RS	MHP	MFR	AI	CBI	NB	INST	IND
Wholesale trade cont.											
5153	Grain and field beans	SR or S	SR or S					P	SR		P
5154	Livestock (wholesale)										S
5159	Farm product raw materials, NEC	SR or S	SR or S					P	SR		P
516	Chemical and allied products										S
517	Petroleum and petroleum products										S
5191	Farm supplies	SR or S	SR or S					P	SR		P
Retail trade											
52	Building material, hardware, garden supplies and mobile home dealers	SR	SR					P	SR		P
53	General merchandise stores	SR	SR					P	SR		P
54	Food stores	SR	SR					P	SR		P
55	Auto dealers, gas service stations	SR	SR					P	SR		P
56	Apparel and accessory stores	SR	SR					P	SR		P
57	Home furniture, furnishings and equipment stores	SR	SR					P	SR		P
58	Eating and drinking places, all except	SR	SR					P	SR		P
5813	Drinking places (alcoholic beverages)							S			P
59	Miscellaneous retail	SR	SR					P	SR		P
Finance, insurance and real estate											
60	Depository institutions	SR	SR					P	SR		P
61	Non-depository institutions	SR	SR					P	SR		P
62	Security and commodity brokers	SR	SR					P	SR		P
63	Insurance carriers	SR	SR					P	SR		P
64	Insurance agents, brokers & service	SR	SR					P	SR		P
65	Real estate	SR	SR					P	SR		P
67	Holding and other investment offices	SR	SR					P	SR		P
Services											
70	Hotels, rooming houses, camps and other lodging places, <i>all except</i>	SR	SR					P	SR		
7011	Cabins	S						S	S		
7032	Sporting and recreational camps	S	S					P	SR	P	P
7033	Campgrounds and RV parks	S						S	S		
72	Personal services, <i>all except</i>	SR	SR					P	SR		P
7261 (pt)	Crematories							P			P
73	Business services	SR	SR				SR	P	SR		P
75	Auto repair, services and parking	SR	SR					P	SR		P
7549 (pt)	Automobile towing with storage							CD			S
76	Misc repair services	SR	SR				SR	P	SR		P
78	Motion pictures	SR	SR					P	SR		P
79	Amusement, recreational services, <i>all except</i>	SR	SR					P	SR		P
7941	Sports clubs and promoters							S			S
7948(pt)	Racetrack operations, including speedways, go-kart tracks and dragstrips							S			S
7948(pt)	Motorsports racing complex							CD			
7992	Public golf courses	S	S					P			
7996	Amusement park							S			S
7997	Membership sports and recreational clubs, <i>all except</i>	SR or S	SR or S	SR				P	SR		P
7997 (pt)	Gun club, shooting clubs	S						S			S
7997 (pt)	Baseball club, football club, soccer club, and similar athletic field operation	CD						S			
7999	Amusement and recreation services, NEC, <i>all except</i>						SR	P	SR		P
7999 (pt)	Archery ranges, shooting range, skeet shooting, and trapshooting facilities (outdoor)	S						S			S
7999 (pt)	Archery and shooting range (indoor)	SR						SR	SR		SR

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		Residential					Nonresidential				
SIC	Use	RA	RR	RS	MHP	MFR	AI	CBI	NB	INST	IND
Services cont.											
7999 (pt)	Boat / canoe rental for pleasure or fishing, operation of fishing pier and lake	S	S					P	SR		P
7999 (pt)	Day camps, sports instructional schools and camps	S	S					P	SR		P
7999 (pt)	Horse shows, rental of saddle horses, riding academies and schools, riding stables, rodeo operation	S	S					P	SR		P
7999 (pt)	Model automobile racing	S						P	SR		P
	Public parks	P	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P
80	Health services, <i>all except</i>	SR	SR					P	SR	P	P
8059(pt)	Convalescent homes for psychiatric patients							S		S	S
8063	Psychiatric hospitals							S		S	S
8069 (pt)	Drug addiction rehab, Alcohol rehab hospitals							S		S	S
8093 (pt)	Drug and alcohol treatment, outpatient clients							P		P	P
81	Legal services	SR	SR					P	SR		P
82	Educational services, <i>all except</i>	P	P	P			SR	P	P	P	P
	Facility providing overnight habitation									SR	
83	Social services, <i>all except</i>	SR	SR					P	SR	P	P
8322	Individual and family social services							P	S	P	P
8351 (pt)	Child care center	SR	SR					P	SR	P	P
8351 (pt)	Family child care home	P	P	P	P	P		P	P		
8361	Residential care, <i>all except</i>							S		S	S
8361 (pt)	Homes for the aged and rest homes within incidental health care	SR	SR					P	SR	P	P
84	Museums, art galleries and botanical gardens, <i>all except</i>	SR	SR					P	SR	P	P
8422	Zoological parks	CD						S			
86	Membership organizations, <i>all except</i>	SR	SR					P	SR	P	P
8641	Civic, service and social fraternities	S						P	SR	P	P
8661 (pt)	Churches	P	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P
87	Engineering, accounting, res. management and related services	SR	SR					P	SR		P
88	Private households	P	P	P	P	P		P	P		
89	Miscellaneous services	SR	SR					P	SR		P
Public administration											
91	Executive, legislative and general government, except finance						SR	P		P	P
92	Justice, public order, safety, <i>all except</i>							P		P	P
9221	Police protection	P	P	P	P	P	SR	P	P	P	P
9224	Fire protection	P	P	P	P	P	SR	P	P	P	P
	Ambulance stations	P	P	P	P	P	SR	P	P	P	P
	Rescue squads	P	P	P	P	P	SR	P	P	P	P
93	Public finances, taxation and monetary policy							P		P	P
94	Administration of human resource programs							P		P	P
95	Administration of environmental quality and housing programs							P		P	P
96	Administration of economic programs							P		P	P
97	National security and international affairs						P	P		P	P
	Solid waste and recycling convenience center	P	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P
Unclassified											
	Adult uses							S			
	Construction and demolition landfill										S
	Event center	S	S					P	S		P
	Major subdivisions for non-residential use							P	P	P	P
	Multi-tenant developments						SR	SR	SR	SR	SR

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		Residential					Nonresidential				
SIC	Use	RA	RR	RS	MHP	MFR	AI	CBI	NB	INST	IND
<i>Unclassified cont.</i>											
	Residential storage facility	SR or S	SR or S	SR or S				P	P		
SEE ARTICLE III. FOR SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS AND SPECIAL USE CRITERIA FOR SPECIFIC USES.											

(Ord. of 1-19-98, § VI; Ord. of 4-20-98; Ord. of 2-1-99(1), § 13; Ord. of 10-18-99(2), § 3; Ord. of 7-9-01; Ord. of 3-18-02(2); Ord. of 3-18-02(3); Ord. of 6-17-02; Ord. of 8-19-02(2); Ord. of 4-21-03; Ord. of 5-19-03; Ord. of 8-16-04; Amend. of 3-7-05; Amend. of 7-1-05; Amend. of 2-20-06(1); Amend. of 4-21-08; Amend. of 6-16-08; Amend. of 10-4-10; Amend. of 9-6-11; Amend. of 3-5-12; Amend. of 3-4-13; Amend. of 8-19-13; Amend. of 12-2-13; Amend. of 4-21-14; Amend. of 9-6-16; Amend. of 10-17-16; Amend. of 1-16-18; Amend. of 6-4-18; Amend. of 10-15-18; Amend. of 2-4-19; Amend. of 9-3-19; Amend. of 4-5-21; Amend. of 6-21-21; Amend. of 6-20-22; Amend. of 9-19-22; Amend. of 10-16-23; Amend. of 3-18-24; Amend. of 12-2-24; Amend. of 9-15-25)

Secs. 21-114--21-130. Reserved.

ARTICLE VI. NONCONFORMING SITUATIONS*

Sec. 21-131. Purpose and intent.

It is the intent of these provisions to regulate and limit nonconforming situations established prior to the effective date of this article, or subsequent amendments, to prescribe guidelines for their continuance which will strive to achieve the desired character of the county and preserve the integrity of this article. Any nonconforming situation may be continued, maintained, or expanded in accordance with the terms of this section. It is also the intent of this section to provide relief mechanisms which may allow the use of nonconforming lots under certain conditions.

(Ord. of 11-19-01(2))

***Editor's note:** An ordinance adopted Nov. 19, 2001, amended art. VI in its entirety, in effect repealing and reenacting said article to read as herein set out. The former art. VI, §§ 21-131--21-139, pertained to similar subject matter and derived from § VII of an ordinance adopted Jan. 19, 1998.

Sec. 21-132. General provisions.

- (a) A nonconforming situation occurs when, on the effective date of this article or subsequent amendment, an existing lot or structure or use of an existing lot or structure does not conform to one (1) or more of the regulations applicable to the district in which the lot or structure is located. Among other possibilities, a nonconforming situation may arise because a lot does not meet minimum acreage requirements, because structures exceed maximum height limitations, because the relationship between existing buildings and the land (in such matter as density and setback requirement) is not in conformity with this article, because signs do not meet the requirements of this article, or because land or buildings are used for purposes made unlawful by this article.
- (b) Unless otherwise specifically provided for in this article and subject to the restrictions and qualifications set forth in the remaining sections of this article, nonconforming situations that were otherwise lawful on the effective date of this article may be continued. Whenever this section refers to the effective date of this article, the reference shall be deemed to include as originally adopted, creates a nonconforming situation.

(1) *Single lot of record with lot area and/or lot width nonconformity.*

- a. When an undeveloped lot has an area or width which does not conform to the dimensional requirements of the district where located, but such lot was approved and lot of record at the time of adoption of this article or any subsequent amendment which renders such lot nonconforming, then such lot may be used for a use permitted in the district where located, provided that the setback dimensions and other requirements, except area or width, are complied with. Notwithstanding the above standards, setbacks for nonconforming lots of record may be reduced as provided by section 21-332 of this chapter.
- b. In the RS, RR and RA residential zones, only a single-family dwelling or a manufactured home shall be permitted on the nonconforming lot, if allowed as a permitted use in that district.

(2) *Lots with contiguous frontage in one (1) ownership.* When two (2) or more adjoining and vacant lots of record are in one (1) ownership and said lots individually have a lot area or lot width which does not conform to the dimensional requirements of the district where located, such lots shall be combined to create one (1) or more lots that meet the standards of the district where located prior to issuance of a zoning permit.

(3) *Other standards for lot sizes.* Nothing contained herein exempts the contiguous lots considered as a single buildable lot or lots from meeting the applicable provisions of the county board of health regulations or other applicable state standards.

(Ord. of 11-19-01(2); Amend. of 4-21-14)

Sec. 21-133. Continuation of nonconforming use of land.

Any nonconforming situation legally existing at the time of adoption or amendment of this article may be continued so long as it remains otherwise lawful subject to conditions provided in this section.

(Ord. of 11-19-01(2))

Sec. 21-134. Conditions for continuance for a change in nonconforming situation.

Such nonconforming use of land shall be subject to the following conditions:

- (1) No nonconforming situation shall be changed to another nonconforming situation unless such use is determined to be of equal or less intensity through a special use permit process subject to procedures established for quasi-judicial hearings. In determining whether a proposed nonconforming situation is of equal or less intensity, the board of commissioners shall consider the following and determine findings of fact relevant to their determination:
 - a. Probable traffic impacts of each use.
 - b. Parking requirements of each use.
 - c. Probable number of persons on the premises of each use at a time of peak demand.
 - d. Off-site impacts of each use, such as noise, glare, dust, vibration or smoke and other impacts on surrounding properties or the public health or safety.
- (2) The number of dwelling units in a nonconforming residential use shall not be increased.

Reasonable and appropriate conditions, permit duration, and revocation process identified in

section 21-135 (c) shall also apply to this section.

(Ord. of 11-19-01(2)); Amend. of 6-21-21

Sec. 21-135. Extension, enlargement or replacement of a nonconforming use.

- (a) Except as provided for in subsections (b) through (g), no nonconforming use shall be extended, enlarged, or replaced.
- (b) Any single-family residential nonconforming use (which may be a manufactured home) or accessory structure associated with a residential use may be enlarged or replaced with a similar structure of the same size or of a larger size, so long as the enlargement or replacement does not create new nonconformities or project further into the required setback. Accessory structures permitted in accordance with Sec. 21-54 or as rural home occupations may only be extended, enlarged, or replaced subject to subsections (c) through (f).
- (c) Any other nonconforming use may be extended, enlarged, or replaced only upon the issuance of a special use permit, subject to procedures established for quasi-judicial hearings, if the county board of commissioners finds that, in completing the extension, enlargement, or replacement work:
 - (1) There is no increase in the operational area existing on the effective date of this ordinance;
 - (2) There is no greater nonconformity with respect to dimensional restrictions such as setback requirements, height limitations, or density requirements or other requirements such as parking, loading and landscaping requirements; and
 - (3) There is no significant adverse impact on surrounding properties or the public health or safety including but not limited to no increase in the level of noise, dust, odor, glare or other nuisances.

