Ordinance to Amend and Reenact the Zoning Ordinance of the City of Hampton, Virginia by Amending Chapter 9, Article 2 Entitled, "O-CBP District – Chesapeake Bay Preservation Overlay."

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

**BE IT ORDAINED** by the City Council of the City of Hampton, Virginia, that Article 2 of Chapter 9 of the Zoning Ordinance of the City of Hampton, Virginia be amended to read as follows:

#### **CHAPTER 9 – OVERLAY DISTRICTS**

#### ARTICLE II. - O-CBP DISTRICT - CHESAPEAKE BAY PRESERVATION OVERLAY

#### Sec. 9-11. - Purpose and Intent.

The health of the Chesapeake Bay is vital to the economy of the City of Hampton and the State of Virginia. Degradation of the bay from both point and non-point source pollution must be curtailed if the city and state are to continue to benefit, both socially and economically, from their close association with the bay. The purpose of this article is to implement the Chesapeake Bay Preservation Act at the local level, and to protect the quality of state waters pursuant to 9 VAC 10-20-10 et seq. and as authorized under section 10.1-2100 et seq. of the Code of Virginia, 1950, as amended; specifically:

- (1) To protect existing high quality state waters;
- (2) To restore all other state waters to a condition or quality that will permit all reasonable public uses and will support the propagation and growth of all aquatic life, including game fish, which might reasonably be expected to inhabit them;
- (3) To safeguard the clean waters of the Commonwealth from pollution;
- (4) To prevent any increase in pollution;
- (5) To reduce existing pollution; and
- (6) To promote water resource conservation in order to protect the quality of life of the present and future citizens of Hampton.

It is not the intent of this article to impair the vested rights of property owners in Hampton. To the extent possible, and without violating the intent of the Chesapeake Bay Preservation Act, development within the O-CBP should be permitted at the same density, although not necessarily in the same manner, as was permitted prior to the adoption of the district.

#### Sec. 9-12. – Components and boundaries.

- (1) The Chesapeake Bay Preservation Overlay District (O-CBP) shall be composed of three (3) subdistricts: the Resource Protection Area (RPA), the Intensely Developed Area (IDA), and the Resource Management Area (RMA).
  - (a) IDA shall consist of lands designated by the city that are within portions of the landward component of the RPA where little of the natural environment remains and at least one (1) of the following conditions existed on or before October 1, 1989:
    - (i) Impervious surface exceeding fifty (50) percent of the area;
    - (ii) Constructed and functioning public sewer and water systems, or a constructed stormwater drainage system, or both, serving the area; or
    - (iii) Housing density equal to or greater than four (4) dwelling units per acre.

- (2) The general boundaries of such subdistricts are shown on the Chesapeake Bay Preservation Overlay District map, which shall act as a supplement to the city's zoning map. Site-specific boundaries shall be confirmed by the submittal of a resource delineation, subject to the confirmation and approval of such resource delineation by the zoning administrator by means including, but not limited to, the following:
  - (a) Verification of information by site visit.
  - (b) Requests for additional information necessary to verify such boundaries.
- (3) The regulations of this article shall augment those of the underlying zoning districts. In cases where the regulations stated herein conflict with those of the underlying zoning district, the more stringent regulations shall apply.

## Sec. 9-13. – General regulations for development, redevelopment, and land disturbing in all subdistricts.

All development, redevelopment, and land disturbing within all O-CBP subdistricts shall be governed by the following general requirements:

- (1) No more land shall be disturbed than is necessary. Such land disturbance shall be allowed only to provide a building site, necessary parking, necessary access, positive site drainage, stormwater best management practices (BMPs), and the installation of utilities, as approved by the zoning administrator or the director of public works, as appropriate. Any land disturbance exceeding 2,500 square feet:
  - (a) Shall comply with the requirements of the land disturbance ordinance as set forth in chapter 13.1 of the city code.
  - (b) Shall comply with the requirements of the erosion and sediment control ordinance as set forth in chapter 13.1 of the city code.
  - (c) Shall comply with the requirements of the stormwater ordinance as set forth in chapter 33.2 of the city code.
  - (d) Shall comply with the requirements of the site plan ordinance as set forth in chapter 35.1 of the city code.
- (2) Indigenous vegetation shall be preserved to the maximum extent practicable.
- (3) Impervious cover shall be minimized to the maximum extent practicable.
- (4) The developer shall provide copies of all wetlands permits that are required by local, state, and federal law prior to the issuance of a zoning, building or land disturbing permit where alteration or filling of wetlands is proposed.
- (5) Onsite sewage treatment systems not requiring a Virginia Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (VPDES) permit shall be in accordance with section 30-69 of the city code. A reserve sewage disposal site with a capacity equal to or greater than that of the primary sewage disposal site shall be provided, in accordance with section 30-69 of the city code. Any lot or parcel recorded prior to October 1, 1989 shall not be required to provide such reserve disposal site if the size of such lot or parcel, as determined by the health department, is not sufficient in capacity to accommodate a reserve sewage disposal site. Construction of any impervious surface shall be prohibited on the area of all sewage disposal sites or over an on-site sewage treatment system which operates under a permit issued by the state water control board, until the property is served by public sewer and the site is no longer needed for this purpose.
- (6) Land upon which agricultural activities are being conducted, including but not limited to crop production, pasture, and dairy and feedlot operations, or lands otherwise defined as agricultural land by the local government, shall have a soil and water quality conservation assessment conducted that evaluates the effectiveness of existing practices pertaining to soil erosion and sediment control, nutrient management, and management of pesticides, and, where necessary, results in a plan that outlines

additional practices needed to ensure that water quality protection is being accomplished consistent with the Act and this chapter.

### Sec. 9-14. – Specific regulations for development, redevelopment, and land disturbing in the RPA.

All development, redevelopment, and land disturbing within the RPA shall be governed by the following:

(1) RPA Buffer Requirement.

The 100-foot wide RPA buffer area shall be the landward component of the RPA as defined in Chapter 2 of the Zoning Ordinance and as identified by a site-specific Resource Delineation. Notwithstanding permitted uses, encroachments, and vegetation clearing, as set forth in this section, the 100-foot wide buffer area is not to be reduced in width. The 100-foot wide buffer area shall be deemed to achieve a 75% reduction of sediments and a 40% reduction of nutrients. To minimize the adverse effects of human activities on the other components of the RPA, state waters, and aquatic life, a 100-foot wide buffer area of vegetation that is effective in retarding runoff, preventing erosion, and filtering nonpoint source pollution from runoff shall be retained if present and established where it does not exist. To the greatest extent possible, the 100-foot wide buffer area of vegetation shall be reestablished in the following circumstances in accordance with the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality Riparian Buffers Modification and Mitigation Guidance Manual:

- (a) New subdivisions or changes of use requiring a site plan in accordance with Chapter 35.1 of the City Code.
- (b) Where agriculture or silviculture within the area of the buffer cease and the lands are proposed to be converted to other uses, the full 100-foot wide buffer shall be reestablished. In reestablishing the buffer, management measures shall be undertaken to provide woody vegetation that assures the buffer functions as set forth in this chapter.

(2) Permitted Encroachments in the RPA.

