

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING THE ZONING ORDINANCE OF GILES COUNTY, VIRGINIA, BY ESTABLISHING FLOODPLAIN DISTRICTS, BY REQUIRING THE ISSUANCE OF PERMITS FOR DEVELOPMENT, AND BY PROVIDING FACTORS AND CONDITIONS FOR VARIANCES TO THE TERMS OF THE ORDINANCES.

BE IT ENACTED AND ORDAINED BY THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF GILES COUNTY, VIRGINIA, as follows:

**ARTICLE I - GENERAL PROVISIONS**

Section 1.1 - Purpose

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.

Section 1.2 - Applicability

These provisions shall apply to all lands within the jurisdiction of Giles County and identified as being in the 100-year floodplain by the Federal Insurance Administration.

Section 1.3 - 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 ordinance and any other applicable ordinances and regulations which apply to uses within the jurisdiction of this ordinance.
- 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. 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 ordinance does not imply that districts outside the floodplain district, or that land uses permitted within such district will be free from flooding or flood damages.

- C. Records of actions associated with administering this ordinance shall be kept on file and maintained by the Giles County Zoning Administrator.
- D. This ordinance shall not create liability on the part of Giles County or any officer or employee thereof for any flood damages that result from reliance on this ordinance or any administrative decision lawfully made thereunder.

**Section 1.4 - Abrogation and Greater Restrictions**

This ordinance supersedes any ordinance currently in effect in flood-prone districts. However, any underlying ordinance shall remain in full force and effect to the extent that its provisions are more restrictive than this ordinance.

**Section 1.5 - 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 ordinance. 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.

**Section 1.6 – Penalty for Violations**

Any person who fails to comply with any of the requirements or provisions of this article or directions of the director of planning of any authorized employee of Giles County shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to the penalties set for in Section 1003 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 or noncompliance within a reasonable time. Any structure constructed, reconstructed, enlarged, altered or relocated in noncompliance with this article may be declared by Giles County to be a public nuisance and abatable as such. Flood insurance may be withheld from structures constructed in violation of this article.

**ARTICLE II - DEFINITIONS**

- A. Base flood - The flood having a one percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year.
- B. Base flood elevation - The Federal Emergency Management Agency designated one hundred (100)-year water surface elevation.
- C. Basement - Any area of the building having its floor sub-grade (below ground level) on all sides.
- D. 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.

- E. 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.
- F. Elevated building - A non-basement building built to have the lowest floor elevated above the ground level by means of fill, solid foundation perimeter walls, pilings, or columns (posts and piers).
- G. 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.
- H. Existing manufactured home park or subdivision – a manufactured home park or subdivision for which the construction of facilities for serving 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.
- I. Expansion to 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 affixed (including the installation of utilities, the construction of streets, and either final site grading or the pouring of concrete pads).
- J. 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.
  - 2. The collapse or subsistence 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.
  - 3. Mudflows which are proximately caused by flooding as defined in paragraph (a) (2) 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.

- K. Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) – an official map of a community on which the Administrator has delineated both the special hazard areas and the risk premium zones applicable to the community.
- L. Flood Insurance Study (FIS) – an examination, evaluation, and determination of flood hazards and, if appropriate, corresponding water surface elevations or an examination, evaluation and determination of mudflow and/or flood-related erosion hazards.
- M. Floodplain or flood-prone area – Any land susceptible to being inundated by water from any source.
- N. Floodproofing - 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.
- O. 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 a designated height.
- P. 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.
- Q. Highest Adjacent Grade - The highest natural elevation of the ground surface prior to construction next to the proposed walls of a structure
- R. 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.

- S. 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.
- T. 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.
- U. Manufactured home park or subdivision – a parcel (or contiguous parcels) of land divided into two or more manufactured home lots for rent or sale.
- V. New construction - For the purposes of determining insurance rates, structures for which the “start of construction” commenced on or after the effective date of an initial Flood Insurance Rate Map on or after December 31, 1974, whichever is later, and includes any subsequent improvements to such structures. For floodplain management purposes, *new construction* means structures for which *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.
- W. 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 site grading or the pouring of concrete pads) is completed on or after the effective date of floodplain management regulations adopted by a community.
- X. 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.
- Y. 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 Article 3, Section 3.2 of this ordinance.
- Z. Start of construction - 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 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.

