



## City of Hampton

22 Lincoln Street  
Hampton, VA 23669  
www.hampton.gov

### Official Record

Zoning Ordinance - Text: 16-0107

Z 16-03  
~~Z 16-02~~

File Number: 16-0107

### Ordinance to amend and re-enact Article 4 of Chapter 9 of the Zoning Ordinance of the City of Hampton, Virginia Entitled "O-FZ District - Flood Zone Overlay" by striking and readopting the O-FZ District

**Whereas**, the public necessity, convenience, general welfare and good zoning practice so require;

**BE IT ORDAINED** by the Council of the City of Hampton, Virginia that article 4 of chapter 9 of the Zoning Ordinance of the City of Hampton, Virginia, be amended and re-enacted as follows:

#### CHAPTER 9 - OVERLAY DISTRICTS

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#### ARTICLE IV. - O-FZ DISTRICT-FLOOD ZONE OVERLAY

##### Sec. 9-31. - General provisions.

##### (1) Statutory Authorization and Purpose

This ordinance is adopted pursuant to the authority granted to localities by section 15.2-2280 of the Code of Virginia. The purpose of these provisions is to prevent: the loss of life and property, the creation of health and safety hazards, the disruption of commerce and governmental services, the extraordinary and unnecessary expenditure of public funds for flood protection and relief, and the impairment of the tax base by:

- (a) regulating uses, activities, and development which, alone or in combination with other existing or future uses, activities, and development, will cause unacceptable increases in flood heights, velocities, and frequencies;
- (b) restricting or prohibiting certain uses, activities, and development from locating within districts subject to flooding;
- (c) requiring all those uses, activities, and developments that do occur in flood-prone districts to be protected and/or flood-proofed against flooding and flood damage; and,
- (d) protecting individuals from buying land and structures which are unsuited for intended purposes because of flood hazards.

##### (2) Applicability

These provisions shall apply to all privately and publicly owned lands within the jurisdiction of the City of Hampton (city) and identified as special flood hazard areas (SFHA) or other flood areas or shown on the flood insurance rate map (FIRM) or included in the flood insurance study (FIS) that are provided to the city by FEMA.

(3) Compliance and Liability

- (a) No land shall hereafter be developed and no structure shall be located, relocated, constructed, reconstructed, enlarged, or structurally altered except in full compliance with the terms and provisions of this article.
- (b) The degree of flood protection sought by the provisions of this ordinance is considered

reasonable for regulatory purposes and is based on acceptable engineering methods of study, but does not imply total flood protection. Larger floods may occur on rare occasions. Flood heights may be increased by man-made or natural causes, such as ice jams and bridge openings restricted by debris. This article does not imply that districts outside the floodplain district or land uses permitted within such district will be free from flooding or flood damages.

- (c) This article shall not create liability on the part of the city or any officer or employee thereof for any flood damages that result from reliance on this ordinance or any administrative decision lawfully made thereunder.

(4) Records

Records of actions associated with administering this ordinance shall be kept on file and maintained by or under the direction of the Floodplain Administrator in perpetuity.

(5) Abrogation and Greater Restrictions

To the extent that the provisions are more restrictive, this article supersedes any article or ordinance currently in effect in flood-prone districts, however, any such existing article or ordinance shall remain in full force and effect to the extent that its provisions are more restrictive than this article or do not conflict.

(6) Severability

If any section, subsection, paragraph, sentence, clause, or phrase of this ordinance shall be declared invalid for any reason whatever, such decision shall not affect the remaining portions of this article. The remaining portions shall remain in full force and effect; and for this purpose, the provisions of this ordinance are hereby declared to be severable.

(7) Administration and Enforcement

The provisions of this article shall be enforced in accordance with chapter 1 of the zoning ordinance. In addition to the above penalties, all other actions are hereby reserved, including an action in equity for the proper enforcement of this article. The imposition of a fine or penalty for any violation of, or noncompliance with, this article shall not excuse the violation or noncompliance or permit it to continue; and all such persons shall be required to correct or remedy such violations within a reasonable time. Any structure constructed, reconstructed, enlarged, altered or relocated in noncompliance with this article may be declared by the city to be a public nuisance and abatable as such. Flood insurance may be withheld from structures constructed in violation of this article.

**Sec. 9-32. - Administration.**

(1) Designation of the Floodplain Administrator

The zoning administrator or his designee shall act as Floodplain Administrator to administer and implement the flood plain regulations. The Floodplain Administrator may delegate duties and responsibilities to qualified technical personnel, plan examiners, inspectors, and other employees and enter into a written agreements with other communities and private sector entities to administer specific provisions of these regulations.

(2) Duties and Responsibilities of the Floodplain Administrator

The duties and responsibilities of the Floodplain Administrator shall include those set forth in the code of federal regulations, including but not limited to:

- (a) Review applications for permits to determine whether proposed activities will be located in the Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA).
- (b) Interpret floodplain boundaries and provide available base flood elevation and flood hazard information.
- (c) Review applications to determine whether proposed activities will be reasonably safe from flooding and require new construction and substantial improvements to meet

the requirements of these regulations.