In issuing a special use permit, the board of commissioners may affix other reasonable and appropriate conditions such as, but not limited to, landscaping and buffering to separate dissimilar uses or to screen parking and loading areas. If approved, a special use permit shall expire two (2) years from the date of issuance if the work authorized by the permit has not substantially commenced unless a vesting period longer than two (2) years is granted in accordance with section 21-11. Revocations may be considered in accordance with the process identified in section 21-58 (j) and this subsection.

- (d) A nonconforming situation may be extended throughout any portion of a completed building that, when the use therein was made nonconforming by this article, was manifestly designed or arranged to accommodate such use. However, a nonconforming situation may not be extended to additional buildings or to land outside the original building unless specifically authorized in accordance with subsection (c). In addition, the level of noise, dirt, odor, glare or other nuisance shall not increase.
- (e) A nonconforming use of open land may not be extended to cover more land than was occupied by that use when it became nonconforming, except that a use that involves the removal of natural materials from the lot (e.g., a sand pit) may be expanded to the limits of the site plan upon which the mining permit was granted if such permit was obtained in compliance with all applicable laws and ordinances in effect at the time of approval.
- (f) The volume, intensity, or frequency of use of property where a nonconforming use exists may be increased and the equipment or processes used at a location where a nonconforming use exists may be changed if these or similar changes amount only to changes in the degree of activity rather than changes in kind or use and no violations of other sections of this article

occur.

- (g) The replacement or repair of any off-premise sign for which there is in effect a valid permit issued by NCDOT shall not be subject to the standards of this ordinance so long as the square footage of its advertising surface area is not increased as specified in G.S. 136-131.2. As used in this section, reconstruction includes the changing of an existing multi-pole sign structure to a new monopole structure.

(Ord. of 11-19-01(2); Amend. of 9-6-11; Amend. of 4-21-14; Amend. of 6-21-21)

Sec. 21-136. Repairing damaged nonconforming structures.

- (a) *Conditions for repair of damaged nonconforming uses.* Repair or rebuilding such nonconforming structures shall be subject to the following conditions:

- (1) In the event of damage by fire or other causes to the extent less than seventy-five (75) percent of its tax value prior to such damage as determined by the county director of Building Inspections, reconstruction of a nonconforming structure shall be permitted for the same use subject to the following conditions:
 - a. There is no greater nonconformity with respect to dimensional restrictions such as setback requirements, height limitations, or density requirements or other requirements such as parking, loading and landscaping requirements.
 - b. In the same manner in which it originally existed.
- (2) In the event of damage by fire or other causes to the extent exceeding seventy-five (75) percent of its tax value prior to such damage as established by the county director of Building Inspections, reconstruction of a nonconforming structure shall be permitted provided it is constructed:
 - a. In the same manner in which it originally existed subject to compliance with the requirements of the state building code; or
 - b. Relocated in compliance with dimensional and use requirements of the district in which the unit is relocated.
- (3) No nonconforming structure shall be moved or relocated unless it is made to comply with the dimensional and use requirements of the district in which it is relocated and with the requirements of the state building code.
- (4) Off-premise signs may be repaired or replaced subject to section 21-135 (g) or this subsection.

- (b) *Preservation of safe or lawful conditions.* Nothing in this article shall prevent the strengthening or restoration to a safe or lawful condition any building declared unsafe or unlawful by the county building inspector or other duly authorized official.

(Ord. of 11-19-01(2); Amend. of 9-6-11; Amend. of 4-21-14; Amend. of 9-6-16)

Sec. 21-137. Abandonment and discontinuance.

- (a) *Nonconforming use.* A nonconforming manufactured home space, vacated for one hundred eighty (180) days, or left vacated for one hundred eighty (180) days after the effective date of this article shall only be used for a conforming use. A manufactured home space in a MHP zoning district meeting the applicable standards of section 21-283, which contain one or more non-conforming situations from section 21-60(11), left unoccupied for more than one hundred eighty (180) days shall not be considered abandoned, discontinued, or vacated unless all of the spaces within the MHP district are unoccupied for said time period. Other nonconforming

uses left vacant, abandoned or discontinued for a period of three hundred sixty (360) days shall only be re-established as a conforming use.

- (b) *Determination of nonconformity.* For purposes of determining whether a right to continue a nonconforming situation is lost pursuant to this section, all of the buildings, activities, and operations maintained on the zone lot are generally to be considered as a whole. If a nonconforming use is maintained in conjunction with a conforming use, discontinuance of a nonconforming use for the required period as provided in subsection (a) shall terminate the right to maintain it thereafter.
- (c) *Existing nonconforming manufactured homes.* Existing nonconforming manufactured homes may be replaced with a newer manufactured home; however, the new manufactured home shall meet current building codes for manufactured housing as set forth by the department of housing and urban development, unless expressly provided otherwise in this article. The new manufactured home shall be as large or larger than the replaced manufactured home. If the space is left vacant for more than one hundred eighty (180) days, the space shall only be used for a conforming use. If the manufactured home is not replaced within one hundred eighty (180) days it can only be replaced with a conforming use.

(Ord. of 11-19-01(2); Amend. of 9-6-16)

Sec. 21-138. Miscellaneous nonconforming situations.

- (a) *Nonconforming situation resulting from governmental acquisition.* Any lot reduced in size by municipal, county or state condemnation or purchase of land shall obtain nonconforming lot or building status to the extent that said condemnation or purchase causes noncompliance with any provisions of this article.
- (b) *Nonconforming parking created by change of use.* Whenever a change of use that does not involve the enlargement of an existing structure is proposed for a lot on which the parking requirements of this article for the proposed new use cannot be met due to insufficient lot area, the proposed change of use shall not be regarded as an impermissible extension or enlargement of a nonconforming situation. However, the permit-issuing authority shall require that the parking requirements be satisfied to the extent possible utilizing the lot area that is available.

(Ord. of 11-19-01(2))

Sec. 21-139. Nonconforming signs.

Nonconforming signs shall be treated as any other nonconforming use.

(Ord. of 11-19-01(2))

Sec. 21-140. Projections into required setbacks.

- (a) *Projection of porches into yards.* Porches, terraces, steps and similar features with a floor level of not more than five (5) feet above the highest adjacent grade, may project eight (8) feet into the required setback but in no case shall be closer than five (5) feet to the adjacent side or rear property line or ten (10) feet to the right-of-way.
- (b) *Projection of cornices, eaves, chimneys, flues, etc.* Cornices, eaves, chimneys, flues, heating and air conditioning units and other similar features may project four (4) feet into any required yard. However, in no case shall such units be closer than five (5) feet to the adjacent property lines or rights-of-way.

(Ord. of 11-19-01(2); Amend. of 10-4-10)

Secs. 21-141--21-160. Reserved.

ARTICLE VII. PARKING

Sec. 21-161. Purpose.

This section is intended to ensure an adequate amount of properly designed parking areas to prevent traffic congestion and to minimize any detrimental effects on adjacent properties.

(Ord. of 1-19-98, § VIII)

Sec. 21-162. General design requirements.

All off-street parking areas shall meet the requirements of this article and shall be properly maintained to ensure continued compliance with this article.

(Ord. of 1-19-98, § VIII)

Sec. 21-163. Parking areas.

Parking areas shall conform to the general criteria listed below unless expressly provided otherwise in this chapter.

- (1) *Location.* Off-street parking areas shall be provided on the same zone lot as the principal use or on a nearby lot a reasonable walking distance away. Such areas shall not be located within any rights-of-way and shall be set back five (5) feet from any zone lot line.
- (2) *Safety.* All parking areas shall be designed so that emergency vehicles may safely enter, maneuver in, and exit such areas without backing onto a street or road.
- (3) *Surfacing.* Notwithstanding the other requirements of this chapter, required parking areas shall be properly graded, improved, and maintained with an all-weather surface, which may be gravel.
- (4) *Lighting.* Parking areas shall be adequately lighted during business hours. Such lighting shall be designed to minimize adverse effects upon adjoining properties and rights-of-way.

(Ord. of 1-19-98, § VIII; Amend. of 9-6-11; Amend. of 9-15-25)

Sec. 21-164. Parking space requirements.

(a) *Calculation of minimum spaces required.* The number of standard off-street parking spaces required by this section shall be determined in accordance with section 21-166. Any fraction resulting from the calculation of required parking spaces shall be rounded up to the nearest whole number.

(b) *Minimum space dimensions.*

- (1) *Standard spaces.* Each standard parking space shall be twenty (20) feet long and nine (9) feet wide. Parallel parking spaces shall be at least twenty-two (22) feet long and nine (9) feet wide. Paved spaces must be appropriately painted while gravel spaces must be denoted by an individual parking block, marker sign, or similar feature to identify each

parking space.

- (2) *Handicapped spaces.* Handicapped spaces shall be as required by the North Carolina Building Code and the Americans With Disabilities Act, which are not included in the required number of spaces.

(Ord. of 1-19-98, § VIII; Amend. of 9-15-25)

Sec. 21-165. Flexibility of administration.

The presumptive standards set forth in the parking requirements table cannot cover every possible use or situation, nor can the table be considered exact. Therefore, the administrator is given flexibility to administer this section as follows:

- (1) *Similar use.* Parking space requirements for a use not identified in the table shall be based on a similar, listed use.
- (2) *Other use.* In the case of unique land uses or those that have unusually high parking requirements, the landowner shall demonstrate to the administrator that sufficient off-street parking can be provided.
- (3) *Numerical standard.* Deviations from the number of spaces are permitted when the administrator determines that the requirements for a particular situation are unreasonable. The reasons for allowing the deviation or requirement shall be noted in writing by the administrator.

(Ord. of 1-19-98, § VIII)

Sec. 21-166. Table of parking requirements.

SIC	MINIMUM PARKING SPACES	DU = Dwelling Unit	SF = Square Feet	ELS = Employee on Largest Shift
Residential				
	Single family dwelling, site built			N/A
	Single family dwelling, modular			N/A
	Manufactured home, individual lot			N/A
	Manufactured home, MHP			2 spaces / MHP space
	Duplex, individual			2 space / DU
	Duplexes, triplexes, quadruplexes, other multi-family developments			2 spaces / DU
	Customary home occupation			N/A
Agriculture, forestry and fishing				
	All uses			1 space / 400 SF + 1 space / vehicle
Mining				
	All uses			1 space / ELS + 1 space / vehicle
Construction				
	All uses			1 space / ELS + 1 space / vehicle
Manufacturing				
	All uses			1 space / ELS + 1 space / vehicle
Transportation, communications, electric, gas and sanitary services				
40	Railroad transportation			1 space / ELS + 1 space / vehicle
41	Local and suburban transit and interurban highway passenger transportation			1 space / ELS + 1 space for every 100 SF of Waiting Area
42	Motor freight transportation and warehousing			1 space / ELS + 1 space / vehicle
43	U.S. Postal Service			1 space / ELS + 1 space / 400 SF
44	Water Transportation			1 space / ELS + 1 space / 5 boat slips
45	Transportation by air			1 space / ELS + 1 space / 4 planes
46	Pipelines, except natural gas			1 space / ELS
47	Transportation services			1 space / ELS
48	Communications			1 space / ELS
49	Electric, gas and sanitary services			1 space / ELS + 1 space / vehicle
Wholesale trade				
	All uses			1 space / ELS + 1 space / vehicle

Retail trade		
	All uses	1 space / ELS + 1 space / 400 SF + 1 space / vehicle
Finance, insurance and real estate		
	All uses	1 space / ELS + 1 space / 400 SF
Services		
70	Hotels, rooming houses, camps & other lodging places, <i>all except</i>	1 space / room + 1 space / ELS + 1 space / 200 SF of meeting area
7032	Sporting and recreational camps	1 space / campsite + 1 space / ELS + 1 space / 200 SF of meeting area
7011 & 7033	Cabins, Campgrounds, and RV Parks	1 space / campsite + 1 space / ELS + 1 space / 200 SF of meeting area
72	Personal services	1 space / ELS + 1 space / 400 SF
73	Business services	1 space / ELS + 1 space / 400 SF
75	Auto repair, services, and parking	1 space / service bay + 1 space / ELS
76	Miscellaneous repair services	1 space / ELS + 1 space / 400 SF
78	Motion pictures	1 space / ELS + 1 space / 4 seats
79	Amusement and recreational services, <i>all except</i>	1 space / 400 SF
7948	Racing, including track operations	1 space / 4 seats
7992	Public golf courses	10 spaces / hole
	Shooting ranges, skeet shooting & trapshooting facilities, similar	1 space / ELS + 1 space / station
	Riding stables	1 space / ELS + 1 space / 4 stables
80	Health services	1 space / 200 SF
81	Legal services	1 space / 400 SF
82	Educational services	1 space / ELS + 1 space / 400 SF
83	Social services	1 space / 400 SF
84	Museums, art galleries, and botanical and zoological gardens	
86	Membership organizations, <i>all except</i>	1 space / 400 SF
	Churches	1 space / 5 persons seating capacity
87	Engineering, accounting, res. Management and related services	1 space / 400 SF
88	Private households	N/A
89	Miscellaneous services	1 space / 400 SF
Public administration		
	All uses	1 space / ELS + 1 space / 400 SF
Unclassified		
	Adult uses	1 space / ELS + 1 space / 400 SF
	Construction and demolition landfill	1 space / ELS + 1 space/vehicle
	Event center	1 space / ELS + 1 space / 200 SF of meeting area
Note: The term 'vehicle' includes any and all vehicles used in the normal operation of the business or facility. The term 'station' includes but is not limited to any and all uses as a seat in a barber/beauty shop, or a shooting station in a shooting facility.		