Land development, redevelopment, and land disturbing may be allowed in the RPA only if it is one or more of the following permitted encroachments. If all applicable requirements set forth in this subsection are not satisfied, an exception request in accordance with subsection 9-19(1) shall be required. Such permitted encroachments include:

- (a) A water-dependent facility that satisfies the following:
  - (i) It does not conflict with the comprehensive plan;
  - (ii) It complies with the general performance criteria set forth in section 9-13;
  - (iii) Any non-water-dependent component is located outside the RPA; and
  - (iv) Access to the water-dependent facility will be provided with the minimum disturbance necessary. Where practicable, a single point of access will be provided.
- (b) Redevelopment that satisfies the following:
  - (i) There is no increase in the amount of impervious cover in the RPA and there is no further encroachment in the RPA; or
  - (ii) The proposal is an expansion to a structure that was in existence prior to November 14, 1990 that satisfies the provisions of Sec. 9-19(3).
- (c) A new use on a lot recorded prior to October 1, 1989 that satisfies the following:
  - (i) Encroachments into the buffer area shall be the minimum necessary to achieve a reasonable buildable area for a principal structure and necessary utilities;

153			(ii)	Where practicable, a vegetated area that will maximize water quality
154				protection, mitigate the effects of the buffer encroachment, and is equal to
155				the area of encroachment into the buffer area shall be established
156				elsewhere on the lot or parcel; and
157			(iii)	The encroachment may not extend into the seaward 50 feet of the buffer
158			. ,	area.
159		(d)	A ne	w use on a lot recorded between October 1, 1989 and March 1, 2002 that
160				fies the following:
161			(i)	The requirements of subsections 9-14(2)(c)(i) through 9-14(2)(c)(iii)
162			( )	above;
163			(ii)	The lot or parcel was created as a result of a legal process conducted in
164			( )	conformity with the local government's subdivision regulations;
165			(iii)	Conditions or mitigation measures imposed through a previously
166			• /	approved exception shall be met; and
167			(iv)	If the use of a best management practice (BMP) was previously required,
168			( )	the BMP shall be evaluated to determine if it continues to function
169				effectively and, if necessary, the BMP shall be reestablished or repaired
170				and maintained as required.
171		(e)	A roa	ad or driveway crossing that satisfies the following:
172		(-)	(i)	There are no reasonable alternatives to aligning the road or driveway in
173			1.7	or across the RPA;
174			(ii)	The alignment and design of the road or driveway are optimized,
175			()	consistent with other applicable requirements, to minimize (i)
176				encroachment in the RPA and (ii) adverse effects on water quality;
177		(f)	Floor	d control or stormwater management facilities that drain or treat water from
178		(1)		iple development projects or from a significant portion of a watershed may be
179				red in RPAs provided such facilities are allowed and constructed in
180				rdance with the Virginia Stormwater Management Act and its attendant
181				lations, and that satisfy the following:
182			(i)	The local government has conclusively established that location of the
183			(1)	facility within the RPA is the optimum location;
184			(ii)	The size of the facility is the minimum necessary to provide necessary
185			(11)	flood control or stormwater treatment, or both;
186			/;;;\	The facility must be consistent with a comprehensive stormwater
187			(iii)	
				management plan developed and approved in accordance with Chapter
188			(i. A	33.2 of the City Code;
189			(iv)	All applicable permits for construction in state or federal waters must be
190				obtained from the appropriate state and federal agencies, such as the
191				U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the department, and the Virginia Marine
192			6.4	Resources Commission;
193			(v)	Approval must be received from the local government prior to
194			6.41	construction; and
195			(vi)	Routine maintenance is allowed to be performed on existing facilities to
196				assure that they continue to function as designed. It is not the intent of
197				this subdivision to allow a BMP that collects and treats runoff from only an
198	(0)	_		individual lot or some portion of the lot to be located within an RPA.
199	(3)	-		litigation in the RPA.
200				d development, redevelopment, and land disturbing in the RPA that results in
201				ous area or removal of indigenous vegetation shall provide mitigation
202				with the requirements of a Minor Water Quality Impact Assessment unless a
203		Major	' Water	Quality Impact Assessment is required by Sec 9-19(1).

- 204 (a) A structure encroachment permit as described in chapter 33.1 of the City Code is required for any structure or impervious area in the RPA buffer area.
  - (4) Subdivisions, Boundary Line Adjustments, and Property Line Vacations in the RPA.

Parcels proposed as part of a new subdivision shall provide for sufficient buildable area outside of the RPA and Special Green Area. Vacant parcels proposed to be altered through a boundary line adjustment or property line vacation shall provide for sufficient buildable area outside of the RPA and Special Green Area or, on existing parcels lacking such sufficient area, the proposed parcels shall maintain the same or greater square footage of existing area outside of the RPA and Special Green Area.

(5) Removal of Vegetation in the RPA.

- In order to maintain the functional value of the buffer area, existing vegetation may be removed, subject to approval by the Zoning Administrator, only to provide for reasonable sight lines, access paths, general woodlot management, and best management practices, including those that prevent upland erosion and concentrated flows of stormwater, as follows:
  - (i) A plan and additional materials as required by the Zoning Administrator must be submitted for review prior to removal of existing vegetation.
  - (ii) Trees may be pruned or removed as necessary to provide for sight lines and vistas, provided that where removed, they shall be replaced with other vegetation that is equally effective in retarding runoff, preventing erosion, and filtering nonpoint source pollution from runoff.
  - (iii) Any path shall be constructed and surfaced so as to effectively control erosion.
  - (iv) Dead, diseased, or dying trees or shrubbery and noxious weeds (such as Johnson grass, kudzu, and multiflora rose) may be removed and thinning of trees may be allowed pursuant to sound horticultural practice incorporated into locally-adopted standards.
  - (v) For shoreline erosion control projects, trees and woody vegetation may be removed, necessary control techniques employed, and appropriate vegetation established to protect or stabilize the shoreline in accordance with the best available technical advice and applicable permit conditions or requirements.
- (b) On agricultural lands the agricultural buffer area shall be managed to prevent concentrated flows of surface water from breaching the buffer area and appropriate measures may be taken to prevent noxious weeds (such as Johnson grass, kudzu, and multiflora rose) from invading the buffer area. Agricultural activities may encroach into the buffer area as follows:
  - (i) Agricultural activities may encroach into the landward 50 feet of the 100foot wide buffer area when at least one agricultural best management
    practice which, in the opinion of the local soil and water conservation
    district board, addresses the more predominant water quality issue on the
    adjacent land—erosion control or nutrient management—is being
    implemented on the adjacent land, provided that the combination of the
    undisturbed buffer area and the best management practice achieves
    water quality protection, pollutant removal, and water resource
    conservation at least the equivalent of the 100-foot wide buffer area. If
    nutrient management is identified as the predominant water quality issue,
    a nutrient management plan, including soil tests, must be developed
    consistent with the Virginia Nutrient Management Training and

Certification Regulations (4VAC5-15) administered by the Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation.

- (ii) Agricultural activities may encroach within the landward 75 feet of the 100-foot wide buffer area when agricultural best management practices which address erosion control, nutrient management, and pest chemical control, are being implemented on the adjacent land. The erosion control practices must prevent erosion from exceeding the soil loss tolerance level, referred to as "T," as defined in the "National Soil Survey Handbook" of November 1996 in the "Field Office Technical Guide" of the U.S. Department of Agriculture Natural Resource Conservation Service. A nutrient management plan, including soil tests, must be developed. consistent with the Virginia Nutrient Management Training and Certification Regulations (4VAC5-15) administered by the Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation. In conjunction with the remaining buffer area, this collection of best management practices shall be presumed to achieve water quality protection at least the equivalent of that provided by the 100-foot wide buffer area.
- (iii) The buffer area is not required to be designated adjacent to agricultural drainage ditches if at least one best management practice which, in the opinion of the local soil and water conservation district board, addresses the more predominant water quality issue on the adjacent land—either erosion control or nutrient management—is being implemented on the adjacent land.
- (iv) If specific problems are identified pertaining to agricultural activities that are causing pollution of the nearby water body with perennial flow or violate performance standards pertaining to the vegetated buffer area, the local government, in cooperation with soil and water conservation district, shall recommend a compliance schedule to the landowner and require the problems to be corrected consistent with that schedule. This schedule shall expedite environmental protection while taking into account the seasons and other temporal considerations so that the probability for successfully implementing the corrective measures is greatest.
- (v) In cases where the landowner or his agent or operator has refused assistance from the local soil and water conservation district in complying with or documenting compliance with the agricultural requirements of this chapter, the district shall report the noncompliance to the local government. The local government shall require the landowner to correct the problems within a specified period of time not to exceed 18 months from their initial notification of the deficiencies to the landowner. The local government, in cooperation with the district, shall recommend a compliance schedule to the landowner. This schedule shall expedite environmental protection while taking into account the seasons and other temporal considerations so that the probability for successfully implementing the corrective measures is greatest.