- (d) Review applications to determine whether all necessary permits have been obtained from the Federal, State or local agencies from which prior or concurrent approval is required; in particular, permits from state agencies for any construction, reconstruction, repair, or alteration of a dam, reservoir, or waterway obstruction (including bridges, culverts, structures), any alteration of a watercourse, or any change of the course, current, or cross section of a stream or body of water, including any change to the 100-year frequency floodplain of free-flowing non-tidal waters of the State.
- (e) Require applicants proposing an alteration of a watercourse to provide proof that they have notified adjacent communities, the Department of Conservation and Recreation (Division of Dam Safety and Floodplain Management), and other appropriate agencies (VADEQ, USACE) and have submitted copies of such notifications to FEMA.
- (f) Advise applicants for new construction or substantial improvement of structures regarding whether or not the proposed development is within an area of the Coastal Barrier Resources System established by the Coastal Barrier Resources Act where Federal flood insurance is not available; areas subject to this limitation are shown on Flood Insurance Rate Maps as Coastal Barrier Resource System Areas (CBRS) or Otherwise Protected Areas (OPA).
- (g) Review applications to develop in flood hazard areas for compliance with this article.
- (h) In accordance with chapter 1, administer and enforce the terms of this article, including but not limited to inspections of buildings, structures, and other development subject to this article.
- (i) Review Elevation Certificates and require incomplete or deficient certificates to be corrected.
- (j) Submit to FEMA, or require applicants to submit to FEMA, data and information necessary to maintain FIRMs, including hydrologic and hydraulic engineering analyses prepared by or for the city, within six months after such data and information becomes available if the analyses indicate changes in base flood elevations.
- (k) Maintain and permanently keep records that are necessary for the administration of these regulations, including:
  - (i) Flood Insurance Studies, Flood Insurance Rate Maps (including historic studies and maps and current effective studies and maps) and Letters of Map Change; and
  - (ii) Documentation supporting issuance and denial of permits, Elevation Certificates, documentation of the elevation (in relation to the datum on the FIRM) to which structures have been floodproofed, inspection records, other required design certifications, variances, and records of enforcement actions taken to correct violations of these regulations.
- (l) In accordance with chapter 1, administer and enforce the terms of this article.
- (m) Upon application for a variance from this article, prepare a staff report to the Board of Zoning Appeals containing an analysis of the variance requirements applicable to this article.
- (n) Administer the requirements related to proposed work on existing buildings:
  - (i) Make determinations as to whether buildings and structures that are located in flood hazard areas and that are damaged by any cause have been

substantially damaged.

- (ii) Make reasonable efforts to notify owners of substantially damaged structures of the need to obtain a permit to repair, rehabilitate, or reconstruct. Prohibit the non-compliant repair of substantially damaged buildings except for

temporary emergency protective measures necessary to secure a property or stabilize a building or structure to prevent additional damage.

- (o) Undertake, as determined appropriate by the Floodplain Administrator due to the circumstances, other actions which may include but are not limited to: issuing press releases, public service announcements, and other public information materials related to permit requests and repair of damaged structures; coordinating with other Federal, State, and local agencies to assist with substantial damage determinations; providing owners of damaged structures information related to the proper repair of damaged structures in special flood hazard areas; and assisting property owners with documentation necessary to file claims for Increased Cost of Compliance coverage under NFIP flood insurance policies.
  - (p) Notify the Federal Emergency Management Agency when the corporate boundaries of the city have been modified and:
    - (i) Provide a map that clearly delineates the new corporate boundaries or the new area for which the authority to regulate pursuant to these regulations has either been assumed or relinquished through annexation; and
    - (ii) If the FIRM for any annexed area includes special flood hazard areas that have flood zones that have regulatory requirements that are not set forth in these regulations, prepare amendments to these regulations to adopt the FIRM and appropriate requirements, and submit the amendments to the governing body for adoption; such adoption shall take place at the same time as or prior to the date of annexation and a copy of the amended regulations shall be provided to Department of Conservation and Recreation (Division of Dam Safety and Floodplain Management) and FEMA.
  - (q) Upon the request of FEMA, complete and submit a report concerning participation in the NFIP which may request information regarding the number of buildings in the SFHA, number of permits issued for development in the SFHA, and number of variances issued for development in the SFHA.
- (3) Use and Interpretation of FIRMs
- The Floodplain Administrator shall make interpretations, where needed, as to the exact location of special flood hazard areas, floodplain boundaries, and floodway boundaries based upon the applicable FIRM. Should a dispute arise concerning the boundaries of any of the districts, the Floodplain Administrator's interpretation may be appealed to the board of zoning appeals in accordance with the provisions of chapter 13 of the zoning ordinance. The following shall apply to the use and interpretation of FIRMs and data:
- (a) Where field surveyed topography indicates that adjacent ground elevations are:
    - (i) Below the base flood elevation, even in areas not delineated as a special flood hazard area on a FIRM, the area shall be considered as special flood hazard area and subject to the requirements of these regulations;
    - (ii) Above the base flood elevation, the area shall be regulated as special flood hazard area unless the applicant obtains a Letter of Map Change that removes the area from the SFHA.
  - (b) In FEMA-identified special flood hazard areas where base flood elevation and floodway data have not been identified and in areas where FEMA has not identified SFHAs, any other flood hazard data available from a Federal, State, or other source shall be reviewed and reasonably used.
  - (c) Base flood elevations and designated floodway boundaries on FIRMs and in FISs shall take precedence over base flood elevations and floodway boundaries by any other sources if such sources show reduced floodway widths and/or lower base flood

elevations.

(d) Other sources of data shall be reasonably used if such sources show increased base flood elevations and/or larger floodway areas than are shown on FIRMs and in FISs.

(e) If a Preliminary Flood Insurance Rate Map and/or a Preliminary Flood Insurance Study has been provided by FEMA, the City will advise applicants for proposed development in a SFHA of the impact of the preliminary map changes.

(i) Upon the issuance of a Letter of Final Determination by FEMA, the city will prepare a statement, under FEMA's direction, which will be signed by all parties confirming flood insurance implications regarding any decision to proceed with development based on the current FIRM and FIS. The statement will be used until adoption of the new FIRM and FIS.

**(4) District Boundary Changes**

The delineation of any of the Floodplain Districts may be revised by the city where natural or man-made changes have occurred and/or where more detailed studies have been conducted or undertaken by the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers or other qualified agency, or an individual documents the need for such change. However, prior to any such change, approval must be obtained from the Federal Emergency Management Agency as evidenced by a completed LOMR.