(Ord. of 1-19-98, § VIII; Amend. of 3-5-12; Amend. of 4-21-14; Amend. of 10-17-16; Amend. of 9-3-19; Amend. of 6-21-21; Amend. of 9-15-25)

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

ARTICLE VIII. SIGNS*

***Editor's note:** An ordinance adopted Dec. 3, 2001, amended art. VIII in its entirety, in effect repealing and reenacting said article to read as herein set out. The former art. VIII, §§ 21-181--21-183, pertained to similar subject matter and derived from § IX of an ordinance adopted Jan. 19, 1998.

Sec. 21-181. Applicability.

All on premises signs of any size and off-premises signs one hundred (100) square feet and smaller, are exempt from the regulations in this article, unless expressly provided otherwise.

(Ord. of 12-3-01; Amend. of 10-4-10; Amend. of 4-21-14)

Sec. 21-182. Lighting of signs.

No signs may have lighting which:

- (1) Causes glare to shine on adjacent residentially developed property.
- (2) Obstruct views, imitate traffic lights or otherwise confuse or potentially endanger motorists.

(Ord. of 12-3-01)

Sec. 21-183. Off-premises signs.

Off-premises signs, larger than one hundred (100) square feet, are only allowed as special uses on the CBI and IND zoning districts. In addition to general evaluation criteria provided for all special uses specific criteria are provided in section 21-60(13).

(Ord. of 12-3-01; Amend. of 1-22-13; Amend. of 6-21-21)

Sec. 21-184. Reserved.

(Amend. of 8-20-07; Amend. of 9-6-16)

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

ARTICLE IX. SCREENING AND BUFFERING

Sec. 21-211. Purpose.

Certain land uses, because of their character and intensity, may create an adverse impact when developed adjacent to other less intensive land uses. The general purpose of this article is to establish guidelines to preserve the value and appearance of property in the county and to recognize that the transition between certain uses requires attention to protect less intensive land uses. The goal is to identify land use relationships that may be incompatible and to specify an appropriate buffer or screen in order to minimize adverse impacts.

(Ord. of 1-19-98, § X)

Sec. 21-212. Applicability.

The buffering and screening shall be adequate to meet the intent of section 21-211, but shall not exceed one hundred twenty-five (125) percent of the length of the development activity required to install the buffer and screening, unless required on a site plan approved by the board of commissioners. The requirements of this article shall apply to the side and rear yard of the operational area except driveways, sediment ponds, and detention areas unless otherwise indicated herein.

(Ord. of 1-19-98, § X; Amend. of 9-6-11; Amend. of 9-3-19)

Sec. 21-213. Buffer requirements.

- (a) *Generally.* Buffers shall be required in accordance with the table in section 21-216 when any use is being developed abutting an existing developed lot, however less intensive uses locating next to more intensive uses shall not be required to comply with the screening portion of the requirements of this article. Where a conflict exists between the buffer requirements for a use and setback requirements for a zoning district, the use requirements shall control. The required buffer may not be used for loading, storage, or similar operational area needs that are either

part of or accessory to the proposed use unless otherwise indicated herein.

- (b) *Modification of buffer requirements.* Buffer requirements may be modified in accordance with the provisions of section 21-217.
- (c) *Responsibility for requirements.* One hundred (100) percent of the applicable buffer requirements shall be the responsibility of the developing land use, unless expressly provided otherwise.
- (d) *Standards for trees and shrubs.* Required trees and shrubs shall meet the following standards:
 - (1) All required large maturing trees shall have a minimum caliper of one and one-half (1 1/2) inches measured six (6) inches above the proper planting level;
 - (2) Shrubs shall be one (1) foot tall or taller when planted; and
 - (3) All specifications for the measurement, quality, and installation of trees and shrubs shall be in accordance with the American Standards for Nursery Stock published by the American Association of Nurserymen, free of disease, and in otherwise sound and healthy condition.
- (e) *Modification of planting types.* If it is demonstrated that existing vegetation meets the intent of this section, the zoning administrator may waive the requirements for the plant material.
- (f) *Maintenance of buffer.* The owner of the property where the buffer or screening is shall be responsible for maintaining the buffer and all required plantings in good condition.
- (g) *Buffering of expanded uses.* Expansion of a use existing prior to the effective date of this chapter shall require the expanded portion of the facility to come into conformance with these requirements.
- (h) *Watershed buffer areas required.* A minimum 30-foot vegetative buffer for low density and 100-foot buffer for high density and SNIA development activities is required along all perennial waters indicated on the most recent versions of U.S.G.S. 1:24,000 (7.5 minute) scale topographic maps.
- (i) *Development in required watershed overlay buffer areas.* Development in the buffer area shall be limited to the following exceptions in conjunction with minimizing built-upon surface area, directing runoff away from surface waters and maximizing the utilization of stormwater best management practices:
 - (1) Artificial streambank or shoreline stabilization;
 - (2) Water dependent structures such as piers, docks, etc.;
 - (3) Other structures such as flag poles, signs, and security lights which result in only minimal increases in impervious area;
 - (4) Public projects such as road crossings and greenways where no practical alternative exists.

(Ord. of 1-19-98, § X; Ord. of 4-20-98; Amend. of 11-2-09; Amend. of 9-6-11; Amend. of 4-21-14; Amend. of 8-19-19)

Sec. 21-214. Letter of compliance.

When it is impractical to plant required screening during optimal planting seasons, the owner of the property upon which the required screening is to be located may submit a letter of compliance to the zoning administrator. The letter will acknowledge that the owner of the subject property is aware of the applicable screening and buffering requirements and will meet these requirements within a specific date, but in no case more than one (1) year. Failure to comply with

the provisions of this article by the time stated in the letter of compliance shall constitute a violation of the zoning ordinance.

(Ord. of 1-19-98, § X)

Sec. 21-215. Required screening type.

Screening shall be required along the side and rear property boundaries of the zoning lot.

(1) Type A.

- a. Buffer: Twenty (20) feet.
- b. Screening shall be one (1) of the following:
 1. A row of evergreen conifers or broadleaf evergreens placed not more than five (5) feet apart which would grow to form a continuous hedge of at least six (6) feet in height within two (2) years of planting; or
 2. A masonry wall located within the required buffer; such wall shall be a minimum height of six (6) feet (above finished grade); and, if a block wall, it shall be painted on all sides; or an opaque fence six (6) feet in height; or
 3. A berm and planting combination, with the berm an average height of three (3) feet and dense plantings which will, when combined with the berm, achieve a minimum height of six (6) feet and seventy-five (75) percent opacity within two (2) years.
 4. Lawn, low-growing evergreen shrubs, evergreen ground cover, or rock mulch covering the balance of the buffer.

(2) Type B.

- a. Buffer: Eighty (80) feet.
- b. Screening shall consist of:
 1. A row of trees composed of a mixture of deciduous and evergreen species; forty (40) percent of which shall be large maturing trees. All species used shall be between four (4) and six (6) feet tall at the time of planting and in combination with 2 and 3 of this subsection, creates a visual separation. The design shall be submitted for review and installed by a certified member of the NC Landscape Contractors Licensing Board.
 2. An opaque fence located within the required buffer; such fence shall be a minimum height of six (6) feet; and
 3. Lawn, low-growing evergreen shrubs or broadleaf evergreens, evergreen ground cover, or rock mulch covering the balance of the buffer.

(Ord. of 1-19-98, § X)

Sec. 21-216. Screening and buffering.

- (a) *Land use relationships.* The following land use relationships, based on the SIC Manual referenced in section 21-112, shall be used to determine required screening and buffering as provided in section 21-215.

Screening and Buffering

	Group1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4
Group 1	None	Type A	Type A	Type B
Group 2	Type A	None	Type A	Type B
Group 3	Type A	Type A	None	None
Group 4	Type B	Type B	None	None

(b) *Group 1 (Least intensive):*

- (1) Single-family dwellings.
- (2) Modular homes.
- (3) Manufactured housing on individual lots.
- (4) Duplexes on individual lots.

(c) *Group 2:*

- (1) Manufactured home parks.
- (2) Institutional uses (80, 82, 83, 86 and public administration group [Division J]).
- (3) Multi-family development.
- (4) Residential clustering.

(d) *Group 3:*

- (1) Veterinary services (074).
- (2) Livestock Services (0751); and Animal specialty services, except veterinary (0752) all except boarding horses and training horses, except racing).
- (3) Lawn and garden services (0782)
- (4) Ornamental shrub and tree services (0783)
- (5) Common sand mining (1442)
- (6) Building construction, general contractors (15).
- (7) Heavy construction other than building contractors (16).
- (8) Construction special trades (17).
- (9) Food and kindred products (20).
- (10) Tobacco products (21).
- (11) Textile mill products (22).
- (12) Apparel (23).
- (13) Lumber and wood products (24) except logging and sawmills and planning mills.
- (14) Furniture and fixtures (25).
- (15) Paper and allied products (26) except pulp and paper mills.
- (16) Printing, publishing and allied industries (27).
- (17) Drugs (283)
- (18) Soap, detergents, and cleaning preparations; perfumes, cosmetics, and other toilet

preparations (284)

(19) Rubber and miscellaneous products (30).

(20) Leather and leather products (31) except leather tanning and finishing.

(21) Stone, clay, glass and concrete products (32) except hydraulic cement, structural clay products, concrete, gypsum and plaster products, abrasives, asbestos, non metallic mineral products.

(22) Fabricated metal products (34) except ammunition, except for small arms; ordnance and accessories.

(23) Industrial and computer machinery and equipment (35).

(24) Electronic and other electrical equipment (36).

(25) Transportation equipment (37).

(26) Measuring, analyzing and controlling instruments (38).

(27) Miscellaneous manufacturing (39).

(28) Transportation, communications, electric, gas and sanitary services (Division E), all except automobile dead storage, electric and water distribution lines, gas pipelines, water supply, permitted refuse systems, and Non-Residential solar energy systems.

(29) Wholesale trade (50 and 51) all except motor vehicle parts, used (outdoor); brick, stone, and related construction materials, metal and minerals, except petroleum, scrap and waste materials, livestock (wholesale); chemical and allied products, petroleum and petroleum products.

(30) All retail trade (Division G).

(31) All finance, insurance, and real estate (Division H).

(32) All services (Division I), except crematories, racetrack operations, including speedways, go-kart tracks, and dragstrips, outdoor shooting ranges, outdoor archery ranges, skeet shooting facilities, trap shooting facilities, gun clubs, shooting clubs, and institutional uses listed in Group 2.

(33) Adult uses.

(34) Event center.

(e) *Group 4 (most intensive):*

(1) All mining (Division B), except common sand mining (1442).

(2) Reserved.

(3) Sawmills and planing mills (242).

(4) Pulp mills (261).

(5) Paper mills (262).

(6) Chemicals and allied products (28) all except Drugs (283) and Soap, detergents, and cleaning preparations; perfumes, cosmetics, and other toilet preparations (284).

(7) Petroleum refining and related products (29).

(8) Leather tanning and finishing (311).

- (9) Hydraulic cement (324).
- (10) Structural clay products (325).
- (11) Concrete, gypsum and plaster products (327).
- (12) Abrasives, asbestos, non-metallic mineral products (329).
- (13) Primary metal industries (33).
- (14) Ammunition, except for small arms (3483).
- (15) Ordnance and accessories (3489).
- (16) Automobile dead storage (4226).
- (17) Utility Scale solar energy systems (491 pt.)
- (18) Permitted refuse systems (4953).
- (19) Wholesale trade (50 and 51) in the following categories: motor vehicle parts, used (outdoor); brick, stone, and related construction materials, metal and minerals, except petroleum, scrap and waste materials, livestock (wholesale); chemical and allied products, petroleum and petroleum products.
- (20) Crematories (7261).
- (21) Racetrack operations, including speedways, go-kart tracks, and dragstrips (7948).
- (22) Construction and demolition landfill.

(Ord. of 1-19-98, § X; Ord. of 4-21-03; Amend. of 11-2-09; Amend. of 3-4-13; Amend. of 7-13-20; Amend. of 6-21-21)

Sec. 21-217. Alternative buffers and screening.

In lieu of compliance with the above buffer and screening requirement, an applicant may submit to the zoning administrator for their review and approval a detailed plan and specifications for landscaping and screening. The zoning administrator may approve the alternative buffering and screening, in writing, upon finding that the proposal will afford a degree of buffering and screening, in terms of height, opacity and separation, equivalent to or exceeding that provided by the above requirements.

(Ord. of 1-19-98, § X; Amend. of 6-21-21)

Sec. 21-218. Existing vegetation.