- AA. 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 manufacture home.

*Structure*, for insurance rating purposes, means a walled and roofed building , other than a gas or liquid storage tank, that is principally above ground and affixed to a permanent site, as well as a manufactured home on a permanent foundation. For the latter purpose, the term includes a building while in the course of construction, alteration or repair, but does not include building materials or supplies intended for use in such construction, alteration or repair, unless such materials or supplies are within an enclosed building on the premises.

- BB. 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 market value of the structure before the damage occurred.

- CC. Substantial improvement - Any reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition, or other improvement of a structure, the cost of which equals or exceeds 50 percent of the market value of the structure before the *start of construction* of the improvement. This term includes structures which have incurred *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*.

- DD. 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.

- EE. Violation – means 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.

**ARTICLE III - ESTABLISHMENT OF ZONING DISTRICTS**

Section 3.1 - Description of Districts

A. Basis of Districts

The various floodplain districts shall include special flood hazard areas. The basis for the delineation of these districts shall be the Flood Insurance Study (FIS) for Giles County prepared by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, Federal Insurance Administration, dated June 15, 1981, as amended from time to time.

1. The Floodway District 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 hundred (100)-year 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 \_\_\_\_ of the above-referenced Flood Insurance Study and shown on the accompanying Flood Boundary and Floodway Map or Flood Insurance Rate Map.
2. The Flood-Fringe District shall be that area of the one hundred-year floodplain not included in the Floodway District. The basis for the outermost boundary of the District shall be the one hundred (100)-year flood elevations contained in the flood profiles of the above-referenced Flood Insurance Study and as shown on the accompanying Flood Insurance Rate Maps.
3. The Approximated Floodplain District shall be those areas identified as an A or A99 Zone on the maps accompanying the Flood Insurance Study. In these zones, no detailed flood profiles or elevations are provided, but the one hundred (100)-year floodplain boundary has been approximated.

B. Overlay Concept

1. 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.
2. 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.
3. 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.

Section 3.2 - Official Zoning Map

The boundaries of the Special Flood Hazard Area and Floodplain Districts are established as shown on the Flood Boundary and Floodway Map and/or Flood Insurance Rate Map which is declared to be a part of this ordinance and which shall be kept on file at the Giles County Administrative offices.

Section 3.3 - District Boundary Changes

The delineation of any of the Floodplain Districts may be revised by the Giles County 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 Insurance Administration.

Section 3.4 - Interpretation of District Boundaries

Initial interpretations of the boundaries of the Floodplain Districts shall be made by the Zoning Administrator. Should a dispute arise concerning the boundaries of any of the Districts, the Board of Zoning Appeals shall make the necessary determination. The person questioning or contesting the location of the District boundary shall be given a reasonable opportunity to present his case to the Board and to submit his own technical evidence if he so desires.

Section 3.5 – Submitting Technical Data

A community's base flood elevations may increase or decrease resulting from physical changes affecting flooding conditions. As soon as predictable, but not later than six months after the date such information becomes available, a community shall notify the Federal Insurance Administrator of the changes by submitting technical or scientific data. 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.