**(5) Submitting Model Backed Technical Data**

A community's base flood elevations may increase or decrease resulting from physical changes affecting flooding conditions. As soon as practicable, but not later than six months after the date such information becomes available, a community shall notify the Federal Emergency Management Agency of the changes by submitting technical or scientific data. The community may submit data via a LOMR. Such a submission is necessary so that upon confirmation of those physical changes affecting flooding conditions, risk premium rates and flood plain management requirements will be based upon current data.

**(6) Letters of Map Revision**

When development in the floodplain will cause or causes a change in the base flood elevation, the applicant, including state agencies, must notify FEMA by applying for a Conditional Letter of Map Revision (CLOMR) and then a Letter of Map Revision (LOMR). Example cases:

- (a) Any development that causes a rise in the base flood elevations within the floodway.
- (b) Any development occurring in Zones A1-30 and AE without a designated floodway, which will cause a rise of more than one foot in the base flood elevation.
- (c) Alteration or relocation of a stream (including but not limited to installing culverts and bridges) 44 Code of Federal Regulations §65.3 and §65.6(a)(12)

**Sec. 9-33. - Establishment of zoning districts.**

**(1) Description of Special Flood Hazard Districts**

**(a) Basis of Districts**

- (i) The various special flood hazard districts shall include the special flood hazard areas and other flood areas. The basis for the delineation of these districts shall be the FIS and the FIRM for the city prepared by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, Federal Insurance Administration, dated May 16, 2016, and any subsequent revisions or amendments thereto.
- (ii) The city may identify and regulate local flood hazard or ponding areas that are not delineated on the FIRM. These areas may be delineated on a "Local Flood Hazard Map" using best available topographic data and locally derived information such as flood of record, historic high water marks or approximate study methodologies.
- (iii) The boundaries of the SFHA Districts are established as shown on the FIRM which is declared to be a part of this ordinance and which shall be kept on file at the office of the Floodplain Administrator.

- (b) The **Floodway District** is in an **AE Zone** and is delineated, for purposes of this ordinance, using the criterion that certain areas within the floodplain must be

capable of carrying the waters of the one percent annual chance flood without increasing the water surface elevation of that flood more than one (1) foot at any point. The areas included in this District are specifically defined in Table 5 of the above-referenced FIS and shown on the accompanying FIRM. The following provisions shall apply within the Floodway District of an AE zone:

- (i) Within any floodway area, no encroachments, including fill, new construction, substantial improvements, or other development shall be permitted unless it has been demonstrated through hydrologic and hydraulic analysis performed in accordance with standard engineering practice that the proposed encroachment will not result in any increase in flood levels within the community during the occurrence of the base flood discharge. Hydrologic and hydraulic analyses shall be undertaken only by professional engineers or others of demonstrated qualifications, who shall certify that the technical methods used correctly reflect currently-accepted technical concepts. Studies, analyses, computations, etc., shall be submitted in sufficient detail to allow a thorough review by the Floodplain Administrator.

- (aa) Development activities which increase the water surface elevation of the base flood may be allowed, provided that the applicant first applies - with the city's endorsement - for a Conditional Letter of Map Revision (CLOMR), and receives the approval of the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

- (bb) If Sec. 9-33(1)(b)(i) is satisfied, all new construction and substantial improvements shall comply with all applicable flood hazard reduction provisions of Sec. 9-34.

- (ii) The placement of manufactured homes (mobile homes) is prohibited, except when replacing an existing manufactured home in an existing manufactured home park or subdivision. A replacement manufactured home may be placed on a lot in an existing manufactured home park or subdivision provided the anchoring, elevation, and encroachment standards are met.

- (c) The **AE, or AH Zones** on the FIRM accompanying the FIS shall be those areas for which one-percent annual chance flood elevations have been provided and the floodway has **not** been delineated. The following provisions shall apply within an AE or AH zone where FEMA has provided base flood elevations.

- (i) Until a regulatory floodway is designated, no new construction, substantial improvements, or other development (including fill) shall be permitted within the areas of special flood hazard, designated as Zones A1-30, AE, or AH on the FIRM, unless it is demonstrated that the cumulative effect of the proposed development, when combined with all other existing and anticipated development, will not increase the water surface elevation of the base flood more than one foot at any point within the city.

- (aa) Development activities in Zones A1-30, AE, or AH on the city's FIRM which increase the water surface elevation of the base flood by more than one foot may be allowed, provided that the applicant first applies - with the city's endorsement - for a Conditional Letter of Map Revision, and receives the approval of the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

- (d) The **A Zone** on the FIRM accompanying the FIS shall be those areas for which no detailed flood profiles or elevations are provided, but the one percent annual chance floodplain boundary has been approximated. For these areas, the following provisions shall apply:

- (i) The Approximated Floodplain District shall be that floodplain area for which no

detailed flood profiles or elevations are provided, but where a one percent

annual chance floodplain boundary has been approximated. Such areas are shown as Zone A on the maps accompanying the FIS. For these areas, the base flood elevations and floodway information from federal, state, and other acceptable sources shall be used, when available. Where the specific one percent annual chance flood elevation cannot be determined for this area using other sources of data, such as the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers Floodplain Information Reports, U. S. Geological Survey Flood-Prone Quadrangles, etc., then the applicant for the proposed use, development and/or activity shall determine this base flood elevation. For development proposed in the approximate floodplain the applicant must use technical methods that correctly reflect currently accepted practices, such as point on boundary, high water marks, or detailed methodologies hydrologic and hydraulic analyses. Studies, analyses, computations, etc., shall be submitted in sufficient detail to allow a thorough review by the Floodplain Administrator.