The retention of existing vegetation shall be maximized to the extent practical, wherever such vegetation contributes to required buffering and screening or to the preservation of significant trees.

(Ord. of 1-19-98, § X)

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

Unless otherwise specified, the requirements of this article shall not apply to permitted and special requirements designations in the table of uses when an existing adjacent principal or accessory structure and the proposed structure or operational area requiring provision of screening and buffering are separated by a distance of two hundred (200) feet or more. The distance shall

be measured from the closest point of each structure.

(Ord. of 1-19-98, § X; Ord. of 6-29-99; Amend. of 9-6-11; Amend. Of 4-5-21).

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

ARTICLE X. NUISANCES

Sec. 21-241. Noise.

- (a) *Intent.* The intent of this section is to recognize the right of mining operations and manufacturing industries to maintain operations of current facilities during typical first and second shift hours, while promoting an environment free from noise that jeopardizes the aesthetic quality of life for the general public.
- (b) *Applicability.* Regardless of zoning district, all existing uses in the mining and manufacturing division of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) and those seeking special use or conditional district approval in the transportation, communications, electric, gas, sanitary services, Services, and unclassified divisions of section 21-113, the table of uses, shall be subject to the decibel based standards of this section.
- (c) *Sound level measurement.* The sound level meter used in the enforcement of this section shall be comply with ANSI S1.4-1983 requirements or the latest approved version thereof, with calibration and measurement procedures as specified in the "Technical Documentation Manual for the 2237 Controller, Integrating Sound Level Meter" using the A-weighting scale set on slow response for a preset period of eight (8) minutes.
- (d) *Maximum permitted sound levels.* The maximum permitted sound levels for the uses prescribed in subsection (b), shall be obtained at the apparent property line of the noise producer / source. Alternatively, measurements may be taken at the external boundary of a conditional zoning district or planned development subdivision, rather than at each individual lot within the subdivision. Sound levels may not exceed the following decibels during the given time periods:
 - (1) 7:00 a.m.--11:00 p.m. not to exceed seventy (70) decibels.
 - (2) 11:00 p.m.--7:00 a.m. not to exceed sixty-five (65) decibels.

(Ord. of 1-19-98, § XI; Ord. of 5-21-01(1)); Amend. of 6-21-21; Amend. of 11-15-21; Amend. of 9-15-25)

Sec. 21-242. 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.

(Ord. of 1-19-98, § XI)

Sec. 21-243. Vibration.

No use shall be operated so as to generate inherent or recurring ground vibrations detectable at the property line which create a nuisance to any person of ordinary sensitivities on another property.

(Ord. of 1-19-98, § XI)

Sec. 21-244. Junked motor vehicles.

Unless otherwise provided, junked motor vehicles in the RA, RR, and RS districts on private property not associated with a business, shall conform to the following requirements as of the effective date of this chapter.

(1) *General requirements.*

- a. The junked motor vehicles shall not be stored or located within thirty (30) feet of any adjoining property line or side street right-of-way; within eighty (80) feet of a centerline of a public road or private road of fifty (50) feet from the edge of the rights-of-way existing on February 16, 1998, whichever is greater.
- b. The junked motor vehicles are not a health or safety nuisance as defined in section 21-4. No motor vehicle parts are visible from adjoining properties, nor shall the area constitute a health or safety nuisance as defined in section 21-4.
- c. The junked motor vehicles shall be entirely concealed during all seasons of the year from public view from a public street and from adjoining properties. The vehicles may be concealed by an automobile cover or tarpaulin, with the covering adequately secured to prevent removal by wind. The automobile cover or tarpaulin must remain in good repair and not be allowed to deteriorate.
- d. The junked motor vehicles shall not be in the front yard of the primary building of the lot.
- e. Only five (5) junked motor vehicles shall be permitted outside any enclosed building unless otherwise specified by this chapter.

(2) *Exceptions for junked motor vehicles.*

- a. In addition to the five (5) junked motor vehicles allowed outside any enclosed building in subsection (1)e, five (5) additional classic motor vehicles which meet the definition of a junked motor vehicle, shall be allowed in the RA district. Storage of these vehicles shall meet all other requirements of this chapter.
- b. The repair of no more than one (1) motor vehicle per household for personal use is exempt from the location, screening, concealment and setback requirements of this chapter. The vehicle shall not constitute a health or safety nuisance as defined in section 21-4.

(Ord. of 1-19-98, § XI; Amend. of 11-2-09)

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

Automobile repair facilities may store no more than ten (10) junked vehicles outside an automobile salvage yard or enclosed building unless otherwise specified by this chapter. The junked motor vehicle shall comply with the requirements below on February 16, 1998.

- (1) The junked motor vehicles and motor vehicle parts shall be screened from adjacent property by a six-foot high opaque screening. Vegetative screening, if used, shall be opaque during all seasons of the year and planted and maintained in accordance with article IX;
- (2) The junked motor vehicles shall not be stored in the front yard of the property or in

the required front yard setback;

- (3) The junked motor vehicles shall be a minimum of fifteen (15) feet off the side and rear property line or side street right-of-way and a minimum of twenty (20) feet off the right-of-way existing at the effective date of this chapter or fifty (50) feet off the centerline of the road if the right-of-way is not established; and
- (4) The junked motor vehicles shall not be stacked higher than the screening.

(Ord. of 1-19-98, § XI)

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

- (a) The standards in this section shall apply to automobile salvage yards created after November 27, 1995, in accordance with the provisions of the "Ordinance to Regulate Automobile Salvage yards as Junked or Abandoned Motor Vehicles" (hereafter referred to as the salvage yard ordinance) and prior to February 16, 1998.
- (b) New automobile salvage yards and expansions of existing salvage yards approved under the provisions of the salvage yard ordinance shall comply with the following provisions:
 - (1) Shall be subject to any conditions of approval placed on the application by the board of commissioners;
 - (2) Shall be located a minimum of one hundred thirty (130) feet of any centerline or one hundred (100) feet from the edge of the right-of-way of any public or private road whichever is greater;
 - (3) Shall be located a minimum of one thousand (1,000) feet from a school, residence, church or place of public assembly existing at the date of submittal of a complete application. The one-thousand-foot required separation shall be measured from the closest point of the operational area of the automobile salvage yard. This prohibition shall not apply to the residence of the owner of the junkyard or automobile graveyard;
 - (4) Shall be entirely surrounded by an opaque screening at least six (6) feet high. Such screening shall surround the minimum area necessary for the automobile salvage yard to be maintained at its proposed size and that will also allow for a reasonable amount of maneuverability within;
 - (5) All operations, equipment, junk and/or inoperable motor vehicles shall be kept within the confines of the fence at all times unless in motion by transportation to and from the site;
 - (6) A setback shall be provided so that all equipment, junk and/or inoperable motor vehicles shall not be stored or located within fifty (50) feet of any adjoining property lot line;
 - (7) A six-foot high fence designed to reasonably secure the area from unauthorized entry shall surround the entire operational area; and
 - (8) Cars shall not be stacked higher than the fence.

(Ord. of 1-19-98, § XI)

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

Automobile salvage yards or automotive repair facilities existing on February 16, 1998, registered in accordance with the county automobile salvage yard and junked motor vehicle

ordinance, shall conform to the standards of subsection (1) or (2) below:

(1) *Standards without a fence.*

- a. The automobile salvage yard or automotive repair facility shall be screened from view from adjacent developed lots and the road during all seasons of the year; and
- b. The screen shall be a minimum of six (6) feet in height; and
- c. A setback of fifteen (15) feet shall be provided on all side and rear property lines; and
- d. A setback of eighty (80) feet from the road centerline or fifty (50) feet from the edge of the right-of-way existing at the effective date of the ordinance of any public or private road shall be provided, whichever is greater; and
- e. The operational area existing on February 16, 1998, shall not be expanded, except in conformance with the provisions of this chapter; and
- f. Storage of motor vehicles or motor vehicle parts is not allowed in the setback; and
- g. Junked motor vehicles shall not be stacked higher than the required screening.

(2) *Standards with an opaque fence.*

- a. The automobile salvage yard or automotive repair facility shall be screened from view from adjacent developed lots and the road during all seasons of the year; and
- b. The automobile salvage yard or automotive repair facility shall be separated from adjacent lots by a fence a minimum of six (6) feet in height; and
- c. A setback of five (5) feet shall be provided on all side and rear property lines; and
- d. A setback of thirty-five (35) feet from the road centerline or five (5) feet from the edge of the right-of-way existing at the effective date of the ordinance of any public or private road shall be provided, whichever is greater; and
- e. The operational area existing on February 16, 1998, shall not be expanded, except in conformance with the provisions of this chapter. Storage of motor vehicles or motor vehicle parts is not allowed in the setback; and
- f. Junked motor vehicles shall not be stacked higher than the required screening.

(Ord. of 1-19-98, § XI; Amend. of 3-7-05)

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

The county may require the removal of junked or abandoned motor vehicles from public grounds, including but not limited to public or private road rights-of-way or private property upon a finding that such removal is necessary and desirable to promote or enhance community, neighborhood, or area appearance or to abate public health or safety nuisances.

(Ord. of 1-19-98, § XI)

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

Removal and disposal of vehicles as provided by this article shall be in accordance with G.S. Ch. 20, Art. 7A, as amended.

(Ord. of 1-19-98, § XI)

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

ARTICLE XI. GENERAL DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS, EXCEPTIONS AND MODIFICATIONS

Sec. 21-271. Generally.

- (a) The types of development approval governed by this article include uses permitted as of right, uses permitted with special requirements, and special uses.
- (b) Uses permitted as of right and uses permitted with special requirements shall require a zoning permit, a building permit and a certificate of occupancy.
- (c) In addition to the requirements listed in subsection (b) above, special uses and special uses shall require approval as described in article III.
- (d) Variances from these regulations, appeals of administrative decisions rendered under this chapter, shall be governed by article XIII.
- (e) Amendments to the text of this chapter and to the zoning maps, including the reclassification of property to a conditional zoning district shall be governed by article XIV.

(Ord. of 1-19-98, § XII; Amend. of 9-6-16; Amend. of 6-21-21)

Sec. 21-272. Issuance of permits.

(A) *Zoning Permits.* A zoning permit is required prior to the use or occupancy of land and / or the prior to the placement, replacement, structural alteration, or change in use of a structure unless otherwise exempt from the Zoning Ordinance. Sufficient information shall accompany the permit request illustrating proposed compliance with dimensional and other requirements of this chapter. Non-residential use permit requests shall submit a site plan subject to section 21-52.

In cases where the applicant's plan illustration of compliance with setbacks and / or other development standards appears inconsistent with perceived information from a Geographic Information System or when plainly inadequate for the purposes of evaluating compliance, the Zoning Administrator may require the plan to be prepared with a full or partial boundary and / or as-built survey.

To verify completed development conformed to approved plan, the Zoning Administrator may require the applicant to provide an as-built survey to substantiate compliance.

(B) *Building Permits.* It is illegal for any person to begin construction, reconstruction, or to make any structural repairs, alterations, or additions to any structure without obtaining required building permits from the Building Inspections Department. The Director of Building Inspections will not issue a building permit for structures located within the zoning jurisdiction of the county unless the plans, specifications, and intended use of the structure conforms to the requirements of these regulations. The application for a building permit shall be accompanied by a zoning permit or other evidence of compliance with this chapter.

(Ord. of 1-19-98, § XII; Amend. of 10-4-10; Amend. of 9-6-16; Amend. of 9-15-25)

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

The number of uses per zone lot shall be governed as follows:

- (1) *Multiple uses per zone lot.* In all districts, combination uses may be placed on the same zone lots, however, the applicable requirements of subsections (2) and (3) below must be met. This includes subsequent permitted development on property that may have received approval of a special use permit, not including conditional districts, unless otherwise indicated.
 - (2) *Principal dwelling units.* Only one principal dwelling unit may be placed per zoned lot unless otherwise indicated in this chapter.
 - (3) *Secondary dwelling units.* Detached secondary units excluding two or more manufactured homes must meet the SR standards for an Accessory Dwelling Unit in section 21-56(1)(d).
- (Ord. of 1-19-98, § XII; Ord. of 10-18-99(2); Amend. of 3-7-05; Amend. of 10-4-10; Amend. of 3-5-12; Amend. of 4-21-14; Amend. of 9-6-16; Amend. of 6-21-21; Amend. of 9-15-25)

Sec. 21-274. Visibility at intersections.

Nothing may be erected, placed, planted or allowed to grow in such a manner as to materially impede vision at intersections. The area required to be kept free is known as the sight-distance triangle. The sight-distance triangle must be kept free between a height of two and one-half (2 1/2) and ten (10) feet above the centerline grades of the intersecting streets. All roads proposed to be publicly maintained shall comply with applicable NCDOT regulations.

(Ord. of 1-19-98, § XII)

Sec. 21-275. Antennae.

Antennae for private, non-commercial use are subject to the same placement requirements as accessory uses within each zoning district as provided by this chapter. However, when placement based on accessory setback requirements precludes development of a viable reception window, the zoning administrator may authorize placement otherwise if warranted by significantly improved reception.

