

Water Supply Watershed Management and Protection

October 3, 2022



What Is It?

The general assembly of the State delegated the responsibility for or directed local governmental units to adopt ordinances and regulations designed to promote the public health, safety, and general welfare of their citizenry.

The provisions of this chapter shall apply within the areas designated as a public water supply watershed by the state environmental management commission.

Development standards for areas upland of reservoirs and surface water intakes to include buffers, built-upon limitations, and runoff treatment.

Surface Water Classifications

Surface Water Classifications are designations applied to surface water bodies, such as streams, rivers and lakes, which define the best uses to be protected within these waters (for example swimming, fishing, drinking water supply) and carry with them an associated set of water quality standards to protect those uses. Surface water classifications are one tool that state and federal agencies use to manage and protect all streams, rivers, lakes, and other surface waters in North Carolina. Classifications and their associated protection rules may be designed to protect water quality, fish and wildlife, or other special characteristics. Each classification has associated standards that are used to determine if the designated uses are being protected

Water Supply IV (WS-IV)

- Waters used as sources of water supply for drinking, culinary, or food processing purposes where a WS-I, II or III classification is not feasible. These waters are also protected for Class C uses. WS-IV waters are generally in moderately to highly developed watersheds or Protected Areas.





Protected Area

- The area adjoining and upstream of the critical area of WS-IV watersheds. The boundaries of the protected area are defined as within five miles of and draining to the normal pool elevation of the reservoir or to the ridgeline of the watershed; or within 10 miles upstream and draining to the intake located directly in the stream or river or to the ridgeline of the watershed.

Critical Area

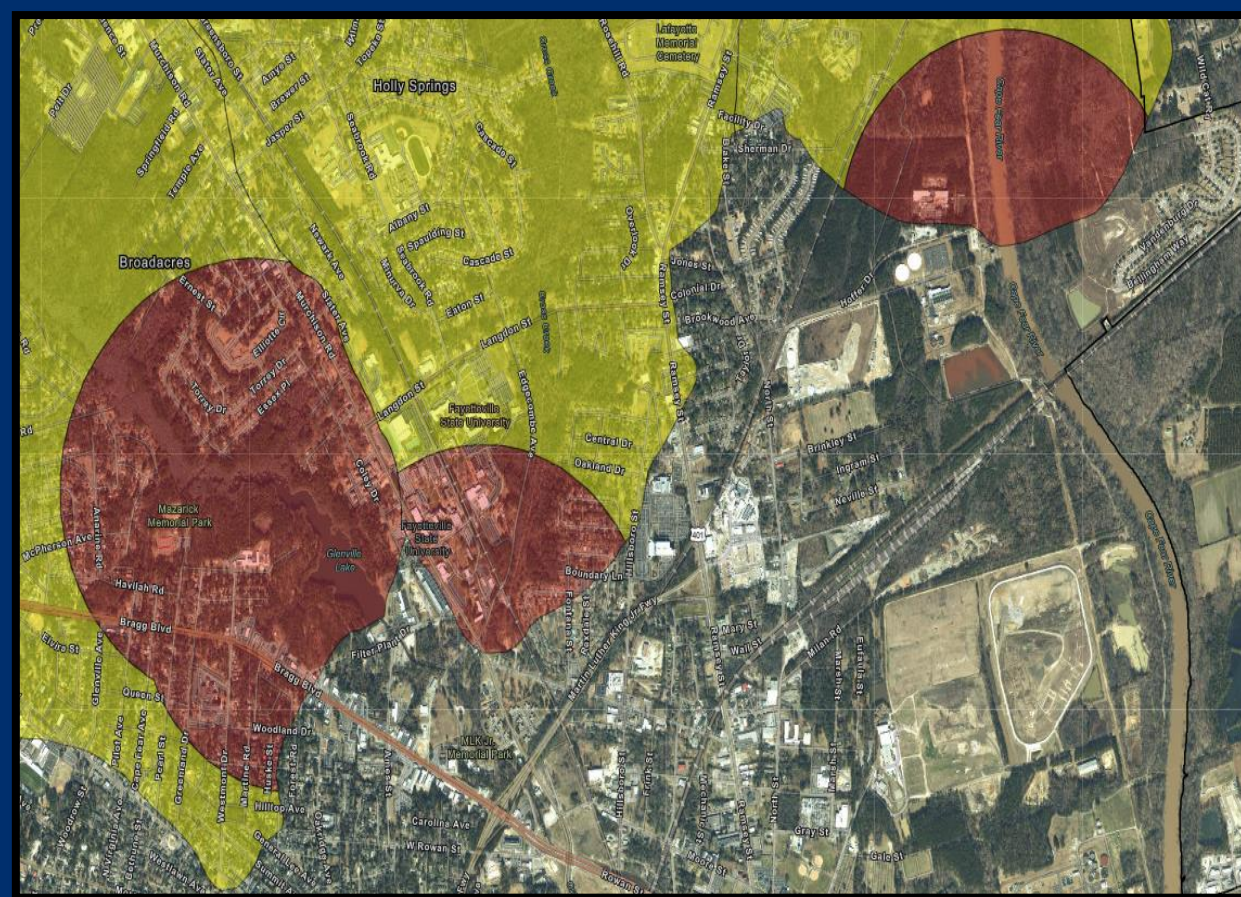
- The area adjacent to a water supply intake or reservoir where risk associated with pollution is greater than from the remaining portions of the watershed. The critical area is defined as extending either one-half mile from the normal pool elevation of the reservoir in which the intake is located or to the ridge line of the watershed (whichever comes first); or one-half mile upstream from the intake located directly in the stream or river (run-of-the-river), or the ridge line of the watershed (whichever comes first). Local governments may extend the critical area as needed.

Updated Verbiage

- Inspections Director to City Manager or Designee
- Public Works Commission to Watershed Review Board

Conforming with NCDEQ Model Ordinance

- Definitions added or changed to improve clarity
- Minor changes to Authority and General Regulations to improve clarity
- Minor changes to Subdivision Regulations to improve clarity
- Addition of an Allowed/Not Allowed Use table and Density Average section



Watershed Area	Existing Runoff Control Requirement	Proposed Runoff Control Requirement
Protected	1 inch	1 inch
Critical	1 inch	1.5 inch

Mitigate turbidity, runoff, and pollutant impacts at Glenville Water Treatment Facility Intake

USEPA drinking water rules require < 1.0 Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)

PWC maintains < 0.10 NTU to improve water quality

Public Hearing

- Not less than 10, nor more than 25 days before the date for the hearing.
- Target October 24th Regular Meeting





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