- (aa) The Floodplain Administrator reserves the right to require a hydrologic and hydraulic analysis for any development. When such base flood elevation data is utilized, the lowest floor shall be elevated to or above the base flood level plus eighteen inches.
  - (bb) During the permitting process, the Floodplain Administrator shall obtain:
    - 1. The elevation of the lowest floor (in relation to the datum specified on the effective FIRM), including the basement, of all new and substantially improved structures; and,
    - 2. If the structure has been flood-proofed in accordance with the requirements of this article, the elevation (in relation to the datum specified on the effective FIRM) to which the structure has been flood-proofed.
- (e) The **AO Zone** on the FIRM accompanying the FIS shall be those areas of shallow flooding identified as AO on the FIRM. For these areas, the following provisions shall apply:
- (i) All new construction and substantial improvements of residential structures shall have the lowest floor, including basement, elevated to or above the flood depth specified on the FIRM, above the highest adjacent grade at least as high as the depth number specified in feet on the FIRM. If no flood depth number is specified, the lowest floor, including basement, shall be elevated no less than two feet above the highest adjacent grade.
  - (ii) All new construction and substantial improvements of non-residential structures shall
    - (aa) have the lowest floor, including basement, elevated to or above the flood depth specified on the FIRM, above the highest adjacent grade at least as high as the depth number specified in feet on the FIRM. If no flood depth number is specified, the lowest floor, including basement, shall be elevated at least two feet above the highest adjacent grade; or,
    - (bb) together with attendant utility and sanitary facilities be completely flood-proofed to the specified flood level so that any space below that level is watertight with walls substantially impermeable to the passage of water and with structural components having the capability of resisting hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads and effects of buoyancy.
  - (iii) Adequate drainage paths around structures on slopes shall be provided to guide floodwaters around and away from proposed structures.

- (f) The **Coastal A Zone** is labelled as AE on the FIRM; it is those areas that are shoreward of the limit of moderate wave action (LiMWA) line. As defined by the VA USBC, these areas are subject to wave heights between 1.5 feet and 3 feet. For these areas, the following provisions shall apply:
- (i) Buildings and structures within this zone shall have the lowest floor elevated to or above the design flood elevation, and must comply with the provisions in sections 9-33(1)(c), 9-34(2) and 9-34(3).
- (g) The **VE or V Zones** on FIRMs accompanying the FIS shall be those areas that are known as Coastal High Hazard areas, extending from offshore to the inland limit of a primary frontal dune along an open coast or other areas subject to high velocity waves. For these areas, the following provisions shall apply:
- (i) All new construction and substantial improvements in Zones V and VE shall be elevated on pilings or columns so that:
    - (aa) The bottom of the lowest horizontal structural member of the lowest floor (excluding the pilings or columns) is elevated to or above the design flood elevation.
    - (bb) The pile or column foundation and structure attached thereto is anchored to resist flotation, collapse, and lateral movement due to the effects of wind and water loads acting simultaneously on all building components. Wind and water loading values shall each have a one percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year (one-percent annual chance).
  - (ii) A registered professional engineer or architect shall develop or review the structural design, specifications and plans for the construction, and shall certify that the design and methods of construction to be used are in accordance with accepted standards of practice for meeting the provisions of Sec. 9-33(1)(g)(i).
  - (iii) The Floodplain Administrator shall obtain an Elevation Certificate, which shall identify the bottom of the lowest horizontal structural member of the lowest floor (excluding pilings and columns) of all new and substantially improved structures in Zones V and VE.
  - (iv) All new construction shall be located landward of the reach of mean high tide.
  - (v) All new construction and substantial improvements shall have the space below the lowest floor either free of obstruction or constructed with non-supporting breakaway walls, open wood-lattice work, or insect screening intended to collapse under wind and water loads without causing collapse, displacement, or other structural damage to the elevated portion of the building or supporting foundation system. For the purpose of this section, a breakaway wall shall have a design safe loading resistance of not less than 10 and no more than 20 pounds per square foot. Use of breakaway walls which exceed a design safe loading resistance of 20 pounds per square foot (either by design or when so required by local codes) may be permitted only if a registered professional engineer or architect certifies that the designs proposed meet the following conditions:
    - (aa) Breakaway wall collapse shall result from water load less than that which would occur during the base flood; and
    - (bb) The elevated portion of the building and supporting foundation system shall not be subject to collapse, displacement, or other structural damage due to the effects of wind and water loads acting simultaneously on all building components (structural and nonstructural). Maximum wind and water loading values to be used in this determination shall each have a one percent chance of being



- equaled or exceeded in any give year.
- (vi) The enclosed space below the lowest floor shall be used solely for parking of vehicles, building access, or storage. Such space shall not be partitioned into multiple rooms, temperature-controlled, or used for human habitation. The enclosed space shall be no more than 299 square feet.
  - (vii) The use of fill for structural support of buildings is prohibited. When non-structural fill is proposed in a coastal high hazard area, appropriate engineering analyses shall be conducted to evaluate the impacts of the fill prior to issuance of a development permit.
  - (viii) The man-made alteration of sand dunes, which would increase potential flood damage, is prohibited.
  - (ix) New, replacement, or substantially improved manufactured homes are prohibited within Zones V1-V30, V and VE on the city's Flood Insurance Rate Map.
  - (x) Recreational vehicles to be placed within Zones V1-V30, V, and VE on the city's Flood Insurance Rate Map on sites must meet the standards of Sec. 9-34(3)(d) and sections 9-33(1)(g)(i) through 9-33(1)(g)(ix).
  - (h) Other Flood Areas shall be those areas identified as X (Shaded) or X500 on the FIRM for which there is a one-fifth percent (0.2%) annual chance of flooding.
    - (i) All new construction as of September 10, 2014 shall have the lowest floor, including basement, elevated or flood-proofed to one and one-half (1.5) feet above the highest grade immediately adjacent to the structure except as described below:
      - (aa) When fill is placed to raise a structure at least one and one-half (1.5) feet above the highest existing grade immediately adjacent to the structure, as shown on a development plan prepared and stamped by a certified land surveyor or professional engineer.