Antennae and their associated supporting towers subject to the placement criteria in this section only, include: radio and television reception, private citizen's bands, amateur (HAM) radio and any others determined as similar by the Zoning Administrator on a case-by-case basis.

(Ord. of 1-19-98, § XII; Amend. of 12-2-13)

Sec. 21-276. Skirting of manufactured homes.

- (a) *Generally.* All manufactured housing for which building permits are obtained after the effective date of this chapter shall be skirted in accordance with subsection (b), (c), or (d), as appropriate, prior to issuance of a certificate of occupancy.
- (b) *Skirting of manufactured homes in the MHP district or a family manufactured home park.*
 - (1) Skirting shall be of material acceptable for exterior construction that will not support combustion.
 - (2) Skirting material shall be durable and suitable for exterior exposures.
 - (3) Any wood framing used to support this skirting shall be approved moisture resistant treated wood.
 - (4) Skirting shall be continuous and unpierced except for ventilation.

- (5) Skirting manufactured specifically for underpinning shall be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications.
- (6) Notwithstanding other provisions of this section, manufactured homes in a MHP district may install masonry skirting as provided in this section.
- (c) *Skirting of manufactured homes outside the MHP district or a family manufactured home park.*
 - (1) Skirting shall consist of brick or finished masonry.
 - (2) Skirting shall be continuous and unpierced except for ventilation.
 - (3) Regular unfinished block may not be used for required skirting. However, split-face block may be used.
- (d) *Skirting of manufactured homes on land leased to the homeowner.*

Skirting shall comply with section 21-276 (a) and (b) when the manufactured home is located on land leased to the homeowner.

(Ord. of 1-19-98, § XII; Ord. of 4-20-98; Amend. of 4-21-14; Amend. of 9-15-25)

Sec. 21-277. Exceptions and modifications.

- (a) *Minor structures and improvements.* Except where otherwise expressly addressed, the following minor, accessory structures and improvements on individual lots or parcels are not intended to be regulated by this chapter:
 - (1) Flagpoles and mailboxes;
 - (2) Landscaping features such as fences, trees and shrubs, terraces, gazebos, and similar items;
 - (3) Piers, wharves, and bulkheads;
 - (4) Recreational improvements such as swing sets and playgrounds;
 - (5) Wells and pumphouses.
- (b) *Utilities.* Except where otherwise expressly addressed, the following utility structures and facilities are not intended to be regulated by this chapter:
 - (1) Utility lines, pipes, cables, & associated minor equipment & structures, including transformers, pumping stations, "signal boosters", & maintenance buildings;
 - (2) Electronics cabinets for telephone switching and similar devices used by public service providers;
 - (3) Water towers or tanks;
 - (4) Water systems or sewage disposal systems as an exclusive accessory use for a development project; and
 - (5) LCID operations (SIC 4953 pt). LCID landfills consistent with the specific standards of this subsection are not regulated by this Chapter, but shall nonetheless adhere to applicable NCDEQ standards:
 - 1. Landfills with a disposal area of .50 acre or less on an individual parcel; or
 - 2. Beneficial fill used to improve the property's land use potential where no excavation of

soil is proposed or has occurred within the area receiving fill.

- (c) *Exceptions to front setback requirements for dwellings.* Setback requirements for dwellings may be modified when the setbacks of contiguous existing buildings are less than required. These decreased setbacks are determined by computing the average setback on adjacent lots one hundred (100) feet on either side of the lot of the proposed dwelling. The modified setback may be equivalent to the average setback or ten (10) feet from the rights-of-way line, whichever is greater.
- (d) *Antennae for private or public safety use.* Antennae for private use or for use by "police protection" or "fire protection" are exempt from the requirements contained in Sections 21-56 (6)(d)(e) and (f). Private, non-commercial antennae exempted under this provision include: residential radio and television, private citizen's bands, amateur (HAM) radio and any others determined as similar by the Zoning Administrator on a case-by-case basis.

(Ord. of 1-19-98, § XII; Ord. of 2-1-99(1); Amend. of 3-4-13; Amend. of 12-2-13; Amend. of 9-6-16)

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

All manufactured homes in manufactured home parks shall be skirted as provided in subsection 21-276(b) of this article within two (2) years of February 16, 1998.

(Ord. of 1-19-98, § XII)

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

Turkey shoots operated by churches, civic group or similar nonprofit organizations are exempt from the special use requirements of section 21-60 (8)(a) and 21-113, Table of uses.

(Ord. of 1-19-98, § XII; Amend. of 9-3-19; Amend. of 6-21-21)

Sec. 21-280. Construction trailers.

Construction trailers may be used in conjunction with construction projects provided:

- (1) The trailers are located on a building site where there is a valid building permit for a project on that site.
- (2) The trailer remains on the site for the duration of the building project.

(Ord. of 1-19-98, § XII)

Sec. 21-281. Temporary uses.

Temporary uses are allowed subject to the following requirements:

- (1) Certain uses of a temporary nature, defined as being less than forty-five (45) days in duration and held no more than five (5) times a year, including, otherwise not permitted in a particular district:

- a. Christmas tree sales;
 - b. Religious activities;
 - c. Activities by civic organizations;
 - d. Yard sales;
 - e. Other similar uses.
- (2) Other temporary uses not listed may be granted by the board of commissioners. In considering approval of a temporary use the board may attach reasonable and appropriate conditions to ensure that the public health, safety and welfare are protected. The approval of a temporary use shall be in accordance with the following:
- a. The proposed use will not endanger the public health, safety and welfare;
 - b. The proposed use will not have a substantial negative impact on the adjoining properties;
 - c. The use will be approved for a specific period of time, not to exceed two (2) years unless deemed necessary by the Board of Commissioners in accordance with Sec. 21-11. Extension of the temporary use beyond the approved time shall require approval of the board of commissioners in the same manner as the original.
- (3) Type I, II, and III manufactured homes with skirting as provided by section 21-276 may be approved for certain temporary use by the zoning administrator, contingent on a documented need. Temporary uses may be approved for:
- a. A temporary residence during construction of a dwelling. Documentation shall be provided that the construction of the dwelling will commence and be completed within a reasonable time. In no situation shall this temporary use be granted for more than twenty-four (24) months.
 - b. As a temporary residence for a medical hardship. This use shall be allowed for the duration of the medical hardship.

When the situation resulting in the temporary use no longer is needed, or the time period allowed expires, the subject manufactured home shall be removed or made a conforming use.

- (4) Temporary family health care structures, as defined by this ordinance, may be permitted as an accessory use in accordance with section 21-113 subject to the following standards:
- a. The structure must be used by a caregiver or a named legal guardian in providing care for a mentally or physically impaired person on property containing the caregiver or legal guardian's residence or on property owned by the caregiver;
 - b. Subject to principal structure setbacks listed in section 21-84;
 - c. Only one temporary family health care structure shall be allowed on a lot or parcel of land and may not contain a permanent foundation;
 - d. Application for a temporary family health care structure must include a doctor's certification identifying the mentally or physically impaired person's need. Subsequent annual certifications are necessary to maintain the structure's status as a qualified temporary family health care structure; and
 - e. The temporary health care structure shall be removed within sixty (60) days of the mentally or physically impaired person no longer receiving or is no longer in need of

the assistance provided for in this section.

(Ord. of 1-19-98, § XII; Ord. of 2-1-99(1); Amend. of 3-7-05; Amend. of 9-6-11; Amend. of 4-21-14; Amend. of 9-6-16)

Sec. 21-282. Reserved.

Editor's note: Section 21-282 was automatically repealed 18 months from April 20, 1998. Said section has been deleted at the direction of the county.

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

Manufactured home park districts, as defined by this chapter, shall be maintained in a neat and orderly manner. This shall include but not be limited to maintenance of adequate roads and drainageways, yards, trees and shrubs. Specific standards are as provided below.

Manufactured home parks shall comply with the following criteria. Separate standards are established for manufactured home parks registered under the county manufactured home park ordinance as existing or otherwise zoned MHP in the initial adoption of county-wide zoning, manufactured home parks created or expanded under the county manufactured home park ordinance between December 15, 1989, and February 15, 1998, and manufactured home parks created or expansions of manufactured home parks as provided in this chapter. The following subsections prescribe manufactured home park standards for which compliance is required and the time allowed to come into compliance with a specific requirement. Time allowed to come into compliance with specific items varies and is provided with each requirement. A park will be in violation of this chapter if the individual specifications are not met within the required time. In addition to enforcement procedures provided otherwise in this chapter, zoning permits will not be issued for manufactured home parks in violation of this section. All manufactured home parks will be inspected biannually to determine compliance with these standards.

- (1) Manufactured home parks existing prior to the adoption of the county manufactured park ordinance adopted on December 15, 1989, or which were otherwise zoned as manufactured home parks are subject to the following standards:
 - a. *Internal streets.* Internal streets must maintained in good condition either hard surfaced or graveled. Repairs are required to be of the same material as the existing internal street. If the street is gravel then all repairs shall be a minimum of six (6) inches of compacted gravel. If the street is paved the repair shall be a minimum of four (4) inches of compacted stone as base and paved. (Compliance required within one (1) year.) Roads shall be free of potholes, rough surfaces and ponding of water. (Compliance required within six (6) months.)
 - b. *Parking.* Each manufactured home space shall have a minimum four hundred (400) square feet of graveled or paved parking. On-street parking is allowed. (Compliance required within six (6) months.)
 - c. *Grounds.* Grounds shall be kept free of obnoxious weeds, trash litter or debris. This shall include but not be limited to appliances and furniture not designed for outdoor use. (Compliance required within six (6) months.)
 - d. *Drainage.* Property is required to have adequate drainage facilities which will keep their premises free from standing water and permit the natural flow of water across and off the site. Internal streets are to be equipped with adequate drainage. (Compliance required within one (1) year.)
 - e. *Trash disposal.* The owner of the park shall provide one (1) of the following methods:

1. Provision of centralized trash dumpsters; or
 2. Provision of individual covered trash containers, picked up at least once a week. (Compliance required within six (6) months.)
- f. *Street signs and addressing.* Park name and address sign shall be provided at the main entrance, which shall be clearly visible from the publicly maintained road. All numbering shall comply with the county addressing ordinance. (Compliance required within six (6) months.)
- (2) Manufactured home parks created or expansions of manufactured home parks approved as provided by the county manufactured park ordinance between December 15, 1989, and February 15, 1998, are subject to the following standards:
- a. *Internal streets.* Internal streets shall be kept free of potholes, rough surfaces and ponding of water and are required to be maintained to one (1) of the following standards:
 1. The internal street must be an eighteen-foot wide gravel road with six-inch base; or
 2. Sixteen-foot wide paved road, four-inch base.(Compliance required within thirty (30) days.)
 - b. *Grounds.* Grounds shall be kept free of obnoxious weeds, trash litter or debris. This shall include but not be limited to appliances and furniture not designed for outdoor use. (Compliance required within thirty (30) days.)
 - c. *Drainage.* Property is required to have adequate drainage facilities which will keep their premises free from standing water and permit the natural flow of water across and off the site. Internal streets are to be equipped with adequate drainage. (Compliance required within thirty (30) days.)
 - d. *Trash disposal.* The owner of the park shall provide one (1) of the following methods:
 1. Provision of centralized trash dumpsters; or
 2. Provision of individual covered trash containers, picked up at least once a week. (Compliance required within thirty (30) days.)
 - e. *Park identification sign.* A park identification sign is required. (Compliance required within thirty (30) days.)
 - f. *Street signs and addressing.* Park name and address sign shall be provided at the main entrance, which shall be clearly visible from the publicly maintained road. All numbering shall comply with the county addressing ordinance. (Compliance required within thirty (30) days.)
 - g. *Screening.* Required adjacent to all developed properties. For the purposes of this subsection, a developed property is one with at least one (1) principal structure located within three hundred (300) feet of the manufactured home park property line used for a residential, commercial, governmental, institutional, or industrial purpose. The required buffer is fifteen (15) feet wide, evergreen shrubs five (5) feet apart and six (6) feet high or equivalent as approved by the zoning administrator. (Compliance required within thirty (30) days.)
- (3) Manufactured home parks created or expansions of manufactured home parks approved as provided by the county zoning ordinance are subject to the following standards:
- a. *Maintenance of facility.* The manufactured home park or expansion approved as

provided by this chapter shall maintain the development to the standards required as a condition of approval of the development. (Compliance required within thirty (30) days.)

- b. *Grounds.* Grounds shall be kept free of obnoxious weeds, trash litter or debris. This shall include but not be limited to appliances and furniture not designed for outdoor use. (Compliance required within thirty (30) days.)
- c. *Drainage.* Property is required to have adequate drainage facilities which will keep their premises free from standing water and permit the natural flow of water across and off the site. Internal streets are to be equipped with adequate drainage. (Compliance required within thirty (30) days.)

(Ord. of 2-1-99(1); Ord. of 8-20-01)

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

This section provides specific exceptions for location of manufactured homes not otherwise provided by this chapter.