**ARTICLE IV - DISTRICT PROVISIONS**

Section 4.1 – Permit and Application Requirements

A. Permit Requirement

“All uses, activities, and development occurring within any floodplain district shall be undertaken only upon the issuance of a zoning permit (floodplain development permit). Such development shall be undertaken only in strict compliance with the provisions of the Ordinance and with all other applicable codes and ordinances, as amended including the Virginia Uniform Statewide Building Code and the Giles County Subdivision Ordinance. Prior to the issuance of any such permit, the Zoning Administrator shall require all applications to include compliance with all applicable state and federal laws. Under no circumstances shall any use, activity and/or development adversely affect the capacity of the channels or floodways of any watercourse, drainage ditch, or any other facility or system. In addition to the Zoning Permit required in Section A above, any filling or excavation within a floodplain district as described in Section 3.1A, 1, 2, or 3 of this ordinance which involves excavation or fill of more than 5,000 cubic yards of material shall require the issuance of a conditional use permit in accordance with the provisions of Section 802.04 of the Giles County Zoning Ordinance. The fee for permits associated with this section shall be such as required in section 901 of the Giles County Zoning Ordinance for a certificate of zoning compliance or conditional use permit as applicable. Agriculture activity as defined by the Virginia Erosion and Sediment Control

Laws shall be exempt from this requirement". (Amended 5/2009 and 12/2017)

**B. Site Plans and Permit Applications**

All applications for development within any floodplain district and all building permits issued for the floodplain shall incorporate the following information:

1. For structures to be elevated, the elevation of the lowest floor (including basement).
2. For structures to be flood-proofed (non-residential only), the elevation to which the structure will be flood-proofed.

**C. Alteration or Relocation of a Watercourse**

Prior to any proposed alteration or relocation of any channel or of any watercourse within this jurisdiction, a permit shall be obtained from the U.S. Army 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). Further notification of the proposal shall be given to all adjacent jurisdictions, the Division of Dam Safety and Floodplain Management (Department of Conservation and Recreation), and the Federal Insurance Administration.

**Section 4.2 - General Standards**

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

- A. New construction and substantial improvements shall be anchored to prevent flotation, collapse or lateral movement of the structure.
- B. 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 requirements for resisting wind forces.
- C. New construction and substantial improvements shall be constructed with materials and utility equipment resistant to flood damage.
- D. New construction or substantial improvements shall be constructed by methods and practices that minimize flood damage.
- E. Electrical, heating, ventilation, plumbing, air conditioning equipment and other service facilities, including duct work, shall be designed and/or located so as to prevent water from entering or accumulating within the components during conditions of flooding.
- F. New and replacement water supply systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters into the system.

- G. 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.
- H. On-site waste disposal systems shall be located and constructed to avoid impairment to them or contamination from them during flooding.
- I. Any alteration, repair, reconstruction or improvements to a building that is in compliance with the provisions of this ordinance shall meet the requirements of “new construction” as contained in this ordinance.
- J. Any alteration, repair, reconstruction or improvements to a building that is not in compliance with the provisions of this ordinance, shall be undertaken only if said non-conformity is not furthered, extended, or replaced.
- K. In riverine situations, adjacent communities and the Department of Conservation and Recreation (Floodplain Management Program) shall be notified prior to any alteration or relocation of a watercourse, and copies of such notifications shall be submitted to FEMA.
- L. The flood carrying capacity within an altered or relocated portion of any watercourse shall be maintained.

Section 4.3 - Specific Standards

In all special flood hazard areas where base flood elevations have been provided in the Flood Insurance Study or generated according Article 4, section 4.4 (A), the following provisions shall apply:

A. Residential Construction

New construction or substantial improvement of any residential structure (including manufactured homes) shall have the lowest floor, including basement, elevated no lower than one foot above the base flood elevation.

B. Non-Residential Construction

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 no lower than two feet above the base flood elevation. Buildings located in all A1-30 and AE zones may be flood-proofed in lieu of being elevated provided that all areas of the building components below the elevation corresponding to the BFE plus one foot 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.