## (2) Overlay Concept

The Floodplain Districts described above shall be overlays to the existing underlying districts as shown on the Official Zoning Ordinance Map, and as such, the provisions for the floodplain districts shall serve as a supplement to the underlying district provisions. If there is any conflict between the provisions or requirements of the Floodplain Districts and those of any underlying district, the more restrictive provisions and/or those pertaining to the floodplain districts shall apply. In the event any provision concerning a Floodplain District is declared inapplicable as a result of any legislative or administrative actions or judicial decision, the basic underlying provisions shall remain applicable.

## **Sec. 9-34. - District provisions.**

### (1) Permit and Application Requirements

#### (a) Permit Requirement

All uses, activities, and development occurring within any special flood hazard area and other flood areas, including placement of manufactured homes, shall be undertaken only upon the issuance of a zoning permit, land disturbance permit, or building permit. Such development shall be undertaken only in strict compliance with the provisions of this article, all other applicable codes and ordinances, as amended, such as the Virginia Uniform Statewide Building Code (VA USBC). Prior to the issuance of any such permit, the Floodplain Administrator shall require all applications to include compliance with all applicable state and federal laws.

#### (b) Site Plans and Building Permit Applications

All site plan and building permit applications within any special flood hazard area or other flood areas shall incorporate the following information:

- (i) The elevation of the Base Flood at the site, or the elevation of the highest adjacent grade in other flood areas where no base flood elevation is provided.
- (ii) The elevation of the lowest floor (including basement) or, in V zones, the lowest horizontal structural member.
- (iii) For structures to be flood-proofed (non-residential only), the elevation to which the structure will be flood-proofed.
- (iv) Topographic information showing existing and proposed ground elevations.

(2) General Standards

In all special flood hazard areas the following provisions shall apply:

- (a) The freeboard shall be three (3) feet. The freeboard, in addition to the base flood elevation, shall constitute the design flood elevation.
- (b) New construction and substantial improvements shall be built according to this ordinance and the VA USBC, and anchored to prevent flotation, collapse or lateral movement of the structure.
- (c) Manufactured homes shall be anchored to prevent flotation, collapse, or lateral movement. Methods of anchoring may include, but are not limited to, use of over-the-top or frame ties to ground anchors. This standard shall be in addition to and consistent with applicable state anchoring requirements for resisting wind forces.
- (d) New construction and substantial improvements shall be constructed with materials and utility equipment resistant to flood damage.
- (e) New construction or substantial improvements shall be constructed by methods and practices that minimize flood damage.
- (f) Electrical, heating, ventilation, plumbing, air conditioning equipment and other service facilities, including duct work, shall be:
  - (i) Elevated and installed at or above the design flood elevation; or
  - (ii) Designed and/or located so as to prevent water from entering or accumulating within the components during conditions of flooding.
- (g) New and replacement water supply systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters into the system.
- (h) New and replacement sanitary sewage systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters into the systems and discharges from the systems into flood waters.
- (i) On-site waste disposal systems shall be located and constructed to avoid impairment to them or contamination from them during flooding.
- (j) Any alteration, repair, reconstruction or improvements to a building that is in compliance with the provisions of this article shall meet the requirements of "new construction" as contained in this article.
- (k) Any alteration, repair, reconstruction or improvements to a building that is not in compliance with the provisions of this article, shall be undertaken only if said non-conformity is not furthered, extended, or replaced.
- (l) Prior to any proposed alteration or relocation of any channels or of any watercourse, stream, etc., within this jurisdiction a permit shall be obtained from the U. S. Corps of Engineers, the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality, and the Virginia Marine Resources Commission (a joint permit application is available from any of these organizations). Furthermore, in riverine areas, notification of the proposal shall be given by the applicant to all affected adjacent jurisdictions, the Department of Conservation and Recreation (Division of Dam Safety and Floodplain Management), other required agencies, and the Federal Emergency Management Agency.
- (m) The flood carrying capacity within an altered or relocated portion of any watercourse shall be maintained.
- (n) For residential construction, the lowest floor shall not be below grade on all sides.

(3) Elevation and Construction Standards

In all special flood hazard areas where base flood elevations have been provided in the FIS or

generated by a certified professional in accordance with Sec. 9-33(1)(d), the following provisions shall apply:

- (a) **Residential Construction**
  - (i) New construction or substantial improvement of any residential structure (including manufactured homes) in Zones A1-30, AE, AH and A with detailed base flood elevations shall have the lowest floor, including basement, elevated to or above the design flood elevation. See sections 9-33(1)(f) and 9-33(1)(g) for requirements in the Coastal A and VE zones.
- (b) **Non-Residential Construction**
  - (i) New construction or substantial improvement of any commercial, industrial, or non-residential building (or manufactured home) shall have the lowest floor, including basement, elevated to or above the design flood elevation. See sections 9-33(1)(f) and 9-33(1)(g) for requirements in the Coastal A and VE zones.–
  - (ii) Non-residential buildings located in all A1-30, AE, and AH zones may be flood-proofed in lieu of being elevated provided that all areas of the building components below the design flood elevation are water tight with walls substantially impermeable to the passage of water, and use structural components having the capability of resisting hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads and the effect of buoyancy. A registered professional engineer or architect shall certify that the standards of this subsection are satisfied. Such certification, including the specific elevation (in relation to the datum specified on the effective FIRM) to which such structures are floodproofed, shall be maintained by the Floodplain Administrator.
- (c) **Space Below the Lowest Floor**

In zones A, AE, AH, AO, and A1-A30, fully enclosed areas, of new construction or substantially improved structures, which are below the regulatory flood protection elevation shall:

  - (i) Not be designed or used for human habitation, but shall be used solely for parking of vehicles, building access, or limited storage of maintenance equipment used in connection with the premises. Access to the enclosed area shall be the minimum necessary to allow for parking of vehicles (garage door) or limited storage of maintenance equipment (standard exterior door), or entry to the living area (stairway or elevator).
  - (ii) Be constructed entirely of flood resistant materials below the design flood elevation;
  - (iii) Include measures to automatically equalize hydrostatic flood forces on walls by allowing for the entry and exit of floodwaters. To meet this requirement, the openings must either be certified by a professional engineer or architect or meet the following minimum design criteria:
    - (aa) Provide a minimum of two (2) openings on different sides of each enclosed area subject to flooding.
    - (bb) The total net area of all openings must be at least one (1) square inch for each square foot of enclosed area subject to flooding or the flood openings shall be engineered flood openings that are designed and certified by a licensed professional engineer to automatically allow entry and exit of floodwaters; the certification requirement may be satisfied by an individual certification or issuance of an Evaluation Report by the ICC Evaluation Service, Inc.
    - (cc) If a building has more than one (1) enclosed area, each area must have openings to allow floodwaters to automatically enter and exit.
    - (dd) The bottom of all required openings shall be no higher than one (1) foot above the adjacent grade.
    - (ee) Openings may be equipped with screens, louvers, or other opening coverings or devices, provided they permit the automatic flow of



- (1) Additional factors to be considered. In considering applications for variances to this article, the board of zoning appeals shall satisfy all relevant factors and procedures specified in chapter 13 of the zoning ordinance and consider the following additional factors:
  - (a) The showing of good and sufficient cause.
  - (b) A determination that failure to grant the variance would result in exceptional hardship to the applicant.
  - (c) The danger to life and property due to increased flood heights or velocities caused by encroachments.
  - (d) The danger that materials may be swept on to other lands or downstream to the injury of others.
  - (e) The proposed water supply and sanitation systems and the ability of these systems to prevent disease, contamination, and unsanitary conditions.
  - (f) The susceptibility of the proposed facility and its contents to flood damage and the effect of such damage on the individual owners.
  - (g) The importance of the services provided by the proposed facility to the community.
  - (h) The requirements of the facility for a waterfront location.
  - (i) The availability of alternative locations not subject to flooding for the proposed use.
  - (j) The compatibility of the proposed use with existing development and development anticipated in the foreseeable future.
  - (k) The relationship of the proposed use to the comprehensive plan and floodplain management program for the area.
  - (l) The safety of access by ordinary and emergency vehicles to the property in time of flood.
  - (m) The expected heights, velocity, duration, rate of rise, and sediment transport of the floodwaters expected at the site.
  - (n) The repair or rehabilitation of historic structures upon a determination that the proposed repair or rehabilitation will not preclude the structure's continued designation as a historic structure and the variance is the minimum necessary to preserve the historic character and design of the structure.
  - (o) Such other factors which are relevant to the purposes of this article.

(2) Technical assistance.

The board of zoning appeals may refer any application and accompanying documentation pertaining to any request for a variance to any engineer or other qualified person or agency for technical assistance in evaluating the proposed project in relation to flood heights and velocities, and the adequacy of the plans for flood protection and other related matters.

(3) Additional criteria to be applied.

- (a) Variances shall be issued only after the board of zoning appeals has determined that the granting of such variance will not result in (1) unacceptable or prohibited increases in flood heights, (2) additional threats to public safety, (3) extraordinary public expense; and will not (4) create nuisances, (5) cause fraud or victimization of the public, or (6) conflict with local laws or ordinances.
- (b) Variances shall be issued only after the board of zoning appeals has determined that the variance will be the minimum required to provide relief from exceptional hardship to the applicant. The variance shall minimize changes to the requirements of this article, and maximize flood protection of the structure. No variance shall be granted by the board of zoning appeals for any proposed use, development, or activity within any floodway district that will cause any increase in the one hundred (100) year flood elevation.

- (c) Prior to the consideration of an application for a variance to the provisions of this article, the board of zoning appeals shall notify the applicant for a variance, in writing, that the grant of a variance to construct a structure below the one hundred (100) year flood elevation (a) increases the risks to life and property and (b) will result in increased premium rates for flood insurance.
- (d) A record shall be maintained of the above notification as well as all variance actions, including justification for the issuance of the variances. Any variances that are issued shall be noted in the annual or biennial report submitted to the Federal Insurance Administrator.

#### **Sec. 9-37. - Definitions.**

To the extent that the following definitions conflict with chapter 2 of the zoning ordinance, they will prevail.

**Base flood** - The flood having a one percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year.

**Base flood elevation** - The water surface elevations of the base flood, that is, the flood level that has a one percent or greater chance of occurrence in any given year. The water surface elevation of the base flood in relation to the datum specified on the community's Flood Insurance Rate Map. For the purposes of this ordinance, the base flood is the 1% annual chance flood.

**Basement** - Any area of the building having its floor sub-grade (below ground level) on all sides.

**Board of Zoning Appeals** - The board appointed to review appeals made by individuals with regard to decisions of the Zoning Administrator in the interpretation of this ordinance.

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

**Coastal A Zone** - Flood hazard areas that have been delineated as subject to wave heights between 1.5 feet and 3 feet.

**Coastal high hazard area** - A special flood hazard area extending from offshore to the inland limit of a primary frontal dune along an open coast and any other area subject to high velocity wave action from storms or seismic sources.

**Design Flood Elevation** - The base flood elevation plus the freeboard required by this chapter.

**Development** - Any man-made change to improved or unimproved real estate, including, but not limited to, buildings or other structures, mining, dredging, filling, grading, paving, excavation or drilling operations or storage of equipment or materials.

**Elevated building** - A non-basement building built to have the lowest floor elevated above the ground level by means of solid foundation perimeter walls, pilings, or columns (posts and piers).

**Encroachment** - The advance or infringement of uses, plant growth, fill, excavation, buildings, permanent structures or development into a floodplain, which may impede or alter the flow capacity of a floodplain.

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

**Expansion of an existing manufactured home park or subdivision** - The preparation of additional sites by the construction of facilities for servicing the lots on which the manufacturing homes are to be affixed (including the installation of utilities, the construction of streets, and either final site grading or the pouring of concrete pads).

**Existing construction** - For the purposes of the insurance program, structures for which the "start of construction" commenced on or before December 31, 1974. "Existing construction"

may also be referred to as "existing structures" and "pre-FIRM."