Sec. 9-15. – Specific regulations for development, redevelopment, and land disturbing in the IDA.

All development, redevelopment, and land disturbing within the IDA shall be governed by the following:

303 (1) Vegetation in the IDA that is effective in retarding runoff, preventing erosion, and filtering 304 nonpoint source pollution from runoff shall be retained if present to the maximum extent 305 practicable. 306 (2) Development and Redevelopment in the IDA. 307 On existing parcels designated as IDA, development and redevelopment shall be sited 308 outside of the IDA to the greatest extent possible. The following guidelines shall be used 309 to review and permit development and redevelopment within the IDA: 310 Main buildings and required impervious pavement surface improvements may (a) 311 encroach into the IDA when a reasonable buildable area cannot be provided 312 outside of the IDA and encroachment is the minimum relief necessary to enable 313 a reasonable buildable area. Required green areas shall be located to maximize 314 protection of the IDA and water quality. 315 (b) Accessory structures, decks, and discretionary pavement surface improvements 316 may encroach into the IDA provided that: 317 The encroachment is the minimum necessary to afford relief while 318 adhering to required yard setbacks; and 319 (ii) Preference shall be given to previously disturbed areas, poor quality 320 green areas, or existing impervious area; and 321 (iii) The applicant shall demonstrate there is no feasible location outside of 322 the IDA while adhering to required yard setbacks. 323 (c) Stormwater BMPs may be located in the landward 50 feet of the IDA provided 324 that existing vegetation that is effective at preventing runoff, preventing erosion, 325 and filtering nonpoint source pollution is not removed from the IDA and that the 326 impact to water quality from the proposed development is demonstrated through 327 a Major Water Quality Impact Assessment. 328 (d) No structure or impervious area, other than those exempt pursuant to subsection 329 9-19(2) shall be built within ten (10) feet of an RPA feature. 330 (3) Required Mitigation in the IDA. 331 All permitted development and redevelopment within the IDA that results in new 332 impervious area or removal of indigenous vegetation shall provide mitigation consistent 333 with the requirements of a Minor Water Quality Impact Assessment unless a Major 334 Water Quality Impact Assessment is required by Sec 9-19(1). 335 (a) A structure encroachment permit as described in chapter 33.1 of the city code is 336 required for any structure or impervious area in the IDA. 337 (4) Subdivisions, Boundary Line Adjustments, and Property Line Vacations in the 338 IDA. 339 Parcels proposed as part of a new subdivision shall provide for sufficient buildable area 340 outside of the IDA and Special Green Area. Vacant parcels proposed to be altered 341 through a boundary line adjustment or property line vacation shall provide for sufficient 342 buildable area outside of the IDA and Special Green Area or, on existing parcels lacking 343 such sufficient area, the proposed parcels shall maintain the same or greater square 344 footage of existing area outside of the IDA and Special Green Area. 345 *(*5*)* Removal of vegetation in the IDA. 346 In order to maintain the functional value of the buffer area, existing vegetation 347 may be removed, subject to approval by the Zoning Administrator, only to provide 348 for reasonable sight lines, access paths, general woodlot management, and best 349 management practices, including those that prevent upland erosion and 350 concentrated flows of stormwater, as follows: 351 A plan and additional materials as required by the Zoning Administrator

must be submitted for review prior to removal of existing vegetation.

- (ii) Trees may be pruned or removed as necessary to provide for sight lines and vistas, provided that where removed, they shall be replaced with other vegetation that is equally effective in retarding runoff, preventing erosion, and filtering nonpoint source pollution from runoff.
- (iii) Any path shall be constructed and surfaced so as to effectively control erosion.
- (iv) Dead, diseased, or dying trees or shrubbery and noxious weeds (such as Johnson grass, kudzu, and multiflora rose) may be removed and thinning of trees may be allowed pursuant to sound horticultural practice incorporated into locally-adopted standards.
- (v) For shoreline erosion control projects, trees and woody vegetation may be removed, necessary control techniques employed, and appropriate vegetation established to protect or stabilize the shoreline in accordance with the best available technical advice and applicable permit conditions or requirements.
- (b) On agricultural lands the agricultural buffer area shall be managed to prevent concentrated flows of surface water from breaching the buffer area and appropriate measures may be taken to prevent noxious weeds (such as Johnson grass, kudzu, and multiflora rose) from invading the buffer area. Agricultural activities may encroach into the buffer area as follows:
  - (i) Agricultural activities may encroach into the landward 50 feet of the 100foot wide buffer area when at least one agricultural best management
    practice which, in the opinion of the local soil and water conservation
    district board, addresses the more predominant water quality issue on the
    adjacent land—erosion control or nutrient management—is being
    implemented on the adjacent land, provided that the combination of the
    undisturbed buffer area and the best management practice achieves
    water quality protection, pollutant removal, and water resource
    conservation at least the equivalent of the 100-foot wide buffer area. If
    nutrient management is identified as the predominant water quality issue,
    a nutrient management plan, including soil tests, must be developed
    consistent with the Virginia Nutrient Management Training and
    Certification Regulations (4VAC5-15) administered by the Virginia
    Department of Conservation and Recreation.
  - Agricultural activities may encroach within the landward 75 feet of the (ii) 100-foot wide buffer area when agricultural best management practices which address erosion control, nutrient management, and pest chemical control, are being implemented on the adjacent land. The erosion control practices must prevent erosion from exceeding the soil loss tolerance level, referred to as "T," as defined in the "National Soil Survey Handbook" of November 1996 in the "Field Office Technical Guide" of the U.S. Department of Agriculture Natural Resource Conservation Service. A nutrient management plan, including soil tests, must be developed, consistent with the Virginia Nutrient Management Training and Certification Regulations (4VAC5-15) administered by the Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation. In conjunction with the remaining buffer area, this collection of best management practices shall be presumed to achieve water quality protection at least the equivalent of that provided by the 100-foot wide buffer area.
  - (iii) The buffer area is not required to be designated adjacent to agricultural drainage ditches if at least one best management practice which, in the

- opinion of the local soil and water conservation district board, addresses the more predominant water quality issue on the adjacent land—either erosion control or nutrient management—is being implemented on the adjacent land.
  - (iv) If specific problems are identified pertaining to agricultural activities that are causing pollution of the nearby water body with perennial flow or violate performance standards pertaining to the vegetated buffer area, the local government, in cooperation with soil and water conservation district, shall recommend a compliance schedule to the landowner and require the problems to be corrected consistent with that schedule. This schedule shall expedite environmental protection while taking into account the seasons and other temporal considerations so that the probability for successfully implementing the corrective measures is greatest.
  - (v) In cases where the landowner or his agent or operator has refused assistance from the local soil and water conservation district in complying with or documenting compliance with the agricultural requirements of this chapter, the district shall report the noncompliance to the local government. The local government shall require the landowner to correct the problems within a specified period of time not to exceed 18 months from their initial notification of the deficiencies to the landowner. The local government, in cooperation with the district, shall recommend a compliance schedule to the landowner. This schedule shall expedite environmental protection while taking into account the seasons and other temporal considerations so that the probability for successfully implementing the corrective measures is greatest.