- (1) *Placement of manufactured homes on existing lots.* Notwithstanding other provisions of this chapter, including standards contained in the "table of uses", Type II and Type III manufactured homes may be placed on lots of record or in a subdivision for which the planning department has received a complete preliminary plat or final plat application as provided by the county subdivision ordinance, existing prior to June 8, 1999. All applicable requirements, such as skirting requirements, setbacks, etc. of the underlying district and as provided otherwise shall apply. The types of manufactured homes allowed in each district as provided by this section are as follows:
 - a. RA District: Type II and Type III.
 - b. RR District: Type II.
 - c. CBI District: Type II and Type III.
 - d. MFR District: Type II and Type III.
- (2) *Placement of manufactured homes in family manufactured home parks.* Location of manufactured homes is allowed in family manufactured home parks as provided below:
 - a. The proposed park is located on a lot or lots of record existing prior to June 8, 1999.
 - b. The proposed park meets the requirements of section 21-56.
 - c. The manufactured home type is in compliance with subsection (1) above.
- (3) *Placement of manufactured homes in family subdivisions.* Location of manufactured homes is allowed in family subdivisions as provided below:
 - a. The family subdivision is defined and approved as provided in the county subdivision ordinance.
 - b. The intent of the family subdivision is for occupancy and/or purchase of the lots by members of the immediate family and not for the sale, rental or occupancy of the lots by persons not members of the immediate family of the property owner.
 - c. The manufactured home type is in compliance with subsection (1) above.
- (4) *Temporary uses.* Location of manufactured homes is allowed for temporary uses as provided by this chapter.

(Ord. of 6-7-99; Amend. of 4-21-14; Amend. of 6-21-21)

Sec. 21-285. Accessory structures.

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

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

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

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

(Ord. of 3-18-02(4); Amend. of 3-5-12; Amend. of 9-3-19; Amend. of 6-21-21)

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

ARTICLE XII. ADMINISTRATION AND HEARING REQUIREMENTS

Sec. 21-311. Board of commissioners.

The board of commissioners shall have the following powers and duties to be carried out with this chapter which include, but are not limited to, the following:

- (1) Conducting hearings on certain special use permits as provided by this chapter;
- (2) Authorizing, approving, and reasonably maintain land use plans or comprehensive plans which guide the implementation and modification of this chapter;
- (3) Initiating and making amendments to the text of these regulations and to zoning maps;
- (4) Hearing, reviewing and adopting or rejecting amendments to the text of these regulations and to zoning maps;
- (5) Appointing planning board and board of adjustment members;
- (6) Establish rules and procedures for the enforcement and administration of this chapter;
- (7) Taking such other action not delegated to the planning board or board of adjustment as the board of commissioners may deem desirable and necessary to implement the provisions of these regulations;
- (8) Function as the Watershed Review Board regarding decisions related to Special Non-Residential Intensity Allocation (SNIA) permits, High Density development permits, Variance from Watershed Overlay (WSO) standards and Density Averaging requests.

(Ord. of 1-19-98, § XIII; Amend. of 6-21-21; Amend. of 1-17-23)

Sec. 21-312. Planning board.

(a) *Authority.* The planning board is an appointed, advisory body making recommendations to the board of commissioners as generally authorized by G.S. 160D-301.

(b) *Duties and responsibilities.* The Planning Board shall carry out duties as provided by chapter 17 and 21 of the Rowan County Code of Ordinances and others as directed by the board of commissioners.

(c) *Composition.* The Board of Commissioners shall appoint members to the Planning Board as provided by Chapter 17 of the Rowan County Code of Ordinances.

(d) *Meetings and procedure.* Unless otherwise amended by the Board of Commissioners, the Planning Board shall maintain its own rules of procedure for the transaction of official business consistent with this chapter and G.S. 160D. All meetings shall be open to the public. The Planning Board shall keep a written public record of member attendance and decisions.

(e) *Oath of office.* Prior to performing duties referenced in subsection (b), new and reappointed members shall take an oath of office referenced in G.S. 11-7 and 153A-026.

(Ord. of 1-19-98, § XIII; Amend. of 6-21-21)

Sec. 21-313. Board of adjustment (BOA).

(a) *Authority.* As an appointed, quasi-judicial body, the BOA hears and decides appeals and variance requests as authorized by G.S. 160D-405 and 705.

(b) *Duties and responsibilities.* The BOA shall carry out duties expressly provided in article XIII or as directed by the board of commissioners.

(c) *Composition.* Subject to appointment pursuant to G.S. 160D-302 and Section 21-312(c) herein, the Planning Board shall perform the duties and responsibilities of the Board of Adjustment.

(d) *Meetings and procedure.* Unless otherwise amended by the board of commissioners, the BOA shall maintain its own rules of procedure for the transaction of official business consistent with this chapter and G.S. 160D. All meetings shall be open to the public. The BOA shall keep a written public record of member attendance, findings and decisions.

(e) *Oath of office.* Prior to performing duties referenced in subsection (b), new and reappointed members shall take an oath of office referenced in G.S. 11-7 and 153A-026.

(Ord. of 1-19-98, § XIII; Amend. of 4-21-14; Amend. of 6-21-21; Amend. of 3-4-24)

Sec. 21-314. Planning department.

(a) *Duties and responsibilities.* The planning department serves as the lead agency for the overall administration of this article and serves as the primary professional staff of the planning board and board of adjustment.

(1) *Planning director.* The planning director performs the following duties:

- a. Supervises the various activities of the department;
- b. Develops and maintains the comprehensive plan, other specialized plans, policies, regulations for plan implementation consistent with G.S. 160D-501;

- c. Serve as zoning administrator for the county and is hereby charged with the authority and duty to enforce this chapter. In this capacity the zoning administrator shall include staff authorized by the planning director to perform any function of this position.
- d. Provides recommendations to the planning board, board of adjustment, board of commissioners, and county manager;
- e. Provides administrative assistance to special boards, committees, and commissioners;
- f. Acts as executive secretary to the planning board;
- g. Performs other functions as may be necessary to effectively administer the county's overall planning program; and
- h. Maintains cumulative records for each watershed area eligible for SNIA development and detailed files for those projects approved as an SNIA outlining the location, acres, site plan and type of land use.
- i. Maintains inspection records for each stormwater control structure permitted under Section 21-33(2)(3) of this Chapter

(2) *Zoning administrator.* The zoning administrator shall be responsible for the following duties:

- a. Administers and makes necessary interpretations of the zoning requirements;
- b. Acts as executive secretary to the board of adjustment;
- c. Coordinates permitting procedures;
- d. Determines compliance and investigates suspected violations;
- e. Inspects work undertaken pursuant to a development approval to assure the work is being done in accordance with applicable local laws and terms of the approval; and
- f. Performs other necessary functions to effectively administer this article.

b. *Conflicts of interest.* No staff member shall make a final administrative decision concerning a request if they would have a conflict of interest, as identified in section 21-315 (2) for advisory board members, in making the decision. If a staff member has a conflict of interest under this section, the decision shall be assigned to another staff member as designated by this chapter.

c. *Revocation of administrative development approvals.* In addition to the initiation of enforcement actions referenced in section 21-13, development approvals 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 local development regulation; for false statements or misrepresentations made in securing the approval; or mistakenly issued by staff in violation of applicable local law. Revocations shall be noted in writing and delivered to the holder of the development approval stating the reason thereof. Staff shall follow the same development review and approval process required for the issuance of the approval for any revocation.

(Ord. of 1-19-98, § XIII; Ord. of 4-20-98; Ord. of 5-21-01(2); Ord. of 10-18-04; Amend. of 11-2-09; Amend. of 4-21-14; Amend. of 8-19-19; Amend. of 6-21-21; Amend. of 1-17-23)

Sec. 21-315. Hearing procedures for zoning map and text amendments, high density and special use permits, variances, and appeals.

- (1) *Public notice.* The following notice requirements shall apply to legislative, courtesy, and quasi-judicial hearings required by this chapter as indicated below except as provided in section 21-316 and otherwise indicated herein:

- a. *Newspaper.* In accordance with G.S. 160D-601, legislative decisions regarding zoning map and text amendments shall be advertised in a newspaper of general circulation in the county once a week for two (2) consecutive calendar weeks, with the first advertisement appearing at least ten (10) days but not more than twenty-five (25) days prior to the hearing date. In computing this advertising period, the date of publication shall not be included, but the day of the hearing shall be included.
 - b. *Mailed notice.* In addition to the newspaper notice required above, the administrator shall provide mailed notice to the owner(s) and applicant of the subject property(s) and all property owners according to the county tax listings within one hundred (100) feet of the parcel(s) or proposed rezoning boundary for the above referenced requests except only mailed notice to the applicant of a text amendment. For the purposes of this section, the distance encompassed by a street, railroad, or other transportation corridor is not included within the one hundred (100) foot distance for adjacent properties. The notice must be deposited in the mail at least ten (10) days but not more than twenty-five (25) days prior to the hearing date. If, in the discretion of the administrator, the potential impact of the proposed action or the configuration of land parcels in the area warrants notification of additional property owners beyond this distance, such notice shall be provided.
 - c. *Signs on property.* In addition to the newspaper and mailed notice requirements, signs notifying the public of a scheduled hearing shall be posted at least ten (10) days but not more than twenty-five (25) days prior to the hearing for the above referenced requests, except for text amendments and large scale rezoning as provided in section 21-316. The signs shall be prominently placed on or immediately adjacent to the subject property. When multiple contiguous parcels are included within a request, a posting on each individual parcel is not required, but the county shall post sufficient notices to provide reasonable notice to interested persons.
 - d. *Miscellaneous provisions.* The board may continue a hearing that has been convened without further advertisement. If the hearing is set for a given date and a quorum of the board is not present, the hearing shall be continued until the next regular board meeting without further advertisement.
- (2) *Conflict of interest.*
- a. *Legislative and Courtesy Hearings.* A member of the board of commissioners or planning board shall not vote on any legislative or advisory decision regarding a development regulation where the outcome of the matter being considered is reasonably likely to have a direct, substantial and readily identifiable financial impact on the member. Additionally, members shall not vote on any zoning map or text amendment if the applicable landowner or applicant of the petition is a person with whom the member has a close familial relationship defined as immediate family including spouse, or business or other associational relationship.
 - b. *Quasi-judicial Hearings.* A member of the board of adjustment or any other body exercising quasi-judicial functions shall not participate in 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 relationship defined as immediate family including spouse, or business, or other associational relationship with an affected person, or a financial interest in the outcome of the matter. If an objection is raised to a member's participation at or prior to the hearing or vote on the matter and that member does not recuse himself or herself, the

remaining members shall by majority vote rule on the objection.

Vacant positions on the board of commissioners and members who are disqualified from voting on a quasi-judicial matter shall not be considered members of the board for calculation of the requisite majority. The same is required of the board of adjustment hearings but only if there are no qualified alternates available to take the place of such members.

- (3) *Delivery of administrative materials for quasi-judicial hearings.* Planning staff shall transmit to the board all applications, reports, and written materials relevant to the matter being considered, which becomes part of the hearing record. The materials may be distributed to the members of the board prior to the hearing if the same material is provided to the applicant or appropriate party and the property owner. Objections to inclusion or exclusion of materials may be made before or during the hearing. Rulings on unresolved objections shall be made by the board at the hearing.

(4) *Conduct of hearing.*

a. *General.* Quasi-judicial, legislative, and courtesy hearings shall be conducted in the following manner unless modified by the chair of the respective board:

1. Staff report;
2. Applicant or petitioner comments;
3. Open hearing;
4. Public comment;
5. Close hearing; and
6. Action.

b. *Presentation of evidence for quasi-judicial hearings.* The applicant, county or any person having standing to appeal the decision under G.S. 160D-1402 (c) shall have the right to participate as a party at the hearing. Other witnesses may present competent, material, and substantial evidence that is not repetitive as allowed by the board. Objections regarding jurisdictional and evidential issues, including but not limited to, the timeliness of an appeal or the standing of a party, may be made to the board. The board chair shall rule on any objections, which may be appealed to the full board. These rulings are subject to judicial review pursuant to G.S. 160D-1402. Objections based on jurisdictional issues may be raised for the first time on judicial review.

c. *Appearance of administrator in quasi-judicial hearings.* The official who made the decision, or the person currently occupying that position if the decision-maker is no longer employed with the county, shall be present at the hearing as a witness. The appellant shall not be limited at the hearing to matters stated in a notice of appeal. If any party or the county would be unduly prejudiced by the presentation of matters not presented in the notice of appeal, the board shall continue the hearing.

d. *Written citizen comments.* If a resident or property owner in the county submits a written statement regarding a proposed amendment, modification, or repeal to a zoning regulation authorized by G.S. 160D, Article 7 to the clerk to the respective board at least two (2) business days prior to the proposed vote on such change, the clerk shall deliver the statement to the board. If the proposed change is the subject of a quasi-judicial proceeding, the clerk to the respective board shall provide only the names and addresses of the individuals providing written comment, which shall not

disqualify any board member from voting.