Flood or flooding -

1. A general or temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of normally dry land areas from

(a) the overflow of inland or tidal waters; or,

(b) the unusual and rapid accumulation or runoff of surface waters from any source.

(c) mudflows which are proximately caused by flooding as defined in paragraph (1)(b) of this definition and are akin to a river of liquid and flowing mud on the surfaces of normally dry land areas, as when earth is carried by a current of water and deposited along the path of the current.

2. The collapse or subsidence of land along the shore of a lake or other body of water as a result of erosion or undermining caused by waves or currents of water exceeding anticipated cyclical levels or suddenly caused by an unusually high water level in a natural body of water, accompanied by a severe storm, or by an unanticipated force of nature such as flash flood or an abnormal tidal surge, or by some similarly unusual and unforeseeable event which results in flooding as defined in paragraph 1 (a) of this definition.

Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) - an official map of a community, on which the Federal Emergency Management Agency has delineated both the special hazard areas and the risk premium zones applicable to the community. A FIRM that has been made available digitally is called a Digital Flood Insurance Rate Map (DFIRM).

Flood Insurance Study (FIS) - a report by FEMA that examines, evaluates and determines flood hazards and, if appropriate, corresponding water surface elevations, or an examination, evaluation and determination of mudflow and/or flood-related erosion hazards.

Floodplain or flood-prone area - Any land area susceptible to being inundated by water from any source.

Flood proofing - any combination of structural and non-structural additions, changes, or adjustments to structures which reduce or eliminate flood damage to real estate or improved real property, water and sanitary facilities, structures and their contents.

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

Freeboard - A factor of safety usually expressed in feet above a flood level for purposes of floodplain management. "Freeboard" tends to compensate for the many unknown factors that could contribute to flood heights greater than the height calculated for a selected size flood and floodway conditions, such as wave action, bridge openings, and the hydrological effect of urbanization in the watershed.

Functionally dependent use - A use which cannot perform its intended purpose unless it is located or carried out in close proximity to water. This term includes only docking facilities, port facilities that are necessary for the loading and unloading of cargo or passengers, and shipbuilding and ship repair facilities, but does not include long-term storage or related manufacturing facilities.

Highest adjacent grade - the highest natural elevation of the ground surface prior to construction next to the proposed walls of a structure.

Historic structure - Any structure that is

1. listed individually in the National Register of Historic Places (a listing maintained by the Department of Interior) or preliminarily determined by the Secretary of the Interior as meeting the requirements for individual listing on the National Register;

2. certified or preliminarily determined by the Secretary of the Interior as contributing to the historical significance of a registered historic district or a district preliminarily determined by the Secretary to qualify as a registered historic district;

3. individually listed on a state inventory of historic places in states with historic preservation programs which have been approved by the Secretary of the Interior; or,

4. individually listed on a local inventory of historic places in communities with historic preservation programs that have been certified either

- (a) by an approved state program as determined by the Secretary of the Interior; or,
- (b) directly by the Secretary of the Interior in states without approved programs.

**Hydrologic and Hydraulic Engineering Analysis** - Analyses performed by a licensed professional engineer, in accordance with standard engineering practices that are accepted by the Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation and FEMA, used to determine the base flood, other frequency floods, flood elevations, floodway information and boundaries, and flood profiles.

**Letters of Map Change (LOMC)** - A Letter of Map Change is an official FEMA determination, by letter, that amends or revises an effective Flood Insurance Rate Map or Flood Insurance Study. Letters of Map Change include:

1. **Letter of Map Amendment (LOMA)**: An amendment based on technical data showing that a property was incorrectly included in a designated special flood hazard area. A LOMA amends the current effective Flood Insurance Rate Map and establishes that a land as defined by meets and bounds or structure is not located in a special flood hazard area.
2. **Letter of Map Revision (LOMR)**: A revision based on technical data that may show changes to flood zones, flood elevations, floodplain and floodway delineations, and planimetric features. A Letter of Map Revision Based on Fill (LOMR-F), is a determination that a structure or parcel of land has been elevated by fill above the base flood elevation and is, therefore, no longer exposed to flooding associated with the base flood. In order to qualify for this determination, the fill must have been permitted and placed in accordance with the community's floodplain management regulations.
3. **Conditional Letter of Map Revision (CLOMR)**: A formal review and comment as to whether a proposed flood protection project or other project complies with the minimum NFIP requirements for such projects with respect to delineation of special flood hazard areas. A CLOMR does not revise the effective Flood Insurance Rate Map or Flood Insurance Study.

**Lowest adjacent grade** - the lowest natural elevation of the ground surface next to the walls of a structure.

**Lowest floor** - 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 storage in an area other than a basement area is not considered a building's lowest floor; provided, that such enclosure is not built so as to render the structure in violation of the applicable non-elevation design requirements of Federal Code 44CFR §60.3.

**Manufactured home** - A structure, transportable in one or more sections, which is built on a permanent chassis and is designed for use with or without a permanent foundation when connected to the required utilities. For floodplain management purposes the term "manufactured home" also includes park trailers, travel trailers, and other similar vehicles placed on a site for greater than 180 consecutive days.

**Manufactured home park or subdivision** - a parcel (or contiguous parcels) of land divided into two or more manufactured home lots for rent or sale.

**Mean Sea Level** - is an elevation point that represents the average height of the ocean's surface (such as the halfway point between the mean high tide and the mean low tide) which is used as a standard in reckoning land elevation.

**New construction** - For the purposes of determining insurance rates, structures for which the "start of construction" commenced on or after January 1, 1975, and includes any subsequent improvements to such structures. For floodplain management purposes, new construction means structures for which the start of construction commenced on or after the effective date of a floodplain management regulation adopted by a community and includes any subsequent improvements to such structures. Such structure is also referred to as "post-FIRM."