# Sec. 9-16. – Specific regulations for development, redevelopment, and land disturbing in the RMA.

(1) The general performance criteria set forth in Section 9-13 shall apply to all development, redevelopment, and land disturbing in the RMA.

#### Sec. 9-17. – Special Green Area requirements.

- (1) All one- and two-family, duplex, townhouse, and multifamily developments or additions thereto, which are located on lots wholly or partially in the RPA buffer or IDA, shall have the following required Special Green Areas extending outward from the primary structure:
  - (a) In the front:
    - (i) For all one- and two-family and duplex developments: 30'
    - (ii) For all townhouse and multifamily developments: 20'
  - (b) In the sides: 5'
  - (c) In the rear: 20'
- (2) Special Green Area shall not be required where the natural riparian buffer has been cleared in accordance with provisions of this article or was cleared prior to November 14, 1990, per city records.
- (3) Special Green Area shall not be located in the 100-foot RPA buffer or IDA.
- (4) Accessory structures are permitted in required Special Green Area in accordance with regulations in underlying zoning districts.

#### Sec. 9-18. – Plan requirements.

(1) Required submittals for development and redevelopment in all O-CBP subdistricts:

- (a) A plan of development consistent with Ch. 1, Sec. 1-7 or Sec. 1-8 of the zoning ordinance, supplemented with a Resource Delineation. The Resource Delineation shall be submitted to the city for review, which may include physical verification of such findings on the site. Other plans as may be required by Ch. 13.1, Ch. 33.2, or other applicable (b) sections of the city code. (2) Additional required submittals for development and redevelopment in the RPA. A Minor Water Quality Impact Assessment for permitted encroachments as (a) defined in Sec. 9-14(2) unless such development or redevelopment requires a
  - site plan in accordance with Ch. 35.1 of the city code, which shall require a Major Water Quality Impact Assessment.

    (b) A Major Water Quality Impact Assessment for exceptions as defined in Sec. 9-
  - 19(1).(3) Additional required submittals for development and redevelopment in the IDA.
    - (a) A Minor Water Quality Impact Assessment for development and redevelopment as defined in Sec. 9-15 unless such development or redevelopment requires a site plan in accordance with Ch. 35.1 of the City Code, which shall require a Major Water Quality Impact Assessment.
    - (b) A Major Water Quality Impact Assessment for exceptions as defined in Sec. 9-19(1).

### Sec. 9-19. – Exceptions, exemptions, and nonconformities.

(1) Exceptions.

- (a) Exceptions to the requirements of Sec. 9-13, Sec. 9-14, Sec. 9-15, and Sec. 9-16 may be granted, provided that all of the following findings are made:
  - (i) The requested exception to the criteria is the minimum necessary to afford relief;
  - (ii) Granting the exception will not confer upon the applicant any special privileges that are denied by this part to other property owners who are subject to its provisions and who are similarly situated;
  - (iii) The exception is in harmony with the purpose and intent of the district and is not of substantial detriment to water quality;
  - (iv) The exception request is not based upon conditions or circumstances that are self-created or self-imposed;
  - (v) Reasonable and appropriate conditions are imposed, as warranted, that will prevent the allowed activity from causing a degradation of water quality; and
  - (vi) A Major Water Quality Impact Assessment has been reviewed and approved by city staff.
- (b) Exceptions from the requirements of Sec. 9-13 and Sec 9-16 shall be reviewed under the criteria of Sec. 9-19(1)(a) and may be granted by the Zoning Administrator.
- (c) Exceptions from the requirements of Sec. 9-14, and Sec. 9-15 shall be reviewed under the criteria of Sec. 9-19(1)(a) and shall be heard by the Board of Zoning Appeals in accordance with the procedures for a variance request in Ch. 13, Sec. 13-11 of the zoning ordinance.
- (d) Exceptions from the requirements of Sec. 9-17 shall be heard by the Board of Zoning Appeals in accordance with the procedures for a variance request in Ch. 13, Sec. 13-11 of the zoning ordinance.
- (2) **Exemptions.**The following types of development are exempt from the requirements of this Chapter:

506		(a)	Public	roads, railroads, and public facilities provided that:
507		•	(i)	Construction, installation, operation and maintenance of public roads,
508			( )	railroads, and public facilities and their appurtenant structures are in
509				accordance with the following:
510				(aa) Public roads shall be optimally designed and aligned, consistent
511				with all applicable requirements, to prevent or otherwise minimize
512				the encroachment in the resource protection area and to minimize
513				the adverse effects on water quality.
514		(b)	City of	Hampton or regional service authority or public utility including electric,
515		(2)	-	I gas, fiber-optic, telephone transmission lines, water, sewer, and
516				ground telecommunications and cable television lines provided that:
517			(i)	To the degree possible, the location of such utilities and facilities are sited
518			(1)	outside of resource protection areas;
519			(ii)	No more land shall be disturbed than is necessary to provide for
520			(11)	installation of the proposed utility;
521			(iii)	All such construction, installation and maintenance of such utilities and
522			(111)	facilities shall be in compliance with all applicable local, state and federal
523				permits and designed and conducted in a manner that protects water
524				quality; and,
525			(iv)	Any land disturbance exceeding an area of twenty-five hundred (2,500)
526			(10)	square feet complies with all erosion and sediment control requirements
527				in accordance with chapter 13.1 of the Hampton City Code.
528		(c)	Silviou	Itural activities, provided that such operations adhere to the water quality
529		(6)		tion procedures prescribed by the Virginia Department of Forestry in
530				ia's Forestry Best Management Practices for Water Quality."
531		(d)	_	
532		(d)		gardens under 2,500 square feet in areas where the natural riparian buffer
533				een cleared in accordance with provisions of this article or was cleared prior
534	(2)	Monao	าเบางบิง nformiti	rember 14, 1990, per city records.
535	(3)			
536		(a)		wful use of buildings or structures which existed in the O-CBP district prior rember 14, 1990, or which exists in an O-CBP district at the time of any
537				Iment to this article, and which is on a legal nonconforming lot and not in
538				mity with the provisions of the district may be continued; however, any
539				
540				ion, replacement or expansion of a nonconforming building or structure in PA shall require a development waiver. This provision shall not be
541				ued to prevent the reconstruction of pre-existing structures within the O-
542				
543		(b)		listrict occurring as a result of casualty loss. Idevelopment waiver may be issued by the zoning administrator provided
544		(b)	that:	development waiver may be issued by the zoning administrator provided
545			(i)	The pre-existing structure is the main building;
546			(i) (ii)	A minor water quality impact assessment is submitted;
547				Any development or land disturbance exceeding twenty-five hundred
548			(iii)	(2,500) square feet in area shall comply with the provisions of the erosion
549				and sediment control ordinance;
550			(iv)	•
551			(iv)	Relief from the requirements of section 9-13 are the minimum necessary to afford relief;
552			(14)	Granting the waiver does not confer upon the applicant any special
553			(v)	privileges that are denied by this article to similarly situated property
554				owners in the district;
555			(vi)	The approval is consistent with the purpose and intent of the district and
556			(**/	is not of substantial detriment to water quality;
				is the state of th

- 557 (vii) The request is not based upon conditions or circumstances that are self-558 created or self-imposed;
  - (viii) Reasonable and appropriate conditions are imposed, as warranted, that will prevent the allowed activity from causing degradation of water quality; and,
  - (ix) Other findings, as appropriate and required by the zoning administrator, are met.
  - (c) Such application for a development waiver shall be made to the zoning administrator and shall include the following:
    - (i) Name and address of applicant and property owner;
    - (ii) Legal description of the property:
    - (iii) Proposed use;
    - (iv) Minor water quality impact assessment;
    - (v) Sketch of property, including location of buildings and proposed additions, and RPA boundaries; and
    - (vi) Location and description of any existing private water supply or sewage system.
  - (d) Any development waiver shall become null and void twelve (12) months from the date of issue if no substantial work has commenced.