C. Elevated Buildings

Enclosed areas, of new construction or substantially improved structures, which are below the regulatory flood protection elevation shall:

1. not be designed or used for human habitation, but shall only be used 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). The interior portion of such enclosed area shall not be partitioned or finished into separate rooms, except to enclose storage areas;
2. be constructed entirely of flood resistant materials below the regulatory flood protection elevation;
3. include, in Zones A, AE, and A1-30, 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:
  - a. Provide a minimum of two openings on different sides of each enclosed area subject to flooding.
  - b. 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.
  - c. If a building has more than one enclosed area, each area must have openings to allow floodwaters to automatically enter and exit.
  - d. The bottom of all required openings shall be no higher than one (1) foot above the adjacent grade.
  - e. Openings may be equipped with screens, louvers, or other opening coverings or devices, provided they permit the automatic flow of floodwaters in both directions.
  - f. Foundation enclosures made of flexible skirting are not considered enclosures for regulatory purposes, and, therefore, do not require openings. Masonry or wood underpinning, regardless of structural status, is considered an enclosure and requires openings as outlined above.

**D. Standards for Manufactured Homes and Recreational Vehicles**

1. All manufactured homes placed, or substantially improved, on individual lots or parcels, in expansions to existing manufactured home parks or subdivisions, in a new manufactured home park or subdivision or in an existing manufactured home park or subdivision on which a manufactured home has incurred substantial damage as the result of a flood, must meet all the requirements for new construction, including the

elevation and anchoring requirements in Article 4, section 4.2 (A) and (B), and section 4.3 (A).

2. All manufactured homes placed or substantially improved in an existing manufactured home park or subdivision must be elevated so that
  - a. the lowest floor of the manufactured home is elevated no lower than two feet above the base flood elevation;
  - b. the manufactured home chassis is supported by reinforced piers or other foundation elements of at least equivalent strength that are no less than 36 inches in height above grade
  - c. the manufactured home must be securely anchored to the adequately anchored foundation system to resist flotation, collapse and lateral movement;
3. All recreational vehicles placed on sites must either
  - a. be on the site for fewer than 180 consecutive days;
  - b. be fully licensed and ready for highway use (a recreational vehicle is ready for highway use if it is on its wheels or jacking system, is attached to the site only by quick disconnect type utilities and security devices and has no permanently attached additions); or,
  - c. meet all the requirements for manufactured homes in Article 4, section 4.3 (D).

Section 4.4 - Standards for Approximated Floodplain

The Approximated Floodplain District shall be that floodplain area for which no detailed flood profiles or elevations are provided, but where a one hundred (100)-year 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 non-detailed technical concepts, 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. 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 one foot above base flood elevation.

Proposed Development shall not result in physical damage to any other property.

Although floodway delineations are not typically available in Approximate A Zones, the concept of reserving room for flood flows still applies. A floodplain permit cannot be issued for development that would result in physical damage to other property. If the potential for damage exists (due to increased flood heights, stream bank erosion, increased flood velocities, etc.), the Zoning Administrator (Floodplain Manager) may require a technical analysis by a licensed professional engineer to facilitate this determination. This analysis may be warranted for any project (bridge, berm, building, fill, etc.) that encroaches on the channel or has the potential to obstruct flows.

During the permitting process, the Floodplain Administrator shall obtain:

- 1) The elevation of the lowest floor (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 mean sea level) to which the structure has been flood-proofed. (Amended 12/2017)

Section 4.5 - Standards for the Floodway District

The following provisions shall apply within the Floodway District:

- A. Encroachments, including fill, new construction, substantial improvements and other developments are prohibited unless certification (with supporting technical data) by a registered professional engineer is provided demonstrating that encroachments shall not result in any increase in flood levels during occurrence of the base flood discharge. Development activities in which increase the water surface elevation of the base flood be allowed, provided that the applicant first applies – with the County’s endorsement – for a conditional Flood Insurance Rate Map and floodway revision, and receives the approval of the Federal Emergency Management Agency.
- B. If Article 4, Section 4.6 (A) is satisfied, all new construction and substantial improvements shall comply with all applicable flood hazard reduction provisions of Article 4.
- C. The placement of manufactured homes or mobile homes is prohibited, except in an existing mobile home park. A replacement manufactured home may be placed on a lot where an existing mobile home or manufactured home is located provided the anchoring, elevation, and encroachment standards are met.

