City Of Mount Holly

- Mount Holly received NPDES Permit on July 1, 2005

- Receiving waters:
  Taylor’s Creek,
  Fites Creek,
  Dutchman’s Creek,
  Stanley Creek,
  South Stanley Creek
within the Catawba River Basin
City of Mount Holly Downtown
Population about 16,000
5 miles of Catawba River frontage
15 minutes to Charlotte Airport

Municipal Parking Lot
City of Mount Holly

Growth Projection:
Double the number housing units within the next 20-years

Imagery Project by Lennar
500 Active Adult Homes Under Construction

Mount Holly Downtown
Stormwater Fee

$2.50 / ERU  (1 ERU = 5,000 sf impervious surface)

FY ‘19 – ’20 Budget $220,000

Staff, professional fees, maintenance programs, drainage repairs, training, participation in The Regional Stormwater Partnership of the Carolinas,
6 minimum control measures:

1. Public Education
2. Public Participation
3. Illicit discharge & elimination
4. Construction site runoff control
5. Post construction stormwater control
6. Pollution Prevention / Good Housekeeping
Mount Holly recently completed a new Public Works, Garage, and storage facility.

The new North Fire Station had a typical detention basin to control stormwater.

The PW Facility used a combination of an infiltration trench and a level spreader.
Municipal Facilities O & M Program – Mount Holly’s Facilities Management Group has a detailed operation and maintenance program for all municipal buildings.

WTP and WWTP have their own operation and maintenance programs with standard operating procedures.

Mount Holly retains the services of an outside training consultant to train City staff on regulatory responsibilities, safety and good housekeeping practices.
As the storm water flows over hard surfaces, it picks up anything in its path—oil, dirt, litter, leaves. As a result, storm water runoff often contains pollution levels that exceed acceptable health and water quality levels. Unfortunately, all this storm water pollution ends up in our

Fertilizers and herbicides should be applied in moderation. Excess amounts can be carried away by storm water, end up in water bodies and increase the amount of nitrates and phosphates in the water.

Oils and grease poured into a storm drain can reduce the drainage system’s capacity. When it enters a water body, it blocks sunlight and decreases the oxygen which is needed by underwater plants and animals.

Soaps and detergents that enter into the storm drain system and go into water bodies coat fish gills and can suffocate fish and other aquatic animals.

Yard waste can contain fertilizers and herbicides. Leaves can clog storm drains and can result in standing water and flooding.

Pet waste contains dangerous bacteria and high levels of nitrates and phosphates. This can have negative effects on plant and animal life in our water bodies, but also increases bacteria (E. coli) levels in water making fishing and swimming dangerous.

**What can you do?**

- Pick up trash on the ground even if it is not yours. By doing so, you are preventing it from entering into the storm drain system.

- Plant a tree—it helps reduce storm water runoff. Trees that are native to NC are easier to maintain and require less fertilizer.

- Don’t pour grease and oils into a storm drain.

- ALWAYS pick up after your pet.

- Allow grass clippings to decompose naturally on the lawn, it fertilizes the lawn and helps reduce clogged storm drains. You can also compost your clippings and leaves.

- Recycle or properly dispose of chemicals and automobile fluids and oils.

- Wash vehicles and machinery over your lawn or at a commercial carwash and not over paved surfaces.

---

**City’s Stormwater Brochure outlining Good Housekeeping Practices**
City of Mount Holly is an old mill town which developed as mill’s came and went.

Mount Holly’s Stormwater Committee and Staff have a worksheet to prioritize existing problems / complaints/ issues.

This is important with the limited financial resources devoted to stormwater.
Mount Holly has over 36 miles of ditch section roads that over the years have not been maintained:
- Clogged driveway culverts
- Filled in swales
- Undersized driveway culverts

Roadside swale maintenance program includes reworking swales and replacing culverts if needed.

Unintended Consequences an Issue
Regulations for New Developments within the City promotes
Design creativity based on site criteria
Vegetative Buffers Required

100-ft. along Mountain Island Lake

50-ft along each bank of a perennial stream located in a critical area

30-ft. along each bank of a perennial stream located within the watershed overlay district as per Zoning Map
Stormwater discharge from public right of way infrastructure includes a plunge pool and rip rap swales to dissipate velocity, spread flow, and minimize or eliminate erosion.
Mount Holly constructed a stormwater wetland to manage the flow from the City’s primary park area before discharging into the stream.
Requiring structural stormwater facilities in new developments is becoming the norm.

We now have to focus on the long term maintenance and operation of each facility.

Enforcement is the next significant issue to be addressed by local governments.

Q & A