#### Sec. 9-20 - Reserved.

#### Sec. 9-11. - Purpose and intent.

The health of the Chesapeake Bay is vital to the economy of the City of Hampton and the State of Virginia. Degradation of the bay from both point and non-point source pollution must be curtailed if the city and state are to continue to benefit, both socially and economically, from their close association with the bay. The purpose of this article is to implement the Chesapeake Bay Preservation Act at the local level, and to protect the quality of state waters pursuant to 9 VAC 10-20-10 et seq. and as authorized under section 10.1-2100 et seq. of the Code of Virginia, 1950, as amended; specifically:

- (1) To protect existing high quality state waters;
- (2) To restore all other state waters to a condition or quality that will permit all reasonable public uses and will support the propagation and growth of all aquatic life, including game fish, which might reasonably be expected to inhabit them;
- (3) To safeguard the clean waters of the Commonwealth from pollution;
- (4) To prevent any increase in pollution;
- (5) To reduce existing pollution; and
- (6) To promote water resource conservation in order to protect the quality of life of the present and future citizens of Hampton.

It is not the intent of this article to impair the vested rights of property owners in Hampton. To the extent possible, and without violating the intent of the Chesapeake Bay Preservation Act, development within the O-CBP should be permitted at the same density, although not necessarily in the same manner, as was permitted prior to the adoption of the district.

#### Sec. 9-12. - Application of the district.

(1) The Chesapeake Bay Preservation District (O-CBP) shall be composed of two (2) subdistricts, the resource protection area (RPA) and the resource management area (RMA). The boundaries of such subdistricts are shown for

608 administrative and demonstrative purposes on the Chesapeake Bay Preservation 609 District Map, which shall act as a supplement to the city's zoning map. The regulations of this article shall augment those of the underlying zoning 610 (2)611 districts. In cases where the regulations stated herein conflict with those of the 612 underlying zoning district or with any other provisions of the city code, the more 613 stringent regulations shall apply. 614 615 Sec. 9-13. - Boundaries. 616 The Chesapeake Bay Preservation District (O-CBP) regulations shall apply to all RPAs and RMAs. The approximate limits of the RPA and RMA boundaries are 617 618 shown for administrative and demonstrative purposes on the Chesapeake Bay 619 Preservation District Map. Intensely developed area (IDA) boundaries are 620 designated on the Chesapeake Bay Preservation District Map. Components of the O-CBP are: 621 622 Resource protection area; 623 Resource management area; 624 Intensely developed area, which are lands designated by the city that are 625 within portions of the landward component of the RPA where little of the 626 natural environment remains and at least one (1) of the following conditions existed on or before October 1, 1989: 627 628 Impervious surface exceeding fifty (50) percent of the area; 629 Constructed and functioning public sewer and water systems, or a 630 constructed stormwater drainage system, or both, serving the 631 area; or 632 (iii) Housing density equal to or greater than four (4) dwelling units per 633 634 Portions of RPAs designated as intensely developed areas (IDAs) shall serve as (2)635 redevelopment areas. IDAs shall comply with all erosion and sediment control 636 requirements and the performance standards for redevelopment in this article. Site-specific boundaries of the RPA, RMA and IDA shall be identified by 637 (3)638 development and redevelopment project applicants through the performance of 639 an environmental site assessment, subject to the approval of the director of 640 planning, and in conformance with the site plan and subdivision ordinances, if 641 applicable. The general location of the RPAs, RMAs, and IDAs are shown on the 642 City of Hampton Chesapeake Bay Preservation District Map. 643 (4)Lands within the City of Hampton that meet the definition of a component of the O-CBP but not identified on the Chesapeake Bay Preservation District Map are 644 645 hereby designated to be within the O-CBP boundaries and regulated under the 646 provisions of this article. 647 Once submitted by the applicant, the planning director shall verify the accuracy of (5)648 the boundary delineation and make adjustments as deemed necessary. If such 649 adjustments are contested by the applicant, a decision shall be made by the 650 review committee, as provided in this article. 651 652 Sec. 9-14. - Regulations for development and redevelopment. 653 Permitted uses include all uses permitted in the underlying zone. 654 (2)Restrictions on permitted uses: 655 General performance criteria for development and redevelopment within 656 resource management areas, resource protection areas and intensely 657 developed areas:

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- (i) Land disturbance shall be limited to the area necessary to provide for the proposed use or development. In accordance with an approved site plan, the limits of land disturbance, including clearing or grading, shall be clearly shown on submitted plans and physically marked on the development site.
- (ii) Indigenous vegetation shall be preserved to the maximum extent practicable, consistent with the proposed use or development, and in accordance with the Virginia Erosion and Sediment Control Handbook.
  - (aa) Existing healthy trees exhibiting a minimum trunk diameter of six (6) inches, measured four and one-half (4½) feet from the ground, shall be preserved outside the limits of clearing.
  - (bb) Clearing shall be allowed only to provide a building site, necessary parking, necessary access, positive site drainage, stormwater BMPs, and the installation of utilities, as approved by the zoning administrator or the director of public works, as appropriate.
  - (cc) Prior to clearing or grading, suitable protection measures for undisturbed areas, as outlined in chapters 13.1 and 33.1 of the city code and the "City of Hampton Landscape Guidelines" shall be followed.
- (iii) Land development shall minimize impervious cover to promote infiltration of stormwater into the ground consistent with the proposed use or development.
  - (aa) Grid and modular pavements which promote infiltration are encouraged for any required parking area, alley, or other low traffic driveway.
  - (bb) For nonresidential uses, the number of parking spaces shall not exceed one hundred and twenty (120) percent of the minimum required by chapter 11 of the zoning ordinance, and their size shall not exceed the minimum required by chapter 11 of the zoning ordinance.
  - (cc) In the IDA, automobile parking lots shall be of pervious surfaces, where feasible, and be designed, constructed, and maintained consistent with the most current version of the Virginia Stormwater BMP Clearinghouse, Virginia DCR design specification no. 7, permeable pavement.
- (iv) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this article or exceptions or exemptions thereto, any land disturbing activity exceeding two thousand five hundred (2,500) square feet, or less than two thousand five hundred (2,500) square feet and part of a common plan of development, including construction of all single-family houses, septic tanks, drainfields, and accessory structures and improvements shall comply with the requirements of chapters 13.1 and 33.1 of the city code.
- (v) All on-site sewage disposal systems not requiring a Virginia Pollution Discharge Elimination System (VPDES) permit shall be pumped out at least every five (5) years, in accordance with section 30-69 of the city code.