Section 4.6-Standards for the Special Floodplain District

The following provisions shall apply with the Special Floodplain District:

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 and AE on the Flood Rate Insurance Map, 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 Giles County. Development activities in Zone A and AE, on the Giles County Flood Insurance Rate Map 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 Giles County’s endorsement – for a conditional Flood Insurance Rate Map revision, and receives the approval of the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

Section 4.7 - Standards for Subdivision Proposals

- A. All subdivision proposals shall be consistent with the need to minimize flood damage;
- B. All subdivision proposals shall have public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical and water systems located and constructed to minimize flood damage;
- C. All subdivision proposals shall have adequate drainage provided to reduce exposure to flood hazards, and
- D. Base flood elevation data shall be provided for subdivision proposals and other proposed development proposals (including manufactured home parks and subdivisions) that exceed fifty lots or five acres, whichever is the lesser. This data is only required for those subdivisions or portions thereof located within the one hundred (100)-year floodplain.
- E. Within the Approximated Floodplain District, the applicant for subdivision approval shall also delineate a floodway area based on the requirement that all existing and future development not increase the 100 year flood elevation more than one (1) foot at any one point. The engineering principle-equal reduction of conveyance shall be used to make the determination of increased flood heights for purposes of this section.

**ARTICLE V - VARIANCES: FACTORS TO BE CONSIDERED**

In passing upon applications for Variances, the Board of Zoning Appeals shall satisfy all relevant factors and procedures specified in other sections of the zoning ordinance and consider the following additional factors:

- A. The showing of good and sufficient cause.
- B. The danger to life and property due to increased flood heights or velocities caused by encroachments. No variance shall be granted 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. The danger that materials may be swept on to other lands or downstream to the injury of others.
- D. The proposed water supply and sanitation systems and the ability of these systems to prevent disease, contamination, and unsanitary conditions.

- E. The susceptibility of the proposed facility and its contents to flood damage and the effect of such damage on the individual owners.
- F. The importance of the services provided by the proposed facility to the community.
- G. The requirements of the facility for a waterfront location.
- H. The availability of alternative locations not subject to flooding for the proposed use.
- I. The compatibility of the proposed use with existing development and development anticipated in the foreseeable future.
- J. The relationship of the proposed use to the comprehensive plan and floodplain management program for the area.
- K. The safety of access by ordinary and emergency vehicles to the property in time of flood.
- L. The expected heights, velocity, duration, rate of rise, and sediment transport of the flood waters expected at the site.
- M. 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.
- N. Such other factors which are relevant to the purposes of this ordinance.

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.

Variances shall be issued only after the Board of Zoning Appeals has determined that the granting of such will not result in (a) unacceptable or prohibited increases in flood heights, (b) additional threats to public safety, (c) extraordinary public expense; and will not (d) create nuisances, (e) cause fraud or victimization of the public, or (f) conflict with local laws or ordinances.

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 Board of Zoning Appeals shall notify the applicant for a variance, in writing, that the issuance 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.

No variance shall be granted if the granting of the variance would increase flood insurance rates for other residents of Giles County or would otherwise adversely impact the participation of Giles County in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).

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.

**ARTICLE VI – EXISTING STRUCTURES IN FLOODPLAIN AREAS**

A structure or use of a structure or premises which lawfully existed before enactment of these provisions, but which is not in conformity with these provisions, may be continued subject to the following conditions:

- A. Existing structures in the Floodway Area shall not be expanded or enlarged unless it has been demonstrated through hydrologic and hydraulic analyses performed in accordance with standard engineering practices that the proposed expansion would not result in any increase in the base flood elevation.
- B. Any modification, alteration, repair, reconstruction, or improvement of any kind to a structure and/or use located in any flood plain areas to an extent or amount of less than fifty (50) percent of its market value shall conform to the Virginia Uniform Statewide Building Code.
- C. The modification, alternation, repair, reconstruction, or improvement of any kind to a structure and/or use, regardless of its location in a floodplain area to an extent or amount of fifty (50) percent or more of its market value shall be undertaken only in full compliance with this ordinance and shall require the entire structure to conform to the Virginia Uniform Statewide Building Code.