**New manufactured home park or subdivision** - A manufactured home park or subdivision for which the construction of facilities for servicing the lots on which the manufactured homes are to be affixed (including at a minimum, the installation of utilities, the



construction of streets, and either final site grading or the pouring of concrete pads) is completed on or after the effective date of floodplain management regulations adopted by the city.

Other Flood Areas - Those areas identified as X (Shaded) or X500 on the FIRM for which there is a one-fifth percent (0.2%) annual chance of flooding.

Post-FIRM structures - A structure for which construction or substantial improvement occurred on or after January 1, 1975.

Pre-FIRM structures - A structure for which construction or substantial improvement occurred on or before December 31, 1974.-

Primary frontal dune - a continuous or nearly continuous mound or ridge of sand with relatively steep seaward and landward slopes immediately landward and adjacent to the beach and subject to erosion and overtopping from high tides and waves during major coastal storms.

Recreational vehicle - A vehicle which is

1. built on a single chassis;
2. 400 square feet or less when measured at the largest horizontal projection;
3. designed to be self-propelled or permanently towable by a light duty truck; and,
4. designed primarily not for use as a permanent dwelling but as temporary living quarters for recreational camping, travel, or seasonal use.

Repetitive Loss Structure - A building covered by a contract for flood insurance that has incurred flood-related damages on two occasions in a 10-year period, in which the cost of the repair, on the average, equaled or exceeded 25 percent of the market value of the structure at the time of each such flood event; and at the time of the second incidence of flood-related damage, the contract for flood insurance contains increased cost of compliance coverage.

Severe repetitive loss structure - a structure that: (a) Is covered under a contract for flood insurance made available under the NFIP; and (b) Has incurred flood related damage - (i) For which 4 or more separate claims payments have been made under flood insurance coverage with the amount of each such claim exceeding \$5,000, and with the cumulative amount of such claims payments exceeding \$20,000; or (ii) For which at least 2 separate claims payments have been made under such coverage, with the cumulative amount of such claims exceeding the market value of the insured structure.

Shallow flooding area - A special flood hazard area with base flood depths from one to three feet where a clearly defined channel does not exist, where the path of flooding is unpredictable and indeterminate, and where velocity flow may be evident. Such flooding is characterized by ponding or sheet flow.

Special flood hazard area - The land in the floodplain subject to a one (1%) percent or greater chance of being flooded in any given year as determined in Sec. 9-33(1) of this ordinance.

Start of construction - For other than new construction and substantial improvement, under the Coastal Barriers Resource Act (P.L. - 97-348), means the date the building permit was issued, provided the actual start of construction, repair, reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition, placement, substantial improvement or other improvement was within 180 days of the permit date. The actual start means either the first placement of permanent construction of a structure on a site, such as the pouring of slab or footings, the installation of piles, the construction of columns, or any work beyond the stage of excavation; or the placement of a manufactured home on a foundation. Permanent construction does not include land preparation, such as clearing, grading and filling; nor does it include the installation of streets and/or walkways; nor does it include excavation for a basement, footings, piers, or foundations or the erection of temporary forms; nor does it include the installation on the property of accessory buildings, such as garages or sheds not occupied as dwelling units or not part of the main structure. For a substantial improvement, the actual start of the construction means the first alteration of any wall, ceiling, floor, or other structural part of a building, whether or not that alteration affects the external dimensions of the building.

Structure - for floodplain management purposes, a walled and roofed building, including a gas or liquid storage tank, that is principally above ground, as well as a manufactured home.

Substantial damage - Damage of any origin sustained by a structure whereby the cost of restoring the structure to its before damaged condition would equal or exceed 50 percent of the city's assessed value or the market value of the structure before the damage occurred as established by an independent, unbiased, third party appraiser licensed in the Commonwealth of Virginia.

Substantial improvement - Any reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition, or other improvement of a structure, the cost of which equals or exceeds 50 percent of the city's assessed value or the market value of the structure before the start of construction of the improvement as established by an independent, unbiased, third party appraiser licensed in the Commonwealth of Virginia. This term includes structures which have incurred or substantial damage regardless of the actual repair work performed. The term does not, however, include either:

1. any project for improvement of a structure to correct existing violations of state or local health, sanitary, or safety code specifications which have been identified by the local code enforcement official and which are the minimum necessary to assure safe living conditions, or

2. any alteration of a historic structure, provided that the alteration will not preclude the structure's continued designation as a historic structure.

3. Historic structures undergoing repair or rehabilitation that would constitute a substantial improvement as defined above, must comply with all ordinance requirements that do not preclude the structure's continued designation as a historic structure.

Documentation that a specific ordinance requirement will cause removal of the structure from the National Register of Historic Places or the State Inventory of Historic places must be obtained from the Secretary of the Interior or the State Historic Preservation Officer. Any exemption from ordinance requirements will be the minimum necessary to preserve the historic character and design of the structure.

Violation - the failure of a structure or other development to be fully compliant with the community's floodplain management regulations. A structure or other development without the elevation certificate, other certifications, or other evidence of compliance required in this ordinance is presumed to be in violation until such time as that documentation is provided.

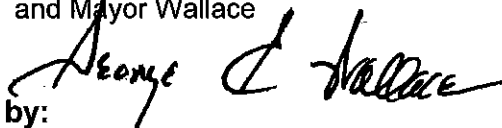
Watercourse - A lake, river, creek, stream, wash, channel or other topographic feature on or over which waters flow at least periodically. Watercourse includes specifically designated areas in which substantial flood damage may occur.

**Secs. 9-38-9-40. - Reserved.**

approved by the Hampton City Council on 4/13/2016.

**Aye:** 7 Vice Mayor Curtis, Councilmember Hobbs, Councilmember Moffett, Councilmember Schmidt, Councilmember Snead, Councilmember Tuck and Mayor Wallace

Signed by:



George E. Wallace

**APR 13 2016**  
Date

Attested by:



Katherine K. Glass

**APR 13 2016**  
Date