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- (vi) A reserve sewage disposal site with a capacity equal to or greater than that of the primary sewage disposal site shall be provided, in accordance with section 30-69 of the city code. Any lot or parcel recorded prior to October 1, 1989 shall not be required to provide such reserve disposal site if the size of such lot or parcel, as determined by the health department, is not sufficient in capacity to accommodate a reserve sewage disposal site. Construction of any impervious surface shall be prohibited on the area of all sewage disposal sites or over an on-site sewage treatment system which operates under a permit issued by the state water control board, until the property is served by public sewer and the site is no longer needed for this purpose.
- (vii) Prior to the issuance of a zoning, building or land disturbing permit for any development or redevelopment located within O-CBP where alteration or filling of wetlands is proposed, the developer shall provide copies of all wetlands permits that are required by local state, and federal law. Issuance of a zoning, building or local VSMP permit shall not absolve the developer from obtaining all necessary federal, state and local permits.
- (viii) Land upon which agricultural activities are being conducted, including but not limited to crop production, pasture, dairy and feedlot operations, or lands otherwise defined as agricultural land by the city assessor, shall have a soil and water quality conservation assessment conducted that evaluates the effectiveness of existing practices pertaining to soil erosion and sediment control, nutrient management and management of pesticides, and where necessary, results in a plan that outlines additional practices needed to ensure that water quality protection is accomplished consistent with section 10.1-2100 et seq. of the Code of Virginia, 1950, as amended and pursuant to the Chesapeake Bay Preservation Area Designation and Management Regulations 9 VAC 10-20-10 et seq.
- (ix) On parcels and lots designated as IDA, all proposed land uses, development, and redevelopment shall be sited outside of the IDA to the greatest extent possible. The following guidelines shall be used to review and permit land use, development, and redevelopment within the IDA:
  - (aa) Main buildings and required impervious pavement surface improvements may encroach into the IDA when a reasonable buildable area cannot be provided outside of the IDA and encroachment is the minimum relief necessary to enable a reasonable buildable area. Required green areas shall be located to maximize protection of the RPA and water quality.
  - (bb) Accessory structures, decks, and discretionary pavement surface improvements may encroach into the IDA provided that:
    - The encroachment is the minimum necessary to afford relief while adhering to required yard setbacks; and

758	2. Preference shall be given to previously disturbed
759	areas, poor quality green areas, or existing
760	impervious area; and
761	<ol> <li>Applicant shall demonstrate there is no feasible</li> </ol>
762	location outside of the IDA while adhering to
763	required yard setbacks.
764	(cc) No structure or impervious area, other than those exempt
765	pursuant to subsections 9-16(2) and 9-16(3) shall be built
766	within ten (10) feet of an RPA feature.
767	(x) A structure encroachment permit as described in chapter 33.1 of
768	the city code is required for any structure or impervious area in the
769	IDA or RPA buffer area.
770	(b) Other restrictions applicable to the RPA (RPA Regulations):
771	(i) In addition to satisfying the general performance criteria set forth
772	in part (2)(a) of this section, development within resource
773	protection areas may be allowed if it satisfies one (1) of the
774	following:
775	(aa) Is a new or expanding water-dependent use that satisfies
776	the following criteria:
777	<ol> <li>It does not conflict with the comprehensive plan;</li> </ol>
778	<ol> <li>Any non-water dependent component is located</li> </ol>
779	outside of the RPA; and,
780	<ol> <li>Access to the water dependent facility is provided</li> </ol>
781	with minimum disturbance to the site: and where
782	practicable, a single point of access is provided.
783	(bb) Constitutes redevelopment;
784	(cc) Constitutes development or redevelopment within a
785	designated intensely developed area;
786	(dd) Is a permitted development activity or improvement
787	established pursuant to section 9-16 or part (2)(b)(iv) of
788	this section.
789	(ii) Redevelopment within RPAs and outside of designated IDAs
790	shall:
791	(aa) Not increase the amount of impervious cover on the site;
792	(bb) Not result in further encroachment within the RPA; and,
793	(cc) Comply with all provisions of chapters 13.1 and 33.1 of the
794	city code.
795	(iii) Buffer area requirements for RPAs:
796	(aa) A minimum of a 100-foot buffer area of vegetation that is
797	effective in retarding runoff, preventing erosion, and
798	filtering non-point source pollution from runoff shall be
799	retained if present and established where it does not exist
800	in order to minimize the adverse effects of human activities
801	on the other components of the RPAs, state waters, and
802	aquatic life unless the site/parcel is a designated IDA.
803	(bb) Development and redevelopment within IDAs shall retain
804	and establish vegetation in the buffer area to the maximum
805	extent practicable.
806	(cc) The buffer shall be located adjacent to, landward of and
807	along both sides of any tidal wetlands, any non-tidal
808	wetlands connected by surface flow and contiguous to tidal

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- wetlands or water bodies with perennial flow, any tidal shore, or any water body with perennial flow. The full buffer area shall be designated as the landward component of the RPA. Notwithstanding permitted uses, encroachments and vegetation clearing as set forth in this ordinance, the width of the buffer area remains a minimum of one hundred (100) feet.
- (dd) A 100-foot buffer shall be deemed to achieve a seventyfive (75) percent reduction of sediments and a forty (40) percent reduction of nutrients.
- (ee) When agricultural or silvicultural uses within the buffer area cease, and the lands are proposed to be converted to other uses, the entire buffer area shall be reestablished. In reestablishing the buffer, management measures shall be undertaken to provide woody vegetation that assures the buffer functions are maintained or established.
- (ff) On agricultural lands the buffer area shall be managed to prevent concentrated flows of surface water from breaching the buffer area and noxious weeds from invading the buffer area.
- (gg) In order to maintain the functional value of the buffer area, indigenous vegetation may be removed, subject to approval of the zoning administrator, only to provide for reasonable sight lines, access paths, general woodlot management, and best management practices including those that prevent upland erosion and concentrated flows of stormwater, as follows:
  - 1. Trees may be pruned or removed as necessary to provide for sight lines and vistas, provided that if removed, they shall be replaced with other vegetation that is equally effective in retarding runoff, preventing erosion, and filtering non-point source pollution from runoff.
  - 2. Any path shall be constructed and surfaced so as to effectively control erosion.
  - 3. Dead, diseased or dying trees or shrubbery and noxious weeds (such as Johnson grass, kudzu and muitiflora rose) may be removed and thinning of trees allowed as permitted by the zoning administrator or his designee pursuant to sound horticultural practices.
  - 4. For shoreline erosion control projects, trees and woody vegetation may be removed, necessary control techniques employed, and appropriate vegetation established to protect or stabilize the shoreline in accordance with the best available technical advice and applicable permit conditions or requirements.
- (hh) Establishing or re-establishing vegetation within the buffer area and/or within an IDA, when required, shall be in general accordance with the most recent version of the

Riparian Buffers Modification and Mitigation Guidance Manual issued by the Virginia department of conservation and recreation.

(iv) Permitted encroachments into the buffer.

(aa) Agricultural activities may encroach into the buffer area if one (1) of the two (2) following criteria is met:

- 1. Agricultural activities may encroach into the landward fifty (50) feet of the 100-foot wide buffer area when at least one (1) agricultural best management practice, which, in the opinion of the Colonial Soil and Water Conservation District. addresses the more predominant water quality issue on the adjacent land-erosion control or nutrient management—is being implemented on the adjacent land, provided that the combination of the undisturbed buffer area and the best management practice achieves water quality protection, pollution removal, and water resource conservation at least the equivalent of the 100-foot wide buffer area. If nutrient management is identified as the predominant water quality issue, a nutrient management plan, including soil test, must be developed consistent with the "Virginia Nutrient **Management Training and Certification** Regulations" (4 VAC 5-15 et seq.) administered by the Virginia department of conservation and recreation.
- Agricultural activities may encroach within the landward seventy-five (75) feet of the 100-foot wide buffer area when agricultural best management practices which address erosion control, nutrient management, and pest chemical control, are being implemented on the adjacent land. The erosion control practices must prevent erosion from exceeding the soil loss tolerance level, referred to as "T", as defined in the "National Soil Survey Handbook" of November 1996 in the "Field Office Technical Guide" of the U.S. Department of Agriculture Natural Resource Conservation Service. A nutrient management plan, including soil test must be developed consistent with the "Virginia **Nutrient Management Training and Certification** Regulations" (4 VAC 5-15 et seg.) administered by the Virginia department of conservation and recreation. In conjunction with the remaining buffer area, this collection of best management practices shall be presumed to achieve water quality protection at least the equivalent of that provided by the 100-foot wide buffer area.
- (bb) Roads and driveways not exempt and which, therefore, must comply with the provisions of this article, may be