- (5) *Oath for quasi-judicial hearings.* The chair, any member acting as chair, or clerk to the board is authorized to administer oaths to witnesses in any matter before the board. Any person who, while under oath during a proceeding before the Board of Commissioners or BOA, willingly swears falsely is guilty of a Class I misdemeanor.
- (6) *Subpoenas for quasi-judicial hearings.* The Board of Commissioners and the BOA through the chair or anyone acting as chair, may subpoena witnesses and compel the production of evidence. To request issuance of a subpoena, the applicant, the county, or any person with standing under G.S. 160D-1402 (c) may make a written request to the chair explaining why it is necessary for certain witnesses or evidence to be compelled. The chair shall issue requested subpoenas he or she determines to be relevant, reasonable in nature and scope, and not oppressive. The chair shall rule on any motion to quash or modify a subpoena. Decisions regarding subpoenas made by the chair may be immediately appealed to the full board. If a person fails or refuses to obey a subpoena issued pursuant to this subsection, the board or party seeking the subpoena may apply to General Court of Justice for an order requiring that its subpoena be obeyed, and the court shall have jurisdiction to issue these orders after notice to all proper parties.
- (7) *Action.* Once a legislative or courtesy hearing is closed, the appropriate decision-making body shall take some form of action during the same meeting. Such action may include continuing the hearing to a later meeting. In cases where the planning board is authorized to make a recommendation, the board shall follow action procedures of Article XIV.

In quasi-judicial decisions, the board shall determine contested facts and make its decision within a reasonable time. Every quasi-judicial decision shall be based upon competent, material, and substantial evidence in the record. Each quasi-judicial decision shall be reduced to writing and reflect the board's determination of contested facts and their application to the applicable standards. The written decision shall be signed by the chair or other duly authorized member of the board and is effective upon filing with the clerk to the respective board.

- (8) *Vote.* A majority vote, excluding vacant seats and disqualified members as indicated in subsection (2), shall be sufficient for the purpose of taking any official action except that variance requests require a four-fifths (4/5) vote of its members, excluding vacant seats and disqualified members indicated in subsection 21-315(2). Quasi-judicial decisions shall be delivered by 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 date the decision becomes effective. The person required to provide notice shall certify that proper notice has been made.

Each quasi-judicial decision is subject to review by the superior court by proceedings in the nature of certiorari consistent with G.S. 160D-1402 and 1405 (d). Any petition for review by superior court shall be filed within the clerk of superior court by the latter of thirty (30) days after the decision of the Board of Commissioners or BOA is effective or after a written copy thereof is given. When first class mail is used to deliver notice, three (3) working days shall be added to the time to file the petition.

- (9) *Omissions.* The unintentional failure to give written notice or the unintentional omission of the name of a property owner shall not invalidate the action of the planning board or board of commissioners.

(Ord. of 1-19-98, § XIII; Amend. of 2-20-06(1); Amend. of 11-2-09; Amend. of 10-4-10; Amend. of 3-5-12; Amend. of 4-21-14; Amend. of 8-19-19; Amend. of 6-21-21; Amend. of 11-15-21)

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

The first class mailed notice required in section 21-315 is not required if the zoning map amendment proposes to change the zoning designation of more than fifty (50) properties owned by at least fifty (50) landowners, and the county elects to use the expanded published notice provided in this section. In this instance the county may, as an alternative to the mailed notice requirements, elect to publish an advertisement consistent with section 21-315(1)(a) not less than one-half (1/2) of a newspaper page in size that shows the boundaries of the area affected by the proposed amendment including proposed districts. In addition to this requirement, affected property owners living outside the area of general circulation of the newspaper used shall be mailed a notice as provided in subsection 21-315(1)b. of this article.

(Ord. of 1-19-98, § XIII; Amend. of 2-20-06(1)); Amend. of 6-21-21

Sec. 21-317. High Density development permit application.

- (1) A High Density Development Permit shall be required for new development exceeding the requirements of the low density standards of Section 21-33(2)(d) and subject to the review standards of this section.
- (2) An application for a High Density Development Permit shall be made on the proper form and submitted to the Planning Department with the following information:
 - a. A completed High Density Development Permit Application signed by the owner of the property. The signature of the consulting engineer or other agent will be accepted on the application only if accompanied by a letter of authorization;
 - b. Two (2) reproducible copies of the development plan within the drainage basin, detailed information concerning built-upon area and specifications of the stormwater control structure consistent with section 22-109b of the Rowan County Subdivision Ordinance;
 - c. When required by law, written verification that a soil erosion and sedimentation control plan has been approved by the appropriate state or local agency;
- (3) First consideration of a High Density permit application shall occur at the next regularly scheduled meeting of the Board of Commissioners following the Planning Department's review of the complete application submittal. The Board shall take action on the application at its first consideration or within thirty (30) days of its first consideration. At its discretion, the Board of Commissioners shall either approve or disapprove each application for a High Density Development Permit.
 - a. If the Board approves the application, such approval shall be indicated on the permit and both copies of the site plan and both copies of the plans and specifications of the stormwater control structure.
 1. In addition to any other requirements provided by this Ordinance, the Board may designate additional permit conditions and requirements to assure the use will be

harmonious with the area in which it is proposed to be located and with the spirit of this Ordinance.

2. All additional conditions shall be entered in the minutes of the meeting, at which the permit is granted, on all plans and on the permit certificate.
 3. All conditions so imposed shall run with the land and shall be binding upon the applicant and the applicant's heir, successors, or assigns during the continuation of the permitted use.
- b. If approved by the Board, a High Density Development Permit shall be forwarded to the Subdivision Review Committee (SRC) for review pursuant to Section 22-56 of the Rowan County Subdivision Ordinance.
 - c. If the Board disapproves the application, the reasons for such action shall be stated in the minutes of the Board and presented to the applicant in writing either by personal service or registered mail, return receipt requested. The applicant may make changes and submit a revised plan which shall be submitted, reviewed, and acted upon by the Board pursuant to the procedures of this section.

(Ord. of 8-19-19)

Sec. 21-318. Density Averaging permit application

1. A Density Averaging permit shall be required for any project that averages the density of two non-contiguous properties for the purpose of compliance with the development requirements set forth in sec 21-33(2).
2. An application for a Density Averaging permit shall be made on the proper form and submitted to the Planning Department with the following information:
 - a. Documentation demonstrating how the Receiving Property will comply with section 21-33(2)(f)(4)(b)
 - b. Existing plats and deeds.
 - c. Draft plat(s).
 - d. Metes & Bounds description(s) of the Donating Property, intended for recordation.
 - e. Site Plan.
3. The Planning Department shall review the application and, if deemed complete, submit a recommendation to the Board of Commissioners to schedule a quasi-judicial hearing regarding

the application. Notice and quasi-judicial hearings shall be as provided in section 21-315. Prior to any decision to approve or deny the application the Board shall make the following findings:

- a. The participating parcels as a whole conform to the intent and requirements of sec 21-33(2);
 - b. The proposed application and supporting documents assure the Donating Property will perpetually remain in an undeveloped, vegetative or natural state; and
 - c. The proposed development on the Receiving Property is consistent with the zoning district which it is located and in general conformity with any adopted county plans.
4. The Board shall take action as prescribed in section 21-58(g).
- a. If the Board approves the application, the Planning Department shall issue a Density Averaging permit.
 - b. If the Board approves the application, such approval shall be indicated on the site plan, deed and plat required to ensure the Donating Property remains perpetually undeveloped, the Receiving Property complies with built-upon area limitations, and overall project complies the intent of Density Averaging.
 - c. If the Board disapproves the application, the reasons for such action shall be stated in the minutes of the Board and presented to the applicant in writing either by personal service or registered mail, return receipt requested. The applicant may make changes and submit a revised plan which shall be submitted, reviewed, and acted upon by the Board pursuant to the procedures in this section.
5. If a Density Averaging permit has been approved by the Board of Commissioners, no change in the development proposal authorized for participating parcels shall be made unless the permit is amended by the Board of Commissioners. The amendment process will follow the same procedure as required for the original issuance of the Density Averaging permit.

(Ord. of 1-17-23)

Secs. 21-319--21-330. Reserved.

ARTICLE XIII. APPEALS, VARIANCES AND INTERPRETATIONS

Sec. 21-331. Appeals.

Appeals of orders or decisions of the zoning administrator shall be conducted as follows:

- (1) *Notice of appeal.* Any person who has standing under G.S. 160D-1402 (c) or the county may appeal any order or decision of any administrator of this chapter to the board of adjustment (BOA). An appeal is initiated by filing a written notice of appeal with the clerk to the Board of Adjustment, which specifies the grounds for the appeal. The clerk shall note the date and time of receipt of the appeal. The BOA shall hear all appeals within a reasonable time except as referenced in subsection (3).
- (2) *Time to appeal.* The property owner or their authorized agent shall have thirty (30) days from receipt of the written notice of the determination to file an appeal. Any other person

with standing to appeal shall have thirty (30) days from receipt from any source of actual or constructive notice of the determination to file an appeal. It is conclusively presumed that all persons with standing to appeal have constructive notice of the determination from the date a sign containing the words "Zoning Decision" or "Subdivision Decision" in letters at least six inches high and identifying the means to contact an official for information about the decision is prominently posted on the property that is the subject of the decision, provided the sign remains on the property for at least ten (10) days. Posting of signs is not the only form of constructive notice. Any such posting is the responsibility of the landowner or applicant. Verification of the posting shall be provided to the official who made the decision.

- (3) *Stay of action.* An appeal of a notice of violation or other enforcement order stays enforcement of the action appealed from and accrual of any fines assessed during the pendency of the appeal to the BOA and any subsequent appeal in accordance with G.S. 160D-1402 or during the pendency of any civil proceeding authorized by law or appeals therefrom, unless the administrator who made the decision certifies to the BOA after notice of appeal has been filed that because of the facts stated in an affidavit, a stay would cause imminent peril to life or property or because the violation is transitory in nature, a stay would seriously interfere with enforcement of the development regulation. In that case, enforcement proceedings shall not be stayed except by a restraining order, which may be granted by a court. If enforcement proceedings are not stayed, the appellant may file with the official a request for an expedited hearing of the appeal, and the BOA shall meet to hear the appeal within fifteen (15) days after such a request is filed. Notwithstanding the foregoing, appeals of decisions granting a development approval or otherwise affirming that a proposed use of property is consistent with the development regulation shall not stay the further review of an application for development approvals to use such property; in these situations the appellant or county may request and the BOA may grant a stay of a final decision of development approval applications affected by the issue being appealed.
- (4) *Procedures.* The administrator who made the decision shall transmit to the BOA all documents and exhibits constituting the record upon which the decision appealed from are taken. The administrator shall also provide a copy of the record to the appellant and to the owner of the property that is the subject of the appeal if the appellant is not the owner. The administrator 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 county would be unduly prejudiced by the presentation of matters not presented in the notice of appeal, the BOA shall continue the hearing.
- (5) *BOA action.* The BOA may reverse or affirm, wholly or partially, or may modify the decision appealed from and shall make any order, requirement, decision, or determination that should be made. BOA decisions shall include a statement of the specific reasons or findings of fact that support the motion consistent with section 21-315 (8).
- (6) *Judicial challenge.* Every decision shall be subject to review by superior court by proceedings identified in section 21-315 (8).

(Ord. of 1-19-98, § XIV; Amend. of 4-21-14; Amend. of 6-21-21; Amend. of 11-15-21)

Sec. 21-332. Variances.

Requests for a variance from the requirements of this chapter shall be in accordance with the following criteria:

- (1) *Application for variance.* An application for a variance shall be submitted to the BOA by

filing a copy of the application with the administrator in the planning department. Hearings for such applications shall be in conformance with the applicable provisions of Article XII. The BOA shall hear variance requests within a reasonable time.

- (2) *Variance criteria.* A variance shall be granted by the BOA if it concludes that strict enforcement of this chapter would result in unnecessary hardships for the applicant. The board may reach these conclusions if it makes the following findings:
 - a. Unnecessary hardship would result from the strict application of the ordinance. It is not necessary to demonstrate that, in the absence of the variance, 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 and / or conditions common to the neighborhood or general public may not be the basis for granting a variance. A variance may be granted when necessary and appropriate to make a reasonable accommodation under the Federal Fair Housing Act for a person with a disability;
 - c. The hardship is not the result of the property owner or applicant's own actions. The act of purchasing property with knowledge that circumstances exist that may justify the granting of a variance is not a self-created hardship;
 - 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;
 - e. The variance will not result in a land use otherwise not permitted in the applicable zoning district nor authorize the extension of a nonconforming situation in violation of article VI, or other applicable provisions of this chapter; and
 - f. If applicable, the setback reduction is no more than fifty (50) percent of that required and the resulting setback is no less than five (5) feet from any property line or right-of-way.
- (3) *Approval.* Prior to granting a variance, the BOA must vote affirmatively on all of the required findings listed in subsection (2). Each motion to make an affirmative finding shall set forth the specific reasons or findings of fact supporting such motion.
- (4) *Denial.* A motion to deny a variance request may be made on the basis that one (1) or more of the criteria are not satisfied. Such a motion shall include a statement of the specific reasons or findings of fact that support it. A reapplication for a denied variance may not be made within one (1) year of the original decision, unless substantial changes have occurred in the facts, evidence or conditions of the application, or property in question.
- (5) *Conditions.* In granting variances, the BOA may impose appropriate conditions, including a limitation on the duration of the variance, provided they are reasonably related to the variance. All such conditions are enforceable as any other applicable requirement of this article.
- (6) *Revocation.* The BOA may consider revocation of an approved variance through the same procedure as the original approval. Following the hearing, the BOA may elect to revoke the variance if it is factually determined that one or more instances listed below have occurred:
 - a. Substantial departure from the approved application, plans, or specifications;
 - b. Refusal or failure to comply with the requirements of any applicable local development regulation;

- c. False statements or misrepresentations made in securing the approval; or
- d. Mistakenly issued in violation of an applicable State or local law.