911		constructed in or across RPAs if each of the following
912		criteria are met:
913		1. The review committee makes a finding that there
914		are no reasonable alternatives to aligning the road
915		or drive in or across the RPA; and,
916		2, The alignment and design of the road or driveway
917		is optimized, consistent with other applicable
918		requirements, to minimize encroachment in the
919		RPA and minimize adverse effects on water quality;
920		and,
921		3, The design and construction of the road or
922		driveway satisfy all applicable criteria of this article;
923		and.
924		4. The review committee reviews the plan for the road
925		or driveway proposed in or across the RPA in
926		coordination with the plan of development pursuant
927		to section 9-15.
928	<del>(cc)</del>	Development on a lot or parcel recorded prior to October 1,
929	()	1989 when application of the buffer area results in the loss
930		of a buildable area, the review committee may permit
931		encroachments into the buffer area in accordance with
932		section 9-15 of this article and the following criteria.
933		1. Encroachments into the buffer area shall be the
934		minimum necessary to achieve a reasonable
935		buildable area for a principal structure and
936		necessary utilities;
937		2. Where practicable, a vegetated area that will
938		maximize water quality protection, mitigate the
939		effects of the buffer encroachment, and is equal to
940		the area of encroachment into the buffer area shall
941		be established elsewhere on the lot or parcel; and,
942		3. The encroachment may not extend into the
943		waterward fifty (50) feet of the buffer area.
944	<del>(dd)</del> —	Development on a lot or parcel recorded between October
945		1, 1989 and May 12, 2004 when application of the buffer
946		area results in the loss of a buildable area, the review
947		committee may permit encroachments into the buffer area
948		in accordance with section 9-15, the criteria in part
949		(2)(b)(iv)(3) of this section, and the following criteria;
950		1. The lot or parcel was created as a result of a legal
951		process conducted in conformity with chapter 35 of
952		the city code;
953		2. Conditions or mitigation measures imposed through
954		a previously authorized RPA encroachment shall
955		<del>be met; and,</del>
956		3. If the use of a best management practice (BMP)
957		was previously required, the BMP shall be
958		evaluated to determine if it continues to function
959		effectively and, if necessary, the BMP shall be
960		reestablished or repaired and maintained as
961		<del>required.</del>

#### Sec. 9-15. - Plan of development.

- (1) All development, improvements and redevelopment in the RPA and any development, improvements and redevelopment exceeding two thousand five hundred (2,500) square feet of land disturbance in the RMA shall be subject to a plan of development process prior to any on-site development preparation activities or issuance of any zoning, building or land disturbing permit. This process shall consist of submission and review of the plans and studies identified herein. Such plans and studies may be coordinated or combined as deemed appropriate by the director of the department of community development and public works director, who may also reserve the right to determine that some of the information normally required is unnecessary duet the specific scope and nature of the proposed development.
- (2) Unless deemed to be unnecessary by the director of the department of community development and the director of public works, except as may be otherwise regulated or prohibited by any city zoning ordinance or city code provision, developments that are regulated by chapter 35.1, chapter 9, or chapter 35 of the Hampton city code shall submit an environmental site assessment and all plans and studies pursuant to all applicable provisions of the city code, including but not limited to a stormwater management plan as required by chapter 33.1 of the city code and the "City of Hampton Landscape Guidelines".
- (3) All proposed use, development or redevelopment projects that are within the RPA and not requiring site plan or subdivision review and any proposed use, development, or redevelopment within the RMA proposing more than two thousand five hundred (2,500) square feet of disturbance shall submit an environmental site assessment and other information as follows:
  - (a) A construction plan prepared and stamped by a certified land surveyor or professional engineer, drawn to scale, showing property lines and dimensions. Such plan shall also show in addition to information required pursuant section of the zoning ordinance:
    - (i) Boundaries of any RPA, RMA or IDA on or adjacent to the development site;
    - (ii) Limits of proposed land disturbance:
    - (iii) Existing and proposed impervious surface, such as buildings and driveways;
    - (iv) Existing and proposed general drainage patterns on the site;
    - (v) Delineation of buildable area on the lot based on all required setbacks and any other relevant easements or limitations regarding lot coverage and all other applicable city requirements to permit development of the site; and
    - (vi) A method of sewage disposal.
  - (b) An erosion and sediment control plan which conforms to the provisions of the chapter 13.1 of the city code.
  - (c) A stormwater management plan as outlined in chapter 33.1 of the city code.
- (4) The director of the department of community development shall review the environmental site assessment to ensure or confirm that a reliable, site specific evaluation is the basis for determining whether water bodies on or adjacent to the development site have perennial flow and that RPA, RMA and IDA boundaries are approved based on a site specific evaluation.

1012 (5)The public works director and director of the department of community 1013 development shall review the construction plan and stormwater management 1014 plan to ensure that the impact of the proposed use and development is 1015 consistent with the intent of this section and adequately provides for water quality 1016 protection. Approval may be unconditional or with conditions, or the plans may be 1017 denied based on nonconformance with these regulations. 1018 Disturbances for home gardens or home landscaping outside the RPA shall not 1019 be required to meet the provisions of this section. 1020 (7)Projects that are limited to removal of indigenous RPA buffer vegetation shall 1021 submit a copy of a plat or physical survey of the property showing the general 1022 location and brief description of the existing indigenous vegetation to be removed 1023 including but not limited to the type, size and quantity of plants to be removed. 1024 The zoning administrator shall review the information for compliance with the 1025 requirements of section 9-14(2)(b)(iii)(gg) of this article and the most recent 1026 version of the Riparian Buffers Modification and Mitigation Guidance Manual 1027 issued by the Virginia department of conservation and recreation. Approval may 1028 be unconditional or with conditions or the plans may be denied based on 1029 nonconformance with the requirements of section 9-14(2)(b)(iii)(gg) of this article. 1030 1031 Sec. 9-16. - Nonconformities, exemptions, exceptions, and boundary disputes. 1032 Nonconforming uses and structures. The lawful use of buildings or structures 1033 which existed in an O-CBP prior to November 14, 1990, or which exists in an O-1034 CBP at the time of any amendment to this article, and which is on a legal 1035 nonconforming lot and not in conformity with the provisions of the district may be 1036 continued; however, any alteration, replacement or expansion of a 1037 nonconforming building or structure in the RPA shall require a development 1038 waiver. This provision shall not be construed to prevent the reconstruction of pre-1039 existing structures within the O-CBP occurring as a result of casualty loss. 1040 Such development waiver may be issued by the zoning administrator 1041 provided that: 1042 The pre-existing structure is the main building; and 1043 There will be no net increase in non-point source pollutant load; 1044 1045 (iii) Any development or land disturbance exceeding twenty-five 1046 hundred (2,500) square feet in area shall comply with the 1047 provisions of the erosion and sediment control ordinance; and Relief from the requirements of section 9-14 are the minimum 1048 1049 necessary to afford relief; and 1050 Granting the waiver does not confer upon the applicant any 1051 special privileges that are denied by this article to similarly 1052 situated property owners in the district; and 1053 The approval is consistent with the purpose and intent of the 1054 district and is not of substantial detriment to water quality; and 1055 The request is not based upon conditions or circumstances that 1056 are self-created or self-imposed; and 1057 Reasonable and appropriate conditions are imposed, as (viii)— 1058 warranted, that will prevent the allowed activity from causing 1059 degradation of water quality; and,

administrator, are met.