(Ord. of 1-19-98, § XIV; Amend. of 4-21-14; Amend. of 6-21-21; Amend. of 11-15-21)

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

The administrator shall keep a record of all variances from this chapter. The nature of the variance and any supplemental conditions shall be entered on the face of any zoning permit, or the zoning permit may note the issuance of the variance and refer to the written record of the variance for further information. In the case of the Water Supply Watershed (WS) Overlay provisions, this record shall be submitted to the supervisor of the classification and standards group, water quality section, division of environmental management on an annual basis and shall provide a description of each project receiving a variance and the reasons for granting the variance.

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

Sec. 21-334. Reserved.

(Ord. of 1-19-98, § XIV; Amend. of 4-21-14; Amend. of 6-21-21)

Sec. 21-335. Variance from watershed overlay.

The administrator shall review all variance requests from the Water Supply Watershed (WS) Overlay provisions to determine whether the request constitutes a minor or major variance. If conditions warrant, the administrator or the board of commissioners may require that a minor variance be reviewed as a major variance. In addition to the other provisions in this article, variance requests from the watershed overlay provisions shall be reviewed as follows:

- (1) *Notice to affected governments.* The administrator shall notify, in writing, and provide a description of the variance request to each local government having jurisdiction in the watershed and the entity using the watershed for consumption. Each local government receiving notification shall have ten (10) working days to respond, in writing, to the variance request. All responses shall become part of the record for the board of commissioners proceedings for the particular variance request. A record of all variances granted from the water supply watershed provisions shall also be submitted each calendar year to the division of water quality on or before January 1 of the following calendar year and shall provide a description of each project receiving a variance and the reasons for granting the variance.
- (2) *Transmittal of response.* The request, an accompanying staff recommendation, and responses from any other local government within the affected watershed will be forwarded to the board of commissioners for review & action, as stipulated in this article.
- (3) *Minor variance.* The board of commissioners' decision is final.
- (4) *Major variance.* Depending on the action by the board of adjustment, the following provisions shall apply:
 - a. *Denial.* The board of adjustment's decision is final.
 - b. *Approval.* If the board of commissioners recommends approval, a record of the variance

request, meeting proceedings, and applicable conditions shall be forwarded to the state environmental management commission for final review and action. In cases where the environmental management commission denies the request, the decision is final and the administrator shall notify the applicant of the approval. In cases where the commission adds conditions which may affect the design of a development plan, the administrator shall forward the commission's decision to the board of commissioners for further review and action.

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

Sec. 21-336. Reserved.

(Ord. of 2-1-99(1); Amend. of 3-5-12; Amend. of 4-21-14; Amend. of 6-21-21; Amend. of 9-15-25)

Secs. 21-337--21-360. Reserved.

ARTICLE XIV. TEXT AND MAP AMENDMENTS

Sec. 21-361. Text amendments.

- (a) *Generally.* The board of commissioners may amend the terms of this chapter in accordance with this section. Proposals to amend, supplement, modify, or repeal the text of this chapter may be initiated by the board of commissioners, the planning board, or planning staff. Proposals from other applicants may also be submitted if consistent with G.S. 160D-601(d). If the review or approval of any state or federal agency is needed, appropriate measures shall be taken to ensure that such agency has an opportunity to provide comments on the proposed amendment prior to action by the board of commissioners.
- (b) *Planning board action.* Any proposed text amendment shall be submitted to the planning department at least fifteen (15) working days prior to the next regular meeting of the planning board if to be considered at that time. The planning board may provide a non-binding recommendation to the board of commissioners on all such requests within thirty (30) days of first consideration unless the request is assigned to a planning board subcommittee for further review. Failure of the planning board to transmit its recommendation within thirty (30) days after first consideration of an amendment or a referral by the board of commissioners may allow the board of commissioners to act on the amendment without the planning board recommendation.

The planning board shall advise and comment on whether its recommended action is consistent with any comprehensive plan that has been adopted and any other officially adopted plan that is applicable. The planning board shall provide a written recommendation to the board of commissioners that addresses plan consistency in accordance with subsection (c) and other matters as deemed appropriate by the planning board, but a comment by the planning board that a proposed amendment is inconsistent with the comprehensive plan shall not preclude consideration or approval of the proposed amendment by the board of commissioners.

- (c) *Board of commissioners action.* The board of commissioners shall hold a legislative hearing to consider any ordinance amendment and the planning board recommendation in accordance with Article XII. When adopting or rejecting any zoning amendment, the board of commissioners shall adopt a brief statement describing whether its action is consistent or inconsistent with an adopted comprehensive plan. If the amendment is adopted and the action was deemed inconsistent with an adopted plan, the amendment shall result in the

simultaneous amendment of the future land use map in an approved plan with no additional process involved. The plan consistency statement is not subject to judicial review.

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

- (1) Grant the amendment as requested or modified;
 - (2) Continue the request;
 - (3) Refer the application, with modifications, back to the planning board for further study and consideration; or
 - (4) Deny the amendment request.
- (d) *Record of amendments.* All approved text amendments shall be recorded in the county zoning ordinance. The administrator shall provide copies of all amendments to the Water Supply Watershed (WS) Overlay provisions upon adoption to the division of water quality.
- (e) *Statute of limitation.* An action challenging the validity of text adopted pursuant to this subsection shall be brought within one (1) year of adoption. A challenge based on an alleged defect in the adoption process shall be brought within three (3) years of adoption.

(Ord. of 1-19-98, § XV; Amend. of 2-20-06(1); Amend. of 11-2-09; Amend. of 3-5-12; Amend. of 9-3-19; Amend. of 6-21-21)

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

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

- (d) *Initiation.* The rezoning of property may be initiated by the board of commissioners, the planning board, planning staff, or by petition of the legal property owner(s) or designated representative.
- (e) *Filing of petition.* Except when initiated by the county, each petition to rezone a separate, noncontiguous property shall be submitted to the administrator on an approved application form and shall be accompanied by any nonrefundable, applicable fees as established by the board of commissioners.
- (f) *Deadline for submittal of application.* The completed application package shall be submitted to the planning department at least fifteen (15) working days prior to the next regular meeting of the planning board if to be scheduled for consideration at that time.
- (g) *Withdrawal of petition.* Any petitioner shall have the right to withdraw the rezoning petition, in writing, at any time prior to a final decision by the board of commissioners.
- (h) *Content of application package.* Each rezoning petition shall be accompanied by:
 - (1) Two (2) copies of a map, to scale, which clearly illustrates the subject property to be rezoned; or
 - (2) Written metes & bounds legal description for property(ies) proposed for rezoning;
 - (3) Any other pertinent information as may be required by this article;
 - (4) Requests for conditional zoning districts shall be accompanied by a site plan as specified in section 21-52.
- (i) *Staff review.* The administrator shall review the rezoning application package, ensure its completeness, and prepare a written staff recommendation concerning the proposed rezoning request. The administrator may consult with other appropriate agencies, including, but not limited to, the NCDOT, the county board of education, and the environmental health division of the county health department, when evaluating rezoning requests. The staff report shall, at a minimum address the following:
 - (1) Relationship and conformity with any adopted plans and policies;
 - (2) Consistency with this article and requested zoning district's purpose and intent;
 - (3) Compatibility of all uses within the proposed zoning district classification with other property and conditions in the vicinity; and
 - (4) Potential impact on facilities such as roads, utilities, and schools.
- (j) *Planning board action.* The planning board shall provide a non-binding recommendation to the board of commissioners on each rezoning request. The planning board shall advise and comment on whether the proposed amendment is consistent with any comprehensive plan that has been adopted and any other officially adopted plan that is applicable. The planning board shall provide a written recommendation to the board of commissioners that addresses plan consistency in accordance with subsection (k) and other matters as deemed appropriate by the planning board, but a comment by the planning board that a proposed amendment is inconsistent with the comprehensive plan shall not preclude consideration or approval of the proposed amendment by the board of commissioners.

Rezoning requests shall also include a statement of reasonableness analyzing the request as a recommendation for adoption by the board of commissioners. Failure of the planning board to transmit its recommendation within thirty (30) days after first consideration of a rezoning or a referral by the board of commissioners may allow the board of commissioners

to act on the rezoning request without the planning board recommendation. In addition to adopting the required statements, the planning board shall make one (1) of the recommendations as provided in this subsection:

- (1) Grant the rezoning as requested;
- (2) Grant the rezoning with modifications, including a recommendation to rezone to a more restrictive district than requested; or
- (3) Deny the rezoning request.

(k) *Board of commissioners action.* The board of commissioners shall consider any rezoning petition and the planning board recommendation at an advertised legislative hearing. When adopting or rejecting any rezoning petition, the board of commissioners shall adopt statements of consistency and reasonableness as part of their decision, which may be approved in a single statement.

(1) *Statement of consistency.* The board shall adopt a brief statement describing whether its action is consistent or inconsistent with an adopted comprehensive plan. If the amendment is adopted and the action was deemed inconsistent with an adopted plan, the amendment shall result in the simultaneous amendment of the future land use map in an approved plan with no additional process involved. The plan consistency statement is not subject to judicial review. If a rezoning qualifies as a large-scale rezoning under G.S. 160D-602(b), the consistency statement may address the overall rezoning and describe how the analysis and policies in the relevant adopted plans were considered in the action taken.

(2) *Statement of reasonableness.* The board shall adopt a statement analyzing the reasonableness of the proposed request, which may consider, among other factors:

- (a) The size, physical conditions, and other attributes of the area proposed to be rezoned;
- (b) The benefits and detriments to the landowners, the neighbors, and the surrounding community;
- (c) The relationship between the current actual and permissible development on the tract and adjoining areas and the development that would be permissible under the proposed amendment;
- (d) Why the action taken is in the public interest; and
- (e) Any changed conditions warranting the amendment.

If a rezoning qualifies as a large-scale under G.S. 160D-602(b), the statement may address the overall rezoning.

(3) *Action.* In addition to adopting the statements, the board of commissioners shall take one (1) of the following actions:

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

(l) *Notification of decision.* Within five (5) working days of any action by the board of commissioners on a rezoning request, notice of such action shall be sent by first class mail

to the rezoning petitioner and any other persons who have indicated to the zoning administrator, in writing, that they would like the decision mailed to them. Additionally, within fifteen (15) days after the effective date of a zoning change to commercial or industrial zones within six hundred sixty (660) feet of the rights-of-way of an interstate or primary highway, written notice by registered mail shall be sent to the Raleigh offices of the NCDOT in accordance with G.S. 136-136 and 136-153.

(m) *Petition resubmitted.* If a rezoning request is denied by the board of commissioners, the zoning administrator may not accept a new rezoning petition within the one (1) year period unless the administrator determines that:

- (1) There has been a significant change in the zoning district classification of an adjacent property;
- (2) A new or updated land use plan which changes public policy regarding the property is adopted by the county;
- (3) Public facilities such as roads, water lines, sewer lines, or other infrastructure are constructed or expanded to serve the property and enable the proposed development to be accommodated; or
- (4) There has been some other significant change, other than a change in ownership of the property, which might justify waiving the one-year restriction on submitting a new petition.

(n) *Recording of zoning change.* All rezoning map amendments shall be recorded on official zoning maps which are a part of this chapter and are maintained for public inspection in the office of the county planning department.

(o) *Statute of limitation.* An action challenging the validity of a zoning map amendment adopted pursuant to this subsection shall be brought within sixty (60) days of adoption.

(Ord. of 1-19-98, § XV; Ord. of 4-20-98; Amend. of 2-20-06(1); Amend. of 11-2-09; Amend. of 9-6-16; Amend. of 9-3-19; Amend. of 6-21-21; Amend. of 11-15-21)

Sec. 21-363. Hierarchy of districts.

The districts established in this chapter are classified from "most restrictive" to "least restrictive": RS (most restrictive), RR, RA, MFR, MHP, INST, AI, NB, CBI, 85-ED-1, 85-ED-2, 85-ED-3, 85-ED-4, IND (least restrictive).

(Ord. of 1-19-98, § XV; Ord. of 6-17-02; Ord. of 4-21-03; Amend. of 3-7-05; Amend. of 1-17-23)