Other findings, as appropriate and required by the zoning

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1062		/h)	Cuch application for a development waiver shall be made to the zening
1062 1063		<del>(b)</del>	Such application for a development waiver shall be made to the zoning
			administrator and shall include the following:
1064			(i) Name and address of applicant and property owner;
1065			(ii) Legal description of the property;
1066			(iii) Proposed use;
1067			(iv) Sketch of property, including location of buildings and proposed
1068			additions, and RPA boundaries; and
1069			(v) Location and description of any existing private water supply or
1070			<del>sewage system.</del>
1071		<del>(c)</del>	Any development waiver shall become null and void twelve (12) months
1072		` ,	from the date of issue if no substantial work has commenced.
1073	(2)	Exemp	otions from this article:
1074	( )	•	Public utilities, railroads, public roads, and public facilities provided that:
1075		(5.)	(i) Construction, installation, operation and maintenance of electric,
1076			natural gas, fiber-optic, and telephone transmission lines,
1070			railroads, and public roads and their appurtenant structures are in
1077			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
			accordance with one (1) of the following:
1079			1. Regulations promulgated pursuant to the Erosion and
1080			Sediment Control Law (section 10.1-560 et seq. of the
1081			Code of Virginia) and the Stormwater Management Act
1082			(section 10.1-603.1 et seq. of the Code of Virginia);
1083			<ol> <li>An erosion and sediment control plan and a stormwater</li> </ol>
1084			management plan approved by the Virginia Department of
1085			Conservation and Recreation; or
1086			<ol> <li>Local water quality protection criteria at least as stringent</li> </ol>
1087			as the above stated requirements.
1088			(ii) In addition to satisfying one (1) of the provisions of subsection
1089			(a)(i) above, public roads shall be optimally designed and aligned,
1090			consistent with all applicable requirements, to prevent or
1091			otherwise minimize the encroachment in the resource protection
1092			area and to minimize the adverse effects on water quality.
1093		<del>(b)</del>	City of Hampton or regional service authority water, sewer, natural gas
1093 1094		(0)	and underground telecommunications and cable television lines provided
1094 1095			that:
1096			(i) To the degree possible, the location of such utilities and facilities
1097			are sited outside of resource protection areas;
1098			(ii) No more land shall be disturbed than is necessary to provide for
1099			installation of the proposed utility;
1100			(iii) All such construction, installation and maintenance of such utilities
1101			and facilities shall be in compliance with all applicable local, state
1102			and federal permits and designed and conducted in a manner that
1103			protects water quality; and,
1104			(iv) Any land disturbance exceeding an area of twenty-five hundred
1105			(2,500) square feet complies with all erosion and sediment control
1106			requirements in accordance with chapter 13.1 of the Hampton City
1107			Code.
1107		<del>(c)</del>	Silvicultural activities, provided that such operations adhere to the water
1109		(0)	quality protection procedures prescribed by the Virginia Department of
1110			
1110 1111			Forestry in "Virginia's Forestry Best Management Practices for Water
1111			Quality."

1112	(3)	Exemptions from section 9-14, part (2)(b): Land disturbances in the resource
1113	(-)	protection area for water wells; passive recreation facilities such as board walks,
1114		trails, and pathways; and historic preservation and archaeological activities may
1115		be exempted from the requirements of section 9-14, part (2)(b) when it has been
1116		demonstrated to the satisfaction of the zoning administrator that:
1117		(a) Any required permits, except those to which this exemption specifically
1117		
		applies, shall have been issued;
1119		(b) Sufficient and reasonable proof is submitted that the intended use will not
1120		deteriorate water quality;
1121		(c) The intended use does not conflict with nearby planned or approved
1122		uses; and,
1123		(d) Any land disturbance in excess of twenty-five hundred (2,500) square fee
1124		of area shall comply with all erosion and sediment control requirements.
1125	<del>(4)</del>	Exceptions and boundary disputes:
1126		(a) Requests for resolution of boundary disputes, or exceptions to
1127		requirements of the O-CBP shall be made in writing to the zoning
1128		administrator. Such requests shall be heard by an administrative review
1129		committee, composed of the following persons or their designee:
1130		(i) Chairperson of the wetlands board;
1131		(ii) Director of planning;
1132		(iii) Building official;
1133		(iv) Zoning administrator; and,
1134		(v) Director of public works.
1135		All requests to be heard by the review committee shall be submitted
1136		through the zoning administrator. The review committee shall also have
1137		the authority to determine the location of the RPA, RMA and IDA
1137		
		boundaries in cases of dispute. Best available mapping and technical
1139		information shall be used to resolve such disputes.
1140		(b) Exceptions to the requirements of section 9-14 or subsection 9-
1141		16(1)(a)(i) (iii) may be granted pursuant to the following;
1142		(i) A request for an exception to the district regulations shall specify
1143		the hardship imposed by the regulations and identify, through a
1144		water quality impact assessment, the impacts of the proposed
1145		exception on water quality and lands within the O-CBP. The water
1146		quality impact assessment shall comply with the provisions of the
1147		stormwater management ordinance.
1148		(ii) The review committee shall review the request and the
1149		accompanying water quality impact assessment and may grant
1150		the exception with such conditions and safeguards as deemed
1151		necessary to further the purpose and intent of this article if they
1152		find that:
1153		<ol> <li>Granting the exception will not confer upon the applicant</li> </ol>
1154		any special privileges that are denied by this article to
1155		similarly situated property owners in the district;
1156		2. The request is not based on self-imposed or self-created
1157		conditions or circumstances, nor does the request arise
1158		from conditions or circumstances, either permitted or
1159		nonconforming, that are related to adjacent parcels;
1160		
1100		3. The request is the minimum necessary to afford relief;

4. The request will be consistent with the purpose and intent
of the district and is not of substantial detriment to water
<del>quality;</del>
<ol> <li>Reasonable and appropriate conditions are imposed which</li> </ol>
will prevent the request from causing a degradation of
water quality; and,
6. Other findings, as appropriate and required by the review
committee, are met.
(c) Requests for exception to the provisions of part (2)(b) of section 9-14 or
subsection 9-16(1)(a)(i)—(iii) shall be heard by the review committee
through a public hearing in accordance with section 15.2-2204 of the
Code of Virginia except that;
(i) Only one (1) hearing shall be required; and,
(ii) The required notice may be given by the zoning administrator by
first class mail to the owners, their agents or the occupants of
abutting property and property immediately across the street or
road from the affected property.
(d) Applications to the review committee requesting exception of the
requirements of part (2)(b) of section 9-14 or subsection 9-
16(1)(a)(i)—(iii) shall be accompanied by the nonrefundable fee
from the following schedule. The sum shall be payable to the City
of Hampton, incidental to reviewing, publishing, and reporting the
application:
(i) Seventy-five dollars (\$75.00) for any application that is associated
with a current or proposed single-family residential use of
property; and
(ii) Two hundred dollars (\$200.00) for any application that is
associated with a current or proposed use of property that is not
single-family residential.
(5) Appeals from the decision of either the zoning administrator or of the
review committee shall be filed with the zoning administrator no later than
ten (10) working days after written notice of such decision. Appeals shall
be heard by the board of zoning appeals in accordance with chapter 22 of
this ordinance. Appeals of the decision of the board of zoning appeals
shall be in accordance with section 15.2-2314 of the Code of Virginia.
This ordinance shall become effective the latter of July 1, 2007 or upon an unconditional
consistent finding from the Chesapeake Bay Local Assistance Board for Hampton's loca
program amendments under the Chesapeake Bay Act and Regulations.
<del>Secs. 9-17—9-20 Reserved.</del>